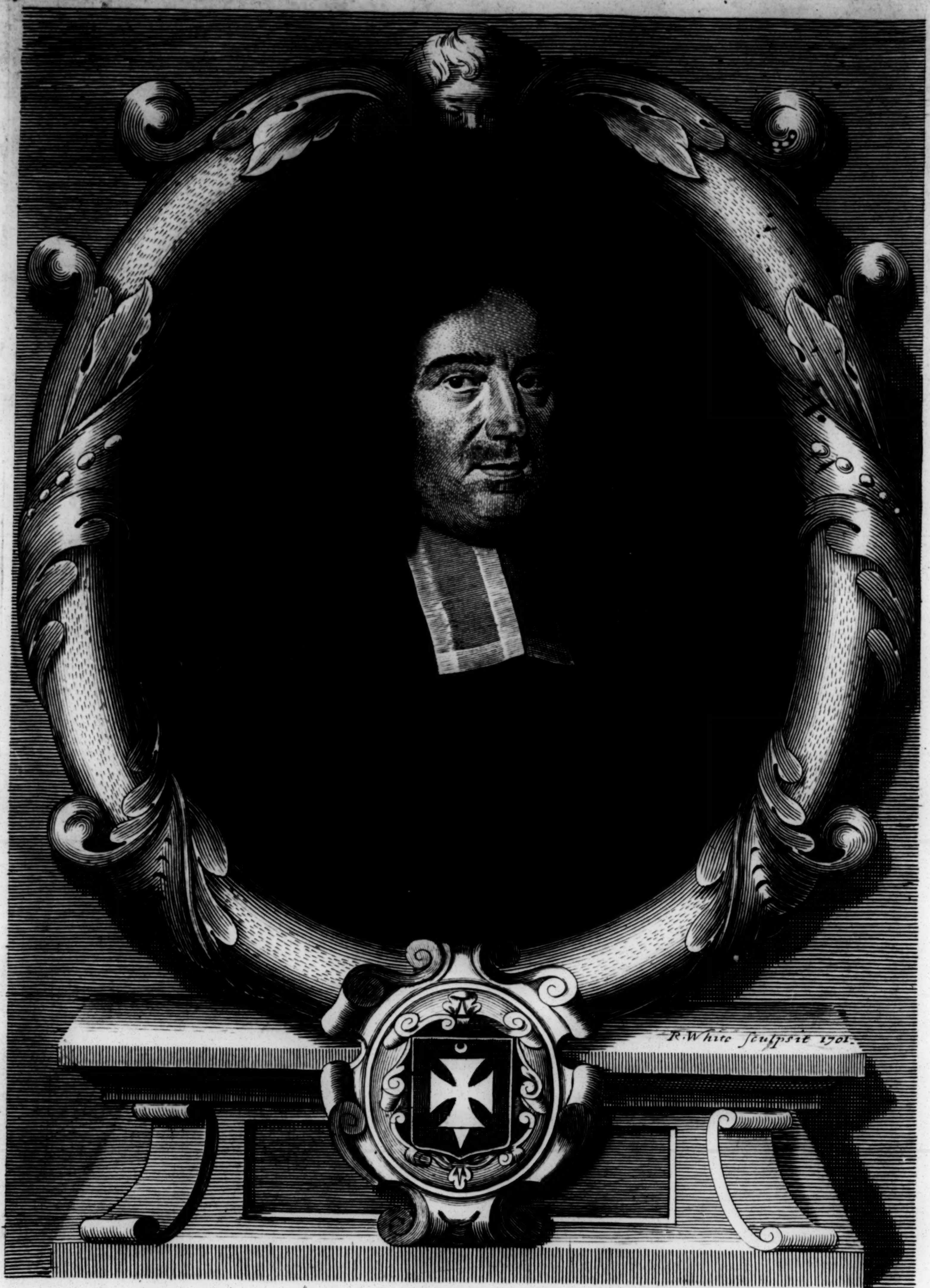
R. White sculpsit 1701.

JEREMY COLLIER A:M.

Reading Room
[illegible]

THE GREAT HISTORICAL, Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical DICTIONARY;

BEING

A Curious Miſcellany OF *SACRED and PROPHANE HISTORY.*

Containing, in ſhort,

The LIVES and moſt REMARKABLE ACTIONS

Of the Patriarchs, Judges, and Kings of the Jews; Of the Apoſtles, Fathers, and Doctors of the Church; Of Popes, Cardinals, Biſhops, *&c.* Of Hereſiarchs and Schiſmaticks, with an Account of their Principal Doctrines; Of Emperors, Kings, Illuſtrious Princes, and Great Generals; Of Ancient and Modern Authors; Of Philoſophers, Inventors of Arts, and all thoſe who have recommended themſelves to the World, by their Valour, Virtue, Learning, or ſome Notable Circumſtances of their Lives. Together with the Eſtabliſhment and Progreſs both of Religious and Military Orders, and the Lives of their Founders. As alſo, The Fabulous Hiſtory of the Heathen GODS and HEROES.

THE DESCRIPTION

Of Empires, Kingdoms, Common-Wealths, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Iſlands, Mountains, Rivers, and other conſiderable Places, both of Ancient and Modern Geography; wherein is obſerved the Situation, Extent and Quality of the Country; the Religion, Government, Morals and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants; the Sects of Chriſtians, Jews, Heathens and Mahometans. The principal Terms of Arts and Sciences; the Publick and Solemn Actions, as Feſtivals, Plays, *&c.* The Statutes and Laws; and withal, the Hiſtory of General and Particular Councils, under the Names of the Places where they have been Celebrated.

The Whole being full of Remarks and Curious Enquiries, for the Illuſtration of ſeveral Difficulties in Theology, Hiſtory, Chronology and Geography.

COLLECTED

From the beſt Hiſtorians, Chronologers, and Lexicographers; as *Calviſius*, *Helvicus*, *Iſaacſon*, *Marſham*, *Baudrand*, *Hoffman*, *Lloyd*, *Chevreau*, and others: But more eſpecially out of *LEWIS MORERY*, D. D. his Eighth Edition Corrected and Enlarged by Monſieur *LE CLERC*; In Two Volumes in Folio.

To which are added, by way of Supplement, intermix'd throughout the Alphabet,

The Lives, moſt Remarkable Actions, and Writings of ſeveral Illuſtrious Families of our *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Nobility, and Gentry, and moſt Famous Men of all Profeſſions, Arts and Sciences: As alſo, an Exact Deſcription of theſe Kingdoms; with the moſt Conſiderable Occurrences that have happened to this preſent Time.

The FIRST VOLUME.

The Second Edition Reviſ'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the Year 1688;
By JER. COLLIER, *A. M.*

LONDON,
Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, near *Bride-Lane* in *Fleetſtreet*; *Thomas Newborough*, at the *Golden-Ball* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; the Aſſigns of *L. Meredith*, at the *Star* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; and *Elizabeth Harris*, at the *Harrow* in *Little-Britain*; MDCCI.

SUUM CUIQUE
Edvardus Coles M.D.

PH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

THE PREFACE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BEING now to give the Reader ſome Account of the Hiſtorical, &c. Dictionary of Monſieur Morery, I think it no more than a decent piece of Juſtice to let the Gentleman ſay ſomething for himſelf. This Author, to recommend his Undertaking, [Morery's Preface] gives us to underſtand, That a Performance of this kind muſt be very ſerviceable even to Perſons of Learning: That for this Reaſon ſeveral Ancient Writers, before Iſidore and Suidas, have gone upon this Subject, tho' the Accidents of Time have deprived us of a great part of their Works. In the XVIth. Century Thomas Elliot, an Engliſh Gentleman, and an intimate Acquaintance of Sir Thomas More, made a Collection of all the Writers of Dictionaries, in a Treatiſe of his intitul'd, Bibliotheca Dictionaria: Thus we are inform'd by Pits in his Famous Engliſh Writers.

But it may be the Inquiſitive Reader would gladly know what Fortune theſe Hiſtorical Dictionaries have had in the World; and who was the firſt in the XVIth. Century that gave himſelf the trouble to undertake them. Eraſmus owns that he had ſome Thoughts this way, for the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who began to read the Poets, but he never executed his Deſign. An anonymous Author, and a Friend of Eraſmus's, publiſhed a Book of this Nature in the Year 1534. This Work was printed at Baſil, but not much valued, being little more than a Tranſcription of ſome part of Ambroſius Calepinus. Some time after, Cibenius a German publiſhed his Lexicon Hiſtoricum & Poeticum. This Dictionary, which was very well manag'd, was printed at Lyons in the Year 1544. Afterwards Charles Stephens made a New One, in which, beſide the Hiſtorical part, he added the Improvements of Geography. This Dictionary run through the Preſs ſeveral times, being enlarg'd upon every Edition. The Sieur Boyer likewiſe wrote one, containing the proper Names of Men, Countries, Towns, Animals, Plants, &c. of all which, in ſome places he gives a pretty large accouut.

Beſides theſe abovemention'd, we have the Poetical Dictionary of Robert Stephens, that of Cities written by Stephanus of Byzantium, the Geographical Dictionary of Ortelius, and that of Ferrarius augmented by Baudrand: Not forgetting the Philoſophical Dictionary of Goclenius, that of Chymiſtry compos'd by Rutlandus, the Mathematical one of Diſapodius and Vitalis, and ſome others for the Profeſſions of Law and Phyſick, &c. Theſe Performances have upon Experiment prov'd very ſignificant, and met with great Approbation from the Learned.

To proceed, The general Regard paid to Authors of Character, has occaſion'd Catalogues of them to be drawn up, to preſerve their Memory. This Project has been well purſu'd, by Writers of almoſt all Ages and Countries, particularly, by St. Hierom, Gennadius, Honorius, Auguſtodunenſis, Ildefonſus, Iſidore, Sigebert of Gemblours, Henry of Ghent, Trithemius, Sixtus Senenſis, Bellarmin, and ſeveral others. There have alſo been Catalogues made of all the Greek and Latin Writers: Geſner of Zurich led the way, and perform'd to a conſiderable degree, in his Library of Authors carry'd on to his own Time. This Work was ſo well receiv'd, that Lycoſthenes, Du Verdier de Vauprivas, and ſome others purſu'd his Method, and expected to find their Account in coming out with Enlargements upon the ſame Subject. Simler furniſh'd out an Abridgment; and the Learned Jeſuit Poſſevin ſtands the ſame Courſe with Geſner in his excellent Apparatus. The Sieur de la Croix du Maine had the ſame view in his Bibliotheque, where he men-

tions all thoſe Authors that wrote from 500 *Years upwards of his own Time. This was printed at* Páris *in* 1584. *The Year after* Antony du Verdier de Vauprivas *publiſh'd another* Bibliotheque, *in which the Deſign was much the ſame: Both theſe often mention the ſame* Authors, *but their Management is different:* La Croix du Maine *has a bigger Liſt than* Verdier, *and gives ſome account of the Condition and Character of his Men; but* Verdier *dilates more upon the* Books, *and ſometimes Tranſcribes his* Authors *at length. Father* Lewis Jacob, *a Carmelite, promis'd us an* Univerſal Library *of all the* French Writers. *It was to appear in Four Volumes in Folio; two French, and two Latin. 'Tis a Miſfortune that this great* Work *is yet unprinted: For Father* Jacob *was a Man of Learning, as appears by ſeveral* Treatiſes *publiſh'd by him. 'Twas he that drew up a* Catalogue *of Books printed in* France *under the Title of* Bibliotheca Gallica Univerſalis: *He alſo wrote* Bibliotheca Pontificia, *and* Bibliotheca Fœminarum.

This Deſire of ſecuring the Memory of Authors *has prevail'd in moſt* Countries: Bale and Pits *have undertaken for the* Engliſh; *Sir* James Ware *for thoſe of* Ireland; Cornelius Callidius *and ſome others for thoſe of* Germany; *not to mention* Melchior Adam, *who wrote the Lives of the Divines, Philoſophers, Lawyers, and Phyſicians of that Nation, who liv'd in the* XVI. *Century.* Suffridus Petri *has collected the Authors of* Weſt-Frieſland; Simon Starovolſcius *thoſe of* Poland; Andreas Schottus, Alfonſus Garcias, *and* Nicholas Antonius Hiſpalenſis, *thoſe of* Spain; Uberi Folieta, Raphael Soprano, *and* Michael Juſtiniani, *thoſe of the Coaſts of* Genoa, *and the reſt of* Liguria. *Farther; The* Authors *belonging to ſuch and ſuch Towns have been taken care of by ſeveral* Collectors: Thomaſinus *has given us a Regiſter of thoſe of* Padua; Bumaldi *thoſe of* Bolognia; Hieronymo Rubei *has preſerv'd thoſe of* Ravenna; Coria *and* Ripamonte *thoſe of* Milan; Hugolino Verrino *has muſter'd the* Writers *of* Florence; Sanders *has done as much for thoſe of* Ghent, *and ſo has* Julius Puteanus *for the Lawyers of* Verona; Lewis Jacob *abovementioned, has left an Account of the Authors of* Châlon *upon the* Sône, *and the Sieur* Pitton *has done the ſame for thoſe of* Aix in Provence. *Thoſe alſo who have written the Hiſtory of particular* Provinces *have taken notice of the Men of* Letters *that flouriſh'd there. This has been well perform'd in the Hiſtory of* Dauphine, *by the Sieur* Chorier, *in that of* Languedoc *by* Catel, *and in that of* Provence *by* Bouche; *and thus I might go on to a great many others. All the Religious Orders have gone upon the ſame Deſign of making Collections of the* Writers *belonging to them.* Trithemius *and* Arnoldus Wionius *have done it for the* Benedictines; Dorlandus *and* Petreius *for the* Carthuſians: Leander Alberti, Alfonſus Fernandes, Ambroſius Gorzæus, Malpæus, *&c. for the* Dominicans: Boſtius, Lucius, Alegre, *&c. for the* Carmelites: Willot *and* Wading *for the* Franciſcans; Page *for thoſe of* Premôntre; *and for the* Jeſuites, Ribadeneira *and* Alegambe. *This Concern has run through other eminent* Profeſſions *and* Societies. *Thus* Rutilius, Gaſneri, Forſter, Neviſan, Fichard, Wolfgangus Friemonius, Bertrand, *&c. have written a Collection of Eminent* Lawyers. *The* Phyſicians *have had the like Juſtice done them by* Champier, Schenkius, Fuſchius, Caſtellanus, Vander Linden, *&c. We have likewiſe the Lives of ſeveral* Members *of the* Academies, *as thoſe of the* French Academy *in the Hiſtory of that* Society *written by Monſieur* Peliſſon: *This Method has been practis'd in ſeveral* Academies *in* Italy. *The Memory of the Profeſſors of* Leiden *and* Groeningen *have alſo been preſerv'd this way. Thus the Lives of the famous* Painters *have been tranſmitted to us by* Vaſari, Rodolphi, Felibien, *&c. The Lives of the* French *Biſhops may be ſeen in the* Gallia Chriſtiana *of* M. M. de Sainte Marthe: *The* Italian *Prelates ſtand in the* Italia Sacra *of the Abbot* Ughel: *The* Engliſh *are to be met with in* Harpsfield*'s* Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; *(to which we may add,* Godwin, Anglia Sacra, *&c.) The Hiſtory of the* Low-Country *Biſhops is kept up by* Miræus, Sanders, *&c.*

The Lives of ſeveral Popes and Kings, (not to mention any other Records) may be ſeen in the particular Hiſtories of the Miniſters of France; and in a Treatiſe publiſh'd by Monſieur le Comte d'Auteuil. The Hiſtory of the Cardinals is written by Ciaconius, Aubery, &c. Thoſe of the French Nation, by du Cheſne and Frizon: The Lives of great Generals and other Secular Perſons of Fame and Quality, are written by M. de Brantôme, the Baron de Forquevauls, &c. Paulus Jovius, Thevet, Papyrius Maſſonus, Miræus, Sanders, and Scævola de Sainte Marthe, give Characters of Advantage to Men of Learning and Merit; the laſt of theſe confines himſelf to the Learned of the French Nation. Theodore Beza and Boiſſard, have drawn Portraicts of Perſons of Eminence and Figure: Pierius Valerianus has written the Characters of the Unfortunate Learned, and the Deſign of Lorenzo Craſſo takes in the Scholars of all Nations: This laſt Piece is written in Italian. Victor Roſſi, commonly called Janus Nicius Erythræus wrote an Account in Latin of the Men of Wit of his own time; his Book is call'd Pinacotheca Imaginum Illuſtrium.

Boccace Betuſſi, Peter Paul de Ribera, Francis Serdonati, Auguſtin della Chieſa, Philip de Bergamo, Scardeoni, Cæſar Capacio, Pinto, Hilarion de Coſta, &c. have endeavour'd to do Juſtice to the Worth of the other Sex, and made a Collection of celebrated and deſerving Ladies. And here M. Brantôme has treated this Subject for thoſe of his own Country. Lilius Giraldus, Crinitus, Julius Scaliger and Voſſius have done ſomething for the Poets: This laſt Author has compos'd Treatiſes concerning the Works, Character, &c. of Mathematicians, Philoſophers, Orators, together with the Greek and Latin Hiſtorians. La Popeliniere has drawn up a Body of Hiſtorians; Martin Zeiller has written a Book of the moſt Eminent Chronologers, Geographers, and Hiſtorians. Andrew Quenſtedt has likewiſe compos'd a Treatiſe of the Birth place of Men of Learning, intituled, De patria illuſtrium Doctrina & ſcriptis virorum. And laſtly, Father Labbé has oblig'd us with a Collection of all thoſe Authors who have written Panegyrical Characters, Lives, Dictionaries, Libraries, &c. in a Book of his call'd, Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum.

Theſe Books are all Dictionaries in ſome meaſure, and as ſuch I have made uſe of them in the Compoſing my own: In which Work I Report nothing but what the Authors cited by me will make good: And have endeavour'd neither to ſtuff it with Impertinent Matter, nor yet to baulk the Curioſity of the Reader in any thing that's ſignificant.

Thus far Monſieur Morery.

As to the Condition, Abilities, and other Circumſtances relating to our Author, I ſhall refer the Reader to the Article Morery: And proceed to give a ſhort Account of the Progreſs and Improvement of this Work after his Death. And not to inſiſt upon the Fifth Edition, which as the Sieur Le Clerc obſerves, was much larger, and more Correct; than either of thoſe two Impreſſions publiſh'd by Monſieur Morery in his Life-time: In the Year 1689 a Supplemental Volume to this Dictionary was printed by it ſelf: In the Sixth Edition, Reviſ'd, and Enlarg'd by the Sieur Le Clerc, the Supplement was thrown into the Body of the Dictionary, rang'd according to the Order of the Alphabet, and ſo manag'd, that ſeveral unneceſſary Repetitions of Articles were par'd off.

In this Condition the Engliſh Undertakers found it; and upon this Bottom they work'd for their Edition printed in 1694. The Publiſhers inform us, That they have corrected a great many Errors which eſcaped in the French: And taken care that the beſt Hiſtorians, Chronologers, Lexicographers, &c. ſuch as Calviſius, Helvicus, Iſaacſon, Marſham, Baudrand, Hoffman, Lloyd, Chevreau, and others, ſhould be conſulted. They likewiſe inform us, that they have added abundance of entire Paragraphs, with a * prefix'd to diſtinguiſh them: That the Hiſtory and Geography of Great Britain, Ireland, and our Foreign Plantations, are taken from the beſt of our own Authors: Beſides, there is a brief and exact Deſcription of every County: An Account of the Engliſh Nobility is likewiſe extracted from Sir William Dugdale: To which the Families of ſome of the Gentry are added by other Hands.

The Seventh Dutch Edition, *the Sieur* Le Clerc *tells us, was only Reviſ'd without any Addition of new Articles; but this Review was ſo carefully manag'd, that this Impreſſion is incomparably more Correct than any of the former.*

In the Eighth French Edition *printed in* Holland *in* 1698, *the Sieur* Le Clerc *lets us know, That he has corrected all the Faults, which the famous Monſieur* Bayle *had remark'd in this* Dictionary; *unleſs in ſome places where he believes Monſieur* Morery *in the right. He farther informs us, That he has clear'd this laſt Impreſſion of a great many Errors overlook'd by him before: That tho' the Additions are but ſmall in their ſingle Bulk, yet they are very conſiderable in their Number: So that upon the whole, this* Edition *is much more perfect than any of the former.*

Upon theſe Advantages of Ground we ſtand in this Second Engliſh Impreſſion: *And here I conceive 'twill be expected, that I ſhould ſay ſomething about the preſent* Undertaking.

The Reader *then may pleaſe to take notice in the* 1ſt *place, That I have endeavour'd to correct the Inequality of the* Stile, *and bring it up to a tolerable and uniform Propriety. This Improvement could only be expected from a ſingle Hand, it being impracticable when the* Work *was divided among ſeveral Perſons, which was the Caſe of the former* London Impreſſion.

2dly, *As to the* Matter, *the* Engliſh Tranſlation *has not ſeldom miſtaken the* French Original, *and loſt the Senſe of the* Author, *which I have taken care to recover.*

3dly, *There are conſiderable Additions in Hiſtory both* Eccleſiaſtical *and* Secular; *in* Geography, Mythology, Painting, *&c. Particularly I found it neceſſary to melt down ſome part of the* Engliſh Hiſtory *and throw it into a new Form; both to bring it up the better to Matter of* Fact, *and likewiſe to ſhew Things in their Natural Complexion, and treat them ſomewhat in the Language of the* Conſtitution. *To ſpeak clearly, I have made a great many Alterations upon ſeveral Subjects, but I hope not without good Reaſon and Authority.*

There is likewiſe a Genealogical and Hiſtorical Account of ſeveral Noble and Ancient Families inſerted, together with the Lives of many Eminent Perſons in the Profeſſions of Divinity, Law and Phyſick. In ſhort, the larger Additions *beſides* Patching, *amount to about* 80 Sheets. *'Tis true, I have ſet no particular* Mark *upon the* Enlargements, *being afraid ſo much* Diſtinction *might make the* Book *look Humourſome: If the* Reader *finds his Satisfaction, all's well, and he may reckon it to whom he pleaſes.*

A Recital of the Authors *made uſe of upon this occaſion, would be Tedious, and therefore I ſhall only add, That I have all along endeavoured to apply to the* Beſt: *And here 'twill not be improper to mention, That I have gone no farther in* Time *than the Year* 1688; *ſo that whatever the* Reader *meets with of a freſher* Date, *is either the Remainder of the old* Engliſh Edition, *or elſe continu'd by ſome other Hand, at the Inſtance of the* Undertakers. *The* Article Argyle *is an Exception to what I have ſaid; and therefore with all due Regard to a Noble Family, I am obliged to declare that had that* Article *been printed as I left it, it would have appeared with ſome* Alteration.

As for the Uſefulneſs of this Work, *'tis a* Collection *of almoſt* Univerſal Knowledge, *and may be call'd rather a* Library *than a* Book: *It not only runs through the greateſt part of Learning, and affords a vaſt variety of Matter; but alſo acquaints the* Reader *with moſt of the conſiderable* Authors *that have written upon any Subject, and which is more, their Writings are often diſtinguiſh'd and mark'd in their Intrinſick, and Value. But the* Title Page *having in a great meaſure perform'd the commending part of a* Preface, *I ſhall dilate no farther upon this* Argument.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A.

THE GREAT
HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND POETICAL DICTIONARY:
BEING
A Curious *Miſcellany* of *Sacred* and *Prophane* HISTORY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A, Is the firſt Letter of the Alphabet in all the known Languages of the World, except in that of the *Æthiopians*, where, according to *Ludolphus*'s *Grammar*, it is the 13th. The pronunciation of it is free and open, though ſome Nations, and particularly the *Engliſh*, vary in the ſounding it ſometimes open, ſometimes cloſe, as in the Words *all* and *take*. Chriſt in a myſtical ſence compares himſelf to the *Alpha* and *Omega* of the *Greeks*, to ſignifie that he was the beginning and end of all things. *Tertullian* ſays, that he uſes this Simile, to make us underſtand, that God having reunited all in him, as in the Head, he will alſo finiſh all things by him; but S. *Epiphanius* and *Origen* by theſe Two Letters underſtand his Two Natures.

Aa, a Fountain in the Province of *Bearn*, which the Country People call the *Arquebuſade*, becauſe it has a peculiar Virtue to cure the Wounds of Fire-Arms. Alſo the name of ſeveral Rivers, of which one runs by *Aahaus* in the Dioceſs of *Munſter*. A ſecond riſes in *Boulonnois*, croſſes the Country of *Artois*, and running to S. *Omers*, falls into the Sea below *Gravelin*. This is thought to be the *Agnio* and *Eunemo* of the *Latins*. A third call'd alſo *Alpha* in the Province of *Friezeland*. A fourth that runs by *Steenwick* in *Over-yſſell*, and throws it ſelf into the Sea near the Fort of *Blockzill*. A fifth in *Switzerland*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the Lake of *Lucern*. A ſixth, by ſome call'd *Velicer*, that riſes in *Weſtphalia* near *Velen*, runs thorough *Boeckholt* in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and empties it ſelf in the *Yſſell* near *Anhault*. The ſeventh, another River of *Weſtphalia*, which runs by *Munſter*, and caſts it ſelf into the *Eems*; and an eighth of the ſame Country, that waſhes *Stenfort*, and loſes it ſelf in the *Vecht*. The name of *Aa* being common to ſo many Rivers in *Upper* and *Lower Germany*, I cannot help remarking, that *Heſychius* explains the Word *Aa*, σύστημα ὕδατος, or a *confluence of waters*. This would make one ſuſpect, that this Word was not originally *German*, for that Language is not very remote from the *Greek* as *Caſaubon* has ſhewn us, in his Book of the *Saxon* Language. *Ortel. Sanſon.*

Aap or **Aabe**, a ſmall River of *Brabant* which runs to *Helmont* and *Boiſleduc*, where it mixes with the *Dommel*.

Aagram or *Agram*. See *Zagrabia*.

Aalam or **Elmo l'Aalam**: the name of *Ali Elmo l'Hoſain*, an *Arabian* of the Ninth Age, whoſe Skill in Aſtrology procur'd him the Eſteem of all the Princes of his Country. *Pocock's Hiſt. &c.*

Aalburg, *Lat. Aalburgum*, a City of *North-Jutland*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Arch-Biſhop of *Lunden*.

Aalem or **Aulem**, an Imperial Town of *Swabia*, containing about 30 Families. It formerly belong'd to the Dukes of *Wirtembourgh*, but *Eberharb* the Third, Sirnamed the *Quarrelſom*, loſt it.

Aama Sultandin, a King of *Æthiopia* who liv'd in the Eighth *Century*. *Genebrard* and ſome other Authors mention his Name, but ſay nothing of his Actions.

Aar or **Art**, in Latin *Arola* or *Arula*, a River of *Switzerland*, which riſing out of the Mountain *Leugſchen*, glides through the Lakes of *Brientz* and *Thun*, after which being ſwell'd with a great number of other Rivers, it falls into the *Rhine* between *Baſil* and *Conſtance*.

Aar, a River in the Province of *Heſſe* in *Germany*, which paſſing by *Dudinek-hauſen*, empties it ſelf into the *Eder*.

Aar or **Aer**, ſaid to be the *Abrinca* of the Ancients, another River of *Germany*, which runs to *Huinen*, thence to *Aldenaer*, and falls into the *Rhine* between *Bonn* and *Coblentz*.

Aarar, a Town in the Kingdom of *Perſia* in the Province of *Hyrcania*. *Duval. in Tab. Geogr.*

Aaraſſo, in Lat. *Aaraſſus*, a Town in *Piſidia*, in *Aſia* the Leſs.

Aarburgh, Lat. *Arburghum*, or *Arola Burghum*, a ſmall but rich and pleaſant City of *Switzerland* upon the *Aar*, between *Soleure* and *Araw*, famous for its many Fountains and Rich Merchandizes. It has handſome Suburbs. The conveniences of the River *Aar*, and the Fairs which are held there, make it conſiderable.

Aaron, as much as to ſay a *Mountain*, was the firſt High Prieſt of the *Jews*, the Eldeſt Son of *Amram*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, and Brother to *Miriam* and *Moſes*. He was appointed by God to be the Interpreter of his Commands between *Moſes* and *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*. Afterwards he was conſecrated High Prieſt by the Appointment of God: at which Ceremony Fire deſcended from Heaven, and conſumed the Victims. He had Four Sons, *Nadab*, *Abihu*, *Eleazar*, and *Ithamar*. The Two firſt neglecting the Sacred Fire ordained for the Incenſe of the Temple, and making uſe of ſtrange Fire in their Cenſers, dy'd ſuddenly in the Tabernacle. Sometime after, *Corah*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, together with the Principal Heads of the *Iſraelites*, rebell'd againſt *Moſes* and *Aaron*, pretending to have a ſhare in the Government of the People and the High Prieſthood, but the Earth open'd and ſwallow'd up the Three Ring-leaders, with all that belong'd to 'em, and Fire from Heaven conſum'd their 250 unfortunate Abettors. Afterwards the remainder of the People making an Inſurrection againſt *Moſes*, God had puniſh'd them too as ſeverely, if *Aaron* had not made haſte with his Cenſer to pacifie the Divine diſpleaſure: God for a farther confirmation of *Aaron*'s Prieſthood, commanded every Tribe to bring a Rod into the Tabernacle, with the name of the Tribe inſcribed upon it; To the end, that the Rod that ſhould bloſſom, might determine which of the Tribes God had choſen. Upon which *Aaron*'s Rod flouriſhed both with Leaves and Bloſſoms. He died on Mount *Hor*, on the firſt day of the Month *Ab*, which in part correſponds with our *July*, in the 123d year of his Age, and in the year of the World 2583. *Exod.* 3. 4. *Joſeph.*

Aaron, call'd by the *Arabians*, *Harun Raſlid*, Caliph of *Babylon*, was one of the moſt Potent and Fortunate Monarchs of the *Saracens*. He began to Reign after his Brother *Moſes*, about the 785th year of the Chriſtian Calculation. He was an affable Prince, and a favourer of Learning, particularly of Poetry; and no leſs Magnanimous and Couragious, inſomuch that he made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of *Aſia* even to the *Indies*. He conquer'd *Egypt*, and conſtrain'd the *Greek* Emperor to pay him Tribute. He is reported to have been actually preſent in Eight pitch'd Battles, and always Victorious. He had ſuch a particular Eſteem of *Charlemaign*, that in the year 802, he ſent him an Embaſſy, and ſeveral Preſents; amongſt which were more ſingularly conſpicuous his own Elephant, and a Clock, admir'd for the Invention and Workmanſhip. *Charlemaign* being willing to make the beſt of his Friendſhip, deſir'd he might have leave to offer ſuch Preſents as he ſhould ſend to the Holy Sepulchre, which *Aaron* not only granted, but ſent him the Keys of the Sacred Places, proteſting withal, that they were abſolutely at his Service; which is the reaſon why *Baronius* aſſerts, that the *French* were the firſt Legal Poſſeſſors of the Holy Sepulchre. *Aaron* likewiſe had a great ſhare in the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Saltz* between *Charlemaign* and *Nicephorus* the *Greek* Emperor, who afterwards making his Son *Stauracius* Companion with him in the Empire, would needs enter into a War with the *Saracens*, but was utterly overthrown; after which *Aaron* pouring in upon him 300000 Men, conſtrain'd him to purchaſe his Peace by paying an Annual Tribute of 30000 Crowns of Gold ſtamp'd with his own Effigies, and 3000 ſtamp'd with the Pourtraicture of his Son, to ſignifie that they were both his Tributaries. He died in the 47th year of his Age, and 806th or 807th of Chriſt. *Sigebert. in Chron. Paul. Diac. l.* 24.

Aaron, a Magician, who inſinuated himſelf into the favour of the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus*, by means of certain ridiculous Promiſes which he made him; but his Impoſture being diſcover'd, he ſuffer'd condign Puniſhment. There was found about him an Idol of Tortoiſe with the Image of a man, having his Feet tied, and his Heart pierc'd with a Nail; as alſo a Book of Invocation of Devils, by which he us'd to bring Legions of 'em about him. *Nicetas.*

Aaron, or **Ahron** of *Alexandria*, a Phyſician who lived in the 7th Age, and wrote a Volume of Phyſick divided into 30 Treatiſes; to which *Sergius* added two. *Maſſerjawaih* afterwards tranſlated them into *Arabic*.

Aaron Ben-Aſer, a Rabbi, eſteemed very much for the pains he took in inventing the *Hebrew* Points and Accents. *Jacob Ben Napthali* had a ſhare in this Work, which hath made both their Names Immortal. *Pocock.*

Aaron the *Caraite*, a famous Rabbi, who lived about the year 1300, (The *Caraites* are a Sect among the *Jews*, who rely upon the Holy Scriptures, and refuſe to receive *Tradition*, unleſs founded on the Holy Text.) He is eſteem'd among the Rabbies to be one of the beſt Interpreters of the Old Teſtament; as appears by his Manuſcript Commentary upon the Pentateuch, which is ſtill preſerved in the King of *France*'s Library, and in that of the Fathers of the Oratory in *Paris*, *Morin. Exercit. Bibl.* Father *Symon*, *Hiſt. Crit.* Some will have him to be the ſame Perſon with

Aaron Hariſcon, who wrote the *Hebrew* Grammar under the Title of *Chelil Jophi*, or *Excellent in Beauty*, which was Printed at *Conſtantinople* in the year 1581. *P. Symon, Hiſtoire Critique.*

Aaron, a *Welſh Saint* of *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, was a wealthy Citizen of the ſaid place, who for the Teſtimony of the Chriſtian Faith, was, with St. *Julius* his dear Friend, Martyr'd in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, *Ann.* 303. As to theſe Saints Names, 'tis obſerv'd, that the Chriſtian *Britains* quitted their Native Names at the Font as Barbarous, to take thoſe of the Learned Languages.

Aasbai, the Son of *Machates*, and Father of *Elipheleth* was one of *David*'s Worthies.

Aaſir, a City of *Bahraim* in *Arabia Felix*, 12 *German* miles N. W. of *Hems*.

Ab, the name of the 5th Month among the *Jews* conſiſting of 29 days. It was Remarkable for a Faſt mentioned by *Zachariah*, to put the *Jews* in remembrance of the Murmuring of their Fore-fathers, which obſtructed their entrance into the Land of Promiſe. In this Month it was that *Moſes* ſent his Spies from *Kadeſh-Barnea* into *Canaan. Numb.* 13. 14. *Deut.* 1. 19. *Torniel.*

Aba, A Mountain of the *Greater Armenia*, Twelve miles from *Simyra*, and which is thought to be the Town now call'd *Erzerum*. *Euphrates* riſes at the Foot of this Mountain, *Thev. Pliny, lib.* 5. *Cap.* 24. known by the name of *Capodes*, now vulgarly call'd *Caicol*. Alſo a City of *Arabia the Happy*.

Aba the Daughter of *Zenophanes* Tyrant of *Olbus* in *Cilicia*. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* inveſted her in the Abſolute Dominion of the Place, in acknowledgment of ſome Services which ſhe had done 'em. After her deceaſe, it returned to ſome of her remoter Kindred. *Strabo.*

Aba, or **Aban**, the Third King of *Hungary*, who uſurp'd that Kingdom *An.* 1042. after he had depoſed *Peter* the *German*, Succeſſor to *Stephen* I. but his Reign was ſhort, for he was ſlain in 1044. and *Peter* re-aſcended the Throne. Some years after he was buried, his Body was ſaid to be found entire, and without any Scars of the Wounds he had received. *Bonfin.*

Aba, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous of old for the Oracular Temple of *Apollo*, who was from thence called *Apollo Abæus*. It was burnt by *Xerxes*, upon which the Inhabitants, formerly call'd *Abantes*, retir'd to the Iſland of *Negropont*, and gave it the name of *Abantis*. *Strabo.*

Ababa, or **Abaqua**, an *Alan* by Birth, was Married in *Thrace* to a certain *Goth*, whoſe Name was *Mecca* or *Micca*, by whom ſhe had *Maximin*, who ſucceeded *Alexander Severus* in the Empire, *Ann. Dom.* 235. after he had been for ſome time a Shepherd in the Village where he was born. *Herodian.*

Abach, a Borough of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, with a Fort upon the *Danube* two miles Weſt of *Ratisbonne* towards *Munick* or *Munchen*. *Baudr.*

Abachares, a People of the Southern parts of *America* near the River *Madera*, that diſcharges it ſelf into the River of the *Amazons*. *Texeira.*

Abachu vid. **Bachu**.

Abacoa, one of the *Lucaia* Iſlands in the North part of *America*, not far diſtant from *Luchonequa*, between *Jabequem* and the Rocks of *Bimini*. The *Engliſh* are now Maſters of this Iſland. *Oviedo lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. *Herrera, Duval*, &c. *Sanſon.*

Abaddir, the name of the Stone that *Saturn* ſwallow'd inſtead of his Children; for he being forewarn'd, that he ſhould be expell'd his Kingdom by one of his Sons, ſent for his Male Off-ſpring as ſoon as his Wife *Rhea* was deliver'd, that he might devour 'em. But ſhe being once ſo ſerv'd, ſent him at other times a Stone wrap'd up in Swadling Cloaths, and ſo deceiv'd him. Thoſe who enquire into the Moral of this Fable, conclude that Time is ſignified by *Saturn*, which is ſo much the more probable, becauſe the *Greeks* call *Saturn* Κρόνος, which is almoſt the ſame with χρόνος, which ſignifies Time; And the *Latines* call him *Saturn*, becauſe as *Tully de Nat. Deor.* obſerves, *Saturatur Annis*, He feeds upon Years, or his own Children, which are all the things Time produces, and deſtroys. *Lactantius* and *Heſychius* affirm this Stone was the God *Terminus*. The *Greeks* call it Βαίτυλον. The *Latin*'s who call it *Abader*, ſeem plainly to have taken the name from the *Syriac* word *Abder* or *Abadir*: 'Tis probable *Lactantius*'s Conjecture is true, that this *Abadir* is *Terminus*, and that *Terminus* is the ſame with *Jupiter*. The Reader if he pleaſes may conſult *Bochart* upon the word *Abaddir*, and *Bætulium*. Vid. *Saturn.*

Abaddon, a Name which St. *John* in his *Revelation* gives to the King of the *Locuſts*, an Infernal Angel, and which he explains by the *Greek* word Ἀπολλυών, or, the Deſtroyer, and therefore generally it is one of the Names of Satan or the Devil.

Abafti, or **Apaff**, (*Michael*) Prince of *Tranſilvania*, was the Son of one of the Magiſtrates of *Hermanſtadt*, the Capital City of that Province: He was elected Prince of *Tranſilvania*, *Anno Dom.* 1661. and being protected by the Grand Seignior, carried it againſt *Chimir Janos* his Competitor, ſupported by the Emperor. His Name made a great noiſe both in the preceding and preſent Wars, wherein he ſtill acted the beſt he could for his own advantage, ſuccouring under-hand the *Turks* and Malecontents of *Hungary*; but feeding the Emperor with fair Hopes and Negotiations of Agreement, till that Prince diſcovering his ſecret Correſpondencies with the *Port*, ſent his Army to ſeize upon his Principality, which nevertheleſs, together with his Children, he recommended upon his Death-Bed to the Emperor. He died at *Weiſſemburgh* after a long Sickneſs, towards the beginning of the Spring, *Anno Dom.* 1690.

Abaga, a King of the *Tartars* towards the end of the 13th Age, he invaded the *Perſians*, and ſubdu'd 'em, and rendred himſelf formidable to the Chriſtians by his continued

Victories. Nevertheleſs he ſent Ambaſſadors to the ſecond General Council of *Lyons*. *Genebrard*.

Abagarus, **Agbarus**: See *Abgarus*.

Abages, People of *Scythia* on this ſide Mount *Imaus*, and bordering on the *Saca*. They were converted to Chriſtianity under the Reign of *Juſtinian* in the 6th Age. *Zonaras*, *Evagrius*.

Abaibe: See *Abaimbe*.

Abailard, Lat. *Abelardus*, or *Abailardus*, *(Peter)* a *Frenchman*, born at *Palais* in the Diocefs of *Nants* in *Britany*, famous for his Knowledge in Divinity, Philoſophy, and the Tongues, having taught with great Applauſe at *Paris* and elſewhere in all thoſe Faculties. He ſuffered in his Reputation by his Amours with *Heloiſe*, Niece to a Canon of *Paris* named *Fulbert*; ſhe was extream Handſom and Witty, being alſo learned in Philoſophy, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and Muſick. He afterwards perſwaded *Heloiſe* to Marry him, which ſhe conſented to, tho' unwillingly, as fearing ſhe might thereby prevent his Eccleſiaſtical Preferment. Her Uncle having notice of the Marriage, reſented it ſo much, that he found means to have *Abailard* emaſculated in the night time, whereof he was ſo much aſhamed, that he retired into St. *Denys*'s Abby, and put on the Habit. *Heloiſe* retired into a Nunnery at *Argenteuil*. About that time *Abailard* publiſhed a Book concerning the *Trinity*, which was Condemned in the Council of *Soiſſons*, *Anno* 1120. He was accuſed of Arianiſm, Neſtorianiſm, and Pelagianiſm, and to hold that the Holy Ghoſt was the Soul of the World. St. *Bernard* being his contemporary, wrote againſt him. He was made Abbot of St. *Gildas de Ruys*, but being diſſatisfied with the Irregularities of the Monks, he retired to *Champagne*, where he built an Oratory in the Dioceſs of *Troye*, and called it *Paraclet*, whither a great number of Scholars reſorted to him. About this time the Nuns being expell'd *Argenteuil* for their Irregularities, *Abailard* offered *Paraclet* to his Wife *Heloiſe*, where ſhe founded a Nunnery, which was in a little time enrich'd with Gifts on her account, more in one year, ſays *Abailard* in his Epiſtles, than it would if he had been to live in it in a 100. He mixt his Ariſtotelian Philoſophy with Divinity, and was condemn'd in a Council held by the Provinces of *Rheims* and *Sens*, *Anno* 1140. whence he appeal'd to the Pope, but in his way to *Rome*, was ſo taken with *Peter* the Venerable, Abbot of *Cluny*, that he put on a Monk's Habit there. *Peter* the Venerable, who was Abbot of that place, received him with a great deal of Frankneſs; and being perſwaded of his reſolution of Submiſſion to the Church, undertook to engage for him; in fine, *Abailard* being convinc'd that the true Philoſophy conſiſts in a good Life, ſet himſelf in earneſt upon the Practice; His great Auſterities were prejudicial to his Health; *Peter* the Venerable ſent him to the Priory of St. *Marcellus* at *Chalons* for the benefit of the Air; here, upon the 21ſt of *April* 1143. he died, being 63 years of Age: His Corps were Interr'd in the Church *Paraclet*. His Epitaph is as follows:

Petrus in hac Petra latitat, quem mundus Homerum
Clamabat, ſed jam ſidera ſidus habet.
Sol erat hic Gallis, ſed eum jam fata tulerunt;
Ergo caret Regio Gallica ſole ſuo.
Ille ſciens quicquid fuit ulli ſcibile, vicit
Artifices, Artes abſque docente docens.
Undecimæ Maii Petrum rapuere Calendæ,
Privantes Logices Atria Rege ſuo.
Eſt ſatis: in Tumulo Petrus hic jacet Abailardus,
Cui ſoli patuit ſcibile quicquid erat.

This Epitaph ſeems to be made by *Peter* the Venerable; however he compoſed another, which I am going to mention: The deſign of it is to ſhew the Reſpect which was due to the Memory of this Great Man, which ſome ill-temper'd People endeavour'd to aſperſe by Calumnies and Fabulous Stories. The Verſes are theſe:

Gallorum Socrates, Plato maximus Heſperiarum,
Noſter Ariſtoteles, Logicis quicunque fuerunt
Aut par aut melior; Studiorum cognitus Orbi
Princeps, ingenio varius, ſubtilis & acer,
Omnia vi ſuperans rationis, & arte loquendi,
Abailardus erat. Sed nunc magis omnia vincit,
Cum Cluniacenſem Monachum moremque profeſſus,
Ad Chriſti veram tranſivit Philoſophiam:
In qua longæva bene complens ultima vitæ,
Philoſophis quandoque bonis ſe connumerandum
Spem dedit, undenas Maii renovante Calendas.

Francois d'Amboiſe, Councellor of State, cauſed *Abailard*'s Works to be Printed in One Volume, *Anno* 1616, being his own and *Heloiſe*'s Letters. The Story of his Misfortunes, and a Comment on the *Romans*: See his Life, written by the ſame *d'Amboiſe*.

Abaimbe, or **Abaibe**, *Abaibæ*. Mountains of Southern *America* in the Province of *Carthagena*.

Abala, a Sea-Port in *Italy* near *Sicily*, whither *Cæſar* fled from *Pompey*, having only one Servant with him. *Appian*.

Abalus, an Iſland in the *German* Sea, in which ſome believed that *Amber* flowed from the Trees, *Plin.* 37. 2. *Timæus* calls it *Baltia*. If a Man happened to be drowned there, and appeared no more above Water, the ancient Heathen uſed to Celebrate his Funerals 100 years to expiate the *Manes*.

Abana, a River having its ſource from Mount *Lebanon*, waſhes the South and Weſt ſide of *Damaſcus*, and runs through the Valley *Archadob* into the *Syrian* Sea, and ſome ſay it is ſwallowed up by the Sands. It's a moſt pleaſant River, and the Water very clear. It's alſo called *Amanah*, 2 *K.* 5. that is Golden Streams. *Davity deſcrip. Aſiæ*.

Abanbo, call'd by *Ptolemy Aſtapus*, and by the *Latin* Writers *Abanbus* or *Abanhus*, a River in the *Upper Æthiopia*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Nile* a little above the Iſland *Meroe*: *Pliny* makes mention of it. See *Iſaac Voſſius*'s Treatiſe concerning the Head of *Nilus*. ['Tis probable that this *Abanbo* of our Author, is the ſame with *Abanwi*, which is a Name generally given to *Nilus* by the *Æthiopians*, and ſignifies *Paternal*. As for *Aſtapus*, ſome Ancient Writers believe it was no more than our Name for *Nile*, and that *Aſtoboras*, an Arm of this River which runs on the left hand of *Meroe*, was ſo called. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth. lib.* 1. *c.* 8.]

Abancay, Lat. *Abancaius*, a River of *Peru* in *South America*, which gives name to the Town of *Abancay* which it waſhes. It riſes in the Mountains called *Andes*, and falls into the River *Xauxa* or *Maragnon* in the Province of *Lima*. *Hoffman*.

" **Abannæ**, or *Abanni*, a People in *Africa*, Neighbours to
" the *Caprarians*, both of whom were ſubdued by the Em-
" peror *Theodoſius*. *Amm. Marcel.*

Abano, in Lat. *Aponus*, a Village in the Territory of *Padua*, where *Titus Livius*, and the Great Phyſician *Peter d'Apono*, were born, It hath Fountains and Baths much eſteemed for preſervation of Health, and the cure of many Diſeaſes. It is mentioned by *Claudian*. The Ancients ſay, that *Hercules* came thither to Bathe and refreſh himſelf after his Labours. *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*, having fixed his Seat at *Ravenna*, cauſed fine Buildings to be raiſed about this Fountain. *Joan. Dondis, Tract. de Fontib. cal. Patav.*

Abantas, or **Abantis**, a Town near the Mountain *Parnaſſus*, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. There is a little Precinct in *Epyrus*, in the Province of *Carrina*, now called *Abanta*.

Abantes, a People deſcended from *Thracia*, who retired to *Phocis* in *Greece*, where they built a Town called *Aba*, after their Chief, whence they are called *Abantes*, thence they paſſed into the Iſle called then *Macris*, next *Abantis*, ſince *Chalcis* and *Eubœa*, now *Negropont*. The *Curetes*, an Ancient People of *Creta*, were firſt poſſeſſed of this Iſle, and were ſo called becauſe they were ſhaven in the Forehead, leaving only ſome Locks behind, that their Enemies might not, as they had formerly done, pull them on their Faces by the Hair, wherein they were imitated by the *Abantes*, and thence *Homer* calls them ὄπιθεν κομόωντας, People with Hair behind. *Bochart* remarks, that there is an agreement in ſignification between *Abantes* and *Eubœans*; both coming from the *Hebrew* word *Abas*, which ſignifies a Graſier, they being accuſtomed to feed great Flocks. *Herodotus, lib.* 1.

Abantidas, General or King of the *Sicyonians*, Succeſſor to *Clinias* Father of *Aratus*, who ſurprized the Gittadel of *Corinth*. He was murdered by ſome Strangers quickly after his Advancement. *Pauſanias in Corinth. Plutarch. in Arato.*

Abaujwar, a Country of *Upper Hungary* on the Frontiers of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains. *Caſſovia* is its Capital City.

Abanwi, is the name of the *Nile* in the *Æthiopian*, and ſignifies Fatherly. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth.*

Abaraner, a Town in *Armenia* the Great, ſituate upon the River *Alingiac*. The Arch-Biſhop of *Naſſevan* commonly reſides there. 'Tis ſaid 300 Families of *Roman* Catholicks are in it. This *Abaraner* is apparently that Town in *Armenia* which *Cedrenus* calls *Abara*.

Abaraus and *Aboraas*, an *African* Town in *Guinea* upon the River *Volta*: It ſtands about 25 Leagues from the Sea.

Abarbarea, a Nymph, one of the Maids by whom *Buccolion*, Eldeſt Son of *Laomedon*, had *Eſepus* and *Pedaſus*. *Hom. lib.* 6. *Iliad.*

Abarbinel, or **Abrabinel**, *(Iſaac)* a *Spaniſh* Rabbin; He lived in the beginning of the 16th Century. *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* having baniſhed him amongſt the reſt of the *Jews* from *Spain*, he retired into *Italy*, and died at *Venice* in the year 1608, in the 71ſt of his own Age. There are extant of his Commentaries on the *Talmud*, Books of *Kings*, and ſome of the Prophets, *&c. Buxtorf. P. Symon. Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.* See *Abravinel*.

Abarca, Sirname of *Sancho* II. 5th King of *Navarre*, ſo called becauſe of a certain kind of Shooe which he wore. He ſucceeded his Father *Garcias* II. *An.* 925. or according to others *An.* 891. He obtained many Victories againſt the *Moors*; and after he had Reigned 37 years, was killed in a Battel againſt the *Caſtilians*, and ſucceeded by his Son *Garcias* III. ſurnamed the *Trembler*. Some call him by the ſame name with his Father. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſp. De Marca Hiſt. de Bearn.*

Abares: See *Avares*.

Abarim, a Mountain very high, and of difficult aſcent, in *Arabia Petræa*, which ſeparates the Countries of *Ammon* and *Moab* from *Canaan*. *Nebo* and *Piſgah* were parts of this Mountain: Betwixt which and *Jericho*, there is a Valley called *Baras*, famous for a Plant of that name, which ſeems to be on fire in the night time. See *Baaras*. *Joſ. Dav. deſcrip. Aſiæ*.

Abarimon, part of *Scythia* near Mount *Imaus*, in which are ſaid to live wild Men, whoſe Feet are placed backwards. They equal the wildeſt of Beaſts in ſwiftneſs; but ſeeing they cannot live in any other place, they were never brought under ſubjection, no, not by *Alexander* the Great. *Plin.* 7. 2.

Abaris, a *Scythian* Philoſopher, Son of *Seutha*; he pretended by virtue of an Arrow, which he received from *Apollo*, to go as ſwiftly as the ſaid Arrow when ſhot from a Bow; by virtue of this he alſo gave Oracles, and foretold Earthquakes, Plagues, *&c.* to the Countries through which he paſſed. *Jamblichus* ſays he was Diſciple to *Pythagoras*; and ſome will have him to have flouriſhed before *Solon*. Others ſay that he lived in the time of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, or *Ancus Marcius*, Kings of the *Romans*. 'Tis likewiſe ſuppoſed, that an Epiſtle which we have written to *Phalaris*, belongs to *Abaris*; but *Lilius Giraldus*, *Voſſius* and other Learned Criticks, believe *Lucian* the Author of this Letter. It's ſaid of him, that being ſent on an Embaſſy from the *Hyperboreans*, or Country under the *Arctick* Circle, to *Athens*, he returned again without eating. He deſcribed *Apollo*'s Journey to the ſaid *Hyperboreans*; and is ſaid to have formed the Statue of the *Trojan Palladium* out of *Pelops*'s Bones. *Gregory Nazianzene* mentions him in an Epiſtle to *Baſil* the Great. *Voſſius, c.* 3. *de Poet. Græc. Strabo.*

Abarus, an *Arabian* General, who betrayed *Craſſus* into an Ambuſcade, which occaſion'd his Defeat by the *Parthians*. He is by *Florus* called *Mezeras*, by *Plutarch*, *Andromachus*, and by *Sextus Rufus*, *Agbarus*.

Abas, the 12th King of the *Argives*, Son of *Belus*, or according to the common opinion, of *Lynceus* and *Hypermneſtra*, famous for his Valour and Wit; he was Father to *Prætus* and *Acriſius*, and Grandfather to *Perſeus*: From him the Kings of the *Argives* were called *Abantiadæ*. He Reigned 23 years. *Euſeb. Pauſanias.*

Abas, the *Centaur*, begot by *Ixion* on a Cloud, was a great Hunter, as the Poets feign. *Ovid Metam.*

Abas, Son of *Hippothoon* and *Melanira*, changed into a Lizard by *Ceres*, becauſe he mock'd her Worſhip, and upbraided his Mother for entertaining her: She is ſaid to have Metamorphos'd him by throwing certain compounded Water upon him. *Ovid* ſays it was for mocking her becauſe ſhe had drunk too much; *Ovid Metam. Cælius Rhodiginus.* It is called *Stellio* in *Latin*, hence the word *Stellionatus*, by which Lawyers ſignifie all manner of Fraud and Cozenage. *Digeſt. lib.* 47.

Abas, a Commander of a Body of the *Latins* in *Italy*. He was one of *Æneas*'s Allies, and brought him ſome Troops from *Populonia*, a Town in *Tuſcany*, over againſt the Iſland *Ilva*. *Virgil. lib.* 10 *Æneid.*

Abas, a King of *Perſia*: See *Scha Abas*.

Abas, a Philoſopher, who left ſome Hiſtorical Commentaries behind him, and wrote a Book of Rhetorick. *Voſſius* and ſome other Authors are of opinion, that this *Abas* is the ſame with *Abro*, the Wife of *Candaules* King of *Lydia*, who (as *Herodotus* reports) cauſed her Husband to be Murdered upon a pleaſant Occaſion: The Conjecture of theſe Authors is founded upon ſome Paſſages which occur in the 5th Book, in the new Hiſtory of *Ptolemy Chennius*, of which *Photius* in his *Bibliotheca* makes mention. There was another *Abas* who writ an account of the *Trojan* War, as we may ſee in *Voſſius*.

Abas, a Mountain: See *Aba*.

Abaſcantos, one of the Names of *Æon*, or the God of the Hereſiarch *Valentin*, as we underſtand by *Tertullian. Cont. Gnoſt.*

Abaſſinia, or **Abyſſinia**, a Kingdom in *Africk* in the *Upper Æthiopia*, which ſome call the Empire of *Negus* or *Preſter John*.

The Names, Situation and Diviſion of the Abaſſine *Empire.*

Some Authors ſay that this Country had its Name from the *Arabians*; others are of opinion that the word *Abaſſinia* is of an *Egyptian* Original, and that it ſignifies a Country ſurrounded with Deſarts. The firſt Conjecture ſeems beſt ſupported, it being moſt probable the derivation of it comes from the *Arabian* word *Habeſch*, which ſignifies a Hotch-potch or mixture; becauſe *Æthiopia* is inhabited by a Collection of a great many Nations, however the Natives call themſelves nothing but *Æthiopians*. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æthiop.*

Authors are ſtill leſs agreed about the Title of the Emperor of the *Abaſſines*, ſome call him *Preſter John* or *Preſt-John*, either out of Raillery, or miſtake of the word: But 'tis pretty certain that the true *Preſter John* was a *Tartar* Prince in the Kingdom of *Tenduc* in *Aſia*. As for the Grand *Negus* or *Abaſſine* Emperor, he is ſtyl'd *Beldi-gian*, or *Belul-gian*, as much as to ſay, Reſpected *John*: Others add that the *Chaldeans* call him *John-Ex-Con*, that is to ſay, Great and Valuable. This Title ſeems to be given from a Ring, which *Solomon* gave the Queen of *Sheba*, and which has been always kept as an *Heirloom* in the Family of *Negus*. (See *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æthiop. lib.* 2. *cap.* 1. where he ſhews the Riſe of the fabulous Report about *Preſter John*, and ſets down the Emperor's true Titles.) But let this be as it will, the Empire of *Abaſſinia* has been much greater and much more conſiderable than at preſent: for about 160 years ſince, the *Arabians*, the *Turks*, and eſpecially the *Gales*, began to make inroads upon the Country, and are now Maſters of the beſt Kingdoms in't. The *Moors* likewiſe have gained all that part of it which lies on the *Arabian* Gulph. Formerly all the Country from the Lake *Niger*, to the ſtrait of *Babel-mandel* on one ſide, and all that Tract of Land from the Mountains of the Moon, to the Cataracts of *Nile* on the other, were comprehended under the Name of *Abaſſinia*. The bounds laſt mention'd, contain'd the length of the Empire from *South* to *North*, and the other its breadth, from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*. *Abaſſinia* confin'd on the *South* upon *Monomotapa*: On the *Eaſt* upon *Zanguebar*, the Red Sea, or the Sea of *Mecca*: On the *North* upon *Egypt* and *Nubia*; and towards the *Weſt*, upon the *Negroes* and the Kingdom of *Congo*. But as I ſaid before, the Face of things are now much alter'd. The *Abaſſines* have not ſo much as one Sea Port left them, ſo that they cannot Imbark upon occaſion, without marching through the *Turks* Country. The Provinces which now remain in their hands are *Tigre*, *Dambea*, *Bagamedry*, *Goyam*, *Amahara*, *Narea*, *Magaza*, *Ogara*, *Salait*, *Holcad*, *Semen*, *Segurda*, *Salao*, *Ozaka*, *Doba*, and ſome others. They were formerly poſſeſs'd of *Angotz*, *Doare*, *Adea*, *Balli*, *Hemaly*, *Ogge*, *Gans*, *Oxeto*, *Bitexamora*, *Curaguz*, *Buzama*, *Bugamo*, *Marabet*, *Mans*, *Bizamo*, *Oifate*, *Dedem*, *Gambato*, *Doxa*, *Oura*, *Conch*, *Gumar*, *Mota*, *Damut*, *Holeia*, &c. The *Gales* have gain'd part of this Country, and the *Turk* has made himſelf Maſter of *Siraken* and *Arquyco* upon the Red Sea.

The Nature and Quality of the Soil.

The Country of the *Abaſſines* is ſufficiently Fruitful; in ſome places they have a great deal of Corn, and particularly of Millet and Pulſe; but this Plenty is not general. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, that there are Vines in ſome places, growing up in the faſhion of an Arbour, and that their Grapes afford good Wine: However the common Drink of the *Abaſſines* in the beſt part of their Country, is Crab Cyder. Some Travellers ſay, that in the richeſt Provinces, they have 3 Harveſts in a year, it being there the cuſtom to Sow immediately after the Crop. 'Tis chiefly in theſe Provinces, that they are well furniſh'd with Water. They have here a certain Beveridge which they call *Ized*, which is very pleaſant; 'tis properly nothing but Mead or Hydromel. The Air is temperate enough, unleſs in the Valleys where 'tis generally hot. There are ſo many Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead and Sulphur, that one would imagine the Grand *Negus* had Exchequer enough to purchaſe a great many Worlds; but the Inhabitants have no skill to make the moſt of theſe advantages.

The Manners and Cuſtoms of the Abaſſines.

The *Abaſſines* are generally dexterous, full of Spirit, and not at all wanting in Underſtanding, but they are extremely Idle, and this lazineſs makes them unqualified for almoſt all ſorts of Buſineſs. The *Portugueſes* have given them a little reliſh for Trading. Their Complexions are either Black or Tauny, and they live a long time. *Vincent le Blank* tells us, that they drive a great Trade with Salt, which they carry into their neighbouring Countries: This Commodity they ſell dear, and barter it almoſt for all ſorts of Proviſions; the ſame Author adds, that they make Coin of it, and that they have ſquare pieces of this Money, which differ in their value proportionably to their bigneſs, as Gold and Silver does among us. The Wars which they have been forc'd to maintain againſt their Neighbours, and eſpecially againſt the *Gales* above-mention'd, has made 'em leſs unactive, and given 'em a greater inclination for Martial Exerciſes. Their Forces conſiſt chiefly in Horſe. 'Tis their cuſtom to Arm themſelves with Head-pieces, Coats of Mail and Targets: Their offenſive Weapons are Pikes, headed with Iron at both ends; Their Infantry fight with Arrows and Darts, and many of them with Slings; and others of 'em mount their Elephants, and ſo diſcharge upon the Enemy. They were ignorant of the uſe of Fire-Arms, till taught by the *Portugueſe*, who have been very ſerviceable to 'em in their Wars. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, that the *Abaſſines* are in themſelves good natur'd; they have a ſtrong inclination for Virtue, and are Religious, even to a degree of Superſtition: They are Loyal and Obedient to their Prince, and have a great Reſpect both for his Perſon and Intereſt. They value themſelves for the ſame deference and duty to the Church; they ſhew a very great Regard to the Prieſthood, and the Places Conſecrated to Religion: Their Language is particular to themſelves; the Pronunciation of it is Muſical and ſoft, and eaſily learned; *Vincent le Blank* relates, that he has ſeen *Abaſſines* in *China*, who have eaſily made themſelves underſtood.

The Kings of the Abaſſines.

The *Abaſſines* pretend to a long Genealogy of Kings, even before the Queen of *Sheba* made a viſit to *Solomon*, but the relation of this Pedigree is ſo Fabulous, that I ſhall not trouble the Reader with it. In the 6th Century about the year 522, in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*, one *Elesban*, King of the *Abaſſines*, made War upon another *Jewiſh* Prince, who perſecuted the Chriſtians, and defeated him. The Kings of this Country draw their Deſcent from one *David*, who was a very wiſe and powerful Prince. About the year 1265, or 70, *Jeum Neuanelach* recovered the Throne, which had been for ſome time uſurp'd from the Family of this *David*. In the 16th Cent. *David* ſucceeded his Father *Nahew* in the year 1507, and was famous for his Conduct, and the Succeſs of his Arms. This Prince ſent Ambaſſadors to Pope *Clement* the 7th, and to *Immanuel* King of *Portugal*. His Titles, according to *Marmole*, were theſe: *David*, Beloved of God, Pillar of the Faith, of the Blood and Line of *Judah*, Son of *David*, Son of *Solomon*, Son of the Pillar of *Sion*, Son of the Seed of *Jacob*, Son of the Hand of *Mary*, Son of *Nahew* according to the *Fleſh*, Emperor of the *Great* and *Upper Æthiopia*, and of all the Kingdoms and Countries depending on it, King, *&c.* The Kings of the *Abaſſines* generally keep their Court in the Field, in Tents, where they are ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another: But theſe Tents are ſo regularly and handſomely ſet up, that they look like great Towns with fair Streets: On each ſquare of the Camp, there is a particular Officer, whoſe buſineſs it is, to do Juſtice and prevent Diſorder. There are likewiſe two Churches, one for the King and the Nobility, and the other for the common People.

The Religion of the Abaſſines.

This Nation pretends to have been inſtructed in the true Religion, by two of their Queens, *Maqueda* and *Candace*. *Maqueda* is the ſame with *Sheba*, who taught 'em the *Jewiſh* Religion, and by the other they were inſtructed in *Chriſtianity*. *Alvares*, *Ortelius*, *Malvenda*, and ſome others inform us from the *Abaſſine* Traditions, that their Queen *Maqueda*, had a Son by *Solomon*: This young Prince ſucceeded his Mother, and is by ſome Author's call'd *David*, by others *Menilehech*. They are ſo hardy as to affirm, that *Solomon* in the *Canticles*, ſpeaks in the Perſon of this Queen, *I am Black but comely, O ye Daughters of Jeruſalem, therefore the King delighted in me*, &c. They affirm likewiſe, that this *Hebrew* Prince ordered 12000 *Iſraelites*, a 1000 out of each Tribe, to wait upon the Queen of *Sheba* to her own Country: They add, that after ſhe was deliver'd of this Son *Menilehech*, ſhe ſent him to *Solomon* to be educated in the *Jewiſh* Religion, which was done accordingly; and afterwards *Solomon* ſent him home loaden with Preſents. This young Prince had *Zadoc*, the Son of *Azarias* for his Governor, and ſeveral other Rabbies in his Train, who afterwards kept up the *Jewiſh* Religion among the *Abaſſines*. Theſe fabulous Reports are ſupported by others no leſs ridiculous, and therefore *Pineda* had reaſon to blame *Malvenda* for giving credit to ſuch Stuff. In ſhort, neither *Joſephus*, nor any ancient Authors, mention any of theſe extraordinary Adventures: This is certain, that the *Abaſſines* were the moſt ſuperſtitious People living, and ſeem to have had their Inclinations furtheſt engag'd for their Idolatry: However this matter was, 'tis certain, that if they were *Jews*, they were not long ſo. 'Tis more probable, that the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, Baptiz'd by *Philip* the Deacon, was their Apoſtle for Chriſtianity. In proceſs of time, they were perverted by Hereticks; and more eſpecially, by the Followers of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that they Circumciſed even their Women; that they Baptiz'd their Male Children 40 days after their Birth, and their Female at ſixty; that it was not lawful to perform this Ceremony unleſs upon Sundays and Saturdays, upon which days, 'twas their cuſtom to ſay Maſs: 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, that they gave the Euchariſt to little Children. But at preſent they are moſt of 'em (as our Author will have it) *Roman Catholicks*, having been brought over to this Church by *Portugueſe* Miſſionaries; which Function has been undertaken ever ſince the beginning of the 16th Century. We are aſſur'd likewiſe, that there are a great many Religious among them, of the Order of St. *Anthony*, and that their Churches are very well Ornamented.

Authors of the Hiſtory of Abaſſinia.

Marmol, *Francis Alvares*, *Balthazar Telles*, *Marianus Victor*, &c. *Hiſt. de Æthiop.* *Vincent le Blank*, *Thomas Herbert*, *Iſaac Voſſius de Origine Nil.* *Ortelius*, *Ludolphus*, &c.

Abaſia (*Bernard.*) He liv'd at *Thoulouſe*, and was both Phyſician, Lawyer, and Mathematician. He flouriſhed towards the end of the 16th Century, and taught Mathematicks, the Languages, and Law at *Paris* and elſewhere. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, which are mention'd with advantage, by the Authors of thoſe times. *Croix Dumain, Bibl. Franc.*

Abaſter, the Name of one of the three Horſes which drew *Pluto*'s Chariot, ſignifying *Black*, the ſecond *Metheus*, ſignifies *Obſcure*, the third *Nonius*, ſignifies *Warm. Bocace. Cartari, in Imagin. Deor. &c.* Some ſpeak of four Horſes, *viz. Orphneus*, *Alaſtor*, *Æthon* and *Nycteus*; by whoſe Names they would ſignifie the Anxiety, Blindneſs, Wicked Practices, and Eternal Deſtruction, into which Covetouſneſs involves Men. *Claudian.*

Abaton, an Edifice built at *Rhodes*, which no Man was permitted to enter, whence it had its Name, which ſignifies inacceſſible. The occaſion of building it was this; After the death of *Mauſolus* King of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*; *Artemiſia* his Wife took the Government upon her; the *Rhodians* being angry that a Woman ſhould Reign over all *Caria*, Armed a Fleet to make themſelves Maſters of that Kingdom; *Artemiſia* having notice of their deſign, ordered a Fleet to be prepared privately in the ſmall haven of *Halicarnaſſus*, which is covered from the View by a Mountain, and ordered the reſt of the Soldiers to ſtay on the Ramparts. The *Rhodians* having landed their Fleet near the great Haven; the Queen cauſed to give a Signal from the Walls, as if ſhe would ſurrender the Town, whereupon the *Rhodians* quitted their Veſſels to enter. *Artemiſia* opening the little Port, her Fleet came out, boarded the *Rhodian* Veſſels which were empty of Soldiers, and carried them off to Sea. In the mean time the *Rhodians* having no way left to eſcape, were every one kill'd. This Stratagem having ſucceeded ſo well, the Queen put her Soldiers and Seamen aboard the *Rhodian* Fleet, and ſteered ſtraight for *Rhodes*: The Inhabitants whereof ſeeing their Fleet return with Garlands of Laurel, concluded that their Men had obtained the Victory, but inſtead of them, received their Enemies; ſo that *Artemiſia* having poſſeſſed her ſelf of *Rhodes*, raiſed a Trophy in the City with two Statues of Braſs, one repreſenting the ſaid Queen, and the other the City of *Rhodes* in Habit of a Slave: The *Rhodians* durſt not break thoſe Statues, becauſe their Religion made them look upon Trophies as things Sacred; however to cover it from View, they raiſed the abovementioned Building over it. *Vitruv. l. 2. c. 8.*

Abatos, i. e. *Inacceſſible*, an Iſland in the Fens of *Memphis* in *Egypt*, famous for the Tomb of *Oſiris*, for Flax and Palm-Tree Leaves, on which the Ancients uſed to write inſtead of Paper. 'Tis mentioned by *Lucan* Book X.

Abbeſoer, a City of *Norway*, in the Prefecture of *Aggerhuſe*, about 20 Leagues from *Anſloia*, and 25 or 30 from *Stafanger*. 'Tis a good Haven.

Abbeville, a City of *France* in *Picardy*, the Chief of the County of *Ponthieu* on the *Somme*; 'tis well fortified, neatly built, and of good Trade for Cloth, Wool, and Corn, has 12 Pariſh Churches, ſeveral Religious Houſes, and a Preſidial Court within it ſelf. It's called *The Virgin City*, becauſe never taken, nor its Privileges violated by any. Built by St. *Riquier* the Abbot, and therefore called *Abbeville*, or *Abbot* City: It lies 34 Leagues North of *Paris*. *Sanſon.*

Abbeville, Cardinal: See *John de Abbeville*.

Abbo, Abbot of *Fleury*, or St. *Bennet* upon the *Loire*, liv'd in the 10th Century; 'tis plain, by one of the Letters of *Fulbert* of *Chartres*, how much this Perſon was eſteemed for his Learning and great Experience; he is ſaid to be a moſt knowing Philoſopher, and call'd the *Praeceptor* of all *France*. He was choſen Abbot of St. *Bennet* upon the *Loire*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans* after *Oilbaud*. The *Monks* under his Conduct were conſiderably Learned. *Aimoin* or *Haymo* was one of the moſt celebrated. This *Monk* wrote the Hiſtory of *France*, and Dedicated it to the Abbot *Abbo*. The Abbot was murder'd by a parcel of Villains the 13th of *November* 1004. *Aimoin* abovementioned, wrote his Life. *Abbo* wrote an Abridgment of the Lives of ſeveral Popes, extracted from the Hiſtory of *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*. He wrote an Apology to *Hugh Capet*, and *Robert* his Son, Kings of *France*; the Life of St. *Edmond* King of *England*; ſeveral Letters to Pope *Gregory* the 5th, and to other Perſons of Quality, and ſeveral other little Tracts. See his Life written by *Aimoin, Fulbert de Chartres, in Epiſt. Sigebert de vir. Illuſt. c.* 140. *& in Chron. ad An.* 990. *Voſſius. Mabillon in Analectis*, &c.

Abbon, a Monk of St. *Germain des Pres* at *Paris*, he lived in the 9th Century; he was a *Norman* by birth, and a Diſciple of *Aimoin* the elder, who was then in great Reputation. *Abbon* was at *Paris* in the year 886 or 887, when it was beſieged by the *Normans*: He writ the Hiſtory of this Siege in Verſe, tho' ſomewhat unpoliſh'd: This Poem he Dedicated to *Goſilin* Biſhop of *Paris*, an Abbot of St. *Germain*, and afterwards wrote the Wars and Victories of King *Eudo*. 'Tis pretty plain, that this *Abbon* liv'd no further than 890 or 891. This remark may be made good by peruſing the end of the 2d Book of his Works, of which we have had ſeveral Editions from *Pithæus, du Cheſne*, &c. 'Tis worth our while to obſerve that ſeveral Authors have miſtaken this *Abbon, Monk* of St. *Germain*, for *Abbo* Abbot of *Fleury* abovemention'd: Tho' in reality, they liv'd at a 100 years diſtance the one from the other. *Pithæus, du Cheſne, Voſſius de Hiſt Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 38. *Mabillon in Act. ſſ. Ordin. S. Bened.* &c.

Abbot, the Name of the Head of a Monaſtery of *Canons Regular*. Some are ſtyl'd *Cardinal Abbots*, as the Abbot of *Cluny*: Some *Biſhop Abbots*, ſo named, becauſe their Abbies had been erected into Biſhopricks, but upon condition, that ſuch as were choſen Abbots ſhou'd be withal Biſhops of the Dioceſs: And others *Mitred Abbots*, independent on any but the Pope: Theſe wear a Mitre with a Gold Fringe, when they officiate on Solemn days. In *Charles the Bald*'s time, Perſons of the greateſt Quality in *France* were Abbots, having a Dean to officiate for them; eſteeming the Title of *Abbot* as Honourable as Duke or Count. But this was oppoſed by the Clergy in ſome Councils. The *Genoeſe* anciently call'd their Duke by this name. It ſignifies Father, and of old was given to all Miniſters. *Blondeau*.

Abbot, *(Geo.)* born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and bred at *Oxford*, where he became Maſter of *Univerſity-College*, was Nominated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by King *James* I. and continued ſo part of King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign; that he was a great Preacher, appears from his Lectures on *Jonah*; and it is agreed by all, that he was a very Grave, Learned, and Pious Man: He was ſuſpended ſome little time by King *Charles* I. as *Ruſhworth* reports, for being unactive in promoting the *Loan*; But the Supplement to Sir *Richard Baker* ſays, it was upon the account of his Remiſſneſs in ſome of the Functions of his Government. The words of the *Commiſſion*, by which his Juriſdiction is delegated to the Biſhops of *Durham, Rocheſter*, &c. favour this latter Opinion, and give a general hint of ſome Indiſpoſition, or Incapacity in the Archbiſhop, for the performing his Office. *Ruſhw. Collect. p.* 432. He died *Anno* 1633, having erected a large Hoſpital at *Guilford* with a Liberal Maintenance.

Abbot, *(Robert)* Biſhop of *Salisbury* in the Reign of King *James* I. born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, and bred in *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, whereof he became Principal, and *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity. He was Learned and Acute, and every way a well accompliſh'd Divine. He confuted *Biſhop* a Roman Catholick, ſo that he never gave him an anſwer. He was made Biſhop of *Salisbury December* 3. 1615. and died leſs than two years after. His Brother *George* was at the ſame time Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and a more plauſible Preacher, but not ſo great a Scholar.

Abbot, the *Abbot* of *Battle*, a Man known by no other Name, who left a good Memory behind him. He liv'd in the 14th Age, in the days of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. in whoſe time the *French* landed in *Suſſex* without oppoſition; waſted and plundered the Country, and carried away Captive the Prior of *Lewes*, which animated our Abbot, though no Sheriff, to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, with whom he march'd to *Winchelſea*, and fortified it: There he was ſoon after beſet by the *French*, who ply'd him with their great Guns, being the firſt that were ever planted by a Foreign Enemy in this Iſland, but the Country oblig'd 'em to retire ſpeedily.

Abbotsbury, a Market Town of *Ugſcomb* Hundred in the South-weſt parts of *Dorſetſhire*; it lies near the Channel.

Abcaſſ, a People of *Georgia*, North-Weſt of *Mengrelia*; well Proportion'd, fair Complexion'd, Ingenious and Stout. They feed upon Milk-Meats, and what they take in Hunting. They live in great Companies on the tops of Hills, in little Huts, environed with Hedges and deep Ditches to prevent ſurpriſe, having neither Cities nor Caſtles. They put their Dead into the Trunks of hollow Trees, faſtening them to the uppermoſt Boughs to keep 'em upright, where they alſo hang the Deceaſed's Weapons and Habit. And that he may have his Horſe with him in the other World, they ride him full ſpeed till he dies near the Tree. Thoſe People though they have abundance of Fiſh in their Country, eat none. They ſteal and ſell one another for Slaves to the *Turks*, who value them for their Beauty and Induſtry. *Lamberti. Thevenot*'s Relation of *Mengrelia*. There is a Wall of 60 miles long to prevent their Incurſions into *Mengrelia*. *Hoffman*.

Abdageſes, a Noble *Parthian* in the time of *Tiberius*. Aſſiſted by the *Romans*, he made *Tiridates* King, and afterwards Ruled all at his own pleaſure. *Tacit. l.* 6.

Abdal, or **Abdales**, a ſort of Religious People in *Perſia*. See *Calenders*.

Abdala, **Almoedes**, The firſt of the Family of the *Almoades*, who were formerly poſſeſs'd of the Kingdom of *Fez*. See *Almoades*.

Abdala, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*. He lived in the 16th Century; and was Son of *Mahomet Cheriff*, a Prince of great Courage and Conduct; but his Son addicted to Eaſe and Pleaſure, loſt ſeveral Battles, his Father yet living; he put to death his neareſt Relations, and *Ali Budcar* the moſt powerful Nobleman in the Kingdom; he was unfurniſh'd with good Qualities, but very Succeſsful; for when he came to the Crown, he Reign'd quietly, and divided his Dominions amongſt his 3 Sons. He fought the *Spaniſh* Army in their return from *Pignion de Velez* in 1564. Two years before his death, he undertook an unſucceſsful War againſt *Mazagan*, being provoked to it in the midſt of one of his Debauches, by the perſuaſions of a Rennegadoe of *Corſica*. He died in 1574. *Diego de Torres*: Hiſt. of the *Cheriffs. Thuan*.

Abdala, a King of *Perſia*, and 27th Caliph of *Babylon*, was Diſinherited by his Father; but after the death of his Brothers, ſucceeded to the Throne, and render'd himſelf formidable by Arms. He vanquiſh'd the *Greeks* in ſeveral Encounters, made himſelf Maſter of a part of *Candy*, and ſtruck a Terror into the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Calabria*. Some Authors are of opinion, that it was one of the Officers of this *Abdala*, who put St. *Placidius* and his Companions to death, who were ſent into *Sicily* by St. *Bennet*; but this Aſſertion can be nowiſe reconcil'd to Chronology; for theſe Religious were Martyr'd in the year 541. in the Reign of *Juſtinian*; whereas this King *Abdala* died in the 217th year of the Hegyra, that is, in the 833d year of our Lord; after he had Reigned 8 years, and added ſeveral ſpacious Kingdoms to his Dominions. *Mirkond Chron*.

Abdala, the Son of *Aben Maugi*, King of the *African Saracens*. Being Dethron'd by the Arms and Artifices of his Brother, he ſought Aid of *Charlemaign*; by whoſe Aſſiſtance he vanquiſhed the Uſurper, and Regain'd his Right. *Dupleix Hiſt. Franc*.

Abdala, King of *Toledo*, a Mahometan. He Married *Teresia* Daughter of *Wermund* Prince of *Leon*, a Chriſtian, who ſav'd his Country by that Alliance, though much againſt her will; ſo that after his death, ſhe retired into a Monaſtery. *Volater*.

Abdala, Son of *Lopez*, King of *Toledo*. Being forc'd to follow his Father, whom one *Mahomet* had driven out of his Dominions; he manag'd his Affairs ſo well, that he retook *Saragoſſa*, where he Reign'd, and his Poſterity after him, maugre all the Attempts of *Mahomet* and *Alphonſus* III. King of *Oviedo*. He fought alſo againſt the Chriſtians, and was noted for his Courage. *Mariana*.

Abdala, King of *Tremeſen*, who finding his younger Brother preferr'd before him, threw himſelf upon *Charles* V. with a profer to become his Vaſſal, upon the ſame Conditions that his Grand Uncle *Buhama* had concluded. Hereupon the Emperor order'd Count *Alcaudeta*, Governor of *Oran*, to furniſh him with 600 Men to conduct him to *Tremeſen*, who were all kill'd except 25. Afterwards the Count ſet forward with 9000 Men, and having gain'd the Victory, Sack'd *Tremeſen*, and then purſued the Enemy to the Mountains. *Abdala* upon his return, thinking to enter the City, found the Gates ſhut againſt him; the Inhabitants being enraged, becauſe he ſuffer'd the *Spaniards* to Plunder them, whereupon his Soldiers forſaking him, he fled with 60 Horſe to ſollicit the *Arabians* for help, who treacherouſly ſlew him in the year 1546. *Marmol. lib.* 5. *c.* 11.

Abdala I. Caliph of *Arabia*, being deprived of his Kingdom by his Subjects, he ſlew *Marvan* the Uſurper in Battle; but purſuing his Son *Abdulmaric*, was defeated himſelf, and forced to fly to *Damaſcus*; and finding no admittance either there or at *Cairo*, he Embarked with one Servant for *Greece*; in which Voyage, being caſt by ſtreſs of Weather upon a certain Iſland, he was known and kill'd, after he had Reigned only one year, *Anno* 686. *Marmol*.

Abdala II. Caliph of *Arabia*. Being informed at *Mecca*, that another *Abdala* was choſen Caliph of *Syria*; and that *Amir* another of his Rivals, was Maſter of all *Perſia*; to rid himſelf of two ſuch dangerous Competitors, he engaged the firſt to come to a Conference; received him with much ſeeming kindneſs, but lodged him in a Houſe which he had undermined, ſo that it fell and kill'd him in the night. The other he own'd for Caliph, and reſign'd the *Regalia* to him, but at next Meeting as they went aſide to Diſcourſe, he ſtabb'd him, and afterwards routing the *Perſians*, ſeiz'd their Country. After this he turn'd his Rage againſt the Chriſtians, prohibiting their Miniſters to Preach. He ſent his Army againſt *Leo* IV. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, which haraſſed all *Romania* and *Cappadocia*. Coming to *Jeruſalem*, he commanded that all *Jews* and *Chriſtians* ſhould be mark'd in the Hand, that they might be known, and that all that were not ſo mark'd ſhould be laid in Irons. He died 781. *Marmol. lib. 2. ch. 19.*

Abdala, Sirnamed *Muley*, Cheriff or Xeriff of *Morocco*, a Martial Prince; he took *Cape d'Aguer* in *Africa* from the *Portugueſes*, in the Sixteenth Century, during the time he was Partner with his Father in the Kingdom. Afterwards he Reigned alone, and left a Son, which he had by a *Negro*, who ſucceeded him. *Raul. Jov. Marmol.*

Abdala, a Mahometan Prince, famous for his Enterpriſes during the Wars of the Cheriffs in *Africa*. He made a League with *Philip* III. King of *Spain* in 1607, and was murder'd two years after, by *Hamet Ben Abdala*, a Religious Mahometan, ſet on by *Mulei Zeidan*, his Unkle and Enemy.

Abdala the Father of *Mahomet* the Grand Impoſtor, was a miſerable Slave, and got his living by driving Merchants Camels; he was a Heathen, and Married one *Emira* a *Jeweſs*. *Paulus Diaconus.*

Abdala. *Baronius*, a Mahometan Preacher, of the Sect of the *Mohaidins*. In 1543, he Rebelled againſt Cheriff *Mahomet*, having got together a great number of Barbarians upon *Nefuſa*, which is a part of Mount *Atlas*; but he was ſoon taken by the Cheriff, and beheaded; he was look'd upon as a Magician; for when purſued to the Rock, whither he had retired, abundance of diſſected Sheep were found in the way, with their Feet put in their Eyes, *&c.* for Inchantments, which the Mahometans were afraid of, but the Chriſtians mock'd at, and burnt them, ſo that when he was taken, he deny'd that he was overcome by the *Moors*, but only by the Chriſtians, againſt whom his Witchcraft was too weak. He was promiſed to be ſafely ſent over into the Kingdom of *Fez*, notwithſtanding which the Cheriff caus'd him to be beheaded, with his Family and Attendants. *Marmol. l.* 3.

Abdala, Surnamed *Mohavedin*, a Native of *Tenmellet* in *Barbary*, Schoolmaſter in the Mountain of *Atlas*, and Author of the Sect of the *Mohavedins*, that is to ſay the *Unitarians*. He was highly eſteemed for his Preaching by his own Countrymen, as well as the *Africans* of the Tribe of *Mucamuda*. By means whereof having got together a great number of People, he became ſo inſolent as to attack *Abraham* a *Mooriſh* Emperor, who neglecting to ſtifle the Rebellion in the Birth, loſt both his Crown and Life, by *Abdal Mumen*, Captain of the Impoſtor's Forces. *Marmol. Thuan.*

Abdala or **Abdelaſis**, a Warlike *Moor*. He ſignaliz'd himſelf in fighting for the *Turks* in 1550, but being ill Treated by the Turkiſh Commanders, made cruel War upon 'em, and at laſt was ſlain fighting. *Marmol.*

Abdala-Aben-Abo, was Elected King of *Granada* by the *Moors* of *Spain*, in 1570, in the place of *Aben Humeia* ſlain by his own Subjects. He took the City of *Orgiva* in a ſmall time, and forced the Duke of *Seca* to retire with great loſs. He won *Seros* and *Tijola*, two very ſtrong Towns, from the *Spaniards*. Afterwards he loſt *Guejar*, his chief Magazine for Arms; was Proud, Unſucceſsful, and died miſerable. *Marian. Thuan.*

Abdalmutalib, an *Arabian*, *Mahomet*'s Grandfather, the Handſomeſt Man of his time, and much belov'd by Women. *Peter* of *Clugny*.

Abdalominus, Vid. **Abdolominus**.

Abdar, the Name of an Officer of the King of *Perſia*, that gives him his Water to drink. He keeps it in a ſeal'd Pitcher, for fear of Poiſon. *Olearius's Voyage of Perſia.*

Abdas, a *Perſian* Biſhop, a Virtuous and Zealous Man. He deſtroy'd their Deify'd Fire, or *Veſta*, which ſo enraged the King, that he cauſed him to be put to death, and pull'd down all the Chriſtian Churches. *Theodoret. Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 39. *Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

Abdel Caader, the Sixth King of *Morocco*, of the Race of the *Almohades*, ſucceeded his Nephew *Ceyed Barax* in 1213, but was obliged to ſhare the Empire with others of his Kin, who were all overthrown in Battle by *Abdulac* Governor of *Fez*, and he himſelf kill'd by one of *Budobuz*'s Captains. *Marmol.*

Abdelmone the Son of a Potter, who made himſelf Maſter of a great part of *Africk*, according to the Prediction of a certain Aſtronomer. He firſt aſſociated himſelf with one of the Religious *Almohadins*; and undertaking to make a new Explanation of the *Alcoran*, contrary to that of the *Arabian* Mufti, whom they believe to be deſcended from *Mahomet*, he gain'd ſo much upon the People, that by their Aſſiſtance he invaded the Kingdom of the *Almoravides*, and kill'd *Abbady* the Lawful Succeſſor. He afterwards Sail'd into *Spain*, where, having drawn the *Moors* to his Party, he exerciſed unheard-of Cruelties againſt the Chriſtians. He made *Morocco* the Seat of his Empire about the year 1147. *Roderic* of *Toledo*. *Fulgoſius.*

Abdelquivir, Eldeſt Son of *Haſcen* Cheriff, who was a *Numidian* Philoſopher, Magician, and of good Eſteem among the People, pretending to be deſcended from the ancient *Mahumetan* Princes, and to a great height of Sanctity. He bred his Sons to his own Principles at *Meccha*, who by Enthuſiaſtical Pretences drew Multitudes of People after them, the Rabble thinking it a happineſs to kiſs their Garments. They obtain'd the Government of *Morocco*, *Suſa*, *Tremeſen*, *&c.* under pretext of defending them againſt the Chriſtians, wherein they were ſucceſsful enough at firſt, but at laſt *Yahai Ben Taſuf*, a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*, imploying the *Portugueſe* againſt them, put them to flight. They rallied again under *Abdelquivir*, but he was killed in the Battle. *Diego de Thorres. Marmol. Thuanus.*

Abdelatiſe, Grand Cham of the *Tartars*, the laſt of the Family of *Chiuguis*, who boaſted of their deſcent from *Tamerlan*; He died *Anno* 1542. *Texeira, lib.* 2.

Abderallas, a Martyr, beheaded by *Sapor* King of *Perſia* for profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion, as was alſo *Simon* Biſhop of *Seleucia* at the ſame time. *Hiſt. Trip. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 6.

Abdemeleck, or **Mulei Moluck**, deſpoil'd of his Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, by *Mahomet* his Nephew, apply'd himſelf for Succour to *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*, while the other crav'd Aid of *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, who levying an Army, landed at *Tangier*, *July* 9. 1578. The Battle was fought *Monday* the 4th of *Auguſt* following, in which both died; *Mahomet* in a Moraſs, *Abdemeleck* in a Litter, and the King of *Portugal* was either kill'd, as the *Spaniards* ſay, or taken and made a Slave.

Abdemeneph, or **Abdemonaphes**, an *Iſhmaelite* Merchant, remarkable for his vaſt Wealth. He purchas'd *Mahomet* for his Slave before he vented his Impoſtures, who afterwards Married his Widow, and made uſe of her Riches to bring about his Deſigns. *Theophanes.*

Abdemon, a young *Tyrian*, who had the gift of Interpreting *Solomon*'s hard Queſtions. *Menander* cited by *Joſephus*, ſpeaks of him in theſe words: *There was at that time, a young Man who interpreted all the Riddles that* Solomon *King of* Jeruſalem *propounded. Dius*, cited by the ſame Author, ſays, that *Hiram* King of *Tyre* having paid *Solomon* great Sums, becauſe he could not anſwer his *Ænigma's*, recovered it of him, becauſe he could not anſwer Queſtions propounded by *Abdemon*.

Abdera, a Sea-Port Town of *Thrace*, ſo call'd from a Siſter of King *Diomedes* of that Name: Some Authors fanſie it took its Name from *Abdarus*, a Companion or Servant of *Hercules*, by whom it was built. Twas afterwards rebuilt by the *Clazomenians*, enlarged and ornamented by the *Teians*, who made it ſo conſiderable in its Buildings, that it was call'd proverbially *Abdera* the *Fair*. It afterwards had the Name *Aſtrizza*, and is now call'd *Aſperoſa*; Some old Authors mention a Field within this Town, which makes the Horſes mad that feed in't. This Town was an Epiſcopal See under the Metropolis of *Philippopolis*. *Lucian* in the beginning of his Book, *Quomodo oportet Hiſtoriam ſcribere*, tells ye, that the *Abdarites* were ſeiz'd with an Epidemical Diſtemper for ſome Months, which ſtrangely affected the Brain, and diſordered their Underſtandings. *Arrian* mentions the Conqueſts that *Alexander* made upon the *Abdarites*. *Stephanus, Abder. Plin. Lib.* 4. *c.* 11. *Pomponius Mela, Lib.* 2. *Arrian, Lib.* 1. &c.

Abderama, the firſt King of the *Arabians* in *Spain*, who made *Cordoua* his Seat. He ravag'd *Caſtile* with an Army of 200000 Foot and 30000 Horſe; and after he had conquer'd the Kingdoms of *Arragon*, *Navarr*, and *Portugal*, left nothing to the *Spaniards* but the Northern parts of *Spain*, which are fortified by Nature: Inſomuch that he was eſteemed the ſecond Deſtroyer of *Spain*. And ſeveral of their Kings were obliged to purchaſe an ignominious Peace of him, with the Annual Tribute of 100 Virgins. He began to build a Moſque at *Corduba*, but died before it was finiſhed, in 790, after he had Reigned 52 years, 3 months, and 4 days. *Mariana.*

Abderama II. King of *Corduba*, made a League at firſt with *Ramirus* King of *Caſtile*; but being ſolicited by the *Moors*, who paſſed over into *Spain* with prodigious numbers of new Succors, he brake the League, and re-demanded the Tribute of 100 Virgins. Upon which *Ramirus*, truſting to the Juſtneſs of his Cauſe, took the Field, and overthrew *Abderama*. After this he moleſted the Chriſtians no more, applying himſelf ſolely to the building of *Aqueducts*, erecting Moſques, and ſtoring his Country with Silk-Weavers, which he ſent for on purpoſe from *Damaſcus*, to encourage that Manufacture. He was the firſt that ſet his Name upon the *Arabick* Coin. He died in 846 or 859, leaving 42 Children behind him. In his time the *Engliſh* beſieged *Lisbon* in favour of the Chriſtians, but without effect. *Marmol. lib.2. cap.23.*

Abderama III. Sirnam'd the *Promoter of the Law*, was preferr'd before his Elder Brother to the Kingdom of *Corduba*. Loſing much in *Spain* by the Courage of Don *Garcias*, he ſent for new Supplies out of *Africa* in 916, and continued the Wars ſeveral years againſt the Chriſtians, who took from him *Pampeluna*, and divers other conſiderable Places: And, attributing his Loſſes to his ſuffering the *Chriſtians* and *Moors* to intermarry, he made a Law, That all *Chriſtians* who were Married to *Moors*, ſhould turn Mahometans, both they and their Children, which was the reaſon that many ſuffered Martyrdom: As *Victor*, *Pelagius*, *Lilioſa*, *&c.* He died in 958 or 961, after he had Reigned about 50 years. *Marmol.*

Abderama IV. Son of *Almanſor*, the laſt of that Race who Reigned at *Corduba*. He ſucceeded *Abdumalic*, his Elder Brother, in the Kingdom. He was ſo debauch'd, and ſo averſe to Warlike Affairs, that the *Arabians* revolted from him, and divided themſelves into Two Factions: Thoſe of *Africa* on the one ſide, commanded by *Solyman*; and thoſe of *Spain* by *Mahomet*, who poiſon'd *Abderama*, and ſet up for himſelf in 1062. *Mariana.*

Abderama, a Mahometan Prince, Son of King *Alimatan*, who ſurpriz'd the City of *Toledo*, and cut the Throats of above 6000 of the Citizens in the year 809. *Marmol.*

Abderama, Uſurp'd the Soveraignty of *Sofia* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, having murder'd his Nephew the Governor. He Reign'd a long time in Peace, but was at length murder'd himſelf: For, having a fair Daughter, belov'd by one *Ali Benguecimin*, one of the principal young Men in the City, who, by the aſſiſtance of her Mother and a Slave, debauch'd her; *Abderama* underſtanding it, reſolv'd to be reveng'd, which the Mother and Daughter miſtruſting, gave the young Man notice thereof, ſo that he prevented it by Stabbing *Abderama* at his Prayers in a Moſque. *Marmol.*

Abderama, Viceroy of *Spain* for the *Moors*, one of the greateſt Captains of his time. *Amer-el-Memunim* or *Miramomolim*, Emperor of the *African Saracens*, was ſo Confident of his Conduct, that he hoped by his Aſſiſtance to conquer *France* and *Italy*; for none of the Chriſtians could ever make head againſt him, but *Charles Martell* General of *France*. He began with *Languedoc* and *Provence*, pretending, that having been once poſſeſſed by the *Viſigoths*, they belong'd to them. He divided his Army, conſiſting of 400000 Men, and ſent part of them into *Aquitaine*, where they were routed by Duke *Eudo*, and forced to return to *Abderama*, then beſieging *Arles* with one part, while the reſt were ravaging *Provence* and *Dauphine*. To be reveng'd for the Diſgrace ſuſtain'd in *Aquitaine*, he ſent his whole Force that way, making himſelf Maſter of *Languedoc*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*,, and all the Neighbour Provinces. After which *Charles Martell* gave him Battle, in a Plain near *Tours*, between the Rivers *Cher* and *Loir*, where *Abderama* loſt his Life with 375000, or, as the Moderns ſay, only 75000 of his Men, *Charles* loſing only 1500, which were ſlain in the beginning of the Fight; this was *Anno* 732. Duke *Eudo*, though he had call'd in the *Saracens* to invade *France*, yet upon the Remonſtrance of *Charles Martell*, that he ought to prefer the Welfare of his Country and Religion, to his private Reſentments againſt him, being mov'd with the Argument, made a ſecret League with him, and while the Victory was doubtful, fell upon the *Saracens* Camp, which caſt the Balance. *Sigebert*, *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius.*

Abderama, King of the *Saracens*. He waſted all the Territories of *Barcelona* and *Catalonia* in 827. *Blondus.*

Abdest, a ſort of Purification among the *Turks*; which is done by pouring Water upon their Heads, and afterwards waſhing their Feet three times ſucceſſively, before they begin their Ceremonies. *Ricaut.*

Abdias, pretended Biſhop of *Babylon*, ſaid to have been Chriſt's Diſciple, and Author of the Life of the Apoſtles, which is look'd upon as a Counterfeit. Theſe Lives are divided into Ten Books. 'Tis ſaid that *Eutropius* Tranſlated them out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*, and that *Julius Africanus* turn'd them into *Latin*. *Wolfgangus Lazius* publiſh'd them at *Bazil* in the year 1551. They are now bound up with the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Baron. Bellar. Voſſius*, &c.

Abdilchair, a Captain of the *Tartars*, who coming to aid the *Turks* againſt *Mahomet Hodabenda*, King of *Perſia*, was taken by *Emir-Hamet*, *Hodabenda*'s Son, and ſent Priſoner to the *Perſian* Court at *Caſmin*, where he was kindly Treated as a Priſoner at large; but being a very Lovely Perſon, *Hodabenda*'s Queen, *Begama*, became ſo enamour'd of him, as it was eaſily diſcern'd by the Nobles, and the King himſelf was not ignorant of it; wherefore he reſolv'd to ſend him into his own Country, and give him his Daughter in Marriage; hoping hereby to contract a laſting Friendſhip with the *Precopenſian Tartar*. But the *Perſian* Nobility refuſing to conſent to the Match, and the King perſiſting in his Deſign, they ſlew *Abdilchair* in the Royal Palace.

Abdiranus, a King of the *Saracens*. He valiantly withſtood *Charles* the Great, and paſſing the *Garumna*, plunder'd and ſack'd *Burdeaux*, making it a ſink of all manner of Debauchery. *Sabell.*

Abdissi, Patriarch of the City of *Moſul* in the Eaſtern parts of *Aſſyria*, of the Family of *Marc*, and of the City *Geſire* upon the *Tigris*. He was raiſed to the Dignity of a Patriarch, *March* 7. 1562. He was at the Council of *Trent*, where he preſented his Confeſſion of Faith in the XXII Seſſion. He was well Skill'd in the *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Syriack*, and anſwered pertinently to all Queſtions that were put to him, affirming, that the Doctrine he profeſs'd had been taught his Anceſtors by St. *Thomas*, St. *Thaddæus*, and their Diſciple St. *Mark*. His Juriſdiction was extended as far as the *Indies*, and he was ſuppoſed to be the Chief of the Eaſtern Patriarchs. *Spondanus* denies *Abdiſſi*'s or *Abdieſu*'s being at *Trent*. *Thuanus.*

Abdolominus, or **Abdalominus**, deſcended from the *Sidonian* Kings, but reduc'd to that extream Poverty, that he was forced to work to a Gardener in the Suburbs of *Sidon*, by the day. *Alexander* having taken *Sidon*, and expelled *Strato*, who ſided with *Darius*, made *Abdolominus* King; but being blamed for his Choice, he ſent for the new King, and admiring his goodly preſence, ask'd him, How he could ſo patiently endure ſo much Miſery. To which he anſwered, *I wiſh to God I may be as able to bear this Burthen of my Greatneſs: Theſe Hands ſupplied all my wants; I neither had any thing, nor did I want any.* Which Anſwer poſſeſs'd *Alexander* with ſuch an Opinion of his Virtue, that he gave him *Strato*'s rich Furniture, moſt of the Booty he had taken from the *Perſians*, and added one of the adjoining Territories to his Dominions. *Quintus Curtius*, *lib.* 4.

Abdon, the Son of *Hillel*, a Native of *Pirathon* in the Tribe of *Ephraim*. He was the Twelfth Judge of *Iſrael*, and Govern'd Eight years. He had 40 Sons and 30 Nephews. He was buried in *Pirathon*, a Mountain of the *Amalekites*. *Judg.* 12. 13, 14, 15.

Abdon, the Son of *Micah*, one of thoſe *Joſiah* ſent to *Huldah* the Propheteſs. Alſo the name of a City in the Tribe of *Aſher*, appointed for the *Levites*, 2 *Chron.* 34. 20. *Joſ.* 21. 30.

Abdon and **Sennen**, Two *Perſian* Princes that embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and were impriſon'd by the Emperor *Decius* for burying the Bodies of certain Martyrs. He afterward carried them to *Rome* in Triumph in the year 254, where he put them to death, for refuſing to ſacrifice to his Pagan Idols. Having beforehand expoſed them in the Amphitheatre to Bears and Lions, who would not touch them, which he attributed to Magick. Their Bodies were three days unburied. *Vincent. l.* 11. *c.* 4. Some Authors ſay, that their Corps were found in the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, in the beginning of the Fourth Century. *Uſuard*'s Martyrology.

Abdula, a Cham of the *Tartars*. He lived about the end of the Sixteenth Century, and ravaging the Frontiers of *Perſia*, took *Heri*, and 32 Cities more, in the Province of *Choraſan*; but fled upon the approach of *Cha-Abas* Sophi of *Perſia*. After that he return'd with 200000 *Tartars*, and took *Turbeth*, being never drawn to a pitch'd Battle, though provok'd thereto by the *Perſians*, anſwering, That he would never change the Cuſtom of his Anceſtors. Relation of *Dom Juan de Perſia*.

Abdulach, a King of *Fez*, of the Family of the *Marini*'s: He liv'd in the Thirteenth Age, and after he had taken ſome Cities in *Tremeſen*, made himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and about the year 1210, very much enlarged his Empire. There was another *Abdulach*, the laſt of this Family, ſo great a Coward, that he durſt not ſtir to oppoſe the Chriſtians when they took *Ceuta*. For which, his Subjects conſpir'd againſt him, ſo that his Viſier, whom he had highly favour'd, kill'd him, together with Six of his Sons, whoſe Death was afterwards reveng'd in Battle by the Cheriff *Said*, *Anno* 1481. *Marmol.*

Abdulasis, Governor for the *Arabians* in *Spain*, fix'd his Reſidence at *Sevill*, whither having drawn ſeveral of his Friends out of *Africk*, as ſoon as he heard of his Father *Muſſa*'s death, he ſet up for himſelf. He Married the Widow of King *Roderigo*, a fair *African*, and Nobly deſcended. She advis'd him to take the name of King, and put a Golden Crown on his Head; which Two Noble *Moors* perceiving, and abhorring an Act ſo contrary to the *Mahometan* Law, firſt murder'd him in a Moſque, and after that his Wife. *Marmol.*

Abdulmalich; Having made himſelf Maſter of what the *Arabians* held in *Spain*, he paſs'd into *Africk* to continue the Siege of *Tangier*, which he took, with ſeveral other Towns, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword; but, underſtanding that *Abeci* was made King of *Cordoua*, he haſted back into *Spain*, and ſlew him. He brought with him great numbers of *Arabs*, who ſettled themſelves in *Spain*, and built ſeveral Towns; Laſtly, beſieging *Cartagena*, which ſtill held out for the Chriſtians, he took it, but died in his return home to *Cordoua*. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Caliph of the *Arabians* in *Spain*. He at firſt War'd ſucceſsfully againſt *Habul-Agek* his Competitor at *Cordova*, but *Habul* being numerouſly reinforced out of *Africk*, purſued him ſo cloſe, that he took him, and cauſed him to be beheaded. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Son of the King of *Fez*. He went into *Spain* to aid the King of *Granada* againſt the Chriſtian Princes of *Caſtile* and *Leon*. Having perform'd great Exploits in that Kingdom, he was recall'd to aſſiſt his Father in the War of *Tremeſen*, which Kingdom he won, together with that of *Tunis*, and became one of the greateſt Princes that ever Reigned in *Africk*. But being return'd into *Spain*, he was ſurpriz'd by his Enemies Troops, and not having time to mount his Horſe, he hid himſelf in a Brake, where being found, and feigning himſelf dead, a Chriſtian run him twice through the Body with his Lance; notwithſtanding, when he ſaw the Coaſt clear, he got, with much pain, to the ſide of a Rivulet, where he expired, in the year 1339. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Brother to *Mulei Haſſen*. He made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, by the Expulſion of his Nephew, whoſe Eyes he burn'd out with a red hot *Baſon*, to puniſh him for the like Barbarity which he had committed on his own Father. He Reigned about 36 days. *Marmol.*

ABDULMALICH, Son to *Marvan*, Seventh Succeſſor to *Mahomet*. He began to Reign in 687, after he had defeated *Abdala*, who was ſlain in his flight towards *Greece*. Firſt he extirpated all the Remains of the Family of *Moavia*, the Father of *Jezid*, and *Abdala*; caus'd *Jezid's* Body to be dug up again and burnt, and then threw his Aſhes into a River: He overthrew *Abdala*, Chieftain of the *Saracens* that liv'd in Tents, who had uſurp'd the Title of Caliph of *Meſopotamia*, and had conquer'd *Perſia*, forcing him to retire to *Mecca*, where he was put to death. By this Stroke *Abdulmalich* became ſole Maſter of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Armenia*. In the year 699, he won *Carthage*, *Conſtantina*, and the greateſt part of *Mauritania*. *Anno* 700 he re-conquer'd *Armenia*, (which the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* had ſubdued by the Revolt of the Nobility) and burnt the Ring-leaders of the Rebellion all together in a Tower where he had ſhut them up. He died in 708, after a Reign of 21 years, and left his Son *Gualid* to ſucceed him. *Marmol.*

ABDUL-MUMEN, King of the *Saracens* in *Africk*: He began his Reign after the Death of *Abdala*, Founder of the Sect of the *Mohavedans*. This is the *Abdala* I before-mention'd, who being, at firſt, no more than a School-Maſter and a Preacher, made himſelf ſo Powerful, that he Conteſted the Sovereiguty with *Abraham* Emperor of the *Moors* in *Africk*: They had a ſet Battle, and *Abraham* having loſt the day, was forc'd to retire to *Oran*; *Abdul-mumen* purſu'd him ſo cloſe, that his Empreſs and himſelf deſpair'd of their Fortune, and threw themſelves down a Precipice. After that, the ſame *Abdul-mumen*, *Abdala* being dead of a Diſtemper, was choſen High-Prieſt and Emperor of *Africk*, tho his Riſe, no more than the others, was but the Government of a School. He beſieg'd *Morocco*, and in a years time took it; and having found *Iſaac*, the Son of the Unfortunate *Abraham*, in the Place, he Strangled him with his own Hands. He order'd the King's Palace, and the Moſques, to be pull'd down, to extinguiſh the Memory of his Predeceſſor; and afterwards built Stately Houſes in their places, and gave 'em his own Name. In fine, he perſecuted all thoſe that were of the Family of the *Almoravides*, and did not ſo much as leave one of 'em in *Africk*, that he could find out. And thus having deſtroyed this whole Family, he made himſelf Maſter of great part of *Africk*, and ſtretch'd his Empire as far as *Tripoly*. He rais'd a great Army for a Perſonal Expedition into *Spain*, but died before the Execution of this Deſign in the year 1156. After him *Joſeph* his Son, and *Jacob Almanzor* his Grandſon, reign'd ſucceſſively, who, to the greatneſs of their Empire, added the accompliſhment of Letters, which never before flouriſh'd, to that degree, in *Africk*. *Mahomet Enaſer*, Sur-nam'd *Miramulin*, the Son of *Almanzor*, was the next Prince: Theſe Emperors were Maſters of a great extent of Country, not only in *Africk*, but likewiſe in *Spain*, where the Prince laſt mention'd loſt a Battel in the year 1200. 'Tis obſervable, That *Abdul-muvien*, when he ſat down before *Morocco*, Swore he would not quit the Enterprize till he had taken the Place and ſifted it: To make his Oath good, he order'd a good part of the Houſes to be beaten to Powder, to fit them for the Sieve; Notwithſtanding this Succeſs, the Viceroys and Governors refus'd to ſubmit to the *Almohades*, and canton'd the Empire into a great many Principalities. They ſet up diſtinct Kings at *Algier*, at *Tremeſen*, *Tenez*, *Tunis*, *Tripoly*, and in other Towns; and beſides this, the *Africans* that liv'd in the Mountains, made ſeveral Noblemen their Governors. However *Abdul-mumen*, having Conquer'd *Fez* and *Morocco*, poſſeſs'd himſelf, in a little time, of all *Mauritania Tingitana*, and, by degrees, became Maſter of the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Tremeſen*, tho after all, the *Arabian* Juriſdiction was ſtill kept up, in a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, till the Reign of *Jacob Almanzor*, the Fourth Prince of the Family of the *Almohades*. *Marmol, Lib.* 2. *Ch.* 34. *Marian. Ebnan. Hiſt. Lib.* 7.

ABDULUATES, the Name of the Kings of *Tremeſen*, of the Family of the *Magazoa's* and *Zinhagians*, who drove the *Abderama's* quite out of *Africk*, about the year 986. This Family Reigned above 300 years. *Marmol.*

ABDUS, a *Parthian* Eunuch: He was in the Conſpiracy againſt *Artabanus*, to ſet up *Phrahates*; which *Artabanus* perceiving, invited him to a Banquet, and poiſon'd him. *Tacitus.*

ABEA, or *Aba*, a City of *Phocis*, built by *Abas* the Son of *Lynceus*; ſpar'd by *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had demoliſh'd all the reſt in that Province, becauſe the Inhabitants were not concern'd in plundering the Temple of *Apollo*, under *Philomelus Pauſanias*. 'Tis alſo the name of a City of *Peloponneſus*, now call'd *Chiores* or *Catamata*, and ſeated upon the Gulph of *Coron*. *Juſtin. Plin.*

ABECI, a *Spaniſh Moor*: He uſurp'd the Throne of *Corduba*, during the abſence of King *Abdul-melech*. He Stil'd himſelf *Amir-el-Moſelemin*, and did much miſchief to the Country. Theſe Diſorders occaſion'd the War of the Great Men of *Spain*. 'Twas ſo call'd, becauſe all Perſons of Quality engag'd in't. King *Abdul-melech*, who was marching for *Africk*, order'd a Counter-march upon the Uſurper, and kill'd him. *Marmol, Lib.* 2. *Ch.* 14.

ABEDNEGO, one of the Three Children in *Daniel*, who refuſing to Worſhip *Nebuchadnezzar's* Golden Image, were thrown into the Fiery Furnace, and deliver'd by an Angel. The Church of *Langres* in *Champagne* in *France*, pretends to have the Reliques of this *Abednego*, and his Two Fellow Confeſſors, to which they aſcribe the Power of Chaſing away Evil Spirits. *Torniel. Salian.*

ABEL, Second Son of *Adam* and *Eve*, murder'd by his Brother *Cain*, *Anno Mundi* 130.

ABEL, King of *Denmark*, Son of *Valdemar* II. and Brother to *Eric* VI. who ſucceeded his Father. But *Abel* believing he ought to have a Share, gain'd ſome Seditious Malecontents to his Party. He prov'd ſucceſsful in this Violence, kill'd the Unfortunate *Ericus*, and ſeiz'd his Throne. This happen'd in the year 1250, but his Uſurpation was but ſhort liv'd: For 2 years after, he was ſlain himſelf in the *Frieſland* War, by the Country People. It's ſaid that the place where he was buried was haunted at night with Ghoſts. *Crant.*

ABELA, *Abel Bethmaacha*, *Abelmaucha*, *Bethmacha*. *Hierom.* A ſtrong City in the Eaſt part of the Tribe of *Napthali*, between *Cæſarea-Philippi* to the North, and the Lake *Mecon* to the South. This City was beſieged by *Joab* for *Sheba*, a Rebel to King *David*, and deliver'd by a Wiſe Woman that dwelt in it. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* afterwards took it, and after him *Tiglath-Phalaſſer* King of *Aſſyria*. 2 *Sam.* 20. 1 *K.* 15. 2 *K.* 15. *Joſep. Antiq.* 7. 11.

ABELIANS, or *Abelites*, a ſort of *African* Hereticks, that liv'd in the Dioceſs of *Hippo*, who Married, but liv'd incontinents with their Wives; adopting Sons and Daughters to inherit their Eſtates, deeming Children by their Wives Illegitimate. They founded their Hereſy upon the words of St. *Paul*, 1 *Cor.* 7. 27. *It remains that they that have Wives, be as though they had none.* They were called *Abelites* becauſe of a Jewiſh Fable, that *Adam* abſtained from the Marriage-Bed 130 years after *Abel's* death. They were afterwards made ſenſible of their ridiculous Superſtition, and return'd to the Communion of the Church. St. *Aug. de Hær. c.* 87. *Bochart.*

ABELLINUM, now *Avellino*, a City and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, a mile from the River *Sabathus*; in the middle between *Beneventum* N. and *Salernum* S. 30 miles from *Naples*. A Biſhoprick united to *Ficenti*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

ABELMEHOLA, where *Eliſha* the Prophet was born.

ABEL-SHITTIM, a City upon the Plains of *Moab*, not far from *Jordan*, where the Children of *Iſrael* Encampt, and began to commit Whoredom with the Daughters of the Land. *Numb.* 25. 1.

ABELTERIUM, a City of *Portugal*, between *Lisbon* and *Merida*.

ABEN-BOEN, the name of the Bounds that parted the Tribe of *Reuben* from *Judah*. It was a great Stone in the form of an Oven, and lay Eaſt of the Highway that leads to *Adonis*, a River of *Phœnicia*. *Maſius.*

ABENCHAMOZ, a Captain of *Barbary*, and Lord of the *Aduars*. He was defeated by the *Portuguezes*, and loſt one of his Wives, named *Tota*; but being aſhamed with her upbraiding him for letting her be taken Captive, he rallied again, routed the *Portugueze*, and ſet her at Liberty. *Diego de Torſez Hiſt. of the Cheriffs.*

ABEN-EL-HACH, an *Arabian* of *Damaſcus*, made King of *Cordona* by his Companions, who hang'd *Alcataran* the Lawful Prince; and having defeated the Sons of his Predeceſſors that came from *Narbonne*, to revenge their Father's death, he died of Fatigue, as ſome ſay, or of Poiſon, according to others, after having Reigned Six Months. *Marmol.*

ABEN-EZRA, a famous Spaniſh Rabbin, wrote very good Commentaries upon the Scripture; He wrote likewiſe upon Grammar, Arithmetick, Aſtronomy, and ſeveral other Subjects. He's extreamly ſhort and ſparing in his Stile; which gave occaſion to the writing ſome Books call'd *Bieurim* or *Explanations*, for the better underſtanding of his Scripture Commentaries. Theſe Commentaries are Printed with the Large Bibles at *Venice* and *Bazil*; And thoſe who have perus'd ſome of the Manuſcript Copies, ſay, there are a great many Faults in the Impreſſion. His Treatiſes upon Grammar were Printed at *Venice* in the year 1546, with ſome other *Grammarians*. *Aben-ezra*'s, *Jeſud Mora*, the ſcarceſt of all his Works, was likewiſe Printed at *Venice*. *Buxtorf* declares he never ſaw it. But *Morinus* and *Pere Symon* have perus'd it in Manuſcript. This latter finds fault with *Morinus* for miſtaking the reading of a Paſſage in't, and drawing falſe Conſequences from it againſt the Authors of the *Maſſoret*. 'Tis ſaid that the Subject of this Book is not Grammar, as *Buxtorf* fanſied, but rather Theology. In this Treatiſe the Author recommends the Study of the *Talmud*. This Rabbin, as we obſerv'd before, liv'd in the Twelfth Century. *Rich. Sym. Hiſt. Crit. Mor. Exe. Bibl.* See *Aben-tybbon*.

ABEN-HUMEYA, made King of *Granada* and *Cordoua* by the Revolted *Moors*. He was firſt called *Ferdinand de Valor*, from the Village where he dwelt in the Mountain of *Alpuxara*. He had been Baptiz'd, but renounced his Baptiſm upon his Election. He was Courageous, Daring, Proud, and Succeſsful. At laſt one *Diego Aguazil*, not enduring his Rivalſhip in a Lady whom he lov'd, Counterfeited Letters under his own Hand, as if he deſign'd to Maſſacre all the *Mahometans* in his Army; upon which he was ſurprized and Strangled *Anno* 1570, by *Abdala-Aben-Abo*. At his death he denied what he was charg'd with, and profeſſed he died a Chriſtian, and that he only turn'd *Moor* to Capacitate himſelf for the Regal Dignity, and that he might be Reveng'd of the *Spaniards*. *Mariana*.

ABEN-HUF, a Learned *Moor*, one of the Principal Noblemen of the Kingdom of *Granada*, who having made himſelf Maſter of the Strongeſt Cities thereof, call'd himſelf *The Reformer of the Mahometan Law*. He was murder'd by his own Subjects while he made War upon the Chriſtians, in 1234. *Marmol*.

ABEN-JOSEPH, of the Race of the *Beni-Merini's* in *Africk*. He uſurp'd the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco* from the *Almohades*, after having defeated *Mahomet Budobus*. He extended his Dominions over all *Mauritania*, and then took the name of *Mulei-Chec* or Ancient King. In 1275 he croſs'd over into *Spain* with 50000 Foot, and 7000 Horſe, and won *Tarifu* and *Algeſira*. After which he undertook ſeveral Expeditions againſt the Chriſtians, and Revolted *Moors*. He died in 1285, leaving his Son *Abuſayd* to ſucceed him. *Marmol*.

ABEN-ISHMAEL, King of *Granada*. He became Tributary to the King of *Caſtile*; but after his death, which was in 1465, his Son, *Mulei Albohacen*, broke the Peace, which was the ruine of the *Moors*: For *Ferdinand* took *Granada* in 1492, and put an end to their Dominion in *Spain*. *Davity*.

ABEN-MAHOMET, a Famous *Arabian*: He ſeiz'd the Crown of *Corduba* and *Toledo*: He made a vigorous oppoſition againſt thoſe that diſputed this Pretenſion with him, and were ſupported by Intereſt of the *Almohades*. *Marmol. L. 2. Ch.* 38.

ABEN-MELECH, a Learned Rabbi, who writ a Grammatical Expoſition upon the whole Bible. It comprehends the Literal Interpretations and Grammatical Remarks of the Rabbins, *Jehuda* or *Judah*, *Jona*, *Kimchi*, and ſome others, but eſpecially thoſe of *David Kimchi*, whom he generally cites *tot. verbis*. 'Tis a thin Folio, Entitled, *Michlat Jophi*, or, *The Perfection of Beauty*, Printed firſt at *Conſtantinople*, afterwards in *Holland*, which laſt is the beſt, upon the account of ſeveral additional Remarks by *Aben-Dana*. *P. Simon. Hiſt. Critic.*

ABEN-NEDEN, an *Arabian* Author, who wrote the Lives of the Philoſophers of his own Country.

ABENSPERG, a Town of the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, lies a *German* mile off the *Danube*, and is diſtant Three miles from *Ratisbonne*. It's noted for being the Birth-place of *Joannes Aventinus*, a Learned Hiſtorian, who writ the Annals of his Country from the Deluge to *Anno Dom.* 1460.

ABEN-TAAMON, a Prince of the Family of *Abdala* VI. Caliph of *Damaſcus*. He fled into *Africa*, to avoid the fury of the Uſurper *Abdulmalich*, who maſſacred all he could meet with of that Line; and arriving in *Mauritania Tingitana*, was made King thereof becauſe of his Birth and Merits. He Warr'd much againſt the *Romans* and *Goths*, and obtain'd ſeveral Victories. To out-brave the Caliphs of *Arabia*, he Styl'd himſelf *Amir-el-Moſelemin*. *Marmol*.

ABEN-TESPHIN, a *Numidian*, who drove the *Saracens* out of *Africa* in the Twelfth Century, after he had ruin'd the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Mauritania*. The *Saracens* of *Spain* call'd him to their Aſſiſtance againſt the Chriſtians, which prov'd fatal to both: For he drove the Chriſtians out of *Caſtile*, *Portugal*, and other Places which they had re-taken; and then put to death moſt of the *Saracen* Princes; others he made Tributary to his Sons, whom he left Governors of *Spain* at his return into *Africa*. *Birago*, Hiſtory of *Africa*.

ABEN-TYBBON, a Celebrated Rabbi: He lived in the 14th Century, and wrote divers Treatiſes. There was alſo one *Aben-Ezra* another Rabbi, call'd the *Wiſe*: He was a Philoſopher, and wrote 24 Books upon the Old Teſtament. 'Tis ſaid, that he was born in *Spain*, and that he died at *Rhodes*, *Anno* 1190 or 1217. *Sixt. Senenſ. lib.* 4. *Bibl. S. Genebrard. in Chron. Buxtorf. de Ab. Elv. p.* 34.

ABEN-VERGA, a Rabbin, who wrote Aſtronomical Tables. It is not certainly known in what Age he liv'd. *Voſſ. de Mathemat. C.* 35. *Sec.* 56.

ABEN-XAUHAR, one of thoſe unfortunate *Spaniſh Moors* that Revolted in the Sixteenth Century. He was of a good Family, and his Name was formerly *Ferdinand*: But he renounced his Baptiſm and turn'd *Mahometan*. He was one of the firſt, and the moſt forward, in adviſing the Mungrel *Moors* to take Arms. They would have made him King of *Grdnada*, and ſome of their Party ſaluted him as ſuch; but he choſe rather to have this Honour conferr'd on his Couſin *Ferdinand* of *Valor*, who was call'd *Aben-Humeya*, as I have already obſerv'd. *Aben-Xauhar* was his Lieutenant-General, but being diſſatisfied with his Buſineſs, he died either of Sickneſs, or the Spleen, in the year 1569 or 70. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 48.

ABEONA, the Goddeſs of Travellers.

ABERBROTOCH, formerly call'd *Abrinca* according to *Buchanan*, a Sea Town of *Scotland*, lying about half way betwixt the mouth of the *Tay*, and that of the South *Esk*.

ABERCONWAY, Lat. *Conovium*, a Market Town in the North Eaſt parts of *Carnarvanſhire*, at the mouth of the River *Conway* upon the *Iriſh* Sea, a ſtrong place both by Nature and Art.

ABERDEEN, Lat. *Abredonia*, or *Aberdonia*, a City of the County of *Marr* in *Scotland*, 85 miles N. E. of *Edinburgh*: It is ſituated on the mouth of the River *Don*; and there is another Town of the ſame Name at Two miles diſtance on the mouth of the River *Dee*; ſo that they are diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *New* and *Old Aberdeen*. The latter is famous for Salmon Fiſhing; and the other for an Univerſity founded by King *James* IV. and *William Ephinſton* Biſhop of the place, *Anno* 1494, they having procured the Privilege from Pope *Alexander* VI. who endowed it with as ample Immunities as any Univerſity in Chriſtendom; the Foundation relating to the Privileges of thoſe of *Paris* and *Bononia*. It was a Seminary of Learning long before it was an Univerſity, there being a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonicorum*, where there were Doctors of the Laws and of Divinity in the time of King *Alexander* II. *Anno* 1221. This Univerſity conſiſts of Two Colleges, the firſt founded by Biſhop *Ephinſton* above-mentioned, *Anno* 1500, called the *Kings-College*, becauſe King *James* IV. took upon him and his Succeſſors the ſpecial protection of it: The other is called *Mareſchal-College*, becauſe founded by *George Keith* Earl Mareſchal, *Anno* 1593, in *Old Aberdeen*. There have been Earls bearing the Title of *Aberdeen*, and it was alſo a Biſhop's See till Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed in *Scotland*. This is alſo a Place of good Trade, having many Ships belonging to it.

ABERFORTH, a Market Town of *Ikirach* Wapentake in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

ABERFRAW, Lat. *Gadiva*, is a Town of the Iſle of *Angleſey*, noted for having been the Reſidence of Eleven Kings of *North-Wales*. *Amarawd*, the firſt of theſe Princes, begun his Reign in 877, and *Llewelin*, the laſt, was kill'd in Battle in 1282.

ABERGAVENNY, by *Antoninus* call'd *Gobanium*, a Market Town of *Bergavenny*-Hundred in the North-weſt of *Monmouthſhire*, derives its name from *Gaveny*, a ſmall River which runs on the Eaſt-ſide of it into the *Usk*, whilſt this waſhes the Weſt-ſide. This Town belong'd to the *Silures* when the *Romans* Conquer'd 'em; it's ſtill large and well built, Wall'd and Fortified with an ancient Caſtle; it drives a good Trade in Flannels, and gives the Title of Baron to the firſt of *England*, which is now the Right Honourable *George Nevill*.

ABERISTWITH, a Market Town of *Landabarn*-Hundred in the North-weſt of *Cardiganſhire*, ſo call'd from its ſituation on the River *Iſtwith* within a mile of its Fall into the *Iriſh* Sea.

ABERNETHY, the ancient Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*; ſituate on the Rivers *Tay* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*. It was alſo a Biſhops See until remov'd thence to St. *Andrew*'s by Pope *Sixtus* IV. *An.* 1471. *Boët. Lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Scot.*

ABFOORT, a Sea Port of *Norway* in the Province of *Agger*, 15 *German* miles Weſt of *Anſlo*.

ABGARUS, or *Agbarus*, one of the Kings of *Edeſſa* in *Meſopotamia*, who was Contemporary with the Son of God. This *Abgarus* had heard of the great Miracles which Chriſt had wrought, which made him write to Jeſus, and give him an Invitation to *Edeſſa*, as in the following Letter. The Son of God approving the Faith and Zeal of *Abgarus*, is ſaid to have ſent him his Picture, and the following Anſwer.

ABGARUS, *KING OF* EDESSA,

To the Gracious Saviour JESUS,

Who has taken upon Him Fleſh in the Country of *Jeruſalem*, Greeting.

I *Have been inform'd of the Miracles and Wonderful Cures which you perform, by Healing the Sick without Herbs or Medicines: And the Report is, That you reſtore Sight to the Blind; that you Cleanſe the Leprous; that you caſt forth Devils and Malignant Spirits; that you reſtore Health to thoſe that have many years languiſh'd under tedious and incurable Diſeaſes; and raiſe the Dead to Life. Underſtanding of you theſe things, I believe that either you are God himſelf, who has vouchſafed to deſcend from Heaven, or elſe, that you are the Son of God to work ſuch Miracles as theſe; for which reaſon I have preſum'd to ſend you this Epiſtle, moſt Affectionately beſeeching you, that you would give your ſelf the trouble of coming to ſee me. I know the* Jews *to be your Perſecutors, that they Murmur at your Miracles, and lie in wait for your Deſtruction. I have here a City both Beautiful and Commodious, which though it be but ſmall, however will afford us all things that are Neceſſary.*

The Anſwer of JESUS CHRIST.

YOU *are happy,* O Abgarus, *in that you have believed in me, although you never ſaw me. For, it is written of me, That they who ſhall believe in me, and never ſaw me, ſhall be ſav'd. As to your Requeſt, that I would come to ſee you, I am to let you underſtand, That all thoſe things for which I am ſent, muſt be accompliſh'd in the Country where I am; and after all things are by me fulfill'd, I muſt return to him that ſent me. However, after my Aſcenſion, I will ſend you one of my Diſciples, who ſhall deliver you from your painful Diſeaſe, and ſhew both your ſelf and all your Friends, the Way to Life Eternal.*

Which the ſame Author adds, was performed by St. *Thaddæus* who moreover Converted the *Oſroënians*.

Theſe Two Letters are by ſome ſaid to be True, by others Fabulous. *Euſebius* affirms, that he Copied 'em from the Records of the City of *Edeſſa*, and Tranſlated 'em out of the *Chaldee* into his Treatiſe, Entituled, *Ephrem's Laſt Will*. Count *Darius* cites 'em in an Epiſtle to St. *Auſtin*, and *Theodorus Studites*, in another to Pope *Paſchal*. As for the Picture, St. *John* of *Damaſcus*, *Evagrius*, and ſeveral others make mention of it, and the *Greeks* obſerve a Feſtival which is call'd, *The Tranſlation of the Picture*. Pope *Adrian* alſo, in an Epiſtle to *Charlemagne*, aſſures him, That the Hiſtory was admitted for true, by a Council at *Rome* under Pope *Stephen*. But *Melchior Camus*, Biſhop of the *Canaries*, and Cardinal *Bellarmin*, with ſeveral others, adhere to the Deciſion of Pope *Gelaſius* I. who Condemn'd 'em as *Apocryphal*, as did alſo the Council held at *Rome*, *Anno Dom.* 494. Proteſtants are alſo divided in their Opinions about 'em. *Cock*, *Rivet*, *Honbeck*, *Spanheim*, and alſo one *Roman*-Catholick, *Du Pin*, *&c.* think them Suppoſititious, but the Learn'd Dr. *Cave* in his *Hiſtoria Literaria* is of another mind, as alſo *Pearſon* in his Vindication of *Ignatius*.

ABGARUS, another King of *Edeſſa*, (Contemporary with the Emperor *Antonin* the Debonnaire) noted for his Piety and Vertue; he was Diſciple to the famous *Bardeſane*, who after a gallant Defence of Chriſtianity againſt the Heathen Emperors, turn'd Hereſiarch himſelf. *Epiph. de Hær. Baronius*, *A.* C. 175.

ABGARUS, another King of *Edeſſa* in the Third Cent. a Religious Chriſtian, and Allie of *Severus* the Emperor, he was cheated by *Caracalla*, who ſeized him as he came to Viſit him in confidence of the ſaid Alliance, and Poſſeſſed himſelf of his Country; but it's ſuppoſed that he or his Son were again reſtored to their Thrones. This Name *Abagarus* or *Abgarus* Originally *Arabick*, ſignifies *Moſt Powerful*, and was common to all the Kings of this Country, as *Ptolemy* to thoſe of *Egypt*. Several of them lived in good Correſpondence with the *Roman* Emperors, and their Portraictures are to be found on the Reverſe of the Medals of *Gordian*, *Aurelius*, and *Severus*. A *Greek* Epitaph is found in the Church of St. *Paul* at *Rome* on one of thoſe Kings, who was cut off through Envy. *Triſtan*'s Commentaries on the *Roman Hiſtory*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Dion.* 77.

ABGILLE, *(John)* a certain Prince of *Frieſland*. He wrote a Fabulous Hiſtory of *Charlemagne*, and pretends to give an Account of his Expedition into *Paleſtine* and the *Indies*. *Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat.*

ABIAAH, a River in the Country of *Zagathay*; it runs into the River *Abiameu*, and was anciently an Arm of the River *Oxus*, near its Fountain.

ABIAMEU, or *Albiameu*, a River, or rather a Confluence of the Two Rivers, *Abia* and *Amus* in the Country of *Zagathay*: 'Twas formerly that part of the River *Oxus*, nearer its Mouth.

ABIATHAR, the Jewiſh High-Prieſt, Son to *Abimelech* the High-Prieſt. He alone eſcap'd the Slaughter of the Prieſts at *Nob*. He was Faithful to *David*, but Conſpired with *Adonijah* againſt *Solomon*, who depriv'd him of his Dignity, and confin'd him to his Palace in the Country: Which was the fulfilling of *Samuel*'s Prediction to *Eli*. 1 *Kings*, 2 *Kings*.

ABIBALUS, a King of *Tyre*, in the Reign of *David*; the Father of *Hiram*, *Solomon*'s great Friend. *Joſephus*.

ABIGAIL, the Wife of *Nabal* the *Carmelite* afterwards Contracted to *David*. There was alſo another *Abigail*, Daughter of *Nahaſh*, and Siſter to *Zeruiah* the Mother of *Joab*. 1 *Kings* 25.

ABIHU, one of the Sons of *Aaron*, who, with his Brother *Nadab*, was deſtroyed with Fire from Heaven, for making uſe of ſtrange Fire in their Sacrifices. *Moſes* Commanded they ſhould be buried without the Camp, without Mourning or Funeral Rite.

ABIJAM, or *Abijah*, King of *Judah*, and Son to *Rehoboam*. He fought with 400000 Men, againſt *Jeroboam* with 800000, and defeated him, kill'd 500000 upon the ſpot, and took *Bethel*, *Jeſhanah*, *Ephraim*, and ſeveral other Cities from him, ſo that he could never recover his Loſſes. He followed the Sins of his Father *Rehoboam*; had 14 Wives, and after a ſhort Reign of 3 years, died, *Anno Mund.* 3079. leaving *Aſa* his Son to ſucceed him. He had 22 Sons and 16 Daughters. 1 *Kings* 15.

ABILA, a ſmall City in *Syria* near the Springs of *Jordan*, on the South of Mount *Libanus*, Eaſt of *Chalcis*, and Weſt of *Damaſcus*: *Lyſanias* and *Archelaus*, *Herod* and *Philip*, all of them Sons of *Herod* the Great, were ſucceſſively one after another Tetrarchs of this City, about the time of our Saviour. *Joſeph.* *Priſcillianus* of *Treves* was Biſhop of this City, and was Murthered by *Maximus* the Tyrant, *Hierom. Com.* 1 *Ep.* 53. There is another in the ſame Tribe placed on the Borders of *Edom*, Eaſt of *Gaulon* and *Aſteroth*, and a Third in the Tribe of *Reuben*, in which *Moſes* gave his laſt Charge, containing the whole Book of *Deuteronomy*, or the Repetition of the Law, juſt before his death, the beſt Sermon but that on the Mount, that ever was preached to the Sons of Men. *Abila*, or *Abilap*, is likewiſe a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez*, called by the Ancients *Ampilucia*, upon the account of its being planted thick with Vines. *Marmol.* &c. *Luke* 3. *Joſeph. Antiq.* 19. 5. 20. *&* 9.

ABIMELECH, K. of *Gerar*, where *Abraham* ſojourning, feign'd *Sarah* to be his Siſter. See the whole Story, *Gen.* 20.

ABIMELECH, Son of *Jerubbaal* or *Gideon*, by his *Shechemite* Concubine. He was made King of *Shechem* by means of his Friends on the Mothers-ſide, having firſt ſlain 70 of the Sons of *Jerubbaal*, *Jotham* only eſcaping; but the *Shechemites*, wearied with his Cruelties, expell'd him the City, and call'd *Gaal* the Son of *Ebed* to their Aſſiſtance, whom *Abimelech* defeated, levell'd *Shechem* to the Ground, ſowing it with Salt, and purſued the Enemy to *Thebez*, where a Woman beat him down with a piece of a Mill-ſtone; upon which he commanded his Armour-bearer to run him thorow, that it might not be ſaid a Woman ſlew him. *Judges* 9.

ABINADAB, 2d Son of *Jeſſe*, and Brother of *David*: Alſo the Father of one of *Solomon*'s Purveyors for the Region of *Dor*, who had Married one of *Solomon*'s Daughters.

ABINGTON, Lat. *Abingdonia*, a Corporation of *Berkſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Thames*, between *Walingford* and *Oxford*, 5 miles Southward of this laſt. This Town was Garriſon'd for the Parliament in 1644, which much incommoded King *Charles* I. The Right Honourable *James Bertue* was created Earl of *Abington* by King *Charles* II. the 30th of *November* 1682.

ABIOLICA, now *Le Bullet*, a Town in *Switzerland*, Six miles from *Ambrun*.

ABIOSI, *(John)* he liv'd at *Naples* towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, about the year 1494. He was Profeſſor of Phyſick and Mathematicks, and left ſeveral valuable Treatiſes behind him: Among others, a Dialogue, concerning Judicial Aſtrology, Dedicated to *Alphonſus* King of *Naples*. This Book was afterwards cenſur'd by the *Index Expurgatorius*.

ABIRAM, the Eldeſt Son of *Huel* the *Bethelite*; He rebuilt *Jericho* in the Reign of *Ahab*.

ABIRAM, Son of *Eliab* of the Tribe of *Reuben*, an Accomplice in the Conſpiracy of *Korah* and *Dathan*, againſt *Moſes* and *Aaron*; for which the Earth opening, ſwallowed them all three up. *Numb.* 16.

ABISARES, a King of a great part of the *Indies*, that ſubmitted his Kingdom to *Alexander* the Great, who Treated him with much Generoſity. *Q. Curt.*

ABISCA, a Province in the South part of *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, near the Springs of the River *Tapi*, which falls into the River of the *Amazons*, about 50 Leagues from *Cuſco* to the Eaſt.

ABISHAG, a Beautiful Young *Shunamite*, ſought out of all *Iſrael*, to cheriſh *David* in his Old Age. 1 *K.* 1.

ABISHAI, Son of *Zeruiah*, Brother of *Joab*, one of

David's Worthies. He ſlew 300 with his Spear at one time. He kill'd 18000 of the *Idumeans*, and made their Nation Tributary to the *Iſraelites*. In a Battel againſt the *Philiſtines*, he reſcu'd *David* out of the hand of a Giant, whom he ſlew. 2 *Sam.* 18.

ABISSINIA, or the *Upper Æthiopia*, I have mention'd ſomething of this Place under *Abaſſinia*; but having now ſome new Relations, containing ſomething of Curioſity come to my hands, I ſhall give the Reader a ſhort Account of it. Firſt then, The Government of Provinces under the *Abiſſine* Emperors, are generally, *durante bene placito*; 'tis true, this Rule has ſome Exceptions, for the Vice-Roy-ſhip of *Tigre* is Hereditary: The Government of the Kingdom of *Dambea*, is annexed to the *Cantibas* Family, who were anciently Princes of this Country. There are likewiſe ſome other Provinces, of which the Governors are poſſeſſed by Right of Succeſſion. The other Governments are uſually ſold by the Emperor; and the Governors don't ſpare to re-imburſe themſelves by rigorous Exactions upon the People, who dare not ſo much as complain of the Hardſhip. Formerly the two Betaudats, or Principal Favourites, had the Chief Management of the Adminiſtration: But now the Emperor has ſet up a *Raz*, or Firſt Miniſter, in their place, who commands all the Vice-Roys; the *Azages* and the *Umbares*, that is to ſay, the Emperor's Council, and the Prime Miniſters of Juſtice, even the Generaliſſimo, is Commanded by the *Raz*. The Emperor makes uſe of Slaves of ſeveral Nations for his Pages. They are ſometimes choſen out of the *Agau's*, *Gonga's*, *Cafere's*, or *Balou's*: Theſe Pages are afterwards preferr'd to the Principal Poſts of the Empire, becauſe they are thought to be more firm and true to the Crown than the Nobility of the Country. The Emperor makes Grants of Lands to his Officers and Soldiers, which they enjoy as long as they continue in Service; 'tis the only Pay they receive. All his Subjects ſerve in Arms, excepting Labourers and Handy-craft-men. Their principal Arms are Zagayes, or Demi-lances. The Gentlemen are allowed a Sword, but make little uſe on't. The Hilt is generally Silver, and the Scabbard of ſome rich Stuff. When they talk with any Perſon, or when they walk in the Fields, they hold their Sword in their Hand: But when they paſs along the Streets, one of their Servants carries it under his Arm. The Emperor's Force in the Field conſiſts uſually of about 35000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe, 1500 of which, both for ſhape and force, reſemble *Spaniſh* Jennets. Among theſe Troops, they pretend to entertain 1000 Muſqueteers; but when the Army marches, they are ſeldom above 500 effective. Their Camp takes up a prodigious compaſs of Ground: For the Suttlers, and other People that follow the Army, are twice as many as the Soldiers. 'Tis the Cuſtom for the Emperor and Empreſs, to go into the Field, and all the great Lords and Ladies of the Court attend them: The Emperor's Pavilion ſtands in the middle of the Camp, and ſo do the two others which ſerve for Churches: The Empreſs's and great Lady's Tents, are ſomewhtat remote, and ſo are thoſe of the great Lords, the Field-Officers, he Sub-alterns and Soldiers, whoſe Quarters are ſo rang'd, as that they may ſerve conveniently for Vaunt-guard, Rere-guard, and Wings. Both in time of Peace and War, the Emperor's Camp is as it were the Capital of the Empire; for there are no great Towns in *Abiſſinia* for him to reſide in. *Accum*, or *Auxum*, was formerly a conſiderable Town in *Æthiopia*, but now 'tis no more but a Village of about 100 Houſes: By reaſon that the Emperors have formerly kept their Court in that City, they are ſtill Crown'd there. *Accum* is about 3 Leagues from *Fremona*, and 45 from *Macua*, in the Latitude of 14 Degrees and 30 Minutes. There are ſtill to be ſeen ſome Ruines; among the reſt, there appears to have been a ſtately Church; there are likewiſe ſome Obelisks and Piramids, which were deſign'd as Ornaments for the Tombs of their Princes. The Emperor decamps ſometimes once a year, and ſometimes continues ſeveral years in the ſame place: When he changes his Quarters, the Churches are carried after him: The Altar upon which Maſs is ſaid, is carried by 4 Prieſts. This Altar is formed after the Model of the Ark in the Old Teſtament, which the *Abiſſines* pretend remains now in the Church at *Auxum*. Notwithſtanding there are no great Towns in *Upper Æthiopia*, yet there are ſo great a number of Villages in ſeveral Provinces, that the whole Country looks almoſt like a Town. Their Houſes or Cabbins are but One Story high, and Two Stories are ſtar'd at like a Miracle by the People: The Emperor wears a Crown plaited with Gold and Silver, with ſome Pearls upon't; as for other Jewels, they know nothing of them: He holds a little Croſs in his Hand, which is no Scepter, as ſome People fanſie, but a Badge of the Order of a Deacon, which the Emperor always takes to qualify him to communicate with the Prieſts in the Quire, and not in the Nave with the Laity. The great Lords likewiſe carry ſuch a ſort of Croſs for the ſame reaſon. Formerly, the Emperor never appear'd in Publick, and when he eat, there was a Curtain drawn before him, that no body might ſee him, excepting Two or Three Pages that waited at Table. But now this Prince is pleas'd to become viſible, eſpecially to his Troops. As to Religion, the *Abiſſines* have but one Biſhop, who is ſent them by the Patriarch of the *Cophti*, reſiding at *Grand Caire*: For this reaſon, they profeſs the Religion of the *Cophti*, or Chriſtians of *Egypt*. The Archbiſhop of *Goa*, and many other Learned Men, were miſtaken in ſuppoſing the *Æthiopians* had ſomething of Judaiſm in their Ceremonies: This Opinion was founded upon their Obſervation of *Saturday* as well as *Sunday*, their Practice of Circumciſion, and abſtaining from Things ſtrangl'd, and from Blood. But here we ought to obſerve, That the Circumciſion of the *Æthiopians*, as to the ground of it, is very different from that of the Jews; the Jews looking on this Ceremony as a Divine Precept, whereas the others conſider it only as a civil Cuſtom. As for *Saturday*, the keeping of that was practis'd by the whole Eaſtern Church, and therefore not particular to the *Abiſſines*. And laſtly, Their refuſing to eat Things ſtrangl'd, and Blood, is expreſly ordered in the New Teſtament, and was a long time obſerved in the Weſtern Churches. Beſides, there are a great many things put upon the *Abiſſines* which are foreign to their Belief: For inſtance, 'Tis not certain that they agree with the *Latins* about the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt: In this Article they ſeem rather to follow the miſtaken Opinion of the *Greeks*. *Almida, Tellez, Hiſt. de la Haute Æthiopia, Thevenot, Vol.* 4. *P. Simon, Hiſt. des Religions du levant.* *Hornius*, in the Introduction to the Ancient Geography, ſaith, It is certain this Nation is a Colony of the *Arabians*, where *Ptolemy* places the *Abaſenes* in *Arabia Felix*, from whence they croſſed the Sea in very ancient Times into *Africa*, which appears by their Language and Hiſtories, and the time may be almoſt aſſign'd. See *Abaſſinia*.

ABLAUDUS, wrote a Hiſtory of the *Goths*, for which he is cited by *Jornandes*, *cap.* 4. and 14.

ABLAVIUS, Conſul of *Rome*, *Anno* 331. He was afterwards put to death by *Conſtantine*. *Calviſ. in Chron.*

ABLAVIUS, or *Ablabius*, a Famous Rhetorician, who lived in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the Younger; *Troilus* the Sophiſt was his Maſter; *Chryſantes*, a *Novatian* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, ordain'd him Prieſt. He was afterwards Biſhop of the *Novatians* at *Nice*, where at the ſame time he taught Rhetorick. *Socrat. l.* 7. *c.* 7.

ABLON, a ſmall Village in *France*, with a Caſtle, upon the *Seine*, Three Leagues above *Paris*, where the Proteſtants aſſembled before they had a Church at *Charenton*.

ABNAGUIOIS, *Abnaguoi*, a People in the North part of *America* in *New-England*. Their Country lies between the Sea, the River of St. *Lawrence*, and the Lake *Champlain*.

ABN-ARRAHEB, that is to ſay in *Arabick*, The Son of a *Monk*; This Man was an *Egyptian*, and of the Perſuaſion of the *Cophti*: He wrote a Book which he call'd *Chronicum Orientale*, Tranſlated into Latin by *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, Printed at the King's Printing Houſe at *Paris*, together with a Supplement of the *Arabian* Hiſtory. *Simon Hiſt. Critic.*

ABNER, the Son of *Ner*, *Saul*'s Father-in-Law, and General of his Armies; after *Saul*'s death endeavouring to ſet up *Iſhboſheth*, he was prevented by *Joab*. *Iſhboſheth* after this affronting him, he reconcil'd himſelf to *David*; but *Joab* being jealous of his Merits, treacherouſly ſmote him under the Fifth Rib that he died. Some think that *David* compoſed the 139th Pſalm on this Occaſion. 2 *Sam.* 3.

ABO, or *Aboa*, a City of *Sweden*. An Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, in South-*Finland*, near the *Baltick* Sea, the Dioceſs conſiſting of Fifty Pariſhes. It's ſaid, that on the South-Eaſt of that Port, in the Gulph of *Finland*, there is a Rock, in paſſing which, the Mariners obſerve their Needle does not point to the North, as if it had loſt that Quality, which is thought to proceed from a Loadſtone Mine in the ſame. Q. *Chriſtina* founded an Univerſity here *Anno* 1640. and moſt of the Town was burnt *Anno* 1678. *Baudrand.*

ABOCHARANA, a City of *Arabia Felix*, ſo ſeated upon a Mountain, that there is but one way to it, and that ſo narrow for Seven miles together, that Two can hardly go abreaſt. Here the Sultan keeps his Treaſure. *Lud. Barth. Hiſt. Arab. Felix.*

ABODRITES, a People in *Germany*, ſo call'd in the time of *Charlemagne*: Their Country is now called the Dutchy of *Mechinburgh*, near the *Baltick* Sea. *Bertius.*

ABOECROITUS, he Commanded the *Bæotians*, and was defeated, with a 1000 of his Country-men by the *Ætolians* at *Chæronæa*, in the time of *Aratus*, General of the *Achæans*. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABORIGINES, the Old Inhabitants of *Italy*, that is, in the opinion of ſome Authors, as much as to ſay, Vagabonds, and People whoſe Original was not known: The counterfeit, *Beroſus*, and ſome other Authors, pretend they were ſent into *Italy* by *Cham*; *Genebrard* affirms, They were thoſe People, that *Joſhua* drove out of *Canaan*: *Livy* is of the opinion of thoſe who make them a Colony of the *Arcadians*, and *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* adds, That this People were called *Aborigines*, as much as to ſay, *ab Origine*, becauſe the People of *Latium* or *Italy* are deſcended from 'em: But let theſe Matters of Genealogy be as they will, this is certain, theſe *Aborigines* were afterwards called *Latins* from their King *Latinus*: They were *Æneas*'s Allies, and *Rome* was afterwards built in their Country. *Beroſ. l.* 5. *Liv. l.* 1. *Dion. Halic. Ant. Rom.*

ABOY, or *Athboy*, a Town in *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinſter*, and County of *Eaſt-Meath*.

ABRACADABRA, a Myſterious Word, to which the Superſtitious in former times attributed a Magical Power to expel Diſeaſes, eſpecially the Tertian Ague, worn about their Neck in this manner.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Some think, that *Baſilides* the Inventor intends the Name of *God* by it. The Method of the Cure was preſcribed in theſe Verſes.

Inſcribes Chartæ quod dicitur Abracadabra
Sæpius, & ſubter repetes, ſed detrahe Summam,
Et magis atque magis deſint elementa figuris,
Singula quæ ſemper capies, & cætera figes
Donec in Anguſtum redigatur Litera Conum.
His lino nexis collum redimire memento.
Talia Languentis conducent Vincula Collo,
Lethaleſque abigent (miranda potentia!) morbos.

Scaliger, *Salmaſius* and *Kircher*, have given themſelves a great deal of trouble to find out the ſenſe of this word; the moſt probable Interpretation is, That ἀβράσαξ is in *Baſilides*'s *Jargon*, the Name for God. Under this word, the deſign of this Heretick was to ſignify the 365 Divine Proceſſions of his own inventing: For, the Numeral Letters of this word being added, make up the Number of 365. Several of the Fathers read *Abraxas* inſtead of *Abraſax*, which amounts to the ſame number. See *Abraxas*.

ABRACAR, the Name given to God by *Baſilides* the Heretick, in the Second Century, who, he ſaid, was the Author of 365, meaning the 365 days in a year. To which number the Letters of *Abracadabra* abovemention'd amount.

ABRADARAD, King of *Suſiana*, Generous and Couragious; being prevailed on by his Wife to take part with *Cyrus*, he was ſlain in the firſt Battel, whereupon for grief ſhe killed her ſelf on his Corps. *Xenophon.* Κυρόπαιδ. *l.* 7.

ABRAHAM, i. e. *Father of a multitude*, one of the Patriarchs, Son of *Terah*, at firſt call'd *Abram*, i. e. *Glorious Father*. He was born in *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, after the Flood 292, before *Moſes* 425. He died in the 165th year of his Age, and was buried in the Cave of *Machpelah*. This Patriarch, according to *Joſephus*, taught the *Egyptians* Arithmetick and Aſtronomy, ſo that as the ſame Author affirms, it was through his Hands that theſe Sciences paſt from the *Chaldeans* to the *Egyptians*. He tells us likewiſe from *Nicholaus Damaſcenus*, That the Memory of *Abraham* was very famous in the Country of *Damaſcus*. See the reſt of his Hiſtory from *Gen. c.* 12. to *c.* 25.

ABRAHAM, Emperor of the *Moors* of *Africk*; He liv'd in the Twelfth Century, and ſucceeded his Father *Ali*. Neglecting and deſpiſing at firſt the Rebellion of *Abdala* the Schoolmaſter, he at laſt grew too ſtrong for him. Being denied admittance at *Agmet* one of his own Towns, he fled to *Oran*, but doubting his ſafety there, and being hard purſu'd by the Enemy, he threw himſelf with his Wife headlong from a Precipice, where both miſerably died. *Marmol. Thuan.*

ABRAHAM, a certain Biſhop, who never made uſe of Bread, Fleſh, Fiſh, Water, Bed, Fire, Pulſe, or Roots, but lived only upon Raw Herbs, yet entertained others Hoſpitably with good Victuals and Wine. *Hoffman.*

ABRAHAM, Archbiſhop of *Baſſora* in *Arabia Deſerta*; He wrote ſeveral Epiſtles in *Syriack*, and a Book upon the Obſcure Words in the Works of *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*. *Ebed-Jeſu*. There are ſome Rabbins of this Name, who have made themſelves Famous by their Writings: For the purpoſe, one of this Name writ a Book call'd *A Bundle of Myrrh*, and as *Genebrard* reports, lived in the Fifteenth Age. *Abraham* the *Levite*, wrote a Book called *Abodath Levi*, and *Abraham Cai* was another, who wrote a Book of *Algebra*, and is by *Cardan* rank'd in the Number of thoſe Twelve whom he accounted Men of the moſt ſubtile and penetrating Underſtandings in the World. *Card. de Subtilit. l.* 16.

ABRAHAM-ECCHELLENSIS, a Learned *Maronite*, Profeſſor of *Syriack* and *Arabick* in the Univerſity of *Paris*; during his ſtay there, he Tranſlated ſome Books out of *Arabick* into *Latin*, and at *Rome* Printed ſeveral againſt the Proteſtants in 1653. Where he endeavours to Reconcile the Opinions of the Eaſtern Churches with thoſe of *Rome*. He was Author of *Eutychius Vindicatus* againſt *Selden*; where we find an exact Critick upon the Miſtakes of *Hottinger* in his Oriental Hiſtory. *Morin. Exercit. Bibl. P. Simon, Hiſt. Critic.* Printed there alſo in 1661.

ABRAHAM, a King of *Æthiopia*, who turn'd Chriſtian upon the Preaching of *Frumentius*. He Reigned 27 years; 13 with his Brother *Atzbeha*, and 14 alone. He pretended it was Revealed to him from Heaven, that he ſhould keep in Priſon all the Male Off-ſpring of the Royal Family, except the Eldeſt, who was to ſucceed; which Cuſtom was a long time obſerv'd. There were ſeveral *Æthiopinn* Kings of this Name. *Alvarez.*

ABRAHAM *Uſqua*, a *Portugueſe* Rabbi. Famous for his Jewiſh Bible Printed at *Ferrara* in 1553. and afterwards in *Holland*, 1630.

ABRAHAMI *Gerard*, a *Flemiſh* Captain, Native of *Boiſleduc* in *Brabant*, hearing a *French* Commander boaſt, that 20 *French* would beat 40 *Flemings*, he challenged him to fight with an equal number of 22, which was done in ſight of both Armies, where *Breauté* the *French* Commander was ſlain, and 16 of his Men. *Abrahami* alſo fell, with his Brother, and Two more of his Party. He was Honourably Interr'd at *Boiſleduc*, *Anno* 1600. *Beyerlink.* His Epitaph contains the Hiſtory.

ABRAVANEL, *(Iſaac)* a *Spaniſh Jew*, expell'd with the reſt from *Spain* in 1492. He writ large Commentaries on the Bible, Printed at *Vienna*, in which Work he boaſts of his Deſcent from *David*. In his Commentaries, he ſets down moſt of the Interpretations of the Rabbins, but ſticks notwithſtanding himſelf to the literal ſenſe; His Stile is very copious. *P. Simon, Hiſt. Crit.*

ABRENER, a Town in *Armenia*, 5 Leagues from *Naxivan*. The Inhabitants of this, and Seven Towns more adjoining, are *Roman* Catholicks, converted by a *Dominican* Monk, and always ſupplied by Prieſts of that Order. The Governor of *Naxivan* makes them uneaſie at the Inſtance of the Patriarch of *Armenia*, who would have them under his Juriſdiction. Sir *John Chardin*.

ABRENTIUS, left Governor of *Tarentum* in *Italy* by *Hannibal*. He fell ſo deſperately in Love with a fair Lady, that he deliver'd up the City to *Fabius Maximus* at her perſuaſion, becauſe her Brother was in his Army. *Polyen.*

ABREOIOS, or *Baxos de Babuccha*, *aperi oculos Babucci*, Rocks on the North-ſide of *America* near *Hiſpaniola*. The *Spaniards* call it *Abreoios*, that is to ſay, *Open they Eyes*, to caution the Seamen how careful they ought to be to ſtand clear of theſe dangerous Rocks.

ABRIL, a Grammarian, he lived in the 16th Century, and was born at *Alcaras*, a Village in the Dioceſs of *Toledo* in *Spain*; He taught Greek and Latin for almoſt 25 years: He Tranſlated ſeveral Pieces of Antiquity, and wrote ſome Originals, which the Reader may ſee in *Nicholas Antonio*. *Bibl. Hiſp.*

ABRINTÆ, or *Aurenches*, a Town in *Normandy*, on the Sea Coaſts, near the Confines of *Britany*, 8 Leagues Weſt from *Bayeux*, and 21 from *Falais*. Here was held a Council in 1172, to enquire into the death of *Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Alſo a River, commonly call'd *Aar*, running between *Andernach* and *Bonne*, diſcharging it ſelf into the *Rhine* near *Sinſich*.

ABRO, or *Abron*, an *Athenian*, that wrote the Hiſtory of the Ancient Feſtivals and Sacrifices. There were Four more of the ſame Name: A *Rhodian*, a famous Grammarian: An Excellant Painter of *Samos*: A Rhetorician of *Sparta*, Son of *Lycurgus*: And one of *Argos*, who ſav'd the Lives of 1000 young *Corinthians*, whom *Philo*, Captain of the *Argives*, would have put to death. *Plutarch.*

ABRODIÆTUS, Sirname of *Parrhaſius* the Famous Painter. He always went Clad in Purple, with a Crown of Gold upon his Head. The Buckles of his Shooes were Gold, and his Staff ſtudded with the ſame Metal. *Vid Parrhaſ. Ælian.*

ABRONOMUS, Son of *Darius*. He was Married to *Prat-Juno*, his Brother *Atarnes*'s Daughter: He attended *Xerxes* in his Expedition into *Greece*, and was kill'd at the Streights of *Thermopylæ* by the *Lacedæmonians*. *Herod. l.* 7.

ABRONICUS, an *Athenian* of Quality. He ſerv'd under *Themiſtocles* in the War againſt the *Perſians*, and was imployed to give Intelligence of the Condition and Succeſs of the Land-Army to the *Athenian* Fleet at *Artemiſium*. *Thucid. l.* 1.

ABRUZZA, *Abruſſa*, or *Abruzzo*. in *Latin*, *Aprutium*, a Country belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples* on the Gulph of *Venice*: Of this Name are Two Countries, the further, and nearer, one the Country of *Salluſt*, and the other of *Ovid*

It's very fruitful, and hath ſo much Saffron, that the Inhabitants about *Aquila* make thereof 40000 Ducats *per Annum*. *Mercator*. This Country was the Seat of the Ancient *Sammites* and *Piceni*, whoſe Valour put the *Romans* to the laſt Refuge of chooſing a Dictator Four times, and afforded them Cauſe of 30 *Triumphs*, the laſt being in the 481 of *Rome*. It is now the greateſt, richeſt, and beſt Inhabited of any part of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

ABSALOM, Son of *David* by *Maachah*, Daughter of *Talmai* King of *Geſhur*. A Beautiful, but Ambitious and Daring Prince. He cauſed his Brother *Amnon* to be ſlain for Raviſhing his Siſter *Tamar*; then fled to his Grandfather at *Geſhur*. After Three years he was reconcil'd to his Father by *Joab*'s means; but he Rebell'd, uſurp'd the Government, and was at length ſlain by *Joab*. See his whole Story from 2 *Sam*. 14. to 19.

ABSALOM, Biſhop of *Roſchildt* in *Denmark*. He flouriſhed in the Twelfth Cent. being famous for Learning and Piety. He was a Canon Regular of the *Auſtin* Friars in the Abby of *Genevieve* in *Paris*. *Waldemar* I. King of *Denmark*, ſent him into the Iſle of *Rugen* to Preach the Goſpel; and at his return, made him Biſhop of *Roſchildt*, Chief Miniſter of State, and ſent him Ambaſſador into *France*, whence he ſent Regular Canons to *Denmark*. *Saxo Gram.*

ABSANDER, the 19th King of *Athens*. He ſucceeded *Hippomanes*, who was Dethron'd for Condemning his Daughter to an Extream Cruel Puniſhment, *Anno Mund*. 3326, and Reign'd 10 years. *Euſebius*.

ABSELIUS, *(William)* Born at *Breda*. He liv'd in the Fifteenth Cent. and was counted a valuable Perſon: He made himſelf a *Carthuſian* Monk; and liv'd 40 years after he took the Habit. He wrote divers Pious Treatiſes; one *De vera Pace*, another in Verſe upon the Lord's Prayer, Epiſtles, *&c*. and died in the year 1471. *Boſtius de Illuſt. Cart. Voſſius, l. 3. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ABSIMARUS, or *Apſimarus*, *(Tiberius)* Emperor of the Eaſt, ſet up by the Soldiers in the Room of *Leontius*, whoſe Noſe he cut off, and thruſt him into a Monaſtery. He conquer'd the *Saracens*, and was a profeſſed Enemy of Pope *John* VI. He was ſurpriſed and put to death at *Conſtantinople* by *Juſtinian* II. aſſiſted by *Trebellius* King of *Bulgaria*, in the year 705, after he had Reign'd Seven years. *Baronius.*

ABSORUS, now *Oſſero*, an Iſland near the Shoar of *Liburnia*. There is in it an Epiſcopal City of the ſame Name, joined to *Cropſa* by a Bridge. Now under the *Venetians*. It's alſo the name of a Town built by the *Colchians*, who came with *Abſyrtus* to ſeek his Siſter *Medea*, who having kill'd him, his Followers fell a building, but being hindr'd by Serpents, *Medea* charm'd 'em into her Brother's Tomb. *Hig. in fabulis.*

ABSTINENTS a ſort of Hereticks in *Gaul* and *Spain* toward the end of the Third Cent. in the Reign of *Diocleſian*. They ſprung from the *Gnoſticks* and *Manichæans*: They decry'd Marriage, condemn'd the uſe of Meats, as believing them created by the Devil; and held the Holy Ghoſt to be a Creature. *Cardinal Baronius* ſeems to believe that theſe *Abſtinents* were the ſame with the *Hieracites*, or Diſciples of *Hierax*, whoſe Errors are deſcrib'd by *Epiphanius Philaſtrius, c. 26. Baron. A. C.* 288.

ABSYRTIADES, Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea, near the *Iſter*: ſo call'd from *Abſyrtus*.

ABSYRTUS, Son to *Ætes* and *Hypſea*. His Siſter *Medea*, when ſhe run away with *Jaſon*, cut him in pieces, and ſtrew'd his Members in the way, to ſtop her Father's purſuit. Some ſay he was not murder'd, but came to the Iſles called *Abſyrtiades* after his Name. Alſo a *Nicomedian*, who ſerv'd under *Conſtantine* at the River *Iſter*. He wrote a Book of the Method of Curing Horſes, preſerv'd in the Library of *Antonius* VI. Duke of *Milan*.

ABU, or *Abul-Heun*, Son of *Abul-Haſcen* King of *Morocco*. He Warr'd againſt his Father; and by the help of *Don Pedro*, King of *Caſtile*, won ſeveral Battles, and forc'd him to pay him Tribute for the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Tremeſen*. He poiſon'd *Abdala*, King of *Granada*, with a rich Bonnet he ſent him, in the year 1396.

ABUBABA, Son of *Mahomet*, and 16th Caliph or Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, was Crown'd by the *Arabians* of *Syria*, after the death of *Marvan* in 754, over whom he only Reign'd. He died in 760. He was eſteemed the Sovereign Caliph, though there were ſeveral others. *Marmol.*

ABUBEQUER, *Abubakat*, or *Abrocherim*, Firſt Caliph or Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, and his Son-in-Law. Though his Father had declar'd *Hali*, his Daughter *Fatima*'s Husband, his Succeſſor, ſaying, he was a Saint of the Race of the Prophets; yet *Abubequer* being more Potent, was Elected, and ſettled firſt at *Cufa*, then at *Bagdet*. He entered *Paleſtine* with a great Army, and defeated *Theodorus Bogairus*, the Emperor *Heraclitus*'s Brother. He died in 634, or as others ſay, 640, ſuppos'd to be Poiſon'd, and was buried at *Medina*. *Ali* retired into *Arabia*, being the Quarter aſſign'd him, and formed a diſtinct Sect of *Mahumetans*, from *Oſman*, *Omar*, and *Othman*, who ſucceeded *Abubequer*, whom the *Perſians* have in abomination, and therefore at each Marriage they have their Effigies in Sugar or Paſte; that the Gueſts may look upon them, and may ſpend the malignity of their Eyes, if they have any, upon theſe Figures; it being the opinion of the *Perſians*, That ſome People have Venom and Charm in their Looks; and are not ſure but ſome of the Gueſts may have ſome of this Infection about 'em, to the prejudice of the Bride and Bride-groom. Afterwards they bruiſe them to pieces to teſtifie their diſlike of them. *Marmol. Ricaut.*

ABUIA, one of the *Philippi* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*, between *Luzonia* and *Mindanao*. Abounding with Corn, Rice, and Mines.

ABU-ISAAC, *Ben Aſſal*, a Learned *Maronite*, who writ the Conſtitutions of the Church of *Alexandria* in Two Books; The firſt Treats of the Government of the Clergy; the ſecond of the Laity. *P. Simon.*

ABULA, or *Avila*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain* in *Caſtile*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, almoſt in the midway between *Madrid* and *Valladolid*. Alſo a Town of South *America* in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and Province *de los Quitos*, upon the River *Napo*, Three *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Quito*, Eaſt.

ABULITES, Governor of the Province of *Suſiana* in *Perſia*; He deliver'd it up to *Alexander* the *Great*, who found therein 50000 Talents of Gold and Silver, beſides other Immenſe Treaſure. *Alexander* made him afterwards Governor of that Province. *Q. Curtius.*

ABULPHARAGES, *(Mark Gregory)* wrote a General Hiſtory of the Eaſt in *Arabick*, which was Tranſlated into *Latin* by Dr. *Pocock*, and Printed at *Oxford* in 1663. It begins at *Adam*, and ends with the Hiſtory of the *Moguls*.

ABUNA, i. e. *Our Father*, a Name of the Chriſtian Patriarchs of *Æthiopia*. He is Elected upon the Nomination of the *Cophti* who live at *Cairo*. They had ſometime recourſe to the See of *Rome* for a Metropolitan, but that laſted not long, for they quickly grew weary of him. *P. Simon.*

ABUNDANTIUS. He was Conſul with *Theodoſius* the Great, *Anno* 393. He ſided with *Ruffinus*, and after his death, was baniſh'd to *Sidon*, and after that to *Cholcis* in the year 396. *Baron. ad Ann.* 395.

ABUNDIUS, Biſhop of *Como* in *Italy*. He lived in the Fifth Century, and was one of the moſt Learned and Pious Prelates of his time. Pope *Leo* ſent him his Legate *à Latere* to *Conſtantinople* in 450, where calling a Council, he condemn'd the Errors of *Neſtorius* and *Eutychius*. At his return he procur'd a Council at *Milan*, where Pope *Leo*'s Letter to *Flavian* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, touching the Incarnation of Chriſt, in oppoſition to *Neſtorius* and *Eutychius*, was ſubſcrib'd. He died *April* 2. 469. *Baronius.*

ABUSAR, a Soldan of *Egypt*, who made War with the Knights of *Rhodes* Five years together. He died in 1499.

ABUSAYD, King of *Morocco* and *Fez*. He paſs'd into *Spain* with a numerous Army, but being beat out again, he went into *Barbary*, where he died in 1302. *Marmol.*

ABU-TECHIFIEN, an *African Morabite*. He fled from the Tyranny of the *Arabians* in 1051, into the South parts of *Africa*, and drawing after him infinite numbers of People, under pretence of Liberty, and caſting off the *Arabian* Yoke, croſs'd the Mountains of *Atlas*, near the City of *Agmet*, made himſelf Maſter of the Province of *Morocco*, ſubdued the *Arabians* of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and ſettled himſelf at *Agmet*, by the name of *Emir-el-Moſelemin*, or, *Commander of the Faithful*. His Succeſſors were call'd *Almoravides* by the Hiſtorians, as being *Morabites*. He died in 1086, Succeeded by his Son *Joſeph*. *Marmol.*

ABUZAID, King of *Perſia*. He fell in Love with the Daughter of his Chief Miniſter, whom he put to death, together with his Son-in-Law, for oppoſing his Amours, and then Marrying the Lady, ſurrender'd the whole Government into her Hands, which ſhe manag'd with admirable Prudence. He died in 1337. His Empire after divers Revolutions was ſubdued by *Tamerlan*. *Mirkond.*

ABYDENUS, as *Palæphatus* tells us, was one of *Ariſtotle*'s Scholars, whom he lov'd a little too paſſionately, as *Philo Judæus* and others have obſerved. He was Young, Handſome and Learned. This *Abydenus* wrote ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory concerning *Cyprus*, *Delos* and *Arabia*: Some Writers affirm, That he wrote the Hiſtory of *Aſſyria*, cited by *Euſebius*, and which *Scaliger* has explained at the end of his Book *de Emendatione Temporum*. But 'tis certain, that this *Abydenus* was not the ſame that *Palæphatus* mentions. This latter *Abydenus* is quoted by St. *Cyril* in the beginning of his Book againſt *Julian*. *Philo Judæus, lib. de Admir. Hiſt. Euſeb. Præpar. Evang. l. 9. Voſ. l. 1. de Hiſt. Græc.*

ABYDOS. There are Two Towns of this Name; one in *Egypt* (now *Abutich*) between *Ptolemais* and *Dioſpolis*, 290 miles from *Memphis*, where formerly ſtood the Palace of *Memnon*, and the Temple of *Oſiris*: The other in *Phrygia* the Leſs, over-againſt *Seſtos* in *Thrace*, famous for the Amours of *Hero* and *Leander*. And for the Bridge of Boats laid over betwixt it and *Seſtos* by *Xerxes* of Five miles ength;

From which, and *Helles*, who drown'd her ſelf there, came the name of *Helleſpont*. The People of this Town were ſo ſubject to Raillery, that it became a Proverb; *Ne temere Abydum*. *Livius* ſays, That being beſieged, and having no hopes of Relief, they were ſo enraged, that they reproached and kill'd one another without diſtinction of Age, Sex, or Relation. There is a Town of *Egypt* of this Name, the ordinary Reſidence of *Memnon*, and firſt Burial-place of *Joſeph*, *Jacob*'s Son, as ſome think. It was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lampſaco*, from which it is ſeated 21 miles to the S. It was built by the *Mileſians* in the times of *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, and by his permiſſion, as *Strabo* affirms, and became more famed than *Lampſaco*. *Philip* Son of *Demetrius* King of *Macedonia*, deſtroyed this City; The building of it is placed by *Iſackſon*, *A. M.* 3240, of *Rome* 43. The *Turks* call it *Auco* and *Aidos*. *Strabo*. *Herodotus*. *Ortel*.

ABYLA, a high Mountain of *Mauritania Tingitana*, over-againſt *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Spain*, from which it is divided by the Streights of *Gibraltar*, about 18 miles over. They were formerly call'd *Herculis Columnæ*, or *Hercules*'s Pillars. The Poets feign that he, finding thoſe Mountains united, did ſeparate them. They are call'd the Mountains of Apes, becauſe of the great number of thoſe Creatures found there. Some ſay, that in the Iſles of *Gades* there were two Columns of Braſs 8 Cubits high, where Seamen uſed to Sacrifice to *Hercules*. There are ſtill Two Towers near the place, which are call'd *Hercules*'s Towers. *Plin*. *Marmol*.

ACACHUMA, a City of *Æthiopia*. The *Abyſſines* believe it to have been the Seat of the Queen of *Sheba*, and the place where ſhe kept her Treaſure. *Marmol*.

ACACIA or *Acakia*, (*Martin*) He profeſs'd Phyſick in the Sixteenth Century. He was born at *Chalons* in *Champagne*, and afterwards came to *Paris*, was Scholar to the Famous *Briſſolius*, and afterwards a Celebrated Phyſician himſelf. He liv'd about the year 541. The World is much oblig'd to him, for the great number of Tracts that he Publiſh'd in this Faculty; The moſt conſiderable of 'em are *Galeni Ars Medica*, *Galenus de Ratione Curandi*, *Acakia Interprete*; *De Morbis Mulieribus Libri duo*, *Concilia Medica*, &c. *Juſtus in Chron. Medic. ad An.* 1538. *Vander-Linden De Script. Medic.* &c.

ACACIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. He ſucceeded *Gennadius* in the Fifth Century. He claim'd precedence of the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, and *Jeruſalem*. Pope *Simplicius* oppoſed him, and ſent *Probus*, Biſhop of *Canoſa*, to tell him it was contrary to the Ancient Councils. *Felix* II. or III. Excommunicated him for it, and condemn'd him in a Council at *Rome* in 482, which ſo enrag'd him, that he denied him to be Pope, and ſtruck his Name out of the Diptychs in his Church, which he enjoyed in Peace till his Death, *An*. 488. *Baronius*.

ACACIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, ſucceeded *Baſil* in 458. The ſame year *Antioch*, with ſeveral Cities of the Eaſt, were almoſt ruin'd by an Earthquake. He died in 459, and *Martirius* ſucceeded him. *Baronius*.

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Amida* in *Meſopotamia*. He flouriſh'd in the Fourth Age, and was famous for Piety and Learning. He ſold all his Church-Plate of Gold and Silver, to free and redeem 7000 *Perſian* Soldiers, whom the *Romans* had impriſon'd and retain'd in miſerable Slavery, and ſent them home to their own Country. Which had ſo much influence on *Varanes* the King of *Perſia*, that he would needs ſee the ſaid Biſhop. *Socrates*.

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Berœa* in *Paleſtine*, one of the moſt famous Prelates of his Time. He was preſent at the General Council of *Conſtantinople* in 381, but believing that St. *Chryſoſtom* ſlighted him, in not procuring him Lodgings good enough, he became his Enemy, and was a chief cauſe of his Baniſhment. He was above 110 years old when he died. *Theodoret*, &c.

ACACIUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine*, a Diſciple of *Euſebius*, and his Succeſſor in the Biſhoprick. He was one of the Chief of the Semi-Arians, and being preſent at the Council of *Sardica*, was there Condemn'd. Afterwards, in hatred to St. *Cyril* of *Jeruſalem*, he declar'd himſelf at *Seleucia* for the *Anomeans*; of which being condemn'd, the Semi-Arians depoſed him; And in return, in the Council of *Conſtantinople* in 360, he condemn'd them. The time of his Death is uncertain. His Followers were call'd *Acacians* and *Anomeans*, being a ſort of more refined Arians. *Sozomen*. *Theodoret*.

ACACIUS, of *Alexandria*, a Captain under *Adrian*. He was hang'd on a Nut-Tree, for profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion. There was alſo another *Acacius*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom under *Decius* the Emperor. *Hiſt. Tripartit*.

ACADEMIA, a ſhady Grove without the Walls of *Athens*, where *Plato* firſt taught Philoſophy, and hence his Followers were all call'd *Academicks*. Some call it *Academia*, from *Ecademus* an *Athenian* Hero. There were Three ſorts of Academicks, the *Antient*, the *Middle*, and the *Modern*. *Plato* was the Author of the *Ancient*; This Philoſophy was a mixture of the Doctrine of *Heraclitus*, *Pythagoras*, and *Socrates*. This Sect was ſucceſſively kept up by *Speuſippus*, *Xenocritus*, *Polemon*, *Crates Athenienſis*, and *Crantor*. *Arceſilas* was *Crantor*'s Diſciple, and founded the Sect of the *Middle Academicks*. This Philoſopher taught, That we could have no certain knowledge of any thing, and therefore ought to ſuſpend our Aſſent, and Dogmatize upon nothing. *Arceſilas* was ſucceeded by *Lacydes*, and this latter by *Hegiſippus* of *Pergamus*, (according to *Laertius*) or *Hegeſilaus*, (as *Clemens Alexandrinus* calls him) who was the laſt of this Perſuaſion. Afterwards *Carneades*, a *Cyrenian*, ſet up the Third or *Modern* Diſtinction of the Academicks. He taught, That there was not only a Probability, but a real Truth and Falſity in a great many *Propoſitions*, but that the Underſtandings of Men had not Strength and Fineneſs enough to point out the Difference. This laſt Academy continued but a little time. Some other Authors pretend there was a Fourth and Fifth Sect of the Academicks; but theſe, if the Obſervation was true, were but little remarkable. Afterwards, the Admirers of *Plato* choſe rather to be call'd *Platoniſts* than Academicks. Thoſe who would know more of this Matter, may Conſult *Voſſius*, *De Sect. Phil. Cap.* 12, 13, &c. *Georg. Hornius*, *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 20. *Hiſt. Philoſ.* In the Seventeenth Century ſeveral of theſe Academies were ſet up in *Europe*, for the promoting of Knowledge and the *Belles Lettres*. The *Royal Society* in *England* is one of the moſt Celebrated; The Hiſtory of this Academy is written by Biſhop *Sprat*. There are few great Towns in *Italy* without Academies. They have different Names, and ſome of 'em pretty odd ones: At *Siena* they are called *Intronati*, at *Florence*, *Della Cruſca*; at *Rome*, *Humoriſti*, *Lincei*, *Fantaſtici*; at *Bolognia*, *Otioſi*; at *Genoa*, *Abdormentati*. There are many more of 'em in *Italy* with Particular Names, but this may be ſufficient. *Cicero*'s Country Houſe, between *Puteoli* and the Lake *Avernus*, where he writ his *Academick* Queſtions, was likewiſe ſo call'd. *Plutarch*, *Diog. Laertius*, *Plin*. *Pauſanias*.

ACADEMY, (*Fr.*) The *French Academy* was ſettled and Confirm'd by the Edict of *Lewis* XIII. in 1635. It's Original was owing to ſome Learned Perſons, who met once a week to Confer together. They Judge of no Works but thoſe of their own Society. Yet they refuſe not to give their Advice or Opinion concerning others. They Treat of no Morals or Politicks, but at the Direction of the Prince; and if they meddle with Theological Books, 'tis only to conſider the Terms and Form. One of their deſigns was to bring their Language to the height of Eloquence, and for that end they begun their Dictionary in 1637; And they were come no further than part of C in 1687. The Chief Officers of this *Academy* are, a Director, a Chancellor, and a Secretary: The Two firſt choſen by Lot, the laſt by Voices. The Director preſides, and collects the Votes of the Body; The Chancellor keeps the Seals; and the Secretary Regiſters the Deciſions and Determinations of the Aſſembly, ſigns all their Acts, and keeps their Papers; They meddle not with Religion, but diſcuſs all other Subjects freely. They have very much beautified and reform'd the French Language. There are other *Academies* in *Paris*; As that of *Royal Painters* and *Statuaries*, erected by Mr. *Noyers*, Secretary of State, and Surveyor of the King's Buildings, in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII, and afterwards confirm'd by Decree of Council in 1648. Alſo an *Academy Royal of Sciences*, conſiſting of Phyſicians and Mathematicians, ſettled by Mr. *Colbert* in 1666, to make a new Diſcovery in Phyſick and Mathematicks. Likewiſe an *Academy Royal of Architecture*, ſettled by the ſame Mr. *Colbert* 1671. *Peliſon*.

ACADINA, a Fountain or Lake in *Sicily*; 'twas Conſecrated to the *Palici*, and famous for the finding out of Perjury; The Trial was thus: The Oath was written upon Boards, which were thrown into the Baſon, if they ſunk the Perſon was forſworn, but if they ſwam the veracity of the Oath was not queſtion'd. *Alexander ab Alexandro*. *Ariſtot. de Mirab.* *Diod. Sic Lib.* 11.

ACALIS, or *Acacalis*, ſaid to be the Daughter of *Minos*, and one of the Wives of *Mercury*, of whom he begat *Cydon*, thought to be the Founder of *Cydonia*, now *Canea*, in *Candy*. *Pauſanias*.

ACAMAPIXTHY, firſt King of *Mexico*, impos'd upon 'em by the King of *Culacan* for the injury they had done him, in cruelly murdering his Predeceſſor's Daughter. He enlarg'd *Mexico* with ſeveral Stately Buildings; and after a Reign of 40 years, died, leaving the *Mexicans* at Liberty to chooſe whom they pleaſed, though he had ſeveral Children of his own. *Acoſta*.

ACAMAS, a Prince of *Thrace*, who, as *Homer* ſays, aſſiſted the *Trojans*. He alſo ſpeaks of another of the ſame Name, the Son of *Antenor*, who, for his modeſty, was rank'd among the Gods. *Homer*.

ACAMAS, 'Tis called by others *Chruſocco*, and *Capo di Sant Epiphanio*, a Promontory on the Weſt-ſide of *Cyprus*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 14.

ACAMANTES, one of the 12 Tribes of the *Athenians*: It had its Name, according to *Suidas*, from *Acamas* the Son of *Theſeus*.

ACANES, The Name of Two conſiderable Towns in *Guinea*. There's likewiſe a Town of Trade upon the *Red-Sea*, of this Name, according to *Ptolemy* and *Stephanus*, who write it *Acannes*.

ACANGES, a ſort of Volunteer *Turks* who receive no Pay from the Emperor, but take the Field only in proſpect of Booty.

ACANTHA, ſometimes called *Eriſſa*, a Town of *Macedonia*; 'Twas a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Theſſalonica*, and ſtands near *Mount Athos*. *Plin. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 10.

ACANTHUS, a young Prince, Metamorphos'd into a Plant of the ſame Name. Afterwards Carvers uſed to make Foliages in the Figure of this Leaf. *Ovid. Virg. Ecl.* 3.

ACAPULCO, a City of *New-Spain* in *North-America*, about 100 Leagues from *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* imbark for the *Philippi Iſlands*. It has a good Caſtle and Harbour. *Acoſta*.

ACARNANIA, a Province of *Epirus*, ſeparated from *Ætolia* by the River *Achelous*. It is noted for ſwift ſtrong Horſes, and is now call'd *Carnia* and *Deſpotato*. The Inhabitants were noted for Luxury and Lechery, hence the Proverb, *Porcellus Acarnanius*; And becauſe of their fine and dear Horſes came the Proverb 'Ακαρνικοὶ ἵπποι, applied to any fine thing. The Inhabitants reckon but Six months in the year. It had the moſt Ancient Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, which was burnt by the *Goths*. There is alſo a Town in *Sicily* of this Name, famous for a Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter*. *Cic. in Ver. Servius. Virg. Æneid.* 5. *Thuc. Ovid. Plin. Pauſanias*.

ACARNAS and *Amphoterus*, Sons of *Alcmæon* and *Alpheſibæa*, kill'd their Mother's Brothers in revenge of their Father's death, whom theſe Uncles had murther'd, becauſe he had taken their Siſter *Alpheſibæa*'s Collar of Gold from her, and preſented it to another Miſtreſs call'd *Caleroe*; Some Authors affirm, that *Acarnas* built a Town call'd *Acarnania* in *Epirus*, and Stock'd it with a Colony. *Thucid. Lib.* 2. *Strabo, Lib.* 10.

ACASTUS, Son of *Pelias*, King of *Theſſaly*, a great Hunter. He Married *Hippolyta*, who falling deſperately in Love with *Peleus* her Son-in-Law, and finding him not to anſwer her Deſire, accuſed him to her Husband of a Rape, who thereupon ſlew 'em both. *Hor.*

ACATHARTOS, a great Bay in the *Arabian* Sea toward *Egypt*. *Apollon.*

ACATHISTOS, a Hymn which the Clergy of *Conſtantinople* ſang to the Bleſſed Virgin, for having, as they ſuppoſed, delivered the City from the Barbarians three times, ſo call'd becauſe perform'd ſtanding and in the night. It is ſtill continued upon every *Saturday* of the Fifth week in *Lent*. *Curopalate*.

ACAXULTA, the Port of St. *Salvador* in *Guatimala* on the South Sea, to which all the Ships of *New Spain* come every year to load and unload; it lies in 13 d. of North Lat.

ACCA *Laurentia*, Wife of *Fauſtulus*, King *Numitor*'s Shepherd. She Nurs'd *Romulus* and *Remus*. She was alſo call'd *Lupa*, from her Rapacious, Whoriſh Temper. She uſed to proſtitute her ſelf to the Vulgar for Money, and having got a great deal, made *Romulus* her Heir. Whence ſhe had Sacrifices offered her in the Quirinal. *Voſſius de Idolis*.

ACCA or *Accas*, an *Engliſh* Biſhop: He liv'd in the time of Venerable *Bede*, was a Friend of his, and a Man of Reputation: *Boſa*, Arch-Biſhop of *York* had him Educated by the Clergy of his Chapter. *Bede* adviſ'd him to write Commentaries upon the Scriptures, and *Acca* return'd him a Letter upon this Subject, where he gives him his thoughts concerning the Methods for Explaining the Evangeliſts, and particularly St. *Luke*. He took ſome pains likewiſe in the Regulation of the Muſick of his Church. He died about the year 740. *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ACCADIA, a Province of *New France*, in the North of *America*. The *Engliſh* were once Maſters of it, and call'd it *New Scotland*. It was given up to the *French* by the Peace of *Breda*, in 1667. The chief place in it is *Port-Royal*.

ACCARA, the Great and Leſs; Two Towns in *Guinea*, between the River *de la Volta*, and Fort *St. George de Mina*.

ACCARISI (*James*) of *Bologna* in *Italy*; He was a Philoſopher, a Doctor in Divinity, taught Rhetorick, and liv'd about the year 1627. He Printed a Volume of Orations, another of Letters, and a Hiſtory of the Propagation of the Faith, together with a *Latine* Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Troubles of the *Low-Countreys*, written by Cardinal *Bentivolio*. *Bumald. Bibl. Bonon. Miræus de Script. Seculi* XVII.

ACCEPTUS, Biſhop of *Friuli*, who liv'd towards the end of the Fourth Century. To prevent his being choſen Biſhop, he accuſed himſelf wrongfully of ſeveral Crimes: Several others had likewiſe made uſe of the like Expedient: To prevent this inconvenience, the Council of *Valence* in the year 374, made a Canon, That thoſe who Delated themſelves falſly, ſhould be believ'd upon their own Teſtimony. *Baron. ad An.* 374.

ACCHO, a City of *Paleſtine*, never ſubdu'd by the *Iſraelites*.

ACCI, or *Acci Guadir*, once an Epiſcopal City of *Bætick Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, at the Foot of the Mountains, about the Riſe of the River *Guadalentin*, 12 Leagues Eaſt of *Giennium*; taken from the *Moors* in 1489.

ACCIA, or *Actia*, a *Roman* Lady, Mother of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. She was Daughter to *M. Actius Balbus*, who had been Prætor. This *Accia* was ſecond Wife to *C. Octavius*, by whom ſhe had the Emperor *Auguſtus*: She died in the Firſt Conſulſhip of her Son. *Anno* 711 of *Rome*. *Sueton. in Auguſt. Dion Caſſ. Lib.* 45.

ACCIAIOLI, a Noble and Ancient Family of *Florence*, once Sovereigns of *Corinth*, *Thebes*, and *Athens*.

ACCIAIOLI, (*Reiner*) Duke of *Athens*. He made himſelf Maſter of it by the Expulſion of the *Arragonians*. For want of Legitimate Male Iſſue he bequeathed *Athens* to the *Venetians*, *Bœotia* and *Thebes* to his Natural Son *Antonio*, who getting the Start of the *Venetians*, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Athens* likewiſe, which after Two Deſcents, was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1455. *Chalcondyle*.

ACCIAIOLI, (*Donatus*) of the ſame Family: Famous for his Learning and Performances. He Tranſlated the Lives of *Alcibiades*, *Hannibal*, *Demetrius*, and *Scipio*, from *Plutarch*, and Abridg'd the Life of *Charlemagne*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Viror. Illuſt. Voſſius, Lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat. c.* 8.

ACCIAN, a *Mahometan* Prince, Sultan of *Antioch* about the year 1079. In *October* 1097, *Godfrey* of *Bologne* ſurpriz'd it by the Correſpondence of *Pyrrhus* an Inhabitant thereof; but *Accian* eſcaping in diſguiſe, was afterwards found hid in a Country Cottage, and kill'd. *Balderic*.

ACCIUS, a *Roman* Orator, whom *Cicero* mentions with advantage: He pleaded againſt him for *Cluentius*, *Cic. de Orat.* There was a *Latine* Tragedian of this Name: He was blam'd for the roughneſs of his Stile, but *Quinctilian* excuſes him, and ſays, it was more the fault of the Times than of the Man. *Val. Max. Lib.* 8. *Cap.* 14. *Gellius, Lib.* 13. *c.* 2. There was likewiſe another Poet and Hiſtorian call'd *Accius*, whom ſome Authors make the ſame with the Firſt. He wrote Annals in Verſe, cited by *Macrobius* in his *Saturnalia*. *Lib.* 1. *c.* 7. *Gellius, lib.* 3. *c.* 9.

ACCO, an Old Woman, ſo deform'd, that ſeeing her ugly Face in a Glaſs, ſhe fell mad. Hence *Acciſſare*, to dote or to be mad. It's alſo ſaid of her, that ſhe uſed to refuſe what ſhe greatly deſired, hence *Acciſmus*, Diſſimulation. Her Name is uſed for a Bugbear. *Plutarch, Cicero*.

ACCOLADE, a Ceremony which has given the Name to the moſt Ancient ſort of Knighthood; The Knights of this Order being made with the Ceremony of Kiſſing, and ſuch ſort of Careſſes. *Gregory* of *Tours* affirms, That the *French* Kings of the *Merovigniano* Line practis'd this Cuſtom; 'Twas likewiſe uſed at the Creation of Knights by *William* the Conqueror, where the Prince likewiſe gently ſtrok'd the Knight on the Shoulder with the Flat of his Sword. *Joan. Sareſburienſis. Th. Smith*.

ACCOLTI (*Francis*) of an Ancient Family in *Tuſcany*, remarkable for ſeveral Great Men in't: He was Biſhop of *Ancona*, and afterwards Cardinal. A Perſon of great Merit and Sufficiency, but died very young. There was another of the ſame Name at *Arezzo*, who was counted the Chief Lawyer of his time. He liv'd in the Fifteenth Century about the year 469, and left ſeveral very fine Treatiſes behind him.

ACCURSIUS, Born at *Florence*: He was one of the moſt Learned Lawyers in *Italy*. He liv'd in the Thirteenth Age, and was the firſt that Gloſs'd upon the whole Civil Law. *Trithemius* ſays, That he profeſs'd this Faculty at *Bologna* 1240. We muſt take great care, not to miſtake this Great Man for his Son *Francis Accurſius*, who was likewiſe a Perſon of great Learning and Worth, and practis'd the Law at *Bologna*. He wrote a Gloſs upon the Four Books of *The Inſtitutes*, a Book of Queſtions, and other Treatiſes. *Trith. ad An.* 1240. *Fichard in Vit. Juris Conſ. ad An.* 1226. *Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon.*

ACELDAMA, near *Tophet*, South of the Valley of *Jehoſaphat* and Mount *Sion*; a place to bury ſuch Strangers in as died at *Jeruſalem*, call'd *Aceldama*, i. e. *Field of Blood*, becauſe bought with the 30 Pieces which *Judas* received to betray Chriſt, and call'd the Potters Field, either becauſe it belong'd to a Potter, or furniſh'd Potters Clay. There are various Opinions of the Extent and Value of the Field, and likewiſe of the Value of the 30 Pieces for which it was bought. Some value them at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a piece, ſome at a Crown of Gold, ſome at above 40 *s.* a piece, and ſome at 10 *d.* a piece, alledging, that there is one of them at *Rome* which is no more in real worth. The Knights of *Jeruſalem* uſed to bury poor Pilgrims there, and now the *Armenians* poſſeſs part of it, which they uſe as a Burial place, it being remarkable for ſpeedy drying of the Corps without emitting Noiſom Steams. *Doubdan's Voyage of the Holy Land*.

ACELUM, now *Aſolo*, a fair Town belonging to the *Venetians*, 7 miles from *Baſſano*, and 22 from *Trevigi*. Here was born *Acelinus* the *Roman* Tyrant.

ACEPHALI, a ſort of Hereticks, acknowledging no Head or Supream. Their firſt appearance was about the year 500.

They aſſerted one Subſtance in Chriſt, and therefore but one Nature. *Niceph.*

ACER *S. Marino*, a Little Republick in *Italy*, govern'd by its own Laws, having under it 12 Villages, upon the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbin* towards *Romandiola*, 10 miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 6 from *Leone*, commonly call'd the Republick of St. *Maria*.

ACERRA or *Cerra*, the Ancients call'd it *Acerra*; a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, lying in *Terra Di Laboro*, a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*. *Strabo* and *Livy*.

ACERRAIOS, a Prieſt of *Delphos*, who with 60 only of the Inhabitants ſtay'd behind, when *Xerxes* took the City, and the Prieſts Arms were ſaid to be miraculouſly remov'd to the Gate of the Temple, and there fixt. *Hoffman*.

ACES, a River of *Aſia*. It ſprings out of a Mountain, and dividing its Streams 5 ſeveral ways, Waters the Countries of *Choraſmia*, *Hyrcania*, *Parthia*, *Sarangia*, and *Tomania*. *Herodotus*.

ACESEUS, an Excellent Painter of *Pataro*, who with *Helicon* Painted the famous *Peplum* or Veil of the *Athenian Pallas*: Whence the Proverb, *Aceſei & Heliconis opus*, to expreſs a thing well done. *Eraſm. in Adag. Ariſtot.*

ACESIAS, an Ignorant Quack, who attempting to Cure a Poor Man of the Gout, encreas'd his Pain, and made his Diſtemper incurable. Therefore the Ancients, when they had a mind to railly a fooliſh Preſcription, us'd to ſay, *Aceſias* wrote the Bill. *Eraſ. Adag.*

ACESINES, a large River of *Perſia*, falling into the *Indus*, where Bulruſhes grew ſo tall and big, that each part between Joint and Joint, will make a Canow to paſs the River in. *Plinius*, *Strabo*.

ACESIUS, a God ador'd by the *Epidaurians*, eſteeming him next *Æſculapius*, to have the prime Care of their Health; Pictur'd in a long Garment that cover'd him all over. *Pauſanias*.

ACESIUS, a *Novatian* Biſhop. He would not receive any into Communion that had once fallen from him, ſaying, 'Twas not his Buſineſs to forgive Sin, but Gods. He was brought to the Council of *Nice* by *Conſtantine* the Great, to have reduced him to the Unity of the Church, but without effect. *Socrates*, *Sozom.*

ACESSÆUS, a kind of Freſh-water Sea-man, who always us'd to pretend, That the Moon did not preſent fair for a Voyage; from hence *Aceſſæus*'s *Moon* became Proverbial, and was us'd to ridicule thoſe who us'd to trifle and demur when they ſhould be about their Buſineſs. *Eraſm. Adag.*

ACESTES, King of *Sicily*. The Poets feign him to be the Son of the River *Criniſus*, and a *Trojan* Woman named *Egeſta* or *Segeſta*. He entertain'd *Æneas* and *Anchiſes* after the burning of *Troy*, and *Anchiſes* dying, he buried him under the Mountain *Eryx*. *Æneas* being caſt a ſecond time upon his Coaſt, out of Gratitude, built a City, and call'd it after his Name *Aceſta*. *Virgil.*

ACESTES, a Navigable River of *India*, near which *Alexander* built the City *Bucephala*.

ACESTORIDES, a *Greek* Hiſtorian. His Writings were a Mixture of part Fable, part Truth; but to foreſtall the Calumny of a *Fabulous Author*, he Intituled his Books *Mythica*, or *Fabulous*, himſelf. He alſo wrote a Book of the Monſtrous Forms of ſome People in *India*. *Photius.*

ACHA, a River of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, running into the *Inn*.

ACHACICA, a Town of *America* in *New Spain*, where are Silver Mines.

ACHÆA, an Epithet of *Pallas*, to whom the *Daunians* of *Italy* Dedicated a Temple, in which were laid up the Axes, Swords, *&c.* of *Diomedes*. 'Twas kept by Maſtiffs that would fawn upon the *Græcians*, and fly upon all other Nations. *Ariſtot. de Mirab.* *Ceres* was alſo call'd *Achæa*, becauſe of her Lamentation for her Daughter *Proſerpina*. *Plutarch.*

ACHÆÆ *Petræ*, rugged Rocks of the Mountain whence *Jordan* flows, on which the City *Samos* is built. *Strabo.*

ACHÆMENIA, a part of *Perſia*, rich in Sweet Odours and Perfumes. See *Perſis*.

ACHÆUS, a young Lad, who kill'd *Hipparinus* Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, miſtaking him for *Coſtion* in the dark, whom *Hipparinus* had hired him to murder. *Parthenius.*

ACHÆUS, King of *Lydia*.

ACHÆUS, was Couſin to *Antiochus* the Great, and uſurp'd the Title of King of *Syria*. He was entruſted with the Government of all *Antiochus*'s Provinces beyond Mount *Taurus*. This great Poſt rais'd his Ambition, and made his Expectations unreaſonable: He was reſolv'd to graſp at the Soveraignty, and to this purpoſe made himſelf Popular by his Liberalities. In fine, He aſſum'd the Regal Stile, and conteſted for the Crown with *Antiochus*. The King immediately raiſed an Army to fight him, but *Achæus* made a ſhift to keep the Field for 7 or 8 years. However *Antiochus* having received a Reinforcement from *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, was too hard for him, and drove him into *Sardis*. The Siege of this Place laſted Two years. At laſt, one *Bolis*, a *Cretan*, deliver'd the Uſurper up to *Antiochus*, who having firſt order'd his Limbs to be lopt, and his Head cut off, ſew'd up his Body in an Aſſes Skin, and had him tied to a Gibbet. *Polyb. Hiſt. Lib.* 8.

ACHAIA *Tota*, formerly call'd *Hellas* and *Græcia*, now *Livadia* and *Rumelia*; bounded on the Weſt by *Epirus*, on the North by *Theſſaly*, on the Eaſt by the *Ægæan* Sea, and on the South by the *Saronick* Gulph, that of *Peloponneſus*, and the Gulph of *Corinth*. It is 92 *Engliſh* miles in length, and 281 in breadth. It had Six Provinces; *Bœotia*, *Attica*, *Locris*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, and *Megaris*. 'Tis ſometimes taken for a ſmall part of the *Peloponneſus*, now call'd *Romania Alta*, and *Ducatus Clarentiæ*; and ſometimes for the whole *Peloponneſus*. Now it's call'd *Morea.*, *Pliny* ſays, That the Wine of this Country made Women miſcarry; and *Pauſanias* ſays, That ſuch as waſhed in one of its Rivers called *Slemnos*, forgot their Amours. The Apoſtle St. *Andrew* is thought by many to have ſuffer'd in this Country, the Preachers of the ſame having Writ the Hiſtory of his Paſſion, whereof they pretend to have been Witneſſes. *Lippoman*, *Sauſſay*.

ACHAIA *Propria*, was a Province of *Peloponneſus*, (*Morea*) extending from *Cape Araxus* (now *Chiazenza*) to the entrance of the Gulph of *Corinth*; on the Weſt it had the *Ionian* Sea, on the North the ſaid Gulph, (now *Lepanto*); on the Eaſt *Sicinia*, and on the South *Eis* and *Arcadia*. It was firſt poſſeſſed by the *Ionians*, who were expelled by the *Achæans*. It had once 12 Cities. This was firſt ſubject to Kings, then it became a Common-Wealth, and was conquer'd by the *Romans* at the ſame time with *Corinth*; The Soil was much more fruitful and pleaſant than that of *Corinthia*.

ACHAIS, a Town upon the Eaſt Shore of the *Hyrcanian* Sea, near the mouth of the River *Oxus*, call'd *Heraclea*, till repair'd by *Seleucus*, and call'd *Achais*.

ACHAIUS, King of *Scotland*, Son of *Etfin*, begun his Reign *An.* 787. He made Peace with the *Engliſh* and *Picts*, and being threatned by a War from *Ireland*, he ſent Ambaſſadors to acquaint the *Iriſh*, that they had no juſt cauſe of War, ſeeing their Countreymen, whoſe death they pretended to revenge, had fallen by their own Weapons, while they diſagreed about the Prey in *Cantire*, ſo that the loſs was not that ſo many of the Thieves were ſlain, but that any had eſcaped; but the *Iriſh* rejected the Embaſſy, and before the departure of the Ambaſſadors, rigged out their Fleet, which was totally deſtroy'd by a Tempeſt, and the *Iriſh* forced to beg for the Peace which they formerly diſdain'd. This *Achaius* was the firſt King of *Scotland* that made a League with *France*, becauſe the *Saxons* of *Germany*, and thoſe who had ſettled in *Britain*, infeſted the *French* Coaſt with continual Piracies. Never was League better obſerv'd, nor longer continued, than this was on the part of the *Scots*, who ſhewed ſo much readineſs to Aſſiſt *France* on all Occaſions, that it became a Proverb: *He that would* France *win, muſt with* Scotland *firſt begin.* There was great Amity betwixt this King *Achaius*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, whoſe Tutor was the famous *Joannes Scotus*, of whom the ſaid *Charles* had ſo great an Opinion, that he ſent for other Learned Men from *Scotland*, to Read *Greek* and *Latin* at *Paris*, as *Clemens* and others who were of great fame, there being at that time many Learned Perſons in *Scotland*, the Ancient Diſcipline being not quite extinguiſh'd there. *Achaius* aſſiſted the *Picts* againſt the *Engliſh* with 10000 Men, and died *An.* 809. in the 32d year of his Reign. *Buch. Boëth.*

ACHALE, a *Spaniſh* Iſland near *Malaga*.

ACHALY, King of the *Saracens*, who ſucceeded *Mahomet* after *Calipha*, *Anno* 657.

ACHAM, a Province of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar*, ſubject to the *Arabians*.

ACHAMI, a Town of *Arabia*, where, *Eupoleimus* ſays, *David*'s Fleet was Rigg'd out, which he ſent to *Ophir*. *Euſeb. Lib.* 9. *Præpar. Evang.*

ACHAN, an *Iſraelite* of the Tribe of *Judah*, Son of *Zerah*, who ſtole the *Wedge of Gold*, *&c.* the Occaſion of the *Iſraelites* defeat by the Men of *Ai*: But being detected, he, with his whole Family, were ſtoned to death, and afterwards burnt, with his Sheep, Oxen, Aſſes, and all that belong'd unto him, in the Valley of *Achor*. *Joſhua* VII.

ACHARACA, a Village of the *Nyſſaenſes*, much noted for the Cavern dedicated to *Pluto*, ſurrounded with a ſumptuous Grove, and a Temple Conſecrated to *Pluto* and *Juno*. *Strabo.*

ACHARD, Biſhop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, in the Twelfth Century. He was Godfather to *Eleanor*, Daughter to *Henry* II. King of *England*, afterwards Wife to *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile*. He died *March* 29. 1171. having writ ſeveral Books of Divinity, and continued *Sigebert*'s Chronicle. He was an *Engliſhman* by Birth. *Pits.*

ACHARNA, a Town in *Attica*, about 8 miles to the Weſt of *Athens*. The Inhabitants of this Town us'd to get their Living by ſelling Coals, which gave occaſion to the Poet *Ariſtophanes* to railly 'em in his Comedy call'd *Acharnenſes*. *J. Spon, De Voiage d'Italie, &c.* 1675.

ACHALBALUC, ſome call it *Achbaluc-Mangi*, or the *White Town*, a ſmall Borough of the Kingdom of *Cathay*, in the Province of *Tainfu*: It gives its own Name to the Country which lies round it.

ACHARNES, a Senator and Soldier of *Rome*, ſlain by the Soldiers, becauſe ſaluting *Marius*, *Marius* did not reſalute him, which was the Sign he had given to his Soldiers, That whomſoever he did not ſalute again, they ſhould kill. Hence *Lucan*.

——————Spes una ſalutis,
Oſcula pollutæ fixiſſe trementia dextræ.

ACHATES, a River of *Sicily*, now *Drillo*, which gliding through the Valley of *Noto*, empties it ſelf into the Sea between *Terra Nova* and *Camarana*; it was thought to have produced Precious Stones. *Pliny* ſpeaks of an Agate found in this River with *Apollo* and the Nine Muſes naturally Engrav'd upon it, and preſented to *Pyrrhus*. *Pliny, Sil. Ital.*

ACHATES, the Name of one of *Æneas*'s Companions, frequently mentioned by *Virgil* in his *Æneids*, ſo faithful to him, that it became a Proverb, *Fidus Achates*.

ACHELNOT, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Eleventh Century: He was much in Favour with King *Canatus*, who was pleas'd with his Diſcourſes, and follow'd his Advice. *Achelnot* had addreſs enough to ſweeten the Temper of this Prince, and bring him off from his roughneſs and barbarities. He wrote a Volume of Epiſtles, and died in the year 1038. *Pitſæus de Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

ACHELOUS, Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*. He fought with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, but finding him too ſtrong, he chang'd himſelf into a Serpent, and then into a Bull, one of whoſe Horns *Hercules* having cut off, he fled to the River *Thoas*, afterwards call'd *Achelous* by his Name. *Strabo, Ovid.*

ACHELOUS, a River riſing out of Mount *Pindus* in *Theſſaly*, ſeparating *Ætolia* from *Acharnania*, and emptying itſelf into the *Ionian* Sea; ſo call'd from *Achelous*, Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*. The Name of it at preſent is *Pachicholine*. It has two Mouths repreſenting two Horns, and the Stream roars like a Bull, one of which Horns or Arms *Hercules* damming up, might give occaſion to the Poets Fiction of *Hercules*'s cutting off his Rival *Achelous*'s Horn, when he chang'd himſelf into a Bull, in his Encounter with him for *Deianira*. *Ovid, Strabo*. There is another River of *Peloponneſus* of this Name.

ACHEM, a City of *Sumatra* in *India*, in the furtheſt part of the Iſland, about 5 degr. from the *Æquator*. This City is by the Sea ſide, and has but one long Street. The King's Palace is in the midſt of the City, fortified with Ditches and Ramparts. In 1616, he put to Sea with 60000 Men in 200 Ships and 60 Galleys, and expell'd the *Portugueſe* from the Fort in *Pacem*. He alſo beſieged *Malaca* often. *Linſchot* mentions a Piece of Artillery which this King ſent to his Son-in-Law the King of *Siam*, admirable for Workmanſhip, and ſurpaſſing all that we have in *Europe*. It was afterward taken by the *Portugueſe*.

ACHEMENES, firſt King of *Perſia*, whoſe Poſterity continued Kings thereof ſucceſſively till *Darius*. *Herodotus*.

ACHEMENES, Brother to *Xerxes*, who made him Governor of *Egypt*. *Herod. lib. 7.*

ACHEMENIDES, or *Achæmenides*, Companion of *Ulyſſes*, Son of *Admaſtus* and *Ithaca*. Being left by *Ulyſſes* in the Land of the *Cyclops*, fed upon Graſs, Roots, and Wild Fruits, till ſeeing *Æneas*'s Fleet paſs by, he got on board, and ſail'd with him into *Italy*. *Virgil. Ovid.*

ACHEMON, or *Achmon*, Brother of *Baſalas*, both *Cercopians*, and ſo Quarrelſom, that they fell upon every one they met. Their Mother *Semnonis* the Propheteſs, knowing their Diſpoſition, adviſed them to have a care of a Man that was *Melampyx*, i. e. Black Breech'd: Accordingly finding *Hercules* aſleep under a Tree, they fell upon him; but he ſuddenly ſtarting up, catch'd hold of 'em, and bound 'em, hanging 'em upon his Club at his Back, with their Heads downwards like a couple of Hares; when, perceiving his Backſide all Black and Hairy, they remembred one another of their Mothers Caution, which put *Hercules* into ſuch a fit of Laughter, that he let 'em go. Hence came the Proverb: *Ne in Melampygum incidas*. *Suidas* and *Nazianzen*.

ACHENRY, an *Iriſh* Town of the County of *Slego* in the Province of *Conaught*. It ſtands about 16 miles South of *Slego*, but is very much decay'd, eſpecially ſince its Epiſcopal See was united to *Elphin* in *Roſcommon*.

ACHEQUI, King of *Japan*. He murder'd *Nobienanga* the lawful Sovereign, becauſe he would be ador'd like a God. A Lieutenant of the deceaſed King, adhering to his Son, fought *Achequi* and worſted him, who thereupon flying, was ſlain by the Country People. *Mendoza*.

ACHERIUS (*Luke*) of the Order of St. *Bennet*; A Perſon very conſiderable both for his Probity and his Learning. He publiſh'd the Works of *Lanfrank* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the year 1647. Another call'd *Aſceticorum Opuſculorum, quæ inter Patrum Opera reperiuntur, Indiculus, &c.* He throughly Examin'd a great many Libraries, and ſelected ſeveral Curious Pieces from thence for the Preſs; We have 12 Volumes of 'em in Quarto; The Title of 'em is, *Spicilegium*.

ACHERON, a River of *Epirus*, riſing out of the Lake *Acheruſia*, and, ſwell'd with ſeveral other Rivers, empties it ſelf into the Bay of *Ambracia*. The Poets feign'd it to be the Son of *Ceres* whom ſhe hid in Hell, for fear of the *Titans* that threatned the deſtruction of her Family, and turn'd into a River, over which Souls departed, were ferry'd: Of which *Virg.*

Flectere ſi nequeo ſuperos, Acheronta movebo.

The Name is thought to come from a *Hebrew* word ſignifying the Laſt, the Ancients placing Hell in *Epirus*, becauſe the Mines there conſumed abundance of Slaves, whence they gave this Name to certain Pools and Rivers which they paſſed to theſe Mines, as being never to return again. *Gyraldus* and *Nat. Comes* Treat largely of it in their *Mythologies*. The Water is of a bluiſh colour, and emits unwholeſom Streams. *Bibl. Un. T. 6.*

ACHERREZ, King of *Egypt*; in Scripture call'd *Pharaoh*; the ſame that ſo often refus'd to let the *Iſraelites* go, and was drown'd in the Red Sea with all his Hoſt. See *Pharaoh*.

ACHERUSIA, now *Lago de la Colluccia*, a Lake in *Campania*, between the Two ruined Cities, *Miſerium* and *Cumæ*. Alſo a Lake in *Epirus* whence *Acheron* flows. Likewiſe a Cavern in *Bithynia* near *Heraclea*, through which *Hercules* drew *Cerberus* out of Hell, at the mouth of the Lake of the ſame name, where *Charon* kept his Ferry. *Diodorus Siculus de Sepulcris Ægyptiorum* ſays, that the People of *Heliopolis* uſed to ſend their dead over a Lake called *Acheruſia*, to be buried on the other ſide, and in their Language the Boat was called *Baris*, and the Boat-man *Charon*, whence came the Fable of his carrying Souls over that River to Hell.

ACHEUS, a *Greek* Poet of *Eretria*, Son to *Pithodorus*: He writ ſome Tragedies, and liv'd from the 74th to the 32d Olympiad; *Turnebus* and *Cauſabon* are of Opinion, that he had once the good fortune to carry off the Poetick *Prize*, which they conclude from a Paſſage in *Lib. 7.* of *Athenæus*.

ACHEUS, another *Greek* Tragedian of *Syracuſe*, mention'd by *Suidas*. *Apollodorus* affirms, that *Achaia* had its Name from one *Acheus*, Son to *Xuthus* and *Creuſa*.

ACHIAB, Grandſon to King *Herod* the Great, who hinder'd this Prince from killing himſelf with a Knife, by holding his Hand, and crying out. *Joſ. Lib. 17. Ant. Jud. c. 9.*

ACHILL *Iſlands*, ſo they call certain Iſlands in the Weſt of *Ireland*, belonging to the County of *Mayo* in the Province of *Conaught*.

ACHILLÆUM, now *Capo di Croce*, a Promontory of *Aſiatick Sarmatia* in the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, at the mouth of the *Palus Mæotis*. Alſo a Town of *Troas*, not far from *Achilles*'s Tomb, built by the Inhabitants of *Mitylene*.

ACHILLAS, a Captain under the laſt of the *Ptolemies*, Kings of *Egypt*, at whoſe inſtigation he murder'd *Pompey*. *Plat. Luc.*

ACHILLEA, a Fountain near *Miletum*, whoſe Waters are brackiſh in the Spring, and ſweet in the Stream, ſo call'd from *Achilles* who bath'd himſelf in it, after he had defeated *Strambelus*, Son of *Telamon*, who carried Succour to the *Lesbians*. *Quintus Curtius*.

ACHILLEA, *Achilles* his Race, a Peninſula not far from the mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, where *Achilles* uſed to Exerciſe himſelf and his Men by Running in time of Peace. It was ſince Conſecrated to him, and if any happened to land in it, they return'd as ſoon as they had perform'd their Oblations, no Man being able to ſtay in it a night without hazard of his Life. *Pliny* and *Strabo* ſay, that no Fowl is ever ſeen in it.

ACHILLEIUS, a *Roman* Captain; Being ſent into *Egypt*, he aſſumed the Title of Emperor, and Rebell'd againſt *Diocleſian*, who taking him, caus'd him to be devour'd of Lions. *An. 296.* *Pomponius Leta*.

ACHILLES, a *Grecian* Prince, Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*. His Mother dipt him, when an Infant, all over in the River *Styx*, except the Heel which ſhe held by, to make him Invulnerable: Afterwards put him to the Centaur *Chiron*, to be taught Phyſick, Muſick, and the Art of War, who fed him with Lions Marrow to make him Couragious. His Mother, being inform'd by the Oracle, that he ſhould be ſlain at the Siege of *Troy*, hid him in Women's Apparel, among the Daughters of *Lycomede*, where he deflower'd *Deianira*: But being diſcover'd by *Ulyſſes*, who preſented him with Jewels and Arms, he betray'd himſelf by chooſing the latter, and was thereupon forced to go, his Mother having firſt got him Arms from *Vulcan* that were impenetrable. Diſguſted at *Agamemnon* for taking *Briſeis* from him, he withdrew himſelf from before *Troy*, and could not be found, till hearing of the death of his Friend *Patroclus*, he return'd and ſlew *Hector*, dragging his Body at his Chariot three times round the Walls of *Troy*, and afterwards ſold it to *Priamus*. At laſt, *Paris*, Brother to *Hector*, ſhot him treacherouſly with an Arrow in that part of the Heel, which his Mother held in her Hand, when ſhe dipt him in the River *Styx*, to make him invulnerable. *Achilles*, when ſhot, was in *Apollo*'s Temple upon his Knees, expecting *Polyxena*, *Priam*'s Daughter, in Marriage, whence a Peace was to have been concluded. *Homer*. *Achilles* became an Appellative afterwards to Great Captains, as *Luſicius*, *Acinius*, *Dentatus*, and *Quintus Cotius*: his Funerals were Celebrated by the *Theſſalian* Youth with Garlands of the Flower call'd *Everlaſting.* See *Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Statius, Achill.*

ACHILLINI, *(Claudius)* of *Bolognia*, Grandchild to *Alexander* of that Name, a great Philoſopher, a Learned Divine, an Excellent Lawyer, an Eloquent Oratour, a good Mathematician, and a moſt Ingenious Poet, admired by Pope *Urban* VIII and the Duke of *Parma*, for his Delicacy of Wit and Strength of Fancy. He died in 1640, in the 63d year of his Age. *Bumald. Loren. Craſſ.*

ACHIM, Son of *Sadoc*, and Father of *Eliud.* See the Genealogy, *Matth.* 1.

ACHIOCARUS, or *Achiacarus*, Son of *Anael*, Brother to *Tobit*; he got himſelf Preferr'd in the Court of *Aſarhaddon*, King of *Aſſyria*, who ſucceeded *Senacherib.* He was Firſt Cup-bearer to the King, and paſt through ſeveral Degrees of Promotion, till at laſt he was rais'd to be Firſt Miniſter of State; and in this Poſt of Advantage it was that he procured his Maſter's Leave for his Uncle *Tobit*'s return to *Nineveh. Salian. A. M.* 3326.

ACHIOR, Captain of the *Ammonites.* He ſo diſguſted *Holophernes* with ſpeaking in behalf of the *Iſraelites*, that he forbid him his Preſence, and order'd him to be ſent to *Bethulia*, where he deſign'd to deſtroy him with the reſt of the Inhabitants. After *Holophernes* was dead, and his Army diſcomfited, *Achior* was Circumciſed. *Judith. Salian.*

ACHIS, a King of *Gath*, to whoſe Protection *David* retir'd when he fled from *Saul.* Some Expoſitors have thought, that *David* being apprehenſive of Danger at *Gath*, wrote the 56th Pſalm: *Be merciful unto me, O God, for Man would ſwallow me up*, &c. And being delivered from his Fears, compoſed the 34th: *I will Bleſs the Lord at all times*, &c. *Torniel. A. M.* 2975.

ACHMET, Eldeſt Son of *Bajazet* II. Ninth Emperor of the *Turks*, ſtrangl'd by *Selim* his younger Brother, who did the ſame by his Father to make way to the Crown, *Ann.* 1513. *Paul. Jov.*

ACHMET, Firſt of that Name, Emperor of the *Turks.* He ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* III. at 15 years of Age. The *Sophy* of *Perſia*, taking advantage of his Youth, took from him *Tauris* and *Ertzerum. Achmet* ſtrangl'd *Cigala*, Baſſa, whom he ſent to oppoſe him, becauſe of his not having acquitted himſelf well. He alſo recovered *Tranſilvania, Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, by means of *Boſtcay*, who rebelled againſt the Emperor. Being beſet on every ſide, he rais'd Four Armies, to be employed Four ſeveral ways, but every one miſcarried; and while he was meditating greater Deſigns, he died, *November* 15. 1617. in the 30th year of his Age, and 14th of his Reign. He was a Magnificent Prince, and built one of the moſt Stately Moſques in *Conſtantinople*, which was contrary to the *Mahometan* Law, he having never Perſonally won a Battel in the Field. This Moſque was built in the Place call'd formerly the *Hippodrome.* It's the Statelieſt Temple that ever the *Turks* built, and called the Temple of the Unbeliever, becauſe *Achmet* would not liſten to the Mufti, who oppoſed the building of it as againſt their Law. It's the only Moſque which hath Six Towers, and each Tower Three Galleries: They are of White Stone like Marble, of a prodigious height, and very ſlender, whence it's wondred that they have not been overturned by Wind. *Grelot. Voyage Conſtantinople.*

ACHMET, Baſſa, made Grand-Viſier, by removal of *Ruſtan*; but was ſoon after put to death, and *Ruſtan* reſtored, though *Solyman* had promiſed him he ſhould never be removed. At his death, he was very unconcerned, and would not let the Executioners touch him, but deſired one of his Friends to do the Office for him.

ACHMET *Cupergli Pacha*, Grand-Vizier, ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* in 1663, in the 22d year of his Age, much Reſpected both in the Divan and Army. He took *Newhauſel, Fort-Serini*, and Little *Comorra* in *Hungary.* At the Battel of St. *Godard*, he ſlew Three Officers that mutined, at the Head of his Army. He renewed Peace with the Emperor in 1664. In 1666, he went to *Candy*, which he ſubdu'd, though it had reſiſted the Attacks of the *Turks* formerly for 25 years. He died in 1676 of a Dropſie, by the immoderate drinking of a ſort of Cinnamon Water, having left off Wine, which he uſed to drink to exceſs. The Valour which the *French* ſhewed in Defence of *Candy*, occaſioned his Adviſing the Sultan to ſeek their Alliance, which hath continued ſince. He was much envied by other Miniſters, who created a Jealouſie of him in the Grand Signior, but he overcame them all. The laſt Publick Action of this great Miniſter was the making a Peace with *Poland. Hiſtoire des Grands Viſiers.*

ACHO, King of *Norway.* He took Two of the *Hebrides* from the *Scots*; and afterwards Invading that Kingdom with a Fleet of 500 Ships, took the Caſtle of *Aire*; but was routed by *Alexander* III. in 1263, who kill'd and took Priſoners 24000 of his Men, he himſelf eſcaping with Four Ships only into the *Orcades*: However he deſign'd to Reinvade 'em the next Spring, but was arreſted by death, and that Kingdom delivered from a dangerous Enemy. *Boetius.*

ACHOLIUS, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, in the Fourth Cent. born in *Cappadocia.* He ſhut himſelf up in a Monaſtery when very young, but grew ſo famous for his Learning and Piety, that he was ſoon remov'd. *Theodoſius* the Great, falling ſick at *Theſſalonica*, was baptiz'd by him, and ſoon after Publiſh'd a Decree there, dated *Febr.* 28. 380. that all under his Obedience ſhould turn Chriſtians. He was preſent at the General Council at *Conſtantinople* in 381, and that of *Rome* under Pope *Damaſus* in 382, where he came acquainted with St. *Ambroſe.* He died ſoon after, and *Aniſius* ſucceeded him. *Sozomen. Baronius.*

ACHOLIUS, an Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Valerian* and *Galienus*, and was, as *Vopiſcus* relates, Maſter of the Ceremonies to the latter. He wrote the Life of *Alexander Severus*, and ſeveral others. *Lamprid. Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat.*

ACHOMET, Son of *Cherſekius*, a Petty K. of *Illyria.* His Father having ſeen the Lady that he was juſt going to be Married to, fell ſo deſperately in Love with her, that he eſpouſed her the ſame day againſt all her Friends will: Which ſo enraged the young Prince, that he turn'd *Turk*, changing the Name of *Stephen* for that of *Achomet*, and got ſo far into *Bajazet* the Second's favour, that he gave him his Daughter. He retained notwithſtanding a favour to the Chriſtians, and releaſed ſeveral *Venetian* Gentlemen, who were deſigned for Slaughter, beſides a great many Slaves; perſuaded the Sultan to make Peace with the *Venetians*, and obtain'd Liberty for *John Laſcaris* to Viſit all the Libraries in *Greece*, at the deſire of Pope *Leo* X. *Paul. Jov.*

ACHOR, a Valley in the hither part of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, extending it ſelf towards the River *Jordan*, where *Achan* was Stoned to Death. *Joſhua.*

ACHRADINA, a part of *Syracuſe* ſo call'd, encompaſs'd with ſtrong Walls, and adorn'd with Beautiful Palaces and Temples. *Titus Livius.*

ACHRIDA, *Achris, Achridus*, a City in *Macedonia*, by the *Turks* called *Giuſtandi*, and ſince *Juſtiniana* from *Juſtinian*, who was born there, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia* and *Bulgaria.* 'Tis ſeated upon a high Hill, near the Lake of *Lychnidus*, 118 miles Eaſtward of *Dyrrachium*, a ſtrong and populous City, Govern'd by a *Sangiac. Le Mire.*

ACHSAPH, a Petty Regency of the *Canaanites*, ſubdu'd by *Joſhua.* In the Diviſion of the Land, it fell to *Aſher*'s Lot.

ACHYRUM, now *Achyr*, a City of *Poland*, upon the River *Worsklow*, in the Lower *Volhinia*, bordering upon *Moſcovy*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, about 25 *Polonian* Leagues North of *Boryſthenes.*

ACIAPONDA, a Town in the *Eaſt-Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, upon the Shore of *Bengala* in the Kingdom of *Pegu*, with a convenient Harbour, 80 miles South of *Aracham.*

ACIDALIA, *Venus* ſo call'd from a Fountain in *Bœotia*, wherein the *Graces* bathed themſelves, which was Dedicated to her by the *Orchomenians. Servius in Æneid.*

ACILINO, or *Acilius*, a River in *Sicily* near *Marſalla. Leander Albertus* ſays 'tis the ſame with the *Acithius* of *Ptolemy.*

ACILIUS, Head of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Acilii* in *Rome.*

ACILIUS *Balbus*, Conſul with *Portius Cato*, 639. *ab U. C.* in whoſe Conſulſhip it rained Blood and Milk. *Plin.*

ACILIUS *(Caius) Butas*, once Pretor. He became ſo poor, that he was forced to beg the Aſſiſtance of *Tiberius*, who diſmiſs'd him with this cold Anſwer, *You are wak'd a little too late*, alluding to his former cuſtom of turning day into night. *Sueton.*

ACILIUS *(Caius) Glabrio*, Tribune of the People with *Q. Minutius Thermus, U. C.* 533, Decemvir 554. Pretor 558. and Conſul with *P. Cornelius Scipio Mnaſica* in 562. He alſo ſtood for the Cenſorſhip with *Cato*, but loſt it. He overcame *Antiochus* at *Thermopylæ*, for which he Triumph'd, and Publick Thankſgivings were ordered for Three days.

ACILIUS *Caius*, a Valiant Soldier in *Julius Cæſar*'s Army, who Signaliz'd himſelf in a Sea-fight near *Marſeilles*; having ſeized one of the Enemy's Ships with his Right Hand which they cut off, he laid hold on it with the other, and leaping up upon the Hatches, made all thoſe who ventured to come near him, retire with his Buckler. *Sueton.*

ACILIUS *Glabrio Marcus*, M. f. *Duumvir*, who built a Temple in the Herb Market, according to his Fathers Vow when he defeated King *Antiochus* at *Thermopylæ*, and therein placed a gilded Statue to his Father, the firſt that ever was in *Italy. U. C.* 573. The Temple was built in that place where formerly a Woman had preſerved her Fathers Life by giving him Suck when ſhe went to ſee him, the Senate having forbid him all manner of Suſtenance; whereupon he was pardoned. *Val. Maximus.*

ACILIUS *Glabrio, (Marcus)* He made a ſevere Law againſt Bribery, not allowing the Perſon accuſed to traverſe the Indictment.

ACILIUS *Glabrio, (Marcus)* Conſul, *U. C.* 843. under *Domitian*, and Colleague with *Ulpius Trajanus. Domitian* kill'd this *Acilius*'s Son under pretence that he fought with Wild

Beaſts, but really becauſe he dreaded his Strength, having kill'd a Lion in *Africa*.

ACIS, Son of *Faunus* and *Simetheis*, a Beautiful Shepherd of *Sicily*, whom *Polyphemus* the Giant was ſo enraged at, on *Galatea*'s account, that he daſh'd his Brains out againſt a Rock. Afterwards *Galatea* turn'd him into a River of his own name, riſing in the Valley of *Demona*, and falling into the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catanea* and *Tauromenium*, now call'd *Freddo*. *Ovid*.

ACITANI, an ancient People of *Spain*, who worſhipped *Mars* by an Image with Rayes. *Macrob*.

ACKERSUNDT, a ſmall Iſland on the South of *Norway* toward *Fredrickſtadt*.

ACLAMAR, a great Lake in *Turcomania*, call'd by *Strabo Mantiana*. *Marcus Paulus Venetus* gives it the name of *Geluchelat*: And by others 'tis called *Vaſtan*, or *Abaunas*. Some Authors ſay Eight Rivers run into't, and others ſay but Four.

ACLE, *Aclea*, or *Aclech*, a certain place in the Dioceſs of *Durham*: The Biſhops met there in Council the 26th of *September*, in the year 788, and there made ſeveral Regulations concerning Church Diſcipline.

ACME, a Jewiſh Maid, Servant to *Julius Cæſar*'s Wife. Corrupted by *Antipater*, *Herod*'s Son, ſhe accus'd *Salome Herod*'s Siſter of a Conſpiracy, but the fallacy being found out, *Acme* was put to death by *Cæſar*. *Joſephus*.

ACMODES, *Acmoda*, or *Æmoda*, Iſlands on the North of *Scotland*. They are mention'd by *Pliny*, and have been taken for the *Hebrides*, but are, without queſtion, no other than the Iſles of *Schetland* in the *Deucalidonian* Sea; the name of the biggeſt of them is *Mainland*. *Pliny*, *l.* 4. *c.* 16. *Solin. c.* 25. *Cluvier*, *&c.*

ACMONIA, a City of *Dacia*, upon the *Danube*, near *Trajan*'s Bridge, built by *Severus* the Emperor, 12 Leagues Eaſt of *Temeſwaer*. Alſo a Biſhop's Seat in *Phrygia major*, under the Archbiſhop of *Laodicea*, bordering upon *Eumenia*. *Lon.* 59. 50. *Lat.* 39. 20.

ACOIMETÆ, a Society of Monks, firſt Eſtabliſh'd at *Conſtantinople* in 459 in the time of *Gennadius*; ſo call'd becauſe they continued Night and Day by turns in the Temple Singing, and Praiſing God. They were founded either by *Alexander* Abbot of *Apamia*, or by his Succeſſor *Marcellus*. In 484 they oppoſed *Acacius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who revolted from the Church, and in the Sixth Century, they fell themſelves into the Errors of *Neſtorius*, and were Condemned by the Emperor *Juſtinian* and Pope *John* II. in 532. Some ſay they never allowed themſelves any ſleep, but it was only becauſe they continued by turns at their Devotion without intermiſſion. *Du Cange*.

ACOLYTÆ, the *Stoicks* ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, becauſe they would never alter their Opinions; afterwards apply'd to ſuch as continued permanent in the Faith: And alſo an Inferior Order in the Clergy, mention'd in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*. *Baronius*.

ACOMA, a Town of North *America* in *Mexico*, ſeated on a high Mountain in the Midland, having a fortified Caſtle, is ſubject to the *Spaniards*, and Metropolis of the Province; it is commonly called St. *Stephen d'Acoma*. *Baudrand*.

ACONA, a little Town and Caſtle in Lower *Saxony*, Two miles from *Deſſau*.

ACONE, or *Aconæ*, a Port and Town in *Bithynia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, near *Heraclea Pontica*, ſuppoſed to be that which we now call *Lagula*, 20 miles Eaſt of *Heraclea*. It is famous for noxious Herbs; hence *Aconitum*.

ACONIS, a Mountain in *Bithynia*, near to *Heraclea*, where the poiſonous Herb *Aconitum* grows.

ACONTIUS a young Man of *Crete*, who going to *Delos*, to pay his Vows at *Diana*'s Temple, fell in Love with *Cydippe*, who was much above his Condition; but not knowing how to obtain her, writ theſe Two Verſes on a Golden Apple, that ſhe might read them, and ſo inadvertently ſwear to Marry him.

Juro tibi ſane per myſtica ſacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem, ſponſamque futuram.

And threw it into her Lap, which reading, ſhe engag'd her ſelf by Oath, and was conſtrain'd to Marry him. *Ovid. Epiſt.*

ACONTIUS, *(James)* a Divine of *Trent*. He likewiſe underſtood both Law and Philoſophy, and liv'd in the 15th Age. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, and amongſt others, one Entitul'd, The Stratagems of the Devil, in Eight Books.

ACORIS, King of *Egypt*; He Reign'd 12 years. In the beginning of the year 4308, according to the *Julian* Account, he ſent conſiderable Succours in Men, Money, Corn and Arms, to *Evagoras* King of *Cyprus*, who was his Confederate againſt the *Perſians*. *Diod. Sic. l.* 5. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

ACOSTA, *(Chriſtopher)* Vid. COSTA.

ACOSTA, *(Joſeph)* a Jeſuit, born at *Madina del Campo* in the Kingdom of *Leon*. He took Orders at *Salamanca*, and far exceeded his Four Brothers, who were alſo Jeſuits. After he had taught a long time in *Spain*, he was ſent into the *Indies*, where he was made Provincial of *Peru*, and ſpent 17 years in Converting thoſe Infidels. After this returning into *Spain*, he was made Rector of the College of *Salamanca*, in which Station he died in 1599. *Anno Ætatis* 60. Leaving ſeveral Works behind him, and particularly a Natural and Moral Hiſtory of the *Indies*. *Ribadaneira*.

ACOSTA, or *Zacoſta*, *(Peter Raymund)* a *Spaniard*, born at *Empoſta* in *Caſtile*, and Grand Maſter of *Malta*. He built St. *Nicholas*'s Tower at the Mouth of the Haven of *Rhodes*, where the *Coloſſus* formerly ſtood. He refus'd to make a Peace with the *Turks*, though on fair Conditions, and died at *Rome* 1467. having come thither to hold a Grand Chapter of the Order. *Boſſio*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a City in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony abounding with Water, whence it has it's name. It's ſeated on a high Ground, by the River *Pelia*, was made a Biſhops See in 1650, and is 40 miles from *Senis*.

ACQUARIA, or *Acquarium*, a little City of *Italy* in the Country of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Mantua*, famous for the Medicinal Springs that riſe in the Neighbouring Fields.

ACQUI a City of *Italy*, famous for its hot Baths, frequented in *May* and *September*, in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, ſubject to the Duke of *Mantua*. It ſtands upon the River *Bormia*, near the *Appennine*, and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. It is 16 miles North Eaſt of *Aſti*.

ACRACARNES, *Ocraſapes*, or *Anaſynderaxes* K. of *Aſſyria*: He Succeeded to *Epſachtres*, or *Ophratanes*, about the year 3117. His Reign was 40 years; but he is Remarkable for nothing, but for being the Father of *Sardanapalus*. *Euſeb. in Chron.*

ACRAGAS, a famous Ingraver in Gold and Silver. In *Pliny*'s time, there was ſome of his Work to be ſeen in *Bacchus*'s Temple at *Rhodes*. *Plin. l.* 33. *c.* 12.

ACRA *Japygia*, or *Japygium Promontorium*, a Promontory of *Salentinum* in *Gracia major*; call'd now *Capo St. Maria*, or *St. Maria de Leuca*, a Promontory of the *Salentines*, 60 miles Weſt from the neareſt Shore of *Epirus*, 24 Eaſt of *Gallipoli*, and Nine South of *Alexano*.

ACRATH, or *Bedez Velez*, now *Gomera*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Errifis*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 30 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Malaga*. Long. 15. 50. Lat. 34. 55. It's under the *Spaniards*. *Baudrand*.

ACRATOS, the *Genius* of the *Athenian* Bacchantes of Drunkards. He was painted with nothing but his Mouth out of the Wall, to ſhew they made their Belly their God. *Pauſanias*.

ACRATUS, a Servant of *Nero*'s, ſo atrociouſly Wicked, that his Maſter made chief uſe of him in all his Prophanations of the Sacred Rites and Temples, and Robbing the Deities of their Gifts and Images.

ACRE, *S. John de Acre*, *Acon*, and *Ptolemais*, an Epiſcopal City of *Paleſtine*, under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*; ſo ancient and large, that *Strabo* ſays the *Perſians* intrench'd themſelves there in their Wars againſt the *Egyptians*. In the times of the *Romans* it was a Colony of the Emperor *Claudius*, afterwards falling into the hands of the *Arabian Turks*, they kept it till the *Holy War*, when it was retaken by the Chriſtians, *March* 24. *An.* 1104. In 1187 the *Turks* under *Saladin* took it a Second time; and it was retaken *July* 13. 1191. by *Guy* King of *Jeruſalem*, *Richard* King of *England*, and *Philip* King of *France*; but the Chriſtians not agreeing to whom it ſhould belong, Sultan *Melech Seraf* took it the Third time, and demoliſh'd it. The Town is well fortified, hath a good Haven, and was a place of extraordinary Trade. The Haven is a Gulph in form of an Arch, Six Leagues wide to the City of *Cayphas* on the other ſide. It was once the beſt of *Syria*, but now the Mole being ruin'd, it's full of dangerous Shelves. At the entry there is a Moſque, and near that, abundance of Marble Pillars of all colours lie in ruines; throughout the whole are to be ſeen the Veſtiges of Ancient Churches, and Magnificent Structures, as the Arſenal of the Galleys, the Palace of the Knights of St. *John*, and of the Templars, and thoſe of 19 or 20 Sovereign Chriſtian Princes, either themſelves or Miniſters, having inhabited here from 1191, to 1291. About 300 paces from the City is the Mouth of the River *Padiga*, whoſe Sand is good for making Glaſs, which was diſcovered by ſome Seamen, who mixing it with Nitre to make a ſtand for their Kettle, perceived it melt like Glaſs with the heat, and thereupon made Glaſs of the ſame; And ſometimes *Italian* Veſſels load with it for that end. It is ſituated in a fruitful Plain, and well Watered from the Neighbouring Mountains. *Doubdan Voiage de la Terre Sainte*.

ACRIDOPHAGI, a People of *Æthiopia*, ſo call'd from their eating Locuſts, which they catch in the Spring, when the Eaſt Wind blows, and ſalt 'em up for all the year. They are a light, nimble, ſwift, ſhort-liv'd People, and die having their Guts eat out by Worms. They have no other manner of Nouriſhment, for the Country affords no Cattle nor Fiſh, and live near the Deſart. Their manner of death, which ſeems incredible, is related thus; That at the 40th year, which few of them exceed, a ſort of Winged Vermin, of different ſhapes, loathſom to the ſight, eat up their Bodies, beginning firſt at their Belly. When their end approaches, the Patient is firſt attacq'd with an extraordinary Itching, which makes them ſcratch till the Blood comes, with which iſſues ſuch abundance of Vermin that they cannot be cleanſed, and ſo the miſerable People tear up their own Bowels. This Diſtemper is thought to proceed partly from the Air, and partly from the Food. *Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pliny*: And St. *Jerom* alſo mentions ſuch kind of People.

ACRION, a certain *Pythagorean* of *Locris* mention'd by *Tully*, *l.* 3. *de Fin.*

ACRISIUS, K. of *Argos*, Son of *Abas*; being told by the Oracle, that he ſhould be kill'd by his Grandchild, he caus'd his only Daughter *Danae* to be lock'd up in a Brazen Tower, that none might come at her: But *Jupiter*, finding his way through the Tiles in a Golden Shower, begot *Perſeus* on her, whom *Acriſius* put, together with his Mother, into a Cheſt, and threw them into the Sea, which caſt it luckily upon *Seriphus*, an Iſland of the *Cyclades*, where a Fiſherman found, and preſented it to *Pilumnus*, King of thoſe Iſlands, who falling in Love with *Danae*, Married her. After *Perſeus* had ſlain the *Gorgons*, he carried *Meduſa*'s Head to *Argos*, which *Acriſius* ſeeing, was turn'd into a Stone. After this *Perſeus* Tranſlated the Royal Seat from *Argos* to *Mycenæ*. *Natalis Comes*.

ACROATHON, by the *Greeks* call'd ἅγιον ὄρος, or *Holy Mountain*, now *Cima di Monte Santo*, a Hill in that part of *Macedon* call'd *Jamboli*, where is a large Monaſtery of the *Greeks*. *Solinus* writes, that the Inhabitants live half as long again as other Men, and that the Duſt of that place is neither moved by Water nor Wind.

ACROCERAUNIA *Juga*, now *Monti de le Chimere*, or *Montes Diaboli*; a Ridge of Mountains between *Albania* and *Epirus*. The Inhabitants are barbarous, and live on Robbing by Sea and Land.

ACROCOMES, a People of *Thrace*, ſo call'd, becauſe they wore their Hair long before like Women. The Cuſtom of the *Abantes* was contrary, who had only a long Lock behind. *Hom. Il.* 2.

ACRO-CORINTHUS, a Mountain hanging over *Corinth*, ſerving for a Cittadel, being encompaſs'd with a Wall; On the top of the Hill was a Temple dedicated to *Venus*. *Strabo*.

ACRON, a Captain or K. of the *Ceninates*, near *Rome*, who took Arms againſt *Romulus*, for having taken 643 of their Women and Virgins at ſome Feſtivals, becauſe they would give him and his People no Wives. *Romulus* kill'd him in Battel with his own hand, and Conſecrated his Spoils to *Jupiter Feretrius*.

ACRON, a Phyſician and Mathematician of *Freezland*, 1563. who wrote *De Terræ Motu*, *De Sphæra*, *De Aſtrolabii & Annuli Aſtronomici conſtructione*. *Valere Andre. Bibl. Belg.*

ACRON, of *Agrigentum* a City of *Sicily*, a famous Phyſician, in the Reign of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* King of *Perſia*. He flouriſhed *Anno* 310 *ab U. C.* and was founder of the Sect of *Empiricks*, who took their name from *Experiments*, and wrote ſome Tracts of Phyſick in the *Dorick* Dialect. He freed *Athens* of the Plague by Perfumes which he had learnt from the *Egyptians* to purifie the Air with. He demanded Leave to build him a Tomb in the City, which was granted, tho' *Empedocles* oppoſed it as ſingular. The ſaid *Empedocles* ask'd *Acron* if he would be content with this Epitaph:

> *Acronem ſummum Medicum ſummo patre natum,*
> *In ſumma tumulus ſummus habet patria.*
>
> Suidas, Plutarch.

ACRON, a Grammarian, who wrote Commentaries upon *Horace*.

ACRONIUS, an Iſland juſt below *Conſtance* upon the *Rhine*, not above 12 miles long, where were the Chief Schools of *Germany*, belonging to the Order of St. *Benedict*. The Lake of *Conſtance* about 40 miles long is alſo called by this Name. *Hoffman*.

ACROPOLIS, a Fortreſs belonging to *Athens*, built upon a ſteep Rock, having but one aſcent. At the bottom where-of ſtood the rich and beautiful Temples of *Minerva* and *Victory* without Wings, becauſe *Theſeus* killing the Minotaur, was not heard of till he came himſelf. Cloſe by was the Wall from whence *Ægeus* threw himſelf headlong, thinking his Son *Theſeus* had been ſlain. *Minerva*'s Temple is yet in being, and twice as long as broad. It has a Portal quite round, ſuſtain'd by Pillars. The whole Structure within and without is very Magnificent, and adorned with abundance of Figures by the beſt Maſters of Antiquity. *Pauſanias*.

ACROTATUS, Son of *Cleomenes* K. of *Lacedæmon*, who oppoſing the Power of the *Ephori*, was expell'd the City; and ſailing for *Sicily*, was driven by contrary Winds into *Italy*, where ſettling in *Tarentum*, he obtain'd the Supream Government, but through ill Management was quickly depoſed, and ſent back to *Lacedæmon*, where he died before his Father, leaving *Areus* his Son to ſucceed his Grandfather *Cleomenes*. *Plut.*

ACROTATUS, Son of *Areus*, and Grandchild of the foregoing *Acrotatus*. *Chelidonis*, Wife of *Cleonymus*, Uncle to *Acrotatus*, and King of *Sparta*, fell deſperately in Love with him, which *Cleonymus* not enduring, ſent for *Pyrrhus* to revenge his Quarrel, who came and beſieged *Sparta*, but being beat off by *Acrotatus* and defeated, the *Spartans* highly applauded him, and wiſh'd him Succeſs in his Amours with *Chelidonis*. *Plutarch*.

ACSAR, *Acſerai*, *Amzarba*, a City of *Cilicia* upon the River *Pyramus*, formerly an Archbiſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, now ruined by the *Turks*. Lon. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. The famous *Dioſcorides*, the Phyſician, was born here. It is 18 miles Eaſt of *Flaviada*.

ACSTEDA, or *Acſtede*, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, ſubject to the *Swedes*, Six *German* miles from *Bremen*. Northward.

ACTÆON, Son of *Ariſteus* and *Autonoe*, a great Hunter. *Diana* turn'd him into a ſtag, for looking upon her as ſhe was Bathing, and he was afterwards torn in pieces by his own Dogs. *Ovid. Metam.* Some think that the Fable is deſign'd againſt thoſe who ruin their Eſtates by Nouriſhing Dogs, and ſearching into Curioſities.

ACTÆON, Son of *Meliſſus*, and Grandchild of *Abron*, the moſt beautiful and modeſt Boy of his time, being paſſionately belov'd by *Archias* the richeſt of the *Corinthians*, he would not yield to his brutiſh deſires, whereupon endeavouring to take him by force, the Boy was pull'd in pieces. *Plutarch in Amatoriis*. *Meliſſus* carried the Corps of his Son to *Corinth* to demand Juſtice, but *Archias* being too Potent there, he could not obtain it, whereupon he upbraided the *Corinthians* with what *Abron* had done for them on a Feſtival day, and then threw himſelf into the Sea. The *Corinthians* were afterwards viſited with Peſtilence and Famine, and *Archias* was obliged to retire before it ceaſed.

ACTE, a Female Bondſlave, ſet free by *Nero*, and ſo lov'd by him, that he would have Married her; for that end endeavouring to perſuade the Senate that ſhe was Royally deſcended. *Sueton.*

ACTEUS, a Potent Lord in *Greece*, who firſt made himſelf Maſter of ſome Maritime Places, and afterwards of the Country call'd from him *Attica*. He left only one Daughter, nam'd *Agraulos*, who Married *Cecrops*, and brought him the Kingdom before-mentioned. This *Cecrops* ſtands in Chronology for the Firſt King of *Athens*; tho' *Acteus* Reigned in this Country before him. *Pauſan. in Attic.*

ACTIA, Mother of *Auguſtus*. Sleeping in the Temple of *Apollo*, ſhe dream'd that ſhe had lain with a Dragon; and before ſhe was brought to Bed dream'd again, that her Bowels were carried into the Air, and ſcatter'd all over the World. *Sueton.*

ACTISANES, He made himſelf K. of *Æthiopia*, in the time of *Jephtha*, by the expulſion of *Ammoſis*. He puniſhed Offenders, eſpecially Thieves and Robbers, by cutting off their Noſes, and baniſhing them to a *Rhinocorura*, a place ſo called from their cut Noſes, that others might avoid their Converſation. *Diodor. Sicul.*

ACTIUM, a Promontory of *Epirus*, now *Capo Figulo*, where was anciently a Temple of *Apollo*. Near this Place *Auguſtus* overcame *Mark Antony*, built the City *Nicopolis* in Memory of the Victory, inſtituted the *Actian* Games to be ſolemniz'd every Five years, and repaired the Temple of *Apollo*, new Dedicating it to *Mars* and *Neptune*. This Battel was fought *Anno Mundi* 4024. 30 before Chriſt, the 2d of *September*, 14 days after an Eclipſe of the Sun at *Rome*, whence begins the *Actiaque Epocha*. *Strabo, Dion.*

ACTIUS *Nævius*, an Augur in *Tarquin* I's time. He cut a Whetſtone in two with a Razor, to confirm the Science of Augury, which *Tarquin* diſcredited, and has a Statue erected in Honour of him. *Florus, Diodorus.* Some think this was only a Trick betwixt *Tarquin* and him; And others ſay, that *Tarquin* cauſed him to be murdered after this Experiment.

ACTIUS *Tullius*, Prince of the *Volſci*, who entertain'd *Coriolanus* being baniſh'd *Rome*. Going againſt the *Romans*, he took ſeveral Towns, and beſieged *Rome* it ſelf, having engaged the *Volſci* in this War by a Stratagem, in cauſing the *Romans* to affront the *Volſci* when they came to the *Circean* Games, under pretence that they had ſome Treaſonable Deſign againſt *Rome* in favour of *Coriolanus*, which ſo enraged the *Volſci*, that they took Arms to revenge themſelves, and beſieged *Rome* under the Conduct of *Coriolanus*. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

ACTON, *(Ralph)* was bred at *Oxford*, where he attain'd to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity; he lived in the Fourteenth Age, wrote Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, upon the Maſter of the Sentences, Homilies, and other Pieces of Divinity. *Leland, Pitſeus. Script. Angl.*

ACTON, an *Engliſh-man*, he was a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, liv'd in the year 1410. He was, as *Leland* relates, a Learned Divine, and wrote a Tract *De Pace Eccleſiæ*, Sermons, and ſome other Works. *Pitſeus de Illuſt. Script. Angl.*

ACTON, a Town about Five miles from *London*, Remarkable for Medicinal Waters.

ACTOR, a Companion of *Hercules* in the *Amazonian* War where he was wounded, and died in his return home, There was alſo another *Actor*, Father of *Menetius*, and Grandfather to *Patroclus*; He Married *Ægina*, who had formerly been debauched by *Jupiter*. *Ovid. l.* 1. *de Triſt. Eleg.* 8.

ACTORIDES, *Patroclus* ſo call'd, Son of *Menetius*, and Grandchild of *Actor*. Alſo Two Brothers, Charioteers, ſo unanimous, that one held the Reins, the other the Whip, which caus'd 'em to be pictured with Two Heads, Four Hands, and One Body, to repreſent Unity. *Pindarus.*

ACTORIUS *(Naſo,)* a *Latin* Hiſtorian; he liv'd about the time of *Julius* or *Auguſtus Cæſar*. *Suetonius* cites this Author in the Life of *Julius Cæſar*. *c.* 9. *&* 52. *Voſſius, de Hiſt. Lat.*

ACTUARIUS, a famous Phyſician. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Compoſition of Medicines in *Greek*, Tranſlated into *Latin* by *Ruellus*. He alſo wrote a Piece concerning the Method of Preſcriptions, and Seven Books *De Urinis*. *Vanderlinden, de Script. Medic. Caſtelan. in Vit. Illuſt. Medic.*

ACUSILAUS, and *Damagetas*, Two Brothers, Sons of *Diagoras*, both Victorious in the Olympick Games, and much Honour'd by the *Greeks* for their Valour. They threw Flowers upon their Father *Diagoras*, and call'd him Bleſſed in having Two ſuch Sons.

ACUSILAUS, an *Athenian* Rhetorician. He came to *Rome* in the time of the Emperor *Galba*, and grew ſo rich by keeping School, that when he died he left the *Athenians* 100000 Crowns. *Gronovius, Colonia.*

ACUUM *Promontorium*, or *Capo des Aiguilles*, the furtheſt part of the *Cape of Good Hope* in the Southern *Africa*.

ACZUD, in *Latin Aczudia*, a little Town in *Moldavia* upon the River *Miſſovo*, below the Town of *Brainſlow*.

ADA, Counteſs of *Holland*, ſucceeded her Father *Thierry* VII. 1203. ſhe Married a Count of *Loes*, which ſo diſpleaſed her Subjects and Neighbouring Princes, that they ſet up her Uncle *William* I. againſt her, who made himſelf Maſter of *Holland* about 1204. *Grotius.*

ADA, a Princeſs of *Caria*; ſhe was the Daughter of *Hecatomna*, who was Wife and Siſter to *Hydreus*. The Laws of the Country allowed of theſe Marriages, becauſe by this expedient, 'twas practicable for Brothers and Siſters to Reign together. *Ada* Poſſeſs'd the Throne after the death of *Artemiſia*, till deprived of it by *Pexadorus* her youngeſt Son, who Married his Daughter to *Orondabates*, a *Perſian* Lord, to fortify himſelf in his Uſurpation. She retired into the Fortreſs *Alinda*, and afterwards put it into *Alexander*'s Hands, whom ſhe adopted for her Son: This Conqueror having taken *Halicarnaſſus*, made her Queen of *Caria*. *Arrian. l.* 1. *c.* 7. *Strabo, l.* 8

ADAD, the God of the *Aſſyrians*, ſignifying *One* in their Language; allowing him for Wife the Goddeſs *Adargyris*; by the Firſt intimating the *Sun*, by the Second the *Earth*. They Pictur'd *Adad* with Beams ſhooting downwards, and *Adargyris* with Rays ſhooting upwards, to ſhew that all Earthly Productions were owing to the Influence of the Sun. *Macrob.*

ADAD, or *Hadad*, Firſt of that Name, King of *Damaſcus* and *Syria*, who coming to help *Hadadezer* King of *Zobath* againſt *David*, was overcome with the loſs of 22000 of his Men. It is thought that this *Adad* was the King of *Syria* mentioned in Scripture by the Name of *Benhadad*, whom the *Aſſyrians* had ſo much Reſpect for, that they Ador'd him after his Death, as was uſual amongſt them. *Joſephus.*

ADAD, or *Hadad*, an *Edomite*, of the Blood-Royal, whom God ſuffered to give ſome Diſturbance to *Solomon*, to puniſh him for his Impieties. This *Adad* made frequent In-Incurſions upon the *Iſraelites*, and did 'em a great deal of Miſchief. 1 *Kings* 11. *Joſephus, Antiq. Jud.*

ADADEZER, a King of *Soba* in *Syria*; *Joſephus* calls it the Country of the *Sophenians* and the King *Adrazar*. This Prince was beaten by *David*. The 58th Pſalm is ſuppoſed to be a Prayer for Succeſs, and a Prophetick Preſage of this Victory. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. l.* 7.

ADALBERT, Son of *Laduſlaus* King of *Bohemia*, and Archbiſhop of *Saltsburg* in *Bavaria*. He was Elected in 1168. *Wiguleus Hund. Aſultzenmos, Metropolis Salusburgenſis*

ADALDAGUS, Archbiſhop of *Hamburgh*, and Chancellor to Three Emperors. He was Author of many of the good Laws they made, and erected Three Biſhopricks in *Jutland*, a Province of *Denmark*, viz. *Sleſwick*, *Ripen*, and *Arhuſen*. *Crantz.*

ADALGARIUS, a Monk, afterwards Biſhop of *Bremen*, being cited to *Rome* by *Formoſus* to vindicate his Right to the Church of *Bremen*, he neither went, nor ſent. He Inſtituted a College of Preachers to propagate the Chriſtian Religion in the North. He Governed the Church of *Bremen* 20 years, and died *Anno* 909. *Hoffman.*

ADALGISUS, Son of *Deſiderius* the laſt K. of the *Lombards*. This Prince, after his Father had been beaten by *Charlemagne*, and loſt his Country, retir'd to *Verona*, and from thence to *Conſtantinople*, where he was oblig'd to take up with the Honour of a *Patrician*. 'Tis true, in the year 778, the *Greek* Emperor lent him ſome Troops, with which he made a Deſcent into *Calabria*, but being unfortunate in his Expedition, he return'd to *Conſtantinople*, and died there.

ADAM, the Name of the Firſt Man whom God created, ſignifying *Red Earth*, to denote his Extraction. Some preſume to ſay, that he fell on the 13th day of the World, being *Friday*, and that he was buried in a Cave in Mount *Calvary*, where Chriſt was Crucified. *Torniel* and *Baronius* ſay *Origen*, *Athanaſius*, and ſeveral of the Fathers, were of this Opinion. They add, that he had a perfect knowledge in all Sciences, and eſpecially in Aſtrology, which he taught his Children, and they theirs. *Joſephus* ſays, he Engraved his Obſervations of the Stars in Two Tables, from which *Enoch* form'd a Treatiſe, but *Auguſtin* thinks this not probable. *Epiphanius* mentions ſeveral Books aſcribed to *Adam* by the Ancient Gnoſticks and Caballiſts, with whom ſome *Mahumetan* Doctors agree; Some of the Jewiſh Caballiſts ſay, that he was Inſtructed by the Angel *Raziel*, and aſcribe a particular Angel to each Patriarch.

ADAM, by the *Greeks* called Κρόνος, by the Latins *Saturnus*, by the Germans *Mannus*, by the French *Dis*; In Three of his Sons are found the Veſtiges of the Three Sons of *Saturnus*, mentioned by the Heathen Authors, *viz. Abel*, *Pluto*, the Firſt who was delivered to death, that is according to them, to the Infernal Gods. *Cain*, *Neptune*, dwelling in the Land of *Nod*, a Vagabond and unſtable. *Seth*, *Jupiter*, the Father of the Sons of God, in whoſe Family God was called upon. *Hornius.*

ADAM, Sirnamed *of Orlton*, was born at *Hereford* in the Fourteenth Age, proceeding Doctor of Law, he became afterwards Biſhop of *Hereford*, *Worceſter*, and *Wincheſter*; he occaſion'd much Trouble in the Kingdom, and was the Author of that Ambiguous Anſwer which coſt King *Edward* II. his Life; *Edwardum Regem occidere nolite timere bonum eſt*, which may be interpreted either for or againſt the Deſign. He lived blind for ſeveral years, and died in that condition unlamented, 1375.

ADAM or *Adamantio*, a Learned *Auſtin* Friar, born at *Florence*. He ſpoke *Hebrew* and *Greek* as fluent as his Native Language; was preſent at the Council of *Trent*, as Ambaſſador from the *Swiſs* Catholick Cantons; and was ſent for to *Rome* by *Gregory* III. to Tranſlate and Correct the *Hebrew Talmud*, but died before he had finiſhed it, *Jan.* 15. 1581.

ADAM *of Bremen*, Canon of the Church of *Bremen* about the year 1070. He wrote a Church Hiſtory from *Charlemaign* to the time of *Henry* IV. Emperor of *Germany*, and is quoted by *Baronius* as Authentick. He Dedicated his Work to *Liemarus* Biſhop of *Bremen*, telling him in the Concluſion, that he writ it when very young. It gives an Account of the Propagation of the Chriſtian Religion in *Denmark* and the North. *Baronius.*

ADAM call'd the *Carthuſian*, an *Engliſhman* in great Eſteem in the Reign of K. *Edward* III. He wrote a Book *De Sumptione Euchariſtiæ*, *De Patientia Tribulationum, &c.* *Petreius, Bibl. Carth. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ADAM *de Barkinge*, an *Engliſh* Monk of the Order of the *Ciſterians*, and lived in the year 1217. He was a Doctor in *Oxford*, and valued by the moſt Learned Men of his time. He wrote upon the Old and New Teſtament, *De Duplici Chriſti Natura, De Serie Sex Ætatum, &c.* *Pitſeus, Voſſius.*

ADAM *de Muremuth*, an *Engliſhman*, and a Canon of St. *Paul*'s in *London*. He was looked upon as extremely Learned in Law and Hiſtory. He wrote Two Chronicles, which take in the Hiſtory of 68 years, and lived about the year 1380. *Pitſeus.*

ADAMANTÆA. She Nurs'd *Jove* in the Iſle of *Crete*, hanging his Cradle in the top of a Tree, that his Father *Saturn*, who had threatn'd his deſtruction, might not find him either in Heaven, Earth, or the Sea; cauſing Boys to go round the Tree, rattling Drums, and clattering their Shields, to drown the Noiſe of his crying. *Hyginus.*

ADAMITES, a Sect of Hereticks that imitate *Adam*'s Nakedneſs before his Fall, believing themſelves as Innocent ſince their Redemption by the Death of Chriſt, and therefore meet together naked upon all occaſions, aſſerting, that if *Adam* had not ſinn'd, there would have been no Marriages. They ſprung from the *Carprocratians* and *Gnoſticks*, and followed the Errors of an infamous Villain called *Prodicus*. They gave the Name of Deity to the Four Elements; rejected Prayer; and ſaid it was not neceſſary to Confeſs Jeſus Chriſt. This Sect was renewed at *Antwerp* by one *Tandeme*, who being followed by 3000 Soldiers, raviſhed Women and Maids, calling their Villainies by Spiritual Names. One *Pikard* a *Flandrian* renewed it alſo in *Bohemia*, whence they ſpread into *Poland*.

They were ſaid to meet in the night, and uſe theſe words, *Swear, Forſwear, and Diſcover not the Secret. Baron. Boter.*

ADAMANNUS, an Abbot in a *Scotch* Monaſtery. He liv'd about the year 690, and was famous for his Piety and Learning. He wrote a Deſcription of the Holy Places in *Paleſtine*, and another for fixing the time for the Celebration of *Eaſter*. He likewiſe wrote the Life of St. *Columbanus. Bede, lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. c.* 16. *Mat.Weſtmonaſt. ad An.* 701. *Sigbert, &c.*

ADAMS, (Sir *Thomas*) was born at *Wem* in *Shropſhire*, and bred a Draper in *London*, whereof he became Lord Mayor. King *Charles* the Second, before his Return, Knighted him at the *Hague*, being ſent thither a Commiſſioner from the City of *London*. He gave the Houſe he was born in, to be a Free-School, and Liberally Endow'd it for that purpoſe.

ADAMS, (*William*) was an Eminent Seaman of our Nation, born at *Gallingham* in *Kent* in the 16th Age. He was the firſt *Engliſhman* who effectually diſcover'd *Japan*, to which remote Iſland he began his Voyage *Anno* 1598, and where he died about the year 1612.

ADAR, the 12th Month of the *Hebrews*, anſwering to our *February*, the 14 and 15 days whereof were remarkable for their Feaſt of *Purim*.

ADARGATIS, *Adergatis*, or *Atergatis*, a *Syrian* Goddeſs, half Human ſhape and half a Fiſh, worſhipp'd by the People of *Edeſſa* and *Meſopotamia* by the name of *Dagon. Selden de Diis Syris.*

ADASA, a City of *Judæa*, near *Beth-horon*, where *Judas Macchabæus* overthrew and kill'd *Nicanor*.

ADCANTUANUS, the Chief of the *Sontiates*, (a People of *Gaul* in *Guienne*) being advertis'd of the coming of *Craſſus*, whom *Cæſar* had ſent before him, to check the Rebels; He met him in his March, and ſo couragiouſly defended the Capital City, that *Craſſus* could gain it no other ways but upon Honourable Conditions. *Cæſar de Bel. Gal.*

ADDA, call'd alſo *Giera d'Adda*, a little Country in the Dukedom of *Milan*, between the Rivers *Adda* and *Serio*. In this Territory ſtands the Town *Agnadel*, famous for the great Victory which *Lewis* XII. gain'd over the *Venetians* there in the year 1509.

ADDUA, or *Adda*, a River riſing in *Rhætia*, out of the Mountain *Braulius*; running through the *Valtoline* and the Lake *Larius*, it divides part of the Dukedom of *Milan* from the *Venetian* Territories, and at length empties it ſelf into the *Po*, 6 miles above *Cremona*. It hath excellent Fiſh.

ADEA, a Province of *Æthiopia Superior*, bordering upon the Red Sea, Eaſt; Once ſubject to the Kings of *Abyſſinia*, who has now no more but the Title, it being moſtly ſubject to the *Portugueſe*. It is a fruitful Country, abounding in Woods, and thoſe with Cattle and Fruit. The People are Olive-coloured, and Originally *Arabians*. *Magadaro* is their moſt noted Town, pleaſantly ſeated, and much frequented by the *Portugals*, who barter *Indian* Commodities for Hony, Wax, and *Abyſſine* Slaves, the laſt being the chief Merchandize. *Heylin.*

ADEL, a Kingdom of *Africa*, lying between the *Abyſſines*, the Kingdom of *Ader*, the Streights of *Babel Mandel*, and the Oriental Sea; the King whereof is a Mahumetan, a Mortal Enemy to the Chriſtians, particularly to the *Abyſſines*, from under whoſe Dominion they revolted *An.* 1540, under their K. *Gradogna*, who defeated and kill'd the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, *An.* 1559, and ſince that time his Succeſſors look upon themſelves as greater than the ſaid Emperor. *Gradogna* having at the Victory above-mention'd got the greateſt Maſs of Coin and Treaſure that ever was ſeen, he took the advantage of the *Abyſſines*, when ſo weakened by their Lenten Faſt, that they were not able to reſiſt. *Heylin.* He ſent ſuch of them as he took Priſoners to be ſold as Slaves to the *Turks*. *Claudius.*

ADEL the Firſt, an ancient King of *Swedeland*. He is ſaid to have Reign'd before the Birth of our Lord, was the Son of *Gothar*, and died with a fall off his Horſe at the Gate of *Diana*'s Temple. *Saxo Grammat. Olaus Magnus.*

ADEL the Second, Reign'd in the year 427 to 433. *Olaus Mag. Hiſt. Suec.*

ADELAIS, Daughter of *Rodulphus* II. King of *Burgundy*, Wife of *Lothaire* II. call'd, *The Young King of Italy*, and Mother of *Lewis* V. Sirnam'd *Do-Little*. After *Lothaire*'s Death ſhe was Courted by *Berenger* II. the Uſurper of her Kingdom; but ſhe refuſing, he beſieged her in *Pavia*, took, and ſent her to a ſtrong Caſtle of his own, where ſhe was forced to beg her Bread; whence eſcaping, ſhe Married *Otho the Great*, Emperor of *Germany*, and bore him 3 Sons, *Otho* II. *Henry*, and *Bruno*, and one Daughter, call'd *Adelais* after her own Name. The Mother governed the Empire during her Son's Minority with great applauſe. She died *Dec.* 16. 999. *Ditmar.*

ADELBERT, Son of *Berenger* II. Crown'd King of *Italy* by means of *Otho the Great*, but proving ungrateful, and revolting from him with his Brother *Guy*, they were both defeated in 965 by Duke *Burchard*, *Otho*'s Lieutenant. After that in 968, *Adelbert* venturing another Battle, loſt it, and died with Grief. *Luitp.*

ADELBERT, a Biſhop of *Prague*, who deſerted the *Bohemians* becauſe of their Wicked Lives. He converted *Stephen* K. of *Hungary*, and almoſt all his Country, and being made Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* in *Poland*, he continued his Preaching till his death, which happened about the end of the Tenth Century. *Hoff.*

ADELBERT, Count of *Hivrea*, Father of *Berengarius*, who was afterwards King of *Italy*. He was ſo Charitable, that, if he had nothing elſe in his return from Hunting, he would give away his rich Hunting Horn from his Neck, and redeem it the next day; but ſo deſirous of Rule, that he endeavour'd to dethrone King *Lambert*, afterwards his Father in Law, who ſurprized and took him, as hiding himſelf in a Hedge. *Sigonius.*

ADELBERT, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*. He incenſed *Henry* the Son againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. his Father, and the Emperor againſt the Pope; and afterwards perſwaded *Calixtus* II. to Excommunicate the Emperor, which occaſion'd a Bloody Civil War in *Germany*. *Aventinus.*

ADELBERT, a Biſhop of *Prague*, 997, who endeavouring to Convert the *Pruſſians* from Heatheniſm, was by them cut in pieces, and thrown to the Fowls of the Air. *Hoff.*

ADELBERT, Sirnam'd *the Bear*, Lord of *Eaſt-Sclavia*, having extirpated the Rebellious *Sclavi*, who lived on the *Havela* and the *Elve*, repeopled their Cities with *Hollanders*, *Flemmings*, and other Borderers upon the *Rhine*. *Helmoldus, Sclav. Chron.*

ADELEIS, Daughter to the King of the *Ruſci*, Wife of the Emperor *Hen.* IV. who hating her extreamly, impriſoned her, proſtituted her to many, and Commanded his Son *Conrad* to be baſe with her, and after all this reproached her with theſe things, tho ſhe was forced to them; At length eſcaping out of Priſon, ſhe came to the Prince of *Tuſcany* the Emperor's Enemy, who received her Courteouſly, and recommended her to Pope *Urban* II. who ſent her home, and adviſed her to go into a Monaſtery. *Sigonius.*

ADELGER, King of the *Germans*. He ſucceeded his Father *Ingram*. In his Reign the *Amazons* march'd out of *Aſia* into *Europe*, but this Prince forc'd them to retire home again. His Son *Laertes* ſucceeded him. *Henningus, Tome* 1.

ADELHEIDIS, Wife to *Frederick* Prince of *Saxony*, beautiful but unchaſte, and baſe with *Lowis* Marqueſs of *Thuringia*, whom ſhe adviſed to come and Hunt in a Wood near her Husband's Caſtle with a Troop of Horſe, that ſo he might find an opportunity to kill him; which being agreed, ſhe went to her Husband at the Bath, and accuſed him of Cowardlineſs, for ſuffering the Marqueſs to Hunt ſo near his Caſtle, who being thereupon nettled, rid up to him with the few Attendants he had, and being ſlain, the Adulterer and Adultereſs did afterwards Marry. *Chronic. Merſburg.*

ADELHEIDIS, a *German* Gentlewoman of *Bingen* on the *Rhine*, who becauſe of a dangerous fall as going to Church in her Finery, became a Nun, had Raptures in her ſleep, during which ſhe learned the *Latin* Tongue ſo as ſhe could dictate to others; and had the Gift of Prophecy, if you'll believe *Nauclerus generat.* 39 *Hiſt. Ulmenſis.*

ADELITTI, a People of *Spain*, ſo call'd from their Divining Futurities by the Chirping of Birds, Meeting of Beaſts, *&c.* they were alſo ſo skilful, that they could find out what number of Horſes or Men had paſſed over any Ground or Rocks. *Laurent. Valla. Ob.* 1. *Hiſtor.*

ADELMUS, *Anthelmus*, or *Aldalinus*, an *Engliſh* Biſhop. He liv'd in the beginning of the Eighth Century: His Birth and Learning were both very conſiderable. He was a Prince, Son of *Kenlennus*, who was Brother to *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. He was firſt Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and then Biſhop of the *Weſt-Saxons*. He wrote diverſe Treatiſes in Proſe and Verſe. *De Celebratione Paſchatis contra Britannos, de Laude Virginum, de Virginitate, &c.* He wrote alſo of Muſick, Aſtrology, and Ænigma's. *Bede, lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. Sigebert de Ver. Illuſt. C.* 66. *Sixtus Senenſis, Lib.* 4. *Bibl. S. Voſſius, &c.*

ADELMUS or *Adhermar*, very much eſteem'd by *Charlemain*. He writ a Hiſtory of *France*, which *Aimoin*, by his own Confeſſion, has almoſt wholly Tranſcrib'd into his own Works. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ADEMON, or *Ædemon*, a Domeſtick Servant of K. *Ptolemy*, who, to be reveng'd on *Caligula*, that had put his Maſter to death, caus'd the People of *Mauritania* to Rebel, but periſh'd in the Enterprize. *Dion.*

ADEN, or *Adem*, a Mart Town of *Arabia Fœlix*, famous for *Æthiopian*, *Indian*, and *Perſian* Trade. It contains about 6000 Houſes very well built. It's fortified with a Wall, and high Mountains, on which Lamps burn in the night, to direct Strangers to the Haven. It was formerly a Peninſula, but now by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, ſurrounded with Water. It's ſituated 200 miles from the mouth of the Red Sea, and at the entrance of the great Sea. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1538, who were again diſpoſſeſſed in a little time by the *Arabians*. The Merchants are ſaid to meet here in the night becauſe of the heat. *Marmol, Sanſon.* There is alſo a Mountain of this Name in the Kingdom of *Fez*, which hath Silver Mines. *Le Mire.*

ADENBURG, or *Aldenburg*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, ſubject to the Duke of *Newburgh*, 14 miles N. E. of *Cologne*, and 22 North of *Bonn*.

ADEODARUS, a Pope elevated to that Dignity from a Monk, he died *June* 26. *An.* 676.

ADEONA, a Goddeſs worſhip'd by the Heathens for Liberty of Acceſs.

ADERBORN, a Town of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, a little below *Stetin*, upon the River *Oder*, ſubject to the *Swedes*.

ADERBURG, a ſmall City upon the River *Oder*, in the middle of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, 9 Leagues from *Stetin*.

ADES, or *Hades*, the God of Hell ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins*, *Dis* and *Pluto*. Alſo a King of the *Moloſſi* by the River *Acheron*, whoſe Daughter *Perithous* would have Raviſh'd, which gave occaſion to the Story of his deſcent into Hell. It was alſo the name of a King of *Epirus*, who kept great numbers of Men at Work in Mines, where many dying, he was called the God of Hell and Riches; the Miners had made ſuch great numbers of Vaults under the Mountain of *Epirus*, that they dwelt there, and could Communicate with one another. Some ſay there was an Oracle in the deepeſt of thoſe Vaults, the Prieſts of which never appear'd in the day. Hence the People were call'd *Cimmerians*; and *Homer* ſaid they never ſaw the Sun. *Bibliotheque Univerſel Tom.* 6.

ADGANDESTRIUS, Prince of the *Catti*, a People of *Germany*, famous for nothing but his deſign to poiſon *Arminius*, General of the *Cheruſci*, and for that end having ſent to *Rome* for Poiſon, he was anſwered, That the *Romans* did not uſe to Revenge themſelves of their Enemies in ſuch a Cowardly manner. *Tacitus.*

ADHERBAL, King of *Numidia*, Brother of *Hiempſal*, and Son of *Micipſa*, was beſieged in *Cirta* his Capital City, forc'd to ſurrender, and put to death by *Jugurtha. Salluſt.*

ADIABENE, a Kingdom of *Aſſyria*, in the time of *Claudius*, bordering upon *Armenia* and *Meſopotamia*, made Tributary to the *Romans* by the Emperor *Severus*: Now call'd *Botan*. The Inhabitants worſhipp'd the Sun and the Earth under the name of *Adargatis*. *Strabo. Botan.*

ADIABENES *Agiras*, a Jewiſh Soldier, who with two more, threw themſelves into *Titus*'s Camp, while he beſieged *Jeruſalem*, and ſet it on Fire with Torches, which put the *Romans* in great diſorder. *Joſephus.*

ADIAPHORISTS: See *Interim*.

ADIATORIX, Son of *Demeneclius*, Tetrarch of *Galatia*. To ingratiate himſelf with *Marc Antony*, he treacherouſly deſtroy'd the whole *Roman* Colony at *Heraclea Pontica*, and was afterward taken himſelf by *Auguſtus* at the Battle of *Actium*, led about in Triumph, and then kill'd. *Strabo.*

ADIGE, in *Lat. Atheſis*, a River in *Italy*, it riſes from Mount *Brenner* in the County of *Tyrole*, runs by *Trent* and *Verona*, and afterwards receiving the *Sarca* near *Bolzano*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Gulph near *Venice*. *Pliny, Lib.* 3. *C.* 15. *Leander Albertus Deſc. Ital.*

ADIMANTUS, an *Athenian* General, taken with his whole Fleet by the *Lacedæmonians*, who cut off all his Companions, becauſe they determin'd in Counſel to cut off the Hands of all ſuch *Lacedæmonians* as they ſhould take; but ſpared him becauſe he oppoſed that Reſolution. *Pauſanias.* There was another of this Name General to the *Corinthians*, who reproached *Themiſtocles* as an Exile, to which he anſwer'd, That he was no Exile who had 200 Galleys depending on him. Another was King of the *Phliaſians*, and kill'd by a Thunderbolt becauſe he thought *Jupiter* unworthy of his Sacrifice. Alſo the Brother of *Plato* according to *Diogenes Laertius*.

ADMETUS, King of *Theſſaly*, whoſe Sheep *Apollo* kept 9 years, being deſpoil'd of his Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*, that forg'd the Thunder-bolt which ſlew *Æſculapius*. For which Kindneſs he obtain'd of the *Parcæ*, that they would not cut the Thread of *Admetus*'s Life, if there could be found any that would die for him: But none being found, his Wife *Alceſtis* freely offer'd her ſelf to ſave her Husband, whom *Proſerpina* pitying, reſtored his Wife again. *Ovid. Nat. Comes.*

ADMIRALITEITZ-EYLANDT, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Nova Sembla*, North of *Moſcovy*.

ADO, a Biſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, and a great Hiſtorian, who flouriſh'd in 859. He writ of the Six Ages of the World, continuing his Hiſtory to the year of Chriſt 900. *Bodinus.* His Works were publiſh'd by *Morellus* at *Paris* in 1512, and 1567. And at *Paris* 1568.

ADODUS a King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Sanchoniathon* calls King of the Gods, worſhipp'd by the *Aſſyrians* under the Name of *Adad*.

ADOLPHUS, Count of *Naſſaw*, Elected Emperor by the Cunning of *Gerard ab Appenſtein*, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, to the diſappointment of *Albert* of *Auſtria*, who thereupon became his Mortal Enemy. The Pope *Boniface* VIII. approv'd of the Election on condition that he ſhould make War on the K. of *France*, which he promiſed to do, and for that end Leagued with the K. of *England*, who return'd him 94000 Florens to raiſe Men. The Electors pretended that this Avarice diſgraced the Empire, and being vex'd that they had no ſhare of the Money, reſolv'd to dethrone him, and his greateſt Enemy was the Biſhop of *Mentz* aforeſaid. It's ſaid that *Adolphus*, for a Pretence of War with *Philip le Bel* of *France*, demanded the Crown of Thorns, and the Reſtitution of the Kingdom of *Arles*, and according to ſome Authors, had a Blank Sheet of Paper ſent him out of Contempt. The Princes *Palatine*, and D. of *Bavaria*, with other Lords and Imperial Towns, declared for him. From this Emperor came the Houſe of *Naſſaw Sarbruck*, beſides ſeveral other; and divers of his Deſcendants have been Electors of *Mentz*. *Serrarius.* But at length *Albert* of *Auſtria* made War upon him, and ſlew him with his own Hand in a Battle near *Spire*, *July* 1298, after he had Reign'd 6 years. This Emperor *Adolphus* had Children by *Imagina* Daughter of *Gerlac* Count of *Limburgh*, which make the Branch of the Houſe of *Naſſaw-Sarbruck*. *Gerlac*, the Eldeſt, Married *Agnes* Daughter to *Conrade*, Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, by whom he had a Son of his own Name, who was afterwards Archbiſhop of *Mentz*.

ADOLPHUS, King of *Sweden* before the Birth of Chriſt. He drove the King of *Denmark*, aſſiſted by the *Saxons* and *Vandals*, out of his Dominions, purſued him into his own Kingdom, and conſtrain'd him to pay him Tribute. *Saxo Gram.*

ADOLPHUS, Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, of the Houſe of *Schawenburg*, advanc'd to that Dignity by the Emp. *Charles* V. in 1547, was preſent at the Council of *Trent* in 1552, and died 1556. He was a great Enemy to the Proteſtants, and roſe on the Ruins of his Predeceſſor *Herman*, to whom he was Coadjutor till he was depoſed by *Car.* 5. at the Popes inſtigation. *Gazey.*

ADOLPHUS, Count of *Berg*. He kept *Sigefridus* of *Weſterbourg* 7 years in Priſon, but was afterwards taken in Battle by the ſaid *Sigefrid* in 1296, put naked into a Cage, and anointed with Honey in the Heat of Summer, which drew ſuch Swarms of Flies about him, that he died a moſt miſerable death, being allow'd neither Meat nor Drink. *Hiſt. Germ.*

ADONAI, a Name of God among the Jews.

ADONIBEZECK, King of the *Canaanites*, his Victories over 70 Kings, whoſe Thumbs and great Toes he had cut off, had render'd him formidable to the *Iſraelites*. But *Joſhua* took him in Battel, and ſerved him in the ſame kind, which made him cry out in his Anguiſh, *As I have done, God has requited me*. He died at *Jeruſalem*.

ADONIJAH, Son of *David* by *Haggith*. Being aſſiſted by *Joab* and *Abiathar* the High-Prieſt, he ſet up for Succeſſor to the Crown, which occaſion'd his ruine. 1 *Kings, ch.* 1, 2.

ADONIRAM, Son of *Abda*, was over *Solomon*'s Tribute, and Overſeer of the Levy of 30000 Labourers ſent to cut down Cedar in *Lebanon* for the Temple.

ADONIS, a Beautiful Boy, Son of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, and *Myrrha* his Daughter, belov'd by *Venus*, and kill'd by a Wild Boar in the *Idalian* Woods. *Venus* bewailing the loſs, turn'd him into a Flower of a Blood colour, ſuppos'd to be *Anemony*. Afterwards *Proſerpine* contracted with *Venus*, to reſtore *Adonis* to her for 6 Months in the year, provided ſhe might have him to her ſelf the reſt. By which Fable the Ancient Heathens ſignify'd *Summer* and *Winter*. The Feſtivals of *Adonis* begun with Weeping for his Death, and ended with Joy for his ſuppoſed Reſurrection. St. *Jerom* thinks him to be *Tammuz*, which the Women are mentioned to weep for in *Ezekiel*. Some confound *Adonis* and *Oſyris* of the *Egyptians*; and others take *Adonis* to be the Sun, and the Bear which kill'd him the Winter hoar froſts, which being over he revives again.

ADONIS, a River of *Phœnicia*, ſo call'd from the abovementioned *Adonis*; by thoſe of the Country call'd *Nahar-Alcalb*, and by the new Geographers *Canis*. It riſes near Mount *Libanus*, and falls into the *Syrian* Sea near the City *Giblet*, formerly call'd *Byblis*. It divides the Patriarchate of *Jeruſalem*, from that of *Antioch*, and the Province of *Tripoli*. Near the mouth of this River is the *Canis Paſſus*, a Way cut through the Mountains *Climax* by the Emperor *Antoninus*, two Cubits wide, and four Furlongs in length. Some write, that once a year this River turns red, and gives that ſame colour to the Sea for divers Leagues. *Hoffman.*

ADONIZEDEK, King of *Jeruſalem*, who with 4 Kings more beſieged *Gibeon*: But *Joſhua* coming to the Aſſiſtance of the *Gibeonites*, he caus'd 'em to quit the Siege, and purſuing them to the Cave of *Makedah*, where they hid themſelves, he caus'd them to be drawn out, and put to death.

ADORAM, one of *David*'s Great Officers, ſet over his Tribute. He was Stoned to death by the Rebellious *Iſraelites*.

ADORF, a Town in *Germany* in *Voigtland*, upon the River *Elſter*, ſubject to the Elector of *Saxony*.

ADORIANUM, a Town in *Tranſilvania*, upon the Confines of *Hungary*, near the River *Berethon*.

ADORNI, an ancient Family of *Genoa* of *Plebeians* made Noble, and above 300 years ſtanding. Many of them having been Dukes of *Genoa*. *Gabriel Adorne* was D. of *Genoa* in 1363, but chaſed thence by the People in 1370. *Anthony Adorne* ſucceeded in 1383, who was placed and diſplaced thrice ſucceſſively, and at laſt quitted the Government to *Charles* VI. of *France*. *George Adorne*, *An.* 1401, had charge of the City in Conjunction with the *French* Governor, and reſigned Voluntarily in 1415, after a furious Civil War. *An.* 1443, *Raphael Adorne* was choſen, and demitted on the 4th of *January* next year. *Barnabas Adorne* ſucceeded, but was chaſed from the Government in 27 days for having Caballed againſt his Predeceſſor. After this *Proſper Adorne* was choſen, but forthwith Depoſed; and afterward made Governor again by the D. of *Milan*, who ſubdued *Genoa*. On the 25th of *November* next year, he and the *Milanois* were expelled the City. In 1488 *Auguſtine* and *John Adorne* were made Governors, till 1499 that the Town ſubmitted to *Lewis* XII. who made *Antonio Adorne* Governor; and after divers Revolutions *Antonio* was choſen Duke in 1527, and a few days after chaſed to *Bourg de Hant*. *Hiſt. Genoa.*

ADORNI, (*John Auguſtino*) of the ſame Family, Founder of the Society of *Regular Clerks Minors*, confirm'd and approv'd by *Sixtus* V. He died at *Naples*, *Sept.* 29. 1591.

ADOUR, in Lat. *Aturus* or *Aturrus*, a River of *France* in *Gaſcoigny*. It riſes in the Mountain *de Tourmalet* in *Barege*, goes to *Tarbe*, *&c.* and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea a little below *Bayonne*. There are Two other little Rivers in *France* of this Name. *Sanſon. Duval, &c.*

ADRA, a little ſtrong Sea-port of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, and Biſhoprick of *Guadix*, 45 miles S. E. of *Granada*, 36 W. of *Almeria*, and 38 S. of *Guadix*.

ADRAMMELECH, an Idol of the *Sepharvaites*, in form of a Mule, to which they burnt their Children alive. Alſo one of the Sons of *Sennacherib*, who with his Brother *Sharezer*, having ſlain their Father in the Temple of *Niſroch*, fled into *Armenia*, leaving room for their youngeſt Brother, *Eſarhaddon*, to ſucceed. Likewiſe an Idol of the *Samaritans*, which they worſhip'd in the ſhape of a Mule. *Selden de Dijs Syris.*

ADRAMYTTIUM, now *Landramiti*, by the Turks *Endromit*, a Sea-port of *Troas*, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Ida*, between *Antandros* and *Elæa*. The place where St. *Paul* took Shipping when ſent to *Rome* by *Feſtus* on his appeal to *Cæſar*.

ADRANUM, now *Aderno*, an Inland Town of *Sicily*, at the foot of *Ætna*, water'd by a River of the ſame name, where was a Temple Dedicated to *Adranus* God of the *Sicilians*, kept by above 1000 Dogs, who fawn'd upon Strangers that came in the day time with Offerings, and conducted Drunken Men to their Lodgings at night, but would tear Mad Fellows and Robbers to pieces. *Ælian.*

ADRAON, or *Adraton*, otherwiſe call'd *Caſtrum Bernardi de Stampis*. A Town of *Arabia*, formerly a Biſhoprick under the Arch-Biſhop of *Botzra*: This Town is mention'd in the Sixth Seſſion of the Council of *Chalcedon*, where we ought to read Ἀδραων for Ευδραων. *Gulielmus Tyrius, Myærus Holſtenius.*

ADRASTIA, otherwiſe call'd *Nemeſis*, Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*. The Poets feign her to be the Goddeſs of Juſtice or Revenge, and the *Egyptians* place her above the Moon, the better to Inſpect all Human Affairs. The *Athenians* repreſented her with Wings, to ſhew her Readineſs to Execute Juſtice.

ADRASTIA, a Town of *Troas*. 'Twas call'd ſo from *Adraſtus*, who built it, famous for the Temple of *Nemeſis*, and the Oracle of *Apollo*. *Strabo, lib.* 13. *Pauſan. lib.* 2.

ADRASTUS, Son of *Talaus* King of *Argos*, expell'd his Kingdom by *Amphiaraus* his Brother-in-Law. He Married *Amphithea* Daughter of *Polybus* King of *Sicyon*, and ſucceeded him in his Kingdom. He was told by the Oracle, that his Daughters ſhould be carried away by a Lion and a Bear. A little after, *Polynices* Cloath'd in a Lion's Skin, and *Tydeus* Son of *Oeneus* in a Bear's Skin, came to his Court, the firſt ſeeking help againſt his Brother, who excluded him from his ſhare of the Government of *Thebes*, and the other having fled for killing his Brother. *Adraſtus* asking the cauſe, the firſt told him, that he wore the Lions Skin as being deſcended of *Hercules*; and the ſecond, that being Son of *Oeneus* who overcame the *Caledonian* Bear, therefore he wore the Bears Skin; Whereupon *Adraſtus* remembring the Oracle, gave them his Two Daughters in Marriage; and aſſembling 7 Princes, made War upon the *Thebans*, who all but himſelf were kill'd in the Siege. *Adraſtus* defeated the *Thebans* at firſt, but at a ſecond Sally they defeated him. Upon his return he ſtirred up the Sons of the ſaid Princes to revenge their Fathers death, which they did, and defeated the *Thebans*, all returning Victorious, but *Adraſtus* his own Son *Agialeus*, at whoſe death he grieved ſo much, that he threw himſelf into his Funeral Pile. *Hygin.*

ADRASTUS, Son of *Gordius*, a *Phrygian* Prince, who having accidentally kill'd his Brother, fled to *Crœſus*, who received him courteouſly. A little after, a huge Bear waſting the Country about Mount *Olympus*, *Atys*, *Crœſus* his Son, importun'd his Father to let him go hunt him, which he was unwilling to do, becauſe he Dream'd that he was kill'd by an Arrow; but having prevail'd, *Adraſtus* accompanied him, and as he ſhot at the Bear kill'd him, and for grief ſlew himſelf upon his Corps. *Herodotus.*

ADRASTUS of *Philippopolis*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*. He wrote Three Books of *Harmony*, now in the *Vatican* Library.

ADRETS, (*Francis de Beaumont*, Baron of *Adrets*) a Native of *Dauphine*, being diſguſted at the Duke of *Guiſe* for protecting the Sieur *Pequigny* againſt him in Council, he put himſelf at the Head of 8 or 10000 Proteſtants, *An.* 1562, and made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of the *Dauphinate*, *Lyonnois*, and *Languedoc*; and taking *Grenoble*, forced the Parliament of that City to go to Church, and hear a Proteſtant Sermon. Popiſh Authors accuſe him of making his Two Sons dip themſelves in Catholick Blood, to inure them to Cruelty, and cauſing ſome hundreds of Men to leap from the top of a Tower and Rock, and the Soldiers receive them on the points of their Halbards. He turn'd Papiſt again becauſe the Prince of *Conde* took the Government of *Lyons* from him, being diſſatisfied with his Conduct. He was alſo ſet up againſt the Duke of *Guiſe* by the Q. *Kath. de Medicis*. *Allard.*

ADREVALDUS, *Adeluvaldus*, or *Adoaldus*, a King of the *Lombards*, who with his Mother *Theodelinda* was diſpoſſeſs'd by his Subjects; who ſet *Ariobaldus*, an *Arrian*, upon the Throne, in the year 626. This Prince was the Son of *Agilulfus*. 'Twas to *Theodelinda*, his Mother, that Pope *Gregory* the Great Dedicated his Dialogues. *Paulus Diaconus. Hiſt. Long.*

ADRIA, or *Adriaticum Mare*, now, *The Gulph of VENICE*, enlarging it ſelf between *Greece*, *Illyricum*, and *Italy*.

ADRIA, an Epiſcopal City in *Poleſina di Rovigo*, within the Territories of *Venice*, now inhabited only by Fiſhermen. *Rovigo.*

ADRIAN, the Firſt of that Name, Pope, of a Noble *Roman* Family, Elected after *Stephen* III. *Febr.* 9. 772. In the beginning of his Pontificate *Didier* King of the *Lombards* invaded St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, ravaging almoſt to the very Walls of *Rome*; but *Charlemaign*, coming to the Pope's Aſſiſtance, took *Didier* Priſoner in *Pavia*, upon which all Hoſtilities ceaſed. *Charlemaign* having ſubdued *Lombardy*, went to *Rome*, where in an Aſſembly of the Clergy *Adrian* gave him Power to Create Popes, and *Charlemaign* Confirmed to him what *Pepin* his Father had granted to the See of *Rome*. *Adrian* ſent his Legates to the Second Council of *Nice*, conſiſting of 350 Biſhops, which was called by *Conſtantine* the Young, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, againſt the Oppoſers of Image Worſhip, who were there Condemned, wherein *Adrian* was willing to join. This *Adrian* was ſo beloved by *Charlemaign*, that he is ſaid to have wept at his Death, and wrote his Epitaph with his own Hand, conſiſting of 38 *Latin* Verſes, to be ſeen ſtill in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, wherein the Emperor join'd his own Name and Title with the Pope's. *Adrian* cauſ'd a Branch, in the Form of a Croſs, to be made, and hung before St. *Peter*'s Altar, which held 1370 Tapers. He ſate 23 years, 10 months, and 17 days, and died *Decemb.* 26. 795. *Bellarmine.*

ADRIAN the Second, Pope, ſucceeded *Nicholas* I. being choſen againſt his will, *Decemb.* 14. 867. Preſently after his Election he Excommunicated *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and the Emperor *Lothaire*, becauſe he Divorced his Wife *Dietberga* for Love of *Valdred* his Concubine. He ſate 4 years, 10 months, and 17 days, and died *Novemb.* 1. 872. He ſent 3 Legates who preſided at the *Oecumenick* Council of *Conſtantinople* in 869, and 970. *Platina* ſays, that this *Adrian* having received 40 Julio's, which is ſomewhat more then 20*s.* from Pope *Sergius*, he gave them to his Steward to diſtribute among the Beggars at his Door, but the Steward finding the number of the Beggars ſo great, that it would not ſerve a quarter of them, *Adrian* diſtributed them himſelf, giving every one of them 3 Julio's, that is about 18 *d.* apiece, and had as many left for himſelf; at which Miracle the Steward being aſtoniſh'd, *Adrian* ſaid to him, *Doſt thou ſee how Bountiful the Lord is to thoſe that are Liberal and Charitable to the Poor.* This pretended Miracle contributed much to his being made Pope, and the Clergy and People of *Rome* were ſo precipitant in his Election, that they did not ſtay for the Emperor's Conſent, which his Imperial Majeſty proteſted againſt as an Invaſion of his Privilege; but the *French* King commended them for their ſo doing. In this Pope's time alſo the *Bulgarians* ſubjected themſelves to the See of *Rome*, but quickly return'd again to the *Greek* Church.

ADRIAN the Third, Son of *Benedict*, a Couragious *Roman*, Elected two days after the death of *Martin* II. *Jan.* 20. 884. In the beginning of his Pontificate he caus'd a Law to be ratified by the Senate and People of *Rome*, That the Pope ſhould not be Elected by the Emperor's Authority, but that the Suffrages of the Clergy and People ſhould be free. He took the opportunity of doing this, while *Charles* the Emperor was in War with the *Normans*. He alſo refuſed to re-admit to the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, *Photius* the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Excommunicated by his Predeceſſors, which incenſed the Emperor of the Eaſt againſt him, and occaſion'd his ſending threatning Letters to him. *Baronius*, *Platina*.

ADRIAN the Fourth, an *Engliſhman*, named *Nicholas Breakſpear*, of mean Parentage, at *Abbots-Langley* in *Hertfordſhire*, his Father being a Lay-Brother in the Abby at St. *Albans*, he himſelf received of their Alms daily at the Gate, and did much of their Drudgery for it; at laſt he ſolicited to be admitted into the Houſe, which being denied, he went to *Arles* in *France*, where he was admitted Servitor by the Canons of St. *Ruff*, and applying himſelf cloſe to his Studies, he came to be Abbot of their Order. He was made a Cardinal by *Eugenius* III. for Converting the *Norwegians* to the Chriſtian Faith, and upon his Return Elected Pope, 1154. He had ſome diſpute with *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and leaving *Rome* he went to *Orvieto* for his ſecurity, where he was choak'd with a Fly which he ſwallow'd in his Drink, or, as others ſay, he died of a Squinzy; He caus'd *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, condemn'd by his Predeceſſor *Eugenius*, for a *Heretick*, to be Expell'd; the Senate to be Depos'd, and the Government of *Rome* to be left to his Diſpoſal. He alſo Excommunicated *William* King of *Sicily*, and Abſolv'd his Subjects from Obedience, as an Uſurper of the Church Lands, and died *Sept.* 1. 1159. having ſate 4 years and 8 months. *Platina* adds, that he Excommunicated the City of *Rome* for wounding one of the Cardinals; That finding himſelf too weak for the Emperor, he made Peace with him, and afterwards Crown'd him in St. *Peter*'s Church, during which Solemnity the *Romans* fell upon the *Germans*, whom they look'd upon as the Pope's Friends, which ſo incens'd the Emperor, that he brought his Army into the City, and ſlew and took multitudes of the *Romans*, whom he releaſed again at the Pope's deſire, and reſtored *Tivoli* to the ſaid Pope becauſe part of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. *Adrian* did alſo make Peace with *William* King of *Sicily*, on condition that he ſhould attempt nothing againſt the Church.

ADRIAN the Fifth, a *Genoeſe* of the Family of *Ottoboni* of *Fieſco*, Son of *Theodoſius* of *Fieſco*, and Brother of *Innonocent* IV. Created Cardinal by his Uncle, 1251, and ſent Legate into *England*, to Compoſe the Differences between the King and his Barons. Afterwards he was Elected Pope *July* 12. 1276, but died 36 days after his Election, *Aug.* 18. before he was Crowned. To ſome of his Friends that came to Congratulate his Advancement, he ſaid, *He had rather they ſhould ſee him a Cardinal in Health, than a Pope a-dying.* *Platina* ſays, that he invited *Rodulphus* the Emperor into *Italy* againſt *Charles*, but it did not take.

ADRIAN the Sixth, born at *Utrecht* in *Holland*, made Doctor at the Expences of *Margaret*, Siſter to *Edw.* IV. King of *England*, then Widow of *Charles the Bald*, Duke of *Burgundy*. He was Tutor and Chancellor to *Charles* V. who made him Viceroy of *Spain*, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Louvain*; afterwards made Cardinal, *July* 1. 1517. by Pope *Leo*, whom he ſucceeded in the Popedom *Jan.* 9. 1522. He made a League with *Charles* V. the *Venetians*, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and ſome other Princes of *Italy*, againſt *Francis* I. King of *France*; but his Reign being ſhort, and Treaſury low, the *Turks* having alſo taken *Rhodes*, the Bulwark of Chriſtendom, he died *Sept.* 14. 1523, not effecting any thing. Cardinal *Palavicino* ſaid of him, that he was *a moſt Excellent Clergyman*, but *a Mean Pope*. 'Twas alſo ſaid of him, that *Trajectum plantavit*, *Lovanium rigavit*, *Cæſar Incrementum dedit*; under which was ſarcaſtically added, *Hic Deus nihil fecit*. The Continuation of *Platina* adds, that he was choſen by the Intereſt of *Charles* V. though he had never ſeen *Italy*, nor had any Experience of their Affairs, for which the Cardinals being blam'd, they excuſed themſelves, as having choſen him by the Impulſe of the Holy Ghoſt. He came to the Chair in a time when *Rome* was infected with the Plague, the Treaſury exhauſted by his Predeceſſors, the Jewels of the Triple Crown in Pawn, *Hungary* invaded, and *Rhodes* beſieged by the *Turks*. The firſt thing he did was the Recovering of *Rimini*; and Compoſing the Differences betwixt the Chair and the Duke of *Ferrara*, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome *Spaniſh* Forces. He attempted the driving the *French* out of *Italy*, but was diſappointed by the Treachery of Cardinal *Soderino*, who diſcovered his Secrets, and adviſed the *French* King to invade *Sicily*, whereupon the Pope Committed him, and from hence ſuſpecting all the Cardinals, he afterwards truſted none but *Dutchmen* with his Secrets. He deprived the Cardinals of the Benefices they had conferred on one another during the Vacancy; He was of a ſevere Life, raiſed none of his own Friends, but ſent them from him empty as they came, except Money to bear their Charges home. And while he endeavoured to Reform Manners, and perfect the League among the Confederates, to expel the *French* out of *Italy*, he died.

ADRIAN, *(John Baptiſt)* a *Florentine* of good Sence and Learning, who liv'd at the end of the 16th Century. He wrote divers Treatiſes, among others a Continuation of the Hiſtory of *Guicciardin*. The Reader may conſult *Thuanus*'s Character of him, *Lib.* 68.

ADRIANISTS, Diſciples of *Simon Magus*. *Baron. An. Ch.* 34. The Followers of *Adrian Hamſted*, the Anabaptiſt, were alſo ſo called. *Spond.*

ADRIANOPLE, now *Andernopoli*, by the *Turks* call'd *Ændrem*, a Mart Town of *Thrace*, and Metropolis of the Country, upon the River *Mariza*; once the Emperor's Seat, and the Reſidence of the late Depoſed Grand Signior, 146 miles W. of *Conſtantinople*, 74 E. of *Philippopoli*, 165 of *Sofia*, 390 of *Belgrade*, 550 of *Buda*, and 80 North of the *Ægean* Sea. It's the chief Town in *Thracia* next to *Conſtantinople*, and was enlarged every day becauſe of the Reſidence of the Court. There were Seven Towns in other Countries that all contended for the Name of *Adrianople* out of Complaiſance to the Emperor *Adrian* that rebuilt them, as he did this *An.* 122. but their old Names obtain'd ſtill. It was formerly an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. It was taken by *Bajazet* in 1362, and was the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire till the taking of *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1403. See *Andrianople*.

ADRIANUS, *(Cæſar)* the *Roman* Emperor, born *An. Ch.* 76. Son of *Ælins Adrianus*, Sirnam'd *Afer*, becauſe he had been Governor of *Africa*, but was a *Spaniard* Originally, and adopted by *Trajan*, at the ſolicitation of *Plotina*, *Trajan*'s Wife, and began to Reign thein 117th or 118th year of Chriſt. A Prudent and Learned Perſon, well Skill'd in Military Affairs, yet a Lover of Peace, having on his firſt Advancement agreed one with the *Parthians*. Coming into *Britain*, he built a Wall 80 miles long, betwixt *Newcaſtle* and *Carliſle*, to hinder the *Scots* from invading the *Britons* and the *Romans*. Going againſt the Revolted *Jews*, that were Headed by *Bencochab*, who pretended himſelf to be the *Meſſias*, he ſlew 500000 of them. He caus'd a City to be built upon the Ruines of *Jeruſalem*, and call'd it *Ælia*. He Reigned 21 years, and being upon his Death-Bed, is ſaid to have repeated theſe Verſes, ſpeaking to his Soul:

Animula vagula, blandula,
Hoſpes, comeſque Corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut ſoles, dabis jocos?

He is alſo ſaid to be the Author of this Ingenious Epigram:

Ut belli ſonuere tubæ violenta peremit
Hyppolite Teuthranta, Lyce Clonon, Oebalon Alce,
Oebalon enſe, Clonon jaculo, Teuthranta ſagitta,
Oebalus ibat equo, curru Clonus, at pede Teuthras,
Plus puero Teuthras, puer Oebalus, at Clonus heros;
Figitur Ora Clonus, latus Oebalus, ilia Teuthras,
Epili Teuthras, Dorali Clonus, Oebalus Idæ,
Argolicus Teuthras, Mæſus Clonus, Oebalus Arcas.

He had a prodigious Memory, ſo that he remembred the Names of all Places and Rivers where he paſſed, yea, of all the Soldiers of his Armies. Having overcome the *Jews* in a ſecond Revolt, he inſulted over them, erected a Temple to *Jupiter* on *Calvary*, and a Statue of *Adonis* in the Manger of *Bethlehem*. He cauſed alſo the Images of *Swine* to be Engraven on the Gates of *Jeruſalem*. The Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians being ſevere in his time, eſpecially in *Aſia*, *Quadrat*, Biſhop of *Athens*, and *Ariſtides*, Two Chriſtian Philoſophers, are ſaid to have, by means of *Serenus*, one of his Lieutenants, preſented him Two Books in Defence of the Chriſtians, whereupon he promiſed to ſtay the Perſecution. He underſtood the Mathematicks, Aſtrology, Arithmetick, Geometry, Poetry, Philoſophy, and Phyſick. He exceeded moſt of the Ancients for Engraving, but all theſe fine Qualities were blackened by his Study of Magick. He diverted himſelf ſometimes in Compoſing Verſes. *Florus* having writ familiarly to him on account of his Continual Journeys, and that on foot too, through all the Provinces of the Empire, thus——

Ego nolo Cæſar eſſe
Ambulare per Britannos,
* *Scoticas pati pruinas.*

The Emperor anſwered forthwith:

Ego nolo Florus eſſe
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per Popinas,
Culices pati rotundos.

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* It's commonly read *Scythicas*, but *Scaliger*, and that very reaſonably, ſeeing the Poet is ſpeaking of *Britain*, ſays it muſt be *Scoticas*.

He was the firſt of the *Roman* Emperors who wore a Beard, and that becauſe of the Warts on his Chin, but his Succeſſors wore it for Ornament. He was extreamly Superſtitious, and the firſt who brought the Worſhip of *Serapis* and *Iſis* (the *Egyptian* Deities) to *Rome*. He was ſo great a Lover of Learning, that he was jealous of his Secretary *Phavorinus* on that head. He was ſo ſtrong and robuſt, that he had always his Head uncovered, and made all his Journeys on foot; but at length falling into a Bloody Flux, which neither himſelf nor other Phyſicians could ſtay, he betook himſelf to Charms, which proved alſo ineffectual. He was a big Man, well made, of a good Mien, a middling Head, but a little ſharp, and curled Hair. He had no Children, and therefore adopted *Ælius Verus*; who dying before himſelf, he adopted *Antony le Debonnaire*, on condition that he ſhould adopt *Verus*'s Children. He died of the Bloody Flux, which was look'd on as a Judgment on him, becauſe of his Perſecution. *Hoffman, Dion. Spartian. Spond. Curieuſe Recherchez d' Antiquitez.*

ADRUMETUM, now *Mahometta*, built by the *Phænicians*, and well fortified, in a fruitful Country between *Carthage* and the *Syrtes*. A Council was held here *Anno* 394. *Marmol.*

ADULA, now *Mount St. Gothard*, one of the *Rhætian Alpes* in *Switzerland* in the Canton of *Uri*. Out of its two parts, *Criſpaltberg* and *Vogelberg*, ſprings the *Rhine*: Out of *Mont Fruck* flows the *Rhone* and *Madia*; and from *Mont Grimſel Arr* takes its riſe. *Sanſon.*

ADULATON, or *Adulis*, a Town upon the *Red Sea* in *Africk*, now called *Ercoco. Plin. l. 6. c.* 29.

ADYRMACHIDÆ, a People formerly inhabiting that part of *Libya* which lies next to *Egypt*, where the Women wore Copper Rings upon their Thighs, and let their Hair grow extraordinary long. They preſented their Daughters, when Marriagable, to be firſt deflower'd by the King, if he pleaſed; and were ſuch ſtrict Obſervers of *Lex Talionis*, that if they caught a Louſe or Flea biting of 'em, they would only bite 'em again, and let 'em go. *Cælius Rhodiginus.*

ÆA, a Virgin, who, the Mythologiſts tell us, was very much in love with Hunting. She was deſirous to avoid the Courtſhip of *Phaſis*, and to this purpoſe prayed the Gods to aſſiſt her; who thereupon changed her into an Iſland of that Name. The riſe of this Fable comes from the River *Phaſis* making the Iſland of *Æa* by the circulation of its Courſe. *Val. Flaccus. Argonaut. lib.* 5. *Vid.* EA.

ÆACIDAS, Son of *Neoptolemus*, and Brother of *Olympias*, Mother of *Alexander*, who by his continual Wars had made himſelf ſo burthenſom to his People, that he was forced to fly his Kingdom, and leave his only Son of two Years old to be brought up by *Chaucus* King of *Illyrium. Juſtin.*

ÆACIDES, a Name given to all the Princes deſcended from *Æacus*. *Pauſanias* ſpeaks often of the Succeſſes and Misfortunes of this Family, and particularly in his Firſt Book *de Atticis.*

ÆACUS, Son of *Jupiter* and *Ægina*: He intreated his Father *Jupiter* to re-people the Iſland of *Ægina*, which was almoſt deſtroyed by Peſtilence; whereupon *Jupiter* turned an innumerable Company of Emets into Men, which were called *Myrmidons*, from μυρμηξ, and Emet or Piſmire. All *Greece* labouring under a great Drought, it was anſwered by the Oracle, That *Jove* could only be atoned by the Prayers of *Æacus*; which accordingly fell out, for upon his Prayers the Calamity ceaſed. He had three Sons by two Wives; *Phocus* by *Pſammathe*, Daughter of *Nereus*; and *Telamon* and *Peleus*, by *Endais*, Daughter of *Chiron*. The Poets alſo feign'd him to be one of the Judges of Hell. This Fable had its Foundation from hence: The *Æginetæ* being almoſt depopulated by Pirates, hid themſelves in Caves and Holes like Piſmires, and never durſt venture out, but as they found the Coaſts clear.

ÆACUS, Brother to *Polyclea*, both deſcended from *Hercules*; of whom the Oracle ſaid, That which ſoever of 'em ſet firſt foot on Land, after paſſing the River *Achelous*, ſhould enjoy the City and Kingdom. *Polyclea* therefore feigning her ſelf lame, deſired her Brother to carry her over on his Back; which he did, ſuſpecting nothing; but ſhe, coming near the ſhore, skipp'd off his Back, while he was yet in the Water, and cried out, *Brother, the Kingdom is mine, by the Deciſion of the Oracle*: Which her Brother was ſo far from taking ill, that he commended her Wit, Married her, and ſo they Reigned together.

ÆBORA, or *Æbura*, now *Talavera*, a City of *Spain* upon the *Tagus*, in *New Caſtile*, 12 Leagues Weſt of *Toledo*, in the Road of *Lisbon.*

ÆCHMACORAS, Son of *Hercules* by *Philone*, Daughter of *Alcimedon*, whom he deflowered; which ſo enraged her Father, that he expoſed her and the Infant as ſoon as born to be devoured of wild Beaſts; but were both happily delivered by *Hercules*, being directed to the place by a Mag-pye imitating the crying of the Infant. *Pauſanias in Arcadicis.*

ÆDESSA, *Ægas*, the Capital City of *Emathia* in *Macedonia*, ſeated upon the River *Erigonius*, eight German Miles from *Pella* to the Weſt, and fourteen from *Theſſalonica. Juſtin. lib.* 7. ſaith, *Caranus*, King of *Macedonia*, ſurprized this City, by following the Goats that fled from a Shower of Rain, and called it *Ægas*, in remembrance of that Accident. The Kings of *Macedonia* were for many Ages buried here, upon a pretended Oracle, That the Line ſhould not fail as long as this was obſerved: And they attributed the extinguiſhing the Race of *Alexander* the Great to his being buried out of this City. It is now called *Vodena. Ptol.* Long. 48. 45. Lat. 40. 20. 58 Engliſh Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt. The River is now called *Viſtritza.*

ÆDILES, certain *Roman* Officers who had the Care of Buildings, providing Corn for the City and the Publick Shows. They had Juriſdiction without any Command, and after ſome time were permitted to ride in a ſort of Chairs, called *Ædiles Curules*. Their Office was to prevent Diſorders at Plays, and to repair and enlarge the Publick Buildings. This Office was the firſt ſtep to others of greater Honour and Truſt in the Commonwealth. *Cic.*

AEDON, Wife of King *Zethus*, the Brother of *Amphion*, who killed her own Son *Itylus* in the night-time, miſtaking him for one of *Amphion*'s, ſhe envying *Amphion*'s Wife becauſe ſhe had ſix Boys. Lamenting her Error, the Gods in Compaſſion turned her Son *Itylus* into a Goldfinch. *Bocat. l.* 5.

AEDON, Daughter of *Pandareus* of *Epheſus*, married to *Polytechnas*, a Carpenter of *Colophon*. They had one Son named *Itys*; and boaſting that they lived more lovingly together than *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the Goddeſs offended hereat, ſent *Eris*, or Contention among them; for he laying that he would finiſh a Running Chair before ſhe had wound off her Spindle, loſt his Wager, (which was, to provide his Wife a Maid-Servant) it ſo enraged him, that going to his Father-in-Law, under pretence to fetch his Wife's Siſter to bear her company, and having raviſhed her by the way, he cut off her Hair, and preſented her to his Wife for her Maid; which deceit ſhe diſcovering, killed her Son *Itys*, and made her Husband eat him; which as ſoon as he underſtood, he purſued them to their Father's; whoſe Family, to revenge the Affront he had put upon them, bound, ſtript, and anointing him with Honey, expoſed him to the Flies; but his Wife pitying him, drove them away; which her Father and Brothers were ſo enraged at, that they deſigned to kill her: But at laſt *Jupiter* commiſerating their Misfortunes, changed them all into Birds: *Pandareus* into a Pelican, *Aedon* into a Nightingale, and *Chelidonia* the Siſter into a Swallow. *Ovid. Metam.*

ÆDUI, an Ancient and Powerful People of *Gallia Celtica*, that were poſſeſſed of all that part of *France* we now call *Autunois*, the greater part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, the Territories of *Carolois*, *Chalon*, and *Auxois*. They had the Privilege of Senators of *Rome*, ſtiling themſelves the Brothers of the *Romans*. *Baudr.*

ÆGÆ, a Town in *Macedonia*, once the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and Burying-place of their Kings. Alſo an Epiſcopal City of *Cilicia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Anazarbenus*, upon the Sea-Coaſt, next to *Mallo* and *Iſſus*. It's now ruinous.

ÆGÆON, a notorious Pirate, ſo named from *Æx*, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*; ſometimes called *Briareus*, having 50 Men always to Row in his Galley; whence the Poets feign'd him to have 100 Hands, to be the Son of the Earth and Heaven, and to have rebelled againſt *Jupiter*, whereupon *Neptune* tied him to a Rock in the *Ægean Sea.*

ÆGÆUM *Mare*, the *Ægean Sea*, or *Archipelago*, a part of the *Mediterranean*; ſo called from a vaſt Number of Iſlands ſtrew'd up and down in it, which a far off look like a Flock of Goats, in Greek called Αἶγες· Or from *Ægeus* the Father of *Theſeus*, who drowned himſelf therein. The *Turks* call it *Acdeniz*, or the *Boiſterous Sea*; and ſometimes the *White Sea*, when 'tis oppoſed to *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*. It hath *Aſia* the Leſs on the Eaſt, *Thracia* on the North, *Macedonia*, *Græcia*, and *Peloponneſus* on the Weſt, and *Crete* on the South.

ÆGÆUS, King of *Athens*, had two Wives, *Æthra* and *Medea*, the latter whereof had been divorced by *Jaſon*. He threw himſelf into the *Ægean* Sea, and was drowned, believing, through miſtake, that his Son *Theſeus* had been devoured by the *Minotaur*, *Theſeus* returning with *Black* Flags, or Colours, in his Ship, inſtead of *White*, as his Father ordered him, if eſcaped. *Plutarch* in *Theſ. Ovid. Metam. l.* 7.

ÆGEAN Iſles, ſuch as are in the *Archipelago*, or *Ægean* Sea, being about 43 in Number; of late Years had 1450000 Inhabitants that paid Poll-Money to the *Turks*, though few *Turks* live there. The People are of the *Greek* Church, and ſubject to the Metropolitan of *Scio. Morden.*

ÆGIALEUS, Firſt King of the *Sicyonians* in *Peloponneſus*, which Kingdom he ſet up in the Year of the World, 1890. He reigned 52 Years, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Europs*: But Chronologers are not perfectly agreed either about the beginning or end of this Government. See *Petavius*, *Riccioli*, &c.

ÆGIDA, a Name anciently given to the Capital of *Iſtria*: In the time of the Emperor *Juſtin* it was called *Juſtinopolis*, and is now *Capo de Iſtria*. *Plin. l.* 3. *c.* 81. *Leandr. Albert.*

ÆGINA, or *Engia*, an Iſland in the *Saronick* Bay, between *Epidaurus* in *Peloponneſus*, and the *Pyræum*, or Port of *Attica*, ſo call'd from *Ægina* Daughter of *Aſopus*. Formerly a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*; remarkable for the Birth of *Paulus Ægineta*, the famous Phyſician. The Inhabitants of this Iſland are ſaid to be the firſt who Coined Money. Hence *Æginetum as*.

ÆGIPAN, *Pan* ſo call'd by the Poets, whom they feign'd to have Feet like a Goat, from the Greek αἲξ, αἰγὸς, a Goat. Afterwards all Satyrs were call'd *Ægipans*; whom they repreſented with the Head of a Goat, and the Tail of a Fiſh; for that *Pan*, from whom they firſt derived, was worſhip'd by Fiſhermen as well as Shepherds. *Hyginus*.

ÆGIS, the Shield of *Jupiter*, ſo call'd, becauſe it was made of the Skin of the Goat *Amalthea*, by whom he was Nurs'd. He preſented it to *Pallas*, who Painted a *Gorgon*'s Head upon it; which turn'd the Beholders into Stones. From this Shield he was called *Ægiochius*.

ÆGISTHUS, Son of *Thyeſtes* and *Pelopeia* his own Daughter. *Thyeſtes* was told by the Oracle, That a Son whom he ſhould have by his own Daughter, ſhould revenge him upon *Atreus*: To prevent the Inceſt, he ſent his Daughter *Pelopeia* to be Prieſteſs to *Minerva*; but happening to meet her afterward in a Grove belonging to that Goddeſs, he Raviſh'd her, not knowing who ſhe was. *Pelopeia* ſnatch'd his Sword from him, and kept it; being delivered of a Son, ſhe expoſed him in a Wood, where he was found and nouriſhed by Shepherds till he came of Age, and then his Mother gave him the Sword. This young Man being afterward entertained at *Atreus*'s Court, was by him employed to kill *Thyeſtes*: At whoſe Palace being arrived for that end, *Thyeſtes* knowing the Sword, and underſtanding how he came by it, acknowledged him for his Son, and acquainted him with the Injuries his Family had endured by *Atreus*, againſt whom *Ægiſthus* went, ſlew him and his Son *Agamemnon*; and was afterward ſlain himſelf by *Oreſtes*, in revenge of his Father *Agamemnon*'s Death. *Hygin.*

ÆGLES, an *Athenian* Wreſtler, born Dumb; but finding the Prize which he had won, like to be fraudulently adjudged to another, through eagerneſs to right himſelf, broke the Ligaments of his Tongue, and ever after had the uſe of it.

ÆGOCEROS, or *Capricornus*, a ſort of Creature that *Pan* transform'd himſelf into, when he, with the reſt of the Gods, fled fuom the Gyant *Typho*, their mortal Enemy; for which Ingenuity, *Jupiter* tranſlated him to the Zodiack, where he continues by the name of *Capricorn*, *Lucret.*

ÆGON, firſt King of the *Argives*, after the Line of the *Heraclidæ* was broke. His Election was thus: They ſent to the Oracle to know whom they ſhould chuſe for their King, and were anſwered, An *Eagle* ſhould ſhew 'em. Within few days afterward, an Eagle came and ſat upon *Ægon*'s Houſe, whereupon he was unanimouſly choſen King.

ÆGOPHAGOS, *Juno* ſo called by the *Lacedæmonians*, becauſe they uſually ſacrificed a Goat to her. *Jupiter* is alſo called 'Αιγόφαγος Ζεύς.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, a Town of the *Thracian Cherſoneſe*, upon the *Helleſpont*, and near a River of the ſame Name, at the Mouth whereof *Lyſander* the *Lacedæmonian* overcame *Conon*, Admiral of the *Athenian* Fleet, and put an end to the *Peloponneſian* War, which had continued 27 Years. *Plutarch.*

ÆGYPIUS, Son of *Antheus*, and Grandchild of *Nomion*, living in the fartheſt Parts of *Theſſaly*, who by Money and fair Promiſes debauched *Timandra*; to requite which Injury, her Son *Neophron* ſeduced *Bulis*, *Ægypius*'s Mother, and having intelligence where he was to meet *Timandra*, conveyed thither his Mother *Bulis* in her room, with whom he lay; and being fallen aſleep, his Mother more ſtrictly viewing him, knew him to be her Son, whoſe Eyes ſhe would have put out with his own Sword, if his waking had not prevented her. *Ægypius* ſeeing his Error, wiſhed the Memory of the Fact might be buried in his Death: Whereupon *Jupiter* turned *Ægypius* and *Neophron* into Vultures, *Bulis* into a Didapper, and *Timandra* into a Titmouſe. *Antoni Liberalis*, *Ovid* in *Metamorph.*

ÆGYPT. See **EGYPT.**

ÆGYPTUS, from whom, as ſome aſſert, *Egypt* derived its Name, Son of *Belus*, and Brother of *Danaus*, deſcended from *Neptune* and *Libya*: He had 50 Sons, whom he Married to as many of his Brother *Danaus*'s Daughters; and *Danaus* being told by an Oracle, That he ſhould be expelled his Kingdom by one of his Sons-in-Law, he perſuaded his Daughters to kill all their Husbands the firſt Night, which all of them, except *Hypermneſtra*, obeyed. *Hygin.*

ÆGYPTUS, a King of *Æthiopia*, who, the Inhabitants ſay, was converted to the Chriſtian Faith by St. *Matthew*. *Marmol.*

ÆLANA, a City of *Arabia Pætrea*, upon the innermoſt Receſs of the *Arabian* Gulf, 60 Miles from Mount *Sinai*, and 150 from *Heropolis*: By ſome now called *Elton*, by others *Aila*. Long. 65. 00. Lat. 29. 51.

ÆLIA *Lalia Criſpis*, the Name of a famous Inſcription in the Senator *Volta*'s Country-Houſe, near *Boulogne* in *Italy*, which is writ thus:

Ælia Lælia Criſpis,
Nec Vir, nec Mulier, nec Androgyna,
Nec Puella, nec Juvenis, nec Anus,
Nec Meretrix, nec Pudica,
Sed omnia.
Sublata neq; Fame, nec Ferro, neq; Veneno,
Sed omnibus.
Nec Cælo, nec Aquis, nec Terris,
Sed ubiq; jacet.
Lucius Agatho Priſcus,
Nec Maritus, nec Amator, nec Neceſſarius;
Neque mærens, neque gaudens, neque flens;
Hanc neque Molem, nec Pyramidem, nec Sepulcrum,
Sed omnia.
Scit & neſcit quid poſuerit:
Hoc eſt, Sepulcrum intus cadaver non habens,
Hoc eſt, Cadaver, Sepulchrum extra non habens,
Sed Cadaver idem eſt, & Sepulcrum ſibi.

That is, *Ælia Lælia Criſpis*, neither Man, Woman, nor Hermaphrodite; neither Maid, nor Young-man, nor Old-woman, neither a Whore, nor Chaſte; but all. Died neither by the Sword, Hunger, nor Poiſon; but by all. She lies neither in the Heaven, nor Water, nor Land; but every where. *Lucius Agatho Priſcus*, neither her Husband, Gallant, nor Friend; neither ſad, glad, nor weeping; This neither Pile, Pyramid, nor Sepulchre; but all. Knows and knows not what he hath built: That is, a Sepulchre without a Carcaſe, a Carcaſe without a Sepulchre; for it is both the Carcaſe and the Sepulchre. The Learned are divided in Opinion about the meaning of this Inſcription; ſome think it to be the Rain-water, ſome think it the *Materia Prima*, ſome the Soul, or Idea; ſome *Mercury*, ſome Love; and others, that it is framed by ſome Modern Wit, meerly to puzzle others. This Account was Printed at *Padua*, and afterwards at *Dort*: But *Spondanus* affirms, That the Impreſſion was made only from a Copy, and that 'tis not known what's become of the Original. *J. Spon.* Voyage of *Italy*.

ÆLIANUS *(Claudius)* born at *Preneſte* in the Reign of *Adrian*, applauded by *Philoſtratus* for his Skill and Eloquence in the *Greek* Tongue, for which he was called *Honey-mouth*: He was a Hearer of *Pauſanias*, under the Emperor *Adrian*, and wrote a *Mixt Hiſtory*; He alſo wrote of *Animals* and *Military Diſcipline*. *Suid. Voſſ.*

ÆLIUS and *Ælia*, two *Roman* Names, from whom the *Ælii* deſcended, who were the pooreſt Family in *Rome*, 16 whereof were content with one little Houſe and a ſmall Farm, having not a Penny of Silver among 'em, till *Paulus*, having Conquered *Perſeus*, gave his Son-in-Law, *Quintus Ælius Tubero*, 5 Pounds out of the Booty. *Valerius Maximus*.

ÆLIUS *Pætus*, a *Roman*, whom the *Augurs* told, If he ſav'd a Mag-pye that perch'd upon his Head as he ſate in Judicature, he ſhould make his Family happy and flouriſhing, but the Commonwealth unfortunate; if he kill'd her, the contrary: Whereupon he immediately bit off her Head in the view of the Senate; and accordingly loſt a Family of 17 Stout Knights at the Battel of *Cannæ*, the Commonwealth afterward flouriſhing to the height of Proſperity and Empire. *Val. Maximus*.

ÆLIUS *Pertinax*, a *Ligurian*, and a Woodmonger's Son call'd *Pertinax* by his Father, becauſe he followed his Buſineſs cloſe; well-skill'd in the *Greek* Tongue. At firſt he heard *Sulpitius Apollinaris*, and afterwards taught School himſelf. Being made Senator by *Marcus Antoninus*, he Governed four Provinces. Not long after, he was ſent into *Britain* by *Commodus*, to quell ſome Commotions there; which effecting, he return'd, and was made Proconſul of *Afriok*. After *Commodus*'s Death, he was made Emperor at 60 Years of Age, by the Soldiers, with the Conſent of the Senate, againſt his will, refuſing his Name ſhould be regiſtred in the Roll of the Imperial Poſſeſſions, ſaying, They belonged to the Publick, and were not the Emperor's: He refuſed alſo that his Wife ſhould be called *Auguſta*, or his Son *Cæſar*, ſaying, 'Twas ſufficient that one ſhould Rule at one time againſt his Will. Notwithſtanding, he was kill'd in his Palace by *Lætus*, Captain of the *Prætorian* Bands, *Didius Julianus* being privy to the Murder. *Capitolinus*.

ÆLIUS *Saturninus*, a Satyric Poet, thrown headlong down the *Tarpeian* Rock by *Tiberius*, becauſe he writ againſt him. *Nicæus*.

ÆLIUS *Sejanus*, a *Roman* Conſul, of ſo much Authority with *Tiberius*, that he call'd him his Aſſociate in the Empire; wherewith he grew ſo proud, that contemning *Tiberius*, he courted the Prætors, and all the Chief Men of *Rome*; which

Tiberius underſtanding, gradually and privately wrought his Ruine. *Dion.*

ÆLIUS *Sextus Catus*, Cenſor with *M. Cethegus*. He made diſtinct Seats for the Commonalty at their Publick Shews, who before ſate promiſcuouſly with the Nobility. He likewiſe refuſed a Service of Silver Plate from the *Ætolian* Ambaſſador, who caught him, in his Conſulſhip, dining in Earthen Diſhes, having no Plate of his own, ſave two Silver Pots, which *Lucius Paulus* gave him out of the Spoils of *Perſeus*. *Ennius* beſtows upon him the Character of

Egregie cordatus Homo Catus Æliu' Sextus. Livius.

ÆMON, Son of *Deucalion*, mentioned by *Ovid* as a Perſon unfortunate in his Love; for, living ſcandalouſly with his own Daughter *Rhodope*, the Gods in revenge turned 'em both into a Mountain. Others ſay, that he married *Antigone*, Daughter of *Oedepus*; who following her Father into Baniſhment, *Æmon* was torn in pieces by *Sphynx*: But *Propertius* ſays, that he lov'd *Antigone* to that degree, that he ſlew himſelf upon her Grave. *Ovid.*

ÆMYLIA, an *Italian* Woman, who after ſhe had a Husband 12 Years, became a Man, and married a Wife. *Continuat. Vignetii.*

ÆMYLIANUS *Libycus*, Governour of the *Sarmatian* Confines in *Mæſia* under *Decius* and *Gallus*: He promiſed his Soldiers the Tribute which the *Scythians* refuſed to pay, if they came off Victorious; which they did, and had their promiſed Reward. This procured him ſo much Love among the Soldiery, that they choſe him Emperor, of which he gave the Senate notice, promiſing them to recover *Meſopotamia* and *Armenia*: But before he could ſet forward, the Soldiers that lay near *Italy* had proclaimed *Valerian*; whereupon *Æmylianus*'s Soldiers kill'd him, becauſe of his low Birth, to prevent a Civil War, and joined with *Valerian*, as being better deſcended. He lived 40 Years, and Reigned 5 Months. *Aur. Victor.*

ÆMYLIANUS (*Tiberius Ceſtius Alexander*) made Governour of *Egypt* by *Galienus*, about the Year 262: He rebelled againſt his Maſter, and was proclaimed Emperor by his Soldiers; but at laſt, being purſued by *Theodorus*, one of *Galienus*'s Generals, into *Alexandria*, was taken, and preſented to the Emperor, who cauſed him to be ſtrangled in Priſon. *Trebell. Pollio.*

ÆMYLII, or the *Æmylian* Family, one of the moſt Illuſtrious in *Rome*, whoſe Original is deduced by *Plutarch* from *Mamercus* the Son of *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, called Αἱμυλος by the *Greeks* for the ſweetneſs of his Humour. Of this Family was *Paulus Æmylius*, Sirnamed *Macedonicus*, Conſul and General of the *Romans*, and Son to *Lucius Paulus*, ſlain at the famous Battel of *Cannæ* againſt *Hannibal*. He was twice Conſul, and during his firſt Conſulate Triumphed over the *Ligurians*, *A. U. C.* 572. In his ſecond Conſulate, *An.* 586. he ſubdued *Perſeus* King of *Macedonia*, reduced his Country into a Province, diſmantled 70 of his Cities, and returned in a Glorious manner to *Rome*, where a Triumph of three Days was allowed him. King *Perſeus*, among the other Priſoners, went before his Triumphal Chariot, and was the greateſt Ornament of the Solemnity, the Generous Conqueror, in the mean time, not being able to refrain from Tears, in conſideration of the Misfortunes of *Perſeus*. But behold the Inconſtancy of Human Affairs! This Noble *Roman*, who was exalted to the height of Glory in the Morning, was engulphed into the depth of Sorrow e're the Evening, having loſt Two of his Sons amidſt the Triumph. He obtained a Privilege from the Senate afterwards, to wear his Triumphal Robes during the *Circean* Games, and was alſo made Cenſor that ſame Year, *An.* 586. in which he died. Of this ſame Family were the Great Men following:

ÆMYLIUS *Mamercus*, three times Conſul. He defeated the *Æqui* in their own Territories. His Son *T. Æmylius Mamercus* was twice Conſul, and defeated the *Sabines*. His Son *M. Æmylius* was firſt High-Prieſt, then Military Tribune. Afterwards, when he was firſt made Dictator, he overcame the *Fidenates*, the *Volſci*, and *Faliſci*, and Triumph'd. When he was Dictator the ſecond time, he reduced the Office of Cenſor from Five Years to One and a half, by which he very much enraged the Cenſors, but obliged the People; ſo that he was choſe a third time Dictator, reduced the *Fidenates*, and took their City in 16 days time. His Grandchild, *Titus Æmylius Mamercus*, was Conſul with *Q. Publius Philo*, who defeated the *Latins*, and had the Honour of a Triumph; which being denied to *Titus Æmylius*, who had ſubdued thoſe of *Præneſte* and *Velitræ*, he, in revenge, nominated a Plebeian for his Colleague in the Dictatorſhip.

ÆMYLIUS *Lepidus*, being very young, threw himſelf into the Battel, reſcued a Citizen, and killed his Enemy; in memory whereof, he had a Statue erected for him in the Capitol, by the Decree of the Senate, in his Robe of Nonage, adorned with Gold Claſps. *Val. Max.*

ÆMYLIUS *Cenſorinus*, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who rewarded ſuch well as brought him any Inſtrument newly invented for Torment: Whereupon *Aruntius Paterculus* having made a Brazen Bull to burn People alive in, preſented him with it, whom *Æmylius* cauſed to make the firſt Experiment of himſelf, as a juſt Reward for his Art in contriving it. *Plutarch.*

ÆMYLIUS, a handſom young Man, and great Hunter, born at *Sybaris* in *Italy*, whoſe Wife being Jealous, hid her ſelf in the Woods to watch him, where his Dogs lighting upon her, tore her in pieces, which *Æmylius* perceiving, killed himſelf in deſpair. *Cleonymus.*

ÆMYLIUS *Papinianus*, Son of *Hoſtilius Papinianus*, and *Eugenia Gracilis*, Overſeer of the Exchequer next after *Septimius Severus*, by whom, when advanced to the Empire, he was made *Præfectus Prætorio*. *Severus* dying, he recommended his Sons, *Geta* and *Caracalla*, to his Care: But *Caracalla* killing *Geta*, and *Papinian* refuſing to excuſe the Murder, was ſtabb'd by the Soldiers before the Tyrant's Face, in the 38th or 39th Year of his Age. Abundance of great Lawyers came out of his School, and are called *Papinianiſts*. He wrote many things in the Civil Law. His Son was alſo put to death by *Caracalla*.

ÆMYLIUS *Scaurus*, Noble yet Poor, his Father, though a Patrician, Trading in Coals for a Livelihood: Yet *Scaurus* by his Eloquence acquired ſo much Fame as to be choſen *Ædilis*, in which behaving himſelf very juſtly, he was choſen Prætor, and fought againſt *Jugurtha*. Afterwards being Conſul, he made a Law againſt exceſſive Expences, and the Votes of Slaves made Free. He is highly commended by *Cicero*, *Orat. pro Fonteio*, who after a great Elogy of him, ſays, *Tamen hujus cujus injurati nutu prope terrarum orbis regebatur, jurati teſtimonio neque in C. Fimbriam, neque in C. Memmium creditum eſt.* While he was *Ædilis*, he built a Theatre, the greateſt Work ever made by the Hand of Man, both for Magnificence and Durableneſs. *Plin.* See *Scaurus*.

ÆMYLIUS *Victor*, concerning whom this Epitaph is extant at *Parma*, as related by *P. Manutius*: *D. M. L. D. Æmylio Victori qui pridie natalem ſuum viceſimum & ſecundum pruna in penſili (balneo ſcilicet) poſita, urgente fato, ipſe ſanum necavit ſe. L. Æmylius Victor principalis, & Ælia Venerea filio pientiſſimo & ſibi.* In Engliſh: *D. M. L. D.* To *Æmylius Victor*, who according to the Decree of Fate, on the 22d before his Birth-day, being in Health, did kill himſelf by a live Coal put in a hanging Bath. *L. Æmylius Victor principalis*, and *Ælia Venerea*, to their moſt Dutiful Son and themſelves.

ÆNEAS *Tacitus*, lived in the time of *Ariſtotle*, in the 111th *Olympiad*. He wrote concerning the Art of War and Military Diſcipline. He is cited by *Polybius* and *Ælian*: And the Abridgers of *Geſner* aſſure us, that his Works are in Manuſcript in the *Vatican*. *Cineas* the *Theſſalian*, one of the Privy Council to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epire*, Epitomized this Author. *Voſſius de Mathem. C.* 48. *De Hiſt. Græc. Lib.* 4. *C.* 11.

ÆNEAS, Biſhop of *Paris*, lived about the Year 860. He was a Perſon of Quality and great Senſe. At the requeſt of the Pope, and *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*, he wrote an excellent Book againſt the Errors of the *Greek Church*; where confuting all the hard Cenſures of the Patriarch *Photius*, he endeavours to demonſtrate, by *Scripture*, *Councils*, and *Reaſoning*, That the *Latin Church* was both Orthodox in her Doctrine, and Defencible in her Cuſtoms and Diſcipline. *Lup. Ferrar. Epiſt.* 98, 99. *Loduard.*

ÆNEAS, Son of *Anchiſes* and *Venus*, a *Trojan*, who after long Travels came into *Italy*, and after the Death of his Father-in-Law *Latinus*, was made King of the *Latins*, and Reigned three Years. He overcame *Turnus*, and took his Betrothed *Lavinia* to Wife: Then joining with the *Aborigines*, he was ſlain in a Battel againſt the *Tuſcans*, and buried on the Bank of *Numicus*, his Subjects giving him the Title of *Jupiter Indiges*. *Troy* being laid in Aſhes, he took his aged Father *Anchiſes* upon his Back, and reſcued him from his Enemies; but, being too ſollicitous about his Son and Houſhold-Goods, he loſt his Wife *Creuſa*. He landed firſt in *Macedonia*, whence he paſſed into *Sicily*, where he buried his Father at *Drepanum*. It is believed by many that he never ſaw *Africk* nor *Dido*, ſo that the Fourth Book of *Virgil* muſt be all Figment: And even many Authors are cited by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*, to prove that he was never in *Italy* neither, but that it was only ſome other of the Name. Read *Virgil*'s *Æneids*. *Leſches*, the Author of the *Little Iliad*, believed, that *Æneas* was taken Priſoner with the reſt of the *Trojans*, and given for a Slave to *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*. *Tzetzes* adds, That when *Pyrrhus* was ſlain at *Delphi*, by *Oreſtes*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, *Æneas* recovered his Liberty, retired to *Macedonia*, to a Town named *Recbolus*, call'd afterwards *Ænus*; and from thence paſſed on to *Italy*. Some Hiſtorians, cited by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* relate, that *Æneas* was abſent when *Troy* was taken, being ſent by King *Priam* into *Italy* with ſome Troops. *Dares Phrygius* will have it, that *Æneas*, *Antenor*, and *Polydamas*, betrayed *Troy* to the *Grecians* upon the account of ſome diſguſt they had to *Priam*. Other Writers aſſure us, that when the *Greeks* took the Town, *Æneas* retir'd into the Caſtle, where the Images of the Gods, and the greateſt part of the Wealth of the Town were lodg'd: But finding himſelf in no condition to hold out, he conveyed away the Women, Children and old Men at a Poſtern, and order'd a Guard of Soldiers to conduct them with the Baggage toward Mount *Ida*: With the remaining Body of Men, he ſtood the ſhock of the Enemy for ſome time, and afterwards with his Troops, retired at the ſame Sally-port: And thus he join'd thoſe who were firſt ſent off, without being either perceived or purſued; the *Greeks* being then taken up with the Buſineſs of Plunder. The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns, upon the ſight of the Flames, concluding the Capital was taken, drew off likewiſe to Mount *Ida*, where they were attacked by the *Greeks*, but not beaten from their Poſt. Thus *Æneas* brought the Enemy to a Capitulation, and had the Liberty to retire whither he pleas'd with his Effects and Troops, provided he quitted *Phrygia*. After the *Greeks* were gone off, 'tis ſaid, that *Æneas* made himſelf Maſter of *Troas*, rebuilt the Town of *Troy*, was King of the Country, and left his Sovereignty to his Children. Other Authors, among which *Demetrius* of *Scepſis* is one, write, That *Æneas*, his Son *Aſcanius*, and *Scamandrius* the Son of *Hector*, Reign'd jointly in the Town of *Scepſis* aforeſaid, and that their Poſterity held the Government for a long time. If we will believe *Cephalon* and *Hegeſippus*, *Æneas* retired to *Thrace* and died there. *Strabo*, and ſome others report, That he fix'd in *Macedonia*, near Mount *Olympus*. This Geographer affirms, That other Authors maintain that *Æneas* went for *Arcadia*, and reſided at *Orchomenum*. Some Writers, endeavouring to reconcile theſe Hiſtorians, affirm, That *Æneas* went into *Thrace*, *Macedonia* and *Arcadia*, and at laſt ſailed further into *Italy*. *Chevreau, Hiſtoire du Monde*.

ÆNEAS of *Gaza*, a Platonick Philoſopher in the Fifth Century under *Zeno*. He wrote a Treatiſe Entitul'd, *Theophraſtus*, diſcourſing of the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body. *Bellarmin*.

ÆNEAS *Sylvius*, Fourth King of the *Latins*, who Reigned 31 years: Alſo another, choſe Pope in 1458, by the name of *Pius* II.

ÆNETUS, one who being declared Victor in the Five Principal Olympick Games, died for joy as ſoon as he received his Garlands. *Pauſan*.

ÆNOTHERUS, a Giant born at *Durgia* in *Suabia*, who ſerved under *Carolus Magnus* on Horſeback, he uſed to wade through Rivers which had not Bridges, and draw his Horſe after him; would Mow down his Enemies like Hay, and hang them on his Spear like Birds, and carry them on his Shoulder. *Aventinus, l.* 4. *Annal. Boiorum*.

ÆOLIA, a Country of *Aſia* on the *Ægean* Sea, now called *Sarcum*. The Poets call it the Country of the Winds, becauſe there are diverſity of Winds among the Iſlands, of which there are Seven betwixt *Italy* and *Sicily* called *Æoliæ*, one of them called *Lipara* hath a Biſhop's See, well fortified; another of them called *Strongyle* or *Stromboli*, exhales Smoak, which preſages Wind. *Plin. Strabo*.

ÆOLIPYLE, a hollow Brazen Bowl with a very ſmall hole, by which, being fill'd with Water, and made hot ſtanding by the Fire, it ſends forth an impetuous Wind; which diſcovers admirably that the Wind is a flux of Air acted by a more violent motion, occaſioned by the influence of heat on the Vapours, which by its impetuous action produces a great quantity of new Air that puſhes the other violently. *Vitruvius*.

ÆOLUS, a King of thoſe Iſlands, very Hoſpitable, he taught his People to uſe Sails, and by obſerving the Fire or Smoak of *Strongyle*, could predict how the Winds would blow, whence the Poets call'd him the God of the Winds. He was alſo a skilful Aſtrologer, which contributed to this Fiction. There were Three of this Name.

ÆON, the Name which *Valentinian* the Hereſiarch gave to the Deity, which he diſtinguiſhes into 30, 15 Male and 15 Female, and of them he ſays, came the Saviour of the World. *Tertullian. contra Valent*.

ÆPALIUS, a *Gracian* King, who being expell'd his Kingdom, and reſtored by *Hercules*, out of Gratitude, he Adopted as Succeſſor, *Hylas* eldeſt Son to *Hercules*. *Strabo*.

ÆPULO, a King of the *Iſtrians*, or *Hiſtrians*, who having taken the Camp of the *Roman* General *A. Manlius*, was ſo intent on the Booty, Wine and good Cheer, that the *Romans* rallying again defeated him; and, as ſome ſay, purſuing him to *Neſactium*, he kill'd himſelf, rather than he would fall into their Hands. But *Florus, lib.* 2. *cap.* 10. ſays, he was ſo drunk when taken, that he could ſcarcely be brought to believe that he was a Priſoner, when his drunkenneſs was off. *Livius*.

ÆPYTUS, a King of *Arcadia*, who entring *Neptune*'s Temple on Horſeback, tho' forbidden, was of a ſudden ſtruck blind by Sea-Water which ſprung upon him; and afterward killed by the biting of a Serpent as a Hunting. *Homer, Pauſanias*.

AERIUS, a Presbyter of the Fourth Cent. about 349. who is ſaid to have turned *Arian*, becauſe *Arianiſm* obtained then in the Court of *Conſtantius*; and that he was not made Biſhop of *Sebaſta* in *Armenia*. The Hereſies charg'd on him and his Followers called *Aërians* are, That they held there was no difference betwixt Biſhops and Presbyters; That they oppoſed Lent, Prayers for the dead, and celebrating *Eaſter*; That they held the Son to differ from the Father, as the Inſtrument from the Artiſt; That the Spirit differs from them, as Time and Place differ from thoſe that uſe them; and, That the words, *from whom, by whom*, and *in whom*, differ among themſelves. They are alſo ſaid to condemn Marriage, and urge Abſtinence. *Epiph. Aug. Oenuphrius*.

ÆROPA, Daughter of *Atreus*, who being debauched by her Uncle *Thyeſtes*, had Two Sons by him at a Birth, both which *Atreus* ſlew, and ſet before his Brother to eat. The Title of one of *Seneca*'s Tragedies. Alſo the Daughter of *Cepheus*, who being deflower'd by *Mars*, died in Childbed, though the Infant liv'd and was called *Æropus* after her Name: As alſo *Lacturnus*, becauſe he ſuck'd his Mother's Breaſts ſo ſtrongly that tho' ſhe was dead, he forced out the Milk. *Pauſan*.

ÆROPUS, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* I. while an Infant, in the Kingdom of *Macedon, A. M.* 3456. The *Illyrians* taking the advantage of his Minority, made War upon the *Macedonians* and defeated them. Whereupon ſetting their young King at the Head of the Army, they were ſo encouraged, that they rallied again, beat the Enemy, and obtain'd a great Victory. *Juſtin*.

ÆSACUS, *Priam*'s Son by *Alyxothoe*, Daughter of *Drymas*; much addicted to Hunting. He fell ſo paſſionately in Love with *Heſperia*, that he left his Father's Court and followed her in the Woods: But ſhe flying from him, was ſtung to death by a Serpent, which he ſeeing, threw himſelf from a Rock into the Sea. However *Thetis* taking compaſſion of him, transformed him into a *Didapper*. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 12.

ÆSCHINES, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet and Eloquent Orator in the 106 Olympiad, was Competitor with *Demoſthenes* for Fame; but *Demoſthenes* defended himſelf ſo well, that *Æſchines* was baniſh'd his Country, and retired to *Rhodes*. *Diog. Laertius* reckons Seven more of the ſame Name, all Noted Orators or Philoſophers, and one Statuary. *Plut*.

ÆSCHINES, the name of one of the Three Sects that ſprung out of the Hereſie of the *Montaniſts*, who, among other things, affirmed Chriſt to be both Father and Son. *Epiphan*.

ÆSCHYLUS, the 12th Judge of *Athens*, who Govern'd the City 21 years; in the Second year of whoſe Reign, the Olympick Games were Inſtituted at *Elis*. The Firſt Olympiad being *Ann. Mund.* 3174.

ÆSCHYLUS, Brother to *Cynegyras*, a good Tragedian, and excellent Soldier. He was told by the Oracle he ſhould be kill'd by the fall of a Houſe; whereupon he left *Sicily* to dwell in the open Field, where an Eagle flying over his Head with a Tortoiſe in her Bill, took his Bald-head for a Stone, and letting the Tortoiſe fall to break the Shell, beat out his Brains. He is highly commended by *Horace*. *Val. Maximus, Voſſius*.

ÆSCULANUS, and *Argentinus*, certain Deities who were ſuppos'd to have power to enrich Men. Alſo *Memory*, ador'd under the ſame Name by the *Romans*. *Budæus*.

ÆSCULAPIUS, Son of *Apollo* by the Nymph *Coronis*, Daughter of *Phlegyas*: He was cut out of his Mothers Belly (whom *Apollo* had ſtabb'd for her Familiarity with *Iſchys*) and deliver'd to *Chiron* to be Inſtructed in Phyſick: Others ſay, that being expos'd on a Mountain, he was ſuckl'd by a Goat. At the requeſt of *Diana*, he reſtored *Hippolytus* to Life, who had been torn in pieces by his Horſes; for which *Jupiter* kill'd him with a Thunderbolt. He freed *Rome* from the Plague, for which they built him a Temple, and Worſhipped him under the form of a Serpent; moſt Countries offering him a Dunghill-Cock in Sacrifice, only the *Cyreneans* offered a She-Goat. He had Two Sons, eminent Phyſicians alſo, *Machaon* and *Podalirius*; and Three Daughters, *Hygiæa*, *Ægle*, and *Panacea*. The whole Story is ſuppos'd by *Pauſanias* to be Enigmatical, and that by *Æſculapius* is meant Air; by *Hygiæa*, perfect Health; and *Apollo*, or the Sun purifying the Air. *Tully* affirms, there were ſeveral Phyſicians of this Name: The Firſt was Son of *Apollo*; the Second, Brother to *Mercury*; and the Third, Son to *Arſippus* and *Arſinoe*. *Homer, Plutarch, Voſſius*.

ÆSON, Son of *Cretheus*, Brother of *Pelias*, and Father of *Jaſon*. He was by *Medea*, at the requeſt of *Jaſon*, with the help of her Charms and Hot Baths, reſtor'd to his youthful vigour when very old. Alſo a River in *Theſſalia* which falls into the River *Meta*, with a City upon it of the ſame name. *Ovid*.

ÆSOP, Born at *Ammorius* in *Phrygia Major*, was of a mean Birth, and contemptible Preſence, being Flat-Nos'd, Hunch-Back'd, Blubber-Lipp'd, having a long, ill-ſhap'd

Head, Crooked Body, Big-belly, Bandy-Legs, and Swarthy-Complexion, whence he took his Name *Æſopus*, *quaſi Æthiopus*; He is alſo ſaid to have been very unhappy in his utterance, and ſcarcely to be underſtood, which was the moſt afflicting part of his misfortune. He liv'd when *Cræſus* Govern'd *Lydia*, and had been twice bought and ſold before he was purchas'd by *Xanthus*, from a little before his entrance into whoſe Service, we ſhall date his Adventures.

Being ſent with other Slaves to be ſold at *Epheſus*, each of them muſt carry a Burthen, and *Æſop* being weakeſt, had his choice which he would bear, and pitching upon the Pannier of Bread, which was twice as heavy as any of the reſt, they laughed at him as a Fool; but after a Meal or Two he had nothing to carry but the empty Basket, which convinced his Comrades of their miſtake. Arriving at *Epheſus*, his Maſter quickly ſold all his Slaves, except *Æſop*, a Muſician, and an Orator, upon which he carried them to *Samos*, habited according to their Profeſſion, ſetting *Æſop* betwixt them for a Fool; being in open Market, *Xanthus* a Philoſopher, with his Scholars, paſſing by, was mightily pleaſed with the other Two, and asking them what they could do? The one anſwered, *Any thing*; and the other, *Every thing*; at which *Æſop* fell a laughing. *Xanthus*'s Pupils enquiring the Cauſe, he told them, *If their Maſter ask'd he would acquaint him.* The Philoſopher not agreeing for the other Two, was about going his way; but his Scholars prevail'd with him to ask of *Æſop* alſo what he could do; who readily anſwered, *Nothing at all.* How ſo ſays *Xanthus*? *Becauſe my Companions*, ſays the other, *undertake every thing*; *ſo that there is nothing left for me to do.* Which diſcovered the cauſe of *Æſop*'s Laughter, and alſo his Wit. *Well*, ſays *Xanthus*, *If I ſhould buy you, will you be honeſt? Yes*, ſays *Æſop*, *whether you buy me or not. Ay*, but ſays *Xanthus*, *Won't you run away? Did you ever hear of a Bird in a Cage*, ſays *Æſop*, *that would tell he intended to eſcape? Xanthus* being pleaſed with his Wit, replies, *But your deformed ſhape will always expoſe you to hooting and gaping. Æſop* anſwers, *A Philoſopher ſhould value a Man's Mind, not his Body*: Which heightned *Xanthus*'s good opinion of him; ſo that he bought him alone, tho' his Maſter offer'd him in to the bargain, if he would buy the other Two. *Xanthus* preſenting this new Servant to his Wife, ſhe was ſo enraged, that ſhe ſcolded her Husband ſeverely for his Merchandiſe; who putting it upon *Æſop* to pacify his Miſtreſs with ſome witty expreſſion, *Æſop* made her ſtark mad, by ſaying, *From the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us*: But ſweetned her again, by adviſing her to rank her ſelf amongſt Virtuous Women. Sometime after, *Xanthus* being ask'd by a Gardner, Why the Weeds grew faſter in his Garden than the Plants he nouriſhed, *Æſop* laugh'd at his Maſter's anſwer, who referred it to Providence; and acquainted the Gardner, That his Garden was a Mother to the Weeds, but Stepmother to the Plants. *Æſop*'s Miſtreſs and her Husband being at continual jars, ſhe at laſt left him, which rendred the poor uxorious Philoſopher very penſive; whom *Æſop* pitying, contriv'd the following trick to bring her back: He goes about Town to cheapen Proviſions of all ſorts for a Marriage Treat, acquainting every body, That his Maſter was to be Married again; which coming to his Wifes Ears, ſhe poſted home to her Husband, and told him, ſhe would forbid the Banes; which *Xanthus* looking upon as one of *Æſop*'s Maſter-pieces, his Wife and he were reconcil'd, and for joy, charges *Æſop* to make the beſt Proviſion he could, to entertain his Friends the Philoſophers at a Feaſt; whereupon *Æſop* provided Tongues for all the Services, dreſſing them only in a different manner. His Maſter being enrag'd, ask'd him in a furious manner, *Is this according to my order? Æſop* anſwered readily, *You bid me make the beſt Proviſion that I could*; *and if the Tongue be the Key of Knowledge, what could be a more ſuitable Banquet for Philoſophers?* With which *Xanthus* being ſilenced, invites his Friends again next day, and bid him prepare the worſt Entertainment he could think of; and accordingly *Æſop* provides Tongues again, telling his raging Maſter, exaſperated at this Second Affront, That *there is no Wickedneſs in which the Tongue has not a ſhare, and conſequently the worſt entertainment he could think of.* And to one of the Company, who ſaid, that this Fellow was enough to make any Man mad, he anſwered, That *he was too curious to meddle in other Mens Matters*; *and it would ſeem he had little buſineſs at home. Xanthus* replied, *Sirrah, ſeeing you ſay this Gentleman is too curious, go find me out a Man that has no curioſity at all, or I'll lace your Coat for ye. Æſop* goes abroad, and finding a lazy Fellow lolling at his eaſe, as having nothing to do, he invites him to Supper with his Maſter, the Clown promiſed he would, without Ceremony, and follows *Æſop* ſtreight into the Parlour, dirty as he was, throws himſelf down upon a rich Couch without any more ado; and *Xanthus* coming in to Supper, asks who he was? *Æſop* anſwers, *The Man that you ſent me for that has no curioſity in him at all. Xanthus* thinking himſelf cock-ſure of an occaſion againſt *Æſop*, now whiſpers his Wife, and tells it her with a great deal of Joy, bidding her obſerve his Directions, and he would ſoundly drub *Æſop*, and ſo calling to her aloud, bids her bring a Baſon to waſh his Gueſts Feet, and bad him put forth his Feet for that end, little thinking the Fellow would have done it, but the Clown after ſome mumbling, anſwered, *Well, if it be the Cuſtom of the Houſe, it is not for me to be againſt it*, and ſo ſtretched out his dirty Feet to her. *Xanthus* being diſappointed in this, after having eaten ſome time, takes a Bumper full of Drink and gives it to the Fellow, not doubting but he would have had the Civility to ſay, *After you Sir*, but Clodpate ſups up his Liquor without ſaying a word, and gives *Xanthus* the empty Pot again; being diſappointed a Second time, he makes a Third Eſſay, and ſeeing the Clown feed unmercifully upon one Diſh, falls in a heavy rage, and ſends for the Cook, threatning to have him baſtinado'd in the Parlour before them all for not dreſſing the ſaid Diſh better; thinking, that becauſe the Fellow lik'd it, he would certainly excuſe the Cook, but not a Mum. *Xanthus* reſolves on a Fourth trial, and perceiving his Gueſt ſwallowing down the Cakes and Pies by ſhoals, ſends for his Paſtry Cook, and threatens to bang him ſoundly for not ſeaſoning them better; The Fellow replies, that he had put in all that his Miſtreſs allowed him; then *Xanthus* thinking he had at laſt hit his Mark, ſays in great fury to his Wife, *That ſeeing it was her fault, ſhe muſt ſtrip immediately to prepare for the Dog-Whip*, not queſtioning but the Fellow would have ſo much good nature, as to interpoſe for a Woman of Honour, but inſtead of that, the Brute drivels out a Proverb, *What have I to do to quench other Peoples Fires?* And deſiring *Xanthus* to ſtay a little, told him, that he would go home and fetch his own Wife too, that ſo they might take the Laſh by turns. At which, tho' *Xanthus* was mad to find himſelf diſappointed, yet he could not but laugh at the Clowniſhneſs of his Gueſt, and confeſs that *Æſop* had brought him a Man who had no Curioſity at all.

Xanthus afterward ſending *Æſop* on an Errand, he anſwered a Magiſtrate who ask'd him whither he was going, That he knew not; which the Magiſtrate taking as a banter, ordered him to be Committed; upon which *Æſop* ſaid, *Is it not true now that I knew not whither I was going, for can you imagine that I thought of going to Priſon*; whereat, the Magiſtrate being pleaſed, releaſed him. *Xanthus* being drunk, undertook to drink up the Sea by ſuch a time, on certain Conditions, or to loſe his Houſe and Land, and pull'd his Ring off to Seal the Agreement; but miſſing his Ring next morning, he ask'd *Æſop* if he had ſeen it, who anſwered, That he knew not what was become of his Ring, but he was ſure he had loſt his Houſe and Land, and ſo acquainted him with his Bargain, which he had quite forgot; whereat *Xanthus* being amazed, deſired *Æſop*'s Advice, which he gave him thus: That he ſhould go to the Shoar, take up a large Glaſs full of Sea Water, and tell his Antagoniſts that he was ready to perform his Bargain, but they muſt ſtop the Rivers from running into it, for he did not undertake to drink them; which he did accordingly, came off with applauſe, while his Enemy was hiſs'd out of the Field. *Xanthus* on a time ſent *Æſop* into the Yard to look about him, telling him, that if he ſaw Two Crows, he ſhould have good luck, and if he ſaw but One, he ſhould have bad, whereupon *Æſop* returns, and tells him he ſaw Two. *Xanthus* going out, that he might ſhare in the good luck, ſaw but One, and coming in again, ordered *Æſop* to be whip'd for mocking him; Mean time comes in one to invite *Xanthus* abroad to Supper, which *Æſop* immediately laying hold upon, ſays, Maſter, *Where's the Credit of your Augury now, when I, who ſaw Two Crows, am to be whipt like a Dog, and you, who ſaw but One, are invited abroad to be Merry*, which ſav'd him from the Laſh at that time. After this, as *Æſop* and his Maſter were walking together, he diſcovered a hidden Treaſure by a *Greek* Inſcription, for which his Maſter promiſed him his Liberty, and one half of it, if he would teach him how he underſtood the Inſcription; wherein he fail'd, laid *Æſop* in Chains, and upon his reproaching him with breach of Promiſe, he took them off, but adviſ'd him to bridle his Tongue, if he expected his Liberty, which *Æſop* told him he ſhould have in a few days, whether he would or not, and accordingly it fell out thus: An Eagle having ſnatched up the Ring on which was the Town Seal, the Citizens looking upon it as an ill Omen, conſulted their wiſe Men, and eſpecially *Xanthus* about it, who taking time for his anſwer, found he could do nothing in it, and growing penſive acquainted *Æſop* with the Cauſe, and the danger he was in as to his Life and Reputation. *Æſop* adviſes him to ſignifie to the Senate, that Augury was not a Philoſophers Province, and conſequently did not fall under his Cognizance, but that he had a Servant who could give them ſatisfaction on that Head; and ſo, ſays *Æſop*, you will be excus'd, and if I miſcarry, the diſgrace will be mine. *Xanthus*, not perceiving his drift, did accordingly; and when *Æſop* appear'd, the Senate flouted at him for his deformity, which he reprehending, wiſely told them, it was not the Comelineſs of Perſonage, but ſtrength of Reaſon which they now needed; whereat they bid him ſay on what he could for the Common good. He anſwered, that he was ready to ſerve them, but judg'd it not for their Honour that they ſhould be adviſ'd by a Slave, and therefore urged, that he might firſt be made free, which judging reaſonable, they ordered *Xanthus* to be paid his Ranſom, and he ſeeing that he muſt part with him, made a preſent of him to the Senate. So *Æſop* being now a Freeman, told them, that the Omen ſignified their danger of loſing their Liberty by a King: And accordingly *Crœſus*, King of *Lydia*, in a little time demanded Tribute of them, or threatned War. The *Samians* were for compliance at at firſt, but *Æſop*'s advice diverted them; which *Crœſus* underſtanding, he offered to ſtop the Courſe of his Arms, if they would ſend him *Æſop*; who acquainted them that he was willing to go, but put them in mind of the diſaſter which befell the Sheep, when for Peace with the Wolves, they gave the Dogs that guarded them for Hoſtages; upon which the *Samians* reſolved not to part with him, but go he would, and by his Prudence appeas'd the King's Anger againſt himſelf, and procured Peace to the *Samians*, telling the King, That he himſelf was like the Graſshopper, which being catch'd by a Boy, prevail'd with him to ſpare its Life, becauſe its Death could do him no good. At his return, the *Samians* received him with great Joy, and erected him a Statue. After which he went to *Crœſus*'s Court, and for his uſe compoſed the Mythologues which ſtill bear his Name; and having a mind to ſee *Babylon*, took *Greece* in his way, where he had Philoſophical Converſe with the Seven Wiſe Men, and a Debate about the Form of Government, *Æſop* being for Monarchy, and they for a Common-Wealth. Arriving at *Babylon*, he rendred himſelf extreamly ſerviceable to the King in reſolving of Riddles and Knotty Queſtions, by which the Princes of thoſe days challeng'd one another; and having no Children, he adopted one *Ennus*, of whoſe Education he took as much care as if he had really been his own; but this Villain counterfeited *Æſop*'s Hand to Treaſonable Letters againſt the King, to whom he carries them with a ſeeming Reluctancy, alledging, That Loyalty had ſurmounted all other Obligations of Duty and Intereſt. The King not ſuſpecting the Fraud, ordered *Æſop* immediately to be put to death, but thoſe who received the Charge, knowing his Innocence, and the Kings Paſſion, hid *Æſop*, and gave out that he was dead. A little after *Amaſis* King of *Egypt* ſends to the King of *Babylon* for an Architect to build a Tower in the Air, and one who could reſolve all Queſtions. *Labynetus* being at a loſs what to anſwer, wiſh'd that he could recover *Æſop*'s Life again, though with the half of his Kingdom, upon which thoſe who had ſaved him, acquainted the King that he was yet alive: And bringing him before the King, he made his Innocence ſo manifeſt, that his Accuſer was immediately ordered to be put to death by the moſt Exquiſite Torments, but *Æſop* begged his Pardon. And having the King of *Egypt*'s Letter given him to conſider of, he ſent him word, That he ſhould receive the Satisfaction he deſired next Spring, and in the mean time taking home his Son *Ennus* again, he writ Inſtructions to direct him to a Virtuous Life; as that he ſhould worſhip God with ſincerity of Heart, and without Oſtentation, knowing that he is Omnipreſent and Almighty, and abundance more tending to the moſt refined Morality; but all without effect upon *Ennus*, who grew worſe and worſe, and being at laſt ſtung in Conſcience for his Ingratitude, died in deſpair. The Spring being come, *Æſop* went into *Egypt*, anſwered all *Amaſis*'s Queſtions, and having bred Eagles to carry up little Children in Baskets into the Air, (as ſome Authors have it) told him there were his Architects to build, if he could find Labourers to carry them Stone and Mortar. *Amaſis* being mightily taken with his Wit, return'd him Loaden with Honours and Rewards to *Babylon*. Whence his fate drew him to *Delphos*, where he flattered himſelf with hopes of Converſe with Wiſe Men, but miſſing his expectation, he reprehended the *Delphians* by this Fable, *That he was like thoſe who being on the Shore ſee ſomething come hulling toward them far off at Sea, which they hope will be ſome great matter, but at laſt it proves only a heap of Weeds and Rubbiſh.* The Magiſtrates being offended at his freedom, and thinking that he would revile them elſewhere, they contrived his ruine by a Form of Juſtice, for which end conveying a Conſecrated Golden Cup into his Baggage as ready to depart, they purſued and charged him with Sacrilege, and finding the Cup which he knew nothing of, he was condemn'd to be thrown headlong from a Rock, and though he diſplayed his Innocence with the utmoſt of Wit and Eloquence, it availed him not, no more than did his flying to the Altar, and his Fables of the Frog and Mouſe, and Eagle and Beetle, for die he muſt right or wrong, and ſo he concluded his Life with a threatning, that the Gods would revenge his Death, and a Satyrical Application of the Fable, how a Man lamented that he ſhould be deſtroyed by an Aſs, the baſeſt of Beaſts; whereupon the enraged *Delphians* threw him headlong from the Rock, for which injuſtice and cruelty they were ſpeedily viſited with Famine and Peſtilence, and conſulting the Oracle, to know the cauſe, found it to be their Treatment of *Æſop*; which obliged them to erect a Pyramid to his Honour, while the Principal of the Conſpirators reveng'd his Death by depriving themſelves of Life. Sir *R. L'Eſtrange*'s Life of *Æſop*. It is to be Noted, that this Learned and Eloquent Author diſcovers ſeveral blunders of Chronology in the Story of *Æſop*, which make ſome of the abovementioned Relations inconſiſtent with truth, but it is ſufficient that we acquaint the Reader that *Æſop* was certainly a great Man, as is acknowledged by all, and his Works are a better Encomium than any that we can give him, though the Learned are not agreed neither which are genuine, and which are ſuppoſititious.

ÆSOPUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, he wrote the Hiſtory of *Alexander* the Great. *Voſs. de Hiſt. Græc.*

ÆSOPUS, a Famous Hiſtorian, who liv'd in the time of *Mithridates*. He wrote a Character by way of Panegyrick upon this Prince, and another fine Piece concerning the Rape of *Helen*, in which he mentions a Stone call'd *Aſterites*, which kindles with the Beams of the Sun, and is a ſurprizing Ingredient for the Compoſition of Love Potions. Naturaliſts ſay, that this Stone is found in the Head of a certain Whale call'd *Pan*. *Suidas*.

ÆSOPUS *the Lame*, a famous Tragedian, and *Cicero*'s intimate Friend. He got ſuch a vaſt Eſtate by *Acting*, that he made a Supper, where there was a Diſh of Singing Birds ſerv'd up, which would imitate a voice Humane, which coſt him 10000 Livres. *Pliny*, who reports this, obſerves likewiſe, that theſe Birds coſt 600 Livres a piece. And his Son was ſo Extravagant, that he diſſolved Pearls in all his Drink. *Pliny*, *Horace*, *Cic. Ep. ad Fam. Lib.* 7. *Ep.* 1. &c.

ÆSYMNUS, a *Megarenſian*, who abhorring the Tyranny of their Kings, conſulted *Apollo*, what would be the beſt Courſe for the *Megarenſians* to Govern the Commonwealth by, was anſwer'd, *They ſhould conſult the* MOST; which he underſtood to be the Dead, and erected a Tomb to Deceaſed Hero's, with a Council Chamber round it, that thoſe Hero's might be preſent at their Conſultations. Alſo a *Græcian* Prince ſlain by *Hector*. *Pauſan.*

AETES, Son of *Sol* and *Perſa*, Daughter of the Ocean, to whom *Phryxus*, Son of *Athamas*, gave the Golden Fleece, of which, together with his Kingdom, he was deprived by *Jaſon*, through the Treachery of his own Daughter *Medea*, and in his old Age reſtored again by him. *Apollon.*

ÆTETTA, a Woman of *Laodicea*, that had lived a long time with a Husband, and afterward became a Man, changing her Name into *Ætetus*. Seen by *Phlegon Trallianus*, as he ſays, in his Treatiſe of Wonders.

ÆTHALIDES, Son of *Mercury*, Privileg'd to be ſometimes in the State of the Living, ſometimes of the Dead. He alſo begg'd of his Father, that, whether alive or dead, he might remember all things that ever he had done. And this was he whoſe Soul *Pythagoras* boaſted was tranſmigrated into himſelf. *Laertius*, *lib.* 8.

ÆTHIOPIA. *Ludolphus* in his Hiſtory of *Æthiopia* ſays, That the Inhabitants call themſelves *Hjopiawjan*, and the particular Country *Ag-azian*, or the Land of Freemen. He adds, That their Thunders and Lightnings are dreadful; and their Rain falls down in ſuch Torrents, that it carries away Stones and Trees before it: That their Spring begins on the 25th of *September*, their Summer on the 25th of *December*, and their Winter on the 25th of *June*: That their Days and Nights are almoſt equal in length; and that they have no twilight. That the Country is generally full of Mountains, much higher than the *Alps* or *Pyrenees*, but level, ſpacious, well inhabited, and fruitful on the top; yet of ſuch difficult aſcent, that they uſe Cranes and Ladders to get up to them. Their Cattel are very large; their Horſes and Camels Couragious and Stout. The People are generally proper, comely, and well-ſhaped, though Black or Swarthy; their Cavalry is good; they fight with Swords, Darts or Javelins, and uſe Targets. They have few Books but the Scriptures, a Chronicle, and Treatiſe of Philoſophy. Neither have they any good Artificers. To paſs by their Ancient Kings, of whom there's very little recorded. *Zara Jacob*, who ſent Ambaſſadors to the Council of *Florence*, was one of the moſt remarkable; being in Battel againſt the *Galani*, and perceiving his Troops ready to fly, he lighted from his Horſe, and called out aloud, *Here will I die, and you may fly if you pleaſe, to avoid the fury of the* Galani; *but can never fly the ignominy of deſerting your Prince*: Which inſpired them with freſh Courage, ſo that they obtain'd a Signal Victory. Their Kings ſit at Table alone; their Meſſes not being very neat nor coſtly, are ſerv'd in black Clay Diſhes, covered with Straw Caps finely woven. They uſe neither Knives, Forks, Spoons, nor Napkins; and thinking it below them to feed themſelves, have Youths on purpoſe to put the Meat into their Mouths. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, which are always ſo numerous and orderly where the King is, that they reſemble a great City; And they have alſo their Officers to prevent Diſorders; and all things are ſo well managed, that they can remove ſpeedily on all occaſions without Confuſion.

The Emperor of *Æthiopia* ſending two Ambaſſadors to *Aureng Zebe*, the great Mogul, one of them was a *Mahometan* Merchant, the other an *Armenian*, he gave them 32 Slaves of both Sexes to be ſold at *Moka*, to bear the Charge of the Ambaſſy; and 25 Choice Slaves for a preſent to the *Mogul*, 10 of which were young and fit to make Eunuchs of. A Slave is uſually ſold for 30 Crowns; to which he added 12 Horſes, which are eſteemed as much as thoſe of *Arabia*. See *Abaſſinia*.

ÆTHERIUS, a famous Arthitect in the Reign of *Anaſtaſius* the Firſt, in the beginning of the Sixth Century. He was one of the Privy-Council to this Emperor; 'Tis probable he built the Wall, which was made in his Time, to hinder the Incurſions of the *Bulgarians* and *Scythians*, which reach'd from the Sea, as far as *Selymbria*. *Cedrenus, Hiſt. Comp. Pomponius Lætus.*

ÆTHRA, Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and Wife of *Atlas*, by whom he had 12 Daughters, and one Son, who was ſtung to death with a Serpent; for which five of his Siſters did ſo continually weep, that they kill'd themſelves: Whereupon *Jupiter* turn'd them into a Conſtellation call'd *Hyades*, which riſing about St. *Swithin*'s Day, commonly brings Rain. Alſo the Mother of *Theſeus*, Daughter of *Pittheus*, and Wife of *Ægeus*. *Aulus Gel. Ovid.*

AETIANS, Hereticks, the Diſciples of *Arius*, and *Aëtius*, call'd the Atheiſt; of which Sect were *Eunomus*, *Eudoxus*, *Acacius* of *Cæſarea*, *George* of *Alexandria*, and many others. They were alſo call'd *Eunomians* and *Anomians*, becauſe they held the Son to be every way different from the Father. Alſo *Exoucontians*, and *Troglodytes*, from their meeting in private Houſes and Places. Though this Sect was very Numerous, yet it was ſoon extinguiſh'd, having never been countenanc'd by any Emperor.

AETIUS Liv'd in the Fourth Century, and was one of the moſt zealous Defenders of the *Arian* Hereſie. He was firſt a Vine-Dreſſer, and afterwards a Tinker; *Philoſtorgius*, his Scholar and Admirer, to credit him a little, ſays, That he work'd with a Goldſmith. But he ſoon left off this Trade, becauſe, as St. *Gregory Nyſſen* obſerves, he cheated a Woman of a Gold Chain, which ſhe brought him to mend, returning her a Braſs one inſtead of it; This Knavery he was convicted of, and puniſh'd for; afterwards he put himſelf to *Sopolus* a *Quack*, and *Arius*'s Doctrine being ſpread about this Time, *Aëtius* became a Follower of this Hereſie. He was driven from *Antioch*, and afterwards retir'd to *Anazarba* in *Cilicia*, where he was received by *Athanaſius*, an *Arian* Biſhop of that Place. Afterward he travell'd to *Tarſus*, and from thence return'd to *Antioch*, where he was once again Expell'd for his Hereſie and Ungovernable Tongue, as *Photius* obſerves. In ſhort, after a great deal of Rambling, he came to *Alexandria*, where having learn'd Logick of an Ariſtotelian Sophiſt, he was reinforc'd with new ſubtilties to diſpute againſt the Son and the Holy Ghoſt. He was Ordain'd Deacon by *Lentius*, an *Arian* Biſhop, and by his recommendation in favour with *Gallus*. He had ſome ill Gnoſtick Opinions, beſides his proper Hereſie, and was at laſt diſcarded by the *Arians*, and baniſh'd. *Athan. de Synod. Greg. Nyſſ. Theodoret & Epiphanius, &c.*

AETIUS, Governour of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the 3d, the greateſt Captain of his time. He forced the *Franks*, who were pouring into *Gaul* under *Clodion* Sirnamed *Long-Locks*, to repaſs the *Rhine*, and overthrew him, returning with a greater force in the year 431. He defeated the *Goths* that ravag'd all the lower *Languedoc* and *Provence*; and overthrew *Gundicaire* King of the *Burgundians*, and then made a Peace. After this, *Attila* King of the *Huns*, invading *Gaul* with an Army of 700000 Men, made dreadful havock where-e'er he came. *Aëtius* therefore made a Peace with the *Franks* and *Viſigoths*; having perſuaded both them and the *Burgundians* to join with him againſt the Common Enemy, falls upon *Attila*, whom he firſt forc'd to raiſe the Siege of *Orleans*; and then purſuing him to the *Catalaunic* Fields, (which ſome ſay are near the Town of *Chalons* in *Champeigne*, and others take it for the Field of *Soulogne*) conſtrained him to a General Battel, wherein a Hundred and fourſcore thouſand Men were ſlain on both ſides, and the *Huns* quite overthrown. After all theſe great Actions, which purchas'd him the Title of Defender of the Empire, he was recall'd to *Rome* by *Valentinian*; where by the Treachery of *Maximus*, continually incenſing the no leſs envious than jealous Emperor againſt *Aëtius*, as the only Eclipſer of his Glory, He conceiv'd ſo a great Hatred againſt the only ſtay of his Empire, that he kill'd him with his own hand, and extinguiſh'd all the Glory of the Weſtern Empire. *Aëtius* had unjuſtly procured the ruine of Count *Boniface*, who had done the Emperor eminent Service in *Africa*, by ſuggeſting that he deſigned a Revolt; and therefore Juſtice purſued him, and alſo his ungrateful Maſter, from whoſe Hands he had deſerved better. This was about 454. *Caſſiodore, Procopius.*

AETIUS, the chief Eunuch in the Palace of the Empreſs *Irene*, and in ſo great power with her, that only *Staucaſius* could counterbalance his Authority. Theſe two, forgetting their Miſtreſſes favours, made oppoſite Parties to advance their own Friends to the Empire: So that *Irene*, weary of their Inſolencies, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Charlemain* to propoſe a Marriage between him and her ſelf; and a Conjunction of the two Imperial Dominions: And the Match had been aſſuredly concluded, if *Aëtius*, who had all the power in his hands, had not oppos'd it to ſet up his Brother *Leo*. At length he became ſo hateful to the Grandees and Patricians, that they reſolved to pull him down; which they did, by proclaiming *Nicephorus* Emperor. *Eginhard vita Car. Mag. Cedrenus, Theophanes.*

ÆTNA, now *Mongibello*, the greateſt Mountain in *Sicily*, eight Miles high, and ſixty in Compaſs. It lies 15 Miles from *Catana*, and 50 from *Meſſana*, continually vomiting up Fire and Smoak, and many times throwing up Calcin'd Flints, and burning Cinders, from a Mouth no leſs than 24 Furlongs wide; and that with ſuch a force, that they fly a conſiderable way before they fall. For this Reaſon the Poets feign'd it to be *Vulcan*'s Forge, where his Journeymen, the Cyclops were continually at work; and where *Jupiter* alſo threw down the Rebellious Giants into the Abyſs. On the tops of this Mountain Snow and Fire are to be ſeen at the ſame time, while the ſides are covered with delightful Woods and Vineyards. In the year 1669. Three whole Torrents of Fire iſſued from it; and with their flaming Inundations deſtroyed the Countrey for ſeveral Miles together; more eſpecially that part about *Catana*, where above 15 Caſtles were burnt. *Trogus, Lib.* 4. ſays, That the Ground of *Sicily* is full of Caverns and Spungy, and abounds with Mines of Sulphur; which by the force of the Winds through the Caverns does at laſt take Fire: And hence he alledges the Burning of *Ætna* proceeds. *Virg. Æneid.*3. *Juſtin. Lib.*4.

ÆTOLIA, now *Il Deſpotato*, a ſmall Country of *Achaia*, on the North-ſide of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, bordering upon *Epirus*, *Acarnania*, and the *Locri*; repleniſhed formerly with many famous Cities, and ſeated almoſt in the very middle of *Greece*; now under the Dominion of the *Turks*. It was very Ancient, and much famed before the times of the *Trojan* War: Their moſt celebrated King was *Oeneus*, whoſe Son *Meleager*, having ſlain the *Calydonian* Boar, was much ſpoken of by the Poets. *Deiamira*, his Daughter, was the Wife of *Hercules*, the Mother of *Hyllus*, whoſe Poſterity Reigned many Ages over the *Laconians*; his ſecond Son was *Tydæus*. This Nation in after times planted many Colonies on the Coaſt of *Italy*.

ÆTOLIANS, the Inhabitants of *Æolia*, who are ſaid to have firſt invented Lances. By reaſon of their continual Wars, and exceſs in Diet, they were drown'd in Debt. When they went to War, they were wont always to go with the Right Foot bare, that it might be more nimble in motion; but the Left Foot ſhod, as being the Center about which the other turns. *Macrobius.*

AETOS, a Name which the Ancients gave to the River *Nile*, to expreſs the Rapidneſs of its Stream, coming from a word which in Greek ſignifies an Eagle, as *Cælius Rhodiginus* has obſerved from *Lycophron*. There's another River of this name in *Scythia*, which often overflowing its Banks, drown'd *Prometheus*'s Eſtate; which gave occaſion to the Fable, That *Prometheus*'s Heart was perpetually fed upon by a *Vulture* or *Eagle*. *Cælius Rhodigin, lib.*7. *c.*20. and *Lib.*20. *c.*13.

ÆVITERNS, certain Deities ſo call'd, becauſe they remain'd to perpetuity; as *Jupiter*, who is ſtil'd *Æviternus* by *Ennius*; and to theſe Deities Red Oxen were always offer'd in Sacrifice. *Plato* believ'd theſe Deities Immaterial, and that by conſequence they were Unchangeable and Immortal. *Apuleius de Dæmon. Socrat.*

AFER, *(Domitius)* a Native of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*; He was a Famous Orator in the Reign of *Caligula* and *Claudius*: The former of theſe Princes would have put him to death, but he avoided the ſtroke by his own Dexterity, and the Intereſt of his Friends: He lived till *Nero*'s time, and then burſt himſelf by being over-gorg'd. *Ziphilin. in Calig.*

AFRA, a ſtrong Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Zara*, built by Cherif *Mahomet*, King of *Sus*. It is always furniſh'd with a ſtrong Garriſon both of Horſe and Foot, to ſuppreſs the Incurſions of the *Arabians* out of the Deſart into *Numidia*, at the Entrance into which it ſtands, in a Soil fruitful in Dates, abounding with Goats, but bearing little either Barly or Wheat. *Marmol.*

AFRANIA, the Wife of one *Licinius Buccio*, a *Roman* Senator, who having laid aſide her Female Modeſty, pleaded her own Law-Suits before the Pretors, filling the Court with Clamour. Hence it came to paſs that all Impudent Women were called *Afraniæ*. *Eraſ. Valer. Maxim.*

AFRANIUS *Poſitus*, a Plebeian, who coming to *Caligula*, lying ſick, told him he could willingly die, ſo *Cæſar* might recover. This the Emperor made him ſwear, and when he recover'd, cauſed the Man to be put to death, that he might not be perjur'd. *Dion.*

AFRANIUS, one of *Pompey*'s Generals. He and *Petreius* were defeated by *Julius Cæſar* in *Spain*; who, when he went to fight them, ſaid, He was going to Attack an Army without a Commander in Chief. *Plutarch* often mentions *Afranius* in *Pompey*'s Life, and commends him for having quitted his pretenſions to the Conſulſhip, when he underſtood that *Pompey* ſtood Candidate. *Strabo* likewiſe mentions him. This *Afranius* was Conſul with *Cæcilius Metellus Celer*. There was another *Afranius*, Conſul with *Aſclepiodorus*. There was likewiſe a Third *Afranius*, ſirnam'd *Burrhus*, whom *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother, made Captain of the Guards, in the Place of *Lucius Geta* and *Rufus Criſpinus*, becauſe ſhe knew this Officer was very much belov'd by the Soldiers, and likely to remember the Perſon that rais'd him. *Tacit. Annal. lib.*12.

AFRANIUS, a Latin Poet: who, as *Horace* obſerves, wrote Comedies in imitation of *Menander*. *Tully* commends him for his Conduct and his Genius. *Quintilian* is ſomewhat more particular, who after having given him a Character for a Man of Senſe, blames him for his ſcandalous management of Amours. *Togatis excellit* Afranius, *utinamque non inquinaſſet argumenta fædis amoribus.* *Voſſius* ſays, he liv'd in the Hundred and Seventieth Olympiad. *Cic. in Brut. c.*44. *Quintil. lib.* 10. *Inſt. c.*11. *Horat. de Ar. Poet. lib.*2. *Æp.*

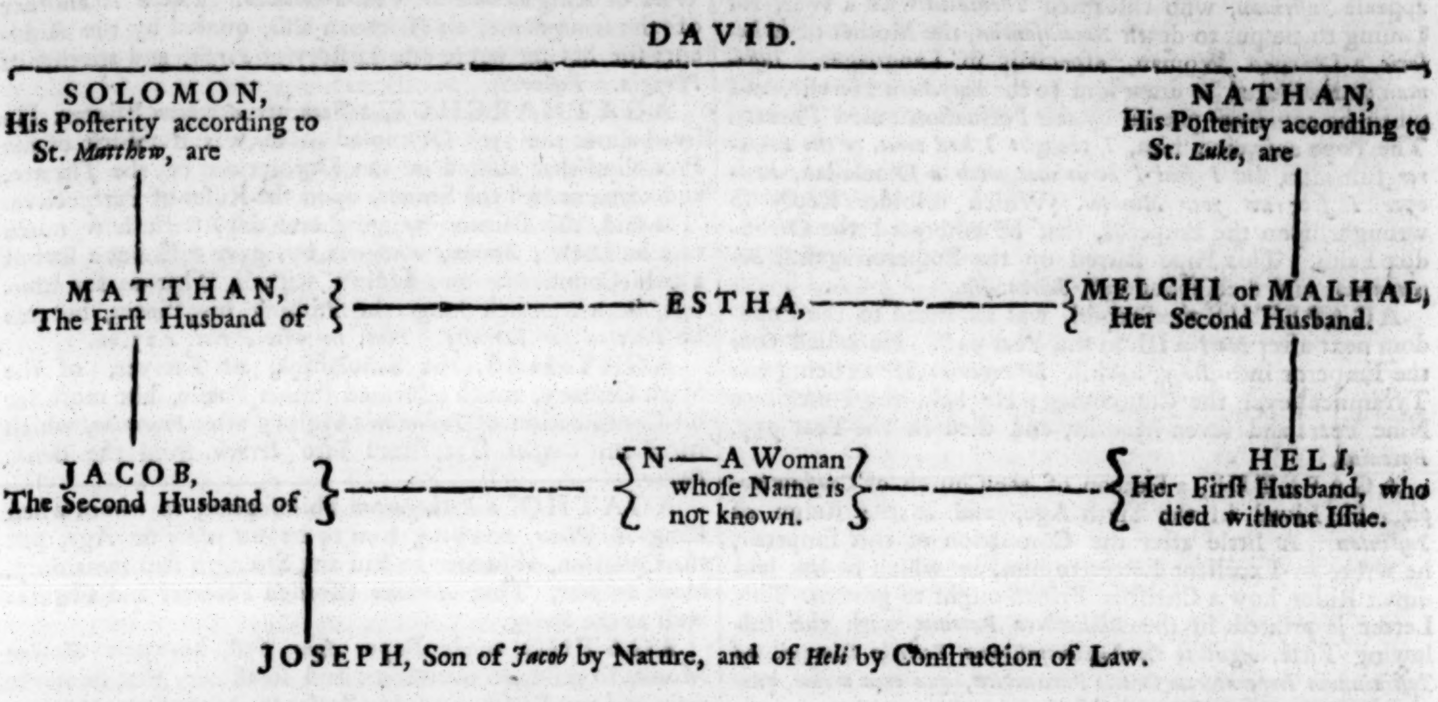
AFRICA, in the *Hebrew* called *Phul*, *Pul*, *Phut*, *Put*, *Iſaiah* 66.19. *Nah.*3.9. is one of the four general parts of the known World, and the greateſt Peninſula of the Univerſe. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the Red Sea and *Arabia*, on the Weſt by the *Atlantick*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, and on the South with the *Æthiopick* Sea. It is joined to *Aſia* by an *Iſthmus* 60 miles long, which the *Ptolemies* and Sultans endeavoured to cut, but in vain: And *Cleopatra* thought to have hoiſted her Fleet over it from the *Mediterranean* to the *Red Sea*, to be free of the *Romans*. The cauſe why the *Ptolemies* deſerted the Enterprize, was the greatneſs of the Toil, the damage which they apprehended from the *Red Sea*, which is higher than the *Mediterranean*, and for fear of embittering the *Nile*, which is the only drink the *Egyptians* have, and proves healthful, ſweet, and nouriſhing. Betwixt the Channel of the *Nile* and the *Red Sea*, the *Iſthmus* is but nine Leagues, and the *Turks* have attempted to cut the ſame to bring the *European* Trade into the *Eaſt-Indies* that way, in hopes of a great Tribute, but could not effect it. This Country is of Piramidical form, the Baſis whereof may be reckon'd at *Tangier*, from whence to the *Iſthmus* its accounted 1920 miles broad, but from the top of the Pyramid to the Northermoſt part of the Baſis are 4155. *Morden* in his Geography ſays, that from *Cape Verd* to *Cape Guardafy* it is 5256 miles long, and from *Cape Bon* to the *Cape of Good Hope* it is 5110 miles broad. And *Sanſon* makes it 5840 miles long, it being much leſs than *Aſia*, and reckon'd thrice as big as *Europe*. *Joſephus* ſays, that it takes its name from *Epher*, *Abraham*'s Grandchild. It is ſituated moſtly under the *Torrid Zone*, and Croſſed by the *Æquator*, the Latitude extends to 34 Degrees Southward to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and 37 Northward to the Point of *Barbary*. It is fruitful on the Sea Coaſts, but in the middle full of Sands and Deſarts: in regard of which, and the many hurtful Monſters, it's but ill Peopled. In the Deſarts of *Libya* Houſes and Fountains are at a hundred Leagues diſtance from one another, ſo that the Travellers muſt carry their Proviſions with them. It's reported, that a Merchant gave 10000 Ducats for a Cup of Water here, and yet immediately died for Thirſt, as did he that ſold it; but the greateſt part of thoſe Regions which lie under the Line, are pleaſant and fruitful, abounding with Woods, Rivers, and Fountains, the Dews of the Night and gentle Gales of Wind compenſating for the Heat of the Day. Thoſe who live under the *Æquator* have every Year two Winters, or Rainy Seaſons, about the time of both *Æquinox*'s. However, the Mountainous Places make ſome exception to this Rule, becauſe, as ſome Authors affirm, The Air, which moves from Eaſt to Weſt, has its Motion check'd by the Tops of theſe Mountains; And being thus thrown back, condenſes into Clouds, which make a Rainy Seaſon on one ſide of the Hills, while there is Fair Weather on the other. To confirm this Obſervation, 'tis ſaid, that upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengall*, 'tis Winter, that is to ſay, Rainy Weather, from *April* to *September*; and that the *Summer* begins with *October*, and laſts to the end of *March*: Whereas on the contrary, upon the Coaſts of *Coromandel*, which lie in the ſame Latitude, *Summer* begins in *April*, and going off at the end of *September*, returns no more till *April* following. This diverſity of Seaſons is ſuppos'd to be occaſioned by the Mountains of *Gatis*, which divide this Country into Eaſt and Weſt. The *Portugueze* and *Hollanders* have diſcover'd ſeveral Countreys of this nature in the Kingdom of *Congo*. The People are ſome Black, ſome Tawny, and few White, and are very ill reported of by the Ancients, as Treacherous, Cruel, Drunkards, Covetous, Impudent, and Blaſphemous above meaſure. It's alſo ſaid, That *Africa* produces nothing but extraordinaries; their Men being either Monſters for Vice, or Prodigies of Wit and Virtue; of the laſt ſort are reckoned *Tertullian*, *Auguſtin*, *Cyprian*, *&c.* They are not ſo good Soldiers as in other parts of the World, but thoſe of *Barbary* are of late pretty well Diſciplined becauſe of their War with *Europe*. The particular Nations thereof have their peculiar qualities, which will be taken notice of in their proper Places. For their Government, the Sons of *Cain*, and afterwards of *Cham*, *Joſephus* ſays, were their Princes. The *Carthaginians* and *Numidians* had great Power, after them the *Romans*, whoſe Emperors were Chief there till the 5th Age, that the *Vandals* thruſt them out, and about 534 the *Romans* obtained it again. In the 7th Age the *Arabians* and *Mahometans* over-run it, and poſſeſſed moſt of it. Now the *French*, *Portugueſe*, *Dutch*, and *Spaniards* have ſeveral Places on the Coaſts. For their Religion, they anciently Worſhipped the Sun, Fire, Planets, Stars, the Elements, Turnips, Onyons, and every living thing they met firſt in the Morning. Now they have five Religions, the *Mahometan* divided into 62 Sects, the *Cafres* without God or Law, Heathen Idolaters, who abound in the Deſarts, Jews, Chriſtians, ſome of them Papiſts, others of the *Greek* Church, and a few Proteſtant Factors. This Countrey was formerly famous for Chriſtianity, and ſince for Hereſies, there have been many famous Councils at *Carthage*, which ſhall be ſpoken of in their proper place. The *Engliſh* had once *Tangier* in their Poſſeſſion on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, but *Charles* the Second who had it in Dower with his Queen, abandoned and blew it up in 1682. *Africa* is divided into Eight parts, *viz.* *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia* or *Biledulgerid*, *Zara* or the Deſarts of *Libya*, *Nigritia*, *Abyſſinia*, the Regions on the Sea beyond it, and the Iſlands; of all which in their proper places. The ancient Inhabitants ſpoke all one Language called *Abimalick*, but now they have different Languages, though that called the *Beribere*, or the *African*, derived from the *Punick* or *Arabick*, is the moſt Univerſal; Their Books are writ in *Arabick*, though from the time of the *Roman* to the *Arabian* Conqueſt, their Characters were *Roman*. The Ancients through Ignorance, Peopled the remoter Parts of *Africa* with ſtrange ſorts of Creatures, as Men with Dogs Heads, others without Heads, having their Mouths and Eyes on their Stomachs, and ſeveral other Chymera's of their own fancies; but later Diſcoveries have altogether diſſipated thoſe Errors. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Sanſon*, *Baudrand*, *Tacitus*, *Livy*, *Pocock*, *Sandys*, *&c.* In the Year of Chriſt 637 the *Mahometans* firſt entred *Egypt* under *Omer*. In 650 they went to the Conqueſt of *Barbary*, which in 699 became wholly ſubject to them. In 710 they fell upon *Numidia* and *Libya*; in 973 they paſſed into *Nigritia*; in 1067 they entred on the Lower *Æthiopia*; by all which ſteps they have ſpread their Faith over all the North Part of *Africa* to *Guinea*.

AFRICA, properly ſo called, or *Africa Propria*, is part of that which was afterward reckoned amongſt the Parts of the World, and in truth but a ſmall part of that which is now called *Barbary*. On the Weſt it was bounded with the River *Ampſega*, which divided it from *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eaſt by the *Aræ Philenorum* or *Cyrenaica*, and on the South by *Libya Zeuquitana*: This was one of the moſt fruitful places in all the then known World, and had *Carthage*, one of the moſt celebrated Cities for its Capital. A Buſhel of Seed has in this Province yielded at the Harveſt 150 Buſhels, ſo that *Titus* called it *Altricem Orbis terrarum*, The Nurſe of the World; and *Salvianus*, *Anima Reip. Romanæ*, *The Soul of the* Roman *Empire*. The People of it were a Crafty, Perfidious, Wrangling, Drunken, Luſtful, and Impudent ſort of Men, as *Salvianus* ſaith, *Lib.*7. *de Providentia*.

AFRICA, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; the *Aphrodiſium* of the Ancients; lying 20 miles from *Mahometa*, or *Adrumetum*; ſo that *Marmol* was deceived, in affirming thoſe two Towns to be the ſame. It was built upon a Point of Land running into the Sea, with a convenient Harbour, and a ſtrong Caſtle; and being won by certain Pirates of *Sicily*, they gave it the name of *Africa*. After that, it was taken by one of the Kings of *Morocco*; but at length, coming into the hands of *Charles* V. he utterly demoliſhed it, becauſe not able to keep it. *Calviſ.*

AFRICANUS, (*Julius*) an Hiſtorian, who lived in the third Age, under the Reign of *Macrinus*, *Heliogabalus*, and *Severus*. He was a Chriſtian, and the Ancients ſpeak of him with great applauſe. He acquired much Honour by a Deputation from the Inhabitants of *Emaus* to the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, for the re-eſtabliſhment of their City; to whom he ſo carried himſelf, that he obtain'd whatever he deſired in their behalf. He compoſed a moſt excellent Chronicle from the beginning of the World to the year 221 of Chriſt, of which we have no more than what is extant in *Euſebius*. He wrote a Letter to *Ariſtides* concerning the ſeeming contradiction in the two Genealogies of Chriſt recorded by St. *Matthew*, and St. *Luke*, which he reconciles by making it out, that one *Matthan*, who was deſcended from *Solomon*, Married a Wife whoſe name was *Eſtha*, by whom he had a Son named *Jacob*; After the death of *Matthan*, *Eſtha* Married *Melchi*, deſcended from *Nathan*, by whom ſhe had *Eli*, ſo that *Jacob* and *Eli* were Brothers by the Mothers ſide. *Eli* dying without Children, *Jacob* was obliged according to the Law to Marry his Widow, by whom he had *Joſeph* the Husband of *Mary*, who by conſequence was the Son of *Jacob* according to Nature, and of *Eli* according to the Law. *Du Pin Novelle Bibliotheque des auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques. Vid. Julius Africanus.*

The Explaining this Genealogy being conſiderable, I ſhall give a diſtinct Repreſentation of it.


DAVID.
SOLOMON, His Poſterity according to St. Matthew, are
NATHAN, His Poſterity according to St. Luke, are
MATTHAN, The Firſt Husband of
ESTHA,
MELCHI or MALHAL, Her Second Husband.
JACOB, The Second Husband of
N—A Woman whoſe Name is not known.
HELI, Her Firſt Husband, who died without Iſſue.
JOSEPH, Son of Jacob by Nature, and of Heli by Conſtruction of Law.

AGA, is a Title given by the *Turks* to the Commander in Chief of the Janizaries; the Word ſignifies Maſter or Lord; and if it follow the Genitive, *ſi* is added to it, as *Capou Agaſi*, Lord of the Port. The Aga of the Janizaries has the only privilege to appear before the Grand Signior with a free Countenance, and without his Arms a-croſs upon his Breaſt, as all other Officers do. The Title of Aga is alſo given to the Deputy-Governors of Towns. *Tavernier, Ricaut.*

AGA, or *Agag*, a Kingdom of *Abyſſinia*, with a Town of the ſame Name. This Country is near the Lake of *Zaire*, between the *Nile* and the Provinces of *Ambian* and *Nova*.

AGABO, a King of *Æthiopia*: Hiſtorians of this Country pretend he reign'd Two hundred Years, and tell a great many pleaſant Stories of him.

AGABUS, a Prophet, that came from *Jeruſalem* to *Antioch*, when St. *Paul* and St. *Barnabas* were there. He foretold a Famine, which came to paſs in the reign of *Claudius Cæſar. Acts* 11.

AGADES, a Country in the middle of *Africk*, near the River called *Ghir*.

AGADEZ, a Province and City of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, walled round, the Houſes are built like thoſe of *Barbary*, the Inhabitants being moſtly of that Nation, and Merchants who Trade between *Barbary*, *Cano*, and *Borno*. They are Shepherds and Herdſmen, and live in Huts made with Boughs, which they remove from Place to Place on the Backs of Oxen, as they change for convenience of Paſture; This Country pays to the King of *Tombuto* 150000 Ducats Tribute. *Leo Africanus, pag.* 290. It lies North of *Niger*, between *Tombuto* to the Weſt and *Cano* to the Eaſt, *Guber* to the South, and *Zuinziga* to the North, and abounds in Manna, which the People preſerve in Gourds, and ſell to the Merchants, who pay great Duties to the Prince of this Country. *Marmol.*

AGAG, a King of the *Amalekites*, defeated by *Saul*, and ſlain by *Samuel*. 2 *Sam.* 15. *Joſeph. Antiq. Judaic. Lib.*6. *c.*8.

AGALLA, or *Anagalla*. *Suidas* calls her by the latter, and *Athenæus* by the firſt Name; a Learned Maid, of whom ſeveral Authors have given a good Character. She was born at *Corcyra*; ſhe underſtood Rhetorick very well. 'Tis likewiſe affirm'd, that *Agalla* read upon Grammar, and wrote a Treatiſe on this Subject. *Athenæus, Lib.* 1. *c.*8. *Cælius Rhodiginus, Lib.* 8. *c.*1. *Voſſius de Philol.*

AGAMEDES, and *Trophonius*, two famous Artiſts who built a Temple at *Delphos*, for which extraordinary Piece of Workmanſhip, when they beſought *Apollo* to beſtow upon them what he deemed the greateſt Benefit that could be confer'd upon Mankind, they were both found dead in their Beds three days after. *Cic. Pauſan.*

AGAMEMNON, the Son of *Atreus* by *Ærope*, according to *Homer*, but of *Pliſthenes* according to *Heſiod*, who, by the conſent of all the *Greeks*, was choſen Captain-General of the *Trojan* Expedition, where he gave great Proofs of his Courage and Conduct. After *Troy* was taken, amongſt other things *Caſſandra* fell to his lot, who foretold him his death; but he not giving any Credit to her words, returned to his Wife *Clytemneſtra*, with whom he had entruſted the Adminiſtration of all his Affairs during his abſence, and the Care of his Children, believing all well at home; but in the midſt of his Security, with his Wife's conſent, he was ſlain by *Ægiſthus* the Son of *Thyeſtes*, who had vitiated *Clytemneſtra* before his arrival, and privately got the power of all things into his own hands; which was afterwards fully revenged by *Oreſtes*, the Son of *Agamemnon*, with the Death of *Ægiſthus* and his Mother too. *Ovid. Pettau.*

AGAMESTOR, the Eleventh King of the *Athenians*, who reign'd peaceably 20 Years. *Chron. Euſeb.*

AGAMIDIDES, Great Grandſon of *Cteſippus*, who was the Son of *Hercules*. *Pauſan. p.*191.

AGAN, or *Pagan*, one of the Iſlands of Thieves, where the famous *Magellan* was aſſaſſinated going in ſearch of the *Molucca* Iſlands through the South Sea. It lies between the Iſlands of *Chomocoan* and *Guagan*. *Baudrand.*

AGANARA, *Agonara*, or *Aganagara*, a Town of *India* on this ſide the *Ganges*. *Caſtaldus* and *Moleſius* mention it after *Ptolemy*, and tell us it ſtands upon the Sea.

AGANIPPE, a Celebrated Fountain of *Bœotia* near the Mountain *Helicon*, flowing into the River *Germeſſus* not far from *Thebes*, conſecrated to the Muſes, becauſe its Water inſpired Men with a deſire to make Verſes. *Pauſanias.*

AGAOS, *Agoaſt*, or *Agaoſi*, a People in the Upper *Æthiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Bagamedri*, between the *Nile* and *Tacaza*.

AGAPÆ, Certain Suppers which the Primitive Chriſtians ſolemnly obſerved in the Temples after the Lord's Supper, for the Confirmation of Mutual Love and Charity; they were made at the Expence of the Rich, who invited the Poor; but being abuſed, even in St. *Paul*'s time, they were forbid. St. *Gregory* the Great permitted the *Engliſh*, when newly Converted, to keep theſe Feaſts at the Conſecration of their Churches, or upon Saints and Martyrs days, either in Tents, or under Shady Trees near the Churches, but not within 'em. *Tertullian, Clem. Alex. St. Jerome, St. Aug.*

AGAPENOR, Admiral of *Agamemnon*'s Fleet; alſo a King of *Arcadia*, Son of *Ancæus*, and Grandchild to *Lycurgus*, who after *Troy* was taken, being driven by Tempeſt to *Cyprus*, is ſaid to have built the City of *Paphos*, and that ſo much Celebrated Temple of *Venus*. *Pauſanias.*

AGAPETS, a Name given to Virgins, that lived together in the Primitive Times, ſo called from the *Greek* word *Agape*, ſignifying Union, Charity, and Alliance in Spiritual Affection. There were ſome of them that lived in the Houſes of Churchmen, and other Religious People, by the Name of Adoptive Siſters. But St. *Chryſoſtom* utterly diſliked theſe Aſſociations, which he looked upon but as the Fuel of Temptation; and the *Lateran* Council under *Innocent* II. utterly aboliſhed them. They call'd themſelves Nuns, though they were under no Vow; yet kept Houſes to entertain Travellers under pretence of Religion and Hoſpitality. This Cuſtom afterwards grew up into a Sect, being renewed by *Agave*, a *Spaniſh* Woman, and one *Elpidius* whom ſhe had deluded. This Sect, or rather Cuſtom, continued a long time; they lay with Men though unmarried, and yet pretended to be Virgins. The whole Story is to be ſeen in Mr. *Dodwell's* Third Diſſertation on St. *Cyprian.*

AGAPETUS the Firſt, created Biſhop by *Theodatus* K. of the *Goths*, ſucceeded *John* II. in the Pontificate, and held it Eleven Months. He was ſent to *Conſtantinople* to appeaſe *Juſtinian*, who threatned *Theodatus* with a War, for cauſing to be put to death *Amalaſuntha*, the Mother of *Athalaric*, a Learned Woman, eſpecially in Languages. *Juſtinian* endeavoured to draw him to the *Eutychian* Hereſie, and when he could not prevail by fair Perſuaſions, uſed Threats. The Pope anſwered him, *I thought I had come to the Emperor* Juſtinian, *but I find I have met with a* Diocleſian, *however I fear not your Menaces.* Which reſolute Reply ſo wrought upon the Emperor, that he embraced the Orthodox Faith. This Pope ſtirred up the Emperor againſt *Berengarius*, and died about 536. *Baron. An.*

AGAPETUS the Second, was advanced to the Popedom next after *Martin* III. in the Year 946. He called *Otho* the Emperor into *Italy* againſt *Berengarius* II. as being too Tyrannical over the Churchmen; He held the Pontificate Nine Years and ſeven Months, and died in the Year 955. *Baronius.*

AGAPETUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Conſtantinople*. He Lived in the Sixth Age, and in the Reign of *Juſtinian*. A little after the Coronation of this Emperor, he wrote an Excellent Letter to him, in which he has laid down Rules, how a Chriſtian Prince ought to govern. This Letter is printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, with the following Title, *Agapeti Conſtantinopolitanæ Eccleſiæ Diaconi, ad Juſtinianum Imperatorem Oratio Parænetica, qua eum monet, quomodo in Imperio ſe gerere debeat.*

AGAR. See *Hagar.*

AGARENIANS, a People of *Arabia*, who are ſaid to be deſcended from *Agar* and *Iſhmael*. 'Tis thought they gave their Name to the Country and to the Town *Agranum*, which *Strabo* calls *Agarena*. Theſe are the People who are called *Agarens*, in the Vulgar Tranſlation, and made War upon the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and *Manaſſeh*, in the Reign of *Saul.*

AGARISTA, Daughter of *Cliſthenes*, ſo beautiful and lovely, that all the young Men of *Greece* made Publick Plays and Tournaments to pleaſe her, and win her Affection. *Herodot.*

AGARUS, now *Schiret*, a River of *European Sarmatia*, which falls into the *Danube* in *Moldavia*; upon its Banks grows that Drug ſo much uſed in Phyſick, called *Agaric. Cœlius Rhodiginus.*

AGASICLES, a famous King of the *Spartans*, Son of *Archidamas*, and Father of *Ariſton*, deſcended from the *Eurypontides*; he had Peace during his whole Reign, which gave him leiſure to Study. One day being asked by a Friend of his, why he ſent away the Sophiſter *Philophanes*, he anſwered, becauſe he ought only to be Scholar to ſuch as he might be Son to, meaning thoſe who were older than himſelf. Another time to one that asked him, how a Prince might ſecure himſelf in his Dominions, he replied, If he uſes his Subjects as a Father does his Children. *Pauſan. Plutarch.*

AGASSAMENUS, Firſt King of the Iſland *Naxus*, which lies in the *Ægean* Sea. He was choſen by the *Thracians*, who ſettled in this Iſland, called before *Strongyle*: The Colony was firſt commanded by *Butes*, Son of *Boreas*, King of *Thrace*, who afterwards grew Mad, and threw himſelf into the Sea. *Agaſſamenus* Married a Princeſs called *Paneratis*, Daughter of *Aloëus*, one of the Giants: But ſometime after, the two *Aloides*, that is to ſay, *Otus* and *Æphialtes*, the Sons of *Aloëus*, and Brothers to *Pancratis*, had an order from their Father to take her away from him, in the Execution of which, they deprived him of his Crown and Life.

St. **AGATHA**, born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, of a Noble Family, and very Beautiful, whom the Proconſul *Quintianus* cauſed to be tormented moſt cruelly to death, becauſe ſhe refuſed to turn Pagan, and Marry him. Some Authors ſay, that on the ſame day Twelve-month of her Martyrdom, Mount *Ætna* broke firſt out with horrible Noiſe and Flames, whoſe Torrents came as far as *Catana*, where ſhe was Executed; whereupon the Pagan Inhabitants ran to her Grave, took the Veil wherewith ſhe was Covered, and oppoſing the ſame to the Flames, they came no farther; and this Miracle is ſaid to have been wrought ſeveral times, But *Catana* was almoſt perfectly deſtroyed by Eruption and Earthquake in the beginning of the Year 1693. *Metaphraſtes, Thom. Faſel. Hiſtoire de Sicile.*

AGATHA, of the *Goths*, an Epiſcopal City of *Campania*, in the furthermoſt Principality under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, 16 miles from thence towards *Capua*, as it were in the middle between *Capua* and *Teleſia. Baudr.*

AGATHARCHIDES, of *Gnidos*, a great Hiſtorian, who lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philometor*, about 180 years before Chriſt. He Studied firſt the Peripatetic Philoſophy, and afterwards wrote ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory; amongſt the reſt, that of *Alexander's* Succeſſors, wherein he reproaches the *Jews* for their Superſtition; aſſerting, that it was the Cauſe of the loſs of their Liberty. *A People*, ſays he, *that call themſelves* Jews, *and inhabit the great and ſtrong City of* Jeruſalem, *becauſe they would not take Arms out of a ſilly Superſtition, ſuffered* Ptolemy *to become their Maſter.* And in another Fragment, he ſpeaks more particularly of *Stratonica*, the Wife of King *Demetrius*. Vid. *Stratonica.* There is another of the ſame name, an Hiſtorian alſo, quoted by the Ancients for having wrote one Hiſtory of *Perſia*, and another of *Phrygia. Voſſius.*

AGATHARCHUS, a Famous *Athenian* Painter. He lived about the 75th Olympiad. He was the Firſt of his Profeſſion that aſſiſted in the Decorations of the Theatre, and Ornamented the Scenes, upon the Rules of Perſpective. 'Tis ſaid, this Painter bragging one day, with how much eaſe he Drew; *Zeuxes*, who was by, gave him but a ſort of a cold Commendation; adding withall, That as for himſelf, he was much longer in finiſhing his Pieces, becauſe he *Painted for Eternity. Plut. in vit. Pericl. c.27.*

AGATHIAS, the Scholaſtick, or Lawyer, of the Sixth Century, much eſteemed for his Poeſie, but more for his Continuation of *Juſtinian's* Hiſtory after *Procopius*, which Monſieur *Couſins* Tranſlated into *French* from the *Greek. Voſſius.*

AGATHO, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, to whom when King *Archelaus*, knowing him to be 80 years of Age, put the Queſtion, Whether he had any Strength ſtill remaining, made anſwer, That *Autumn* afforded Flowers and Fruit as well as the *Spring.*

AGATHO, made Pope *Anno* 678, he was a *Sicilian* Monk, ſo mild, ſo courteous, and ſo affable, that he never diſmiſs'd any Perſon from his Preſence diſſatisfied. He condemned the *Monothelites*, and ſent Legates to the Third General Council of 289 Biſhops, held at *Conſtantinople* againſt *Gregory* Biſhop of that City, and *Macarius* of *Antioch*, the former being reclaimed, but the latter Excommunicated. *Cyril*, *Athanaſius*, *Ambroſe*, *Auguſtin*, and *Jerome*, had great Authority in this Council. *Romiſh* Authors ſay, that this Pope cured a Leper only by a Kiſs. *Platina.* He died the 10th of *January* 682. or the 10th of *June* 683. according to *Baronius*, the Chair being Vacant 17 Months.

AGATHO, a Muſician, who ſung ſo ſweetly, that none could reſiſt the Charms of his Voice: Whence the Proverb of *Agatho's* Songs, to ſignifie a thing more Delightful than Profitable. *Eraſmus.*

AGATHOCLEA, a Courtezan celebrated for her Beauty, with whom *Ptolemy Philopator* fell ſo paſſionately in Love, that to Marry her he put to death his Wife *Euridice*, who was alſo his Siſter, by whom he had *Ptolemy Epiphanes*. This *Agathoclea*, and a Brother of hers, with her Mother *Oenanthe*, governed the Kingdom. They concealed a long time the death of that unfortunate Prince, pillaged the Treaſuries, and would have put to death the young *Ptolemy*, a Child of Four or five years of Age, but the People of *Alexandria* delivered him from that danger, upon which *Agathoclea* fled. *Plutarch. Polyb. Juſtin.*

AGATHOCLES, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who aſcended to the Regal Dignity from a poor and mean Condition, his Father being no more than a Potter: His Youth he ſpent as Viciouſly as his Extract was baſe and low. For having a lovely Shape and handſom Countenance, he became a Catamite: Being come to Age, he followed Women; and after that he turned Thief. Weary of that Trade, he liſted himſelf a Soldier; fit for any Miſchief, as being Stout of his Hands, and Eloquent beſide; which raiſed him firſt to a Centurion, then a Tribune; and laſtly, *Damaſcon* the General dying, he was advanced in his room, and Married his Widow, whom he had Debauched before. But not yet content to become ſo Wealthy of a ſudden, he turned Pirate againſt his Country; and nothing ſaved him, but that his Companions being taken, and put to the Rack, would not confeſs him to be of their number. He twice attempted the Government of *Syracuſa*, and was twice Baniſhed. He ſeveral times defeated the *Carthaginians* in *Sicily*, but was himſelf defeated in one Battel near the River *Hymerus*: Yet gathering new Forces, and having won *Meſſina*, and ſome other Cities, he firſt made himſelf Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, and then of all *Sicily*, and after that vanquiſhed the *Carthaginians* again, both in *Sicily* and *Africa*; where at length having ill ſucceſs, and being in Arrears to his Soldiers, they mutinied, forced him to fly the Camp, and cut the Throats of his Children which he left behind. Recovering himſelf again, he relieved *Corcyra*, beſieged by *Caſſander*, burnt the *Macedonian* Fleet, and upon his return into *Sicily*, killed the Wives and Children of thoſe who murdered his; and afterward meeting with the Soldiers themſelves, he put them all to the Sword; and ravaging the Sea-Coaſt of *Italy*, took the City of *Hipponium*. Having thus ſtruggled with various Fortune, he was at length poiſoned by his Grandchild *Archagathus*, in the 72d Year of his Age, and 122d *Olympiad*, after he had Reigned 28 Years, as *Juſtin* reports. *Plutarch* aſſerts, That *Agathocles* was not the Son of a Potter, but only bred up in a Potter's Houſe. Hiſtorians ſay, That he would be ſerved both in Veſſels of Earth and Gold, to mind himſelf of his Original, and teach his Children, That Vertue muſt advance them to the height of Fortune. *Plut. Diodor. Juſtin.*

AGATHOCLES, Son of *Lyſimachus*, was taken in the War which his Father waged with the *Getes*, and being returned, then ſailed over into *Aſia*, and ſubdued *Antigonus*'s Kingdom. He alſo built the City of *Epheſus* by the Sea, into which he removed the *Lebadii* and the *Cilophanians*, after he had demoliſhed their own Cities. At length *Lyſimachus* growing old, took to Wife *Arſinoe*, the Siſter of *Lyſander*, who being afraid leſt her Children ſhould come into the Power of *Agathocles*, upon the Death of *Lyſimachus*, contrived his Death. Though others ſay, That *Arſinoe* falling in Love with *Agathocles*, ſhe plotted his Ruin, becauſe he refuſed to anſwer her Expectations. After this Murder, ſhe fled with her Children to *Seleucus*, againſt whom *Lyſimachus* fought; but being defeated, died ſuddenly after. *Strabo.*

AGATHOCLES, a *Babylonian*: He wrote a Hiſtory in Greek. *Athenæus* reports from him, That *Cyrus* having given Seven Towns to one *Pytharchus* of *Cyzicum*, a Favourite of his, this Promotion made him ſo inſolent, that he grew a perfect Tyrant to his Country. This Author is mentioned by *Feſtus*, *Cicero*, *Athenæus*, *Polybius*, &c.

AGATHOSTINES, a Greek Hiſtorian: He wrote a Deſcription of *Aſia*, cited by ſome Authors. *Voſſius* is of Opinion, that this Geographical Hiſtory is cited by *Tzetzes. Chil.* 7. *Hiſt.* 144. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

AGATHURSI, a People of *Scythia*, where are now the Provinces of *Cargapoli* and *Vologhida* in *Muſcovia*. *Herodotus* gives 'em the Character of the moſt Effeminate of Men, and moſt Sumptuous in their Apparel; to which he adds, That they made uſe of their Women in common, that they might be all a-kin, and of one Family: There was neither Hatred nor Envy among 'em, but they lived in continual Peace, without Avarice or Ambition. But how this agrees with that of *Juvenal*,

Sauromatiq; truces aut immanes Agathyrſi.

is a Queſtion not yet decided by the Geographers. *Virgil* gives 'em the Epithet of *Picti*; and *Solinus* ſeems to intimate as if they went naked, and coloured themſelves with Sky-colour: So uncertain are the Reports of Antiquity. Some Authors ſay, That the *Picts*, who inhabited *Britain*, came from theſe People; and that from a Colony of them, the City of *Poictiers*, and Province of *Poictou* in *France*, alſo takes Name. *Herodotus, Du Cheſne.*

AGATHUS-DEMON, an Hiſtorian and Geographer of *Alexandria*, who lived in the Fifth Age. St. *Iſidore* of *Damieta* has wrote one of his Epiſtles to him. *Ptolemy* reports of him, that he made ſome Geographical Tables. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. de Mathem. & Philolog.*

AGATHYLLUS, Sirnamed the *Arcadian*, a Greek Poet, who wrote Hiſtorical Elegies. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* approves what *Agathyllus* wrote concerning *Æneas*'s coming into *Italy*, *Lib.* 1. *Ant. Rom. Voſſius de Hiſt. & Poet. Græc.*

AGATHYRSA, or *Agathyrium*, called by *Livy Agathyrna*: Formerly a Town on a Promontory in *Sicily* near the ancient *Tindaris*. *Diodorus Siculus* reports, That this Town was built by *Agathyrnus* Son of *Æolus*. *Faſel* affirms, That the Ruins where *Agathyrſa* ſtood, are in the place now called *Campo di San Martino*; and that the Promontory is the ſame with *Capo d'Orlando. Strabo. Lib.* 6.

AGAVE, the Daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, Wife of *Echirion* the *Theban*, by whom ſhe had *Pentheus*; who being an abſtemious Perſon, and therefore deſpiſing the debauch'd Myſteries and Feaſts of *Bacchus*, was torn Limb from Limb by his Mother, in the midſt of their Bacchanalian Fury, though he were at the ſame time King of *Thebes*. This Fable is handled with great Curioſity by *Ovid, Metam.*

AGAUNE, or *Agaunum*, St. *Maurice*'s Abbey in *Chablais*, between *Sion* and *Geneva*. *Venantius Fortunatus* gives the Name of *Agaunenſis* to the *Thebæan* Legion, which was Martyr'd in that place, with St. *Mauritius* who Commanded it. *Lib.* 8.

Et Legio fælix Agaunenſis adeſt. See MAURITIUS.

AGAURI, a People inhabiting the Mountains of *Bagamedrum*, and *Æthiopian* Chriſtians, who not enduring the Innovations of the Jeſuits, Rebelled againſt the King of *Abyſſinia*, and calling one *Melacaxus*, of the Royal Family, to their Aſſiſtance, reduced the King to great Straits, till their ancient Religion was confirmed. *Ludolphus, Lib.* 3. & 11.

AGDE, in Latin *Agatha*, a City of *France*, in the *Lower Languedoc*, ſtrongly ſituated on the River *Eraut*, which makes it a place of Trade. It has a Cathedral with 12 Canons, 4 of them Dignified. It was formerly ſubject to Viſcounts of its own. In 506. *Alaric*, though an *Arian*, permitted the Meeting of a Council here of 31 Biſhops, who made 71 Canons, though there are but 48 of 'em to be ſeen in ſeveral ancient Manuſcripts; ordering, That none ſhould be looked upon as Catholicks, but ſuch as Communicated thrice a year. The Council of *Lateran* afterward reduced it to once a year. This City is 7 Leagues from *Narbon*, and 10 from *Montpelier*. *Labbe, Binius.*

AGDUS, a Rock in the Confines of *Phrygia* of a prodigious bigneſs, out of which *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* took the Stones, which, by the Command of *Themis*, they threw behind their backs; whence the World was Peopled, according to *Ovid.*

AGELAS, or *Agelaus*, the third King of *Corinth*: He ſucceeded *Ixion* in the Year of the World 3024, Reigned 37 Years, and had *Primnis* for his Succeſſor. *Pauſan. in Corinth. Euſeb. in Chron.*

AGELASTUS, the Sirname of *Craſſus*, Grandfather to him that was killed by the *Parthians*. This *Roman* was ſo called, becauſe he was ſo exceſſively Grave and Serious, that he never laugh'd but once in his whole Life, and that was, by ſeeing an Aſs eat Thiſtles: Which gave occaſion to the Proverb related by *Eraſmus*, That the Palate and the Salad were extreamly well ſuited. *Cic. de Fin. Lib.* 4. *Plin. Lib.* 7. *C.* 19.

AGELIUS, or *Agilas*, King of *Corinth*: He lived in the Year of the World 3131. in the time of *Achab* King of *Iſrael*. He Reigned 30 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Eudemus. Pauſan. in Corinth. Euſeb. in Chron.*

AGEN, in Latin *Agennum*, a City and Biſhoprick of *Guienne*, Suffragan of *Bourdeaux*, and the place of *Joſeph Scaliger*'s Nativity. The Conntry round about it is called *Le Pais d'Agenois*. The City was Founded by the *Nitiobriges*, an ancient People of *Gaul*, and is one of the Eldeſt and moſt Conſiderable Cities in *France*, 15 Leagues North-Weſt of *Bourdeaux*, large and well-peopled, with a fair Cathedral and a Collegiate Church: Both the City and the Territory round is called *Agennois*, was many years in the hands of the *Engliſh*. *Du Cheſne.*

AGENOR, Son of *Belus*, and Father of *Phœnix*; which *Phœnix*, having Reigned ſome time in *Egyptian Thebes*, came and ſetled at *Sidon*, a Sea-Port Town of that Country, which was afterwards called *Phœnicia* from him. Some People make *Cadmus* the Son of *Agenor*; and others ſay he was his Grandſon, who travelling into *Greece*, in queſt of his Siſter *Europa*, taught that Nation the uſe of Letters. See *Euſebius*, and *Marmora Arundeliana*. *Plutarch* often mentions this *Agenor*, affirming that the *Tyrians* worſhipped him as a God.

AGENORIA, the Name which the Ancients gave to the Goddeſs of Induſtry, as having a peculiar Power to make Men act with Life and Vigour. She had a Temple erected to her in the *Aventine Mount*. *Livy, St. Auſt.*

AGERNIUS, *Agrippina*'s Servant, who being ſent to *Nero* with the Tydings of her Eſcape out of the Ship, which was the moſt unwelcome News he could have brought him; *Nero*, quick at Miſchief, threw his Sword between the Fellow's Legs, as he was relating his Meſſage, and then cauſed him to be ſeized, as one that was ſent by his Miſtriſs to kill him; to the end, that when he had Murdered her, as he afterward did, he might have a fair Pretence to give out, that ſhe killed her ſelf, finding her Contrivance againſt the Emperor her Son was diſcovered. *Hoffman.*

AGES *of the World*: This Name is given to certain Limits of Time, diſtinguiſhed by the moſt memorable Accidents and Revolutions in the World, for the convenience of Chronology. Of theſe, the greateſt Number of Chronologers make Seven:

The Firſt, from the Creation of the World to *Noah*'s Flood.

The Second, from the Flood, to the Birth of *Abraham*.

The Third, from the Birth of *Abraham*, to the Departure of *Moſes* out of *Egypt*.

The Fourth, from *Moſes*'s Departure out of *Egypt*, to the Building of the Temple of *Solomon*.

The Fifth, from the Foundation of the Temple, to the Reign of *Cyrus* in *Babylon*.

The Sixth, from *Cyrus*'s Reign, to the Coming of the *MESSIAH*.

The Seventh, from the Birth of Chriſt, to this Time.

They ſay moreover, That the Firſt Age laſted 1656 Years. The Second, 382. The Third, 505. The Fourth, 479. The Fifth, 493. The Sixth, 538. The Seventh, 1700. Which in all makes 5753 Years, from the Creation of the World to this Time.

The ſeveral AGES *are reckoned thus:*

The Firſt, By the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*, taking the Years which *Adam* and his Deſcendants lived before they had the Children which compoſe the Liſt of the Patriarchs till *Noah*, *Gen.* 5. 6, 7.

	Years.
Adam had *Seth* at	130
Seth was Father at	105
Enos at	90
Cainant at	70
Mahalaleel at	65
Jared at	162
Enoch at	65
Methuſelah at	187
Lamech at	182
	1056
Noah's Age at the time of the Flood	600
Proves the Firſt Age to be	1656

The Second Age is reckoned by the Computation of the Age of *Sem* after the Deluge: *Arphaxad*, *Cainan* Jun. *Salem*, *Heber*, *Peleg*, *Reu*, *Sarug*, *Nachor*, and *Tharah*, till the Birth of their Sons named in that Genealogy.

	Years.
Sem had *Arphaxad* after the Flood	2
Arphaxad was Father at	35
Cainan Jun. at	30
Salem at	30
Heber at	34
Peleg at	30
Reu at	32
Sarug at	30
Nachor at	29
Tharah, Gen. 11. 26. ſays 70. But *Gen.* 17. 17. 11. 32. 12. 4. *Acts* 7. 4. compared, it appears to be	130

So that the Difference is to be reconciled by underſtanding *Terah* to have been a Father at 70. but not to have begot *Abraham* till 130. though he be mentioned firſt for Dignity's ſake, as *Sem* in another Caſe.

Which from the Flood to *Abraham*'s Birth is	382

The Third Age is proved thus:

Gen. 21. 5. *Abraham* begat *Iſaac* at	100
Gen. 25. 26. *Iſaac* was Father at	60
Gen. 47. 9. *Jacob* entred *Egypt* at	130
The *Iſraelites* ſtaid there	215
	505

Exod. 12. 40. 41. 'tis called 430, which *Morery* reckons to be the time from *Abraham*'s being call'd, to *Moſes*'s departure out of *Egypt* with *Iſrael*.

Helvicus in his Chronological Tables is of the ſame mind; for which he cites *Galat.* 3. 17. and *Exod.* 12. 41.

The Fourth Age is proved from 1 *Chron.* 1. 6. from the coming out of *Egypt*, to laying the Foundation of the Temple, 480. And from the Reigns of the Kings and Princes which Governed *Iſrael* during that time; which make up juſt —— 479

The Fifth Age is proved thus:

Jeruſalem was taken, and the Temple ruined by *Nebuchaduezzar*, after the Foundation of the ſame	423
By computing the Reigns, it ſeems 425.	
The Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*	70
	493

The Sixth Age is proved by calculating the *Olympiads*, and Years of the Foundation of *Rome*.

Cyrus took *Babylon* in the 215 of *Rome*, and the 3d Year of the 60th *Olympiad*; Chriſt was born in the 753 of *Rome*, and in the 4th of the 194 *Olympiad*: So that the difference is —— 538

For the Seventh Age, all Chriſtians agree, that this is the 1700 Year ſince Chriſt's Birth.

There are other Chronologers who alſo make Seven Ages, but with a different Computation of Time, thus:

The Firſt ending at the Deluge, which they make to conſiſt of 2256 Years.

The Second, to the Vocation of *Abraham* 1257.

The Third, to the Coming out of *Egypt* 430.

The Fourth, to the Foundation of the Temple 873.

The Fifth, to the Deſtruction of it 470.

The Sixth, to the Coming of Chriſt 586.

Which makes 5872. before the Birth of Chriſt, whereas other Chronologers ſay it is but 4053. or thereabouts.

The Seventh is 1700.

They compute the Ages *thus:*

According to the Verſion of the *Septuagint*, which they alledge to be conformable to the *Hebrew* Original, they ſay,

	Years.
Adam when he had *Seth* was Aged	230
Seth was Father at	205
Enos at	190
Cainan at	170
Mahalaleel at	165
Jared at	162
Enoch at	165
Methuſelah at	187
Lamech at	182
Noah's Age at the Deluge	600
	2256

The Second they prove thus:

	Years.
Sem had *Arphaxad* after the Flood at	2
Arphaxad was Father at	135
Cainan at	130
Salem at	130
Heber at	134
Phaleg at	130
Reu at	132
Sarug at	130
Nahor at	129
Tharah at	130
Abraham when he entred *Canaan*	75
	1257

The Third thus:

	Years.
In his 100 Year he had *Iſaac*, after his entring *Canaan*	25
Iſaac was Father at	60
Jacob entred *Egypt* at	130
Iſrael ſtaid in *Egypt*	215
	430

The Fourth thus:

	Years.
Iſrael was in the Wilderneſs	40
Joſhua Governed	27
Caleb and the other Elders	50
Then there was an Anarchy of	35
They ſerved the King of *Meſopotamia*	8
Othniel Governed	40
Then there was an Anarchy of	33
They ſerved the *Moabites*	18
Ehud Governed	80
Then there was an Anarchy of	37
They ſerved the *Canaanites*	20
Deborah and *Barak* Governed	40
Then there was an Anarchy of	18
They ſerved the *Midianites*	7
Gideon Governed	40
Abimelech	3
Thola	23
Jair	22
Then there was an Anarchy of	30
They ſerved the *Philiſtines* and *Ammonites*	18
Jephthah Governed	6
Abiſhan	7
Elon	10
Abdon	8
Then an Anarchy	50
Then they ſerved the *Philiſtines*	40
	710

Samſon Governed	20
Eli	40
Then an Anarchy or Servitude under the *Philiſtines*	20
Samuel Governed	20
Saul Reigned	20
David	40
And *Solomon* before the Foundation of the Temple	3
	163
	710
	873

Note, That the Modern Chronologers include the Anarchies and Servitudes in the Reigns of the Judges.

The Fifth they reckon from Founding the Temple till *Nebuchadnezzar* deſtroyed it —— 470
But the Proofs ſeem lame.

The Sixth they reckon thus:

	Years.
The Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*	50
The *Perſian* Monarchy, Founded by *Cyrus* who delivered the *Jews*, continued	205
Betwixt that and the Kingdom of the *Seleucides*, eſtabliſhed by *Seleucus Nicanor* in *Syria*	18
That continued	250
And was afterwards turned into a *Roman* Province by *Pompey* the Great, before the Birth of Chriſt	63
P. Peteau, Labbe. Hiſt. Chronol.	586

The Learned *Spanheim*, in his *Introductio Chronologica*, gives the Sum of the Epocha's, thus:

From the Creation to the Deluge	1656
From the Deluge to the Calling of *Abraham*, or his Entrance into the Land of *Canaan, Ætat.* 75.	427
From the Calling of *Abraham*, to the Children of *Iſrael's* coming out of *Egypt*	430
From the going up out of *Egypt*, to the beginning of *Samuel's* Prieſthood	396
From thence to the Diviſion of the Tribes in the firſt Year of *Rehoboam*	120
From thence to the beginning of the 70 Years Captivity	368
From thence to the firſt Year of *Cyrus*	69
From thence to the firſt Year of *Judas Macchabeus's* Prieſthood, or the Death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*	375
From thence to the Birth of Chriſt	162
	4003

Though he reckons 4004. and ſays, that the ſame agrees in general with the Computations of *Uſher*, *Lydiatus*, and others. The Curious may conſult his Book, to ſee how he inſtructs the Particulars.

AGESANDER, a Famous Architect of *Rhodes*, who worked with *Polydorus* and *Alexander*: They all three clubb'd in making *Laocoon's* Statue, the Prieſt of *Apollo*, which is counted one of the greateſt Curioſities of that kind in all Antiquity. This Figure was found at *Rome* under the Ruins of *Veſpaſian's* Palace, about the end of the Sixteenth Century. Theſe celebrated Statuaries are mentioned by *Pliny*, *lib.* 36. *cap.* 5.

AGESILAUS, the Sixth King of the *Lacedæmonians*, the Son of *Archidamus*, who after the death of his Brother *Agis*, was made King of *Sparta*, notwithſtanding the Pretenſions of *Leotichides* his Brother's Natural Son He haraſs'd all *Phrygia*, took ſeveral Cities from the *Perſians*, and vanquiſhed *Tiſſaphernes* in a great Battle near the River *Pactolus*: Which ſo aſtoniſhed the *Perſian* King, that he cut off *Tiſſaphernes's* Head, and ſent Preſents to *Ageſilaus* to buy his Peace; which *Ageſilaus* refuſed, ſaying, *He would not enrich himſelf but with the Booty of his Overthrows.* After this, the *Athenians* and *Bæotians* having declared War againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, he was recalled by the *Ephori*; thereupon returning into *Europe*, he fell into *Bæotia*, fought the *Thebans*, made himſelf Maſter of *Corinth*, defeated the *Acarnanians*, ruined *Bæotia* a ſecond time, and took a City from the *Mantineans*. He put a ſtop to the growing Renown of *Epaminondas*, and prevented *Sparta* from being taken by Aſſault. At length, after he had fought in favour of *Nactenebo*, againſt *Thacon* King of *Egypt*, in his return home he fell ſick by the way, and died at *Cyrenaicum*, in the 84th Year of his Age, in the 104th *Olympiad*, 360 Years before Chriſt. Being told that the Oracle had excluded all that were Lame from the Crown, he made anſwer, That *the Oracle meant only thoſe that were defective in their Souls, or in their Birth, as* Leotichides *was, who was no more than* Alcibiades's *Baſtard.* Upon his Death-bed he forbid any Statues to be erected in his Memory, as deſiring no other Monuments than thoſe of his own Actions. *Xenoph. Plut.*

AGESILAUS, the Son of *Neocles*, or rather of *Themiſtocles*, employed as a Spy in the Army of *Xerxes*, who was marching with 800000 Men to the Conqueſt of *Greece*, as he ſuppoſed. This *Ageſilaus* ordered his Buſineſs ſo well, that he remained ſome time in the Army in *Perſian* Habit; and at length coming up to the King's Tent, he killed *Mardonius*, one of the Favourites, inſtead of the King. Upon which, being ſeized and brought to the King, who was then Offering at the Altar of the Sun, he thruſt his Right Hand into the Fire, where after he had held it a conſiderable time, *Such are all the* Athenians, O *King*, ſaid he; *and if you will not believe me, I will thruſt my Left Hand alſo into the ſame Flames.* Which undaunted Act ſo ſurprized *Xerxes*, that he ſet him at liberty. This Story *Plutarch* relates in his Treatiſe, wherein he compares the Courage of the *Greeks* with that of the *Romans*. *Plut.*

AGESILAUS, Uncle to *Agis* III. King of *Sparta*, who being deeply in Debt, perſuaded his Nephew to reſtrain the Luxury and Pride of the City, and to introduce Thrift and good Husbandry. Accordingly his Uncle made a Law, whereby all Debts were aboliſhed, and an equal Diviſion ordained to be made of all Lands amongſt the People. Preſently *Ageſilaus* cauſed all Creditors Bonds and Securities to be brought into the midſt of the Great Court, and threw 'em into the Fire, with ſo much Joy, that he could not forbear ſaying, he never beheld in all his Life-time a Fire that better pleaſed him. But the Lands not being divided according to the Edict, the People, fruſtrated of their juſt Debts and Expectations, both by *Ageſilaus's* means, recalled *Leonidas*; who returning, revenged their Quarrel upon *Agis* and all his Family, the greateſt part of which he put to death, *Ageſilaus* himſelf eſcaping, by the Cunning of his Son *Hippomedon*. *Plut.*

AGESILAUS, a Name which the Ancients gave to *Pluto* the God of Hell; 'tis deriv'd from ἄγειν to *bring*, and λαὸς the People: Becauſe the Heathen believ'd this pretended Deity brought the Souls of the Dead to the Shades below, by giving orders to *Mercury* to conduct 'em thither. *Calimachus. Athen.*

AGESIPOLIS the Firſt, King of *Sparta*, who entred the Territory of *Argolis* in the *Peloponneſus*, and laid the Country waſte; He took the City of *Mantinea*, and after he had ruin'd it, divided it into four Villages. He was General of the *Lacedæmonians* in the *Olynthian* War; But in the Career of his Victories, was ſtop'd by a Fever, of which he died within Seven days after he was ſeiz'd by the Diſtemper, in the firſt year of the Hundredth Olympiad, 380 years before the Birth of Chriſt. He was imbalmed in Honey, and carried to *Sparta*. There was another, and according to *Hoffman* a Third King of this Name, but no Memorable Action is aſcrib'd to either of them. *Xenoph. Pauſan.*

AGESISTRATA, a Princeſs of *Lacedæmon*, Mother of King *Agis*, Famous for her Virtue, Reſolution, and the Great Fortune ſhe left her Son. They prov'd unfortunate at laſt, and were both Strangl'd in Priſon. *Plut. in Vit. Agis.*

AGGENUS, *Urbicus*, a *Latin* Author, who has writ concerning the Abutteling and Bounding of Fields. *Turnebus* was the firſt that publiſh'd his Works, together with thoſe of *Siculus Flaccus, Julius Frontinus, Hyginus*, and ſome others, to which *Nicholas Rigaltius* has ſince added ſeveral curious Remarks. See theſe Works, and *Voſſius de ſcient. Math. c.* 27.

AGGERHUSE, *Aggerhuſia*, a Fortreſs in the South of *Norway* in the Bay of *Anſlo*, within a League of the Town of that Name. The Fortreſs gives its Denomination to the whole Province, which brings a conſiderable Revenue in Fiſh to the King of *Denmark* (to whom it belongs;) The Province is 240 miles long, having *Sweden* on the E. *Bergen* on the W. the *Sound* on the S. and *Drontheim* on the N. *Baudrand.*

AGGRAMMES, King of the *Gangarades* and *Pharraſians*, was the Son of a Barber, who by his Shaving could hardly find himſelf Bread; but being a Handſom Comely Fellow, the Queen fell in Love with him, and in the height of her blind Paſſion, gave him the Tutelage of her Children. But it was not long before her Favourite rid himſelf of thoſe Obſtacles, that he might advance to the Throne his Son *Aggrammes*, whom he had by the Queen, a Perſon who ſoon betray'd his Mungrel Deſcent by his ignoble Conditions. *Q. Curtius.*

AGHER, a ſmall Burrough Town in the North of *Ireland*; It lies in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Tyrone*, 15 miles Weſt of *Benburg*, and 9 South of *Omagh*.

AGHRIM, a Place in *Connaught*, in the way from *Athlone* to *Galloway*, famous for the Battel fought there *July* 11. 1691. Three weeks after our taking *Athlone* by Storm. The *Iriſh* Army under the Command of *St. Ruth*, a *French* General, was moſt advantageouſly encamped at

Aghrim, where they had Two Bogs before 'em, between which the Road goes to *Galloway*; on their left, the Ruines of an old Caſtle, which was retrench'd and lin'd with Foot; and on their right they had alſo made ſeveral Retrenchments for the greater ſecurity of their Camp: notwithſtanding which great advantage, beſides that of a far more numerous Army, they were attack'd by their Majeſties Forces with that Vigor and Bravery as procur'd 'em, with God's Bleſſing, a moſt entire and glorious Victory; and yet the *Iriſh*, eſpecially their Foot, were never known to fight with more reſolution, in ſo much that the Diſpute was very warm for two hours, and the Victory dubious, until the Left beat 'em off their Ground, and the Right preſſing upon 'em at the ſame time, made an entire Rout of the Enemy. About 5000 were kill'd upon the place, and amongſt 'em Monſieur *St. Ruth*, with many of their Prime Officers. All their Baggage, Tents, Proviſions, Ammunition, and Cannon, with a great many Colours and Standards were taken. The Foot alſo threw down their Arms. Lieutenant General *Mackay*, ſince kill'd in *Flanders*, had a great ſhare in the glory of that Action.

AGHMAT *Varichæ*, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, 12 miles S. of the City of that name, 8 days Journey from *Segelmaſſa*, 6 from *Tarudant*, ſeated near the foot of Mount *Atlas* on the North-ſide, in a pleaſant Plain, which affords great plenty and variety of Fruits, Garden-Plants, and Grapes; the Springs from the Mountains waſh their Streets day and night, and incompaſs and cool their Wall'd Orchards, Gardens and thick Groves; The Site of this City is one of the moſt Beautiful in all the Earth, the Climate the moſt pleaſant, the Soil the Richeſt, the Water the ſweeteſt, and the Air the moſt healthful. A ſmall River divides the Town from N. to S. which turns their Mills four days in every week, and waters their Fields on the reſt. The Inhabitants of this City ſold to *Joſeph*, Son of *Taſefin*, the Ground on which he built the City of *Morocco* in the year of Chriſt 1187. It had once, more than 6000 Families, and was one of the Civileſt and Richeſt Cities of that Kingdom, but in *Leo Africanus* his time it was inhabited by none but Wolves, Foxes, *&c.* and one Hermite, worſe than all the other, he being attended by an 100 of his Diſciples on Horſeback, who would have made the Hypocrite a King if they had been ſtrong enough.

AGIAM-OGLANS, or the Children of Strangers, in *Turkey*, are young Slaves, either taken in War, or purchas'd of the *Tartars*, or violently taken from their Parents, the Chriſtians, out of the *Morea*, *Albanie*, and other Places. Theſe Children amount every year to the number of Two thouſand, who when they come to *Conſtantinople*, are preſented to the Grand Signior, and by him diſpoſed of in ſeveral Places, where they are put to various Trades, and thoſe that are well ſhap'd are employed to ſerve, ſome in the Kitchens, ſome in the Stables, others in the Gardens, and other Imployments. *Ricaut*.

AGIDES, a Sirname of the Princes of the Family of *Agis* King of *Sparta*; They were likewiſe call'd *Euryſthenides* from *Euryſthines* the Father of *Agis*. See *Euryſthenides*.

AGILA, or *Agilanus*, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*. He began to Reign in the year 549 or 550. after the Death of *Theodiſilus*, who was murther'd by his Subjects. The End of *Agila* was equally unhappy. *Iſidor. in Chron. Procop. &c.*

AGILES, (*Raymond*) Sirnam'd *De Podio*, becauſe he was Canon of *Puy* in *Velay*. He went in the Expedition to the *Holy Land*, and about the year 1105 he publiſh'd a Hiſtory, Intituled, *Hiſtoria Francorum qui ceperunt Jeruſalem*; We have it now in the Firſt Volume of the Oriental Hiſtory, call'd, *Geſta Dei per Francos*.

AGILULPHUS, Duke of *Turin*, who in the year 586 became King of the *Lombards*, by his Marriage with *Theodelinda*, Daughter of *Garibald* King of *Bavaria*, and Widow of *Antarith* King of *Lombardy*. He was converted to the Catholick Faith from Arrianiſm, or, as ſome ſay, Paganiſm, and became ſo Potent that all *Italy* obey'd him, except *Ravenna* and *Rome*. However he committed great Spoil in the *Roman* Territories, which St. *Gregory* laments in his Epiſtles and Homilies upon *Ezekiel*. He died in the year 616. *Paul. Diacon.* St. *Gregory*.

AGINNIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who appear'd about the end of the Seventh Century, under Pope *Sergius* the Firſt. They condemn'd the uſe of ſome Meats and Marriage, as if God was the Author of neither. This Sect had but few Followers, and was ſoon extinguiſh'd. *Prateolus*. See *Agynn*.

AGION, *Oros*, *Athes*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, a Peninſula joyn'd to the Continent by a Neck of a mile and half, which *Xerxes* is ſaid to have cut through. It is 90 miles in compaſs, call'd by the *Turks*, *Monaſtir*, there being 24 Cloyſters of *Greek* Monks in it; of which *Garopedas* and *Agia Laura* are the chief; in all are about 5000 Men. Moſt of the Monaſteries are fortified becauſe of Pirates, It's the Univerſity of *Greece*, and the Monks are the Seminary for Biſhops.

AGIRO, or *Agyra*, which *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Diadorus Siculus*, call by the different Names of *Agurium*, *Agyrium*, and *Argyra*, *&c.* A Town in *Sicily* near *Mount Ætna*, call'd at preſent *San Philipo d'Argirone*. 'Tis famous for being the Birth-place of *Diadorus Siculus*. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 1. *c.* 4. *Bibl. Cluvier. Deſcr. Ital. &c.*

AGIS the Firſt, King of *Sparta*, as far as may be conjectur'd by the Chronicle of *Euſebius* in the year of the World 2998, at what time *Joab* beſieged the City of *Raab*, the Capital of the *Ammonites*; He Reign'd but one year. *Vid. Aguriam*.

AGIS the Second, waged moſt cruel War with the *Athenians*, waſted their Country, and reſtored the Cities of *Greece* to their Liberty. However, he laid a new Tax on the *Eleans*, which they refuſing and revolting, he reduced them to the Obedience of the *Lacedæmonians*. He was kill'd by his Subjects in Priſon, for acting too rigorouſly according to *Licurgus*'s Laws. *Quint. Curt. Diador. Sicul.*

AGIS the Third, King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Eurypontides*. He ravaged the Country of *Argos*, after he had greatly contributed to the famous Victory at *Mantinæa* over the *Athenians* and *Argives*: After that, followed a Truce, which the *Athenians* breaking, he harraſſed all their Country. His Prudence and Conduct got the *Lacedæmonians* many Advantages during the *Peloponneſian* War, however *Thraſippus* drave him out of *Attica*. He died without any Legitimate Iſſue in the XCIV Olympiad. To an impertinent Ambaſſador, demanding of him, at the end of a tedious Harangue, what Anſwer he ſhould make to thoſe that ſent him, *Tell 'em*, (ſaid *Agis*) *I ſuffered thee to talk as long as thou hadſt a mind to it*. To another, magnifying the freedom of Diſcourſe; *A Man* (ſaid he) *had need of Men and Money to maintain 'em*. Diador. Sicul. Thucydides.

AGIS the Fourth, King of *Sparta*, ſolicited the *Grecians* to ſhake off the *Macedonian* Yoke, and was aſſiſted to that purpoſe both with Money and Ships by *Pharnabazus* and *Autophradates* the *Perſian* Governors, but overthrown near *Megalopolis* in *Arcadia*, by *Antipater* one of *Alexander* the Great's Generals, and loſt his Life in the Battle. Olympiad 112. *Juſtin*.

AGITATORS, or *Adjutators*; This Name was given to that part of the Army, who were adviſ'd by *Ireton*, to erect a Council among themſelves: Their Number conſiſted of Two Soldiers choſen out of every Troop and every Company, who were to Conſult for the good of the Army, and to aſſiſt at the Council of War, to give their Advice for the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. Theſe were *Cromwell*'s Inſtruments, and perfectly manag'd by him: Who, when he was deſirous to effect any thing, needed do no more, but ſecretly put it into the Heads of this Martial Committee. Theſe *Agitators*, by *Cromwell*'s Inſtigation, gave a finiſhing Stroak to the Rebellion, and were the occaſion of the King's Murther; which Barbarity they ſet on foot by making a Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, wherein they Require; Firſt, *That the King be brought to Juſtice*; Secondly, *That the Prince and Duke of* York *be Summoned to appear at the day appointed, and proceeded with, according as they ſhould give Satiſfaction*, &c. *Hobbs Behemoth.*

AGLAIS, or *Aglaia*, one of the *Graces*. Her Two Companions were *Euphroſyne* and *Thalia*. Theſe Three were the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*, and perpetual Attendants upon *Venus* or *Beauty*.

AGLAONICE, the Daughter of *Hegemon*, a Notable She-Aſtronomer. 'Tis ſaid, when ſhe foreſaw an Eclipſe of the Moon, ſhe us'd to brag, That ſhe had order'd that Planet to keep out of the way; but her Vanity being found out, ſhe was but laught at, for her pains. *Plutarch* mentions her, in his Treatiſe *De Defectu Oraculorum*. The Foppery of this Star-gazer gave occaſion to the *Greek* Proverb, mention'd by *Eraſmus*, which applies to ſuch ſort of Pretenders, *You have carried off the Moon to your diſadvantage*. See *The Scholiaſt of Apollonius* in *Lib.* 4. of *Argonaut.* p. 177. *Ed. Steph.*

AGLAURIS, the Daughter of *Cecrops*, an ancient King of *Athens*, turn'd into a Stone by *Mercury* for falſifying her promiſe to give him admiſſion to her Siſter *Herſa*, with whom he was paſſionately in love. *Ovid*.

AGLAUS, or *Aglaius*, a Pſophidian, the pooreſt of all the Arcadians, adjudg'd by the Oracle of *Apollo*, to be much more happy than *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, becauſe he never ſtirr'd beyond the bounds of his own ſmall Field, contented with the Fruits of his own Labour. *Plin. Val. Max.*

AGLIBOLUS, one of the Deities of the *Syrian* Idolaters, more particularly worſhip'd in the City of *Palmyra*. Some will have it to be the Sun, and others the Moon. *Spartian* ſays, that the *Meſopotamians* believed, that they who took the Moon for a God were Maſters of their Wives; but the Wives were Maſters of them who believ'd her a Goddeſs; And hence they Paint the Moon in Male Habit, and accordingly the *Germans* ſpeak of the

Moon in the Maſculine, but of the Sun in the Feminine Gender. *Spon.*

AGMET, a Town ſituated Eight Leagues from *Morocco*. *Marmol* ſuppoſes it was the Ancient *Bochanum Hemerum*. *Agmet* ſtands towards the Foot of the Mountains of *Atlas*, and was the Capital of the Empire, before *Morocco* was built; 'Tis call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Emerea*. *Marmol Lib.* 3. *c.* 41.

AGMONDESHAM, a Market or Burrough Town of *Burnham* Hundred in the County of *Bucks*. It ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament, ſtands on a ſmall River nine miles North Weſt of *Uxbridge*, and Eight North Eaſt of *Maidenhead*.

AGNABET, or *Agnetlin*, one of the chief Towns of *Tranſil-vania*, on the River *Harbäch*, where Q. *Iſabella* Aſſembled a Diet for the preſervation of her Son, which *Martinſius* Diſſolved, and begun a War upon his Prince, that iſſued in the ruin of both.

AGNELLUS, deſcended of a Noble and Rich Family, was made Deacon by *Eccleſius* Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* after his Wife's death; and after *Maximianus's*, in 555. was choſen Archbiſhop himſelf. He obtain'd what had belong'd to the *Goths* for the uſe of his Church, by means of *Narſes*, *Juſtinian*'s General, and procur'd for his Party the Churches built, and formerly made uſe of by the *Arians*. He died in 556. the 94th of his Age. *Cave* in *Hiſtoria Literaria*.

AGNES, a young Virgin, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom at the Age of Eighteen years, under *Diocleſian*, in the year 303. St. *Ambroſe* gives this Saint a great Character: Pope *Damaſus* made likewiſe Two Epigrams in Honour of her; and her Martyrdom is deſcrib'd by *Prudentius*.

AGNESIO, (*John Baptiſt*) a Perſon much eſteem'd; He liv'd about the year 550. This Perſon wrote divers Tracts in Proſe and Verſe; for inſtance, *An Apology for St.* Jerome, Two Books of Epiſtles, *&c.* *Andreas Schottus. Nicholaus Antonio. Bibl. Hiſp.*

AGNESLUS, or *Agnellus*, (*Andrew*) Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, a Prelate of great Learning and Capacity. He liv'd in the Ninth Age, in the Reign of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*. *Cocceius* is miſtaken in citing him among the Authors of the Sixth Century. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there goes a Letter under his Name to one *Armenius*, *De Ratione Fidei*. *Agneſlus* alſo wrote the Hiſtory of the Prelates of the Church of *Ravenna*. *Rubeus*, *Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Raven. Miræus*, *Voſſius*, *&c.*

AGNO, one of the Nymphs by whom *Jupiter* was bred, who gave her Name to a Fountain in the Mountain *Lyceus*, which had formerly that wonderful quality in time of Drougth, that if the Prieſt of *Jupiter Lyceus*, after he had firſt perform'd his Sacred Ceremonies by it, in due form, ſtir'd it with an Oaken Bough, a thick Vapour roſe like a Miſt, and in a ſhort time condens'd into a Cloud that fell down again in plentiful Showers. *Pauſ.* in *Orcad.*

AGNODICE, an *Athenian* Virgin, who having a paſſionate deſire to learn Phyſick, frequented the *School* of *Hierophilus* in Man's Apparel; where having attained to perfection in the Theory, ſhe fell to Practiſe the Cure of Diſeaſes incident to Child-bearing Women, whom ſhe firſt acquainted with her Sex. Upon which, the Phyſicians, troubled that they were no longer ſent for by the Women, accus'd her before the Judges as a Debaucher of them: But *Agnodice* diſcovering her Sex before the Areopagites, not only clear'd her ſelf from the ſcandal, but occaſion'd the Judges to make an Order for any free Women to Learn and Practiſe Phyſick, and forbad the Men thenceforth to Act the Midwife. *Hygin. Fab.*

AGNOITES, a ſort of Hereticks about the year 370. Followers of *Theophronius* the *Cappadocian*, who joined himſelf with *Eunomius*. They queſtion'd the Omniſcience of God; alledging that he knew not Things paſt any other way than Memory; nor things to come but by an uncertain Preſcience. *Prateol. Niceph.*

AGNOITES, another ſort of Hereticks about the year 535. they followed the Errors of *Themiſtius*, Deacon of *Alexandria*, who believ'd that Chriſt knew not when the day of Judgment ſhould happen. *Baronius.*

AGNON, the Son of *Nicias*, and General of the *Athenians* in the *Potidian* War, wherein he had but ill ſucceſs. He alſo built *Amphipolis*; but the *Amphipolitans*, revolting to *Braſidas*, diſown'd their Founder, and putting down *Agnon*'s Monuments, gave *Braſidas* all the Honour. *Thucydides.*

AGNON, or *L'Agno*, a River in *Campagnia* in *Italy*: 'Tis the *Clanius* of the Ancients. It riſes in the Neighbouring Mountains, and goes to *Acerra*, *Averſa*, and *Linternum*, now call'd *Torre de Patria*, where it ſtagnates into a Lake. *Virg. Georg. Lib.* 2. *Leander Alberti in Deſc. Ital. p.* 167.

AGNONIDES, an *Athenian* Rhetorician, or rather Sycophant, who accus'd *Phocion* before *Polyſperchon*, for betraying the Port of *Pyreum* to *Nicanor*: But no ſooner was *Phocion* Condemn'd and Poiſon'd with *Hemlock*; but the People, who hated him before, perceiving what a Magiſtrate and Obſerver of Temperance and Juſtice they had loſt, erected a Brazen Statue to his Memory, and put *Agnonides* to death. *Cor. Nep.*

AGOBARD, or *Agobert*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Ninth Age; He was highly in the favour of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* and his Children; the firſt being both his Maſter and Benefactor: Nevertheleſs he conſpired with *Lotharius* againſt him, and was preſent at the Council of *Compiegne* in 833. wherein *Lewis* was Depoſed by the Sentence of the Prelates and Temporal Lords. His Books are numerous, and were met with by accident in a Bookbinder's Shop in *Lyons*, by *Papirius Maſſon*, and Publiſhed in 1666. See *Baluzius*, who publiſh'd them. Upon the Reſtoration of *Lewis*, he was outed of his Archbiſhoprick; but being again reſtored, he died in the year 840. He wrote againſt the adoring of Images. *Baronius*; *Sponden.*

AGOBEL, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tremeſen* in *Africk*. 'Tis by *Marmol* ſuppos'd to be the ſame with that *Ptolemy* and the Ancients call *Victoria*. However *Sanſon* is poſitive, that the ancient *Victoria* is now *Moasker*, and ſufficiently conſiderable. *Marmol Deſc. Afr. lib.* 3. *c.* 4. *Sanſon*, *&c.*

AGON *Androgei*, a Play inſtituted by *Minos*, the Victors Rewards being the *Athenians* Children; where *Taurus*, one of *Minos*'s Counſellors, ſtill carried the day at Wreſtling, till he was worſted by *Theſeus*: And ſo the *Athenians* were freed from this Tribute. *Ovid.*

AGON, *Olympius*, inſtituted by *Hercules*, from whence, to the firſt *Olympiad*, are reckon'd 430 years. *Euſebius.*

AGON, *Capitolinus*, inſtituted by *Domitian*, in imitation of the Olympick *Agon*, and in Honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, about the year of Chriſt, 88. *Cenſorin.*

AGONALIA, certain Anniverſary Feſtivals, ſolemnized by the *Romans*, in Honour of *Janus*; at the beginning of which the High-Prieſt offered a Ram. *Macrobius.*

AGONAX, *Azonax* or *Azonach*, one of *Shem* or *Heber's* Scholars. He apply'd himſelf very much to Aſtronomy, and endeavour'd to recover thoſe parts of Knowledge which were ſunk in the Flood. He's ſaid to have inſtructed the famous *Zoroaſtres*. *Delrio* takes *Agonax* and *Noah* for the ſame Perſon. *Plin. Lib.* 5. & 30. *c.* 1. *Delrio Diſq. Magic. Lib.* 1.

AGONES, a People of *Inſubria*, whoſe Country is called *La Val di Cogna*, in the Territory of *Ticinum*, or *Pavia*. There is a River here alſo called *Agonia*: Alſo thoſe that killed the Sacrifice in the *Agonalia*, ſo called, becauſe of their ſaying *Agon*, i. e. *Shall I ſtrike or cut the Throat on't*, before they killed it. *Macrobius.*

AGONIUS, the Name of a pretended Deity, upon whoſe Favour the *Romans* believ'd the Succeſs of their Enterprizes depended, and in Honour of whom, they celebrated the Feaſts call'd *Agonalia*. *Feſtus*, *Macrob. Roſin.*

AGONOTHETES, the Name of him, who had the Direction, and was the Judge of the Combats at the Olympick Games, and at ſuch other Exerciſes or Publick Sports as were call'd *Agones*.

AGONYCLITES, Hereticks of the Eighth Century, who always Pray'd ſtanding. *Prateol.*

AGORÆA, a Name given to *Minerva* by the *Lacedæmonians*. 'Tis likewiſe a River in *Thrace*, over which the Emperor *Juſtinian* laid a Bridge, near *Agora*. *Hiſtoire Miſſel. Liv.* 16. *Mercury*, *Jupiter*, *&c.* were likewiſe call'd *Agoræi*, when their Statues were ſet up in a *Square* or *Market-Place*. *Pauſan. Rhodig.*

AGORANOMUS, an *Athenian* Magiſtrate, whoſe Buſineſs was the ſame with our Clerk of the Market, that is, the inſpecting of Weights and Meaſures. This Imployment was a Branch of the Office of the *Roman Ædiles*. *Plaut. Captiv.*

AGRA, the Capital City of a Province of the ſame Name, in the Empire of the Great Mogul in the *Indies*, on this ſide the *Ganges*. It was the place where the Emperor kept his Court, till *Chagehan* built the City of *Gehan-Abad*, where he now reſides, by reaſon the Climate is more temperate. *Agra* is the largeſt City of *India*, where the Houſes of the Noblemen are ſpacious, and well built; but thoſe of private Men very ordinary, ſeparate one from another, and ſurrounded with high Walls, to keep their Women from being ſeen. All that is moſt remarkable in *Agra* is the Emperor's Palace, and ſome few Sepulchres in and about the City. The King's Palace is a ſpacious Incloſure with a double Wall, and is Terraſſed in ſome places. The firſt Court is environ'd with Portico's; the ſecond ſurrounded with Galleries; and the third Court is the Emperor's Quarter. *Cha Gehan* had a deſign to have cover'd the Roof of one of the Galleries in this Quarter with Silver; and one *Francis Auſtin* of *Bourdeaux* was to have been his Workman: But not having any other than him that was fit to be ſent to *Goa*, to Treat with the *Portugueſes*, that deſign fell. This Gallery is Painted with Foliages of Gold and Azure, and the Floor all ſpread with Tapeſtry. On that ſide next the River is a Jett, where the Emperor ſits to ſee his Elephants Fight. Before you enter that Jett, there is a

Gallery, which *Cha-Gehan* intended to have lin'd through with an Arbour of Emeralds and Rubies, which ſhould have repreſented to the Life Green and Ripe Grapes; but for want of Riches he could go no further than to make Two or three Branches ſprouting from the Body of a Vine of Gold, with their Leaves Enammel'd to the Life, laden with Grapes made of Emeralds, Rubies, and Granates. Of all the Sepulchres in *Agra*, that of *Cha-Gehan*'s Wife is the moſt ſuperb, erected near the Grand *Bazar* or Market-place, that every one might ſee it. The Sepulchre it ſelf is lin'd with Black and White Marble within and without; as alſo are all the Courts of which it conſiſts. There are Three Platforms raiſed one above another, with four Towers at the four Corners of each; the laſt of which Platforms is covered with a Dome more Magnificent than that of *Val de Grace* at *Paris*, being fac'd with White Marble within and without, and under that Dome lies a moſt Magnificent empty Tomb; for the Body of the Empreſs is buried under the Roof of the firſt Platform. In this Structure, 20000 Artificers and Labourers were employ'd for 22 years together. An Eunuch with 20000 Men is appointed for the Guard of it and the Market-place. Near the City is the Tomb of the Emperor's Father in a Garden; over the Portal of which is the Picture of his Tomb, with a Jeſuit at each end, becauſe they firſt taught him Mathematicks and Aſtrology. This City lies in 27. 31. Lat. in a Sandy Soil extreamly hot. It was built in 1584, or 85. *Hackl. Tavernier.*

AGRÆI, a People in *Attica* near *Athens.* The Country was call'd *Agræ*, becauſe there was great ſtore of Game in it. The Huntreſs *Diana* had a Temple in it, which is now turn'd into a little Church, call'd *Stauroïmenos Petrou*, where the Floor is Moſaick Work. *Meurſius.*

AGRARIA *Lex*, certain Laws among the *Romans*, which were Enacted for the Diviſion of Lands taken from the Enemy. *Tiberius Gracchus* would have made a Law, forbidding any *Roman* to have more than 800 Acres for his own ſhare; and ordering the ſurplus to be divided among the People: Theſe Laws were the occaſion of many Seditions in *Rome*, and contributed much to the overturning the Commonwealth by *Julius Cæſar. Liv. Florus & Appian.*

AGRAULES, the Daughter of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens*, who being a little too curious to open a Wicker-Hamper, wherein *Minerva* had encloſed young *Ericthonius*, incens'd the Goddeſs to that degree, as to ſtrike her with ſuch a Frenzy, that in a mad fit ſhe threw her ſelf headlong from a Precipice. *Apollodorus.*

AGREABLE, an Iſland made by the River *Liſſe* in the Kingdom of *Fez.*

AGREDA, a Town in *Arragon* upon the River *Quilos*, bordering upon *Old Caſtile.* Some take it to be *Gracuris* of the Ancients. But other Authors pretend that *Gracuris* is *Cagurria* in *Navarr*, and that *Agreda* was formerly call'd *Auguſtrobiga. Slutius, Nonius, Sanſon.*

AGREMMES, an *Indian* King of the *Gangarides*, who opposed *Alexander* the Great with 20000 Horſe, 200000 Foot, 2000 Chariots and 3000 Elephants. *Q. Curtius.*

AGRIA, by the *Germans* call'd *Eger*, by the *Hungarians Eclaw*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which about three Leagues farther falls into the *Tibiſcus* or *Theyſſe.* The City is ſmall, but well fortified; was Beſieged by *Solyman, An.* 1552. without effect: But *Mahomet* the Third won it in 1596. after having defeated the Forces ſent to relieve it; from which time it continued in the Hands of the *Turks*, till it was retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1687. after a Blockade of three years; during which, there died of Hunger and Diſeaſes above 10000 *Turks.* When this City was Beſieged in 1552. with 70000 Men, it was neither ſtrong by Nature nor Art; but the Courage of the Garriſon ſupplied that defect. There were in it 2000 *Hungarians*, and 60 of the chief Nobility, with all their Wives, Children, and Moveables. They bound themſelves by Oath to hold to the laſt extremity, and put all their Proviſions into Publick Magazines; when the *Turks* Summon'd them, they ſhew'd them a Coffin from the Battlements, ſignifying that they would rather die than ſurrender. The Town was batter'd 40 days with 50 Pieces of Cannon; and the *Turks*, making three Aſſaults in one day, were repulſed with the loſs of 8000 Men. The Courage of the Women, during the Aſſaults, was incredible. One inſtance was of a Woman, who fighting in preſence of her Husband and Mother, her Husband was kill'd behind her; whereupon her Mother call'd on her to go and bury him; to which ſhe anſwer'd, God forbid, till ſuch time that I avenge his death; ſo that taking her Husband's Sword and Buckler, ſhe fell upon the Enemy, and kill'd three of them 'ere ſhe retired. Another Woman carrying a great Stone to throw upon the *Turks*, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball; her Daughter followed her, took up the Stone beſmear'd with her Mother's Blood, and threw it upon the Enemy who were Scaling the Wall. The *Turks*, being terrified with ſuch Prodigies of Nature, raiſed the Siege; and the Garriſon Sallying out, kill'd a great number of 'em, and took all their Baggage *Hiſt. Turk. Thuanus.* When it was taken in 1596. the Infidels, contrary to the Capitulation, Murder'd the Garriſon; ſo that when the *Turks* Capitulated, their Governor, for fear of the like uſage, would not ſurrender till the Emperor ſign'd the Articles. Four Thouſand Inhabitants went out with the Garriſon, 300 ſtaid and demanded Baptiſm, and abundance of Chriſtian Slaves were releaſed: They left 150 Cannon, 7 Mortars, and ſtore of Proviſions behind 'em; and all the Dependances thereof ſubmitted to the Emperor. This City ſtands 7 *German* miles from *Tockay*, 17 N. E. of *Buda*, and 10 N. of *Zolnock.*

AGRICOLA, *(Cneus Junius)* a Native of the City of *Frejus* in *Provence*, who liv'd in the Reigns of *Galba, Veſpaſian*, and *Domitian*; his Merits raiſed him to the higheſt Employments in the Government. He was ſent into *Aſia, Gaul*, and *England*, and died in the Reign of *Domitian. Tacitus* who was his Son-in-Law wrote his Life.

AGRICOLA, *(George)* a *German* Phyſician, born at *Glauch* in *Miſnia*, highly commended by *Thuanus* for his Writings, more eſpecially for his Treatiſe of Minerals, and Subterranean Creatures, wherein he excelled all his Predeceſſors. *Melch. Adam. Thuan.* He lived in the Sixteenth Century. His Works are theſe: *De ortu & cauſâ ſubterraneorum. De Natura eorum quæ effluunt ex terrâ. De Natura Foſſilium. De Medicatis Fontibus. De Re Metallica. De veteribus & novis Metallis. De pretio Metallorum, & Monetis*, &c.

AGRICOLA, *(Rodulphus)* born at *Baſſlon*, a ſmall Burrough in *Friſeland* near *Groninghen*, in the year 1442, a Perſon of a Prodigious Wit, and a profound univerſal Learning, for which reaſon he was admir'd by *Eraſmus*, who wrote his Encomium. He died in the flower of his Age at *Heidelbergh, An.* 1485. He wrote a Hiſtory and other things which were Printed by *Allard* of *Amſterdam* in Two Volumes. *Melch. Adam. Geſner in Biblioth.*

AGRICOLA, *(John) Luther*'s Contemporary and Townſman, and of his Sentiments in Religion; he was a very Learned Man, much eſteemed by the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*; he wrote afterward in Defence of the *Saxon* Confeſſion with *Brentius* and *Melancthon*, and was imployed in the *Interim*, and other Accommodations, about Religion; he died at *Berlin*, where he was Miniſter, leaving ſome Commentaries on *Luke, &c. Sleidan. Thuanus.*

AGRICOLA, *(Francis)* a Native of *Leonen*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Julier's*, famous for his Writings and Devotion. His Works are, *Commentarium de Verbo Dei Scripto & non Scripto. De lectione Sacræ Scripturæ ejuſque Interpretibus. Demonſtrationum Evangelicarum. De Chriſto Salvatore. De Primatu Divi Petri. De Reliquiis Sanctorum. Valerius Andreas, Bibl. Belg.*

AGRIMONTE, or *Agromont, Grumentum*, a Town in *Italy* in the *Baſilicate.* 'Twas formerly a conſiderable Town with a Biſhop's See, which has ſince been united to that of *Marſico. Gregory* the Great mentions the Church of *Agrimonte*, and we have a Letter of Pope *Pelagius* to *Julian*, who was Biſhop of it. *Gregor. Regiſt. Lib.* 10. *Ep.* 47. *Gratian. Diſt.* 76. *c.* 12. *&c.*

AGRIONIA, certain Annual Feſtivals ſolemnized by the *Bœotians* in honour of *Bacchus.* In this Ceremony the Women ſearcht for *Bacchus* as a Fugitive; but not finding him, they give over and cry, *He has hid himſelf among the Muſes*; and then, after the Feaſt was ended, they fell to putting Riddles and hard Queſtions one to another, to denote, that after all the Vanities of exceſs, there is nothing like converſing with the Muſes.

AGRIPPA, *(Silvius)* a King of the *Latins.* He ſucceeded *Tiberinus. Dion. Halic. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 1.

AGRIPPA, *(Caſtor)* flouriſh'd about 132, and wrote a moſt Learned Confutation of *Baſilides* the Heretick, diſcuſſing all his Fraudulent Arguments, as he did alſo thoſe of *Iſiodorus, Baſilides*'s Son. *Euſeb. l.* 4. *c.* 7. *Cave Hiſtoria Literaria.*

AGRIPPA, Sirnam'd *Herodes*, the Son of *Ariſtobulus* by *Berenice.* After the death of *Herod Antipas*, his Uncle, he went to *Rome*, where his Wit and Profuſeneſs acquired him Friends in *Tiberius*'s Court. He was in great favour with *Druſus* and his Wife *Antonia*, who eſteem'd him for the ſake of *Berenice* Mother of *Ariſtobulus.* But his Generoſity having run him in Debt, he return'd to *Judæa*, and being reſupplied by his Wife *Cypros*, he return'd to *Rome*, where, for wiſhing that *Caius* his Friend might Reign, he was impriſon'd by *Tiberius. Caius Caligula* being Emperor, releas'd him, and gave him a Chain of Gold of equal weight with the Chains that bound him in Priſon, which in Teſtimony of Gratitude *Agrippa* hung in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, after that, *Caligula* confer'd upon him the Kingdom of *Judæa.* He put St. *James* the Apoſtle to death, and impriſon'd St. *Peter*, and for his Pride in admitting the Deifying Acclamations of the People, was eaten up with Worms. There was alſo *Herodes Agrippa*, the ſecond Tetrarch of *Galilee*, (Son to *Herod* the firſt, who ſent back Chriſt Royally Habited in deriſion to *Pilate)* he was Prudent, and well skill'd in *Hebrew* Cuſtoms, and the *Latin* Tongue;

and therefore St. *Paul* was glad to be heard before him. He was the laſt King of the *Jews*; and by them hated ſo much for his Mildneſs, and foretelling them their Deſtruction, that they Stoned him from his Throne: Whereupon he retired to *Rome*, with his Siſter *Berenice*, and lived privately, but in much Honour with *Titus* and *Veſpaſian*, and died at *Rome* 30 years after the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Chr.* 100. *Joſephus, Dion. Acts* C. 12.

AGRIPPA, (*Menenius*) choſen General of the *Romans* againſt the *Sabines*, triumph'd over that People; and when the Commonalty of *Rome* withdrew themſelves into the *Aventine* Mount, not able to endure the Burthen of Tribute, nor continual Warfare, *Agrippa* being ſent to reduce 'em by fair means to Obedience; *The Members of Man's Body*, ſaid he, *when they ſaw the Belly idle, revolted from it, and denied it their aſſiſtance, but when they underſtood that the Belly concocted, and diſtributed the nouriſhment received to all the Members for their ſubſiſtence, they return'd to their former friendſhip; ſo the Senate and People make up all but one Body, which by diſcord periſhes, but by concord becomes healthful and ſtrong.* By this ſimilitude the People were pacified, and liſtned to Terms of Accommodation, which were, *That Popular Magiſtrates ſhould be choſen*, called Tribunes. *Agrippa* died very ancient, and though the great Offices which he bore in the Republick, might have enriched him, yet he was ſo poor, that he was buried at the Publick Charge. *Livius. Florus.*

AGRIPPA, (*Marcus Vipſanius*) the intimate Friend and Son-in-Law of *Auguſtus*, with whom he was twice Conſul, and once with *Caninius Gallus*. He was the greateſt Captain of his time, and one of the moſt conſiderable Men that ever *Rome* had, though of mean Parentage: *Salmaſius* maintains, that *Agrippa* is Originally a *Greek* Word, coming from ἄγειν and ἵππος. We find it likewiſe in the *Scholiaſt* of *Theocritus*, and in an ancient Epigram; *Auguſtus* owed the Victory over *Pompey* and *Marc Anthony* to his Counſel. There are ſeveral ancient Medals made by the Senate repreſenting *Agrippa* Crowned with Sterns of Ships, and on the Reverſe *Neptune* holding a Dolphin and Trident: He is on others repreſented with *Auguſtus*. When he was Ædile, he adorn'd the City at his own Charge with the famous Gallery of *Neptune*, where the Conqueſts of the *Argonauts* is Painted, as alſo with Publick Baths, Common Shoars, Aqueducts, and the Pantheon or Temple of *All Gods*, which Pope *Boniface* IV. turn'd into that of *All Saints*. He was the firſt that Conquer'd *Egypt*, and was made Governor of *Aſia*. He was magnificently receiv'd by *Herod* at *Jeruſalem*, the People going before him with loud Acclamations, at which being extreamly pleaſed, he Feaſted them, offer'd a Hecatomb, and granted the *Jews* what Privileges they demanded. *Auguſtus* ſeeing himſelf Maſter of the Empire, conſulted with *Agrippa* and *Mecenas*, whether he ſhould retain the Government in his own Hands, or reſtore it to the Republick, *Agrippa* was for the latter, but *Mecenas* not, whom *Auguſtus* alſo followed: But had ſo good an Opinion of *Agrippa*, that being extreamly ſick, he named him for his Succeſſor, and gave him his Daughter *Julia*, who proved a looſe and bad Wife. *Sueton. Joſeph.*

AGRIPPA the *Poſthumus*, Son of *M. Vipſanius Agrippa*, was baniſhed by his Grandfather *Auguſtus* into the Iſland *Planaſia*, between the Iſlands *Ilva* and *Corſica*, for ſome Treaſonable Deſigns, where he was murder'd by the Command of *Tiberius*. One of his Slaves afterwards counterfeited himſelf to be the ſame *Agrippa*, and had not *Tiberius* been rather too cunning than too ſtrong for him, he had probably found him work enough; for he was ſtout and daring, and being brought before *Tiberius*, told him to his Face he had as much reaſon to be *Agrippa*, as *Tiberius* had to be *Caſar*. The Emperor not daring to bring him to publick Execution, order'd it to be done privately. *Tacitus.*

AGRIPPA, (*Henry Cornelius*) a *German* born at *Cologne*, of the Noble Family of *Netteſheim*, Doctor of Law and Phyſick, and a Knight of the Military Order beſides. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, but none more approv'd than his Tractate of the Vanity of Humane Sciences. *Paulus Jovius* calls him a Portentous Wit: And *Ludovicus Vives* ſtiles him the Miracle of Learning and Learned Men. Some People tax him for being a Magician and a Conjurer, which was occaſion'd by his addictedneſs to ſecret Sciences. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Emperor *Maximilian*'s Army in *Italy*, both by Conduct and Bravery; he ſpoke 8 Languages, and was much eſteem'd by all the great Men of his time, as *Trithemius*, *Eraſmus*, and *Melancthon*. He was Phyſician to the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Counſellor and Hiſtoriographer to the Emperor *Charles* the V. Syndic and Advocate General to the Town of *Metz*. He was at one and the ſame time invited to the Service of the Dutcheſs of *Auſtria*, the King of *England*, and the Emperor *Charles* the V. which ſhews the great Reputation he had; but he preferred Liberty to Travel, to thoſe Offers, and after paſſing ſome time at *Fribourg*, *Geneva*, *&c.* he died at *Grenoble* in 1534. Some of his Enemies ſay he had Two Familiars in the ſhape of Dogs, whom he called *Monſieur* and *Madamoiſelle*, and that at his death he ſaid to one of them, *Abi, perdita beſtia, qui me totum perdidiſti*; *Get you gone, you wretched Beaſt, who have deſtroyed me*; whereupon it ran into the River, and was never more ſeen. But *John Wier*, his Domeſtick, ſays, that thoſe were but Calumnies. His Treaty of the Vanity of Sciences procured him Enemies. His other Works are in Two Volumes in *Octavo*, viz. *De occulta Philoſophia. Commentaria in Artem brevem Raymundi Lulli. De triplici ratione cognoſcendi Deum. Dehortatio à Theologia Gentili. Expoſtulatio cum Johanne Carlineto Epiſt. lib. 7. &c.* *Wier* ſays, that *De Cæremoniis Magicis* is not his. His Enemies ſaid of him:

Inter Divos nullos non carpit Momus,
Inter Heroas Monſtra quæque inſectatur Hercules,
Inter Dæmones Rex Erebi Pluto iraſcitur omnibus Umbris,
Inter Philoſophos ridet omnia Democritus,
Contra deflet cuncta Heraclitus,
Neſcit quæque Pyrrhon,
Et ſcire ſe putat omnia Ariſtoteles,
Contemnit cuncta Diogenes,
Nullis hic parcit Agrippa,
Contemnit,
Scit, neſcit, deflet, iraſcitur, inſectatur, carpit omnia
Ipſe Philoſophus, Dæmon, Heros, Deus, & omnia
Sint vana hæc humana licet: ſed vanius illud
Hæc à latranti te didiciſſe Sopho.

Wierius. Paul. Jovius, Thevet, Melchior Adam in vit. Germ. Medic.

AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of *M. Agrippina*, Married to *Tiberius*, who had *Druſus* by her, and lov'd her with a perfect kindneſs, but was forc'd to put her away to Marry *Julia*: She was afterwards Married to *Aſinius Pollio*, which *Tiberius* diſguſting, threw him in Priſon under pretence of being diſaffected to the Government, and ſtarved him to death. *Tacitus.*

AGRIPPINA, (*Vipſania*) the Daughter of *M. Agrippa* by *Julia* the Daughter of *Auguſtus*, who was Married to *Germanicus*, a Woman highly ambitious, and of an invincible Courage, but more remarkable for her Chaſtity and Love to her Husband. *Tiberius* laid ſeveral Crimes to her Charge, for proſecuting the Murderers of her Husband, whom he mortally hated, and baniſh'd her into the Iſland *Pandateria*, with her Sons *Nero* and *Druſus*, whom he put to death: For which, reproaching the Emperor's Cruelty, he ordered a Centurion to beat her, who perform'd it ſo barbarouſly, that he ſtruck out one of her Eyes: after which ſhe refuſed all Nouriſhment that was offered her, and ſo ended her days. *Tacitus, Dion, Sueton.*

AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of *Germanicus*, Siſter of *Caligula*, Wife of *Claudius*, and Mother of *Nero*, all *Cæſars*, ſo that ſhe ſaw more Emperors in her own Family than ever one Woman did: She was born in a City of the *Ubians*, which ſhe rais'd to much Grandeur afterwards, and called *Colonia Agrippina*, now *Cologne* in *Germany*. She had a delicate and ſolid Wit, and compos'd ſeveral Memoirs, out of which *Tacitus* confeſſes that he glean'd many Paſſages for his Hiſtory. She was a Woman very vicious, and extreamly proud; ſhe was very handſom, and Thrice Married, the laſt time to her own Uncle *Claudius* the Emperor, whom ſhe courted, and overcame by her Beauty. As ſoon as ſhe was on the Throne, her chief Care was to have her Son *Nero* made Emperor, for which end ſhe perſuaded *Claudius* to adopt him: cut off ſeveral great Men to make room for her Deſigns, and proſtituted her ſelf to others for that ſame end. Being told that *Nero* would requite her kindneſs by murdering her, ſhe anſwered, *Let him kill me ſo he Reign.* She poiſoned her Husband to make way for him, and recalled *Seneca* from Exile to inſtruct him. For a time ſhe governed all her ſelf, but at length *Nero* depriv'd her of the Government, which touch'd her ſo ſenſibly, that ſhe left no Stone unturn'd to re-obtain it, and as ſome ſay, did for that end proſtitute her ſelf to her Son, who afterward ſought to have drown'd her, but failing in that, cauſed her afterwards to be murdered in her Chamber, where ſhe bid the Executioner Stab her in the Belly firſt, that had brought forth ſuch a Monſter as *Nero*. This was in 59. or 60. *Tacitus, Sueton. Dion.*

AGRIPPINUS, a Biſhop of *Carthage*, in the Third Age, the Firſt who denied that the Sacrament of Baptiſm adminiſtred by Hereticks was valid, and therefore they ought to be re-baptized. St. *Auguſtine* affirms, That notwithſtanding his different opinion, he did not ſeparate from the Communion of the Church. *Baron.* St. *Auguſt.* St. *Cyprian.*

AGRON, a King of *Illyria*, who having vanquiſh'd the *Ætolians*, drank ſo exceſſively for joy at a Feaſt which he made his Army, that he fell into a Pleuriſie, and died immediately. The *Romans* having been jealous of this Kings Power, countenanced a Rebellion of his Subjects in the Iſle of *Eſſios*, againſt whom having diſpatched a Fleet, the *Romans* ſent Ambaſſadors in their favour, but *Agron*'s Avant Guard having taken both the *Roman* Ambaſſadors coming to him, and thoſe of the *Eſſios* going to *Rome*, he was ſo enraged: that he cut them both off, or, as ſome ſay, his Queen *Teuta* did it after his death. This happen'd in the 524 of *Rome*. *Appian*. There was another *Agron* alſo, a famous Phyſician, who by making Fires without the City, clear'd *Athens* from a moſt terrible Peſtilence.

AGUATULCO, a Town in *New-Spain* upon the *Mer del Zur*, over-againſt *Spiritu Santo* on the Bay of *Mexico*, taken by *Thomas Cavendiſh* in the year 1587 without reſiſtance, and burnt down to the ground. Lat. 15. 40. N. of the Line. It was one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in *New-Spain*. The Haven is very large, and much frequented, as being the Port of *Peru* for both the *Indian* and *European* Goods. *Drake* took and plunder'd it in 1578. *Laet. p.* 263.

AGUECCHIO, *(John Baptiſt)* of *Bononia*, was one of the Learnedeſt *Italian* Prelates of the Sixteenth Century. His Learning was Univerſal: He was both Divine, Philoſopher, and Mathematician. He wrote a Treatiſe of Commets; of Meteors; the Life of Cardinal *Sega*; the Antiquities of *Bononia*, &c. *Thomaſin. Elog. Viror. Illuſt. Bumald. Bibl. Bonon.*

AGUEDA, or *Agada*, a Town in *Portugal*, ſtanding upon the Ruines of the old *Æmenium*, which was very conſiderable, and is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

AGUER, a City of *Africa* at the foot of Mount *Atlas*, on a Promontory that was anciently ealled *Viſugrum*. It was taken by the *Portugals* in the year 1536. Not long after, *Cheriff Mahomet* ſent his Son with 50000 Men to beſiege it, and afterwards followed himſelf with a numerous Reinforcement, and took it, tho' with the loſs of 18000 Men. To revenge himſelf, he put all to the Sword that he found in the City; the Governor *Monroi* and thoſe who retired to the Towers, were made Priſoners; *Monroi* had a Daughter called *Donna Mencia* of extraordinary Beauty, with whom *Mahomet* fell paſſionately in Love, but ſhe would by no means redeem her own and her Fathers Liberty with the loſs of her Honour; *Mahomet* ſeeing that ſhe deſpiſed him, commanded her in a rage to be expoſed to the Luſt of the *Negroes*. The poor Lady being reduc'd to that extremity, promiſed to give herſelf to him, provided he held her as his lawful Wife, and permitted her the free exerciſe of her Religion, which he agreed to, and ſo they were Married, but upon her proving with Child, his other Wives grew jealous, and poiſoned her; yet out of Reſpect to her Memory, he gave her Father his Liberty, and ſent him to *Portugal* in an Honourable manner with abundance of rich Preſents. *Thuanus*.

AGUI, or Sultan *Agui*, King of *Bantam* in the year 1688. was the Son of Sultan *Agoum*, who being weary of his Crown, and willing to ſpend the reſt of his days with Pleaſure in his Seraglio, reſign'd it to his Son. But the young King diſpleaſing his Father, by baniſhing Two Lords whom he had chiefly commended to him, and rendring himſelf odious to his People, Sultan *Agoum* took Arms to recover the Kingdom out of his Son's Hands; who being in diſtreſs, craved Aid of the *Hollanders*, whoſe Council there deſign'd to have continued Neuter; but General *Spelman* being an enterprizing Man, reſolv'd to aſſiſt the young Prince. This *Spelman* having rais'd the Siege of *Bantam*, and ſeeing himſelf Maſter of the Capital, had a deſign to poſſeſs himſelf of the Two Kings, and make Prize of the whole Kingdom. To this purpoſe, he ſent Succours to the young Prince, by whoſe Aſſiſtance his Father was defeated, and put in Priſon. *Tachard. Voyage de Siam.*

AGUILA, a City of the Province of *Habut*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Enguila*; it is almoſt gone to ruine, though the Land about it is very fertile. There are great numbers of Lions in the Neighbouring Foreſts, but ſo fearful, that a Child will make 'em run; inſomuch that 'tis a Proverb in *Fez*, when they ſpeak of a Coward, to ſay, *He's as fierce as a Lion of* Aguila, *that lets the Calves eat his Tail.* Marmol.

AGUILANNEUF, the name of a certain Ceremony of the ancient Druids, who being to gather *Miſſletoe* againſt *New-Years-Day*, they went about the Fields adjoyning to their Foreſts, crying out, *To the* Miſſletoe, *the New-Year, to the* Miſſletoe, *Druids, the New-Year.* The Proceſſion was after this manner: Firſt marched the Prieſts, with the Bulls for the Sacrifices, attended by the Bards, and their Diſciples, who ſung Songs and Hymns to their Deities. After them went a Herauld in White, with a White Cap on his Head, and *Mercury*'s Wand in his Hand, which was a Branch of Vervein wreath'd in the ſhape of Two Serpents. After the Heraulds came the Druids in front, the Firſt of which carried the Wine in a Veſſel, the Second the Bread for the Sacrifice, and the Third the Hand of Juſtice. Theſe Three were attended by the Prince of the Druids, who went by himſelf in a White Caſſock, and a White Surplice over it, with a White Cap on his Head, tufted with White Silk, and the Strings hanging down behind. If the Prince were in the Country, he went along with the Prince of the Druids, attended by his Nobility. Then the Prince of the Druids went up into the Tree, and with a Golden Sickle cut the *Miſſletoe*, which the other Druids in their Albs received in White Napkins, and theſe Branches were ſent to the Nobility, and diſtributed amongſt the People, for New-Years Gifts, as moſt Sacred Things, and Remedies againſt all Miſchiefs. It was not gathered but in *December*, for which reaſon that Month was called Sacred. There was always reſerves of it in the Temples, and People carried it about their Necks to War, and put it over their Doors. It was hard *Miſſletoe*, called in *Latin Robur*, which is bred on the Tree by the Muting of Birds. This name was alſo given to a certain Begging in ſome Dioceſſes, on New-Years-Day, for the Tapers in Churches, managed by the Youth of both Sexes, who choſe themſelves a Chief called *Follet*, and committed many Extravagances in the Church, every whit as Impious as the Feaſt of *Fous* ſpoken of in its place, ſo that it was condemned by a Synod at *Angers*, *Anno* 1592. but the ſame Cuſtom being continued in Private Houſes, it was condemned again in 1668. This was alſo called by the name of *Bachellettes*. The Children in *Picardy* and *Burgundy*, where the ancient Cuſtoms do ſtill obtain, ſing the Words *Aguillaneuf* at the beginning of the New-Year. *Pliny*, *Thiers*.

AGUILARD, in Lat. *Agilaria*, a conſiderable Town in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*.

AGUILLON, *(Francis)* a Jeſuit of *Bruſſels*, who profeſs'd Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Divinity, with great Reputation, and died in the year 1617. He wrote Six Books of Opticks. *Aligamb. Bibl. Societ. Jeſ. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

AGYEUS, a Name which the *Athenians* gave to *Apollo*, becauſe they rais'd Altars to him in their Streets.

AGYNNII, or *Agynnians*, ancient Hereticks that ſaid God forbad eating of Fleſh and Marriage. They began about 694.

AGYRIS, Tyrant of the *Agerini*, the moſt Potent in all *Sicily* next to *Dionyſius*, with whom *Dionyſius* the Great made a League, when *Mago*, in the firſt year of the 97th Olympiad, Invaded *Sicily* with 80000 Men. *Agyris* ingroſs'd almoſt all the Riches of the Place into his own Hands, and ſtored up the Goods of the Citizens whom he cut off. *Diodor*. The principal City was called *Agyrium*, and is very ancient and populous.

AHA, The Name of a famous Rabbi, who liv'd in the Seventh Century. He wrote a valuable Piece called *Seelloth*, that is to ſay, Queſtions upon the Decalogue. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

AHAB, King of *Iſrael*, a great Idolater, yet Victorious over *Benhadad* King of the *Syrians*, whom he overthrew in Two great Battels; but becauſe he let *Benhadad* go when he had him in his Power, God ſuffered him to be ſlain at *Ramoth Gilead*: And his violent ſeizing of *Naboth*'s Vineyard coſt him the Extirpation of his Poſterity. 2 *Kings*.

AHASUERUS, was *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, confirmed King of *Perſia* by the neighing of his Horſe, and who put away his Wife *Vaſhti* to Marry *Eſther*; tho' others will have the *Perſian* Monarch that Married *Eſther* to be *Xerxes*, and not without reaſon.

AHAZ, King of *Judah*, an Idolater, who finding himſelf not able to withſtand the united Force of *Pekah* King of *Iſrael*, and *Rezin* King of *Syria*, took the Silver and Gold that was in the Temple, and hired *Tiglath Pilnezer* the King of *Aſſyria* to aſſiſt him, who ſlew *Rezin*, took *Damaſcus*, and carried the People away Captive. 2 *Chro.* 28

AHAZIAH, King of *Iſrael*, began his Reign in the Seventeenth year of *Jehoſaphat* King of *Juda*. Falling down through a Lattice in his upper Chamber, he ſent to enquire of *Baalzebub* the God of *Ekron*, whether he ſhould recover or no, for which he was foretold his death by *Elijah*.

AHIJAH, a Prophet of *Shilo*, who meeting *Jeroboam*, rent his Garment in 12 Pieces, and gave him 10 back again, to ſhew him God had deſign'd him to be King of the Ten Tribes of *Iſrael*. After that, he foretold the Queen his Wife the deſtruction of his Family, and the death of his Son *Abijah*. Alſo *Abijah* the *Pelonite*, one of *David*'s Worthies. 1 *Kings* 11, 12. *Bellarm.*

AHIMAAZ, the Son of *Zadock*, ſwift of Foot, brought the Firſt Tidings of *Abſalom*'s overthrow to King *David*.

AHIMELECH, the Prieſt who relieved *David* coming to *Nob*, and furniſh'd him with *Goliah*'s Sword; for which, being betrayed by *Doeg*, *Saul* put both him and all the reſt of the Prieſts to the Sword, and ſack'd the City of *Nob* it ſelf.

AHITOPHEL, one of *Abſalom*'s Counſellors, when he revolted from his Father, who being out-witted by *Huſhai*, and fore-ſeeing the ruin of *Abſalom*, in neglecting his Advice, went and hang'd himſelf, for fear of falling into the Hands of *David*. 2 *Sam.* 17.

AHMET, or *Achmet*, Governor of *Egypt* for the *Saracens*. In the year 878 he took *Antiochia*, and ſo well eſtabliſh'd his Dominion, that he left *Syria* and *Egypt* to his Children, and reſided himſelf at *Damaſcus*. After his death, there were found in his Treaſures Ten Millions of Gold, beſides Seven Thouſand Slaves, as many Horſes, and Eight thouſand Camels; and more than this, he had Five and thirty Sons who ſurviv'd him. He was very charitable to the Poor; and one day that he was at *Bagdat*, he gave Twelve hundred pieces of Gold to Perſons conſiderable for their Birth, their Parts, or their Virtue, who were reduc'd to neceſſity. *Hiſtoire Saracens.*

AHUSA, *Ahauſen*, a Town in *Schonen* upon the *Baltick* Sea, near *Chriſtianſtadt*, with a convenient Harbour, within theſe few years under the *Swedes*. It lies 12 *Daniſh* Leagues from *Copenhagen*, and Five from the Confines of the Province of *Imatland*. *Baudrand.*

AJALA, or *Martin Perez* of *Ajala*, Archbiſhop of *Valencia* in *Spain*; He liv'd in the Sixteenth Age. His Works which he left behind him are a ſufficient proof of his Learning; the moſt conſiderable is that *De Divinis Traditionibus*, in Ten Books. He wrote ſeveral other Tracts, as his *Commentarium in Univerſalia Porphyrii, &c. Media de recta in Deum fide, l.* 1. *c.* 4. *Arrius Montanus in Itin. Ben. Jam.*

AJALA, (*Balthazar*) born at *Antwerp*. A Man of Learning and Probity, and eſteem'd of by the Duke of *Parma*. He died in the year 1583. He left a Treatiſe *De Jure & Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Diſciplinâ. Valerius Andreas, Bibl. Belg. Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

AJALA (*Gabriel*) a Phyſician of *Antwerp*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century. He was much valued for his Learning, and wrote *Popularia Epigrammata. De lue Peſtilenti, &c. Vander Lindin. de Script. Medic. Valerius Andreas in Append. Bibl. Belg.*

AJALON, a City of the Tribe of *Dan* in *Canaan*, which belonged to the *Levites*, it was taken by the *Philiſtines*, and being recovered in the days of *Saul* or *David*, it was fortified by *Rehoboam*. *Joſh.* 21 *Judges* 1. 2 *Chr.* 11. 1 *Sam.* 14. It ſtood Weſt of *Jeruſalem* between it and *Gath*.

AJAN, or the Coaſt of *Ayan*, a Country of *Africa*, lying upon the Sea of *Zanguebar*. It is a Region of *Æthiopia*, between the City of *Magadoxus* upon the Eaſtern Shoar of *Africa*, and *Cape Guarda fui*, comprehending ſeveral Kingdoms; and probably among the reſt the Kingdom of *Dancale*, which lies upon the left hand at the entrance into the *Red Sea*, and the Kingdom of *Adela*, which adjoins more inward to the Former, and borders upon *Abyſſinia*. Neither doth *Ludolphus* make mention of any other Kingdom of *Adela* but this. *Sanſon. du Val.*

AJAS, a City of *Arabia* the Happy, Two days Journey from *Aden*, ſeated between Two Hills, in the midſt of which is a fair Valley, where the Inhabitants keep their Markets and Fairs. *Thevet* calls it *Hegias*, and makes a Kingdom of it. But Travellers in their Relations of *Africa* and *Aſia*, furniſh us with Kingdoms no bigger than the ſmalleſt Provinces of *Europe*. *Davity.*

AJAX, the Son of *Telamon*, the ſtouteſt of all the *Greeks*, who was ſo admir'd by *Hector*, after they had fought a whole day together, that at parting *Hector* preſented him with a Sword, and he preſented *Hector* with a Belt. The Sword was that wherewith *Ajax* kill'd himſelf, and the Belt that by which *Achilles* dragg'd *Hector* round *Troy*. After the death of *Achilles*, when *Ajax* claim'd his Arms as bequeathed to him, and found that the Judges had given 'em to *Ulyſſes*, whoſe Eloquence made his Claim better than *Ajax*'s, for Vexation he ran diſtracted, and in his madneſs ſlew a great number of Sheep, together with a Ram conſpicuous for the beauty of it, believing they had been *Ulyſſes* and the *Greeks*. But recovering his Senſes, and perceiving his miſtake, he retired into a ſolitary place, and for grief and ſhame kill'd himſelf with *Hector*'s Sword; at what time his Blood was turn'd into a Hyacinth, or rather into a Flower of his own name, as *Ovid* teſtifies. And they ſay that the Flower of *Royal Conſound* ſhews the Letters *AI, AI*, the Two firſt denoting the name, and the other Two the complaint. *Alexander* the Great is reported to have gone to viſit his Tomb, together with that of *Achilles*. Alſo the name of a Tragedy, which *Auguſtus* having begun with great earneſtneſs, but not liking his own ſtyle, wip'd quite out again, and being ask'd what was become of his *Ajax*, reply'd, that his *Ajax* had encounter'd a Spunge, and was worſted. *Sueton.*

AJAX, the Son of *Oileus*, King of the *Locrenſes*, very ſwift of foot, and dextrous at managing a Spear, who after *Troy* was taken, deflower'd the Propheteſs *Caſſandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*; for which, at his return, he was ſtruck with Thunder by the Goddeſs. *Ovid.*

AJAX, Son of *Teucer* King of *Salamis* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*. *Strabo, l.* 4.

AJAZZO, *Adjacium*, and *Urſinum*, a City of *Corſica*, with a ſtrong Caſtle and convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Juriſdiction of *Piſa*. It belongs to the *Genoeſe*, and was formerly the Capital City of the Iſland, about a mile from the Old *Adjacium*, and is almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea. *Baudrand.*

AICHSTAD, *Eiſtadium & ala Nariſca*, a Town in *Germany* in the Upper Palatinate, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It ſtands upon the River *d'Altmult*, and holds of the Biſhop.

AIDANUS, the 49th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kinnatellus* about the year 570. He was the Son of King *Goranus*, who Reign'd before *Eugenius* II. for fear of whom he fled into *Ireland*, from whence he came in the Reign of *Kinnatellus*, by the perſuaſion of *Columba* a *Scots Iriſhman* of great Repute in his Court, for being a Holy Man; his Authority was ſo great in thoſe days, that neither Prince nor People would undertake any thing without his Advice. By this *Columba*, *Aidanus* was brought to the King, who received him very courteouſly, and finding himſelf worn out by Age and Sickneſs, wiſh'd him to be of good chear, for he ſhould ſhortly be King, which prov'd accordingly; for *Kinnatellus* dying not long afterwards, *Aidanus* was with the conſent of the People admitted to the Crown, and received the Royal Habiliments from *Columba*. Then was *England* under the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the Kingdom of *Northumberland* under King *Etheldred*, who being greedy to enlarge his Dominions, perſwaded the *Picts* to break with the *Scots*. *Aidanus* making a League with the ancient *Britains*, proved too hard for the *Saxons*, till *Ethelfrid* being reinforc'd by *Ceulinus* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, the *Scots* and *Picts* were beaten in *Northumberland*. After which King *Ethelfrid* being joyn'd with the *Picts*, marched into *Galloway*, but was fruſtrated of his hopes, and forc'd at laſt to retire; being purſued, they came to a Battel, wherein the *Saxons* were totally routed; of which Victory its ſaid *Columba* told his Companions at *Icolmkill*, at the very time, though at a great diſtance; After which, the *Britains* having forſaken the *Scots*, *Ethelfred* fell upon theſe, while in expectation of the *Britains*, and defeated 'em; which, together with *Columba*'s death, broke the heart of King *Aidanus*, now grown old, who having Reign'd 34 years, died *Anno* 604. In this time *Auguſtine* the Monk came into *England*, and converted the *Saxons*. *Buchan.* *Aidanus*, the name of a *Scottiſh* Biſhop about 635. famous for having converted *Northumberland*, and in thoſe times he governed the Province of *York*. He was Countenanced by *Oſuald* King of the *Northumbrians*, who had been himſelf bred and converted in *Scotland*, and ſending for this *Aidan*, interpreted his Sermons in *Scotch* to his own Subjects in the *Saxon* Language. He gave *Aidan Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Iſland*, for a place of Reſidence, ſo that he was called Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, and the See was afterwards tranſlated to *Durham*. *Buch. Cave Hiſt. Lit. Anglia Sacra.*

AIDONEUS, otherwiſe called *Pluto*, Reigned in the time of *Lyceus* King of the *Argives*, and *Erectheus* King of the *Athenians*; alſo the King of the *Moloſſi*, who put *Theſeus* in Priſon, becauſe that he together with *Perithous* would have raviſh'd his Daughter near the River *Acheron*, which occaſioned the Fable of *Theſeus*'s deſcending into Hell. This King *Aidoneus* was called *Pluto* or *Hades*, becauſe he made his Priſoners work in the Mines of *Epire*, where they quickly died. *Plutarch in Theſeo.*

AIGUE *Perſe*, Capital of *Montpenſier*, and Dauphinate of *Auvergne*, has particular Juriſdiction over all the Lands that depend upon it, and the ancient Caſtle of *Montpenſier*, ſo conſiderable for its Fortifications, but demoliſhed in 1634. ſtood above this City, which lies about a League from *Montpenſier* to the South, and Five from *Aaremont* to the North.

AIGUES *Mortes*, a City of *Languedoc* near the Sea, and the Seat for the *Gabells* for Salt. 'Tis ſaid that *Marius* built this Town, and brought thither that ſame Arm of the *Rhoſne* called *Foſſa Mariana*, but without any ground, it being more probable this City derived its name from the ſtillneſs of the Waters and Ponds adjoining to it.

AILESBURY, a Market Town of *Ailesbury* Hundred, about the middle of *Buckinghamſhire*, finely ſeated on the Riſing of a little Hill near the *Tame*, of ſpecial note for the rich, pleaſant, and fruitful Vale, which lies South from it, and is hence call'd *The Vale of Ailesbury*. A Vale in great Repute for grazing of Cattle, and feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, whoſe fine Fleeces are much eſteemed. *Ailesbury* was much reſorted to in the times of Popery, for the pretended Miracles of St. *Edith*, who having this Town alotted for her Dowry, bad the World and her Husband farewell, and took upon her the Veil of Devotion. Of late it is become more remarkable for conferring an additional Honour upon *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinlos*, and Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Whorlton* in *Yorkſhire*, *Anno* 1664. which Title is ſince devolv'd upon his Son the Right Honourable *Thomas Bruce*, the preſent Earl of *Ailesbury*.

AILMER, an *Engliſh* Monk, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, was much eſteem'd in the 12th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts; *De Inquiſitione Dei. De Abſentia Vultus Dei, &c. Pitſeus de Script. Angl.*

AILZE, *Alza*, or *Aliſa*, a rocky Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, 24 miles from *Arran*, having but one paſſage into it, and is only inhabited at certain Seaſons of the year, when Buſſes and other Veſſels flock thither to Fiſh Cod and Whiting. It abounds with Conies and Sea Fowl, but eſpecially with *Soland* Geeſe. It has alſo an excellent ſafe Harbour for Shipping, in which the Waters being perpetually calm, becauſe environed with Rocks, there are ſuch ſtore of Fiſh, that if the Inhabitants catch more than ſerves 'em one day, they throw 'em into the Water again. *Buchan.*

AIMOIN, a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, of the Abbey of *Fleuri* upon the *Loire*; lived about the latter end of the Tenth Century. He wrote ſeveral Things, but his moſt celebrated Piece is the Hiſtory of *France*, in Four Books, to which, after his death, a Fifth was added, which reaches to the year 1165. *Sigebert. de Script. Eccl. c.* 101. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Du Cheſne, &c.*

AINAON, or *Ahinaon*, an Iſland on the South ſide of *China*, and as 'tis ſaid, the Capital is of the ſame name.

AINS, a River of *France* common to *Breſſe* and *Bugey*. It riſes in the Valley of *Miege* in the Country of *Burgundy*, a League above the famous Fountain of *Seros*. It runs to *Chaſteau Vilain*, *La Chaux*, *Monſaugein*, under the Bridge *de Poete*, to *Condes*, *Poncin*, *Pont d'Ains*, *Varembon*, *Chaſei*, and *Loyettes*, where it throws it ſelf into the *Rhone* toward *l'Port d'Antin*, after it has received the *Surent*, the *Arbolaine*, and ſeveral other Rivulets. *Guichenon.*

AIN *Semes*, a ſmall Town over-againſt *Grand Cairo* N. of *Memphis*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Nile*, under Mount *Moccatta*, which is famous for the Gardens of *Balm* or *Balſam*, which grow: here and no where elſe, ſaith the *Nubian* Geographer, p. 98, 99. This Balm was by *Herod* the Great, ſent to *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, from *Jericho*, as *Joſephus* ſaith.

AINULPHUS, an Holy Hermit, was of the Royal Britiſh Blood, who waving the Trifles and Vanities of this World, betook himſelf to a ſolitary Life; but when, is not exactly known. Sure it is, that *Anulphsbury*, a Town upon the Borders of *Bedford* and *Huntingdon-ſhires*, was erected in his memory; part whereof corruptly called *Aimsbury*, is extant to this day; and the reſt is diſguis'd under the new name of St. *Neots*.

AINY, a ſmall Country North-weſt of *Buchan* in *Scotland*.

AION, Duke of *Breſcia*, Father to *Rotharis*, who was King of the *Lombards* after *Arioaldus*. *Paul. Diac. Hiſt. Longob.*

AION, an *Engliſh* Monk, lived in the time of the Emperor *Otho* II. He wrote the Memoirs of his Monaſtery of *Croyland*. This Work takes in about Two hundred and Seventy years, that is to ſay, from 700 to 970. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

AIORA *(Gonſalvus)* of *Corduba*, who having been a Soldier in *Italy*, *France* and *Africk*, at the Siege of *Madalquivar* and *Oran*, wrote notwithſtanding ſeveral Ingenious Tracts, and was the King of *Spain*'s Hiſtoriographer. He lived in the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

AIR, Latin *Æria*, the name of a Town and River of the Country of *Kyle* in the South-weſt of *Scotland*: The River runs through the midſt of the County, and the Town ſtands upon it near the Sea; it is a place of good Trade, and an ancient Town.

AIRAS, an Heretick, about *Anno* 377. who maintain'd that the Holy Ghoſt was not Conſubſtantial with the Father and the Son. *Athanaſius* wrote againſt him, and Pope *Liberius* ſummon'd the Biſhops of *Aſia* together, who condemn'd his Opinion. *Davity.*

AIRAULT *(Peter)* a Lieutenant Criminal, or Recorder of *Angers* in *France*. He wrote a Tract of Paternal Authority, which has been ſeveral times Printed. He's likewiſe Author of a very curious Book, called *l'Ordre & Inſtruction Judiciare*, practis'd by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, in the Caſe of Publick Impeachments, and ſuited to the Cuſtoms of *France*.

AIRE, a very ſtrong Town, with a good Caſtle, on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, within Three Leagues of St. *Omers*; the River *Lys* runs through it: It hath fine Churches and large Streets. The *French* took it in 1641. after a memorable Siege, but it was quickly after retaken by the *Spaniard*. It was again taken by the *French* in 1676. under the Command of *Humieres*. It hath a very ancient Collegiate Church called St. *Peter*'s, to which *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, added 14 Prebendaries, *Anno* 1064. *Mayer* and *Marchantius*.

AIRE, Latin *Adurium*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Gaſcony*, under the Archbiſhop of *Auch*. It is ſeated in a fertile Country, governed by the Seneſchal of *Bazas*; and for Juſtice repairs to the Parliament of *Guyenne*. It was formerly much larger and fairer than now, as being the reſidence of the Kings of the *Viſigoths*; the Ruins of *Alaric*'s Palace being ſtill to be ſeen upon the Banks of the *Adour*: And here it was that the ſame *Alaric* cauſed *Theodoſius*'s Code to be publiſhed, after *Anianus* his Chancellor had reviewed it. *du Cheſne.*

AIRIACUM, *Airy*, a Caſtle in the Dioceſs of *Auxerre*, in *Burgundy*, where in the year 1020. a Council was held, wherein was preſent *Robert* King of *France*, together with the Archbiſhops of *Bourges* and *Sens*. *St. Pierre de Vif.*

AISNE, in Latin *Axonia*, a River in *France*, often mentioned in *Cæſar*'s Commentaries.

AISTULPHUS, King of the *Lombards*, after his Brother *Rachiſius*, took *Ravenna*, and ſeiz'd upon all the reſt of the *Exarchate*; he alſo threatned *Rome* it ſelf, and all the Territories of the Holy See; which forced Pope *Stephen* III. to crave Aid of *Pepin* King of *France*, (whom, as alſo his Sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, he Crown'd while he was in the *French* Court) who entring *Italy* with a powerful Army, Beſieg'd *Pavia*, wherein *Aiſtulphus* had ſhut himſelf up, and conſtrained him to a Peace with the Pope, and ſolemnly to ſwear the Reſtoration of whatever he had uſurp'd from the Eccleſiaſtical State. But no ſooner was *Pepin*'s back turn'd, but he betook himſelf again to his Arms, Beſieged *Rome*, and committed moſt barbarous havock in all the Territories round about: Upon which *Stephen* craves Aid of *Pepin* a Second time; who re-entring *Italy*, ſhut up *Aiſtulphus* in *Pavia* once more, and then conſtrain'd him to ſurrender into the hands of *Fulrad*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, his Commiſſioner, whatever he had uſurp'd from the Eccleſiaſtical Church, that is to ſay, the Exarchate of *Ravenna*, together with all the Country between *Po*, and the *Appennine*, from *Piacenza* to the *Moraſs* of *Venice*, and all between the River *Foglia*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, which was given to the Pope. Some time after, *Aiſtulphus* was kill'd as he rode a hunting in the year 758. *Baronius, Paul. Æmylius, Paul. Diac.*

AIT, a Place upon the *Euphrates*, Two days Journey above *Bagdat*, in which is a Mouth or Chaſme in the Earth, that perpetually ſendeth forth Smoak and melted Pitch, or *Bitumen*, which is received in a large Field, and ſerves to Pitch their Boats. *Hacl.* T. 2. p. 25.

AIUS, or *Locutius*, a Deity, to whom the *Romans* erected a Temple in the New Way, as an expiation to atone the neglected Voice that was heard in the Night, to give them notice of the coming of the *Gauls*, and of the Slaughter that ſhould befall 'em. *Cicero, Aul. Gel.*

AIX, the Capital of *Provence* in *France*, founded by the *Romans*, 15 Leagues from *Arles*, and 13 from *Avignon*, of great Antiquity, as appears by their Monuments and Inſcriptions ſtill in being there. In Latin it was called *Aquæ Sextiæ*, becauſe of its hot Baths, and was the Capital of the *Salii*, a People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*. The *Roman* Conſul *Marius* defeated the *Germans* near this City, and it was afterwards ruined by the *Goths* and *Saracens*; but always rebuilt. It was the uſual Reſidence of the Counts of *Provence*, and is at this time one of the fineſt Cities in *France*, for its Noble Buildings, large Streets and Piazza's. The Metropolitan Church of St. *Saviour* is a very ſtately Structure, and remarkable for its curious Font of exquiſite Workmanſhip, and all of white Marble. It is alſo an Archbiſhoprick, Univerſity, and Parliament Town; and the Seat of other Courts of Juſtice. The Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* was Publiſh'd here with great Solemnity in 1660. the King aſſiſting at the *Te Deum*. The Prelates have held many Provincial Counſels here, particularly one in 1585. for Reformation of Manners, and Propagation of Faith. This City is large, ſituated on the ſide of a Hill, having a large Court with Four Rows of Trees, where the People take the Air both in Coach and an Foot: The Parliament Rooms are curiouſly Guilt and Painted with repreſentations of Juſtice. Their hot Baths are uſed both for Bathing and Drinking. In the Chappel of the Noble Ladies of the Order of St. *Bartholomew*, they pretend to have an Arm Bone of the Bleſſed Virgins Mother, Two Thorns of Chriſt's Crown, ſome of the Virgins Milk coagulated, a little Silk Girdle wrought by her, and one of her Needles; with one of the Stones that Stoned St. *Stephen*. In the great Church they have a ſide Chappel, into which, they ſay, if any Woman enters, ſhe is immediately ſtruck blind. *Moreri. Grand Tour of France.*

AIX *la Chapelle*, in *French*, *Aquiſgranum*, in Latin, called by the Inhabitants *Aken*, an Imperial Town in *Germany* on the Frontiers of *Juliers* and *Limburg*, and protected by the Duke of *Juliers*. It is ſaid to have been built by *Granus* the Brother of *Nero*, and thence called *Aquis Granum*; others think it took its Name from *Apollo*, called *Grannius*, becauſe of its Medicinal Waters and Baths. The Inhabitants however alledge, that it was firſt founded by *Granus*, *Ann. Chr.* 50. and ſhew part of an ancient Building at the Eaſt-end of the Town-houſe, called *Turris Grani*, which they alledge he built for his own reſidence; but the faſhion of the Building looks more Modern. About 400 years after, *Charlemagne* riding through the Woods a hunting, his Horſe's foot ſtruck into one of thoſe hot Springs, which occaſion'd his obſerving of the Place, and the ruins of many Palaces adjoyning; the City having been ruined by *Attila* King of the *Huns*. He found the Place ſo agreeable, that he choſe it for his Reſidence, conferred great Privileges upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this ſide the *Alpes*, ordaining that the King of the *Romans* ſhould be Crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at *Milan* with one of Silver, and at *Rome* with one of Gold. He built alſo a Collegiate Church dedicated to the Virgin; enlarged and fortified the City, ſo that it flouriſhed till 882. that it was deſtroyed by the *Normans*. It has ſuffered much by Fire divers times ſince, and particularly in 1656. when 26 Churches and 5000 private Houſes were conſum'd. The Town-houſe is well built of Free-ſtone, having a Hall of 162 Foot long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, Treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of our Lady, built by *Charles the Great*, is adorn'd in the inſide with Pillars of white Marble, and Braſs Gilt Statues, Braſs Doors, and much Moſaick work. In the middle of the Church, where *Charles the Great* was buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Braſs, adorn'd with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver of about a Foot high, and 32 which are leſſer; between which ſtand 48 Candleſticks to receive the Lights burnt here upon Feſtivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick* the Firſt, who took up the Body of *Charles the Great*, and buried it again in a Silver Coffin, under his own Tomb-ſtone which is of white Marble, and ſaid to have been that of *Julius Cæſar*: It has the Figure of *Proſerpina* upon it. Out of this Tomb were taken a great many Rarities and Reliques which the ſaid Emperor had got from *Aaron* King of *Perſia*, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and others; as ſome of the Bleſſed Virgins Hair, a Link of St. *Peter*'s Chain, the Picture of the Virgin with our Saviour in her Arms, Emboſſed on a Jaſpis by St. *Luke*, as they ſay, and hung about *Charlemagne*'s Neck at his death. There were alſo found in the ſaid Tomb a Noble Manuſcript of the Goſpels, the Emperor's Crucifix, pretended to be of the very Wood of the Croſs; our Saviour's Leathern Girdle, with *Conſtantine the Great*'s Seal at each end; a piece of the true Manna; ſome of St. *Stephen*'s Bones and Blood richly enchaſed, upon which the Emperors are ſworn at their Inauguration; a piece of one of the Nails of the Croſs, and many others. Here are alſo ſhewn *Charlemagne*'s Head, his Arm bone, and Sword with which the Emperors are Girt at their Coronation. They pretend alſo to have *Joſeph*'s Hoſe, and ſome of our Saviour's Blankets. In this Place is alſo the Tomb of the Emperor *Otho*, who is ſaid to have firſt conſtituted the Electors, *Anno* 1000. Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphure, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, with which they make Braſs, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. This City is alſo famous for its hot Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient; Three of them are within the Walls, and very convenient, the Principal called the Emperor's Bath, which has Five Bathing Rooms; in one of which *Charles the Great* uſed to Bath and Swim. Theſe Baths are reckoned *Nitro-ſulphureous*: They riſe ſo hot, that they let them cool 12 hours before they uſe them. The Principal Spring is kept covered; and not opened but in preſence of ſome of the Magiſtrates. Dr. *Brown* ſays, that he ſaw taken out of this Fountain hard Brimſtone about an Inch thick, Saltpeter, and a Petrefied ſubſtance finely variegated. Beſides thoſe, are Three other Baths near the Inner Wall, which are *Sulphureo-Nitrous*; the Water ſmells offenſively, and is not tranſparent. There is alſo a Fountain of this hot Water, much reſorted to, and drunk of in the Summer: It has a Sulphureous taſte, and reckoned good againſt Chronical Diſtempers. A little from this City, on the other ſide of a Hill, at a Village called *Borſeit*, are many hot Springs on both ſides of a little Rivulet, which compoſe 28 Baths, whoſe Springs are hotter than any at the City, and are cool'd 18 hours before they be uſed. There are many cool Springs riſe near thoſe hot ones, by which they might be tempered. This City ſuffered much in the late Wars, being taken by the Proteſtants, and retaken by *Spinola* in 1614. Several Councils have been held in this City, one particularly in 799. where *Alcuin* diſputed againſt *Urgel*, and convicted him of Hereſie. *Charlemagne* called another in 809. about the Proceſſion of the Holy-Ghoſt. There was another in 816. about Nuns. Another in 819. for Reformation of Manners, and Regulating of Monks. Another in 836. about thoſe who meddled with the Poſſeſſions of the Church, which obliged the King of *Aquitain* to reſtore what he had taken. Beſides ſeveral other Councils of leſs Note. In 1668. there was a famous Treaty of Peace concluded here between the *French* and *Spaniards*. *Moreri*. *Brown*'s *Travels*.

AIX, a City of *Savoy*, dignified with the Title of a Marquiſate, at the foot of the Mountains, between *Chambery*, *Annecy*, and *Rumilly*: The City is ancient, but ſmall, and ill-built: However it is famous for the hot Baths of Allom and Sulphur adjoyning to it, which are very much frequented.

AIZU, a Kingdom of *Japan* in the Iſland *Niphonia*, having *Æſon* and *Nanbus* on the North, and *Voxus* on the South: The Capital City is of the ſame Name, and ſituated on the Eaſtern ſhore. *Baudrand*.

AKALZIKE, is a Fortreſs built upon Mount *Caucaſus*, with a double Wall, and Flank'd with Towers, having Battlements, to which belong'd a New Town of 400 Houſes, peopled with *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Greeks*, and *Jews* upon the River *Kur (Cirus)* and is the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Baſha. It was built by the *Georgians*, and taken from them by the *Turks*.

AKERMAN, in Latin *Alba*, a Town in *Moldavia*.

AKERTEWE, a Town in the Iſland *Maragnan* in *Brazile*. *Sanſon*. *c*. 31.

AKIBA, a Rabbi who lived in the Second Age, in great eſteem amongſt the *Jews* of *Paleſtine*, where he was Maſter 40 years together in a College which they had at *Tiberias*. Some ſuppoſe it was he that altered and endeavoured to corrupt the Sacred Scripture, by abridging the Number of the Patriarchs years ſet down in the *Hebrew* Text, to make the World believe the time for the coming of the *Meſſiah* is not yet arrived; for according to their Tradition, he was not to come till the 6000 year of the World. *Pezeron. Antiq. des Tems*.

AKIBA, a famous Rabbi, who lived in the Second Century. The Jewiſh Doctors follow his Explications of the Law, as *Genebrard* obſerves. 'Tis thought, he was *Aquila* of *Pontus*'s Maſter, who quitting the Chriſtian Religion, turn'd Jew, and afterwards Tranſlated the Bible into *Greek*. St. *Hierom in cap*. 8. *Iſai*. *Baron*. *A*. *C*. 137.

AKILUS, a King of *Æthiopia*, who lived in the Firſt Century. *Genebrard. in Chron*.

AKINGIS, the Names that the *Turks* give their Voluntiers, that follow the Army in hopes of Booty and Plunder; but receive no Pay: Some call 'em *Acanges*. *Ricaut*.

ALABA, a Petty Country of *Spain*, formerly belonging to *Navarr*, afterwards to *Biſcay*, now united to *Caſtile*. It lies along the River *Hebro*, having *Victoria* for its Capital, which Don *Sancho* King of *Navarr* fortified for a Barricado againſt the King of *Caſtile*. *Mariana*.

ALABA, *(Diego)* Biſhop of *Corduba*: He was at the Council of *Trent*: and at that time Biſhop of *Aſtorga*. He wrote *De Conciliis Univerſalibus, ac de his quæ ad Religionis & Reipublicæ Chriſtianæ Reformationem inſtituenda videntur*. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp*.

ALABANDA, a City of *Caria*, of which Place *Menacles*, *Jerocles*, and *Apollonius Molo*, Three great Orators, were Natives. *Cicero*, in his *Natura Deorum*, ſpeaks of one *Alabundus*, whom thoſe People ador'd as a God; and from whom perhaps the City might derive its Name. Though others will have *Alabandus* a Son of *Carus* to be the firſt King and Founder of it; who having won a famous Horſe-Race, was called *Alabundus*; from *Ala*, a Horſe, in their Language and Barde, *Victorie*. The Trade of the Town conſiſts in very ordinary pieces of Workmanſhip; whence any thing that was Trivial was proverbially called *Opus Alabandicum*. *Juvenal*.

ALABANDA, there were Two Towns of *Caria* of this Name; one of them was before called *Antiochia*, and had its new Name from *Alabandus* Son of *Enippus*; the other was built by one *Car*, and likewiſe called *Alabanda*, which was the Name of his Son.

ALACENUS, or *Alhazenus*, a Learned *Engliſh* Mathematician. 'Tis not known when he lived, but he is mentioned by *Leland* and *Bale*. He wrote Two Treatiſes, *Perſpectiva*, and *De aſcenſu Nubium*.

ALACRANES, Iſlands of *New-Spain*, ſo called from the great Number of Scorpions that breed therein: They lie to the North, and within 20 Leagues of *Juratan*, in the Northern *America*.

ALADIN, Soldan of *Egypt* and *Damaſcus*, was the Son of *Saladin*, who did ſo much miſchief to the Chriſtians in *Paleſtine*. In his time, *viz*. about 1193. the Chriſtians recovered ſome Places which his Father had won from 'em, as *Beritus* and *Jafa*; to which the aſſiſtance of the Knights of St. *John*, and the Knights Templars greatly contributed. However they made not that advantage they might have done of the fair opportunity offer'd 'em through the Conteſts of the Sons, to revenge themſelves for the Injuries which the Father had done 'em in his proſperity. *Baronius*.

ALAF, King of the *Saracens* in *Aſia*, he took the City of *Edeſſa*, then very Rich, by Aſſault, and Ranſack'd it after a moſt Cruel and Barbarous manner. This accident befell the Chriſtians upon Chriſtmas day at Night, in 1145. This rouſed the Chriſtian Princes, who at the Prayers of St. *Bernard*, *Louis le Jeune*, and others, undertook a Croiſade to recover the Holy Land; but without ſucceſs. This is ſuppos'd to be the ſame *Alaf*, or *Alaph*, who took *Baldwin* the Second, and kept him Three years in Priſon. *Baron*. *Marmol*.

ALAGON, *John d'Alagon*, a Gentleman of *Provence*, who thinking to make his Fortune with the King of *Spain*, laid a Deſign to deliver *Marſeilles* into his Hands; and to that purpoſe kept a Correſpondence with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Secretary at *Paris*. But wanting Men enough to bring his Contrivance about, he imparted his Deſign to one of his Galley-ſlaves; (for he had obtain'd the Command of Two Galleys) but being by him diſcovered to the Duke of *Guize*, and convicted of the Crime, was put to Death. *Mezeray*.

ALAHAMARE, otherwiſe called *Mahomet Abuſard*, was the Firſt King of *Grenada*. The Diſorders among the *Moors* in *Spain*, were the cauſe of his Greatneſs; for ſeeing the Emperor of the *Almohades* declining apace, and every body ſtriving to lay hold on what they could get, he cauſed himſelf to be choſen by thoſe of *Archone*, of which he was Governor, and ſeizing upon the Cities of *Jaen*, *Gadix*, and *Grenada*, made that City the Seat of his Dominion, in 1237. where his Succeſſors Reign'd for 250 Years, by the Name of *Alahamares*, till they were expell'd by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabell* in 1492. *Mariana*.

ALAIN the Firſt, Sirnamed the *Doe-little*; *Alain* II. Sirnamed the *Long*; *Alain* III. the Son of *Paſguitanus*, all three Dukes, or Petty Kings of *Bretagne* in *France*; the laſt of which falling upon an Army of *Normans* of 15000, about the Year 890. left but 400 alive. They had before laid Siege to *Paris*, whence they were repulſed; and afterwards Invading *Britany*, kill'd one of the Dukes, which ſtir'd up *Alain* againſt them. *Baronius*.

ALAIN the Firſt, Sirnamed *Wry-beard*; *Alain* II. *Alain* III. Sirnamed *Fergant*; *Alain* IV. Sirnamed the *Black*, all four Counts of *Bretagne*; of which, *Alain* III. was one of the devout Combatants in *Paleſtine*, and was at the taking of *Nice*, *Antioch*, and *Jeruſalem* by the Chriſtians. *Argentré P. le Baud*.

ALAIN, King of the *Goths*, who Ravag'd all *Thrace*, *Epirus*, and *Theſſaly*, by reaſon of the Covetouſneſs of one *Maximus*, who was appointed their Protector by the Emperor *Valens*; from whom for that Cauſe they Revolted; and having defeated the Emperor's Army, conſtrain'd him to fly to a poor Cottage, not far from *Conſtantinople*, where he was burnt to death. *P. Diacon*.

ALAIN *de Inſulis*, for his Learning was ſirnamed the *Great* or *Univerſal*. He was Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris*, and died in 1294. after he had Lived above 100 years. He was ſo famous that it was ſaid of him, *Sufficiat vobis vidiſſe Alainum*: 'Tis ſufficient for you that you have ſeen *Alain*. As alſo that fearing leſt he ſhould be too much elevated with his Fame, he withdrew himſelf, *incognito*, into a Monaſtery; the Abbot of which perceiving his Learning, took him to the *Lateran* Council, where he was admired by all the Cardinals for his Diſputations, and Commanded by the Pope to write. *Le Mire, Crantz*.

ALAIN, a Monk, of the Order of St. *Bemet*. He had acquaintance with *Thomas* of *Becket*, and writ the Hiſtory of his Baniſhment. He wrote ſeveral other Works, the greateſt part of which are unprinted: The moſt Conſiderable, are *Acta Clare Donentia*, *Problematum Lib.* 1. *Sermones*, *Epiſtolæ*, *&c.* *Bale. Leland.*

ALAINS, Latin *Alani*, a Barbarous People who overſpread *Europe* and *Africa* in the 4th Century. Some ſay they were the *Meſſagetæ*, others *Scythians*, or *Sarmatians*; they were the bloodieſt People in the World; join'd themſelves to the *Vandals* and *Goths* in the 5th Age, carrying Deſolation and Terror where-ever they went: They were known in *Domitian*'s time. Their Captain was *Gonderic*, Son of *Aodegigile*, in 505. They fought againſt the *French*, and deſtroyed the Country on the *Rhine*. They Ravaged *Spain* alſo; but being defeated by the *Viſigoths*, they thought of paſſing over into *Africa*. *Salvian*, in his 7th Book of *Providence*, obſerves that ſo many Barbarous People were rais'd up againſt the Chriſtians, to puniſh their Diſorders. *Ammian. Marcellin. Beda.*

ALAIS, a *French* Town in the *Lower Languedoc*, in the Dioceſs of *Niſmes*, which Revolted in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. becauſe of the Perſecution. *Maſſon*.

ALALÆI, ſeveral ſmall Iſlands in the *Arabian Bay*, where Tortoiſes are caught in great Numbers. *Hoffman*.

ALALCOMENÆ, an ancient City of *Bæotia*, built by a Prince of the ſame Name, famous for the Sepulchre of *Tireſias*, and a Temple of *Minerva*. For which reaſon it was ſo reverenced by the Heathen, that though it were but ſmall, and ſeated on a Plain, they always abſtained from doing any Violence to it. The Town of *Ithaca* alſo, in the Iſland of the ſame Name, was likewiſe called *Alalcomenæ* by *Ulyſſes*, in Memory of the Place of his Birth. *Strabo. Plut.*

ALAMANDER, King of the *Saracens*, who being about to turn Chriſtian, and finding the Diſciples of the Arch Heretick *Severus* contending to have him their Convert, and conſequently the Honour of Baptizing him, to put'em off, feign'd, that he had received Letters, wherein he underſtood that the Arch-Angel *Michael* was dead: To which they anſwering, That it was a meer Story, Ridiculous, and Impoſſible. *How!* ſaid he, *Is it impoſſible that an Angel ſhould either ſuffer or die? How then could Jeſus Chriſt die upon the Croſs, if, as you ſay, he has but one Nature.* Anaſtaſius. Cedrenus. Baron.

ALAMAT, the Sixth and Laſt King of the *Perſians*, of the Race of *Uſſun Caſſan*, dethron'd, and kill'd by *Iſmael*, the Son of *Chec Aidart*, about 1499. whom *Alamat* put to death; and *Iſmael* ſucceeding, kill'd *Alamat*, was the firſt of the Sophi's. *Spond. Marmol.*

ALAMBATER, *l'Iſle de Dieu*, upon the Sea Coaſt of the Province of *Guzarate*, in *India*, 50 Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Indus*, with a convenient Harbour and a Caſtle, ſtrongly Fortified by the *Portugueſe*, formerly beſieged by the *Turks*, but in vain. It lies 80 Leagues from the City of *Cambaia*. *Hoffman*.

ALAMIR, Prince of *Tarſus*, who aſſuming the Name of *Calyph*, with a vaſt Army entred the Territories of the Empire in the Ninth Age, but was vanquiſh'd, and put to death by *Andreas Scytha*, Governor of the *Levant*, which was the more remarkable, becauſe the Tyrant ſent him word before the Battel, *That the Son of* Mary *ſhould not ſave him*. *Marmol*.

ALAN, (*William*) or *Allen*, an *Engliſh* Cardinal, was born in *Lancaſhire* in the laſt Century, *Nobilibus Parentibus*, as my Author has it. He was bred in *Oriel* College at *Oxford*, and became Head of St. *Mary*'s *Hall*. Then going beyond Seas, he was King's Profeſſor at *Douay*, Canon of *Cambray*, and *Rheims*, here collecting the *Engliſh* Exiles, he united them into a Body, firſt at *Douay*, then at *Rheims*, ſo that he may be looked upon as Founder of that Seminary. At laſt his Zeal for the Church of *Rome* got him advanced to the Cardinalate, being made Cardinal Prieſt of St. *Martins* in *Rome* by Pope *Sixtus* V. *An.* 1587. He had been about Seven years a Cardinal when he died at *Rome* of a Retention of Urine, Aged 63. and was buried in the *Engliſh* Church. *Athen. Oxon.*

ALAND, a *Swediſh* Iſland at the Mouth of the Bay of *Bothnicum*, E. of *Finland*, and W. of *Upland*. It's chief Town is *Caſtleholm*. There are ſeveral other adjacent Iſlands. *Baudr.*

ALAP, a *Turkiſh* Prince, who was Souldan of *Egypt* and *Babylon*, retook *Edeſſa* in *Meſopotamia* from the Chriſtians, where he exerciſed all manner of Barbarities; which obliged the Emperor *Conrade*, and King *Lewis* the 7th, to undertake an Expedition into the *Levant*. *Blond*.

ALARBS, a Clan of the *Arabians*, ſettled in *Barbary*, and lived upon Robbing.

ALARIC the Firſt of this Name, King of the *Goths*, ſucceeded *Rhadagaiſeus*. After the Death of *Theodoſius* the Great, *Rufinus* called him into the Eaſt in 395. where he laid ſeveral Provinces waſte. Sometime after, allur'd with hopes of greater Booty, he marched into the Weſt, and fell into *Italy* in 403. but was overthrown by *Stilico*, who nevertheleſs gave him liberty to retreat back again, and promiſed him a large Sum of Gold if he would aſſiſt him to dethrone the Emperor *Honorius*, whom he alſo perſuaded to bribe *Alaric* with Money, which being diſcover'd, *Stilico* was kill'd at *Ravenna*, having at the ſame time commanded his Troops to oppoſe *Alaric*, though contrary to his Agreement, which ſo enraged him, that he return'd again into *Italy*, and ſack'd *Rome* in 409. and conquer'd all before him as far as *Reggio*, where being hinder'd paſſing into *Sicily*, he died in his return at *Coſencia*, and was buried in the midſt of a River. *Zoſimus, Baronius.*

ALARIC the Second, King of the *Viſigoths*, ſucceeded *Evaric* or *Euric* in 484, or 485. He continued the Peace which his Subjects had made with the *Franks*; and, though an Arian, permitted the Catholick Prelates to hold a Council at *Agde*: He then alſo publiſhed, at *Aire* in *Gaſcoigny*, an Abridgment of the Sixteen Books of *Theodoſius*'s *Code*. But *Clovis* King of *France* hating Arianiſm, fell upon *Alaric*, and in a Battel near to *Vouille*, and *Civaux ſur le Clain*, five Leagues from *Poitiers*, ſlew him with his own Hand, after he had Reign'd 23 years. *Gregory de Tours*.

ALASCHEHER, or *Upſu*. The Modern Name of the Town *Hipſius*, in *Phrygia* the Great. It has been a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Sinada*.

ALASCO, or *John Alaſco*, a Noble *Polonian*, who had been a Popiſh Biſhop, but turning Proteſtant, was call'd over by *Edward* VI. to the Reformation of *England*, where he was Miniſter of the *Dutch* and *French* Churches. In the following Perſecution, he retired with his Congregation into *Denmark*, where being ill us'd, ſome went to *Wiſmar*, others to *Roſtock*. He himſelf, after he had ſet up a *Dutch* Church at *Francfort*, was recall'd into his own Country by the Letters of above Forty of the Poliſh Nobility and Miniſters, and died in the Year 1560. The King of *Poland* adviſed with him in his weightieſt Affairs; he was a Perſon of great Piety, Parts, and Learning. *Melch. Adam.*

ALATRI, or *Alatrio*, *Aletrum*, *Aletrium*, *&* *Alatrinum*, a Town in *Campagnia* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See immediately depending on the Pope. *Pliny, Strabo, Leander Alberti de Script. Ital.*

ALBA *Pompeia*, *Alba*, a City in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, but rent from it of late years by the Peace of *Quieras*. It now obeys the Duke of *Savoy*, having undergone many Viciſſitudes in theſe latter times, and runs daily to decay for want of Inhabitants.

ALBA, called *Longa*, Built by *Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas*, in *Italy*, about the Year of the World 2902. *Aſcanius* made this Town the Capital of his little Kingdom, and afterwards it grew ſo Powerful, that it became the Seat of the Latin Kings. It loſt its Freedom by the Victory of the Three *Horatii* over the *Curiatii*; for thereupon *Tullus Hoſtilius* order'd the Town to be raz'd, and its Effects and Inhabitants removed to *Rome*. *Strabo*. *Dio*. *Halic*. *Liv*. *&* *Florus*.

ALBA *Regalis*, *Stul-Weiſſenburg*, by the Sclavonians *Stolni Biograd*, and by the Hungarians call'd *Ekekeis Feierwa*, a City of *Upper Hungary* on this ſide the *Danube*, ſeated on a Lake; famous formerly for the Coronations and Sepulchres of the Kings of *Hungary*. It lies upon the River *Sarwitze*, 45 Miles from *Buda* to the Weſt, and was taken by the *Turks* in 1543, but retaken again by the Duke *de Mercoeur* in 1601. But the Infidels retook it the next Year after, and impal'd Forty of the Inhabitants for a deſign to have Betray'd it again. *Boiſſard*. On the 18th of *May* 1688. it ſurrender'd to the Imperialiſts, and one of the Gates was put into the Hands of the Chriſtians, till the Emperor Ratified the Treaty under the Great Seal of the Empire; and having ſpent three Days in providing for their Departure, on the 20th of *May*, they march' out about 4000 Souls in all, but not above 700 bearing Arms; the Imperialiſts found in it 84 Pieces of Cannon, great quantities of ſmall Arms, and an incredible Quantity of all ſorts of Ammunition, but no Proviſion. The *Germans* found it Fortified with three Baſtions, and two other Works on one ſide, the reſt of the Town being covered by the Moraſs in which it ſtands. *Thuan*. *Memoirs du Temps*.

ALBAN, a famous Painter of *Bolognia*, who flouriſhed about the Year 1630. He married a handſom Wife with little or no Portion, that he might have an Original by which to Copy *Venus*'s, the Graces, the Nymphs, and other Goddeſſes; and by his Children to draw little *Cupids* to the Life playing about *Venus* and the Graces, his Wife holding them over her Head Naked while he drew them. He died 1660.

St. **ALBAN**, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, was a Citizen of *Verulam* in *Hertfordſhire*, ſince called St. *Albans*. He lived in the early times of Chriſtianity, and was Martyr'd for it under *Diocleſian*, *An*. 303. Some Authors of the Church of *Rome* ſay, That he walk'd dry-foot through the *Thames*, and 1000 Men with him, the Waters parting on each ſide to make way for him; which converted the Executioner ſo as he ſuffered Martyrdom with him. *Gildas*.

ALBANA, a Town of *Aſia* in *Albania*; 'tis alſo call'd *Stranu*, *Zambanach*, and *Bachu*. This Town ſtands upon the *Caſpian*, and is conſiderable for Trading.

ALBANEL, (*Garceran*) Archbiſhop of *Granada*. He wrote an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Spain*, and ſome other Pieces. We have likewiſe an Harangue of his, which he made at the Marriage of King *Philip* the Fourth, with *Elizabeth* of *France*. *Nicholas Antonio*. *Bibl*. *Hiſp*.

ALBANI, (*John Jerom*.) Cardinal, born at *Bergamo* in *Italy*; He was Son to Count *Francus Albani*. A Man famous both for Arms and Letters. He died in the Year 1591. And wrote *De immunitate Eccleſiarum*, which he Dedicated to Pope *Julius* the Third: *De Poteſtate Papa & Concilii*. *De Cardinalibus*, *&c*. *Mireus de Script*. *Sac*. xvi.

ALBANIA, ſo called from the Colour of the People, a Region of *Aſia* lying upon the *Caſpian* Sea to the Eaſt, bordering upon *Iberia* to the Weſt, and *Atropatia* to the South. The greateſt Part of it is bounded Weſtward by *Zuria* and *Chimithe*, and Northward by *Litrachan*. The chiefeſt Cities of it are *Albana*, and *Oſica*. *Iſiganus* of *Nicea* reports, that in *Albania* there are ſome People that are born with blue Eyes, who grow grey from their Childhood, and ſee as well by Night as by Day. *Sanſon*.

ALBANIA *Epirus*, a large Province or Kingdom in *Macedonia*, called by the *Turks* *ARNAUT*, which is always called by *Leunclavius*, *Albania*. It is bounded on the North by *Servia* and *Dalmatia*; on the E. by *Macedonia*; on the S. by *Livadia*; and on the Weſt, by the *Adriatick* Sea; it extends from N. to S. 200 Miles, as *Baudrand* ſaith; as others, 170. and was heretofore all of it ſubject to the *Turks* for 200 Years laſt paſt, except the Iſland of *Corfu*: The Capital of it was *Scutari*. It contains about 70000 Souls, which are for the moſt part Chriſtians, or Renegades. The principal Sea-port, Cities, and Towns, are *Antivari*, *Dulcignio*, and *Durazzo*. The Inſland Towns are *Scutari*, *Aleſſio*, *Cron*, and *Berati*. It was a celebrated Part of Ancient *Greece*, as will appear in the word *Epirus*. At preſent the Inhabitants ſeem much diſpoſed to ſhake off the *Turkiſh* Yoke, and to put themſelves under the Protection of the State of *Venice*. This Country was anciently Famous for the Courage, Swiftneſs, and Dexterity of their Cavalry, to whom the *Turks* have been beholden for many a Victory. Theſe People, who have lived under the Dominion of the *Turks* ever ſince *Mahomet* II. won the Country from the Succeſſors of *Geo*. *Caſtriote*, alias *Scanderbeg*, are for the moſt part Chriſtians. The chief Cities that belong to it, are *Scutari*, *Antivari*, *Croya*, *Cutaro*, *Drivaſto*, *&c*. The People are called *Albaneſi*. It's obſerved of moſt of the Horſes of this Country, and moſt of the *Turkiſh* Horſes, that they are ſo accuſtomed to go on the near ſide on their own accord, to gain the Enemies Crupper, as ſoon as ever the Rider gives his Blow, that thoſe that fight againſt them muſt either check the Horſe at half turn, or ſurprize his Rider as he puſhes on his Blow. *Volaterranus*.

ALBANO, a Town in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; It has the Title of a Principality, and is famous for the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil.

ALBANOIS, a ſort of Herèticks that ſprung up in the Eighth Age, and renewed the greateſt part of the *Manichean* Errors. They held Two Principles or Beginnings of Things, the one Good, the Father of Jeſus Chriſt, the Author of Good, and of the New Teſtament; and the other Bad, the Author of the Old Teſtament, which they rejected, and exclaimed againſt all that *Abraham* and *Moſes* could ſay. They maintain'd, that the World was from all Eternity; that the Son of God brought a Body from Heaven; that there is no other Sacrament but Baptiſm; that the Church had no power to Excommunicate, and that Hell was a meer Fable. *Prateolus*. *Gautier*.

ALBANOPOLIS, an Inland City of *Macedon*, the Metropolis of the *Albaneſi*, about 40 Miles from *Dyrrhachium*.

St. **ALBANS**, Lat. *Fanum St*. *Albani*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Caiſho* Hundred in the South of *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from St. *Alban* the Proto-Martyr of *Britain*, in whoſe Honour *Offa* the great King of the *Mercians* founded a Monaſtery here *An*. 795. the Abbot whereof obtain'd from Pope *Adrian* the Precedency of all *Engliſh* Abbots. This Town was built out of the Ruines of the Ancient *Verulamium*, oppoſite to the Place where it ſtood upon the River *Ver*, and is to this Day a great Thorough-fare, and the beſt Traded Place in the County. It conſiſts of Three Pariſh Churches; and the Abbey Church, yet ſtanding, retains the Aſhes of many Nobles ſlain in two Field Battels fought here in the Quarrel of *York* and *Lancaſter*. This Town has been Dignified with the ſeveral Titles of Viſcount, Earl, and Duke. With the firſt, *An*. 1620. in the Perſon of *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, Viſcount *St*. *Albans*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*. With the Title of Earl, *An*. 1628. in the Perſon of *Richard de Burgh*, in whoſe Family it continued but 29 Years. *Anno* 1660 King *Charles* the Second conferr'd it upon *Henry Jermin*, the laſt Lord of *St*. *Albans*, who dying without Iſſue, his Grace *Charles Beaucler*, Earl of *Burford*, a Natural Son of K. *Charles* II. was by him created Duke of St. *Albans*.

ALBANUS, *Monte Albano*, alſo a Lake by the name of *Caſtell Gondolpho*; both the Lake and the Mountain lie in the *Campania di Roma*, about 16 Miles from *Rome*. *Strabo* gives an exact Deſcription of the Mountain, where he ſays it was covered with Houſes, Vineyards, Woods, and Foreſts. And *Plutarch* reports a wonderful Thing of the Lake, that ſometimes the Waters would ſwell ſo high in one Night, that they roſe above the Mountains. *Propertius*.

ALBANY, *Braidalbin*. Lat. *Albania*, a County in the Weſt parts of *Scotland*, North of *Argyle*; the Word ſignifies *High Scotland*, or the Higheſt Part of *Scotland*, which ſome derive from the *Lat*. *Album*. For it's plain by ancient Authors, that *Album* and *Alpum* were *ſynonymous*, and that both ſignified with 'em not only Colour, but Height; witneſs *Feſtus*, who ſays, That what the *Latins* call'd *Alba*, the *Sabines* call'd *Alpa*, from whence the *Alps* had their Name; and it is very probable the *Alps* were ſo called, rather from their Height than Whiteneſs; 1. Becauſe the Learned *Buchanan* obſerves *Alba* is the Name of many Cities in *Italy*, *France*, and *Spain*, which are all ſituated upon Hills or near 'em. 2. Becauſe the *Alps* are moſt properly ſo call'd where they begin to grow high. Certain it is, that the old *Scots* called their Countrey *Albin*, and themſelves *Albinicks*, which hardly differs from *Albion*, the ancient Name of *Britain*. This is to be obſerved, that this Country gives the Title of Duke to the Eldeſt Son of *Scotland*, call'd the Duke of *Albany*.

ALBARAZIN, in Latin *Lobetum*, *Albaracinum*, *&* *Turia*, a Town of *Spain* in *Arragon*, ſtanding upon the River *Guadalquivir*.

ALBATEGNIUS, or *Albatenius*, a *Syrian* Prince, and famous Aſtronomer, who liv'd in the Ninth Age. He wrote very curious Obſervations on the Sun, the Moon, the fixed Stars, and the Oblique Figure of the Zodiack. He is alſo known by the name of *Mahomet* of *Aract*, which is a City of *Chaldea*, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time. *Genebrard*. *Voſſius*.

ALBATI, a ſort of Hermits ſo called from the White Linen which they wore. *Anno* 1399. in the time of Pope *Boniface* IX. they came down from the *Alps* into ſeveral Provinces of *Italy*, having for their Guide a Prieſt cloath'd in White, and a Crucifix in his Hand; He pretended ſo much Zeal and Religion, that he was held a Saint, and his Followers multiplied ſo faſt, that the Pope growing Jealous of their Leader's aiming at his Chair, ſent Soldiers, who apprehended and put him to death, upon which his Train diſperſed. They profeſſed Sorrow, and Weeping for the Sins and Calamities of the Times, they eat together in the Highways, and ſlept promiſcuouſly like Beaſts. *Roſſ*. *View of all Relig*.

ALBEMARLE, The moſt Northern part of *Carolina* in the *Weſt-Indies*, where there are Two Colonies ſettled.

ALBEN, a Mountain in *Carniola*, in Latin *Albanum*, *Albius*, and *Albium*. There are Mines of Quickſilver in't.

ALBENGA, a Sea-port Town belonging to the Republick of *Genoua*, with a Biſhop's-See, under the Archbiſhop of the Capital. It's called in Latin, *Albign*, *Albinganum*, *Albia*, & *Alba Inganum*. The Town is Ancient, Large, and well Built, but thinly Inhabitated, becauſe of the Unhealthineſs of the Place. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Auguſtin Juſtiniani. Hiſt. de Gen.* &c.

ALBERGATI, (*Nicholas*) a Cardinal under the Title of *Santa Cruce*, Biſhop of *Bolognia*, in great favour with *Martin* V. who ſent him Legate into *France* in 1431. and with *Eugenius* IV. who ſent him to preſide in the Council of *Baſile*, but the Fathers aſſembled there would not acknowledge him. He ſent him alſo Legate into *Germany*, and upon his return made him Grand Penitentiary of the Church. He died in the Year 1443. having had the Honour to have *Thomas de Sarzana*, and *Æneas Silvius* in his Family, both afterwards Popes. *Platina. Sigonius.*

ALBERIC, Marquis of *Hetruria*, Son of *Adelbert* and *Marozia*, the Mother of *John* XI. by Pope *Sergius*, who envying the growing Greatneſs of Pope *John*, puffed up with his Victories over the *Saracens*, called in the *Hungarians* into *Italy*, for which he was put to death by the *Romans*. It is alſo ſaid of *Alberic*, that giving Water to *Hugo* King of *Arles*, and *Italy*, whom his Mother had married, and pouring it out too faſt, *Hugo* gave him a Box o'th Ear, which *Alberic* to revenge cauſed a Revolt at *Rome*, which *Hugo* beſieged, but in vain, and was fain to agree with *Alberic*, who afterward handled Pope *Stephen* roughly. He died about 950. *Baronius*.

ALBERIC, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, who undertook a Croiſado againſt the *Albigenſes* and *Saracens*. He was taken Priſoner at *Lisbon* by the latter, and died at *Pavia*, *An.*1218. *Marlot. Hiſt. Rem.*

ALBERIC, a French Monk of the Abbey *de Trois Fontaines*, of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, in the Dioceſs of *Chalon* in *Champagne*. He wrote ſeveral pieces of Poetry, and a Chronicle from the beginning of the World, to the Year 1241. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.*1. *Charles de Viſch. in Bibl. Ciſter.*

ALBERIC, or **ALBRICE**, an *Engliſhman*, born at *London*, about the Year 1217. He applied himſelf to the Study of Ancient Learning, and wrote ſeveral valuable Pieces: The moſt Conſiderable, are, *Virtutes Antiquorum. Canones Speculativi de Origine Deorum. Leland. Bale*, &c.

ALBERIC, or *Aubrey Vere*, of the Family of the Earls of *Oxford* and *Clarence*. A celebrated Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*. He wrote a Treatiſe concerning the *Euchariſt*, and ſeveral other Works: And lived about the Year 1250. *Leland*, &c.

ALBERT the Firſt, the Son of *Rodulphus* the Emperor, and the firſt of the Archdukes of *Auſtria*, (their Title before being Count of *Hapsburg*, a Caſtle betwixt *Baſil* and *Zurick*) by the Gift of his Father, who won it from *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*. Finding *Adulphus* of *Naſſaw* preferred to the Empire before him, he became his Mortal Enemy; and perceiving him forſaken by the chiefeſt of his Friends, put it to the deciſion of a Battel, wherein he ſlew *Adolphus* with his own Hand in the Year 1298. ſaying, *Here it is that you ſhall reſign the Empire*; and then was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, where the Concourſe was ſo great, that *Albert* II. Duke of *Saxony* was ſtifled in the Crowd. The Pope would not Ratifie his Election, but on Condition that he ſhould Conquer *France*, which he promiſed, but never performed. He is ſaid to have fought Twelve ſet Battels, but with various Fortune; nor had he always the juſteſt Grounds for his Wars. He deſigned to have made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; but fail'd in his Deſigns, and was at length ſtabb'd by *John* Duke of *Swevia*, from whom he had taken the Adminiſtration of the Government as being a Prodigal. *Spond.*

ALBERT the Second, was the Son-in-Law of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, whoſe only Daughter he Married, and in her right after *Sigiſmund*'s death, was Crown'd King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; He drove the *Polanders* out of the Empire, and reduced the *Moravians* to Obedience: But going to Aid the Deſpot of *Servia* againſt *Amurath* II. he fell into a Dyſentery by the way, occaſioned by a Surfeit of Melons in the parching Heat of Summer; and being brought back from *Buda* to *Vienna* there died in 1435. in the 35th of his Reign. He was a Prince both Mild, Patient, and Liberal, and who had laid Deſigns greatly to the Advantage of the Church and Empire. *Æneas Sylvius.*

ALBERT, Firſt Duke of *Mechelburg*, choſen King by the Nobility of *Sweden*, who could not endure the Tyranny of *Magnus* the 4th, but afterwards through Idleneſs falling into the ſame Extravagances, he was forſaken by thoſe that raiſed him, and overthrown in a Bloody Battel by *Margaret* the Widow of *Haquin*, Queen of *Denmark* and *Norway*, taken, and after ſeven Years Impriſonment, forced to renounce all his Right and Title to his Kingdom. *J. Magnus.*

ALBERT Archduke of *Auſtria*, the youngeſt Son of the Emperor *Albert* I. Sirnamed, *The Ill Shap'd*, becauſe his Limbs were contracted by Poiſon which had been given him. He was firſt deſigned for the Church; but came to the Dukedom after the Death of Five Brothers one after another. He was a Prudent and Judicious Prince, whoſe continual Sickneſſes did in no way hinder him from governing his Subjects happily. He died in the Year 1358.

ALBERT the Third, Sirnamed, *The Aſtrologer*, for his Love to that Science, reſtored the Univerſity of *Vienna*, and built the Fortreſs of *Laxemburgh*, but his immoderate Hunting brought him into a Diſtemper that carried him to his Grave in 1395. *Bertius. Sanſovin.*

ALBERT the Fourth, called, *The Patient*, ſucceeded *The Aſtrologer*, but being conſtrained to take Arms againſt *Joſſe*, Marquis of *Moravia*, was Poiſoned, and died in the Year 1404. This Prince is by ſome call'd *Mirabilia Mundi*, becauſe he Travell'd to the Holy-Land, and took Pleaſure to ſee the Wonderful things of thoſe Parts. He was a Prince Religious and Debonnaire. *Bertius. Sanſovin.*

ALBERT the Sixth, Son of the Emperor *Maximilian* II. deſigned firſt for the Church, and made Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. After that, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, made him, firſt, Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, and then, Governor of the *Low-Countreys* in the Year 1596. *Philip* dying, he threw off his Purple, and Married the Infanta *Iſabella*, who brought him the *Spaniſh Belgium* and the County of *Burgundy* in Dowry. Being overthrown by Count *Maurice* of *Naſſaw* at *Newport*, in the Year 1609. he beſieged *Oſtend*, and at the end of Three Years, Three Months, and Three Days, took the Town reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh, with the loſs of a Hundred thouſand Men, and the Expence of vaſt Sums, while Count *Maurice* took *Sluys*, *Graves*, and other Places, at leiſure. This *Albert* died without Iſſue in 1621. *Thuanus. Grotius.*

ALBERT the Third, the Devout and Debonnaire, Duke of *Bavaria*, remarkable for his Prudence and Moderation. He refuſed the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, which was offered him, becauſe he would not prejudice the Right of *Ladiſlaus* the *Poſthumous*, Son of the Emperor *Albert* II. He died of the Gout in 1460. *Bertius. Sanſovin. Gans.*

ALBERT the Fourth, Duke of *Bavaria*, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe*, came to the Dukedom, though he was the Youngeſt Brother. Died in the Year 1508. *Sanſovin*, &c.

ALBERT the Fifth, Duke of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded his Father *William* III. in 1550. He married *Ann* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and was a Zealous Oppoſer of the Reformation in *Germany*.

ALBERT the Firſt, Duke of *Saxony*, Sirnamed, *The Proud*, who becauſe his Mother had given the Marquiſate of *Miſnia* to his younger Brother, which his Father *Otho* refuſed to recall, he Rebell'd againſt, and ſurpriz'd him, *Anno* 1295. and kept him in Priſon; but he out-lived not his Rebellion long, and died without Iſſue. *Bertius. Bang.*

ALBERT the Second, *The Degenerate*, Duke of *Saxony*, Married the Daughter of the Emperor *Frederick* II. a Lady both Virtuous and Beautiful, by whom he had two Sons, *Frederick the Strong* or *Bitten*, and *Diceman*. But falling paſſionately in Love with a mean Wench, whoſe Name was *Cunegunda*; that he might Marry her, he firſt attemped to Poiſon his Wife, but that not ſucceeding, would have hir'd a Mule-driver that ſerved his Houſe with Wood, to have Strangled her, who abhorring the Treachery, adviſ'd her of it: She took leave of her Children with Tears in her Eyes, and embracing the Eldeſt ſo paſſionately, bit his Cheek ſo, as that he carried the Mark while he liv'd, and being let out of a Window in a Basket, ſhe eſcaped to *Francfort*, and retiring to a Nunnery, died for Grief; whereupon *Albert* Married *Cunegunda*, and by her had a Son called *Lewis*, whom he deſign'd for Heir. After her death, her two Sons took Arms againſt their Father, to revenge the Wrongs done to their Mother; and *Albert*, after a long Conteſt with his own Children, was forced to retire to a Monaſtery, where he died in 1314, without Eſtate or Honour. *Bertius. Bangius. Hugelgans.* &c.

ALBERT the Firſt, Elector of *Saxony*, was advanced to that Dignity by *Frederick* I. *An.*1180. He governed with Honour and Reputation, and was much beloved by the Emperor *Frederick* II. and undertook a Croiſado beyond Sea. According to ſome Authors he was ſucceeded *Anno* 1260 by *Albert* II. his Son, who was ſtifl'd in the Crowd at the Coronation of *Albert* the Emperor, who kill'd *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* 1298. *Spangenberg. Bertius*, &c,

ALBERT the Third of that Name, Duke of *Saxony*, being benighted with his Wife in a Foreſt, where they had been a Hunting, and forced to take ſhelter in a Peaſant's poor Cottage, which happened to be on Fire the ſame Night; ran out in his Shirt in ſuch a terrible Fright, that he could not recover himſelf, but died ſoon after. This was 1422. *Bertius.*

ALBERT, Duke of *Saxony*, Sirnamed, *The Courageous*, called alſo, *The Right Hand of the Empire*, was Governor of *Frieſland* in the *Low-Countreys*, which he reduc'd by Arms for the Emperor *Maximilian* I. in whoſe Service he ſignaliz'd himſelf by ſeveral Noble Exploits. He lived in the 15th Century. This *Albert*, and his Brother *Erneſt*, afterward Elector, had a notable Adventure in their Infancy. One *Kaufung*, who pretended to have been ill uſed by their Father, ſeized theſe two Princes at a Caſtle in the Country where they were brought up, and carried 'em away into a Wood. A Party of Soldiers carried away *Erneſt*, and *Kaufung* himſelf took charge of *Albert*, who meeting ſome Colliers, demanded their Aſſiſtance, and ſo was delivered, and his Brother alſo at the ſame time. *Albert* was Father to *George*, who was the Great Protector to *Luther*. *Thuanus*.

ALBERT the Firſt, Sirnamed *The Bear*, Son to *Otho* Prince of *Anhalt*, by his Courage and Conduct won the Love of all the Princes of *Germany*, and more eſpecially of the Emperor *Conrade* III. who made him Marquiſs and Elector of *Brandenburgh* in 1150. the Houſe of *Staden* failing, who had enjoy'd the Electorate before. He disforeſted all the *Marche* of *Brandenburgh*, which was nothing till that time but Woods, built ſeveral Towns, and peopled 'em with Inhabitants, which he invited out of *Holland*, *Flanders*, and other places. He alſo repeopled thoſe other parts of *Brandenburgh* which the Incurſions of the *Swedes* and *Danes* had laid waſte: And after he had Founded ſeveral Churches, Monaſteries, and Colleges, for the Inſtruction of Youth, died in the Year 1169. leaving *Otho*, who was afterward Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, and *Bernard*, who was Duke and Elector of *Saxony*. So that from the Family of *Anhalt* proceeded Two Electors. *Angelus*, *Bertius*.

ALBERT, Marquiſs and Elector of *Brandenburgh*, Sirnamed *The Achilles*, and *Fox of Germany*. He was Politick in Underſtanding, full of Courage, and an undaunted Captain. He had Wars in *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, *Pruſſia*, and *Germany*; and though engaged in ſeveral bloody Combats, came off ſtill with Advantage; and of Nine Battels that he fought with the Citizens of *Norembergh*, who contended for the Liberty they had purchaſed of his Father, won Eight, but fail'd in the laſt. He died in 1486. in the 72d Year of his Age. *Bertius*, *Crantz*.

ALBERT, Grand Maſter of the *Teutonic* Order, and Firſt Hereditary Duke of *Pruſſia*, ſo created by his Uncle *Sigiſmund Aguſtus*, King of *Poland*, with whom he had conteſted the Right of Homage for ſome time, but unſucceſsfully. A Peace was at length concluded in 1525. and *Albert* embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and Married *Dorothy*, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, a Princeſs of great Vertue; and died in 1568. *Surius*, *Spond*.

ALBERT-FREDERICK of *Brandenburgh*, Son of *Albert* and *Ann-Mary* of *Brunſwick*: He was Duke of *Pruſſia*, and ſolemnly Inveſted by *Sigiſmund* II. call'd *The Auguſt*, at an Aſſembly of the Eſtates of *Lublin*, held in 1566. *Thuan. Hiſt. Henenberger*, *Deſc. Boruſſ.*

ALBERT, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, Son of *Caſimir*, in 1547. was ſent to *Saxony* by the Emperor *Charles* V. where he received from that Elector the Town of *Roclitz*, in which he was afterwards made Priſoner, but ſpeedily releaſed. In 1552. he publiſhed a Manifeſto againſt the Emperor, complaining of the Male-adminiſtration of *Charles* V. and his Miniſters, and entred into the Confederacy againſt him; and raiſing an Army, pillag'd *Pruſſia*, rais'd vaſt Sums from Duke *Albert*, took the Town and Caſtle of *Lichtenaw*, on the 5th of *May*: And not being ſatisfied with the Anſwers of the *Nurembergers*, to whom it belonged, burnt it, with 100 Villages, and 70 Caſtles. The Biſhop of *Bamberg* was forced to quit him 20 Cities, beſides that of *Wirtſburg*, paying him in ready Money 200000 Crowns, and giving Security for 900000 Livres beſides. The Towns of *Swabia* Treated with him; and *Nuremberg*, which he beſieged, promiſed him 200000 Crowns, with 6 great Battering Pieces. He alſo laid waſte the Territories of the Electors of *Ments* and *Treves*, took the Cities of *Spires* and *Wormes*, haraſs'd *Lorrain* and *Luxemburg*, and cruelly uſed the Eccleſiaſticks where-ever he came; and with a moſt inhuman Barbarity burning and plundering Places conſecrated to Religion; and thought to have ſurprized the Duke of *Guiſe* at *Metz*. At length he agreed with the Emperor, and aſſiſted at the Siege of the ſaid *Metz*, in the Year 1553. Being returned into *Germany*, he continued his Outrages, and perſecuted the Biſhops and Towns, with whom he had already Treated. The Biſhop of *Bamberg* having obtain'd Letters from the Chamber of *Spires* againſt him, was about getting them put in execution. In the mean time *Albert* invades *Saxony* and *Brunſwick* with Fire and Sword, but was totally routed by *Maurice* of *Saxony*, *Aug.* 7. 1553. the latter dying quickly after of his Wounds. He was routed again at *Schwinfurt*, *June* 1554. put into the Imperial Ban, and forfeited; whereupon he retired into *France*: But having leave to return home, and plead his own Cauſe, coming to his Kinſman the Marquiſs of *Baden*, out of a deep and melancholy Conſideration of his former Greatneſs, and a Life intemperately led, he there fell ſick, and died, *An.* 1557. An egregious Example of the Inconſtancy of Humane Affairs, That he who was wont to be ſurrounded with ſo many Thouſands of Armed Men; He who had filled all *Germany* with the Terror of his Name, ſhou'd end his Days, deſerted by his Fortune and his Friends, in extremity of Miſery! He was of a quick Wit, but Violent, and much inclin'd to Drink, ſo that he ſeem'd to be in a continual Fury; but by his Prodigality he engaged his Soldiers to him. He was called the *Alcibiades* of *Germany*. *Thuan. Davil. Sleidan.*

ALBERT the Firſt, Sirnamed *The Great*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and Son of *Otho* I. He was a Martial and Enterprizing Perſon. He died in 1297. *Albert Crantz. Bertius de German. Lib.* 2. &c.

ALBERT the Second, Duke of *Brunſwick*, younger Son to *Albert* I. He was call'd the *Groſs*, from his Corpulence, and ſucceeded his Brother *William*. *Crantz. Cypraeus*, &c.

ALBERT, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, Duke of *Lorrain*, Chancellor to the Emperor *Henry* V. who made him one of his Electors: At firſt his great Friend, but afterward ungratefully rais'd all *Saxony* againſt him, and took part with the Pope his moſt bitter Enemy, and contributed to the chuſing *Lotharius* of *Saxony* to ſucceed *Henry* V. Died in 1137. *Hiſt. Germ.*

ALBERT *Aquenſis*, a Canon of *Aix la Chapelle*: He lived in the latter end of the 12th Century. He made a Voyage to the *Holy Land*, and wrote a Hiſtory of it in Twelve Books, under the Title of, *Hiſtoria Expeditionis Hieroſolymitanæ, ſuper Itinere ſive Paſſagio Godofredi Bulloinii*. He finiſh'd this Work about the Year 1190. 'Twas Printed by one *Reiner Reineccius* in 1602. without the Author's Name to't; but the Collection of the Authors of the *Oriental Hiſtory*, call'd *Geſta Dei per Francos*, gives it to this *Albert*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *c.* 6.

ALBERT *Argentinenſis*, or of *Straſburg*: He wrote a Hiſtory or Chronicle of the *German* Empire, from *Rodolphus* I. to *Charles* IV. that is to ſay, from *An.* 1270. to 1378. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ALBERT of *Padua*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*; a Perſon of great Reputation in the 14th Century, for his Learning and his Writings. He wrote Comments on the Five Books of *Moſes*; upon the Four Goſpels, the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and Five Volumes of Sermons. His Statue, with a Panegyrical Inſcription, is to be ſeen at *Padua*, which was ſet up at the Charge of the Government. *Trithem. de Script. Eccleſ. Poſſevin. in Appar. Miræus*, &c.

ALBERTI *(James)* of *Bolognia* in *Italy*, in the 14th Century. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Difference between the Civil and Canon Law, Bound up with *Bartolus*'s Works. *Alidoci de Doc. Bonon. Bumaldi*, &c.

ALBERTI *(John)* a *German* Lawyer, born at *Widmanſtadt*; a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century. He was knowing in the Oriental Languages, and eſpecially in Hebrew and Arabick, with a good ſhare of Greek. He publiſhed an Abridgment of the *Alchoran* at *Nurenburg*, with Remarks upon the Impoſtures of *Mahomet*. in the Year 1543. with ſome other Treatiſes. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

ALBERTI *(Leo Baptiſta)* of *Florence*, a conſiderable Man in the 16th Century: He was not only a Learned Perſon, but a great Architect, and called the *Archimedes* and *Vitruvius* of his time. He wrote ſeveral Pieces; *De Pictura, Lib.* 3. *De Architectura. Momus*, &c. *Ricciolus*.

ALBERTUS *Magnus*, by Profeſſion an *Auſtin* Friar, a Native of *Padua*, *Thomas Aquinas*'s Maſter, who got his Learning in the Univerſity of *Paris*, and then ſow'd it again over all *Italy*. Others will have him to be a *German Dominican*, born at *Lavingen* in *Suabia*, and deſcended from the Family of the Counts of *Bolſtaten*. Pope *Alexander* IV. ſent for him to *Rome*, where he officiated as Maſter of the Sacred Palace: And *Urban* IV. forced him to accept of the Biſhoprick of *Ratisbon*. He died at *Cologne*, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time, in the Year 1280. in the 87th Year of his Age. The love of Solitude made him quit his Publick Employments, to betake himſelf to his Cloiſter again. Some Authors accuſe him of Magick, ſay he knew the Philoſopher's Stone, invented Gun-powder, and had a Brazen Head, which gave him Reſponſes. But the World is long ſince come off from theſe ridiculous Fancies. *Trithem. Bellarm. Voſſius*.

ALBIA, *Albiga*, *Albi*, a City of *France* in the *Upper Languedoc*, and a Seat of a Biſhop under the Achbiſhop of *Bourges*. It is the Chief City of a ſmall Country called *Albigeois*. The Cathedral Church, *Santa Cecilia*, has one of the moſt Beautiful Quires in *France*. From this Town and Country were the *Albigenſes* named. *Le Mire*.

ALBICUS, Archbiſhop of *Prague*, advanced to that Dignity by *Sigiſmund* King of *Bohemia*, a great Friend to *John Huſs*, and the Diſciples of *Wicliff*; a Perſon of great Wit and Learning, but is ſaid to have been Covetous to a great Degree. He wrote three Treatiſes in Phyſick; that is to ſay, *Praxis Medendi*, *Regimen Sanitatis*, and *Regimen Peſtilentiæ*. *Sponde A. C.* 1412.

ALBIGENSES, in French *Albigeois*, ſo called becauſe of their firſt increaſe in *Albi*, and *Albigeois*, from whence they ſpread themſelves all over *Lyonnois* and *Languedoc*, *Thoulouſe*, *Aquitain*, and *Agennois*, in a very ſhort time. Their Opinions were, in a great meaſure, the ſame with the *Waldenſes*: They were Excommunicated by the Pope, and a Holy War raiſed upon them: *Peter* King of *Arragon*, and the Earls of *Tholouſe*, *Foix*, *Cominges*, &c. undertook their Protection. This Religious Diſpute was very Bloudy. *Simon* Earl of *Montfort* having defeated the Confederates, and a Peace being made between *Raymund* Count of *Tholouſe*, and *Lewis the Godly*, the *Albigenſes* ſunk, and were moſt of 'em reconciled to the Church of *Rome*. The remainder of thoſe that ſtood out, retired to the *Alps* and *Piedmont*, where, after *Zwinglius* and *Calvin* appeared, they ſent for ſome of their Miniſters, and began to form a Church upon the Model of *Geneva*. Theſe Proceedings provoked the Parliament of *Provence*; upon which, the Baron of *Oppede* got an Order of Council to fall upon 'em, and deſtroyed 4000 of 'em with Fire and Sword. The Regiſter of *Tholouſe*, containing the Proceedings againſt the *Albigenſes*, Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1692. gives a large Account of the Tenents of the *Albigenſes*, and *Waldenſes*, or *Vaudois*; who though they held many things in common, yet they had ſomething diſtinct and peculiar. The *Albigenſes* are accuſed of being *Manecheans*; but this is not charged upon the *Vaudois*. Theſe latter are ſaid to deny the Lawfulneſs of Magiſtracy, to deny Purgatory, and the Significancy of Praying for the Dead. Dr. *Cave*, in his *Hiſtoria Literaria*, proves from *Æneas Sylvius*, and *Reinerius Sachonus*, that the *Albigenſes* were Orthodox; and that their only Crime was, their Remonſtrances againſt the Juriſdiction and Conduct of the Church of *Rome*. *Hiſt. Liter.* p. 632.

ALBIGERIUS, a *Carthaginian* Magician, who, by the help of the Devil, could give a ſhrewd Gueſs at Peoples Thoughts. St. *Auguſtine* declares he has ſeveral times ſeen ſome of his Conjurations.

ALBINACT, a Son of *Brutus*, the ſuppoſed Planter of *Britain*, to whom was allotted, after his Father's Death, *Albania*, now *Scotland*; being invaded by *Humber*, King of the *Hunns*, he was ſlain in a Fight, and his People driven back into *Loegria*, his Brother *Locrine*'s Country. *Humber* marching forward, was encountred by *Locrine* and his Brother *Camber*, who being defeated by 'em, was drowned in a River, which retains his Name to this day.

ALBINOVANUS *Pedo*, a Poet, Contemporary with *Ovid*, to whom he gives the Epithet of Celeſtial, and graces him with one of his *Pontick Elegies*. He wrote the Voyage of *Germanicus*; and there is yet extant an excellent Elegy of his upon the Death of *Druſus*: But the Elegy upon the Death of *Mecena*, ſeems to be erroneouſly attributed to him. *Scaliger*, *Voſſius*.

ALBINUS, *Decimus Claudius*, a Native of *Adrumetum* in *Africa*, who cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor in *England*. And *Septimius Severus* allowed him the Dignity of *Caſar*, and told him alſo he had deſigned him for his Succeſſor: However, it was known that at the bottom he did not love him; for after he had vanquiſhed *Niger*, who was declared Emperor in the Eaſt, he fell upon him, and in a bloody Battel, near *Lyons*, overthrew him. After which, *Albinus* being beſieged in a Houſe near the *Rhone*, and ſeeing no way to eſcape, fell upon his own Sword, and ſlew himſelf. *Severus* uſed the Corps barbarouſly, made his Horſe paſs over it, and cut off his Head, which he ſent to *Rome*, and ſpoke outrageouſly to him, as if he had been alive. Hiſtorians ſay, that he could eat 10 Melons, or 500 Figs, at a Breakfaſt. *Albinus* was very tall, and, for an *African*, had a delicate Complexion, and a Voice as ſhrill as a Woman's. He was Cholerick, but Courageous: He Drank little, but Eat unmercifully. He had Learning, and made paſſable Verſes. *Julius Capitolinus*, *Dion*.

ALBINUS, in the Reign of *Nero*, ſucceeded *Feſtus* in the Government of *Judæa*. He uſed great Application to quiet the Diſorders of the Country, and to clear it from Robbers. *Joſeph. Lib. ult. Antiq. C.* 8.

ALBINUS (*Lucius*) perceiving *Romulus*'s Prieſt, and the Veſtal Virgins, carrying off the Images of the Gods on Foot, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, ordered his Wife and Children to go out of his Chariot, to make room for theſe Religious Perſons, preferring the Intereſt of Religion to that of his own Family, he went out of his way to conduct theſe Veſtals to a place of Security. *Plutarch in Camil. Val. Max. Lib.* 2. *C.* 1. There were likewiſe ſeveral of this Name Conſuls.

ALBION, the ancient Name of the Iſle of *Great Britain*, ſo called from the Latin, *Album*, White, by reaſon of the white Chalky Cliffs on the Sea-Coaſts thereof; or, as ſome will have it, from *Albion* a Son of *Neptune*, it being not improper that ſo great an Iſland of the Ocean ſhould be denominated from the Son of the Prince of the Sea. See GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBION, the Son of *Neptune* by *Amphitrite*, who was ſtoned to death by *Jupiter* for oppoſing *Hercules*, endeavouring to paſs the *Rhone* near *Aigues-Mortes*, at what time *Hercules* having ſpent all his Arrows, was forced in his Extremity to implore the Aid of *Jupiter*. *Pomponius Mela. Pliny.*

ALBION: He and *Witikind* Commanded the *Saxon* Forces againſt *Charlemain*; but being frequently Unfortunate, hearken'd at laſt to the Friendly Propoſals of that Emperor; and being very much affected with his Generoſity, after a ſafe Conduct came to him to *Paderborn*, and from thence follow'd him into *France*, where they were Baptized at his Palace of *Atigny*. *Mezeray*'s Life of *Charlemain*.

ALBIS *de* (*Thomas*) or *Thomas White*, Second Son of *Rich White* of *Hutton* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; bred from his Childhood a *Roman Catholick*, became at length a Secular Prieſt, and one of the moſt noted Philoſophers of his time, as his publiſh'd Writings, much admired and ſought after by the Learned, ſhew. *Hobbs* of *Malmesbury* and he viſited each other, and often wrangled and ſcolded about Philoſophical Queſtions like young Sophiſters, tho' they were both, at that time of their Acquaintance, paſt 80 years of Age. The Scholars that were preſent at their Diſputes, held that *White* carried the Laurel. He died in 1676. the 94th Year of his Age.

ALBOHAZEN *Hali*, the Son of *Abenragel* the *Arabian*, who lived in the 13th Age, and compoſed a Book of the Judgment that was to be made by the Stars, which *Alphonſus* X. King of *Caſtile*, Sirnamed *the Aſtronomer*, cauſ'd to be tranſlated into Spaniſh, from whence it was afterwards turned into Latin. *Voſſius*.

ALBOIN, King of the *Lombards*, extirpated the *Gepidæ*, already much broken by continual Wars, and ſlew their King, whoſe Daughter *Roſamond* he had Married, making a Cup of her Father's Skull, which he tipp'd with Gold. Afterwards he fell into *Italy* with Fire and Sword, took *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Ravenna*, and all the moſt conſiderable Cities, except *Rome*. But at length, after ſo many Victories, his Wife *Roſamond*, who look'd upon him as the Murderer of her Father, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated by her Gallant *Helmiges*, after he had Reigned 32 Years; and then ſhe retired to *Ravenna* with a vaſt Treaſure, and part of the Army, in the Year 574. *Paulus Diaconus*. See ALBOVINUS.

ALBON, a County of the *Dauphinate* in *Viennois*, from whence the Counts of *Albon* derive their Title, and from whoſe Lineage deſcended an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family, ſtill remaining in *France* in divers Branches, under the Titles of Marquiſſes *Forgeaux* and *Fronſac*, and Sieurs *de St. Andre*. *Chorier*.

ALBORAN, called by others *Albuſama*, a little Iſland in *Africa*, near the Kingdom of *Fez*. It has ſeveral little Villages, and is fortified with a Caſtle againſt Pirates.

ALBORG, a Town of *Denmark* in *Jutland*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*. Latin Authors call It *Arburgum*, or *Ælburgum*.

ALBORNOZ, *Giles Alvarez*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, Royally deſcended both by Father and Mother; he was made a Cardinal by *Clement* VI. in 1350. and by his Succeſſor *Innocent* VI. ſent into *Italy* Legate and General in the War he had undertaken againſt the Uſurpers of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, whom the Cardinal reduced to their Obedience, reſtored Peace to *Italy*, and recalled *Urban* V. from *Avignon* to *Rome*. He died in 1367. When he was created Cardinal, he quitted his Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo*; for which being blam'd, he made anſwer, That *he was no more to be blam'd for quitting a Wife to whom he could not be ſerviceable, than* D. Pedro *King of* Arragon, *was for quitting his Wife* Blanch *of* Bourbon, *to careſs* Mary de Padilla *his Miſtreſs*. Being asked by *Urban* V. what he had done with all the vaſt Sums of Money ſent him during the Wars of *Italy*? He ordered a Wagon laden with Bolts, Locks, Bars, and Keys, to be driven under the Pope's Palace; and then deſiring his Holineſs to look out at a Window, told him, *The Money which he ask'd for, had been ſpent in making him Maſter of all thoſe Cities, of which thoſe were the Keys and Locks which he ſaw in the Waggon*. The Pope, pleaſed with this Anſwer, careſs'd and thanked him; and regretted his Death ſo much, that, to put a Reſpect on him, he promis'd an Indulgence to thoſe that would carry the Litter which his Corps lay in; whereupon *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, and moſt of the Grandees of his Court, carried it, to obtain this Indulgence. *Ciaconius*, *Spond*.

ALBOROUGH, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Plumſgate* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Suffolk*, pleaſantly ſeated in a Dale, between the Sea Eaſtward, and the River *Ore* Weſtward, and chiefly noted for its Fiſhery.

ALBOVINUS, King of the *Lombards*: He invaded *Pannonia* as ſoon as able to bear Arms, and Reigned 42 Years; but after he had conquer'd, he quitted it to the *Hunns*; and being reinforced by the Succours of ſeveral Princes, and chiefly of the *French*, amongſt whom he had taken his Wife, he invaded *Italy*, and made himſelf Maſter of it in 586. And thus began the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, which ended in 774. by the Conqueſts of *Charlemain*. His Death was contrived about 571. by his Second Wife *Roſamond*, provoked by him, for forcing her, at a great Banquet at *Verona*, to drink in the Skull of King *Chunimond* her Father, with this Sarcaſm, *Drink heartily with your Father*: Which ſo incens'd her, that ſhe caus'd him to be kill'd by two of her Officers, with one of which ſhe had committed Adultery to engage him in the Murder. *Hoffman*.

ALBRET, in Latin *Lebretum*, a County of *Gaſcoign*, in that part call'd *Les Landes de Bourdeaux*, and in the Dioceſs of *Bazas*, Dignified with the Title of Dukedom. The Capital City of this Province is *Albret*; the other Towns are *Nerac*, *Montreal*, *Caſtel-Aloux*. In 1556. King *Henry* II. erected it into a Dukedom, in favour of *Anthony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarr*, and *Jane d'Albret* his Wife, and Mother to *Henry* IV. At preſent it belongs to the Houſe of *Bouillon*. The Family of *Albret* has been very Ancient in *France*, and Fruitful in Great Perſonages of both Sexes: Amongſt the reſt, *Charles d'Albret*, who oppos'd the *Engliſh* in *Gaſcoigny* in 1402. but in 1415. was kill'd in the Battel of *Agen-Court*, where he Commanded the Vanguard of the *French* Army, *&c.* *Du Cheſne*.

ALBUCASA, or *Albucaſſis*, an *Arabian* Phyſician of the 11th Century, about the year 1085. He wrote ſeveral excellent Tracts, which are ſtill remaining; and amongſt others, a Method of Curing Diſeaſes: 'Tis in Three Books, with Chirurgeons Inſtruments in Cutts, Chirurgery being this Doctor's principal Talent. *Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Lindin de Script. Medic.*

ALBUFERA. a Lake in *Valencia* in *Spain*, call'd by *Pliny Amenum Stagnum*.

ALBUHASCEN, King of *Fez*, who having defeated and dethron'd the King of *Tremeſſen*, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and became one of the moſt Potent Monarchs of *Africa*, ſince the Empire of the *Caliphs* declined. He conceived ſuch Hatred againſt the Chriſtians, who kill'd his Son, that he paſs'd the Sea, attack'd *Turiffa* in *Arragon*, in 1440. with 500000 Men, whereof he loſt 200000 before it: Afterwards, repaſſing the Sea, he was expell'd his Kingdom by another Son that bore his own Name, aſſiſted by Don *Pedro* King of *Caſtile*. *Marmol*.

ALBUMAZAR, a Learned *Arabian* in the 9th or 10th Age, who wrote a Treatiſe of the Revolution of the Years, which ſhews him to have been one of the greateſt Aſtrologers of his time. *Blancanus*, *Voſſius*.

ALBUNA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the *Romans* in a Grove belonging to the Territory of *Tyburtum*, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been the Nymph that preſided over the Medicinal Waters at *Tivoli*; others believe her to be the 10th Sybil born at *Tivoli*; and ſome will have her to be *Ino* the Daughter of *Athamas*, who, to avoid the Fury of her Husband, threw her ſelf, together with her Son *Melicerta*, into the Sea. *Ovid Metam.*

ALBURNUS, *Alborno*, a Mountain of *Lucania*, near the River *Silarus*, now call'd *Montagna di Sicignano*, and *M. Della Petina*, out of which the River *Zimugur* takes its riſe, not far from *Auleta*. The *Romans* worſhipp'd a God of this Name. *Tertul.*

ALBURQUERQUE, a ſmall City of *Portugal*, Dignified with the Title of Dukedom, which was enjoyed by the Famous *Alphonſo d'Alburquerque*, Viceroy of the *Eaſt-Indies*, who greatly enlarged the Territories of the *Portugueſes* in thoſe Countries, but died of Diſpleaſure, *An.* 1515. that he was recall'd; at which the King was ſo griev'd, that he made his Son change his Name from *Blaiſe* to *Alphonſo* to preſerve his Memory, becauſe he had Conquer'd ſeveral *Indian* Crowns, and procur'd him the Friendſhip of the King of *Perſia*. This Son was advanced to the Chief Place next the King, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Father's Life in Portugueſe. There was alſo one *Edward Alburquerque*, Knight of the Order of Chriſt, who wrote the Hiſtory of the War of *Braſil*. *Marmol*.

ALBUTIUS *Silus*, an Orator of *Novaro*, highly eſteem'd at *Rome*, who being in his old Age tormented with an Impoſthume in his Breaſt, return'd to *Novaro*, his Birth-place; and after he had call'd the People together and given 'em his Reaſons for ſo doing, ſtarv'd himſelf to death to be rid of his Pain. *Sueton.*

ALBUTIUS, the Father of *Canida*, ſo ſordidly Covetous, that when he ſent his Servants to buy Victuals, he threatned 'em with no leſs than Death, if they bought any other than he ordered 'em. *Horace* laugh'd at one of the ſame Name, who was wont to beat his Servants before they had committed any Offence, *For fear*, ſaid he, *I ſhould not have leiſure when they really do amiſs*. *Plutarch*.

ALCÆUS, a Lyric Poet born in *Mitylene*, a City of *Lesbos*: He is reported to have been an Enemy to *Pittacus*, one of the Seven Wiſe Men, and to have been ſo well belov'd, that by the Authority of his Verſes, he expell'd ſeveral out of the City. His Style was lofty, conciſe, and much like *Homer's*. His Arms being found in the Field of Battel between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, from whence he made his eſcape, the Enemy hung 'em up in the Temple of *Minerva* at *Sigæum*. *Herodot. Euſeb. Suidas.*

ALCAI, a high and very fertile Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez*, about 12 Leagues from the Capital City, inhabited by the Nobility of the Country, as being naturally ſtrong by its ſituation. *Marmol*.

ALCAIDE, a Name given in *Barbary* to him that is intruſted with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Guard of the City. He is the abſolute Judge both in Civil and Criminal Matters, and all Forfeitures belong to himſelf; but cannot condemn the Guilty to any other Puniſhment but Death. *Marmol*.

ALCALA, call'd *d'Henarez*, upon account of a River near it of that Name: It has this diſtinction to prevent its being miſtaken for *Alcala* in *Andaluſia*. This Town ſtands in *New Caſtile*, and is call'd in *Latin*, *Complutum*. 'Tis famous for an Univerſity, Founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. *Medendorpius*. See *Complutum*.

ALCALA *Real*, in Latin *Alcala Regalis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* upon ſteep Hills, 7 Leagues N. W. of *Granada*: The Mooriſh Kings, when poſſeſſed of that Country, made it their chief Place of Solace.

ALCAMINES, the Ninth King of the *Spartans*, Succeſſor to *Teleclus*, Reigned 17 Years. He was eminent for his Juſtice and Abſtinence; and *Plutarch* reports of him, That being asked which was the beſt way to preſerve a Commonwealth, he made anſwer, *To prefer all things above Self-Intereſt*. To another that asked him why (being Rich) he lived ſo poorly, he reply'd, That *'twas moſt Reputable for a Man of Fortune to Govern himſelf rather by Reaſon than Appetite*. To thoſe that laugh'd at him for refuſing a Preſent of the *Meſſenians*, he retorted, That *he could never be at peace with Juſtice, had he accepted the Liberality of his Country's Enemies*. Being reſolved to revenge the Death of his Father ſlain by the *Meſſenians*, he took the City of *Amphea*, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, even in the very Temples. *Plutarch*.

ALCANDER, one of the Companions of *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia*, kill'd by *Ulyſſes* at the Siege of *Troy*. Alſo a young Man of *Sparta*, who put out one of *Lycurgus's* Eyes in a Popular Inſurrection againſt that Lawgiver; whom *Lycurgus* was ſo far from puniſhing, that he carried him home, and preferr'd him above all his Domeſtick Servants; by which he won ſo far upon the young Man, that he lov'd and honour'd him afterwards above all Men living. *Plutarch*.

ALCANTARA, a ſmall but ſtrong City of *Spain*, on the River *Tajo*, or *Tagus*, near the Borders of *Portugal*, 120 Miles North of *Seville*, Long. 10. 30. It is an ancient Town, having a Bridge 670 Foot long, and 28 wide, ſtanding on 6 Pillars, built by *Trajan*, and was ruined by *Pompey's* Captains. It's noted for an Order of Knights, who take the Denomination of *Alcantara*, formerly Knights of the Pear-Tree. This Town being taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Leon*, *An.* 1212. he gave it to the ſaid Knights, who thereupon wore the Green Croſs Flower-de-Luc'd. At firſt they ſwore Chaſtity; but Pope *Paul* IV. permitted them to Marry; and Pope *Alexander* VI. united the Great Maſterſhip of it to the Crown of *Spain*, in favour of King *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*. *Mariana*.

ALCARAZ, a City of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, on the River *Guadana*, 14 miles from *Andaluzia*, 83 S. of *Cuenza*, and 125 S. E. of *Madrid*, Long. 10. 30. Lat. 39. 25.

ALCATARAN, made King of *Cordoua* by the *Arabians*, after the death of *Abdumalic*, but becauſe he favour'd the Foreign Mahometans, eſpecially thoſe of *Damaſcus*, he incurr'd the hatred of his Subjects, who therefore ſought to depoſe; him however he vanquiſh'd theſe Rebels, but his ungrateful Favourites making head againſt him, beſieg'd and took him in the Fortreſs of *Cordoua*, and there hung him up over one of the Battlements. *Marmol*.

ALCATHOUS, the Son of *Pelops*, who being ſuſpected for the murther of *Chryſippus* his Brother, fled to *Megara*, where having kill'd a Lyon which had torn in pieces *Euripus* the King's Son, he Married the Queen's Daughter, and ſucceeded him in the Kingdom, by whoſe Name *Megara* was afterwards call'd *Alcathoe*. Vide *Megara*. *Pauſanias*.

ALCAZAR, the Name which the *Moors* gave to their Royal Palaces, as to that of *Toledo*, repair'd and much adorn'd by *Charles* V. where is to be ſeen that wonderful Hydraulick Engine, which draws up the Water from the River *Tagus* to ſo great a height, that it is thence convey'd in Pipes to the whole City.

ALCAZAR, *Quivir*, or the Great, the Capital City of the Province of *Aſgar* upon the Coaſts of *Barbary*, famous for the Battel of *Alcazar*, where *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal* loſt both the Field and his Life. It was built by *Jacob Almanzor*, King of *Fez*, for a Port to take Shipping in for *Granada*: *Alphonſus* V. King of *Portugal*, won it in the Year 1448. and 11 Years after, the *Moors* ſate down before it, but were forced to quit their Deſign with Loſs and Shame. *Marmol.*

ALCAZAR-CEGUER, or the *Little Palace*, a City of the Province of *Habet* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, ſeated towards the Streights of *Gibraltar*, which in that part is but 3 Leagues over, right againſt *Tariffa*. It was built by *Jacob Almanzor*, and ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from *Alcazar-Quivir*. *Alphonſo* V. took this City alſo in 1458. but King *John* III. quitted it in 1540, as being of no advantage to him. *Marmol.*

ALCENOR, or *Alcinor*, an *Argive*, who in a Combat of 300 *Argives*, with as many *Lacedæmonians*, to determine the bounds of their Territories, was one of the two that eſcap'd, the reſt being all ſlain, and all but one of the other ſide. *Herod. Clio.*

ALCESTE, or *Alceſtis*, the Daughter of *Pelias*, and Wife of *Admetus* King of *Theſſaly*, who offer'd to die to ſave her Husband's Life. Vide *Admetus*. *Euripides.*

ALCETAS, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Eropus*, and Father of *Amyntas*, Reign'd Eight years, and died *An. M.* 3527. *Euſebius* mentions him, but *Juſtin* leaves him out in his Catalogue of the Anceſtors of *Alexander* the Great. *Euſeb. Juſtin.*

ALCETAS, Son of *Arybdas*, and King of the *Epirotes*. He was of ſo hot and violent a Temper, that his Father, not enduring his Cruelties, was forc'd to baniſh him the Kingdom. When it came to his turn to ſucceed, he continued his Extravagant Rigours, and was at laſt, together with his Children, murther'd by his Subjects: And *Pyrrhus* was choſen in his Place. *Pauſan. Lib.* 1.

ALCHYMIE, a name given to the Art of Purifying Metals, and changing the leſs perfect into Gold and Silver; and to the Extracting of the Spirits of Minerals and Plants. The Followers of this Art pretend, that *Adam* taught it *Enoch*, and that from him it deſcended to *Moſes* and others. Some are ſo prophane as to alledge *Solomon*'s Song to relate to this Subject, and to be the *Epithalamium* of the Sun and Moon. *Pliny* ſays, the Emperor *Caligula* was the firſt who prepar'd Natural Arſenick in order to make Gold of it, but left it off becauſe the Charge exceeded the Profit. Others ſay, the *Egyptians* had this Myſtery, which, if true, how could it have been loſt? The *Arabians* are alſo ſaid to have invented this Myſterious Art, wherein they were follow'd by *Raymond Lullus*, *Paracelſus*, and others, who never found any thing elſe but Aſhes in their Furnaces. So that *Kirker* obſerves judiciouſly, that the Quadrature of the Circle, Perpetual Motion, Inextinguiſhable Lamp, and Philoſophers Stone, have rack'd the Wits of Philoſophers and Mathematicians for a long time without any effect. *P. Kircher mundi ſubterranei Tom.* 2.

ALCIAT, *(Andrew)* a *Milaneze* Lawyer, who liv'd in the 16th Century. The Commonwealth of Learning is very much oblig'd to him for clearing his own Faculty from Barbariſms and Obſcurity, ſetting it in a due light, and repreſenting it with juſt Advantage. The Munificence of *Francis* the Firſt invited him to *France*, where he read upon his Profeſſion at *Avignon*, *Bourges*, *&c.* He died at *Pavia* in the year 1550. He left ſeveral Law Treatiſes behind him, and alſo a Book of Emblems, which ſhew the extent of his Learning. *Thuanus* gives a great Character of him. *Hiſt. Lib.* 8.

ALCIAT, *(Tirentius)* a Jeſuit and Divine of *Rome*, of great Reputation: He wrote the Acts of the Council of *Trent*, *&c.* And died in the year 1651.

ALCIAT, *(Paul John)* a *Milanois*, firſt a Soldier, and then one of *Socinus*'s Partners in Preaching that the Son and Holy Ghoſt are not Almighty and Eternal, and that the Father gave 'em not his own being, but one inferior. The King of *Poland* having baniſh'd 'em his Kingdom, *Alciat* became a *Turk*, and died miſerably, as ſome ſay, but others, that he died at *Dantzick*, and not a *Turk*. *Spond.*

ALCIBIADES, the Firſt of that Name. He was the Son of *Æantides*, and Soveraign of *Lampſacum*: He joyn'd with *Cliſthenes*, the Son of *Megecles*, to expel *Piſiſtratus*, and his Sons, from *Athens*; but growing too Potent and Popular afterwards, he was baniſh'd by *Oſtraciſm*. *Thucid. Lib.* 3.

ALCIBIADES, General of the *Athenians*, nobly deſcended, and adorn'd with great Endowments of Wit and Beauty. During the *Peloponneſian* War his Councel and Courage caus'd the *Athenians* to declare War againſt the *Syracuſians*, and to make him their General. His Enviers accuſing him of Sacrilege, tho' wrongfully, he would not truſt the lightneſs and cruelty of his Citizens, but fled to *Thebes*; where underſtanding that his Perſon was condemn'd, and his Eſtate confiſcated, he fell in with the *Lacedæmonians*, and caus'd 'em to enter into an Alliance with the King of *Perſia*, to beſiege *Athens*; nevertheleſs miſtruſting the *Lacedæmonians*, no leſs diſtruſtful of him, he fled to *Tiſſaphernes*, *Darius*'s General. Soon after which, he was recall'd by the *Athenians*; but before he would return to the City, he conſtrain'd the *Lacedæmonians*, five times beaten by Land, and three by Sea, to ſue for a Peace, took *Ionia*, *Byzantium*, and ſeveral other Cities upon the frontiers of *Aſia*; for which he was receiv'd in triumph into *Athens*, had all his Eſtate reſtor'd, and was laden with Honours. In the mean time his Lieutenant-General fighting the *Lacedæmonians* without order, and loſing the Battel, gave his Enemies occaſion to proſecute him a-freſh, upon which he fled to *Pharnabazus*, who gave him *Grunium*, a ſtrong City in *Phrygia*, worth 50 Talents a year: While he ſtay'd there, he was contriving to League himſelf with the King of *Perſia* for the deſtruction of the *Lacedæmonians*, not being able to ſuffer the ruine of his own ungrateful Country. *Lyſander* having notice of his Intreague, wrought ſo effectually with *Pharnabazus*, that he ſent *Siſamithres*, and *Bagoas*, to kill him, who having ſurpriz'd him in a Country Cottage, as he was upon his Journey to the *Perſian* Court, endeavour'd firſt to have burnt him alive, by ſetting fire to the Houſe, but that failing, they ſhot him to death with their Arrows, after he had eſcap'd the Flames, *An.* 350 of *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

ALCIDES, a Name given to *Hercules*, to expreſs his Strength and Courage according to the ſignification of the *Greek* word *Alke*, or elſe from *Alcæus*, his Grandfather by the Father's ſide, as *Herodotus* relates. Alſo a Name given to *Minerva* by the *Macedonians*, as *Tit. Liv.* teſtifies, who reports of *Perſeus*, that before he undertook the War with the *Romans*, he ſacrific'd a Pompous Sacrifice to *Minerva* ſirnam'd *Alcides*. *Plutarch.*

ALCIMUS, a Renegado *Jew*, and a Traytor to his Country, who was put in poſſeſſion of the High Prieſthood by *Bacchides*, at the command of *Demetrius*, but outed again by *Judas Maccabæus*, who ſlew *Nicanor* that was ſent to reſtore *Alcimus* a ſecond time. This *Alcimus* was ſucceeded in the Prieſthood by *Judas Maccabæus*, the firſt of the *Aſſamonean* Line. *Joſephus.*

ALCINOUS, the Son of *Nauſitous* King of the *Phæaces*, a People of *Corcyra*, a moſt juſt Prince, and one that delighted much in Gardening and Planting, ſo that his Orchards were not only moſt delightful, but fruitful and profitable withall. *Ulyſſes* being caſt by foul Weather upon his Iſland, was by him ſo magnificently Entertain'd, that in recompence the Hero thought he could do no leſs than amuſe him with long Stories of the *Cyclopes*, *Lotophagi*, *Circe*, and a hundred other Adventures, whence the Dreams and Figments of impertinent People are proverbially denoted under the Name of *Alcinous*'s Fables. *Homer. Ovid. Virgil. Tertul. Plato.*

ALCINOUS, a Platonick Philoſopher, who has given us an Abridgment of his Maſter's Philoſophy, Tranſlated into *Latin* by *Marcilius Ficinus*, and Corrected by *James Charpentier*, ſet forth alſo at *Leiden* by *Daniel*. *Euſebius* cites a good part of *Alcinous*, under the name of *Didymus*. *Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 11. *Heiſius.*

ALCIONE, or *Alcyone*, the Daughter of *Neptune*, or of *Æolus*. She was Marry'd to King *Ceyx*, who was wreck'd as he came back from conſulting *Apollo*'s Oracle. This Accident affected his Wife to that degree, that ſhe threw her ſelf into the Sea, near the place where ſhe ſaw her Husband's Corps floating.

ALCIONEUS, a Gyant, the Brother of *Porphyrion*. He kill'd 24 of *Hercules*'s Soldiers, and was going to knock down that Hero, but *Hercules* parry'd his Club, and laid him dead upon the ſpot. Seven young Maids, who had a fancy for *Alcioneus*, were ſo concern'd at this Misfortune, that they drown'd themſelves in the Sea, and were turn'd into Halcyons. *Natalis Comes, Lib.* 7. *c.* 1.

ALCIPPE, the Daughter of *Mars* and *Aglaurus*, who was purſued by *Halirrottius*, the Son of *Neptune*, with a deſign to Raviſh her, for which he was kill'd by *Mars*. The Poets ſay, that *Neptune* accus'd him for this before the 12 Gods, who being equally divided in their Opinions, *Mars* was acquitted. The place where the Gods ſate in Judgment was call'd *Areopagus*, and the Judges *Areopagites*. There was alſo another *Alcippe*, the Daughter of *Oenomaus*, Wife of *Evenus*, and Mother of *Marpiſſa*, who being Raviſh'd away by *Idas*, *Evenus* purſued the Raviſher, but not being able to overtake him, he flung himſelf into the River *Lycornas*, and became Immortal. *Pliny* makes mention of one *Alcippe*, who brought forth an Elephant. *Pliny.*

ALCIPPUS, a Citizen of *Lacedæmon*, of great Authority in his Country, and moſt Studious of the Welfare of it, nevertheleſs through the continual Accuſations of thoſe that envied his Virtues, was at length ſent into Exile. His Wife *Alcippe* deſigning to follow him, was prevented by the Magiſtrates, who confiſcated his Eſtate, ſo that ſhe had nothing whereon to ſubſiſt, nor maintain her Daughters, whom they would not ſuffer to Marry, leſt their Children ſhould revenge the Injuries done to their Grandfather; whereat *Alcippe* being enraged, took opportunity to revenge her ſelf by ſetting Fire to the Temple, where all the Women of Quality were Aſſembled, ſo that they all periſhed in the Flames, and while the People were about extinguiſhing them, kill'd her ſelf and her Two Daughters. *Plutarch. Narrat. Amor.*

ALCITHOE, a *Theban* Woman, who contemning *Bacchus* and his *Orgia*, and when other Women were ſolemnizing his Feſtivals, keeping cloſe to her Spinning at home, was by the Incens'd *Bacchus* transform'd into a Bat, and her Spindle and Yarn into a Vine and Ivy. This Fable teaches, that the Worſhip of the Gods is not to be contemned, and that the ſupream Deity oftentimes manifeſts the Glory of his Juſtice by the puniſhment of his Deſpiſers. *Ovid.*

ALCMÆON, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphyle*; his Father being forc'd to the Wars of *Thebes*, diſcover'd to him his Mother's unkindneſs in diſcloſing where he lay hid, and left it to him to revenge his impending death, who mindful of his Father's commands, ſo ſoon as he heard of his death, kill'd his Mother. For which Fact being tormented by the Furies, and his Mother's Ghoſt, he was at length purified in the Waters of the River *Phlegeus*, who gave him his Daughter *Alpheſibæa* in Marriage, to whom he preſented his Mother's Necklace; but afterwards falling in Love with *Callirrhoe* the Daughter of *Achelous*, he promis'd her the ſame Necklace, which when he went home to fetch, he was kill'd by *Themon* and *Azion*, *Alpheſibæa*'s Brothers. *Ovid. Pauſan.*

ALCMÆON, the laſt of the Perpetual *Archontes* of *Athens*, to whom *Charops* the Son of *Æſchylus* ſucceeded in the new erected Dignity for the Term of Ten years, *An. M.* 3300. This *Alcmæon* kindly received the Ambaſſadors of *Cræſus*, who ſent to know whether he would go along with him to the Oracle of *Delphos*, which when he had promis'd to do, *Cræſus* preſented him with as much Gold as he was able to carry, and obſerving that he had overloaded himſelf, caus'd him to be carried home with his Burthen.. *Herodotus. Euſeb.*

ALCMÆON of *Crotona*, the Son of *Pirithus*, and Diſciple of *Pythagoras*, of whom *Diogenes Laertius*, in his Life, reports, That he was the firſt that wrote of Natural Philoſophy: He believ'd that the Stars had Life, and that their immortal Soul made 'em obſerve the courſe of the Sun. *Diogenes. Plutarch.*

ALCMÆONIDÆ, the Poſterity of *Alcmæon* in high reputation at *Athens*, who oppos'd *Piſiſtratus*, and freed their Country from his Tyranny. After they were expell'd *Athens*, they went with the *Amphyctions* to build the Temple of *Delphos*, which they finiſh'd with a great deal of Magnificence, all the fore-part being of *Parian* Marble. *Herodotus* reports farther, that they brib'd the *Pythian* Prieſteſs to admoniſh the *Lacedæmonians*, whenever they came to conſult the Oracle, to free the *Athenians* from their Tyranny and Oppreſſion. So that they ſtill hearing the ſame Admonitions, ſent *Anchimotius* with a Fleet to expel the *Piſiſtradæ*, tho' their moſt entire Friends and Allies, having more regard to the Commands of the Deity, than the Intereſt of their Confederates. However *Plutarch* differs from this Relation in a ſmall Treatiſe which he has written againſt *Herodotus*. *Plutarch.*

ALCMAER, a Town in *North-Holland*, or *Freezland*, Five Leagues from *Haerlem* to the North, and from *Amſterdam* to the North Weſt, which is one of the neateſt and pleaſanteſt Cities of the *Low-Countreys*, as alſo one of the oldeſt Towns in *Holland*, being built *An.* 550. It was very often in after-times taken and burnt by the *Friſelanders*, till *William* King of the *Romans* fortified it, and *Florus* his Succeſſor improved its Strength. In the year 1517. there was a Conteſt between the *Friſelanders*, and *Guelderlanders*, in which this City was taken and Plundered for 8 days by the latter, upon which the Inhabitants obtain'd leave to rebuild their Walls. In the year 1573. the *Spaniards*, after they had taken *Haerlem*, beſieged this Town under *Frederick de Toledo*, but were forced to riſe with great loſs, Prince *William* of *Orange* having been here the year before, and ordered ſome new Fortifications, which proved of great uſe to them in this Siege. It is now the Capital City of the North-Quarter of *Holland*, and as ſuch has her Deputies in the States of *Holland*, and States-General at the *Hague*, in the Treaſury and Admiralty, and in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Companies. It is ſeated in a very fruitful and pleaſant Country, both as to Cheeſe, Butter, and Corn, and the *Y* affords a Convenient Paſſage between it and *Amſterdam* by Water. *Zuer. Theat. Holl.*

ALCMAN, a Lyrick Poet of *Lacedæmon*. He is one of the moſt ancient *Greek* Authors, and liv'd in the Reign of *Ardys* King of *Libya*, in the 27th Olympiad, that is to ſay, 655 years before Chriſtianity. *Pauſan. Lib.* 3. *Voſſius, &c.* We have nothing remaining of him, but ſome little Fragments, cited by old Authors. *Plutarch.*

ALCMENA, the Daughter of *Electryo* and *Lyſidice*, Married to *Amphitryo* upon condition he ſhould revenge the death of her Brother *Telebais*, in which War whilſt he was buſily imploy'd, *Jupiter* paſſionately in love with her, put himſelf in her Husband's Shape, and lay with her, tho' already with Child by *Amphitryo*, by which means ſhe was deliver'd of Two Sons, *Iphicles* by her Husband, and *Hercules* by *Jupiter*. *Plutarch* ſpeaks of her Tomb, and obſerves, that after *Amphitryo*'s death, ſhe Married *Rhadamanthus*; and *Pliny* makes mention of her Picture drawn by *Zeuxis*, and highly valued by thoſe of *Agrigentum*. *Ovid. Plutarch.*

ALCOCK, (*John*) was born at *Beverly* in *Yorkſhire*, bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*. Henry VII. preferr'd him to the See of *Ely*, and to be Lord Chancellor of *England*; he built a Chappel at *Beverly*, founded a Chantry for his Parents, and turn'd St. *Radegunda*'s old Nunnery in *Cambridge*, firſt founded by *Malcolm* King of the *Scots*, into a new College, call'd *Jeſus-College*.

ALCON, the Son of *Erectheus*, Prince of the *Athenians*, who directed his Arrows with ſo true an aim, that he kill'd a Dragon that had ſeiz'd upon one of his Children, without hurting the Infant. *Virgil. Pauſan.*

ALCORAN, the Book of the *Mahometan* Law, an *Arabian* Word ſignifying Reading or Collection. *Mahomet* Compoſed it by the help of *Batiras* a Jacobin, and *Sergius* a Neſtorian Monk, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Jews. The Book is divided into Four Parts, and each of them into Chapters, which have ridiculous Titles, as the Chapter of the Cow, of the Emmet, of the Spider, and of the Flie. It is Compoſed in *Arabian* Verſe, of a very good Stile, but of ſo diſorderly a Method, that it is a continued Gallimafry; The Author ſpeaks ſometimes in his own Name, and ſometimes (as he pretends) in God's Name, and at other times in the Name of the Faithful. Moſt of the Principles of the ſame are thoſe of *Arius*, *Neſtorius*, and *Sabellius*, and other Hereſiarchs. Sometimes he makes uſe of Scripture Hiſtories, which he falſifies, and adds many Fables to that of the Patriarchs, Chriſt, and *John* the Baptiſt. This Book is in ſuch Veneration among the Infidels, that it's death for a Jew or Chriſtian to touch it, and for a Muſſelman himſelf, as they call their true Believers, if he touch it with unwaſhen Hands. They ſay that God ſent it to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*, writ on Parchment made of that Ram's Skin which *Abraham* ſacrificed in ſtead of his Son *Iſaac*; for its Doctrine, they ſay that it is as ancient as the firſt Prophets, ſince God chaſtiſed *Adam*'s Children; that *Noah* repair'd what the firſt had loſt; that *Abraham* ſucceeded the ſecond, *Joſeph* the third, and *Moſes* the fourth; that Chriſt Eſtabliſh'd, and *Mahomet* Confirm'd it. Our Saviour is therein call'd the *Word*, the *Power*, the *Soul*, and *Strength* of *God*. They admit Prayers for the Dead, and Purgatory, they believe that the Puniſhment of the Damned will ceaſe, and that the Devils ſhall be converted by the *Alcoran*. They ſay, that the Soul is a part of God, maintain Freedom of Will and Deſtiny. They ſay there are Seven Paradiſes, all of which *Mahomet* viewed on a Creature called *Alberak*, bigger than an Aſs, and leſs than a Mule: The firſt they ſay is of fine Silver, the ſecond of Gold, the third of Precious Stones, where there is an Angel, betwixt whoſe one Hand and the other, is 70000 days Journey, and that he is always reading on a Book; the fourth is of Emerald, the fifth of Chryſtal, the ſixth of the colour of Fire, and the ſeventh a delicious Garden watered with Fountains and Rivers of Milk and Honey, and Wine, with divers ſorts of Trees always green, and Apples whoſe Kernels are changed into Girls ſo handſom and ſweet, that if one of them ſhould ſpit in the Sea, the Waters thereof would no more be bitter. They add, that this Paradiſe is guarded by Angels, of which one has a Cow's Head, with Horns which have 40000 Knots, and that there are 40 days Journey betwixt each Knot. There are others which have 70 Mouths, and every Mouth 70 Tongues, and each Tongue praiſes God 70 times a day in 70 different Idioms. Before the Throne of God there are 14 Wax Candles lighted, which contain 50 years Journey from one end to the other; That all the Apartments of Heaven are garniſh'd with what may be conceived moſt Pompous, Rich, and Magnificent; That the Bleſſed are there fed with the moſt rare and delicious Meſſes; that they Marry Women who are always Virgins. And in the whole, they Accommodate their Heaven to the moſt Senſual and Brutiſh Appetite. They add, that their Wives do not enter Paradiſe, but behold the Happineſs of their Husbands at a diſtance. For Hell, they ſay, that it conſiſts in Pains which ſhall have an end by the bounty of *Mahomet*, who is to waſh the Damned in a Fountain, that they may eat the remainders of a Feaſt which ſhall be made to the Bleſſed. They alledge, that after death Two black Angels come to the Tomb, and reſtoring the Soul to the body of the deceaſed, ask it, *If it hath carefully obſerved the Law*: If the dead anſwer *Yes*, the Tranſgreſſing Member gives him the Lye, if it be not true, and upbraids him with his Crime. Whereupon one of thoſe black Spirits knocks him on the Head with a Hammer, which drives him Seven Fathom into the Earth, where they torment him a very long time. And, on the contrary, the Corps of thoſe which are Innocent be preſerv'd by Two White Angels till the day of Judgment. This Book ſays the Earth was created in Two days, that it is ſuſtain'd by an Ox which is beneath it ſtanding on a White Stone, with his Head to the Eaſt, and Tail to the Weſt, having 40 Horns, and as many Teeth, and betwixt every Horn is as great diſtance as a Man could Walk for a thouſand years together. They Lay, as the foundation of their Law, 1. Predeſtination; believing that all things are ſo in Eternal Idea's, that it is impoſſible to prevent the effects. 2. That their Religion is to be planted without Miracles, Diſpute or Contradiction, and the Opponents are to be cut off without other form of Proceſs; And that the Muſſelmans who kill Unbelievers deſerve Paradiſe. In a ſhort time after *Mahomet*'s death there came forth above 200 different Comments upon his Book, whereupon *Mohavia*, Calyph of *Babylon*, ſummon'd an Aſſembly at *Damaſcus* to reconcile ſo many diſcording Opinions, but finding it labour loſt, he made choice of Six of the moſt Learned *Mahometans* out of the whole number, whom he ſhut up a-part, ordering 'em to write what they thought beſt, and was moſt agreeable to their Judgment. Which being done, thoſe Six Books, call'd the *Alcoran*, to this day were compil'd and kept, and all the reſt were caſt into the River, with ſevere and ſtrict Prohibitions, neither to Teach, Speak, or Act any thing contrary to what was contain'd in thoſe Six Books. Nevertheleſs all that ſeverity could not hinder the ſpreading of Four different Sects. The firſt and moſt Superſtitious, founded by Rabby *Melich*, is embraced by the *Moors* and *Arabians*; The ſecond, commonly call'd the *Imenian*, according to the Traditions of *Haly*, and which is the moſt Rational, follow'd by the *Perſians*; The third, which is that of *Omar*, and the looſeſt, venerated by the *Turks*; And the fourth, ſet up by *Odman*, which is the moſt ſottiſh, Idoliz'd by all the *Tartars*. *P. de Cluni*. *John* of *Segovia*. Concerning the *Alcoran*, ſee *A. Pfeifferi Theologia Muhammedica Diſſ. 6.* where the Reader may find a Collection of the moſt conſiderable Obſervations upon't.

ALCORAZ, a Town of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, near the Mountains of *Oroſpeda*, from it call'd *Sierra de Alcoraz*, memorable for the great Overthrow given here to the *Moors* in the year 1094.

ALCOSSIR, a Sea-Port Town upon the *Red-Sea*, where the *Europeans* by the way of *Cairo* take Shipping for *Abyſſinia*, and is the uſual and ſafeſt way which the Metropolitans obſerve when they go to attend the Patriarch in *Egypt*.

ALCUDIA, a Town of *Majorca* lately fortified with a Haven, 7 Leagues from the City of *Majorca*, and one from *Pollentia*.

ALCUINUS, (*Flaccus*) brought up under the Venerable *Bede*, and St. *Egebert* Archbiſhop of *York*, became the moſt famous Man of his time for Learning and Piety, and being ſent into *France* by *Offa*, the *Saxon* King of the *Mercians*, at *Charlemain*'s deſire, the latter admir'd him ſo much, that he ſolicited him to ſtay at his Court, gave him many Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, and employed him to write againſt *Fœlix Orgelitanus*, the Heretick, and the Canons of the Second Council of *Nice*. He Accompanied the ſaid Emperor to the Synod at *Francfort*, *An.* 794. where he was admitted amongſt the Fathers; and having after much ſolicitation obtain'd leave to retire from Court, he applied himſelf to the inſtructing of Youth in his Abby of *Tours*, where he died in *June* 804. He was very Learned in the Tongues, and whatever Polite or Abſtruſe Literature *France* boaſts of in that and the following Ages, was wholly owing to him; and the Academies of *Paris*, *Tours*, and many others, were either founded, enlarged, enrich'd, or inſtructed by him, or his Intereſt with *Charlemain*. So far Dr. *Cave* in his *Hiſtoria Literaria*. *Moreri* ſays, that he was an Orator, Poet, Philoſopher, Mathematician, and a Divine, being ſo thoroughly accompliſh'd in all ſorts of Learning, that he was called the Univerſal Scholar, and Secretary of the Liberal Arts. He adds, that *Andrew du Cheſne* Printed his Works in a Folio at *Paris*, 1617, with his Life at the beginning. The Work is divided into Three Parts; the firſt is Treatiſes on the Scripture; the ſecond on Divinity and the Liberal Arts; and the third Hiſtory, Letters, and Poetry. Dr. *Cave* gives a Catalogue of his Works in his *Hiſtoria Literaria* above-mentioned.

ALCYONE, a Town of *Theſſaly*, ſeated upon the Bay call'd *Sinus Maliacus*; Out of the Ruines of which *Methone* was built, where *Philip* of *Macedon* loſt one of his Eyes; alſo a Lake in the Territory of *Corinth*, now the *Morea*, call'd the Fountain of *Amphiaraus* by reaſon of an adjoining Temple Dedicated to that famous Soothſayer. The Lake is ſo deep, that the Emperor *Nero*, who had the Curioſity to ſound it, could not find the depth, though he made uſe of ſeveral Ropes faſtened together. *Pauſan.*

ALDANA, (*Bernard*) a *Spaniard*, and Governor of *Lippa* in *Tranſilvania*, who at what time the *Turks* beſieged *Temiſwaer* in 1552. hearing that ſome Troops of the *Turks* were marching towards his Garriſon, and believing they came to beſiege him, in a Panick Fear ſet Fire to the Arſenal, the Caſtle, and the City, and quitted his Poſt; which the *Turks*, who before had no deſign that way, perceiving, haſtened to the Place, put out the Fire, and took poſſeſſion of the Town; he was condemned to Death, but the Sentence was changed into perpetual Impriſonment by the Mediation of *Mary* Queen of *Bohemia*, which was alſo afterwards remitted by the ſame Princeſſes Interceſſion, ſhe being of *Spain*, the Emperor's Daughter in Law, and willing to hide the faults of her Countrymen. *Thuan.*

ALDBOROUGH, an ancient Burrough Town of *Hangeaſt* Wapentake in the North Ridings of *Yorkſhire*.

ALDEBERG, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, upon the Confines of *Bohemia*, not far from the River *Elbe*, four Leagues from *Dreſden* to the South, under the Elector of *Saxony*, and is very well Peopled.

ALDEBRET, a famous *French* Impoſtor of the Eighth Century, who pretended to have a Letter written by Jeſus Chriſt, which fell from Heaven at *Jeruſalem*, from whence it was brought him by the Archangel St. *Michael*; he pretended to have Reliques, of extraordinary Virtue, which he diſtributed to the People, with his own Hair, and the Parings of his Nails; he and *Clement* were both Condemned at the Council of *Leptines*. *Baronius.*

ALDEBURGH, Lat. *Iſurium*, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk* on the Sea Shoar, which ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

ALDEGRAF, *Albert*, born at *Soeſt* in *Weſtphalia*, a famous Painter and Graver, ſeveral Pieces of his Painting are to be ſeen at *Soeſt* and *Norimberg*. The Excellency of his Graving appears in his own, and the Pictures of *John* of *Leyden*, and *Knipperdolling*, which are Pieces of Curioſity. The Sieur *Spiring*, Amballador from the King of *Sweden* to the States, bought his Draughts in *Holland* at a Dear Rate; He was admirable for his Deſigns with Pen and Paper.

ALDENBURG: See *Oldenburg*.

ALDERBURY, a ſmall Place in *Skropſhire*, noted for being the Birth-place of old *Thomas Parre*, who being born *Anno* 1483. died in 1635. ſo lived 152 years, during which time he ſaw no leſs then 10 Kings Reigns. Two years before he died he was brought up to *London* to King *Charles* I. and when he died was buried in *Weſtminſter*-Abbey.

ALDERNAY, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, famous for the Great Sea-Fight betwixt the *Engliſh* and *French* in *May* 1692. moſt of the *French* Ships who eſcap'd that Defeat, making their way through the Race of *Aldernay*, whither our Ships could not follow for want of Pilots.

ALDHELM, Biſhop of *Shirburn*, *An.* 705. Son of *Kenten*, of Noble, ſome ſay, Royal Lineage, and a Man of ſo great Learning, that he was conſulted by the moſt Learned of *Europe*, as the Oracle of the Age; to Reform which, he Compoſed ſeveral Theological Poems to allure the People's Attention. *He was a Man*, ſays *Bede*, *every way Learned, of a Delicate Style, and well ſeen both in Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Learning*. He wrote a Book Dedicated to *Aldfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, about Brotherly Charity, the Dignity of the Number Seven, and making *Latin* Verſes, being the firſt *Engliſhman* that ever wrote in *Latin*, according to *Cambden*. His Style was Sharp, Eloquent, Delicate, and Stately. He founded the Monaſteries of *Malmsbury*, *Frome*, and *Bedford*; and though of great Eſteem in the World, yet he was affable to all, and extreamly Devout and Chaſte, it being cuſtomary with him to ſtay in a Neighbouring Pond a whole night together to reſtrain the Motions of the Fleſh. He was a great Champion for Celebrating *Eaſter* according to the *Romiſh* manner, and wrote on that Subject to the *Welſh*. *William* of *Malmsbury* ſays, That by his Prayers a great Beam which had been brought from afar to build a Church, being much ſhorter than it ought to have been, was ſuddenly brought to a due length, adding, that the ſaid Beam only remained untouched, when all the reſt of the Abby was twice burnt; and ſeveral other Fabulous Things, which may be ſeen in *Anglia Sacra, Part* 11.

ALDINELLI, a Province containing *Caria*, and part of *Lycia* in *Leſſer Aſia*, between the *Mediterranean* to the South, the *Archipelago* to the Weſt, *Sarchan* to the North, *Germia* and *Menteſe* to the Eaſt. In the ancient times there was in *Lycia* 60 Cities, 36 of which were extant when St. *Paul* Preached the Goſpel here. The Principal of which were *Xanthus* and *Patara*.

ALDRIC, Biſhop of *Mans*, the Son of *Syon Saxon* and *Gerilda Bavaroiſe*, both of Royal Deſcent. He was in great favour with *Charlemain*, and *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, who choſe him for his Confeſſor; He was preſent at the Councils of *Paris* in 846. and that of *Tours* in 849. and died in 856. In his time the Feaſt of all Souls was inſtituted, and the uſe of Organs invented, he being the firſt that ſet 'em up in his own Church. *Thuan.*

ALDRICK, (*Robert*) was Biſhop of *Carliſle* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *Burnham* in *Buckinghamſhire* was his Birth-place, and the *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, that where he got moſt of his Learning. *An.* 1525. he was made Proctor of that Univerſity; about which time many Letters paſs'd between him and *Eraſmus* his familiar Friend, who ſtiles him, *Blanda Eloquentia Juvenem*. Afterwards he became Schoolmaſter, then Fellow, and at laſt Provoſt of

Eton,

Eaton, till King *Henry* VIII. made him Biſhop of *Carliſle* in 1537. Though he complied with ſome Superiors, yet he never was a thorow-pac'd Papiſt, much leſs a Perſecutor of the Proteſtants; he died at *Horn* Caſtle in *Lincolnſhire*, a Houſe belonging to his See, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *An.* 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, (*Ulyſſes*) of *Bologna*, a famous Philoſopher and Phyſician. He wrote 120 Treatiſes, ſtill extant in ſeveral Volumes; more eſpecially thoſe wherein he Treats of Birds, Beaſts and Fiſh. He died in 1605. and had the Honour to have his Elogie written by *Mapheo Barbarini*, afterwards *Urban* VIII. *Vander Linden. Lorenz. Craſſo.*

ALDRUIDUS, an *Engliſhman*, of great Senſe and Underſtanding in Natural Philoſophy. This made the ignorant Age he liv'd in count him a Conjurer. He wrote a Treatiſe, *De Quintis Eſſentiis. Leland, &c.*

ALDULF, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſucceeded his Unkle *Ethelwald* in 664. and prov'd a good King.

ALE, a Kingdom belonging to the more barbarous ſort of *Negroes*, where the Virgins of the Country believe their beauty to conſiſt in Carving the Shapes of ſeveral Animals upon their Skins. The King, when he deſigns a War, aſſembles his Council in a Wood near his Palace, where they make a Dike, and laying their Heads upon the brink of it, give their Advice; When the Reſolution is taken, the Prince aſſures 'em, That the Ditch, which is then to be fill'd up again, will never diſcover the Secret, unleſs they firſt diſcover it themſelves. It's true, they are ſo diſcreet as not to do it, for fear of being puniſhed as Traitors; by which means their Enterprizes are generally very fortunate. *Sanutius.*

ALECTO, one of the Furies, ſaid by ſome, to be Daughter of *Acheron* and the Night; by others, of *Pluto* and *Proſerpine*. Theſe Furies of the Ancients were nothing but the Paſſions of the Mind; and *Alecto*, which ſignifies *without Repoſe*, repreſents Concupiſcence and Voluptuous Pleaſures, which never let a Man be quiet for one Torment of Mind or other; and they are ſaid to be the Daughters of *Pluto*, becauſe Riches are the Fuel that nouriſheth this Tormenting Paſſion. *Plutarch. vid. Furiæ & Eumenides.*

ALECTRYO, a Youth ſo much in *Mars*'s favour, that he made him privy to his Adultery with *Venus*, and ſet him to watch the Door leſt he ſhould be ſurpris'd by the *Sun*; but he falling aſleep, the Two Lovers were taken tardy by *Sol*, and diſcovered to *Vulcan*, who diſplay'd 'em in Adamantine Nets to the View of all the Gods; upon which *Mars* was ſo diſpleas'd with his Favourite, that he transform'd him into a Cock, who ſtill remembring the misfortune of his Drowſineſs, makes it his buſineſs now to watch the Sun ſo ſtrictly, that he cannot ſtir but he gives notice of it.

ALEDRISI, or *Nubienſis Geographus*, who above 500 years ago divided the World into Seven Climates; he liv'd in the time of *Roger* King of *Sicily*. His Geography was Tranſlated into *Latin*, by *Gabriel Sionita*.

ALEGAMBE, (*Philip*) a Jeſuit of *Bruſſels*. He continued and augmented the *Bibliotheca*, containing the Writers of his Order, which had been publiſh'd by *Rebadeneira* in 1608. This Work was manag'd with a great deal of Exactneſs, and Father *Alegambe* omitted nothing to give it its due perfection. He publiſh'd his *Bibliotheca* in 1643. Father *Sotwell* Printed a new Edition of it at *Rome* in 1675. with the Additions which *Alegambe* had left behind him.

ALEGRANSA, a little Iſland near the *Canaries*, having a convenient Harbour, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle.

ALEGRINUS, (*John*) Cardinal and Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, born at *Abbeville* in *Piccardy*, and of the Noble Family of the *Alegrines*. He died in the year 1240. and left ſeveral fine Tracts behind him, which ſhew the greatneſs of his Genius. *Ciaconius. Onuphrius, &c.*

ALEMANNI, a People of *Germany* adjoyning to *Belgic Gaul*, and *Rhætia*, formerly inhabiting *Suabia*. Some believe that *Alemanni* was a Name peculiarly given to five petty People, the *Eburones*, *Cendruſi*, *Segni*, *Cereſi*, and *Parmani*; who having quitted their Country, and paſſed the *Rhine* to ſettle themſelves in *Gaul*, aſſum'd the Name of *Tongin*. However it were, *Alemanni* is now a general Name for the *Germans*. Some think this word *Alemanni* ſignifies all kind of Men, the firſt Plantation being a mixt Colony; others, that it ſignifies All Man, that is to ſay, Strong, Warriour, a Man every bit. *Du Cheſne, Zonri.*

ALEMANNUS, a King of the Ancient *Germans*, who ſucceeded his Father *Teuta*, ſo much fam'd for his Strength and Courage, that he was call'd the *German Hercules*; and it's thought the *Germans* were call'd *Alemanni* from his Name. It was his Cuſtom always to have a chain'd Lyon to follow, whence the Princes of *Germany* bear one in their Atchievements: His Statue was firſt ſet up in the Iſland of *Reichenaw*, but afterwards remov'd by *Maximilian* to *Oetingen*. *Helvetius, Hennings.*

ALEMDAR, an Officer in the Grand Signior's Court, who carries the Green Standard of *Mahomet*, when the Sultan appears at any Publick Solemnity. *Ricaut* of the Ottoman Empire.

ALEMDIN, a great and Populous Town four miles Weſt of *Haſcora*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, ſeated in a Valley between four high Mountains; the Inhabitants of which maintained a War againſt *Haſcora* many years, till at laſt both of them were Conquered by the King of *Fez*. *Leo Af.* p. 92.

ALENCON, Lat. *Alenconium*, a large and fair built City of *Normandy*, dignified with the Title of a Dutchy and Bailliage: It's very Ancient, and ſtands in a fertile Plain, between the Foreſt of *Eſcoris* and *Perſeigne*. It has a Bridge over the *Sarte*, where it receives the *Briante*, which forms a little Iſland in the City, wherein ſtands the Convent of *Santa Clara*; alſo in the Pariſh of *Noſtredame* are to be ſeen the Tombs of the Dukes of *Alencon*. The Bailliage is alſo one of the largeſt of the Province. It ſuffer'd much in the laſt Age, during the Civil Wars; and *M. de Matignon*, afterwards Mareſhal of *France*, prevented in this place the Maſſacre of the Reform'd upon St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, in the year 1572. He afterwards took the City for the Leaguers under the Duke of *Maine* in 1577. After it had been under the Counts of the Houſe of *Valois*, and reunited again to the Crown, by intervals, for ſome years it was erected into a Dukedom and Peerie of *France*, by *Charles* the Sixth, in 1414. and ſo continued for Three Succeſſions; and then returning to the Crown again, was given to *Francis*, the Son of *Hen.* the Second, who dying without Iſſue, it now continues annexed to the Crown as before. *Du Cheſne.*

ALENDORF, a City of *Heſſe* on the *Weſer*, much eſteem'd for the Springs or Fountains of Salt thereabouts. *Heylin.*

ALENTEJO, a Province of *Portugal*, ſo call'd, becauſe it lies between the Rivers of *Telo* or *Tagus*, and *Guadiana*. It is about 36 Leagues in length, and 34 broad: Within this Province lies *Evora*, the ancient Seat of the Kings; and here it was that *Alphonſus* I. King of *Portugal*, in 1139. won the famous Battel of *Orique* from Five Kings or Generals of the *Moors*. It's a Country ſo extreamly fruitful, and the Inhabitants ſo induſtrious, that the Children of Country Husbandmen become Magiſtrates of the City. *Mariana.*

ALEPPO, by ſome call'd *Hierapolis*, by others *Lariſſa* and *Borrea*, is a City of *Syria*, between *Alexandrineta* and the *Euphrates*: It's built upon four Hills, and the Caſtle upon the higheſt, in the middle of the City, ſupported with large Vaults in ſome places, for fear the Earth ſhould moulder away. It's about Two Leagues in Circuit. Without the City runs a ſmall River nam'd *Coic*, that ſerves to Water the Gardens that bear moſt excellent Piſtachies. The Buildings, as well private as publick, are nothing beautiful on the outſide; but within the Walls, are double lin'd with Marble of ſeveral colours, and the Roofs adorn'd with Fret-work and Groteſco, and Sentences in Golden Letters. There are in the City above 26 Moſques, Seven of which have their Domo's cover'd with Lead. The biggeſt was a Chriſtian Church, and, as ſome believe, was built by St. *Helena*. There are Three Colleges in *Aleppo*, where Grammar, Philoſophy, and other Things that concern the *Mahometan* Religion, are taught. There are alſo 40 Caravanſera's, or Inns for Travellers and Merchants; and about 50 publick Baths. The Suburbs of the City are very large, and well inhabited; and it's in them that moſt of the Chriſtians have their Churches and Houſes. Of the Chriſtians there are ſeveral ſorts, *Roman Catholicks* and *Maronites* the leaſt in number; *Greeks* about 15 or 16000, under an Archbiſhop; *Armenians* about 12000, under a Biſhop; and *Jacobites* and *Copticks* equal to 'em in number, who likewiſe have their Biſhop; and every one their ſeveral Churches. The chief Trade of *Aleppo* conſiſts in Silk, Stuffs, Hair-Camblets, Galls, Soap, and ſeveral other Merchandices, which cauſes a great reſort of *Italians*, *French*, *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*, who have every one their particular Conſuls. The vaſt Commerce of this City proceeds not, as ſome have written, from the conveniency of the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, the firſt being ſhallow by the great quantity of its Water, drawn off by a number of Mills built upon it to Water the adjoyning Lands; and the latter is not Navigable, but from *Bagdat* to *Balſora*. Here reſides a Baſſa who Commands the whole Province, with a Guard of 300 Men, an Aga with 400 Horſe; and another Aga with 700 Foot, with the Governor of the Caſtle, who has under him 200 Musqueteers, and the Command of all the Guns: This is reckon'd the Third City in *Turkey*, and ſo populous, that *Anno* 1585. One hundred and twenty thouſand Men died there of the Plague in Three Months time. It hath Twelve Gates and Three Suburbs. *Tavernier* adds, That this is the moſt Noble and Celebrated Mart for Trade in all the Eaſt; that beſides the *European* Merchants, there are great numbers from *Perſia*, *Armenia*, and the *Indies*, that Traffick here: That its Port *Scanderoon* is Three days Journey

ney to the Weſt, whither come numerous Fleets every year. That the Fields about it are fruitful in Corn and Olives; and ſome covered with great Groves of *Mulberry* Trees, from which vaſt quantities of Silk-worms are fed, to the enriching of the People. It's ſix miles in compaſs, Wall'd and Dik'd, but not of any ſtrength, except the Caſtle. It was taken in the 15th year of the *Hegyra*, and 637 of Chriſt, by the *Mahometans*, *Heraclius* being then Emperor of the Eaſt. *Mango* King of the *Tartars* raz'd it to the Ground in 1260. and *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor retook it again in 1515. and found in it ineſtimable Riches; in Minted Money 1100050 *l.* and a vaſt quantity of *Bullion*, beſide Silks, Jewels and Furniture of great value; and eight great and well-ſtored Magazines, which rich Plunder ſo encouraged his Soldiers, that nothing could ſtand before them. It's now no leſs Rich nor Glorious than it was then, being thought the richeſt City in the *Ottoman* Empire, next to *Conſtantinople* and *Grand Cairo*. The Caravans that go to *Mecca* and *Medina*, meet here, and the *Turkiſh* Sultans have often viſited it in the *Perſian* Wars. *Tavernier's Travels*.

ALERED, King of *Northumberland*, Reign'd in the 8th Age, next to King *Ethelwald*, from whom he uſurped the Crown; but after Nine years Reign he was depoſed, and forced with a few Attendants to fly from place to place.

ALERIA, an ancient City of the Iſland of *Corſica*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Piſa*, but now ruinous; wherefore the Biſhop doth reſide at *Cervionnis*, in the middle of the Iſland. The Ruines of *Aleria*, are called *Aleria deſtructa*; and near to it is a River called *Aleria*; but *Leander Alberti* calls it *Tavignano*: It is ſuppos'd to be the *Rhotanus* of *Ptolemy*.

ALESA, a City of *Sicily*, built by *Archonides* Captain of the *Herbitenſes*, upon a Hill about Eight Furlongs from the Sea, Peopled at firſt by the meaner ſort of Trades, and Mercenary Labouring Rabble, whom the fear of War drave from *Herbita*; ſome believe it to be at this day called the Borough of *Toſa* in the Valley of *Demona*, where alſo runs a River, anciently called *Aleſus*, now *Pittineo*. This City gave its name to a Fountain, of which it was reported, That in a ſerene Seaſon, if a Man play'd upon a Flute near it, the Water would preſently move by degrees, then bubble up, and by and by, as if charm'd with the melody of the Inſtrument, ſwell up, and overflow its Banks. *Solin. deſcrip. Sicil.*

ALESCO, or *Aleſſo*: Lat. *Liſſus*, a City of *Albania*, upon the Gulf of *Venice*, near the Mouth of the River *Drin*, famous for the Tomb of the renown'd *Scanderbeg*, who died there in 1467. and for whoſe memory, the *Turks* have ſo great a veneration, that happy are they who can approach his Monument, and carry away ſome of the Earth, or a piece of the Sepulchre, which they tie to their Elbows as a precious Relique that raiſes their Courage in Battel. *Barill.*

ALESHAM, a poor Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in *Epingham* Hundred, inhabited chiefly by Knitters, 99 miles from *London*: Their Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

ALESTRY *(Richard)* Dr. of Divinity, born in 1619. at *Upington* in *Shropſhire*, and Son to *Robert Aleſtry*, a Gentleman of an ancient Family in *Derbyſhire*. He was admitted at *Chriſt's Church* in *Oxford* in 1636; and upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, took the Field for the King. His Majeſty having made *Oxford* his Head Quarters, Mr. *Aleſtry* return'd to his Study; but afterwards the King's Affairs growing more preſſing, he carried Arms in a Regiment rais'd by the Univerſity for the King's Service; continuing in this Poſt, with as much application to his Studies as the occaſion would permit till the end of the War: And when *Oxford* fell into the hands of the Rebels, and was Garriſon'd by them, Mr. *Aleſtry* was very active in paſſing the Solemn Decree of the Univerſity againſt the Rebellious *Covenant*. *Oxford* being viſited by Order of Parliament, the Loyal Members of the Univerſity were turn'd out, Mr. *Aleſtry* loſing his Fellowſhip with the reſt. From *Oxford* he retired into *Shropſhire*. After the Fight at *Worceſter*, he was, by the Managers of the King's Affairs, diſpatch'd to attend his Majeſty at *Roan*; from whence, returning into *England*, he ſettled in *Oxfordſhire*, and was frequently concerned with the Royaliſts for the Reſtoration. After the King's return, he was made Canon of *Chriſt's Church*, King's Chaplain, Regius Profeſſor and Provoſt of *Eaton*. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of a regular Life, a good Scholar, and a celebrated Preacher, and acquitted himſelf in his reſpective Stations with Advantage and Reputation. He died *Jan.* 28. 1680. was buried in the Collegiate Church at *Eaton*, where his Memory is Honoured with a Monument and Inſcription. He left a Volume of Sermons in Folio, where the Reader may ſee a further Account of his Life.

ALETH, a Biſhoprick of *Languedock* in *France*, Suffragan of *Narbon*, at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, 16 miles S. of *Carcaſſon*, and 40 W. of *Narbon*. Pope *John* XXII. founded it in 1317. This Town is called *Aletta*, or *Eletta*, in Latin, which is mentioned, that the Reader may not miſtake it for *Aletha*, which is St. *Maloes* in *Britany*; nor for *Alecia*, which is *Ales* or *Alais* in *Languedoc*; nor laſtly, for *Aletium* which is *Lecca*, an Epiſcopal See in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Papyr. Maſſon. &c.*

ALETHES, the Son of *Hippotas*, who followed the deſcendants of *Hercules*, that firſt made an Irruption into the *Peloponneſus*; this was 24 years compleat after the taking of *Troy*; at which time he ſeiz'd upon *Corinth*, in the year of the World 2952. where he Reign'd 35 years, the Firſt King of that City. *Pauſanias*.

ALETHES, was Captain of a Ship under *Æneas*, and was caſt away in the Storm rais'd by *Æolus* at *Juno's* requeſt. *Virg. Æneid.* 1.

ALETIDES, the name which the *Athenians* gave to certain Sacrifices, in Honour of *Icarus* and *Erigone*, Inſtituted, for that ſeveral young Virgins hang'd themſelves in imitation of *Erigone*; upon which the Oracle being conſulted, commanded them to offer Sacrifices with little Images of Earth, ſuch as Antiquity offer'd to *Pluto*: The name being derived from the *Greek* word 'αλάω, which ſignifies to wander; as *Erigone* did up and down after her Father *Icarus*, till ſhe found him dead. *Hyginus*.

ALETIUM, *Lecca*, an Epiſcopal City in the Province of *Otranto*, under the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*, between *Brunduſium* to the Weſt, and *Otranto* to the Eaſt, the Principal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, next to *Naples* it ſelf, 50 miles from *Tarentum*: Lon. 42. 30. Lat. 40. 13.

ALEUS, King of *Arcadia*, ſucceeded *Epytus*, and was famous for the number of Temples built by him. He had Three Sons, and a Daughter call'd *Augæa*, who let *Hercules* debauch her. *Pauſan. l.* 8.

Kings of Egypt.

ALEXANDER (*Ptolemæus* I.) 9th King of *Egypt*, advanced to the Throne by the Artifices of his Mother *Cleopatra*, who hated his Brother *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, and ſhared the Government with him; until not content with being Partner, ſhe expell'd him, ſome time after ſhe ſent for him again, whereupon he, to prevent for the future her former uſage, put her to death. However the *Alexandrians* deteſted the Fact ſo, that he was murdered by a Pilot whoſe name was *Chereas*, *A. M.* 3964. *Joſeph. Juſtin. Euſeb.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of the former, bred up in the Iſland of *Coos*, was delivered into the hands of *Mithridates*, from whom, after he made his eſcape, he fled to *Sylla*, by whom he was reſtored to his Kingdom; but was put to death by his Subjects 19 days after his Coronation. *Appian*.

ALEXANDER *Ptolemy* the Third, King of *Egypt*, advanced to the Throne after the death of his Brother *Alexander* II. having Reign'd happily for 17 years together, was at length expell'd by his Subjects, and died at *Tyre*. *Appian*.

Kings of Epirus.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, King of the *Epirotes*, Son of *Neoptolemus*, and Brother of *Olympias*, the Mother of *Alexander the Great*, was killed in a War with the *Lucanians*, in the 113 Olympiad, about the 428 year after the foundation of *Rome*; for being told that he ſhould die by the River *Acheron*, he left his own Country, thinking to elude the Oracle, but met with another *Acheron* in *Lucania* in *Italy*, which he never dreamed of. It's reported of this *Alexander*, That he complained of the inequality of his Fortune to that of his Nephew *Alexander the Great*, who he alledg'd found nothing but Women to Fight againſt; whereas he found Men in *Italy*. *Tit. Liv. Juſtin. Oroſius.*

ALEXANDER the Second, King of *Epirus*, and Son of *Pyrrhus*, invaded *Macedon*; but was not only expell'd from thence by *Demetrius*, Son of *Antigonus*, but deſpoyl'd of his own Kingdom: Which however, he recovered by the Aſſiſtance of the *Acarnanians*. *Juſtin*.

Kings of the Jews.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, Brother of *Ariſtobulus*, and Son of *Hyrcan*, advanced to the Throne by *Salome* the Widow of *Philellen*, who kept him in Priſon with the reſt of his Brothers. *Alexander* kill'd his own Brother that was his Competitor for the Kingdom; beſieged *Ptolemais* and *Gaza* defended by *Ptolemy Lathyrus*, from whom receiving a great overthrow, he begg'd aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy's* Mother, who afraid leaſt her Son having ſubdued *Judæa*, ſhould break into *Egypt*, aſſiſted him with a numerous Army to invade *Cyprus*; in the mean time, his own Subjects Rebelling againſt him becauſe of his cruelty and ill conduct, after he had ſubdued them by the help of *Demetrius*, he cauſed above 800 of the Chiefeſt to be Crucified in his ſight, as he was Feaſting with his Concubines, and ordered their Wives and Children to have their Throats cut before their Faces; in this Civil War above 50000 Lives were loſt. *Alexander* being defeated by *Demetrius Eucerus*, and vanquiſh'd by *Aretas*, King of the *Arabians*; through immoderate Drinking, he fell into a *Quartan*, of which, after it had held him Three years, he died, *A. M.* 3978. 76 years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. Upon his Death-bed, he adviſed his Wife *Alexandra*, if ſhe intended to hold the Government, to cloſe with the Phariſees. *Joſeph. Salian.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of *Ariſtobulus*, made Head againſt the *Romans*; but being defeated in Two Battels by *Gabinius*, fled to *Antioch*, where *Scipio*, Proconſul of *Syria*, caus'd his Head to be cut off by *Pompey*'s Order. *A. M.* 4005. and 45 before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Salian.*

ALEXANDER, the Son of *Herod* the Great, by *Mariamne*, bred up in *Auguſtus*'s Court, where he was accuſed by his Father of conſpiring to deprive him of his Crown, and acquitted; but afterwards, upon new Suſpicions, Condemned by his Father at *Beritus*, and ſtrangled at *Sebaſtia* in the year of the World 4049. Two years before the Birth of Chriſt. After his death ſtarted up a *Pſeudo-Alexander*, ſo like the young Prince, that the *Jews* of *Crete* and *Melos* believing him to be the true Son of *Herod*, ſupplied him with Money; but coming to *Rome*, he was preſently diſcover'd by *Auguſtus*, and ſent to the Galleys. *Joſeph. Torniel.*

Kings of Macedon.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, the Son of *Amyntas*, was frequently victorious at the *Olympick* Plays, in ſeveral Tryals of Skill; he ſlew the *Perſian* Ambaſſadors for being too Licentious with the Ladies of his Father's Court. He Reigned in great Reputation 43 years, and died about the year of the World 3618. He was the firſt that rais'd the Reputation of the *Macedonians*. *Juſtin. Euſeb. Diodor. Siculus.*

ALEXANDER the Second, Son of *Amyntas* III. was treacherouſly ſlain by his Brother *Ptolemy*, ſirnamed *Morites*, in the 103d Olympiad, about the year of the World 3686. But the Uſurper enjoy'd the Crown only Three years. *Juſtin. Euſeb. Diodor. Siculus.*

ALEXANDER the Third, otherwiſe call'd *Alexander the Great*, King of *Macedon*, was born the 6th day of the *Greek* Month *Hecatombeon*, which anſwers our *July*, in the 106th Olympiad, *A. M.* 3698. 398 after the building of *Rome*, and 356 before the Birth of Chriſt: Moreover his Mother was deliver'd of him the ſame Night that the famous Temple of *Epheſus* was burn'd to Aſhes; whence Magicians predicted, that he would kindle a War which would conſume the moſt part of the Eaſt. In his Infancy there were ſeveral things which foretold his Grandeur, as Backing of *Bucephalus*, which none of the *Quirrees* could do; whereupon his Father told him, with Tears in his Eyes, *That he muſt go ſeek other Kingdoms, for* Macedonia *was not enough for him.* He was reputed to be the Son of *Philip* and *Olympias*, tho' his Mother would fain have a Nobler Father, when ſhe affirm'd her ſelf big with Child by a Dragon; and indeed he afterwards became ſo great a Man, that he might ſeem to be the off-ſpring of a Deity. His Father going to War, left him Governour of *Macedon* at 15 years of Age, and he acquitted himſelf of his Commiſſion ſo well, that he quell'd a dangerous Revolt; and then accompanying his Father to the Wars, ſaved his Life in a ſet Battel, and became the admiration of all his Father's moſt experienc'd Officers. *Philip* being diſſatisfied with his Wife, Divorc'd her, and Married *Cleopatra*, a young Gallant Princeſs, which ſo much diſguſted *Alexander*, that he quarell'd with *Attalus*, *Cleopatra*'s Brother, and occaſioning his death, quitted the Court, and retired to his Mother; but being recalled, gained the People by his bounty and affability after his Father's death; he puniſh'd all thoſe that had a hand in it, and after that he had Conquered *Thrace* and *Illyrium*, and taken *Thebes*, he declared War againſt the *Perſians* in the 111th Olympiad, about 420 years after the Foundation of *Rome*; and having vanquiſh'd *Darius* at *Granicum*, ſubdued all *Lydia* and *Ionia*, travers'd *Caria*, ſubjected *Pamphylia*, and reduced *Cappadocia* under his obedience: After which, having given *Darius* Two Overthrows more, he made himſelf Maſter of all *Syria* and *Egypt*, made *Media* and *Perſia* the Seats of his Empire, whence he rang'd into *India*, Conquering all before him farther than ever *Bacchus* went, in imitation of whom, after his Victories over *Cleophis* and *Porus*, he wore a Crown of Ivy. *Joſephus* ſays, that being denied aſſiſtance from the *Jews* at the Siege of *Tyre*, he was ſo provoked, that after ſubduing it, he marched with his Army againſt *Jeruſalem*, but *Jaddus* the High-Prieſt being warned in a Dream, went to meet him, accompanied with the Prieſts and People, he himſelf being in his Prieſtly Ornaments, whom as ſoon as *Alexander* beheld in his *Ephod* of *Azure* colour, enriched with Gold, and a Mitre upon his Head, having the Name of God written upon a Plate of Gold, he worſhipped the ſaid Name, and ſaluted *Jaddus*, telling *Parmenio*, one of his Generals, who reprov'd him for it, that he did not worſhip the Prieſt but his God, who appeared to him in that likeneſs in his ſleep, bidding him not to fear but paſs the *Helleſpont*, and ſubdue *Aſia*; whereupon the High-Prieſt ſhewing him the Prophecy of *Daniel*, *That a* Grecian *ſhould deſtroy the* Perſian *Empire*, obtain'd what he would from *Alexander*, who offered Sacrifice to God. He wept upon the news of *Darius*'s death, puniſhed his Murtherers, and treated his Wife and Daughters courteouſly. A little before his death, he received Ambaſſadors from almoſt all Nations, either to ſubmit to him, or congratulate his Victories. He died at the Age of 32 Years and Eight Months. His form and ſhape was comely, a well raiſed Neck, his Eyes ſparkling, and his Glances pleaſing, an amiable Ruddineſs in his Cheeks, and the other parts of his Body Majeſtically proportionable; yet all this while but ſhort of Stature. He had ſuch a high value for Men that excell'd in Wit and Knowledge, that he commanded *Homer's Iliads* to be lock'd up in a Cabinet overlaid with Precious Stones, which he found among the Spoils of *Darius*. Upon the taking of *Thebes*, he took care to ſpare the Houſe and Family of *Pindar*; and in the height of his Conqueſts ſent to *Ariſtotle* at one time 800 Talents and 480000 Crowns. Yet when a Conqueror, and Victorious over all others, he periſhed in the midſt of his Debaucheries, and died at *Babylon* of a Diſtemper contracted by immoderate Drinking; or as ſome ſay, of Poiſon given by *Antipater* in the firſt year of the 114th Olympiad, which was about the year of the World 3730. of the building of *Rome* 430. and 324 before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. As to his Birth, ſeveral Hiſtorians affirm, that he was neither the Son of *Jupiter Ammon*, nor *Philip*, but of a Magician, whoſe name was *Nectanebus*, or *Nectanebo*, who had Reign'd in *Egypt*, from whence he privately departed, well knowing by the Stars, that the *Perſians* would ſuddenly expel him thence; upon which he came to *Philip*'s Court, where being well received, he fell in Love with *Olympias*, and debauched her in the ſhape of *Jupiter Ammon*, whoſe Son *Alexander* bribed the Prieſts of his Temple to ſay he was. Hiſtorians give this Character of *Alexander*, that he was Handſom, Prompt, and Vigilant, Couragious, Generous, but inſatiably deſirous of Glory, inſomuch, that being but a Child, he wept when he heard of his Father's Conqueſts, thinking that nothing would be left for him to do. He was Dexterous, Hardy, Reſolute, true to his Promiſes, moderate in his Pleaſures, prodigal in his Liberalities, and the raſh Acts he committed are to be attributed to his Youth and Proſperity. He admired *Homer* ſo much, that he envied *Achilles* for having ſuch an Hiſtorian. He was ſo kind to his Maſter *Ariſtotle*, that he ſent him the above-mention'd Sum to try Phyſical Experiments, and for that end, furniſhed him with Hunters and Fiſhers to bring him all the rarities of Nature, whereon he made his Obſervations. Abundance of Medals are yet extant repreſenting *Alexander*, ſome with a Helmet of Gold on his Head, and a Ram's Head at his Stomach: The Prieſts of *Jupiter Ammon* having ſhewn him the ſaid *Jupiter* in that ſhape. There are alſo extant ancient little Stones fit for Rings with ſuch Cuts, repreſenting alſo the Prieſt who ſhew'd him the Ram's Head. *Druſius Miſcel. Q. Curtius. Pliny. Plutarch. Diodor. Siculus. Juſtin. Joſeph.*

ALEXANDER, Son of *Eropus*, named *Lynceſtes*, was accuſed to have had a hand in the death of *Philip* of *Macedon*; but *Alexander the Great*, who executed Two of his Brothers upon that ſcore, pardon'd *Lynceſtes*, becauſe he was the firſt Perſon that wiſhed him Joy of the Crown. Afterwards he ſent him into *Phrygia* at the Head of a Body of *Theſſalians*, but underſtanding *Darius* had gained him to diſpatch his Prince, he ordered him to be ſtopt, and put to death, after Two years lying in Irons. *Arrian, &c.*

Kings of Syria.

ALEXANDER *Epiphanes*, Son of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, vanquiſhed *Demetrius Soter*, and wreſted the Kingdom out of his hands, which done, he married *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Ptolemy Philometor*, whom when he had had Four years, *Ptolemy* took her from him again, and gave her to *Demetrius Nicanor*, *Alexander*'s Enemy, with whom he join'd in a League, and expelled *Alexander* out of his Dominions, who flying into *Arabia*, had his Head ſtruck off by *Abdiel* an *Arabian*, who ſent it to *Philometor*. *1 Maccabees* 10. *Joſeph. Juſtin.*

ALEXANDER the Second, ſirnamed *Zebina*, made King of *Syria* through the favour of *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, and his Succeſs againſt *Demetrius Nicanor*, whom he overthrew in Battel, but being himſelf aſſailed by *Antiochus Gryphus*, the Son of *Nicanor*, was ſlain in the Field, and left his Kingdom to the Victor. *Joſephus.*

Roman *Emperors.*

ALEXANDER *Severus*, Vid. *Severus.*

ALEXANDER, a *Phrygian* by Birth, was inveſted with the *Roman* Empire by the Soldiers at *Carthage*, but being timorous, and not fit for Government, was at the firſt onſet vanquiſh'd by *Voluſianus*, ſent againſt him by *Maxentius*, and no ſooner taken but ſtrangled. *Herod. Euſeb. Caſſiodorus.*

ALEXANDER, ſucceeded his Brother *Leo* the Philoſopher in the Eaſt, a Man abandoned to Luxury and Sloth, and ridden by his Flatterers. He Reigned one year, and having filled his Belly over full, broke a Vein in getting a Horſeback, of which he died, *An.* 912. *Baron. Curopalat.*

ALEXANDER, King of *Poland*, *Anno* 1501. He was formerly Duke of *Lithuania*, and ſo belov'd by his People, that tho' they were Enemies to *Poland*, they willingly united with it in his favour, on condition, that the *Lithuanians* ſhould have Voice in chooſing the King. His General *Glinski* ſlew 20000 *Vallachians* in a Battel juſt as the King was dying, ſo that his laſt words were a Thankſgiving for the Victory. *Michovius. Guagninus.*

Kings of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, ſirnamed *Acer*, or the Fierce, ſucceeded his Brother *Edgar*, who died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1107. His Fierceneſs he ſhewed in the very beginning of his Reign, upon a Rebellion raiſed by ſome Youngſters. To Fiſh in troubled Waters, theſe got over the River *Spey*, and the King in purſuit of them, neither the rapidneſs of the River, nor coming in of the Tide, being able to ſtop him, until his own Men drew him back by force; however he ſent part of his Forces over, under *Alexander Carron*, whoſe marvellous paſſing the River ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the Enemies, that they preſently betook themſelves to their Heels; but many of their Ring-leaders were taken and hanged. Another proof of his Fierceneſs he gave upon this remarkable occaſion: Some of the Heads of the Thieving Clans having corrupted one of his Bed-Chamber, got private entrance whilſt he was aſleep, but being awaked with their ruſhing in, he firſt ſlew his treacherous Servant, and then 6 of the Thieves, and purſued the reſt until moſt were killed and put to flight. He is no leſs famous for his Juſtice to a poor Woman, who meeting him in his return from defeating the Rebels, complained that the Earl of *Mern*'s Son had ſcourged her Husband with a Whip of Thongs, becauſe he ſued him for a juſt Debt, whereat the King was ſo enraged, that he leaped immediately from his Horſe, and cauſed the young Nobleman, who was in Company, to be puniſhed e're he would ſtir farther. He built ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, particularly that of *Æmona* in Honour of St. *Colm*, endowing them, and eſpecially that of St. *Andrew's*, with large Revenues. He died after 17 years Reign, having no Iſſue by *Sibyll* Daughter of *William* the Conqueror. *Buchan.*

ALEXANDER the Second, King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *William* in the year 1213. and was but 16 years of Age when he began to Reign; he ſettled things more prudently than could be expected of one of his youth. His firſt Expedition was into *England*, at the requeſt of the Churchmen, to bridle the Tyranny of King *John*; and accordingly he deſtroyed the Lands of thoſe that adhered to him; in Revenge, King *John* invaded the Neighbouring Countries of *Scotland* with Fire and Sword, was offered Battel by *Alexander*, which he declined, and in his retreat burnt the Monaſtery of *Coldingham*, and took *Barwick* which was but ill fortified. *Alexander* following, ravaged the Country as far as *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, returned by *Weſtmorland*, deſtroying all to the Gates of *Carliſle*, which he took and fortified. Next year *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* being invited by the Clergy to take the Crown of *England*, King *Alexander* haſtned to his Aſſiſtance; but King *John* having made his Peace with the Pope by ſurrendring his Crown, and making it Feudatory to the See of *Rome*, the King of *Scots* and Dauphin were both forced to return, being Excommunicated by the Legate *Galo*. The *Scots* met with ſome difficulty to get home, King *John* having broken the Bridges, Guarded the Paſſes, and drove ſharp Stakes into the Fords of the River *Trent*, and had he not died at *Newark* upon that River, would have probably cut off their Retreat; but *Alexander* having repaſs'd it, plundered the whole Countrey, and carried off a great Booty. At laſt *Alexander* and his Kingdom were abſolved from the Pope's Curſe, and Peace made between him and *Henry* III. of *England*, the *Scots* reſtoring *Carliſle*, and the *Engliſh Barwick*, the Boundary of the Kingdoms being made at *Recroſſe* in *Stanmoor* in *Cumberland*. After this, *Alexander* and *Henry* met at *York*, and in Preſence of *Pandulphus* the Legate, agreed that *Alexander* ſhould Marry *Henry*'s Siſter; and *Henry* Swore, that he would beſtow *Alexander*'s Siſters in Marriage according to their Dignities, which he did not perform. After this, *Alexander* ſuppreſs'd a Rebellion in *Roſſe*, and another in *Galloway*, where 5000 of the Rebels were killed: Having afterwards gone to *York*, with his Queen, to accommodate Differences between King *Henry* III. and his Nobility; She died without Iſſue after her return from *Canterbury*, whither ſhe had gone in Pilgrimage with the Queen of *England*. A while after, he Married a *French* Lady, by whom he had *Alexander* III. his Succeſſor. *Alexander* died in the 51ſt year of his Age, and 35th of his Reign, *Anno* 1249. *Buchanan.*

ALEXANDER the Third, Son to *Alexander* II. ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1249. During his Minority, all things were Governed by the Faction of the *Cumins*, who ſpent the Publick Revenue, and oppreſſed the Subjects of all Ranks. A Convention being called, the Peace was confirmed, and an Affinity propoſed with the *Engliſh*, leſt they ſhould take the advantage from the preſent ſtate of Affairs. The *Scots* Ambaſſadors were kindly received in *England*, and richly preſented by King *Henry* III. betwixt home and the King of *Scotland*, there was an Interview at *York*, *Nov.* 1251. On *Chriſtmas*-day King *Henry* Knighted *Alexander*, and next day concluded a Match betwixt him and *Margaret* his Daughter; and becauſe *Alexander* was but a Child, *Henry* was appointed his Guardian: But notwithſtanding this, thoſe who were of the King's Council ruled as they pleaſed, and oppreſſed the People; which *Henry* being informed of, went to *Wark* Caſtle on the Borders, and out of a Fatherly Affection, ſent for his Son-in-Law, and the *Scottiſh* Nobility, and by his Advice, many advantageous Alterations were made, and profitable Statutes Enacted; but the Faction of the *Cumins*, and the Highland Clans, pretending that this was an *Engliſh* Yoke, ſurprized the young King after his return, thruſt away his faithful Counſellors, and Governed as they pleaſed: But this Sedition was allayed by the death of *Walter*, chief of the *Cumins*, who was poiſoned by his Wife, an *Engliſh* Woman, who was thereupon impriſoned, but bought her freedom, and cited the *Scots* to anſwer her at *Rome* before the Pope's Legate, which they diſdain'd, as never being obliged to anſwer out of their own Kingdom. When the King came of Age, he pardoned the *Cumins* all their Offences; thinking himſelf obliged to it in Policy. *Aug.* 1263. *Acho* King of *Norway*, with 160 Sail, landed 20000 Men at *Air*, to claim the Weſtern Iſlands, having reduced Two of the greateſt of them. *Alexander Stuart*, Grandfather to the firſt of that Name who was King of *Scotland*, marched againſt, and defeated him, killing 16000 of his Men, with the Loſs of 5000 *Scots*; *Acho* eſcaping to his Fleet, was alſo overtaken with a Storm, ſo that with much difficulty, he and they reached *Orkney*, where he died for grief. His Son *Magnus*, finding things in this condition, made Peace with the *Scots*, quitted his Pretenſion to the Weſtern Iſles for 1000 Marks in hand, and 100 *per Ann.* and concluded a Match betwixt *Alexander*'s Daughter *Margaret*, and *Hangonan* his Son. The King of *Scots* about this time ſent 5000 Men under *Robert Bruce*, and *Alexander Cumin*, to aſſiſt his Father-in-Law *Henry* III. of *England*, involved in a Civil War. *Cumin*, with the greateſt part of the *Scots*, was killed, the *Engliſh* King and his Party routed, and himſelf and Son taken. The King of *Scots* at the ſame time had ſome Diſpute with his Clergy, and the *Romiſh* Legates, who demanded Money for the Holy War; whereupon the King took up the Difference with his own Clergy, and forbid the Legates to enter *Scotland*, telling them, that he would ſend Men and Money for the Holy War by other hands; and accordingly ſent his Men under the Earls of *Carrick* and *Athol* to *Lewis* of *France*, and 1000 Marks to the Pope. Next year *Henry* of *England* died, and *Alexander* with his Queen aſſiſted at the Coronation of his Son *Edward* I. After which, the Queen of *Scots* died ſpeedily, and alſo her Daughter the Queen of *Norway*. *Alexander* afterward Married a *French* Lady, Daughter to the Earl of *Dreux*, by whom he had no Iſſue; and falling from his Horſe as a Hunting at *Kinghorn*, *Anno* 1285. broke his Neck in the 45th of his Age, and 37th of his Reign: More miſſed than ever was King of *Scotland*, becauſe of the Troubles which threatned the Kingdom about a Succeſſor, his whole Lineage being extinct. He made many excellent Laws, divided the Kingdom into Four Parts, which he travelled through yearly, ſtaying a quarter in each, and adminiſtring Juſtice impartially to the meaneſt, ſo that he was acquainted with all his Subjects of Quality, and never troubled the Country with a Court nor Guards, but was attended by the Sheriffs in the reſpective Counties: He commanded all idle Perſons to be puniſh'd, reduc'd the Train of the Nobility to a certain number, and finding the Merchants ruined by Shipwracks and Piracies, forbid Traffick by Sea; which was reckoned a Publick prejudice, and therefore it was aboliſhed after a years continuance, at which time, ſuch a vaſt quantity of Foreign Commodities was imported, that they were never known ſo cheap; and to gratifie the Merchants, he ordered, that none but they ſhould buy by Wholeſale, and that others ſhould buy from them by Retail. *Buchan.*

ALEXANDER, Duke of *Albany*, Brother to *James* the Third, King of *Scots*, lived in the 15th Century. Returning from *France*, where he had been to viſit his Grandfather by the Mother's-ſide, he was taken Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, but was ſoon after releaſed upon the demand of the *Scots*, whoſe Nobility offended at the King for the meanneſs of his Spirit, who ordinarily made Tradeſmen his Favourites, reſolved to purge the Court from that ſort of Cattle. The Courtiers hearing of it, ſeized upon *John*, the King's youngeſt Brother, who had ſpoken a little too boldſy and raſhly concerning the State of the Country, for which he was put to death. *Alexander* the Second's Son, next in Blood, was alſo next in danger, though he did what he could to avert the ſuſpicion from himſelf. In ſhort, the King's Officers not holding themſelves ſecure as long as he was alive, preſently clapt him up Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, but he found means to make his eſcape thence, and carried his Servant off upon his Back, who broke his Leg in trying whether the Rope they were to come down by was long enough. Being come to the Court of *England*, he informed King *Edward* IV. of the Diſſention between the King of *Scotland* and his Nobles, and aſſured him, that if he thought fit to take an advantage of it, great numbers of Horſe and Foot would come to him as ſoon as he ſhould enter *Scotland*. Whereupon King *Edward* ſent an Army under the Command of his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, whereby he recovered *Barwick*, and *Alexander* his Eſtate and Dignity, being in the next Aſſembly of States made Regent by an unanimous conſent. Now that he might extinguiſh the Remainders of the King his Brother's old Hatred againſt him, and ſo obtain new Favours by a Courteſie; he brought him out of the Caſtle wherein he was Impriſoned, and reſtored him to the free poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. But the memory of old Offences prevailed more with him than that of his late Courteſie. His Jealouſie of *Alexander*, a popular Prince, increaſed by the daily Inſinuations he received from malicious Men, as if he did affect to ſupplant him, whom he ſo fairly reſtored to the Crown and Government. In ſhort, *Alexander* being advertiſed by his Friends, that the Court was hatching his Ruine, fled privately into *England*, and was condemned in his abſence. He travelled from *England* into *France*, where he died, leaving Two Sons behind him, *viz.* *Alexander* by his firſt Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *Orkney*, and *John* by his ſecond, who was afterwards Regent of *Scotland* for ſome years. *Buchanan.*

ALEXANDER, Sirnamed of *Hales*, from the famous Monaſtery of *Hales* in *Glouceſterſhire*, wherein he was bred, lived ſome time at *Oxford*, from whence he went over to *Paris*, to poliſh and improve his Learning, followed *Peter Lombard*, ſo was the Leader of *Thomas Aquinas*, and all the reſt of the Schoolmen; he was the firſt that wrote a Comment upon the Four Books of Sentences, at the Inſtance of Pope *Innocent* IV. to whom he Dedicated the ſame, which got him the Title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*; he likewiſe compoſed a Body of Divinity divided into Four Parts; he alſo writ *Metaphyſicks*, and very Judicious Annotations upon moſt parts of the Bible, beſides Comments upon the *Pſalms*, St. *Paul*'s *Epiſtles*, and the *Revelation*; he endeavours to prove, in a Treatiſe upon that Subject, That the Bleſſed Virgin was conceived without Sin; he publiſhed many other Works, which were generally entertained with great Applauſe. At *Paris* he was Doctor and Profeſſor both of Philoſophy and Divinity; nor did his Piety fall ſhort of his Learning. He died at *Paris*, *Anno* 1245. and was buried in the Franciſcan Church, whoſe Order he took upon him a little before his deceaſe. *Pitſeus*, *Willet*, *Bellarm.*

ALEXANDER *de Medicis*, Firſt Duke of *Tuſcany*, Natural Son to the Duke of *Urbin*, was Married to the Natural Daughter of *Charles* V. who forthwith eſtabliſhed him at *Florence* as perpetual Governor, ſo that relying on his Father-in-Law, he carried it ſo ill to the *Florentines*, that he became odious to them, and was killed by his Kinſman *Laurence de Medicis*, under pretence of bringing him a handſom Girl, *Jan.* 6. 1537. He is nevertheleſs ſaid to have been Witty, and a good Juſticiary, having obliged a Gentleman who had Raviſhed a Peaſant's Daughter, to Marry her; and gave a Purſe of 60 Ducats to a Peaſant, who brought it to a Merchant that had loſt it, and promiſed 10 Ducats to the Reſtorer; but to avoid the Payment, alledged there were 70 in the Purſe when he loſt it; ſo that the Duke told him laughing, It was not his Purſe, ſeeing there were but 60 Ducats in it. *Thuan. Paul. Jovius.*

ALEXANDER *Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, Son of *Octavio Farneſe*, and *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Natural Daughter to *Charles* V. one of the greateſt Generals of his Age: He was made Governor of the *Low-Countreys*, *An.* 1578. at a time when his Predeceſſors had almoſt loſt all by their Cruelties and Severity in preſſing the Inquiſition; and as well by his Moderation as his Arms recovered all the *Spaniſh Low-Countreys*; a Perſon no leſs remarkable for his Prudence, Fidelity, Vigilance, and Conſtancy, than for his Succeſs and good Fortune, all which Virtues render'd him Famous, as he was alſo for the Relief of *Roan* and *Paris*, beſieged by *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1592. However, being wounded in his retreat, he ſtopt at *Arras*, where he died in the flower of his Age, being but about 46 Years old. To this Prince's Story may be added, That he was at the Battel of *Lepanto* againſt the *Turks* at 18 years of Age, where he gave Preſages of his after-Conduct and Courage; He undertook the recovery of the *Netherlands* with a very few Troops, yet perform'd very great Things; He chaſed the *French* out of the *Netherlands*, who followed the Duke of *Alençon*, and defeated divers Parties of him, took *Maſtricht*, *Breda*, and *Nimeguen*, and beſieged *Antwerp*, though his Officers were againſt it, it being thought impregnable becauſe of the Ditch of *Covenſtein*. However it ſubmitted after a Years Siege, *Aug.* 1584. the Merchants within preſſing a Surrender to ſave their Effects. And it's probable he had puſh'd his Conqueſts farther, had not *Philip* II. of *Spain*, who was Headſtrong in his Reſolutions, obliged him to take other Meaſures, and join the *French* Leaguers. He prepared Ships at *Antwerp* for the Invaſion of *England* in 1588. but the Dutch having block'd up the Mouth of the *Scheld*, that he could not get to Sea, he cauſed a Canal to be dug between *Antwerp* and *Newport* to carry the Ships thither, but the Deſign miſcarried e're he could do any thing. *Thuanus. Strada. Grotius.*

POPES.

ALEXANDER the Firſt, a Native of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Euariſtus*, was the Firſt that order'd the Holy-Water to be bleſt with Salt, and ſprinkled in Private Houſes to chaſe away the Devil; he ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the Reign of *Adrian* the Emperor, after he had ſate Ten Years and Seven Months. He added *Pridie quam Pateretur* to the Clauſe, *Hoc eſt Corpus meum*, and inſtituted that Water ſhould be mingled with Wine, to ſignifie the Union of Chriſt and his Church; He ordered alſo, that the Hoſt ſhould be only of Unleavened Bread. *Platina.* There are three Epiſtles father'd on this Pope, *viz.* To the Orthodox, to the Biſhops, and Prieſts; but *Morery* thinks they are none of his. *Anaſtaſius*, *Baronius*, *Platina.*

ALEXANDER the Second, before nam'd *Anſelm*, ſucceeded *Nicholas* II. in the Year 1061. He was no ſooner Elected, but the *Italian* Biſhops, ſupported by the Emperor *Hen.* IV. ſet up *Cadolus* by the Name of *Honorius* II. and afflicted the Church with a long Schiſm. *Alexander* favour'd *William* the *Norman* in his Conqueſt of *England*, and depriv'd Laicks of the Right of Inveſtiture to Sacred Functions. He died in the Year 1073. after he had ſate Eleven Years and Six Months. The Parties of theſe two contending Popes fought it out in a bloody Battel in *Prati di Nerone*, and *Cadolus* was repulſed from *Rome*; and being afterwards recall'd, enters with a greater Force, but the *Romans* falling upon him, put his Men to flight; he himſelf narrowly eſcaping, was carried by a ſtrong Squadron through the Enemies Army to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, where being Beſieged, he bribed the Beſiegers, and made his eſcape on Horſeback. In the mean time, *Otho* Archbiſhop of *Cologne* having a Commiſſion to ſettle the Affairs of the Church, rebuk'd *Alexander* for taking the Chair without the Emperor's Leave; but a Council being call'd at *Mantua*, Matters were adjuſted, *Alexander* pardoned *Cadolus* on his Submiſſion, and by his Legate *Hildebrand* recover'd by Military Force what had been taken from the Church by Neighbouring Potentates. *Platina. Genebrad. Baron.*

ALEXANDER the Third, ſucceeded *Adrian* IV. in the Year 1159. The Emperor *Barbaroſſa* ſet up *Victor* IV. *Paſchal* III. and *Calixtus* III. againſt him; however at length he got the better, and after three Years abſence in *France*, was recall'd by the *Romans*; The Emperor was forced to beg his Pardon at *Venice*, where the haughty Pope ſet his Foot upon his Neck, with this Expreſſion, *Super aſpidem & Baſiliſcum ambulabis*; to which the Emperor replying, That that Power was not given to him but to *Peter*, he rejoin'd, *both to Me and Peter*. During his Troubles, *Emanuel*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſent to offer him Aſſiſtance, provided he would conſent to the Re-union of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empire, to which the Pope anſwered, That he could not conſent to Unite what his Predeceſſors had induſtriouſly Divided. After his return to *Rome*, he called the Third Council of *Lateran* for the Reformation of Manners. *Platina*, *Genebrard*, *Baron. Nauclerus.*

ALEXANDER the Fourth, ſucceeded *Innocent* IV. in the Year 1254. In his time the Two Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines* fill'd all *Italy* with Blood and Slaughter. He oppoſed the Pretenſions of *Manfred*, Natural Son of the Emperor *Frederick*, vex'd *England* with his Exactions, as intending a War againſt the *Turks*, but being diſappointed of that Deſign by the Wars between the *Venetians* and *Genoeſes*, died for Grief in 1261. after he had govern'd the Church ſix Years and odd Months. He was a great Favourer of the Religious Mendicants, and condemn'd a Book written by *William de Sancto Amore*, for ſaying, That thoſe who took Religious Habits to live by the Alms of other Men could not be ſav'd. He had ſome Bloody Conflicts with the *Gibelines* with various Fortune. *Platina* ſays, he condemn'd a Book call'd the *Eternal Goſpel*, which maintain'd, that a State of Grace was not attainable by the Law of the Goſpel, but by the Law of the Spirit. *Platina. Du Cheſne. Genebrard. Onuphrius.*

ALEXANDER the Fifth, was choſen upon the Depoſal of *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. During the long Schiſm of *Peter de Luna* he depoſed K. *Ladiſlaus*, who had haraſſed the Church-Dominions, and taken ſome Towns; He ſate but 10 Months after his Election, and died in the Year 1410. He was applauded for his great Soul, and Liberality to Men of Merit, which made him often ſay of himſelf, that he was a Rich Biſhop, a Poor Cardinal, and a Beggarly Pope. He was firſt a poor Boy, taken up as he was begging in the Streets of *Candia* by a *Franciſcan*, who ſaw ſomething more than ordinary in his Phyſiognomy, and therefore gave him the Rudiments of *Greek* and *Latin* in his own Convent, where he improv'd ſo faſt that he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and afterwards to that of *Paris*, where he took his Doctor's Degree. And this mean Beginning made him uſe to ſay of himſelf, when he came to be Pope, he had this Advantage above his Predeceſſors, that he could not be compelled to raiſe his Kindred, as never having known Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, *&c.* *Platina, Volaterran. Spond.*

ALEXANDER the Sixth, having changed the Name and Arms of his Father *Lenzoli*, deſcended from one of the greateſt Houſes of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to take that of his Mother *Borgia*, Siſter to *Calixtus* III. ſate in St. *Peter*'s Chair with the Character of *Paparum Spurciſſimus*. He obtained the Popedom by bribing the Grandees of the Conclave. When he was Cardinal, he got four Sons and a Daughter by *Madonna Vanoza*, the Wife of *Dominico Arimano*: For the ſecond of which Sons he had ſuch an immoderate Affection, that he overturn'd all the Laws of God and Man to advance him to the Throne of the *Cæſars*; and to obtain his end, he gave the Title of *Catholick* to *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, Vanquiſher of the *Moors*, and divided the *Indies* between him and the King of *Portugal*, to make them favourable to his Deſigns. In his time *Charles* VIII. K. of *France*, ſubdued the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in ſpight of the Pope's Treachery, in his return won the famous Battel of *Fornovo*, having but 9000 Men againſt 40000. and paſſed the *Appennine* Hills with great difficulty, 300 *Swiſs* drawing his Artillery. He made a Sport of ſelling Benefices and uſurping the Rents and Lands which belong'd to them, and frequently put thoſe to Death that blam'd his Extravagancies. He was publickly Lampoon'd thus,

Vendit Alexander Claves, Altaria, Chriſtum,
Vendere Jure poteſt, emerat ille prius.
Sextus Tarquinus, Sextus Nero, Sextus & ipſe,
Semper ſub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

At length, having deſign'd to Poiſon certain Cardinals at a Country-Houſe of Cardinal *Adriano Cornetto*, he invited himſelf thither with a great Train. At which time his Son *Cæſar* had given to one of his Confidents a Bottle of Poiſon'd Wine, with Orders to give it none but ſuch as he ſhould direct; but the Pope coming in Hot and Dry, he that had the Bottle by miſtake gave him the Poiſon, of which he died in 72 of his Age, and 1503 of Chriſt's Nativity, after he had held the Pontificate Eleven Years and Three Days. *Cæſar Borgia* drunk alſo of the Poiſon, but eſcaped, by cauſing himſelf to be wrapt up in a Mules Belly, but was deſpoil'd of all his unjuſt Acquiſitions after his Father's Death; the ſucceeding Popes giving the true Owners leave each to ſeize his own. *Platina* adds, That he cut off by violent Deaths moſt of thoſe who were bribed to Elect him. *Charles* VIII. of *France* enter'd *Rome* in his time with his Army; whereupon the Pope fled to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, but finding that the *French* behaved themſelves modeſtly, upon the Civil Treatment of the Citizens, he came out and made a League with them; but the *French* K. diſtruſting him, would needs have his Son *Cæſar Borgia* for Hoſtage. This Pope finding himſelf unſucceſsful in War, endeavoured to ſtrengthen himſelf by Powerful Alliances, and Married one of his Daughters to *John Sforza* Lord of *Peſaro*, contrary to his Promiſe to a *Spaniſh* Nobleman, to whom ſhe was contracted. He afterwards took her from *Sforza*, and gave her to *Lewis* of *Arragon*, Baſtard-Son to *Alfonſo D'Eſte* Duke of *Ferrara*. He deluded the *Urſini* and their Confederates into a Treaty with his Son *Cæſar Borgia*, who under pretence of giving them a courteous Reception, ſurprized and murder'd the Chief of them, and the Pope cauſed Cardinal *Urſini* of that Family to be Poiſon'd. This Pope was exceedingly given to Women and Plays; in a word, he was prodigiouſly Vicious. *Platina, Du Cheſne, Volaterran. Mariana.*

ALEXANDER the Seventh, a *Sieneſe* of the Houſe of *Chigi*, ſucceeded *Innocent* X. he aſſiſted the *Venetians* both with Men and Money, to carry on the War againſt the *Ottomans*, and was very bountiful to the People of *Rome* that had ſuffer'd extreamly by Peſtilence, Inundations, and Earthquakes. Moreover, He effectuated the Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain*, by the Marriage of *Lewis* XIV. with the *Infanta* of *Spain*. Soon after, the *Corſi* of his Guards having offended the Duke of *Crequi* the *French* Ambaſſador, he gave the King all the Satisfaction he could demand, even to a mean Submiſſion, by erecting a Pyramid, and diſmiſſing the *Corſi* for ever. He Canoniz'd *Villa Nova*, and *Francis* of *Sales*, Baptiz'd the King of *Morrocco*, and decided the Controverſie about the Birth of the Virgin *Mary*. Died in 1667, after he had ſate 12 Years and ſome Months. *Platina.*

ALEXANDER the Eighth. See *Ottoboni*.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Comana*, reputed a Saint, was Sirnamed, *The Collier*, becauſe he was of that Trade, chuſing it to hide himſelf from the Eyes of the World, to mortifie his Fleſh, and to prevent his being polluted with Luſts, being a handſom well made young Man. His Election to the Biſhoprick is ſaid to have been thus: The People of *Comana* requeſting St. *Gregory* of *Neocæſarea* to found them a Church. After ſome days Converſe among them, they came to chuſe a Biſhop; The Chief of the Town had their Eyes on thoſe who were eminent in Learning and Birth; but *Gregory* telling them they muſt only conſider Merit in the Perſon, one of the Chief being diſſatisfied with this Prelate's Conduct, ſaid to him in ſcorn, *If you reject thoſe who are moſt Illuſtrious, then chuſe* Alexander *the Collier*, who being there all ſmutty and ragged, occaſion'd Laughter; but *Gregory* being, according to our Authors, inſpired from Heaven, did really chuſe him Biſhop; and that the People might know his Worth, cauſed him to Preach publickly, which he did with ſo much Solidity, that they were at the ſame time Charm'd and Amaz'd at his Doctrine. This happened *Anno* 232. or 233. ſays *Baronius*. He afterward proved a Learned Biſhop, and ſuffered Martyrdom under *Decius* the Emperor.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, was impriſoned for his Religion in the time of *Severus*, and Coadjutor in that Charge at *Jeruſalem* to *Narciſſus*, who was then Aged above 106 Years, and at laſt ſuffered Martyrdom under *Decius*. He Collected a good Library at *Jeruſalem*, which is mentioned by St. *Jerom*. *Euſeb.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Hierapolis*, *Anno* 431. was ſent by the Biſhop of *Antioch* to the Synod of *Epheſus* in defence of *Neſtorius*, to whom he was as great a Friend, as he was Enemy to *Cyrillus*, with whom he would hear of no accommodation upon what Terms ſoever, and renounced Communion with all ſuch as were for an Agreement with him; inſomuch, that at laſt he was Baniſh'd to *Famothis* in *Egypt* by the Emperor. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, according to *Theodoret*, ὁ γενναῖος τῶν ἐκκλησιαστικῶν δογματων πρόμαχος, the moſt Valiant Champion of the Truth, ſucceeded *Achillas* about 312. or 313. In his time *Arius* broached his damnable Hereſie, taking occaſion from ſome of his ſubtil Expreſſions, while diſputing ſomewhat Vain-gloriouſly about the Trinity; whereupon *Conſtantine the Great* writ ſharply both to him and *Arius*; but the latter being refractary, *Alexander* call'd a Synod, wherein *Arius* was condemned, and degraded from being Presbyter; and this Sentence was afterward confirmed in a Council of 100 Biſhops. A third Synod was call'd upon that ſame Subject, and *Conſtantine* wrote again to both Parties about an Accommodation; but without effect: Whereupon, the Great and Famous Council of *Nice* was called, *Anno* 325. wherein, chiefly by *Alexander*'s means, *Arius* was Condemn'd and Baniſh'd: And five Months after *Alexander* died, *Anno* 325. Of 70 Epiſtles which he wrote againſt *Arius*, there are only two extant, one of them very large againſt *Arius*'s Opinions to the Biſhop of *Byzantium*; and the other to all Biſhops, laying open *Arius*'s Blaſphemies, and deſiring that his Followers might not be admitted into their Communion. *Cave. Hiſt. Literaria.* See the Life of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, in the 10th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle*.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, about 212. being, according to *Euſebius*, admoniſhed by God in a Dream to go in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, to Pray, and ſee the Holy places; the Clergy of that City being alſo forewarn'd in that ſame Manner, did meet him without the Gates, as a Biſhop ſent to them from God; ſo that with conſent of the Biſhops of *Paleſtine*, and *Narciſſus* of *Jeruſalem*, then 116 Years old, they compelled him to ſtay as his Coadjutor, and after his Death he became his Succeſſor, erected a Noble Library at *Jeruſalem*, whence *Euſebius* owns, that he had abundance of help for his Hiſtory. *Alexander* ſuffered much under *Severus* and *Caracalla*; and in the Reign of *Decius*, was Impriſoned at *Cæſarea*; and after a Noble Confeſſion of Chriſt, received the Crown of Martyrdom. *Cave Hiſt. Literaria.*

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Byzantium*, about 313. and firſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, of whom *Gregory Nazianzen* gives this Character, That he was the Great *Alexander*; the Ornament of the Church of *Conſtantinople*; the Generous Defender and Propugnator of the Trinity: He ſubſcribed the Condemnation of *Arius* at the Council of *Nice*, and died about the Year 336 or 37. during the Reign of *Conſtantine*, who being impoſed upon by a falſe Confeſſion of *Arius*, conſented to his re-admiſſion into the Communion of the Church, which *Alexander* being not able to hinder, had recourſe to God by Faſting and Prayer, to which he alſo exhorted the Church; ſo that it was obſervable, that after this, *Arius* died by voiding of his Bowels, juſt as his Party were carrying him in Triumph to be re-admitted. *Theod.*

ALEXANDER, Patriarch of *Antioch*, choſen to that See in the Year 408. after the Death of *Porphyrius*. *Theodoret* gives him the Character of a great Divine, and ſays, He was very remarkable for his Auſterities, and retir'd way of Living: And that he was generally admir'd for his Moderation, his Prudence, and his Elocution. His principal Care was, to reconcile the Differences in his Church. There had been a lamentable Diviſion for a great while, upon the Account of *Euſtathius*, the Catholicks being ſplit into two Parties, about the Right of Succeſſion, which occaſion'd their having Two Orthodox Biſhops in that See for ſome conſiderable time. *Alexander* took great pains to bring the oppoſite Parties to a right Underſtanding; and God bleſs'd his Zeal and Charity to that degree, that the Obſtinacy of the *Euſtathians*, was at laſt conquered by his Arguments and obliging Behaviour. Afterwards *Alexander* diſliking the Heats of his Predeceſſor *Porphyrius* againſt St. *Chryſoſtome*, put the Name of this Father into the *Diptychs* of the Church of *Antioch*. And, Laſtly, He diſpatch'd ſome Perſons from him, to *Innocent the Firſt*, and deſired his Communion: The Pope received his Requeſt very kindly, and wrote him a Friendly Letter. *Theodor. Lib.* 5. *c.* 35. *Innocent* I. *in Epiſt. Baronius. A.* C. 408. and 411.

ALEXANDER, Biſhop of *Liege*, Son of the Count of *Juliers*, famous for the great Victory he won from *Godfrey* Duke of *Louvain* in 1130. The Duke, beſides a great number of Men, loſt his Standard, which was afterwards carried about in the publick Proceſſions of the City of *Liege*: He was depoſed however by *Innocent* II. upon falſe Suggeſtions, and died for Grief in 1135. At that time the Chapter of *Liege* was very *Auguſt*, having in it nine Kings Sons, 24 Dukes Sons, and 28 Earls Sons, ſeven Barons Sons, and many Gentlemen. *Gazay.*

ALEXANDER, a Heretick, the Diſciple of *Valentinian*, who maintain'd, that the Fleſh of Chriſt could not be Humane, without being of the Subſtance of Man; adding, That it was the Sinful Fleſh which was condemn'd in our Saviour's Perſon. He wrote a Treatiſe of nine Chapters concerning what Chriſt did in the Fleſh, with abundance of particular Opinions. *Pamelius, Tertullian.*

ALEXANDER, a *Jew*, who being ſent *Anno* 315. by the Patriarch of the *Jews*, to gather the Tithes and Firſt-Fruits of that People, was by Converſe with the Chriſtians, and Reading the Goſpel, Converted; at which the *Jews* were ſo enraged, that they took, beat, and caſt him into the River *Cydnus*; but he eſcaping, complain'd to *Conſtantine*, who gave him power to build Churches; and on his account its thought, that the Law mentioned in the *Code* of *Theodoſius*, was made, condemning the *Jews* to be burnt, who ſhould torment any Chriſtians. *Le Sueur Hiſtoire de L'Egliſe.*

ALEXANDER *ab Alexandro*, an eminent Lawyer of *Naples*, where the Family has been of long ſtanding, and fruitful in Great Men; he wrote *de Diebus Genialibus* in ſix Books, and flouriſh'd about the Year 1494. and was Contemporary with *Jovianus Pontanus. Geſner. Le Mire. Poſſevin.*

ALEXANDER *Aphrodienſis*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, in great eſteem about the End of the Second Age, or the Beginning of the Third, and its thought he outliv'd the Reigns of *Severus* and *Caracalla* his Son; he was the firſt Profeſſor of Peripatetick Philoſophy at *Rome*, ſet up by *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Lucius Verus* his Son; and the firſt that opened the way for all the Crowd of Commentators upon *Ariſtotle*. St. *Jerom* Tranſlated his Commentaries into *Latin*. *Porphyr.* St. *Jerom*, St. *Cyril*, *Poſſevin.*

ALEXANDER of *Abonoteichos*, a famous Impoſtor, who by his cunning Artifices cheated the People into a perfect Adoration of him. He had a quick Wit, and very good Preſence, and an extraordinary Talent to perſuade what he pleaſed; He learn'd of a Mountebank, whom he ſerved when a Boy, a Secret to make People Love or Hate, *&c.* and after his Maſter's Death aſſociated with one *Cocconas* of *Conſtantinople*, a very expert Artiſt: Theſe two, after they had deluded a great Number of credulous and weak People, reſolved to ſet up an Oracle amongſt the *Paphlagonians*, whom they knew to be Dull and Superſtitious; for which purpoſe they had two Plates of Braſs in the old Temple of *Apollo* in *Chalcedonia*, with an Inſcription, ſignifying, that *Æſculapius* and his Father would ſoon ſettle there. A little after, *Cocconas*, whilſt he rendred his ambiguous Anſwers, died by the Sting of a Viper: Then *Alexander* begun to deliver his Oracles, and the better to delude the ignorant People, he bred up two of the greater Serpents of *Macedonia*, and made them ſo tame, that they ſuck'd Womens Breaſts, and play'd with Children, without doing them the leaſt harm; having brought his Project to this Perfection, he ſecretly conveys a Gooſe's Egg, wherein he had put a young Serpent, into the Foundation of the Temple that they were a building, and the next Morning coming to the Market-place, he cried, That *the Town was happy in the birth of a God*, and immediately runs and takes up this Myſterious Egg, and having broke it open, ſaid, *He had found* Æſculapius: And the little Creature appearing, the Croud manifeſted their great Joy by loud Acclamations. Some time after this, he ſhewed one of the great Serpents, holding its Head under his Arm, to the Aſtoniſhment of the Spectators, who imagined it was the ſame they had but lately ſeen ſo little; then he declar'd, that this God would render Anſwers at certain times, and deſired that the Queſtions might be ſent Seal'd, and ſhutting himſelf up in his Sanctuary, had a Herald to call the People in their due order, and delivered them their Papers Sealed, as he received them, after he had cunningly open'd them with a hot Needle, and done them up again without the leaſt damage to the Wax; but if he chanced to break it, he had a Compoſition of Maſtick, Pitch, Wax, and Bitumen, mix'd with the Powder of Talk, which being ſoft, receiv'd the Impreſſion when rub'd over with Hogs-Greaſe, and when hardned Seal'd perfectly well. As for the Anſwers, they were all Dark and Myſtical, except ſuch as related to Phyſick, wherein he was well skill'd. He had about Ten Pence for every Anſwer, which amounted to a vaſt Sum; He kept ſeveral Officers under him, whereof ſome turn'd the Oracles into Verſe, and others Interpreted them: His Fame reach'd as far as *Rome*, where he had acceſs to the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, *Anno Dom.* 174. In fine, after he had impoſed upon infinite Numbers of People, and foretold he ſhould die Thunder-ſtruck as *Æſculapius* did, the 150 Year of his Age, he died miſerably before he had attained 70. of a ſpreading naſty Ulcer in his Leg, which at laſt reached his Belly. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes D'antiquite.*

ALEXANDER *Trallienſis*, Born at *Trallis* in *Bithynia*, was both a Phyſician and Philoſopher. It is not certain in what time he Lived, but moſt probable 'twas in the Reign of *Juſtinian*. He was both the Son and Scholar of *Dioſcorus*: He writ ſome Treatiſes in Phyſick, which were publiſhed in the 16th Century by the order of *Peter Caſtilan* Biſhop of *Mâcon*. *Agathias Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Caſtilan. in Vit. Medic.*

ALEXANDRETTA, a City of *Syria*, ſeated at the extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea, with a commodious Haven, where the Merchants put in that go to *Aleppo*; the *Turks* call it *Scanderoon*: There are in it an *Engliſh* Conſul, and a *French* Vice-Conſul. The Air of the Place is extreamly unwholeſom, by reaſon of the Lakes and Moraſſes that extend themſelves into the adjoining Plains: About half a League without the Town ſtands a Tower, upon which are Engraven the Arms of *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, which in all probability was built to defend the High-way, that is encloſed with Marſhes on both ſides. See *Scanderoon.*

ALEXANDRIA, There are many Cities of this Name; but to begin with the Firſt, call'd the *Great*, to diſtinguiſh it from the reſt, it is ſeated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, dignified with the Title of a *Patriarchate*. The *Turks*, who are now Maſters of it, call it *Scanderia*: The Situation is moſt convenient, between the Sea and one of the Arms of the River *Nilus*, by which means it enjoys two Havens, the Old and the New; it was built by *Alexander the Great*, as one of the Monuments of his Conqueſts, in the 112 Olympiad, and about 330 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. In proceſs of time *Alexandria* became famous over all the World, and not only the firſt City of *Africa*, after the Deſtruction of *Carthage*, but the firſt in the World next to *Rome*; and indeed, whether you conſider the Advantage of the Situation, the Fertility of the Soil, the Magnificence of the Buildings, the Convenience of the Harbour; or whether you look upon it in reſpect of the Sciences and Arts that have been profeſſed therein, it ſeems to ſurpaſs all others, as having bred within her Schools many and moſt famous Aſtrologers, Phyſicians, and Hiſtorians. The *Ptolemies* of *Egypt* chuſing it for their Capital Seat, beautified it to that degree, that it gave way to none but *Rome* it ſelf; and the *Romans*, when Maſters of it, were no leſs careful to preſerve its Splendour; divers Emperors adding new Ornaments, and enlarging its Privileges. The Emperor *Caracalla* was not ſo kind, for the Citizens being given to raillery, and having ſpoken diſadvantageouſly of him, under the pretence of compoſing a Battalion of the Youth of the City, he aſſembled them in a Plain, where he cauſed them to be Maſſacred in Revenge. The Air of this Place is bad, occaſioned by the Vaulted Ciſterns under the Houſes for containing their Water, which comes in an Aqueduct from the *Nile*, when it over-flows; and from thence its let into each particular Ciſtern on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, with great joy, it being to ſerve 'em till that time Twelve-month; but its Exhalations corrupt the Air, and the Water it ſelf contracts an ill Smell. The Commodities of this Place are Spiceries, *Oſtrich* Feathers, and Medicinal Roots, *&c.* In this City are St. *Mark*'s Church and Sepulchre, poſſeſſed by the *Copticks*, and viſited by the *Roman* Pilgrims. The *Turks* pretend that *Alexander*'s Tomb is here, and viſit it much: The Walls of the City are fortified with 120 Towers, four Stories each, and capable to lodge 100 Soldiers; the Roofs of the Houſes are Platformwiſe, therefore in the Summer the People Eat and Drink upon them. Since this City came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks* it loſt much of its Ancient Splendour, or rather is almoſt ruin'd to what it was, there not being in it above 8000 Inhabitants: The main occaſion of which is, becauſe it has loſt the Trade of the *Indies*, ſince the *Portugueſes* found out a ſafer Way, by the *Cape of Good Hope*. Near the Haven is the Iſland *Pharos*, now join'd to the firm Land by a Mote which *Cleopatra* cauſed to be raiſed; upon that Iſland ſtood the Tower of *Pharos*, one of the Seven Wonders of the World; upon the Ruines of which, the *Turks* have now built a Caſtle, and another upon the Harbour; but notwithſtanding the great decay of the City, there are yet to be ſeen the Ruines of *Cleopatra*'s Magnificent Palace, the Cells and Chambers appointed for the Seventy that Tranſlated the Bible, and without the City, the Remains of *Pompey*'s Pillar, the Pedeſtal of which is eight Fathom high, all of one piece of Caſt Marble: But the greateſt Loſs was that of the ineſtimable Library of 500000 Volumes collected by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, conſumed in the Wars between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. *Tavernier*'s Travels.

This City is thought to have been the *Noph* of the *Hebrews*, the Strongeſt, Richeſt, and beſt Inhabited of *Egypt*, having the *Nile* on the E. and W. the *Palus Mæotis* on the S. and the *Mediterranean* on the N. but it was entirely ruined by *Nebuchadnezzar*, about *An. M.* 3380. as Propheſied by *Jer.* c.44. *Ezek.*29. *Jer.* 43. 46. and *Nehem.*3. When *Alexander the Great* built, or rather repaired it in form of a *Macedonian* Cloak, it was about ſix miles round; but at laſt grew ſo much, that it was 15 *Italian* miles in compaſs. The Haven was made inacceſſible to Strangers, by Works concealed in the Water; on the Left ſide it had an Artificial Mole, and on the Right the Iſland *Pharus*, with a Light-Houſe diſcernible 100 miles at Sea, according to ſome Authors: It had Noble Schools, and the beſt Library in the World, begun by *Ariſtotle*, augmented by one of the *Ptolemies*, and burnt by *Julius Cæſar* when he took the City by Storm, *An.M.*3903. It was taken again by *Auguſtus* in 3920. was reckoned the Metropolis of *Egypt*, furniſhed *Rome* with four Months Corn, and paid as much Tribute in a Month, as *Jeruſalem* did in a Year: The number of Freemen in it being reckon'd at that time 300000. St. *Mark* is ſaid to have been the firſt who Preached the Goſpel here, and to have Seal'd it with his Blood after Twenty years Miniſtry. It was taken by the *Saracens* in 641. *Nubienſis* ſays, That the *Nile* paſſes under its Houſes, which are all Arched, and particularly notes its Light-Houſe, as exceeding all that are on the Earth, being built with Marble, Cemented with melted Lead, and 300 Cubits high. On the South-ſide of the City is a Noble Palace, then called *Solomon*'s Houſe, and ſuppoſed to have been built by him. Concerning the Light-houſe, he ſays, That the Cauſe of its building was the Lowneſs of the Plain in which the City ſtands, there being no Mountain near to direct Sailers to it; ſo that the ſaid Light-houſe appears like a Pillar of Smoak by Day, and a Star at Night to thoſe afar off at Sea. After the *Mahometans* took it, it remained deſolate for ſome Ages; but repeopled again by one of the *Caliphs*. In 1147. the *Venetians* and King of *Cyprus* took this City, and not being able to keep it, burnt it to the Ground; ſince which it never recovered its former Luſtre. The Land about it will bear no Corn; ſo that what they have is brought thither at 40 miles diſtance; but on the ſide of the *Nile* they have a few Gardens that bear unwholeſom Fruits. In 1167. it was taken by *Almarick* King of *Jeruſalem*, after a long and tedious Siege: It was then very Potent and Rich; but more accuſtomed to Merchandiſe than War, and had but a ſmall Garriſon of *Turks* who were hateful to the Citizens. When the Chriſtians entred it, they admired to ſee that ſuch a Multitude of People could be kept within bounds, under ſuch ſtreights as they were reduced to, and that being above 50000. they ſhould have ſurrender'd to them, who were not above 500 Horſe and 5000 Foot. The Buildings of the City are now mean, and erected on the ruines of the Former; neither is the ſixth Part of the Ancient bounds inhabited. The Walls are Quadrangular, and have four Gates; and there are about 100 Churches and Moſques in it. The Inhabitants are *Moors*, *Jews*, *Copties*, and *Græcians*, who live here for Trade: But the Haven is very Unſafe and Dangerous; it is guarded by two ſtrong Caſtles, and the City by a Third, all well planted with Cannon. *Hackluit*. *Nubienſis*, *Strabo*, *Sandys*, *Diodorus*.

The Church of *Alexandria*, founded by St. *Mark*, Diſciple of St. *Peter*, had great Privileges, and was famous for its Learned Men, as *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, &c. and for its Pious Prelates, St. *Heraclius*, *Athanaſius*, *Cyrillus*, &c. until its Doctrine was corrupted by *Arius* and *Meletius*. The Clergy met ſeveral times in this Town to adjuſt differences; Their conſiderableſt Aſſemblies are theſe that follow. Firſt, That of the Biſhops of *Egypt* and *Libya*, under Saint *Alexander*, wherein *Arius* was a Second time Excommunicated. Secondly, A Council held in 324. by *Hoſius* Biſhop of *Corduba* in *Spain*, ſent to *Alexandria*, by *Conſtantine the Great*, to ſuppreſs *Arianiſm*, and the Schiſm of *Meletius*; and alſo to fix the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, obſerved at that time, by ſome on the 14th of *March*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*; by others on the following *Sunday*. Here have been alſo ſeveral Councils to juſtifie St. *Athanaſius*, who held one himſelf in 362. after the Death of the Pſeudo-Prelate *George*, Maſſacred by the *Alexandrians*. It was reſolved in this Aſſembly, That the Defenders of Hereſie ſhould be pardoned upon their Repentance, but not allow'd to be of the Clergy; That thoſe that were forced into a Compliance might continue in their Places, on ſubſcribing to the Council of *Nice*: The Biſhops wrote to *Lucifer* of *Cagliari*, concerning the Church of *Antioch*, declaring, That the Holy Ghoſt had the ſame Subſtance and Divinity with the Father and Son; That there was no created thing, nothing Poſterior nor Inferior in the Trinity: They alſo condemned *Apollinarius*'s Hereſie. St. *Athanaſius* held another in 363. after *Julian* the Apoſtate's Death, and wrote to the Emperor *Jovian* his Succeſſor, who had recall'd him from Baniſhment: This Letter is to be ſeen in his Works, and in the Collection of the Councils. St. *Cyril* held one in 430. againſt *Neſtorius*: And *Dioſcorus*, who ſucceeded him, upon Information that Pope *Leo* in a Council at *Rome* had condemned that called the Cabal or pretended Council of *Epheſus*, aſſembled ſome of his Party in 449. and Excommunicated the Pope. But two Years after *Proterius* ſubmitted to the Ordinances of the Council of *Chalcedon*, which, after he was Maſſacred by the Heretícks, were condemn'd in a Council held by *Timothy Ælurus* his Succeſſor, in 459. In 633. *Cyrus*, choſen Archbiſhop of *Alexandria*, held a Synod; where, in the Decree call'd the *Agreement*, he publiſhed Nine Articles, in the 7th of which, he boldly defended the Hereſie of the *Monothelites*, and threaten'd to Anathematize any that durſt oppoſe it. *Le Mire*, *Bibl. Eccleſ.*

ALEXANDRIA *di Paglia*, an Epiſcopal City in *Milanois*, Suffragan to the Achbiſhop of *Milan*: It was built in the Year 1178. by the Inhabitants of *Cremona*, *Piacenza*, and *Milan*, who took part with *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Barbaroſſa*. Afterward the ſame Emperor beſieg'd it; and though the Walls at that time were only made of Mud and Straw, from whence it had the additional Name of *di Paglia*: The Inhabitants, being about 15000, defended it ſo bravely, that he was forced to leave it, after he bad lain before it 6 Months. Then the Citizens put it under the Protection of *Alexander* III. After that, it became ſubject to the Dukes of *Milan*, the *French*, and the *Spaniards*. It ſuffer'd much in the 15th Century, though the Siege that the Prince of *Conti* and the D. of *Modena* laid to it in 1657. prov'd none of the moſt ſucceſsful. It is now ſtrong, and well fortified againſt the Surprizes of the *French*, become near Neighbours to it. This Town ſtands in the middle, betwixt *Genoa* and *Turin*, 52 Miles Weſt of *Milan*. *Blondus*, *Baudr*.

ALEXANDRIA, in *Albania*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Caucaſus*, upon the Shoar of the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Chief Emporium of that Country; by the *Turks* call'd *Temur-Capi*, or *Iron-Gates*; 10 days Journey from *Ecbatana*, the Royal Seat of *Perſia*, where there is a Paſſage out of *Aſia* into *Scythia*, through the Streights of the Mountains. *Baudr*.

ALEXANDRIA, in *Arachoſia*, now *Cabul*, or, as others ſay, *Candahar*, a fortified City of *India* on this ſide *Ganges*, the Metropolis of that Region, upon the Confines of *Perſia*, at the foot of the Mountains, 100 Miles from the River *Indus* to the Weſt, under the Great *Mogul*. *Baudr*.

ALEXANDRIA, in *Poland*, a new City in the *Upper Volhinia*, upon the River *Horin*, 20 Poliſh Leagues from *Lucco*, 8 from *Corzee*, and 12 from *Oſtrorog*.

ALEXANDRIA, a Town in *Suſiana* in *Perſia*. *Dionyſius*, a Geographer, mentioned by *Pliny*, was born there.

ALEXANDRIA, a Town 7 Miles and an half in compaſs, built by *Alexander the Great*, near the River *Tanais*, or the *Don*. *Quintus Curtius*, who mentions this Town, tells us, *Alexander* built ſeveral of the ſame Name; as, one in the *Indies*, and elſewhere. *Lib.* 4. 7. & 9.

ALEXANDRINI *di Neuſtain (Julio)* born at *Trent*: He was Phyſician to the Emperor, and much eſteem'd about the Year 1556. He has wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; *De Sanitate tuenda*; *De Medicina & Medico*; *Annotationes in Galenum*.

ALEXANDRUM, a Caſtle in the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, on the Weſt of *Jordan* in *Canaan*, in which *Ariſtobulus*, King of the *Jews*, rendred up himſelf into the hands of *Pompey the Great*. Afterwards *Alexander*, the Son of this *Ariſtobulus*, endeavoured to fortifie it againſt the *Romans*; but was forced, by a Siege, to yield it up to them, upon which it was demoliſhed. *Ariſtobulus* eſcaping from *Rome*, endeavoured to rebuild it, but was prevented by *Gabinius*. *Herod the Great* employ'd *Pheroras*, his Brother, to rebuild it; and in this Caſtle depoſited *Mariamne*, his Beautiful and Beloved Wife, when he went to *Auguſtus Cæſar* to *Rhodes*. *Joſeph.* 13. *Antiq.* 22. 14. 6, 7. 16. 11. 1 *de Bello*, 5, 6, 12, 17.

ALEXAS, a *Jew*, and a great Friend of *Herod's*, whom he cauſed to Marry his Siſter *Salome*, though againſt her will; but ſhe conſented, in Obedience to the Commands of the Empreſs *Livia*. *Herod*, upon his Death-bed, ſent for 'em both, and conjur'd 'em, That as ſoon as he was dead, they ſhould cut the Throats of a great Number of Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners in the *Hippodrome*, that all the great Families in the Nation might weep at his Death, which they promiſed to do; but before the News of his *Exit* was fully divulged, they releaſed 'em all, and gave out they did it by his Order. *Joſephus*.

ALEXAS of *Laodicea*, preſented by *Timagines* to *Mark Anthony*, and was the occaſion of the Amours of this *Roman* with *Cleopatra*, and of his Divorce from *Octavia*, Siſter to *Auguſtus*. This Emperor afterwards puniſh'd *Alexas* ſeverely, having gotten him in his Power. 'Tis ſuppoſed this *Alexas* is the ſame with *Alexander* in *Joſephus*, whom he relates that *Auguſtus* refuſed to pardon at the Interceſſion of *Herod the Great*. *Plut. in Vit. Ant. Joſeph. Lib.* 1. *de Bell. Jud. c.* 15.

ALEXIA, or *Aliſe*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, ſeated upon the deſcent of a Hill, near to which the two Rivers *Loza* and *Ozerain* fall into the *Brenne*. It was formerly the Metropolis of the *Mandubii*, famous for being beſieged and taken by *Cæſar*, notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Gauls*, and the Attempts of *Vercingetorix* with a prodigious Succour to relieve it. *Sanſon*.

ALEXIS, A very handſom Boy,whom *Aſinius Pollio* preſented to *Virgil*, who had a great kindneſs for him, and wrote his Second *Eclogue* upon his account.

ALEXIUS the Firſt, *Comnenus*, Son of *Iſaac*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, uſurp'd the Imperial Crown, after he had ſhut up *Nicephorus Botoniates*, the lawful Heir, in a Cloiſter. His Liberality to his Brothers, for aſſiſting him in his unjuſt Uſurpation, reduced him to thoſe Neceſſities, that he was conſtrain'd to Tax his Subjects after a moſt cruel and barbarous manner; and his Avarice went ſo far, that he ſeized upon the Eſtates of the Church. *Robert Guichard*, Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria*, offended with his Conduct, marched into *Greece* with no more than 15000 Men, and having defeated 160000 which *Alexius* ſent to oppoſe him, put him into ſuch a fright, that he made a League with the Emperor *Henry* IV. to invade his Teritories by way of Diverſion. His Cruelty and Infidelity to the *French Croiſado's* under *Godfrey* of *Boloigne*, had like to have ruined the Deſigns of the Chriſtians, in denying 'em due Refreſhments and Neceſſaries; for which they fought, and defeated him in a bloody Battel, 1097. His Jealouſie of the Chriſtians Succeſſes over the Infidels, did much retard the Progreſs of the Holy War. He died abandon'd by all the World, in the Year 1118. having ſcarcely Friends enough to bury him. *Anna Comnena*, his Daughter, publiſh'd the Hiſtory of his Reign in 14 Books. *Baronius*, *Zonar. Glycas*.

ALEXIUS the Second, Sirnamed *Porphyrogennetes*, was the Son of *Manuel Comnenus*, and ſucceeded in the Year 1180. under the Tuition of *Andronicus* his Unkle, who affecting the Empire, firſt murder'd *Xena* the Emperor's Mother, and afterwards cauſed the young Prince *Alexius* to be ſtrangled with a Bow-ſtring, being but 15 Years of Age, and his Body to be thrown into the Sea, incloſed in a Cheſt; and then Married his Widow, a Daughter of *France*, about 1183. *Nicetas*, *Guill. de Tyre*.

ALEXIUS the Third, aſſum'd the Sirnames of *Comnenus* and *Porphyrogennetes*, whereas before his Name was *Angelus*. He depriv'd his Brother *Iſaac* both of his Empire and Eyes, though he had releaſed him out of the hands of the *Turks*, who had for ſome time kept him in Chains. He was Brutiſh, Outrageous, and ſo Covetous, that he cared not what Villainies he committed, which rendred him odious to all Mankind. Thereupon *Alexius* the Son of *Iſaac* repaired to the *Venetians* for Aid, who compaſſionating his Miſfortunes, ſail'd to *Conſtantinople*, and having taken the City in 8 days, *An.* 1203. releaſed *Iſaac* out of Priſon, and expell'd *Alexius*. At length, being ſurprized by *Theodorus Laſcaris*, one of his Sons-in-Law, whom he had alſo diſobliged by his cruel Treatment, while he was treating with the *Turks* for his Reſtoration, he ſhut him up in a Monaſtery at *Nicea*. *Nicetas*.

ALEXIUS the Fourth, had the Satisfaction to ſee his Father reſtored to his Throne, and was himſelf Crown'd Emperor in *Auguſt* 1203. But *Iſaac* dying in *January* following, *Alexius Ducas* ſeiz'd upon the Empire, and ſtrangled him in Priſon with his own hands. *Nicetas*, *Gregoras*.

ALEXIUS the Fifth, Sirnamed *Murtzuphilus*, becauſe the Hair of his Eye-brows met, and hung very thick over his Eyes, which is generally look'd upon as an evidence of a wicked Man, was of the Illuſtrious Family of *Ducas*: After he had ſtrangled *Alexius* IV. he ſeized upon the Empire; but oppoſing Prince *Henry*, Brother to *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, in his March againſt *Conſtantinople*, was over-thrown, 20 of his Chief Captains being killed, and the Great Standard of the Empire, with the famous Image of the Virgin, which the *Greek* Emperors uſed to carry before them in Battel, was taken. The City being alſo ſeized, he fled with his Family by Night to *Meſſinopolis*, where old *Alexis* diſcovering him, he cauſed him to be ſeiz'd, and his Eyes pull'd out; but old *Alexis* flying before the Emperor *Baldwin*, *Murtzuphilus* eſcaped; and wandring about in Diſguiſe, was apprehended, brought to *Conſtantinople*, and condemned for Murdering young *Alexis* with his own hands; upon which, he was thrown headlong from a high Tower, and had his Body cut in bits by the promiſcuous Multitude. *Maimbourg*, *Nicetas*, *Logotheta*.

ALEXIUS *Comnenus*, Firſt Emperor of *Trebizund*, which Empire continued ſeparate from that of *Conſtantinople*, till the *Turks* became Maſters of both. The Empire of *Trebizund* was ſet up in the manner following: After the Principal Confederates of the Holy War had choſen *Baldwin* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, they eaſily made themſelves Maſters of all that the *Greek* Emperors held in *Europe*, where they formed ſeveral diſtinct Principalities. The Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, who Married the Widow of the Emperor *Iſaac*, had *Theſſaly* for his Share, under the Title of a Kingdom, upon condition of relinquiſhing *Candia* to the *Venetians*. The *Greek* Princes preſerv'd themſelves in *Aſia*, and ſet up ſeveral Sovereignties. *Theodorus Laſcaris* took the Imperial Purple at *Nicea* in *Bithynia*, and had the largeſt Dominions of any of the Family of the *Comneni*. *Michael* got part of the Empire for his Share. *David* ſeized *Heraclea*, *Pontus*, and *Paphlagonia*; and *Alexius* above-mentioned was poſſeſs'd of *Trebizund*, and Crown'd Emperor there. *Mezer.* Reign of *Philip* II.

ALEXIUS *Studita*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1025. being corrupted by Gold, Crown'd the Parricide *Michael Paphlagonus*, and Married him to the Adultereſs *Zoa* the Empreſs. He was too hard for *John* the Emperor's Brother, who thought to have depriv'd him of the Patriarchate; and when the Biſhops, who were for *John*, objected againſt his Election as not Canonical, he ſtopp'd their Mouths by telling them, That *if he was not Canonically Elected, they themſelves could not be ſo, who were Elected by him. Cav. Hiſt. Literar. Baronius*.

ALEXIUS *Michalowitz*, Grand Duke, or Czar of *Muſcovy*, ſucceeded his Father *Michael* in the Year 1645. He took *Smolensko* from the *Polanders*, and made himſelf Maſter of all *Lithuania*, which was reſtored by a Treaty in 1656. only the *Muſcovites* kept *Smolensko*. Soon after, he renewed the *Poliſh* War again with ill Succeſs, and died in 1676. His Embaſſie to *England* is freſh in Memory: To this add, That he broke his Treaty with the *Poles* at firſt, who worſted his Troops in divers Rencounters during the Siege of *Smolensko*, which he took, but broke the Capitulation. The Cruelty of his Troops was deteſted by all *Europe*; They murder'd the Children, and carried Men and Women into Slavery; perhaps to people *Muſcovy*, in whoſe Capital alone 400000 Perſons are ſaid to have died of the Plague. Thus *Moreri*. *Hoffman* ſays nothing of this; but, on the contrary, commends him for his Prudence.

l'ALFANDEGUE, the Name of the Cuſtom-Houſe at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*.

ALFENUS *Varus*, firſt a Shooemaker, then went to *Rome*, where he ſo well improv'd his time under *Sulpitius Severus*, that he became a famous Lawyer and Antiquary, and was Conſul with *Publius Vinicius* in the Second Year of Chriſt. *A. Gellius* reports his Opinion concerning the Annual Tribute which the *Carthaginians* paid the *Romans*, called *Purum putum*. *Horace* Libels him in a Satyr.

ALFESIUS, or *Alpheſius*, a Rabbin, who wrote an Abridgment of the *Talmud*, very much valued by the *Jews*. He died in the Year 1103. *Buxtor. Bibl. Rabb.*

ALFISSAH, a Country in the Southern part of the Iſland *Madagaſcar*: There are a great many Vines, and much Silk in't. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar*.

ALFORD, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*; it belongs to *Calceworth* Hundred in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and is about 5 Miles diſtant from the Sea, and 107 from *London*.

ALFRED, or *Alphred*, an *Engliſh* Writer of the 12th Century, born at or nigh *Beverly* in *Yorkſhire*. He writ a Chronicle from *Brutus* to his own Death, which happened in 1136.

ALFRED, the youngeſt Son of *Ethelred*, Sirnamed *The Unready*, was cruelly handled by *Canute*, the *Daniſh* King of *England*, for which ſee the Word *Canute*.

ALFRED, King of *England*, was the 4th Son of *Ethelwolf*, and ſucceeded his Brother *Ethelred* in 871. Immediately after his Coronation he took the Field againſt the *Danes* (whom he had fought in ſo many Battels in the former Reign) with a ſmall Force; he encountred their numerous Army at *Wilton*, and foil'd 'em moſt part of the day; but his eager Purſuit made him loſe the Advantage.

This Battel was follow'd by ſeveral others the ſame year, with great *effuſion* of Blood, but various Succeſs. Winter being come, they Quartered in *London*, and the Year following they rov'd back to the North, where they ſeiz'd upon the Kingdom of *Mercia*, forcing *Burhed*, King thereof, to fly into foreign Parts. In the Year 875. they Winter'd by the River *Tine*, ſubjecting all thoſe Parts, and waſting all on the North-ſide of the River. The next Year a Body of 'em being come to *Dorſetſhire*, they were met by *Alfred*, with whom they ſwore a Peace, promiſing to depart the Land with all ſpeed; but inſtead of that, their Horſe ſtole to *Exeter*, and there Winter'd. *An.* 877. they ſuſtain'd a great Loſs at Sea by a Tempeſt, above 100 of their Ships being wreck'd, and the reſt being over-aw'd by King *Alfred*'s Galleys, whereby he ſtraitned *Exeter* of Proviſions, which he then beſieged. The *Danes* now humbled with the loſs of their Navy, began to Capitulate, and gave as many Hoſtages as King *Alfred* requir'd for the performance of Articles. They bound themſelves to depart into *Mercia*, and did accordingly; but ſoon after, all Oaths forgotten, they came into *Wiltſhire*, where they ſhew'd themſelves as inſolent as ever, inſomuch that *Alfred*, with a ſmall Company, was fain to keep for ſome time in Woods and fenny places, until having got a good Force together, he ſurprized and made a great Slaughter of 'em in their Tents. The *Danes* upon this Blow, renew'd their Oaths to depart the Kingdom, and their King *Gotburn*, amongſt others, offered to become Chriſtian, and was accordingly Baptized: Some write, that he had therefore the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* beſtow'd upon him, to hold it of *Alfred*. In ſhort, the *Danes*, in the Year 879. paſs'd over from *England* into *France* and *Flanders*, with a great Fleet newly arriv'd, to ſeek their Fortunes in thoſe Parts; wherein they made ſuch progreſs, that it appeared the *French* and *Flemiſh* were no more able than the *Engliſh* to keep off the *Daniſh* Inundation. *Alfred* thus rid of 'em, reſolved to prevent their Landing for the future, by keeping a good Fleet at Sea: With this Navy he took four *Daniſh* Ships that appeared on our Coaſt in 882. But 3 years after, another vaſt Fleet of *Danes* put to Sea, one half againſt *England*, and the other againſt *France*, wherein they were diſappointed; for *Alfred* coming with a greater Force upon 'em, drove 'em back to their Ships, and ſending his Fleet towards the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, then inhabited by the *Danes*, they took 16 *Daniſh* Ships at the mouth of the River *Stoure*, and put all the Soldiers aboard to death; but as they lay carleſs in their way home, they were overtaken by other *Daniſh* Ships, and came off with loſs. The next Year, 886. King *Alfred* took care to repair the City of *London*, much ruined and depopulated by the *Danes*, ſo that the *Londoners* who had eſcap'd their Fury, ſoon return'd to their Dwellings; Then he gave it with a Daughter of his in Marriage to *Ethelred* Duke of *Mercia*, after whoſe Death it returned to the Crown. *An.* 893. after 13 years Peace, two *Daniſh* Fleets came upon our Coaſts, one of 250, and the other of 80 Sail; both landed their Men, the firſt in the Eaſt of *Kent*, and the other at the *Thames* mouth. *Alfred* upon this, took a new Oath of Fidelity of thoſe *Danes* that dwelt in *Northumberland*, and Hoſtages of thoſe in *Eſſex*. Then was the Battel fought at *Farnham* in *Surrey*, wherein the *Danes* were put to flight. Mean while thoſe of *Northumberland*, contrary to their late Oath, came by Sea to the *Eaſt-Angles*, and with 100 Ships ſail'd thence to *Exeter*, and beſieg'd it. King *Alfred* marched with all ſpeed to its Relief, and fruſtrated their Deſign; yet they continued to be troubleſome in ſeveral parts, though generally to their Coſt, At laſt they gave ſome reſpite to *Alfred*, and let him Reign three years in peace before his Death, which happened in the Year 900. He was a Comely Prince, of Graceful Behaviour, ready Wit and Memory, a Lover of good Men, and ſo great an Encourager of Learning, that he ſuffered no unlearned Perſon to bear Office either at Court, or in any Place of Truſt. The Muſes, long before baniſhed from *Oxford*, he recall'd, where he Founded *Univerſity-College*. Whatever he was before he came to the Crown, it's certain, that afterwards no Prince was more Patient in Hearing of Cauſes, more Inquiſitive in Examining, more Exact in doing Juſtice, or more Severe in Puniſhing both Unrighteous Judges and Obſtinate Offenders. He was alſo very careful in Providing Good Laws, moſt of which are yet extant. In ſhort, Juſtice did not only flouriſh, but even triumph'd in his days; and, which is obſervable, he cauſed certain Chains of Gold to be hung upon a Poſt in Croſs-ways, daring, as it were, the boldeſt Robbers or Thieves to take 'em off. No Man was more Frugal of his Time and Revenue, nor Wiſer in the diſpoſal of both. His Mother was *Osburga*, Daughter of *Oſlac*, Cup-bearer to his Father *Ethelwolf*, a *Goth* by Nation, but of Noble Deſcent. His Wife *Egelwitha*, whom he had Married at 20 years of Age, before he came to the Crown, was Daughter of *Ethelred* a *Mercian* Earl. *Wanading* in *Berkſhire* was his Birth-place, and *Wincheſter* that of his Sepulture. *Matt. Weſtminſt. Polyd. Virgil. Pitſeus.*

ALFRED, called *the Baſtard*, King of *Northumberland*: He lived about the beginning of the 8th Century; *Oſwin* his Father had him by one of his Concubines. The little Kingdom of *Northumberland* was almoſt quite ruined with Civil War in the Reign of *Ecfred*, *Alfred*'s Brother. This latter retired into *Scotland*, and ſpent his time in Study and Devotion; and having made a great Improvement both in Vertue and Learning, he returned into his Country, began his Reign, and Governed with a great deal of Prudence. Some Authors affirm that he reſign'd the Crown for a Monaſtery, and others ſay that he was afterwards a Biſhop: But let this be as it will, *Bede* informs us, that he was a great Friend to Learning, and wrote ſeveral Pieces himſelf. He is ſaid to have died in 705. *Bede Hiſt. Angl. Pitſeus de Script. Angl.*

ALFRED, An *Engliſh* Biſhop, flouriſh'd in the 10th Age: He was a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, in the Monaſtery of *Malmesbury*, and afterwards preferr'd to the See of *Exeter*. He was counted one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time, and wrote a Treatiſe *de Naturis Rerum*, The Life of *Adelmus*, and the Hiſtory of his own Abbey. 'Tis ſaid that *Alfred* was very intimate with St. *Dunſtan*, and was Famous about the Year 990. *Gul. Malmeſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2.

ALFRED, called *The Philoſopher*, an *Engliſh*-man of great Reputation in the 13th Century. He wrote Five Books upon *Boethius De Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*; Four upon *Ariſtotle*'s Meteors; One concerning Vegetables; *De Naturis Rerum*; *De Educatione Accipitrum*; *De Motu, ſeu Vita Cordis. Rog. Bacon. Lib. de Util. Ling. Leland, Baleus.*

ALFRETON, a Market-Town of *Scarſdale*, in the Eaſt parts of *Derbyſhire*, 100 miles from *London*.

ALFRIC, called *The Grammarian*, becauſe he wrote ſeveral Pieces upon Grammar, lived in the beginning of the 11th Century. He was firſt Abbot of *Abingdon*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: Beſides what has been mentioned before, he wrote a Latin Dictionary, a Chronicle of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, &c. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

ALFWOLD, King of *Northumberland*, ſucceeded *Eardulf*, and Reigned but two years; after which, this Kingdom fell to pieces of it ſelf, ſo many of its Kings being cut off by the People, that the moſt Ambitious Men had not the Courage to take up the Scepter which many had found ſo hot; ſo that many Noblemen and Prelates fled the Country, which by this means lay expoſed to the Invaſion of the *Danes*, who were yet Heathens, taking an advantage of theſe Diſtractions, whereas before they only infeſted the Sea-Coaſt, now they made bold to pierce into the Kingdom, and drove all before them, to the utter Ruin of Towns and Churches; of which Calamities the People are ſaid to have been forewarned the *Lent* before, when on the North-ſide of St. *Peter*'s Church in *York*, Blood was ſeen to drop from the Roof: But the Wickedneſs of thoſe Times was perhaps a more certain Preſage of God's Judgments, when Lewdneſs and Luxury triumph'd among thoſe Orders that ought to be a Pattern of Holy Life and Converſation, the very Altars being defiled with Perjuries, and the Cloiſters with Fornications, the very ſame Crimes which *Gildas* alledged of old to have ruined the *Britains*. The *Northumbrians* being thus invaded, fled to *Egbert*, the Potent King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, for Refuge, and threw themſelves under his Protection, who Ruled here a while by Deputies, and Protected them as long as he could from the *Danes*, under whoſe Yoak they were at laſt forced to ſubmit, until by the Valour of *Ethelſtan* and *Edred*, the Fortunate Subduers of the *Danes* in this Iſland, they were at laſt recovered to the Crown about the middle of the 10th Age.

ALGARBIA, or *Algarve*, a ſmall part of *Spain* added to *Portugal*, by the Marriage of *Beatrice*, Natural Daughter of *Alphonſus* of *Caſtile*, to *Alphonſus* III. King of *Portugal*; the Metropolis of which is *Tavira*. It has *Portugal* to the North, *Andaluzia* to the Eaſt, and the Ocean to the Weſt and South. It abounds with Wine, Figs, Raiſins, Olives, and Almonds. *Montanus.*

ALGERUS, a Learned Prieſt of the Church of *Liege*, who lived in the beginning of the 12th Century: He wrote a Book againſt *Berengarius*, concerning the Reality of our Saviour's Body and Blood in the Sacrament: This Treatiſe is much eſteemed by Cardinal *Perron*, and other Divines of the Church of *Rome*. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.* &c.

ALGERUS *(Pomponius)* of *Nola* in *Italy*. He ſtudied at *Pavia*, where he quitted the *Roman* Communion, for that of the Proteſtants. He endeavoured to propagate his Perſuaſion privately; but being diſcovered, he was had before the Governour of the Town, who ſent him to *Venice*, from whence he was carried to *Rome*, and ordered to be burnt for a Heretick by *Paul* IV. which was executed accordingly, in the year 1555. *Theod. Bez. de Hom. Illuſt.*

ALGHER, Lat. *Algherium*, a Sea-Port of *Sardinia*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Saſſari*, where there is a Fiſhery of Pearl.

ALGIERS, in Latin *Algiria*, *Algirium*, or *Algaria*, the Capital City of a Kingdom of the ſame Name, upon the Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, by the *Africans* called *Gezeir de Beni Moſgana*, and by the *Arabians Algeſir*. It is the richeſt City in *Africk*, ſeated upon the ſide of a Hill which riſes inſenſibly, ſo that the Houſes that are built from the Sea-ſide to the top of the Mountain, ſtand upon ſo many Aſcents, that they look like Stairs, ſo as not to take the ſight of the one from the other; and which affords a moſt noble Proſpect: The whole Building repreſents an Amphitheatre, every Houſe having a Gallery round it, and a fair Tarras at top. They are built for the moſt part of Brick, with ſeveral Palaces after the modern Faſhion, rear'd by curious Architects. Near the principal Moſque is the chief Priſon called *Mahmora*, where they keep their Slaves. The Walls of the City are very high, and flank'd with good Baſtions. The principal Gates are Four, and over-againſt the North-Gate lies the Harbour, and an Iſland now join'd to the firm Land by a Mole, which makes it much ſurer and larger. There are ſeveral Fortreſſes in the parts adjoining to the City, with good Garriſons, and ſtore of Artillery. To the Landward the City is environ'd with Rocks, at the foot of which lie vaſt Plains fertile in Corn and Paſturage. The number of the Inhabitants is reckoned above 100000; that is to ſay, 12000 Soldiers, who are almoſt all Chriſtian Renegadoes, 40000 Slaves, and the reſt *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Jews*. The Kingdom of *Algiers* is bounded by that of *Tunis* to the Eaſt, *Biledulgerid* to the South, and the Sea to the North. It is divided into Five Provinces, wherein, under the Empire of the *Romans*, were comprehended *Mauritania*, *Cæſarienſis*, and *Sitifenſis*, together with *Numidia*; and that it is at this day a very large Kingdom, is not to be queſtioned, for that we find they have declared War againſt the Potent Monarch of *Fez*. It is more properly a Republick under the Protection of the *Turk*, who ſends Baſſa's thither. It was formerly a Biſhop's Sea, Suffragan to that of *Cæſarea*. The Town is now infamous for being a Neſt of Pirates. The Fort of *Burche* is a quarter of a League from the Caſtle, defended by four Baſtions mounted with Braſs Cannon, and hath a place of Arms capable of 1000 Men. In 1541. *Charles* V. attempting the Conqueſt of this place with 370 Ships and Gallies, 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, loſt his Fleet by a terrible Tempeſt. In 1655. the *Engliſh*, under Admiral *Blake*, entred this Harbour, and burnt their Ships. In 1668. Sir *Thomas Allen* forced them to a Peace, which they broke in 1669. In 1670. Captain *Beach* forced 7 of their Men of War on Shoar, 2 of which they burnt themſelves, and he the other 5, at which time he releaſed 250 Chriſtian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* deſtroyed 9 of their Ships near the Caſtle of *Bugia*, which play'd upon him with their Cannon: After this, they begg'd a Peace, which they have kept better with the *Engliſh* ſince. In *July*, 1688. the *French* Fleet, Commanded by the Mareſchal *d'Eſtree*, threw 10420 Bombs into the Town, by which two thirds of it were deſtroyed, as alſo 5 of their Ships; at which the *Algerines* being enraged, ſhot off the *French* Conſul at the mouth of a Cannon. The *French* in revenge ſhot three *Algerine* Officers to death, and put their Bodies upon a Hurdle of Planks to be driven aſhoar, that their Country-men might ſee them; but the Year after, the *French* made a Peace with them, to have their Aſſiſtance againſt the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. *Marmol.*

ALGIONUS, one to whom the Commonwealth of Learning is beholden for his Exactneſs in Correcting the Impreſſions of the *Greek* and *Latin* Authors Printed by *Aldus Manutius*. But he is accuſed of ſuppreſſing one of *Cicero*'s moſt excellent Pieces *de Gloria*, after he had culled the chiefeſt Notions out of it to compoſe his own Treatiſe, *De fortiter toleranda Exilii Fortuna*. He was reckoned the Learned'ſt *Venetian* of the 16th Century. *Varillas.*

ALGISIRA, a Port-Town in *Spain* upon the Streights of *Gibralter*: It has been formerly conſiderable, but now 'tis ruined: 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Carteia*, or *Charthæa*: It had its new Name from the *Moors*, and was taken from them by *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1344. *Mariana*, *Vaſæus*, &c.

ALGOW, Lat. *Algovia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Suabia*, between the *Danube*, the River *Leck*, and the Lake *Conſtance*, where ſtand *Ausburgh*, *Kempten*, *Muniken*, *Bibrac*, and *Wangen*.

ALGUER, or *El-Alguer*, a Town of *Sardinia* on the Weſtern ſide of the Iſland. This Coaſt is the moſt noted of all in the *Mediterranean* for the Fiſhery of Coral: The other Fiſheries for this purpoſe are at *Boſa*, near the Iſle of St. *Peter*, upon the Coaſt of the above-mentioned *Sardinia*. They fiſh likewiſe upon the Coaſts of *Corſica*, *Sicily*, *Africk*, *Catalonia*, and *Majorca*; and theſe are all the places where they fiſh for Coral, for the Ocean affords none of it. *Taver. Voyag. des Indes.*

ALHAMA, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, thought to be the *Artigi*, or *Artigis* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

ALHAZEN, or *Albazen*, a Learned *Arabian* living in the 11th Age. He has left us ſeveral Pieces, of Opticks, *De Crepuſculis*, &c. *Blancanus*, *Chron. Math. Voſſius de Mathem.*

ALI, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law, whom he declared his Succeſſor upon his Death-bed, affirming him to be a Saint of the Race of the Prophets; but being fruſtrated by *Omar* and *Oſman*, he retired into *Arabia*, of which he was Governour, and made a Collection of all *Mahomet*'s Doctrines, allowing many things which *Omar* and *Oſman* diſapproved, and by the Gentleneſs of his Alterations drawing Multitudes of *Arabians* after him, he made himſelf Caliph of the *Saracens* and *Agarenians*, and conquered *Mahomet*, *Odman*'s Son; but being oppoſed by *Moavia*, *Odman*'s General, he was by his procurement murdered whilſt at his Devotions in a Moſque; though others ſay he was killed by a *Jew*, with whoſe Wife he was too familiar, *Anno* 659. *Marmol.*

ALI, the Son of *Joſeph*, third King of *Morocco*, of the Line of the *Almoravides*. In the year 1114. he invaded *Spain*, beſieged *Toledo*, and ravaged all the Country round about; but deſpairing to take the City, he raiſed the Siege, and Winter'd at *Corduba*. The next year *Alphonſus* II. having obtained a *Croiſade* of *Paſchal* II. gave him Battel, and ſlew him in the Field with 30000 of his *Moors*. Thoſe who eſcaped fled into *Barbary*, and made his Son *Baham* King. *Marmol.*

ALI Baſſa, one of the greateſt and moſt experienced Captains in the *Ottoman* Empire in this Age. He began to bear Arms under *Amurath* II. and perform'd ſuch Noble Exploits in the *Perſian* War, that the Emperor Married him to one of his Siſters. After that, he acquired ſuch Reputation under *Ibrahim* and *Mahomet* IV. that *Mahomet Cupregli* the Grand Viſier grew jealous of his Power, and was reſolv'd to take from him the Command of the *Tranſilvanian* Army; but *Ali*'s Death prevented him. He died in the year 1663. in the 70th year of his Age. *Hiſt. Grand. Viſiers.*

ALIATAN, a King of the *Africans* in *Spain*, who ſent forth a Puiſſant Navy to ravage the Coaſts of *Italy*, plunder the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and take *Corſu* and *Sardinia* about 780. But *Charlemain* oppoſed him with another Fleet, that ſunk 11 of his Gallies. After that, *Charlemain* join'd his Forces with *Alphonſus* II. King of *Caſtile*, took *Lisbon*, where they ſlew 60000 of the *Barbarians*. At length *Aliatan*, after many Defeats by *Lewis the Debonnaire*, died of a Fever going to attack *Barcelona*, in 819. *Marmol.*

ALIATTES, or *Aly Attes*, King of *Lydia*, vanquiſh'd the *Cimmerians*, by letting looſe among them a great Number of Maſtiffs, which put 'em in diſorder. He defeated the *Mileſians*, ravaged their Country, and put all to Fire and Sword. After 5 Years War with the *Medes*, made a Peace with *Cyaxares*, and gave his Daughter *Ariena* in Marriage to his Son *Aſtyages*. *Herodotus.*

ALIBALUC, an Iſland in the *Caſpian* Sea, over againſt the Province of *Terriſtan*, belonging to the King of *Perſia*. 'Tis ſituated over againſt the mouth of *Araxis*.

ALICANT, a City of *Spain* upon the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, with a Harbour, famous for the Trade of Wine, and other Products of the Country. The Harbour lies at the foot of a Mountain, defended by a very ſtrong Caſtle: It hath alſo a Mole, which ſhelters ſmall Barks that bring Goods to the Key from the great Veſſels which cannot ride ſo near. This City is not very great, but rich and populous; nor is there any queſtion to be made but that 'tis the *Alone* of the Ancients.

ALICATA, a Town upon the Coaſts of *Sicily*: Some Authors fanſie it built upon the Ruines of the ancient *Gela*; but they are miſtaken; for *Gela* is now *Terra Nova*, in the Valley of *Nota*, as *Cluvier*, *Leander Albertus*, and others have demonſtrated.

ALIFA, or *Alipha*, an Epiſcopal City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, ſeated at the foot of the *Appennine*, upon the Banks of the River *Vulturnus*. Near this Town *Quintus Fabius* overthrew the *Samnites*, took their Camp, and made 'em all paſs under the Yoke. *Liv. Strabo.*

ALIPIUS, the Companion of St. *Auſtin*, Baptized at the ſame time by St. *Ambroſe*: He procured a great Amity between St. *Auſtin* and St. *Jerome*; was ſent to the Emperor *Honorius* againſt the *Pelagians*, and choſen one of the Diſputants againſt the *Donatiſts*. There was alſo a Geographer of this Name, ſuppoſed to be him who Governed *England* for the *Romans*, and whom *Julian the Apoſtate* entruſted with the Rebuilding of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. *Baronius.*

ALIZEES, a ſort of Wind in the *Caribbee* Iſlands, which carry Veſſels from Eaſt to Weſt; they are very regular and periodical, and blow at certain times of the Year in different parts of the *Atlantic*, *Æthiopic*, *Indian*, and *Pacific* Seas. An Abridgment of their Hiſtory and Cauſes is to be ſeen in the *Univerſal Bibliotheque*.

ALIZUBIER, one of *Mahomet*'s Generals, very Courageous, but ſo Humourſome, that he would neither let his Horſe be dreſs'd, nor his Clothes be clean'd, during the War; and then he had the Duſt and Dirt taken off to lay in his Tomb. *Marmol.*

ALLA, or *Ella*, King of the South-*Saxons* : He began the Second Kingdom of the Heptarchy in *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, in the year 488. *Baker's Chron.*

ALLA, or *Ella*, with the Aſſiſtance of *Ida*, Founded the Fifth Kingdom of *Northumberland*, in the year 547. This Government comprehended the Counties of *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, and continued 370 years. *Baker's Chron.*

ALLADIUS, a King of the *Latins*, by *Caſſiodorus* named *Aremulus*, and by others *Romulus*. His Pride was ſuch, that he equall'd himſelf to *Jupiter*, had Engines made on purpoſe to imitate his Thunder, but was himſelf at length ſtruck with real Thunder from Heaven, *A. M.* 3197. 855 years before Chriſt. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* writes, that he was drown'd in *Tiber* ; but certain it is, that his Palace was burnt by Fire from Heaven. *Tit. Liv.*

ALLAH, *Allah*, twice repeated in the *Turkiſh* Language, is the Name of GOD : They pronounce thoſe Words when they wiſh good Succeſs to themſelves or others : They repeat this Word from thrice to eight times in their Prayers. Their great Cry in War is, *Allah ! Allah ! Allah ! Ricaut's Hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire.*

ALLATIUS (*Leo*) Keeper of the *Vatican* Library, in great Reputation among the Papiſts for his Learning. He was employed by the Pope in 1621. to transfer the *Bibliotheque* at *Heidelberg* to *Rome*. He laboured much for an Union of the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches, endeavouring to ſhew that they agreed almoſt in every thing. He was a great Antiquary and wrote abundance, as, *De Librus Eccleſiaſticis Græcorum* ; *De menſura temporum Antiquorum* ; *Orthodoxi Græcæ Scriptores* ; *De Eccleſiæ Occident. & Orient. perpetua Conſenſione, &c.*

ALLELUIA, an Abbey in *Æthiopia*, ſo called by the firſt Abbot and Founder, becauſe a Hermit told him, that being in an Ecſtaſie, he had ſeen and heard thouſands of Angels ſinging *Alleluiah* inceſſantly. The Cuſtom of ſinging *Alleluiah* obtained both among the *Greeks* and *Latins* in St. *Jerome*'s time, who ſays it was uſual at the Funerals of Saints : The firſt Word taught by the Chriſtians to their Children, and commonly uſed at *Jeruſalem* inſtead of ordinary Songs. *Bede* ſays, that the Singing of it did on a time ſo animate the *Saxons* going to Battel, that they obtain'd a Victory. *Alvarez, St. Aug. Bede.*

ALLEN (Sir *Henry Fitz*) afterwards Earl of *Arundel*, liv'd in the Reigns of *Henry* VIII. and his two Succeſſors *Edward* and *Mary* : His Natural Parts, which were the Admiration of his Age, he improved with Learning, Experience, Integrity, Vigour, and a graceful Behaviour : His firſt appearance in the World was to adorn the Court, and the next to ſerve it with his Eſtate and Train : He attended King *Henry* to the Interview with *Francis* I. of *France*, and was created Earl of *Arundel*, and ſoon after commanded to the War ; and being before *Bologne*, ran up with his Squadron to the very Walls, which opened a Paſſage to the Beſiegers, and forced the Town to Compoſition. In Peace he was as active as in War ; whilſt other Noblemen were made King *Edward*'s Overſeers for their Integrity, he was made one of his Aſſiſtants for his Abilities. When an Enemy was to be aw'd to a Submiſſion, he was General, ſuch was his Fame ; and when the Country was to be oblig'd to a Loan, he was the Agent, ſuch his Popularity : The firſt advanced him to the Comptrollerſhip under *Henry* VIII. the ſecond to be Chamberlain under *Edward* VI. after whoſe Death he ſtood for the Right of Succeſſion, and, being a ſtiff Catholick, declared for Queen *Mary* : Yet when he came from the Queen to *Cambridge*, to Arreſt the Duke of *Northumberland*, he managed it ſo, that he would neither trample upon Miſery, nor be trampled on by Greatneſs, being of an equal Temper between Pity and Reſolution. In ſhort, as long as his Years gave him leave he was for Action, and when he grew old, for Counſel. See *Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Arundel*.

ALLERA, *Aller*, and *Alre*, a River in *Germany* in the *Lower Saxony*, which falls into the *Weſer* below *Verden*, the Walls of which it waſhes. It riſes within the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, and waters *Giſorn* and *Zell*, and receives into it the Rivers *Onacra* and *Leina*, within the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*.

ALLERTON, *North-Allerton*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Allerton* Hundred in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 166 miles from *London*.

ALLIA, a River of the *Sabines*, now called *Caminata*, or, as others ſay, *Riviero di Moſſo*, which falling from the Mountains of *Cruſtuminum* with a deep Channel, intermixes with the *Tiber* not far from *Rome*. By this River it was that the *Gauls*, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, defeated the *Romans*, purſuing them to the very City, and plundering it : For which reaſon afterwards the *Romans* held this River in abomination, and *Virgil* ſtiles it *Infauſtum Nomen*. *Livius.*

ALLIER, in Latin *Elavir*, a River in *France*, in *Auvergne* and *Bourbougnois* ; it riſes out of the Mountain of *Loſere*, and is loſt in the *Loire* at *Bec d'Allier*, below *Nevers*.

ALLIN, (*Edward*) a *Londoner*, was bred a Stage-Player, and proved the *Roſcius* of our Age, ſo Acting to the Life, that he made any Part, eſpecially a Majeſtick one, to become him. *Per fas aut nefas*, he made a ſhift to rake up a good Eſtate ; and to get a Bleſſing to it, he built a fair College at *Dulwich* in *Kent*, for the Relief of Poor People ; but ordered it ſo, that the Poor of his own Pariſh, *St. Botolph Biſhopſgate*, have a Privilege to be provided for therein before others. Thus he out-acted others in his Life, and outdid himſelf before his Death.

ALLINGTON, (*Giles*) the preſent Lord *Allington* is the Son of *William*, who of an *Iriſh* Peer was made an *Engliſh* Baron by King *Charles* II. In this Family is now the Right of being Cupbearer at the Coronation of our Kings, which was originally in *William the Conqueror*'s time by *Grand Serjeantry*, from the Tenure of *Wimondly*, in the Family of the *Fitz-Tecas*. Thence it came by Marriage to the *Argenton*'s, derived from *David Argenton*, who ſerved under *William the Conqueror* ; whoſe Iſſue-Male failing in *Henry* VI.'s time, the Right came to the *Allington*'s Family, by Marriage of *Eliz. Argenton* to Sir *William Allington*, from whom this preſent Lord *Allington* is the 7th.

ALLOBROGES, an ancient People of *Gaul*, ſo called, ſays *Beroſus*, from their King *Allobrox*, Contemporary with *Moſes* : They inhabited *Savoy*, and a ſmall part of *Dauphine*, the *Greek Alps*, *Lake Leman*, with the Rivers *Rhone* and *Iſera* ; and their Chief Cities were *Chambery*, *Geneva*, *Grenoble*, *Muſtiers*, and *Vienne*. They were famous for their Courage, and aſſiſted *Hanibal* againſt the *Romans*, who in revenge ſent *Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, to ruine their Country ; which he did, and vanquiſh'd them *An.*632. of *Rome* ; whereupon he was call'd *Allobrogicus*. Their Ambaſſadors were tempted with Promiſes of great Advantages to their Nation to take part with *Catiline* ; but preferring Certainties before Uncertainties, after ſerious Deliberation, they diſcovered the whole Conſpiracy to *Fabius Sanga*, and received a Publick Reward. *Dion. Oroſius.*

ALLUCIUS, Prince of the *Celtiberians* in *Spain*, vanquiſh'd and taken by *Scipio*, together with his Affianced Lady, a moſt beautiful Virgin ; whom *Scipio* not only reſtored him again ſafe and untouched, but gave her, in part of her Dower, the Ranſom that had been paid him down for both their Enlargements. This Beauty was brought to *Scipio* by the Soldiers, to whom he ſaid, That if he had been a private Man, they could not have made him a more agreeable Preſent ; but as he was a General, he could not accept of it. And underſtanding that ſhe was Affianced unto, and Lov'd, the ſaid Prince, he ſent for him preſently, with her Friends, acquainting them that he approved the Marriage : After which, taking *Allucius* aſide, he told him very obligingly, That he had preſerved her on purpoſe to give him a Preſent worthy of himſelf, and all the Recompence he deſired, was, That he ſhould be a Friend to the Republick. Whereat the young Prince being tranſported with Joy, pray'd that the Gods might recompence ſo Generous an Action. Whereupon *Scipio* gave him the Money, (which her Friends pray'd him to accept, as a Token of their Gratitude) ſaying, *Take this from me as a Second Dowry, over and above what you have from your Father-in-Law. Livius.*

ALMABERGE, Wife of *Hermenfroy*, King of part of *Thuringia*, Brother to *Baudry* and *Berthier*, who had equal Shares with him. This Princeſs perceiving that her Huſband had cauſed *Baudry* to be aſſaſſinated, had a mind he ſhould alſo rid himſelf of *Berthier*, that ſo he might enjoy the whole ; and therefore ordered the Table to be but half covered at Dinner ; of which when he demanded the Reaſon, ſhe anſwer'd boldly, *That he who had but half a Crown, ſhould have his Table but half ſerved.* *Hermanfroy* being animated by thoſe Words, join'd with *Thierry* King of *Metz*, made War upon *Berthier*, routed and kill'd him ; but enjoy'd not this unjuſt Conqueſt long ; for being perfidious to *Thierry*, he cauſed him to be thrown headlong from the Walls of *Tolbiac*, *An.* 531. and the cruel *Almaberge* fled to *Athalarick*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, where ſhe liv'd a private Life. *Paul. Æmilius.*

ALMAGRA, (*Diego*) a *Spaniard* of obſcure Birth and Education, having no other Name but that of the Town where he was born, and could neither Read nor Write. He join'd with *Pizaro*, who diſcover'd and conquer'd *Peru* ; both of them being Brutiſh mad Fellows, exercis'd unheard-of Cruelties upon the *Indians*. They at laſt fell out with one another, and *Almagra* being taken by *Pizaro*, was put to death ; which his Son revenged, by working *Pizaro*'s Ruin, and occaſioning him to be Beheaded, *An.* 1546. *Thuan. Mariana.*

ALMAGUER, or *Almagra*, in *Latin*, *Almagrum*. A little Town in the Southern part of *America*, in the Kingdom of *Popayan*, near the Head of the River *Cauca*.

ALMAIN, (*James*) a School-man of *Paris*, a Perſon of great Reputation among thoſe addicted to that ſort of Learning. The moſt conſiderable of his Writings are, *A Treatiſe of Ethicks, with the Additions of* David Craiſton. *Lectura in* III. *Magiſtri Sententiarum completa. Lectura in* IV. *Sententiarum imperfecta. De Poteſtate Eccleſiaſtica. De Authoritate Eccleſiæ, &c. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Hiſt. Univer. Pariſ.*

ALMANCE, Lat. *Almentia*, Two Leagues from *Nancy*, formerly the principal Town of *Gallia Belgica*, in *Lorrain*, where the General Aſſemblies of that Country were held. *Hoffman.*

ALMANSOR, King of *Cordoua*, uſurp'd that Kingdom after the death of *Alhaca*. He took *Barcelona* in 985, and beſieg'd *Leon* for a whole year together. He was ſucceſsful againſt the Chriſtians, and died in 1002, after he had Reign'd 26 years. *Roderick.*

ALMANSOR, (*Joſeph*) King of *Morocco*, being Invited by the *Spaniſh Moors*, he croſſed the Sea with 60000 Horſe and 100000 Foot, *An.* 1158, and was preſently acknowledged by the Infidel Princes ; But being ſeveral times beaten by the Chriſtians, he uſurp'd the Territories of them that call'd him over in revenge. Afterward repaſſing into *Africa*, he return'd with a more numerous Force, attended by 13 Kings of the *Moors* ; but at the Siege of *Santaren* in *Portugal*, received a Wound by an Arrow, of which he died. *Marmol.*

ALMANSOR the Second, (*Jacob*) Son of *Joſeph* above-mention'd, Sirnamed *Emir el Memounim*, or Prince of the Faithful, croſs'd over into *Spain* with 400000 *Moors*, whom he had aſſembled by the publication of the *Gazie*, which is the ſame among the *Moors* that the Croiſade is among the Chriſtians, and won the famous Battel of *Alarcos* about 1199. Afterwards returning into *Africa*, where his Subjects were revolted, he took *Morocco*, and puniſh'd the Rebels, contrary to his Word and Agreement. For which being reprehended by a *Marabout*, he went wandring about the World in Penance, and died a Baker at *Alexandria*. *Marmol.*

ALMEDINE, a City of *Africa* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It was formerly Rich and Populous, but now it lies in Ruines through the Incurſions of the *Arabians*, upon whom it was a Bridle. *Marmol.*

ALMEIDA, (*Immanuel*) a Miſſionary Jeſuit of *Portugal*. He was above Forty years in the *Eaſt-Indies* and *Æthiopia*, and died at *Goa* in the year 1646. His Works are ſaid to be, *The Errors of the* Abaſſines. *An Hiſtorical Account of* Æthiopia, *with an Apology againſt that of Father* Lewis Urreta, *a Dominican. Aligambe. Bibl. Script. Soc. J. &c.*

ALMERIA, an Epiſcopal City of *Batic Spain*, under the Archbiſhop of *Grenada*, from whence it lies 21 Leagues, between *Cabo de Gates*, and *Abdana*, to which it ſucceeded in the Dignity of an Epiſcopal See. In the time of the *Saracens* it was ſo great, that it had a King of its own named *Aben Hut*. *Alphonſus* VIII. King of *Caſtile*, took it from the Infidels. It is called *Almeria* from *Almericus*, a *Gothiſh* King, who founded it, and was the uſual Port at which the *Moors* arrived in *Spain*.

ALMERIA, call'd alſo *Villa Ricca*, a Town of *America* in *New Spain*, and Province of *Flaſcala*, upon the Shoar of the Bay of *Mexico*. By the Natives it is called *Naothalan*, and is ſeated at the mouth of the River of the ſame Name, 70 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Mexico* to the Eaſt. It has a good Haven.

ALMISSIA, in Lat. *Almiſum*, *Dalmiſum*, *Dalmatium & Peguntium*, a very ſtrong Town in the Province of *Dalmatia* on the Sea, 16 miles Eaſt of *Spalatro*. Lon. 39. 33. Lat. 36. 50.

ALMO, a Brook in *Campagnia di Roma*, which falls into the *Tiber* at *Rome*. In this Stream *Cybele*'s Victims were waſh'd by her Prieſts.

ALMOHADES, the Names of the Fourth Race of the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, the firſt of 'em being *Abdalla Elmohadi*, a School-maſter, who form'd the Deſign of changing his Ferula into a Scepter : In 1139 he found means to raiſe an Army under pretence of Reforming Religion, and having conquer'd the King of *Fez*, uſurp'd his Throne. His Succeſſors *Abdelmumen*, and *Jacques Almanſor*, enlarged their Conqueſts in *Africa* and *Spain*, where *Muhamed Enazir* being defeated, returned into *Africa*, and dying there, left Ten Sons, who diſagreed about their Shares. The Empire was divided into many particular Kingdoms. *Hornius Orb. Imp.*

ALMOKTADI, *Bila*, a Caliph of *Perſia*, He recover'd what the Generals of his Predeceſſors had uſurp'd, and died in the year 1161. *Texeira.*

ALMONDBURY, Lat. *Camulodunum*, a Village in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, on the River *Calder*, Seven miles South Eaſt of *Hallifax* ; it was a famous City in the time of the *Romans* and *Saxons*.

ALMONSTACEN, the laſt Caliph of the Family of *Abax*. He was kill'd by the *Tartars*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Bagdat*, in the year 1258. *Texeira.*

ALMOPS, was the Son of *Neptune* and *Athamantis*, one of the Gyants that made War upon *Jupiter*, from whom, 'tis ſaid, a great part of *Macedon* was call'd *Almopia*. *Steph. in Geogr.*

ALMORAVIDES, a People of *Africa* who liv'd about the Mountain *Atlas*, and expell'd the *Zenets* out of *Fez*, *An.* 1052. Their firſt King was *Abul Texif* ; his Succeſſors enlarged their Conqueſts, and the ſecond of them, called *Joſeph*, built the City of *Morocco*, which he made his Capital. Their Line was extinguiſh'd by *Abdalla Almohadi* before-mentioned. *Hornius Orb. Imp.*

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, *Almouquiquois*, certain Savages of *America*, that inhabit towards the River of *Chovocovet*, and the Iſland of *Bacchus* in *Canada*. They differ from the reſt of the Savages of *New France* : For they Shave their Heads from their Foreheads to the Crown, wearing their Locks long behind, which they tie in Knots, and adorn with Feathers. They Paint their Faces with Red and Black. Their Weapons are Bows, Arrows, a Club, and a Lance. They ſow Maize and *Turkey* Beans in *May*, and reap their Harveſt in *September*. They plant Tobacco, and have great plenty of Vines, of which the *French* make excellent Verjuice. Their Cottages are covered with Bark of Oaks, and ſurrounded with great pieces of Timber to defend 'em from their Enemies. Neither do they change their Habitations like the other Savages of thoſe Parts. *De Laet. Hiſtoire de Noveau Monde.*

ALMUNECAR, Lat. *Almunecaria*, a Town of *Spain* upon the Coaſt of *Grenada*, 14 Leagues from *Malaga* to the Eaſt, and 13 from *Grenada* to the South, formerly called *Moenoba*.

ALNE, a River of *Northumberland*, upon which ſtands *Alnwick*. Its Courſe is from Weſt to Eaſt into the *German* Sea.

ALNEY, a ſmall Iſland in the *Severn* near *Glouceſter*, famous for the Duel fought there for the Crown of *England*, after many Field Battels, between King *Edmond Ironſide* and *Canute* the *Dane*, in the ſight of both Armies ; wherein *Canute* finding himſelf over-match'd and wounded, immediately propoſed an Agreement, with ſo much Senſe and Judgment, that both caſting down their Swords, embrac'd one another, each overcome with the others Kindneſs ; the ſight whereof made the Two Armies give a general Shout : In ſhort, it was agreed, that the Kingdom ſhould be divided amongſt 'em, the South part falling to *Edmund's*, and the North to *Canute*'s Share, which was done accordingly.

ALNWICK, a Market-Town in the Eaſt parts of *Northumberland*, 226 miles North from *London*, call'd *Alnwick* from the River *Alne*, on the South Banks whereof it is ſeated, about Six miles from its fall into the *German* Ocean. It's an indifferent good Town, once defended with a great Caſtle, but now gone to decay, famous however for the ſurprizing of *William* King of *Scots* near it, accompanied only with 60 Horſe in the time of King *Henry* II.

ALOES, a Holy-day kept by the Labourers of *Athens*, after they had receiv'd the Fruits of the Earth ; in Honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*. *Girald.*

ALOGIANS, certain Hereticks that denied the *Revelation*, and the *Goſpel*, wherein the Son of God is ſaid to be the Word of the Father. *Tertullian.*

ALOIDES, the Name of *Oetus* and *Ephialtes*, Sons of *Aloeus* and *Iphimedia* ; others ſay *Neptune* was their Father, and that this Marine Deity threw ſome particular Ingredients into their Conſtitution, which made 'em grow, every year a Foot and a half in length, and as much in compaſs. They confederated with the Giants, declar'd War againſt *Jupiter*, and laid *Mars* in Irons, who was afterwards ſet at Liberty by the Conduct of *Mercury* : Nothing leſs would ſerve them, than the Marrying of *Juno* and *Diana*, but *Jupiter* diſappointed their Pretentions. They made themſelves Maſters of the Iſland *Naxos*, and releas'd their Mother and Siſter from Impriſonment, but at laſt were ſhot to death by *Apollo* and *Diana*. *Hom. Odyſſ. Diod. Sic. Lib.* 3.

ALOPECIE, an Iſland in the *Palus Mæotis*, now called the Iſland of Foxes. Alſo another of the ſame Name over-againſt *Smyrna*, where *Socrates* was born. *Diogenes.*

ALOST, by the Natives *Aelſt*, and in *Latin*, *Aloſtum*, a City of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* upon the River *Dender*, Five miles from *Bruſſels*, and Fifteen from *Ghent*. It is the Capital City of the Imperial *Flanders*, and formerly had Counts of its own. It ſuffer'd very much in the laſt Age : The *Spaniards* ſurpriz'd it in 1576, and committed a thouſand diſorders. In 1582 the Duke of *Anjou* made himſelf Maſter of it : After which the *Engliſh*, who had it in keeping, ſold it to the Prince of *Parma*. In 1667 the *French* took it, but now it is again in the Hands of the *Spaniard* unfortified. The Territory of *Aloſt* comprehends about 170 Villages, the County of *Waes*, and Four Cities which are call'd Offices, *Hulſt*, *Axile*, *Bouchout*, and *Aſſenede*. *Peter Silvius.*

ALPES, or the *Alps*, by the *Italians* called *Alpi*, by the *Germans Alpen*, are a prodigious Ridge of Mountains ſeparating *Italy* from *France*, *Switzerland*, *Rhætia*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*, extending about 3000 furlongs in length from the *Ligurian* Sea at *Genoa*, to the *Adriatick* at *Friouli*, and call'd by ſeveral Names according to the variety of their ſituation. Some go by the name of the *Maritine Alps*, as lying neareſt the Sea, now *Les Montagnes de Tende*. They begin at the City of *Nice*, and reach as far as *Barcelonetta*, extending themſelves between *Provence* and *Liguria*, and terminating in *Mont Viſo*, where the River *Po* takes its riſe. *Cotticæ* and *Cotti*, and *Mont Cenis*, dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*, through which the River *Po* takes its Courſe. *Graiæ* or the *Greek Alps*, *Monte di St. Bernardo Picolo*, dividing the *Allobroges*, that is, the *Savoyards*, from the *Salaſſi*, or *Val d'Oſta*, by the *Germans*, *Augſthal*. Otherwiſe beginning from *Mont Cenis*, and extending to *Mont St. Bernardo Majore* in the Confines of *Walais*. *Poeninæ* or *Appennine Mont de St. Bernardo a Maggiore*, which divide a part of *Piedmont* and *Inſubria* from the *Savoyards* and the *Haut Walais*. The high *Alps*, *M. de S. Gothard*, contiguous to the *Poenine*, ſeparating the *Helvetians* from a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: The feet of which extend themſelves to the Lake *Verbanus* or *Lago Maggiore*, out of which the *Rhine*, *Teſſino*, and the *Rhone*, derive their Fountains. *Zepontiæ Monte di St. Bernardine*, join to the high *Alps* where the *Rhine* breaks forth. *Rhæticæ* or *Juga Rhætica*, by the *Germans* called *Warmſerloch*, divide the *Griſons*, largely ſo taken, from the reſt of the *Inſubrians*. From whence the *Inn*, taking its courſe through *Noricum* in *Germany*, falls into the *Danube*, the *Atheſis* running through the Territories of *Venice*, and the *Addua*, dividing the *Venetians* from the *Milanois*. *Tridentinæ*, or thoſe of *Trent*, Weſtward *Monte Bernina*, and *Monte di San Nicola*, Eaſtward *M. Zelam*, out of which the Rivers *La Brenta* and *La Piave*, derive their Sources, ſeparate *Tiroll* from the *Venetians*, and extend themſelves to the River *Natiſſone*. *Noricæ*, lie between the County of *Tiroll*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburg* and *Carinthia*, about *Villach* call'd *Villacher Alben*, and by thoſe of *Saltsburg* call'd *Swamberger*. *Juliæ*, called alſo *Carnicæ*, now *Zuglie* or *Zeglie*, running between *Carinthia* and *Friuli*, and terminating upon the *Adriatic* Sea. In theſe Mountains the *Save* takes its riſe. There are ſeveral Paſſes through theſe *Alps* that give an entrance into *Italy*, of which the chiefeſt are *Col de Tende*, *Col de L'Argentiere*, *Mont Viſo*, *Mont Genevre*, *Mont Cenis*, *Petit S. Bernard*, and *Col de la Croix*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* ſubdu'd all the People inhabiting the *Alps*, and parts adjacent, and to eternize his Memory, ſet up a Trophy near *Suſa*, with this Inſcription, *Quod ejus Ductu, auſpiciiſque Gentes Alpinæ omnes quæ a Mari ſupero ad inferum pertinebant, ſub Imperium P. R. redactæ ſunt, &c.* Some of thoſe Mountains are continually cover'd with Snow, from whence, or from the White Rocks, Authors think they take their Name. *Tacitus*, *Livius*, *Dion. Sanſon.*

ALPHENUS, *Varus*, a Friend of *Virgil*, who together with *Pollio* and *Gallus*, preſerv'd the Poet's Eſtate from forfeiture, which elſe had been given to *Auguſtus's Veterans*, which had ſerv'd againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

ALPHERGANUS, or *Alfraganus*, *(Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician, who liv'd to the end of the Ninth Century. He wrote a Book in *Arabick*, call'd, *The Elements of Aſtronomy*, Tranſlated into *Latine*, and Printed by *James Golius*. He wrote another Book, *De Sciateriſis*. And one *De Planiſphæriæ Forma*, *Diviſione atque Uſu*.

ALPHEUS, now *Orphea*, by the Inhabitants, and by the *Italian* Seamen, *Carbon*, a large River of the *Morea*, riſing out of the Mountain *Stymphalus*, runs through the Countreys of *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and being ſwell'd by the Rivers *Erymanthus* and *Celadon*, and near 140 of leſſer note, which it receives as it runs along, falls at length into the Gulph of *Caſtel di Torneſe*, after it has waſh'd the Walls of *Langanico*, not above 80 furlongs from the mouth of it. The Poets talk of the miraculous courſe of this River, under or through the *Ionian* Sea, till it mixes with the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*; but *Strabo* derides that Poetical Courſe of the River, not only as ridiculous, but impoſſible. *Strabo.*

Kings of Arragon.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, about 738. united thoſe Two Kingdoms to *Leon* and *Caſtile*: He was famous for his Victory againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Son of *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Barcelona*, forced the Count of *Tholouſe* to quit his Claim to *Provence*, oppos'd the *Saracens* with good ſucceſs, and died at *Perpignan* in 1196. This Prince was Chaſt, Wiſe, Virtuous, and Couragious; and forbad the Notaries of *Catalonia* to date from the Reigns of the *French* Kings, as they were accuſtomed formely. *Voſſius*, *Noſtradam.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſirnam'd the Benefactor, Son of *Peter* the Third, drave the *Moors* out of *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, and died of the Peſtilence in 1285. Aged 27. *Mariana. Surita. S. Anton.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Debonnair*, and Son of *James* the *Juſt*, ſucceeded his Father in 1327. founded the Univerſity of *Lerida*, and died in 1336. *Mariana* adds, That he obliged the King of *Caſtile* to ſue for Peace with him. *Mariana. Spond.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and *Magnanimous*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand the Juſt* in 1416. In proſecution of his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples*, as being adopted by *Joan* the Queen, he beſieged and reduced the City of that Name, with the whole Realm, and died in 1458. *Mariana*, *Mezeray*, *Blondus*, *Spond. Surita.*

Kings of Leon *and* Caſtile.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Son of *Peter* Duke of *Biſcay* and *Navarre*, Reigned 18 years, and died in 757. He was not that *Alphonſus* which had the Name of *Catholick*, a Title which the Popes gave the Kings of *Spain* in the Sixteenth Century. This *Alphonſus* was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana*, *Baronius*, *L. Pudenſis.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Chaſt*, ſucceeded *Veremund*, in 791. He took *Lisbon*, and ſeveral other Places, from the *Saracens*, of whom he ſlew 70000 in one Battel, and died in 821, or 824, as others will have it. He alſo obtain'd other Victories againſt the Infidels, by the Aſſiſtance of *Charlemain*; His Siſter *Ximene*, having Married *Xanche*, the Earl of *Sardinia*, without his permiſſion, he ſhut her up in a Monaſtery, and impriſon'd him, after having put out his Eyes; but bred up their Son *Bernard del Carpio*: Who, as ſoon as he underſtood his Original, prayed his Uncle to ſet his Parents at Liberty, which becauſe he obtain'd not, he left the Court, and ſo loſt the Crown which was deſign'd for him. *Mariana*, *Roderic. Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, Sirnam'd the *Great*, was a mighty Benefactor to the Clergy, a Repairer of Churches, and a ſtout Oppoſer of *Mahomet* and *Abdala*, both *Saracen* Kings. At length his Son *Garcia* Revolted, and forced him to reſign his Crown, after he had Reign'd 48 years with much Honour. He died in 912. His Son Rebell'd to favour the Deſigns of his Father's Wife, who was not in good intelligence with him. *Baronius.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Monk*, becauſe he vow'd a Religious Life, which he broke, and aſſum'd the Government in 914. but after a languiſhing Reign for Six or ſeven years, his Brother *Ramir* the Second, coop't him again into his proper Station, that he might have leiſure to perform his Vow; and to fit him the better for Contemplation, as ſome ſay, put out his Eyes. *Ambroiſe Moral.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, ſucceeded his Father *Veremond*, *An.* 1000. at Five years of Age, under the Tutelage of *Melenda Gonſalez*, Count of *Galicia*: He Corrected the Laws of the *Goths* in an Aſſembly of the States-General, held at *Oviedo* in 1220. He wag'd War againſt the *Moors*, and was kill'd with an Arrow at the Siege of *Viſco* in *Portugal* in 1228. after he had Reigned 29 years. *Mariana*, *Genebrard.*

ALPHONSUS the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Valiant*, was taken out of a Cloiſter, to ſucceed *Sancho* his Brother, ſlain at the Siege of *Zamora*, *An.* 1072. He took *Toledo* in 1085, and wreſted from the *Moors*, *Tallavera*, *Illeſcas*, *Madrid*, *Medina Cæli*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and died in the Seventieth year of his Age. *Mariana. Roderic* of *Toledo.*

ALPHONSUS the Seventh, Divorced his Wife *Urraca* for her incontinency, and then reſign'd to her the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, which he had in her Right: He acquir'd the Name of Warrior, as having been preſent in 29 Pitch'd Battles; in the laſt of which, after he had taken from the *Moors*, *Cordova*, *Saragoſſa*, and divers other Places, he periſh'd, *An.* 1134. or 1137. after he had Reign'd about 30 years. He call'd himſelf Emperor of *Spain*. *Mariana*, *Genebrard*, *Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, Son of *Raimund* Count of *Burgundy*, and *Urraca* his Wife, was ſeated upon the Throne of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, *An.* 1122. and Crown'd Emperor by the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1135. The vaſt Army of 60000 Horſe, and 100000 Foot, which *Joſeph* the Second brought into *Spain*, forced him to ſeek Aid of the Pope, and the King of *France*; at firſt he prov'd ſucceſsful, but haſtning to the Siege of *Almeria*, beſieged by the *Moors*, fell ſick at *Bacca*, and croſſing the Mountains of *Sierra Morena*, vanquiſhed by the violence of his Diſtemper, he expired, leaning againſt a Tree in 1157. after he had Reign'd 35 years. He alſo overcame the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*; but granted them Peace on diſadvantageous Terms. *Mariana*, *Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, or Ninth, Sirnam'd the *Noble* and *Good*, was declared King after the death of *Sancho* *the Deſired*, his Father, in 1158. at Four years of Age; of which his Neighbours taking advantage, deſpoiled him of good part of his Dominions, which he recovered when he came to Age. After that, turning his Arms againſt the *Moors*, he obtain'd a Croiſade, and reduced 'em to that extremity, that *Almanſor Emir* was forced to come from *Africa* to their relief, with 100000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot; upon which, *Alphonſus* failing of the Succour which he expected from other Chriſtian Princes, came off with loſs, but was quickly revenged by the death of 20000 of the Infidels. *Mahomet Emir* breaking the League, and bringing along with him 120000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot, *Alphonſus* gave him Battel, and overthrew him, with the ſlaughter of 150000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe at *Muradat*. He died in 1214. in the 59th year of his Age. His Queen was *Elianor*, Daughter to *Henry* the Second of *England*. *Mariana, Turquet. Marmol. &c.*

ALPHONSUS the Ninth, of whom nothing is conſiderable; he Reign'd in Peace, and died in 1230. *Mariana. Roderic.*

ALPHONSUS the Tenth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and the *Aſtrologer*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand* III. in 1252. He made the Aſtronomical Tables, ſtill extant, which are called, from his Name, *Tabulæ Alphonſinæ*; and 'tis certainly affirm'd, That he ſpent 400000 Crowns in the Compoſition of them. He refuſed the Imperial Crown of *Germany*, which was offer'd him after the rejection of *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, contenting himſelf only with the Title of Emperor, which ſome ſay he reſigned to Pope *Gregory* the Tenth, whereof he repented, and would have reaſſumed the Imperial Title and Arms; but was deterred for fear of an Excommunication againſt him. He was ſucceſsful againſt the *Moors*; but at length dethron'd by his own Son *Sancho*, and died for grief in *An.* 1284. In a great Sickneſs, after many Remedies uſed in vain, he began to read *Q. Curtius*'s Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, which he did with ſo much delight, that he recovered his Health; whereupon he ſaid, *Farewell* Avicen, Hippocrates, *and the whole Crowd of Doctors*; *give me* Curtius *that hath ſaved my Life*. He had read the Bible 14 times, with ſeveral Commentaries upon it; he was a great Aſtrologer, and after he had deeply conſidered the Fabrick of the World, the following ſaying of his, reported by *Lipſius*, denotes him to have been none of the moſt Pious, *viz. That if God had adviſed with him in the Creation, he could have given him good counſel. Marian. Turquet. Roderic. Geneb. Spond. Bzovius.*

ALPHONSUS the Eleventh, was ſaluted King in his Cradle upon the death of *Ferdinand* the Fourth, who died ſuddenly, *An.* 1312. He overthrew the *Moors*, with the ſlaughter of 200000 in one Battel, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. ſo that the Fields were covered with dead Bodies for three Leagues round; and the number of Priſoners of Quality, and the Booty was ſo great, that the Price of Gold fell a Sixth part. He died of the Plague at the Siege of *Gibraltar*. The *Moors* invaded him with 270 Ships, 70000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot. The Cauſe of their coming with ſuch a Multitude was, that the King of *Fez* had vowed Revenge on him for the Death of his Son *Abdulmalic*, ſlain in Battel. *Mariana. Villani, &c.*

Kings of Naples.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt. See *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*.

ALPHONSUS the Second, King of *Naples*, *An.* 1494. hated for his Cruelty by his Subjects, who therefore called in *Charles* the Eighth, King of *France*, upon whoſe taking of *Naples*, *Alphonſus* reſign'd his Crown to his Son *Ferdinand*, and retired into a Monaſtery in *Sicily*, where he died ſoon after. *Philip Comines. P. Jov. Guichardin.*

Kings of Portugal.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Henriquez*, the Son of *Henry* of *Burgundy*, of the Houſe of *France*, defeated Five Kings, or Generals of the *Moors*, at *Ourique*, in 1139. and the ſame year was Crown'd King of *Portugal*. After that Battel he inſtituted the Order of *Avis*, and took for his Arms the ſame number of Crown-pieces, or *Bezants*, as he had vanquiſh'd Kings of the *Moors*, which are the Arms of *Portugal* to this day. He died in the year 1185. He was forced to keep his Mother in Priſon, becauſe ſhe would needs Marry with Count *Triſtemare*, to whom he gave his Siſter, which occaſioned a cruel War betwixt him and *Alphonſus* the Seventh, King of *Caſtile*, in which he came off with advantage. *Mariana, Surita, Guichenon. Catel.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Fat*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Firſt. He maintain'd a bloody War with the King of *Leon*, which was at length compos'd by the great Care of *Innocent* the Third. He took *Alcacer de Sal* from the *Moors*, rendred himſelf conſiderable for his Bravery, and died in 1233. *Vaſconcellos.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Second. *Alex.* the Fourth, and *Gregory* the Tenth Interdicted his Kingdom; but he laught at their vain Thunder, and carried on his Wars with Succeſs; he died in 1279. *Mariana* adds, That he Divorced his Wife, Daughter to Count *Dammartin*, and Married *Beatrix*, Natural Daughter to *Alphonſus* the Tenth, called the *Wiſe*. *Mariana, Nugnes, Surita.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Brave*, wag'd War with the *Moors* and *Caſtillians*; and afterwards aſſiſted the latter to win the famous Battel of *Tariffa*, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. He died in 1357. in the 65th year of his Age, and 32d of his Reign, *Duard. Mariana.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnamed the *African*, becauſe he took *Tangier*, *Arzile*, *Alcacer*, and *Sequer* from the *Moors*. He was defeated at the Battel of *Toro*, by *Ferdinand* the Fifth King of *Arragon*, and then made Peace with him. In his time his Subjects diſcovered the Country of *Guinea*. He died in 1481. in the 49th year of his Reign. He Coin'd Pieces of that Gold call'd *Croiſats*, becauſe of the Croiſade granted him by Pope *Nicholas* the Fifth. He Married his Niece for Second Wife, by diſpenſation of Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth. But the Pope complain'd afterwards, that he was ſurpriz'd, and order'd this Princeſs to be ſhut up in a Nunnery. *Mariana, Turquet.*

ALPHONSUS *Henry*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *John* the Fourth, in 1656. and prov'd very ſucceſsful againſt the *Spaniards* in 1659. 1663. and 1664. However for his ill Qualities, and Incapacity, he was at length dethron'd, and carried away into the Iſland of *Tercera*, and his Brother *Don Pedro* was declared Regent of the Kingdom; afterward he return'd to *Portugal*, but never appear'd, and died in 1683. He Married a Daughter of *Savoy* in 1666. and the Marriage being declar'd Null in 1668. his Brother Married her a year after.

ALPHONSO *d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſuffer'd very much under the Pontificats of *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. who were his implacable Enemies, but ſav'd his Countries by the Favour and Protection of *Charles* the Fifth, upon Condition that he ſhould hold *Modena* and *Reggio* as a Vaſſal of the Empire; he died in 1534. He Married *Lucretia*, a Daughter of Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, to ſave himſelf; but *Julius* II. was his great Enemy. After his death *Alphonſus* ſeized *Reggio*, and *Rubiera*, during the Vacancy. In the Pontificate of *Clement* the Seventh, he made an Alliance with the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, on Condition that he ſhould protect him againſt the Pope, he perſuaded the Duke *d'Bourbon* to go to *Rome*, and while the Pope was beſieged in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, he took *Modena*, and ſo recover'd his Eſtate, and was confirm'd by a Treaty of Peace in 1526. He Married for a Second Wife one of his Miſtreſſes, by whom he had *Alphonſus*, Father of *Cæſar*, ſince Duke of *Modena*. *Thuan. P. Jovius*, &c.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Duke of *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *&c.* ſucceeded his Father in 1559. ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Emperor's Service againſt *Solyman* the *Turk* in *Hungary*, and died in 1597. He commanded part of the Emperor's Forces, and lent him others. *Du Cheſne. Jo. Bapt. Pigna. Spond. Thuan.* &c.

ALPHONSUS the Third, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded his Father *Cæſar* in 1628. and after the death of his Wife *Iſabella* of *Savoy*, took upon him the Habit of a Capuchin, and died in 1644.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded *Francis* the Firſt in 1658. and was ſeveral times General of the *French* Armies in *Italy*, and died in 1662. He Married Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Francis* the Second, now Duke.

ALPHONSUS *Spina*, a *Spaniard*, who of a *Jew* became a *Franciſcan* Monk, Rector of the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, and Inquiſitor, he lived about 1459. and is famous for his Book, Intituled, *Fortalitium fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, alioſq; Chriſtianæ fidei inimicos*; the ſcope of which is, a Hiſtory of the Religion of the Church of *Rome* at that time, and by what Arguments thoſe mentioned in the Title did impugne it; he proves the Catholick Faith to be elder than the *Jewiſh* Law, and the fulfilling of all the Old Teſtament Prophecies concerning Jeſus Chriſt; but mixes abundance of Trifles with the uſual Arguments, having made Twenty two Sermons concerning the wonderful Properties of the Name Jeſus. In his Second Book he gives an Account of what he calls Hereſy, with the Arguments, and ſome feeble Anſwers. He acknowledges that Confeſſion was not received into the Church in *Ambroſe*'s time; and pleads furiouſly for the Extirpation of Hereticks, whom he reckons the worſt of Criminals. In the Third he exhibits the Arguments of the *Jews* againſt Chriſtianity, and particularly thoſe againſt Image-worſhip and Tranſubſtantiation, which are indeed very cogent, and the ſame, tho not all, which Proteſtants uſe; to which *Alphonſus* gives but very weak ſolutions. The reſt of the Book is concerning the Hatred of the *Jews* to the Chriſtians; their Infatuations, the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, and other Calamities ſince. In his Fourth Book he gives are call'd Offices, *Hulſt*, *Axile*, *Bouchout*, and *Aſſenede*. *Peter Silvius.*

ALPES, or the *Alps*, by the *Italians* called *Alpi*, by the *Germans Alpen*, are a prodigious Ridge of Mountains ſeparating *Italy* from *France*, *Switzerland*, *Rhætia*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*, extending about 3000 furlongs in length from the *Ligurian* Sea at *Genoa*, to the *Adriatick* at *Friouli*, and call'd by ſeveral Names according to the variety of their ſituation. Some go by the name of the *Maritine Alps*, as lying neareſt the Sea, now *Les Montagnes de Tende*. They begin at the City of *Nice*, and reach as far as *Barcelonetta*, extending themſelves between *Provence* and *Liguria*, and terminating in *Mont Viſo*, where the River *Po* takes its riſe. *Cotticæ* and *Cotti*, and *Mont Cenis*, dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*, through which the River *Po* takes its Courſe. *Graiæ* or the *Greek Alps*, *Monte di St. Bernardo Picolo*, dividing the *Allobroges*, that is, the *Savoyards*, from the *Salaſſi*, or *Val d Oſta*, by the *Germans*, *Augſthal*. Otherwiſe beginning from *Mont Cenis*, and extending to *Mont St. Bernardo Majore* in the Confines of *Walais*. *Poeninæ* or *Appennine Mont de St. Bernardo a Maggiore*, which divide a part of *Piedmont* and *Inſubria* from the *Savoyards* and the *Haut Walais*. The high *Alps*, *M. de S. Gothard*, contiguous to the *Poenine*, ſeparating the *Helvetians* from a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: The feet of which extend themſelves to the Lake *Verbanus* or *Lago Maggiore*, out of which the *Rhine*, *Teſſino*, and the *Rhone*, derive their Fountains. *Zepontiæ Monte di St. Bernardine*, join to the high *Alps* where the *Rhine* breaks forth. *Rhæticæ* or *Juga Rhætica*, by the *Germans* called *Warmſerloch*, divide the *Griſons*, largely ſo taken, from the reſt of the *Inſubrians*. From whence the *Inn*, taking its courſe through *Noricum* in *Germany*, falls into the *Danube*, the *Atheſis* running through the Territories of *Venice*, and the *Addua*, dividing the *Venetians* from the *Milanois*. *Tridentinæ*, or thoſe of *Trent*, Weſtward *Monte Bernina*, and *Monte di San Nicola*, Eaſtward *M. Zelam*, out of which the Rivers *La Brenta* and *La Piave*, derive their Sources, ſeparate *Tiroll* from the *Venetians*, and extend themſelves to the River *Natiſſone*. *Noricæ*, lie between the County of *Tiroll*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburg* and *Carinthia*, about *Villach* call'd *Villacher Alben*, and by thoſe of *Saltsburg* call'd *Swamberger*. *Juliæ*, called alſo *Carnicæ*, now *Zuglie* or *Zeglie*, running between *Carinthia* and *Friuli*, and terminating upon the *Adriatic* Sea. In theſe Mountains the *Save* takes its riſe. There are ſeveral Paſſes through theſe *Alps* that give an entrance into *Italy*, of which the chiefeſt are *Col de Tende*, *Col de L'Argentiere*, *Mont Viſo*, *Mont Genevre*, *Mont Cenis*, *Petit S. Bernard*, and *Col de la Croix*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* ſubdu'd all the People inhabiting the *Alps*, and parts adjacent, and to eternize his Memory, ſet up a Trophy near *Suſa*, with this Inſcription, *Quod ejus Ductu, auſpiciiſque Gentes Alpinæ omnes quæ a Mari ſupero ad inferum pertinebant, ſub Imperium P. R. redactæ ſunt, &c.* Some of thoſe Mountains are continually cover'd with Snow, from whence, or from the White Rocks, Authors think they take their Name. *Tacitus, Livius, Dion. Sanſon.*

ALPHENUS, *Varus*, a Friend of *Virgil*, who together with *Pollio* and *Gallus*, preſerv'd the Poet's Eſtate from forfeiture, which elſe had been given to *Auguſtus*'s *Veterans*, which had ſerv'd againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*.

ALPHERGANUS, or *Alfraganus*, *(Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician, who liv'd to the end of the Ninth Century. He wrote a Book in *Arabick*, call'd, *The Elements of Aſtronomy*, Tranſlated into *Latine*, and Printed by *James Golius*. He wrote another Book, *De Sciateriſis*. And one *De Planiſphæriæ Forma, Diviſione atque Uſu*.

ALPHEUS, now *Orphea*, by the Inhabitants, and by the *Italian* Seamen, *Carbon*, a large River of the *Morea*, riſing out of the Mountain *Stymphalus*, runs through the Countreys of *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and being ſwell'd by the Rivers *Erymanthus* and *Celadon*, and near 140 of leſſer note, which it receives as it runs along, falls at length into the Gulph of *Caſtel di Torneſe*, after it has waſh'd the Walls of *Langanico*, not above 80 furlongs from the mouth of it. The Poets talk of the miraculous courſe of this River, under or through the *Ionian* Sea, till it mixes with the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*; but *Strabo* derides that Poetical Courſe of the River, not only as ridiculous, but impoſſible. *Strabo.*

Kings of Arragon.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, King of *Arragon* and *Navarre*, about 738. united thoſe Two Kingdoms to *Leon* and *Caſtile*: He was famous for his Victory againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Son of *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Barcelona*, forced the Count of *Tholouſe* to quit his Claim to *Provence*, oppos'd the *Saracens* with good ſucceſs, and died at *Perpignan* in 1196. This Prince was Chaſt, Wiſe, Virtuous, and Couragious; and forbad the Notaries of *Catalonia* to date from the Reigns of the *French* Kings, as they were accuſtomed formely. *Voſſius, Noſtradam.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſirnam'd the Benefactor, Son of *Peter* the Third, drave the *Moors* out of *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, and died of the Peſtilence in 1285. Aged 27. *Mariana. Surita. S. Anton.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Debonnair*, and Son of *James* the *Juſt*, ſucceeded his Father in 1327. founded the Univerſity of *Lerida*, and died in 1336. *Mariana* adds, That he obliged the King of *Caſtile* to ſue for Peace with him. *Mariana. Spond.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and *Magnanimous*, ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand the Juſt* in 1416. In proſecution of his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples*, as being adopted by *Joan* the Queen, he beſieged and reduced the City of that Name, with the whole Realm, and died in 1458. *Mariana, Mezeray, Blondus, Spond. Surita.*

Kings of Leon *and* Caſtile.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Son of *Peter* Duke of *Biſcay* and *Navarre*, Reigned 18 years, and died in 757. He was not that *Alphonſus* which had the Name of *Catholick*, a Title which the Popes gave the Kings of *Spain* in the Sixteenth Century. This *Alphonſus* was ſucceſsful in his Wars againſt the *Moors*. *Mariana, Baronius, L. Pudenſis.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Chaſt*, ſucceeded *Veremund*, in 791. He took *Lisbon*, and ſeveral other Places, from the *Saracens*, of whom he ſlew 70000 in one Battel, and died in 821, or 824, as others will have it. He alſo obtain'd other Victories againſt the Infidels, by the Aſſiſtance of *Charlemain*; His Siſter *Ximene*, having Married *Xanche*, the Earl of *Sardinia*, without his permiſſion, he ſhut her up in a Monaſtery, and impriſon'd him, after having put out his Eyes; but bred up their Son *Bernard del Carpio*: Who, as ſoon as he underſtood his Original, prayed his Uncle to ſet his Parents at Liberty, which becauſe he obtain'd not, he left the Court, and ſo loſt the Crown which was deſign'd for him. *Mariana, Roderic. Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, Sirnam'd the *Great*, was a mighty Benefactor to the Clergy, a Repairer of Churches, and a ſtout Oppoſer of *Mahomet* and *Abdala*, both *Saracen* Kings. At length his Son *Garcia* Revolted, and forced him to reſign his Crown, after he had Reign'd 48 years with much Honour. He died in 912. His Son Rebell'd to favour the Deſigns of his Father's Wife, who was not in good intelligence with him. *Baronius.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Monk*, becauſe he vow'd a Religious Life, which he broke, and aſſum'd the Government in 914. but after a languiſhing Reign for Six or ſeven years, his Brother *Ramir* the Second, coop't him again into his proper Station, that he might have leiſure to perform his Vow; and to fit him the better for Contemplation, as ſome ſay, put out his Eyes. *Ambroiſe Moral.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, ſucceeded his Father *Veramond*, *An.* 1000. at Five years of Age, under the Tutelage of *Melenda Gonſalez*, Count of *Galicia*: He Corrected the Laws of the *Goths* in an Aſſembly of the States-General, held at *Oviedo* in 1220. He wag'd War againſt the *Moors*, and was kill'd with an Arrow at the Siege of *Viſco* in *Portugal* in 1228. after he had Reigned 29 years. *Mariana, Genebrard.*

ALPHONSUS the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Valiant*, was taken out of a Cloiſter, to ſucceed *Sancho* his Brother, ſlain at the Siege of *Zamora*, *An.* 1072. He took *Toledo* in 1085, and wreſted from the *Moors*, *Tallavera*, *Illeſcas*, *Madrid*, *Medina Cæli*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and died in the Seventieth year of his Age. *Mariana. Roderic* of *Toledo.*

ALPHONSUS the Seventh, Divorced his Wife *Urraca* for her incontinency, and then reſign'd to her the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, which he had in her Right: He acquir'd the Name of Warrior, as having been preſent in 29 Pitch'd Battles; in the laſt of which, after he had taken from the *Moors*, *Cordova*, *Saragoſſa*, and divers other Places, he periſh'd, *An.* 1134. or 1137. after he had Reign'd about 30 years. He call'd himſelf Emperor of *Spain*. *Mariana, Genebrard, Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, Son of *Raimund* Count of *Burgundy*, and *Urraca* his Wife, was ſeated upon the Throne of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, *An.* 1122. and Crown'd Emperor by the Archbiſhop of *Toledo* in 1135. The vaſt Army of 60000 Horſe, and 100000 Foot, which *Joſeph* the Second brought into *Spain*, forced him to ſeek Aid of the Pope, and the King of *France*; at firſt he prov'd ſucceſsful, but haſtning to the Siege of *Almeria*, beſieged by the *Moors*, fell ſick at *Bacca*, and croſſing the Mountains of *Sierra Morena*, vanquiſhed by the violence of his Diſtemper, he expired, leaning againſt a Tree in 1157. after he had Reign'd 35 years. He alſo overcame the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*; but granted them Peace on diſadvantageous Terms. *Mariana, Marmol.*

ALPHONSUS the Eighth, or Ninth, Sirnam'd the *Noble* and *Good*, was declared King after the death of *Sancho* *the Deſired,* his Father, in 1158. at Four years of Age; of which his Neighbours taking advantage, deſpoiled him of good part of his Dominions, which he recovered when he came to Age. After that, turning his Arms againſt the *Moors,* he obtain'd a Croiſade, and reduced 'em to that extremity, that *Almanſor Emir* was forced to come from *Africa* to their relief, with 100000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot; upon which, *Alphonſus* failing of the Succour which he expected from other Chriſtian Princes, came off with loſs, but was quickly revenged by the death of 20000 of the Infidels. *Mahomet Emir* breaking the League, and bringing along with him 120000 Horſe, and 300000 Foot, *Alphonſus* gave him Battel, and overthrew him, with the ſlaughter of 150000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe at *Muradat.* He died in 1214. in the 59th year of his Age. His Queen was *Elianor,* Daughter to *Henry* the Second of *England. Mariana, Turquet. Marmol. &c.*

ALPHONSUS the Ninth, of whom nothing is conſiderable; he Reign'd in Peace, and died in 1230. *Mariana. Roderic.*

ALPHONSUS the Tenth, Sirnam'd the *Wiſe* and the *Aſtrologer,* ſucceeded his Father *Ferdinand* III. in 1252. He made the Aſtronomical Tables, ſtill extant, which are called, from his Name, *Tabulæ Alphonſinæ;* and 'tis certainly affirm'd, That he ſpent 400000 Crowns in the Compoſition of them. He refuſed the Imperial Crown of *Germany,* which was offer'd him after the rejection of *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall,* contenting himſelf only with the Title of Emperor, which ſome ſay he reſigned to Pope *Gregory* the Tenth, whereof he repented, and would have reaſſumed the Imperial Title and Arms; but was deterred for fear of an Excommunication againſt him. He was ſucceſsful againſt the *Moors;* but at length dethron'd by his own Son *Sancho,*and died for grief in *An.* 1284. In a great Sickneſs, after many Remedies uſed in vain, he began to read *Q. Curtius's* Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great,* which he did with ſo much delight, that he recovered his Health; whereupon he ſaid, *Farewell* Avicen, Hippocrates, *and the whole Crowd of Doctors; give me* Curtius *that hath ſaved my Life.* He had read the Bible 14 times, with ſeveral Commentaries upon it; he was a great Aſtrologer, and after he had deeply conſidered the Fabrick of the World, the following ſaying of his, reported by *Lipſius,* denotes him to have been none of the moſt Pious, *viz. That if God had adviſed with him in the Creation, he could have given him good counſel. Marian. Turquet. Roderic. Geneb. Spond. Bzovius.*

ALPHONSUS the Eleventh, was ſaluted King in his Cradle upon the death of *Ferdinand* the Fourth, who died ſuddenly, *An.* 1312. He overthrew the *Moors,* with the ſlaughter of 200000 in one Battel, on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. ſo that the Fields were covered with dead Bodies for three Leagues round; and the number of Priſoners of Quality, and the Booty was ſo great, that the Price of Gold fell a Sixth part. He died of the Plague at the Siege of *Gibraltar.* The *Moors* invaded him with 270 Ships, 70000 Horſe, and 400000 Foot. The Cauſe of their coming with ſuch a Multitude was, that the King of *Fez* had vowed Revenge on him for the Death of his Son *Abdulmalic,* ſlain in Battel. *Mariana. Villani, &c.*

Kings of Naples.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt. See *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, King of *Naples, An.* 1494. hated for his Cruelty by his Subjects, who therefore called in *Charles* the Eighth, King of *France,* upon whoſe taking of *Naples, Alphonſus* reſign'd his Crown to his Son *Ferdinand,* and retired into a Monaſtery in *Sicily,* where he died ſoon after. *Philip Comines. P. Jov. Guichardin.*

Kings of Portugal.

ALPHONSUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Henriquez,* the Son of *Henry* of *Burgundy,* of the Houſe of *France,* defeated Five Kings, or Generals of the *Moors,* at *Ourique,* in 1139. and the ſame year was Crown'd King of *Portugal.* After that Battel he inſtituted the Order of *Avis,* and took for his Arms the ſame number of Crown-pieces, or *Bezants,* as he had vanquiſh'd Kings of the *Moors,* which are the Arms of *Portugal* to this day. He died in the year 1185. He was forced to keep his Mother in Priſon, becauſe ſhe would needs Marry with Count *Triſtemare,* to whom he gave his Siſter, which occaſioned a cruel War betwixt him and *Alphonſus* the Seventh, King of *Caſtile,* in which he came off with advantage. *Mariana, Surita, Guichenon. Catel.*

ALPHONSUS the Second, Sirnam'd the *Fat,* ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Firſt. He maintain'd a bloody War with the King of *Leon,* which was at length compos'd by the great Care of *Innocent* the Third. He took *Alcacer de Sal* from the *Moors,* rendred himſelf conſiderable for his Bravery, and died in 1233. *Vaſconcellos.*

ALPHONSUS the Third, ſucceeded his Brother *Sancho* the Second. *Alex.* the Fourth, and *Gregory* the Tenth Interdicted his Kingdom; but he laught at their vain Thunder, and carried on his Wars with Succeſs; he died in 1279. *Mariana* adds, That he Divorced his Wife, Daughter to Count *Dammartin,* and Married *Beatrix,* Natural Daughter to *Alphonſus* the Tenth, called the *Wiſe. Mariana, Nugnes, Surita.*

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd the *Brave,* wag'd War with the *Moors* and *Caſtillians;* and afterwards aſſiſted the latter to win the famous Battel of *Tariffa,* on the 30th of *Octob.* 1340. He died in 1357. in the 65th year of his Age, and 32d of his Reign, *Duard. Mariana.*

ALPHONSUS the Fifth, Sirnamed the *African,* becauſe he took *Tangier, Arzile, Alcacer,* and *Sequer* from the *Moors.* He was defeated at the Battel of *Toro,* by *Ferdinand* the Fifth King of *Arragon,* and then made Peace with him. In his time his Subjects diſcovered the Country of *Guinea.* He died in 1481. in the 49th year of his Reign. He Coin'd Pieces of that Gold call'd *Croiſats,* becauſe of the Croiſade granted him by Pope *Nicholas* the Fifth. He Married his Niece for Second Wife, by diſpenſation of Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth. But the Pope complain'd afterwards, that he was ſurpriz'd, and order'd this Princeſs to be ſhut up in a Nunnery. *Mariana, Turquet.*

ALPHONSUS *Henry,* King of *Portugal,* ſucceeded his Father *John* the Fourth, in 1656. and prov'd very ſucceſsful againſt the *Spaniards* in 1659. 1663. and 1664. However for his ill Qualities, and Incapacity, he was at length dethron'd, and carried away into the Iſland of *Tercera,* and his Brother *Don Pedro* was declared Regent of the Kingdom; afterward he return'd to *Portugal,* but never appear'd, and died in 1683. He Married a Daughter of *Savoy* in 1666. and the Marriage being declar'd Null in 1668. his Brother Married her a year after.

ALPHONSO *d'Eſte,* Duke of *Ferrara, Modena, &c.* ſuffer'd very much under the Pontificats of *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. who were his implacable Enemies, but ſav'd his Countries by the Favour and Protection of *Charles* the Fifth, upon Condition that he ſhould hold *Modena* and *Reggio* as a Vaſſal of the Empire; he died in 1534. He Married *Lucretia,* a Daughter of Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, to ſave himſelf; but *Julius* II. was his great Enemy. After his death *Alphonſus* ſeized *Reggio,* and *Rubiera,* during the Vacancy. In the Pontificate of *Clement* the Seventh, he made an Alliance with the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, on Condition that he ſhould protect him againſt the Pope, he perſuaded the Duke *d'Bourbon* to go to *Rome,* and while the Pope was beſieged in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo,* he took *Modena,* and ſo recover'd his Eſtate, and was confirm'd by a Treaty of Peace in 1526. He Married for a Second Wife one of his Miſtreſſes, by whom he had *Alphonſus,* Father of *Cæſar,* ſince Duke of *Modena. Thuan. P. Jovius,* &c.

ALPHONSUS the Second, Duke of *Ferrara, Modena, &c.* ſucceeded his Father in 1559. ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Emperor's Service againſt *Solyman* the *Turk* in *Hungary,* and died in 1597. He commanded part of the Emperor's Forces, and lent him others. *Du Cheſne. Jo. Bapt. Pigna. Spond. Thuan.* &c.

ALPHONSUS the Third, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio,* ſucceeded his Father *Cæſar* in 1628. and after the death of his Wife *Iſabella* of *Savoy,* took upon him the Habit of a Capuchin, and died in 1644.

ALPHONSUS the Fourth, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio,* ſucceeded *Francis* the Firſt in 1658. and was ſeveral times General of the *French* Armies in *Italy,* and died in 1662. He Married Cardinal *Mazarine's* Siſter, by whom he had *Francis* the Second, now Duke.

ALPHONSUS *Spina,* a *Spaniard,* who of a *Jew* became a *Franciſcan* Monk, Rector of the Univerſity of *Salamanca,* and Inquiſitor, he lived about 1459. and is famous for his Book, Intituled, *Fortalitium fidei contra Judæos, Saracenos, alioſq; Chriſtianæ fidei inimicos;* the ſcope of which is, a Hiſtory of the Religion of the Church of *Rome* at that time, and by what Arguments thoſe mentioned in the Title did impugne it; he proves the Catholick Faith to be elder than the *Jewiſh* Law, and the fulfilling of all the Old Teſtament Prophecies concerning Jeſus Chriſt; but mixes abundance of Trifles with the uſual Arguments, having made Twenty two Sermons concerning the wonderful Properties of the Name Jeſus. In his Second Book he gives an Account of what he calls Hereſy, with the Arguments, and ſome feeble Anſwers. He acknowledges that Confeſſion was not received into the Church in *Ambroſe's* time; and pleads furiouſly for the Extirpation of Hereticks, whom he reckons the worſt of Criminals. In the Third he exhibits the Arguments of the *Jews* againſt Chriſtianity, and particularly thoſe againſt Image-worſhip and Tranſubſtantiation, which are indeed very cogent, and the ſame, tho not all, which Proteſtants uſe; to which *Alphonſus* gives but very weak ſolutions. The reſt of the Book is concerning the Hatred of the *Jews* to the Chriſtians; their Infatuations, the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem,* and other Calamities ſince. In his Fourth Book he gives an account of, and refutes *Mahometaniſm*, adding a Hiſtory of the *Mahometan* Wars to his own time. The Fifth is concerning the Eſſence of Devils, their Hatred againſt Chriſtianity, their Order, Difference, Government, Witchcraft, Power, Habitation, and Torments. *Cave Hiſt. Lit.*

ALPHONSUS *Toſtatus*, a *Spaniard*, who flouriſhed about 1434. an Univerſal Scholar, a Perſon of great Piety, and of ſo great a Memory, that he never forgot any thing he Read; and of ſo great Induſtry, that in 22 years time, he wrote more than another Man can attentively read in an Age; beſides the numerous Volumes extant, whereof he was Author, more than 400 were Shipwrack'd as going to be Printed in *Italy*: But amongſt thoſe great Qualities, he is accuſed by ſome, as not having Treated of the Sacred Trinity with Veneration; nor of the Fathers with Reverence enough. The Papiſts own that he impugned the Papal Authority, and that not obſcurely. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

ALPHONSUS *Zamora*, a *Spaniard*, but of Jewiſh Parentage, very Learned in the *Hebrew*; he became a Chriſtian, was Baptiz'd *Anno* 1506. and imploy'd by Cardinal *Ximenes* in that Noble Edition of the *Complutenſian Bible.* He wrote alſo a *Hebrew* Grammar, Vocabulary and Lexicon, and a Treatiſe about the Points. *Cave Hiſt. Literaria.*

ALPINI, *Proſper*, a famous *Venetian* Phyſician, who died in 1644. he was a Botaniſt and Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Padua*, and Author of the Books *De Medicinâ Methodicâ*; *De Medicina Ægyptiorum*; *De Plantis Ægypti*; *De præſagienda Ægrotantium vita*; *De Balſamo, &c. Vander Linden.*

ALPINUS, King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Dongallus*, the Son of *Solvathius*, in the Ninth Century; he was Son to King *Achaius*, who died in the year 809. his Reign was chiefly memorable for his fatal War with the *Picts*, whoſe Government *Frederethus* had ſeiz'd upon, and arrogated to himſelf. *Alpinus* reſolv'd to remove this Uſurper, met him with his Forces at *Reſtenot*, a Village of *Angus*, where the Fight was maintain'd on both ſides with great obſtinacy, till the *Pictiſh* King happened to be ſlain, whereby the *Scots* got the Victory; but *Brudus*, one of high Deſcent, and Noble Atchievements, being Elected King by the *Picts*, turn'd the Scale, and by a Stratagem defeated, and took King *Alpinus*, *An.* 834. and put him, with many of his Nobles cruelly to death: His Head was faſtned to a Pole, and carried about the Army, and at laſt ſet up for a Spectacle in *Abernethy*, their chief Town, which was afterwards ſeverely reveng'd by the *Scots*, who call'd the place where he was ſlain *Bas Alpin*. *Buchan.*

ALPINUS, (*Cornelius*) a Poet, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Memnon*, ſlain by *Achilles*. He liv'd in *Horace*'s time, and, by what he remarks of him, we have reaſon to conclude, he affected Rumbling and Bombaſt. *Horat. Lib.* 1. *Sat.* 10. *Voſſius, lib.* 1. *cap.* 17. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

ALPUXARÆ, *Alpujares*, or the Mountains of the *Sun*, Mountains of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, between *Grenada* and *Almeria*. They were formerly Inhabited by the *Moors*, but now lie deſart, as they have done ever ſince the expulſion of the Infidels.

ALRESFORD, a Market Town of *Sutton* Hundred, about the middle of *Hampſhire*, 39 miles from *London*.

ALRIC, a *Saxon* King of *Kent*, ſucceeded *Alarie*, the laſt of the Line of *Hengiſt*, and uſurp'd the Regal Power. After Two years Reign, contending with *Kenulph* King of *Mercia*, he was by him taken Priſoner, and ſoon after ſet free, but not receiv'd by his own Subjects.

ALRIC, born and bred in *Cumberland*, lived moſt part of his Life in the Eleventh Age, and died the beginning of the next, *viz. An.* 1107 He led a Hermit's Life in a Foreſt near *Carliſle*; and when he died, (ſays *S. Goderick*, another Hermit that was preſent at his death) his Skull aſcended to Heaven in the Spherical form of a burning-wind.

ALSATIA, *Alſatz*, a Province of *Germany*, having the *Rhine* on the Eaſt, *Lorrain* on the Weſt, the *Palatinate* on the North, and *Suntgaw* on the South, with ſome part of the *Franche Compté* and *Switzerland*; one of the moſt fertile and beſt water'd Parts of all *Germany*, and remarkable for Numbers of Cities, of which the chief are *Strasburg*, *Colmar*, *Haguenaw*, *Savern*, *Schelſtad*, *Landaw*, *Benefeldt*, *Weiſſenberg*, *Melſheim*, &c. lately a wealthy and lovely ſpot of Ground, nine *German* Leagues in length, and three in breadth, only that the Plain is ſomewhat broader about *Haguenaw*, where the Mountains retire at a farther diſtance from the *Rhine*. It is reputed to have been the Seat of the ancient *Tribocchi*, who retained their Name till the time of *Charlemain*, The *Romans* were Maſters of it near 500 years; then it was under the King of the *Francs* till *Otho* I. By *Otho* II. it was erected into a Landtgraviate, and the Houſe of *Auſtria* enjoy'd it till the Uſurpations of the *French* in the late Wars made it a Wilderneſs, by their unheard of Devaſtations: So that the Emperor was forc'd to reſign it to the *French* Crown by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *Spaniard* reſigning his Right alſo by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It is one of the fruitfulleſt Countries in *Germany*. *Cluvier. Bern. Hertzog.* * Dr. *Burnet*, who Travelled that Country, ſays, It is ill Peopled, becauſe a Frontier, and the Seat of War. It is in many Places overgrown with Wood, and has abundance of Iron-works which bring Money into the Country: The Woods being upon the Bank of the *Rhine*, do ſecure the Country againſt the Rapidity of that River.

ALSEN, Lat. *Alſena*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea belonging to the King of *Denmark*, Eaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Fryth; in this Iſland ſtands the magnificent Caſtle of *Sunderburg*, and the Fortreſs of *Nordeburgh* belonging to the Dukes of *Holſatia*; it is well ſtored with People and Cattel, has 13 Pariſhes, and four Towns, and can raiſe ſome Thouſands of Men in a trice. *Heylin.*

ALSFELDT, a Town of great Antiquity in *Heſſe*, the Inhabitants of which were the firſt who embraced *Luther*'s Reformation.

ALSFORD, a Market Town in *Hantſhire*.

ALSTEDIUS, a great *German* Writer in this laſt Age, as appears by his Works, of which his *Encyclopædia* alone makes four Volumes; He died in 1646. or thereabouts: He wrote the *Conſiliarius Academicus, ſeu Methodus formandorum Studiorum*; *Philoſophia reſtituta*; *Panacea Philoſophica*; *Elementa Mathematica*; *Theſaurus Chronologiæ*; *Encyclopædia. Zeil. Voſ. &c.*

ALSTON-MOOR, a Market Town in *Cumberland*, 209 Miles from *London*. There are abundance of Lead-mines in the Neighbourhood.

ALTA, *Alten*, and *Aenbotten*, a River and Road for Ships in *Norway*, in the Province of *Finmarch* toward the North Promontory in the Prefecture of *Wardhouſe*. This River gives denomination to that part of the Ocean into which it falls.

ALTADAS, or *Althadas*, by *Julius Africanus* named *Sethos*, the Eleventh King of the *Aſſyrians*, who is reported to have preferr'd Eaſe and Tranquility of Life before all things, being of opinion, that it was a fooliſh thing for a Prince to toil himſelf for the enlarging his Dominions, as tending rather to miſchief and ſervitude, than to the ſafety and benefit of Mankind. *Euſeb. Torniel. &c*

ALTAHEIM, or *Altahaem*, in Lat. *Altaheimum*, or *Altheimum*, an ancient Town in the Country of the *Griſons* There was a Synod held in it in the year 917. *Tom.* 9. *Concil.*.

ALTAI, and *Althai*, by others called *Belgian*, certain Mountains of *Aſia*, in the Northern *Tartary*, near the City of *Caracoran*, in the Kingdom of *Montgall*; upon which are to be ſeen the Sepulchres of ſeveral Kings of the *Tartars*.

ALTAMONT, a very fair Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*; 23 Miles W. of *Roſſano*, and 15 N. W. of *Biſignano*. Lon. 38. 25. Lat. 39. 40.

ALTA-VILLA, by ſome *Altamura*, a ſmall Town, dignified with the Title of a Principality, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Bari*, called *Terra di Bari*, upon the River *Savuto*; but thinly inhabited.

ALTDORF, Lat. *Altdorfium*, the Capital City of the Canton of *Uri* in *Switzerland*, near the foot of the *Alps*, on the River *Ruſs*, environ'd with Gardens and Country-houſes. The Houſes in the City are generally Painted with Pictures repreſenting the Victories won by the Inhabitants of *Altdorf*; which renders them extreamly delightful. It has no Walls, nor does it fear any Enemy, there being no way to come at it, but through ſuch narrow and difficult Paſſes of the Mountain, where 20 Men may keep out an Army. This Canton is *Roman* Catholick.

ALTEMBERG, a City of *Tranſilvania*, ſeated upon a Hill, ſix *German* Miles from *Alba Julia*, and as many from *Albruchbania*, built out of the Ruins of *Zalnatra*.

ALTEMBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Miſnia*, upon the River *Pleis*, dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, inveſted in the Houſe of *Savony*. It is 24 Miles S. of *Leipſick*.

ALTEMBURG, in the *Hungarian* Language *Owar*, a fortified Town of the *Lower Hungary* near the *Danube*, ſix Leagues from *Raab*, under the Emperor.

ALTEMBURG, a Caſtle almoſt demoliſhed in the Country of *Argow* in *Switzerland*; from whence the Earls of that Name take their Title, and from whence ſome Authors derive the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Rappoton* Earl of *Altemburg* built the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, of which the Ruins only are now remaining. *Plantin. Deſcrip de la Swiſſe.*

ALTENA, is a ſmall Town about a mile diſtant from the City of *Hamburgh*, and made remarkable by the Treaty concluded there in 1689. between the King of *Denmark* and Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, by the Mediation of the Emperor, the States of *Holland*, divers *German* Princes, and more particularly of *William* III. King of *England*, whereby the Duke was reſtor'd to his Country of which he had been diſpoſſeſt for divers years.

ALTENIUS, a Mountain of *Caria*, that breeds great numbers of Scorpions, harmleſs to Strangers, but deſtructive to the Inhabitants of the Country. *Alexand. ab Alexand.*

ALTH, a River which ſeparates *Tranſilvania* from *Walachia*, and falls into the *Danube*.

ALTHEA, the Wife of *Æneus* King of *Calydonia*, to whom ſhe bare *Meleager*, with ſeveral other Sons, who hearing that all her other Sons, except *Meleager*, were ſlain in a certain Sedition, in a paſſion threw the brand into the fire, upon which the Deſtiny of that Prince depended: But after his death, repenting of what ſhe had done, ſhe went and hang'd her ſelf. *Ovid* writes that ſhe ſtab'd her ſelf with a Sword.

ALTHEMENES, the Son of *Catreus*, King of *Crete*, who underſtanding by the Oracle that he ſhould kill his Father, retired to *Rhodes*, where he built the Temple of *Atamyrius*, upon a Mountain of the ſame Name; whither his Father coming in ſearch of him, he ſlew him accidentally, not knowing who he was. *Diodor. Sicul.*

ALTINUM, *Altino*, once a flouriſhing City of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Venice*, deſtroyed by the *Hunns*; afterward a Biſhop's See, which is now Tranſlated to *Torcello*. However, the Ruins of *Altino* are ſtill to be ſeen upon the River *Sile*.

ALTON, a Market Town of *Alton* Hundred in the North-Eaſt of *Hampſhire*, 39 Miles from *London*.

ALTORF, a little City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, with a Caſtle and an Univerſity, ſeated upon the River *Schwartzac*, and depends upon the Imperial City of *Nuremberg*; in 1552. it was burnt, with its Inhabitants, by *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*. The Magiſtrates of *Nuremberg* founded the Univerſity here in 1579, and obtained ſeveral Privileges to encourage it from the Emperor *Rodulphus* II. in 1581.

ALTRINGHAM, a Market Town of *Bucklow* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Cheſhire*, 137 Miles from *London*; their Market is on *Tueſdays*.

ALVAREZ, a *Portugueſe* Prieſt, and Confeſſor to *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, who ſent him his Ambaſſador to *David* King of *Æthiopia*, where he ſo ordered his Affairs, that the *Abyſſines* ſent Ambaſſadors to *Clement* VIII. with their Submiſſions to the See of *Rome*; his Relation of *Æthiopia*, written in the *Portugueſe* Language, was afterwards Tranſlated into *Latin* and *French*. *Bodin.*

ALVAREZ *Caprall (Peter)* diſcovered *Brazile*, where he ſet up a Marble Pillar with the Arms of *Portugal*. He made War upon the King of *Malabar*. He wrote a Relation of his Voyage, which is Tranſlated into *Latin* by *John Ramuſſio*. *Maffee. Oſorio. Barros.*

ALVAREZ, (*Emanuel*) a Jeſuite born at *Madera*, was a Learned Grammarian, whom *Scioppius* and others commend highly. He was Rector of *Conimbria*, *Lisbon*, and *Evora*, where he died *Decemb*. 30. 1582. *Ribadeneira, Alegamb.*

ALVAREZ, *(Diego)* Archbiſhop of *Trani* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He lived in the year 1640, and wrote Commentaries upon *Iſaiah*; *De Auxiliis Divinæ Gratiæ*; *Reſponſiones ad Objectiones adverſus Concordiam Liberi Arbitrii, & Præſcientiæ Divinæ*; *De Origine Pelagianæ Hæreſis. Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

ALVAROTUS, (*James*) a famous Lawyer of *Padua*. He lived in the 16th Century, and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes. *Commentarii in Libros Feudorum, &c.*

ALVERNUS, *Monte d'Alverno*, a Mountain of *Tuſcany* not far from *Florence*, where the *Roman* Catholicks will have it, that Chriſt appeared to St. *Francis*, and imprinted upon his Body the Scars of his Wounds.

ALYATTES, King of the *Lydians*, the Father of *Cræſus*, expelled the *Cimmerians* out of *Aſia*, waged War with the *Medes*, and died after he had waged a War againſt the *Mileſians* for ſeveral years: He made uſe of Fifes and ſtringed Inſtruments in his Wars. His Tomb was erected at *Sardis*, at the expence of the *Lydian* Virgins, who raiſed the Money for that purpoſe by proſtituting their Bodies. *Herodotus, Euſebius.*

ALYXOTHOE, a Nymph, by whom *Priam* had *Eſſacus*, who was afterward metamorphos'd into a Didapper. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 11.

ALZIRA, a little City in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, pleaſantly ſeated between two Arms of the River *Xucar*, which a little below it, throws it ſelf into the Sea. The City is neatly built, and paſſes for a wealthy Town: It hath a fair Suburb, with two Bridges over the ſame River, and ſtands about Five or Six Miles from *Valencia*, the Capital City of that Kingdom.

AM, a City of *Armenia*, wherein were 100000 Houſes, and 1000 Churches, taken by the *Tartars* in 1219. after a Siege of 12 days. *Vincent. St. Antonin.*

AMACAXI, a People in *America*, in the middle of *Brazile*, towards the Prefecture of St. *Sebaſtian del Rio Janeira*.

AMACUSA, an Iſland, Province, and City of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*, 12 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Armia*, and 16 from *Mangaſach*, formerly full of Chriſtian Inhabitants.

AMADABAT, *Amadabatum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Guzurat*, in the Empire of the Great Mogul, 18 Leagues from *Cambay*, near the River *Indus*, and 82 Leagues N. E. of *Surat*, in the Road to *Agria*. The City is very large and well Peopled; and the Buildings, as well Publick as Private, very magnificent. There is always a great Garriſon lies in this Place, by reaſon of the *Badures* an adjoyning People, who not acknowledging the Great Mogul, make daily Incurſions into the Country. Here are made abundance of Silk and Cotton Stuffs, Satins and Velvets of all ſorts of Colours; Cloth of Gold and Silver, and Carpets with Ground-work of Gold. The other Commodities of this City are Sugar-candy, Lacker, Ginger, Indico, *&c.* The Moſque that belongs to it is very magnificent; adorn'd with Moſaic Work, and inlay'd with Agats of divers Colours found in the Mountains. This City keeps in Pay for the Service of the Mogul, 12000 Horſe, and 50 Elephants, under a Governor, who takes upon him the Title of *Raja* or Prince. In the Neighbourhood of this City are abundance of Apes, whom the Idolatrous Inhabitants have in great eſteem, and have built Hoſpitals for them. *Tavernier's* Voyage to the *Indies*.

AMADAN, one of the faireſt and moſt conſiderable Cities of *Perſia*, between *Monſul* and *Iſpahan*, from which it is nine days Journey: It is ſeated at the foot of a Mountain, whence flow an infinite number of Springs that water the Country. The Soil is fertile, and furniſhes the Neighbouring Provinces with Wheat and Rice; which is the Reaſon that the King of *Perſia* values it at as high a rate as *Bagdat*, which affords him leſs Profit, and yet coſts him more. *Tavernier's* Voyage to *Perſia*.

AMADIA, a great City of *Curdiſtan* in *Aſia*, two days E. of *Gezira*, ſeated on a high Mountain, which is two hours march to the top; in the middle of the City is a large Piazza full of Merchants Shops: It is under the Command of a Bey who can raiſe 10000 Horſe, and more Foot than any other of his Station. The City drives a good Trade for Galls and Tobacco, with *Aſſyria* and *Turky*.

AMAEK, is a little Iſland of *Denmark* that joins cloſe to the City of *Copenhagen*, from which 'tis only ſeparated by a ſmall Arm of the Sea, which is paſt over by a Drawbridge, and in Fruitfulneſs exceeds any ſpot of Ground in *Denmark*: This Land was many years ago given to ſeveral Families of North *Hollanders*, who were planted there to make Butter and Cheeſe for the Court; the Deſcendants of whom retain to this day the Habit, Language and Cuſtoms of their Predeceſſors, together with their Cleanlineſs and Induſtry; neither will they amix with the *Danes*, but Intermarry with each other: They had formerly extraordinary Privileges granted to them, whereof ſome continue to this time, but others are retrenched, and by degrees 'tis to be feared, they will be treated like unto the other *Daniſh* Subjects. The Iſland, through the Induſtry of theſe laborious People, is as it were the Kitchin Garden of *Copenhagen*, and ſupplies its Markets plentifully with all ſorts of Roots and Herbs, beſides Butter, Milk, great quantities of Corn and ſome Hay; whatever it produces, being the beſt in its kind that is to be found in the whole Kingdom.

AMAGER, *Amagria*, or *Amac*, an Iſland of *Denmark* upon the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the City of *Copenhagen*, from whence there is a Paſſage to it over a Bridge. The Inhabitants call this Iſland the Nurſe of *Copenhagen*, by reaſon of its fertility.

AMAGUANA, an Iſland of North *America*, and one of the *Lucayes*, near *Hiſpaniola*.

AMAJA, *(Francis)* a *Spaniard* of *Antiquara*, one of the moſt celebrated Lawyers of his Country. He has left ſeveral Tracts behind him: For inſtance, *Obſervationes Juris*; *Commentaria in tres Poſteriores Libros Codicis Juſtiniani.* He died about the year 1640. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

AMALARIC, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and *Lower Languedoc*, an *Arian*, defeated and purſued to death by *Childebert* King of *France*, *Amalanck* his Brother-in-Law, in revenge of his ill uſage of *Clotilda* his Siſter, whom he perſecuted for her Religion. *Iſidore, Gregoire de Tour.*

AMALARIUS, called *Fortunatus*, Archbiſhop of *Treves*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates in the Reign of *Charlemain*. He was the Scholar of the famous *Alcuinus*. The Book of the Sacrament of Baptiſm, Dedicated to *Charlemain*, which goes under the Name of *Alcuinus*, is ſuppos'd to be his: The other Book of *Divine Offices* which has, for a great while, been believed to have been written by *Amalarius Fortunatus*, belongs to another *Amalarius* of *Metz*. *Broverius in Annal. Eccl. Trev. Miræus in Not. ad Honor. Auguſt. &c.*

AMALARIUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Metz*. He lived a little after *Amalarius* of *Treves* abovementioned; for this reaſon, ſeveral Authors have miſtaken the one for the other. *Trithemius* gave the firſt occaſion to this confuſion, and has miſled *Poſſevin*, *Bellarmine*, and ſeveral others. This *Amalarius* lived in the Reign of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, who being convinc'd of the Sufficiency of *Amalarius*, put him upon writing the Book *De Eccleſiaſticis ſeu Divinis Officiis*, now extant in four Books. He likewiſe wrote *De Ordine Antiphonario*. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, he wrote a third, called *Forma Inſtitutionis Canonicorum & Sanctimonialium Canonice Viventium*, but this is uncertain. *Miræus in Not. ad Honor. Auguſt. Baluz, in Not. ad Agobard.*

AMALASONTHA, Daughter of *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*, a Princeſs of an admirable Wit; not only Miſtreſs of the *Greek* and *Latin*, but ſo well skill'd in all the Dialects of the *Barbarians*, that ſhe never wanted an Interpreter to anſwer the Deputies of any Nation within the compaſs of the *Roman* Empire. After the death of *Athalric* her Husband, ſhe Married *Theodat* her Kinſman, in hopes to have his aſſiſtance in the Government, who moſt ungratefully put her to death. *Juſtinian* the Emperor, who had a great eſteem for her, ordered *Beliſarius* to revenge it; which he performed to the extirpation of the *Goths* in *Italy*. *Procopius, Caſſiodorus.*

AMALECK, the Son of *Eliphaz*, (the Son of *Eſau*) by *Timna* his Concubine, from whom the *Amalekites* deſcended; they were implacable Enemies to the *Iſraelites*, and by them utterly extirpated in the Reign of *Saul*. *Gen.* 36. *Joſh.* 14.

AMALFI, or *Amalphis*, an Archiepiſcopal City and Dutchy of *Naples*, being but ſmall and ill built: It is ſituated on the Bay of *Salerno*; here they pretend to have the Body of St. *Andrew*, and that *Flavio Gioſa* found out the Compaſs, *Anno* 1300. It is 24 Miles Eaſt of *Naples*. See *Malphi*.

AMALRIC the Firſt, King of *Jeruſalem* in 1163. Succeeded his Brother *Baldwin* III. and expell'd *Siracon* twice out of *Egypt*: But after he had taken *Peluſium*, and might have taken *Grand Cairo* with the ſame eaſe, had he not been afraid his Army ſhould have enriched themſelves with the Spoil of that Town, (as they had done with the Plunder of *Peluſium*) he gave *Siracon* the opportunity to re-eſtabliſh himſelf, after he had Gull'd him with a promiſe of two Millions of Gold, till *Moradni* came up to his ſuccour, and then was *Amalrick* forced to return home with ſhame and diſhonour, having loſt his pains, and the Tribute which the *Egyptians* paid him, through his Covetouſneſs. He withſtood *Saladin* with much bravery, and died in the year 1174. in the 38th year of his Age. *Guil. Tyre.*

AMALRIC the Second, bought the Kingdom of *Cyprus* of *Richard* King of *England*, being at the ſame time King of *Jeruſalem*, which he loſt in 1187. and died in 1194. *Sanut. Vilardhouin.*

AMALRIC, of *Chartres*, publiſh'd in the year 1204. That if *Adam* had not ſinn'd, Men had multiplied without Generation; That there was no other Pleaſure but the ſatisfaction of well-doing, nor any Hell but Ignorance and Darkneſs of Sin; and that the Law of the Holy-Ghoſt had put an end to the Laws of Chriſt and the Sacraments, as the accompliſhment of the *New-Teſtament* had put an end to the Ceremonies of *Moſes*. He maintain'd that Adultery, if committed in Charity, was not ill; and abundance of other groſs things, which he was made to abjure by *Innocent* III. The Biſhop of *Paris* having diſcover'd a great number of his Diſciples, they were condemn'd at a Council held there, *Anno* 1209. where they were delivered to the Secular Power, who hang'd all the Men, but pardon'd the Women, and caus'd *Almaric*'s Corps, which had been buried for ſome years, to be digg'd up again. *Sponde.*

AMALTHEA, the Daughter of *Meliſſus* King of *Crete*, and Nurſe of *Jupiter*, who fed him with Goat's Milk and Honey. Others affirm, it was a Goat that was called by the Name of *Amalthea*; which *Jupiter*, when grown up, tranſlated into the Sky, with her two Kidds, and gave one of her Horns to the Daughters of *Meliſſus* for their aſſiduity, with this property, that whatever they deſired, they ſhould be largely furniſhed withal out of that Horn. *Diodor. Sicul.*

AMALTHEA, *Demophile*, or *Hierophile*, the Name of the *Cumean* Sybil, who offer'd *Tarquin* the Proud, Nine Books, wherein were contain'd the *Roman* Deſtinies, and the Means to avoid them, and demanded 300 Pieces in Gold for the whole. But *Tarqiun* thinking it too much, derided her; upon which ſhe threw three Books into the Fire, and required the ſame for the remainder. Which being alſo denied her, ſhe burnt three more, ſtill demanding the ſame Price. Whereupon *Tarquin* conſulting the Pontiff, he was adviſed to pay the Money. Theſe Books were afterwards in ſuch eſteem at *Rome*, that two Magiſtrates were created who had nothing elſe to do but to look after and conſult them upon all occaſions when they were under any preſſure. *Lactan. Liv. Flor.*

AMANA, a Mountain of *Cilicia*, by ſome called *Amanus*, thought to be that mention'd by *Solomon* in the *Canticles*, where he ſays, look from the top of *Amana*, and the Mountains of *Panthers*, and the rather, becauſe *Amana* is a Mountain full of Wild Beaſts: But then they who make this Conjecture, will have *Amana* to be a part of *Libanus*, as well as a Mountain of *Cilicia* by it ſelf; in which latter are White Wolves with Gold-colour'd Lips, very beautiful and ſtrong. *Hoffman.*

AMANA, one of the *Luccay* Iſlands in Northern *America*, ſubject to the *Engliſh*.

AMANCE, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, Seven Miles N. of *Nancy*, and 28 S. of *Metz*. Lon. 25. 48. Lat. 48. 47.

AMANDUS, (*John*) Sirnam'd *Fayta*, Abbot of St. *Bavon* at *Ghent* in the *Low-Countries*; a Perſon of Note in the 14th Century. He appear'd vigorouſly againſt a certain ſort of Hereticks called *Floggers*, or *Flagellantes*, who, out of a pretence of Auſterity and Devotion, deceived the weaker ſort of People. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *De Uſu Carnium*, mention'd with advantage by *Trithemius*. *Manipulum Exemplorum*; *Quæſtiones ſuper Sententias*. *Valerius Andreas, Bibl. Belg. Trithemius, &c.*

AMANDUS *de Ziriczee*, a *Zealander*, and Monk of the Order of St. *Francis*, lived in the 16th Century. He wrote *De* LXX *Hebdomadibus* Danielis; *Commentaria in Geneſin, Jobum & Eccleſiaſtem.* We have likewiſe a Chronicle of his in Six Books, from the beginning of the World to 1534. called *Scrutinium, ſeu Venatio veritatis Hiſtoricæ*. *Valer. Andreas, Bibl. Belg.*

AMANTIA, by ſome called *Adamantia*, a Town upon the *Tuſcan* Sea, under the Juriſdiction of the Prince of *Biſignano*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle well fortified upon the River *Oliva*, 35 Miles from *Tropea*, and 12 from *Martorano*.

AMANTIUS, (*Bartholomew*) a *German* Lawyer, born at *Landsberg* in the 16th Ceutury. He wrote a Book called *Flores Celebriorum Sententiarum Græcarum & Latinarum*. Printed at *Ingolſtad*, *Anno* 1556.

AMAPAIA, a Province of new *Andaluzia* in the Southern *America*, near the River *Orenoque*.

AMARA, a Mountain of *Æthiopia*, with a Town and Kingdom of the ſame Name. Here the Princes of the Blood are ſecured: After the Death of the King, he that is to ſucceed of courſe, is brought from thence to the Throne. Theſe Princes are confin'd in this Place, for prevention of Civil Wars. *Ludolph. Hiſt. Æth. &c.*

AMARACUS, a Page of *Cynarus* King of *Cyprus*, who who was ſo concern'd for having ſpilt a Viol of rich Ointment, that he died of the Accident, and was afterwards metamorphos'd into Sweet-marjoram. *Pliny* mentions the Virtues of this Plant, *lib.* 21. *c.* 11, 12.

AMARANTHUS, *Amaranthe*, a conſiderable Town of *Portugal*, ſeated upon a Hill, among Woods. It lies between *Lamego* and *Brataro*, near the River *Tamaga*, 24 miles from *Biganſa* Weſtward, and three from the River *Duero*. *Baudr.*

AMARAT, (*Andrew*) Great Chancellor and Standard-bearer to the Knights of *Rhodes*, a *Portugueſe* Nobleman, infamous in Hiſtory for facilitating the taking of that Iſland by *Solyman*, out of envy to the Glory of *Philip de l'Iſle Adam* the Grand Maſter. But one of his Domeſticks being diſcover'd ſhooting Arrows with Notes ty'd to them into the *Turkiſh* Camp, he was too late convicted, degraded, and his Head cut off; his Servant being alſo hang'd. *Boſio Hiſt. Malt.*

AMASA, the Son of *Ithra* an *Iſraelite*, and *Joab*'s near Kinſman, whom *Abſalom* made his General when he revolted from his Father. Afterward, *David* incens'd againſt *Joab*, for killing *Abſalom*, and to gain the good Will of the *Jews*, ſtill wavering under *Amaſa*, ſent *Zadock* and *Abiathar* the Prieſts to court him, and promiſe him the chief Command of all his Forces in *Joab*'s room: Nor was he worſe than his Word, for he made him General, and ſent him againſt *Sheba* the Son of *Bichri*, who had cauſed new Commotions in the Kingdom; which *Joab* not enduring, treacherouſly ſlew him. 1 *Kings* 19. 3. *Joſephus.*

AMASIA, a famous Archiepiſcopal City of *Cappadocia* in *Pontus*, upon the River *Iris*, now the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and Reſidence of a Baſſa. The *Turks* at this day call it *Amnaſan*. It is noted for the Martyrdom of St. *Theodorus*, and for being the Reſidence of the Grand Seignior's eldeſt Son from their Circumciſion to the Sultan's death. * It now gives the Title of Archbiſhop to Seignior *d'Adda*, the late Nuncio in *England* in King *James* the Second's time, from Pope *Innocent* XI. who promoted him to a Cardinalate *Febr.* 13. 1689. Lon. 65. 52. Lat. 44. 25.

AMASIS, the Firſt of that Name, who is alſo called *Ammoſis*, and *Amos Pharao*, Reign'd in *Egypt* according to the Calculation of *Euſebius*, from the year of the World 2312. to 2337.

AMASIS the Second, of a common Centinel, was made King of *Egypt* by the revolted Soldiers, *Anno Mund.* 3448. Being ſettled in his Throne by the death of *Apries*, the Legitimate Sovereign, he was forc'd to ſtruggle with the *Egyptians*, who deſpiſed the meanneſs of his Birth. However, he vanquiſh'd their Averſion by his Mildneſs, and an Ingenious Piece of Policy in moulding a Golden Tub (wherein he was wont to waſh his Feet) into an Idol. After that, he bent his Mind to reform and beautifie his Kingdom; he built the Temple of *Iſis*, gave ſeveral Privileges to the *Greeks*, and made a Law, That all Perſons ſhould annually give the Magiſtrate an account how he lived, and by what ſort of calling he ſubſiſted, upon pain of death. Which Law *Solon* learn'd from the *Egyptians*, and recommended to the *Athenians*. Being tax'd by his Friends, becauſe that, after he had been from Morning till Noon buſily employed in the Affairs of the Government, he ſpent the reſt of the day in Plays, Merriment, and dreſſing and trimming his Body, he made anſwer, *They who make uſe of Bows, when they have occaſion for 'em, bend 'em; when they have none, unbend 'em again.* There is a moſt eloquent

Epiſtle of his to *Polycrates*, upon this Subject, That proſperous Fortune was not always to be expected, but temper'd with Labour and Trouble. *Herodotus*.

AMATA *Sixminus*, Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* in the Univerſity of *Faneker* in *Frieſland*, publiſhed a Book under the Title of *Anti-Barbarus Biblicus*, to ſhew the Errors of the Tranſlation of the Vulgar *Latin* Bible, and inveighs againſt the Council of *Trent* for authorizing it. *F.Simon*.

AMATA, Wife to *Latinus*, King of the *Latins* in *Italy*, and Mother to the Princeſs *Lavinia*; ſhe took *Turnus*'s part againſt *Æneas*; at laſt, apprehending *Turnus* had been ſlain, ſhe hang'd her ſelf in Deſpair. *Virg. Æneid.* 12. *Amata* likewiſe was the firſt Virgin, that was Conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Veſta*; and for this reaſon they gave the Name of *Amata* to the Chief Veſtal Virgin. *Gellius, Lib.*1. *c.*12.

AMATHUS, *Amathuntis*, an ancient City of *Cyprus*, which bore the Name of *Amathuſa*, and was conſecrated to *Venus*, who had a famous Temple there, but being offended with the cruel Cuſtom of the Inhabitants in offering Strangers, ſhe turned them into Bulls, to the end that they might be the Sacrifices themſelves. Many Geographers will have it ſtill ſtanding under the modern Name of *Limiſſo*, but others affirm, That *Limiſſo* ſtands above ſeven miles from the Ruines of *Amathus*. *Hoffman, Ovid, Pliny*.

AMATICUE, in Latin *Amaticucus*, a River of North *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province of *Soconuſco*: It diſcharges it ſelf into the *Pacifick* Sea, upon the Confines of the Province *Guaxecca*.

AMATO, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, call'd in Latin *Amatius*, and *Lametus*; it riſes in the Appennine Hills, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*, near the Town of *St. Euphemia*.

AMATUS, a Famous *Portugueſe* Phyſician, Living about the Year 1550. He wrote ſeveral Excellent Treatiſes: As, *Remarks upon* Dioſcorides; *Curationum Medicinalium Centuriæ* 7. *Commentaria in Avecennam, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden, De ſcript. Medic.*

AMAURI. See *Amalrick*.

AMAXIA, an ancient City of *Troas* memorable for the Altar that *Agamemnon* conſecrated to Twelve Gods. Alſo a City of *Cilicia* in a Country abounding with Timber for Shipping, which *Mark Anthony* gave to *Cleopatra*. *Pliny, Strabo.*

AMAZIA the Son of *Joaſh*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Judæa*, defeated the *Amalekites*, *Idumæans*, and *Gabalitans*, and after this Succeſs revolted from God to Worſhip the Idols of his Enemies that could not ſave their Adorers. For which being reproved by the Prophet, he ſeemed to juſtifie it as an Act of Policy. Afterwards he would needs be quarrelling with the King of *Iſrael*, who would fain have made him ſenſible of his Vanity, but finding himſelf reſolv'd, he met, defeated, took, and carried him in Triumph to *Jeruſalem*, to behold the diſmantling of his chief City, and to ſee the Temple plunder'd. *Joſeph.*

AMAZONS, certain Warlike Women of *Sarmatia* on the River *Thermodon*. They ſuffer'd no Men to live among them; ſo that if they brought forth any Male-Children by the Converſation which they had with the Men of Neighbouring Countreys once a Year, they either kill'd or maim'd them as ſoon as born: But the Females they bred up to the uſe of Arms. On the Left ſide, their Boſom was uncover'd, and they burnt one of their Dugs that it might not hinder them in bending their Bow, but the other they kept to ſuckle their Girls. They are ſaid to have extended their Empire as far as *Epheſus* in *Aſia*; but coming into *Europe*, they were defeated by the *Athenians* under *Theſeus*, and driven back again; but the Story of *Thaleſtris* and *Alexander the Great* is look'd upon as a meer Fable: And indeed the whole Story of the *Amazons* ſeems to be derived from ſome particular Nation of *Aſia the Leſs*, where it was the Cuſtom of the Women to go along with the Men to the Wars. *Sanſon.*

AMAZONUM *Fluvius*, *Rio de las Amazonas*, a famous River of the South *America*, by others called *Orelhana*, as being diſcovered by *Juan Orelhan*, a *Spaniard*, in 1541. This River has its Source in the Mountains adjoining to the City of *Quito*, in *Peru*. Some while after, it receives the Rivers *Coca*, *Napo*, *&c.* and runs into the Province of *Canella*, thence into the Country of the *Paccamores*, where it mixes with the Rivers of *Xauxa*, and thence traverſing the Provinces of *Surina*, *Matajan*, *Apante*, *Coropa*, *Tapaian*, *&c.* at length after it has ſwell'd it ſelf with the Rivers of *Arumaia*, *Catua*, and *Gaiana*, and a Courſe of about 800 Miles, throws it ſelf into the North Sea, between *Braſilia* and *Gaiana*. There is an excellent Deſcription of this River compoſed by *Peter Texeira*, a *Portugueſe*, who ſurvey'd it all over in 10 Months. He aſſures us, That at the Mouth of the ſaid River there are a very great number of Iſlands, as is obſerved in the Geographical Maps of *Sanſon* and *Du Val*. *Orelhan* obſerves, that after he had ſail'd ſome Days up the River, he met with a great number of Men and Women arm'd alike, where the Women ſeem'd to have the Command and Conduct of the Men. To the Deſcription of this River add, That from the Source to its Mouth are 1800 Leagues. The Provinces contain'd in this vaſt Tract of Ground, called by ſome, The Empire of the Great *Amazone*, are very well Inhabited, and Villages ſo frequent, that the Sound of thoſe at Work in one Village, is heard at another. The Air is Temperate, though near the Line, and the Country very Fruitful. The Rivers and Valleys are mighty Pleaſant; the Trees abound with Fruit, and the Rivers with Fiſh. The Tortoiſe and Sea-Calf are very common there; and the Flies which are ſo noiſom in other Places of *America*, are not ſo here. The principal Riches of the Country are Coco-Trees, Ebony, Braſil, Cedar, and Party-coloured Wood. Tobacco and Sugar Canes are wondrous plenty here. Cotton and Scarlet-Die, Odoriferous Roſin, Gum, and Medicinal Herbs, abound alſo in this Country. The People are more Reaſonable, and leſs Cruel than other *Americans*. Moſt go Naked, but ſome have Garments of Cotton. They are not ſo Black as thoſe of *Braſil*, they are Affable, and naturally Pleaſant and Faithful. Their Arms; are Bows and Arrows and a Javelin, which they throw with an incredible Force. They are Idolaters, and make Images of Wood, which they ſet up in the Corners of their Houſes, having no Temples. They know not the Uſe of Iron nor Steel, but cut out thoſe Images with Hatchets of Stone, or very hard Wood. Their Prieſts made them believe that thoſe Divinities came down from Heaven to dwell among them. *De Laet. Hiſtoire de Noveau Monde. Relation of the River of the* Amazons.

AMBARRES, in Latin, *Ambarri*, a People of ancient *Gaul*, mention'd by *Julius Cæſar* in his Commentaries. They ſeem to have Inhabited the Dioceſe of *Maſcon* and *Charolois*.

AMBARVALIA, certain Feſtivals, or rather Hallowings of the Ground and Harveſt, us'd by the *Romans* before they went to Reaping. At what time they carried a Sow with Pig three times round the Field, and all the while one of the Company with an Oaken Garland upon his Head ſung the Praiſes of *Ceres*, which done, they poured Wine and Milk upon the Altar, then Sacrific'd the Sow. They were call'd the *Arval Brethren*, who preſided over this Ceremony. *Virgil.*

AMBER, in Latin, *Ambro*, *Ambra*, and *Amber*. A River in the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, riſing about two Leagues from *Fuxen* in the Confines of *Tirone*.

AMBERG, *Amberga*, a City of *Germany*, and Capital of the *Upper Palatinate*, is ſeated upon the River *Wills*, between *Ratisbonne* and *Nuremberg*. The Inhabitants Trade in Iron and other Metals, which they dig out of the Neighbouring Mountains. *Lewis* II. Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector *Palatine*, in the Year 1266. purchaſed this City of *Conradt* Duke of *Swabia*; afterwards it became ſubject to the *Palatine* Princes; and the Emperor *Robert*, who was of that Family, endowed it with many Privileges. It now belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria*; It is 32 miles Eaſt of *Nuremberg*, and 28 North of *Ratisbonne*. *Bertius. Cluverius.*

AMBERKELETHUS, the 58th King of *Scots*, about *Anno* 700. At firſt he diſſembled Temperance, but afterwards turn'd a Profligate, and ſo ſluggiſh, that though invaded by the *Picts*, he could not be got to take Arms. He was ſlain in the ſecond Year of his Reign, ſome ſay by an Arrow while eaſing himſelf, and others by the *Picts* whom he purſued into a Wood. *Buchan.*

AMBIAM, Lat. *Ambianum*, a Town and Kingdom of *Æthiopia* near the Lake *Zaflant*. It lies betwixt the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Quara*.

AMBIANCATIVA, a Town and Kingdom of *Æthiopia* in *Abyſſinia*, lying on the *Nile*, betwixt *Nubia*, and the Kingdom of *Bagamedri*.

AMBIATINUM, a Town of *Germany* near to *Coblentz*, where the Emperor *Caligula* was born.

AMBIBARRI, a People of the Ancient *Gauls* mentioned by *Cæſar*. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Dioceſe of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, and the Town of *Ambie* is ſtill thought to retain their Name; it is within ſix Leagues of Mount *St. Michael*.

AMBIGATUS, a King of the *Celtæ*, in the time of *Tarquin* the Ancient, who finding his People too numerous for his Dominions, ſent his two Nephews *Belloveſus* and *Segoveſus* with a vaſt Number of the *Senones*, to ſeek new Habitations, the one into *Italy*, and the other beyond the *Hircynian* Foreſt. *Segoveſus* paſſing the *Rhine*, croſſed through the Great *Hyrcinian* Foreſt, and quartered and ſettled one Part of his Troops in *Bohemia*, another upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and a third Part towards the Ocean in *Frieſland* and *Weſtphalia*; from whence afterwards the *Franks* marched back into *Gaul*, under *Pharamond* and *Clodion*. *Belloveſus* made a Deſcent upon the Country near the *Mediterranean*, where he aſſiſted the New Colony of *Marſeilles*, againſt the *Salians*; and afterwards, having paſſed the *Alps*, he fix'd in *Lombardy*, where his Forces built the Towns of *Milan*, *Bononia*, *Cremona*, *Bergamo*, and *Breſcia*, *&c.* *Livy*, *Dupleix.*

AMBIORIX, King of the *Eburenes*, which is now the Country of *Liege*, a profeſſed Enemy of the *Romans*, defeated a Whole Legion commanded by two of *Cæſar*'s Lieutenants. Afterwards, thinking to have had the ſame Succeſs againſt a Legion under the Command of *Q. Cicero*, Brother to *Tully*, was overthrown by *Cæſar*, together with 60000 of his *Gauls*. *Cæſar Comment.*

AMBLESIDE, Lat. *Amboglanna*, a Market Town of *Kendal*-Ward in the Weſt Parts of *Weſtmorland*. It's 206 miles from *London*.

AMBOISE, Lat. *Ambacia*, a City of *Tourraine* upon the *Loir*, with a Royal Caſtle which *Charles* VIII. cauſed to be built, to Honour the Place of his Birth: And here it was that *Lewis* XI. inſtituted the Order of St. *Michael*, in the Year 1469. The City is very Ancient, and remarkable for an Iſland now encloſ'd within the City, where *Clovis* and *Alaric* came to an Interview. *Moreri* gives an account of a Conſpiracy in 1560. carried on by the Proteſtants againſt *Francis* II. Queen *Catherine de Medicis* his Mother, and the Princes of *Guiſe*; the Prince of *Conde* being the Chief of the Conſpiracy. Which being diſcovered, he owns that they Executed all thoſe concern'd, and amongſt others *Caſtelnau* Lord of *Chaloſſes*, who at his Death denied that he was guilty of Treaſon, having no deſign againſt the King or his Family, but only the Princes of *Guiſe*, who being Strangers, uſurp'd the Publick Adminiſtration of the Government, contrary to the Laws; and before that could be made Treaſon, they muſt be made Kings. And adds, That they found a Paper about him with the Order of the Conſpiracy againſt the Princes of *Guiſe*, but with a Proteſtation that the King's Name was ſacred to them.

AMBOISE, an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family of *France*, which has produced ſeveral great Perſonages. Amongſt the reſt, *Emeric d'Amboiſe* Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*, Succeſſor to *Peter d'Abuſſon*, who defeated the Soldan of *Egypt* by Sea near the Port of *Lajazzo* in *Caramania*. *George d'Amboiſe*, Cardinal, chief Miniſter under *Lewis* XII. and General of his Army in the reducing of *Milan* that revolted from him, which he re-conquer'd in 1500. He died about the Year 1510. The firſt of his Family mentioned in Hiſtory was *Anno* 1100. *Charles* II. was Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *Michael*, as alſo Mareſchal and Admiral of *France*. *Aimery* was Great-Maſter of *Rhodes*, as was alſo *Emeric d'Amboiſe*, who defeated the *Egyptian* Fleet of 25 Men of War, which he cauſed to be repreſented in Pieces of Tapiſtry, and ordered that on the Eve of the Nativity of St. *John*, the Grand-Maſter and Bailiffs ſhould have a Collation under the Tent which covered the Deck of the Ship wherein the Sultan's Nephew was killed. Some others of leſſer Note are omitted. *Verdier. Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc.*

AMBOULE, a moſt Fertil Valley in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, towards the Eaſtern Part, and to the North of the Province of *Carcanoſſi*. It yields great ſtore of Oyl of Seſamum, Mines of Iron and Steel, and abounds in excellent Paſturage, which makes the Beef in that Iſland very Fat and Pleaſing to the Taſte. Adjoining to this Town is a Hot Well, good againſt cold Diſtempers of the Limbs; and this Well is about four Fathom from a ſmall River, of which the Gravel is ſo Hot that there is no treading upon it, though the Water be very Cold. The Natives are govern'd by a Voadziri or Black Prince: It contains about 3000 Men, but very wicked; the Place being the Aſylum of all Vagabonds. *Flacourt Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

AMBOYNA, an Iſland in the *Indian Sea*, 24 Leagues in Circuit, and one of the Great Molucca's. The chief City of it bears the ſame Name, with a ſtrong Caſtle call'd *Victoria*. Towards the Weſtern part of this City is a Bay which is ſix Leagues over, where Ships ride ſecure from all Winds. This Iſland was firſt diſcovered in the Year 1515 by the *Portugueſe*, under the Command of *Antonio Abro*; but in the Year 1603. *Stephen Verhagen*, the Admiral of the *Hollanders*, took the Caſtle, and expell'd the *Portugueſe*. In the Year 1620 the *Spaniards* re-enter'd the Iſland, but after that, the *Hollanders* got Poſſeſſion of it again, in whoſe hands it ſtill remains, and is one of the beſt Plantations they have in thoſe *Indies*; which they have now ſecur'd with three ſtrong Forts, of which one is furniſhed with 60 Cannon, and a Garriſon of 600 Men. The Barbarous Cruelties committed here by the *Dutch* upon the *Engliſh* in 1618 make this Place memorable. The Natives were formerly Cannibals, and worſhipp'd the Devil under the Name of *Nito*, or Wicked Spirits, being of Opinion that no Ill can befall them without his Order, and therefore they worſhip him to make him favourable. They alledge, That he appears to them oftentimes in Humane Shape, and delivers his Oracles. To make him ſpeak they aſſemble about 20 or 30. and call upon him by a little Drum, pronouncing ſome Charms, which they believe efficacious. They embraced *Mahometiſm*, but their Circumciſion differs from the *Turks*. They are a ſtupid diſtruſtful People, and apply themſelves moſt to Fiſhing. *Mandeſlo's Voyage to the Indies.*

AMBRACIA, a City of *Epirus*, where *Phyrrhus* kept his Court, now call'd *Larta*; *Auguſtus* gave it the Name of *Nicopolis*, after his Naval Victory over *Mark Anthony*; and *Alexander the Great* reſtor'd it to its former Liberty, after he had drawn off the Garriſon which the *Macedonians* kept in it. The Bay of *Ambracia*, is called *Golpho di Larta*, or *Golpho di Preveſa*, and is look'd upon as one of the goodlieſt Bays in all thoſe Seas. *Strabo, Pliny, Aul. Gellius.*

AMBRESBURY, Lat. *Ambroſii Vicus*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, five miles Weſt of *Salisbury*, and two North of *Stonehenge*, upon the River *Avon*. It derives its Name from *Ambroſius*, the firſt King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forſook them, Hiſtory giving an Account that he was ſlain and buried here. *Camden*. In 977. a Council was Celebrated here which made 56 Canons.

AMBRONES, a People about *Ambrun*, in *Swiſs*, *Provence*, &c. who with other Confederates gain'd ſome Advantages over the *Romans* about 647. but in 652 of *Rome*, *Marius* defeated them, ſo that 200000 of them fell in the Field. There is yet the remainders of a Pyramid to be ſeen as a Monument of that Victory. *Florus, Cluvier.*

AMBROSE, a Town in *Piedmont* on the *Doire* near *Suſa*, not far from the famous Abbey of St. *Michael de l'Ecluſe*, one of the Chief of the Order of St. *Bennet*, on which many others both in *Italy* and *France* depend. It is called *de l'Ecluſe*, becauſe the King of the *Lombards* built a ſtrong Rampart there to guard the Avenues againſt Strangers; it being at the Entry of *Piedmont*.

AMBROSIA, the Diet of the Gods. An immortal ſort of a Diſh, ſo call'd, becauſe, none but the Divinities fed on't; or becauſe it exempted thoſe that uſed it from Dying. *Hom. Lib.4. Iliad. & Oyſſ. Lib.5.*

AMBROSIUS, otherwiſe call'd *Ambroſius Aurelianus*, a King of *Britain* after the withdrawing of the *Romans*. He ſucceeded to *Vortigern* about the Year 480. and was the laſt of the *Roman* Stock here; but ſome think he came from *Britany* in *France*, and was Son to *Conſtantine* a former *Britiſh* King: His Parents, according to *Gildas* and *Bede*, had loſt their Lives in the Wars againſt the *Picts*. *Vortigern* having uſurp'd the Crown, his Jealouſie of *Ambroſe* made him call in the *Saxons* to his Aſſiſtance, both againſt the Right of *Ambroſe* and the *Picts*. *Ambroſe* being in Poſſeſſion of his Right, prov'd a good King, and the *Saxons* did much prevail in his time, eſpecially after a Signal Victory which he obtain'd againſt them, that oblig'd them to a Peace.

AMBROSIUS, St. *Ambroſe*, into whoſe Mouth it's ſaid a Swarm of Bees were ſeen to go in and out as he lay in his Cradle, was born at *Treves* or *Arles*, where his Father was Governor of *Gaul*. He was ſent Governor to *Milan*, at which time *Anicius Probus* told him he muſt rather Govern as a Prelate than a Judge. After he was choſen Biſhop he is ſaid to have celebrated the Sacrament every Day, and preached each Sabbath to the People; He was univerſally concern'd for the Welfare of Chriſtians; and for the ſweetneſs of his Expreſſions he was called *Doctor Mellifluus*. He was elected Archbiſhop of *Milan* before he received the Gift of Baptiſm; He ſtoutly oppos'd *Juſtina* the Empreſs, who favour'd the *Arians*; as alſo *Valentinian*, who favour'd *Symmachus* in his requeſt for ſetting up the Statue of *Victory*; and ſold the Conſecrated Plate, to Redeem the Chriſtians, and Relieve the Poor under the Tyranny of *Maximus*, whom he twice viſited in *Gallia*, at the Emperor's requeſt, to perſuade him to lay down his Arms. And becauſe *Theodoſius* had been too ſevere in puniſhing a Sedition of the Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* with a general Maſſacre, he denied him entrance into his Church, and conſtrain'd him to do Penance, which the Emperor was ſo far from taking ill, that upon his Death-Bed he recommended his Children to his Care. St. *Ambroſe* died in 397. Aged 64. *Paulin. Baron. Euſeb. St. Jerome, S. Baſil, Theodoret, Sigebert. Bellarmin.*

AMBROSIUS, Deacon of *Alexandria*, converted from the Error of *Marcion* and *Valentinus* by *Origen*; he liv'd in the Third Age, and died before *Origen*. He was a Perſon of Quality, Rich, Eloquent, and Witty, he put *Origen* upon writing Commentaries on the Scriptures, and maintain'd Fourteen Men to aſſiſt him in Writing. He made a Generous Confeſſion of his Faith before *Maximinus* the Emperor, and became a Martyr. *Euſeb.*

AMBROSIUS of *Alexandria*, a Scholar of the Famous Blind *Didymus*, Liv'd towards the end of the Fourth Century. He wrote a Poem againſt *Apollinarius*. Commentaries upon *Job*, and other Tracts. *St. Jerome in Catal. C. 126. Trithem, &c.*

AMBRUNE. See *Embrune*.

AMBUBAJIE, a ſort of Women, who got their living by Lewdneſs, and by playing upon the Flagellet. They liv'd much after the rate of thoſe Strowlers, whom we call Gypſies, and pretended to have Sovereign Remedies for all Diſeaſes. *Juvenal. Sat. 3. Hor. Lib.1. Ep.2. Sueton. Vit. Neron. c. 27.*

AMEDEUS, the Name of ſeveral Princes of *Savoy*, *Amedeus* I. *Amedeus* II. *Amedeus* III. of whom nothing conſiderable.

AMEDEUS the Fourth, was created Vicar-General of the Empire by *Frederick* II.

AMEDEUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd the Great, who is ſaid to have made Two and thirty Sieges. A Prince of that Prudence, that when *Henry* VII. ſent his Son *Charles* Prince of *Bohemia* into *Italy*, he adviſ'd him to follow no bodies Counſel but that of *Amedeus*. He made conſiderable additions to the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and died at *Avignon*, whither he went to perſuade Pope *John* II. to undertake a Croiſade againſt the Infidels, in favour of *Andronicus* Emperor of the Eaſt, who Married his Daughter. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye.*

AMEDEUS the Sixth, called the Green Count, becauſe at a Tournament he appear'd all in Green Armour, with his Horſe capariſon'd in the ſame Colour. He aſſiſted *John* of *France* againſt *Edward* of *England*, fought the Prince of *Achaia*, and inſtituted the Order of the *Annunciade*. *Anno* 1336 he went to aſſiſt, and deliver'd the Emperor of *Greece*. In the Year 1383. going to aſſiſt *Lewis* of *Anjou* in the Conqueſt of *Naples*, he died of the Peſtilence, after he had Reign'd 40 Years, and by his good Quality made himſelf Arbiter of all the Grand Affairs of his time. *Guichenon.*

AMEDEUS the Seventh, Sirnam'd the Red, enlarged his own Dominions, with the Conqueſt of *Nice*, aſſiſted *Charles* VI. of *France*, and died by a Fall from his Horſe in purſuit of a Wild Boar.

AMEDEUS the Eighth, the Firſt that Erected *Savoy* into a Dukedom in the Year 1416. and then leaving his Territories to his Children, he retired to the Priory of *Ripaille*, where he founded the Order of St. *Maurice*. He was after this elected Anti-Pope to *Eugenius* IV. by the Name of *Felix* V. But at the requeſt of *Charles* VII. of *France*, reſign'd the Pontificate to *Nicholas* V. in 1449. However, Pope *Nicholas* ſent him a Cardinal's Cap, made him Dean of the Sacred College, and Legate of *Germany*. He was a Generous Prince, great Juſticiary, and eſteem'd the *Solomon* of his Age; great Princes having made him Arbiter of their Differences. *Æneas Sylvius, Guichenon.*

AMEDEUS the Ninth, more commended to the World for his Piety, than for any thing Remarkable in his Government. He referred all to the Management of his Princeſs *Yoland* of *France*; whereat his Nobles being jealous, put in for a ſhare of the Government, ſeized *Montmelian*, and the Duke, who being aſſiſted by *Lewis* XI. of *France*, overcame them, and died in 1503. *Guichenon.*

AMEL, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Sea, within the Mouth of *Niger* in the Region of *Nigritia*.

AMELAND, an Iſland of the *German* Sea upon the Coaſt of *Weſt-Frieſland*, ſix Leagues from *Leewarden*, part Sandy, part very Fertile; under the Juriſdiction of the *Hollanders*. Here is a great Fiſhing of Sea-Dogs.

AMELESAGORAS, one of the moſt Ancient *Greek* Hiſtorians, who lived in the 87th Olympiad, 430 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. *Clement* of *Alexandria* taxes *Gorgias Leontinus*, and *Eudemus* of *Naxus*, of pillaging from this Author. *Voſſius.*

AMELIA, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, which depends immediately on the Holy See; by the *Latin* Authors called *Ameria*. It is ſeated on a Hill between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Nera*, and is ſaid by ſome Authors to have been built at the time of the Wars with *Perſeus*; that is to ſay, in the 153d Olympiad, and that *Amarina* or *Ameroe* was the Foundreſs of it. But *Cato* in *Pliny* affirms, That it was built 964 years before this War, and by conſequence is much older than *Rome*. *Pliny, Lib.* 3. *Leander Alberti.*

AMENOPHIS the Firſt, King of *Egypt*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame that gave order to the Midwives for killing the *Hebrew* Children. He ſucceeded *Chebron* in the Year of the World 2360. and Reigned 20 years. *Joſephus contra Appion.*

AMENOPHIS the Second, or *Memnon*, ſubdued *Greece*, *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and part of *Scythia*, and carried his Army into *Thrace*, by ſome called *Vexores*, by others *Seſoſtris*. He is ſuppoſed to be the firſt that brought the *Iſraelites* under Slavery, and to have had a Statue ſo made, that it ſounded when the Rays of the Sun ſhew'd firſt in a Morning. *Tornel. Salian.*

AMENOPHIS the Third, ſuppoſed to be that *Pheron* mentioned by *Herodotus*. See *Pheron*. *Joſephus.*

AMENOPHIS the Fourth, hated by his Subjects for his Cruelty, and dethron'd by *Actiſanes*, King of *Æthiopia*. *Joſephus.*

AMERBACHIUS (*John*) of *Baſil*, a Learned Printer, well known by the Editions of his Books, by which he did great Service to Civil and Religious Learning. *Melchior Adam.* He died *Anno* 1562.

AMERICA, or the *Weſt-Indies*, one of the four Parts of the Habitable World, firſt diſcovered by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*, in 1492. And from *Americ Veſpuccio* a *Florentine*, who made ſome additional Diſcoveries in 1497. firſt called *America*. It is compoſed of two ſpacious Peninſula's, which are cloſ'd together at *Panama* or *Nombre di Dios*, by an Iſthmus not above 17 miles broad. The Southern Peninſula is about 1000 Leagues in length, lying out towards the Streights of *Magellan*: The other extends it ſelf much farther. It is encompaſſed on every ſide by the Sea, and as ſome ſuppoſe ſeparated from all other Continents. It's thought by ſome, that at the Streights of *Anian* it is but 100 Leagues ſeparated from *Tartary*. On the Eaſt lie the North and *Æthiopick* Seas; on the Weſt lies the South or *Pacifick* Sea, towards *China* and *Japan*; to the South, the Streights of *Magellan* and *Maire*'s Frith; but the Northern Bounds are not yet known; though ſome will have the Frozen Sea to be the Bounds of it on that ſide towards *Greenland*. This vaſt Continent is divided into the Northern and Southern *America*. The Northern, which is alſo called *America Mexicana*, from *Mexico*, is bounded by the *Pacifick* Sea, and *L'Eſtrecho d'Anian* to the Weſt and South; to the Eaſt by the Bay of *Mexico* and the North Sea; and to the North by thoſe Arctick Frozen Regions yet unknown; containing *Canada* or *New-France*, *Eſtotiland*, *Florida*, *New-England*, *New-Nederlandt*, *New-Denmark*, *New-Spain*, or the Kingdom of *Mexico*, comprehending *Jucatan*, *Nicaragua*, *Nova-Galicia*, *Mechoacan*, *Guatimala*, and *Honduras*, *New-Granada*, *Virginia*; the Iſle of *California*, *Cuba*, *Hiſpaniola*, and innumerable others call'd the *Antilles*.

The Southern *America*, which is alſo called *Peruvian America*, has to the North the North Sea, to the Eaſt the *Æthiopic* Ocean, to the South the *Magellanic* Sea and the Streights of *Magellan* and *Maire*, and to the Weſt the *Pacifick* Sea. The Regions of Southern *America* are *Braſil*, *Chili*, *Guaiana*, *Terra Magellanica*, *New-Andaluſia*, *New-Granada*, *Paraguay*, *Parana*, *Paria*, *Popajan*, the Kingdom of *Perou*, the *Terra Firma*, *Tierra Del Fuego*, *Tucuman*, *Venezuela*. The *Spaniards* have within their Dominions, which are the largeſt Part of *America*, five Archbiſhopricks, and about 34 Biſhopricks. The *Engliſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*, have alſo Plantations there. The Air of *America* differs as the Countreys are at a diſtance from the Line, but is generally temperate even under the *Torrid Zone*. The different quality of the Air occaſions particular Diſtempers. The Soil of *America* is generally very Fertile, even in the colder Climates, and in ſome Places ſo abundantly Rich, that it yields a Hundred for One. They have alſo ſeveral Trees, Plants, and Animals, which are not naturally the Product of any other parts of the World. They make Bread of their Maiz which we call *Indian* Wheat, and ſqueeze a Liquor out of it beſides, which they call Chica, Acua, and Sora, but the latter is too intoxicating. Their *Mangouai*, ſo *Vincent le Blank* calls it, has ſomething more than ordinary in it, for it furniſhes the Natives with Water, Wine, Oyl, Vinegar, Honey, Syrrup, Thread, Needles, and ſeveral other Things; which is the reaſon they highly prize it in *New-Spain*, where the *Indians* have always ſome of them growing about their Habitations. Their Trees yield Balſom, Cotton, Dragons Blood, Roſin, Liquid Amber, and Ginger. Not to ſpeak any thing of their Gold and Silver, which Enriches all other parts of the World. They who deſire more of *America*, may read *John de Laet*, *Antonio Herrera*, and ſeveral others. The Gold is found here in three ſorts; in little pieces without any Mixture; in Duſt, and that generally in Rivers; and in Stone in the Mines. Silver is more abundant, eſpecially in *New-Spain* and *Peru*, where there is alſo abundance of Quick-Silver and Pearl. The *Spaniards* have drawn vaſt Sums from thence from the Mines of *Potoſi*. And it's ſaid it was no extraordinary thing to ſee Temples cover'd with Silver, and Houſes with Plates of Gold. The *Indians* brag, That they have ſtill abundance of Treaſures hid, and the *Spaniards* ſay, that they raiſe 12 Millions thence yearly, beſides what pays their Officers. The Mountains called the *Andes*, are reckon'd the greateſt of the World. *Canada*, *Plata*, and the River of the *Amazones*, are their greateſt Rivers. The *Americans* are of four ſorts. The *Europæans* who have ſettled there. Secondly, Thoſe who are born of *Europæans* and *Indians*, call'd *Metis* and *Criols*. A Third Part of them conſiſt of *African* Negroes. And the Fourth are Savages. Theſe laſt live upon Hunting and Maiz; They have neither Laws nor Government, but ſtrowl about in the Fields. The Incurſions of the *Spaniards* have lately obliged them to ſome Union, for their better ſecurity; ſo that they make a ſhift to appear in Bodies againſt an Attack, for the Defence of their Lives and Fortunes. The People were generally Savage, Cowardly, and Wicked, many of them Cannibals, the Civileſt of them were thoſe of *Incai*. The *Patagons* are from 10 to 11 foot high, and extraordinary Drinkers. Their Clothing is Skins, and their Arms Bows and Arrows. For their Religion, ſome of 'em Worſhip the Sun, and others had no Religion, as thoſe of *Braſil*. Some of them ſacrificed Men, pulling out their Hearts alive. And ſome have obſerved, that there are among them who lead a Harmleſs Life, and have good Impreſſions of a Deity. The firſt Diſcoverers found the Natives Idolaters, Savage, and Ignorant, yet with a Mixture of Civility among ſome, more than others. *Roſſe* ſays of them, that ſome, eſpecially in *Canada*, worſhipped the Devil, who when Angry flings

Duſt in their Eyes; that they Dance round Fires to him, and ſing his Praiſes; that they bemoan the Dead, and bring preſents to the Grave; that they believe the Souls aſcend into the Stars, and go down with them under the Horizon to Paradiſes of Pleaſure. They believe alſo that God ſtuck a multitude of Arrows at the Beginning into the Ground, whence came Men and Women. They ſay, that God having once drunk much Tobacco, gave the Pipe to their Governour, with a Command that he ſhould keep it carefully, and he ſhould want nothing; but loſing the ſame, he fell into Want and Miſery. The Jeſuits in 1637. and 1638. brought over many of them to the Church of *Rome*. *Moreri* has a Diſſertation, whether *America* was known to the Ancients, and alledges *Plato*, *Origen*, *Porphyrius*, *&c.* for the Affirmative: He introduces the *Egyptian* Prieſts, giving an account of an Iſland called *Atlantides*, beyond the Columns of *Hercules*, greater than *Aſia* and *Africa*, which was drown'd by an Earthquake and a Rain, that endured a Night and a Day. He alledges alſo that the *Carthaginians* knew it, but endeavoured to conceal it from the *Europeans*, and made no Benefit of it themſelves, becauſe of their unskilfulneſs in Navigation.

AMERICUS *Veſpuccius*, a *Florentine*, under the Auſpices of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, was the firſt who after *Columbus* diſcovered *America*, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Four Years Voyages, which he Dedicated to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*. *Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat.*

AMERSFORD, a City of *Belgium* in the Province of *Utrecht* upon the River *Ema*, well fortified. It was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1624. but afterwards bravely recovered by the *Hollanders*, in whoſe hands it ſtill remains. *Hoffman.*

AMESBURY, a Market Town of *Amesbury* Hundred in the South-Eaſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, about 6 Miles North of *Salisbury*, and 65 from *London*. Its Market is on *Friday*.

AMESTRATUS, a Town in *Sicily* belonging to the *Carthaginians*, which coſt the *Romans* a terrible Siege of 7 Months in vain; but ſitting down before it another time, they carry'd it, levell'd it with the Earth, and ſold all the Inhabitants for Slaves. *Diodor.*

AMESTRIS, the Wife of *Xerxes* King of *Perſia*, who jealous of the King for being in Love with *Artaynta*, her Son's Wife, took her opportunity, when *Xerxes* made his Royal Feaſt call'd *Tycta*, which ſignifies Perfect, or Accompliſh'd, to beg her Enemy of the King; and when ſhe had her in her Power, cut off her Breaſts, her Ears, her Tongue, her Noſe, and her Lips, and threw 'em to the Dogs. She is alſo ſaid to have buried alive ſeveral of the *Perſian* Nobility, in performance of a Vow ſhe made to the Gods for her long Life. *Herodot.*

AMHARA, now the moſt Noble Kingdom of all *Æthiopia*, in the Centre of *Abyſſinia*, having to the North the Kingdom of *Bagemder*, to the Weſt the River *Nile*, and beyond that the Kingdom of *Gojam*, upon the Eaſt *Angota*, and contains 56 large Provinces.

AMIANUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſaid to be St. *Mark*'s Diſciple, and to have pull'd out one of his own Eyes, becauſe of his wanton Glances upon ſome Women. *Sabell. in Exempl.*

AMIDA, an Idol of the *Japannois*, being a Statue with the Body of a Man, and the Head of a Dog, mounted upon a Horſe with 7 Heads. He is alſo repreſented as a young Man, with a Crown of Gold on his Head environ'd with Rays. *Ambaſſad. des Holland.*

AMIDA, an ancient City of *Meſopotamia*, ſeated upon a high Hill by the River *Tigri*, taken in the year 359. by *Sapor* II. King of *Perſia*, notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Romans*, who valiantly defended it againſt his Army, conſiſting of 100000 Men. *Ammianus Marcellinus* was then in the Town, and had much ado to eſcape. The Emperor *Conſtantine* had ſome time before enlarged and beautified it, and call'd it *Conſtantia*. Now it is in the poſſeſſion of the *Turks*, who call it *Caramit*. *Davity.*

AMIDA, or *Amides*, a King of *Tunis*, who ſeiz'd upon this Kingdom in the year 1545. during the abſence of his Father *Muliaſſes*, or *Haſſen*. Afterwards he made War upon his Father and his Brothers, and was a cruel Tyrant over the People. But at laſt *Selim* II. the *Ottoman* Emperor defeated him in the Field, and depriv'd him and all that Family of that Kingdom: So that this inhuman Prince was forced to live the reſt of his days in Miſery. *Peter Dan, Hiſtoir de Barbarig e des Corſairs.*

AMIENS, in Latin *Ambianum*, or *Samarobriva Ambianorum*, is a delightful City of *France*, the Capital of *Picardy*, and a Biſhop's See, with large Streets, fair Houſes, and ſeveral Piazza's, of which that of *Des Fleurs*, and the great Market-place, are the Chief. The Ramparts make a pleaſing Walk, by reaſon of the Rows of Trees which are planted upon 'em. The River of *Somme* runs through it with three Branches under three Bridges; and after it has beſtow'd its Waters in divers places for the uſe of ſeveral Manufactures, reunites again at the other end of the Town, where ſtands St. *Michael*'s Bridge. But the faireſt Ornament of *Amiens* is the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre-Dame*, one of the moſt beautiful, largeſt, and beſt adorn'd in the Kingdom. *Cæſar* made this Town a Magazine for his Army, and the place of Meeting for the *Gauls*. In 905. it was totally conſum'd by Fire, but ſoon repair'd. In the year 1597. the *Spaniards* took it by a Stratagem; but *Henry* IV. moſt glorioully recover'd it, and built a Citadel to defend it, which is look'd upon as one of the beſt and moſt regular Fortreſſes in *Europe*. It gives its Name to a ſmall Territory call'd *l'Amiennois*, wherein ſtand the Cities of *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *Pecquigni*, *Comti*, and *Poix*. *Cæſar* ſpeaks advantageouſly of this Town, and he and other *Roman* Emperors, as alſo ſeveral *French* Kings, took great delight in it. The *Romans* found ſtout reſiſtance from the Inhabitants, who fought and defeated thoſe of *Rheims*, becauſe they ſubmitted ſo quickly to *Cæſar*. *Du Cheſne.*

AMILCAR, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, about the year of *Rome* 274. was ſent into *Sicily* at the ſollicitation of *Xerxes*, but utterly defeated by *Geto* King of *Syracuſe*, *Anno Rom.* 274. *Diodor.*

AMILCAR, the Son of *Giſco*, firſt oppos'd *Agathocles*, then made Peace with him, and caus'd the *Syracuſians* to receive him with ſubmiſſion; for which they made heavy Complaints againſt him at *Carthage*: Whereupon the Senate, who durſt not openly provoke him, ſent their Judgment ſeal'd up in a Box; but *Amilcar* died before the opening of it. *Diod. Sicul.*

AMILCAR, Sirnamed *Barchas*, Commanded the *Carthaginian* Fleet, and infeſted the Coaſts of *Italy* for five years together; upon which, the *Romans*, reſolv'd to remove him, ſet forth all their Naval Strength at once. Both Fleets met near *Trapany*, and the Iſland of *Ægates*, in the 512th year of *Rome*; and the *Carthaginians* being utterly defeated, ſued for Peace. In the 517th year of *Rome* he began the Second *Punic* War, to ſupport which, he Arm'd all *Africa*, having firſt ſubdued 100000 Rebels, and ſome revolted Towns, enriching *Africk* with their Spoils: But as he was preparing for *Italy*, he was ſlain in Fight, in the 526th year of *Rome*, leaving the Conduct of his Army to his Son-in-Law *Aſdrubal*. *Polybius*, *Titus Livius.*

AMILCAR, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, fell into *Umbria*, in the 550th year of *Rome*, and defeated *Ser. Geminus*, and *Claudius Nero*, the Conſuls; but was afterwards overthrown himſelf by *L. Furius* the Prætor, with the Slaughter of 30000 of his Men. *Tit. Livius.*

AMILCAR, Sirnamed *Rhodanus*, a *Carthaginian* Captain of great Eloquence and Induſtry, who by the Conſent of the *Athenians*, inſinuating himſelf into the Councils of *Alexander the Great*, gave the *Athenians* Information of all *Alexander*'s Deſigns. *Juſtin.*

AMILO, a River in the Foreſt of *Mauritania*, mentioned by *Pliny*, whither he ſays that the Elephants, upon the firſt appearance of the New Moon, went in Herds to purifie themſelves in the Stream; and after they had worſhipp'd that Luminary, returned with their young ones from whence they came. *Plin. l.* 8. *c.* 1.

AMIOT *(James)* born *Anno* 1514. a Boy that ran from his Parents for fear of being whipp'd, and begg'd about the Streets of *Paris*, but at length came to be Biſhop of *Auxerre*, and Grand Almoner of *France*, tranſlated *Plutarch* and *Diodorus Siculus*. He had not run far till he fell ſick in a Field, when a Gentleman happening to come by, pitied him, and taking him up behind him on Horſeback, brought him to the Hoſpital of *Orleans*; where being recovered, they gave him Six-pence, and ſome Bread, and ſent him away. (In regard of which Charity, he afterwards left the ſaid Hoſpital a Legacy of 1200 Crowns.) Coming afterwards to *Paris*, he was forced to beg, and asking Alms of a certain Lady, ſhe being pleaſed with the Boy's Mien, took him to carry her Children's Books to the College; which Opportunity he improved ſo well, that he profited mightily, and became ſo Learned in the *Greek*, that he taught it publickly afterward in the Univerſity of *Bourges*; but being ſuſpected of Proteſtantiſm, he left *Paris*, and was entertain'd by a Gentleman at *Berri* to Teach his Children. The King happening to lodge in that Houſe, *Amiot* was perſuaded to write ſome Verſes in Honour of the King, which being preſented by the Children, the King, as ſoon as he ſaw it was *Greek*, laid it down. The Chancellor hearing it was *Greek*, took it up, and being charm'd with it, ſaid, That if the Author had as much Vertue as Wit, he deſerved to be Preceptor to the King's Children, which was the firſt ſtep to his Preferment. He was afterwards made an Abbot, and ſent to the Council of *Trent*, where he made a Bold and Judicious Proteſtation. At his return he was made Preceptor to the King's Children, *viz.* *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. In 1560. he was made Great Almoner of *France*, which ſo enraged the Queen-Mother, that ſending for him to her Cloſet, ſhe told him, That if he did not demit the Charge, he ſhould not live 24 Hours; he excus'd himſelf, as having refus'd it, and then abſconded. The King miſſing him at his Table, ſent to ſeek him, and was ſo enraged at his not being found, that the Queen-Mother was forced to publiſh that ſhe would not moleſt him. The King had ſo much Reſpect for him, that one night when they were talking at Table of *Charles* V. having made his Preceptor Pope, he ſaid, That he would do as much for his, if he had an opportunity. At laſt, *Amiot* having ſeen the *Exit* of all his Three Scholars, died *Anno* 1593. *Thuan.*

AMIPSIAS, *Amepſias*, or *Amiphias*, a Comedian of *Athens*, railly'd by *Ariſtophanes* for the Heavineſs of his Expreſſion. *Diogenes Laertius*, in the Life of *Sophocles*, relates ſome Satyrical Verſes which he made upon this Philoſopher.

AMIRAS, a Prince of the *Saracens*, under whoſe Conduct they vanquiſh'd *Hormiſda* King of the *Perſians*, took *Jeruſalem*, and made themſelves Maſters of *Egypt*, *Antiochia*, *Damaſcus*, and all *Syria*, about 632.

AMIR-EL-MOSELEMIN, that is to ſay, *Emperor of the Children of Salvation*; the Sirname of certain Caliphs of *Perſia*, of the Sect of *Hali*. *Marmol de l'Afrique.*

AMISODORUS, called by the *Lycians*, *Iſarus*: He was one of the Pirate *Chimera*'s Crew, ſlain by *Bellerophon*. *Plutarch.*

AMITERNUM, *Amiterno*, an ancient City of *Italy*, of which the Ruines are ſtill to be ſeen in *Abruzzo*; remarkable for being the Place of *Saluſt*'s Nativity. It was formerly the Seat of a Biſhop; ſince tranſlated to *Aquila*, the Capital City of the farthermoſt *Abruzzo*. However, there remains a little Village ſtill, which was afterwards built upon the Ruines of it, by the Name of *St. Victorino*. About the year of *Rome* 458. *Spurius Carvilius* the Conſul took it, after he had ſlain 2800 Men, and taken 4270 Priſoners. It was built upon the ſlope of a Hill, where there is nothing now left but a piece of a Theatre, ſome Foot-ſteps of a Temple, and a great Tower. *Leander Alberti*, *Dion. Halicarnaſſ.*

AMIXOCORES, a People of *America* in *Braſil*, near the Government of the River *Janeiro*.

AM-KAS, the *Grand Salle* in the *Great Mogul*'s Palace, where he receives his Subjects, and appears alſo in Collar-days, with extraordinary Splendor: His Chair of State ſtands upon ſix Feet of maſſie Gold, ſet round with Rubies, Emeraulds, and Diamonds; 'tis valued at about 60 millions of Livres. *Chagehan*, Father of *Aurengzebe*, made this Magnificent Throne to ſhew his Riches in Jewels, which he had gotten from the Spoils of the old *Patans* and *Raia's*, conquer'd by him, and by the Preſents which the *Ombra's* are obliged to make the *Great Mogul* every year upon certain Holy-days. This Throne, as to the Curioſity of the Workmanſhip, does not come up to the Richneſs of the Materials: The greateſt inſtance of Art in it are two Peacocks, cover'd with Pearls and other Jewels, wrought into this Figure by a *French-man*, who was an admirable Workman, who having deceived a great many *European* Princes, by putting Doublets upon 'em, handſomly counterfeited, fled to this Court, and there made his Fortune. The Emperor, when on his Throne, appears in a white Satin Veſt, curiouſly embroider'd with Gold and Silk: His Turban is Cloth of Gold, ornamented with a Plume of Heron's Feather's, ſet round at the bottom with Diamonds of an extraordinary Bigneſs and Luſtre, with a vaſt Oriental Tophaz, which ſhines and blazes, like a little Sun, and is beyond all compariſon. He wears likewiſe a Necklace or Collar of large Pearls, which reaches almoſt down to his middle. At the Foot of his Throne all the *Ombra*'s are rang'd in Order, and richly Habited: They ſtand upon an Alcove, with a brocaded Canopy, with deep Gold Fringes over it: The Alcove is rail'd in with Silver Balaſters. All the Pillars of the Hall are hung with Brocade, upon a Gold Ground: The Roof is adorn'd with a ſort of Canopy-Stuff with Satin Flowers: The Floor is covered with exceeding rich Carpets, of a very extraordinary largeneſs. In a Court near this Hall, there's a Tent call'd *Aſpek*, of the ſame bigneſs with the *Am-kas*, ſurrounded with great Balaſters, covered with Plates of Silver: 'Tis likewiſe ſupported by Pillars fac'd with Silver Plates: The outſide of this Tent is red, and the inſide is lin'd with painted Cloth, the Colours of which are ſo freſh, and the Flowers ſo natural, that they appear like a Garden hung i'th' Air. *Bernier Hiſt. du Grand Mogul, Tome* 3.

AMMAN, the Name of the Chief Magiſtrate in ſeveral of the *Swiſſe Cantons*, who preſides in their Aſſemblies. *Simlar. Deſcript. de la Suiſſe.*

AMMER, *Ammerzee*, a Lake in *Bavaria*, by which the River *Amber* takes his courſe; from *Munichen* 5 Leagues, and 2 from *Lansberg*.

AMMIANUS *Marcellinus*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, but a *Grecian* by Birth, and Native of *Antiochia*. Of 31 Books, of which his Hiſtory conſiſted, which begun from the End of *Domitian*, and continued to the Death of *Valens*, 13 are loſt. The beſt Edition of *Ammianus Marcellinus* is that publiſhed by *Henry Valeſius* with Notes, in 1636. He is look'd upon as an Author of great Credit, and much eſteemed for the *French*, *German*, and *Burgundian Antiquity*. He was a Heathen, but writes favourably of the Chriſtian Religion. *Voſſ.*

AMMIRALI, *(Scipio)* a Canon of *Florence*, and a famous Hiſtorian: He has wrote the Hiſtory of *Florence* in *Italian*, Two Volumes of the Conſiderable Families in *Naples*, and one of thoſe in *Florence*, *&c.* He died in the year 1603. *Lawr. Craſſ. Elog. d'Huom. Letter.*

AMMON, the Sirname of *Jupiter*, worſhipp'd in the ſhape of a Ram, in regard it was a Ram which diſcover'd a Fountain to *Bacchus* in his march for *Libya*, when he was ready to periſh for Drought, together with his whole Army. In requital of which Favour, he built a Temple to his Father *Jupiter*, to which he gave the Name of *Ammon*, or the Sandy.

AMMON, King of *Judah*, the Son of *Manaſſeh*, more Idolatrous than his Father, was murder'd by his own Servants, after he had Reigned two years. 2 *Chron.* 23.

AMMONITES, a People deſcended from *Ben-Ammin*, the Son of *Lot* by his youngeſt Daughter, who inhabited that part of *Syria* which *Joſephus* calls the *Hollow*, after they had expell'd the *Zanzummins*. *Jair* being dead, they invaded the Land of *Canaan*, and made the *Iſraelites* Tributary; but at length they were defeated, and their Country haraſſed by *Jephthah*. In the Reign of *Saul*, they invaded *Canaan* again under their King *Nahaſh*, who beſieged *Jabeſh-Gilead*, with a Reſolution to have put out all the Right Eyes of thoſe that he ſubdued; but *Saul* gave him a total Overrow, with the Slaughter of the greateſt part of his Army. Afterward, they were ſubdued by *Joab*, vanquiſhed and made Tributary by *Jotham*, and defeated by *Judas Macchabeus*. *Geneſ.* 14. *Deuter.* 2. *Judges*, *Joſeph.*

AMMONIUS, an Eaſtern Monk, who cut off his Right Ear, to make himſelf uncapable of being made a Biſhop; however, his Modeſty did not hinder his Promotion, for the Patriarch *Theophilus* got him Conſecrated. *Baron. A. C.* 385.

AMMONIUS of *Alexandria*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, lived in the 3d Age, who among the reſt had *Origen* and *Plotinus* for his Diſciples; firſt he was a Corn-Porter, and therefore called *Saccas*: But he excelled ſo much after he applied himſelf to Study, that he was called *Theodidact*; and tho' ſome ſay he abandoned Chriſtianity, yet others ſay the contrary. He wrote ſeveral fine Tracts cited by St. *Jerome*, as the *Canones Evangelici*, or the Harmony of the Goſpel, which *Victor* of *Capua* has miſtaken for *Tatian*'s *Diateſſeron*. *Euſeb.* St. *Jerome.*

AMORBACHIUM, *Amorbach*, a City of *Franconia* on the *Muldt*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, five Leagues from *Asbarch*, and three from *Wertheim*. *Hoffman.*

AMORGOS, modernly call'd *Murgos*, an Iſland in the *Ægæan* Sea; Authors are not agreed about the placing on't; ſome make it one of the *Cyclades*, and others one of the *Sporades*. 'Twas the Country of the Poet *Simonides*. *Strabo*, *l.* 10.

AMORITES, deſcended from *Canaan* the Son of *Ham*: They were a flouriſhing People in the time of *Moſes*, who had, under *Sihon* their King, driven out the former Natives, and planted themſelves in that ſpacious Tract of Ground between *Jabbock* and *Arnon*: In memory of which Victory, an ancient Poet of *Canaan* compos'd a Song, incerted in part by *Moſes*, *Numb.* 6. 21,27. Afterwards, *Sihon* denying the *Iſraelites* paſſage through his Dominions, was overthrown; and the *Amorites* being expell'd, their Country was given to the Tribe of *Gad*. *Geneſ.* 10. *Numb.* 21. 23.

AMORIUM, an ancient City of *Phrygia*, upon the Frontiers of *Galatia*, once a great and beautiful City, with an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ruined by *Amerumnas*, Caliph of the *Saracens*, in the 9th Age, to wreck his Revenge upon the Emperor *Theophilus*, by ruining the Place of his Nativity, as the Emperor before had levell'd *Soſopetra* in *Syria*, where the *Saracen* was born. *Zonaras*, *Curopalates.*

AMOS, one of the ſmaller Prophets, at firſt a Herdſman and a Gatherer of Sycomore-Fruit, till God inſpired him, and then he Propheſied under *Jeroboam* King of *Iſrael*, and *Uzziah* King of *Judah*. There was alſo another *Amos*, the Father of the Prophet *Iſaiah*.

AMOUQUES, a Name which the *Indians* give to the Governours and Paſtors of the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*: They are call'd *Chriſtians of St. Thomas*, becauſe their Anceſtors were Converted by that Apoſtle. They are ſtill very numerous about the Mountains of *Malabar*. *Voyage d l'Archeveque de Goa*, *l.* 2. *c.* 9.

AMPATRI, a People inhabiting the Southern parts of *Madagaſcar*, between *Carcanoſſi* and *Carambouls*. The Country is very fertile, and abounding in Wood, wherein the Natives make their Villages, inclos'd with Stakes and Briars. They are Governed by the Lords of the Villages;

lages, and acknowledge one Senior, who is above all the reſt. They are frequently at Wars one among another, being able to raiſe about 3000 Soldiers in the whole extent of the Territory. *Flacourt. Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

AMPELUSIA, a Promontory of *Africa* near the Kingdom of *Fez*, and that part which is call'd *Mauritania Tingitana*. It had its Name from the great quantity of Vines which grow upon it: The modern Name is now call'd *Eſparto*, or *Cabo Spartelle*. There is a Cape of this Name alſo in *Macedonia*, now call'd *Cape Caniſtro* near St. *Ann*'s *Gulph*, the *Sinus Torenaicus* of the Ancients. There is alſo a Town and Promontory of this Name in *Crete*, and likewiſe a Cape call'd *Cap. Spartello*, in the Province of *Hasbata* in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, near *Tangier*. *Strabo, Baudr.*

AMPHAXIS, a ſmall City of *Macedon*, upon the Bay of *Conteſſa*, which gave its Name to the little Territory of *Amphaxitis*, comprehending the Cities of *Theſſalonica*, whither *Cicero* was baniſh'd, and *Stagyra*, where *Ariſtotle* was born.

AMPHIARAUS, the Son of *Oecleus* and *Hypermneſtra*, a *Grecian* Soothſayer, who foreſeeing that if he went to the *Theban* War with *Adraſtus*, he ſhould be kill'd, hid himſelf; but his Wife *Euriphyle* betray'd him to *Adraſtus* for the ſake of a Gold Necklace. The firſt day that he came before *Thebes*, as the General was Feaſting the Principal Officers of his Army, an Eagle ſnatch'd an Arrow out of his Hand, which having dropp'd, turn'd into a Lawrel-Tree; and the next day the Earth opened in the ſame place, and ſwallow'd him up in his Chariot: However, he was Honour'd as a Deity, and had a Temple Conſecrated to him by the Name of *Harma*, or the *Chariot*. *Pauſan.*

AMPHIBALUS, Sirnamed *Brito*: *Hector Boetius* and *Pitſeus* ſay he was a very Learned, Pious, and Zealous Man, and Preached in *England* and *Scotland*, Converting the Heathens, and Confirming the Chriſtians, Writing againſt the Superſtition of the one, and for the Comfort of the other. He is ſaid to have been Biſhop of *Angleſey*, and to have ſuffered Martyrdom, *An.* 291. But this Story is reputed Fabulous by the Learned Archbiſhop *Uſher*.

AMPHICLEA, a Town in *Greece*, where was formerly a Temple Dedicated to *Bacchus*, whoſe Prieſts pretended to foretell future Events to all that made enquiry. *Pauſanias.*

AMPHICTYON, the Son of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, who invented the Interpretation of Dreams and Portents, the 3d King of the *Athenians* after *Cranaus*, and Reigned 10 years. *Euſeb. Juſtin.*

AMPHICTYON, the Son of *Hellen*, who inſtituted that Famous General Council of the *Greeks* call'd *Amphyctionium*, the Members of which were choſen out of ſeven Principal Cities, but afterwards out of thirteen: *Philip* of *Macedon* was admitted among 'em, and allow'd to have Two Voices, as the *Phocenſes* had. The Preſidents of theſe Councils were call'd *Amphictyones*. *Euſeb. Juſtin.* The *Amphictyones* are ſaid by *Diodorus Siculus* to be a Tribe of *Attica*, and of that People that were call'd the *Thury*. But that which has drawn the Eyes of all Men on this Word, was, the giving this Name to the Twelve Judges of that Great Court, which aſſembled from all parts of *Greece* to the *Thermopylæ*. This Court is mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Halicarnaſſæus*, and many other of the *Greek* Writers. *Pauſanias* is of Opinion, that *Amphictyon*, the Son of *Deucalion* King of *Theſſaly*, was the firſt Inventer of this Council: *Strabo*, on the other ſide, refers it to *Acriſius*, the 14th King of the *Argives*. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 8. agrees with *Pauſanias*, and adds, that the Seat of the *Amphictyons* was the Temple of *Ceres* upon the River *Aſopus*; and he deſcribes both that Temple and the Seats of that Court which was held there. The greateſt part of the People of *Greece* were ſubject to the Juriſdiction of this Court, which are enumerated by *Strabo*. Its firſt Seat was at *Thermopylæ*, and after this, it was removed to the Temple aforeſaid, and then to *Delphos* in *Phocis*. This Council was the Supream Tribunal of all *Greece*, and determined all the great and difficult Caſes, or Controverſies, that aroſe between private Men, or the States and Cities ſubject to its Juriſdiction. Their Sentences did often put theſe People into great Commotions, and were put in execution by Force and Arms. They met twice in the year, in Spring and Autumn. Every Nation in this Society ſent one, two, or three Deputies to this Court, according to their Power and Greatneſs; and *Eſchines* ſaith in his life-time there were twelve. *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander the Great*, in the end of the Sacred War, deprived the *Phoceans* of this Court, and removed it into *Macedonia*; but the *Phoceans* 60 years after recovered it back again, as a Reward for their good Services againſt the *Gauls*. *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and *Antoninus Pius*, renewed this Court; and *Pauſanias*, who lived under the latter of theſe, ſaith, that in his time it was in great Eſteem, and had then thirty Judges. It fell, and came to nothing, in all probability, about the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, when the *Roman* Power declined.

AMPHIDAMUS, of the Family of the *Inachides*: The Son of *Alceus*, and Brother of *Lycurgus*, as *Pauſanias* will have it; but from what *Apollodorus* ſays of him, we may rather conclude him the Son of *Lycurgus*, and the Grandſon of *Alceus*. *Pauſan. in Arcad. l.* 8. *Apoll. l.* 3.

AMPHIDANIAS, the Son of *Buſiris*, whom *Hercules* ſlew, together with his Father, as they were offering their Strangers in Sacrifice. *Hoffman.*

AMPHIDROMIA, Feaſts of the ancient Pagans, ſolemniz'd on the 5th day after the Birth of the Infant, at what time the Goſſips that were at the Labour, ran round about the Chamber and the Houſhold-Gods; then waſh'd their Hands, and deliver'd the Child to the Nurſe: Which done, the Parents and Friends gave ſmall Preſents to the Women, and made 'em a Feaſt. *Athenæus.*

AMPHILITUS, an *Acarnanian* Soothſayer, who to encourage *Piſiſtratus* to fall upon the *Athenians*, counterfeited Divine Pomp, and pronounced two Verſes in Greek, of which the Sence was, in Latin, thus:

Eſt nummus projectus, item ſunt retia tenta,
Nocte meant Thynni claro ſub ſidere Lunæ.

Upon which *Piſiſtratus* falling on the *Athenians* after their Supper-time, found ſome at play, others aſleep; and by that means gaining an eaſie Victory, became Maſter of *Athens* a third time. *Herodot.*

AMPHILOCHIUS, Biſhop of *Iconium* in the time of *Theodoſius the Great*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates of that Age, and one of the greateſt Defenders of the Orthodox Faith, againſt the Attacks of the *Arian* Hereticks. *Amphilochius* wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, cited not only by *Theodoret*, St. *Jerom*, *Leontius Byzantinus*, St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, and *Joannes Damaſcenus*, but likewiſe by the General Council of *Epheſus*, and the Second Council of *Nice*. All Learned Men agree, that the Life of St. *Baſil*, ſaid to be writ by *Amphilochius*, is none of his. *Baron.*

AMPHILOCHUS, a Demi-God. *Plutarch* reports, that he gave an Oracular Anſwer to one *Theſpeſius* of *Solos*. This *Theſpeſius* had been a Libertine, and enquired of the Gods whether ever there was any likelihood of his Reformation? *Amphilochus* told him, *Yes, after he was dead*: Which happen'd accordingly; for being kill'd, he came to life again three days after, and became a new Man. *Plutarch de ſera Numinis Vindicta, cap.* 42. *Item de Defectu Orac.*

AMPHIMADON, the Son of *Melanthius*, one of *Penelope*'s Humble Servants, who was afterwards kill'd by *Telemachus*, *Ulyſſes*'s Son. *Odyſſ.* 22, & 24.

AMPHINOME, *Jaſon*'s Mother, who kill'd her ſelf with a Dagger out of impatience for the abſence of her Son. *Natalis Comes, l.* 6. *c.* 7.

AMPHINOMUS and *Anapus*, two *Sicilian* Brothers, who when the Flames of *Ætna* had ſet the City of *Catana*, and all the adjoining places, on fire, ventured through the Flames, and brought off their Parents upon their Shoulders. *Val. Max.*

AMPHION, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*, play'd ſo rarely on the Harp, that the Poets, to ſhew the Force of Sounds, feign'd that his Muſick made the Rocks to follow him, and that the Stones that form'd the Walls of *Thebes*, danc'd into that Order of themſelves, charm'd, as it were, by the Melody of his Lyre. By which it is to be underſtood, that being an Eloquent Man, he perſuaded the People to build Walls for their Defence. *Apollonius, Natalis Comes.*

AMPHIPOLI, Archontes, or Magiſtrates, ſet up by *Timoleon* at *Syracuſe*, after the Tyrannical *Dionyſius* the Younger had been chas'd from thence. This Alteration happen'd in the 411th year of *Rome*; and the Authority of theſe Magiſtrates continued to the time of *Diodorus Siculus*, which was about 300 years after. *Diod. Sic. Bibl. l.* 16.

AMPHIPOLIS, a Town of *Thracia* on the ſide of *Macedonia*, being an Archbiſhoprick; the *Greeks* call'd it *Chriſtopoli* ſince, and its modern Name is *Emboli*: It's ſituated on the River *Strymon*, which waſhes it on every ſide. It was formerly call'd *Neuf-chemins*, or *Nine-ways*. *Ariſtagoras* the *Mileſian*, flying from *Darius*, would have ſettled here, but was hindred by the *Edonians*, in the 69th *Olympiad*. The *Athenians* ſent 10000 Inhabitants thither afterward, who were all cut in pices at *Drabeſque* by the *Thracians*. This did not hinder *Aginon*, the Son of *Nicias*, to ſettle a new Colony there, after having chaſed away the *Edonians*. Thoſe People eſpouſing the Quarrel of the *Lacedamonians* againſt the *Athenians*, were the cauſe of the War being renewed in the time of *Philip* of *Macedon*. *Perdiccas* took *Amphipolis* in the 89th *Olympiad*. *Thucydides, Juſtin.*

AMPHISCII, the Name of thoſe People that liv'd between the Tropicks, becauſe, according to the Sun's coming up to the Two Solſtices, the Shadow changes, and falls ſometimes on the right hand, and ſometimes on the left. The *Heteroſcii* live within the Temperate Zones, and have their Shadow always pointing towards the ſame Pole. The *Periſcii* live under the Arctick Circle, and have their Shadows go round 'em.

AMPHISTIDES, a Man that had a great deſire to learn Arithmetick, but could never count above 5; from whence all Dunces in Arithmetick were called *Amphiſtides's*. *Suidas.*

AMPHISTRATUS and *Recas*, Coach-men to *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, who had the Government of ſeveral Towns beſtow'd upon 'em by *Jaſon*. *Juſtin, l.* 42. *c.* 3.

AMPHITHEATRE, a large Structure built either round or oval, with Rows of Benches, or Seats, for the convenience of ſeeing Sights, which were ſhewn in the Area of it: The Ground was covered with Sand, that the Gladiators and Beaſts might fight there with the better convenience. The ancienteſt Amphitheatres now remaining, are, that of *Verona* in *Italy*, and the other of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*. *Lipſ. de Amphith. c.* 2, *&* 3.

AMPHITRIO, a *Theban* Prince, married *Alcmena*, ſlew his Father-in-Law by an Accident, and vanquiſh'd the *Teleboans* by the aſſiſtance of *Cometho* the Daughter of *Pterelaus*, who being paſſionately in Love with *Amphitrio*, cut off her Father's Golden Lock, upon which the Fate of his Kingdom depended. See more in *Alcmena*. *Apollodore.*

AMPHITRITE, A Sea-Goddeſs, Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, and Wife of *Neptune*: 'Tis ſaid ſhe had an Averſion for Marriage at firſt, but was perſuaded to let *Neptune* gain her by means of a Dolphin, which he ſent in queſt of her. The Name of *Amphitrite* is ſuppoſed to have been given her, becauſe ſhe encompaſſes the Earth, and grates upon the Extremities of it. *Heſiod, Heſychius.*

AMPHORITES, a certain Game, or Trial of Skill for the Exerciſe of Wit, ſet up in the Iſland *Ægina*, wherein an Ox was the Reward for ſuch *Dithyrambic* Poets as compos'd the nobleſt Panegyricks upon *Bacchus*.

AMPHOTERUS, Brother to *Craterus*, one of *Alexander*'s Principal Officers. He was ſent, with 60 Ships under his Command, to ſubdue the Iſle of *Coos*; and afterward to *Peloponneſus*, to quiet ſome Diſturbances there, which the *Lacedæmonians* had raiſed: And in all his Employments, he behaved himſelf with great Courage and Conduct.

AMPHRYSUS, a River of *Theſſaly*, noted in fabulous Hiſtory, for that by the Banks of it *Apollo* is ſaid to have fed *Admetus*'s Sheep. It runs by the foot of the Mountain *Othrys*, and empties it ſelf into the River *Sperchini*.

AMPHRYSUS, a River of *Phrygia* in *Aſia* the Leſs, the Waters of which made Women barren, if they drank them. There is alſo a Town in *Phocis* of the ſame Name. *Plin. l.* 32. *c.* 2. *Steph.*

AMPTHILL, or, as ſome ſpell it, *Anthill*, a Market-Town of *Redbornſtoke* Hundred in *Bedfordſhire*; it lies about 5 miles South of *Bedford*, and is an Honour belonging to the Crown, graced with a fine Seat and Parks in its Neighbourhood, belonging to the Earl of *Ailesbury*. It's 36 miles from *London*; the Market on *Thurſday*.

St. **AMPULLA**, an Order of Knighthood, inſtituted, as is ſuppoſed, by *Clovis* I. King of *France*, in memory of the Viol of Balſam which the Angel is feign'd to have brought to St. *Remigius* at the Baptizing the ſame *Clovis*, who was anointed with it alſo at his Coronation. The Knights of the Order bear, in a black Ribband, a Gold Croſs Anglée, enamel'd with Silver, and charged with a Dove holding a Viol in her Beak, received by a moving Carnation Hand. The Reverſe of the Medal is ſtamp'd with St. *Remigius*. Theſe Knights are Four Barons Feudaries to the Church of *Rheims*, who at the Coronation of the King of *France*, bear up the Canopy under which the Ampulla is carried in Proceſſion. *Aimoin. Hincmar. Gaguin. Favin.*

AMPURDAN, a ſmall Province in *Catalonia*, the Capital City of which is *Emporias*, formerly famous under the Name of *Emporiæ*: It conſiſted of three Cities, one of which the *Phocian Greeks* had; another which the Native *Spaniards* kept; and a third that was built by a Colony that *Cæſar* left there, after he had vanquiſh'd *Pompey*'s Sons; which afterwards embodied into one. Near this City it was that *Cato* won a ſignal Battel from the *Spaniards*, with the Slaughter of 40000 of their Men, about the year of *Rome* 558. In proceſs of time it became an Epiſcopal See; but being often ruined by the *Moors*, the See and Trade of the City are removed to *Gironne*. *Strabo, Ptolem. Steph.*

AMRAM, the Son of *Koath*, the Son of *Levi*, the Father of *Aaron, Moſes*, and *Miriam*. *Exod.* 6.

AMRAPHEL, King of *Shinar*, one of the Four that made War againſt five other Princes, and was vanquiſh'd by *Abraham*, who took part with the Inhabitants of *Sodom* for the ſake of his Nephew *Lot*. *Torniel.*

AMSTEL, a ſmall River of *Holland* that runs by *Amſterdam*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*.

AMSTERDAM, Lat. *Amſtelodamum*, or *Amſterodamum*, vulgarly call'd *Amſterdam*, was at firſt a ſmall Caſtle by the Name of *Amſtel*, which deriv'd its Name from the River upon which it was built, and gave Title to the Lords that built it. *Gisbert*, or *Giſelbert*, drew ſome Inhabitants thither; ſo that it became at firſt an abode for Fiſhermen that liv'd in Thatch'd Cottages. But their Fiſhery procur'd a Trade among their Neighbours, which enrich'd 'em by degrees; and at length the Convenience of the Situation invited a great Number of Inhabitants; ſo that the Caſtle of *Amſtel* became firſt a Village, afterwards a conſiderable Town. *Florentius* IV. granted them certain Immunities in the year 1235. After this, another *Gisbert* built 'em Bridges and Towers. The Inhabitants alſo built new Houſes in the Neighbourhood, and then the Borough began to aſſume the Name of *Amſterdam*. Soon after, this little City was united to the County of *Holland*; and *William* IV. gave it new Privileges, which *Albert* of *Bavaria* confirm'd; and the Situation, the Trade and Induſtry of the Inhabitants rendred it ſtill more and more Conſiderable, though as yet it had no Walls, but only a Paliſado, till the year 1482. After a long Siege, it ſurrendred to *William* of *Naſſaw*. However, it is built upon ſo low a Foundation, that it would be in continual danger, but for the Damms and Sluces that over-top the utmoſt Heighth, to which the Swelling of the Wave are obſerved to aſcend. The little River of *Amſtel*, which now runs through the City, forms the great Canal of *Dammerach*: This Canal hath ſeveral Bridges, among which, that at the mouth of the River, call'd the *New Bridge*, is the faireſt, by reaſon of the Sluces, and that from thence one may ſee the famous Port where the variety of Ships and Merchandiſe, and the infinite Number of Seamen, make a Show worthy to be admired. There is alſo the Emperor's Canal, that of the Lords, and that of the Cingel, the Keys of which are pav'd with ſquare Stone, and beautified with Rows of Tile-Trees and Elms. The Streets of *Amſterdam* are very fair, large, and extreamly neat; the Merchants Shops full of precious and rare Commodities, the moſt rich and delicate that either *China* or the *Indies* afford. The Piazza's, Churches, and Publick Buildings, are very Magnificent; among the reſt the Town-Houſe is to be admired; the Entrance is remarkable for its Architecture, and ſeven leſſer Doors, wide enough for three Perſons to go a-breaſt: The Frontiſpiece is embelliſh'd with three Statues of Braſs, repreſenting Juſtice, Power, and Abundance; and a Marble Sculpture in *Baſſo Relievo* of a Woman ſupporting the Arms of the City, with a Neptune, Lions, Unicorns, and ſome of the ancient Heroes. The Exchange and *Eaſt-India* Houſe are Structures alſo worthy of the Obſervation of Travellers, not to omit their Magazines for all ſorts of Merchandices brought from all parts of the World, and their vaſt Store-houſes for their Shipping. Their Chief Churches, among ſeveral others, are that of St. *Nicholas*, and that of St. *Catharine*, where the Pulpit is ſaid to have coſt 60000 Livres. Their Houſe of Correction has this in particular, That lazy Vagabonds are put into a wide Vat with a Pump, into which the Water continually flows; ſo that the Offenders muſt either continually pump, or drown. There are alſo Houſes for Orphans, Hoſpitals for the Sick, and Bedlams for Madmen; and indeed all things are here to be ſeen order'd with extraordinary Charity and Prudence; a City from ſmall beginning become one of the moſt celebrated *Emporiums* of the Univerſe, Long. 24. 00. Lat. 52. 29. The Government of *Amſterdam*, for what concerns Matter of State, is by a Senate of 36 Men, who continue in that Charge during life: They were formerly choſen by the Burghers; but for theſe 150 years they have quitted that Privilege to the Senate, who chooſe ſuch as they think fit to fill up the Vacancies; and their Example is follow'd by all the Towns of *Holland*, but with ſome difference of Number. This Senate chooſes the Magiſtrates of the Town, as Burgomaſters and Eſchevins. There are Four Burgomaſters at *Amſterdam*, Three being choſen every year, and One continuing two years: The Three laſt are called the Burgomaſters in Charge, and preſide one after another after the firſt Quarter, that the old Burgomaſter preſides to inſtruct 'em in their Office. The Burgomaſter is choſen in Senate, by the Plurality of Voices of thoſe who have been formerly Burgomaſters, or Eſchevins. Thoſe Magiſtrates repreſent the Honour of the City on all Occaſions, and diſpoſe of other Offices which are ſubject to theirs. They have the only Power to meddle with the Publick Treaſury, and to judge what is good and neceſſary for the Safety of the City. They keep the Key of the Bank of *Amſterdam*. They are not obliged to expend any more than others upon what occaſion ſoever; and are re-imburſed out of the Common Stock for their Charges in Publick Ceremonies, as Entertaining Foreign Ambaſſadors, *&c.* There are Nine Eſchevins at *Amſterdam*, of which Seven are choſen yearly, there always remaining Two of the fore-going year. The Senate names Fourteen, of whom the Burgo-Maſters chooſe Seven when there is no Stadtholder, but at preſent *William*, King of *England*, being Stadtholder, as Prince of *Orange*, and General to the States, makes the Choice. They are abſolute Judges in all Cauſes Civil and Criminal, but on paying a Fine there may be an Appeal from them to the Courts in each Province: There are ſeveral other Officers under thoſe Sovereign Magiſtrates, of which the Principal are the Treaſurers. The Scout is Commiſſioner of the Policy, and the Penſioner is a Perſon Learned in their Laws and Cuſtoms, of which he inſtructs the Senate and Burgomaſters on occaſion, and makes all the publick Harangues. The Bank of this City paſſes for the greateſt Treaſury in the World: It is kept in a great Vault under the Stadthouſe, where all imaginable Precautions are taken for its Security, it being never open'd, but in the preſence of one of the Burgomaſters; ſo that the Riches of the Treaſury is not known. It is like the General Repoſitory, whither all the World carry their Money, looking upon it to be in as great ſurety as in their own Houſes; and on Bills of Exchange drawn hence, are the ordinary Payments among Merchants. The Revenues of this City are raiſed by a Tax on Merchandiſe, Houſe-Rent, and Lands belonging to it, beſides ſome extraordinary Impoſts. Sir *William Temple*'s State of the *United Provinces*. This City is Judg'd impregnable becauſe of its ſituation. They tolerate all Religions; but none have Authority except *Calviniſts* and *Lutherans*. *Hoffman.*

AMSTERDAM, (*New*) a City of *New Belgium*, built upon the Mouth of the North River, with a ſpacious Harbour; alſo an Iſland belonging to the *Hollanders* in the Frozen Sea, not far from *Spitzbergh*; alſo another Iſland called by the ſame Name in the *American Sea*, near the Iſland of *Rotterdam*, between *Peru*, and the Iſlands of *Saloman*.

AMSTERDAM, a little Iſland near the *Eaſt-Indies*, towards *Terra Auſtralis incognita*, between *New Holland* and *Madagaſcar*. The *Hollanders*, likewiſe, have given this Name to another Iſland, near *China*, between *Japan* and *Formoſa* or *Bel-Iſle*.

AMULIO, (*Marc. Antonio*) made Cardinal by *Pius* IV. whoſe Credit was ſo great in the Sacred College, that he miſt but little of ſucceeding that Pope. He built a fair College at *Padoua*, and an Alms-Houſe for Twelve decay'd *Venetian* Noblemen, with 60 Ducats a year each for their Maintenance, and died in 1570. He was ſo Eloquent, that the *Venetians* ſent him as Ambaſſador to the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and Pope *Pius* the Fourth, who made him Biſhop, Cardinal, and Bibliothecary Apoſtolical. The *Venetians* were ſo offended that he ſhould have contravened an Ancient Law of the Republick, which forbids their Ambaſſadors to receive any thing from Foreign Princes, that they rais'd an Indictment againſt him, and Treated his Friends harſhly for his ſake in his abſence. *Davity. Onuphr.*

AMULIUS, (*Silvius*) King of *Latium*, the Son of *Procas*, and younger Brother of *Numitor*, whom he Dethron'd, and Murder'd his Son *Lauſus*; his Daughter *Ilia* he made a Veſtal Nun, to deprive her of Progeny; but he was afterward ſlain by *Remus* and *Romulus*, her Sons by a Sweet-heart; who reſtor'd their Grandfather *Numitor* to his Right. *Procas* left his Treaſures to *Amulius*, and the Crown to *Numitor*, whoſe Right was too weak for the others Money. *Tit. Liv. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſ.*

AMUND, or *Amond* the Firſt, King of *Swedeland*, Son of *Sibdager*, lived a great while, as is pretended, before our Saviour; but this Opinion of the *Swediſh* Hiſtorians is ſomewhat to be ſuſpected. But however this may be, *Sibdager* having Conquer'd *Norway* and *Gothland*, and united 'em to *Swedeland*, *Amund* took care not only to maintain theſe Advantages, but made a farther Progreſs. He was buried at *Upſal*, with *Gunilde* his Queen, and *Uffo*, his Son, ſucceeded him. *Saxo-Grammat. Lib.* 1.

AMUND, or *Amond* the Second, Son of *Ragwald*, began his Reign about the year of our Lord 220. He rais'd an Army to revenge the death of his Father, upon *Swald* King of *Denmark*, who had kill'd him. But Reigning no more than Two years, he liv'd not long enough to execute this Deſign. *Saxo-Grammat.*

AMURATH the Firſt, Emperor of the *Turks*, Sirnamed *Gaſis*, or the *Illuſtrious*, one of the greateſt Princes they ever had: He began his Reign 1357. ſucceeded *Solyman* the Firſt, his Brother, made *Adrianople* the Seat of his Empire, after he had Conquer'd all *Thrace*, and the adjoyning Provinces, taking advantages of the weakneſs of *John Paleologus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. He was the firſt that form'd the Militia of the *Janizaries*: He Ravaged the Coaſts of *Macedon*, paſs'd the *Streights* of *Gallipoli* with 6000 Men, and defeated the Prince of the *Bulgarians*, and the Deſpot of *Servia*; whoſe Head he cut off. Afterward he made an Alliance with the Deſpot's Son, and took his Siſter to Wife, the faireſt Perſon in all *Greece*, with whom he was paſſionately in Love. He made a Peace with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who ſent him for Hoſtage one of his Sons named *Theodorus*. He ſubdu'd his Rebellious Baſſa's, and put out the Eyes of his Son *Saux*, who, with the Son of the *Greek* Emperor, had taken Arms to dethrone their Fathers. Afterwards, making War with *Lazarus*, Prince of the *Triballians*, he was kill'd by a *Triballian* Soldier in his Camp, in 1390. or thereabouts, after he had been Victor in 37 Battels: Some ſay that he was ſlain amidſt his Janizaries, by a Cavalier nam'd *Milo*, who kill'd him, as deſiring to ſpeak to him on ſome Matter of importance. *Leunclav. Chalcondile. Baudier.*

AMURATH the Second, ſucceeded his Father *Mahomet* in 1421. *Muſtapha*, the Son of *Bajazet*, encouraged by the *Greeks*, ſtruggled with him for the Crown; but being defeated in *Aſia*, and found in a Buſh, was ſtrangl'd before *Amurath*'s Face. He beſieg'd *Conſtantinople* in Revenge with much Vigour, but was forced to raiſe his Siege. The Emperor of *Conſtantinople* ſet up his younger Son *Muſtapha* againſt him, whoſe Deſtiny was the ſame with the other *Muſtapha*'s. He took *Theſſalonica*, which the *Venetians* had purchas'd of *Andronicus*, attack'd *Caramania*, beſieg'd *Belgrade* in vain; but made the Prince of *Boſnia* and *John Caſtriot* his Tributaries, *Caſtriot* being forc'd to ſend him his Five Sons as Hoſtages, who, contrary to his Promiſe, he cauſed to be Circumciſed, and Poyſon'd Four of 'em. *Hunniades* ſtop'd his Career, defeated him, and forced him to make Peace with the Chriſtians, which they perfidiouſly breaking, upon the Solicitations of the Legate of Pope *Eugenius* the Fourth, gave him the opportunity of gaining the famous Battel of *Varna*, where perceiving his Men to be worſted, he drew the Treaty out of his Pocket, and divers times ſpoke theſe words, *Jeſus Chriſt, if thou be God, as thy People ſay thou art, Revenge the Injury which they have done thee, in breaking the Treaty which they have Sworn to me in thy Name.* And the next year he overthrew *Hunniades*, of whoſe Men he ſlew 20000. In the mean time *George Caſtriot*, the Fifth of *Caſtriot*'s Sons abovemention'd, commonly call'd *Scanderberg*, defeated ſeveral of his Baſſa's, and forc'd him to raiſe the Siege of *Croy*, Capital of *Albania*; for grief of which, he retired amongſt the Zichites, a Religious ſort of *Turks* in *Aſia minor*, but through the continual Sollicitations of the *Janizaries*, he reaſſum'd the Government, and brought a numerous Army before *Croy* a ſecond time; but finding he could not ſucceed, he was carried out of the Camp to *Adrianople*, where he expir'd in a Raving Condition, in the year 1451. and 75th of his Age. *Leunclavius, Chalcondile.*

AMURATH the Third, began his Reign in 1574. with the Murder of Five of his Brothers, according to the *Turkiſh* manner; bending his Forces againſt the *Perſians*, he took the City of *Tauris*, and defeated the *Maronites*; but having no other great ſucceſs that way, he invaded *Croatia*, whence he was repulſed with the loſs of 10000 Men. He oppos'd the Election of the Emperor *Maximilian* the Second, to the Crown of *Poland*, and ſet *Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, on that Throne. The Emperor *Rodolph*, to revenge himſelf of the Affronts done to his Ambaſſadors, ſent an Army againſt him under the Command of Two Generals; the Baron *de Tauffenbach* being one of them, did wonders, with 12 or 14000 Men, againſt him: At length, the Revolt of the Janizaries, and the Vayvods of *Tranſilvania* and *Moldavia*, perplexed him to that degree, that being otherwiſe tormented with the Stone, he died in the year 1594. and 48th of his Age. *Baudier, Chalcondile. Mezeray.*

AMURATH the Fourth, the Son of *Achmet*, was ſaluted Emperor in 1623. being but 15 years old. In 1626 he beſieged *Bagdat*, but was forc'd to riſe from before it by the *Perſians*. The *Polander* and *Coſſacks* ſo hotly alarm'd him, that his Viſiers reſolv'd to have dethron'd him, had he not ſuddenly made a Peace with thoſe Enemies. In the year 1638. he beſieg'd *Bagdat* a ſecond time, with the greateſt Army that ever the *Turks* had on foot, and took it in 40 days: But not long after, his Debauches laid him in his Grave in 1640. and in the 32d year of his Age; being an exceſſive Drinker of Wine and Burnt-Brandy. *Mezeray, Contin. Chalcond.*

AMURATH, Prince of *Graves*, Count *d'Egmont*, Governor of *Flanders* and *Artois*. He made an Alliance between his Maſter the King of *Spain*, and the King of *England*; ſuppreſſed ſome Diſorders in *Flanders*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf by the Two Victories of St. *Quintin* and *Graveling*, where he took the Mareſchal *de Thermes*, General of the *French* Army. But after theſe great Exploits, he was taken with Count *Horne*, and at laſt convicted of High-Treaſon before the Duke of *Alva*, and beheaded at *Bruſſels* in 1568. 'becauſe he Patroniz'd the Liberties of the *Netherlands*. *Meteren. Hiſt. Netherlands.*

AMYCI *Portus*, a Harbour of the *Thracian Boſphorus*, fam'd for the Tomb of *Amycis* King of the *Bebrycians*, who was ſlain there, which Tomb was ſhaded with a Laurel-Tree, planted at the time of his Interment, and is called the Mad Laurel, becauſe that if any one carry a Branch of it on Shipboard, all the Ship's Company preſently fall together by the Ears, not to be pacified till the Branch be thrown into the Sea. It is now called *Lamin*, and *Scala Marmorea*. *Gyllius in ſuo Boſphoro*. *Hoff*.

AMYCLÆ, a City of *Italy*, between *Gaieta* and *Terracina*, built by the *Laconians* that accompanied *Caſtor* and *Pollux*; who gave it the name of their own City *Amyclæ* in *Laconia*. The Inhabitants of this City were ſo bewitch'd to the Doctrine of *Pythagoras*, who forbid the eating of Fleſh and killing of living Creatures; that believing it unlawful to kill the Serpents that bred in the Neighbouring Marſhes, they were frequently ſtung to death by them. Being often terrified with vain Rumours of the Enemies approach, they ordain'd, that no body ſhould offer to ſpeak of an Enemies coming; ſo that when the Enemy came indeed, and no body durſt open their Lips to declare it, they were ſurprized, and all put to the Sword. Hence the Proverb of unſeaſonable Silence, *Amyclas perdidit ſilentium*. Near to this City is the Den called *Specus Amyclæum*, now *Sperlinga*, whence alſo the Neighbouring Sea was called *Mare Amycleum*, now *Mar d'Sperlinga*; and the Bay call'd *Sinus Amyclanus*, now *Golpho di Gaieta*. *Plin*. *Eraſm*.

AMYCLÆ, a City of *Laconia* not far from *Sparta*, at the Feet of the Mountain *Taygeta*, famous for the Birth of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and a Race of Couragious Dogs; as alſo for a Temple Dedicated to *Apollo*, ſeated in a place ſhaded with all manner of Trees, and abounding in Fruit, and no leſs ſignal for the Structure and Riches within it: Whence *Apollo* was Sirnamed *Amycleus*. *Virgil*. *Pauſanias*.

AMYCLAS, the Maſter of a ſmall Shallop which *Cæſar* went on Board with his Face muffled up, and in an ordinary Garb, to whom, when he would have gone back, being toſs'd by a furious Tempeſt, *Cæſar* ſhewing his Face, cried out, *Fear nothing, thou carrieſt* Cæſar *and his Fortunes*. *Lucan*.

AMYCLAS, the Fifth King of *Sparta*, *Lacedæmon*'s Son, to whom he ſucceeded. The Poets feign, that he was *Hyacinthus*'s Father that *Apollo* had ſuch a Paſſion for, and afterwards Metamorphos'd into a Flower. *Ovid*. *Lib*. 10. *Metam*.

AMYCUS, King of *Bebrycia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, who was wont to carry Strangers to Combat with him, and then to ſurprize 'em with Ambuſcadoes, and murder 'em; but was at length ſlain by *Pollux*, one of the *Argonauts*, for whom he had laid the ſame Snare, which *Pollux* was aware of, and made proviſion againſt it. *Theocrit*.

AMYDON, an ancient Town in *Macedonia*, upon the River *Axius*, ſome call it *Verdari*; 'tis mention'd both by *Homer*, and *Juvenal*, *Sat*. 3.

AMYMONE, the Daughter of *Danaus*, who, as ſhe was practiſing to draw a Bow in the Woods, wounded a Satyr, who thereupon would have Raviſh'd her; upon which ſhe imploring the aid of the Gods, *Neptune* came and reſcued her from the Satyr, but deflour'd her himſelf, and by him ſhe had *Nauplius*. Her Effigies *Alexander the Great* cauſed to be Engraven in a Saphire. *Strabo*.

AMYNTAS the Firſt, King of *Macedon*, ſucceeded his Father *Alcetas*, *An*. *Mund*. 3527. againſt whom *Magabyzus* ſent a formidable Army to revenge the death of his Ambaſſadors under the Command of *Bubares*; but the *Perſian* falling in Love with *Amyntas*'s Daughter, Married her, and protected his Father-in-Law inſtead of doing him an injury. *Amyntas* Reign'd 48 years, and died about the year of the World 3575. *Juſtin*.

AMYNTAS the Second, ſucceeded *Archelaus* about the year of the World 3662, and Reign'd one year.

AMYNTAS the Third, ſucceeded *Pauſanias*, and was Father to *Philip*, Father of *Alexander the Great*.

AMYNTAS, Son of *Perdiccas* the Third of *Macedon*, the Lawful Heir of the Crown, but put by by his Uncle *Philip*, who was appointed his Guardian, and having the Sovereign Power in his Hands, would not be perſuaded to reſign it. *Amyntas* Married one of his Uncle *Philip*'s Daughters; and being enraged that another ſhould enjoy his Right, laid Ambuſh for *Alexander*, which being diſcovered, occaſioned the loſs of *Amyntas*'s Life. *Juſtin*.

AMYNTAS, the Seventeenth King of the *Aſſyrians* after *Ninus*, ſucceeded *Aſcatades*, Reign'd 45 years in great proſperity, and died about the year of the World 2624. There are ſeveral others of the ſame Name mentioned by thoſe that write the Life of *Alexander*. One who was the Favourite of *Alexander* himſelf; another that deſerted *Alexander*, and went over to *Darius*, and others of leſſer Note.

AMYNTIANUS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian living in the Reign of *Marcus Antoninus Philoſophus*, to whom he Dedicated a Panegyrick upon *Alexander* the *Great*, where he brag'd, *his Stile ſhould come up to* Alexander'*s Actions*, tho, indeed, it ſunk much below the Dignity of the Subject. This Author likewiſe wrote the Life of *Olympias*, *Alexander* the *Great's* Mother, with a Compariſon between *Dionyſius* of *Sicily* and *Domitian*, together with the Life of *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Auguſtus*. *Photius*, *Cod*. 131. *Voſſius*, *Hiſt*. *Græc*. *Lib*. 2. *Cap*. 14.

AMYNTOR, King of the *Dolopians*, a People of *Epirus*, ſucceeded his Father *Ormenus*. He was kill'd by *Hercules*, for denying him free paſſage through his Dominions: His Wife was *Hippodomea*, but he had a Concubine, call'd *Clytia*, who falſly accus'd *Phœnix*, of a Deſign to Raviſh her. *Apollodorus*.

AMYRIS, a *Sybarite*, who being ſent to *Delphos* by his Countrymen, the *Italians*, to know whether the Proſperity they enjoy'd ſhould long endure, receiv'd for anſwer, That *they ſhould be ruin'd when they paid more Honour to Men than to the Gods*. It happen'd ſoon after that a Servant being beaten by his Maſter, ran to the Altar of the Gods for ſhelter, which nothing avail'd him; but having recourſe to a Friend of his Maſters, obtain'd to be more kindly us'd. Which *Amyris* underſtanding, he retired to *Peloponneſus*, foreſeeing the deſtruction of his Country. *Apollodorus*.

AMYRUTA, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, who liv'd at the Court of *David*, laſt Emperor of *Trebizond*, in the year 1461. He wrote againſt the Council of *Florence*, with great applauſe from the *Greek* Church: But afterwards he and his Children turn'd *Turks*, and he had a conſiderable Poſt in the Seraglio. *Guillel*. *Life of* Mahomet II. *Lib*. 4.

AMYTHAON, Son of *Cretheus*, King of *Elis*. He reign'd at *Pilos* in *Peloponneſus*, and was Father to *Bias* and *Melampodius*, who were afterwards Kings of *Argos*. *Pauſanias* is of Opinion, that he reſtor'd the Olympick Games, or at leaſt added ſome Circumſtances of Pomp to the Solemnity. *Pauſan*. *Lib*. 5. *Steph*. *Bizantius* adds, that the Country of *Elis* was call'd *Amyathonia* from him.

AMYZON, or *Mezo*, an old Town in *Caria*, with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Stauropolis*. The Acts of the Council of *Epheſus* call it *Amazon* by miſtake; It ſtands in *Aſia* the *Leſs*, and is mention'd by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. See *Miræus*. *Notit*. *Epiſc*. *Orbis*.

ANA, or *Anna*, an ancient City, which ſome Authors place in *Meſopotamia*, in *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the *Euphrates*, where there is a Fortreſs near an Iſland. It was formerly well Peopled, an Epiſcopal See, and had a good Trade; but now is ruined by the Wars. *Texeira*. *Le Mire*.

ANABAGATHA, a City of *Aſia*, and Archbiſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It's mention'd by *Leonard Abel* Biſhop of *Sarde*, ſent thither by Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1582. *Le Mire*. *Notit*. *Epiſcop*.

ANABAPTISTS, *Katabaptiſts*, or *Antipædobaptiſts*, ſo called from their re-baptizing Adult Perſons, and denying the Lawfulneſs of Baptizing Infants. *John* of *Leyden*, *Mancer*, *Knipperdoling*, and other *German* Enthuſiaſts, (of which *Nicholas Stokius* was the firſt) about the time of the Reformation were called by this Name, and held, That Chriſt was not the Son of *Mary*, nor true God; That we are Righteous by our own Merits and Sufferings; That there is no Original Sin; That Infants are not to be Baptiz'd; rejecting alſo Communion with other Churches, Magiſtracy and Oaths; maintain'd a Community of Goods, Polygamy, and that a Man may put away his Wife if of another Religion; That the Godly ſhould enjoy a Monarchy here on Earth; That Men have Free-will in Spiritual things; and that any Man may Preach and give the Sacraments. The Anabaptiſts of *Moravia* call themſelves Apoſtolical, going barefoot, waſhing one another's Feet, and having a Community of Goods; They have a Common Steward who diſtributes equally things neceſſary; They admit none but ſuch as can get their livelihood by working at ſome Trade; They have a Common Father for their Spirituals, who inſtructs them in their Religion, and Prays with them every morning before they go abroad; They have a general Governor of the Church, whom none know but themſelves, they being obliged to keep it ſecret; They are ſilent a quarter of an hour before Meat, covering their Faces with their Hands and meditating, doing the like after Meat, their Governor obſerving them in the mean time, to reprove what is amiſs; They are generally clad in Black, diſcourſing much of the Laſt Judgment, Pains of Hell, and Cruelty of Devils, teaching, that the way to eſcape thoſe is to be Re-baptized, and embrace their Religion. *Roſſe*'s View of all Religions. The Author of the Hiſtory of the *Bohemian* Perſecution, gives a favourable account of thoſe Anabaptiſts, as that they were diligent in their Callings, injurious to no body, and very Charitable. *Calvin*, as appears by his Inſtitutions, charges the Anabaptiſts of his time, particularly, *Servetus*; with denying Infant-baptiſm; the Validity of Baptiſm by wicked Miniſters or Popiſh Prieſts; the Lawfulneſs of Magiſtracy, and Aſſurance of Salvation; adding, that they denied Oaths, Unchurch'd all Churches, becauſe of the Faults of Miniſters and Members; and aſſerted, That the *Jews* knew nothing of Eternal Life; and their Promiſes and Adminiſtration had no other proſpect but to Temporal Advantage. But our *Engliſh* Anabaptiſts are not to be judged of by any of thoſe Deſcriptions: They are generally for the Independant way of Church-Government, which, together with the denying of Infant-baptiſm, and not ſinging of *Pſalms*, (which yet ſome of them practiſe) are the only things they differ in from other Proteſtants; tho' there are among them who alſo deny the Lawfulneſs of Oaths, maintain Free-will, the Seventh day Sabbath, and the Thouſand years Reign. Thoſe that deſire to be more fully ſatisfied, may have recourſe to a Confeſſion of Faith Publiſhed by the Repreſentatives of above 100 of their Congregations in 1689. being the ſame in ſubſtance with the Aſſembly's, or *Weſtminſter* Confeſſion, except as before excepted. The Practiſe of Re-baptizing is charged upon *Marcion*, who maintain'd a third Baptiſm for Expiation of Sins; and that the ſame might be adminiſtred by Women. *Epiphan. Hær.* 42. The *Cataphrygians*, *Novatians*, and *Donatiſts*, Re-baptized thoſe of their Communion; and *An.* 256. thoſe of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, declared in an Aſſembly, That the Baptiſm of Hereticks was null. *Firmilian* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, and St. *Dennys* of *Alexandria*, were Patrons of this Opinion, and upon this Head wrote to *Stephen* Biſhop of *Rome*, who declin'd Communion with the Eaſtern Churches on that account, ſays *Euſebius*. *Anno* 256. St. *Cyprian* call'd a Council at *Carthage*, where they agreed that Baptiſm adminiſtred without the Church was invalid, which the Biſhop of *Rome* oppoſed. *Tertullian*, in his Book of Baptiſm, held, That Baptiſm conferred by Hereticks was Invalid: And *Agrippinus*, who liv'd 40 years, or above, before St. *Cyprian*, was of the ſame Opinion. This created a deal of Trouble in the Church; ſo that this Method to allay the ſame was found out by the Council of *Arles*, *Can.* 8. *viz.* To Re-baptize thoſe newly Converted, if ſo be it was found that they had not been Baptized in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt: And ſo the Firſt General Council of *Nice*, *Can.* 19. ordered, That the *Pauliamiſts*, or Followers of *Paul Samoſatenus*, and the *Cataphrygians*, ſhould be Re-baptiz'd. The Council of *Laodicea*, *Can.* 7. and the Second of *Arles*, *Can.* 16. Decreed the ſame as to ſome Hereticks. *Auguſt. lib.* 2. *de Bapt. Cont. Donat. Euſeb. l.* 7. *c.* 4. *Baron. An. C.* 217, 218. In *Theodoſius*'s Code, and that of *Juſtinian*, it is obſerved that thoſe Emperors put Anabaptiſts to death, *L.* 7. *N.* 5. *Bapt. Her. L.* 2. *Cod. Juſtin.*

ANACALIPTERIA, certain Feſtivals among the Ancient Pagans, after the Nuptials were over, when the Married Woman laid aſide her Veil, and ſhewed her Face to all the World. *Cælius Rhod. Philoſtratus.*

ANACANDRIANS, a Family in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, deſcended from one *Roandrian*, a *White* Prince, who broke the Cuſtom of his Country, by Marrying a Woman beneath his Quality. *Flacourt. Hiſtoir de Madagaſcar.*

ANACHAMOUSTI, a People in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, North of *Manamboule*; The Country abounds in Cattel, Rice, and other Proviſions, and is well Peopled. *Flacourt. Hiſt. Madagaſcar.*

ANACHARSIS, a *Scythian* Philoſopher, who Travelling to *Athens*, improv'd himſelf by converſing with *Solon*, and became famous for his Knowledge, his Contempt of Riches, and Auſterity of Life. He was wont to ſay, That Laws not duly obſerved, were like Spiders Webs, that only caught the little Flies; and that the Vine bare Three ſorts of Fruits, Drunkenneſs, Pleaſure, and Repentance. He was kill'd by his Brother, King of the Country, for endeavouring to introduce the *Athenian* Laws among the *Scythians*. He is ſaid to be the Inventor of the Potters Wheel. *Herodotus*, *Cicero*.

ANACHIS, one of the Four *Penates* or Houſhold Gods, which, as the *Egyptians* believ'd, accompanied every Man from his Birth, and took particular Care of him, which they called *Dymon*, *Tyches*, *Heras* and *Anachis*: Others believe the Words to be corrupted, and that they ought to be read, *Dynamis*, Power; *Tyche*, Fortune; *Eros*, Love; and *Anance*, Neceſſity. *Alexander ab Alexand.*

ANACLETUS, Pope in the 103d year of Chriſt, ordered, That every Biſhop ſhould be ordained by Three Biſhops at leaſt, and that no Prieſts ſhould let their Hair or their Beards grow; He ſat Eleven years, and was crown'd with Martyrdom in the Reign of *Trajan*. This *Anacletus* is properly *Anencletus*, and the ſame with *Cletus* the Predeceſſor of *Clemens*. See *Pearſon* and *Dodwell*. *Platina.*

ANACLETE, an Antipope, who conteſted with *Innocent* II. and getting the better of his Adverſary, ſat Eight years, and died in the year 1134. He called a Council at *Rome*, where he Excommunicated *Innocent* II. who alſo Excommunicated him in Councils held in *France*; but *Anaclete* died poſſeſſed of the Chair. *Baronius.*

ANACREON, a Native of *Teos*, a City of *Ionia*, and an eminent *Greek Lyric* Poet, flouriſh'd about the Sixtieth Olympiad; He was highly belov'd by *Piſiſtratus*, Tyrant of *Athens*, who ſent a Gally of 50 Oars for him and *Polycrates*, Tyrant of *Samos*; from whom having got 3000 Crowns, he was never quiet till he was rid of 'em, Voluptuous to exceſs, and at length choak'd with a Grape-ſtone. *Herodotus*, *Pauſanias*.

ANACTORIA, ſuppos'd to be *Voniza*, a Town of *Epirus*, upon the Gulph of *Zarta*, which formerly belong'd to the *Corinthians* and the *Corcyreans* in common; and was often the Pretence of War among the *Greeks*. The *Athenians* once made themſelves Maſters of it, and Peopled it with the *Acarnanians*, that aſſiſted 'em to take it. *Thucyd. Lib.* 1. & 2. *Pauſan. lib.* 5.

ANACTORIA, a Town in *Ionia*, call'd afterwards *Miletum*. *Plin. lib.* 5. *cap.* 29.

ANACUIES, a People of *America* in *Braſil*, near the Dominions of the *Portugueſe*, under the Name of the *Capitany* of *Seregippa*.

ANADYOMENE, the Name of a Picture drawn by *Appelles*, of a *Venus* coming out of the Sea. This Piece was given by *Auguſtus*, to the Temple of *Julius Cæſar*. *Plutarch*, &c.

ANÆTIS, a Goddeſs formerly in ſuch Veneration among the *Lydians*, *Perſians*, and *Armenians*, bordering upon *Tartary*, that they did nothing but under her Auſpices, and held their moſt Important Conſultations in her Temple. She was ſerv'd only by Female Prieſts, who were the moſt beautiful Virgins in all the Country, and who thought it an Honour to proſtitute themſelves to thoſe that came to Sacrifice to their falſe Deity; and, in effect, the blind Idolaters thought the better of 'em, and would the ſooner Marry them. The Feſtivals of this Idol were Annually celebrated with all manner of Debaucheries; ſome think they were inſtituted by *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, in Memory of the Victory which he obtain'd over the *Sacæ*, by abandoning his Camp, which was full of Proviſions, wherewith that People had ſurfeited themſelves ſo, that they were eaſily ſurpriz'd. *Herodotus*, *Pauſan. Plin.*

ANÆTIUS, one of the 30 Tyrants of *Athens*, ſet up by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, after he had conquer'd this Country. *Anætius*, with his Colleagues, was defeated by *Thraſybulus*, the *Athenian*, and afterwards baniſh'd. *Zenophon.*

ANAFA, *Anfa*, a celebrated Town on the *Atlantick Ocean*, in the Province of *Temeſna*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, built by the *Romans*, 60 miles from *Azamur* to the N. E. and 40 from *Rebat* to the W. in a fruitful Soil as to Corn, on the edge of a Plain 80 miles over; and having excellent Gardens, and plenty of Fruits: They drove a good Trade with the *Portugueſe* and *Engliſh*: The *Portugueſe* after ſet out a Fleet againſt it of 50 Sail, by whom it was laid deſolate and burnt down, becauſe of its incurſions upon the Chriſtians; ſo that *Leo Africanus* ſaith, he deſpaired of ever ſeeing it again inhabited, *Page* 110. The *Portugueſe* endeavoured to raiſe a Fort there, upon the River of *Mamora*, in 1515. but were prevented by the King of *Fez*. *Marmol.*

ANAGHELOME, Lat. *Anagelum*, a ſmall Town in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Down*, on the River *Ban*.

ANAGNIA, *Anagni*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, or *La Campagna di Roma*, by *Virgil* called the *Rich Anagnia*. And here it was that *Mark-Anthony*, after he had link'd himſelf to *Cleopatra*, Coyned Money with her Stamp: No leſs ſignal for being the Place of the Nativity of Four Popes, *Innocent* III. *Greg.* IX. *Alex.* IV. and *Boniface* VIII. now gone to decay, and very thinly inhabited. *Alberti Deſcrip.* of *Italy*.

ANAGYRUS, a Place famous in *Attica*, ſo named, as *Stephen* ſays, from a certain Plant which ſtinks abominably when handled; whence the Proverb, *Anagyrim commoves*: Others ſay from *Anagyrus*, a certain Deity, who deſtroyed the Society for prophaning his Temple. And to revenge the ſame injury on an old Man, inſpir'd his Concubine with Luſtful Deſires after his Son, whom ſhe accus'd of deſigning a Rape, becauſe he would not conſent to her: Whereupon his Father threw him from a Rock, and Hang'd himſelf quickly after on diſcovery of his Son's Innocence. *Suidas.*

ANAH, the Son of *Zibeon* the *Horite*, recorded in Scripture to have been the firſt who made known to the World the Generation of Mules by the Copulation of Aſſes with Mares, as he fed his Father's Aſſes in the Wilderneſs. What we render Mules, the Vulgar Tranſlate Mineral Waters. *Torniel.* St. *Jerome.*

ANALIUS, the Fifth King of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded his Father *Aries*, and Reign'd 40 years from the year of the World 2158, to 2198, which was the 116th of *Abraham*'s Life. *Euſebius.*

ANAM, and *Save-Sirei*, Two Rabbins, who liv'd in the Eighth Century, and reviv'd the Sect of the *Sadduces*. *Genebrard. in Chron.*

ANAMELECK, an Idol of the *Samaritans* in the Figure of a Horſe, was deſign'd to repreſent *Mars*; however ſome Rabbies repreſent him in the Form of a Pheſant. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus*, Tom. 1.

ANAN, a ſmall River in the South parts of *Scotland*, which runs into the *Solway*, of chief Note for giving the Name of *Anandale* to the Neighbouring Country.

ANANDALE, a ſmall Country in the South-weſt parts of *Scotland*, ſo call'd from the River *Auan* which waters it, and gives Name to the chief Town of it, which ſuffered much, and loſt all its ſplendor by the *Engliſh* War. This Country gives Title of Earl to the chief of the Family of the *Johnſtons*.

ANANEL, a Perſon of a very obſcure Family, made High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, by *Herod the Great*. He had this Perſon brought from *Babylon*, being apprehenſive, that one of Blood and Quality might have given him ſome diſturbance, and wreſted the Government from him. At the Inſtance of *Mariamne*, and by the Intereſt of *Cleopatra* with *Mark-Anthony*, he was forc'd to quit his Poſt to *Ariſtobulus*, *Mariamne*'s Son; but after the death of *Ariſtobulus*, was again reſtored. *Joſeph. Lib.* 15. *Antiq. Judaic. Cap.* 2.

ANANIAS, or *Annas*, High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, the Father-in-Law of *Caiaphas*, had Five Sons who ſucceeded him in that high Function one after another. Jeſus Chriſt was carried firſt of all before him, after his being apprehended in the Gardens of Mount *Olivet*. Authors have difficulty to reconcile *Annas* and *Caiaphas*, being both High Prieſts at the ſame time. Some ſay *Annas* was the others Deputy, as *Serajah* and *Zephaniah*, both call'd High Prieſts in *Zedekiah*'s time: Others, that the one was Chief Prieſt, and the other Chief of the *Sanhedrim*; and *Euſebius* thinks that *Annas* had been depoſed by the *Romans*, and reſtor'd again after *Caiaphas*. *Janſenius, Baronius, Sigonius.*

ANANIAS, one of *Daniel*'s Companions, being of the Children of the Captivity, he, together with *Miſhael* and *Azarias*, was caſt into the Fiery Furnace, becauſe he would not fall down and Worſhip the Image which *Nebuchadnezzar* ſet up; but God delivered them miraculouſly from the Fire, that their Garments were not ſo much as ſinged, which ſo convinced *Nebuchadnezzar*, that he own'd the God of *Iſrael* to be the moſt High God. This happened *An. M.* 3462. or 3455. *Joſeph. Torniel. Dan.* 3.

ANANIAS, a *Jew*, one of thoſe convinced by the Apoſtles Sermons, he pretended to have brought all the Money which he had for his poſſeſſion, and laid it at the Apoſtle's Feet; but he and his Wife were both ſtruck dead for lying to the Holy Ghoſt. *Acts* 5.

ANANIAS, of *Damaſcus*, to whom our Lord appeared in a Viſion, ordering him to go and pray with St. *Paul*, and open his Eyes after his Converſion, which he did accordingly, and then St. *Paul* was Baptiz'd. *Acts* 9. 22.

ANANIAS, a *Jewiſh* Prieſt of great Reputation; He was ſo much reſpected by *Albinus*, the Governor of *Judæa*, that he ſet 10 Highwaymen at liberty, that *Ananias* might have an opportunity of recovering his Son, whom ſome of their Gang had carried off, and threaten'd to kill him, unleſs he releas'd their Companions. *Joſeph. Lib.* 20. *Ant. Judaic. cap.* 8.

ANANUS the Second, of the Sect of the *Sadduces*, a ſevere Man, put St. *James*, the Brother of our Lord, to death, and was depos'd from the High Prieſthood by *Agrippa*. The *Jews* were extreamly angry at his putting *James* to death, thinking that their following ruine was occaſion'd by it. *Joſephus.*

ANANUS the Third, applauded by *Joſephus* for his Prudence and Piety, oppos'd the Zealots; but being overpower'd by the Recruits of the *Idumeans* that came to their aſſiſtance, was by them ſlain. *Joſeph.*

ANAPAUMENE, a Fountain in *Moloſſia*, a Province of *Epirus* in *Greece*, of which *Pliny* ſays, That its Waters extinguiſh Flambeaux when lighted, and lights them when extinguiſh'd; That it ceaſes flowing at mid-day, and a little while after flows again till midnight, when it ceaſes a ſecond time. *Plin.*

ANAPHE, *Nanfio*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, neareſt to *Cozi*, an Hundred miles from *Scille*, and Ten from *Santerini*, about 30 miles in compaſs. It will endure no Serpents.

ANAPEUS, a River of *Sicily* near *Syracuſe*: The Poets feign, that he was in Love with *Cyane*, who attempting to hinder *Pluto*'s carrying off *Proſerpina*, was turn'd into a Fountain, whoſe Waters mix with this River, and run into the *Sicilian* Sea together. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 5. *Fab.* 5. *Faſti. Lib.* 4.

ANAPHAS, King of *Cappadocia* in *Aſia Minor*: He aſcended the Throne after having kill'd *Itaphernes*, who rais'd Diſturbances in *Perſia*; *Darius* aſſiſted him in his Election, however *Anaphas* would not accept the Crown, but upon Condition of not paying Tribute to the *Perſian* King. *Darius* did him the Honour of making him one of the *Satrapa*, or Grandees, of his Kingdom. *Herod. Lib.* 3.

ANAPLISTE, an ancient Seaport of *Attica* in *Greece*, near which there are Silver Mines: It is near to *Athens*, toward *Cape Colias*, whither the Wreck of the *Perſian* Fleet, after the Battel of *Salamine*, was carried. It was alſo famous for the Temples of *Pan*, *Ceres*, *Venus*, and the Goddeſſes called *Genityllides*, who preſided at the Birth of Men. The Veſſels of painted Earth made here are much eſteemed. *Athenæus. Ariſtophanes.*

ANAPUIA, a Province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, near the Mountains of St. *Peter*, and the Source of the *Buria*.

ANAQUITO, a large Plain in *Peru*, in the Kingdom of *Quito*, where in 1546, a terrible Battel was fought between *Almagro*, Viceroy of *Peru*, and *Piſaro*, with great ſlaughter on both ſides.

ANASTASIUS the Firſt, ordained ſtanding upon reading the Goſpel; and that no Lame or Infirm Perſon ſhould be received into Orders. He ſucceeded *Siricius* in the See of *Rome*, ſate Four years, and died in 438.

ANASTASIUS the Second, a Favourer of the *Eutychians* and *Neſtorians*, about 496. held the See Two years, and died voiding his Bowels, as *Platina* ſaith, as a Judgment for being an *Acacian*, when he had Excommunicated the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* for the ſame thing. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS the Third, ſucceeded *Sergius* the Third, *An.* 910. ſate Two years, and did nothing remarkable. *Sigebert, Onuphrius.*

ANASTASIUS the Fourth, ſucceeded *Eugenius* III. ſate One year and five months, and died in 1154. However in that ſhort time he raiſed that Noble Structure of *Maria Rotunda*, in the room of the *Pantheon*: He has a Tomb of *Porphyry*.

ANASTASIUS, *Antipope*, againſt *Benedict* III. about 855. but expell'd by the Emperor *Lewis*, at the requeſt of the Clergy and People of *Rome*. *Baron. Onuph. Genebrard.*

ANASTASIUS, Patriarch of *Antiochia*, a Virtuous and Learned Prelate, and a greater Writer, died in the year 599. He was call'd *Sinaita*, becauſe brought from Mount *Sinai*. He was hated by the Emperor *Juſtinian* for oppoſing the Sect of the *Incorruptibles*, and was Baniſh'd by *Juſtin* the Younger. He has writ a great many Tracts, but the Criticks are not all agreed about their being genuine; as *De S. Trinitate*; *De Incircumſcripto*; *De Divina Incarnatione*; *De Paſſione & impaſſibilitate Chriſti*; *De Reſurrectione Chriſti*. There are other Pieces go under his Name, which I ſhall omit to mention, becauſe of the uncertainty of their Author. *Bellarmin, Poſſevin.*

ANASTASIUS the Martyr, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, labour'd for the Converſion of the *Jews*, who put him to a moſt cruel death in 608. *Nicephor. Baron.*

ANASTASIUS the Third, Patriarch of *Antioch*, the moſt paſſionate of the *Jacobite* Hereticks; his Ambition to gain the Patriarchate, made him ſeemingly turn Orthodox; but having gain'd his deſire, he relaps'd, and drew the Emperor *Heraclitus* into the Errors of the *Monothelites*. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, of the Opinion of the Image-breakers, but expoſed to publick Ignominy by *Conſtantine Copronymus*, who cauſed him firſt to be ſoundly Baſtinadoed for ſome Miſdemeanors, and carried through the Streets on an Aſs, with his Head towards the Tail; yet afterwards re-eſtabliſh'd him as Patriarch. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, from a very mean Perſon, rais'd by the Artifices of *Adriadne*, *Zeno*'s Widow, whoſe Gallant he was, to the Imperial Throne. In the beginning of his Reign he Govern'd with much Juſtice and pretended Devotion, but afterwards turn'd Vicious and Heretical, which occaſion'd ſome Troubles betwixt him and his Subjects, headed by *Longinus*, the former Emperor's Brother; but he overcame them. He perſecuted the Orthodox, and depoſed *Euphemius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; for which being reproved by *Hormiſda*, the *Roman* Pontiff, he made Anſwer, *Nos Imperare Volumus, nobis Imperari nolumus*. *Vitalianus*, General of the *Goths*, revolted, and brought his Army to beſiege *Conſtantinople*; but being vanquiſh'd by Sea by the firing his Navy with Burning-Glaſſes, the Invention of the famous Mathematician *Proclus*, *Anaſtaſius* eſcap'd that danger. Being foretold that he ſhoul'd be kill'd by Thunder, he rais'd a round Structure to ſave himſelf; but after a moſt terrible Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, he was found dead in his Chamber, in the 88th year of his Age. *Baronius.*

ANASTASIUS, Biſhop of *Nice*: A Holy and Learned Prelate, living in the Eighth Century: The Treatiſe *De Sacra Synaxi*, *De non Judicando*, *Deque Oblivione Injuriarum*, which goes under the Name of *Anaſtaſius Sinaita*, does more probably belong to this Biſhop; becauſe there are ſeveral Paſſages concerning raſh Judgment tranſcrib'd from *Johannes Climachus*. *Bellar. De Script. Eccl. Gretſer. &c.*

ANASTASIUS, who wrote the Life of St. *Maximus*, and was his Scholar. This Life is inſerted in the Acts of *Maximus*, and is Tranſlated by *Peter Morinus* into Latin. We have it likewiſe in *Baronius*'s Annals, under the year 656.

ANASTASIUS *Bibliothecarius*, a *Roman* Abbot, floriſh'd in the Ninth Century, under Pope *Nicholas* the Firſt, *Adrian* the Second, and *John* the Eighth; He was at the Eighth General Council, wrote the Acts and Canons of it, as he did alſo of the Sixth and Seventh, that is to ſay, the Third of *Conſtantinople*, and the Second of *Nice*. *Sigebert* reports, That this was done by Pope *Nicholas* the Firſt's Order. He Tranſlated likewiſe out of *Greek*, The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, called, *Tripartita*, *&c.* We have one Epiſtle remaining of *Phocius* to *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, and one of *Anaſtaſius* to *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl.* c.163. *Bellarm. Baron. Voſſius*, *&c.*

ANASTASIUS, a *Perſian* Magician, converted to Chriſtianity, and Baptiz'd at *Jeruſalem*; He afterwards preach'd in his own Country, and died a Martyr in 627. *Baron. Annal.*

ANATALICO, a Village of *Deſpotato*, formerly *Ætolia*, ſeated like *Venice* in a Moraſs, and conſiſting of about 200 Houſes. The People plant Currants in the Fields adjoining, which are there a more delicious Fruit, and larger than at *Zant*. *Spon.*

ANATOLIA. Vid. *Aſia*.

ANATOLIUS of *Alexandria*, Biſhop of *Laodicea* about 283. no leſs ſignal for his Piety than his Learning; an Eminent Orator, an Excellent Mathematician, a Compleat Philoſopher, and one of the beſt Interpreters of *Ariſtotle* in his time. *Baron. Voſſius.*

ANATOLIUS, though of mean Birth, yet by the Strength of his Parts he arrived to the higheſt Dignity in *Antiochia*; but being diſcovered to be a Worſhipper of Idols, he was ſent to *Conſtantinople*, and there torn in pieces by Wolves, to which he was expos'd by the People. Some Authors ſay, that as he caſt his Eyes on the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin to implore her aid, the ſaid Image turn'd away its Head. *Evagrius.*

ANATOLIUS, a Deacon of *Alexandria*, promoted afterwards to the See of *Conſtantinople*, by the Strength of his Conduct. *Dioſcorus*, the Head of the *Eutychians*, preferr'd him, as believing him to be of his Opinion; but after the Death of *Theodoſius* the Younger, when *Marcian* came to the Throne, he openly declar'd for the Orthodox Faith, held a fair Correſpondence with Pope *Leo*, and ſent him a Confeſſion of his Faith. He afterwards aſſiſted at the Council of *Chalcedon*, and there ſeem'd to incline to the *Eutychians*. His Ordination of Perſons ſuſpected of Hereſie, occaſioned great diſturbances in the Church. *Concil. Chalced. Act.* 1. 3. *&* 6. *Leo*, *Ep.* 51, 52, *&c.* *Baron. A. C.* 449. 458.

ANAXAGORAS, a *Clazomenian* Philoſopher, the Diſciple of *Anaximenes*, forſook a great Eſtate and vaſt Wealth to betake himſelf to Contemplation. For which he being asked, why he took no more Care of his Country, *I take a great deal* (ſaid he) *pointing with his Finger to the Skies*. He was the firſt that join'd Underſtanding to *Materia Prima*; He affirm'd, That the Sun was a Maſs of burning Iron, much larger than *Peloponneſus*. See the reſt of his Opinions and Sayings in *Diogenes Laertius*.

ANAXAGORAS, King of the *Argives*, as 'tis ſuppoſ'd, about the time that *Perſius*, Grandſon to *Acriſius*, Tranſlated the Kingdom of *Argos* to *Mycenæ*. *An. M.* 2741. *Pauſan. Lib.* 2.

ANAXANDRIDES, King of *Sparta*, ſubdued the Citizens of *Tegea* that had vex'd the *Lacedæmonians* in his Fathers time. His Wife being Barren, the *Ephori* order'd him to Divorce her, which he being loath to do, to pleaſe the *Ephori* Married another, and was the only *Lacedæmonian* who ever before had had two Wives: After which the firſt Wife brought forth Children. There was another *Spartan* King of this Name who ſubdued the *Tegeans* by means of one *Lychas* who diſcover'd *Oreſtes*'s Tomb, the Oracle having told, That they ſhould never be overcome till it was found, which was to be by removing the Wind, the Beater, with the Thing Beaten, and the Ruine and Peſt of Mankind. *Lychas* coming into a Shop where he perceived a pair of Bellows, a Hammer, an Anvil and Iron, he concluded thoſe to be the Wind, the Beater and Beaten, and Ruine of Men; and removing them, found *Oreſtes*'s Tomb, which carrying to *Lacedæmon*, the *Tegeans* were ſuddenly reduced. *Herodot. Plutarch.*

ANAXARCHUS, a Philoſopher of *Abdera*, and Hearer of *Democritus*, who being ſeiz'd by *Nicocreon*, Tyrant of *Cyprus*, his mortal Enemy, and by him pounded in a Stone Trough, with a Fortitude unimitable cry'd out, *Pound on, pound on the Bag of* Anaxarchus, *(meaning his Skin) thou pound'ſt not* Anaxarchus: And at the ſame time the Tyrant threatning to cut out his Tongue, *I'll prevent thee*, ſaid he, biting it off himſelf, and ſpitting it in the Tyrant's Face. *Alexander the Great* had ſo much reſpect for him, that he ordered him to have whatever he demanded, who accordingly having aſk'd 300 Talents, at which the Officers grumbled, *Alexander* caus'd to give him them, ſaying, That he took it as a Mark of his Eſteem that he would ask him a Gift ſuitable to himſelf. *Anaxarchus* was called Happy and Fortunate becauſe of the Greatneſs of his Spirit and Intrepidity in time of Danger. *Diog. Laertius.*

ANAXENOR, a Player on the Harp, highly eſteemed by the City of *Tiana*, but more by *Mark-Anthony*, who gave him the Revenue of four Cities for his Muſick. *Strabo.*

ANAXIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Zeuxidamus*, Reign'd with *Alexander* II. Under the Government of theſe two Princes; the *Lacedæmonians* reduc'd the *Meſſenians*. *Anaxidamus* being ask'd, Who govern'd handſomly in *Sparta*, anſwer'd, The Laws, and thoſe Magiſtrates that put them in Execution. *Pauſan. in Meſſen. Plut. in Apophthegm.*

ANAXILAS, Tyrant of the *Rhegini*, ſo moderate and juſt in his Government, that when he had left his Children, upon his Death-Bed to the Care only of *Micalus*, no more than one of his moſt Truſty Servants, the Princes and People choſe rather to obey a Servant, than deſert the Children: And the Servant diſcharg'd his Truſt faithfully and with Honour. *Juſtin. Macrob.*

ANAXIMANDER, a *Mileſian* Philoſopher, who held, that the Incomprehenſible and Infinite Univerſe was the Principle of all Natural Beings, incorruptible in the whole, but corruptible as to its parts. He was alſo the firſt Inventer of Sphere Rules for Dyalling and Geography. He is ſaid to have foretold an Earthquake to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Diogenes Laertius*.

ANAXIMENES, a *Mileſian* Philoſopher, held that the Air was Infinite, and the Original of all Things, even of the Gods; and that the Stars did not move above the Earth, but round about it. He was the firſt Inventer of the Quadrant. *Diogenes, Voſſius.*

ANAXIMENES, a Native of *Lampſachus*, both an Orator and Hiſtorian, and one of *Alexander the Great*'s Tutors. He ſav'd his Country by a Wile: For *Alexander* having already reſolv'd the Deſtruction of it for favouring *Darius*, and fearing to be vanquiſh'd by the Intreaties of his Tutor, Swore by all the Gods of *Greece* whatever *Anaximines* begg'd him to do, he would do quite contrary; which the Philoſopher underſtanding, beſought him to ruine *Lampſachus*, *Alexander* being bound by his Oath, and taken with the readineſs of his Tutor's Wit, pardon'd the Town. *Valer. Max. Suidas.*

ANAZARBUS, or *Anazarba*, upon the River *Pyramus*, a Town of *Cilicia*, with an Archbiſhoprick in the Patriarchate of *Antioch*. It was a Metropolitical See in the ſecond *Cilicia*, and had nine Dioceſſes in its Province. 'Tis called at preſent *Acſera*. *Ptolemy, Mireus, &c.*

ANAZZO, a Town in the Province of *Barri*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; 'tis now ſometimes call'd, *Gnazi*.

ANCÆUS, the Son of *Neptune* and *Aſtipalea*, who over-working his Servants in his Vineyard, one of them told him, he ſhould never drink of the Wine which it produced. After the Vintage was over he took a Cup to taſte his Wine, laughing at his Servant's prediction, who immediately replied, *Many things fall out between the Cup and the Lip; Multa cadunt inter Calicem Supremaque labra.* And preſently word was brought him, that a Wild Boar was got into his Vineyard, upon which throwing down his Cup, he ran to drive out the Boar, and was kill'd by the Wild Beaſt. *Pauſan. Homer.*

ANCAMARES, a People of South *America*, along the River *Madera*, which afterwards falls into the River of the *Amazons*.

ANCASTER, a Market Town near *Lincoln*: In *Antoninus's Itinerarium*, 'tis called *Crococolana*, or *Crorolana*. *Camden, Deſc. Brit.*

ANCENIS, upon the *Loire*, a Town of *Britany* in *France*, Lat. *Anceniſium*, Capital of the Ancient *Amnites*. It formerly had a ſtrong Caſtle built by *Aremberge*, Wife of a *Briton* Marquis named *Gueric*. The Town is ſtill populous, but the Caſtle ruinous. *Argentrè. Du Cheſne.*

ANCHARANO, a Famous Lawyer of *Bologna*, who maintain'd the Lawfulneſs of the Council of *Piſa* againſt *Gregory* XII. and *Benedict* XIII. in the time of the Pontifical Schiſm, *Anno* 1409. He wrote *Commentaria in Decretales*; and *Concilia Varia*. Printed at *Lyons*, *&* *alib. Du Pin, Geſner.*

ANCHARIA, a Goddeſs, Worſhipp'd by the People of *Aſculum* in *Puglia*. *Tertul. Apolog. Cap.* 24. *Ed. Pamel.*

ANCHARIUS, a *Roman* Senator, put to Death by *Marius*, who had ordered his Soldiers to kill all thoſe who were not ſaluted by him. *Plut. in Mar.*

ANCHEMOLIUS, a Sophiſter who eat nothing but Figs, and drank nothing but Water, yet was both ſtout and ſtrong. *Cælius Rhodiginus.*

ANCHIALUS, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; by the *Turks* call'd *Penkis*. There is another of this Name in *Cilicia*, fam'd for the Tomb of the effeminate *Sardanapalus*, whoſe Statue is alſo here.

ANCHIALIUS, *Michael*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in 1166, who ordered, that no Clergyman ſhould enjoy Secular Employments. *Baronius.*

ANCHIDOLIUM *Mare*, part of the Eaſtern Ocean, extending it ſelf from *Java* to the *Terra Auſtralis*, as yet undiſcovered, called, *Mar di Lonchodel. Hoffman.*

ANCHIETA, (*Joſeph*) a Jeſuit, call'd *Thaumaturgus Novi Orbis*, or the Apoſtle of *Brazile.* : He liv'd toward the latter end of the Sixteenth Century, and wrote a Grammar and Dictionary in the *Brazilian* Tongue, with ſome other Works. *Aligamb. Bib. Soc. Jeſu. p.*289. 419.

ANCHIMOLIUS, Son of *Rhetus*, King of the *Marubians*, debauch'd his Mother-in-Law *Calperia*, and being forc'd to fly from Court, went to *Daunus* King of the *Rutilians*, and follow'd *Turnus* into the Field againſt *Æneas. Virg. Æneid.*10.

ANCHISES, a Trojan of the Royal Family, the Son of *Capys*, and the Nymph *Nais*, and Father to *Æneas*. He accompanied his Son in his Voyage to *Italy*, and died in *Sicily. Virg. Dion. Halic. Livius.*

ANCHITE, Queen of *Sparta*, famous for her Juſtice againſt *Pauſanias* her Son, who was a Traytor to his Country; and being condemned to Death fled to the Temple of *Minerva*, which ſhe cauſed to be kept ſhut that he might not eſcape but die of Hunger. *Diodor. Plutarch.*

ANCHORA, a ſmall City in *Peloponneſus*, the *Aſine* of the Ancients. The Old Geographers give an Account of many other Towns of this Name; and the Gulph of *Coron* was hence called the *Gulph of Aſine. Strabo, Ptolemy.*

ANCHURUS, Son of *Midas* King of *Phrygia*, who threw himſelf into a Gulph made by an Inundation of Water near the Town of *Celena*, becauſe the Oracle ſaid the moſt Precious Thing they had ought to be thrown into it to fill it up, perceiving that his Father's throwing in of Treaſures was not available, and looking upon the Heir of the Crown to be the moſt Precious Thing of the Kingdom. *Plutarch* ſays it thereupon join'd, and the King his Father erected an Altar of Gold to *Jupiter* in memory of ſo Generous an Action. *Plutarch.*

ANCILE, the Name which the *Romans* gave to a Copper Buckler, which they pretended to have fallen from Heaven into the City after a deſtroying Peſtilence, with a Voice in the Air, ſignifying, *That ſo long as they preſerved it in* Rome *that City ſhould ſurpaſs all others.* King *Numa* having conſulted his Nymph *Egeria* about it, ſhe anſwer'd, *That it would not only preſerve them from Enemies, but Contagious Diſtempers*, and for its ſecurity adviſ'd to make Eleven more ſo like it, that it might not be known in caſe any came to ſteal; upon which twelve Prieſts were inſtituted to guard them, and were called *Salii*, becauſe of their Dancing at Feſtivals, repeating the Name of *Veturius Mamurius* often in their Songs, being the Artiſt who made the Eleven Bucklers. The *Romans* obſerved this Feſtival, which was in *March*, with ſo much exactneſs, that their Armies where-ever they were did not move that Day. During the War wherein *Marcus* overcame the *Cimbri*, theſe *Anciles* are ſaid to have moved of themſelves, which was look'd upon as a good Augur. *Tit. Livius. Cicer.*

ANCION-FU, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Xanſy. Martin, Atlas, Cynic.*

ANCLAM, a City in *Pomerania*, between *Volgaſt* and *Stetin*, upon the River *Pene*; firſt belonging to the *Swedes*, then taken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in 1676. and reſtored again to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is Eight *German* miles S. E. of *Stetin*.

ANCONA, an Epiſcopal City in *Italy* under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*, ſeated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and the Capital of *La Marca d'Ancona*, part of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, built by the *Cicilians* that fled from the Tyranny of *Dionyſius the Elder*. The Emperor *Trajan* built the Harbour, and adorn'd it with a Triumphal Arch, ſtill remaining, a graceful Ornament to the City. The *Goths* took it; afterwards it became ſubject to the *Lombards*; and laſtly *Gonzaga, Clement* the 7th's General, ſurpriz'd it in the Year 1532. pretending that they would build a Citadel to defend it againſt the *Turks*, but put a Garriſon in it to Command the City; ſince which time it has belong'd to the Eccleſiaſtical State. The Harbour is large, and lies convenient for a Trade with *Sclavonia, Greece*, and *Dalmatia*, but the Entrance is dangerous. The City is ſeated upon the deſcent of the Cape call'd *Mont S. Ciriaco*, where the Cathedral of *S. Ciriaco* has joſtled away the Temple of *Venus*, a Church ſignal for its Portal and Pillars of Marble. Overtopping the City ſtands the Citadel, where the Popes Legates have their Palace; beſides which, the Town-Houſe, and Palace where the Merchants meet, the ſeveral Churches of *La Incoronata,&c.* and the Fortifications of the City, are worth a Traveller's View. It is 110 miles N.E. of *Rome*, and 53 S.E. of *Urbino. Alberti.*

ANCORA, *Ancre*, a Town of *Picardy* upon a River of the ſame Name between *Corbie* and *Bapaume*.

ANCUS *Martius* IV. King of the *Romans*, endeavour'd a Pacifick Reign, which his Neighbours aſcribing to Cowardice attack'd him; but they found it otherwiſe; for he ſubdu'd the *Latins*, reduc'd the Revolted *Fidenates*, defeated the *Sabines, Volſci*, and *Veientines*, enlarged *Rome*, built the Harbour of *Oſtia*, and died in the 138th year of *Rome*, after he had Reign'd 21 years. *Dion. Halic. Lib.* 3.

ANCYRA, *Anguri*, by the *Turks Enguri*, a Metropolitan City of *Galatia*, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, famous in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory for eminent Orthodox Prelates, and remarkable Hereticks. It is ſtill a reaſonable good Town, driving a great Trade in Hair Camblets; And the Plains of *Anguri* are famous for the Overthrow of *Bajazet*, taken Priſoner by *Tamberlain*. There was a Council held here *Anno* 314. where matters of Penance, and ſeveral other parts of Diſcipline were determin'd. *Strabo. Le Mire.*

ANCYRA, a Town of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, under the Metropolis of *Hierapolis*; the *Greeks* call it *Angyra. Ptolemy, Strabo,&c.*

ANDABATES, a ſort of Gladiators that fought with their Eyes ſhut. *Cic. Lib.*7. *Epiſt. ad Trebat.* See *Voſſ. in Andabata.*

ANDAIA, *Andaye*, a Town of *Spain*, but very near to *France*, over againſt *Fontarabie*, two Leagues from *St. Juan de Luz*, upon the Shore of the *Aquitain* Sea.

ANDALUSIA, ſo called from the *Vandals* that conquer'd it, a large Province of *Spain*, comprehending almoſt all the ancient *Betica*; It is bounded by the Kingdom of *Granada* to the Eaſt; by *Eſtremadura* and *New Caſtile* to the North; by the Ocean and the *Mediterranean* to the South; and *Portugal* to the Weſt, where the River *Arnas* ſeparates it from *Algarva*. The River *Guadalquivir* divides it almoſt in the middle, and renders it the moſt fruitful Province in all *Spain*, of which it is called the Granary. The Capital City of it is *Seville*, and the other Cities that belong to it are *Cordoua, Jaen, Cadiz, Oſſuna, Gibraltar, Medina-Cidonia, Barſa, Xeres de la Frontera, Ecija, Uveda,&c.* The Horſes which it breeds are extreamly priz'd for their Swiftneſs and Mettle. The *Moors* formed two Kingdoms in this Province, that of *Cordoua*, and that of *Seville*, which *Ferdinand* afterwards united to *Caſtile. Mariana.*

ANDALUSIA *Nova, Andaluzia Nueva*, a Province of South *America*, between *Venezuela* and *Guadiana*. The chief City of the Country is *Cordoua*, in a Territory conſiderable for Pearl Fiſhing, and great ſtore of Salt Pits that bring it a Trade. *Roderic. Sanctius.*

ANDANAGAR, a Town of a Peninſula in *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges* in the Kingdom of *Decan*; it has lately been almoſt ruin'd by the Great Mogul's Troops.

ANDANS, Lat. *Andantia*, a ſmall Town of the *Vivarets* in *Languedoc*, where the River *Dome* falls into the *Rhoſne*.

ANDAYE, a Town in *France* on the *Spaniſh* Frontiers, within two Leagues of *St. Jean de Luce*.

ANDELI, upon the *Sein*, a Town of *Normandy* between *Paris* and *Rouen*, where *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, the Father of *Henry* IV. died of the Wound he receiv'd at the Siege of *Rouen*.

ANDELOT, a Town of *France* in *Champagne* upon the River *Rougnon*, with Royal Juriſdiction and Provoſtſhip. 'Tis thought to have been formerly a conſiderable City, as the Ruines of it ſeem to teſtifie.

ANDEMAON, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Ganges* near the Kingdom of *Pegu*, environ'd with five or ſix other ſmall Iſlands, which are all known by the Name of *Andemaon*.

ANDERA, a Town of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*; here are Stones which being put into the Fire are converted into Iron, which being mix'd with a certain ſort of Earth yielded Silver, to which if they added Braſs it changed again into Tin. *Strabo.*

ANDERNACH, a Town upon the *Rhine* in the Dioceſe of *Cologne* at the Foot of the Mountains.

ANDERSKAW, or *Anderſhaw*, anciently a great Monaſtery, now a ſtrong Caſtle in the Iſland of *Zeland* in *Denmark*, finely built. It is noted for the Death of *Frederick* II. *Anno* 1548.

ANDERSON, (*Alexander*) a *Scotch* Mathematician, living towards the end of the 16th Century. In the Year 1592. he Printed a Book called, *Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi*, which he dedicated to Cardinal *Perron*. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral other Pieces. *Voſſius de ſcient. Math.*

ANDERSON, (*Lionel*) Eſq; Lineally Deſcended from the ancient Family of the *Anderſons* of *Northumberland* (as appears by a Grant from *Clarenceux*) afterwards ſettled in *Lincolnſhire*, from whom this *Lionel* is in the Genealogy the 17th. Their firſt Name was (as Sir *Henry Anderſon* the Antiquary relates) *Liſle*, but Marrying an Heireſs, were obliged to take her Name of *Anderſon*. The chief Seat of this Family is *Broughton* in *Lincolnſhire*: There are likewiſe Three other Branches of it; as Sir *Edmond Anderſon*, in *Hertfordſhire*; Sir *Richard*, in *Buckinghamſhire*; and Sir *John*, of *New-Caſtle*. This Family (of which *Lionel* is the Eldeſt Branch) Intermarry'd with ſeveral of the Nobility, and a great many of the Principal Gentry of ſeveral Counties; As that of *Sheffeild*, *Clinton*, alias *Fines*, *Sherwood*, *Butler*, *Beaumont*, *Booth*, all Noble Families: And as for Commoners, they are Related by Marriage to the *L'Eſtranges*, *Mounſons*, *Dalliſons*, *Fitz-Williams's*, *Cottons* of *Huntingtonſhire*, *Conſtables* of *Yorkſhire*, *Johnſons* of *Lancaſhire*, (the Name of this *Lionel*'s Mother) and to ſeveral other Families of Figure and Conſideration. His Arms are, Argent, a Chevron between three croſs Croſlets Sable.

ANDERSON, (Sir *Edmund*) of *Broughton* in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from the Family above-mentioned, and was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1582. He was Learned in the Municipal Laws, a ſevere Proſecutor of the *Browniſts*, and Chief Juſtice on the Bench at the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, as *Camden* ſays. There are extant of his, Reports of many Principal Caſes adjudged in the Common Bench in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time. Printed at *London*, *fol.* 1664. And Reſolutions and Judgments on all the Caſes pleaded in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* in the latter end of her Reign. He died *Sept.* 5. 1605. and was buried at *Eworth* in *Bedfordſhire*, where ſome of his Poſterity enjoy his Eſtate. *Camden*, *Dugdale*, *Chron. Serie.*

ANDES, *les Andes Cordillera de los Andes & Sierra Nevada*, Mountains in the Southern *America*, ſtretching out about a thouſand Leagues in length; for they extend themſelves from the North part of *Perou*, to the South of the Kingdom of *Chili*, and to the Streights of *Magellan*. They are of an exceſſive Height, but Fertile and well Peopled; and ſome of them throw up Fire.

ANDOCIDES, one of the Ten Orators whoſe Life *Plutarch* has written: We have four Orations of his. *Plutarch* ſays, his Stile was Plain without Flouriſh. *Vit. Decem Orat. Voſſius de Rhet. Natur.*

ANDORRE, a moſt Fruitful Valley among the *Pyrenæan* Mountains in the Dioceſe of *Urgel* in *Catalogna*, not far from *Ceret* and the *Conté de Foix* upon the River *Balira*.

ANDOVER, a Market and Borough Town of *Andover* Hundred in the North-weſt parts of *Hampſhire*, 66 miles from *London*, the Market on *Saturday*. It gives Title of Viſcount to the Earls of *Berkſhire*.

ANDRADIUS, (*Anthony*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, and a Laborious Miſſionary in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and *Tartary*. In 1624 he diſcover'd the Country of *Cathay*, and afterwards that of *Thibet*, both in *Tartary*. We have a Relation of this Voyage in *Spaniſh* and *Italian*; and ſeveral Letters of this Father's return to *Goa*. *Aligamb. De Script. Soc. J.*

ANDRADIUS *Conimbricenſis*, a Perſon of Bloud and Learning. He aſſiſted in the Quality of a Divine in the Council of *Trent*, and afterwards defended it againſt *Chemnitius*'s *Examen*: He likewiſe publiſhed a Latin Harangue, ſpoken before the Council. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hiſp.*

ANDRAGATHUS, one of the Emperor *Maximus*'s Generals, who ſurpriz'd the Emperor *Gratian*, and ſlew him between *Grenoble* and *Lyons* by a Stratagem, making himſelf to be carried in a Litter, which *Gratian* thought had been that of his Empreſs *Conſtantina* whom he loved paſſionately, and out of an eager deſire to ſee her, left his Army to meet her, and ſo was ſurpriz'd. For which *Maximus* gave him the Command of his Fleet, and ſent him into *Sicily*, which he held till hearing that *Maximus* was defeated, he flung himſelf headlong into the Sea. *Marcellin. Socrates.*

ANDRAGATHUS, the Philoſopher, who Liv'd in the Fourth Century, and inſtructed St. *Chryſoſtom*. *Sozom. Lib.* 8. *Hiſt. Cap.*2.

ANDRAGIRI or *Gudaviri*, the Name of a Kingdom and City of *Aſia*, in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, almoſt under the Equinoctial.

ANDREAPOLIS, *St. Andero*, a City of *Spain* upon the Coaſt of *Biſcay*, ſix *Spaniſh* Leagues diſtant from *Henda* to the Weſt, and as many from *Santillana* to the Eaſt, having a convenient Harbour, and an ancient Caſtle.

ANDREAS *Cretenſis*, call'd likewiſe *Heiroſolumytanus*, Liv'd in the latter End of the Seventh Century. He was one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time; and aſſiſted at the Sixth General Council at *Conſtantinople* in 680. and 681. He has left ſeveral Writings, collected in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. Gretſer, &c.*

ANDREAS *Cæſarienſis*, Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, flouriſhed in the Beginning of the Sixth Century: He wrote Comments upon the *Revelations*, inſerted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Bellar. De Script. Eccl. &c.*

ANDREAS, (*John*) an Eminent Lawyer of *Bononia*, Living in the Fourteenth Century. He wrote *Novellæ* upon the Five Books of the *Decretals*; Collected ancient Authors of his own Profeſſion, and digeſted 'em in order. His other Writings are, *Additions* upon the *Speculum Juris* of *William Durandus*; *Gloſſæ in Sextum, & Clementinas, &c. Thithem. Bellar, &c.*

ANDREAS, (*Valerius*) of *Deſſel*, a Village in *Brabant*; was born in 1588. He Profeſſed the Law at *Louvaine*; was a great Maſter of Languages, and the Polite Parts of Learning. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, but I ſhall mention none, but his *Bibliotheca Belgica*; *De Belgis*; *Vita Scriptiſq*; *Claris*; The beſt Edition was Printed 1643. This Author is frequently cited by me.

St. ANDREW the Apoſtle was born at *Bethſaida*, a City of *Galilee* on the Lake of *Geneſareth*, Son to *John* or *Jonas* a Fiſherman, and younger Brother to *Simon Peter*, as generally believed, though *Epiphanius* ſays he was elder; he was firſt Diſciple to *John* the Baptiſt, preſent with him at our Saviour's Baptiſm, and one of them that followed him to his Home, on the Baptiſt's Teſtimony that he was the Meſſiah; On which account he is by the Ancient Writers ſtiled the firſt called Diſciple, as being the firſt of them that came to Chriſt, though not called till afterwards. After ſome Converſe with Chriſt, he went and brought his Brother *Simon* to him, and ſtaying a little, returned to their Calling again. Somewhat more than a Year after, our Lord convinced them fully of his Divinity, by the Miraculous Draught of Fiſhes which they took at his Command on the Sea of *Tiberias*, where he found them Fiſhing, and thenceforth commanded them to follow him, which they did accordingly. So far the Holy Scriptures.

*Socrates, H. Eccl. l.*1. *c.*19. *p.*50. ſays, That it fell to Saint *Andrew*'s Lot to Preach the Goſpel in *Scythia* and the Neighbouring Provinces, ſo that in inſtructing *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and *Bithynia*, he Travelled by the Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea into the Deſarts of *Scythia*. An ancient Author in *Menæo Græcor.* λιτϐεγ. Νοεμβρ. *ſub lit.* π, ſays, That he came firſt to *Amynſus*, and being entertain'd by a *Jew*, prov'd in their Synagogue from the Prophets, that Chriſt was the Meſſiah; and having converted many, and conſtituted a Church here, went to *Trapezus*, a City on that ſame Coaſt, and thence to *Nice*, where he Preach'd and wrought Miracles two years, thence to *Nicomedia* and *Chalcedon*, and ſailing through the *Propontis* came to *Heraclea* and *Amaſtris*, overcoming abundance of Difficulties and Diſcouragements. Next he arrived at *Sinope*, a City on the *Black Sea*, ſtill famous for the Birth and Burial of *Mithridates*, where he met his Brother *Peter*, and ſtaid with him a conſiderable time, the Author alledging for Proof, that he himſelf ſaw the Chairs of white Stone there, whence they us'd to teach the People. He adds, That moſt of the Inhabitants being *Jews*, attempted to burn him in the Houſe, but failing in that, threw him on the Ground, trod him under Foot, dragged him about, beating him with Clubs, pelting him with Stones, and ſome of them biting off his Fleſh, till conceiving him dead, they threw him out of the City, but recovering again Miraculouſly, he re-entred the ſame publickly, by which and other Miracles he converted many. He went thence again to *Amynſus*, *Trapezus*, and ſo to *Neo-Cæſarea*, and *Samoſata*, where having baffled the Acute Philoſophers, he deſign'd thence for *Jeruſalem*; but after ſome time, returning to his former Provinces, he came to the Country of *Abaſgi*, and at *Sebaſtopolis*, between the Mouths of the *Phaſis* and the *Apſarus* on the *Euxine* Sea, he preached ſucceſsfully; hence he went to the *Zecchi* and *Boſphorani*, a People of the *Aſian Scythia* or *Sarmatia*, but finding them untractable ſtaid not long, only at *Cherſoneſus*, a great City within the *Boſphorus*, he continued Preaching for ſome time. Hence he ſailed to *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, to confirm the Churches which he had lately planted; and ordaining *Philologus*, one of St. *Paul*'s Diſciples, Biſhop, he went to *Byzantium*, now *Conſtantinople*, where he preached the Goſpel, and ordained *Stachys*, whom St. *Paul* calls Beloved, firſt Biſhop of this Place. *Baronius* indeed aſcribes this Honour to St. *Peter*, but *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, *H. Eccl. l.*2. *c.* 39. *l.* 5. *c.*6. and *Nicephorus* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſay it was St. *Andrew*. Ανδρέας ὁ Απόστολος ἐν Βυζαντίῳ τὸν λόγον κήρυξας, *&c.* *Niceph. C. P. in Chronogr. a Scal. edit. p.* 309. Our Apoſtle being baniſh'd that City, fled to *Argyropolis*, a Neighbouring one, where he preach'd two years with good ſucceſs; and afterward travelling over *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly*, *Achaia*, and *Epirus*, he propagated the Faith, confirming it by Miracles, and ſealed the ſame with his Blood at *Patræ*, a City of *Achaia*, in manner following, as recorded by the Presbyters and Deacons of *Achaia*, who were Eye-Witneſſes; and though there is ſome doubt whether they be really the Authors, yet the Account is ancient, becauſe mentioned by *Philaſtrius de Hæreſ. c.* 89. who lived about 380. It is thus:

Ægeas, Proconſul of *Achaia*, obſerving that multitudes turn'd Chriſtians, endeavour'd their reduction to Paganiſm by Flattery and Force. The Apoſtle addreſſing him reſolutely, did calmly offer to inſtruct him, but was derided as an Innovator, and an Aſſertor of that Religion whoſe Author the *Jews* had Crucified. Whence the Apoſtle took occaſion to explain the Doctrine of the Croſs, to which the Proconſul anſwered, That he might talk to them who would believe him, but if he would not ſacrifice to the Gods, he ſhould ſuffer on that Croſs which he ſo much extoll'd. Whereupon he was committed, and had certainly been reſcued by the People if he had not forbid them.

Next day [illegible] Chriſtianity, [illegible] Idolatry, de[illegible] condemn[illegible] the Apoſtle [illegible] Brother, [illegible] Seven Electors [illegible] Proconſul [illegible] that he ſhould [illegible] Nails, to make his death [illegible] went to Execution with [illegible] Countenance, [illegible] the Croud of People, who cried out, that he [illegible] condemned. The Bleſſed Apoſtle approaching the Croſs, ſaluted it joyfully, and [illegible] manner [illegible] might receive him [illegible] who [illegible] on it, and having Pray'd and Exhorted the People to Conſtancy in the Faith, he was faſten'd to the Croſs, where he hung two days teaching the People all the while; and when great Intereſt was made with the Proconſul to ſpare his Life, he earneſtly begg'd of the Lord that he might then Seal the Truth with his Blood, and expired on the [illegible] of *November*, but what year is uncertain; tho *Moreri* ſays it was *Anno* 69.

The form of this Croſs is ſaid to have been peculiar like a Saltire, or Letter [illegible] *in St.* [illegible] *Serm.* 133. affirms, that he was Crucified on an Olive-Tree. His Body was Enbalm'd, and Honourably Interr'd by the Proconſul's Lady. And *Gregory* Biſhop of *Tours* ſays, That on the Anniverſary of this Martyrdom, there flow'd from his Tomb a precious and fragrant Oil, which according to its quantity denoted the ſcarceneſs or plenty of the enſuing year; and that this Oil reſtored the ſick to their health if anointed therewith. He adds, that ſome years the Oil burſt out in ſuch plenty, that the Stream [illegible] the middle of the Church, if you'll believe him. [illegible] removed to *Conſtantinople* [illegible] *Conſtantine* [illegible] ried in the great Church, which he Dedicated to the Apoſtles; which being taken down ſome hundred years after by *Juſtinian* the Emperor, the Body was ſaid to be found in a Wooden Coffin. [illegible]

The ſaid Apoſtle was [illegible] Tutelary Saint of *Scotland* on the following occaſion. *Athelſtan*, King of *England*, or the *Dane*, to [illegible] granted *Northumberland*, as *Buchanan* thinks, having invaded the *Picts*, who then inhabited the South of *Scotland*, and overtaking their King *Hungus* at *Hadington*, about [illegible] miles from the Borders, in 790. the *Picts* being inferior in ſtrength, kept ſtrong Rear-guards in the night, while *Hungus* betook himſelf to Prayer; and falling aſleep, thought he ſaw *Andrew* the Apoſtle ſtanding by him, and promiſing Victory, and having declared this Viſion to his People, it inſpired them with Courage next day for the Battle, which as ſoon as begun, they add, that St. *Andrew*'s Croſs in form of an X. appear'd in the Air, which did ſo terrify the *Engliſh*, and animate the *Picts*, that they obtain'd [illegible] Victory, [illegible] ſlew *Athelſtan*, the place of Battel on the River *Tyne*, [illegible] the Name of *Athelſtan*'s Ford to this day; upon which *Hungus* aſcrib'd the Victory to St. *Andrew*, and beſides other Gifts, offer'd him the Tithes of [illegible] Demeſns. *Buchan.* So that the [illegible] having [illegible] the *Picts* in thoſe Countries, though they [illegible] to St. *Andrew's* Tutelage, [illegible] which [illegible] time, [illegible] King of *Scotland*, [illegible] Knighthood in Honour of *St. Andrew*, the Collar [illegible] up of Thiſtles and Rhue, the one not to be touch'd without hurt, and the other being an Antidote againſt Poiſon. Hence the Motto, *Nemo me impune Laceſſet.* At the Collar hangs the Picture of St. *Andrew* with this Croſs. *Roſs's View of* [illegible] *Religions.* This Order was in a manner obliterated, and King *James* VII. attempted a reviving of it, having created ſeveral of the Order.

ANDREW, firſt King of *Hungary*, ſurpriz'd and put out his Brother *Peter*'s Eyes as a Hunting; he made the Pagans rebel againſt him, promiſing to re-eſtabliſh their Idolatry, which nevertheleſs he did not perform, but cut off the Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſticks that were of *Peter*'s ſide, and ſhar'd the Kingdom with his Brother and Competiter *Bela*; who afterwards affecting the whole Monarchy did, by the aſſiſtance of the *Polanders*, overthrow his Brother *Andrew*, and put him to death about 1061. [illegible] *ſius*, *Hiſt. Hung.*

ANDREW the Second, King of *Hungary*, ſurnamed *Hieroſolymitanus*, from his Expedition to the Holy Land, Reigned 31 years, and died about the year [illegible]. He ſignaliz'd his Valour in the Holy Land, and acquir'd much Glory, but had ſome Controverſie with the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and alſo with his own Subjects. From this King it was that the *Hungarian* Gentry obtain'd their Privileges which they are ſo zealous of. *Bonfinius* ſays he was very unfortunate in the Holy War, and that the Chriſtians were great loſers by him. This Prince granted 'em Privileges with a Condition annexed to the Charter, That if either himſelf or his Succeſſors oppreſſed them in their Rights, [illegible] ſhould [illegible] appeal'd [illegible] juſtifying his [illegible] when [illegible] King of *Hungary*, [illegible] Nobility. Upon which they [illegible] their Privileges [illegible] ſentence; and [illegible] ſolely [illegible] the Crown, they had confirm'd [illegible] Arbitrary [illegible] *Life of* [illegible]

ANDREW the Third: [illegible] the oppoſition of the [illegible], and *Boniface* [illegible] who ſupported [illegible], having graſped the Scepter of *Hungary*, he [illegible] two years, ſubdued almoſt all *Auſtria*, and died about [illegible]. *Bonfin.*

ANDREW, King of [illegible], was ſtrangled in 1345. by his Wife [illegible], at the ſame time Queen of *Naples* alſo, for endeavouring to introduce his [illegible] into the Government. [illegible] the difference of their Inclinations, the miſunderſtanding was fomented by an *Hungarian* Monk who govern'd him, and an *Italian* Laundreſs who became her favourite, and govern'd her, each of them ſtriving to be abſolute. [illegible]

ANDREW [illegible], a great *Lutheran* Miniſter, about 1590. He was for the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, effectuated an Union among the Princes of the *Augsburg* Confeſſion, and was by them employed in Affairs of greateſt Conſequence: He was Rector of the Univerſity of *Tubingen*. [illegible]

ANDREW of *Harclay*, ſo call'd from *Harclay* in *Weſtmorland*, the Place of his Birth; he lived in *Edward* the Second's time, and behaved himſelf with ſo much Gallantry, that at the Battel of *Boroughbridge*, which prov'd ſo fatal to the Barons, he ſlew *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, and [illegible] Earl of *Lancaſter*, with many other Nobles; for which the King created him Earl of *Carliſle*, and gave him the *Iſle of Man*: But upon ſome diſguſt, he conſpired againſt the King, to bring in the *Scots*, for which he was condemned and forfeited.

ANDREWS, *Lancelot*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles* the Firſt; he was born in *London*, his Father, a Merchant of good Repute, ſent him from *Merchant-Taylors* School to *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*; ſuch was his Pregnancy in all ſorts of Learning, that few things eſcaped his knowledge: What was ſaid of *Claudius Druſus*, might well be applied to him, That he was a Man of as good Parts as mortal Nature could [illegible], or Induſtry make perfect. Mr. *Hugh Price*, Founder of *Jeſus College* in *Oxford*, nominated him to be one of the Fellows there; at laſt he took the degree of Maſter of Arts, and then wholly applied himſelf to Divinity. [illegible] ſent for him to accompany him to [illegible], where he was Preſident; and there, by his [illegible] Preaching, he converted many Papiſts. By means [illegible] *Walſingham*, Secretary of State, he became Vicar of St. *Giles*'s without *Cripplegate*, *London*, then Prebendary and Reſidentiary of St. *Paul*'s, and afterwards Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*; next, upon Dr. [illegible] deceaſe, he was elected Maſter of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*; then he became Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who made him firſt Prebend, and not long afterwards Dean of *Weſtminſter*. King *James* created him Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whence he was tranſlated to *Ely*, and then to *Wincheſter*, [illegible] of the Chapel: He was a Pious, Acute, and Prudent Preacher, of a blameleſs Life, and very Charitable, having in his laſt ſix years given 1300 *l.* in [illegible]; and at his death left 4000 *l.* to Purchaſe 200 *l.* [illegible], for the uſe of poor Men and Widows. He [illegible] 25. 1626. in the third year of King *Charles* I. [illegible] of his *Age*, and lies buried in the upper Iſle of [illegible] Church of St. *Saviours* in *Southwark*, over whom is erected a very fair Monument of Marble and Alabaſter, with a long *Latin* Epitaph. He writ ſeveral Works ſtill extant, amongſt which is a Body of Sermons, being 96 in all.

St. **ANDREWS**. See in St.

ANDRIA, [illegible] Epiſcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the [illegible] of *Bari*, dignified with the Title of Dukedom, [illegible] Family of the *Caraffa*'s.

ANDR[illegible] counterfeited himſelf to be the Son of *Philip*, the [illegible] of *Macedon*, *Anno* 606. of *Rome*, and being at firſt [illegible] by the *Romans*, defeated *Juventius* the Praetor; but [illegible] vanquiſhed by *Cecilius Metellus*, and flying to a petty King [illegible], was by him delivered to the *Romans*, who [illegible] led him in Triumph, put him to death.

ANDROCLEUS, or *Androcles*, Son of *Phintas* King of the *Meſſenians*; he was killed becauſe he adviſ'd the delivering up one *Polycrates* to the *Lacedaemonians*, to be puniſh'd by them for his miſbehaviour. *Pauſan. lib.* 4.

ANDROCOTTUS, or *Sandrocottus*, a King of *India*, who finding himſelf in ſome danger, for having ſpoken ſlightly of *Alexander the Great*, fled for his Life, and being quite tir'd, lay down under a Tree, where a huge Lyon came and fawn'd upon him: By which good omen being encouraged, he took the Field, expell'd *Alexander's* Captains, and recovered a good part of *India*, which he left to his Poſterity. *Juſtin.*

ANDRODUS, the Name of the *Roman* Slave, ſo well rewarded by a Lyon for pulling the Thorn out of his Foot; that being expos'd to the ſame Lyon in the Amphitheatre, becauſe of his running from his Maſter, the grateful Beaſt would not ſo much as touch him, but fawn'd upon him to the admiration of the Spectators: So *Androdus* eſcap'd, and was made his Keeper. *Gellius.*

ANDROGEUS, the Son of *Minos* King of *Crete*, murdered by the *Athenian* Youth, who envied his being always Victor at the *Attick* Games. In revenge of whoſe death, his Father having taken *Athens*, impos'd an Annual Tribute of Seven Boys, and as many Virgins, which were expoſed to the cruelty of the Minotaur, till the Monſter was ſlain by *Theſeus*. *Plutarch, Ovid.*

ANDROGYNES, an ancient People of *Africk*, who were Hermaphrodites, having one Breaſt like a Man, and another like a Woman. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 2.* Some of the *Jews* alledged that *Adam* was at firſt created ſo; but that afterwards the Man and Woman were ſeparated. *Sixtus Senen.*

ANDROMACHE, *Hector's* Wife, the Mother of *Francion*, or *Francis*, who was the firſt King of the *Gauls*, as the pretended *Manetho*, and ſome other ſuch Romantick Authors will have it. *Hom.*

ANDROMACHES, a Phyſician of *Crete*, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Nero*; who by compounding the Fleſh of Vipers with *Mithridate*, invented the Medicine *Theriacum*, or *Theriacle*. *Caſtellan in Vit. Medic. Voſſius, De Scient. Mathem. cap. 33.*

ANDROMACHUS, who call'd himſelf King of *Syria*, one of the moſt redoubted Princes of *Aſia*, he fought for *Seleucus Callinicus* King of *Syria*, againſt *Antiochus*, whom he defeated; but purſuing him too far, was taken by *Ptolemy Euergetes* King of *Egypt*, who ſet him at liberty on the deſire of the *Rhodians*. *Polybius, lib. 4.*

ANDROMEDA, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, expos'd to a Sea Monſter for the Pride of her Mother, in comparing her Beauty with that of the *Nereides*, but reſcued by *Perſeus*, who made her his Wife. *Ovid. Metam.*

ANDRONICUS the Firſt, uſurp'd the Imperial Diadem of *Conſtantinople*, having firſt ſtrangl'd his Nephew *Alexis* II. who was under Age, and committed to his Care, as alſo his Mother and others, ſparing neither Age, Sex, nor Relation to ſecure his Government. One of his Nephews whom he had baniſhed, ſtir'd up the King of *Sicily* againſt him, who beſieging *Conſtantinople*, *Andronicus* flatter'd his Subjects into a reſolute Defence; but returning to his Cruelty, and purſuing to death all whoſe Names begun with *Iſ.* being warned by a Magician, that ſuch an one would Dethrone him, he ordered *Iſaacius Angelus* to be apprehended, who flying to a Temple, the People took his part, and proclaimed him Emperor, ſeized *Andronicus*, put out his Eyes, ſet him on a ſcabbed Camel, ſpared none of his Family, and tormented him with Hooks and Harping-Irons for three days; during which time he was ſo ſenſible of the Juſtice of God, that he acknowledged it amidſt his greateſt Torment, and thank'd his Tormentors; and was at laſt hang'd betwixt two Pillars, after he had Tyrannized two years. *Baron. Nicetas.*

ANDRONICUS the Second, ſucceeded *Michael Paleologus*, a ſlothful and unfortunate Prince, who neglecting his *Aſiatick* Affairs, gave the *Turks* an opportunity to extend their Empire, and vanquiſh the *Alans* or *Maſſagetes* which he ſent to oppoſe 'em. He hir'd alſo for that end *Rogerius Lauria*, Admiral of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in *Sicily*, with better ſucceſs at firſt; but not being able to pay his Forces, they mutinied, and did him more hurt than good. At laſt his Grandchild *Andronicus*, whom he had indulg'd to exceſs, by the help of the *Genoeſes* invaded the Empire, Dethron'd his Grandfather, and thruſt him, almoſt blind with Age, into a Monaſtery, where he died, *Anno* 1332. This Prince perſecuted thoſe that were for uniting the *Greek* and *Roman* Church, and on that account digged his Father out of his Grave; for which he was Excommunicated by Pope *Clement* V. *Gregoras Cantacuzen.*

ANDRONICUS the Third, ſirnamed the *Young*, was made Emperor, after he had Dethron'd his Grandfather; and murder'd his Brother to rid himſelf of a Rival. With the aſſiſtance of the *Turks* he ſubdued the *Mitylenians* and *Phocenſes*; and while he was more intent upon the recovery of revolted *Theſſaly*, than to keep the *Turks* out of *Europe*, gave them opportunity to ſettle themſelves, and extend their Dominions; he died *Anno* 1341. in the 45th year of his Age. *Gregoras Cantacuzenus.*

ANDRONICUS *Paleologus*, Son of the Emperor *Calo Johannes*, being accus'd to his Father for conſpiring his death, was ſeiz'd by his order, and his Eyes put out with boyling Vinegar; yet, blind as he was, he fled to *Bajazet*, by whoſe aid he Dethron'd his Father, put both him and his Brother in Priſon, and was Proclaimed Emperor: But [illegible] eſcaping, and making a contract with *Bajazet*, to hold the Empire of him as his Tributary, *Bajazet* ſent him aſſiſtance to expel his Brother, and ſet the Imperial Diadem upon his Head. [illegible] ſays, that *Andronicus* reſtor'd his Father to his Honour, and ſuffered his Brother to be Crown'd.

ANNDRONICUS of *Rhodes*, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, purchas'd *Ariſtotle's* Works (which *Sylla* had carried to *Rome*) from *Tyrannion*, *Sylla's* Library-keeper; made it his buſineſs to review 'em, and correct the faults which had happened by length of time and careleſneſs, and then Publiſh'd them. *Porphyrius.*

ADRONICUS, Prefect of *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, lived in the 5th Century, and was guilty of horrible Impieties towards God, Sacrileges and Outrages to Religious Things and Perſons: He was ſo inſolent as to ſay, That the Biſhops ſhould not be protected from his Severities, tho' they held Jeſus Chriſt by the Feet. He was afterwards Excommunicated at a Council held at *Ptolemais*, where *Syneſius* was Biſhop. After the Execution of the Cenſure, he asked pardon for his Barbarities, and ſubmitted to the Penance. *Syneſius, Ep. 52. 57. & 68.*

ANDRONICUS, (*Tranquillus*) one of thoſe Learned *Greeks* who were driven from *Conſtantinople* after the taking of that Town by the *Turks* in 1453. He travell'd firſt into *Italy*, and from thence to *Bazil*, where he Profeſs'd the *Greek* Language; from which Place he came to *Paris*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. And here *Hermonymus* of *Sparta* and himſelf, were both *Greek* Profeſſors.

ANDROPOMPUS, King of *Athens*, deſcended from *Neleus* King of *Theſſaly*, who accepting the Challenge of the King of *Thebes*, refus'd by *Timoetes* King of *Athens*, to end the War by a ſingle Duel, met his Antagoniſt at the Place appointed, and alledging that he had broke the Agreement by bringing a Second with him, killed the *Theban* King, as looking about to ſee who his Second ſhould be; for which the *Athenians* elected him, and depoſed *Timoetes*, *A. M.* 2875. *Strabo.*

ANDROS, *Andro*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, with an Epiſcopal City, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, 93 miles in compaſs, 10 miles from the Promontory of *Geresto* in *Eubœa*, and 20 from the Iſland of *Delos*. Here was formerly a Temple of *Bacchus*, the Water of whoſe Fountains was by the Ancients alledged to taſte of Wine each 7th of *January*. *Plin.*

ANDUZE, Lat. *Anduſa*, *Sur le Gardon*, a City of *France* in *Low Languedoc*, formerly a ſtrong Town, and one of thoſe that declar'd for the Proteſtants under the Duke of *Rohan*; but at length ſurrendred to *Lewis* XIII. who diſmantled it.

ANENAS, an Iſland of *Norway*, upon the South Coaſt of *Finmark*, near the Iſlands of *Veſtrol* and *Sunnien*, and in the midſt between *Nidroſia* and *Wardhouſe*.

ANET, upon the River *Eure*, a Town in the Iſland of *France*, dignified with the Title of Principality, belonging to the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The Caſtle is very magnificent, built in the Reign of *Henry* II. in favour of *Diana de Poitiers*, Dutcheſs of *Valentinois*. The Portal is a moſt admirable Structure, over which there ſtands a large Clock, and a Hart of Braſs, that with his Foot ſtrikes the Hours; and a little before the Clock ſtrikes, a Pack of Beagles of the ſame Metal are ſeen to move. The Gardens and Apartments of the Caſtle are alſo admirable.

ANGAMALA, upon the River *Aicotta*, a ſmall City of *India*, an Epiſcopal See which was tranſlated to *Cranganor* by *Paul* V. in 1609. It is ſeated in the Country of *Malabar*, and there, and in the Parts adjoyning, live the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*. *Le Mire.*

ANGEDIVA, a little Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, ſubject to the *Portugueſe*, who had a Town there, which is now demoliſh'd.

ANGELES, *Angelopolis*, an Epiſcopal City of *New-Spain*, built *An.* 1531. in the Province of *Tlaſcala*, 22 *Spaniſh* Leagues from the City of *Mexico*. *Hoffman.*

ANGELICI, a ſort of Hereticks ſuppoſed to have their riſe in the Apoſtles time; but grew moſt about *An.* 180. They were for worſhipping of Angels, and thence had their Name. *Roſſe's* View, &c.

ANGELITES, a ſort of *Sabellian* Hereticks, ſo call'd from *Angelius*, or *Angelium*, a Place in *Alexandria* where they uſed to meet. *Niceph. l. 18. c. 49.*

ANGERMANIA, *Anger-man-land*, a Province of *Swedeland*, where is alſo the River *Angermannus*, and one only City *Hernoſand*, upon the *Bothnic* Bay. To the North it has *Bothnia*, to the Eaſt the Bay of *Bothnia*, to the South *Medelpadia*, and to the Weſt part of it *Lapland*. *Hoffman.*

ANGERMUND, a Town of *Livonia*, in the Dukedom of *Courland*, upon the ſhoar of the *Baltick* Sea, two Leagues from *Wenden* to the North.

ANGERMUND, *New*, a little City of *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, toward *Pomerania*, upon the River *Weſel*, defac'd in the laſt Wars, hardly one League from the River *Oder*, two from *Aderburg* to the North, and ſix from *Stetin* to the South.

ANGERONA, the Goddeſs of Silence, Worſhip'd by the ancient *Romans*, who placed her Image under the Altar of the Goddeſs of Pleaſure, to ſignifie the ſatisfaction that Men reap by the benefits of Silence. *Feſtus* derives her Name from *Angina*, becauſe ſhe cur'd the *Romans* of the Squinancy. *Plut. Plin.*

ANGERS, Lat. *Juliomagus Andicavorum*, *Andegavorum* and *Andium*, *Andegava* and *Andegavum*, in *Cæſar*, *Andes*, a fair, large, and populous City, Capital of the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, ſituate in a pleaſant open Country, and rich Soil, upon the River *Mayenne*, which divides it into two Parts, is a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Arcbiſhops of *Tours*. Here are ſtill to be ſeen ſeveral Remains of its ancient Grandeur under the *Romans*; Its Cathedral built upon a height, is very remarkable for its three ſtately Towers, over the Portal whereof, the middlemoſt, upheld by the two others, ſeems to hang in the Air: Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other Churches and Religious Houſes of both Sexes well worth the ſeeing. Not far from the Cathedral ſtands a Caſtle, Flank'd with 18 great round Towers, and ſome Half-moons: It's built upon a Rock, encompaſſed with a large and deep Ditch; yet it was taken by the Proteſtants in 1585. The famous Univerſity of *Angers*, founded by *Lewis* XI. in 1398. is ſtill much reſorted to for Law and Divinity, alſo for Philoſophy and Mathematicks, taught by the Fathers of the Oratory. The City is noted for its Proceſſion on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, thought the fineſt in all *France*; ſo that its commonly ſaid, the Rogations of *Poictiers*, the Mayory of *Rochelle*, and Proceſſion of *Angers*, are the fineſt Sights that can be ſeen. In 1665. ſome Members of the Univerſity, and Learned Citizens, deſirous to advance themſelves in Sciences, Petitioned *Lewis* XIV. for a Patent for their Academy, which being granted, they limited the number of the Members to 30. and ſince have obtain'd the ſame Privileges with the Royal Academy of *Paris*, (excepting the Right of *Committimus*) but they are not to debate Matters of Religion, nor treat of Politicks, but with a due regard to the King's Authority, the Nature of the Government, and the Laws of the Realm: Neither are they to judge of any Works but their own: If any be ſent 'em from other hands, they give their opinion, but neither cenſure nor praiſe it. Their Officers are a Director, a Chancellor, a Secretary, and under Secretary: This City is 26 Leagues Weſt of *Tours*, and within one mile of the *Loire*, which here has a Bridge over it, call'd to this day *Pont Ce*, becauſe built by *Cæſar*: It is alſo fam'd upon the account of *Berengarius*, who was Archdeacon here. *Sancte Marthe, Du Cheſne.*

ANGERVILE, *(Richard)* a Knight's Son, born at *Bury* in *Suffolk*, bred at *Oxford*, and becauſe of his Learning, made Governour to *Edward* III. before he came to the Crown, by whom he was afterwards advanc'd to be ſucceſſively his Cofferer, Treaſurer of the Wardrobe, Dean of *Wells*, Biſhop of *Durham*, Chancellor, and at laſt Treaſurer of *England*: He was a great Lover of Books, inſomuch that he alone had more Books than all the Biſhops of *England* in that Age, and choſe the Learnedeſt of the Clergy for his Chaplains: But Charity was the Virtue he moſt excell'd in. Every week he beſtowed eight Quarters of Wheat, bak'd into Bread, on the Poor; and when he went from *Durham* to *Newcaſtle*, (which is but 12 miles) he gave 8 *l.* to the Poor, and ſo proportionably when he went to other Places. He died in 1345.

ANGLES, ſo call'd from *Anglen*, a Place near *Sleſwick* in *Holſtein*, the Inhabitants whereof, and of the adjacent Parts, came over with the *Saxons*, and joyn'd with 'em in ſuch multitudes, that their native Soil is ſaid to have remain'd in the days of *Beda* uninhabited; of which Nation probably was *Egbert*, the firſt ſole Monarch of the *Saxons*, who caus'd the Kingdom to be called *England*, *quaſi Angleſland*, from whence came the Name of *Engliſh*.

ANGLESEY, in Lat. *Mona*, an Iſland and County of *North-Wales*, called by the *Britains Mon* or *Firmon*, and by the ancient *Engliſh Saxons*, *Money*; but ſince it became ſubject to the *Engliſh*, *Angleſey*, the *Engliſh-men's* Iſland (*Ey* in the *Saxon* Language ſignifying an Iſland.) T'is ſituate in the *Iriſh* Sea, within a mile of *Carnarvanſhire*, from which it's parted to the North-weſt by a narrow Streight called *Menai*; it's 20 miles long and 17 broad, the whole divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 74 Pariſhes, and but two Market-Towns. This is a Country ſeemingly barren and really fruitful, affording ſo much Wheat, that it's called the Mother of *Wales*; and ſuch excellent Millſtones, that when once in motion, if there be no Griſt, they will fire one another. Here is alſo found an Aluminous Earth, whence may be made *Allum* or *Copperas*. There are Trees digg'd up daily here out of the moiſt and mooriſh Places. The Market-Towns are *Beaumaris* and *Newburg*, the firſt ſending a Burgeſs to ſerve in Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire.

ANGOLA, a Kingdom in *Africa*, to the South of *Congo*: This Kingdom is reckon'd to comprehend eight Principal Provinces, every one of which is divided into ſmall Seigniories. The Provinces are *Lovanda*, *Sinſo*, *Ilamba*, *Icollo*, *Onſaca*, *Maſſingan*, *Cambamba* and *Embacca*: The Country is become very fruitful by good Manuring; and the Lands of *Lovanda*, which were barren, are made fertile by the Induſtry of the *Portugueſes*, who make no ſpare of the Pains of the Natives: They have alſo Peopled the Banks of the River *Calucala*, and Planted 'em with Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, and Vines, and have made another *New-Spain* of the Province of *Ilamba*. There is a certain Creature bred in this Iſland, by the *Negroes* called *Quojas Morrou*; by the *Portugueſes*, *Salvage*, which may be eſteem'd a kind of Satyr; It has a large Head, and a Face ſomething reſembling that of a Man; but the Noſe is flat, and turns up towards the Eyes: The reſt of the Body is very like to that of a Man; their Foreparts are bare, but their Backs hairy and black: This Creature is very ſtrong, vigorous and active; ſtands upright, and often walks on his two hind Legs. The Female has a Breaſt, Nipples, and Belly, like to that of a Woman. About 40 years ſince, one of the Females was brought into *Holland*, and preſented to Prince *Frederic Henry*; it was about the bigneſs of a Child of three years old, and ſomewhat fat, yet nimble and vigorous: It eat and drank very cleanlily, and lay in Bed as if it had been a humane Creature. The *Negroes* ſay, That the Males reſiſt Armed Men, are very ſtrong, and many times Raviſh Women. There is another ſort of Water-Monſter, which the Natives call *Ambiſſiangulo*, and *Peſiengoni*; the *Portugals*, *Pezze-Mouller*; and the Seamen, *Sirene*. It is about eight Foot long, and four in breadth, with an oval Head and Eyes, a high Forehead, flat Noſe, wide Mouth; but without either Chin or Ears: Theſe Creatures the *Portugueſes* take in Ginns, and when they are faſt in the ſnare, kill 'em with Darts; during which time they cry out like Men: Their Fleſh hath both the ſmell and ſavour of Pork. In the Lakes of this Country there are *Hippopotami*, or River-Horſes, and likewiſe ſtore of Whales. The greateſt Trade which the *Portugueſes* drive in *Angola* conſiſts in Slaves, which they buy and ſend into *America* 15000 in a year, to work at their Sugar-Mills, and in their Mines. The Principal Commodities which they import are Woollen Stuffs, Silks, Linen, Gold and Silver Laces, Wine, Brandy, Oyl and Spice. The Inhabitants uſe Bows and Arrows, with a kind of long Pike, and have of late learn'd to handle a Battel-Ax and Scimiter, but do not yet know the uſe of Fire-Arms: Their King can raiſe an Army of 200000 Foot, but they prove ſorry Soldiers, as well as the *Congous*; for 200 *Portugueſes*, with ſome *Negroes*, have often worſted their numerous Armies. The Kingdom of *Angola* was formerly divided into ſeveral large Seigniories, and each *Sova* or Lord was Soveraign within his own Territories; yet all acknowledged the King of *Congo*, and pay'd him Homage as their Protector. The King of *Angola* keeps his Court in a Village built upon a very high Rock, called *Mapongo*, inacceſſible of all but one ſide, though above two Leagues in Circuit. This Prince breeds a great number of Peacocks, and forbids his Subjects, upon pain of death, either to keep any, or to do his the leaſt damage. Moſt of the Inhabitants of *Angola* are ſtill Idolaters, and adore *Moquiſies*, or falſe Deities of Wood, to which they build Temples. The Ganga's or Prieſts are held in great veneration, becauſe they pretend that by vertue of theſe *Moquiſies*, they can even open the Heavens, and make Rain fall at pleaſure, diſcover the greateſt Secrets, and foretell things to come; but if they ever perform any extraordinary matter, it's by ſome ſecret in Phyſick, or by certain Charms, for they are all Magicians. The Jeſuits in 1584. Baptiz'd a great number of the Natives; ſo that in 1590. there were above 20000 Chriſtian *Angolais*. The Biſhop of *Angola* reſides at *Louando ſan Paulo*. *Dapper deſcription de l'Afrique.*

ANGOT, a Kingdom or Province in the middle of *Æthiopia*, environ'd with ſteep and impaſſable Mountains, reſembling an *Amphitheater*, in which are kept all the Children of the Royal Family till one of them is called to the Throne. On the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tigre*, and on the South by that of *Amarha*; it has fruitful Valleys, and plenty of Corn and Cattel.

ANGOULEME, or *Engouleme*, a Town of *France*, upon the River *Charante*, Capital of *Angoumois*, with the Title of a Dutchy, Preſidial, Seneſchalſhip, and Biſhop's See, ſuffragant to *Bourdeaux*, the Ancients nam'd it promiſcuouſly *Engoliſma*, *Ecoleſma*, *Equoleſma*, &c. It's one of the Ancienteſt Towns of the Kingdom, ſituate on the top of a Mountain, at the corner of a great Plain, between the Rivers *Charante* and *Anguienne*, which meet at one end of it. It's inacceſſible on all ſides but one, and that very well fortified, as is alſo the Caſtle; but the Cittadel is almoſt ruin'd. *Thevet* ſays, That it was built by *Agellius Marius*, a *Roman* Conſul in *Tarquin the Proud*'s time; but this is uncertain.

French Hiſtorians ſay, that the Walls of it fell of their own accord, when King *Clovis* took it from the *Goths*, *An.* 508. It ſuffer'd much in the 9th Century by the *Normans*, but more in the laſt Civil Wars.

ANGOUMOIS, a Province of *Aquitain* in *France*, between *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Perigord*, and *Limoſin*: It's 25 Leagues in length, and but 16 or 18 broad: It is very fruitful in Corn, Wine, Saffron, and has excellent Paſture. Beſides *Angouleme* the chief Town, here are ſeveral others of Note, as *Cognac*, *Bouteville*, *Roche-Foucault*, with many more. This Province is watered with the *Charante*, and three other Rivers: The Inhabitants are Civil, Courteous, and good Wits. *Du Cheſne.*

ANGRA, a City of the Iſland of *Tercera*, one of the *Azores*, an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*, and the Metropolis of all the Iſlands under the King of *Portugal*, a ſmall City, but well fortified with a large Caſtle bearing the Name of St. *Philip*.

ANGRIA, *Angern*, and *Encern*, a Town of *Weſtphalia*, where *Hengiſt* and *Horſus* were born, and the Burial-place of Duke *Witikindus*, the famous *Saxon* Warrior, with whom *Charlemain* fought ſo long. It is one League from *Hervorden*, and 8 from *Munſter*.

ANGUIEN, call'd *Enguien* by thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, is a little Town in *Hainault*, between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, noted for being the firſt Barony of the Province, and for its Manufactories of all ſorts of Tapeſtries: It gives the Title of Baron to the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

ANGUILLA, *Anguis Inſula*, one of the Leeward or Caribby Iſlands belonging to *England*, call'd *Anguilla*, or *Snake-Iſland* from its ſhape: It's in the Latitude of 18 Degrees and 21 Minutes on this ſide the Equinoctial, 33 Longitude, reaching about 10 Leagues in length, and 3 in breadth. Tabaco is its principal Commodity: There is alſo abundance of Tame Cattel ſince the *Europeans* ſtock'd it, whereas formerly none were to be found in thoſe parts; but inſtead of them, ſtrange kind of Creatures, as the *Javaris*, *Opaſſum*, *Tatous*, *Aganty*, and *Allegators*.

ANGUILLARA, a Town and Lake belonging to the State of *Venice*, in the Territory of *Padua*, near the River *Adige*, 8 miles from *Rocuigo* to the North, and 15 from *Padua* to the South.

ANGUILLARA, a Town of St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, under the Juriſdiction of the Pope, upon the Lake *Bracciano*, or *Sabbatinum*, 5 miles from *Bracciano*, and 18 from *Rome*. The Lake *Bracciano* is alſo call'd *Anquilaria*; and at the expence of *Adrian* I. was brought to the Vatican for the Service of the Prieſts, to waſh the Poors Feet at *Eaſter*.

ANGUS, Lat. *Anguſia*, anciently *Æneia*, or *Horreſtia*, a County in the Eaſt of *Scotland*, bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, and *North-Esk* on the North: It was famous of old for giving Title of Earl to a Branch of the Great Family of the *Douglas*'s, many of whom were not only Illuſtrious Generals, but Hero's: It now gives Title of Earl to the Eldeſt Sons of the Marquiſs of *Douglas*, the laſt of whom was the much-lamented Earl of *Angus*, a Young Nobleman of great Expectation, unfortunately kill'd in the famous Battel of *Steenkirk* in *Flanders*, *An.* 1692. whilſt ſignalizing himſelf, under King *William*'s Standard, againſt the *French*, at the Head of his Regiment, ſo well known for the ſtupendious Victory they obtain'd over ſome Forces that appear'd for King *James* at *Dunkell* in *Scotland*, under the Command of their Gallant and Valiant Commanders, Lieut. Col. *William Cleand*, and Major *Henderſon*, who both fell in the Action, *A.* 1689.

ANHALT, a Principality of *Germany*, in *Upper Saxony*, with a little City of the ſame Name, almoſt utterly ruin'd: It is bounded by *Saxony* on the E. *Halberſtadt* on the W. *Magdeburgh* on the N. and *Mansfieldt* and the County of *Hall* on the S. The Houſe of *Anhalt* is one of the moſt Ancient, not only of all *Germany*, but alſo of all *Europe*: From this Family are ſprung thoſe of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*. *Bertius deſcript. Germ.*

ANHALT, *George*, a Prince of that Family, born *Aug.* 14. 1507. He was a great Linguiſt, Lawyer, and Divine, and Privy Councellor to the Elector of *Mentz*, and Provoſt of *Magdeburg*: At laſt he turn'd Proteſtant Miniſter, a very ſucceſsful Preacher; was made Superintendant of their Churches in the Dioceſs of *Magdeburg*, obtain'd great Fame, wrote divers Books, and died *An.* 1553. *Surius*, *Melchior Adam.*

ANIAN, a famous Streight which the *Spaniards* call *Eſtrecho d'Anian*, between the Iſland of *California* and *Terra de Jeſſo*: It's thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to ſeparate *Aſia* from *America*; but of this there is no certainty.

ANIAN, or *Anian-fu*, in Latin *Aniana*, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Chuquanui*.

ANIANUS, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, and Succeſſor to St. *Mark*, in the year 62. according to *Euſebius*; but *Baronius* places it in 64. He was a Perſon of great Vertue, and ſate 22 years. *Euſeb. in Chron. Baron. Annal.*

ANIANUS, an Abbot, born in *Caſſel* in *Flanders*. He liv'd in the 5th Century, about the year 450. and wrote a General Chronicle from the Beginning of the World to his own Time.

ANIANUS, an *Egyptian* Monk, liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Arcadius*, to the year 390. He wrote a Chronological Tract, in which he ſometimes agrees with the Opinion of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, and ſometimes contradicts him, as we may learn from *Georgius Syncellus*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Gr. l.* 2. *c.* 20.

ANIAVA, by the Natives *Aniwa*, a famous Promontory in the Land of *Jezo*, North of *Japan*, diſcover'd of late by the *Hollanders*.

ANICETUS, Biſhop of *Rome*, ſucceeded St. *Pius*, as ſome ſay; and others, that *Pius* ſucceeded him: He forbade Clergy-men to wear long Hair; and after he had ſate 11 years, was Martyr'd about 178. The Sect of the *Gnoſticks*, with ſome others that troubled the Church, came to *Rome* in his time. St. *Polycarp* came alſo thither about the celebrating of *Eaſter*; but they could not agree, *Polycarp* maintaining that it ſhould be upon the 14th of *March*, according to the Cuſtom of the Eaſt, and *Anicetus* holding with the Weſtern Church, that the following *Sunday* was the time. But this difference of Opinion did not abate their Affection, nor hinder a good Correſpondence between 'em; for they received the Sacrament together, at which *Anicetus* gave St. *Polycarp* the Reſpect of the Conſecration. *Bar. A.C.* 167. *Plat.*

ANICETUS, *Nero*'s enfranchis'd Bondman, Admiral, and Tutor, who contriv'd the Ship deſign'd for the Murther of *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother; and accus'd *Octavia*, *Nero*'s Wife, of Adultery with himſelf, to gratifie his Maſter, who ſought occaſion to be rid of the one, and to divorce the other. *Hoff.*

ANICIUS *Probus*, Captain of the Pretorian Bands, and Conſul, was in great requeſt at *Rome* with *Gratian* the Emperor, about the year 371. He was a Man of ſingular Vertues, famous through the World for his Piety, and the Richeſt Citizen of *Rome*. When he ſent St. *Ambroſe* to be Governor of *Inſubria*, *Liguria*, and *Emilia*, he admoniſh'd him to Govern as a Biſhop, and not as a Judge. He at laſt retired from all his Publick Affairs, to ſpend his time in Devotion. *Zoſim.*

ANICIUS *Baſſus*, a *Roman*, of the Noble Family of the *Anicii*; firſt Conſul with *Philip*, in the year 408. and afterwards with *Flavius Antiochus*, in 431. He thought himſelf diſoblig'd by Pope *Sixtus* III. and plotted a Revenge, by the Aſſiſtance of *Marinianus*, another Senator. In the year 433. they accus'd the Pope of Debauching a Nun: The Emperor *Valentinian* having receiv'd this Information, call'd a Council at *Rome*, to which the Pope ſubmitted: But after a ſtrict Examination of the matter, he was acquitted; and *Baſſus* and *Marinianus* Excommunicated by the Synod, without any hopes of Communion till the point of Death. However, the Emperor did not think this Puniſhment ſufficient, but confiſcated *Baſſus*'s Eſtate, and gave it to the Church. *Anaſtaſ. in Sixt.* 3. *Baron. A. C.* 433.

ANIGRUS, or *Anicre*, a River of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, where the Poets feign'd that the Centaurs, encounter'd by *Hercules*, waſh'd their Wounds, which made the Water bitter and muddy, that before was clear and ſweet.

ANILEUS, and *Aſineus*, two *Jews*, who, of private Men, became very Powerful: They were Brothers, and lived at *Neerda* near *Babylon*, where their Father dying, their Mother bound 'em to a Trade: Being beat by their Maſter for coming late to work, they took Arms, and retired into an Iſland of the *Euphrates*, where they built a Fort: The great Number of young Men that flock'd thither, put them in a condition to raiſe Contributions on their Neighbours; and their Number encreaſing daily, they grew formidable to the whole Country. *Artaban* King of *Parthia* ſent Troops to fight 'em, which they met, and defeated; whereupon that Prince was ſo taken with their Reſolution, that he deſired to ſee the Two Brothers, whom he entertain'd, and diſmiſs'd very kindly. Thus they proſper'd 15 years, until they abandon'd themſelves to Pleaſures, and neglected the Laws of their Anceſtors. *Anileus* fell paſſionately in Love with the Wife of the Governor of *Parthia*, and to enjoy her, made War againſt her Husband, kill'd him in Battel, and then Married her, who afterwards poiſon'd him. *Aſineus* after this, entred the Country of the *Parthians*, and won ſeveral Battels againſt *Mithridates*; but was defeated at laſt, and murder'd in the night, by the *Babylonians*. *Joſeph. l.* 18. *Ant. Jud.*

ANIMACHA, a River of *India*, in the Kingdom of *Malabar*: It riſes in the Kingdom of *Calicut*, and falls into the Ocean 6 Leagues from *Cranganor*. There is likewiſe a Town of the ſame Name ſtanding upon it.

ANJOU, a Province of *France*, divided into Higher and Lower, formerly a County, and now a Dutchy. The ancient Inhabitants are call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Cæſar*, *Andes*, and *Andegavi*: It has the Country of *Maine* to the North, *Britany* to the Weſt, *Touraine* to the Eaſt, and *Poictou* to the South: Its length is 30, and breadth 20 Leagues:

It's extraordinary Fruitful, produces pleaſant and wholeſom Wines, and abounds in fine Rivers, as the *Loire*, *Mayenne*, *Dive*, *Eure*, *&c.* Rich Fiſh-Ponds, and excellent Slate-Quarries. *Angers* is Capital of the whole, and lies in the Lower, as *Samur* in the Upper Province. The Old Inhabitants were Governed by Captains of their own, and then ſubdued by the *Romans*. Its Counts furniſh'd the third Race of Kings to the *French*, and the *Plantagenets* to the *Engliſh*, and is now united to the Crown of *France* ſince *Lewis* XI. and gives Title to a Prince of the Blood. *Du Cheſne*, *Du Haillan*. *Henry* II. of *England* was Hereditary Earl of *Anjou* by his Father; but it was loſt by his Son King *John*.

ANISTIUS, a *Lacedæmonian*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Couriers: 'Tis ſaid that he travell'd on foot in one Day from *Sicyon* to *Elis*, which was 1200 Stadia, *i. e.* 150 Miles. *Solin. l.* 1.

ANIUS, King of *Delos*, and High-Prieſt of *Apollo*, had three Daughters ſo much in *Bacchus*'s Favour, that he gave them the Power of changing whatever they touch'd into Corn, Oil, and Wine: *Agamemnon* therefore would have taken them with him by force to the *Grecian* Army; but they complain'd to their Patron *Bacchus*, who metamorphos'd them into Pigeons. *Ovid.* The great ſtore of Corn, Wine, and Oil, exacted by *Apollo*'s Prieſt, by the inſtigation of the Devil, to imitate the Sacrifice and Offerings of the True GOD, gave occaſion to the Fable. *Hoffman.*

ANNA, a City of *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the River *Euphrates*, of great Trade, and very populous, until the *Turks* deſtroy'd above 4000 Houſes in it during their laſt Wars.

ANNA, another Town of *Arabia Deſerta* upon the River *Aſtan* near the mouth of it.

ANNA, a Goddeſs preſiding over the Year: The Heathens Sacrific'd to her in the Month of *March*. Some People take her for the Moon, who, by her ordinary Revolution, makes Months and Years. *Ovid. Faſt. l.* 3.

ANNABERG, *Annaberga*, a ſmall Town of *Germany*, in the Province of *Miſnia*, upon the Hill *Segneberg*, towards *Bohemia*, near the River *Schop*, nine *German* Miles from *Marpen* to the South, and one from *Marienberg*.

ANNA *Comnena*, Daughter to *Alexis*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, flouriſh'd *Anno* 1118. ſolacing her ſelf, after her Mother and Husband's Death, by Reading, ſhe became extraordinary Learned. She wrote the Hiſtory of her Father's Reign in 15 Books call'd *Alexiada*. *Zonaras* commends her as a Woman of a great Soul, indefatigable Study, excellent Wit, elegant Stile, great Converſe with the Learned, and acquainted with the moſt abſtruſe Parts of Learning. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

ANNA *Xinga*, the eldeſt Daughter of the King of *Angola*, ſeiz'd the Kingdom after her Father's Death, in 1640. Being a Princeſs of Maſculine Spirit, ſhe made War her chief Diverſion, aſſuming the Name and Apparel of a Man, that ſhe might Command with more Authority. She had ſome Skirmiſhes with the *Portugueſes*, and afterwards turn'd her Arms againſt the *Jagos*, whom ſhe defeated in ſeveral Battels; and in 1646. ſack'd all the Villages of the Province of *Oando*, and carried the Inhabitants Captives.

ANNAACIOUS, Lat. *Annacieugi*, a People of *Braſil* in *America*, whoſe Country borders on the Government of *Porto Seguro*.

ANNAGH, a Town of the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, and another of the County of *Downe*, in *Ireland*.

ANNARUS, King of *Babylon*, was ſo abandon'd to his Pleaſure, that beſides the Exceſſes of his Table, he uſed to ſit at Dinner perfum'd in a Woman's Dreſs, with 150 Muſicians thrumming about him. *Alex. ab Alex. lib.* 5. *cap.* 2.

ANNE, Mother of the Virgin *Mary*, was the Daughter of *Matthan*, a Prieſt of *Bethlehem*, of the Tribe of *Aaron*: She was Married to *Joachim*, and after 20 or 22 years Barrenneſs, bore *Mary* the 8th of *September*, in the 739th of *Rome*. Some great Authors are of Opinion, that St. *Anne* had three Daughters by *Joachim*; others, with *Gerſon*, ſay, ſhe had 'em by three ſeveral Husbands. This Opinion they confirm by St. *John*, *cap.* 19. 25. mentioning that the Mother of Jeſus, her Siſter *Mary*, Wife of *Cleophas*, and *Mary Magdalen*, ſtood near the Croſs. Yet *Baronius*, and other Modern Authors aſſert, That theſe pretended Daughters were *Anne*'s Siſters; ſaying, That ſhe did not Marry after ſhe bore the Virgin *Mary*; and anſwer the Words of St. *John* thus, That in Scripture near Kinſfolks are often term'd Brothers and Siſters.

ANNE, Wife of *Elkanah* a *Levite*, took her Barrenneſs ſo much to Heart, that ſhe wept continually. One day at the Tabernacle ſhe pray'd to God earneſtly that ſhe might become a Mother, vowing, That if He did bleſs her with a Son, ſhe would conſecrate him to His Service. God heard her Prayers, and *A. M.* 2900. ſhe bore *Samuel*, whoſe Name ſignifies *Begg'd of God*. *Anne*, to fulfill her Vow, committed the Child to *Eli* the High-Prieſt. She had other Sons, and three Daughters. 1 *Sam. Joſeph. lib.* 5. *Antiq. Jud. c.* 11.

ANNE the Propheteſs, Daughter of *Penuel*, being a Widow after ſeven years Marriage, paſs'd the reſt of her days in Faſting and Prayer in the Temple, and join'd with *Simeon* in Publick Praiſe that Day, when our Saviour was firſt preſented there; and having received the Conſolation of ſeeing him, died a little after, in the 84th of her Age, and firſt of Chriſt. *Luke* 2. 36.

ANNE, Siſter of *Pygmalion* the King of *Tyre*, who uſing her hard, ſhe retired firſt to *Carthage*, with her Siſter *Dido*, and after her death, to *Battus* King of *Maltha*, and thence into *Italy*, where, after many Adventures, ſhe drown'd her ſelf in the River *Numicus*, to ſhun the Anger of *Lavinia*, Wife of *Æneas*: But ſhe appear'd to him afterwards, and told him ſhe had taken the Name of *Anna Perennis*, by which ſhe was worſhipp'd among the *Romans*, who ſolemniz'd her Feaſt, in the *Ides* of *March*, with Debauchery and hard Drinking, believing that this Nymph would add as many Years to their Life, as they took Glaſſes to her Honour: Others ſay, they drank as many Glaſſes as their Miſtreſſes Name contain'd Letters. *Martial* alludes to this in theſe Verſes:

Nænia Sex Cyathis, ſeptem Juſtina bibatur,
Quinque Gycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus.

ANNE, Dutcheſs of *Britany*, Daughter and Heireſs of Duke *Francis* II. was born in 1476. and promis'd in Marriage to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*; but the Duke her Father dying ſoon after the loſs of the Battel of *St. Aubin*, ſhe was Married to *Charles* VIII. of *France*, who thereupon ſent away *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Maximilian* aforeſaid (to whom he was contracted) who highly reſented this double Affront. Queen *Anne* was a Vertuous Princeſs; ſhe Govern'd *France* with great Prudence, during her Husband's Voyage into *Italy*, to Conquer the Kingdom of *Naples*. Being left a Widow in 1498. *Lewis* XII. who ſucceeded her Husband, declaring his Marriage with *Joan*, *Lewis* XI.'s Daughter, null, Married her, with whom he had been in Love, when Duke of *Orleans*, before her firſt Marriage. He left the Revenues of *Britany* to her own diſpoſal, which ſhe beſtowed generouſly on his good Officers and Servants. She died in 1514. *Brantome vie des Dames Illuſtres.*

ANNE of *Hungary*, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Daughter to *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary*, *&c.* was Married to *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, Brother to *Charles* V. and ſucceeded her Father as Heir of both the Kingdoms, in virtue whereof *Ferdinand* was Crown'd at *Alba Regalis* in 1527. This occaſion'd cruel Wars in *Hungary*; for *John de Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and Vaivode of *Tranſilvania*, being alſo declared King by ſome Malecontents, and unable to cope with *Ferdinand*, put himſelf under the Protection of *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, who marched with a Powerful Army thro' *Hungary*, and ſate down before *Vienna* in 1529. This Princeſs bore all theſe Rubs of Fortune with great Patience, and died of her 15th Child, in 1547. *Thuan. Marian. &c.*

ANNE, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, was Married to *James* VI. of *Scotland* and 1ſt of *England*, in the year 1589. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

ANNE of *Cleves*, Daughter of *John* III. Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, was Marry'd to *Henry* VIII. King of *England*, and was afterwards Divorced from him. *Burnet Hiſt. Reform. Vol.* 1.

ANNE of *Auſtria*, eldeſt Daughter to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, and of *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, was Married to *Lewis* XIII. call'd *The Juſt*, in *November*, 1615. After the Death of her Husband, ſhe was declared Regent by *Lewis* XIV. in 1643. and had the Adminiſtration of the Government during the Minority of her Son. This Queen built the ſtately Church of *Val. de Grace*, in the *Fauxburgs* of *St. James*, in *Paris*, *&c.*

ANNE, third Daughter of K. *Charles* I. was born at *St. James*'s, *March* 17, 1637. She was a pregnant Lady above her Age, and died when not full four years old: Being minded by thoſe about her to call upon God, when the Pangs of Death were upon her, *I am not able*, ſays ſhe, *to ſay my long Prayer*, (meaning the Lord's Prayer;) *but I will ſay my ſhort one*; which was, *Lighten my Eyes*, O *Lord*, *leſt I ſleep the Sleep of Death!* This done, ſhe gave up the Ghoſt.

ANNEAU, a Town of *Chartres* in *la Beauſe* in *France*, made famous by the Defeat of a formidable Army of *Germans*, by *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, in 1587.

ANNEBAUT, *Claude*, Baron of *Rets*, Commandant of the Order of St. *Michael*, Mareſchal and Admiral of *France*, ſignaliz'd himſelf in defence of *Mezieres*, *An.* 1521. againſt the Count of *Naſſaw*; was taken at the Battel of

Pavia; defended *Turin* afterwards againſt the Imperialiſts; took *Quieras*, *Saluces*, and other Towns in *Piedmont*; was taken Priſoner again near *Perouane*, *An.* 1537. ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Venice*, *An.* 1543. defeated the *Engliſh* thrice at Sea, two years after; and managed the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Imperialiſts, *England*, and *France*. He was Chief Miniſter to *Francis* I. during *Montmerency*'s Diſgrace, but ſet aſide by *Henry* II. He was a Perſon of extraordinary Probity, and without all Avarice. *Thuanus*, *Mezeray*.

ANNECY, in Lat. *Annecium*, a pretty large Town of *Savoy*, at the foot of the Mountains of *Saymenoz*, a Lake of the ſame Name, ſix Leagues South of *Geneva*, and reckon'd formerly the Capital of that Dutchy: The Lake is unfathomably deep, four Leagues long, and half a League broad, and gives riſe to the River *Tioud*. This Town is the Reſidence of the Titular Biſhops of *Geneva*, hath ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and the Houſes are all built upon Arches, which, with the ſeveral ſmall Channels that run from the Lake, render it a fine and pleaſant Place. *Baudrand*.

ANNESLEY; *James* Earl of *Angleſey* in *North-Wales*, is Son of *Arthur Anneſley*, the firſt who brought this Title into his Family. Being Lord *Mount Morris*, and Viſcount *Valentia* in *Ireland*, was, in the year 1661. created by the late King *Charles*, Earl of *Angleſey*, in recompence of his Good and Faithful Service, to the hazard both of his Life and Fortune. This Nobly Family is deſcended, by the Father, from the Ancient and Honourable Family of *Anneſley* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and by Mother, from the *Philips* of *Piſton-Caſtle* in *Pembrokeſhire*. The ſaid *Arthur* was Lord Privy-Seal moſt part of King *Charles*'s Reign, and died in the Reign of King *James* II. being eſteem'd a Perſon of very great Learning and Parts. He was ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Title by his Son and Heir, *James*, the preſent Earl of *Angleſey*, Wedded to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rutland*, by whom he has ſeveral Children. *Dugdale*.

ANNIANUS of *Campania*, Deacon of *Celedon*, *Amanuenſis* to *Pelagius*, a great Champion of that Hereſie. He flouriſh'd *An.* 415. wrote againſt St. *Jerome*, and Tranſlated St. *Chryſoſtome*'s Homilies. *Cave*, *Hiſt. Lit.*

ANNICERIS, a Diſciple of *Ariſtippus*: He ranſom'd *Plato*, and was Author of one of the Five Sects of *Cyrenaicks*. *Diog. Laert. in Ariſtip.*

ANNIUS *de Viterbo*, a *Dominican* Friar, and Maſter of the Sacred Palace; a good Linguiſt and Antiquary, but a far greater Impoſtor, as appears by the ſeveral falſe Pieces and forged Treatiſes, which he would have impoſed upon the World as real. *Antonius Auguſtinus*, in his 10th Dialogue, ſays, That he got ſome Inſcriptions engraved, which he afterwards hid in Meadows and Vineyards, and took care that they ſhould be found after ſome time, and then carry'd 'em in Triumph to the Magiſtrates of *Viterbo*, perſuading 'em that their City was of a longer ſtanding than *Rome*, and was built by *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, who liv'd 2000 years before *Romulus*. He died in 1500. *Leander Alberti* has been impos'd on by him; and ſo has *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Nauclerus*, *Driedo*, *Medina*, and others: For this reaſon *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Suarez*, *Voſſius*, *Miræus*, and ſeveral other Great Men, have caution'd young People againſt giving credit to the Relations of this *Annius*. *Scalig. l. 1. de Emendat. Tempor.*

ANNOBON, an Iſland of *Africa* upon the Coaſts of *Guinea*, towards the *Cape de Lopo*, *Gonſalves*, and the Iſle of *St. Thomas*: It's about 10 Leagues round: The *Portugueſes* diſcover'd it on *New-year's-day*, and therefore call it *Annobon*.

ANNOMEANS, the Name of the thorough-pac'd *Arrians* in the 4th Century, becauſe they held the Eſſence of the Son of God, unlike to that of the Father. Theſe Hereticks were condemned by the *Semi-Arrians* at the Council of *Seleucia*, *An.* 359. But they revenged themſelves of this Cenſure a year after, at a pretended Synod in *Conſtantinople*. St. *Hilar. ad Conſt. Socrat. l. 2.*

ANNONAY, in Lat. *Annonæum*, a Town in *France* in the Upper *Vivarets*, two Leagues from the *Rhoſne*; has the Title of Marquiſate belonging to the Family of *Vantadour*: Some Authors think this place very ancient, and that it had its Name from the *Romans*, who laid up great Proviſions of Corn in it, which they call'd *Annona*: However, it ſuffer'd extreamly in the laſt Civil Wars, being then twice pillag'd and burnt. *Thuanus*, *Du Cheſne*.

ANNONCIADE: There are ſeveral Orders and Societies of this Name; but the moſt remarkable is an Order of Knights, inſtituted by *Amadeus* Count of *Savoy*, in 1355. under the Name of the *Knot of Love*; which Name *Amadeus* VIII. the firſt Duke of *Savoy*, chang'd for that of *Annunciado*. The Collar had theſe Letters engraven in it; *F. E. R. T.* which ſignifie *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*: His Valour held out *Rhodes*; meaning *Amadeus the Great*, who forc'd the *Saracens* to raiſe the Siege of *Rhodes*, in 1310. The Cloak was firſt Red, then Blue, and now of the Colour of an Amaranth, lin'd with Cloth of Silver, on a Ground of Blue, fring'd and border'd with True-Lovers Knots curiouſly wrought. The Great Collar of the Order, which the Knights wear at Solemn Feſtivals and Publick Ceremonies, weighs 250 Crowns of Gold. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye.*

ANNONCIATION, a Feaſt kept by the Church of *Rome*, in memory of the Angel's ſaluting the Virgin *Mary*, and acquainting her that ſhe ſhould bring forth Chriſt. It us'd to be ſolemniz'd on the 25th of *March*, which is the Day, as St. *Auguſtine* thinks, whereon the Divine Word united it ſelf to Human Nature, until 659. that the 10th Council of *Toledo* in *Spain*, order'd it ſhould be ſolemniz'd upon the 18th day of *December*, becauſe it often fell in Paſſion-Week, a time of Penance rather than Mirth: But it was ſoon chang'd to its proper Day again, with Orders, That when it fell upon a Day deſtin'd to the Ceremonies of our Saviour's Death or Reſurrection, it ſhould then be kept after *Eaſter*. *S. Gregor. Thaumaturg.*

ANOSSI, and *Carcanoſſi*, a Province of *Africa*, in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where are ſome *French* Colonies. *Flacour. Hiſt. de Madag.*

ANOT, a ſmall City of *Provence* in *France*, which has a Vote in the Aſſembly at *Provence*, and is the Chief Town of that mountanious part of the Country where it ſtands.

ANOTH, one of the *Scilly* Iſlands that lies Weſt of the Lands end of *Cornwal*, and are call'd the *Sorlingues* by the *French*.

ANPADORE, a River in *Candia*, call'd by the Ancients *Catharactus*. *Ptol. Suid.*

ANSA, a River in *Friuli* in *Italy*; it runs by *Aquileia*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Venice*. The *Latins* call'd it *Alſa*, which is likewiſe the Name of *Hellaius*, or the *Ill* in *Alſatia*.

St. ANSCHAIRE, Sirnam'd *The Apoſtle of the North*, firſt Archbiſhop of *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, was born in *France* about 805. and brought up in the Monaſtery of *Corbie*. The *Sweeds* ſending for ſome Clergy-men to Preach the Goſpel in their Country, *Anſchaire* went thither in 829. became Archbiſhop of *Hamburgh* in 834. and died at *Bremen* of a Bloody-flux, in 869. after he had Converted a great part of the North. *Paulin. Corbei Sax.*

ANSE, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Lyonnois*, near the *Sone*, four Leagues North of *Lyons*. The Emperor *Auguſtus* kept a Garriſon of 2400 Men here, and call'd it *Antium*: Part of the Walls that ſurrounded the *Roman* Camp, as alſo part of that Prince's Palace, are ſtill to be ſeen, though the Town was almoſt utterly deſtroy'd in the laſt Civil Wars. A Council was held here by the Pope's Legate, *An.* 1101. where all thoſe who had vow'd an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, till they had put themſelves into a Condition to perform the Service, were Excommunicated. *Parad. Hiſt. de Lyon.*

ANSELM, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſucceeded to *Lanfrank* about the end of the 11th Age, and the beginning of the 12th: He was before Abbot of *Le Bec*, about 6 Leagues from *Rouan* in *Normandy*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and *Henry* I. his Brother. *Baronius* gives him this Glorious Character, That he was the great Light of the Church, becauſe the Holineſs of his Life, Soundneſs of his Doctrine, and Virtue of his Miracles, both alive and dead, his Devotion and Learning, are unqueſtionable. But it's added, That he was ſomewhat rigid, and ſpar'd no Man, no, not the King himſelf. Before his time, moſt of the Clergy led a Conjugal Life; but *Anſelm* order'd that they ſhould not Marry, and that none ſhould be admitted to Orders without a Vow of Celibacy: Such as were Married he turn'd out, cauſing their Goods to be ſeiz'd to the uſe of their reſpective Biſhops, and declaring them and their Wives in a ſtate of Fornication: Nor could the King himſelf, who commiſerated their Caſe, incline him to any Moderation, being hurried on, not ſo much by Ill-nature, as by the prevalent Error of thoſe Times: Whereupon he was baniſh'd by King *Rufus*, but recall'd by *Henry* at his coming to the Crown. Soon after his Reſtauration, broke out the Quarrel about the Biſhop's Inveſtiture, being a Branch of the King's Prerogative; againſt which Pope *Urban* had decreed, That none ſhould be Conſecrated Biſhop that was Inveſted by the King; the manner of which was, by giving the Biſhop a Ring and a Paſtoral Staff. *Anſelm* thereupon refus'd to Conſecrate ſuch as were Inveſted by the King, or to own any for Biſhop that had been Conſecrated in his abſence; ſo that he was forc'd to quit the Country again, till the matter being ſettled between the Pope and King, he was recall'd about 1107. In 1109. he died of a lingring Diſeaſe, and 400 years after, was Canoniz'd for a Saint. Mr. *Wharton*, in his *Anglia Sacra*, adds, That, *An.* 1075. *Anſelm* being at the Council of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Pope forgot to aſſign him his Place, becauſe of the Crowd of Prelates thronging in; but was quickly oblig'd to call for him, by the Subtilty of the Arguments brought by the *Greeks*, to prove that the Holy

Ghoſt did not proceed from the Father; and finding himſelf run a-ground, he thought of *Anſelm*, and call'd for him aloud, thus: *Father, Maſter*, Anſelm *Archbiſhop of* England, *Where are you?* At which *Anſelm* ſtanding up, the Pope beſpoke him thus: *Now, Maſter, there is need of your Learning and Eloquence: Come up hither, and defend your Mother the Church againſt the* Greeks, *as being ſent by God for that end.* At which the whole Aſſembly faſtning their Eyes upon him, the Pope order'd him to come and ſit before him, by the Archdeacon of *Rome*, ſaying, *Let us incloſe, in this World of ours, the Pope of the other World*: And then diſcourſing before them all of his Genealogy, Ability, and Fidelity to the *Roman* See, for which he had ſuffer'd, the Debate was put off till next day, (though *Anſelm* was ready to undertake it *extempore*.) The Diſpute being renew'd at the time appointed, our Archbiſhop did ſo clearly and acutely diſcuſs the Enemies Arguments, as rejoic'd the *Latins*, and confounded the *Greeks*: Whereupon the whole Council applauded him, ſome commending his Faith, others his Learning, and all his Eloquence. To conclude, the Pope turning toward him, ſaid, *Bleſſed be thy Heart, thy Underſtanding, thy Mouth, and the Words of thy Mouth*: And becauſe it was the firſt time that ever any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* aſſiſted at a *Roman* Council, a Place was appointed in the Circle, by the Archdeacon of *Rome*, for him and his Succeſſors for ever. This Learned Prelate wrote abundance of Books, the Catalogue of which is too long here to inſert; ſuch as are curious may ſee both his real and ſuppoſititious Works, in the Learned Dr. *Cave's Hiſt. Literaria*.

ANSELM, Deacon of *Laon* in the Iſle of *France*, flouriſh'd about 1103. He was a famous Man in his time, Author of the Bible with the Marginal and Interlineary Gloſſes, gathered from the Fathers: He wrote alſo Commentaries on other Places; the laſt Edition was at *Antwerp*, *An*. 1634. and ſome of his Works are aſcrib'd to *Anſelm* of *Canterbury* above-mention'd. *Cave, ſupra.*

ANSELM, Abbot of *Gemblours* in *Brabant*: He liv'd in the 12th Century. He continu'd the Chronicle of *Sigebert* his Predeceſſor, from the year 1112. to 1137. It was afterwards continu'd to 1149. and laſtly, a Monk of *Anchin* carry'd it on to 1225. This *Chronicon* was publiſh'd by *Albertus Miræus*, at *Antwerp*, in 1608. *Miræus in Prolog. ad Chron. Sig. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

ANSELM, a *Benedictine* Monk of *Rheims*, liv'd in the 11th Century. He wrote a Journal of Pope *Leo* IX. Travelling into *France* in the year 1049. this Pope came to *Cologne*, where he had an Interview with the Emperor *Henry* III. and afterwards paſs'd on to *Aix la Chapelle*, *Liege*, *Rheims*, *Metz*, *Mentz*, *&c.* where he held ſeveral Councils. *Anſelm* relates all theſe Matters, and the Reaſons why the Pope took this Method. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. cap.* 152. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 44.

ANSENE, call'd in Latin *Angira*, a little Town in *Egypt*, 20 Leagues from *Grand Cairo*: This Place is mention'd by *Ptolemy*.

ANSER, a Poet very much in favour with *Mark Anthony*, whoſe Actions he wrote in Verſe, for which he was rewarded, by *Mark Anthony*, with a Country-Houſe at *Falernum*. *Cicero* makes an alluſion to this Buſineſs, in his 13th *Philippick*, where he tells us, *De Falerno Anſeres depellantur*. *Virgil* had no fanſie for this Poet, as we may underſtand by his pointing at him, in theſe Verſes, in his 9th *Eclog*.

Nam neq; adhuc Varo videor, neq; dicere Cinna
Digna: ſed argutos interſtrepere Anſer Olores.

ANSIANACTES, a People of *Africa*, in the Weſtern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, near St. *Mary's* Iſland. *Flacourt.*

ANSIQUAINS, Lat. *Anſicani*, a People of *Africa* in the *Upper Æthiopia*, North of *Congo* towards the *Loanchi*, ſaid to be very Faithful and Dexterous.

ANSLO, in Latin *Anſloga*, a Town of *Norway* near the Sea, 56 *German* Miles Weſt of *Stockholm*, where there is a convenient Port upon a Streight, to which this Town has given its Name. It was almoſt burnt to aſhes under *Chriſtiern* IV. King of *Denmark*, who rebuilt it again, and deſign'd to have call'd it *Chriſtianſtadt*: It's the Seat of a Sovereign Court, and Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Drontheim*, and one of the conſiderableſt Towns in *Norway*, near the Fortreſs of *Aggerhus*, towards *Frederickſtadt*. Here is alſo a fine Navigable River. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials between King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and *Anne* of *Denmark*, *Nov.* 23. 1589. *Baudr.*

ANSPACHIUM, *Anſpach*, a City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, with a Caſtle upon a little River of the ſame Name, which ſome call *Onoltzbach*, 6 Leagues from *Noremberg*, from whence the Princes of *Anſpach*, of the Houſe of *Brandenburgh* derive their Title: He has a Voice in the Diet of the Empire, but no Power to determine any Law-Suits among his Subjects, if the Sum exceeds 400 Florins.

ANTA, a little City with a Harbour, about 3 Leagues from *Cape de Tres Punctas*, towards *Axem* and *St. George de Mina*.

ANTÆAS, a King of *Scythia*, who having taken *Iſmena*, a famous Muſician, ordered her to Sing at Supper; and when all that were preſent admired her Voice, ſwore a great Oath, That he had heard many a Horſe Neigh more pleaſantly; ſo little Delight had he in Muſick. *Plutarch.*

ANTÆUS, a Giant of *Libya*, Son of *Neptune* and *Terra*, who when he was tired, was wont to refreſh himſelf by touching the Earth; and who having deſigned to erect a Temple to *Neptune* of Men's Skulls, kill'd all he met; which *Hercules* underſtanding, went and fought him; but finding that *Antæus* was ſtrengthned by his Mother the Earth, he lifted him up in his Arms in the Air, and ſqueez'd him to death. This Fable is grounded in good part upon a real Truth; for *Antæus* is ſaid to be the Chieftain of an *African* Colony, which got thither partly by Land, partly by Sea, who being ſettled, had fortified himſelf in ſuch a manner, that the place was altogether impregnable; but *Hercules* drew him out of this Strong-hold by a Stratagem, and vanquiſh'd him. *Hercules* Married his Wife *Tinga*, and had *Syphax* by her, from whom *Juba*, King of *Mauritania*, pretended to have his Original; and *Plutarch* ſays, that *Sertorius* found the Corps of this *Antæus* at *Tingis*, ſuppoſed to be *Tangier*, and that it was 60 Cubits long.

ANTAGORAS, a *Rhodian* Poet, in great Favour with *Antigonus*, King of *Macedon*, who carried him always with him; and underſtanding that he was very buſie one day in cooking a Conger, as he ſate at Dinner call'd to *Antagoras*, and ask'd, whether *Homer* ever minded Cookery, when he wrote the Acts of *Agamemnon*? To which *Antagoras* made this quick Reply, That *Agamemnon* never went about his Camp to enquire who dreſs'd Fiſh. *Pauſanias, Plutarch.*

ANTAVARES, a People of the Southern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, between the Country of *Matatane* to the South, and the *Vohitmanes* to the North: Their Country is very fruitful in Rice, Sugar-Canes, and Honey, whereof they make Wine; nor do they want good Oxen, Fowls, *&c.* Theſe Conveniencies invited the *French* to ſettle there ſome years ago, but they were ſoon maſſacred by the Natives. There are ſome Mines of Gold in the Hills, whence the Blacks bring Gold-Duſt. *Flacourt, Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

ANTEGOA, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies* belonging to *England*, Lat. 16. 00. betwixt *Barbadoes*, *Guadalupe*, and *Deſirée*; 6 or 7 Leagues long, and as much broad in ſome places: It's ſurrounded with Rocks, and of dangerous acceſs for Ships. It was formerly conceived uninhabitable for want of Freſh Water; but the *Engliſh* have met with ſome few Springs, beſides Ponds and Ciſterns, which the Inhabitants, who are about 8 or 900, have made for the preſervation of Rain-Water. It abounds with Fiſh and Fowl, and hath alſo Veniſon and Tame Cattel. The chief Commodities are Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, and Tabaco: It has plenty of Sea-Fiſh; the Dorada, by ſome call'd the Sea-Bream, and by others the Amber-Fiſh, is here common, being as good as Trout or Salmon, and ſo beautiful, that its Head in the Water ſeems to be of a Green gilt, and the reſt of the Body as yellow as Gold. The Sea-Parrots are alſo admirable both for Beauty and Goodneſs, and ſome of 'em have been found of 20 pound weight. Here are alſo plenty of excellent Tortoiſes of an extraordinary bigneſs. Amongſt its Sea-Monſters, the Shark and the Becune, both very greedy of Man's Fleſh, are of chief Note. They have alſo a Sea-Urchin, or Hedgehog, round as a Ball, and full of ſharp Prickles. The Canades and Flamets, amongſt the Wild-Fowl, deſerve our notice: The firſt, reckoned the moſt Beautiful Bird in the World, is about the bigneſs of a Pheaſant, exceeding kind and familiar with its Friends, but as ſevere to its Enemies. The Flamet is a very Beautiful Bird, but larger than the Canade, almoſt as big as a Wild-Gooſe. In the laſt place, this Iſland is liable to the Inconveniencies of an exceſſive Heat and troubleſome Hurricanes.

ANTEIUS *Publius*, being falſly accuſed of conſpiring *Nero's* Death, and fearing to fall into the Tyrant's hands, poiſon'd himſelf; but tired with the ſlow working of the Potion, cut his Veins to haſten his Death. *Tacit.*

ANTENOR, a *Trojan* Prince, accus'd by ſome to have join'd with *Æneas* to deliver *Troy* to the *Greeks*, at leaſt, that he betray'd his Country, becauſe he entertain'd the *Grecian* Ambaſſadors that came to demand *Helena*, and did not diſcover *Ulyſſes*, though he knew him in his Diſguiſe. However it were, he came into *Italy* at the head of a conſiderable Number of *Trojans* and *Heneti*, and expelling the *Euganians* that inhabited the Banks of the *Po*, built the City of *Padua*, the Inhabitants whereof do ſtill preſerve his Tomb, and in their Publick Shows repreſent ſomething of *Troy* and the *Trojan* Horſe. *Brown's Travels, Homer, Virgil.*

ANTEQUERA, a ſmall City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Granada*, famous for the Rebellion of the *Moors* under *Ferdinand Valerio*, who aſſum'd the Name of *Mahomet Aben Humeia*. *Thuan.*

ANTEQUERA *Nova*, an Epiſcopal City of *New-Spain* in *America*, and in the Province of *Guaxaca*, erected into a Biſhoprick by *Paul* III. in the year 1547. It has a Noble Cathedral built upon Marble Pillars.

ANTEROS, or *Counterlove*: Poets feign, that *Venus* obſerving her Son *Cupid* did not grow, adviſ'd with the Goddeſs *Themis*, who told her ſhe muſt get him a Brother, and that then there being a Reciprocal Love, *Cupid* would certainly grow; whereupon *Venus* got this *Anteros*, and immediately *Cupid*'s Wings began to ſtretch. Theſe two Brothers were painted like two little *Cupids*, ſtriving to ſnatch a Branch of Palm-Tree one from the other, to intimate that True Love endeavours always to overcome in Kindneſs and Good Turns. The *Grecians* repreſented them in their Academies, to teach their Scholars to be grateful to their Benefactors, and return Love for Love. The *Athenians* worſhipp'd *Anteros* as a God, and built him Altars. *Cic. l.* 3. *de la Nat. des Dieux.*

ANTERUS, the 19th Biſhop of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Pontianus*, *Dec. An.* 237. order'd the Acts of Martyrs to be diligently recorded, and carefully laid up in the Treaſury of the Church. He alſo made an Order againſt Tranſlating Biſhops for their private Benefit, but only for the ſake of the Flock committed to 'em, and by the Leave of the Supream Biſhop. He was advanc'd in the Reign of *Maximinus*, ſate 11 years, and then ſuffer'd Martyrdom, according to *Platina*; but Dr. *Pearſon* and others think he ſate but one year.

ANTESSA, or *Antiſſa*, a City in the Iſle *Lesbos*, formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Mitylene*. *Ovid*, and the ancient Geographers, ſpeak of it as having been formerly an Iſland of it ſelf, but in proceſs of time the Canal between it and *Lesbos* has been fill'd up.

ANTEVORTA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the *Romans* for things paſt, as they did *Poſtvorta* for things to come, reckoning them the Councellors of Providence. *Macrob.*

ANTHARITUS, or *Antharis*, a King of the *Lombards*, Son of *Clephis*. After the Death of this *Clephis*, the *Lombards*, by Common Conſent, made choiſe of 30 Dukes to Govern in ſo many reſpective little Provinces, independantly of each other. But this Form of Adminiſtration laſted but 10 years, upon the account of the ill Conduct of theſe Governors, and their Diſputes and Miſunderſtandings with each other: For this reaſon *Antharitus* was declar'd King, in the year 586. *St. Greg. l.* 6. *Ep.* 21. *Paul. Diac. l.* 3. *Hiſt. Long. c.* 18. *&c.*

ANTHARIUS, King of the *Sicambrians*, who poſſeſſed the Dukedom of *Guelders*, plunder'd the City of *Mayence*, then a *Roman* Colony, but was afterwards ſlain by them in a Battel, 37 years before the Birth of Chriſt, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Francus*, whence the People were call'd *Franks*.

ANTHEMIUS, a famous Architect, exquiſite Statuary, and Learned Mathematician, ſignaliz'd by his Inventions to imitate Thunder, Lightning, and Earthquakes, by which he frighted *Zeno* the Rhetorician out of his Houſe, which was next to his.

ANTHEMIUS (*Flavius*) Emperor of the Weſt: He marry'd *Euphemia*, Daughter to the Emperor *Marcian*. The Emperor *Leo* ſent him into *Italy*, to Govern in the Weſt, where he was declared Emperor by the Army of *Ricimer*, 8 miles from *Rome*. He was afterwards kill'd by the Perfidiouſneſs of his Father-in-Law *Ricimer*, *An.* 472. *Sidon. Apoll. Caſſiod. Evag. l.* 2. *c.* 18.

ANTHEMIUS, Governour of *Conſtantinople*, a Perſon of great Worth: The Government of this City was entruſted with him, after the Death of *Arcadius*, and during the Minority of *Theodoſius* the Younger, *An.* 408. There was another *Anthemius*, Conſul with *Florentius*, in the year 415. *Socrat. l.* 7. *c.* 1. *Caſſiod. in Faſt. Conſul. &c.*

ANTHESPHORIA, certain Feſtivals ſolemniz'd by the ancient *Greeks* in Honour of *Proſerpina*, who at times adorn'd the Temple of that Goddeſs with all ſorts of Flowers, becauſe that when *Proſerpina* was raviſh'd by *Pluto*, ſhe was gathering Flowers upon Mount *Ætna* in *Sicily*. *Claudian.*

ANTHISTERIA, Feſtivals celebrated in the Spring by the ancient *Athenians*, during which the Maſters feaſted their Slaves, as the *Romans* were wont to do during their *Saturnalia*. *Macrob.*

ANTHIUS, a City built by the *Romans* on the Eaſtern Shore of the *Nile*, as appears by many Marble Inſcriptions ſtill extant: It is now a beautiful, populous, well-govern'd City, and has many Skilful Workmen. The Fields about it yield plenty of Corn, Rice, and Dates, and the Inhabitants are very rich. *Leo. Af. p.* 304. This ſeems to be the *Athribis* of *Ptolemy*.

ANTHONY, the Sirname of an *Engliſh* Family, deriving their Original from the *Saxons* before the Conqueſt: The firſt of 'em appearing on Record, is *John Anthony* of *Attleſtone*, who Married the Daughter and Heir of one *Deltoron* a *Norman*, and for his Service to *William the Conqueror*, was reſtored to his Lands. From the ſaid *John*, are all thoſe of this Sirname in *England* deſcended, who for 20 Generations have lived in Fame and Honour, without a Blot in their 'Scutcheon, two of them having been Knights Batchelours, Signed by *William Ryley*, Herauld at Arms, *Lancaſter*, *June* 20. 1646. Since that time, there have been two Generations more; of this Family *Joſeph*, a Merchant of *Amſterdam*, is deſcended.

ANTHONY. See *Antony*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, otherwiſe call'd *Audeans*, from *Audeus* their Leader, were Hereticks that maintain'd God had a Human Shape, and that thereupon Man was created after his Image. The Followers of *Montanus* believ'd the Soul alſo to be corporeal; and *Tertullian* is charg'd with this Error. *Sigebert*, *An.* 939.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, Men-eaters, or Canibals, a People of *America*, eſpecially towards *Braſil* and the *Magellanic* Province. In the upland Countries the *Spaniards* have endeavour'd to extirpate them; but all to no purpoſe, having been frequently worſted by them, and repuls'd with great ſlaughter: But upon the Sea-Coaſts the Chriſtians have been too hard for them, and brought 'em under Subjection. There are likewiſe ſome of theſe Canibals in the Lower *Æthiopia*, confining upon the *Caffres*, and alſo in *Zanguebar*.

ANTIADIAPHORISTS, a Party of rigid *Lutherans*, who, according to *Prateolus*, diſallow'd of the Government of Biſhops, and the Ceremonies of the Church.

ANTIBES, Lat, *Antipolis*, a City and Sea-Port of *Provence* in *France*, formerly an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, which was afterwards tranſlated to *Graſſe*. It was a Colony of the Inhabitants of *Marſeilles*, who built it, which ſtill preſerves ſeveral Monuments of its Antiquity, as Inſcriptions, Urns, Statues, Pillars, *&c.* In 1608. *Henry* IV. purchas'd this City of *Alexander Grimaldi*, and *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayne*, and united it to the Demeſns of *Provence*. It is defended with a Caſtle, has a convenient Port, and the adjacent Country is fruitful. St. *Math. Godeau.*

ANTI-CATONES, a Name which *Julius Cæſar* gave to two Books wrote againſt *Cato*, or rather againſt *Tully*, who wrote a Book call'd *Cato*, in Commendation of that Senator. *Plutarch.*

ANTI-CHRIST, by way of Eminence, the Name of a Perſon, whom St. *Paul* calls the *Man of Sin*, and the *Son of Perdition*, who at the latter end of the World is to appear more remarkably in oppoſition to Chriſtianity: His Reign is ſuppoſed to continue 3 years and a half, during the which time there will be a moſt terrible Perſecution. This is the Opinion of the *Roman Catholicks*. The *Proteſtants* are divided about the Perſon of *Antichriſt*: *Grotius*, and Dr. *Hammond*, apply the Scripture-Deſcriptions of this Perſecutor and Impoſtor, to *Caligula*, *Simon Magus*, and the *Gnoſticks*.

ANTICYRE, an Iſland of *Theſſaly*, famous for Hellebore, which is good for purging the Brain, whence came the Proverb, *Naviget Anticyras*, applied to thoſe who are fooliſh. *Suetonius* mentions a Prætor of *Rome*, who having repair'd hither for his Health's ſake, requeſted *Caligula* that he might have leave to ſtay there longer; which the cruel Emperor refus'd, and order'd him to be put to death, ſaying, It was high time to Bleed, ſeeing Hellebore had not cured his Madneſs.

ANTI-DICOMARIANI, a ſort of *Helvidian* Hereticks, who held that the Bleſſed Virgin had Children by *Joſeph*, after our Saviour. *Epiphan. Hær.* 78. *Hieron. contra Helvid.*

ANTIFELLO, Lat. *Antiphellus*, a City of *Lyſia* in *Aſia*, ſituate on the *Mediterranean* near *Patara*, formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Mira*. *Pliny.*

ANTIGINES, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Commanders: He had the Second Prize adjudged to him, of thoſe Eight which were given to Eight of the Braveſt Men in the Army. This Reward was a Regiment of Men conſiſting of 1000, whereas before, the *Macedonian* Regiment was but 500. He afterwards Commanded the Legion, or Brigade, call'd *Algyraſpides*. He betray'd *Eumenes* to *Antigonus*, and after having receiv'd the Reward of his Perfidiouſneſs, he was burnt alive in an Iron Cage, by the Order of that Prince, for fear he might ſerve him ſo afterwards. *Quint. Curt. l.* 5. *c.* 10.

ANTIGONIA, the Name of Two Cities, one in *Epirus*, now call'd *Caſtro Argiro*, another in *Macedon*, now *Coiogna* and *Antigoca*, alſo an Iſland diſcover'd by the *Portugueſe* near that of St. *Thomas*, another in the *Propontis*, betwixt *Conſtantinople* and *Nicomedia*.

ANTIGONUS, one of *Alexander* the *Great*'s Captains and Succeſſors, to whoſe Share, by the Dividend agreed on amongſt 'em, *Aſia* fell; but this Contract being quickly violated, he killed and defeated *Eumenes*, when the *Argyraſpides* had deliver'd him into his Hands. After that he expell'd *Seleucus* out of *Syria*, who flying to *Ptolemy Lagus* in *Egypt*, it occaſion'd a bloody War between *Antigonus* and *Ptolemy*, aſſiſted by *Caſſander*; but *Antigonus*, by the help of his Son *Demetrius*, made good his Party, and having defeated *Ptolemy* in a Signal Battel, for joy thereof he built the City of *Antigonia* upon the ſpot, *An.* 448 of *Rome*; after which *Caſſander*, *Seleucus*, and *Lyſimachus*, united againſt him with 75000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, 6000 Chariots, and 67 Elephants. *Antigonus* joining with *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, oppos'd them with 70000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, and 75 Elephants, but loſt the Battle and his Life near *Epheſus*, in the 80th year of his Age, and 453 of *Rome*. It's ſaid of this *Antigonus*, that ſeeing his Soldiers Playing at Tennis in their Armour, he ſent for the Officers to divert himſelf with 'em, but finding that they ſotted away their time in Taverns, he took their Commiſſions, and gave 'em to the Common Soldiers. To one that wonder'd at his mildneſs in his old Age, ſeeing he was ſo very ſevere when Young, he anſwered, That Mildneſs is the ſureſt way of preſerving what was got by force. To a Poet that call'd him Divine, ſays he, *My* Valet de Chambre *can inform you to the contrary.* He told one of his Sons, a Proud young Man, that to be a King, was to be but a Royal Slave, and that if he knew the weight of a Crown, he would have a care how he put it on his Head.

ANTIGONUS, King of the *Jews*, and Son of *Ariſtobulus* II. who being defeated by *Herod*, and forſaken of all the World, enter'd into an Alliance with the King of the *Parthians*, who upon the Promiſe of 1000 Talents, and 500 Women, ſent him a conſiderable Army under the Command of his Son *Pachorus* and *Barzaphenez*, with whoſe Aſſiſtance he beſieged *Jeruſalem*, cut off his Uncle *Hircanus*'s Ears, to make him incapable of the High Prieſthood, defeated *Joſephus* the Brother of *Herod*, and having taken him Priſoner, cut off his Head. But at length being routed and taken by the *Romans*, under *Soſius* that aſſiſted *Herod*, he was ſent to *Mark Anthony*, who to gratifie *Herod*, from whom he had receiv'd a Sum, cut off his Head, and put an end to the *Aſmnean* Family, which had Reign'd 126 years. This happen'd 36 before Chriſt. *Joſ. l.* 14. and 15. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIGONUS the Firſt, Son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, was King of *Macedon* after the death of *Soſthenes*; he was defeated by the *Gauls* under *Brennus*, who took his Camp, and afterwards expell'd his Kingdom by *Pyrrhus*; upon the death of his Enemy he recovered it again, and left it to his Son *Demetrius*, after 36 years Reign. *Uſher. An. Juſtin.*

ANTIGONUS the Second, King of *Macedon*, defeated *Cleomenes* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, *An.* 532. and taking *Sparta*, forc'd him to fly into *Egypt* next year; he vanquiſh'd the *Illyrians*, and after many other Victories died in the 12th year of his Reign. *Uſher. Juſtin.*

ANTIGONUS, or *Antigonius Caryſtius*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian. His *Collectanea Hiſtoriarum Mirabilis*, were Printed with Notes by *Meurſius* in 1619. He liv'd in the Reign of *Ptolemy Lagus*, and was very much in favour with the Princes of his time, for his Learning and Abilities. He wrote the Lives of *Polemon*, *Pyrrho*, *Antipater*, *&c.* A Treatiſe of Animals: Another concerning the Management of the Voice, *&c.* *Athenæus*, *Lib.* 3. *&* 7. *Diog. Laert. in Chryſ. & Pyrrh. Dion. Halic. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Rom. Plut. in Vit. Rom.*

ANTILEBANON, a Mountain of *Syria* over-againſt Mount *Lebanon*, there being a very fruitful Valley between 'em; ſome Authors ſay, that there was formerly a Wall which reach'd from one to the other. It is now inhabited by the *Druſes*, who are a ſort of Chriſtians; their chief Burrough is *Albano*. *Strabo*, *Joſephus*, *Petro de la valle*.

ANTILLES, ſeveral Iſlands that lie between the Continent of *America Meridionalis*, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of St. *John Porto Rico*. *Columbus* was the firſt that diſcover'd them in 1492. there are 28 of 'em conſiderable, which our Modern Geographers place in the Northern Sea, between *Florida*, *New-Spain*, and *Southern America*; they are all very fertil; the Air is temperate in the hotteſt Seaſons, never exceeding the heat of *July* in *France*; they are never troubled with Cold, and do not know what Ice is. The Trees are always green, and bear excellent Fruit. Theſe Iſlands are Peopled with Four different Nations, *viz.* the *Cannibals*, which are the Natives, the *French*, the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, who eſtabliſh'd themſelves here in 1625. The *French* are Maſters of *Deſiderade*, *Grenade*, *Guadeloupe*, *Marigalante*, *Martinique*, *St. Croix*, *St. Alouze*, *St. Bartholomy*; *St. Chriſtophle* is partly theirs, and the *Engliſh* have the other part of it, and are Maſters of *Anguila*, *Antegoa*, *Barbadoes*, *Barmudas*, *Monſerrat*, and *Mevis*. The *Dutch* poſſeſs *Saba*, *St. Euſtache*, and *Walkeren*. The *Cannibals* are Maſters of *Bekia*, *la Dominique*, and *St. Vincent*. There are 3 or 4 other ſmall Iſlands that are not inhabited at all. *St. Thomas* belongs to the *Danes*, *Trinidad* and *La Margrite* to the *Spaniards*.

ANTILOCHUS, the Son of *Neſtor* and *Euridice*, kill'd at the Siege of *Troy* by *Memnon*.

ANTIMACHUS, an *Ionian*, who wrote a large Poem upon the *Theban* War; all the *Greek* Grammarians eſteemed him next to *Homer*, and he was preferr'd before him by the Emperor *Adrian*. *Voſſius*.

ANTIMACHUS, a *Trojan* Officer of Quality. 'Tis ſaid *Paris* brib'd him, to diſſuade the returning of *Helena*, which he afterwards effected. *Hom. Iliad. Lib.* 11.

ANTINOE, *Antios*, and *Antinopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, and Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Thebes*; it was formerly call'd *Adriample*, becauſe rebuilt by the Emperor *Adrian*, and at times very conſiderable. It is now entirely demoliſh'd, and it's Ruines are to be ſeen within 10 Leagues of the *Nile*. *Paladius* ſpeaks of it, as having been ſo Populous in his time, that it had 12 Nunneries, *Hiſt. Tripartit. Palad. Hiſt. Lauſ.* This Town had its Name from *Antinous*, a Youth ſo paſſionately belov'd by the Emperor *Adrian*, that being drown'd in the *Nile*, he lamented him with as much tenderneſs as a Woman would her Husband, which occaſioned different Diſcourſes, ſome attributing it to the Fidelity of *Antinous*, others to the Emperor's Criminal Amour, who ordered the *Greeks* to Conſecrate him, and build him a Temple and Altar, whence he pretended that *Antinous* gave Oracles, tho' he himſelf compoſed 'em. He alſo commanded Sacrifices to be offer'd to him, and Honour'd him as a God, alledging ſometimes, that he was chang'd into a Star, and at others into a Flower, ſo that the Chriſtians had reaſon to upbraid the *Greeks* with this Idolatry. *Spartian* in *Adria. Tertullian, Origen, Euſebius.*

ANTINOMIANS, Hereticks, ſo call'd for rejecting the Law as a thing of no uſe under the Goſpel; They ſay that Good Works do not further, nor Evil Works hinder Salvation; That the Child of God cannot Sin; That God never Chaſtiſeth them, nor puniſheth any Land for their Sin; That Murder, Adultery, Drunkenneſs, *&c.* are Sins in the Wicked, but not in them; and therefore *Abraham*'s Lying and Diſſembling was no Sin; That the Child of Grace being once Aſſured of Salvation, never doubteth afterward; That no Man ſhould be troubled in Conſcience for Sin; That no Chriſtian ſhould be exhorted to perform the Duties of Chriſtianity; That an Hypocrite may have all the Graces which were in *Adam* before his Fall; That Chriſt is the only Subject of all Grace; That no Chriſtian Believeth or worketh any Good, but Chriſt only Believeth and Worketh; That God doth not love any Man for his Holineſs; That Sanctification is no Evidence of Juſtification, *&c.* *Pontanus*, in his Catalogue of Hereſies, ſays *John Agricola* was the Author of this Sect. *An.* 1535.

ANTIOCHIA, now *Antachia*, once call'd *the Great*, and eſteem'd the Third City of the World. It is the Capital of *Syria*, and has the Title of a Patriarchate, ſituated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Plain, divided by the River *Orontes*, in Scripture call'd *Pharpar*. It has been often deſtroy'd by Fire and Earthquakes, and as often rebuilt by the *Roman* Emperors, who admir'd its ſituation. The *Saracens*, who had ſubdu'd all *Syria*, took it *An.* 637 or 38, in *Heraclius*'s Reign; but being retaken from 'em again by *Nicephorus Phocas*, in 966, the *Saracens* beſieg'd it again with 100000 Men, and took it in 970, fortifying it ſo, that it was thought impregnable. Yet the Chriſtians under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, beſieged it in 1097. and after a long and bloody Siege, took it on the 3d of *June* 1098. The *Saracens*, after many Attacks, carried it again on the 29th of *May* 1268. under the Conduct of the Sultan of *Egypt*, who demoliſh'd it. Since that time it has loſt its Reputation and Grandeur, there being now ſcarcely any thing ſtanding but the Walls, which in 1594 had 360 Turrets upon 'em. *Strabo*, *Pliny*. It was in this City about *An.* 41. that the Diſciples of Chriſt were firſt call'd Chriſtians; and Authors of the Church of *Rome* ſay, that St. *Peter* made it a Patriarchal See in his own Perſon, *An. Chr.* 38. and was ſucceeded by St. *Evodiis*, St. *Ignatius*, and above 70 more, of whom they give a Catalogue, beſides many others, of whoſe Names they profeſs Ignorance; and add, that ſeveral of theſe in the ſaid Catalogue, which they bring down to the year 1242. were intruded by Arians and others, and that the *Saracens* having taken the City about the Seventh Age, there was a long Vacancy; but the famous *Calvin* ſays, *Inſtit. l.* 4. *c.* 4. *Sect.* 4. that Patriarchs were firſt conſtituted by the Council of *Nice*; and though the Scripture ſpeaks of St. *Peter*'s being at *Antioch*, they are ſilent as to the Patriarchate. This Church was infeſted by the Arians in the Fourth Century, who occaſion'd the Exile of their Patriarch *Euſtathius*, whereupon the People were about taking Arms in his Defence, but forbore, becauſe the Emperor *Conſtantine* approv'd his Depoſition. Hence follow'd a Schiſm, the Orthodox refuſing to Communicate with the Arians; ſeveral Prelates and Councils attempted a Reconciliation, but in vain, till about 412. that they agreed with the Church of *Rome* in the Papacy of *Innocent* I. The Councils of this City are ſaid to be once held by the Apoſtles *An.* 56. whoſe Canons are aſſerted as genuine by ſome, and denied by others. *Moreri* owns them to be uncertain. *An.* 253. a Council was held here againſt the Novatians. In 265 another Condemned the Errors of *Samoſatenus*. In 270 another was held againſt the Heretical Patriarch, who denied the Divinity and Eternity of Chriſt. In 335 ſome Heterodox Biſhops condemned and depoſed the Patriarch *Euſtathius*, becauſe he oppoſed them, but under pretext of Adultery, whereof the Woman who accus'd him, clear'd him afterwards. In 341, 90 Biſhops being aſſembled there, and moſtly Arians, depoſed St. *Athanaſius*, and publiſh'd divers Confeſſions of Faith, in one of which the Son was own'd to be *Conſubſtantial with the Father*. In 345 they Aſſembled again, and publiſh'd a new *Formulary*, which was rejected by the Biſhops of the Weſt. In 357 *Eudoxius*, the Patriarch, held another, and confirmed the Doctrine of the *Anomeans*. In 361 the Emperor *Conſtance* called another, deſigning to condemn the Doctrine of *Conſubſtantiality*, and baniſh'd St. *Meletius*, juſt then choſen Patriarch, for maintaining it; ſetting up *Euzoius*, an Arian, in his room. About 363, in the time of the Emperor *Jovian*, St. *Meletius* call'd a Council of 27 Biſhops, who wrote to the Emperor; owning the Conſubſtantiality of the Word, and the Council of *Nice*. In 378 a Council was call'd to Heal the Schiſm betwixt the *Meletians* and *Euſtathians*, where they alſo condemned the Errors of *Apollinaris*. In 383 another was call'd for that ſame end, and againſt the *Meſſalians*. Several other Leſſer Councils were held here, and the laſt mention'd was held by *Innocent* the Second's Legate, againſt *Rodolphus Mamiſtan*, a *Frenchman*, who denied the Pope's Supremacy over his See, whereupon he was Depos'd, and put into a Monaſtery, and coming afterward to *Rome*, to ſollicite his Re-eſtabliſhment, he was Poiſon'd as about to return to *Antioch*. *Euſeb. Epiph. Chryſoſtom. Baronius.* The Epocha of *Antioch*, which ſome Hiſtorians uſe, begun in the 48th or 49th before Chriſt, and 4664 or 4665 of the *Julian* Period. *Scaliger. Petav.* *Antiochia* was the Name of 10 or more ſeveral other Cities, of which the moſt conſiderable at this day is one upon the River *Meander*, now call'd *Tachiali*; one on the *Euphrates*, and another in *Cilicia*, which the *Turks* call *Iſlenos*. The *Spaniards* have one of this Name in South *America*, 15 Leagues from St. *Foy*.

ANTIOCHUS the Firſt, King of *Syria*, the only Son of *Seleucus Nicanor*, fell in Love with *Stratonica*, whom his Father had Married in his old Age; and not being able to ſubdue his Paſſion, it brought him into a conſuming Fever; the true cauſe of which being diſcover'd by his Phyſician *Eraſiſtratus*, through the irregularity of his Pulſe when the Queen came to viſit him, he gave notice of it to his Father, who, to ſave his Life, conſented he ſhould have her. He vanquiſh'd the *Galatians*, that frequently annoy'd his Subjects with their Incurſions, for which he acquir'd the Sirname of *Soter* or *Saviour*, the fury of his Elephants breaking the Enemies Cavalry, and contributing to the Victory; he wept becauſe they had a ſhare in it. He Reign'd 19 years, and died *A. M.* 3793. *Polybius. Appian.*

ANTIOCHUS the Second, Sirnam'd *Theos* by the *Mileſians*, for putting their Tyrant *Timarchus* to death, ſucceeded his Father *Antiochus Soter*, made War with *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, which was concluded by his Marrying *Berenice*, *Ptolemy*'s Daughter, and putting away *Laodice*, by whom he had Two Sons. The Injured Queen Meditating Revenge, *Antiochus*, to prevent it, took her again, and put off *Berenice* after *Ptolemy*'s death; but *Laodice* not being thus to be pleas'd, Poiſon'd him, and ſuborning *Artemon*, who did perfectly reſemble him, to lie a-Bed, and Counterfeit himſelf ready to die, ſhe ſent for the Grandees, to whom, as the real *Antiochus*, he recommended his Son *Seleucus*, Sirnam'd *Callinicus*, for Succeſſor; and this being done, *Laodice* publiſh'd the King's Death, ſolemniz'd his Funerals, and caus'd *Berenice*, who, ſome ſay, was her Siſter, to be Stabb'd, *A. M.* 3807. *Appian. Alexandrin.*

ANTIOCHUS *Hierax*, ſhall be mention'd here, who, tho he is not commonly rang'd among the Kings of *Syria*, yet he wore the Title of that Crown. He was Son to *Antiochus Theos*, and Brother to *Seleucus Callinicus*, whom he aſſiſted againſt their Uncle *Ptolemy Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. This *Antiochus* was unfortunate in all his Attempts. His own Brother purſued him, and he was alſo diſcarded by his Brother-in-Law *Artamenes*, King of *Cappadocia*; and by theſe exceſſes of ill Luck, he was forc'd to retire to his Uncle *Ptolemy Euergetes*, who order'd him to be ſeiz'd. Notwithſtanding, he found an opportunity to ſlip the Guards, and eſcape out of Priſon, but was afterwards kill'd by a Parcel of High-way Men, in the year of *Rome* 527, and much about the ſame time that his Brother *Seleucus* died with a fall from his Horſe. *Appian. Polyb. Juſtin. &c.*

ANTIOCHUS the Third, Sirnam'd *the Great*, Son of *Seleucus Callinicus*, began his Reign *A. M.* 3830. After the death of *Philopater*, taking advantage of the Minority of his Son *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, he broke the League which he had made with the Father, and reſolv'd to recover his former Loſſes upon the Son. But the *Romans*, to whoſe Care *Philopater* had recommended him, forbid *Antiochus* to meddle with *Egypt*, which he took ſo hainouſly, that after he had ſubdu'd a great part of *Greece*, at the ſollicitation of *Hannibal*, he made War againſt the *Romans*, by whom, after many Battles with various ſucceſs, he was at laſt totally routed, and confin'd to *Syria* beyond *Tauris*, loſing all betwixt that Mountain and *Ionia*. After this, finding his Exchequer low, and going to recruit himſelf with the Plunder of the Temple of *Belus*, he was kill'd by the Rabble, who came to reſcue their Conſecrated Treaſure. *Joſephus.*

ANTIOCHUS the Fourth, Sirnam'd *Epiphanes the Illuſtrious*, or *Epimanes the Furious*, Son to *Antiochus* III. uſurp'd the Throne of his Nephew *Demetrius*, depos'd *Onias* High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, offering the Succeſſion to him who bid moſt. He pretended to the Guardianſhip of his Nephew *Ptolemy Philometor* King of *Egypt*, which he invaded on that account, *An.* 582 of *Rome*, but in vain. He attempted it again in 586, but was deterred by *Popilius* the *Roman* Ambaſſador, who order'd him to depart out of *Egypt*, the Kingdom of their Ally, and drawing a Circle round himſelf, told him, that if he did not give a poſitive Anſwer, he would declare War againſt him e're he ſtirr'd from the place, ſo that *Antiochus* was forc'd to obey. At the ſame time *Jaſon* endeavour'd to poſſeſs himſelf of *Jeruſalem*, whereupon *Antiochus* came and beſieged it, to make up his Loſſes elſewhere, and took it on the 16th of *November*, in the 568 of *Rome*, 168 before Chriſt, 80000 being kill'd, 40000 taken, and as many ſold for Slaves. He entred the Sanctuary, profan'd the Temple, ſet the Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* upon the Altar, ſacrific'd to him, and carried away all the holy Veſſels. At his return to *Antioch*, he cut off the Seven Brethren, the *Macchabees*, and all the *Jews* in his Dominions, who would not abjure their Religion. After which *Matthias*, and *Judas Macchabeus*, put ſome ſtop to his fury, defended their Country and Religion, and purified the Temple, and defeated his Armies, while he himſelf was routed by the *Elymeans*, as deſigning to rob the Temple of *Perſepolis* or *Diana*. Being adviſ'd of what the *Jews* had done on his return to *Babylon*, he Vow'd the utter ruine of *Jeruſalem*; but was prevented by a terrible death, being ſmitten by the Hand of God, *A. M.* 3891, and the Eleventh of his Reign. St. *Auguſtin*, St. *Jerome*, and others of the Fathers, look'd upon him as a Type and fore-runner of Antichriſt, from *Dan. c.* 11. To this it is added by Monſieur *Le Clerk* and *Hoffman*, that he was a Cunning, Violent, Cruel, and Profuſe Prince. Being Hoſtage at *Rome*, he ſpent exceſſively to gain the Love of the Grandees and People; and underſtanding that his Father *Antiochus the Great* was dead, eſcaped thence, uſurp'd his Nephew *Demetrius*'s Throne, as above, ſeized all that belong'd to his Nephew the King of *Egypt* in *Syria*, and Impriſoned *Cleopatra* his Siſter, and *Phyſcon* his other Nephew, who complain'd of him to the *Romans*. He ſpent vaſt Treaſures in Banqueting and Drinking; and in his Cups would throw about huge Bags of Money in the Highways, ſaying, *Let them take them for whom Fortune has deſign'd them*. At other times he would go about in his Royal Apparel, with a Garland of Roſes, and a Lap full of Stones to throw at whomſoever he met. It was Cuſtomary for him to Bath among the Common People, and at the ſame time to Anoint with the moſt precious and fragrant Ointments; upon which one of the Vulgar telling him he was very happy, he caus'd a whole Veſſel of Ointment to be pour'd on the Fellows Head, which caſting a Perfume through the whole City, the People following the ſcent, came in ſuch Crouds to ſee what was the matter, that they tumbled upon one another, which was ſo good ſport for him, that he fell flat on the Ground, having almoſt kill'd himſelf with Laughing. Being at *Antioch* in the time of Publick Shews, he invited all the *Grecians* to a Treat, anointed each of them with Precious, Odoriferous Ointments, ſat down at Table, and ſerv'd them by turns, and did ſo far debaſe himſelf, that he Danced with the common Stage-Players, and meaneſt of the People, whereof they were more aſhamed than he. The reaſon of this Extravagant Humour, was aſcribed to his being exalted to the height of Regal Dignity, from being an Hoſtage, which ſubjected him to confinement. *Macchab.* 1. 2. *Joſeph. Polyb. Liv. Plutarch.*

ANTIOCHUS the Fifth, Sirnam'd *Eupator*, ſucceeded his Father *Epiphanes* in the year of the World 3810. and hearing that *Judas Macchabeus* beſieg'd one of the Towers of *Jeruſalem*, at the inſtigation of the Apoſtate *Jews*, he entred *Judæa* with 100000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe, and took *Bathſura*; but hearing that *Philip*, to whoſe Guardianſhip his Father had recommended him, was come from *Perſia* to *Antioch*, with an intention to ſeize the Kingdom, he made Peace with the *Jews*; in the mean time *Demetrius*, the Son of *Seleucus Eupator*, having made his eſcape from *Rome*, took *Tripolis* in *Syria*, whither the *Syrians* repairing as to the right Heir, he ſoon got *Antiochus* and *Lyſias* into his Power, and order'd 'em both to be put to death. *Joſephus, Macchab.* 1. 2.

ANTIOCHUS the Sixth, call'd alſo the *Noble*, ſuppoſed to be Grandchild to *Antioch. Epiphan.* was chaſed from his Country by *Demetrius Nicanor*, who being hateful to the People, *Tryphon* found out this *Antiochus*, and ſetled him on the Throne, by the aſſiſtance of the diſcontented Soldiers in the 609 of *Rome*, defeated *Demetrius*, took *Antioch*, and made a League with *Jonathan* High Prieſt of the *Jews*: *Demetrius* being broke, *Tryphon* thought to have made away with *Antiochus*, but was himſelf put to death by *Jonathan* at *Ptolemais*, who after *Antiochus*'s death aſſum'd the Title of King, 2 *Macch. Joſeph.* 13. according to *Morreri*; but *Hoffman* ſays *Tryphon* cut off *Antiochus*.

ANTIOCHUS the Seventh, call'd *Sidetes*, the Son of *Demetrius Soter*, by the help of *Simon* the High Prieſt of the *Jews*, vanquiſh'd the Uſurper *Tryphon*; who thereupon fled to *Apamea*, whither *Antiochus* purſued him, took the Town by Storm, and put *Trypho* to death, who had Tyranniz'd Three years over *Syria*; nevertheleſs *Antiochus* prov'd ungrateful to the *Jews*, and beſieg'd *Hircanus* the High Prieſt in *Jeruſalem*, with whom having made a Peace, he march'd againſt the *Parthians*, but was vanquiſh'd and ſlain in Battel by *Arſaces*, in the Eleventh year of his Reign, and 625 of *Rome*. *Polybius*.

ANTIOCHUS the Eighth, called *Gryphus*, or *Hawknoſe*, the Son of *Demetrius Nicanor* and *Cleopatra*, who after the death of her Husband, murder'd her other Son *Seleucus*, for aſſuming the Crown without her conſent; and advanced *Gryphus*, in hopes to keep the Government ſtill in her own hands: But finding he began to be too buſie, prepar'd a Doſe of Poiſon for him, which *Gryphus* ſuſpecting, made her drink it off her ſelf. He Reign'd Peaceably for 12 years, not daring to attack the *Jews* for fear of his Brother *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*, who at length engag'd him in a bloody diſpute for the Crown, which continued 18 years, and at laſt he was ſlain by *Heracleon* in the 45th year of his Age, and 29th of his Reign, *An. M.* 3958.

ANTIOCHUS the Ninth, called *Cyzicenus*, becauſe bred at *Cyzicum*, was Son of *Sidetes* and *Cleopatra*, made War upon his Brother *Gryphus* for the Crown, after whoſe death he was defeated, taken, and put to death by *Seleucus* VI. *Gryphus*'s Son. *An. M.* 3959. *Joſeph. l.* 13.

ANTIOCHUS the Tenth, Son to *Antioch. Cyzicenus*, called *Pius* in Railery, becauſe he Married *Selena*, firſt his Father's, then his Uncle's Wife; he revenged his Father's death, by burning *Seleucus* at *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, and made brave reſiſtance againſt his Couſins, *Philip* III. and *Demetrius Eucerus*, Son of *Gryphus*, but was kill'd fighting Valiantly againſt the *Parthians*, in the Queen of the *Galatiani*'s Quarrel, *An. M.* 3963. *Joſeph. Appian.*

ANTIOCHUS the Eleventh, Son of *Gryphus*, endeavouring to recover what his Brother *Seleucus* burnt, as above, was defeated, and killed in Battel by *Antiochus Pius*. *Joſeph.*

ANTIOCHUS the Twelfth, Sirnamed *Dionyſius*, youngeſt Son of *Gryphus*, uſurp'd the Soveraignty in his Brother *Philip*'s abſence, and was kill'd in Battel againſt the *Arabians*, *An. M.* 3969. the Firſt of his Reign.

ANTIOCHUS the Thirteenth, Son of *Antiochus Pius*, called the *Aſiatick* in Mockage, becauſe he hid himſelf in *Cilicia* during the War with *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, who took his Throne at the People's deſire. *Lucullus* having defeated *Tigranes*, reſtored *Antiochus*; but *Pompey* dethron'd him, thinking him not worthy to Reign, who hid himſelf while another uſurpt his Crown. *Juſtin*. There were Three other *Antiochus*'s, Kings of *Comagenia*, a Province of *Syria*, the firſt of which was Conquer'd, and reſtored by *Pompey*, whom he afterwards aſſiſted againſt *Cæſar*, and was beheaded at *Rome* by *Auguſtus* for murdering his Brother. Of the Second there's nothing remarkable. The Third was enthron'd by *Caligula*, depoſed and reſtored by *Claudius*, aſſiſted *Veſpaſian* againſt *Vitellius*, perſecuted the *Jews*, and was dethron'd afterwards by the Emperor, for making an Alliance with the *Parthians*. *Dion. Tacit.*

ANTIOCHUS of *Aſcalon*, a famous Philoſopher, whoſe Diſciple *Cicero* became, both at *Athens* and *Rome*; *Lucullus* and *Brutus* were alſo his great Admirers. *Strabo*

ANTIOCHUS, Biſhop of *Ptolemais* in *Phœnicia*, liv'd in the beginning of the Fifth Century. He came to *Conſtantinople* in the year 400, when St. *Chryſoſtome* was abſent, and being naturally a Man of Elocution, he Preach'd there, with great Succeſs and Reputation; However, 'tis ſaid, this Prelate was ſomewhat too much a Courtier, and made uſe of his Talent to promote his Ambition. *Severianus* of *Gabala*, to whom St. *Chryſoſtome* had intruſted the Care of his Church, during his abſence, made an Acquaintance with *Antiochus*, and let him Preach in his Church, as hoping, by the Aſſiſtance of his Rhetorick, to gain the Audience. Afterwards *Antiochus* and *Severianus* joyn'd againſt St. *Chryſoſtome*, with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, *Acacius* of *Beræa*, and *Cyrinus* of *Chalcedon*; Theſe Biſhops proſecuted St. *Chryſoſtome* at the pretended Council at *Quercum*, and the Emperor *Arcadius* ſent him word, that *Acacius*, *Antiochus*, *Severianus*, and *Cyrinus*, had undertaken to juſtifie his Condemnation, at the Peril of their Heads. St. *Chryſoſtome* refus'd to be Tried by theſe Judges, and charges *Antiochus* and *Severianus*, with being openly Scandalous. *Socrat. Lib.* 6. *Sozom. Lib.* 8. *Palad. Vit. S. Chryſoſt.*

ANTIOCHUS, a *Perſian* Lord, of great Worth. The Emperor *Arcadius* dying in the year 408, requeſted *Iſdigerdes* King of *Perſia*, to be Guardian to his Son *Theodoſius* the Younger. *Iſdegerdes* accepted the Charge, and it not being Practicable for him to quit his Kingdom, and execute the Truſt in Perſon, he ſent *Antiochus* to *Conſtantinople* for this purpoſe, as being well aſſur'd of his Honeſty and Diſcretion. *Antiochus* anſwer'd the Expectation of his Prince, and acquitted himſelf with all imaginable ſincerity and advantage. *Theophanes, Hiſt. Miſcil. Lib.* 13.

ANTIOPE, Queen of the *Amazons*, who with the aſſiſtance of the *Scythians*, invaded the *Athenians*; but was vanquiſh'd by *Theſeus*. Alſo another of the ſame Name, Wife of *Lycus*, King of *Thebes*, who being deflower'd by *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a Satyr, brought forth *Amphion* and *Zethus*. *Natal. Com.*

ANTIPATER the Firſt, King of *Macedonia*, Son of *Caſſander*, and Brother to *Philip*, put his own Mother *Theſſalonica* to death, thinking that ſhe favour'd his Brother *Alexander* more than him; fearing the Power of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, and *Demetrius* the Son of *Antigonus*, whom his Brother *Alexander* had Armed againſt him; he fled to his Father in Law *Lyſimachus* King of *Thrace*, who deteſting his Crimes, put him to death. *Juſtin.*

ANTIPATER the Second, King of *Macedonia*, was dethron'd after 45 days Reign, and ſucceeded by *Soſthenes*, a Valiant Captain. *Polybius. Liv.*

ANTIPATER, an *Idumean*, a Man really Politick and Daring, the Father of King *Herod*; he aſſiſted *Cæſar* in his *Egyptian* Wars, where he gave good Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, and ſo inſinuated himſelf into his favour, that being then Governor of *Judæa*, *Cæſar* continued him, and proffer'd him a more conſiderable Preferment; but the *Jews* uneaſie under the Government of a Foreigner, one *Malchus*, who pretended to be his Friend, and a Perſon to whom *Antipater* had been extreamly kind, Poiſon'd him under pretence of ſecuring *Hircanus*'s Authority. *Joſeph. L.* 14. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIPATER, the Eldeſt Son of *Herod the Great*, by an *Idumean*, whoſe Name was *Doris*; This Son he recall'd from a Private Education, to oppoſe him to *Alexander* and *Ariſtobulus* which he had by *Mariamne*. *Antipater* laying hold of the opportunity, ſo incens'd his Father againſt thoſe Two unfortunate Princes, that he carried 'em to *Rome*, and accus'd 'em of a deſign againſt his Life: But they being dead, *Antipater* himſelf contrived in earneſt to haſten his Father's end; whereof being convicted before *Varus*, he was put to death, *An. Chr.* 1. *Joſeph. L.* 14, 15. *Ant. Jud.*

ANTIPATER, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Commanders, and his Lieutenant in *Greece*, ſubdu'd the Revolted *Thracians*, Reliev'd *Megalopolis* beſieg'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, and overthrew 'em in Battel in the 424 of *Rome*. Notwithſtanding all this, the hatred which *Olympias*, *Alexander*'s Mother bare him, made her Son recall him from his Government, which ſo incens'd *Antipater*, that he Poiſon'd him in the 430 of *Rome*; after that he was defeated by the *Athenians*, but overthrew the *Greeks* in *Theſſaly*, and being nominated Guardian to *Alexander*'s Sons, died in the 433 of *Rome*. *Quint. Curt. Lib.* 6.

ANTIPATER, (*Cælius*) a *Latin* Hiſtorian, liv'd about the 630 of *Rome*: He wrote a Hiſtory of the *Punick* War, of which *Brutus* made an Epitome; it was much eſteem'd by *Cicero*, who often cites him; and the Emperor *Adrian* preferr'd him to *Salluſt*. *Tit. Liv. L.* 13.

ANTIPATER of *Hieropolis*, firſt Secretary to the Emperor *Severus*, afterwards Tutor to his Children *Caracalla* and *Geta*, laſtly, made Governor and Prætor of *Hieropolis*; where, underſtanding that *Caracalla* had murther'd his Brother *Geta*, he ſtarv'd himſelf to death out of grief. *Tit. Liv.*

ANTIPATER, Son of *Seleucus Ceraunus*. Notwithſtanding he is not reckon'd among the Kings of *Syria*, had a great ſhare in the Hiſtory of thoſe Princes, both upon the account of the great Poſts he held in the War, and his Adminiſtration in other Affairs. He commanded the Horſe, for his Uncle *Antiochus the Great*, againſt *Ptolemy Philopater*, and afterwards Treated the Peace between thoſe Two Princes. He follow'd his Uncle's Fortune in his Diſpute with the *Romans*, and after this *Antiochus* was routed at *Magneſia*, *Antipater* procur'd a Peace from *Scipio*, and got it confirm'd by the Senate. *Polyb. Lib.* 4.

ANTIPATER of *Sydon*. A Stoick Philoſopher, and a Poet; he liv'd in the 171 Olympiad. *Cicero* commends him for a very Ingenious Perſon, and he is rang'd, by *Seneca*, amongſt the Stoical Authors of the Firſt Claſs. In the *Anthologia*, we have ſtill 22 Epigrams of his Compoſing. There was another Poet of that Name, of *Theſſalonica*, who liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. He wrote ſeveral things in *Greek*, of which we have ſome

Remains, in the Collection of the *Greek* Epigrams. *Cic. Lib.* 2. & 3. *De Offic. Senec. Ep.* 92. *Suidas in Aul. Voſſius De Poet. Græc. Cap.* 9. *&c.*

ANTIPATRIS, a Town of *Phænicia* upon the *Mediterranean*, 16 miles North of *Jaffa*, or *Joppa*; It was near this Place that *Judas Macchabeus* defeated the King of *Syria*'s Army commanded by *Nicanor*; near this City *Obadiah*, Steward to *Ahab*, fed Three Prophets whom he hid from *Jezebel*'s fury. St. *Paul* was convey'd hither by *Lycias* in his way to *Cæſarea*, to preſerve him from a Conſpiracy of the *Jews*, *Acts* 23. It's ſeated in one of the richeſt and beſt water'd Soils of *Canaan*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, very convenient for Trade or War: But it was inconſiderable until *Herod the Great*, or *Aſcalonite* rebuilt it, and call'd it *Antipatris* in Honour of his Father *Antipater*: The Chriſtians made themſelves Maſters of it in 1101. under *Baldwin*, and the *Saracens* retook it in 1265. *Doubdain. Voyage de la Terre Sainćte.*

ANTIPHERON *Oretanus*, a certain Man mention'd by *Ariſtotle*, who always imagined he was his own Image; *Seneca* ſaid it was a Diſtemper which ſeveral labour'd under, proceeding from the weakneſs of the Eyes, which are not able to penetrate the neighbouring Air.

ANTIPHON, a Native of *Ramnus*, a Town in *Attica*, an Orator, of whom *Thucydides* gives this Elogy, That he gave place to none of the *Athenians*, either for Wit, Eloquence, or Virtue; he was put to death, as ſome ſuppoſe, by *Dionyſius* the Elder, for the ſharp Anſwer which he gave him; for the Tyrant asking him which was the beſt Braſs? He anſwered, That which made the Statues of *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogiton*, who where the two Perſons that kill'd the Tyrants of *Athens*. *Herodotus*. There were Eleven more of this Name, all Learned Men. 'Tis ſaid, he was the firſt Perſon that ever took a Fee for Pleading.

ANTIPODES, a Name given to thoſe that live under the ſame Meridian, and yet are Diametrically oppoſite; it comes from ἀντὶ againſt, and ποῦς a Foot, becauſe their Feet are oppoſite to one another; they have the ſame Elevation of their different Poles, as they are in different Hemiſpheres; ſo that our Mid-day is our Antipodes Midnight, and *vice verſa*. In former Ages it was thought impoſſible that there ſhould be ſuch a Place, eſpecially Peopled; our good Anceſtors not being able to conceive how the Deſcendants of *Adam* could croſs the vaſt Seas, that in their thoughts ſeparated both Hemiſpheres; but *Chriſtopher Columbus*, in 1452, and *Americ Veſpucie*, in 1497, undeceiv'd them. *Jerom Vital, Lexicon Mathematicum.*

ANTIPOPES is a Name by which ſuch are call'd that pretend to paſs for Popes, to the prejudice of them that are Legally choſen, and ſo cauſe a Schiſm in the Church of *Rome*. Here follows a Catalogue of all thoſe that have been ſince the Third Age to this preſent Time.

1. *Novatian* roſe againſt Pope *Cornelius* choſen in 254.

2. *Urſicin* againſt *Damaſus* in 367.

3. *Eulalius* againſt Pope *Boniface* I. in 418.

4. *Laurence* againſt Pope *Symmachus* in 498.

5. *Dioſcorus* againſt Pope *Boniface* II. in 530.

6. *Peter* and *Theodorus* Concurrents in 686. until *Conon* was choſen.

7. *Theodorus* and *Paſchal* excluded by the Canonical Election of *Sergius* in 687.

8. *Theophylact* againſt *Paul* I. in 757.

9. *Conſtantine* after *Paul*'s death in 767.

10. *Philip* in 768.

11. *Zinzime* againſt Pope *Eugenius* II. choſen in 824.

12. *Anaſtaſius* againſt *Benet* III. choſen in 855.

13. *Sergius* againſt Pope *Formoſus* choſen in 891.

14. *Boniface* after Pope *Formoſus*'s Death in 896.

15. *Leo* diſputed the Chair with *John* XII. and *Benet* V. in 955. and 964.

16. *Gregory* was choſen againſt Pope *Benet* VIII. in 1012.

17. *Sylveſter*, call'd the Third, and *John* call'd the Twentieth, yielded to *Gregory* VI. in 1044.

18. *Mincius*, called *Benet*, was choſen againſt Pope *Nicholas* II. in 1059.

19. *Cadalous*, under the Name of *Honorius* II. roſe againſt *Alexander* II. in 1061.

20. *Gilbert* of *Ravenna*, under the Name of *Clement* III. oppoſed Pope *Gregory* VII. choſen 1073.

21. *Thibaud*, call'd *Celeſtin* II. yielded to *Honorius* II. in 1124.

22. *Peter*, called *Anacletus* II. againſt *Innocent* II. in 1130.

23. *Octavian*, who aſſumed the Name of *Victor* IV. diſputed the Chair with *Alexander* III. choſen Pope in 1159.

24. *Peter* a *Franciſcan*, was ſeiz'd, and kept Priſoner all his Life time by *John* XXII. choſen in 1316.

25. *Robert*, under the Name of *Clement* VII. diſputed the See with Pope *Urban* VI. and *Boniface* IX. his Succeſſor, in 1378.

26. *Peter de Luna*, choſe by the Schiſmaticks in 1394. held the See for 30 years againſt *Boniface* and his Succeſſors.

27. *Gilles de Munion*, a *Spaniard*, took the Name of *Clement* VIII. and Uſurp'd the See for five Years, from 1424. to 1429. againſt Pope *Martin*.

28. *Amedeus* Duke of *Savoy*, choſen by the Council of *Baſil* in 1439. took the Name of *Felix* V. oppoſed Pope *Eugenius* IV. and *Nicholas* V. but reſign'd in favour of the latter in 1449. *Baron. Sponde, Du Puy, Hiſt. de Schiſm. Genebrard in Nicol.* V.

ANTISCOTI, or the Iſle of *Aſſumption*, an Iſland of N. *America* in *New France*, on the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, where the *French* have ſome Colonies.

ANTISTHENES, the Diſciple of *Socrates*, firſt of the *Cynick* Philoſophers, about 350 of *Rome*, which *Diogenes* one of his chief Auditors render'd ſo famous. His Doctrine was not quite ſo refined as that of other Philoſophers, his Morals harſh and abuſive, though he ſpoke reaſon in a great many things. To one that told him War carried off the Miſerable, *You are deceiv'd*, ſaid he, *it makes a great many More than it takes off.* To another who ask'd him, what he had learnt by Philoſophizing? *To do voluntarily*, anſwer'd he, *what others do by conſtraint.* He alſo us'd to ſay, He wonder'd that People took ſuch care in making the Body clean and neat, that did not mind the Soul. He ſaid, That the moſt neceſſary Knowledge, was to unlearn that that was Ill; and that Enemies were more neceſſary than Friends, becauſe, they uſually corrected thoſe Faults, which the other did but flatter. *Diog. Laer.*

ANTISTES, Sirnam'd *Soſianus*, a *Latin* Poet, who liv'd in the time of *Nero*. He was ſo hardy as to write a Satyr upon the Emperor, and yet lucky enough to eſcape with Baniſhment. *Tacitus Lib.* 13. & 16 *Annal.*

ANTITACTES, Hereticks ſprung from the Gnoſticks, who taught that Sin deſerved rather Reward than Puniſhment, and accordingly wallowed in all Crimes. *Clem. Alex. Baron.*

ANTITRINITARIANS, a Name given in general to all that deny the Trinity, though it's more particularly applied to the *Socinians*, that are alſo call'd *Unitarii*. *Sandius*'s *Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum*, gives a Catalogue of the Works of the *Unitarians*.

ANTIVARI, Lat. *Antibarum*, a Town of *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Sea. Pope *Alexander* II. of a Biſhop's See made it a Metropolis in 1062. and gave it 10 Suffragans, but it has ſince fallen under the Tyranny of the *Turks*. Some Authors take it to be the ancient *Doclea*; it is 10 miles E. of *Dolcigno*, and 18 of *Scutari*. *Baron. An.* C. 1062.

ANTIUM, now call'd *Antio Rovinato*, formerly the Metropolis of the *Volſci*, whither *Coriolanus* retir'd, famous for the Temple of Fortune. *Auguſtus* had alſo an Altar at *Antium*; and being *Nero*'s Birth-place, he repair'd and beautified it with ſeveral Palaces. The *Saracens* deſtroy'd it; it is ſuppoſed to be the Place where now ſtands the Borough of *Nettuno* belonging to the Family of *Colonna*. *Strabo, Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſus.*

ANTOECI, are thoſe that live under the ſame Meridian, but in different Parallels, equally diſtant from the *Equator*, ſome in the Northern, others in the Southern Hemiſphere. They have Noon and Midnight at the ſame time; but their Seaſons differ, for whilſt one has Summer and the Longeſt days, the other has Winter and the Shorteſt.

ANTONGIL *Bay*, Lat. *Antonii, Ægidii ſinus, Baye d'Antongil*, a ſmall Bay belonging to the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, ſo call'd by the *Portugueze*, but by the Natives *Manghabei*. It appears in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland towards the Iſle of *Sancta Maria*, which lies near it to the South; it's above 15 Leagues in length, having the Country of *Vohemari* to the North. The Bay is nine Leagues wide; and at the Mouth of it lies an Iſland which ſhelters the Ships that ride in the Haven from all Winds. *Natal. Metel.*

ANTONIA, the Daughter of the Emperor *Claudius*, refuſed to be Married to *Nero* who had already kill'd two of his Wives. In revenge of which denial, *Nero* accuſed her of Conſpiring againſt the State, and cauſ'd her to lay violent hands upon her ſelf. *Sueton.*

ANTONII *Diemeni Regio, Iſland Van Antoni Diemens*, a part of *Terra Auſtralis*, diſcover'd under *Anthony Diemens*, Governor of the Dutch *Eaſt-India* Company, the 4th of *November* 1642. That part which lies next to the Sea is only known, for the *Hollanders* do not yet know whether the whole be an Iſland or a Continent; there are ſeveral ſmall Iſlands not far from the Coaſt, and it lies upon the *Pacifick* Sea, in the mid-way between *New-Holland* and *New-Zealand*.

ANTONINUS, Sirnam'd *Pius*, was born *Anno* C. 86. adopted by *Adrian*, and ſucceeded him in the Empire, *Anno* 138. He was a Prince of goodly Preſence, Learn'd, Witty, and Eloquent, a good Politician, Prudent and Moderate. *Philoſtrates* remarks two notable Paſſages of his good Nature; the firſt, that when he was Proconſul of *Aſia*, and arrived at *Smyrna*, he was lodged in the Houſe of *Palemon* the Sophiſt, as moſt Commodious: The Sophiſt being in the Country, came home very late at Night, and kept ſuch a Clamour and Noiſe that he forc'd him to leave his Houſe at Midnight. This ſame *Palemon* coming afterwards to ſalute him at *Rome*, when made Emperor, he aſſign'd him an Apartment in the Palace, and told him, That he might take it freely, without hazard of being put out at Midnight. The ſecond was his Anſwer to a

Comedian, who complain'd, that *Palemon* had put him off the Stage becauſe he Acted not to his Satisfaction; *At what Hour* (ſays the Emperor) *did he put you off? At Noon,* anſwers the Comedian; *Then,* replied the Emperor, *You have no reaſon to Complain, for he put me out of his Houſe at Midnight, and I ſaid ne'er a Word.* He had the tenderneſs of a true Father to his Subjects; and was ſo far from ſhedding Blood, that he had always the ſaying of *Scipio* in his Mouth, *That he had rather preſerve one Citizen than kill* 1000 *Enemies.* During his Reign he begun no War, in regard the Barbarians were more ſubmiſſive to his Virtues than his Arms; only the *Daci*, *Alans*, and *Moors*, he ſuppreſs'd by his Lieutenants, and by the Conduct of *Lollius Urbicus* quieted the *Britains*, and rais'd a Wall to defend them from the *Scots* and *Picts*. He perſecuted the Chriſtians it's true at firſt, but having read the Works of *Juſtin Martyr*, and the Apologies of ſome others, he recall'd his Decrees. He repair'd ſeveral Cities ruin'd by Fire and Earthquakes, both in *Rhodes*, in the Eaſt, in *Africa* and *Gaul*. He made a Law forbidding Husbands to accuſe their Wives of Adultery, if they were guilty thereof themſelves. He died of a Fever in the 77th Year of his Age, *An.* 161. *Euſebius, Baronius.* He adopted *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and *Lucius Aurelius Verus*, who ſucceeded him together in the Empire. *Verus* carried on the War againſt the *Parthians* with ſucceſs, whilſt *Antoninus* managed Affairs at home; and *Verus* being dead, he Govern'd alone, and was ſucceſsful againſt the *Germans*, *Sarmatians*, *Vandals*, &c. He was the Author of the twelve Books, according to *Suidas*, Entituled, ἰδίȣ βίȣ Διαγωγῆς. containing the Duty of a good Prince, and not a Hiſtory of his own Life, as ſome have imagined; but only writ by him as a Rule for himſelf. Printed at *London* with an Excellent Commentary by *Thomas Gataker* in 1652.

ANTONINUS *Commodus.* Vid. *Commodus.*

ANTONINUS, Vid. *Caracalla*, *Heliogabalus*, *Geta*, *Diadumenus*, and *Mar. Aurelius.*

ANTONINUS: The Author of the Itinerary that bears this Name, is not yet well known; ſome Authors holding it was *Antony* the Meek that compos'd this Piece, others attributing it to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* the *Philoſopher*, or to ſome of the Princes of that Name. *Jerome Surita*, a *Spaniard*, conſidering the divers Paſſages of the Book in which *Great Britany* is mention'd, is confident it was writ in the time of *Antoninus Caracalla*. In fine, ſome pretend that the unknown Author liv'd in 337. and *Simler* ſeems to be of opinion that it was the ſame that compos'd this and another Itinerary, affirm'd to have been written by *Æthicus Iſter. Voſſius, l.*3. *H. L.*

ANTONIUS, *(Marcus)* a Man of ſo vaſt a Memory that he never forgot any thing, but expreſſed his Conceptions in as great order as a General draws up an Army, putting every thing in its proper place where it was moſt ſignificant. He was ſo ready at Pleading, that he confounded the Judges on the Bench, and never had any occaſion to meditate. *Cicero.*

ANTONIUS *Nebriſſenſis*, a *Spaniard*, and one of the greateſt Scholars of his time, was born in 1455. Studied in the Univerſity of *Bologne* in *Italy* to that advantage, that at his return into *Spain* he was employed to Teach in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, which he quitted after 28 years ſtay, and offer'd his Service to Cardinal *Ximenes*, who was glad to have a Man of Reputation and Parts in his new Univerſity of *Alcala*. Here *Nebriſſenſis* taught until he died, in 1522. being then 77 years of Age. He left us a great many Pieces of his own Work, as new Methods for Learning the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues, Commentaries upon ſeveral Eminent Authors, as *Juvenal*, *Perſeus*, with Treatiſes of Hiſtory, and Coſmography. *Voſſius, le Mire, Merula.*

ANTONIUS *Auguſtinus*, Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*, one of the Learned'ſt Perſons *Spain* ever bred. He was born at *Saragoſſa*, Son of *Antonius Auguſtinus*, Under-Chancellor of *Arragon*, and Brother to *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Cardoma*. At the Age of 25 years, he wrote a Treatiſe, call'd, *Emendationes & Opiniones Juris Civilis*, which got him great Reputation. He was not only a great Lawyer, but likewiſe a Maſter of Polite Learning. He was at the Council of *Trent* in 1562. where he appear'd with advantage; and afterwards retiring to his Church at *Tarragon*, died there in the Year 1586. He has left ſeveral Treatiſes behind him; as, *De Legibus & Senatûs Conſultis*, with *Fulvius Urſinus*'s Notes on 'em. *Collectio Conſtitutionum Codicis Juſtiniani. Antiquæ Collectiones Decretalium*, with very Learned and Judicious Notes. *Canones Pœnitentiales. Conſtitutiones Provinciales & Synodales Tarraconenſium. Dialogi* 40 *de Emendatione Gratiani. Inſtitutiones Juris Canonici. Epitome Juris Pontificii Veteris.* We have likewiſe Dialogues of his concerning Medals and ancient Inſcriptions, which he wrote in *Spaniſh*; and likewiſe Notes upon *Varro*, *Feſtus*, &c. *Antonius Auguſtinus* is an Author of great Eſteem among the Learned. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

ANTONIUS *Galateus*, ſo call'd from *Galatina*, a Village in *Italy* in *Otranto*. He lived in the 15th Century, and was very much eſteem'd for his Wit and Learning. He was a Philoſopher, a Phyſician, a Poet, and a Geographer. *Paulus Jovius*, *Pontanus*, and *Hermolaus Barbarus*, gave a great Character of him; and he was conſulted by the Learned Men in his Time, for the Reſolution of difficult Points. We have a Deſcription of *Gallipolis* of his Writing, which he dedicated to *Sannazarius*; a Method for the Study of Philoſophy, which he Entituled, *De Optimo genere Philoſophandi*; and other very valuable Pieces. Towards the latter end of his time he was afflicted with the Gout, and to divert himſelf, he wrote a Panegyrick upon that Diſeaſe, call'd, *Laudatio Podagræ.* He died, as near as we can gueſs, about the Year 1490. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. c.*119. *Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital. Voſſius Lib.*4. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

ANTONIUS *De Godis (Henry)* of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, a Famous Lawyer, who practis'd at *Venice* with great Reputation. He liv'd in the beginning of the 14th Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in his own Profeſſion, together with the Hiſtory of *Vicenza*. *John Baptiſt Pajarini, Lib.*6. *Hiſt. Vicent.*

ANTONIUS *Primus*, Sirnam'd *Becco*, Born at *Tholouſe*, was, in the Opinion of *Tacitus*, one of the greateſt Commanders of his time. The moſt remarkable of his Actions, was the Victory he gain'd for *Veſpaſian* againſt *Vitellius*, near *Cremona*, when *Arrius Varus* had raſhly charged the Enemy without his order. *Tacitus* obſerves likewiſe, that he had Elocution as well as Courage and Military Conduct. *Tacitus Hiſt. Lib.*3.

St. **ANTONY**, called, *The Great*, was born in 251. *Decius* being Emperor, and died in 356 at the Age of 105. He was an *Egyptian*, and became the Patron of many that retir'd to the Deſarts of *Thebaide* to live ſolitary Lives; ſome hold that he was bred an Attorney, others, that he never Studied; but moſt agree that he was the firſt that preſcrib'd the Rules of a Monaſtick Life. *Polydor Virg.*

St. **ANTONY**, an Order of Monks that obſerve St. *Auguſtine*'s Rules; their chief Abbey is that of St. *Antony* of *Viennois* in *Dauphine*, which was firſt of all an Hoſpital to receive ſuch as were troubled with certain Inflammations, ſaid to be cur'd by St. *Antony*'s Reliques, and therefore call'd St. *Antony*'s Fire. Pope *Boniface* VIII. converted this Hoſpital into an Abbey in 1297.

St. **ANTONY's** Knights, a Military Order inſtituted by *Albert* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, when he deſign'd to make War againſt the *Turks* in 1382. The Knights wore a Collar of Gold made in form of a Hermit's Girdle, from which hung a Stick cut like a Crutch, with a little Bell, as they are repreſented in St. *Anthony*'s Portraitures.

ANTONY of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, Prince of *Bearn*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, &c. Eldeſt Son of *Charles* of *Vendoſme*, Duke of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, by *Jane D'Albert* the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Henry D'Albert* King of *Navarre*; He was declared Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of *France*, during the Minority of *Charles* IX. and commanded the Royal Army which took *Bourges*; ſoon after he beſieged *Roan*, where, as he was viſiting the Trenches, he was wounded in the Shoulder with a Musket Bullet, of which he died the ſame Year. He was the Father of *Henry* IV. of *France*, and ſometimes a Zealous Champion for the Reformed Religion. *Thuan. D'Avila.*

ANTONY, who aſſum'd the Quality of King of *Portugal*, was Son of *Lewis*, (the ſecond Son of King *Emanuel* and *Mary* of *Arragon*) by a Miſs called *Toland*; he was born in 1500. and became Prior of *Crati*; but after *Sebaſtian*'s death, he took the Quality of King at *Lisbon*, the 24th of *June* 1531. but finding the *Spaniards* Party more powerful than his own, he fled for ſuccour to *France*, where he died in 1595. and was buried in the *Franciſcans* Church. He left ſeveral Baſtard Children, as *Emanuel*, and *Chriſtopher*, who alſo took the Title of King, and died at *Paris* of a Palſy in 1638. the 66th Year of his Age. He had another Son who turn'd Monk, and two Daughters who became Nuns, &c.

ANTONY, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, third Son of *Rene* Duke of *Lorrain* and *Philippa* of *Guelders* his Second Wife, was born in 1489. and brought up at the Court of *Lewis* XII. of *France*, whom he follow'd into *Italy*, where he was at the Battel of *Agnadel*, and afterwards ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Marignan* in 1515. and on ſeveral other occaſions during that War. His Conduct and Addreſs in bringing the Peaſants of *Alſace*, and of the Biſhoprick of *Strasbourg* to their Duty, who revolted in 1525, got him conſiderable Reputation; he died in 1544. This Duke Married *Rene* of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Gilbert* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Montpenſier*, and Vice-Roy of *Naples* in 1529. This Lady obtain'd of *Francis* I. the forfeited Eſtate of her Brother *Charles Bourbon*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*. They had two Sons and a Daughter, *Francis* Duke of *Lorrain* who ſucceeded *Anthony*; *Francis* who begun the Branch of the Dukes of *Mercoeur*; and *Anne*, firſt Married to *Rene* of *Naſſau* and *Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, and afterwards to *Philippe de Croui*, the firſt of the Name, Duke of *Arſchot*.

ANTONY the *Sicilian* render'd his Name famous by burning the Arſenal of *Gallipolis* in 1475. This young Man was taken by the *Turks* when *Mahomet* II. made himſelf

Maſter of the Iſle of *Negrepont*, and made his eſcape to the *Venetian* Fleet commanded by *Peter Mocenigo*, then at Anchor at *Napoli di Romania*; he preſented himſelf to the Admiral, and told him he knew how to deſtroy all the *Turkiſh* Fleet, That to execute his deſign, he required nothing but a Bark and ſome few truſty Companions; which being granted him, he took in Fruit, croſs'd the *Dardanelles*, and feigning himſelf a Merchant, ſpent the Day in ſelling his Fruit, and at Night bore up and fir'd the Arſenal; but the People flocking from all ſides, he had not time to burn the Ships: So when he ſaw that the Flame had reach'd his own little Veſſel, he led his Companions into a Wood that ſtood near the Coaſt, where he was ſearch'd for and found by the *Turks*, who ſeeing his Ship ſink, and the Fruit ſwim on the Water, did not doubt but it was he that did this bold Action. Being had before the Grand Signior, and ask'd why he did ſo ill a thing, he made this reſolute Anſwer, That it was to ruine the Forces of the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom, and that he could wiſh, he had Stabb'd him to the Heart, as he had ſet Fire to the Arſenal. *Mahomet* admir'd this Generoſity, ſomewhat like that of *Mutius Scævola*, but did not imitate *Porſenna*, for he order'd him and his Companions to be Saw'd through the middle. The States of *Venice* gave his Brother a conſiderable Penſion, and Match'd his Siſter very well. *Sab. L.9.*

ANTONY of *Lorrain*, Count of *Vaudemont, &c.* Sirnam'd, *The Undertaker*, was the Son of *Ferri* of *Lorrain*, Sirnam'd the Couragious. *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, claim'd the Dukedom of *Lorrain* from him by the Marriage of *Iſabelle*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* the Firſt, Duke of *Lorrain*, and had the Emperor's Deciſion in his favour; but *Anthony*, aſſiſted by *France*, withſtood him, defeated his Army, and having taken him Priſoner at the Battel of *Bullegneville*, ſent him to *Dijon*, where he was forc'd to condeſcend to hard Terms before he could obtain his Liberty. He died in 1447. *D'Avila.*

ANTONY of *Meſſina* in *Sicily*, a Famous Painter, who flouriſh'd about the Year 1430. *Felibian.*

ANTRIM, a County, Barony, and Borough Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. This Town is but ordinary, and ſtands by the Lake call'd *Lough-Neah*, five miles South of *Connor* along the North-Eaſt Coaſt. The County is divided into nine Baronies, whereof *Antrim* is one: The County is bounded by St. *George*'s Channel on the Eaſt, the River *Ban* on the Weſt, the *Deucalidon* Ocean on the North, and the County of *Down* on the South. *Carickfergus* is now the chief Town.

ANTRONIA, was a City of *Theſſaly* upon the Sea-Coaſt, ſo call'd from the great number of Dens and Caverns in the parts adjoining to it, but more particularly remarkable for the great ſtore of Aſſes bred thereabouts of a more than ordinary Bulk and Height; whence all huge ignorant ſottiſh Fellows were call'd *Antronii Aſini*.

ANTROS, vulgarly *Cardovan*, an Iſland of *France* in *Guien*, ſeated at the Mouth of the *Gironde*, where *Henry* IV. built the Tower of *Cardovan*, magnificently repair'd by *Lewis* XIV. which ſerves for a Light-Houſe to ſuch Ships as enter the River bound for *Bourdeaux*.

ANTRUM *Sibyllæ*, Lat. *Grotta della Sibilla*, a moſt Celebrated Place, ſtill viſited by Travellers, being a Den or large Room cut out of a hard Rock, eight Foot wide, fourteen in length, and thirteen high, the Floor pav'd with ſquare Tiles of Moſaick Work, the Walls lin'd with Stones of various colours, and the Roof embelliſh'd with Gold and Azure, where the *Cumæan Sibyl* had her Habitation and return'd her Oracles. It's in the *Terra di Lavoro*, near *Cumæ*.

ANTSIANACH, a Province of the Iſland *Madagaſcar* in *Africa*, with very high Mountains towards the Eaſt, almoſt in the middle of the Iſland, a Province large and rich, but little known to the *Europeans*.

ANTWERP, Lat. *Antwerpia*, *Antwerpen* by the Natives, by the *Italians*, *Anverſa*, vulgarly *Antwerp*, is a City of *Brabant* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, the Capital of the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Malines*. Some derive the name of this City from *Hant* a Hand, and *Werpen* to throw away, for that before *Cæſar*'s coming into *Gaul*, a certain Giant whoſe name was *Antigonus*, kept in a Caſtle upon the *Scheld*, demanding of ſuch as paſſed by, half of what they carried about 'em, which if they in the leaſt refuſed, he cut off their Right Hands, and threw them into the River. This City was formerly one of the Richeſt and moſt Beautiful of the whole World, ſeated in a ſpacious Plain upon the right ſide of the *Scheld*, where the River divides the Dutchy of *Brabant* from the County of *Flanders*. It was enlarged by *John* I. *John* III. and *Charles* V. It contains 212 Streets, and 22 publick Piazza's. The Houſes are all Neat and Faſhionable, and many of them Magnificent. In a word, all the Structures both Sacred and Secular admirable. Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, is a Piece of incomparable Workmanſhip; it's above 500 Foot long, 240 broad, and 340 high, contains 66 Chapels, embelliſh'd with Marble Pillars, all different in ſhape, and adorn'd with lovely Pictures as well as the Body of the Church. The Tower is one of the higheſt and faireſt of *Europe*, built of white Stone, wherein are 33 large Bells. The chief Doors are Cas'd with Marble, and gilt with Gold. This fine Church was almoſt burnt to the Ground in the Year 1533. and after that pillaged, during the Civil Wars, for Religion. It was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. in the Year 1559. There are four other Pariſh Churches, *viz.* St. *George*, St. *James*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Mallurge*, beſides a great number of other fair Churches belonging to Religious Houſes, amongſt which the Jeſuits Church is very magnificent; it's paved with Marble on the two lower ſides one above another, which are ſupported by 56 Marble Columns; the four Roofs are hung with 38 large Pictures in Gold Frames, and the Wall has 40 croſs Windows fac'd with Marble. The chief Altar is all of Marble, Jaſper, Porphyry, and Gold. Our Lady's Chapel is no leſs conſiderable; the Pavement, Sides, and Vaults are all Marble. Its 50 Chapels, the Portal, and Jeſuits Houſe, are worth the ſeeing. Almoſt all the Fine Paintings there, are done by the Famous *Rubens*. The Town-Houſe conſiſts of four large Apartments, and the Eaſterlings-Houſe, the Exchange, and the Galleries that ſurround it, are worthy of Conſideration. The Cittadel, one of the ſtrongeſt, and moſt regular, is of a Pentagon Figure, with five Baſtions that defend one another, well Terraſſed, with large and deep Moats. It encloſes two little Hills that give a Proſpect all over the Countrey. This Cittadel was built in the Year 1567. by the Duke of *Alva*, the Deſign drawn by *Paccotti*, the famous Architect of *Urbin*. The City lies 18 Leagues from the Sea, between *Malines*, *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Bruges*, the Harbour is very lovely, and moſt convenient, there being no leſs than Eight Canals for Ships to come up by to the City, in the chiefeſt of which 100 may ride together. There are 74 Bridges upon theſe Canals, all which Conveniencies brought a great Trade to the Town. It ſuffered much in the Revolt of the *Low-Countreys* from the *Spaniards*, who plundered it three days together, burnt above 600 Houſes, and kill'd and drown'd 10000 of the Inhabitants. The Confederates repair'd it, but it was after that retaken by the Prince of *Parma*, after a Years Siege, memorable in Modern Hiſtory for the many Machines and Devices us'd in it; and has ſince recover'd much of its former Beauty, though the Neighbourhood of *Amſterdam* has deprived it of the greateſt part of her Trade. There are 25 Colleges, Nunneries, and Religious Houſes. The Jeſuits Treaſure is valued at Two Millions. Lon. 25. 51. Lat. 41. 16. *Guichardin deſcription de pais bas.*

ANUBIS, one of the Deities of the *Egyptians*, painted with a Dog's-Head holding a Palm-Branch in one Hand, and a *Caduceum* or *Mercury*'s Wand in the other. Some ſay *Anubis* was Son of *Oſiris*, and follow'd his Father to the Wars, and that for his Martial Atchievements, and extraordinary Acts of Valour, he was Deify'd after his Death by the *Egyptians*; who, becauſe he was alſo a great Lover of Dogs, whoſe Picture he always painted upon his Shield, and bore in his Standards, they repreſented him with a Dog's Head. His Worſhip was tranſlated to the *Romans*, and ſo highly eſteem'd by *Commodus* the Emperor, that he cauſed his Head to be ſhav'd, that he might carry the *Idol* of *Anubis* about the Streets of *Rome*. But *Mundus* having Enjoy'd *Pauline* in this God's Temple, by the Contrivance of one of the Prieſteſſes, who made her believe that *Anubis* himſelf deſired her company in Private; and the Cheat being diſcover'd, the Emperor *Tiberius* commanded the Temple to be demoliſhed, the Statue of *Iſis* and *Anubis* to be thrown into the *Tiber*, and ſentenced the Prieſts and Prieſteſſes to be Crucified. *Diod. Sicul. Lib.*1.

ANYSIS, a blind Man, born in a Town of the ſame Name. He ſucceeded *Aſychis* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*. He was Invaded and Diſpoſſeſſed by *Sabach* K. of *Æthiopia*, which *Sabach*, being afterwards frighten'd in a Dream, march'd back into his own Country; whereupon *Anyſis* reaſſumed the Government, and when he died, made *Sethon*, a Prieſt of *Vulcan*, his Succeſſor. *Herod. Euterp.*

ANYTUS, a Rhetorician of *Athens*, conceiv'd ſuch a mortal Hatred againſt *Socrates*, becauſe he us'd to inveigh againſt ſuch Knaviſh Fellows as he was, that he reſolv'd to have his Life. To which purpoſe, getting *Ariſtophanes* on his ſide, he made that Comedian to beſpatter him in one of his Plays; then joining with *Melitus* and ſome others, he got him condemned to Death in the 95th Olympiad; but when the Philoſopher's Innocence came to be known, the People mutinied againſt his Accuſers; and *Anytus* being forc'd to fly to *Heraclea*, was there, as ſome ſay, ſton'd to death by the Inhabitants. *Plutarch in Vit. Socratis.*

ANZERMA, a ſmall City of the Southern *America* in the Kingdom of *Popajan*, upon the River *Cauca* near *Cape Corrente*, about 50 Leagues from the City of *Popajan* to the North, and 12 from *Calamanta* to the South. *Quintus Curt Lib.* 8.

ANZICHI, a People of *Africa* in the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Loango*, govern'd by one Supream Monarch, having many Petty Kings under him. They barter Slaves, Ivory, and Cloath made out of Palm-Tree, with thoſe of *Congo*, for Salt and Shells, which is their Money. They are Cannibals, but eſteemed Valiant and Faithful to their Maſters.

ANZUQUI, a Town in the Iſland of *Japan*, in the Province of *Vomi*, upon the Bay of *Meaco*, the chief City of *Japan*, from whence it ſtands about 20 Leagues.

AON, the Son of *Neptune*, who being driven out of *Apulia* by his own Subjects, planted himſelf in *Bœotia*, and call'd that Country *Aonia* from his Name.

AONIA, the Mountainous part of *Bœotia*; but the ancient Poets apply that Name to the whole. Here the Muſes were ſaid to have dwelt, and therefore call'd *Aonides*. Hence alſo *Aonium Nemus*, and *Lyra Aonia*, celebrated by *Ovid*.

AORNOS, a Rock in *India*, ſo high, that it was thought inacceſſible to the very Birds. *Hercules* beſieged it in vain, but *Alexander the Great* underſtanding that it was kept by a Coward, ſaid, it was eaſie to be taken, and ſo found it. *Arian*. Alſo a River of *Arcadia*, and a certain contagious Lake of *Epirus*, and a Lake in *Italy* mention'd by *Virgil*.

AOSTE, the Country of the ancient *Salaſſi*, now a Dutchy belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, comprehending ſix large Valleys amongſt the *Alps*, beſides that from whence it is named, which the River *Doera* divides in the middle. It's now called *La Val d'Aoſta*, from the chief City, formerly *Auguſta Salaſſorum*, either as being built by *Auguſtus*, or elſe inhabited by a *Roman* Colony. It's a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarantaiſe*, and hath a Triumphal-Arch rais'd by *Auguſtus*, remaining almoſt entire, beſides a Colloſſus, and ſeveral other Monuments of *Roman* Grandeur. This City is 50 miles E. from *Turin*, and was the Birthplace of the Famous St. *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye*.

APACI, *Apaches*, a People of Northern *America* in *New Mexico*. Their Country is very large, and divided by the *Spaniards* into four ſorts of Nations, which are *Apaches de Parillo*, towards the South; *Apaches de Xillo*, *Apaches de Novaio*, to the North; and *Apaches Vaqueros* to the Eaſt: They are all Idolaters, and live under the Government of their *Caciques*, having ſeveral Strong Holds upon the Mountains, whither they retire upon the approach of the *Spaniards*.

APALACHI, or *Apalachites*, a People of *Northern America* in *Florida*, towards the Mountains of *Apalatai*. The Kingdom of the *Apalachites* contains ſeveral ſmall Provinces, of which ſome are in a fair Valley bounded to the Eaſt and North by a long Ridge of the Mountains *Apalatai*; to the South by the Province of *Tagoueſta*, the Inhabitants of which are Cruel and Barbarous; to the Weſt by the River of *Hitanachi*, which the *Spaniards* call the River of the Holy Ghoſt. The moſt conſiderable of the Provinces which are in the Valley, is call'd *Bermarin*, the next to that is *Amana*, and the third *Matiqua*. This laſt extends to the Mountains, where lie *Schama Merato*, and *Aqua Laqua*. The Capital City of the Country is *Melitot* in the Province of *Bemarin*, where the King keeps his Court, who is acknowledged for Sovereign by the particular Chiefs of the other, which they call *Paracouſſet*. The Country is Good and Fertile, the Inhabitants Open-hearted, and without Malice. However, their Neighbours force them often to betake themſelves to their Arms, which are Bows and Arrows, Clubs, Slings, and long Javelins that they throw with their Hands when they have once emptied their Quivers, which are of an Oval Form made of Ruſhes twiſted and pitch'd together, ſo artificially, that though cover'd but with a ſingle Leather, and extreamly light, no Arrow will pierce them. They formerly ador'd the Sun, but are now for the moſt part Chriſtians, being inſtructed by a *French* Colony carried thither by Captain *Ribauld*, in the time of *Charles* IX. *Linſchot Deſcript. de l'America*.

APAMEA, now *Hama* or *Aman*, upon the *Orontes*, a City of *Syria*, once an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antiochia*, and therefore conſiderable, and frequently mentioned by the Ancients. One of its Biſhops call'd *Thomas*, by his Addreſs and Prudence, preſerv'd it from the Arms of *Coſroes*, King of *Perſia*. It was built by *Seleucus Nicanor*, who gave it his Wifes name, by which means it became in a ſhort time the next City to *Antiochia*; and her Rival for Beauty and Riches. It is ſeated upon a pleaſant Hill, in the midſt of a Plain, encompaſſed with other Hills, and extreamly Fertile in all ſorts of Grain and Fruits. The City it ſelf is ſurrounded with the River *Orontes* and a Lake, which render the Gardens Lovely and Beautiful: The Neighbouring Fields abound in Paſturage, which the Kings of *Syria* did formerly reſerve for their own Horſes; and though at this time the City is much decayed, yet it is ſtill the moſt Populous in *Syria* next to *Aleppo*. On the top of the Hill ſtands a Caſtle, which not only commands the Town, but alſo the adjacent Plain. Lon. 70. Lat. 34.45. *Plin. Lib.* 5.

APAMEA, *Apami*, an Archiepiſcopal Town of *Phrygia* upon the River *Marſyas*, where it mixes with the *Mæander*, 80 Miles from *Synnada* to the South, and about 100 from *Laodicea* to the Weſt, now but thinly Inhabitated. Long. 59. 50. Lat. 39.50.

APAMEA, *Apami*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Bithynia*, by the Turks now called *Myrlea*, ſeated upon the *Propontis* towards the Gulf of *Polmeure*, between *Burſa* and *Cyzicum*. Lon. 56.50. Lat. 49.56.

APAMEA, call'd alſo *Miana*, a Town of *Midia*, confining upon *Parthia*. There are alſo two other Towns of this Name in *Meſopotamia*, one upon the *Euphrates*, and the other upon the *Tygris*.

APANTA, a Province of the Continent of Southern *America*, between the Lake of *Parime* and the River of the *Amazons*. *Texeira* affirms, That the Country of the *Apantes* extends it ſelf on the other ſide of the ſame River, to the Weſt of the Province of *Coropa*.

APARIA, a Province of *Peru* in the Southern *America*, near the River of the *Amazons*, towards that part where it receives the *Curavaya*, to the North of the Province *Pacomoro*. On the other ſide it has to the Weſt the Country call'd *Canella*.

APATURIA, certain Feſtivals ſolemniz'd by the *Athenians* in Honour of *Bacchus*, which *Budæus* calls the Feſtivals of Treachery, from the *Greek* word *Apate*, that ſignifies *Fraud*; for the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* being at variance about the Bounds of their Countreys, their two Kings *Melanthius* and *Xanthius* reſolv'd to determine it by ſingle Combat, wherein *Xanthius* the *Bœotian* was ſlain by a Trick; for while the two Princes were engaged, there appeared behind *Xanthius* a third Perſon clad in a black Goat's Skin, at which they of the contrary Party crying out, That it was foul Play to bring a Second, whilſt *Xanthius* looked about to ſee who the Second was, *Melanthius* ſlew him. The *Athenians* thinking it to be *Bacchus* who appeared thus in their favour, inſtituted the *Apaturia* in acknowledgment of his Kindneſs. Others add, That *Æthra*, becauſe of ſome favour ſhe had received from *Pallas*, dedicated a Temple to her, ordering that the *Trœzenian* Virgins ſhould conſecrate their Girdles to *Pallas Apaturia* before their Nuptials. *Venus* was alſo call'd *Apaturia*, becauſe when the Giants ſought to have kill'd her, ſhe is ſaid to have hid her ſelf, till by the help of *Hercules* ſhe ſlew them every one. *Heſychius*, *Herodotus*.

APELLES, call'd the Prince of Painters, born at *Cos*, liv'd in the 112th *Olympiad*, about the 422d of *Rome*. *Alexander the Great* would ſuffer none but him to draw his Picture, and gave him one of his Concubines named *Campaſpes* of *Lariſſa*, hearing that he fell in Love with her as ſhe ſat to be drawn. He painted ſeveral Pieces mentioned with admiration by the Ancients, as the Portraiture of *Antigonus*, whom he drew with a ſide Face to hide the Deformity of his loſt Eye; a Picture of a Stone Horſe, ſo much to the Life, that the Mares neighed when they ſaw it; the two Portraitures of *Venus*, one iſſuing out of the Sea call'd *Anadyomene*, the other drawn for his own Countreymen, applauded by *Ovid*, with ſeveral others famous in the Writings of the Ancients. *Valerius Maximus. Plin. Horace*.

APELLES the Heretick, Diſciple of *Marcion*, alledg'd there were Two Gods, one Good, and another Bad. This laſt he ſaid form'd the World, and gave the Moſaick Law; the other was Author of the Goſpel and Redeemer of the World. Theſe Errors were common to him, with his Maſter *Marcion*, but being expell'd his Communion, he invented a new Hereſie, or rather Learn'd it of *Philumene*, a young Woman poſſeſs'd with an Evil Spirit, which ſhe pretended was the Holy Ghoſt. He then admitted but one God, made up of infinite Parts, deſpis'd the Laws and Prophets, and allow'd Jeſus but a Body of Air, which he diſtributed amongſt the Elements when he aſcended to Heaven. He alſo denied the Reſurrection of the Body. *Bar. A. C.* 146.

APELLICON, a Citizen of *Athens* in the 638 of *Rome*, heap'd up all the Books that he could get, not that he unſtood them, or had any love for Learning, but to make himſelf ſpoken of for his Library. He purchaſed *Ariſtotle's* Writings at a dear rate, but *Sylla* having taken *Athens*, carried them to *Rome*. *Strabo, Lib.* 13.

APENNINE, *Apennino*, a vaſt Mountain of *Italy*, which begins near *Savona* upon the Coaſts of *Genoa*, where it joins the *Maritime Alps*, from whence it runs through the middle of all *Italy*, forming a long ridge of Mountains that extend themſelves like a Bow to the very Streight that parts *Italy* from *Sicily*. The *Apennine* is call'd in ſeveral parts by ſeveral Names, between *Lucca* and *Modena*, *Monte S. Peregrino*, and is of a prodigious Height, though not quite ſo high as the *Alps*, and 700 miles long. *Cluvier, Lib.* 30.

APENRADE, a ſmall City of *Denmark* in South *Jutland*, and the Dutchy of *Sleſwick* ſeated upon the *Baltick* Sea, with a good Haven, three Leagues from *Haderſleben*, three from *Thensburgh*, and two from the Iſland of *Alſen*.

APER *Arius*, Captain of the *Pretorian* Bands, ſlew his Son-in-Law *Numerianus* the Emperor, *Anno* 284. to advance himſelf, and conceal'd his death till it was diſcover'd by the Stench of the Corps; whereupon he was ſeiz'd, and *Diocleſian* being proclaim'd Emperor, put him to death, and ſo fulfill'd the Prediction of a Magician, who told him, That he ſhould be Emperor after he had kill'd a ſavage Boar, being the ſignification of *Aper*'s Name. This Family of *Aper* was famous at *Rome*, ſeveral of 'em having been Conſuls; as, *M. Flavius Aper*, who had been Conſul with *T. Vetraſſius Pollion*, in the time of the Emperor *Aurelius*; and *M. Flav. Aper* under *Caracalla*, *An. Ch.* 208. as alſo *Aper*, an ancient and much noted Grammarian.

APERIC, *Oculos*, *Abrothos*, a ſmall Iſland encompaſſed with ſeveral Rocks, about 70 Leagues from the Coaſt of *Braſil*, betwixt *Europe* and *Pernambuca*; they are terrible to the Mariners, extending themſelves under water above 50 Leagues: There are alſo other Rocks in theſe parts call'd by this ſame Name. *Hoffman.*

APETOUS, Lat. *Apetubæ*, a People of *North America* in *Braſil*, near the Government of *Puerto Seguro.*

APHEK, a City of *Paleſtine*, famous for a Temple of *Venus*, where her Adorers gave themſelves up to all manner of Laſciviouſneſs, as being the place in which ſhe is ſaid to have embraced her *Adonis*; but more memorable in Sacred Writ for the Overthrow of the *Iſraelites* by the *Philiſtines*, and the ſignal Victory of *Ahab* over *Benhadad* King of *Aſſyria*. *Bochart des Colonies Phœniciens.*

APHETÆ, a City of *Magneſia*, in a Province of *Theſſaly*, ſeated upon the Bay call'd *Il Golfo del Vollo*, from whence the *Argonauts* put to Sea, when bound to *Colchos*. *Ap. de Argon.*

APHGASI, a Clan of the *Tartars*, that inhabit on the Weſt-ſide of the *Wolga*, towards the South of the Kingdom of *Aſtracan*, upon the *Caſpian* Sea, to the River *Cupa*, which falls into the *Palus Mæotis*, beyond whom the *Cyrcaſſian Tartars* inhabit between the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas. *Guagn.*

APHION, *Caraſſer Hieropolis ad Mæandrum*, a great City in the Leſſer *Aſia*, but dirty and ill built. It had an ancient Caſtle of Freeſtone, on a high Rock, ſeparated from the Mountains which lie South of it, and form a kind of Semi-circle. This City was at firſt a Biſhop's See, but now an Archbiſhop's. It lies 35 miles from *Philadelphia* to the South, in the Borders of *Cairo*. *Baudr.*

APHRODISIUM, a ſtrong and well fortified City of *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, upon the Sea-Coaſt, 20 Leagues diſtant from *Adrumetum*, or *Mahumeta*. *Hoff.*

APHRODISIUS, an *Egyptian*, one of St. *Peter*'s Diſciples, and afterwards Biſhop of *Bourges* in *France*, as *Volaterran* will have it. Some are of opinion, that our Saviour was hid two years in his Houſe at *Grand Cairo*, during *Herod*'s Perſecution. See *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 18.

APHRODITE, one of the Names of *Venus*, from the *Greek* Word *Aphros*, which ſignifies Froth, becauſe the Poets feign her to have been engendred of the Froth of the Sea; by which Fiction, the Ancients ſignified, that Moiſture was one of the Principles of Generation, of which *Venus* was reputed the Goddeſs. *Heſychius.*

APHTHARDOCITÆ, a Sect ſprung from the *Eutychians* in the 6th Century: They could not comprehend our Saviour's Paſſion, holding that He was Immortal from the very firſt moment of His Conception. *Bar. A.C.* 535.

APHTON, a Sophiſt and Rhetorician of *Antioch*, living in the ſecond Century. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, particularly one of Rhetorick, ſtill remaining. *Suid. in Apht. Volaterr. Anthrop. l.* 13.

APHYTE, or *Aphytis*, a City of *Thrace*, not far from *Pallene*, fam'd for an Oracle of *Apollo*: The Inhabitants had alſo *Jupiter Ammon* in great Veneration, becauſe he appear'd in the Night to *Lyſander*, beſieging this City *Ammon*, and oblig'd him to deſiſt. *Pauſan.*

APIAN, *(Peter) Bincwitz*, a *German* Mathematician of *Leiſnick* in *Miſnia*. He made a great Progreſs in the Mathematicks, and read in that Faculty in the Univerſity of *Ingolſtadt* with great Applauſe. He dedicated one of his Tracts, call'd *Coſmographicus, Geographica Inſtructio*; or, *Aſtronomicum Cæſarium*, to *Charles* V. He likewiſe publiſh'd a Book, call'd *Quadrans Univerſalis, & Aſtronomicum Inſtrumentum.* His Son, *Philip Apian*, was likewiſe a conſiderable Mathematician and Phyſician, and Printed a Treatiſe *De Umbris*. *Hen. Pantaleon, lib.* 3. *Proſopogr. Voſſius de Scient. Math.*

APIARIUS, a Prieſt of the Church of *Sicca* in *Numidia*, being accus'd of ſeveral Crimes, was condemn'd by the Biſhops of that Province, about 417. Upon which, appealing to Pope *Zoſimus*, he defended himſelf with ſo much Artifice, that *Zoſimus* acquitted him. This is ſaid to have been the beginning of Appeals to *Rome*, of which ſeveral Authors have ſo variouſly diſcourſed. *Bar. An. C.* 419. the 5th Council of *Carthage*, *C.* 101.

APICATA, the Wife of *Sejanus*, who being divorced, wrote a Memorial with her own Hand to *Tiberius*, diſcovering the ſecret Contrivances of *Druſus*'s Death, the treaſonable Concurrence of young *Livia* his Wife, debauch'd by *Sejanus*; the Villainies of *Eudemus* the Phyſician, and *Ligdus* the Eunuch; and ſo reveng'd her ſelf on her Rival. *Tacit. Annal.* 4.

APICIUS, a famous Glutton, that ſpent a conſiderable Stock, meerly to ſatisfie his Intemperance, and wrote a Treatiſe of the Delicacy of Eating: And after this, if we believe *Seneca*, he hang'd himſelf out of Deſpair, when he reflected that he had laviſh'd away all his Subſtance. *Athen. l.* 11. *Senec. l. de Conſol.*

APINA, an ancient Town of *Italy*, built by *Diomedes*, who at the ſame time founded *Trica*; and both of them being ruin'd ſince, gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Apinæ & Tricæ*, to denote Trifles: And hence *Buffoons* and *Paraſites* are call'd *Apinarii*. *Mart. Plin.*

APIOLÆ, an ancient City of *Italy*, taken by *Lucius Tarquinius the Ancient*, with the Plunder of which he laid the Foundations of the Capitol. *Plin.*

APIS, King of the *Argives*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, Reign'd in *Achaia* about 35 years; after which, having his Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, he paſs'd into *Egypt*, where he was known under the Name of *Oſiris*, and married *Iſis*. He civiliz'd the *Egyptians*, who were before a dull and brutiſh People; and having taught them the manner of Planting and Dreſſing Vines, was unanimouſly choſen to be their King. He Govern'd them prudently, and with ſo much Moderation and Juſtice, that after his Death they ador'd him as a God, under the ſhape of a Living Bull, which was kept in a Temple in the Iſland of *Delta*; and it was one of the principal *Arcana* of the *Egyptian* Religion, not to let this Bull live long, but after ſuch a time, to kill him in the Prieſts Fountain; and then they ſhav'd their Hair in ſign of Mourning. Great Sums were expended at the Interment of this Sacred Beaſt, and the Kings of *Egypt* themſelves were accuſtomed to attend the Funerals, giving from 50 to 100 Talents at a time towards them: Which Ceremony being ended, the Prieſt appointed for that purpoſe, ſought another young Beaſt reſembling the former, which ſo ſoon as he had found, the Mourning ceas'd. This Beaſt they tended with great care for 40 days, during which time the Women only were permitted to ſee it; but then they were alſo forbidden to approach it. After this, the Prieſts put the Bull into a cover'd Boat, which had a ſeparate Apartment enrich'd with Gold; and in that manner they carried him with great Solemnity to *Memphis*, whither the *Egyptians* repair'd to know the Truth of ſeveral things; for the Bull having two Chambers one within the other, it was taken for a good ſign if he enter'd in one, and a bad if he ſtay'd in the other: He alſo portended good or evil, according as he took or refus'd his Provender. When he was publickly ſhewn, he was always environ'd with Guards, and a Gang of young Childrent went before him, ſinging Hymns in his Praiſe, who many times, tranſported with a ſudden Fury, foretold things to come. See more in *Serapis*. There was alſo another *Apis* of *Egypt*, who was the firſt Inventor of Phyſick, as *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and *Theodoret*, affirm; adding withal, That *Æſculapius* did but enlarge and bring to perfection what the other had found out. Some Authors ſay, *Æſculapius* himſelf was the *Apis* ſpoke of; others, that it was the *Nile* ſo call'd: But a great many hold *Apis* to have been a rich *Egyptian* Merchant, who in time of a great Famine, help'd thoſe of *Alexandria*, and they in acknowledgment built him a Temple, which was demoliſh'd by *Theodoſius the Great*. He had another Temple at *Canopus*, a Town of *Egypt*, whither Men and Women flock'd from all places, ſinging and dancing in very undecent Poſtures. And this Superſtition of the *Egyptian* Bull, did alſo infect the *Indies*. *Piere de la Val. Tom.* 4. *Cic. Ovid. Tacit. Euſeb. St. Aug. Ælian.* The following Authors add concerning *Apis*, That this Ox, worſhipp'd by the *Egyptians*, was conſecrated to *Iſis* and *Oſiris*; That it was black, white fac'd, and had white Spots over the Body; That he had the Figure of an *Eagle* upon the Back, and that of a *Beetle* on the Tongue, and a Creſcent on the ſide, with the Hair of the Tail double; That he was call'd the Celeſtial Bull, and was thought to be conceived by the ſole Force of the Rays of the Moon; which agrees with the Sentiment of *Ælian* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*: Finally, That when this Beaſt happen'd to die, the Prieſts, cover'd with Buck-skins, made a hideous Noiſe, which the People anſwer'd as mournfully; ſo that there was nothing but Sadneſs until the New Bull was found, *&c. Strab. Herodot. Pomponius Mela, Pliny.*

APIS, King of *Sicyon* in *Peloponneſus*, ſucceeded his Father *Telechin*: He made himſelf Maſter of the whole *Corinthian* Iſthmus; and from him, part of *Greece* was call'd *Apia*. He Reign'd 25 years, and died in the year of the World 2016. and was ſucceeded by his Son *Thelxeyon*. *Pauſan. Euſeb.*

APODISIA, or *Aphrodiſias*, formerly a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Stauropolis*, now almoſt ruined, is in *Caria*, under the *Turks*, fam'd for giving Birth to *Alexander Aphrodiſius*, with ſome other great Prelates and Hereticks.

APOLLINARES *Ludi*, certain Solemnities inſtituted in Honour of *Apollo* by the *Romans*, (at the inſtance of *Cor-*

nelius Rufus the *Decemvir*, upon a Prediction of the Soothſayer *Martius*) who at that time were Crown'd with Lawrel, and Sacrific'd a Bull and two Goats at their firſt Solemnization. It's reported, that an unexpected Invaſion forced them to quit their Sport, and take to Arms; and that during their Diſtraction, a Cloud of Arrows was ſeen to fall upon their Enemies; ſo that they preſently return'd Victorious to their Feſtival, where they found one C. *Pompeius*, an old Man dancing to a Minſtrel; and overjoy'd that their Sport had been continued without interruption, they cried out, *All is ſafe, ſeeing an Old Man dances*: Which Speech became afterwards Proverbial, when any ſudden Evil is ſeconded with good Event. *Macrob.*

APOLLINARIS, Biſhop of *Laodicea* in the 4th Age, taught Rhetorick at *Beritus*, and other places; turn'd part of the Scriptures into Verſe, and wrote many Books to ſupply the want of Publick Schoolmaſters, which *Julian the Apoſtate* had forbidden: After which, he became a great Heretick, and affirm'd, That the Divinity of Chriſt was to him inſtead of a Soul; That his Fleſh was ſent down from Heaven, and convey'd through the Virgin as through a Channel; That there were two Sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin; That Jeſus Chriſt was conceived a pure Man, and that afterwards the Word deſcended into him, and had ſuch Operation in him as in the Prophets, but was not united to his Nature; That it was only by his Good Works that he became Great and Perfect; That God was Crucified, and that Jeſus Chriſt has no Body now: To which his Diſciples added many other Figments borrowed from the *Manicheans*, *Tertullian*, and *Sabellius*, which were all condemned in the Synod of *Alexandria*, where *Athanaſius* was preſent, and alſo in the Second Oecumenical Council of *Conſtantinople*. He wrote a great many Books; but of all his Works, there is nothing now extant but an Interpretation of the *Pſalms* in Verſe. St. *Jerom in Chron.* 366. *Sozom. Socrat. Ruffin.*

APOLLINARIS, call'd *the Elder*, to diſtinguiſh him from his Son of the ſame Name, was a Prieſt, and taught Grammar at *Laodicea* in *Syria*: He was Father to *Apollinaris*, Biſhop of *Laodicea*. *Socrat. l.* 2. *c.* 36.

APOLLO, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and Brother of *Diana*, born at *Delos*: He is ſaid to have kill'd the Serpent *Pitho*, becauſe the Heat of the Son dries up the Peſtilential Vapours of the Earth; He was feign'd to wear long Hair, in reſemblance of the Sun-Beams: The Lawrel was conſecrated to him, becauſe the Heathens believed that a Lawrel-Leaf, being laid under a ſleeping Man's Pillow, made him dream true Dreams. The Fable of his Feeding *Admetus*'s Sheep, was to denote, That all Creatures receive particular Benefit from the nouriſhing Warmth of the Sun; and his killing the *Cyclops* for forging *Jupiter*'s Thunderbolts, alluded to the Sun's diſperſing thoſe Vapours that occaſion the Changes of the Air, and various Diſtempers in Human Bodies. He is call'd *Sun in Heaven*, *Bacchus* on *Earth*, and *Apollo* in *Hell*; and is repreſented with a Harp, to ſhew us the Harmony of the Spheres; with a Buckler, to ſignifie that he is Defender of the Earth; and with Arrows, to denote his Power of Life and Death. *Natalis Comes, Macrob. Cic.*

APOLLODORUS, the Name of ſeveral Perſons mention'd in ancient Authors; one an *Epicurean* Philoſopher, who wrote 300 ſeveral Treatiſes, and amongſt the reſt the Life of *Epicurus* himſelf: Another a Rhetorician and Grammarian of *Pergamus*, and *Auguſtus Cæſar*'s Maſter in the Art of Speaking: Another who wrote the Hiſtory of the *Parthians*, cited by *Athenæus* and *Strabo*: Another of *Athens* in the time of *Ptolemy Phyſcon*, a celebrated Grammarian, Author of the *Bibliotheca* of the Original of the Gods, *&c. Lactant. c.* 2. *de Inſtitut.*

APOLLODORUS, an *Athenian* Painter of great Reputation, living about 410 years before Chriſtianity. He was the firſt that began to refine upon Nature, and to collect the Beautiful Parts from ſeveral Bodies to draw 'em into one; whereas before him, Painters were contented to come up to the Reſemblance. His Colouring likewiſe, for the Grace and Strength of it, exceeded all before him. *Felebien Entretians ſur les Vies des Peintres.*

APOLLONIA, now *Piergo* in the Kingdom of *Albania*, 35 Miles from *Dyrrachium* to the South, meanly Inhabited: There is another in *Macedon* upon the River *Chabrius*, or *Cilargo*, between *Theſſalonica* and *Amphipolis*, now known by the Name of *Eriſſo*: Another, formerly call'd the *Great*, in *Thrace*, 20 miles from *Renkas*, now in ruins, yet known by the Name of *Seſpoli*: Another in the Kingdom of *Barca* in *Barbary*, with a capacious Port, yet meanly Inhabited by the *Arabians* call'd *Bonandrea*: Another in *Aſia the Leſs*, by the Sea-ſide, and thought to be the *Aſſos* mention'd in the *Acts*, with ſeveral others of no great Conſideration.

APOLLONIA, a Promontory of *Africa*, upon the Southern Coaſt of *Guinea*, near the mouth of the River *Mancu*, 20 Leagues from the Caſtle of St. *George Della Mina*.

APOLLONIUS, General of *Antiochus Epiphanes*'s Army, and Governour of *Samaria*, who made War againſt the *Jews*, and was ſlain by *Judas Macchabeus*. *Joſephus* ſpeaks thus of him: When *Apollonius*, Governour of *Samaria* for King *Antiochus*, heard how *Judas Macchabeus* went on, he march'd againſt him; but the Valiant Commander of God's People defeated his whole Army, kill'd him, then plunder'd his Camp, and carried his Sword in Triumph. He is ſuppoſed to be that ſame who was ſent by *Seleucus* to Rob the Sacred Treaſury at *Jeruſalem*; whereupon a Viſion of Angels appear'd like Horſemen, and withſtood him, ſo that he fell down half dead; but was reſtored by the Prayers of the Prieſts.

APOLLONIUS, Sirnamed *Davus*, General of *Alexander Balas* King of *Syria*'s Troops, enter'd *Judæa*, and ſent word to *Jonathan*, Prince of the *Jews*, That he deſign'd to Fight and Conquer him. *Jonathan* moved at this Bravado, marched immediately from *Jeruſalem* with 10000 choſen Men, accompanied with his Brother *Simon*, and made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Joppe*, and afterwards attack'd *Apollonius*; and having defeated his whole Infantry, purſued the Horſe to *Azor*, and burnt the Temple of *Dagon*, where part went to ſhelter themſelves; ſo that *Apollonius* loſt above 10000 Men by his ill Conduct and Raſhneſs. This happen'd in the 606 of *Rome*. *Joſeph. l.* 13. *Ant. Jud.*

APOLLONIUS *Tyanæus*, living in the firſt Age, was look'd upon a great Magician, and to have underſtood the Language of the Birds. At the ſame Hour that *Domitian* was kill'd at *Rome*, he ſtopp'd in the middle of his Speech, that he was making to the People of *Epheſus*, and cried out, *Strike the Tyrant, ſtrike the Tyrant! Thou haſt hit him, thou haſt wounded him, thou haſt ſlain him*; adding, that *Domitian was kill'd*: The Truth of which agreeing with the Certainty of the Fact, won him great Reputation. *Philoſtratus*, who wrote his Life, reports, that he died about the year 97. or 99. no body being preſent at his death, after he had impos'd a long time upon the World, and done the Chriſtians much miſchief. *Ælius Lampridius*, who extols him for a Saint, adds, that *Alexander Severus*, among the reſt of his Deities, privately worſhipp'd Chriſt. *Abraham Orpheus, Apollonius Tyanæus.*

APOLLONIUS of *Arabanda*, Sirnamed *Molon*, a *Greek* Author, who flouriſhed about the 670th year of *Rome*. *Tully* tells us he was his Maſter, firſt at *Rome*, and afterwards in *Aſia*. He wrote a Piece of Hiſtory; and *Joſephus* complains he has miſrepreſented the *Jews*. *Cic. in Brut. Suet. in Jul. Cæſ. c.* 4. *Joſeph. l.* 2. *cont. Ap.*

APOLLONIUS of *Chalcis*, a Stoick Philoſopher, flouriſhed about the middle of the ſecond Century. He was Præceptor to the Emperors *Marcus Aurelius*, *Antoninus*, and to *Verus*. He endeavoured all he could to perſuade *Bardiſanes Syrus* to renounce the Chriſtian Religion. *Antoninus Pius* had brought him from *Chalcis* to *Rome*, upon which *Apollonius*, being very much conceited of his Sufficiency, was ſo hardy as to tell the Emperor, That the Maſter was not obliged to run after the Scholar, but that 'twas the Scholar's Buſineſs to wait upon his Maſter. This Philoſopher being come to *Rome*, imagined that the Emperor ſhould have made him a Viſit in his Lodgings; *Antoninus* underſtanding his Vanity, rallied him upon't, and told him, ſmiling, That *he perceived 'twas eaſier for* Apollonius *to come from* Chalcis *to* Rome, *than from his Lodgings to the Palace.* This Philoſopher was very much in favour with *Marcus Aurelius*. *Jul. Capitolin. in Anton Pio, & in M. Aurel.*

APOLLONIUS (*Lævinus*) born near *Bruges* in *Flanders*, and lived in the 16th Century, in the year 1567. He publiſhed a Deſcription of *Peru*; and the year after, he Printed the *French* Expedition into *Florida*, and the Defeat of the *Spaniards*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

APOLLONIUS of *Perga* in *Pamphylia*, call'd the great Geometrician, flouriſhed about the 510th year of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. *Cardan* gives him the ſeventh Place among the fine Wits of the World. He has wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; the moſt conſiderable is that of *Cones*, tranſlated into Latin by *Johannes Baptiſta* of *Meſmes*, and afterwards by *Frederick Commandon*. *Strab. l.* 17. *Card. l.* 6. *de Subtil.*

APOLLOPHANES, a Stoick, who affirmed there was but one Vertue, and that was Prudence. Alſo another of the ſame Name, to whom, at the time of Chriſt's Paſſion, *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite* cried out, *Aut Author Naturæ patitur, aut Mundi Machina diſſolvitur*. *Voſſius.*

APOLLOS, or *Apollo*, an *Alexandrian Jew*, who being converted to Chriſtianity, came to *Epheſus* in the year 51, and did the Church much Service, as being a Perſon of great Elocution, and very Underſtanding in the Old Teſtament. 1 *Cor.* 3. *Acts* 18.

APONUS, modernly call'd *Abano*, a hot Fountain in the Neighbourhood of *Padua*, in the State of *Venice*: Bathing in it cures a great many Diſtempers. *Suetonius* ſays, that the Emperor *Tiberius* order'd a Lot to be thrown into't, there being then a Report, that ſuch an Expedient would let him into the Knowledge of future Events. *Sueton. in Tiber. c.* 14. *Lucan, l.* 7.

APOSTOLICKS, or *Apotactick*s, Hereticks that ſprung from the *Encratites* and *Cathari*, took this Name, becauſe they made Profeſſion of never Marrying, and renounc'd Riches. St. *Epiphanes* obſerves, That theſe Vagabonds that appear'd about 260. made uſe for the moſt part of the Apocryphal Acts of St. *Andrew*, St. *Thomas*, St. *Epiphanes* and St. *Auguſtine*. *Bar. An.* C. 260. There was another Sect of this Name about the 12th Century; they were againſt Marriage, and never went without lewd Women: They alſo deſpis'd Infant-Baptiſm, Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, and Prayers for the Dead; and call'd themſelves the True Body of the Church, condemning all uſe of Fleſh with the *Manichees*. St. *Bernard* wrote againſt them in 1147. *Baron. Genebrard.*

APOTHEOSIS, the Ceremony which the *Romans* obſerv'd when they Deified their Emperors or Great Perſonages, that had deſerved well of their Country: To this purpoſe they made the Figure of the Party deceaſed in Wax, and laid it in a Bed of State; this Bed was plac'd in a great Hall in the Palace, whither the Senators, Ladies, and Phyſicians, came for ſeven days to viſit and bear it company: On the eighth day the moſt conſiderable Senators and Knights carried the Bed to the Publick Place, the New Emperor, High Prieſt, Magiſtrates, and Ladies, following the Pomp. Here the Emperor having taken his Place, the Quire of Muſicians ſung the Praiſes of the Deceas'd; which being done, they walk'd in fine Order to the Field of *Mars*, thoſe that bore the Statues of all Great Commanders from *Romulus*'s time, and the Repreſentations of the Cities and Provinces ſubject to the *Roman* Empire, going firſt: After theſe came the Knights and *Roman* Soldiers with led Horſes, and ſuch Preſents as were made for the Ornament of this Pomp: The laſt bore an Altar cover'd with Ivory, and enrich'd with Gold and Pearls. In *Mars*'s Field was a Pile five or ſix ſtories high in form of a Pyramid, cover'd with very rich Tapiſtry, having the deceas'd Emperor's Golden Chariot on the higheſt; here the Knights deliver'd the Bed to the High Prieſt, who placed it on the ſecond Story, which they perfum'd with all ſorts of Aromatick and precious Liquors. This done, the new Prince and the Deceaſed's Kinsfolks broke the Image, whilſt the Knights on Horſeback and the Soldiers afoot ran round the Piles, with great numbers of Chariots driven by Coachmen in Purple, repreſenting the Famous Commanders and Noble *Roman* Lords. At laſt the Emperor roſe, and ſet fire to the Pile; and whilſt the Repreſentation burn'd, an Eagle was let looſe from the top, which frighted by the Flame, made haſte to ſoar out of ſight; and this they made the People believe was the Soul of the Emperor departed going to Heaven. If it were an Empreſs, or other Lady of High Quality, they let looſe a Peacock. There was but one of theſe Solemnities in the time of the *Roman* Kings, and that was for *Romulus*: His Mother was alſo reckon'd a Goddeſs, but not with ſolemn Conſecration. In the time of the Republick, *Anna Perennis* alone was the only one to whom the Senate order'd Sacrifice; and *Julius Cæſar* was the only Emperor to whom they order'd ſuch Divine Honours. *Goltzius, Roſin. Ant. Rom. Herodian, l.* 4. *c.* 2.

APPENZEL, Lat. *Abbatis Cella*, a Village of *Swiſſerland*, in all reſpects equal to a City, being very rich, well inhabited, and large, and gives Name to the laſt of the *Swiſs* Cantons, which in ſo few, producing ſo many Warlike Men, that one of them ſometimes put a Troop of the Enemy to flight, it was admitted the 13th into the *Helvetian* League, *An.* 1513. The Town is ſituated on the River *Sintra*, four Leagues from *St. Gall*, and ſix from *Conſtance*. The Country is encompaſſed with extraordinary high Mountains on the Borders of *Rhetia*, and hath eight other remarkable Towns beſides *Appenzel*, which were formerly ſubject to ſeveral Lords and Counts then united under the Abbot, and at laſt form'd themſelves into a Commonwealth, by the Approbation of the Emperor *Rupertus*, having obtain'd their Liberty from the Abbot, partly by Arms, and partly by Money, *An.* 1408. But three years after, the Abbot renewing his Pretenſions, they entred into a Confederacy with ſix of the other Cantons, but were, through the Abbot's means, Proſcribed by the Emperor, and Excommunicated by the Pope. To the latter they oppoſed a contrary Decree, baniſhing his Legate, with ſome of the more obſtinate Prieſts, and cutting off others; and from the former they were protected by their Mountains. The Abbot accuſing them to the College of Electors, obtain'd a Decree, That the other Towns off *Swiſſerland* and the *Upper Rhine* ſhould reduce them; ſo that thoſe of *Appenzel* having loſt two Battels, a Peace was concluded, but violated by the Neighbouring Nobility four years after; and the Canton having obtain'd a Victory, poſſeſſed themſelves of two Neighbouring Valleys, and for a Sum got the Emperor's Proſcription taken off; and entring a League, as beforeſaid, were receiv'd as a part of the *Helvetick* Republick. This Canton is now divided into 12 parts; 6 of them call'd the *Inner Appenzel*, lying near the Town, are Popiſh; and the other 6, call'd the *Outer Appenzel*, being partly free, and partly ſubjected to Noblemen, are Proteſtants, who think it their Intereſt to live a-part from the Papiſts. *Hoffman.*

APPIAN, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, deſcended from one of the beſt Families of *Alexandria*, where he became ſo conſiderable at the Bar, that he was choſen to be one of the Emperor's Procurators. His Hiſtory, containing about 24 Books, began with the Burning of *Troy*, to the Reign of *Auguſtus*, from whence he continu'd it down to *Trajan*; but of all theſe numerous Volumes, we have only ſome few left, containing the *Punic*, *Syrian*, *Parthian*, *Mithridatic*, *Spaniſh*, *Civil*, and *Illyrian* Wars, and a Fragment of the Wars with the *Gauls*, of which one Edition was Printed by *H. Stephens*, and another at *Amſterdam* in 1670. *Voſſ. l.* 2. *de Hiſt. Græc.*

APPIAN, *James*, Prince of *Piombino* in *Tuſcany*, Nephew to Pope *Martin* V. liv'd in the 15th Age; and having no Children by his Wife, made uſe of a young Woman which he fanſied, and ſhe being with Child, and coming near her time, he invited the *Florentines* and *Sienois* to ſtand Goſſips. The Deputies of theſe Citizens coming accordingly, were ſtrangely ſurpriz'd to ſee a Child as black as any *Egyptian*, which unexpected Accident alſo amaz'd the Prince, and hindred the Celebration of the Ceremony; ſo that the Deputies return'd as they came. A *Moor*, one of the Prince's Servants, was ſuſpected to have been beforehand with his Maſter, and his Flight confirm'd the Suſpicion. *Æn. Sylv. Eur. c.* 56.

APPIAN-WAY, a High-way from *Rome*, through *Capua* to *Brunduſium*, 350 miles in length, of which, ſome of the Pavement ſtill remains, firſt done by *Appius Claudius*, from the *Port Capena* to *Capua*, and continu'd to *Brunduſium*, either by *C. Gracchus* the Tribune, or *C. Cæſar*, or elſe by *Auguſtus*.

APPION, a famous Grammarian of *Alexandria*, living in the Reign of *Tiberius*. *Aulus Gellius* mentions him as a Perſon of great Learning, but his Pride made him intolerable: He us'd to ſay, that thoſe People he Dedicated his Books to, were all immortaliz'd; for which reaſon, *Tiberius* the Emperor us'd to call him *Cymbulum Mundi*. This *Appion* was ſent by the Heathen *Alexandrians* to *Caligula*, at the ſame time the *Jews* of that City diſpatch'd *Philo* to this Emperor. This Affair gave afterwards occaſion to *Joſephus* to write againſt *Appion*. *Aul. Gell. l.* 5. *c.* 14. *Joſ. l.* 18. *Antiq. Jud.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, or *Clauſus*, born at *Regellum*, a City of the *Sabines*, who, becauſe he diſſuaded his Country-men from entring into a War with the *Romans*, was conſtrain'd to retire to *Rome*, where he was receiv'd into the Number of the Senators, and changing his Name of *Clauſus* into *Claudius*, became the Head of the *Claudian* Family, which was afterwards ſo Illuſtrious. Being thus become a Naturaliz'd *Roman*, he was made Conſul with *P. Servilius Priſcus*; and having defeated the *Volſci*, he cut off the Heads of all the Hoſtages which thoſe People had at *Rome*, becauſe the *Volſci* had violated the Treaties for which their Hoſtages were Guarrantees. But *Claudius* being the moſt violent of all the Senators againſt the Plebeians, and moſt rigid in his Military Diſcipline, he drew upon himſelf the Hatred of the People and Soldiers; ſo that the firſt were continually moving Tumult and Sedition; and the other, being under his Command in a ſecond Expedition againſt the *Volſci*, wilfully ſuffer'd a Defeat to bring him into Diſgrace: So that he died in favour with none but the Nobility. *Plut. in vit. Pub.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, his Son, had neither the Virtue nor Merits of his Father; for abandoning himſelf to his Luſts, he committed thoſe Crimes which coſt him both Life and Honour. Upon the Change of the Conſular Government, he was made one of the *Decemviri*, who had the abſolute Authority of the Conſuls; and while he was in that high Place, he fell in love with *Virginia*, the Daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, a Military Tribune, affianc'd to *Lucius Icilius*, who had been a Tribune of the People; but not being able to compaſs his ends by the fair means of Preſents and Flatteries, he ſuborn'd one *M. Claudius*, to demand the Virgin as his Fugitive-Slave, born in the Houſe of one of his Bond-Slaves, who had ſold her to *Virginius*'s Wife. The Suit coming before him, he adjudg'd *Virginia* to *Claudius*, who carried her away by force: Upon which, *Virginius*, ſeeing his Daughter dragged into Captivity, ſnatch'd a Knife from the next Butcher's Stall, and ſtabb'd her to the Heart. Theſe Violences occaſion'd Tumults; the Effects of which were, That the *Decemviri* were pull'd down, and the Conſuls reſtor'd. *Appius* was accus'd for his Injuſtice by *Virginius*, and committed to Priſon, where, for fear of worſe Puniſhment, he poiſon'd himſelf. *T. Liv. Flor.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, Dictator, overthrew the *Hernici*, after they had defeated one of the Conſuls, and recover'd the declining State of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, Sirnam'd *the Blind*, becauſe he grew dim in his old Age, was he that Pav'd the High-way to *Brunduſium*. His Antipathy to the Plebeians made him mad, that he ſhould be aſſociated with *Volumnius*, a Plebeian, in the Conſulſhip, and had like to have loſt him all his Honour in the War wherein he Commanded againſt the *Tuſcans* and the *Sabines*, had not *Volumnius* come in time to his Succour; which enraged him ſo much the more, to ſee the Honour of the Victory attributed to the Perſon whom he hated. However, he was Grave and Eloquent, and oppoſing the Peace which *Pyrrhus* ſent to make with the *Romans*, then at low ebb, carried it by dint of Argument. *Flor. Plut.*

APPIUS *Claudius*, his Son, croſs'd over into *Sicily*, to ſuccour the *Mammertines* againſt the *Carthaginians*, and was the firſt of the *Romans* that made Conqueſts out of *Italy*: He defeated *Hiero*, and overthrew the *Carthaginians*. *Polybius.*

APPIUS *Herdonius*, a Slave in *Rome*, having got together a Rabble of Slaves and Exiles, in hopes of recovering their Liberties and Fortune, ſeiz'd upon the Capitol, which they kept until it was recovered again with the death of *Publicola* the Conſul, and the Slaughter of *Herdonius* and a great Number of his Accomplices, *An.* 294. *Tit. Liv.*

APPLEBY, a Market and Borough Town in the Eaſt of *Weſtmorland*: It's the *Abellada* of the ancient *Romans*, therefore the more conſiderable for its Antiquity, ſituate on the South-ſide of the River *Eden*, with a fair Stone-Bridge: It chiefly conſiſts of one broad Street riſing from North to South, upon an eaſie Aſcent; in the upper part ſtands a Caſtle, at the other end a Church and Free-School, with an Alms-houſe, endow'd by the Lady *Clifford* in 1652. The Aſſizes and Seſſions for this County are uſually held in this Town, which is 197. miles from *London*, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

APPLEBY, Sir *Edmund*, was Son to Sir *John Appleby*, and born at *Great Appleby* in *Leiceſterſhire*, which gave Name to their Family: He ſignaliz'd his Valour in *France*, at the Battel of *Creſſy*, and in the Reign of *Richard* II. went twice into *France* with *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, the firſt time to treat of a Peace betwixt both Kingdoms: and the ſecond, to wait upon that Duke, and the Lady *Conſtance* his Wife, as far as *Caſtile* in *Spain*, whither he went with a great Power to take poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, in right of his Wife.

APPLEDORE, a Market-Town of *Blackbourn* Hundred in the South parts of *Kent*: 'Tis ſeated upon the *Rother*, from *London* 54 miles.

APPRIES, the Son of *Pſammis*, Reign'd in *Egypt* 15, or, as others ſay, 35 years. This is that *Appries* whom the Prophet *Jeremiah* calls *Pharaoh-Hophrah*, chap. 44. and whom God threatens with the Swords of the *Cyreneans*, *Ezek.* 29. 1. and 30. 20. where he Propheſies againſt *Egypt*. This *Appries* ruin'd *Sidon*, and is ſaid to have put *Jeremiah* to death. It's reported of him, That he was of Opinion that neither God nor Man could deprive him of his Kingdom, he had ſettled himſelf, as he thought, ſo firmly in it: Nevertheleſs, he was vanquiſh'd by *Amaſis*; and being taken, was ſtrangled by the *Egyptians*, who hated him mortally. *Euſebius, Mariana.*

APRIO, *Apros*, *Apri*, or *Theodoſiopolis*, ſo call'd, becauſe the Emperor *Theodoſius* lov'd it, and reſided much in it. It ſtands in *Thracia*, and was formerly an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

APROSITA, or the *Inacceſſible Iſland*, one of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantick* Ocean: Some will have it to be *Porto Sancto*, near *Madera*; though *Sanſon* is of Opinion, that it is *Iſla de San Borondon*, otherwiſe *Ombrio*, by the *Spaniards* often call'd *La Incantada, E la non Tronada*.

APT *ſur le Calavon*, Lat. *Apta Julia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Provence*, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Aix*, very ancient, and formerly one of the largeſt and moſt famous of the *Celtic Gauls*, and withal a *Roman* Colony, as the Ruines of an Amphitheatre ſufficiently teſtifie. The famous M. *Scuderi* was a Native of this place. There is ſtill to be ſeen, in the Court of the Biſhop's Palace, the Epitaph which was made upon the Emperor *Adrian*'s Horſe that was nam'd *Boryſthenes*. In the year 1365. there was a Council held at *Apt*, concerning Church-Diſcipline, made up of the three Provinces of *Arles*, *Aix*, and *Ambrun*. *Bouche Hiſt. de Provence.*

APTERA, ſo called from the *Greek* Word ἀπτέρος, which ſignifies without Wings; a City in the Iſle of *Crete*, where the Poets ſay, that the Sirens loſt their Wings, and fell into the Sea, being overcome with Grief that they were conquer'd by the Muſes. The *Greeks* call'd Victory alſo by this Name, repreſenting her without Wings, that ſhe might not leave 'em.

APTERAS, King of *Crete*, ſucceeded his Father *Cydon*: He was Contemporary with *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*. *Pauſan.*

APUA, a large Town of *Liguria*, upon the Confines of *Tuſcany*, 5 miles from the Source of the River *Magra*, about 4 miles from the *Appennine*, and Confines of the Dukedom of *Parma*, and 15 from *Brugneta*. It's under the Juriſdiction of the Dukes of *Tuſcany*, who redeem'd it from the *Spaniards* within theſe few years; a very ſtrong Town, and formerly a Fief of the Dutchy of *Milan*.

APUEIS, a People of the Southern *America* in *Braſil*: Their Country lies towards the Springs of *Rio del Janiero*, adjoining to the Province which the *Portugueſes* call *Capitania di Rio Janiero*, of which they are preſent Maſters.

APULEIUS, a *Platonic* Philoſopher born at *Madaura*, a City of *Africa*, lived in the ſecond Age, in the Reigns of *Adrian* and the two *Antoninus's*: He ſtudied firſt at *Carthage*, afterwards at *Athens*, where he applied himſelf to the Doctrine of *Plato*; then going to *Rome*, he fell to the Law, and became an excellent Pleader: But being more charm'd with Philoſophy, he preferr'd it before the Law. He was the Son of *Theſeus*, a Perſon of good Quality, and *Salvia*, *Plutarch*'s Kinſwoman. He married a rich Widow of *Tripoli*, whoſe Name was *Pudentilla*; upon which, *Sicinius Æmillianus* accus'd him before *Claudius Maximus*, Proconſul of *Aſia*, as if he had kill'd *Pudentilla*'s Son, and forced her Affections by Magical Charms; but *Apuleius* acquitted himſelf by an Apology, which is ſtill extant. He wrote upon ſeveral Subjects, though the greateſt part of his Works are loſt; but his *Golden Aſs*, in eleven Books, we have ſtill. The other Tracts of *Apuleius*, are his *Oratio de Magia*: *De Dogmate Platonis, ſive de Philoſophia*: *De Deo Socratis & Florida, &c. Scal. Voſſ. St. Aug. l. 8. de Civ. Dei.*

APULEIUS, *Panſa*, was Conſul with *Valerius Maximus Corvinus*, in the 454th year of *Rome*. 'Twas in his time that there were 4 Prieſts and 5 Augur's choſen out of the Body of the Plebeians; ſo that from this Date, the Commons ſhar'd the Honourable Offices of the Government with the Patricians, or Nobility. Some time after, *Apuleius* beſieg'd *Nequoynum*, now call'd *Narni*, in *Umbria*; which place was, after a year's League, betray'd to the *Romans* by two of the Garriſon. *Liv. Hiſt. Rom. l.* 10.

APULIA, now *Puglia*, a large part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once a Kingdom of it ſelf, under *Roger the Norman*, *Charles of Anjou*, and ſeveral other Princes. It lies between the *Appennine* Southwards, and the *Adriatick* Sea to the North. It's divided into *Apulia Daunia*, for which ſee *Capitanata* and *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Tarra di Bari*: This part, beſides the Province of *Bari*, comprehends alſo ſome part of *Baſilicata*, and ſtretching out from the River *Aufidus*, now call'd *Lo Fanlo la Terra de Otranto* Eaſtward; contains theſe modern Cities; *Andria*, *Aſcoti*, *Bari*, *Barleta*, *Bitonto*, *Bovino*, *Gravina*, *Luceria*, *Manfredonia*, *Trani*, *Troia*, *Venoſa*, for which ſee under their Names. See *Puglia*. *Apulia* is a great Corn-Country, but exceſſive hot, and in ſome years all is burnt up. The Jeſuits are the Proprietors of one half of this Province, and they treat the Tenants with the ſame Rigour that the Barons of the Kingdom of *Naples* do generally uſe towards their Farmers; ſo that they ſometimes die of Hunger in the moſt plentiful Years, their Corn being exported from them into *Spain*. *Burnet.*

APURIMA, a River of the South *America*, in *Peru*, riſes in the Province of *Parinococha*, at the foot of the Mountains call'd *Cordillera de los Andes*, and running through *Cuſco*, after a courſe of about 50 or 70 *Spaniſh* Leagues, throws it ſelf into the *Xauxa*, or *Rio de Maragnon*, between the Rivers *Albancai* and *Incai*, which empty themſelves into the *Xauxa*.

APURWACA, by ſome *Caperwaca*, a River of South *America* in *Guiana*, one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in the Country.

AQUA-DOLCI, *Glacinero*, or *Athiras*, a River of *Thrace*, falling into the *Propontis* by *Celiverea*.

AQUA-PENDENTE, Lat. *Acula*, and *Aquula*, a City in St. *Peter's Patrimony*, ſeated on a riſing Ground by the River *Pelia*, abounding in Waters, from whence it has its Name. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Innocent* X. in the year 1650. inſtead of *Caſtro*, which was demoliſh'd for the Murther of their Biſhop.

AQUARII, Hereticks ſo call'd, becauſe they us'd only Water at the Lord's Supper. *St. Cypr. Epiſt.* 63. *St. Aug. Hær.* 64.

AQUA-SPARTA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, ſeated upon a Hill between *Amelia* and *Spoleto*, Dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family of the *Ceſi*'s.

AQUATULCO, a Town and Harbour of *North America* in *New-Spain*, and Province of *Guaxaca*, upon the *Pacifick* Sea, about 34 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *New Anticaria* Southward, where the *Spaniards* have a Caſtle and ſome Inhabitants.

AQUA *Viva*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Bari*, which gives its Name to an Illuſtrious and Ancient Family, which hath produced ſeveral Great Men.

AQUELUNDA, a vaſt Lake in the Eaſt Parts of *Congo*, and *Angola*, in *Africa*, 600 miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, to which it ſends many conſiderable Rivers. *Pery.*

AQUI, and *Aquita*, a City and Province in the Iſland of *Niphonia* which belongs to *Japan*, near the *Streights* of *Sangua*.

AQUIGIRES, Lat. *Aquigiræ*, a People of *Braſil* in *North America*, near the Province of the *Holy Ghoſt*.

AQUILA, a City of the farther *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragant to *Civita de Chiari*. 'Tis ſaid this City was built, or repaired by the Emperor *Frederick* II. or, as others ſay, by *Charles* King of *Naples*, upon the deſcent of a Hill, along the ſide of the River *Peſcara*: It roſe from the ruines of *Amiterno* and *Fortuno*, from which laſt place *Alexander* IV. tranſlated the Biſhop's See to *Aquila*. *Leand. Alber. deſcript. Ital.*

AQUILA, Sirnam'd *Ponticus*, as being a Native of *Synopus*, in the Province of *Pontus*, flouriſh'd in the Second Century, under the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who made him Surveyor of his Buildings, and gave him order to rebuild the City of *Jeruſalem*, which he call'd *Ælia* after his own Name; during which time, he got ſome inſight into the Chriſtian Religion, inſomuch that he was Baptiz'd; but being Excommunicated for his fond adherence to Aſtrology, he turn'd *Jew*, and being Circumciz'd, Tranſlated the *Bible* into *Greek*; but by the remaining Fragments it appears, that the *Hebrew*, from whence he took it, was extreamly corrupted by the *Rabbins*: However it was pleaſing to the *Jews*, who afterwards read it in all their Synagogues; not long after, he made a Second Tranſlation, which the *Jews* liked better than the former; for beſides that it was wholly according to the Letter, it was alſo ſtuffed with *Jewiſh* Traditions, which he learn'd from his Maſter *Rabbi Akiba*, by which means both the Verſion and Notes were held ſo dangerous, that the Emperor *Juſtinian* forbid the *Jews* to read it. St. *Jerome*, *Baronius*.

AQUILA, (*Henry*) a Carmelite Monk of *Germany*, liv'd in the Fourteenth Century: He wrote divers Treatiſes. In *Cantic. Canticor. Lib.* 1. *Quodlibetorum, Lib.* 2. *Quæſtiones Ordinariæ, &c. Poſſevin. in App. Sacro. Lucius in Bibl. Carmel.*

AQUILEIA, upon the confluence of the *Anſa* and *Torre*, a City of *Italy* in *Friuli*, dignified with the Title of a Patriarchate, formerly ſo conſiderable, that it was call'd *Roma Secunda*. It receiv'd its firſt riſe from a *Latin* Colony ſent thither by the Senate of *Rome*, conſiſting of about 3000 Foot, which were afterwards augmented to 1500 Families more: The Emperor *Auguſtus* enlarg'd, embelliſh'd, and frequently made it the Place of his Reſidence; for there it was that *Herod* the *Great* accus'd his Two Sons by *Marianne*, before him. *Tiberius* alſo reſided there for ſome time; and *Veſpaſian* was alſo proclaim'd firſt in this City. The Tyrant *Maximin* beſieg'd it, and was ſlain before it in 234. at which time the *Aquileians* wanting Bow-ſtrings, out of their fidelity to the *Romans*, cut off their Wives Hair to ſupply that defect: In memory of which Action, the Senate ordered a Temple to be erected, and dedicated to *Venus* the *Bald*. This City was 12 miles in circuit, the Seat of ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors; and at laſt became the Bulwark of *Italy*, againſt the Inroads of the *Barbarians*. *Attila* took it after Three years Siege, with the greateſt Army ever heard of, which well nigh periſhed before it in 452. and the *Lombards* utterly ruin'd it again in 590. After which, *Charlemain* having quite extinguiſh'd the Empire of the *Lombards*, *Aquileia* belong'd to the Emperors and Kings of *Italy*; but their claim ceaſing, it fell to the Dukes of *Friuli*, and Patriarchs, then to the *Venetians*, and afterwards to the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria*: But now this City, that was formerly Imperial, is become the Habitation of Fiſhermen, the ill Air having driven away all the reſt of the Inhabitants. *Leand. Alb. deſcript. Ital.* Lon 30. 10. Lat. 45. 45. Popiſh Authors ſay, That St. *Mark* wrote his Goſpel, and founded the Church in this place. The firſt Council of *Aquileia* was Aſſembled in 381. againſt the *Arians*, in the time of Pope *Damaſus*, which laſted but one day, from one in the Afternoon till ſeven; They wrote a Letter to the Emperors, *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, for the Union of the Churches of the Eaſt. *Gregory* XII. who had been depoſed by the Council of *Piſa*, held a Synod here to propoſe an Accommodation. *Sponde. Rainald.*

AQUILIUS *Manius*, ſent Ambaſſador to King *Mithridates*, who cruelly put him to death, by pouring melted Gold down his Throat. *Pliny, Lib.* 33.

AQUILIUS *Sabinus*, a Noble *Roman*, call'd the *Cato* of his Age; In the year of our Lord 214. he was Conſul with *Silius Meſſala*, and in *Anno* 216. with *Sixtus Cornelius Anulius*. He Profeſs'd the Law, and was Father to *Fabius Sabinus*, another great Lawyer, whom the Emperor *Alexander Severus* took into his Privy Council. *Rutilius in Vit. Juriſc. in Fab. Sabino.*

AQUILONIUS, or *Aquilon*, (*Francis*) a Jeſuit of *Bruſſels*. His Talent for the Mathematicks was ſo conſiderable, that he gave the *Low-Countreys* an inclination for this Study. He Publiſh'd Six Books of Opticks, and was preparing other very curious ones, among the reſt, ſome *Catoptrica*, and *Dioptrica*, but was prevented the finiſhing of them by death in 1617. *Aligamb. Deſc. Soc. Jeſ. Voſſius de Mathem.*

AQUIN the Firſt, King of *Norway*, appropriated the Revenues of the Church to his own uſe; for which *Gregory* the Ninth threatned to Excommunicate him. Of *Aquin* the Second and Third there is nothing remarkable.

AQUIN the Fourth, King of *Norway*, Married *Margaret* Daughter of *Voldomar* III. King of *Denmark*, her Father's Heireſs, at whoſe Inſtigation *Aquin* laid claim to *Sweden*, and having defeated *Albert* in the year 1387. conſtrain'd him to reſign his Crown, and ſo united the Three Northern Kingdoms, thô others ſay that *Aquin* died, and that his Wife perform'd this Heroic Action her ſelf. *Crantz. Hiſt. Sept.*

AQUINO, Lat. *Aquinum*, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra Di Lavoro*, being a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Capua*; it's very ancient, and was formerly a *Roman* Colony, but now almoſt ruin'd, and only noted for the fam'd *Thomas Aquinas*, the Poet *Juvenal*, and other great Men. It ſtill gives the Title of Count to the Duke of *Sara*. *Tit. Liv. Tac. Cluvier.*

AQUISGRANUM: See *Aix la Chapelle*.

AQUITAIN, a Province of *France*. The Third part of the Ancient *Gauls*, which *Julius Cæſar* encloſes between the *Garonne*, the *Pyrenees*, and the Ocean. That which may be truly call'd the *Modern Aquitain*, that is to ſay, as it lies at this day, is enclos'd by the *Loire*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenees*; ſome Modern Authors divide all *Aquitain* into Three parts, the firſt of which comprehends *Berry* and *Bourbonnois*, both on this ſide, and beyond the *Allier*, the *Upper* and the *Lower Auvergne*, *Rouvergne*, *Albigeois*, *le Velay*, *Gevaudan*, *le Querci*, the *Upper* and *Lower Limoſin*, and the *Upper* and *Lower Marche*; The Second includes the *Bourdelois*, and *Medoc*, *Xaintonge*, and *Aunis*, and *Angoumois*; The Third takes in *Armagnac*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, and *Coſſerans*, *Bearn* and *Lower Navarr*, *Baſques* and *Lands*, *Bazadois*, and the *Leſſer Gaſcoign*, all which Three parts contain the Cities of *Auch*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bourges*, *Agen*, *Aire*, *Albi*, *Angouleſme*, *Bayonne*, *Clermont*, *Cahors*, *Condom*, *Dax*, *Leſcar*, *Lectoure*, *Limoges*, *Lombez*, *Oleron*, *Periguex*, *Le Puy*, *Cominges*, *Coſſerans*, *Baſas*, *Rodez*, *Xaintes*, *Sarlat*, *Tarbes*, *Vabres*, *Moulins*, *Bergerac*, *Blaye*, *Brive*, *Pau*, St. *Licer*, &c. *Aquitain* derives its Name from the abundance of Water with which it is ſupplied. As for the *Romans*, they made ſeveral Attempts upon this Province. *Pompey* ſubdued the People of *Cominges* and *Coſſerans*, by the Name of *Conſoranni* and *Convenæ*; and *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*'s Queſtor, Conquer'd all the reſt. After the *Romans* Fortune fail'd, *Aquitain* came under the *Goths* in the year 409. until they were expell'd in 507. by *Clovis*, who regain'd the Provinces of *Aquitain*, which the *Goths* had uſurped from the Empire: Afterwards *Aquitain* was erected into a Kingdom by *Charlemain*, who added ſome other Territories to it, and made his youngeſt Son, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, the firſt Soveraign of this new Realm; until *Charles the Bald*, after the death of his Second Son *Charles*, ſuppreſs'd the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, and gave it to ſeveral Dukes, whoſe Governments were either for Life, or during Pleaſure; which afterwards ſeveral of thoſe Governors taking advantage of the Diſorders in the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, turn'd it into particular and Hereditary *Fiefs*, that form'd the Earldoms of *Poitou*, *Auvergne*, *Limoges*, and the Dutchy of *Guienne*, *&c.* Sometime after the *Engliſh* poſſeſs'd it entire, *Henry* III. was created Duke of *Aquitain*, and Peer of *France*, by *Lewis* the IX. *Edward* I. was ſaid to have loſt it; but being reconcil'd to *Philip the Fair*, receiv'd it again; and *Edward* III. in this very Province, overthrew, and took King *John* Priſoner. *Charles* VII. recovered it, after a bloody Battel won from the *Engliſh* in 1452. *Lewis* XI. gave it to his Brother *Charles*; but he dying without Iſſue, it return'd to the Crown. *Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

ARABIA, in *Hebrew*, *Harab*, *Hereb* and *Ereb*, which the Oriental People call *Arabiſtan*, is a ſpacious Region of *Aſia*, the length of which, taken from the moſt Northerly part next to *Egypt*, to *Cape Razalgate*, between the *Arabian* Sea and the *Gulph* of *Ormus*, is above 600 Leagues. The breadth from North to South, between the Mouths of the Two Gulphs, the *Perſian* and the *Arabian*, is above 500 Leagues. *Arabia* is ſurrounded with the *Red Sea*, which makes it almoſt a *Peninſula*: To the Eaſt lies the *Perſian Gulph*, to the South the *Arabian* or *Indian Sea*; To the Weſt the *Red Sea*, or the Sea of *Mecca*, call'd alſo the *Arabian Gulph*; and to the North, *Syria*, *Diarbec*, and *Euphrates*. It is uſually divided into *Arabia Petrea*, now *Barrab*; *Arabia Deſerta*, at this day *Beriara*, or *Arden*; and *Arabia Felix*, call'd alſo *Hyaman*; which latter Name, 'tis ſaid, the *Saracens* gave it. It's thought alſo, that *Iſhmael* ſeated himſelf

ſelf in this Country, and that the *Arabians* are deſcended from him. *Arabia Petrea* derives its Name from the City of *Petra*, ſeated on the Lake of *Sodom*, now call'd *Arach*, as being built upon a Stony place, or rather Rocks. This part is bounded with the *Red Sea*, and *Egypt* to the Weſt; the *Deſart* of *Arabia* to the Eaſt; by *Paleſtine* and *Syria* to the North; and to the South by a Chain of Mountains that divide it from *Arabia the Happy*; beſides *Petra*, it contains the Cities of *Boſtra* and *Buſſereth*, *Mada*, and *Madbah*, and *Toror Eltor* on the *Red Sea*, near to which is white Alabaſter, Coral, and Mines of Load-Stone, which oblig'd the Mariners formerly to uſe only Wooden Pins in their Ships. 'Tis thought the *Iſraelites* took their March this way into the Deſart. *Arabia Petrea* is a very barren Country, where the Children of *Iſrael* made their abode for 40 years together: In this are the Mountains of *Sinai* and *Horeb*, ſo famous in Scripture, *Horeb* to the Weſt, and *Sinai* to the Eaſt. *Arabia Deſerta* extends it ſelf from *Syria* and *Arabia Petrea*, to the Gulph of *Balſora*, between *Euphrates* and the Mountains of *Arabia the Happy*: It is more level than *Arabia* the Stony, but fuller of Sands and Deſarts; and if it has any fertile Parts, they lie moſtly on that ſide next *Euphrates*. It contains Two Cities, both call'd by the Name of *Anna*; but that which lies upon the *Euphrates* is the moſt conſiderable. The Plains of Sand are ſo ſpacious and long as to take up 12 days Journey, and Travellers are forc'd to direct themſelves by the Mariners Compaſs, and ſuffer much for want of Water, that which they have being alſo of an ill taſte. Some ſay that it is governed by one King, who has a moving Court, and others, that it is governed by Petty Princes who have their dependance upon the Turks. *Arabia the Happy*, call'd in Scripture *Saba* and *Sabæa*, from *Saba*, *Ham*'s Grandſon, is a vaſt Peninſula that ſtretches out from the Mountains that ſeparate the Two other *Arabia*'s to the Ocean. Upon the right hand of it Weſtward lies the *Red Sea* or Sea of *Mecca*, call'd alſo the *Arabian Gulf*; on the left hand Eaſtward the Gulf of *Balſora*, and *Ormus*, call'd the *Perſian Gulf* Southward; right before it lies the Eaſtern or *Indian* Sea, call'd alſo the Sea of *Arabia*. This is a fertile Country, and produces *Balſom*, *Myrrh*, *Frankincenſe*, *Caſſia*, *Manna*, and ſeveral other Drugs and Spices, but the moſt fruitful part of the Country is that which lies between *Cape Razalgate* and *Cape Mozandon*. The chief Towns of this Country are *Medina*, *Mecca*, *Zibit*, *Tatach*, *Almacarana*, *Maroba*, *Misfa*, *Maſcat*, *Sohar*, *Bahr*, *Maſcalat*, and ſeveral others; ſome of which are under particular Princes, and others, which is rare in *Aſia*, obſerve a Democratical Government. The Air of all *Arabia*, and the Neighbouring Country, is pretty healthful, though extraordinary hot; in ſome Places it Rains but twice or thrice in a year, in other Places rarely at all, but there is a Dew in the Night which ſupplies that want. The Sands are carried about by the Winds, and rais'd in Mountains, ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another, ſo that no body can be certain of their way any otherwiſe than by the Compaſs, and many times Travellers are choak'd and overwhelm'd with the Sands. In *Arabia Felix* they have abundance of Animals of different *Species*, but their Camels and Horſes are moſt eſteem'd. In their Seas are found Coral, Pearl, and the Cornelian much eſteem'd becauſe eaſie to be Engraved. Moſt of the *Arabians* pretend to be deſcended from *Iſhmael*; they are lean and ſwarthy, have a wild kind of Look, wear their Beards long, looking upon them as ſacred, and therefore perfume their Gueſts Beards as a ſign of their great eſteem for them; They are alſo Superſtitious, Melancholy, Thoughtful, Sober, and contented with little; Sowre Milk is a Delicious Drink amongſt them. Thoſe that live in Cities are Tradeſmen, Traffick, or addict themſelves to the Study of Philoſophy, Phyſick, Aſtrology, and Mathematicks. They that live in the Country are divided into ſeveral Clans, or Tribes, under their particular Cherifs, or Heads, to whom they are very obſervant; Theſe lie in Tents, and make no longer ſtay in any place than there is Food for their Cattel: They agree well enough among themſelves, and Rob in whole Regiments, ſetting ſometimes upon great Caravans, and Plundering thoſe who carry the Grand Signior's Revenues; They are always Arm'd, and for the moſt part on Horſe-back, and Rob Strangers, but ſeldom kill; They bring their Horſes up to any thing, and are ſuch great Lovers of 'em, that they keep their Genealogy, thô they are generally ignorant of their own. At their Entertainments they ſit round on the Earth, or upon their Knees, holding their Arms a-croſs upon their Stomachs, or putting one of their Hands under their Elbow, and Combing their Beard with the other; Their Beards they eſteem Sacred, Swear by them, and look upon it as a great injury to have any body touch them, or caſt any foul thing upon them. The *Arabians* of *Africa* came thither in 635. and another Race of them in 999. They live in Villages compoſed of Tents, having Two Paſſages, which in the Night they ſhut up with Thorns to keep out Lions; They are Lazy, Poor, and Miſerable, degenerating from their Anceſtors, who extended their Conqueſts into *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*. They are Lovers of Philoſophy, Aſtrology and Phyſick, and have had great Men in all theſe Faculties; Their Language is fine and ancient, and their Letters join'd together, ſeveral of them being not diſtinguiſhable but by Points. Their *Æra* or Date is the *Hegira*, from the 16th of *July* 622. They had formerly very Potent Princes, who made War againſt the *Aſſyrians*, *Ægyptians*, *Perſians*, and *Romans*, *Jews* and *Græcians*, and under their *Califfs* had a great Command in *Aſia* and *Africa*, under the Name of *Saracens*. There were Two Councils held in *Arabia*, the firſt againſt *Beryllus*, Biſhop of *Boſtra*, who denied that Chriſt had a diſtinct Eſſence from the Father before his Incarnation, from which *Origen* Reclaim'd him about 229. Another was held about 246. againſt ſome Biſhops, who held, That the Soul died and roſe again with the Body; which *Origen* alſo refuted. The Ancient Inhabitants of *Arabia Felix* had a Cuſtom, that one Wife ſerved all the Kindred, or at leaſt all her Husband's Brethren. An Inſtance there is in *Strabo*, *Lib. 6.* of a certain King that had a beautiful Daughter, and 15 Sons, who were all in Love with her; and being Married to the eldeſt, ſhe nighted with him, but the reſt had acceſs to her by day; and as they went in they left their Staff at the Door, ſo that none muſt enter while that was there. This Woman being wearied out, got a Staff like one of theirs, and ſet it at the Door to prevent their coming ſo frequently; which one of the Brethren perceiving, and knowing where he had left the other Fourteen, he accuſed her of Adultery, which their Laws puniſh'd by death; but the Matter being diſcovered, ſhe was acquitted. They uſed to Circumciſe all their Males at 13 years old, becauſe *Iſhmael* was Circumcis'd at that Age, *Gen.* 17. Theſe People were from him firſt called *Iſhmaelites*, next *Hagarens*, and at laſt *Saracens*, chuſing rather to be called after the Miſtreſs than the Maid. They call themſelves the Nobleſt People in the World, and for that reaſon Match with no other. They were never ſubdued by the *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, nor *Turks*; but according to *Morden*, the Grand Signior's Baſſa's pay to thoſe Vagabond *Arabians*, to preſerve themſelves from being Spoiled in their Journeys. The *Beduins*, noted for Robbery, have their principal maintenance that way; and are ſo dextrous on Horſeback, in managing their Bows and Half-pikes, that 10 of them will attack 30 *Turkiſh* Muſqueteers. *Arabia Petrea* was anciently poſſeſs'd by the *Midianites*, *Moabites*, *Amalekites*, and *Edomites*; and in this Country Reigned Og, King of *Baſhan*: It has its Name from *Petra*, a Rock, and a ſtrong City built upon it, Beſieged in vain by *Severus* and *Trajan*, who threw away his Imperial Habit, and fled from before it for his Life. It is thought to be the ſame which *Amaziah* King of *Judah* took by War, and called *Joktheel*, after he had ſlain 10000 *Edomites*, *2 Kings* 14. 7. The *Soldans* of *Egypt* kept their Treaſure therein, becauſe of its ſtrength. The *Arabians* in former Ages were Idolaters, adoring the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and ſometimes Trees and Serpents: They alſo had a particular Veneration for the Court of *Alcara*, or *Aquebila*, which they believ'd was built by *Iſhmael*. And it's generally thought, that the *Magi*, who came to adore our Saviour, were the firſt Apoſtles of their Country, where St. *Jude* afterwards Preach'd the Goſpel: But *Mahomet* perverted his ſimple and credulous Country-men, who propagated this new Sect after his death; now they adhere to *Melick*'s Interpretations of the *Alcoran*, thô ſome follow *Odman*: But the *Arabians* of *Africa* have ſet up above 60 different Sects. The *Arabick* Language is ſo well underſtood in *Abyſſinia*, that they that ſpeak it may Trade and Travel in that Country, as well as in their own. Amongſt the *Arabians* of *Aſia* there are ſome *Greek* Chriſtians towards Mount *Sinai* and *Horeb* towards the *Red Sea*, and in the Deſarts of *Arabia Petrea* and *Deſerta*; but there are few or none at all in *Arabia the Happy*, unleſs it be at *Maſcate*, *Galaſate*, and in ſome other Places that belong to the *Portugueſes*. *Tavernier*, *Chriſtophorus Furerus*, *Herodot. Hottinger. Joſeph. Strabo. Diodor. Sicul. Zonaras. Marmol. Paul. Jov.*

ARABICUS *Sinus*, the Red Sea, *Mer Rouge*, and *Mer de la Mecque* by the *French*, extends it ſelf between the *Upper* and *Lower Æthiopia*, *Egypt* and *Arabia*, dreaded by the Seamen, by reaſon of the Rocks and Shallows near to both Shoars, eſpecially that of *Arabia*, where it is ſupplied but with few Rivers. It was that which the *Iſraelites* paſs'd through. *Hoffman.*

ARABINUS, an Infamous Judge, eſpecially for taking Bribes, turn'd out of the Senate by the Emperor *Alexander Severus*, with this Exclamation, O *Deities!* O *Jupiter!* O *Immortal Gods!* Arabinus *not only lives, but has the Impudence to come into the Senate.* Herodian.

ARACH, or *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petrea*, ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Rabah*, Capital of *Moab*; it was afterwards an Archbiſhop's See, firſt under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and then under him of *Jeruſalem*: It was formerly alſo call'd *Syriacopolis*, and *Mons Regalis*, and now call'd *Arach*: It ſtands on the Borders of *Paleſtine*; Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20. There was alſo a Town of this Name built by *Nimrod*. *Gen.* 10.

ARACHNE, the Daughter of *Idmon*, a *Lydian* Virgin, ſo skilfull at the Needle, that ſhe ventur'd to contend with *Minerva*, who to puniſh her Inſolence tore her work in pieces; which grieved *Arachne* ſo much, that ſhe hang'd her ſelf: However *Minerva* was ſo compaſſionate to her, that ſhe turn'd her into a Spider. The *Mythologiſts* by *Arachne* denote Nature, by *Minerva* Art, which Poliſhes the former. *Ovid.*

ARAD, *Arath*, *Hudar*, one of the Kings of *Canaan*, when the *Iſraelites* Conquered that Country, which was afterwards the boundary of the Tribe of *Judah* to the S. E. He beat them in a Battel, till they called in the Divine aſſiſtance by a Vow, after which they prevailed, ſlew him, and deſtroyed his Cities, and called the Place they ſtood on *Hormah*, that is, an utter deſtruction. Here the Poſterity of *Jethro*, *Moſes*'s Father-in-Law, choſe to live, *Numb.* 21. 1. There is alſo a Mountain in *Aſia* of this Name, well known for the Fable of *Prometheus*, and is that part of Mount *Taurus*, which lies between the *Euxin* and *Caſpian* Sea from Eaſt to Weſt, running through the Countries of the *Mingrelians*, *Ceitachians*, *Achaans*, and the *Aſiatick Tartars*: Theſe Mountains are very high, and always cover'd with Snow. This ridge of Mountains has ſeveral Names.

ARADUS, the Name of an Iſland and Town of *Phœnicia*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, near *Syria*, hard by the City *Tortoſa*, (call'd *Antharadus* and *Orthoſia*) Theſe Two Towns were formerly Epiſcopal Sees, but are now under the *Turk*, and almoſt ruin'd. St. *Jerome* in *Ezek.* *Mela*, *&c.* obſerve, that *Aradus* took up formerly the greateſt part of the Iſland. The Ancients were of Opinion, that *Andromeda* was expos'd to the Sea Monſter near this Place. Between the Iſland and the Continent, there was formerly a famous Fountain of Freſh-water, at the bottom of the Sea, where the depth was 75 Foot; which Freſh-water, notwithſtanding, was brought to the Town of *Tortoſa*, by certain Pipes, made of boil'd Leather. *Plin. lib.* 5. *c.* 31.

ARAFAT, a Mountain in the midſt of a ſpacious Plain, about a League from *Mecca*, with a Moſque at the Top, whither the *Turkiſh* Pilgrims, after they have taken ſeven turns about the Temple of *Mecca*, and ſprinkled themſelves with the Waters of the Wells *Zemzem*, retire in the Evening, and ſpend that night and the next day in Devotion. The day following they kill a great many Sheep in the Valley, at the foot of the Hill, of which they ſend part to their Friends, and diſtribute the reſt to the Poor, in memory of the Oblation which *Abraham* would have made of his Son *Iſaac*. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

ARAGON, otherwiſe in Latin *Tarraconenſis Hiſpania*, where formerly the *Jacetani*, *Lacetani*, and *Acitani* liv'd, lies between the *Pyreneans* next to *France*, *Navarre*, *Caſtile* and *Catalonia*. At preſent *Aragon* is a barren Country, and but thinly inhabited. The Chief City of the Country is *Saragoſſa*, upon the *Ebro*, the others are *Hieſca*, *Jacca*, *Taraſona*, *Monſon*, *Albara*, *Sin*, *Balbaſtro*, *Daroſa*, *&c.* There is alſo a River of this Name which riſes out of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, near the Village of *Sancta Chriſtina*, runs by *Sangueſſa*, *&c.* and joining with the *Arga*, throws it ſelf into the *Ebro*, a little below *Calahorra*. *Mariana*, *De Marca*. *&c.*

A Chronological Account of the Kings of Aragon.

		Reigned
1035.	*Ramirez* the Firſt.	32
1067.	*Sancho* the Firſt.	27
1094.	*Peter* the Firſt.	10
1104.	*Alphonſo* the Firſt.	30
1134.	*Ramirez* the Second, call'd *The Monk*.	4
1138.	*Petronilla*, Wife of *Raimond*.	
	Beringarius the Fifth, Earl of *Barcelona*.	24
1162.	*Alphonſo* the Second, call'd *The Chaſt*.	34
1196.	*Peter* the Second.	17
1213.	*James* the Firſt, Sirnam'd *Victorious*.	63
1276.	*Peter* the Third.	10
1286.	*Alphonſo* the Third, call'd *The Beneficent*.	4
1291.	*James* the Second, call'd *The Juſt*.	37
1327.	*Alphonſo* the Fourth, call'd *Debonnaire*.	8
1336.	*Peter* the Fourth, Sirnam'd *The Ceremonious*.	21
1388.	*John* the Firſt.	7
1395.	*Martin*.	15
1410.	*Ferdinand* the Firſt, call'd *The Juſt*.	6
1416.	*Alphonſo* the Fifth, Sirnam'd *The Wiſe and Magnanimous*.	42
1458.	*John* the Second.	21
1479.	*Ferdinand* the Second, and Fifth of *Caſtile*, united theſe Kingdoms.	

ARAGUIES, or *Aracuites*, a People of the *Southern America* in *Braſil*; Their Country lies near the *Portugueſe* Government of *Pernambuco*.

ARAKIL-VANC, a Village and famous Monaſtery at the foot of Mount *Ararat* in *Armenia*. This Name ſignifies *the Monaſtery of the Apoſtles*, and is a Place the *Armenians* have a great Devotion for, becauſe they believe *Noah* retir'd thither after the Deluge, to Sacrifice to God for his own and Families preſervation. They alſo give out, that St. *Andrew*'s and St. *Matthew*'s Corps were found there. Sir *John Chardin*'s Deſc. of *Perſia* in 1673.

ARAM, Son of *Shem*, and Brother to *Arphaxad*. He liv'd till about the year 1680 of the World. He is ſuppos'd to be the Anceſtor of the *Aramites*, afterwards call'd *Syrians*. *Gen. cap.* 10. *Joſeph. l.* 1. *c.* 6. *Antiq. Jud.* *Bochartus Phaleg.*

ARAM, Son of *Ezrom*, and Father of *Aminadab*. *Ruth c.* 4. *St. Matth. c.* 1.

ARAN, or the Valley of *Aran*, *Arantia*, a very fertile Valley of *Aragon*, in the *Pyrenees*; *La Vieilla* is the moſt conſiderable Borough of the Country. This Valley is near St. *Beat*, and it's in its Mountains that the *Garonne* has its Source.

ARANIAS, in Lat. *Aranus*. A River in *Tranſilvania*, riſing near *Cloſſemburgh*, and joins afterwards with the *Mariſe*, or *Merich*.

ARARAT, a Mountain of *Armenia*, near the City of *Erivan*, upon which the Ark of *Noah* reſted after the Deluge, ſo high, that a *Dutch* Traveller aſſures us, that in the year 1670. he was ſeven days a going up to the top, at five Leagues a day; That before he got thither, he came into the Second Region of the Air, where the Clouds are thickn'd into Rain, Snow, *&c.* which renders it ſo cold, that he was ready to periſh; that afterwards, when he got higher, the Air was more temperate. He adds theſe other Particularities, That he is ſatisfied this Mountain is higher than either *Caucaſus* or Mount *Taurus*; That at every five Leagues diſtance he found a Hermit's Cell; That theſe Hermits gave him Guides to lead him the right way; That a Hermit which liv'd on the very Summet, told him, that for 20 years that he liv'd there, he neither felt Heat or Cold, nor ſaw a drop of Rain; he would alſo make him believe, that *Noah*'s Ark was ſtill entire in a certain place of the Mountain, the Temperateneſs of the Air hindring it from rotting away, and gave him a Croſs which he pretended was of that Ark. *Mallet deſcriptien de l'Univers.*

ARARI, a River of the *Southern America* in *Braſil*, falling into the *Northern* or *Atlantick Sea*, in the Government of *Tamaraca*.

ARAROS, Son of the Comedian *Ariſtophanes*. He wrote ſeveral Plays, but with ſo little Genius, that he became a Proverbial Block-head; it being common to ſay of an ill Poem, that 'twas more heavy than *Araros*. *Suidas in Araros*. *Athenæus*, *lib.* 3. *c.* 2. *&* 35.

ARAS, a *Sicyonian*, and the Firſt King of the *Phliaſians* in *Peloponneſus*. He built a Town call'd *Arantia*, from whence the Province afterwards had its Name. *Pauſan. in Corinth.*

ARASTH, a City of the Province of *Aſgar* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt, where the River *Luca* falls into the Ocean. It's ſurrounded with good Walls, and has the advantage of a convenient Harbour for ſmall Veſſels. The Country round about affords good ſtore of Cotton, and the River furniſhes the Inhabitants with excellent Shad Fiſh. *Marmol.*

ARATUS, General of the *Acheans*, defeated *Nicocles*, Tyrant of *Sicyon*, and united that City to the Republick of the *Acheans*, when but 20 years of Age, about 502 of *Rome*; Nine years after, he ſurpriz'd the Caſtle of *Corinth* call'd *Acrocorinthus*, and expell'd the Garriſon of *Antigonus Gonatas* King of *Macedon*. He made Alliances with *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, and delivered *Argos* from its Tyrants. He reſtor'd *Philip* II. of *Macedon*, to his Kingdom, for which Kindneſs that ungrateful Prince caus'd him to be Poyſon'd in the 540 of *Rome*. *Plut. Pauſ. Polybius.*

ARATUS, born at *Soli*, a City of *Cilicia*, flouriſh'd in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* toward the 480 of *Rome*, and ſpent moſt of his time in the Court of *Antigonus Gonatas*, the Son of *Demetrius Polyorcetes*, where he wrote his *Phænomena* and *Dioſemia*, ſo pleaſing to *Cicero*, *Claudius*, and *Germanicus Cæſar*, that all Three tranſlated 'em into *Latin*. Several Learn'd Men have beſtow'd Comments upon theſe Pieces, amongſt others Sir *Edw. Sherbourn*. *Voſſius.*

ARAUCO, a River, City, and Valley of *South America*, the moſt fertile in the Country, between the Cities *de la Conception* and *Imperiale*, on the Sea of *Chili*, and near the River *Lebo*. The People of *Arauco* were at continual Wars with the *Spaniards* for above 100 years, but a Peace was concluded betwixt 'em in 1650.

ARAYA, one of the moſt Celebrated Capes in *South America*; it ſtretcheth with a ſharp point from Weſt to Eaſt, over againſt the Weſt Point of *Margaretta*, forming the North Point of the River *Oronoque*. It has Salt Pits that yield a vaſt quantity of fine Salt, much beyond whatever was diſcovered elſewhere in the World. There is a great Controverſie from whence this Salt ſhould come, the Sea never overflowing it, and the Author thinks it comes from the nature of the Soil, coagulated by the Rain Water, and boil'd up to Salt by the heat of the Sun, which is here very intenſe; and the ſame is obſerved in the inland parts of *Africa*, and *Aſia*, where Sea Water could never come. The Soil yields nothing elſe of Uſe to the Life of Man, but the Inhabitants fetch their Water at 3 miles diſtance. Till the year 1605. the *Dutch* fetched Salt freely here, but then 18 *Spaniſh* Men of War fell unexpectedly upon them, and deſtroyed their Ships. In 1622 there was a great Controverſie about theſe Salt Pits between the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, whereupon the King of *Spain* built a Fort to hinder them from coming at it. *Laet*, *p.* 671. *Lat.* 11. 22. *N.*

ARAXES, a large and rapid River riſing out of the *Ararat* Mountains of *Armenia*, which after it has been ſwell'd with ſeveral leſſer Rivers and Torrents, falls at laſt into the *Caſpian* Sea. Bridges have been built over it ſeveral times, but all the Art of Man could never make 'em ſtrong enough to reſiſt the violence of its Stream, wherefore *Virgil* 8 *Æneid.* gives it this Epithet: *Et pontem indignatus Araxes.* When the Snow melts from the Hills, there is no Mould or Dam but what its impetuoſity will beat down before it, but when the Waters are low it may be foorded over upon Camels near to *Eſqui Julfa*, where the Channel being broad, is neither too deep, nor the Stream over violent. *Strab. Lib.* 8.

ARBA or *Arbee*, a City of *Paleſtina*, formerly call'd *Hebron* and *Mamre*; it was, as ſome ſuppoſe, the burying-place of the Four Patriarchs, *Adam*, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, and *Jacob*, *Gen.* 23. There is alſo an Iſland and City, with a Biſhop's See of this Name, in the *Adriatick* Gulf on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*.

ARBACES, Governor of the *Medes* for *Sardanapalus*, ſo highly concerned to ſee his Sovereign Spinning amongſt a Company of Women, that he caus'd the People to Revolt, and put himſelf at their Head to dethrone the Effeminate Monarch; The Iſſue was, that *Sardanapalus* burnt himſelf in his Palace, and *Arbaces* being proclaim'd King, began the Monarchy of the *Medes*, which laſted 317 years under Nine Kings, till *Aſtyages* was expell'd by *Cyrus*. *Arbaces* Reign'd 22 years, and died *A. M.* 3206. *Juſtin. Petav. Rat. Temp.*

ARBE, by the *Sclavonians*, *Rab*, *Arba*, *Arbum* and *Scardona*; an Iſland in the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, near *Auſtria*. There's a Town likewiſe of the ſame Name, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Zara*. *Plin. Lib.* 3. *c.* 21. *Miræus*, *&c.*

ARBELA, a City of *Sicily*, whoſe Inhabitants were ſo Sottiſh, that it gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Quid non fies Arbelas profectus.*

ARBELA, a Town of *Aſſyria* upon the River *Lycus*, famous for the Third Battel which *Alexander* fought againſt *Darius*, the gaining of which won him the Empire of *Perſia*. This Battel was fought *Oct.* 1. in the Second year of the CXII Olympiad, 331 years before Chriſt; and ſeveral Authors obſerve, that there was a great Eclipſe of the Moon Eleven days before the Fight. *Tavernier. Q. Curt. l.* 1. *c.* 1. The place of Battel was a pleaſant and fruitful Plain, about 15 Leagues in compaſs, and well Watered. In the middle it has a Mountain, upon which riſes a Hill half a League in compaſs, covered with lovely Oaks. The Memory of *Darius*'s Defeat here is conſerved by Tradition from Father to Son.

ARBELUS, Son of *Nimrod*. The firſt Mortal that was Deify'd. *Cyril. contr. Julian. Lib.* 3.

ARBEN, Lat. *Arbor Felix*, a City of *Swiſſerland*, under the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, between *Windiſch* and *Bregends* in *Suabia*.

ARBES, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*, two days Journey from *Bona* to the South, and three from *Cairuan* or *Cairoan* to the S. W. *Nub. p.* 88. It ſtands on the moſt beautiful Plain in *Africa*, and is watered by plenty of delicate Fountains. Here are many *Roman* Antiquities and Inſcriptions, and its Walls are beautiful and ſtrong.

ARBOGASTUS, born in *Gaul*, inſinuated himſelf ſo well into the favour of *Valentinian* the Younger, and *Theodoſius*, that he was ſent to oppoſe *Victor* the Son of *Maximus*, who endeavoured to preſerve that part of the Empire which his Father had uſurped, and acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he defeated and ſlew *Victor*, which gain'd him a high Reputation both at Court and in the Army. Afterwards his hatred to *Sunnon* and *Marcomir* engaged *Valentinian* in an unſucceſsful War againſt thoſe Princes, which made him grow ſo weary of *Arbogaſtus*, that he gave him a Diſcharge from his Employments with his own hands. But *Arbogaſtus* was then arrived at ſuch a height of inſolence, that he tore the ſaid Diſcharge before the Emperor's face; but fearing his Reſentment, plotted with the Chamberlain, and ſtrangled the Emperor in his bed. *Arbogaſtus* was after this vanquiſh'd by *Theodoſius*, and to prevent his falling into his Power, laid violent hands upon himſelf. *Gregoire de Tours*, *l.* 2.

ARBOGEN, or *Arbo*, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Weſtmania*, upon a River of its own Name.

ARBOIS, a ſmall City in the *Franche-Comte*, ſuppoſed to be the *Arboroſſa* of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, famous for good Wine.

ARBORICHES, ſuppos'd by ſome to be the ancient Inhabitants of *Zealand*, and by others the ancient *Taxandri* about *Maeſtricht*, converted by St. *Lambert*. Biſhop *Mire*, *Becan*.

ARCADIA, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, now called *Traconia*, bounded with the Country of *Argos* to the Eaſt, *Elis* to the Weſt, *Achaia Propria* to the North, and *Meſſenia* to the South. It was firſt call'd *Pelaſgria* from *Pelaſgus* King of the Country, afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas* Son of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*. Its chief Towns are *Megalopolis*, *Mantinea*, famous for the Battel fought by the *Thebans*, commanded by *Epaminondas*, againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, which laſt kill'd 10000 *Arcadians*, about the 386th of *Rome*, without the loſs of one Man of their ſide, and ſometime after they drew all *Greece* upon 'em for their Sacrilege in plundering the Temple of *Jupiter Olympicus*. This Country has been theſe 280 years under the *Turks*, till of late it was regain'd by the *Venetians*, with the reſt of the *Peloponneſus*. This Country was govern'd by Kings until about *A. M.* 3210. when *Ariſtocrates* their King being engaged in a bloody War with the *Lacedæmonians*, kill'd himſelf at his Daughter's Tomb. The Country is Mountainous and Woody, but fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, and abounds with Springs, Lakes, Pools and Rivers. The People are Valiant and Warlike. *Polyb. Pauſanias.*

ARCADIA, formerly a conſiderable Town in *Crete* or *Candia*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Candia*. The Gulph of *Arcadia* was called by the Ancients *Cypariſſius Sinus*. There is likewiſe another Town in *Peloponneſus* near *Meſſinia* call'd *Arcadia*.

ARCADIUS, the Son of *Theodoſius* the Great, Emperor of the Eaſt, Married *Eudoxia* the Daughter of *Leontius*, which *Ruffinus* his Tutor, and Captain of the *Pretorian* Bands, who deſign'd him for his own Daughter, reſenting, ſtir'd up the *Goths* againſt him, in hopes that *Arcadius* ſhould be forced to make him his Companion in the Empire; but this deſign was ſo odious to the Soldiers, that they kill'd him before the very Tribunal, when he came thither to be propos'd. *Ruffinus* thus put out of the way, *Gainas* a *Gothick* Captain, and an *Arian*, reduc'd the Emperor to thoſe ſtreights, that he was forc'd to deliver him up his deareſt Friends and beſt Counſellors to be cruelly murdered; however *Gainas* was afterwards defeated, and his Head cut off, and brought to *Conſtantinople*, and there expos'd to the deriſion of the People. After this happy Execution, *Arcadius* deſtroy'd the Temples of the *Gentiles*, expell'd the *Arians*, and caus'd the Laws againſt Hereticks and *Arians* to be exactly put in execution. A happy Emperor had he govern'd himſelf, not been led away by his Wife, and *Eunuchs*, through whoſe perſuaſion he baniſh'd St. *Chryſoſtom*. He died *Anno* 408. aged 31. *Socrates*, *lib.* 5. *Theophanes*,

ARCADIUS, a Biſhop, and Pope *Celeſtin*'s Legate to the Council of *Epheſus*. *Profectus* and *Philip* were join'd in Commiſſion with him, but the Pope's Repreſentation did not procure him the Honour of Subſcribing firſt to the Council. *Baron. in Annal. Peron. Reponce au Roi de Grand Britain.*

ARCADIUS, a Biſhop in *Africa*, living in the fifth Century; a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and a ſtrong oppoſer of the *Arians*. He was afterwards, upon the Score of his Zeal, put to death by *Genſericus*, King of the *Vandals*, who was an *Arian*. *Victor Uticenſis*, *Hiſt. Perſ. Vandal.*

ARCANDAM, or *Alcandrinus*, an *Arabian* Aſtrologer. There is a Book of his Printed at *Paris* in 1542. Entituled, *De Veritatibus & Prædictionibus Aſtrologiæ*, *& præcipue Nativitatum.* *Voſſius de Scient. Mathem. c.* 64.

ARCAS, the *Arcabrica* of the Ancients, now a ſmall Town of *Spain* in *Caſtile*, formerly very conſiderable, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. The Biſhop's See was tranſlated to *Cuença* by *Lucius* III. at the requeſt of *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Caſtile*. *Garſias Loaiſa.*

ARCAS, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Caliſto*, who narrowly miſs'd killing his Mother, whom *Juno* had transform'd into a Bear; and therefore to prevent the like misfortune, *Arcas* was alſo chang'd into one, and both placed in the Heaven to form the Conſtellations of the greater and leſſer Bear, ſo much obſerv'd by Mariners. *Ovid. Metam.*

ARCATHON, a Harbour of *France* in *Aquitain* upon the Ocean, between the Mouths of the *Garonne* and the *Alour*, hardly ſix Leagues diſtant from *Bourdeaux* to the Weſt.

ARCE, the Capital of *Arabia Deſerta*, and the ſame with *Petrea* *Joſeph. lib.* 4 *cap.* 4. *Antiq. Jud.*

ARCESILAUS, a Native of *Pitane*, a City of the *Æolians*, firſt the Diſciple of *Autolycus* the Mathematician, whom he follow'd to *Sardis*, then of *Xanthus* the Muſician, and *Theophraſtus*; but coming to *Athens*, he betook himſelf wholly to *Crantor*, and was Founder of the Second or Middle Academy: He taught that all things were ſo uncertain, that it was above the Power of Man to diſtinguiſh Truth from Falſhood; he was a ſubtil Diſputant, and a good Orator, very obliging, and extreamly Liberal, as appears by his Favours to *Acteſibius*, to whom he ſent a Thouſand Crowns, with all his Gold and Silver; and at another time lay'd a Bag full of Crowns under his Pillow. One day being aſk'd, Why ſo many of his Sect turn'd *Epicureans*, when none of the *Epicureans* ever quitted theirs? He anſwered, That *a Man might eaſily make himſelf an Eunuch; but an Eunuch could never make himſelf a Man.* Meaning, that it was eaſie to ſlip from Wiſdom to Debauchery, but almoſt impoſſible to return from Debauchery to Wiſdom. *Lact .l.* 30. *Herod.*

ARCHAGATHES, (Son of *Agathocles* King of *Sicily*) a Perſon of great Courage, but inſulting and paſſionate; his Temper diſoblig'd the Soldiers to that degree, that at laſt they cut his Throat. He left a Son of his own Name, who poiſon'd his Grandfather *Agathocles. Diod. Sic. l.* 20. *Bibl. Hiſt.*

ARCHANGEL, Lat. *Archangelopolis*, St. *Michael Archangel* in *French*, a famous *Emporium* in the Province of *Duris*, in the N. of *Muſcovy*, upon the River *Dwina*, which near this Place divides into two Branches, making the Iſland of *Podeſmeske*, and falls into the White Sea, ſix *German* miles beneath this City. This Paſſage was firſt diſcovered by *Richard Chandler* an *Engliſhman, Anno* 1554. beſore which time the *Muſcovites* had no Commerce with theſe Parts of the World, but by the *Baltick*, the *Narve*, and *Poland*; whereupon the *Engliſh* were at firſt treated with great kindneſs by the *Muſcovites*, and their Emperor *Baſilovite* granted the *Engliſh* the ſole Privilege of Trading thither, *Anno* 1569. but the *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Swedes*, have now as much Liberty as they: And *Archangel* being but a Village at that time, is now become a Rich and Populous City. Lat 64. Mr. *Lane* relates, that in the year 1553. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was ſent to diſcover the North-Eaſt Paſſage to *China*; *Richard Chandler*, the Maſter of one of the Ships, was ſeparated from the Fleet, and by chance arrived at *Archangel*, and Wintered there that year; of which ſee more below. Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, with 70 Men, periſhed that year in *Lapland*. When *Chandler* firſt came into the *White Sea*, he found a Boat Fiſhing, which having never before ſeen a Ship, fled from him, and when he came up with them, fell down at his feet, and would have kiſſed them, and were hardly to be perſuaded to ſell him any thing without leave of their Prince; but they gave him plenty of Victuals for nothing: The Emperor was very kind, and in 1555. a Company was ſettled there under Mr. *George Killingworth* upon good Privileges. This Place, in all the ancient Voyages, is called *Colmogro*, and is placed 100 *Verſts* from the Bay of St. *Nicholas*, Lat. 64. 25. by Mr. *Jenkinſon* the River is called *Pinego*. In the year 1566. the Emperor of *Ruſſia* granted to Queen *Elizabeth*, That no Ship, of any other Nation but the *Engliſh*, ſhould Trade to any of his Ports on the North Sea, from *Wardhouſe* to the River *Obb*. The Ports are reckoned thus: *Petzora*, *Cola*, *Mezen*, *Petchnigo*, the Iſland of *Shallaway*, on the mouth of *Dwina*, *Colmogro*, or the River *Obb*. From *Colmogro* to *Wardhouſe* is 800 *Verſts*; from *Colmogro* to *Uromo*, the fartheſt Place of Trade with the *Samoieds*, are 345 *Verſts*. *Burrough*, an *Engliſhman*, obſerved the true Latitude of *Michael Archangel* to be 64. 54. That of *Colmogro* to be 64. 25. The *Meridian* Altitude at *Archangel* 42. 30. At *Colmogro* 42. 15. *Archangel* is placed on the Eaſt ſide of the *Dwina*, and when we were there (in 1663.) was not very great; but yet ſo Populous, that it could ſcarce hold the Inhabitants and People that reſorted thither to Trade with the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*. *Carlile*'s Ambaſſy, *p.* 79. Soon after this it was burnt, and almoſt all reduced to Aſhes, *p.* 91. The Caſtle of this Place was built about 1506. and this Town became a Mart about 1591. the Road for Ships being at St. *Nicholas* on *Roſe* Iſland, and the Mart at *Colmogro*.

ARCHELAUS, Son of *Herod the Great*, ſucceeded him as King of *Judea*, in the ſecond year of Chriſt. As he was preparing to go to *Rome* for *Cæſar*'s Confirmation, he put 3000 Men to death for a Sedition that happen'd when he puniſh'd certain Perſons that had pull'd down a Golden Eagle ſet up over the Portal of the Temple. *Antipas*, his Brother, contended with him for the Crown; and the *Jews* who deteſted the Cruelties of *Archelaus*, favour'd his Title: So that *Auguſtus*, under the Title of *Ethnarch*, gave him the half of what *Herod* poſſeſs'd, over *Judea*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*. Returning to *Judea*, he diſplac'd *Joazar*, and confer'd the High Prieſthood upon *Eleazar*; and after that he Married *Glaphyra*, *Alexander*'s Widow, the King of *Cappadocia*'s Daughter; but in the 10th year of his Government, *Auguſtus*, upon the Complaints which the *Jews* made of his Tyranny, baniſh'd him to *Vienna* in the Dauphinate, where he died. *Joſeph. l.* 17. *Antiq. Jud.*

ARCHELAUS the Firſt, King of *Macedon*, Son and Succeſſor of *Perdiccas* II. was a moſt cruel Prince, and deſigning to ſecure his Kingdom by the death of all his neareſt Relations, threw his own Brother, not above ſeven years of Age, into a Well; and murder'd *Alcetas* and *Alexander* at a Banquet to which he had invited 'em. He adorn'd his Kingdom with beautiful Edifices, fortified all his Cities, and increas'd the Number of his Forces both by Sea and Land: But one of his Favourites, to whom he had promis'd his Daughter, which he gave to another, kill'd him. *Thucydides, lib.* 2.

ARCHELAUS, King of *Lacedæmon*, ſucceeded *Leotychidas*, or as *Pauſanias* will have it, *Ageſilaus*'s Father, *Anno Mundi* 3144. He Reign'd 60 years, and took the Town of *Ægis*, and ſeveral other Places of Importance. *Pauſanias, lib.* 3. *Euſeb. Chron.*

ARCHELAUS the Second, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Archelaus* the Firſt, to whom he ſucceeded, and Reigned four years. He was killed in Hunting by *Craterus*, one of his Favourites, who thereupon uſurp'd the Crown, and held it three days. *Diod. Sic. lib.* 14.

ARCHELAUS, General of *Mithridates*'s Forces in *Athens*, valiantly defended the Haven of that City, call'd the *Piræum*, againſt *Scylla*, General of the *Roman* Army. It's reported, that when he perceiv'd *Scylla*'s deſign of putting fire to one of the Towers, he rub'd it over with *Allum*, which fruſtrated all his Efforts; yet the City was taken, and *Scylla* caus'd *Archelaus* to be ſlain at the foot of the Altar, whither he fled for refuge. *Aul. Gellius, lib.* 15. *Strabo, l.* 12. *&* 17.

ARCHELAUS, a Philoſopher, was the Diſciple of *Anaxagoras* and *Socrates*'s Maſter, nor did he leſs deſerve the Title of a Phyſician, becauſe he was the firſt that brought the Phyſick of *Ionia* to *Athens*. He affirm'd that Heat and Cold were the Principles of all things; and was the firſt that diſcover'd that the Voice was nothing but a certain modification of the Air. He likewiſe held that the World was Infinite; and that whatever was juſt or unjuſt, was only ſo by cuſtom. He flouriſhed about the 84th Olympiad, 444 years before Chriſt, *Diog. La. vit. Phi.*

ARCHELAUS, Biſhop of *Chaſchara* in *Meſopotamia*. This Prelate underſtanding that the Heretick *Manes* had wrote a Letter to pervert a Perſon of Quality, and apprehending his Doctrine would be very infectious in his Dioceſs, oblig'd him to a Conference, in which he confounded him to that degree, that he made him quit the Country. St. *Jerome* affirms, that the Biſhop wrote this Conference in *Syriack*, and that afterwards it was Tranſlated into *Greek*. *Archelaus* liv'd in the third Century, in the Reign of *Probus*. *Euſeb. Chron. St. Hierome, de Script. Eccl. c.* 27.

ARCHIAS, a Native of *Corinth*, deſcended from *Hercules*, built the City of *Syracuſe* 13 years after the Foundation of *Rome*: Having his choice given him by the Oracle which he conſulted, whether he would have Health or Riches, he choſe the latter. *Dion. Halicarn.*

ARCHIAS, (*Aulus Licinius*) a *Greek* Poet, defended by *Tully* in the Conſulſhip of *Piſo* and *Maſſala*, in the 694th year of *Rome*. *Archias* wrote a Poem of the *Cymbrian* War, and began another of the Conſulſhip of *Cicero*; but we have now nothing remaining of this Poet but ſome Epigrams. *S. Cic. pro Arch-Poet.*

ARCHIBONZ, the High Prieſt in *Japan*: The other Prieſt being called *Bonzai*.

ARCHIDAMIA, the Daughter of *Cleonymus* King of *Sparta*, underſtanding that the Senate had made a Decree, That all the Women ſhould depart the City before *Pyrrhus* ſate down before it, as he threatned to do, went with a Sword in her hand into the Council-Chamber, and told the Senators, That *the Mothers of ſo many brave Warriors as were preparing to fight the Publick Enemy, had no leſs Courage than themſelves, in the defence of their Country*; and by that means obliged the Senate to revoke their Decree. *Plutarch in Pyrrho.*

ARCHIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Ageſilaus* the Great, ſucceeded his Father in the year of *Rome* 392. cut off 10000 *Arcadians*, without the loſs of one Man on his ſide; furniſh'd the *Phoceans* under-hand with Men and Money, which they made uſe of to Plunder the Temple of *Delphos*. Being call'd by the *Tarentines* to aſſiſt 'em againſt the *Lucanians* and *Brutians*, he Sail'd into *Italy* with a numerous Fleet, but was kill'd as ſoon as he Landed by the *Meſſapians*. When firſt he ſaw the *Arcubaliſta*'s, or Engines to ſling Stone, he ſaid, That *True Manhood and Courage was going out of the World, when Men were inventing ways to fight at a diſtance.* Being aſk'd how far the *Lacedæmonians* Dominions extended? He replied, *As far as they could carry their Lances.* Seeing a Phyſician that would needs be making Verſes without any good Succeſs; *I wonder*, ſaid he, *You ſhould chuſe rather to be counted a bad Poet, than a good Phyſician.* Hearing how *Philip*, after a Victory obtain'd, threatned the *Lacedæmonians*, he bid him look upon his Shadow in the Sun, and he ſhould find it no bigger than before the Victory. *Plutarch in Apophtheg.*

ARCH-DEACON, a Name anciently given to the Firſt Deacon, or he who was Head of the reſt. St. *Auſtin* gives this Title to St. *Stephen*, becauſe St. *Luke* names him in the firſt place. In the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, none but Deacons were capable of this Preferment, ſo that when he that had it took Prieſt's Orders, he could no longer be Arch-Deacon: But in proceſs of time, this Title was likewiſe given to Prieſts, as we may ſee in *Hincmar* in the year 877. Now the Arch-Deacon is, as it were, the Biſhop's Vicar, and viſits in the Dioceſs for him.

ARCH-DUKE, his Privileges among others are, That he receives his Inveſtiture from the Emperor or his Ambaſſadors, with the Ceremony of the Sword within his own Territories. He receives it ſitting on Horſeback, cloath'd in a Royal Mantle, having a Leading Staff or Trunchion in his hand, and a Ducal Crown upon his Head. He is, by Birth, Chief of the Emperor's Council, and cannot be proſcrib'd or baniſh'd; all Attempts againſt his Perſon are puniſh'd with the Penalties of High Treaſon: And he Adminiſters Juſtice within his own Territories without Appeal, by virtue of a Privilege granted by *Charles* V. *Du Cange.*

ARCHIDAMUS, King of *Sparta*, Son of *Endamidas*, march'd againſt *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who took *Athens* in the year 455 of *Rome*, and continued his march towards *Sparta*. *Archidamus* preſented him Battel, but was unfortunate, and forc'd to retire; *Demetrius* purſu'd him to *Sparta*, where *Archidamus* rallied, and fought a ſecond Battel, but loſt it. *Plut. Demetrio.*

ARCHIDAMUS, a Biſhop, and Legate of Pope *Julius* to the Council of *Sardica*. *Athan. Apol.* 2.

ARCHIGALLUS, that is to ſay, Head of the *Eunuchs*. He was *Sibyl*'s High-prieſt. *Tertullian* rallies this Office, with a great deal of Wit and Satyr, in his Apologetick, and in his Book *De Reſurrectione Carnis.*

ARCHILOCHUS, an Iambic *Greek* Poet, born at *Paros*, 666 years before Chriſt, was ſo ſharp and Satyrical upon *Lycambes*, who Married his Daughter to another, thô he had promis'd her to him, that he caus'd him to Hang himſelf; he was ſo careleſs of what he ſaid to the diſgrace of any one, that the *Spartans* were forbid to read his Works. *Pauſanias.*

ARCHIMANDRITA, the Head of a Monaſtery, in the Language of the *Greeks*, the ſame with an Abbot with us. *Mandra* ſignifying the ſame with *Monaſterium.*

ARCHIMEDES, of *Syracuſe*, an excellent Mathematician, ſo very much given to his Studies, that his Servants were often forc'd to break open his Cloſet, and take him from his Contemplation to eat. He invented many fine Machines, and made a Sphere of Glaſs, whoſe Circles repreſented the Motions of the Heavens. He diſcover'd the Goldſmith's Cheat, and how much other Metal he had mix'd with the King's Gold in making the Crown, without melting or otherways ſpoiling that curious Piece; and was ſo extraordinarily pleas'd when he had made this Diſcovery, that he ran naked from his Bath into the Town, crying out like a mad Man, *I have found it, I have found it*; no body underſtanding what he meant. When *Marcellus* beſieged *Syracuſa*, he found means to raiſe the *Roman* Ships into the Air, and ſet 'em on fire with Burning-Glaſſes of his own Invention. When the Town was taken, he was ſo very intent upon a Demonſtration of Geometry, that he neither heard the noiſe, nor minded any thing elſe, until a Soldier that found him tracing of Lines ask'd him his Name, and upon his Requeſt to be gone, and not diſorder his Figure, kill'd him. *Marcellus*, who had given expreſs Orders to uſe him civilly, was much concerned for his death, and receiv'd his ſurviving Friends very kindly for his ſake. He was ſlain in the 542 of *Rome*, and 212 before Chriſt. We have ſeveral Pieces of his Works, as *Opera Mechanica*; *Circuli dimenſio*; *De numero Aren. &c. Plutarch in Vita Marcelli.*

ARCHINUS, a Citizen of *Argos*, who being order'd to diſtribute new Arms to the Inhabitants, and put up the old ones, Arm'd a Company of Mercenary People, and made himſelf Maſter of the City. *Polyenus.*

ARCHIPELAGO, which the *Engliſh* Seamen call the *Arches*, is that part of the Ocean which lies between *Aſia*, *Macedon*, and *Greece*.

ARCHIPELAGO *de Maldivas*, a part of the *Indian* Ocean toward the Coaſt of *Malabar* and *Maldivas*, where are 600 different Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *di Mexico*, is the Gulph of *Mexico*, commonly ſo called by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, where there are infinite numbers of Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *du Noveau Pais bas*, part of the Northern Ocean in North *America*, between the Coaſt of the *New Belgium*, and the Iſland vulgarly call'd *l'Ange Eylandt*, ſtrew'd with little Iſlands.

ARCHIPELAGO *di St. Lazaro*, part of the Eaſtern Sea toward the Iſland of *Thieves*, between *Japan*, the *Philippines*, and *New Guinea*.

ARCHIPHERACITES, a Title which the *Jews* gave to them, whoſe Office it was to read the Law, and expound it to the People. *Grotius in Nov. Teſt.*

ARCHIPOLIS, one of the Conſpirators againſt *Alexander the Great*. This Plot was diſcover'd by *Dymnus*, one of the Party, to *Nicomachus*, who inform'd the King of it. *Quint. Curt. lib. 6. cap.* 7.

ARCHITECTURE, or the Art of Building. This Art is not ſo ancient as the uſe of Houſes, which neceſſity forc'd Men to build in the very beginning, but neither durable nor beautiful until the firſt Inhabitants left wandring, and ſettled in particular Places, then they began to build more ſolidly, and at laſt becoming powerful and rich, would be magnificent in their Building, which gave occaſion to invent the Rules of Architecture, whereof the Ancients had two ſorts, Civil and Military, the firſt is ſtill in uſe, but the ſecond has chang'd, becauſe of the different ways of defending Places, and fortifying 'em, ſince the invention of Powder and Cannon. The Maſters of this Art have invented five different Orders of Architecture, with Proportions and Ornaments ſuitable to the bigneſs, ſtrength and beauty of the Work that is deſign'd. Theſe Orders are the *Tuſcan*, the *Dorique*, *Ionique*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*, differing each from other in the proportion of the Colonne, or in their Entablements, which comprehends the *Architrave*, *Friſe* and *Corniche*. Some add to theſe five the Order of the *Caryatides*, and the *Perſick*, the firſt differing from the *Ionique* in this only, that Statues of Women are made uſe of inſtead of Pillars, the other is the *Dorique* Order with the Statues of *Perſians* bound like Priſoners in places of Pillars. When theſe ſeveral Orders are made uſe of together in any great Building, they are diſpos'd ſo, that the moſt ſolid and ſtrong bear the delicate and weak, as the *Dorique* the *Ionique*, the *Ionique* the *Corinthian*, and the *Corinthian* the *Compoſite*. *Felibien Vies des Architects.*

ARCHONTES, a Name the *Athenians* gave to the nine Magiſtrates or Governours of their City. The firſt took the Title of King, the ſecond that of *Archon*, the third of *Polemarque*, the others were called *Theſmothetes*. The King was the head of the State, and had power to aſſemble all the other; the *Archon* was to take care that every body had juſtice done him, eſpecially Widows, and their Pupils; and ſuch Women as were with Child after their Husband's death. The *Polemarque*, or Generaliſſimo of the Armies was overſeer of all things that belong'd to the War; the *Theſmothetes* or Law-makers ſate in the Council of State with the other three. Before *Solon*'s time theſe Magiſtrates were choſen by Suffrages, but he thought more convenient it ſhould be done by Lot, with this proviſo, That ſuch as were choſen that way, ſhould appear before the Senate, who upon an enquiry into their Lives and Deportments, were to judge of their Merit, and at laſt their Sentence was to be approv'd in the general Aſſembly of the People. *Pauſanias, Juſtin, Euſeb.*

ARCHONTIQUES, Hereticks that appear'd about 175. ſo call'd becauſe they held that Archangels created the World, they denied the Reſurrection, and plac'd perfect Redemption in a Chimerick Knowledge. They ſaid, that God of *Sabaoth* exercis'd a cruel Tyranny in the 7th Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begot *Abel* and *Cain* of *Eve*. Theſe Errors they defended by Books of their own making, which they called the Revelation of the Prophets and the Harmony. *Baron. Godeau. A. C.* 175.

ARCH-PRIEST, an Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, formerly given to the Principal Prieſt in the Cathedral Church. His buſineſs was to inſpect the conduct of the Prieſts, and the reſt of the Clergy; to Adminiſter the Communion in the Biſhop's abſence, and to take care of Widows, Or-phans, and poor Travellers, no leſs than the Arch-Deacon. Afterwards the Title of Arch-Prieſt was given to the Principal Parſons of the Dioceſs, or to the Deans; they are diſtinguiſh'd into Arch-Prieſts of the City, and Arch-Prieſts of the Country, or Rural Deans: They are mention'd in the Second Council of *Tours*, in *Anno* 567. and in the Capitularies of *Charles the Bald*, who died *Anno* 877. *Du Cange, Gloſſarium Latinitatis.* In the *Greek* Church, the Arch-Prieſt is call'd πρωτοπάπας; and in the Catalogue of the Officers of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, he is ſaid to give the Communion to the Patriarch, and the Patriarch to him; That he is the Head of Buſineſs in the Church, and in many Caſes repreſents the Patriarch. *Goar*, in his Remarks upon this Catalogue, affirms, That the Arch-Prieſt among the *Greeks* ſucceeds in ſome meaſure to the Ancient Chorepiſcopi, and that in the Iſlands which belong to the *Venetians*, he ordains Readers, and is Judge in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. *Richard Symon.*

ARCHYTAS, of *Tarentum*, a Pythagorean Philoſopher, redeem'd *Plato* out of the hands of *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who would have put him to death; his Vertue was in ſo great eſteem, that he was choſen ſeven times Governor of *Tarentum*; he was an excellent Mathematician, and the firſt that found out the Cube in Geometry; he alſo made a Pigeon of Wood that flew, which needs not ſeem impoſſible, ſeeing of later times a Workman of *Norimbergh* made an Eagle of Steel that flew to meet *Charles* V. This *Archytas* regulated the Order of the Predicaments, and was one of the moſt famous Pythagoreans of his time. *Cardan. Voſſius.*

ARCIGOVINA, a Province of *Dalmatia*, bounded by *Boſnia*, *Mantenero*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, and call'd by the *Italians*, *Santa Sabata*. It is 70 Leagues long, and 30 broad, and is ſuppoſed to contain about 70000 Families. The Capital of it is *Caſtel-Novo*, which was taken by the *Venetians* in the Year 1687. The only Places now Poſſeſſed and Garriſon'd by the *Turks*, are the Caſtle of *Mocrovatz*, and the Town of *Blaſaia*. The reſt of the Province is a fruitful Plain full of Populous Villages, and for the moſt part inhabited by Chriſtians, who after the taking of *Caſtel-Novo*, in the beginning of the Year 1688. appeared very willing to caſt off the *Turks*, and ſubmit to the *Venetians*.

ARCISSA, a great Lake of *Armenia Major*, which ſeveral Modern Authors call *Mer de van*, by reaſon of the City *Van* which ſtands near it. They gave it the name of a Sea becauſe the Waters are ſalt; and *Pliny* ſays, That nothing ſinks in it. Some call it *Lac de Vaſtan*, and others *La Mer de Armenie*. *Baudrand.*

ARCLOW, a ſmall Town which gives Denomination to a Gounty in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; it lies upon the Sea, 31 miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Dukes of *Ormond*.

ARCUDIUS, A Prieſt of the *Greek* Church, born at *Corfu*; Famous for his Worth and Learning. He was much valued, and employ'd by Pope *Clement* VIII. He died in the Year 1621. He publiſhed ſome Pieces of Antiquity, and wrote ſeveral of his own. The moſt Conſiderable of the laſt ſort are, *De Concordia Eccleſiæ Orientalis & Occidentalis—— in 7 Sacramentorum Adminiſtratione. De Purgatorio, Adverſus Barlamum. De Proceſſione Spiritus Sancti. Leo Allatius, de Conſenſu Eccleſ. C. 7. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

ARCUEVIL, a fair Village within a League of *Paris*, corruptly ſo called, whereas the true Name of it is *Arcus Julianus*, from an Aqueduct built there by *Julian* the Apoſtate, in 357. when he came to refreſh himſelf at *Paris* after the *German* War.

ARCULUS, a Pagan Deity, who took care, that Trunks and Cabinets were not broke open. There was ſome Diſpute between this pretended Divinity and *Laverna*, a Goddeſs, who was ſaid to be a Well-wiſher to Thieving. *Feſtus, St. Auſtin de Civit. Dei.*

ARDAGH, There are Four Towns of this Name in *Ireland*, the firſt in the County of *Letrim*, the ſecond in the County of *E. Meath*, the third in the County of *Longford*, and the fourth in the County of *Cork*.

ARDALEON, a Comedian of *Alexandria*, who acted the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion upon the Stages, to render them ridiculous; but being afterwards converted of a ſudden, he ſuffered Martyrdom for the Faith. *Martyrologe Romain.*

ARDASCHAT, anciently *Artaxat*, a City of *Armenia* upon the Confines of *Erivan*. It now lies in Ruines, only there are ſtill ſome remains of the Palace of *Tiridates*, as the Front, and four rows of Pillars of Black Marble, and ſeveral pieces of an Ancient Building, the Structure of which ſeems to have been very magnificent. This Heap of Ruines the Natives call *Tact-Tirdat*, or the Throne of *Tiridates*. Sir *John Chardin*'s Hiſtory of *Perſia*.

ARDEA, an Ancient City of *Latium*, the Royal Seat of *Turnus*, and Metropolis of the *Rutuli*, now in Ruines; only there is a Caſtle ſtill which bears the Title of Marquiſate, belonging to the Family of the *Ceſarini*, upon the Coaſt of the *Tyrrhene* Sea, Long. 36. 25. Lat. 41. 30. Alſo a River of *France* in *Normandy*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Ocean near the City of *Auranches*.

ARDEBEL, or *Ardevil*, lies in 38. 50. Lat. in the Country of *Adrilegizan*, in a round Valley encompaſſed with Mountains of a great height, and in Winter covered all with Snow, which render this Place unhealthful, eſpecially to Strangers, that are not uſed to ſudden Changes. Every day at Noon here is a Whirlwind, which laſteth an Hour; for theſe Cauſes they have no Oranges, Lemons, or Grapes, but Corn is plentiful and very cheap, as alſo Paſturage. To this City belongs 75 Villages. It is great, but not cloſe built, nor at all fortified. It is watered by a ſmall Rivulet called *Baluchlu*, which in *April* is very great, increaſed by the Rains, and Mountain Snows, ſo that it endangereth the Town, if care be not taken againſt it. This Place, beſides Natural Baths of Warm Water, is honoured with the Sepulchres of Twelve Kings of *Perſia*, viz. *Shack Sephy*, *Sedredin*, *Tzind*, *Sultan*, *Aider Shack*, *Aider Iſmael*, *Tamas Iſmael* II. *Muhemed*, *Coddebende* Brother of *Iſmael*, *Iſmael Myrſa*, *Hemſe Myrſe*, *Abas*. The Revenue belonging to theſe Sepulchres is greater than that of the Crown. It drives a great Trade with *Giſlan*, *Georgia* and *Curdiſtan*. It was the Capital of *Perſia* before *Alexander the Great*'s time. The King of *Perſia* has a fine Garden here, and becauſe of the Tombs of his Anceſtors it is a Sanctuary to Offenders, much viſited by Pilgrims, and accounted ſo Holy, that they forbid the Uſe of Wine in it, but in vain. It's the Road for the Caravans of Silk which go for *Smyrna* and *Conſtantinople* by 900 Camels at a time. *Hackluit.*

ARDECA, *Ardeſche*, a River of *France* in *Vivarez*. It comes from *Mirabel* and *Montpezat*, runs to *Aubenas*, and having receiv'd the *Aboſejac*, *Hebrie*, *Logni*, *Bordeſac*, &c. falls into the *Rhoſne*, a League beyond the Bridge of *St. Eſprit*, where it ſeparates *Languedoc* from *Vivarez*.

ARDEE, a Market and Borough Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Louth*, where the late King *James* II. Encamped with 20000 Men, while Duke *Schomberg* lay at *Dundalk* with a much ſmaller Force; and yet the ſaid King never offer'd Battel, until a *French* Captain, who had run his Country for Murder, and Liſted himſelf as a Trooper under Duke *Schomberg*, had Conſpir'd with other *French* Papiſts, and promiſed to betray that Quarter; but the thing being diſcover'd, the Traitors were ſeiz'd, Seven hang'd, and about 170 expell'd the Army. Lieutenant-General *Douglas* having made all the *French* Regiments ſtand to their Arms, commanded ſuch as were Papiſts to come out, and quit their Arms upon pain of Death. After which, the Duke kept cloſe in his Camp until reinforced with new Succours; and the late King retreated to *Ardee*, *October* 16. 1689. and thence to *Drogheda*, burning the Country, not daring to attack the Duke.

ARDEMBURG, Lat. *Ardemburgum*, a very ancient Town in *Flanders*, within a Mile of *Sluce*, where is a College of Canons, and a fine Church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. It was taken by the Dutch in 1604, and remains in their hands ever ſince.

ARDENNE, a great and noted Foreſt of the ancient *Belgick Gaul*, of far greater extent in *Julius Cæſar*'s time than now; a great many Towns and Boroughs being built where part of it was cut down. In *Cæſar*'s time it began near the Banks of the *Rhine*, and ſtretch'd through the Country of *Treves* as far as *Tournay*, but now it begins at *Thionville*, near the Country of *Liege*, and reaches to *Donchery* and *Sedan*, upon the Frontiers of *Champeigne*. About the middle of it is the Abby of St. *Hubert* Patron of Huntſmen. *Cæſar in Comment. l. 6. Guichardin Deſcript. du Pais Bas.*

ARDEVIL, Lat. *Ardebila* and *Ardevila*, a large and beautiful Town in the Province of *Servan* in *Perſia*, built in a great Plain 20 Leagues from *Bacu*, and as far from the *Caſpian* Sea, famous for many Sumptuous Sepulchres of the Kings of *Perſia*, and memorable for the great Victory gain'd by the *Perſians* over the *Turks* near it in 1618. *Olearius* ſays, That it is not Wall'd, nor otherwiſe Fortified, though it is one of the moſt Populous and Richeſt Cities of that Country. See *Ardebel*.

ARDES, a Tract of Land in the Province of *Ulſter* and County of *Down* in *Ireland*, in form of a Peninſula, it lies upon the Lake *Coin*.

ARDESCHE. See *Ardeca*.

ARDFART, a mean Borough Town and Biſhop's See in the South-weſt parts of *Ireland*. It lies by the Sea in the Province of *Munſter* and County of *Kerry*.

ARDIS, King of the *Lydians*, the Ninth from *Argo*, one of the *Heraclidæ*. He reign'd 36 Years, according to *Euſebius*. *Herodotus* makes him the Son of *Gyges*, and reports, That he fought the *Miletians*, and reign'd 49 Years.

ARDMONACK, a ſmall Territory in the County of *Roſſe* in *Scotland*, that belong'd to the Royal Family of that Kingdom, whereof *Charles* I. bore the Title of Baron when but two years old.

ARDRA, *Ardres*, a Kingdom with a Capital City of the ſame Name in *Guinea* in *Africa*. The City is 12 Leagues from a little Bay call'd *La Praye*, where the Ships ride. The Walls are made only of Earth, but ſo ſolid that no Mortar is comparable to it, and their Ditches are within the Wall. No body enters the King's Apartment unleſs he be expreſly ſent for, except the Grand *Marabout* who enters at all hours. The Palace is large and well built, with lovely Gardens belonging to it. The King is held in ſo great veneration, that none but the Grand *Marabout*, appears before him any otherways than proſtrate upon the Earth. The Great *Marabout* is he whoſe Deciſions are Authentick, and without Appeal, in all matters as well of Religion as State. This Prince in 1670 ſent an Ambaſſador to the King of *France*, to offer him an Aſſurance of Commerce, a particular Protection for his Ships, and an Abatement of Cuſtoms in favour of the *French*. This Emperor's Ambaſſador, called *Matheo Lopez*, was Accompanied with three of his Children, three of his Wives, and ſeveral Slaves. *Delbee Voyage de Guinee in* 1669.

ARDRACH, a Town in the County of *Longford* and Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*.

ARDRET, *Ardrathen*, or *Ardrat*, *Ardatum*, a City and Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Armagh* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*.

ARDRES, *Ardea*, a City of *France* in *Picardy*, upon a Hill in the *Upper Boulonnois*; It's divided into the Upper and Lower Town, both ſtrongly Fortified. *Henry* VIII. of *England*, and *Francis* I. of *France*, had an Interview near this City in *June* 1520. at which time the Court was ſo ſplendid, and the Gentlemen ſo richly Cloath'd, that the Place was call'd the Field of Cloth of Gold. In 1596. Cardinal *Albret* of *Auſtria* took *Ardres*, but it was ſoon after reſtor'd again. Since that the *Spaniards* have often attempted the taking of it, but in vain.

ARE, a River in *Yorkſhire*, that has its Source in the Weſt-Riding, from whence it runs South-Eaſtwards into the *Ouſe*, ſix or ſeven miles below *York*. *Otley* and *Wetherby* ſtand upon this River.

ARELLIUS, a very ingenious Painter, living in the Time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*, but loſt his Reputation, by Drawing his Pictures. *Laud. Plin. lib.* 35. *c.* 10.

AREMBERG, *Areburgum*, a City and Principality of the Empire in the County of *Ecſeildt*, between the Dutchy of *Juliers* and Archbiſhoprick of *Treves*. It was formerly an Earldom, until the Emperor *Maximilian* II. erected it into a Principality, in favour of the Counts of *Areſchot*, who had done the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but particularly that of *Spain*, great Services, and therefore ſeveral Lords of this Family have been Honour'd with the Order of the *Golden Fleece*; beſides that, they have ample Territories in the *Spaniſh* Low-Countreys. *Aremberg* it ſelf is ſeated upon the River *Aer*, ſeven Leagues South from *Juliers*, and four Weſt from the *Rhine*.

ARENSWALD, a Town of *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, near the Lake *Slavin* upon the Confines of *Pomerania*, four Leagues from *Lanſpergh* to the North, and eight from *Stetin* to the N. E.

AREOPAGITES, and *Areopagus*, the Senators and Senate-Houſe of *Athens*, ſtanding upon the top of a Hill of that Name near the City, founded the ſame Year that *Aaron* was Conſecrated High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, viz. *A. M.* 2545. in the Reign of *Cecrops*. *Areopagus* took its Name from Ἄρης *Mars*, who was the firſt Perſon that ever was indicted there, and accuſed by *Neptune* for killing his Son *Halirrothius*. As for the Judges, who were called *Areopagites*, they never heard any Cauſe but in the Night, that they might diſcuſs Matters with more ſedateneſs of Mind, or elſe becauſe they would not be ſurpriz'd with Objects that might move either their Hatred or Compaſſion. Before theſe Judges it was that St. *Paul* was call'd to give an Account of his Doctrine, and at the ſame time Converted *Dionyſius*, one of their number. *Herodotus, Thucydides. Act.* 17.

AREQUIPA, a City of *Peru* in South *America*, 26 Leagues from *Lima*, 70 from *Cuſco*, and ſeven from the South-Sea. The *Spaniards* report, That in the Reign of the *Incas* they would convey Fiſh from *Arequipa* to *Cuſco* in a very ſhort time, the *Indians* being laid upon the Road at ſuch diſtances as to hand them from one to the other. It is one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Peru*, as well for the Goodneſs of the Soil, which produces both Corn and Wine, as for the Convenience of the River *Chila*, which runeth along by the City, falls into the South Sea, and makes a convenient Harbour, from whence all ſorts of Merchandizes are brought up to the City; nor is it leſs Wealthy by reaſon of the Silver Mines not above 14 Leagues from it. It's alſo a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, but the Country where it ſtands is ſubject to Earthquakes; beſides that, there is a kind of Vulcano or Burning Mountain, which in 1600 threw up burning Stones and Aſhes, with ſuch a roaring and noiſe, that it was heard as far as *Lima*, and ſpoil'd the Fruits of *Peru*. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

ARETAPHILE, the Wife of *Nicocratus*, Tyrant of *Cyrene*, paſſionately belov'd by her Husband, as being one of the moſt beautiful Ladies of her time; but in regard he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties upon his People, *Aretaphile* reſolved to Revenge her firſt Husband, whom he had ſlain to gain her, and to deliver her Country from Oppreſſion, by Poiſoning him; but being catch'd in the Deſign, was Rack'd, and pretending that it was only a Philtre, was acquitted. Afterwards ſhe gain'd *Lyſander*, the Tyrant's Brother, by promiſing him her Daughter, to Murder *Nicocratus*, and ſupply his room; to which *Lyſander* was eaſily perſuaded; but proving no leſs cruel than his Brother, ſhe got him ſurpriz'd, ſew'd in a Sack, and thrown into the Sea, by the Aſſiſtance of *Anabus* Prince of *Libya*. After this, the *Cyrenæans*, in acknowledgment of their Liberty, offer'd her the Sovereignty, which ſhe refuſed, that ſhe might live a private Life with her Friends. *Plutarch de virt. Mul.*

ARETAS, King of the *Arabians*, Reign'd in the *Lower-Arabia*, Invaded *Judæa*, defeated *Alexander Janneus*, and then concluding a Peace, return'd home; He entertain'd *Hircanus*, and promiſed to reſtore him to the Throne of the *Jews*; for which purpoſe he rais'd a great Army, and beſieg'd *Ariſtobulus* in *Jeruſalem*; but was forced to raiſe the Siege, upon the advance of *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant: Afterwards *Ariſtobulus* overthrew *Aretas* and *Hircanus* in a great Battel at *Papyron*, and *Scaurus* had carried the War into *Syria*, had not *Aretas* diverted the Storm by a Preſent of 300 Talents. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. L.* IX. 13.

ARETAS, another King of the *Arabians*, who ſucceeded *Obodas*, without the conſent of *Auguſtus*; but was afterwards confirm'd by him upon the Mediation of *Herod* the *Tetrarch*: However, upon *Herod*'s divorcing his Daughter, to make room for *Herodias*, *Aretas* entred *Judæa*, and defeated the *Jews*, which ſo incenſed *Tiberius*, that he ſent *Vitellius* to declare War againſt him; but the Emperor's death deliver'd *Aretas* from that danger. 'Twas under this *Aretas* that the *Jews* ſet a Guard upon S. *Paul* at *Damaſcus*, to prevent his Eſcape, 2 *Cor.* 11. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 13.

ARETEUS, a Phyſician of *Cappadocia*. He liv'd a conſiderable time before *Julius Caſar*, and wrote in the *Ionick* Dialect. His Works now remaining are, *De Morbis Acutis, Lib.* 11. *De Morborum Curatione, Lib.* 11. *De Diuturnis, &c.* They are now tranſlated, and after two former Editions, were Printed at *Baſil* in 1581. *Caſtilan. in Vit. Illuſt. Med.*

ARETHUSA, Daughter of *Nereus* and *Coris*, and Companion of *Diana*, who chang'd her into a Fountain to eſcape the purſuit of her Lover *Alpheus*. The Ancients founded the Fable upon this, That they believ'd the River *Alphee*, which is in *Peloponneſus*, croſſes the Sea to join the Fountain *Arethuſa* in *Sicily*, *Ovid. Metam.* There were alſo of this Name an Epiſcopal City of *Syria*, Suffragan of *Apamea*, another of *Macedonia*, and a Lake of *Armenia*, wherein things naturally heavy, which ſunk in other Waters, would ſwim, and the Fiſh of the Rivers could not live.

ARETIA, or *Areta*, *Ariſtippus* the *Cyrenaick* Philoſopher's Daughter, and Scholar. She ſucceeded him in his School, and held up the Sect with conſiderable Reputation. *Diog. Laert. Lib.* 2.

ARETIUM, *Arezzo* a City of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, with a Biſhop's See, built upon the deſcent of a Hill, in a fertile Plain, famous in the time of the *Romans*, waſted by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, and ſeveral other Tyrants, till it fell under the Juriſdiction of the *Florentines*. Towards the beginning of the laſt Age, it was often taken and re-taken during the Wars of *Florence*.

ARETIUS, a Miniſter of *Calvin*'s Church, born at *Bern* in *Switzerland*, Died in the Year 1577. His Works are, *Expoſitions on the New Teſtament. Problemata Sacra. Examen Theologicum, &c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theol. Germ.*

AREVALLO, (*Bernardino*) a *Franciſcan* Monk of the 16th Age. He was a *Spaniard* by Birth, and wrote ſeveral Tracts; *De Correptione Fraterna. De Libertate Indorum, &c. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

AREUS, King of the *Lacedæmonians*. He was a Competitor with *Cleonymus* for the Crown, and ſucceeded. *Cleonymus*, upon this Diſappointment, brought King *Pyrrhus* upon his Country, who ſat down before *Sparta*, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. He began his Reign in the 443d year of *Rome*, and Reign'd 44 years. *Pauſan. Plutarch.* See *Meurſius de Regno Laconiæ. Cap.* 13.

ARGADUS, a Nobleman of *Scotland*, entruſted with the Adminiſtration of the Government, after the Meeting of the States had Impriſoned King *Conarus*, for his Miſmanagement. He behaved himſelf like a good Juſticiary at firſt, but degenerating, aimed at the Crown; with which being Charged in a Convention of States, he acknowledg'd his Fault, begg'd Pardon on his Knees with Tears, and promis'd Amendment; whereupon he was continued, Governed with great Honour, made many excellent Laws, and was ſtill entruſted with the Adminiſtration, after *Conarus*'s death, in the Reign of *Ethodius* his Nephew; but was at laſt ſlain in a Battel againſt the Rebellious Iſlanders, who were aſſiſted by the *Iriſh* and *Picts*, about *Anno* 160. *Buchan.*

ARGÆUS, King of *Macedon*, Son of *Perdiccas*, to whom he ſucceeded, in the Year of the World 3389. *Euſeb. Chron. Juſtin. Lib.* 7.

ARGAN, a City of *New Caſtile* in the Dioceſe of *Toledo*, noted for a Council in 1473. where all thoſe who did not underſtand *Latin*, were excluded from Church-preferments; all Biſhops obliged to ſay Maſs thrice, and every ſingle Prieſt four times a Year.

ARGANTHONIUS, King of the *Tarteſſians*, an Ancient People in *Spain*, according to *Anacreon* and *Herodotus*: He liv'd 150 Years, though *Pliny* will allow him but 120. However, *Silius Italicus*, to mend the Matter, gives him 300. *Sil. Ital. Lib.* 3.

ARGEUS, the Son of *Lycimnius*, forcibly taken away by *Hercules*, who promis'd to bring him again to his Father; but the Boy dying by the way, *Hercules* burnt his Body, and ſwept up the Aſhes, that he might in ſome meaſure perform his Promiſe; from whence it's ſaid came the Cuſtom of burning the Dead. *Plut.*

ARGEES, the Figures of Men made up with Ruſhes, which the Prieſts of the *Roman* Veſtals us'd to throw into the *Tiber*, from the Wooden Bridge, every 15th of *May*. Some ſay this Ceremony came from *Evander* King of *Arcadia*, who having paſs'd into *Italy* out of *Greece*, us'd to caſt the Figures of 30 Men into the River, to repreſent 30 *Ar-*

Siens his great Enemies: But others hold, that the occaſion of it was this, The Barbarous Nations, that firſt inhabited the *Latin* Country, us'd to throw all the *Greeks* and *Achaians* they caught, into the River; until *Hercules*, in his Voyage through *Italy*, perſuaded them to leave off that Barbarous Uſage of Strangers; and that they might not ſeem to change their Ancient Ceremony, bid them make uſe of Ruſhes made up in Man's ſhape. *Tit. Liv.*

ARGENS, *Argenteus*, a River of *France* in *Provence*, which has three Springs, one that comes from *Seillons*, another from *St. Martin de Varages*, and the third not far from *Bariols*; afterwards this River, receiving the *Caulon*, *Caramie*, *Grannegomme*, and *Lendolle*, throws it ſelf into the Sea near *Frejus*.

ARGENTAN, upon *Orne*, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, between *Seez* and *Falaiſe*, the *Argentomagum* of the Ancients; there is another of this Name in the Dukedom of *Berry*.

ARGENTARIUS *Mons*, the *Col de Argentiere*, one of the *Alps*, confining on the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, which opens a Paſſage out of *France* into *Italy*.

ARGENTEA, *La Plata*, a large City of *South America*, one of the moſt remarkable of *Peru*, and Capital of the Province of *Los Charcas*, near the River *Picolmago*, wonderful rich in Silver Mines, 180 Leagues S. from *Cuſco*, 18 E. of *Potoſi*: It's alſo an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*.

ARGENTINUS, a pretended Deity, who preſided over Silver Coin, as *Æſculanus* did over Copper. St. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei*.

ARGIA, *Argolica*, *Argolis*, a Province of *Peloponneſus*, bounded to the S. by *Laconia* and the *Sinus Argolicus*, now *Golfo di Napoli*, to the E. by the *Egean* Sea, to the N. by *Sinus Saronicus*, now *Golfo de Engina*, and *Corinthia*, and to the W. by *Arcadia*. The ancient Inhabitants of which were the *Argivi*, and the latter the *Danai*: It's a Marſhy Soil and full of Vines. The Capital of it was *Argos*, ſeated on the River *Inachus* 11 *German* miles from *Corinth* to the S. and 16 from *Lacedæmon* to the N. It had a Caſtle called *Lariſſa*, which ſtood above the City. *Ptol.* Long. 51. 20. Lat. 36. 16. This was one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Greece*, being built by *Inachus* in the time of *Moſes*, and the firſt of thoſe alſo that freed themſelves from the Dominion of their Kings. They had great Wars with the *Lacedæmonians* their Neighbours; but eſpecially in the time of *Darius Hyſtaſpes*, Father of *Xerxes*. It kept its Liberty till the year of the World when it firſt fell into the hands of the *Acheans*, and with them under the *Romans*, towards the end of the 157 Olympiad. It was an Archiepiſcopal See. The *Venetians* bought it in 1383. The *Turks* took it in 1463. And in 1686. General *Moroſini* retook it for the *Venetians*.

ARGINUSÆ, a little Iſland belonging to *Greece*. 'Twas there that the *Athenians*, under *Conon*, gain'd a Victory over the *Lacedæmonians*, who loſt their General *Callicratides*. *Plutarch in Conon*.

ARGIPPEI, Ancient People of *Sarmatia*, who, according to *Herodotus* and other ancient Authors, were born Bald, with a large Chin, and little or no Noſe at all; Their Voice was different from that of other Men: They fed on the Fruit of Trees, and were never troubleſome to their Neighbours, by whom they were often choſen to decide Differences. *Herodotus, Lib.* 2.

ARGIROPHILUS, (*John*) born at *Conſtantinople*. He Liv'd in the 15th Century. He travell'd to *Italy* after the taking of *Conſtantinople*, and was well received at the Court of *Florence*, the Duke making him Præceptor to his Son and Nephew: He dedicated his Works to the *Medicean* Family, *i.e.* His Tranſlation of *Ariſtotle*'s Ethicks and Phyſicks. His own Book *de Regno*. *Conſolatio ad Imperatorem Conſtantinopolitanum. Monodia, &c. Paulus Jovius, in Elog. c.* 27. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Lib.* 4. *c.* 19.

ARGLAS, a ſmall Town of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, and County of *Downe*. It has a Haven belonging to it, and gives the Title of Earl to the Lord *Cromwell* of *Oakham*.

ARGO, the Ship in which *Jaſon*, with his 54 *Theſſalian* and *Argive* Hero's, ſail'd to *Colchos* to fetch the Golden-Fleece; It was ſaid to have been 50 Cubits in length, allowing two Cubits diſtance between every two holes, according to the Proportion ſet down by *Vitruvius*. The firſt long Ship that ever was ſeen in *Greece*.

ARGOLUS, or *Argoli*, (*Andrew*) of *Tagliacozzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He was a great Philoſopher and Phyſician, but his Inclination lay moſtly for Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. He died about the Year 1650. His Works are, *De Diebus Criticis. Ephemerides ab Anno* 1630, *ad* 1700. *Aſtronomicorum, Lib.* 3. *Problemata Aſtronomica, &c. Lorenzo Crazzo in Elog.*

ARGONAUTÆ, a Name given to thoſe Valiant *Græcians* that accompanied *Jaſon* to *Colchos*, in his Expedition for the Golden-Fleece, *An. M.* 2791. The number of thoſe Adventurers was 52 or 54. whereof *Hercules*, *Hylas*, *Theſeus*, *Pirithous*, *Orpheus*, *Peleus*, and *Telamon*, famous both in *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, were the Chief. Some ſay theſe *Argonauts* ſail'd to *Scythia*, and that the Golden-Fleece was nothing but the vaſt Riches of that Country, the Inhabitants getting great quantity of Gold in the Rivers that ran from, or by Mount *Caucaſus*: And becauſe they made uſe of Sheep-skins with the Wooll on, to take up this Metal in Powder, it gave occaſion to call them Golden-Fleeces. Several Authors give different Explications of this Fable, ſome ſaying, That the Golden-Fleece ſignifies Virtue; and that when Poets ſpeak of *Jaſon*'s conquering Bulls that vomited Flames, they would repreſent by theſe furious Beaſts, our head-ſtrong and unruly Paſſions. Others ſay, That this Fable is a Leſſon of Chymiſtry, denoting by the ſeveral Paſſages of that tedious Voyage, the long and many alterations of Bodies, before they are brought to the Perfection meant by the Golden-Fleece. *Suidas* thinks, That famous Fleece was a Book made of Sheep-skins, containing the Secret of the Tranſmutation or Philoſophers-ſtone; and that *Medea* ſtole it from her Father *Æetes*, King of *Colchos*, and gave it to her Lover *Jaſon*. In fine, according to the Opinion of ſeveral others, which ſeems the moſt reaſonable, The Golden-Fleece ſignifies Honour and Glory; and this Fable teaches young Men, not to live idle in their own Country, when there is no occaſion to ſhew their Courage, if they can ſignalize themſelves elſewhere; and that ſuch as aſpire to any conſiderable Place, or are call'd by their Birth or Parts to Govern, ſhould have ſeen ſeveral Countreys to learn their Cuſtoms and Ways, and to make themſelves known by their good Qualities, that ſo they might be the more eſteemed by Strangers, with whom afterwards they may have occaſion to deal. *Apollonius Argonaut* 4.

ARGOS, a Noble and Ancient City of *Peloponneſus*, the Capital of *Argia* or *Argolis*, now *Parva Romania de la Morea*. The Territory belonging to this City was bounded Eaſtward by the *Egean Sea*, and Gulf of *Napoli di Romania*; Weſtward by *Arcadia*; to the South by *Laconia*; and Northward by *Corinth*, and the Gulf of *Engina*. The Kingdom of the *Argives* is very ancient, for it began with *Inachus* in the year of the World 2197. and ended with *Acriſius*, *Anno M.* 2742. *Inachus* lived 346 years before the departure of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*. In the time of Chriſtian Religion it was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*, afterwards erected into a Metropolitan it ſelf. In 1383. the *Venetians* purchas'd it of the Widow of *Peter Cornari*, Lord of *Argos* and *Napoli*. In 1463. the Sangiac of *Corinth* made himſelf Maſter of it; but in the Year 1686 General *Moroſini* recover'd it again from the *Turks*. *Strabo, Lib.*8. The Caſtle of *Argos* is about three Hours diſtant from *Napoli di Romania*, ſituate on a high Hill, at the foot of which is a Town, containing about 100 Houſes; the Inhabitants of which being for the moſt part Rich and Wealthy, when the *Venetians* approached, they carried the beſt of their Moveables and Houſhold-ſtuff into the ſaid Caſtle, which is well defended by the Natural Situation of it. It had alſo eight Iron Guns, and ten Patereroes, ſome ſmall quantity of Proviſion in it, with a Ciſtern not very well furniſhed with plenty of Water. The *Argives*, an ancient People of *Greece*, derive their Original from *Inachus* the Builder of *Argos* in *Peloponneſus*, who was the Founder of the *Argivi*. The beginning of this Kingdom was *A.M.*2091. 300 years before the Reign of *Cecrops*, the firſt King of the *Athenians*; 674 years before the Ruine of *Troy* in the time of *Abraham*, and in the 44th Year of the Life of *Iſaac*. This *Inachus* was the Progenitor of the moſt celebrated Royal Families in the *Peloponneſus*.

ARGOW, a Country of *Swiſſerland*, Neighbouring upon the Lake of *Conſtans*, ſo call'd from the River *Arg*. Some Modern Authors, that divide *Swiſſerland* into four Parts, make *Argow* to be one.

ARGUIN. There is here a knot of Iſlands, which lie South of Cape *Blanco*, in a Bay on the Weſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, 30 miles from the Continent: They were firſt diſcovered in 1443. and call'd *Arguin* from the Principal of them, which only hath freſh Water. They are Seven in number, inhabited by the *Azenaghi*, who ſubſiſt on the Fiſhing Trade. *Pory*, p. 55. *Hackluit*, *T.* 2. p. 2. p. 188. *Lat.* 19. 00.

ARGUIN, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Negritia*, firſt poſſeſſed by the *Portugueſe*, who built a Fort in it in 1455. but were beat out by the *Hollanders* in 1633. thoſe outed by the *Engliſh* ſome years after, which laſt were diſpoſſeſſed, and the Place ruin'd by the *French* in 1678. The *Dutch* begin to ſettle there again. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, about the 20 D. of Northern Latitude.

ARGUS, the Son of *Phrixus*, by *Minerva*'s direction, built a Galley of 50 Oars, which from the Builder's name was called *Argo*, and carried the *Argonauts* to *Colchis*. The fourth King of *Argos* in *Peloponneſus*, was likewiſe called *Argus*, and, as 'tis ſuppoſed, left his Name upon the Town and Country. *Euſeb. Chron. Apollod. Biblioth. Lib.*1.

ARGUS, the Son of *Ariſtor*, whom the Poets fain to have had 100 Eyes, with 50 of which he ſlept and wak'd by turns. *Juno* made choice of him to guard *Io*, belov'd by *Jupiter*; but *Mercary* lull'd him aſleep with his Flute, and ſlew him by *Jupiter*'s command. *Juno*, to recompence his Fidelity, chang'd him into a Peacock, and placed his Eyes in the Bird's Tail. The Moral of this Fable ſhews, That he who is entruſted with conſiderable Affairs, can never be too watchful in the Diſcharge of his Duty. *Ovid.*

ARGYLE, Lat. *Argathelia*, or *Argadia*, a County in the *Weſt-Highlands* of *Scotland*, having *Tarbat*, formerly a diſtinct County, united to it, ſo that this Shire contains the Countries of *Argyle*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, and *Lorne*, part of *Lochabor*, *Morbem*, *Sunart*, and *Annamurchan*, on the Continent, and the Iſlands of *Hay*, *Jura*, *Collonſay*, *Mull*, *Tirie*, and ſeveral others. It is bounded on the South with the *Iriſh* Sea, on the Weſt with the *Weſtern Iſlands*, on the North with the Shire of *Innerneſs* and part of *Perthſhire*, and to the Eaſt with *Lenox* and another part of *Perthſhire*. The Country of *Argyle* hath for a long time belonged to the Chief of the *Campbels*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl; a Family whoſe very Name denotes their Valour, as ſignifying the *Field of War*; nor has their behaviour at any time been unanſwerable. He is the firſt Earl in *Scotland*; and beſides the Title of *Argyle*, is Lord *Kintyre*, *Campbel*, and *Lorne*, the laſt of which gives always Title to the Eldeſt Son of the Family, which makes a great Figure in *Scotland*, becauſe of the Greatneſs of their Clan, Number of their Vaſſals, Honourable Allies, and Hereditary Offices, ſuch as Juſtice-General of the Shire of *Argyle* and the Iſles, Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff of *Argyle*, Heretable Maſter of the Houſhold (*i.e.* Hereditary Lord High-Steward of the Houſe) to the King, and ſeveral other Offices within his own Bounds: They were Juſtice-Generals of all *Scotland*, till by Contract betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Marquis of *Argyle*, then Lord *Lorne* in 1628. he reſigned that Office into the King's Hands, and got ſecured to himſelf and his Poſterity to be Juſtice-General of *Argyle*, and the Iſles, and where-ever he had Land in *Scotland*. The Chief of the *Campbels*, one of the ſaid Earl's Predeceſſors, in *September* 1308. made that famous Indenture, yet extant, with Sir *Alexander Seaton*, and Sir *Gilbert Hay*, whereby they bind themſelves to ſtand to their outmoſt to the Defence of their Sovereign Lord King *Robert Bruce*,as well againſt *French* and *Engliſh*, as *Scots*,ſubſcribed with all their Hands,and Seal'd at *Cambuskenneth*. He Honourably Entertained and Aſſiſted the ſaid K. *Robert* againſt *Baliol*; and for his good Service the King gave him *Margery Bruce* his own Siſter in Marriage. His Son aſſiſted King *David Bruce* in his Minority, joined with the Lord *Robert Stewart*, one of the King's Royal Predeceſſors, defeated the *Engliſh* at *Dunoon*, and took that Caſtle from them, for which the King made him Hereditary Governour of the ſaid Caſtle, allowing him a yearly Penſion, and created his Couſin *John Campbel*, Earl of *Athol*, who died without Succeſſion. King *James* I. being detained for a long time Priſoner in *England*, one of the ſaid Earl's Predeceſſors, whoſe Eldeſt Son was Married to the Daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, and Siſter to Duke *Mundoch* the Governor of *Scotland*, improved that Opportunity ſo effectually for the Advantage of the ſaid King *James* I, that he prevailed with the Governour to Ranſom and Reſtore him to his Father's Throne. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, did conſtantly adhere to K. *James* II. who in his young years was reduced to great ſtraits by thoſe who conſpir'd againſt his Authority, but was ſettled on the Throne by this Earl's Aſſiſtance; for which good Service he made him Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and gave him ſeveral Lands. *Gileſpicus*, or *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was kill'd at *Flodden-Field*, as fighting Valiantly for King *James* IV. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, was one of the Three that Govern'd *Scotland* in King *James* Vth's Minority, and the only Man able to make head againſt the *Douglaſſes*, being Commiſſionated for that effect. *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was Lord High Chancellor in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, a great Promoter of the Reformation, and Oppoſer of the *French* Tyranny, and then Current Perſecution. *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, his Son and Succeſſor, was alſo Lord-Chancellor of *Scotland* in King *James* VIth's Reign. *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, was in 1641. Created Marquis, joined with the Parliament of *Scotland*, was a Zealous Aſſertor of the Presbyterian Government, was look'd upon as one of the greateſt Stateſmen of his time, contributed much to the Reception and Coronation of *Charles* II. in *Scotland*, and put the Crown upon his Head. Yet after the Reſtauration, *Anno* 1661. he was Condemn'd and Beheaded, on an Indictment for alledged Compliance with *Oliver*, being the Epidemical fault of the time. He declared himſelf Innocent on the Scaffold. *Archibald* his Son, when Lord *Lorne*, Commanded King *Charles* II's Foot Guards, ſignaliz'd himſelf againſt *Oliver*, and never Capitulated till he was ordered to do ſo by the King, yet was forfeited alſo, but ſoon after reſtored to the Title of Earl, and Condemn'd again in the latter end of *Charles* II. his Reign, for Explaining the *Teſt* in theſe Words. *I have conſidered the* Teſt, *and am deſirous to give Obedience as far as I can. I am confident the Parliament never intended to impoſe Contradictory Oaths, and therefore I think no Man can explain it, but for himſelf, and reconcile it as it is Genuine, and agrees in its own ſenſe, and I take it in ſo far as it is conſiſtent with it ſelf and the Proteſtant Religion, and I do declare, I mean not to bind up my ſelf in my Station, and in a Lawful way to endeavour any thing I think to the Advantage of Church or State, not repugnant to the Proteſtant Religion, and my Loyalty, and this I underſtand as part of my Oath.* But eſcaping from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, (his Eſtate being diſpoſed of to others) he got over into *Holland*, whence with a few Men he landed in *Scotland* in the beginning of the late King *James*'s Reign, a little before the Duke of *Monmouth* landed in *England*, but never having gotten above 2000 Men together, was defeated, taken, and beheaded at *Edinburgh*, *June* 30. 1685. upon the *Sentence of Explaining the Teſt*. His Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, and againſt introducing of Popery, was ſaid to be the Cauſe of his fall. He was reckoned an Accompliſh'd Stateſman and a great Soldier. His Son *Archibald*, the preſent Earl, came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very Inſtrumental in the Revolution in *Scotland*, and owned as Earl of *Argyle* by the Parliament before they took off the Attainder againſt his Father, which by the Claim of Right was declared to be a Reproach to the Nation. His Lordſhip was ſent from the Nobility, with other two from the Barons and Boroughs, to offer the Crown of *Scotland* in the Name of the Convention of States, to Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*; for whoſe Service he carried over a Regiment to *Flanders*, conſiſting almoſt all, both Officers and Centinels, of his own Name and Family. His Eldeſt Son the preſent Lord *Lorne*, is a Youth of great Expectation, concerning whom it is remarkable, that when he was but Five Years old, he jumpt out of a Window Three Stories high, without receiving any hurt; and as near as can be Calculated, it happened in the very Minute that his Grandfather ſuffered. ☞ This Account was given by the Preſent Lord's Direction.

ARGYRA, a Nymph whom *Solemnus* was ſo deeply in Love with, that finding her always Cruel, he died of grief. *Venus* chang'd him into a Fountain that bore the Nymph's Name, whoſe Waters were a Sovereign Remedy againſt Love, by making ſuch as waſh'd themſelves with them immediately forget their Miſtreſſes. *Pauſanias*.

ARGYRASPIDES, or the Silver-Shield-bearers, were a Part of *Alexander*'s *Macedonian* Army, who having ſignaliz'd themſelves by ſo many Victories, ſcorn'd any other Captain but *Alexander* himſelf; they are frequently mention'd by *Arian* in his Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*. The Emperor *Alexander Severus* had a Band of Soldiers alſo that bore Silver Shields, in imitation of his Nameſake. *Q. Curt. Juſt.*

ARHUSEN, an Epiſcopal City of *Denmark* in North *Jutland*, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, ſeated upon the *Sound*, and belongs to the King of *Denmark*; but in the Year 1644. was taken, and almoſt ruin'd by the *Swedes*. It's 10 miles S. of *Albourg*, two W. of *Funen*, and 26 N. of *Lubec*.

ARIA, a Country of *Perſia*, now call'd *Choraſans*, having to the North *Bactriana* and *Margiana*; to the Eaſt *Parapomiſus*; to the South *Drangiana*; and to the Weſt *Parthia*; but ſomewhat more remote from *Hyrcania*. The chief City of the Province, formerly bearing the Name of *Aria*, is now call'd *Herat* or *Serheri*, 31 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Burgian*, a large and wealthy City, much celebrated for the Roſes that grow about it: Alſo a ſmall Iſland of the *Baltick* Sea, near the South part of the Iſle of *Funen*, where ſtands the Caſtle of *Roping*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*.

ARIA, a Lady of *Padua*, the Wife of *Pætus Cecinna*, a *Roman* Senator, who being convicted of being an Accomplice in *Scribonius*'s Conſpiracy againſt the Emperor *Claudius*, was condemn'd to death, and brought from *Illyrium* to ſuffer at *Rome*; *Aria* follow'd him in a Fiſher's-Boat, and exhorted him to die Couragiouſly, Stabbing her ſelf, and then giving him the Dagger to do the like, ſaying, That ſhe did not feel her Wound, but that his would prove her death. This was *An. Chr.* 48. *Plin. lib.* 7. Her Daughter would have imitated her example on juſt ſuch another occaſion, but was perſuaded by her Husband to forbear for her Children's ſake.

Caſta ſuo Gladium cum traderet Aria Pæto,
Quem de Viſceribus traxerat ipſa ſuis:
Si qua fides, Vulnus quod feci non dolet, inquit,
Sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Pæte, dolet.

ARIADNE, Daughter of *Minos* King of *Crete*, who compell'd the *Athenians* to ſend him a yearly Tribute of young Boys, which Poets ſay, were to be devour'd by the Minotaure; tho' others think, that *Taurus* was a Valiant, but Cruel, Barbarous, and Paſſionate Commander of King *Minos*. However *Theſeus* being ſent into *Crete*, with a Tribute of young *Athenians*, *Ariadne* was much taken with his Mein, Strength, and Addreſs; and as a Teſtimony of her Love, gave him a Clew of Thred, and ſhew'd him how by the guidance of that, he might come out of the Labyrinth. *Theſeus* kill'd the Minotaure, and carried the young *Athenians* and *Ariadne* off, leaving her afterwards in an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, called *Naxos* or *Dia*. The Authors cited by *Plutarch* ſpeak differently of this; ſome hold, That *Ariadne* hang'd her ſelf for Deſpair; others, That being with Child, and not able to bear the toſſing of the Waves, ſhe was put a-ſhore in the forementioned Iſland; There are alſo ſome that ſay, She Married *Onarus*, one of *Bacchus*'s Prieſts; others ſay, *Oenopion*, King of the Country, call'd afterwards *Bacchus*; who, if we give credit to Poets, plac'd *Ariadne*'s Crown among the Stars. *Plutarch* in *Theſ.*

ARIADNE, the Wife of *Zeno*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, being, as ſome fanſie, weary of her Husband, finding him dead Drunk, commanded him to be put up in an empty Tomb, where coming to himſelf, he fell Mad and Died. After his death ſhe ſet the Imperial Crown upon the Head of *Anaſtaſius* her ſuppoſed Gallant, excluding *Longinus*, *Zeno*'s Brother. *Zonar. Annal.*

ARIAMNUS, an *Aſiatick Gaul*, of ſuch vaſt Wealth, and ſo extraordinary Liberal and Magnificent, that he promiſed all thoſe of his own Nation, ſettled in *Galatia*, to give 'em a whole year's Entertainment; which he perform'd with wonderful Order and Decorum, tho' the People of the Neighbourhood throng'd to him in Shoals. He divided his whole Eſtate into ſeveral Quarters, and all along the Road ſet up Tents, that in whatever part the People arriv'd, they might not want a good Reception. *Athenæus.*

ARIAN, a Philoſopher, Geographer, and famous Hiſtorian, born at *Nicomedia*, a Town of *Bithynia*, where he ſtudied, and was afterwards Prieſt of *Ceres* and *Proſerpina*: He writ alſo the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, his Maſter *Epictetus*'s Diſcourſes, and his own *Enchiridion*. *Suidas* calls him the Young *Xenophon*, and ſays his great Parts raiſed him firſt to the Dignity of a Conſul, and afterwards to be Governour of *Cappadocia* under *Adrian*. *Voſſius, l.* 2. *Hiſt. Graecor.*

ARIAN of *Athens*: He wrote a Book *De Venatione & Cura Canum*, publiſhed by *Holſtenius* in 1644.

ARIANO, an Epiſcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province call'd *Principato Oltra*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, ſeated upon a Hill of difficult acceſs, and Dignified with the Title of a Dukedom. Alſo a City upon the *Po*, Capital of *Poliſino*. *Arino.*

ARIARATHES the Second, ſucceeded his Unkle *Holophernes* about the 112th *Olympiad*, 330 years before Chriſt: This Prince, who during *Alexander*'s Reign had kept himſelf neuter, was, after his death, attack'd by *Perdiccas*, whom he oppos'd with an Army of 30000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe; but being overthrown, was taken, and crucified with his Principal Officers. But *Juſtin* ſays, That on this Defeat, the *Cappadocians* kill'd their Wives and Children, and having ſet fire to all their moſt valuable Goods, threw themſelves into the Flames. *Strabo, l.* 12. *Diod. de Sicil.*

ARIARATHES the Third, not able to withſtand the Victorious *Macedonians*, retired into *Armenia*, where underſtanding that *Perdiccas* and *Eumenes* were dead, and *Seleucus* and *Antiochus* were together by the ears, he took Courage, and, aſſiſted by *Ardoata* King of *Armenia*, vanquiſh'd *Amyntas*, one of *Alexander*'s Lieutenants, and recover'd the Kingdom of his Anceſtors. *Diod.*

ARIARATHES the Fifth, King of *Cappadocia*, aſſiſted his Brother-in-Law *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, againſt the *Romans*: But *Antiochus* being defeated, he ſent Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to make his Peace with the Senate, which coſt him 100 Talents. This Prince ſpent his time in trivial Occupations; he ſtopp'd the River *Mela*'s entrance into the *Euphrates*, and having made a great Lake, raiſed the Ground in the middle, to form ſmall Iſlands: But the *Euphrates* overflowing its Banks, drown'd a great part of *Cappadocia*, and did conſiderable Damage in the Country of the *Galates*. The *Romans* hearing of this, order'd *Ariarathes* to pay 300 Talents towards the Damage. This Prince afterwards built the Town *Ariarathe* in *Cappadocia*. *Tit. Liv. l.* 5.

ARIARATHES the Eighth, being expell'd by *Nicodemus*, was reſtor'd by his Unkle *Mithridates Eupator*; who afterwards, upon ſome Diſguſt, made War upon him with 80000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, and 600 Chariots; whom *Ariarathes* oppoſed with as great a Force: But *Mithridates* being unwilling to hazard the Succeſs of a Battel, cauſed him to be aſſaſſinated before the Armies engaged. *Juſt. lib.* 30.

ARIAS *Montanus, (Benet)* one of the Learnedeſt Divines that *Spain* ever bred, flouriſh'd in the 15th Century: His Friends, tho' of Noble Extraction, could not allow him a Competency to go through his Studies, which made ſome conſiderable People in *Seville* take an occaſion to ſupply him. Here he made great Progreſs in the Sciences; and then going to *Alcala*, did not only learn Divinity, perfecting himſelf in the *Greek* and *Latin*, but alſo learn'd the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, and *Chaldaic* Tongues: Afterwards travelling into *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *&c.* became a good Proficient in their Languages; and being received into the Order of the Knights of St. *Jaques*, was ſoon after made Prieſt. He accompanied the Biſhop of *Segovia* to the Council of *Trent*, where he gain'd great Reputation; and at his return thence, retired to a pleaſant Place near *Aracena*, in the Mountains of *Andaluſia*, to be the leſs diverted from his Studies. *Philip* II. of *Spain* employ'd him to prepare and publiſh another Edition of the Bible, after that of *Alcala*, finiſh'd by the Care of Cardinal *Ximenes*: *Arias* accompliſh'd this Work with great Glory. He died at *Seville*, in the Houſe of the Knights of St. *James*, in 1598. His other Works are, *Elucidationes in Evangelia, in Acta Apoſtolorum, in Epiſtolas, in Apocalypſ. in Commentaria, in* 12 *Prophetas, in* 30 *priores Pſalmos, in Iſaiam. Antiquitatum Judaicarum, l.* 9. *Sponde in Annal. Le Mire.*

ARIATHES, Son of *Mithridates Eupator*, Conquer'd *Cappadocia*, and chas'd King *Ariobarzanes* from thence: This Succeſs rais'd ſuch a Jealouſie in his Father *Mithridates*, that not being able to endure the Reputation of the Son, he order'd him to be poiſon'd. *Appian, Plutarch.*

ARICA, a Port of *Peru*, with a capacious Haven and a ſtrong Caſtle. In the year 1578. Sir *Fran. Drake* entred it with Two Ships, and took Three belonging to the *Spaniards*, in which there was not one Mortal found, thô they had 57 Wedges of Silver aboard, each of 20 pound weight: So ſecure were the *Spaniards* then in thoſe parts. Mr. *Tho. Cavendiſh*, our Country-man, who viſited it in the year 1587. ſaith, it lies in 18 Deg. 31 Lat. The Town was then very Populous and Rich, and he having but a few Men, durſt not attempt it; but he took Two Ships in the Port. The *Dutch* in 1599. Sailed to this Port, and found it rather to be a ſafe Road than a Haven, it being well defended from the North, Eaſt and South Winds, but not from the Weſt, nor of eaſie and ſafe approach. The Gold and Silver is brought hither from *Potoſi* by *Peru* in a Ship guarded by a few *Indians* and *Spaniards*, who come hither in *March* or *April*, and here they Ship the Plate, which in *May* goes to *Lima*. In the beginning of laſt Century, the *Spaniards* firſt fortified this place, being driven to it by the Depredations of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*: The Town is Governed by a Corrigidor, nominated once in ſix years by the King of *Spain*. When Sir *Francis Drake* was here, the Town conſiſted but of 20 Houſes; afterwards it aroſe to 100. *Laet.* 465. 66. This Town ſtands, according to *Acoſta*, 70 Leagues from *Potoſi*, according to others 80. *Oliver Vander Noort* placeth it Lat. 18. 40. *Drake*, and moſt others, 11. 30, or 31.

ARICIA, now call'd *Riccia*; formerly a conſiderable Town in *Italy*, but is now reduc'd to a ſmall Village. It ſtands in *Campagnia di Roma*, and gives a Duke's Title. The Lake of *Aricia* is now call'd *Lago-dinemi*. *Plin. Liv.*

ARIDÆUS, a Baſtard Brother of *Alexander the Great*, whom his Father had by *Lariſſa* an Actreſs, was advanc'd to the Throne after *Alexander*'s Death, which *Olympias* not enduring, retired to *Epyrus*, where having ſtrengthned her Party before *Caſſander* could ſend ſuccour to *Aridæus*, got the unfortunate Prince into her power, and put him to death, *Euridice* his Wife, and 100 Noble *Macedonians* that were of his Party. *Juſtin, Euſebius.*

ARIDICES, a certain Philoſopher, of whom *Macrobius* reports the following Paſſage. Being invited, with ſome other Men of Letters, to dine with one of the Kings manumiſs'd Slaves, he had the diſſatisfaction to ſee himſelf and the other Philoſopher's laugh'd at, by this Purſe-proud Fellow; who deſigning to put him to a ſtand, deſir'd to know, what was the reaſon that the Flower of a Black Bean and a White, were of the ſame colour. The Philoſopher, being angry at this ridiculous Queſtion, deſir'd the Free'd Man, to reſolve him firſt, whence it came to paſs, that Two Whips, one made of White Thongs, and another of Black, made the ſame Marks upon a Slave's Shoulders. *Macrob. Saturnal.* 7.

ARIMA, a City and Sea-port of *Japan*, in the Kingdom of *Ximo*; the Inhabitants have baniſh'd all the Chriſtians thence.

ARIMANES, one of the three Sovereigns, to whom ſome Pagan Philoſophers attributed the Government of the World, That is to ſay, God, the Spirit, and the Soul, under the Names of *Orimanes*, *Mithra*, and *Arimanes*: To God the Unity of Parts, and of the Whole; to the Spirit, the Order of Parts, united by the Power of God: And to the Soul, the Motion of that which is in good Order, by Virtue of the Superior Powers. The *Perſians* gave this Name to the Principle of Evil, as that of *Oromazes* to the Cauſe of Good. *Stanly, Orient. Philoſophy.*

ARIMASPI, certain People of the *European Sarmatia*, who poſſeſs thoſe Countries, which at this day include *Ingermaland*, the Dukedom of *Novogrod*, and the Dutchy of *Pleskow* in *Muſcovy*. *Herodotus, Farnebius.*

ARIMATHEA, *Arimathia, Ramatha, Rama, Ramula,* a City in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, in which *Saul* firſt was anointed, *Samuel* was born, lived and died here; and *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, who buried our Saviour, was of this Place. 1 *Sam.* 1. 1. *Math.* 11. *Matt.* 27. It is now by the *Turks* called *Ramola*. See *Rama*.

ARIMAZES, Sovereign of part of *Sogdiana*, toward *Scythia*, who kept himſelf in a Caſtle built upon an inacceſſible Rock, where he had 30000 Soldiers, and Proviſions for two years; and being ſummon'd by *Alexander* to ſurrender, ask'd him whether he could fly, which ſo incens'd that Prince, that he reſolv'd to attack him. The next night about 300 young *Macedonians* gain'd the top of the Rock, which was ſteep on every ſide, and above 30 Furlongs high, which ſo terrified *Arimazes*, that he came down to *Alexander*'s Camp, with his Kindred, and the principal Nobility, in hopes of Pardon; but *Alexander* was ſo provok'd by the inſolence of his Anſwer, that he order'd 'em all to be firſt whipt with Rods, and then hung upon Croſſes at the foot of the Rock, *Q. C. l.* 7.

ARIMOA, an Iſland of *Aſia*, near *New Guinea*, diſcover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1616. under the Conduct of *William Schouten*.

ARINTHIUS, a *Roman*, Conſul with *Modeſtus*, in the Reign of *Valens* and *Valentinian*, *Anno* 372. He favoured the Orthodox againſt the *Arians*, was an intimate friend of St. *Baſil*'s, and much valued by him. *Leſueur, Hiſt. l'Egl. & de l'Empire.*

ARIOBARZANES, King of *Cappadocia*, Elected by the People of that Country, with leave of the *Roman* Senate, upon which he was immediately attacked by *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*; but finding himſelf too weak for ſuch potent Enemies, he retir'd to *Rome*, where he ſtay'd till *Sylla* having overthrown *Tigranes*, reſtor'd him to his Throne: After this, *Ariobarzanes* vanquiſh'd *Ariarathes*, the Son of *Mithridates*, and by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, join'd to his Territories Two Provinces of *Greater Aſia*, and part of *Cilicia*. *Plutarch. Eutropius.*

ARIOBARZANES, King of *Armenia*. Some Authors believe him the ſame with him of *Cappadocia*. *Diodorus Siculus* mentions a *Perſian* Governor of *Phrygia* of this Name; And *Quintus Curtius* ſpeaks of another, who oppos'd *Alexander the Great*'s Paſſage into *Perſia*, and was kill'd in the Field. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 15. *Quint. Curt. Lib.* 4 & 5.

ARION, a Muſician and Poet, born at *Methymna* in the Iſland of *Lesbos*; He was the firſt Inventor of *Dithyrambicks* or Songs in Praiſe of Wine and *Bacchus*. *Periander* Entertain'd him a long time in his Court, after which he Travelled into *Italy* and *Sicily*, and got a great Eſtate in Money, with which returning to *Corinth*, the Seamen out of Covetouſneſs to make themſelves Maſters of his Wealth, threw him into the Sea, where a Dolphin charm'd with the ſound of his Harp and Voice, took him upon her Back, and carried him to *Cape de Maini*, which is the moſt Southern Point of all *Morea*, and there ſet him aſhore, upon which *Arion* went to *Periander* at *Corinth*, who puniſh'd the Seamen according to their Deſerts. They that will have this a real Truth and no Fable, grounded upon the Story of *Jonas*, refer it to the XLI Olympiad, which anſwers to the 138 of *Rome*, and 3438 of the World. *Solin. Herodotus.*

ARIOSTO *Lewis* of *Ferrara*, an *Italian* Poet, he liv'd with Cardinal *Hippolyto D'Eſte*, who carried him into *Hungary*, but he refus'd to accompany the Prelate a ſecond time. *Alphonſo* I. Duke of *Ferrara*, the Cardinal's Brother, took him into his Family, as his Companion in all his Divertiſements; and in that time of leiſure it was, that *Arioſto* compos'd the greateſt part of his Satyrs, his Comedies, his Poem of *Orlando*, and the Wars of the *Moors* againſt *Charlemain* under their King *Agramont*. The Poets of thoſe times waſted their Wits upon Knight Errantry and Romances, which is the reaſon that his Digreſſions are too affected to be true, however his Style is pure, and his Expreſſions lofty, his Deſcriptions wonderful, though ſometimes he wants Judgment. 'Tis ſaid of him, that he ſpoke well, but thought amiſs, and therefore having Dedicated his Poem of *Orlando* to Cardinal *D'Eſte*, upon his Preſenting it; *Mr.* Lewis (ſaid he) *where the Devil did you pick up ſo much Trompery.* He died *July* 13. 1533. *Paul. Jov. in Eleg. c.* 84.

ARIOVISTUS, King of the *Germans*, an Ambitious Prince, at firſt declar'd a Friend to the *Romans*, but afterwards falling into *Gaul* with a Powerful Army, was utterly routed by *Cæſar* in the year of *Rome* 696.

ARIPERT the Firſt, King of the *Lombards*, Son of *Gondebaud*. He ſucceeded *Rodald*, who was murther'd by a *Lombard*, in the year of our Lord 657. He Reign'd 5 or 6 years, and left Two Sons, *Pertharit* and *Godebert*, who diſputed the Right to the Crown for ſome time, and gave *Grimoald* an opportunity to carry it from 'em both. *Paulus Diac. Lib.* 5. *Longobar.*

ARIPERT the Second, Son or Kinſman to *Reginbert* Duke of *Turin*, who had uſurp'd the Crown of the *Lombards*, from *Luitbert* Son of *Cunibert*. This Uſurper enjoyed the Crown but 3 months: After which *Aripert* Reign'd, and to fix himſelf in his Government, order'd *Luitbert* to be ſeiz'd, who was but an Infant. He gave the *Cottian Alps* to Pope *John* the Sixth, and wrote a Letter to him in Gold. A *Lombard* Duke call'd *Anſprand* or *Ariſprand*, revolted from *Aripert*; This latter not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to fight him, retir'd for *France*. And being in a Barge, over-laden with Treaſure, was drown'd in the *Teſin*. *Luitprand* ſucceeded him, and confirm'd the Donation which he had given to the Holy See. *Paul. Diac. Lib.* 6. *Bede, Ado Vienen.*

ARISTAGORAS, the Son of *Melpagoras*, Son-in-Law and Kinſman to *Heſtiæus* Tyrant of *Miletum*. About the year 247 he revolted from the *Perſians*, and perſwaded the *Athenians* and other *Greeks* to take Arms againſt 'em. Afterwards in the year of *Rome* 250, having got together about 20 Ships, he made incurſions into the Enemies Country, and burnt the City of *Sardis*, which ſo incens'd *Darius*, that he order'd his Attendants, every evening before he went to Supper, to put him in mind of revenging the Affront he had ſuffer'd by the ſack of that City. *Herodotus.*

ARISTARCHUS of *Samos*, a Grammarian and Critick, Scholar to *Ariſtophanes* of *Byzantium*, and Contemporary with *Crates*, in the 158th *Olympiad*, and 606th of *Rome*. He wrote nine Books of Animadverſions upon *Homer*'s *Iliads* and *Odyſſes*, and lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philometor*, King of *Egypt*, who made him Præceptor to his Son *Ptolemy Lathurus*. *Voſſ.*

ARISTEUS, a *Jew*, that liv'd at the Court of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*: This Prince eſteem'd him ſo much for his Moderation and Wiſdom, that he gave 6000 *Jewiſh* Slaves their Liberty for his ſake, and ſent him to *Jeruſalem* to the High Prieſt *Eleazar*, to ſend him Learned Men to Tranſlate the *Jewiſh* Laws out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*: *Eleazar* choſe Seventy two, ſix of each Tribe, who made that Verſion commonly call'd the Verſion of the *Septuagint*: And *Ariſteus* compos'd a Hiſtory of all that paſs'd in this Buſineſs. The *Bibliotheca Patrum* has a *Greek* and *Latin* Tract, tranſlated by *Mathias Gorbitius*, whom *Bellarmin*, *Binius*, and ſome others believe to be the genuine *Ariſteus*, cited by *Tertullian*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Jerome*, &c. But ſeveral Criticks are of another Opinion, amongſt which we may reckon *Ludovicus Vives*, *Salmeron*, *Scaliger*, &c. who make no queſtion of this Book's being ſuppoſititious, and counterfeited by ſome Rabbin; which Opinion ſeems to be confirmed beyond diſpute by *Valeſius*, in his Notes upon *Euſebius*. *Euſeb. l.* 9. *Præpar. Evang. Hieron. Præf. in Pentat. Ludovic. Viv. l.* 18. *de Civ. Dei*; *Valeſ. ad Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 5. *Joſeph. l.* 2. *Ant. Jud.*

ARISTEUS, Son of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*, (*Cicero* calls him the Son of *Bacchus*;) he fell in love with *Euridice*, *Orpheus*'s Wife, who endeavouring to get rid of him, was bit by a Serpent, of which ſhe died. The Nymphs were ſo angry at this, that to be reveng'd, they kill'd *Ariſteus*'s Bees; who having Sacrific'd ſome Bulls, by the Advice of the Oracle, recover'd what he had loſt. He is ſaid to have invented the way of making Honey, Oil, and Cheeſe. *Apollod. l.* 2.

ARISTIDES, an *Athenian*, Sirnamed *The Juſt*, the Son of *Lyſimachus*, was by the means of *Themiſtocles*, who look'd upon him with an envious Eye, baniſh'd for 10 years, after he had given many ſignal Proofs of his Conduct and Probity. However, he was recall'd at the end of 6 years, or, as others ſay, ſooner, and was at the Battel of *Salamine*: He alſo Commanded, together with *Pauſanias*, in the year of *Rome* 275. at the Battel which the *Greeks* won from *Mardonius*, near the City of *Platea* in *Bæotia*, and by his Moderation and Equity perſuaded the *Greeks* to unite againſt the *Perſians*; and that there might be a Fund of Money to carry on the War, he ordered the Receivers to carry into *Delos* 460 Talents every year, every Talent amounting to 600 Crowns. But notwithſtanding that he managed the Publick Treaſury, and had been all along in great Employments, he died ſo poor, that he was buried at the Publick Charge. The States alſo took care to Marry his two Daughters, and allow'd his Son a good Maintenance. *Cornel. Nepos.*

ARISTIDES, an *Athenian*, and *Platonick* Philoſopher: He flouriſhed in the ſecond Century, in the Reign of *Adrian*. He was a Chriſtian, and wrote an excellent Apology for Chriſtianity, which he preſented to the Emperor. St. *Jerome* and *Euſebius* mention this Defence as extant in their time. *Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 4. *c.* 3. & 5. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl. & Ep.* 35. *ad Mag. Orat.*

ARISTIDES, a Painter of *Thebes*, who flouriſh'd in the time of *Apelles*: He is ſaid to be the firſt who attempted to draw the Mind and repreſent the Paſſions. *Plin. l.* 34. *c.* 8. & *l.* 35. *c.* 10.

ARISTION, an *Athenian*, greatly eſteem'd by *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* for his Policy and Wit; was by him ſent to the Cities of *Greece*, to perſuade them to throw off the *Roman* Yoak. He wrought upon the *Athenians* ſo far, that he perſuaded them to join with *Mithridates*, as Defender of *Aſia* and *Greece*; which was the reaſon that *Sylla*, having taken *Athens*, caus'd *Ariſtion* to be drawn from the Altar, whither he fled for Sanctuary, and to be ſlain before the Statue of *Minerva*. *Pauſan. in Atticis.*

ARISTIPPUS of *Cyrene*, call'd *the Elder*, the Diſciple of *Socrates*, liv'd about the 96th *Olympiad*, and year of *Rome* 360. He founded a new Sect of Philoſophers, who were call'd *Cyreneans*. He is tax'd for being the firſt that took Money of his Scholars, and taught Philoſophy for Gain. He made no ſcruple to frequent the Courts of Princes, keep his Miſtreſſes, and fare deliciouſly, anſwering thoſe that tax'd him for it, That *if it were not a good thing to Feaſt and Eat well, People would not practice it on their Holy Feſtivals.* He had a nimble Wit, and was quick at Repartees. One time a Fellow purſuing him with opprobrious and ſcurrilous Language, and asking him why he made ſuch haſte away? *Becauſe*, ſaid he, *thou art accuſtomed to give foul Language, and I am not accuſtomed to hear it.* Another time *Dionyſius* the Tyrant telling him, That he ſaw a great many Philoſophers haunt the Gates of Great Men, but few Great Men trouble Philoſophers Houſes: *'Tis becauſe the Phyſicians*, ſaid *Ariſtippus*, *always viſit the Sick.* The ſame *Dionyſius* having refus'd him a Kindneſs which he begg'd for another, he fell at his Knees: Which the Company wondring at, *'Tis*, ſaid he, *becauſe the Prince's Ears are in thoſe Parts.* He wrote 3 Books of the Hiſtory of *Libya*, which he Dedicated to *Dionyſius*; and 25 Dialogues under the Title of *Artabazus*. *Diog. Laert.*

ARISTIPPUS *the Younger*, Grandchild to the former, was inſtructed in Philoſophy by his Mother *Aretia*, and therefore call'd *Metrodidactos*. He became a moſt ſtout Defender of the *Cyrenaic* Sect, which admitted the two Motions of the Soul, Pain and Pleaſure, for Principles, calling Pleaſure a Motion of Gentleneſs, and Pain a Motion of Violence. *Diog. Laert.*

ARISTOBULUS the Firſt, Sirnam'd *Philellen*, King of the *Jews*, and eldeſt Son of *Joannes Hircanus*, Prince and High Prieſt, ſucceeded his Father *A. M.* 3951. and join'd the Royal Diadem to the Pontifical Tiara. During his Father's Life, he took care of the Siege of *Samaria*, and defeated the Forces of *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*; afterwards, having chang'd the Principality of *Judæa* into a Kingdom, he made his Brother *Antigonus* his Companion in the Government, and put the other three in Priſon, together with his Mother, whom he ſtarv'd to death; and for an accumulation of his Crimes, having conceiv'd a Jealouſie of his Brother, he cauſed him alſo to be ſlain, and then died for grief himſelf the firſt year of his Reign. He enlarg'd his Dominions with this addition; he added *Iturea* to his Dominions, and compelled the Inhabitants to turn *Jews*. *Joſeph. l.* 13.

ARISTOBULUS the Second, King of the *Jews*. After the death of his Mother *Alexandra*, *A. M.* 3985. he aſſum'd the Crown, tho' younger than *Hircanus*, whom he defeated in Battel, and forc'd him to confirm him in the poſſeſſion: In the mean time, *Aretas*, King of the *Arabians*, taking part with *Hircanus*, beſieged *Ariſtobulus* in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; who being reliev'd by *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, purſued his Enemies, and defeated 'em. Upon which, *Hircanus* repair'd to *Pompey*, then at *Damaſcus*, for Succour; thither alſo went *Ariſtobulus*: *Pompey* promiſed to reconcile them, as ſoon as he had ſettled ſome other Buſineſs. In the mean time, *Ariſtobulus* withdrawing himſelf privately, without ſpeaking a word, ſo incens'd *Pompey*, that he beſieged and took *Jeruſalem*, and ſent *Ariſtobulus* and his two Sons Priſoners to *Rome*: From whence eſcaping with his Son *Antigonus*, he returned to *Judæa*, and raiſed an Army to maintain his Right: But being defeated by *Gabinius*, was again ſent to *Rome*, where he was ſoon after ſet at liberty by *Julius Cæſar*, who deſign'd to make uſe of him againſt his Enemies in thoſe Parts: But then he was poiſon'd by *Pompey*'s Party; and at the ſame time *Scipio* beheaded his Son *Alexander*. *Joſ. Ant. Jud. l.* 13.

ARISTOBULUS, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, Son of *Ariſtobulus* II. and *Alexandra* the Daughter of *Hircanus*, to whom *Herod the Great* gave the High Prieſthood at 17 years of Age, feigning a Reconciliation with *Alexandra*, the young Prince's Mother, and *Marianne*'s Siſter. But the extraordinary Joy of the People to ſee *Ariſtobulus* advanced to that Dignity, occaſion'd his Ruine; for it ſo raiſed *Herod*'s Jealouſie, that he cauſed him to be ſmother'd in the Bath, *An. M.* 4005. and to conceal the Murder, made a pompous Funeral for him.

ARISTOBULUS, the Son of *Herod* and *Marianne*, who was ſo unfortunately engag'd in thoſe Crimes which were charg'd upon his Brother *Alexander*, that notwithſtanding the Innocency of both of 'em was ſufficiently known, they were ſtrangled at *Sebaſtia*, in the year of the World 4049.

ARISTOCLEA, the Daughter of *Theophanes*, a Citizen of *Halyartus*, belov'd by two young Gentlemen, whoſe Paſſion and Jealouſie occaſion'd her death. One of theſe Lovers was called *Strato*, the other *Calliſthenes*, who was the better Gentleman, but not ſo rich as the other; and therefore *Theophanes* had promiſed him his Daughter in Marriage. *Strato* diſſembled his Reſentment, and came to the Wedding, pretending a deſire to preſerve the Father's Friendſhip, ſince he had loſt all hopes of Marrying the Daughter: But his real Deſign was to take her away by force; and watching his opportunity, when *Ariſtoclea* went to ſacrifice to the Nymphs at the Fountain of *Chiſſoeſſa*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, being ſeconded by ſome of his beſt and ſtouteſt Friends, he ſeiz'd upon the Bride. *Calliſthenes* generouſly oppoſed Violence with Violence; but whilſt they fought on both ſides, the poor Lady expired in the Scuffle: Upon which *Strato* kill'd himſelf; and *Calliſthenes*, not able to endure ſo ſad a Spectacle, went whither his Deſpair led him, and never appear'd more. *Plut. Amat.*

ARISTOCLIDES, Tyrant of *Orchemene* in the *Peloponneſus*, not being able to win the Affection of the fair *Stymphalide*, put her Father to death, and afterwards more barbarouſly cauſed the Virgin her ſelf to be ſlain at the foot of *Diana*'s Altar, where ſhe thought her ſelf ſecure: But the whole Country reſenting that deteſtable Action, roſe up unanimouſly to revenge the Virgin's Death, and deprived the Tyrant both of his Crown and Life. *S. Jerome.*

ARISTOCRATES the Firſt, King of *Arcadia*, having forc'd a lovely Virgin, that was Prieſteſs in the Temple near *Orchomene*, his Subjects revolted, and ſton'd him to death; and afterwards ordered, That the Prieſthood of that Temple ſhould never be conferr'd but upon a Married Woman. *Pauſan.*

ARISTOCRATES the Second, and laſt King of *Arcadia*, Son of *Hicetas*, and Grandſon of *Ariſtocrates* I. This Prince raiſed an Army to aſſiſt his Allies the *Meſſenians* againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; but being bribed, he ordered his Troops to fall back as ſoon as the Battel was begun; and by this means the *Meſſenians* were totally routed. Afterwards he refuſed to Command the *Meſſenian* Army, which provok'd his Subjects to a general Revolt, and occaſion'd his being murther'd. *Pauſan. in Meſſen.*

ARISTODEMUS, King of the *Meſſenians* in the *Morea*, maintain'd a furious War againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, who took ſeveral Places from him. He retired to *Rome*; and being reinforced with new Recruits, made a great ſlaughter of the Enemy; who to re-people their Land, were forced to proſtitute their Wives and Daughters to Strangers; whence ſprang the *Parthenians*, who 30 years after, under the Conduct of *Philantus*, the Son of him that gave the Counſel, went into *Italy*, and took the City of *Tarentum*. In the mean time *Ariſtodemus* having ſacrific'd his Daughter by advice of the Oracle, kill'd himſelf upon her Tomb, after 6 years Reign, in the 14th *Olympiad*, about 30 years after the Foundation of *Rome*.

ARISTODEMUS, the Son of *Ariſtocrates* II. King of *Arcadia*, would have ſucceeded his Father; but the *Arcadians*, looking upon him as a Tyrant, rejected him: Thereupon he paſſed into *Italy*, and was very ſerviceable to the *Romans* in their Wars againſt *Tarquin the Proud*. Returning into *Arcadia*, he got poſſeſſion of his Father's Throne: But ſuch was his Pride and Luxury, that his Subjects ſoon grew weary of him; and the Friends of ſeveral Citizens, whom he had baniſh'd, that he might ſeize upon their Eſtates, conſpired and ſtabb'd him in his Chamber, being let into it by *Zenocrita*, Wife to one of the Exiles, but kept by him as his Miſtreſs. *Plutarch de virtute Mulierum.*

ARISTODEMUS the Second, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, vanquiſh'd the *Lacedæmonians*, and ſlew their King *Acrotatus* in Battel; yet was murther'd by his own Subjects, who would endure no other Sovereigns after *Ariſtocrates* II. *Plut.*

ARISTODEMUS of *Sparta*, being ready to enter that famous Battel of *Thermopylæ*, between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Perſians*, was taken on a ſudden with ſuch a Defluxion upon his Eyes, as rendred him altogether unſerviceable, by which means he was the only Man of 300 that eſcap'd. Upon his return to *Sparta*, being tax'd with Cowardice, he was ſo ſenſible of the ſeeming Diſgrace, that he ſacrific'd himſelf at the Battel of *Platea*, ruſhing in among the thickeſt of his Enemies, who kill'd him. *Herod. l.* 7.

ARISTOGITON, an *Athenian*, of the Family of *Alcmæon*, who, together with *Hermodius*, kill'd *Hipparchus* in the 66th *Olympiad*. His Brother *Hippias*, to revenge his Death, put ſeveral in vain to the Torture, and among the reſt a Courteſan, who bit off her Tongue to prevent a Diſcovery. The *Athenians* afterwards erected Statues to *Ariſtogiton* and his Companions, for ſhewing 'em the way to regain their Liberty. *Thucyd.*

ARISTOLAUS, Commanded a Legion under the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger: He was, upon the account of his Parts and Piety, made choice of, to reconcile St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, and *John* of *Antioch*, which he happily effected, ed, the latter being perſuaded to ſubſcribe the Council of *Epheſus*, to quit the *Neſtorians* and join the *Orthodox* Party. *Baron. A. C.* 432.

ARISTOMENES, a General of the *Meſſenians*, that perſuaded them to revolt from the *Lacedæmonians*, whom they worſted in ſeveral Rencounters, until the latter borrow'd a Commander from the *Athenians* by advice of the Oracle; and then they overcame the former. *Ariſtomenes* is applauded for his Juſtice and Chaſtity, becauſe he would not ſuffer his Soldiers to violate the Daughters of the *Spartans*, whom they had ſurpriz'd at a ſolemn Sacrifice. *Ariſtomenes* being afterwards taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, and in danger to loſe his Life, thoſe Virgins would not return home, until they ſaw their Deliverer at Liberty; who after he had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by many Noble Atchievements, was at laſt ſlain; and being opened, his Heart was found hairy. *Pauſ. l.* 4.

ARISTON, a Stoick Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Zeno*, to whoſe Opinion he added ſo much, that he paſſed for the Founder of a new Sect. He held, That the main Scope of Man was to live between Vertue and Vice: That a wiſe Man was like a good Actor, who, whether he play'd a King or a Servant, did very well. He did not value Natural Philoſophy, nor Logick; his only Studies were Morals. He compared Logicians Arguments to Spiders Webs, which ſignifie nothing, though there be a great deal of Artifice in 'em. He liv'd about 480 of *Rome*. *Strab. l.* 7.

ARISTON, a King of *Lacedæmon*, famous for Prudence and Courage: Being told, That it was the Duty of a King to do Good to his Friends, and Evil to his Enemies; he anſwer'd, *It was moſt becoming a Prince to preſerve his Friends, and endeavour to gain his Enemies by kind Offices.* Another time being ask'd, How many *Lacedæmonians* he had? he anſwer'd, *As many as were neceſſary to repell his Enemies.* Underſtanding that there were Funeral Orations made for certain *Athenians* who fell as fighting valiantly againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; *If the Vanquiſh'd are ſo highly Honour'd*, ſays he, *What Applauſes do the Victorious deſerve. Plut. in Apophthegm.*

ARISTONICUS, Son of *Eumenes*, by an *Epheſian* Concubine, diſguſted that *Attalus* had left his Kingdom of *Pergamus* to the *Romans*, raiſed an Army to wreſt it out of their hands, and defeated the Conſul *Licinius Craſſus*, in the 623d of *Rome*: But the next year he was taken by *Perpenna*, ſent to *Rome*, and ſtrangled in Priſon by order of the Senate. *Tit. Liv. l.* 59.

ARISTOPHANES, a *Greek* Comedian, Contemporary with *Euripides*, *Demoſthenes*, and *Socrates*, in the 80th *Olympiad*: He wrote above 50 Comedies, of which there are but 11 extant. His Hatred againſt *Socrates* ſufficiently appears in his *Plutus*, and Comedy of the *Clouds*, full of Invectives againſt that Philoſopher, and by ſeveral other Satyrs. *Plutarch* made a little Treatiſe, wherein he compares *Menander* to *Ariſtophanes*, and prefers the firſt to the latter, blaming *Ariſtophanes* for his Smut and Scurrilities. *Voſſius.*

ARISTOTIMUS, one of the Principal Men of *Epirus*, and Tyrant of the Chief City of that Country, where he exercis'd his Authority with extraordinary Cruelty, putting ſeveral of the Inhabitants to death, and baniſhing others: Being requeſted by the *Ætolians* to ſend the Baniſh'd their Wives, denied 'em that Favour at firſt; but upon ſecond Thoughts granted it; and as they were ready to go, he ſtripp'd 'em of all they had of any Value, expos'd them and their Daughters to be Raviſh'd, and cut the Throats of their young Infants. But he was at length ſlain by *Hellanicus*, after he had Tyranniz'd 5 Months. *Vid. Hellanicus.*

ARISTOTLE, the Chief of the Peripatetick Philoſophers, was born at *Stagyra*, a ſmall City of *Macedon*, in the 99th *Olympiad*, about 384 before the Birth of Chriſt. It's ſaid, That *Nicomachus*, his Father, Phyſician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, deriv'd his Original from *Æſculapius*. He loſt his Parents in his Infancy, at what time *Proxenes*, a Friend of his Father's, took care of his Education, but bred him looſly; ſo that he quitted his Studies, and betook himſelf to the Follies of Youth, and, having ſpent moſt of his Eſtate, turn'd Soldier: But that not ſuiting his Temper, he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos* what Courſe he ſhould ſteer, and was adviſed to go to *Athens* and ſtudy Philoſophy. Thither he went, being 18 years old, and ſtudied under *Plato* till 37; in which time, having ſpent his whole Eſtate, he got his Bread by ſelling Sweet Pouders, and venting ſome Receipts which he had learn'd. He follow'd his Studies with that extraordinary Diligence, that he ſoon ſurpaſs'd all the Great Men in *Plato*'s School. He eat little, and ſlept leſs; and that he might not overſleep himſelf, he is ſaid to have lain with one hand always out of the Bed, having a Ball of Braſs in it, which by its fall into a Baſon of the ſame Metal awak'd him. He converſ'd with a *Jew*, to inform himſelf of the Sciences and Religion of the *Egyptians*, and ſo prevented the trouble of travelling into that Country. After *Plato*'s death, he quitted *Athens*, and retired to *Atarnya*, a little City of *Myſia*, where his old Friend *Hermyas* Reigned, and gave him his Siſter *Pythias* in Marriage, whom *Ariſtotle* loved ſo paſſionately, that he offer'd her Sacrifice. About three years after, *Hermias* being taken by the King of *Perſia*'s General, *Ariſtotle* retired to *Mytelene*, the Capital of *Lesbos*, where he ſtay'd, till *Philip* of *Macedon*, hearing of his great Reputation, ſent for him to be Tutor to his Son *Alexander*, then about 14 years of Age; which *Alexander* undertook, and in 8 years taught him Rhetorick, Natural Philoſophy, and Ethicks, and a certain ſort of Philoſophy which he taught no body elſe: So that *Philip* and *Olympias* erected him Statues, and rebuilt *Stagyra* for his ſake, which had been almoſt ruined by the Wars. But afterward, loſing *Alexander*'s Favour for adhering to *Calliſthenes*, his Kinſman, accuſed of a Conſpiracy againſt *Alexander*'s Life, he retired to *Athens*, where he ſet up his New School, and the Magiſtrates gave him the *Lycæum*, ſo famous afterwards for the Concourſe of his Diſciples. He was thought to have conſpired againſt *Alexander*, but without any Foundation, as 'tis believed, becauſe *Alexander* at the ſame time order'd him to apply himſelf to the Study of Animals, and ſent him for his Encouragement 800 Talents, which amounts to 480000 Crowns, beſides a great number of Fiſhers and Huntſmen, to bring him all ſorts of living Creatures. Being accuſed of Impieties, by a Prieſt of *Ceres* call'd *Eurymedon*, he wrote a large Apology for himſelf; but knowing the *Athenians* to be jealous of their Religion, and being terrified with the hard Uſage which *Socrates* met with on that account, he retired to *Chalcis*, a City of *Eubœa*, where, according to St. *Juſtin* and St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, he threw himſelf into the *Euripus*, becauſe he could not comprehend the Reaſon of its Ebbing and Flowing. A ſecond ſort ſay he poiſon'd himſelf, rather than he would fall into the hands of his Enemies: And a third, That he died of the Colick in the 114th *Olympiad*, the 432d of *Rome*, and 63d of his Age, two years after *Alexander*. The *Stagyrites* carried away his Body, and erected Altars to his Memory. His Philoſophy did not render him moroſe, for he was gentle, affable, and a good Friend. Being asked one day, What a true Friend was? he anſwer'd, *One Soul in two Bodies.* He had a Daughter by *Pythias*, Married to *Demaratus* King of *Lacedæmon*, and a Son call'd *Nicomachus*, whom he loved tenderly, and addreſs'd his Books of Morality to him. *Diogenes Laertius* adds, That after *Ariſtotle* had Studied 15 years under *Plato*, he begun to differ from him in Opinion, which the Old Man reſented to that height, that he call'd him Rebel, and an ungrateful Fellow. He held, That there was a certain Knowledge, or Science, which the Soul learns by the Senſes, as ſo many Meſſengers deſtined to acquaint her with what paſſes abroad: That from the Knowledge of Particulars, by the help of Underſtanding, ſhe form'd certain evident, general Propoſitions, the Foundation of Science: This Method he learn'd of *Archytas*, who had it of *Dexippus*; who in his Categories which he form'd, plac'd Subſtance at the Head of all the reſt. But becauſe this Knowledge depends on our Senſes, which are ſubject to Errour, *Ariſtotle* ſought to find out an infallible Principle, by means of an Univerſal Organ, which is Demonſtration by way of Syllogiſm. Beſides Philoſophy, he writ of Poetry, Rhetorick, Law, *&c.* to the Number of 400 different Treatiſes, according to *Diogenes Laertius*; but *Francis Patricius* of *Venice* ſays, he wrote 747. He left his Writings with *Theophraſtus*, his beloved Diſciple and Succeſſor in the *Lycæum*, and forbad they ſhould be ever publiſh'd: *Theophraſtus*, at his death, truſted them to *Neleus*, his good Friend and Diſciple; and he being alſo dead, they were buried in the Ground at *Scepſis*, a Town of *Troas*, to ſecure them from the King of *Pergamus*, who made ſtrict ſearch for Books to embelliſh and augment his Library: Here they lay 160 years, until being almoſt ſpoil'd, they were ſold to a rich Burgeſs of *Athens*, call'd *Apellicon*, where *Scylla* found them when he made himſelf Maſter of that City, and carried them to *Rome*, where, after ſome time, they were purchaſed by a Grammarian, call'd *Tyrannion*, whoſe Heirs ſold them to *Andronicus* of *Rhodes*. This laſt begun to make our Philoſopher better known; for he not only repair'd what they had loſt by Time and Ill-keeping, but alſo put them in a better Order, and got them Copied: So that there were many that follow'd *Ariſtotle*'s Doctrine in the Reigns of the Twelve *Cæſars*; and their Number increaſed much under *Adrian* and *Antoninus*: *Marcus Aurelius* and *Lucius Verus* appointed *Alexander* of *Aphrodiſium* to teach the Peripatetick Philoſophy at *Rome*; and the Learned in ſucceeding Ages commented upon it: Yet the Firſt Doctors of the Church diſapproved this Doctrine, as allowing too much to Reaſon and Senſe, until *Anatolius*, Biſhop of *Laodicea*, *Didymus* of *Alexandria*, St. *Jerome*, and St. *Auguſtine*, appear'd in its Favour. In the 6th Age, *Boetius* tranſlated *Ariſtotle* into Latin, and made him known in the Weſt: But from his time to the 8th Century, *Joannes Damaſcenus* was the only Man that made an Abridgment of his Philoſophy, and wrote any thing of him. The *Grecians*, in the 11th and following Ages, applied themſelves much to it, as did the *Arabians* in *Africa*, who wrote Commentaries upon moſt part of his Works: The Chief Men were *Avicenna* and *Averroes*. The *Africans* brought it into *Spain*, and the *Spaniards* into *France*, where it was taught in the Univerſity of *Paris*, until *Amauri*, defending ſome particular Opinions by its Principles, was condemn'd of Hereſie in a Council held there in 1210. And then all *Ariſtotle*'s Works that could be found were burned, and the reading of them forbidden, under pain of Excommunication. This Prohibition was confirm'd, as to the Phyſicks and Metaphyſicks, in 1215. by the Pope's Legate, who gave leave to read his Logick, inſtead of St. *Auguſtine*'s, uſed at that time in the Univerſity: But *Albertus Magnus*, and *Thomas Aquinas*, ſoon after wrote Commentaries upon the whole; and the Cardinals, ſent Commiſſioners by Pope *Urban* V. to reform the Univerſity, in 1366. licenſed all People to read what the others had forbidden; and in 1448. Pope *Stephen* approved all his Works, and had them tranſlated afreſh into Latin. This Encouragement, with the Emulation of ſome Popiſh Orders and Sects, as the *Nominaliſts*, *Realiſts*, *Thomiſts*, and *Scotiſts*, occaſioned ſo many Commentaries and particular Explications, that *Patricius*, in his time, reckons above 12000 Printed Volumes on this Subject, which brought much Diſcredit to the Doctrine of that Great Man. The Univerſity of *Paris* obliged themſelves, in 1611. to teach no other Philoſophy but *Ariſtotle*'s; and this was confirm'd by Acts of Parliament in 1624, and 1629. *John de Launoy*'s Books of *Ariſtotle*'s Fortune. *Peripateticæ diſcuſſiones Patricii. P. Rapin*'s Compariſon of *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*.

ARISTOTLE, *Battus*, King of the Iſland *Thera*, in the *Ægean* Sea, and afterwards of *Sirene* in *Libya*. He built this Town, and Reign'd there 50 years. *Herodot.*

ARISTOTYMUS: See *Ariſtotimus*.

ARISTOXENUS, a Philoſopher of *Tarentum*, and Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*, hoped that his Maſter would name him his Succeſſor; but being diſappointed, ſpoke of him always with contempt. He compos'd 453 Pieces of Muſick, Philoſophy, and Hiſtory. His Treatiſe of Harmonick Elements was Printed not long ſince at *Oxford*. *Aul. Gell. l.* 4. *Cic. St. Jer.*

ARIUS, or *Thuras*, King of the *Aſſyrians*, ſucceeded *Ninias*, and ſubdued the *Bactrians*, a People of *Scythia*. He began his Reign *An. Mund.* 2039. and Reigned 30 years. In his time Circumciſion was inſtituted, *Sodom* and *Gomorrha* were burnt, and *Iſaac* was born. *Euſeb. Genebr. Suid.*

ARKLOW, a Market, Borough, and Sea-Town of *Lemſter* in *Ireland*, 12 miles South of *Wicklow*: It formerly gave Name to a County, and now is a Barony in the County of *Wicklow*, the Title whereof is enjoy'd by the Duke of *Ormond*.

ARLES, Lat. *Arelatum*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Provence*, to which *Marſeilles*, *Toulon*, *St. Paul Trois Chaſteaux*, and *Orange*, are Suffragan, was one of the moſt ancient and famous Cities of the *Gauls*, and where the Aſſemblies of the *Seven Provinces* of *Viennois*, the *Firſt* and *Second Aquitain*, *Novempopulania*, the *Two Narbonnoiſes*, and the *Maritime Alpes*, were bound to meet every year, and ſate from the middle of *Auguſt* to the middle of *September*. And indeed *Arles* ſtill retains ſeveral Monuments of its Antiquity and Opulency; as, the Remains of an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, Columns, and Statues, among the reſt, one of *Diana*, ſtill to be ſeen in the Town-Houſe. *Conſtantine the Great* made choice of it for his Reſidence, and the Seat of the Empire of the *Gauls*. The *Viſigoths* beſieg'd it in 429. but *Aëtius* reliev'd it. About the year 513. it was taken by the *Franks*, who made themſelves Maſters of all the reſt of the Province. In the year 730. the *Saracens* took it; but it was ſoon recover'd by *Charles Martel*, and ſo remain'd in the poſſeſſion of the *French* till 879. that *Boſon* caus'd himſelf to be declar'd King of *Arles*, that is, of the Province of *Burgundy*: And this was the beginning of the Kingdom of *Arles*. In 1213. *Frederick* II. granted ſuch particular Privileges to this City, that it declar'd it ſelf a Commonwealth, and was Govern'd by a Chief Magiſtrate, ſtil'd a Podeſtat, by Conſuls, and a Judge. The People elected the Podeſtat, the Archbiſhop nam'd the Conſuls, and the Podeſtat appointed the Judge. But this Republick laſted not above 37 years, being utterly diſſolv'd by *Charles* I. Count of *Provence*, in the year 1251. The Fidelity of this City to the Succeſſors of *Rodolphus*, gain'd it great Advantages, for the Emperors enlarg'd its Privileges from time to time, eſpecially *Conrad* III. and *Frederick* I. who in 1167 conſtrain'd the Dukes of *Zuringen* to quit all their Claims to the Kingdom of *Arles*, to *William de Beaux*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1214. And *Raymund*, the Son of *William*, ſurrendred all his Title to *Charles* I. Count of *Provence*; under which Counts it remain'd, until at length it was reunited, with the reſt of the Province, to the Crown of *France*. *An.* 312. or 314. a Council was held here of *African* Biſhops, by order of *Conſtantine*, who came thither in Perſon to take cognizance of the Accuſations againſt *Cecilian*, Biſhop of *Carthage*: There were 200 Biſhops there, who made 22 Canons, in ſome of which they condemn'd the *Donatiſts*: This was 16 years before the General Council of *Nice*. The Emperor *Conſtantius* held another here in 354. where the *Arians* condemn'd St. *Athanaſius*. In 449. *Ravenius*, Archbiſhop of this Place, held ſeveral Councils for Reforming of Manners, and the Diſcipline of the Church. In 475. another Council was held here againſt the *Predeſtinarians*. The firſt of thoſe Councils is Learnedly treated of by Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, and the fourth by Archbiſhop *Uſher*. *Arles* is at this day a very large City, with a fair Cathedral, and 8 Pariſh-Churches, a Royal Academy for Languages and Sciences, confirm'd by the King's Letters Patents in 1669. Nor is the *Roman* Obelisk one of the meaneſt Ornaments of this City, firſt diſcover'd in the Reign of *Charles* IX. in a private Garden, but not erected till the year 1677. It's all of one entire piece of Oriental Granite, which is a Stone both harder and more precious than Marble; it's 52 foot high, and 7 foot thick in the Baſis. *Gregoire de Tours.*

ARLEUX, a little Town in the *Netherlands*, ſubject to the *French*, 6 miles S. of *Doway*, and 8 N. E. of *Cambray*, in *Hainault*.

ARLINGTON, a ſmall Village in the middle, between *Harlington* and *Shepeſton*, the Birth-place of *Henry Bennet*, created Baron of *Arlington* by King *Charles* II. *March* 4. 1664. Earl of the ſame, *April* 22. 1672. Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to King *Charles* II. *Septemb.* 11. 1674. and died *July* 28. 1685. He was Son to *John Bennet* of *Arlington*, bred at *Oxford*, and there, during the Civil War, became Under-Secretary to *George* Lord *Digby*, Secretary of State; afterwards a Voluntier in the Army, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at *Andover*. He follow'd King *Charles* II. beyond Sea, who Knighted him at *Bruges*, *March*, 1658. and ſent him Leiger to the Court of *Spain*: After his return, he was made Privy-Purſe, Principal Secretary of State, Knight of the Garter, and one of the Plenipotentiaries to treat of a Peace betwixt the *French* King and the States, in 1672. and the Emperor and *French* King, in 1674.

ARLON, Lat. *Arlunum*, a City of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, Dignified with the Title of a Marquiſate, in the year 1103. ſeated upon a Hill, where the ancient Inhabitants were wont to adore the Moon, 4 Leagues from *Luxemburgh*, and 6 from *Montmedy*. *Guicciardin.* Lon. 25. 18. Lat. 49. 25.

ARMA, a City and Province of *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Popajan*, 25 miles from *St. Foy*, and 50 from *Popajan*.

ARMADABAT, a very large and rich City of *Aſia*, near the *Indian* Sea, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Guzarata*, and one of the Chief Towns belonging to the *Mogul*. It is 18 Leagues from *Cambay*, and 45 North of *Surat*, thought to be the *Barbari* of the Ancients. *Baudr.*

l'ARMADE, a Regiment that keeps Guard at the Gate of the King of *Portugal*'s Palace, and which only has the Privilege of Lodging in the City.

ARMAGH, a County, Barony, and Town of the Province of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. The County is divided into five Baronies, whereof *Armagh* is one; the Town, miſerably defac'd by Fire in *Tir-Owen*'s Rebellion, ſhews nothing but the Ruins of an ancient City, reduc'd to a few poor Cottages, which hardly preſerve the Reputation of a Market and Borough-Town; and yet it's the Seat of the Primate of all *Ireland*, call'd *Armacha*, or *Ardinacha*. The Primate was ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, until 1122. that it was exempted by one *Papirio*, the Pope's Legate. This Place was taken by *Oliver Cromwell* in 1650. The County is one of the Fruitfulleſt in *Ireland*. *Joſelmus* ſays, that St. *Patrick* Founded *Armagh* about 445. it's ancient Name being *Druin Silogh*, i. e. *Willow-Grove*, and upon his account made Metropolis of *Ireland*; and according to that Author, was a famous City, until about 848. that it was burn'd by the *Danes*, being then an Univerſity.

ARMAGNAC, *Aremorica*, a Country of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*, between *Bearn*, *Bigorre*, *Le Pais de Cominges*, *Languedoc*, and *Gutenne*: It is extreamly populous and fertile, containing above 14 Cities, and water'd with ſeveral Rivers that fall into the *Garonne*. It has had its particular Counts, famous in the Hiſtory of *France*; and there are counted in it above 1800 Fiefs ſubject to the Ban and Arrierban.

ARMAIS, or *Armeſes*, King of *Egypt*, and Son of *Acencheres* XI. It's ſaid he built a Baſon of 3600 Stades, or Furlongs, in compaſs, and 40 Cubits deep, to preſerve the Waters of the *Nile* in a great Drought. In the middle of this Pond he built a manificent Tomb, and upon this, two high Pyramids, one for himſelf, and the other for his Queen, with two great Statues plac'd each upon a Throne. Authors add, That he gave the Profit of the Fiſh of this vaſt Pond to his Queen, to buy her Eſſences and Pomatums. *Joſ. cont. Appion.*

ARMAND of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour of *Guienne*, and afterwards of *Languedoc*. His Father *Henry* II. of that Name, Prince of *Conti*, deſigning him for the Church, kept him cloſe to his Studies, and procur'd him the Abbeys of *St. Denys*, *Cluni*, *Lerins*, and *de Moleme*; but he quitted all theſe for the Army. He was made Governour of *Guyenne* in 1654. afterwards General of the King's Forces in *Catalonia*, where, in 1655. he took *Villefranche*, *Puycerda*, and *Chatillon*; whereupon he was made Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, and then diſpatch'd into *Italy*, to Command the Forces there with the Duke of *Modena*. He was made Knight of the King's Order in 1662. and died four years after.

ARMELLINO, made Cardinal by *Leo* X. becauſe he was an excellent Projector for raiſing Money; but ſo extreamly hated by the People for his Taxes and Impoſitions, that in a Conſiſtory call'd by *Adrian* VI. to raiſe Money for the Neceſſity of the Church, Cardinal *Colonna* told his Brethren, That *if they would flea* Armellino, *and demand a* Quatrino, *or Farthing, of all that would be willing to ſee him in that Condition, the Coffers would ſoon be fill'd.* He was beſieg'd in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, together with *Clement* VII. and died of Grief for being plundered of all he had by the *Germans*. *Paul. Jov.*

ARMENIA, a large Country of *Aſia*, moſtly under the *Turks*: It's uſually divided into Greater and Leſſer; the Greater, now call'd *Turcomania* and *Curdiſtan*, was much more famous anciently than now, as having no other Advantages but what Nature has afforded it in its Bounds and Situation; for the whole *Armenia* is encloſed between Mountains, Rivers, and Seas. To the North lie the *Montes Moſchiſi*, that ſeparate it from *Colchis*, *Iberia*, and *Albany*, which is generally call'd *Georgia*: To the South it has the Mountains *Taurus* and *Niphates*, which part it from *Meſopotamia*, or *Aſſyria*, now call'd *Diarbeck*: Weſtward the *Euphrates* divides it from *Leſſer Aſia*, or *Anatolia*: The *Caſpian* Mountains bound it Eaſtward on that ſide next to *Media*, at this day known by the Name of *Servan*. There are other Parts of *Armenia* that lie towards the *Caſpian* Sea, between *Albania* and *Media*; and others towards *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*; and therefore ſome Geographers extend the Bounds of *Armenia* as far as thoſe Seas. The Cities of *Curdiſtau*, or *Turcomania*, are *Erzerum*, *Cars*, *Van Shildir*, *Teflis*, *Revan*, *Derbent*, &c. of which ſome belong to the King of *Perſia*. The *Leſſer Armenia*, now call'd *Aladuli*, or, according to others, *Pegian*, is entirely under the *Turk*: The principal City of this Country is *Maraz*. There is alſo *Savas*, or *Sebaſta*, and ſome others, which are uſually placed in *Anatolia*, or *Aſia* the Leſs. *Armenia* is full of Valleys, Lakes, and Rivers. The Mountains of *Anti-Taurus* cuts it from Eaſt to Weſt. The Air is wholeſom, tho' ſomewhat cold by reaſon of the Mountains: They have abundance of Fruit and Corn, but little Wine: There is alſo *Bole Armene*, *Amomum*, which is a kind of odoriferous Shrub, Honey, Silk, and Silver-Mines towards *Servan*. The Paſture is very good, eſpecially for Horſes. It was upon the Mountains of this Country that the Ark reſted; and ſome will have Paradiſe to have been alſo here. The *Armenians* are a good ſort of People, ſatisfied with a very little; many of them induſtrious, and great Traders in *Aſia* and *Europe*. This Country was formerly ſubject to the *Perſians*, and afterwards to the *Macedonians*; yet it has had ſome Kings of its own, whereof *Tigranes*, the Firſt, and moſt conſiderable, ſided with his Father-in-Law *Mithridates* againſt the *Romans*, but was at laſt forced to hold his Crown of them. The *Armenians*, in the following Ages, pay'd Homage to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until 1515. that they were utterly Conquer'd by *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor. *Ricaut Hiſt. of the Turkiſh Empire.*

The Apoſtle St. *Bartholomew* Preach'd the Goſpel in *Armenia*, and the Number of the Faithful increaſed conſiderably in the following Ages; ſo that in the Fourth Century their Church flouriſhed under their Biſhop *Gregory*, when not only the Clergy, but alſo Laicks and Virgins ſuffer'd for the True Faith. About the end of this ſame Age it was perſecuted by the *Arians*. It withdrew it ſelf from the Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* in the Ninth Age, and ſeparated quite from the *Greek* Church, having now two Patriarchs of their own; one in the Greater, the other in the Leſſer *Armenia*: The firſt reſided generally at *Sebaſte*, but now lives in the Monaſtery of *Etchemiazin* near *Ervan*: The ſecond, that formerly kept his See at *Melilene*, lives now at *Sis*, near *Tarſis* in *Cilicia*. The *Armenians* held, That the Holy Ghoſt proceeded from the Father alone, mix'd no Water with the Wine in the Chalice, and gave the Communion to little Children: They denied that the Sacraments conferr'd Grace; as alſo Purgatory, tho' they pray'd for the Dead, and imagin'd that there was no Enjoyment of Glory until after the General Reſurrection. Their Monks and other Clergy live ſingle, and obſerve two or three very rigorous Lents in the year. Father *Galanus* a *Theatin*, in his Book Printed at *Rome*, *An.* 1650. adds to this former account, That the *Armenians* affirm St. *Jude* and St. *Thaddæus*, were Apoſtles of that Country, as well as St. *Bartholomew*, who, they ſay, were put to death by King *Sanatrug*: That their firſt King, who believed in Chriſt, was *Abagarus* of *Edeſſa*, or *Upper Syria*. He adds, That they follow *Eutyches*'s Doctrine, and hold that there is neither a Paradiſe for Saints, nor Hell for the Damn'd, till after the laſt Judgment; but that the Souls of all deceas'd expect that Day, all in one Place, where the Juſt have Joy in their Hope of Bliſs, and the Bad ſuffer in foreſeeing their certain Damnation. Some there are amongſt them, who believe that our Saviour deſcended into *Limbus Patrum*, and deſtroy'd Hell, and that Damnation conſiſts only in being deprived of God. They keep Chriſt's Birth and Epiphany on the 6th of *January*, which they ſay was our Saviour's Birth-day; and that he was Baptized on that ſame Day of the Month, the 30th year of his Age: They deny the Pope's Supremacy, admit but One Nature in Chriſt, compos'd of Humane and Divine, without any mixture. Their Reſpect for Doctors and Maſters is very great, becauſe they think their Dignity repreſents that of Jeſus Chriſt call'd *Rabbi*; for they prefer them to Biſhops, and allow them greater Privileges. The Patriarchs ſay, The Ignorance of theſe latter forced them to it; and that this ſhould not ſeem ſtrange, ſeeing that in the Chuach of *Rome*, ſome Cardinals, who are neither Prieſts nor Deacons, precede Archbiſhops and Patriarchs. Some of the *Armenians* own the Church of *Rome*, and were united to the ſame at *Caminieck* in 1666. having a particular Patriarch of their own. And Popiſh Authors ſay, That there was an Union in 1036. when *Maximus* their Patriarch, with the Biſhops of *Media* and *Perſia*, aſſiſted at the Council of *Jeruſalem*. But this Union hath been ſeveral times renewed and broken. They add, That in 1552. ſome of them ſeparated from the Patriarch of *Babylon*, and choſe another, who ſubmitted to Pope *Julius* III. and that the Succeſſor of this Patriarch aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*: But ſince that time, they have again ſubmitted to the Patriarch of *Babylon*. *Strabo, Juſtin, Euſeb. Spond. Scalig. Petav. Le Mire.*

AMENTIERS *ſur le Lys*, in Lat. *Armentariæ*, a City of *Flanders*, 3 Leagues from *L'Iſle*, 3 from *Ypres*, and 4 from *Baſſe*: It has been often taken and retaken in this laſt Age. The Archduke, Governour of the *Low Countries*, in 1647. took it from the *French*; who not long after, became Maſters of it again, and ſtill are in poſſeſſion of it, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. It's conſiderable for its Linnen Manufactury and Trade.

ARMIERS, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low Countries*, ſubject to the *French*; it ſtands on the *Sambre*, 8 Miles S. W. of *Maubeuge*, and 15 S. of *Mons*. Lon. 23. 6. Lat. 52. 4.

ARMINIUS, General of the *Cheruſci*, a People of *Lower Germany*, revolted from the *Romans* about the 9th year of Chriſt; ſurpriz'd and defeated *Varus* in *Weſtphalia*, not far from *Paderborn*, and cut off three *Roman* Legions; but was afterwards routed by *Germanicus*, whoſe Soldiers he endeavoured to debauch; and, laſtly, killed by his own Followers, for affecting a Kingly Government. *Tacitus* extols him, both for his Generoſity and Courage. *Tacit.*

ARMINIUS, *(James)* Head of the Perſuaſion of the *Arminians*, or *Remonſtrants*; born at *Oudewater* upon the *Yſſel*, a Town of *Holland*, in the year 1560. He ſtudied at *Utrecht* firſt, and afterwards at *Marpurgh* in the Country of *Heſſe*; from whence returning to *Holland*, he was ſent to *Geneva*, and was *Beza*'s Scholar. He was ſome little time at *Baſil*, and travell'd from thence to *Padua*, to hear *Zabarella*, who profeſs'd Philoſophy in that City. His ſtay in *Italy* was not many Months, from whence he travell'd back into *Holland*, and was made a Miniſter at *Amſterdam*; and ſome time after, Divinity-Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*; Here it was that he ſet up that which ſome People call the *New Doctrine*, concerning Predeſtination, tho' it had been held before by *Melanchton*, *Nicholaus Hemingius*, and many other Divines. He held, That Predeſtination did not conſiſt in any abſolute and irreſpective eternal Decree of ſaving ſome Perſons, which God had not then ſo much as decreed to create; which was *Beza*'s Opinion; Neither upon the ſuppoſition of Creation, and the Fall of *Adam*, to ſave ſome particular Perſons, without any antecedent Reſpect to our Saviour, as the Brethren of *Delft* believed: But his Scheme of Predeſtination was, That all thoſe were predeſtinated to be ſaved, who being in a lapſed

Condition, ſhould reſign themſelves to the Call of God Almighty, believe in our Saviour, and live up to the Terms of the Goſpel. *Gomarus*, who died Profeſſor of *Groningen*, was then at *Leyden*, where they wrote one againſt another. *Arminius* publiſh'd ſeveral Tracts to defend his Opinion, as *Declaratio Jac. Arminii* ; *Examen Libelli Perkinſii de Prædeſtinationis modo & ordine* ; *Analyſis Cap. 9. ad Romanos* ; *Diſſertatio de vero ſenſu Cap. 7. ad Romanos, &c.* He died *An.* 1609. in the 49th year of his Age. He was a Perſon of conſiderable Learning, very Regular in his Life, and Obliging in his Converſation. His Doctrine was condemn'd afterwards in the Synod of *Dort*, and ſome of the Principal Perſons ſeiz'd, who would have had it tolerated : *John Barnevelt*, Penſioner of *Holland*, was put to death upon this account, in 1619. *Hugo Grotius* was impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Lovenſtein*, where a great many other *Arminian* Miniſters were confined : But no Rigours and Severities whatever, could fright *Arminius*'s Party from their Doctrine, or prevent their meeting together. At preſent their Religion is tolerated all over *Holland*. *Spondanus in Annal. Meurſius, Ath. Batav. Arminius de Clar. Sententiæ*, p. 95, 96, *&c.*

ARMIRO, *Eretria*, a Sea-Port, and City of *Theſſalia*, mention'd by *Livy*, *Strabo*, *Thucydides*, *Polybius*, and *Stephanus* : It lies upon the *Sinus Pelagicus*, which from it now is call'd the *Gulph of Armiro*, 17 *Engliſh* miles from *Lariſſa* to the South. Out of this Gulph the *Argonauts* looſed, when they went to *Colchis* for the Golden Fleece ; and in it the Navy of *Xerxes* was ſorely ſhatter'd by a Tempeſt, which then ſaved *Greece*. In the ſame Bay, or Gulph, lies *Volo*, *Demetrias*, and *Pagaſe* ; in which laſt, the Ship *Argo* was built. *Ptolem.* Long. 51. 00. Lat. 38. 50.

ARMLEDER, a Captain that headed a great Number of Peaſants in *Germany*, who maſſacred all the *Jews* they could meet with, becauſe a *Jew* ran a Penknife into a conſecrated Hoſt. After they had plunder'd and baniſh'd the *Jews*, they fell upon the *Chriſtians*, until the Emperor, *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, cauſed their Leader to be ſeiz'd, and put to death. This happen'd in 1338. *Boſquet in Vita Bened.* 12. *Sponde*, *A. C.* 1331.

ARMORICA, *Bretaigne* in *France*, anciently ſo call'd; but the Word in the *Gaulick*, originally ſignifies *Maritime*, and may take in all thoſe Parts under the Second *Lyonnois*, bordering upon the Sea.

ARMS, or Coats of Arms, Marks of Nobility and Honour, compos'd of Figures, Metals, and Colours, repreſented in Eſcutcheons, for the diſtinction of Perſons and Families. Theſe were not uſed before the 10th or 11th Age ; for the Tombs of Princes and Noblemen dead before that time, are obſerved to have none at all : The moſt ancient to be ſeen are ſimple Croſſes with *Gothick* Inſcriptions. Tho' this is the Common Opinion, That Coats of Arms begun to be made uſe of about the time of the firſt Croiſade ; and that the ſeveral Marks of Diſtinction which the Princes and Noblemen of that League wore, gave occaſion to their uſe : Yet ſome will have them to be of a much longer ſtanding ; for *Favin*, in his *Theatre of Honour*, ſays, That the Offspring of *Seth* made uſe of the Figures of divers natural Things, as Fruit, Plants, and Beaſts, in their Arms, to diſtinguiſh them from the Deſcendants of *Cain* ; and that the Children of *Cain* had for their Coats of Arms, the Figure of the different Inſtruments they uſed in their ſeveral Mechanical Employments. Others will have Coats of Arms to have been uſed at leaſt when the *Iſraelites* came out of *Egypt*, becauſe it's ſaid in the Book of *Numbers*, *Ch.* 2 That God's People encamped by Tribes or Families, diſtinguiſh'd from each other by their Colours and Standards : And hence ſome will have theſe 12 Tribes to have repreſented the Signs of the Zodiack, and for their Coats of Arms aſſign them the Images of theſe Conſtellations. This Subject is ſo Noble, that it will not be amiſs to mark the chief Cauſes and Occaſions of chuſing the different Colours and Things repreſented in Coats of Arms : The moſt conſiderable are the Name, ſome remarkable Actions, Dignities, and Officees, the Croiſades, Devices, and ſymbolick Alluſions. *Lewis the Young*, the firſt King of *France* that took the Lilies, is ſaid to have taken them becauſe *Lys* ſounds ſomewhat like his Name : Others ſay, it's becauſe that Prince was call'd *Ludovicus Florus.* The three Martins, in the Arms of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, is in memory of the three which *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* ſpitted upon one Arrow, as they ſate upon a Tower of the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, when he laid a Siege to it. Cupbearers, Carvers, *&c.* took the Cup and Knife in their Arms, as Marks of their Office. The Towns which croſs'd themſelves for the Popes, during their Wars with the *Germans*, took the Croſs, and retain it ſtill in their Arms. The Arms of the States of *Holland*, being of the lateſt, are very remarkable, *viz.* Seven Arrows in a Lion's Paw, repreſenting the Seven *United Provinces*, and a Sword, denoting the Arms they took in their own Defence : They alſo put a Hat upon this Lion in the beginning, to ſhew their Liberty ; and have Crowned him ſince, as a ſign of their Sovereignty. As for ſymbolick Alluſions, Lions were given to the Courageous and Valiant, and the Eagle to the Sagacious and great Wits. The Town of *Orleans* gives three Hearts of Lilies for its Arms, to ſhew the Cordial Love it bears *France*. *St. Maloes* has Dogs, alluding to the Dogs that Guard it, *&c.* *Pere Menetrier Origine des Armiries.*

ARMSTRODER, (Sir *Robert*) lived in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and was a skilful Antiquary, and a noted Soldier ; brought off 500 *Engliſh-men* from 6000 *Spaniards*, for 3 Leagues together, croſs a long Plain, without the loſs of one Man, tho' they might have ſurrounded him at pleaſure. Being a Man of good Diſcourſe, that could Droll well, and Drink hard, he was ſent to *Denmark*, where he no ſooner arrived, but he went to wait on the King, and begg'd a quick Diſpatch : The King, pleas'd with his Good Humour, order'd his Buſineſs to be diſpatch'd that Night, and him to be ſent aboard when aſleep. Amaz'd at it when he awak'd, he preſently made his way for *England*, whither he return'd before it could be well ſuppoſed he was landed in *Denmark*. To him, and Sir *Henry Wotton*, we owe the Art of making Tapiſtry here in *England*, brought over hither by *Klein* a *German*.

ARMUYDENA, a Town of *Zeland*, in the Iſland of *Valachria*, half a League from *Middleburg*, almoſt deſolate, becauſe the Port is ſpoil'd with Slime. *Baudr.*

ARNAY *le Duc*, *Arnæum Ducum*, a ſmall City of *Burgundy* in *Auxois*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Autun*, pleaſantly ſeated, where the Bailiff of *Auxois* ſometimes keeps his Seat.

ARNEDE, a Town of the Southern *America* upon the *Pacifick* Sea in *Peru*, with a pretty good Haven.

ARNHEIM, *Arenacum*; a City of *Guelderland* in the *Low Countries*, ſeated upon the *Rhine*, in the poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*, large, well fortified, and populous. *Otho* IV. Duke of *Gueldres*, order'd it to be made a Place of Strength and Defence. *Charles* V. ſettled there in 1543. the Council of *Gueldres* and *Zutphen*. The *Hollanders* took it in 1585. However, it's ſtill the Place where the Chancellor and Governour of *Guelderland* reſides, as being the Chief Town of the fourth Quarter of that Dutchy, two Leagues from *Nimeguen*, and as many from *Doesburgh*. It was taken by the *French* in 1672. but ſoon after quitted. Long. 27. 20. Lat. 32. 2.

ARNHEMII *Regio*, *t'Land van Arnheimd*, a part of the *Terra Auſtralis*, lately diſcover'd by the *Hollanders*, upon the Coaſt of *Auchidol*, South of *New Guinea*, between *Carpentaria* and the Region of *Concord*.

ARNHUSIA, *Arnhuſen*, a little City of *Germany* in the *Lower Pomerania*, under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, near the River *Riga*, four Leagues from *Colberg* and the *Baltick Sea*.

ARNO, Lat. *Arnus*, a River of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, which riſes near the Fountains of *Tiber*, and runs betwixt *Piſa* and *Florence* : It's Navigable as far as the latter.

ARNOBIUS the Elder, an *African*, who flouriſh'd about 297. He taught Rhetorick at *Sicca*, a City of *Numidia*, and was *Lactantius*'s Maſter. He turn'd Chriſtian in the Reign of *Diocleſian* ; and to evidence the Sincerity of his Converſion, writ Seven Books againſt the *Gentiles* before he was Baptized, the ſlight Errors whereof are the more pardonable, becauſe writ before he was well grounded in the Chriſtian Faith. *Poſſev. Le Mire, Bellarm.*

ARNOBIUS the Younger, writ of *Unity*, the *Trinity*, *Concord* of *Grace*, and *Free-will*, by way of Dialogue between him and *Serapion*, wherein he affirms the Writings of St. *Auſtin* to be of equal Authority with thoſe of the Apoſtles. He flouriſh'd in the 5th Century, after the Council of *Chalcedon*, about the year 460. *Bellarmin, Poſſev.*

ARNOLD, Lord of *Andilli*, (*Robert*) born at *Paris* in 1589. of a Noble and Ancient Family of *Auvergne*, appear'd at Court very young, and was employ'd in the moſt important Affairs of State : His known Integrity made his Prince, with whom he was very free, take no exception at any thing he ſaid, and conſent to moſt things he deſired for his Friends or others. At laſt, weary of the World, quitted this Intereſt at Court at 55 years of Age, and retired to the Convent of *Port-Royal des Champs*, where his Mother, ſix of his Siſters, and five of his own Daughters, were Nuns. It was here he compoſed his fam'd Works, and finiſh'd his excellent Tranſlations, Printed in Eight Volumes in Folio. He died in 1674. the 86 year of his Age. *Arnold de Pomponne*, his Son, was Ambaſſador in *Sweedland*, and whilſt there, choſen Secretary of State by *Lewis* XIV. *Thuan. S. Marthe, Godeau.*

ARNOLD *de Mechtal*, of the Canton of *Underwal* in *Switzerland*, who, to be reveng'd on *Lundenberg*, Governour of that Province for the Emperor, who had put out his Father *Henry*'s Eyes, join'd himſelf with *Wernher Stauffacher* of the Canton of *Switz*, and *Walter Furſtius* of the Canton of *Uri*, in order to throw off the Imperial Yoke ; and accordingly, in the year 1307. effected their Deſign, and laid the Foundation of Liberty, each for his ſeveral Canton. *Simler.*

ARNOLD *de Villa Nova*, a *Catalonian*, the moſt famous Phyſician of his time. He wrote againſt the Church of *Rome*, and was therefore condemn'd by *Clement* V. and his Inquiſitors, for an Aſtrologer, a Magician, and an Heretick. He died in 1309. *Vander Linden, Spond.*

ARNOLD *de Breſcia*: He affirm'd, That Lands and Eſtates belong'd not to the Clergy, but only to the Laity; That *Rome* was to be reſtored to her ancient Liberty, by the Expulſion of the Pope and Cardinals. Upon which he was much careſs'd and follow'd by a Company of Libertines, who are generally ready to ſeize the Patrimony of the Church, and abet the Doctrines of Sacrilege: This erroneous Opinion raiſed great Commotions in *Italy*, which were ſuppreſs'd by the Arms of the Government: And *Arnold* being at laſt delivered up, was firſt hanged, and then burnt. He alſo maintain'd ſome Errors in the Sacrament of Baptiſm. He was executed *Anno* 1155. *Otho Friſingen, l. 2. de Reb. Geſt. Fr. Platina, Onuphrius, Genebrard.*

ARNON, a River, having its Source in the Mountains of *Arabia*, and paſſing through the whole Deſart, falls into the Lake *Aſphaltites*, dividing the *Moabites* from the *Amorites*; which was very difficult to paſs, becauſe it abounds with Stones; tho' God made it eaſie to the *Iſraelites*, as may be gather'd from *Numb.* 21. 14. where it is mention'd what he did in the *Red Sea*, and at the Brooks of *Arnon.*

ARNOTS, People of *Albany*, upon the Eaſtern Coaſts of the Gulph of *Venice*; they are a kind of Vagabonds that have no ſettled Habitations. The *Albanois*, that live in the Iſle of *Nio*, in the *Archipelago*, towards *Europe*, are alſo call'd *Arnots.*

ARNSBERG, a County of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, with its Chief Town of the ſame Name, having *Paderborn* on the E. *March* on the N. and W. and *Weſterwald* on the S. formerly ſubject to Counts of its own, but now to the Biſhop of *Cologne*. *Baudr.*

ARNSBURG, a ſmall City, Capital of the Iſle of *Oeſel* in the *Baltick Sea*, ſubject to the King of *Sweden*: It's defended with a ſtrong Caſtle.

ARNSTADT, a ſmall Town in *Germany* on the River *Gera* in *Thuringioman*, 3 *German* Leagues S. of *Erford*, and ſomewhat more from *Gotha*. It's the uſual Reſidence of the Counts of *Schwartzenburg*. *Baudr.*

ARNULPH, King of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Carloman* by a Miſtreſs of his nam'd *Litovinda*, Elect Emperor of the Weſt in 888. when *Guy* Duke of *Spoleto*, and others, aſſum'd the ſame Title in *Italy*. He ſuppreſs'd the *Sclavonians*, aſſigning them *Moravia* by Treaty; which being broke on their part, he totally rooted them out. After that, he expell'd the *Normans*, and haraſs'd *Lorrain*, which he had given to his Son *Zenebald*: Thence marching to aſſiſt Pope *Formoſus* in *Italy*, againſt *Lambert*, Son of *Guido*, Duke of *Spoleto*, he join'd with *Berengarius*, Duke of *Friuli*, and took *Bergamo*, and *Rome* it ſelf, where he was Crown'd by *Formoſus* in 896. and in a few days after beſieg'd *Spoleto*; but being poiſon'd by one of his Servants, at the inſtigation of *Guido*'s Lady, his Body was ſo infected, that returning into *Germany*, he died of the Louſie Diſeaſe, *Nov.* 14. 899. *Luitprand.*

ARNULPH *the Wicked*, Duke of *Bavaria*: He flouriſh'd about 930. He was ſo barbarouſly Cruel, that he gloried in ſacrificing every thing to his Paſſion and Intereſt. About 920. he call'd in the *Hungarians* to pillage *Franconia* and *Thuringia*, and was always at War with his Neighbours: But going into *Italy* about 932. at the Perſuaſion of *Rathier*, Biſhop of *Verona*, he was defeated by King *Hugo*: After which, returning into *Germany*, he was kill'd upon the Sacking of *Augsburg*. *Baronius, Sigonius, Bertius.*

ARNULPH *the Great*, Count of *Flanders*, ſucceeded his Father *Baldwin* II. about 917. a Daring and Courageous Prince: He kill'd, or at leaſt was preſent when *William Longſword*, Duke of *Normandy*, was murdered, whom he ſent for, under pretence of a Conference, near *Pequigni* on the *Somme*, in 943. His Hatred towards him proceeded from the taking of *Montrevil* by the *French*. He died in 963. aged 92. *Sigebert, Flodoard.*

ARNULPH, Biſhop of *Mets*, from whom were deſcended the Kings of *France* of the ſecond Race, was conſiderable for his Birth, Employments, and great Parts: He had the Care of ſix Royal Houſes under *Theodebert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*; afterwards his Wife *Dodé* dying, or, as ſome think, withdrawing into a Nunnery, he was choſen Biſhop of *Mets*, after *Papolus Clotair* II. perſuaded him to keep in with his eldeſt Son *Dagobert*, to whom he had given the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; but the love of Solitude, and a retired Life, made him quit the Court and his Biſhoprick, to live in the Deſarts of *Voſge* with St. *Romaric*, which was a little before *Clotair*'s death, in 628, or 29. It's not known what year *Arnulph* died in: He left by his Wife *Dodé*, *Clodulfe*, who was afterwards Biſhop of *Mets*, and *Anchiſe*, Father of *Pepin Heriſtel*, *Ch. Martel*'s Father. *S. Marth. Valois, Annal. Franc.*

ARNULPH, Biſhop of *Lizieux*, lived in the 12th Age, and ſucceeded his Unkle *John* in that See, *An.* 1141. This Prelate was much eſteem'd by Pope *Alexander* III. whoſe part he took againſt the Schiſmaticks; and by *Henry* II. of *England*, whom he viſited to make up the difference between him and *Thomas* of *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but without ſucceſs. He reſented the Archbiſhop's Death very much, and wrote ſomething concerning it that diſpleaſed K. *Henry*; whereupon he retired to the Abbey of *St. Victor Lez.* where he died in 1182. *S. Marthe, Bellarmin, Poſſevin, Le Mire, &c.*

ARNULPH, a Magician of *Egypt*, who deluded a great many by his Charms and Inchantments: He came to *Rome*, and commonly kept at the Court of the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. *Dion* writes, That he occaſion'd the Defeat of the *Germans* in 174. by a Rain that he cauſed, in invoking *Mercury*, and the other *Dæmons* of the Air. But *Xiphilin* ſays this is not true; and that the Glory of that marvellous Succeſs was altogether due to the Legion of the Chriſtians, then call'd *Melitine*, and after that Battel, *Fulminant*. *Tertul. Euſeb. l. 5. Hiſt. c. 5.*

ARNULPH of *Weſel*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, Canon and Doctor of Divinity at *Cologne*; a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century: He was skill'd in the Languages, and wrote ſeveral Tracts; as *Epitome Magiſtri Sententiarum*; *Confeſſio quadruplex ſuper Confeſſione Auguſtana*; *Partitiones Locorum Communium Religionis Chriſtianæ, &c.* He died in the year 1534. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mireus de Script. 16. ſæc.*

ARNULPH of *Lens*, or *Lenci*, in *Hainault*, a famous Phyſician and Mathematician: His *Iſagoge in Geometrica Elementa Euclidis*, was Printed at *Antwerp* in the year 1565. *Voſſ. de Scient. Mathem. cap. 57. ſec. 17. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

AROE, or *Arren*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*: It has one Town, call'd *Copen*, and depends on the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*.

AROER, one of the Cities mention'd in the Word *Arnon*, was call'd *Rabbath Moab*, it being the Capital City of that Nation; but loſing it to *Seon*, King of the *Amorites*, before the Children of *Iſrael* came up to it, it fell to the Children of *Gad*. Near it *Jephthah* overthrew the *Ammonites*, *Numb.* 21. 22, 23.

AROMAIA, a Province of *South-America* in *New-Andaluſia*, near the mouth of the River *Orinoque*, and adjoining to the Country of the *Caribbes*.

ARON *Rachid*, the 19th Caliph, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, Elected in 792. who not contented with the Tribute which *Mahomet Mehedi* his Predeceſſor had conſented to take, broke with the Empreſs *Irene*, and waſted ſeveral Provinces of her Empire; but was the next year forced to accept the ſame Tribute, that he might have leiſure to quell two Factions in *Perſia*, then grown to a Head, *viz.* the Sects of *Abubequer* and *Hali*. In 801. he again refuſed the Emperor *Nicephorus*'s Tribute, and ravag'd all *Romania*; but afterwards made a Truce with him, upon Condition of 30000 Byzantines of Gold *per Annum*. At laſt *Nicephorus*, diſdaining the Perfidiouſneſs of *Aron*, who had ſo often broke his Word, took the Field, and recover'd all he had loſt before. Whereupon *Aron* ſent an Army to haraſs *Romania*, with the Iſlands of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, and at laſt died in *Perſia*, *An.* 814. *Marmol.*

ARONA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in *Milanois*, upon the Lake call'd *Lago Maggiore*, belonging to the Family of the *Borromei*, remarkable for the Birth of Cardinal *Charles Borromeo*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*; fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, and very Populous.

ARONCE, or *Aruns*, Grandchild of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome*, Brother to *Tarquin the Proud*: *Servius Tullius*, that ſucceeded *Tarquinius Priſcus*, married his Daughter *Tarquinia*, by whom he had two Daughters; the eldeſt of a mild and virtuous Temper, the other cruel and ambitious: He married theſe two to his Nephews; the beſt-condition'd to *Tarquin*, a haughty, furious, and paſſionate Spark; and *Tullia*, the cruel and ambitious, to *Aronce*. The mild Temper counterbalanced Paſſion for ſome time; but at laſt Nature join'd what Fortune had ſeparated; for *Tarquin* not being able to ſuffer a mild Humour that check'd his Pride, and the furious *Tullia* being weary of living with *Aronce*, becauſe he valued no Greatneſs but what was Juſt and Virtuous, poiſon'd the other two to come together. This happen'd in the 216th year of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus.*

AROSEN, or *Weſteras*, Lat. *Aroſia*, a City of *Sweedland*, the Capital of the Province of *Weſtimania*, with a Fortreſs upon the Lake *Meler*, near which there are Silver Mines. Here it was that *Guſtavus* I. afterwards King of *Sweden*, defeated *Chriſtiern* II. of *Denmark* in 1521. and in 1540. having ſummon'd the States to meer at this Place, he caus'd the Kingdom to be declar'd Hereditary, which was before Elective. This Town is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*.

ARO T and *Marot*, two Angels feign'd by *Mahomet* to be ſent from God, to admoniſh Men to abſtain from Murder, falſe Judgments, and all manner of Exceſs; adding, That a handſom Woman having invited them to Dinner, made 'em drink plentifully; and being heated therewith, they attempted her to Folly, to which ſhe made ſemblance as if ſhe would yield, on condition, that they ſhould teach her the Words by virtue whereof they aſcended to Heaven: Which being done, ſhe retracted her Promiſe, and was immediately ſnatch'd up thither; where having told her ſtory to God, ſhe was turn'd into the Morning-Star, or *Lucifer*. And hence it was, ſays *Mahomet*, that God forbad the Uſe of Wine. *Alcoran.*

AROW, a Free City of the Canton of *Bern*, in the Country of *Argow*, between *Olten* and *Biberſtien*, upon the River *Aar*, whence it takes its Name; The Place where the Proteſtant Cantons hold their Dyets, as the Roman Catholicks do at *Bern*. *Stumpf. Hiſt. de Swiſſe.*

ARPAIA, formerly call'd *Caudium*, near to which are the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, now call'd *Straito d'Arpaia*, being a Paſſage betwixt two Mountains, where not above two Perſons can paſs a-breſt, famous for the imprudent Conduct of *T. Veturius*, and *S. P. Poſthumius*, who having unadviſedly brought their Army into that Paſs, they were beſieged by the *Samnites*, and obliged to ſurrender on theſe diſgraceful Conditions, That they ſhould paſs by Couples through a Yoke compoſed of two Pikes, croſs'd with a third a-top, without Arms, their Hands tied behind their Backs, and bare Headed; whence that of *Lucan*:

> —— *Romana quæ Samnis,*
> *Ultra caudinas ſperavit vulnera furcas.*
> *Tit. Liv. Lucan.*

ARPAJON, the Eldeſt Barony of *Rovergue*, a Province of *France*, erected into a Dutchy in 1651.

ARPENTRAS, formerly a City, now a Village call'd *Vidy*, upon the Lake *Leman*, below the City of *Lauſanne*. A Countryman plowing in the adjoining Fields, *An.* 1629. turn'd up the Effigies of a Braſs Bull, together with that of the Sacrificer; and there are commonly found Medals, broken Bricks and Tiles, which ſhew it to have been a City, or at leaſt a Town of greater Note than now it is. *Plantin.*

ARPHAXAD, Son of *Sem*, born the ſecond Year after the Flood, and 1659 after the Creation. He liv'd 438 years, and is thought to have given Name to that part of *Aſſyria*, call'd *Arphaxitis*, which *Ptolemy* calls *Arrapachitis*.

ARPINO, a Caſtle with a Town call'd *Santo Dominico*, belonging to the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, bordering upon St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. Anciently a City call'd *Arpinum*, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Volſci*, where *Caius Marius*, Seven times Conſul of *Rome*, was born, and therefrom Sirnam'd *Arpinas*.

ARQUES, a Borough of *France* in *Normandy*, two miles from *Dieppe*, memorable for the Victory obtain'd there by *Henry* IV. *Sept.* 21. 1589. where he routed the Duke of *Main*'s Army, conſiſting of above 30000 Men, with only 500 Horſe, 1200 *French* Foot, and 2000 *Swiſſes*.

ARQUES, by others call'd *Arc*, a Borough of *France*, near the *Meuſe*, in the Dutchy of *Barr*, the Place (as is ſuppoſed) where *Joan* of *Arc*, or the Maid of *Orleans* was born, in the Reign of *Charles* VII.

ARRACAN, or *Arracaon*, a City of *India*, ſeated in the *Peninſula*, on the farther ſide of the *Ganges*, upon the River *Martaban*, ſix miles from the Sea, and the Metropolis of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. The King of *Arracan* is very powerful. He and the King of *Tangu* in this Age ruin'd him of *Pegu*.

ARRAN, the Iſlands of *Arran*, ſo we call three Iſlands that lie in the Weſt of *Ireland*, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Galloway*, the biggeſt whereof is call'd *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltronon*, and the third *Shere*. Theſe were made an Earldom in 1661. in favour of *Richard* the ſecond Son to *James* Duke of *Orm d*.

ARRAN, *Ar nia*, an Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, lying betwixt *Cantyr* on the Weſt, *Argyle* on the North, and *Guningham* on the Eaſt. It is ſituated 24 miles from *Ailze* to the Northward, is 24 miles long, and 16 broad, and ſo full of craggy Mountains, that only the Sea-Coaſts thereof are inhabited; where it is loweſt the Sea breaks into it, and makes a great Bay, the Entrance whereof is ſhut in by the Iſland call'd *Lamlach*, which together with the height of the Mountains breaking the force of the Wind, makes it a very ſafe Harbour; ſo that the Waters being here perpetually calm, there is ſuch plentiful Fiſhing, that if the Inhabitants catch more Fiſh than what will ſerve them for one Day, they throw 'em again into the Sea, as into a Fiſh-Pond, to be taken out thence at pleaſure. This Iſland is noted for giving Title of Earl to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Eldeſt Son.

ARRAS, a Town of the *Low-Countreys*, Capital of *Artois*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragan to *Cambray*. This is a Rich and Trading Town. *Lewis* XI. of *France* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1493. but reſtor'd it to the Emperor *Maximilian*. Afterwards the Mareſchals of *Chaune*, *Chatillon*, and *Milleraye*, laid Siege to, and carried it in 1640. after they had defeated the Cardinal *Infanta* that came to Relieve the Place. The *Spaniards* ſate before it in 1654. but were beat off with great loſs, ſo that it ſtill belongs to the *French*, who made its Fortifications very ſtrong and regular. *Guichardin deſcription du Pais bas.*

ARRIANS, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo nam'd from *Arrius* their firſt Founder. They denied the three Perſons in the Trinity to be of the ſame Eſſence, and affirm'd the Word to be a Creature, and that there was a time when he was not, *&c.* Being condemn'd by the Council of *Nice* in 325. they notwithſtanding proceeded in ſpreading abroad their falſe Doctrines, and having allur'd to their Party the Sons of *Conſtantine the Great*, the *Goths*, and *Lombards*, with a great many Biſhops, they perſecuted *Athanaſius* in the Eaſt, *Hilarius* in the Weſt, and held divers Councils: One at *Antioch* in the Preſence of *Conſtantine*, where they compos'd a new Form of Faith, abrogated the Acts of the *Nicene* Council, depos'd *Athanaſius*, and ſet up *George* of *Cappadocia* in his Place. They were afterwards condemn'd by the Synod of *Sardica*, which confirmed that of *Nice*, and reſtored *Athanaſius*, which ſo incenſed them, that they ſet up an Anti-Synod at *Philippopolis*, and expell'd *Athanaſius* a ſecond time. A third Synod was held at *Milan* to confirm the *Arrian* Hereſie, and the Condemnation of *Athanaſius*, but they only ſent *Hilarius*, *Liberius*, and *Hoſius*, into Exile. Beſides *Arrians*, they were call'd *Exoucontii*, becauſe they held that Chriſt was created, ȣ̓κ ὄντων, *out of things which had no being*. In their Doxologies they aſcribed the *Glory to the Father* through *the Son* in *the Holy Ghoſt*, not, *to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt*. They alſo baptized Converts, ſprinkling their upper Parts as low as their Navle. At laſt, falling out among themſelves, they were quite ſuppreſs'd by the Laws of *Theodoſius*. The *Arrian* Principles, according to *Spanheim*, were, That Chriſt was only called God, by way of Title; That he was leſs than the Father, even on account of the Godhead, nor was he Conſubſtantial with the Father, who was only Eternal and without beginning; That he was a Creature, having a Beginning of Exiſtence, created out of Things, having no Being before the beginning of all Things; hence he was made God, and the Son of God by Adoption, not by Nature; and that the *Word* was alſo ſubject to Change; That the Father created all things by him as an Inſtrument; and that he was the moſt Excellent of all Creatures; That the Eſſence of the Father was different from the Eſſence of the Son, neither was he Coeternal, Coequal, nor Conſubſtantial with the Father; That the Holy Ghoſt was not God, but the Creature of the Son, begot and created by him, inferior in Dignity to the Father and Son, and Co-worker in the Creation. The principal Favourers of this Hereſie were (as ſome ſuppoſe) *Conſtantine* in his old Age, after the Council of *Nice*, being ſway'd by *Conſtantia* his Siſter. *Conſtantius* did alſo protect them; and the Emperor *Valens* was their chief Patron. The Biſhops who ſided with them were *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, *Theognis* of *Nicea*, *Maris* of *Chalcedon*, *Secundus* of *Ptolemais*, and *Theonas* of *Marmarica*. The *Arrians* were noted for Craft, Perfidiouſneſs, Inconſtancy, Reproaching the Orthodox, Flattering Princes, and Ambition to acquire the greateſt Biſhopricks. The Factions into which they ſubdivided were, *Anomeans*, *Semi-Arrians*, *Acacians*, *Pure-Arians*, ſome who agreed with the Orthodox in every thing, but calling Chriſt Conſubſtantial with the Father, as the *Photinians* or *Scotini*. *Spanheim.*

ARRIANUS. See *Arian*.

ARRIERE-BAN, a Name given in *France* to the Convocation or Meeting of Gentlemen or others, that hold Fiefs of their Prince, upon condition to ſerve him at their own Charges in his Wars for the Defence of their Country. This Name is thought to be derived from *Heribannum*, which ſignifies a Convocation or Aſſembly order'd by the Prince or Lord, or perhaps it is call'd *Arriere-Ban* becauſe it is a ſecond or after Convocation. the *Ban* being the firſt. See *Ban*.

ARRIUS, a Philoſopher of *Alexandria*, who preſented himſelf to *Auguſtus*, at his coming thither from the Battel of *Actium*, and was ſo highly Honour'd by him, that he declar'd there were but three Reaſons why he ſpar'd *Alexandria*, *viz.* the Memory of *Alexander*, the Beauty of the City, and his Reſpect to *Arrius* the Philoſopher. *Plutarch.*

ARRIUS, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, who being diſappointed of the Biſhoprick thereof, which he endeavour'd to obtain againſt *Alexander* then Biſhop, broach'd and maintain'd ſeveral Erroneous, Heterodox Opinions, afterwards know by the Name of *Arrianiſm*: For which being convicted, he was firſt Excommunicated; but being an Excellent Diſputant, and well Learn'd, he behaved himſelf with ſo much Art and Cunning, that he gain'd a great many Biſhops and inferior Clergy to his ſide; and among others *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, a Crafty and Lewd Perſon, in great Familiarity with *Conſtantia*, Siſter of *Conſtantine*. He was admoniſh'd by *Conſtantine*, both by Letters, and by Biſhop *Hoſius*, whom the Emperor ſent on purpoſe, to retract his Errors; but obeying neither, he was at the Council of *Nice* condemn'd to be Baniſh'd, and his Writings to be burnt; but *Conſtantia* and *Euſebins* prevail'd upon the Emperor to recal him, admit his cunningly contriv'd Confeſſion, and order'd him a new Hearing. For which purpoſe the Biſhops being ſummon'd to *Conſtantinople*, there happened a moſt terrible Conteſt between *Alexander* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, and *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, *Arrius*'s great Friend; inſomuch that *Alexander* ſhut himſelf up in the Temple all Night, praying to God that he would be pleaſed to work ſome Miracle for the Defence of his Truth; which he did accordingly; for after ſeveral days ſpent in Vexatious Diſputes, the next Morning after *Alexander* had thus pray'd, *Arrius* with his Followers, coming to the publick Meeting Place, he felt himſelf griped in his Guts, and turning aſide to a Houſe of Eaſement, together with his Excrements voided his Bowels, and in that died in unexpreſſible Torment, *Anno* 336. the Year before *Conſtantine*'s Death. *Theodoret. Socrat. Lib.*1. See the Life of *Cæſarienſis*, in the 10th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſel.*

ARROIS, the chief Caſtle in the Iſle of *Mull*, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſles. It is over-gainſt *Loghaber. Tim. Pont.*

ARSACES, firſt King of the *Parthians*, elected by the People, who had revolted from the *Macedonian Seleucidæ*, *A. M.* 3808. *ab U.C.* 508. He reign'd 38 years in great Proſperity, ſpending all his time in eſtabliſhing his new Empire. After him ſucceeded two of the ſame Name, of whom nothing is Remarkable.

ARSACES, King of *Armenia*, to whom *Julian* the Apoſtate writ ſeveral Blaſphemous Letters againſt Chriſt; and, becauſe he was a Chriſtian, conſtrain'd him to join in the War againſt the *Perſians*, refuſing the ſuccours of all other Princes. After the Death of *Julian*, the *Romans* making Peace with the *Perſians*, quite excluded him the Treaty; ſo that he was wholly left to ſhift for himſelf againſt ſo potent an Enemy, which he did with good ſucceſs, till *Sapor*, under pretence of an Alliance, got him into his power, put out his Eyes, and made him die a miſerable Death. *Ammian. Marcellin. Sozomen.*

ARSACIA. See *Casbin*.

ARSACIUS, a Pagan High-Prieſt, to whom *Julian* the Apoſtate, deſigning to imitate the Chriſtians, wrote a long Letter, perſuading him to introduce Alternate Singing into the Temple, Diſtinction of Places, and ſome Reſemblance of Publick Penance after Scandalous Crimes committed. He farther admoniſhed him to erect Hoſpitals for the Sick, Alms-Houſes for the Poor, and Nunneries for Virgins. *Sozomenes.*

ARSACIUS, a Prieſt of *Conſtantinople*. He was put into St. *Chryſoſtome*'s See, upon his Baniſhment. He was Brother to *Nectarius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*: *Palladius* ſays pleaſantly of him, that he had not ſo much as the Elocution of a Fiſh, and therefore muſt needs fill the Place very indifferently after St. *Chryſoſtom. Socrat. Lib.*6. *c.* 18. *Pallad.*

ARS-AGALER, The Name of thoſe, who were Maſters of Requeſts to the Grand Signior: Our Author obſerves, this Office is pretty different from that of the ſame Name in *France*. *Ricaut. Turkiſh Hiſt.*

ARSANES, Uncle to *Ochus*, and Father to *Darius Codomannus*. There was another of this Name, who was Governor of *Caria* and *Cilicia*, for the ſame *Darius*. *Quint. Curt. Lib.*3. *c.* 4.

ARSCHOT, *Arſcotium*, a ſmall City of *Brabant*, upon the River *Demer*, ſubject to the *Spaniards*, a Dukedom belonging to the Dukes *de Croy*, four Leagues Eaſt of *Malines*, and three of *Louvain*.

ARSENAL, is a Magazine of Arms, where all things belonging to the Artillery are laid up, as Mortars, Bombs, Granado's, Bullets, Lead, Muſquets, Armour, *&c.* and the Powder in a more ſecure and remote place from Fire. The beſt furniſh'd *Arſenal* in *Europe* is thought to be that of *Venice*, which is now far beyond what it was before it was burnt during the Wars of *Cyprus*. It's ſaid, That *John Miches*, a *Jew*, and great Favourite of *Selim* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, adviſed him to ſend ſome *Turks* privately to *Venice* to execute that Deſign, which much weaken'd the *Venetians*.

ARSENES, or *Arſenius*, Tutor and Godfather to *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, Sons to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, in much eſteem with the Emperor for his Piety and Learning. *Theodoſius* finding *Arſenes* ſtanding whilſt *Arcadius* kept his Seat to be taught his Leſſon, told him, He did not what became a Man in his Station; and *Arſenes* excuſing himſelf, That having the Honour to ſpeak to an Emperor, (for *Arcadius* was Aſſociated to the Empire at Six years of Age) he did not think it Manners to ſit down. The Emperor took off the Sons Imperial Robes, made *Arſenes* take a Chair and order'd the Child to ſtand always bare Headed, when he either ſaid, or was taught his Leſſon; often repeating this excellent ſaying, That *his Children would be then truly worthy of the Empire, when they join'd Piety with their Learning. Arcadius* made ill uſe of this Reprimand, eſpecially being afterwards near Correction, conceiv'd a mortal Hatred againſt his Maſter, whom he deſign'd to have put to death like a ſecond *Nero*, which *Arſenes* miſtruſting, withdrew ſecretly from Court after *Theodoſius*'s Death, 394. and ſpent the reſt of his Life in the Deſart of *Scethe* in *Egypt*. *Socrates, Surius, Buronius.*

ARSENIUS, Biſhop of *Hypſele* in *Thebais*, of whoſe Murder *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, and ſome of his Gang, accuſed St. *Athanaſius*; for proof whereof they produced an Arm cut off from a dead Corps; though he was afterwards found alive, having been concealed for the purpoſe, and produced by St. *Athanaſius* at the Council of *Tyre* in 335. to give his Vote in behalf of that Holy Prelate. *Socrat. Baronius, Theod. Hiſt. Eccl.*

ARSENIUS, a Monk of Mount *Athos* in *Macedonia*, afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; in the Year 1255, he drew up a New *Nomo-Canon, i. e.* A Collection of Canons, and Civil Laws, which were conformable to them, and made to fortifie them. He did not tie himſelf to the words of the Canon, but to the Senſe, and threw in Notes in ſome places, to ſhew how far the Emperor's Laws agreed with the Orders of the Patriarch. *Doujat Hiſtoire du droit Canon.*

ARSES, or *Arſames*, Son of *Darius Ochus*, made King by *Bagoas* the Eunuch, who had murder'd his Father. He reign'd Three years, but *Bagoas* fearing he would revenge his Father's death, ſlew him alſo, and all the reſt of the Royal Line. *Diodor. Sicul. Juſtin.*

ARSINOE, ſeveral Cities ſo call'd, and among the reſt one in *Egypt*, now call'd *Azirut*, 15 miles from *Suez*. And another in *Africa*, between *Bernice* and *Ptolemais*, now call'd *Trochara*. *Ptolemy. Stephanus.*

ARSINOE, Daughter of *Ptolemy Lagus*, Married to *Lyſimachus* King of *Macedon*, by whom ſhe had two Sons, *Lyſimachus* and *Philip*. After her Husband's death, ſhe reign'd as Guardian to her Children, and Married *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, her own Brother, who put his Nephews to Death, and Baniſh'd her into the Iſland *Smandrachi*, in 474 of *Rome*. *Juſtin. l.*17.

ARSINOE, Siſter to the laſt *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*; ſhe was put to Death by *Mark Anthony*, to ſatisfie the Ambition of her Siſter. *Appian. Lib.* 5.

ARSYLIA, a vaſt Lake in *Armenia*, 60 miles long, but narrower, in the Dominions of the *Turks*, upon the Confines of *Perſia*, now call'd *Lac de Vaſtan*, or *Mer d' Armenie.*

ARTA, a City of *Epirus* in *Greece*, 15 miles from the Sea, upon the ancient River *Acheron*. The Inhabitants are about 2000. more *Greeks* than *Turks*, The Cathedral or Metropolitan Church, call'd *Evangeliſtra*, is very large, having as many Doors and Windows as there are Days in the Year; and was built by *Michael Comnenus*, as an Inſcription over the Entrance ſhews, having now but four Suffragan Biſhops under it, whereas formerly it had eight. *Spon. l.* 1. *de ſes Voyages.*

ARTABANUS the Firſt, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Phraates* I. ſucceeded his Nephew *Phraates* II. He made War upon the *Trogarians*, and died of a Wound receiv'd in the Arm, but the time when not certainly known. *Juſtin.*

ARTABANUS the Second, Firſt King of the *Medes*, and then made King of the *Parthians*, as being of the Race or the *Arſacidæ*. He had *Vonones* for his Competitor, who defeated him in the firſt Battel; but *Artabanus* preſented him Battel a ſecond time, got an entire Victory, and ſettled himſelf upon the Throne, and put moſt of the *Arſacidæ* to Death, who had any colourable Pretenſions to the Crown. Afterwards deſpiſing the Age of *Tiberius*, he made himſelf Maſter of *Armenia*, and ſet up one of his Sons King there. This young Prince is call'd *Arſaces*, by *Tacitus*, and by *Joſephus*, *Orodes*. *Artabanus* ſent to the *Romans*, to demand the Treaſure, which *Vonones* had left in *Silicia* and *Syria*. He was at laſt reduc'd by *Vitellius*, who commanded in the Eaſt, and was forced to retire into *Hyrcania*, where he liv'd in the Woods for ſome time, while *Tiridates* was poſſeſſed of the Throne. But *Tiridates* being Expell'd by his Subjects, *Artabanus* recover'd the Crown, and was forced to quit it a ſecond time; However, it was not long before his Subjects re-eſtabliſhed him. He died about the Year of our Lord 48. *Joſ. l.*18. *Antiq. Judaic. c.*46 *&c. Tacit. Lib.* 5. *Annal.*

ARTABANUS the Third, took part with the Counterfeit *Nero*, in oppoſition to *Veſpaſian*, and died after ſo ſhort a Reign, that he is ſcarcely number'd among the *Parthian* Kings. *Genebrard.*

ARTABANUS the Fourth, and laſt King of *Parthia*, ſucceeded his Brother *Vologeſes* III. He maintain'd ſeveral Wars againſt the *Romans*, more eſpecially againſt *Antonius Caracalla*, who deſign'd to kill him under pretence of

Courting his Daughter. In 227. *Artaxerxes*, a Common Soldier of *Perſia*, ſet himſelf up againſt him with that ſucceſs, that having worſted him in three ſeveral Battels, he depriv'd him both of his Crown and Life; ſo putting an end to the Race of the *Arſacidæ*, and tranſlating the Kingdom of the *Parthians* to the *Perſians*, *A. C.* 229. *Dion. Herod. l.* 1.

ARTABANUS of *Hyrcania*, becauſe he could not diſſuade *Xerxes* from his Expedition into *Greece*, murder'd him before he return'd, and made his Son *Artaxerxes* believe that his Brother *Darius* had done it, perſuading him to revenge it, and take poſſeſſion of his Kingdom; which *Artaxerxes* effected, and made *Artabanus* Partner in the Kingdom for ſeven Month; after which his Ambition and Wickedneſs being diſcovered, *Artaxerxes* pretending that his Coat of Mail was ſhorter than *Artabanus*'s, deſired him to change,and while he was pulling it off, ran him through, and afterwards ſecured his Sons. *Juſtin. Lib.*2.

ARTABASDUS, made Emperor of the Eaſt in the room of *Conſtantine Copronymus*, who was hated for his Wickedneſs: But being afterwards defeated by *Copronymus*, and beſieged in *Conſtantinople*, *Copronymus* took him, and put out the Eyes of his 2 Sons, and the Chief of his Friends, and cauſed them to be led in Chains through the City. *Theoph.*

ARTABASES, Son of *Pharnaces*, one of *Xerxes*'s Generals. He beſieged *Potidæa*, but was forced to riſe. Afterwards, he was at the Battel of *Platæa*, where the *Perſians* were routed, for preferring *Mardonius*'s Advice to his. He retir'd with 40000 Men under his Command, refuſing to ſupport *Mardonius* in the Action. This happen'd in the 72d *Olympiad. Herodot. Lib.* 8.

ARTABAZANES, Eldeſt Son of *Darius*, excluded from the Crown of *Perſia*, becauſe born before his Father obtain'd the Sovereignty, and his younger Brother *Xerxes*, preferr'd, becauſe he was born after. This happen'd in the 72d *Olympiad. Herodot.*

ARTABAZUS, Son of *Pharnabazus* and *Apamea*, Daughter of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, Governor of *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, and *Bithynia*. He rebell'd againſt his Sovereign *Ochus*, and being defeated, fled for Protection to *Philip* King of *Macedon*. During his Exile he obtain'd his Pardon, and returning into *Perſia*, ſerved *Darius* faithfully againſt *Alexander*. However, *Darius* being routed, he preſented himſelf and ſeven of his Sons to the Conqueror, who kindly receiv'd them, and made him Governor of *Bactriana*, valuing him highly for being true to his own Prince,notwithſtanding the Favours he receiv'd from his Father *Philip. Q. Curt. l.* 510.

ARTAPHERNES, one of the ſeven *Perſian* Princes that pretended to the Crown when *Darius* carried it; He was Governor of the Sea-Ports, and commanded an Army againſt the *Ionians*. After *Darius*'s Death, he voted that *Xerxes* ſhould ſucceed him, and not *Artabazanes*, becauſe the firſt was born after the Father was King, and the other when but a private Lord. *Herodotus.*

ARTAVASDES, King of the *Medes*, maintain'd the War vigorouſly againſt *Mark Anthony*: Afterwards this King was Friends with that *Roman* General, who ſurpriz'd *Artavaſdes* King of *Armenia*, and carry'd him to *Alexandria* in Gold and Silver Chains, and there cut off his Head, and ſent it to *Artavaſdes* King of the *Medes. Dio. Lib.*49.

ARTAVASDES the Firſt, King of *Armenia*, Son of *Tigranes*. He was the Occaſion of *Craſſus*'s being defeated, by failing to ſend him the Troops, which he had promis'd: He likewiſe prov'd falſe to *Mark Anthony*, but was puniſh'd for his inſincerity, in the manner above related, in the laſt Article. *Appian. de Bell. Parth. Plut. in Craſ. Tacit. Annal. Lib.* 2.

ARTAVASDES the Second, King of *Armenia*. He was ſet up by *Auguſtus*, after the Reign of *Tigranes*'s Children, who ſucceeded their Father. *Artavaſdes* II. Reign'd but a littlewhile: For *Caius Cæſar*, being ſent into *Armenia* by *Auguſtus*, to quiet the Diſorders of that Realm, gave the Crown to *Ariobarzanes* ſoon after. *Joſ. Antiq. Jud. l.* 15. *Tacit. Annal. l* 2.

ARTAXERXES *Longimanus*, or *Long-hand*, ſucceeded his Father *Xerxes*, *Anno ab U. C.* 287. and *Olympiad* 78. He ſent his Uncle *Achæmenes* againſt the *Ægyptians*, who demanding Aid of the *Athenians*, occaſion'd a long War between the *Greeks* and *Perſians*. 'Twas under this Prince that *Nehemiah* and *Ezra* had leave to go to *Jeruſalem* to rebuild the City and Temple. *Nehemiah c.* 2. He reign'd 40 Years, and died *A. M.* 3629. *Scaliger, c.* 5. *de Emenda. Temp.*

ARTAXERXES *Mnemon*, or *Good Memory*, ſucceeded *Darius* about the year of *Rome* 349. He ſlew his Brother *Cyrus*, who contended for the Crown, in the firſt Battel. He put to death his Son *Darius*, for revolting from him, after he had declared him his Succeſſor. He had fifteen Sons by ſeveral Women, Reigning above forty Years, in the heighth of Eaſe and Plenty, but being once on a time conſtrain'd to fly for his Life, and to eat dry Figs and Barley Bread to ſatisfie Hunger, he cry'd out, "Οἵα ἡδονῆς ἄπειρος ἤμην! *What a Delicacy have I been ignorant of!* He died *A. M.* 3689. *ab U. C.* 389. *Diod. Juſtin. Lib.* 10.

ARTAXERXES *Ochus*, ſucceeded his Father *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, in the year of *Rome* 389. and fix'd himſelf in his Kingdom by the Murder of 80 of his Brethren and Kindred, as *Q. Curtius* relates it. He put *Artabanus* to death for conſpiring againſt him, recover'd *Egypt* by the ruine of *Nectenabo*, deſtroy'd the City of *Sidon*, and ravag'd all *Syria*. In his time 'tis believ'd *Bagoas* profan'd the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, and impos'd a Tribute of 50 Drachma's upon the *Jews* for every Lamb that was offer'd in Sacrifice. However it was, *Artaxerxes* continuing his Cruelties, was Poiſon'd by *Bagoas* in the Year of *Rome* 414. after he had Reign'd 25 years. *Joſephus Lib.* 11.

ARTAXERXES, King of *Perſia*, Brother to *Sapores* the Second, to whom he ſucceeded in the year 380. He had often given great proof of his Courage in the Wars which *Sapores* made with the *Romans*; but his own Reign was more peaceable, continuing no longer than four years. *Sapores* the Third ſucceeded him.

ARTAXERXES, from a private *Perſian* Soldier, rais'd himſelf to be King: He rebell'd againſt *Artabanus*, K. of the *Parthians* in the year 226. and after ſeveral leſſer Advantages, he at laſt killed *Artabanus* in a pitch'd Battel: And thus the Government of the *Parthians* was extinguiſhed, and that of the *Perſians* reviv'd,. which had been interrupted ever ſince *Darius*. *Artaxerxes* ſent Ambaſſadors to *Alexander Severus* the Emperor, to demand the Reſtitution of *Syria*, and ſeveral other Countries of *Aſia*; and to make good his Claim, came againſt him with an Army of 120000 Horſe, and 700 Elephants; all which *Alexander* defeated, and forced him back into *Perſia*, according to *Lampridius*; though *Herodian* ſays, the *Romans* had the worſt. He died *Anno Chriſti* 242. after he had reign'd 15 years. See more of him in *Artabanus* IV. *Oroſus, Lib.*7. *c.* 11.

ARTAXIAS, Governor of the Greater *Armenia* for *Antiochus the Great*, revolted from his Sovereign, relying on the Friendſhip of the *Romans*, and erected his Province into a Kingdom, which his Poſterity enjoy'd, though himſelf was defeated by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and died in Captivity. *Strabo Lib.*11.

ARTAXIAS, the Second of that Name, King of *Armenia*, and Son of *Artavaſdes* that was ſurpriz'd and taken Priſoner by *Mark Anthony*, who put this Son upon his Father's Throne. *Artaxias* was no ſooner proclaim'd King, but he ſought means to ſet his Father at Liberty; failing in his generous Deſign, he was baniſh'd to *Parthia*, where after ſome time, he rais'd an Army, and dethron'd him that was ſet up in his Place, but was kill'd by his own Officers. *Joſephus, Lib.* 15. *Tacit. Lib.* 2.

ARTEMBARES, a Great Nobleman of *Media*: His Son being a little Boy, was beaten by young *Cyrus*, who was much about his pitch, and paſs'd for no more than the Son of the King's Shepherd: *Artembares* went to Court, and complain'd of his Boy's being Box'd, to *Aſtyages* King of *Media*, which gave that Prince an occaſion of diſcovering *Cyrus* to be his Grandſon. *Juſtin. Herod. l.* 1.

ARTEMIDORUS of *Cnidus*, a City of *Caria*, Son of *Theopompus*; He flouriſh'd in the Reigns of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, being *Greek* Profeſſor, and ſo intimate with *Brutus*, that he made him privy to his Conſpiracy againſt *Julius Cæſar*, the Particulars whereof *Artemidorus* writ down, and preſented them to *Cæſar* by way of Caution, as he went to the Capitol; but ſuch was *Cæſar*'s Deſtiny, that he put up the Paper without Reading, thinking it might be read at leiſure, and ſo was Murder'd, the Paper being found about him after his Death. There were likewiſe ſeveral others of this Name, *Artemidorus* a Grammarian of *Tarſus*, in the time of *Trajan*. One Sirnam'd *Ariſtophanes*, Diſciple of *Ariſtophanes* of *Byzantium*: And two of *Epheſus*, one a Geographer, the other an Aſtrologer. *Strab. l.* 14.

ARTEMIDORUS, of *Epheſus*, commonly called *Daldianus*, becauſe his Mother was born at *Daldis*, a Town of *Lydia*. He liv'd in the time of *Antoninus Pius*, and wrote a Book of *Chiromancy*, and another of *Oneirocriticks*, or the *Interpretation of Dreams.*

ARTEMISIA, Queen of *Caria*, and Wife of *Mauſolus*, bore ſo great a Love to her Husband, that ſhe erected a Monument for him, eſteemed one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, Drunk his Aſhes mingled with her ordinary Drink, and ſet up a Prize for him that wrote the beſt Panegyrick in praiſe of him, which was won by *Theopompus. Suidas.*

ARTEMISIA, Queen of *Halicarnaſſus*, Liv'd in the 74th *Olympiad*, and was more Ancient than the former. *Herodotus* ſays, She was *Lygdamis*'s Daughter; That ſhe marched with *Xerxes*, in his Expedition againſt the *Greeeks*, and gave him better Advice than any other of his Allies. *Herod. l.*7.

ARTEMON, a *Syrian* of very mean Birth, but ſo like *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, Sirnam'd *Theos*, that the Queen, after ſhe had poiſon'd this Prince, made uſe of him to get the Crown for her own Son *Seleucus Callimachus*; for having hid the King's Body, ſhe pretended he was very weak, and ſhew'd the Lords *Artemon* in a Bed, who deſir'd 'em to make *Seleucus* his Succeſſor; and ſome time after the King's Death was publiſh'd. This happen'd in the 507 of *Rome. Pliny, Euſebius, Genebrard, Lib.*2.

ARTEMON, a Hereſiarch in the third Century, denied Chriſt's Divinity, or that he had any conſiderable advantage over the Prophets. His Diſciples join'd with the *Theodotians*, and ſaid, Their Doctrine was always held in the Church until Pope *Victor*'s time; That *Zephyrinus*, who ſucceeded him, begun to queſtion its Truth. *Euſeb. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. c.* 26. 27. *Baron. A. C.* 296.

ARTEMON of *Clazemenium*, Inventor of the Battering-Ram, Tortoiſe, and other Warlike Machines, accompanied *Pericles* to the Siege of *Samos* in 312. of *Rome*: There was another of this Name that wrote the Lives of Painters. *Voſſius lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Græc.*

ARTEVELDT, *James*, a *Fleming*, born in *Ghent*; he lived in the 14th Century, Married *Richard Brewer*'s Widow, and taking part with *Edward* III. of *England*, he raiſed himſelf almoſt to an Abſolute Power in *Flanders*: But ſtriving to make the Son of *Edward* III. of *England*, Count of *Flanders*, he was kill'd in 1345. His Son *Philip Arteveldt*, not ſo Politick, though Richer, Revolting from the Count of *Flanders*, put himſelf at the Head of 40000 *Flemings*; but was defeated at the Battel of *Roſebeque* in 1382. and there ſlain. *Meyer. Hiſt. de Flanders.*

ARTHEMIUS, a General under *Julian* the Apoſtate, who Impriſon'd and put him to death for defending the Innocency of the Chriſtians, and breaking the Idols. *Baron.*

ARTHUR, a *Britiſh* King, one of the World's Nine Worthies, Reign'd, as his Hiſtory tells us, in the beginning of the 6th Age; firſt he was, ſays *Nennius*, Chief General for the *Britiſh* Kings, in their Wars againſt the *Saxons*; but 'tis certain, that he was more magnified in Songs and Romances than in true Stories: Beſides the 12 great and ſucceſsful Battels he is ſaid to have fought againſt the *Saxons*, (the laſt of which was at *Badon-hills*) ſome Hiſtorians will have him to have expell'd hence the *Saracens*, then unknown in *Europe*; to have conquer'd *Friezland*, and all the North-Eaſt Iſles as far as *Ruſſia*; and to have made *Lapland* the Eaſtern bound of his Empire; but when all theſe Exploits ſhould be done, it does not appear: Certain it is, that he had no reſt from the *Saxons* till after the 12 Battels, and then the *Britains*, far from ſeeking Conqueſts abroad, fell to Civil Wars at home, for which we have *Gildas* his Teſtimonies. One would think Policy requir'd of King *Arthur*, rather to have carried the War into *Saxony*, to keep the *Saxons* from coming hither, than to have gone about to Conquer Kingdoms as far as *Ruſſia*, being ſcarce able here to defend his own. In ſhort, who this *Arthur* was, and whether any ſuch ever Reign'd in *Britain*, has been doubted heretofore, and is by ſome to this very day.

ARTHUR, the Firſt of this Name, Count of *Britany*, Son of *Geofrey*, ſirnam'd the *Fair*, Count of *Anjou*, and third Son of *Henry* III. King of *England*: This *Arthur* was born at *Nantes* in 1187. and bore the Title of Count of *Anjou* in 1199. *Richard* I. call'd the *Proud*, Son and Succeſſor of *Henry* II. dying, *Arthur* endeavouring to ſucceed him, was deprived of his Right by his Uncle *John*, who after many Battels, ſurpriz'd him at the Siege of *Mirebeau*, and carried him to *Roan*, where he was never heard of: Some ſay his Uncle had him aſſaſſinated, and order'd his Body to be thrown into the River. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angleterre, Argentre Hiſt. de Bret.*

ARTHUR the Third, Duke of *Britany* and *Touraine*, Peer, and Lord Conſtable of *France*, *&c.* ſecond Son of *John* V. and *Jeanne* of *Navarre*, was born in 1393. taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Agincourt* in 1415. carried to *England*, and kept until 1420. At his return thence, he ſided with the Duke of *Burgundy* for ſome time, but left him, and joined with *Charles* VII. of *France* in 1424. by whom he was made Lord Conſtable of *France*. This Duke was very ſucceſsful againſt the *Engliſh* in *Normandy*, *Poictou*, and at the Battel of *Patai* in *Beauſſe* in 1429. and no leſs afterwards in reconciling the Duke of *Burgundy* to the *French* King, and reducing the City of *Paris* in 1437. He alſo made himſelf Maſter of *Meaux* in *Brie*, *Bayeux* and *Caen* in *Normandy*, and defeated the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Formigni* in 1450. In 1457. he ſucceeded his Brother *John* VI. and his two Nephews, *Francis* I. and *Peter* II. in the Dutchy of *Britany*, but died ſoon after, leaving no Iſſue by any of his three Wives. *Froiſſard Hiſt. T.* 3. *Argentre Monſtrelet.*

ARTILLERY. By this Word are underſtood all ſorts of great and ſmall Cannons, and other Warlike Engines, us'd now inſtead of the Battering-Rams and other Machines of the Ancients. Cannons were firſt made uſe of in 1318. after *Berthold Schwartz*, a *Franciſcan*, and great Chymiſt, invented Gunpowder, and the *Venetians* were the firſt in *Europe* that made uſe of 'em in their War againſt the *Genoueſes*. The Count of *Salisbury* beſieging *Mans* in *France*, in 1425. taught the uſe of them to the *French*; and the *Jews*, ſome time after Baniſh'd out of *Spain*, taught it the *Turks*. The Great Maſter of the Artillery Commands all the Officers of the Artillery, Cannoneers, Pioneers, *&c.* Orders the Works at Sieges and Incampments, takes care of Tents and Pavillions, of Caſting Cannons, and making Powder, *&c.* Before the invention of Cannons, there was a Great Maſter of the Croſs-bows, whoſe uſe the *French* learn'd in 1199. of *Richard* I. call'd *Lyons Heart*, King of *England*, who died himſelf of a Wound by one of theſe Croſs-bows, at the Siege of the Caſtle of *Chalus* in *Limoſin*. *Mezeray Etat de la France.*

ARTOIS, Lat. *Arteſia*, a Province of the *Low-Countries*, an Earldom under the King of *France*, between *Flanders*, *Picardy*, *Boulonnois* and *Cambreſis*, comprehending the Cities of *Arras*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Heſdin*, *Renti*, *St. Paul*, &c. fertile in Wheat, being water'd by the Rivers *Lys*, *Scarpe*, *Aa*, &c. *Artois* was ſubject to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the Kings of *Auſtraſia*; ſince whoſe times it has often chang'd Maſters. *Lewis* the XIth of *France* made himſelf Maſter of *Arras* in 1477. after *Charles* the *Bold* or *Raſh*, Duke of *Burgundy*; but *Mary* of *Burgundy*, this *Charles*'s Daughter, Marrying *Maximilian* the Firſt of *Auſtria*, Father of *Philip* I. and Grandfather of *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand* I. *Francis* the Firſt of *France*, was forc'd by the Peace of *Madrid* in 1529. to quit 'em to *Artois*, which was afterwards poſſeſſed by *Philip* II. and III. but the *French* Re-conquer'd it under *Philip* IV. Son of the laſt, who yielded it 'em by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenean* Peace in 1659. reſerving to himſelf the Towns of *Aire*, and St. *Omer*, ſince taken by the *French*. *Cæſar Comm. lib.* 2. *Guicciardin deſcript. du Pais Bas. Meyer, Froiſſard, du Puy.*

ARU, a City and Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the Iſle of *Sumatra*; the Town is on the Streight of *Malaca*, over-againſt the City of that Name.

ARVA, or *Orova*, a City and County on the Borders of *Poland*, near the *Carpathian* Mountains in *Hungary*.

ARVA, or *Arve*, a River of *Foſſigny* in *Savoy*, riſing out of an inacceſſible Mountain, (on which Rock Chryſtal is form'd) always cover'd with Snow, much more rapid than the *Rhone* (in which it loſes it ſelf, within a Musket-ſhot of the Gates of *Geneva*, at a place called *la Queüe d'Arve*.) When the Snow thaws, or great Rains fall, it ſwells ſo of a ſudden, that it makes the *Rhoſne* remount towards the Lake, as may be ſeen by the Mills turning that way. A little before the Maſſacre on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, in 1572. the *Arva* overflow'd to that degree, that the Age of Man could not remember the like. There is ſome Powder of Gold found in the Sands of this River; ſome that underſtand how to pick it up, get above a Crown a day by it.

ARVALES, a Society of 12 Noble *Romans* that met on certain days to Sacrifice for the Fruits of the Earth: This Ceremony was firſt begun by *Acca Laurentia*, *Romulus*'s Nurſe, who every year, aſſiſted with her 12 Sons, us'd to Sacrifice to the Gods, and pray for a good Harveſt; one of theſe Sons dying, *Romulus* took his place to compleat the Number of 12. and order'd, that this Society ſhould be afterwards call'd *Fratres Arvales*, from *Arvum* a Field: They generally met in the Capitol, in the Temple of *Concord*, or in the Wood conſecrated to the Goddeſs *Dia*, five miles from *Rome*, upon the Road now call'd *Via Campana*; when they ſacrificed, they wore a Crown made up with Ears of Corn, enterwoven with white Ribbons, which is thought to have been the firſt ſort of Crown us'd by the *Romans*. *Varro, Plin. Fulgentius.*

ARUNDEL, *(Henry)* the preſent Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, is the Grandchild of *Thomas*, who for his great Service againſt the *Turks*, at *Gran* in *Hungary*, where he took their Banner with his own hands, was by the Emperor *Rodolphus*, dignified with the Title of Earl of the Sacred Empire, to continue to him and his Heirs for ever; but the Peers of this Realm diſputing his having any Precedency by virtue of the ſame, King *James*, in conſideration of his Merit, advanc'd him to the Dignity of an *Engliſh* Peer, under the Title of Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*. To the ſaid *Thomas* ſucceeded his Son of that Name, Father of the preſent Lord *Arundel*, who was Lord Privy-Seal to King *James* the Second. His Arms are Sable, and Swallows Argent 3. 2. and 1. in regard the Name ſeems to come from the *French*, *Hirondelle*, which ſignifies a Swallow. This Family hath been eminent in the Weſt of *England* ever ſince the Conqueſt. *Dugd.*

ARUNDEL, *John*, of *Trerice* in *Cornwal*, the preſent Baron of that Name, is the Son of *Richard*, by *Gertrude* the Daughter of *James Bagge* of *Saltham*, and Widow of *Nicholas Haning*, Kt. which *Richard*, was by King *Charles* II. (*March* 29. 1664.) created Baron *Arundel* of *Trerice*, in conſideration of his own, and his Father's Service againſt the Parliament Army; he having loſt two Brothers, held out *Pendennis* Caſtle, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in divers occaſions in that War. *Trerice* has been the Ancient Seat of the Family, ever ſince *John Arundel*, the firſt known Anceſtor, who came in with the Conqueror, fix'd his Seat in that Place, from whom deſcended the famous Sir *John Arundel*, who in the Reign of *Henry* VII. was Vice-Admiral of the King's Fleet; and amongſt his other Exploits, overcame, and took *Duncan Cambell*, whom the *Scots* call'd their Admiral, and the *Engliſh* a Pirate, but a valiant Man: The Arms of this Family are the ſame with thoſe of *Arundel* of *Wardour*. *Dugdale*'s *Baron.* of *England*.

ARUNDEL, Sir *John*, Sheriff of *Cornwall* in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who being forewarn'd that he ſhould be ſlain on the Sands, left his Houſe at *Ebbingford*, near the Sea, and remov'd to *Trerice*, his more inland habitation; but it happen'd the ſame year he was Sheriff, that the Earl of *Oxford* ſurpriz'd Mount *Michael* for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; and as he went about to reduce it by Command from the King, he loſt his Life in a Skirmiſh on the Sands thereabouts: *Sic Fata viam invenerunt.*

ARUNDEL, in Latin *Aruntia*, a Town of the County of *Suſſex* in *England*; is neither big, nor well Peopled, yet is much noted for its famous Earls. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Lord Marſhal of *England*, who ſent *William Petty* into *Aſia*, to ſearch for ſome curious Monuments of Antiquity, where he bought thoſe which we call *Arundel* Marbles, of a *Turk* who had taken 'em from a Learned Man, ſent by the famous *Peyreſch* into *Greece* and *Aſia* upon the ſame deſign: Theſe precious Marbles were plac'd in the Earl's Houſe and Gardens, upon the Banks of the *Thames*. *Selden* wrote a Book of what they contain'd in 1629. which has been a great help to *P. Petau*, *Salmaſius*, *Voſſius*, and ſeveral other Learned Men in their Works. Theſe Ancient Marbles diſcover ſeveral things, both concerning the Hiſtory and Chronology of the *Greeks*. Amongſt the 79 Epochas mark'd in 'em, there are three very particular, *viz.* the 9th, which they reckoned from the arrival of the firſt Ship out of *Egypt* into *Greece*, 1512 years before the birth of Chriſt; the 12th, which they counted from the time that *Ceres* came to *Athens* in *Erichteus*'s Reign, and the 40th from the day that Comedies begun to be Acted at *Athens*, according to *Suſarion*'s Invention. Another of theſe Marbles ſhews what gave occaſion to the Fable of the Centaurs, *viz.* Hunting the wild Bull, firſt invented by the *Theſſalians*, and afterwards practis'd in the *Roman Cirque*, by *Julius Cæſar*'s Orders; they alſo furniſh us with ſeveral other curious Obſervations, as, that the Cuſtom of burning Bodies was laid aſide in *Macrobius*'s time; and that none but Emperors, Veſtals, and Men of ſpecial Note, were ſuffer'd to have their Tombs within the Walls of *Rome*. The Name, State, and Dignity of Earl, belongs to him that is poſſeſs'd of this Mannor and Caſtle, without any other Creation, as appears by the Parliament Rolls of the Second of *Henry* the Sixth. The Corporation ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. *Selden*, *Gaſſendi*, *Lydiat*, *Prideaux*.

ARUNTIUS, Grandchild of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome*, and Brother to *Tarquin* the *Proud*, Married *Tullia*, *Servius Tullius*'s Daughter, a haughty, imperious Woman, who poiſon'd him becauſe too mild, to Marry his Brother *Tarquin*, who was more agreeable to her Temper.

ARUNTIUS, Son of *Tarquin* the *Proud*, and *Tullia* the *Cruel*, was expell'd *Rome* with his Father. Afterwards marching with him to recover his Kingdom, and ſeeing the Conſul at the Head of his Army, *Yonder is the Man*, ſays he, *that drove us out of our Country*; *Ye Gods! Avengers of Kings, aſſiſt me*: At which words, ſetting Spurs to Horſe, he rid directly to *Brutus* the Conſul, who received him as Gallantly, running one another quite through the Bodies with their Spears, dropping both from their Horſes, and expiring at the ſame inſtant. *Liv.*

ARUNTIUS *Nepos*, *(Lucius)* Conſul with *M. Claudius Marcellus Æſerninus*: He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Punick* War in the time of *Auguſtus*, and died in the Reign of *Tiberius*.

ARUSPICES, certain Southſayers among the *Romans*, predicting things to come from the Entrails of Beaſts: So call'd *ab aris inſpiciendis*, from inſpecting the Altars. They firſt of all obſerv'd the Victim when brought to the Altar, then conſider'd of the Entrails, the Liver, Heart, and Lungs, and took notice how the flame environ'd and burn'd the Sacrifice, what ſmell it emitted, and how the Incenſe ſmoak'd. By all which, they endeavour'd to underſtand the Will of their Gods, the Good they were to hope, *&c.* The People of *Hetruria* were the firſt inventers of this Superſtitious Divination, which was often accompanied with Magick, and *Romulus* choſe a certain number, whereof he compos'd a College of *Aruſpices*. *Dion. Halic. Peucer.*

ARUVEIÆ, or *Aruveques*, a People of *South-America*, in the Country of the *Caribbees*, near the River *Eſſekebo*, very ſtrong, and at continual enmity with the Inhabitants of the *Caribbees*.

ARZILLE, a Sea-Town of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the province of *Hasbata*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, ſmall, but well fortified, with a good Harbour, anciently call'd *Zilia*. *Alphonſus* V. King of *Portugal*, took it by Storm in 1471. built a Fort to it, and brought away all the Inhabitants to *Portugal*, particularly *Mahomet*, about ſeven years of Age, afterwards King of *Fez*, who, in 1508. beſieging *Arzille* with 100000 Men, retook it from the *Portugueſe*, all but one Tower; but Don *Pedro* of *Navarre*, coming with timely Succours, beat him out again. After this the *Portugueſe* quitted it, with ſome other Places, to ſave the expence of Garriſons. In 1578. *Muley Hamet* reſign'd it again to *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*; but the Cheriffs of *Morocco* retook it, and hold it to this day. It's 140 miles N. W. of *Fez*. *Davity de l'Afrique.*

ARZINA *Reca*, a River in *Lapland*, between *Cola* to the Weſt, and the entrance of the *White Sea* to the Eaſt; the Country about which being deſolate, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* and all his Ship's Company periſhed here by Hunger and Cold, in the year 1553. after he had firſt paſſed the North Cape; the Ship was found the next year, and a Relation of his Voyage in Writing. *Hackluit*, *Part* I.

ASA, *Aſhſa*, a ſmall but very beautiful City in *Arabia Felix*, on the Shoars of the *Perſian Gulph*, two Stations North of *Baharaim* in the way to *Balſara*. *Nub. p.* 122.

ASA, King of *Juda*, ſucceeded *Abiah*. He was a fortunate and good Prince, but fell into ſome few Miſcarriages towards the latter end of his Reign. 1 *Kings* 15. 2 *Chron.* 13.

ASAN, King of the *Bulgarians* in the XIth Age, who, with the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, made Progreſs in *Syria* and *Aſia*, in the unactive Reign of the Emperor *Michael*. This Prince quitted the Communion of the Church of *Rome* for that of the *Greeks*, which change diſguſted Pope *Gregory* the IXth to that degree, that he perſuaded *Beta*, King of *Hungary*, to declare War againſt him, and order'd a Croiſade upon this account. There have been three Kings of *Algier* and *Barbary* of this Name, after the death of *Barberouſſe*, and *Aſan*, or *Aſſan Cigale*, famous in the *Turkiſh* Hiſtory in the Reigns of *Mahomet* III. and *Achmet* I. *Spondanus*, *A.* C. 1238.

ASAN *Calaffat*, a famous Pirate of *Algiers*, was a *Greek* Renegado; he took a great many Prizes in the Seas of *Candia* and *Greece*, but was at laſt met, as he was Sailing home with a very rich Booty, and his whole Squadron defeated, and taken by ſome Chriſtian Gallies. It's ſaid, he was a great Magician, that every day after Sun-ſet, he us'd to lay a Book of the Black Art upon his Table, which he found open every morning, with directions in the firſt Page of what he was to do, and ſhould happen to him that day: They add, That he uſed to lay two Arrows, or Swords upon this Book, and that he knew by the motion of theſe, whether he was to fight the Ships he met, or no. *Mercure Francois.*

ASANDER, Governor of *Boſphorus* for King *Pharnaces*, who, being overcome by *Julius Cæſar*, fled to him for Sanctuary; but he diſloyally and treacherouſly ſlew him, and carried his Head to the Conqueror, who, as a recompence, gave him *Dynamis*, Daughter of the unfortunate King, to Wife, together with the Kingdom of *Pontus* and *Boſphorus*. After the Death of *Julius Cæſar*, *Mark Anthony* gave the Sovereignty of *Boſphorus* to *Darius*, *Pharnaces*'s Brother; but he was repuls'd by *Aſander*, who, after he had Reign'd a long time, in the 80th year of his Age he was expell'd by *Scribonius*, and died of Grief. *Dion. lib.* 54.

St. **ASAPH**, Biſhop of the Dioceſe of that Name in *North-Wales*, was born of Honourable Parentage in *Flintſhire*, and lived in the Sixth Age. *Llan-Elvy* in this County, afterwards call'd from him St. *Aſaph*, is the Place where he was bred, under *Kentigern* the *Scotch* Biſhop, who had a Convent conſiſting of 663 Monks, ſome employed abroad in Husbandry, others about work at home, the reſt attended Divine Service in the Convent; *Aſaph* among thoſe was eminently conſpicuous for Piety and Learning, inſomuch, that *Kentigern* being call'd back into his own Country, reſign'd both his Convent and Cathedral to him, who liv'd ſo Religious a Life, that after his death, the Name *Llan-Elvy* was chang'd into St. *Aſaph*.

ASAPH, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a conſiderable Muſician, and one of the Quire of the Temple. He is ſuppoſed to have been the Penman of 12 of the Pſalms. 1 *Chron. chap.* 6. *Kinchi.*

ASBAMEA, a Fountain of *Cappadocia*, thus deſcrib'd by *Philoſtratus*: *There is*, ſays he, *in the Neighbourhood of* Tyanæa, *a Water which is cold at the Spring-head, and afterwards boils like a Caldron over a hot Fire*; *immediate Death to Villains and Perjured Perſons, but pleaſing and wholſom to the Virtuous and Upright*. Bochart, Ammianus Marcel.

ASCALAPHUS, Son of the Nymph *Orphea* and the River *Acheron*, told Tales, and prevented *Proſerpine*'s Reſcue. This enrag'd her to that degree, that ſhe threw ſome of the Water of *Phlegeton* upon him, and made him an Owl. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 5.

ASCALON, a City of *Judæa*, in the Tribe of *Dan*, upon the Sea-ſhore; one of the ſtrongeſt Forts of the *Philiſtines*. About the year 1153. it was taken by *Baldwin* King of *Jeruſalem*, after a Siege of five or ſix Months. It's now ſo mean, that there are not above 60 Families of *Moors* in it, and a Garriſon of *Turks*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Arabs*, the Chriſtians taking in freſh Water at the River *Sorec*, which runs hard by it. This City was fam'd for a Temple dedicated to the Mother of *Semiramis*. It was alſo the Birth-place of *Herod the Great*, call'd the *Aſcalonite*,* and a Biſhop's See, Re-fortified by *Richard* I. King of *England*, during the Holy War. *Joſeph. l.* 6. *c.* 1. *Miræus*, *&c.*

ASCANIA, a very ancient Caſtle in *Germany*, which formerly gave Title to the Princes of *Anhalt*, and was the chief Place of the County, half a League from *Asbenſeben*, which roſe from its Ruins. *Baudr.*

ASCANIUS, Son of *Æneas* and *Creuſa*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of the *Latins*, and defeated *Mezentius* King of the *Tuſcans*, who refus'd to make a Peace with him. He founded *Alba Longa*, which he made the Capital City of his ſmall Kingdom, and died *Anno Mundi* 2915. after a Reign of 38 years. *Dion. Halicarn. lib.* 1.

ASCARIC, a Prince of the *Gauls*, who not liking the *Romiſh* Government, broke the Truce he had made with them, and joining himſelf with *Rhadegaiſius*, they were both defeated, and taken by *Conſtantine* in the beginning of his Reign; who cauſed them to be devour'd by Dogs; ſays *Eutropius, Euſeb.*

ASCENSION, an Iſland in the Bay of St. *Lawrence*, in *North-America*, 50 Leagues from *Cape Briton* to the N.W. and 15 from the Continent to the N.E. the middle of the Iſland is in 49. It is a goodly Champaigne Land, without any Hills, ſtanding all upon White Rocks and Alabaſter; the Sea-ſhoar abounds with Trees of all thoſe ſorts that are in *France*, and it has many Wild Beaſts. This Iſland, I take to be the ſame with *Natiſcoteck. Hackluit*, T. 3. p. 238.

ASCENSION Iſland, or *Acemſaon*, upon the Coaſt of *South-America*, about 100 Leagues from *Braſile*, four Leagues long, and one broad; ſubject to the *Portugueſe*, who diſcover'd it on *Aſcenſion-day*, whence it had its Name. There are neither Trees, Graſs, nor freſh Water to be ſeen in it; and Rain-Water ſtinks in 24 hours. It ſerves for a Harbour to ſuch Ships as have miſs'd of St. *Hellens*, and abounds with extraordinary large Tortoiſes, very pleaſant to the Taſte. *Mandeſlove Voyage des Indies.*

ASCETÆ, a ſort of Chriſtians in the Primitive Times, who practis'd greater Auſterities than ordinary. Their Habit was ſomewhat particular, wearing a Cloak like the *Greek* Philoſopher's Pallium, as is obſerved by *Euſebius*, concerning the Prieſt *Heraclas, lib. 6. c.* 19. *Tertullian* is ſuppos'd to be of the number of theſe *Aſcetæ*. This Name was afterwards given to Monks. *Socrat. Evagr. lib.* 2.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the *Maine*, between *Wirtzburg* and *Francfort*, ſubject to the Elector of *Mentz*, and his uſual Seat. It was formerly an Imperial Town, and is now divided into the Upper and Lower. It has a very fine new Palace, where the Elector reſides, which is called *Joansburg. Baudr.*

ASCHAM, *Roger*, was born at *Kirby Wilk* in *Yorkſhire*, and bred in St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, being both born and bred for that Age which was to refine *Greek* and *Latin* to a Politeneſs, and raiſe 'em to an Eloquence: He was Tutor to the Princeſs *Elizabeth* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for the *Latin* Tongue, and Secretary for that Language in her own; from his Cradle a Royal Servant, and to his Grave a great Favourite; a Great Man he might have been, had his Ambition been as great as the occaſion was fair. He was alſo the Univerſity Orator at *Cambridge*. He and his dear *Smith* were the greateſt Pattern of true and diſintereſted Friendſhip, ſo open-hearted they were to each other, without reſerve, jealouſie, or fear, abhorring all Artifices, hating all Concealments: Their Thoughts they vented into each others Breaſts, and there looked upon 'em by Reflection: If one obſerved in the other any Inadvertency, Neglect, or Miſcarriage, he was plain with him, and rebuk'd him for it, and then they lov'd again. In ſhort, ſo great was their happineſs in Friendſhip, that neither of them could call any thing his own; and as they enjoyed each others Felicity, ſo they eas'd one another upon all incident Croſſes with their common Cares and Pities. He was an honeſt Man, and a good Shooter, Archery (whereof he wrote a Book call'd *Toxophilus*) being his principal Exerciſe in his Youth, which in his old Age he exchang'd for a worſe Paſtime, neither ſo healthful for his Body, nor profitable for his Purſe, I mean Cock-fighting, which very much impar'd his Eſtate, ſo that he died Rich only in two Books, his *Toxophilus* and *Scholarcha*, wherein lay both his Eſtate and Monument. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

ASCHERLEBEN, a little City of *Germany* in *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the *Wiper*, between *Halberſtadt* and *Mansfield*, almoſt ruin'd by the *German* Wars.

ASCITES, certain *Arabian* Robbers, ſo call'd, becauſe they uſed to tie Bladders together to paſs the Rivers. *Plin.*

ASCLEPAS, Biſhop of *Gaza* in *Paleſtine*. He flouriſhed in the fourth Century: He was a Prelate of great worth, and one of the General Council of *Nice*. The *Arrians*, who had a great Intereſt in *Conſtantine*'s Court, charged him with ſeveral Crimes, and got him depos'd about the year 330. but his Faults were only an Averſion to that Hereſy. After the death of *Conſtantine*, he was reſtor'd; but the *Arrians* got him expell'd the ſecond time He retir'd to Pope *Julius*, who declar'd him both Innocent and Orthodox, in a Council at *Rome* in 331. He was afterwards juſtify'd and reſtor'd by the Council of *Sardica*. *St. Athan. ad Solit. Epiphan. Hier.* 69. *Sozom. lib.* 3. *Theod. lib* 1.

ASCLEPIADES, Son of *Diotimus*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Epiphanes*. He wrote the Life of *Alexander the Great*, cited by *Arian*; the Hiſtory of *Bithynia, &c.*

ASCLEPIADES, a Phyſician of great Eſteem at *Rome*, in the time of *Pompey the Great*: He rejected the Doctrine of *Hippocrates*, which he call'd the *Doctrine of Death*; allowing his Patients much more freedom, and recovering them with the uſe of Wine, won himſelf great Reputation: But fearing leſt he ſhould fall ſick, and ſo loſe his Credit, he threw himſelf down Stairs, when very old, and died. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 1. *c.* 18.

ASCLEPIODORUS, of *Alexandria*, a Great Mathematician, Herbaliſt and Lapidary, who travelling over all *Syria*, ſaid, he found only three ſober, modeſt Perſons. Alſo a Painter of the ſame Name, much eſteem'd by *Apelles*, to whom *Mnaſon* the Tyrant gave 43200 *l.* for 12 Pictures of 12 Gods. *Suidas in Aſclepiod.*

ASCLEPIODOTUS, Captain of the Guards under *Conſtantius Chlorus* in the year 296. He defeated *Allectus*, who having killed *Carauſius*, got himſelf proclaimed Emperor in *Great Britain*, as both *Eutropius* and *Euſebius* obſerve. 'Tis probable, that 'twas this *Aſclepiodotus* that wrote the Life of the Emperor *Diocleſian*, cited twice by *Vopiſcus*, in the Life of *Aurelian*.

ASCLETARION, an Aſtrologer, mentioned by *Suetonius*, who having predicted *Domitian*'s Deſtiny, and being ſent for, not denying it, the Emperor ask'd him what death he himſelf ſhould die? To which the Aſtrologer anſwer'd, *He ſhould be torn in pieces by Dogs. Domitian*, to convince him of a falſe Prediction, commanded him to be immediately kill'd, burnt, and his Aſhes thrown into *Tyber*; but he was no ſooner laid on the Pile, but there aroſe ſuch a Storm of Rain, as diſperſed the People, and put out the Fire; whereupon ſeveral Dogs coming, ſeiz'd the Body, tore it in pieces, and devour'd it in a moment. *Suetonius in Domitian.*

ASCODROGILES, or *Aſciles*, Hereticks that appear'd about the year of our Lord 173. they pretended they were repleniſh'd with *Montanus*'s Paraclet, and introduc'd the *Bacchanals* into the Churches, where they had a Buckskin full of Wine, and went in Proceſſion round it, ſaying, *This was the Veſſel of New-Wine ſpoken of in the Goſpel.* St *Auguſtin, Baronius, A. C.* 173.

ASCOLIA, Feaſts that the Peaſants of *Attica* celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*, ſacrificing him a Buck, becauſe this Beaſt is a great deſtroyer of Vineyards; they fill'd up the Skin, and took pleaſure to ſtand upon it with one Foot, holding the other up in the Air that they might fall. *Suidas, Pollux, Virgil.*

ASCOLI *ſur Tronti*, or *Aſculum in Picenis*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*: The Inhabitants whereof having enter'd into League with the *Romans* in the *Marſic* War, grew weary of their Government, and plotted the death of the two Conſuls on the *Latin Holy-days*; but being diſcover'd, they openly kill'd the Proconſul, his Lieutenant *Fonteius*, and all the *Romans* that were in their City, and then betook themſelves to Arms, in the year of *Rome* 663. but being worſted, their City was laid in Aſhes; and being repair'd, was one of them that became the Temporal Demeſnes of the Pope. *Leander Albert*'s *Deſcription of Italy.*

ASCOLI *di Satriano*, a City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, a Principality, and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*: It lies in *Puglia* at the foot of the Mountains, towards the farther Principality. Near this Place, C. *Fabritius*, the *Roman* Conſul, fought with *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirotes*, in the year of *Rome* 476. In the 12th Century it was ruin'd by *Roger Guichard*, but ſoon repair'd, though at preſent of little conſideration. See the following *Aſcoli*.

ASCOLI, Lat. *Aſculum Picenum*, an Epiſcopal City in *Italy*, in the Territories of the Church, on the River *Tarennum*, well built, and fortified at the foot of the Mountains, divided into four parts, having two Ancient Caſtles, 100 ancient Towers, 6 Bridges. 9 Gates. It was taken in 485. from the *Piceni*, whoſe Capital it was; made more famous by the Battel between *Fabritius* and *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, and after this the Seat of the *Bellum Sociale* under *Popedius*, which ſhook the *Roman* Commonwealth; in the end of which War it was ruin'd. It is 20 miles W. from the *Adriatick Sea*, 9 S. of *Montalto*, and 18 N. of *Firmo*. Pope *Nicholas* IV. was born here. *Baudr.*

ASCONIUS *Pedianas*, an excellent Grammarian of *Padua*, living in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and a particular Friend of *Virgil* and *Livy*. 'Tis this *Aſconius* who is ſuppos'd to have wrote thoſe curious Remarks upon ſeveral Orations of *Tully*, which are ſo much valu'd: We have loſt a good part of theſe Notes, which were written for the uſe of his own Children. 'Tis probable that there was another *Aſconius Pedianus*, who wrote ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory, and is cited by *Pliny*. Some Authors ſuppoſe 'em but one; but 'tis more likely that the Hiſtorian was the Son of the other. *Euſeb. Chron. Scaliger in Animad. Voſſius Tib. 1. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ASCOUGH, (*William*) Biſhop of *Sarum*, and Confeſſor to King *Henry* VI. He was dragg'd from the High Altar by *Jack Cade*'s followers, as he was officiating, and barbarouſly Murder'd upon a Neighbouring Hill, where they ſtripp'd his Body ſtark naked, *June* 29. 1450.

ASCRAZAPES, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Ophratanes*, in the year of the World 3050. 'Twas in the Reign of this *Aſcrazapes* or *Anatyndaraxes*, (for ſo he is alſo call'd) that *Jonas* Preach'd Repentance to the City of *Niniveh*. Some Chronologers place this Converſion of *Ninivites* under *Sardanapalus*; but the circumſtances of Time and Perſon agree much better with the other. *Euſeb. Calviſ. Chron.*

ASDRUBAL, Son of *Mago*, defeated firſt in *Africa* by *Attilius Regulus*, and after that by *Cæcilius Metellus*, near *Palermo* in *Sicily*, where he had 26 Elephants kill'd, and 104 taken, which were carried to *Rome* firſt, and then led about all over *Italy*.

ASDRUBAL, *Amilcar*'s Son-in-Law, *Hannibal*'s Father, govern'd *Spain* 8 years, and rais'd the Reputation of *Carthage* more by his Cunning than Courage. He was ſtabb'd in the midſt of his Guards by a Barbarian Slave, whoſe Maſter he had put to death; who being apprehended, appear'd undaunted, and derided the moſt cruel Torments of his Executioners. *Cornelius Nepos in Amilcar.*

ASDRUBAL, the Brother of *Hannibal*, another *Carthaginian* General, who having enter'd *Italy* with a numerous Army, and being come as far as *Piacenza*, with a Reſolution to join his Brother *Hannibal*, was there ſurprized, and utterly defeated by *Claudius Nero*, and *Livius Salinator*, with the loſs of his own Life, 50000 of his Men ſlain, and 5000 taken Priſoners. His Head was cut off, and thrown into *Hannibal*'s Camp, which he beholding, cry'd out, *I now doubt no longer of the Ruine of* Carthage. *Liv. Flor.*

ASDRUBAL, Son of *Giſco*, a *Carthaginian* General in the third *Punick* War, being driven out of *Spain*, return'd into *Africa*, and by giving his Daughter *Sophonisba* to *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, engaged him in the common Quarrel, ſo that when *Scipio Æmilianus* beſieged *Utica*, he aſſiſted his Father-in-Law with 100000 Men, but were both utterly defeated. *Tit. Liv. Eutrop. Florus.*

ASDRUBAL, Sirnam'd *Hædus*, a noble *Carthaginian*, and one of thoſe that were ſent to *Rome* to ſue for Peace, after *Hannibal* was beat by *Scipio*, and was ſo fortunate as to obtain a Truce for 40 years, which was afterwards broke by the *Carthaginians* themſelves. This Peace or Truce was concluded in the year of *Rome* 605. upon Terms very diſadvantageous to the *Carthaginians*. *Aſdrubal* took the Field with 200000 Men, harraſſing the *Roman* Quarters violently, and ſparing no body he could ſurprize. This happen'd in the year 606. The year after *Scipio* the Younger being arrived in *Italy*, forc'd *Aſdrubal* to quit the Field, and took the Garriſon of *Nephera* from him, with the loſs of 60000 *Carthaginians*. After this misfortune, *Aſdrubal* retir'd to *Carthage*, which was taken by *Scipio* in the year of *Rome* 608. Then this unfortunate General threw himſelf into *Æſculapius*'s Temple, a place of impregnable Situation, where he defended himſelf for ſome days; but finding he could not hold out long for want of Proviſions, ſurrender'd to *Scipio*. *Aſdrubal*'s Lady cut her own and Children's Throats before her Husband's Face, chooſing rather to periſh in the Temple, than to fall into the Enemy's Hands. *Livy, Eutrop. Florus.*

ASELLA, a *Roman* Lady of great Quality and Virtue. She liv'd about the year 380. and was one of thoſe Ladies who conſulted St. *Jerome* about the meaning of the Holy Scriptures, which ſhe ſtudied with great application. *Hieron. Epiſt. ad Marcel.*

ASELLATA, and *Hamata*, the Names of two Factions in *Belgium*, that plagu'd the Country for 200 years; firſt rais'd by *Margaret*, Siſter to *William*, Count of *Holland*, and Wife to Count *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, who ſucceeding her Brother, brought to the Houſe of *Bavaria* the Counties of *Hainault*, *Zealand*, and *Holland*, and introduced *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, which gave riſe to many Troubles, that continu'd till *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* was declar'd Heir to *Jacoba* Daughter to *William* IV. who was firſt Married to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, and afterward being Divorced, was Married to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, whom *Philip* of *Burgundy* vanquiſh'd.

ASELLIUS, (*Gaſpar*) of *Cremona*, a Learned Phyſician, who flouriſhed about the year 1630. and was the firſt that found out the Milky Veins in Man's Body, whereof he writ a Book, publiſhed in 1627. Entituled, *De Venis Lacteis, quarto vaſorum Meſeraicorum genere. Vander Linden de Scriptis Medicor.*

ASGAR, a Province of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the Weſtern Coaſt, joining to the Province of *Hasbat*: The richeſt part of *Africk* for Corn, Cattel, Wooll, Leather, and Butter. It's chief Cities are *Araſch*, and *Alcaſar-quivir*.

ASHBEY, or *Aſhby de la Zouch*, a Market Town and Barony of *Weſt-Goſtcoat* Hundred in the North-Weſt of the County of *Leiceſter*, bordering upon *Derbyſhire*, belonging to the Earls of *Huntington*, 89 miles from *London*, Market on *Saturdays*.

ASHBOURN, a Market Town of *Wirkſworth* Hundred in the South-Weſt Parts of *Derbyſhire*, Bordering upon the County of *Stafford*.

ASHBURTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Tingbridge* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Devonſhire*.

ASHDOD, a City, formerly one of the Principalities of the *Philiſtines*, afterwards a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Cæſarea*, but now a ſmall Village called *Alzette* by the *Turks*.

ASHER, Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, *Leah*'s Handmaid, liv'd 226 years, and died *A. M.* 2413. His Father Bleſſing him, told him, his Land ſhould be *Fat, and yield Royal Dainties.*

ASHFORD, a Market Town of *Chart* Hundred in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Kent*, 48 miles from *London*, Market on *Saturdays*.

ASIA, one of the largeſt Quarters of the World; ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, from the Nymph *Aſia*, Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, the Wife of *Japhet*: Or, as others ſay, from one *Aſius*, Son of *Cotys*, Grandchild of *Maneus* a *Lydian*. This part of the World was firſt Peopled; here the Law of God was firſt promulgated, and Chriſt appeared in the Fleſh. In this Quarter many of the greateſt Monarchies in the World have had their riſe. From hence all Arts and Sciences derive their Original; as alſo almoſt all the ſeveral Religions that have been practis'd in the World; as *Paganiſm* in *Aſſyria*, *Judaiſm* among the *Jews*, *Chriſtianiſm* in the *Holy Land*, and *Mahometiſm* in *Arabia*. On the North 'tis bounded by the Northern, Frozen, *Scythian*, or *Tartarian* Sea; on the Eaſt by the Sea of *China*; on the South by the Seas of *India* and *Arabia*; and on the Weſt 'tis divided from *Africa* by the *Red Sea*, and the Streights of *Babel Mandel*. 'Tis parted from *Europe* by the *Archipelago*, the Streight of *Caffa*, the Lake *Mæotis*, the River *Don*, and a Line from *Don* to the River *Obi*. From the *Helleſpont* to the City *Malaca*, the fartheſt part of *India* in the *Levant* Sea, it extends it ſelf 1300 *German* Leagues; from Eaſt to Weſt, *i. e.* from the *Archipelago* to the Ocean of *China* 1750. and from North to South, *i. e.* from *Malaca* to the Sea of *Tartary* 1550. The Ancients uſually divided it into the *Greater* and *Leſſer*: The *Greater* comprehending the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, *Scythia*, *Gedroſia*, *Carmania*, *Drangiana*, *Arachoſia*, *Sogdiana*, *Bactriana*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Parthia*, *Perſia*, *Suſiana*, *Media*, *Albania*, *Iberia*, *Colchis*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *India* on both ſides the *Ganges*, *Paleſtine*, *Phœnicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, *Galatia*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, &c. The *Leſſer* containing *Phrygia*, *Myſia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Æolis*, *Ionia*, and *Doris*. But Modern Writers divide the whole among Five particular Monarchies, *viz.* The Grand Signior, the King of *Perſia*, the Great Mogul, the Emperor of *China*, and the Cham of *Tartary*: *Aſia Minor*, which is *Natolia*, is under the Grand Signior, bounded by the *Mediterranean*, the *Black Sea*, the *Archipelago*, the Sea of *Marmora*, and *Euphrates*. By the Moderns it is divided into four Beglerbegſhips or Prefectures: The firſt (which lies upon the moſt Weſtern Parts of the *Egean* or *Mediterranean* Sea) containing *Bithynia*, *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Myſia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*, *Æolis*, and part of *Galatia*. The ſecond (which is the moſt Northern part) comprehending the other part of *Galatia*, *Pontus*, and *Cappadocia*. The third (toward the South of the *Mediterranean*) including *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Lycaonia*. And the fourth (lying Eaſtward next *Euphrates*) containing the *Leſſer Armenia* of the Ancients. After the Deluge, the Empire of the *Aſſyrians* began in this part of the World by *Belus* or *Ninus*, and continued to *Sardanapalus*; then it paſs'd to the *Medes* by *Arbaces* to *Aſtyages*; to the *Perſians* by *Cyrus* to *Darius*; to the *Grecians* and *Macedonians* by *Alexander the Great*. The *Parthians* alſo eſtabliſh'd a very powerful Empire, which ended under *Alexander Severus*, and paſs'd again to the *Perſians*, until it was deſtroy'd by the *Turks* and *Saracens*; but it flouriſh'd again about 1515. under *Iſmael*. The Air of this great part of the World is very temperate; and if we conſider its Gold, Silver, Rarities, Fruit, plenty of Corn, Simples, Drugs, *&c.* (all which will be ſpoken in their particular places) we ſhall readily judge it the richeſt part of the whole World. *Strabo, Plin. Herodot. Cluvier, Sanſon, du Val, Baudr. Merula.*

ASINARA, now *Zanara*, formerly call'd *Hercules*'s Iſland, an Iſland of *Italy* Weſt of *Sardinia*, reaching Northward 28 miles in Circuit, belonging to the Town of *Saſſari*, from which it is 15 miles to the North. It has a good Caſtle, and is memorable for the defeat of the *Genoueſe* by the *Arragons* in a Sea-fight near to it. *Anno* 1409. *Baudr.*

ASINARIA, a Solemnity kept by the *Syracuſians*, in memory of the Victory gain'd over *Nicias* and *Demoſthenes*, two *Athenian* Generals, who were taken near the River *Aſinarius* in *Sicily*, now call'd *la Falconara*. *Plut. in Vit. Nic.*

ASINDUM, or *Medina Sidonia*, a Town of *Andaluſia*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of the *Guſmans*, ſeated upon a Hill between *Cadiz* and *Munda*, 17 Leagues South of *Seville*.

ASINIUS *Pollio*, a *Roman* Orator in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and Conſul with *Domitius Calvinus*, in the year of *Rome* 714. He Triumph'd over the *Dalmatians*, and was very ſerviceable to *Mark Antony*, joining him with 7 Legions. After the Peace at *Brunduſium* between *Antony* and *Cæſar*, he lay quiet, and refuſed to accompany *Cæſar* to the War of *Actium*, for the Love he bore to *Antony*. He wrote a Hiſtory in 17 Books, and left behind him ſeveral Orations and Tragedies. *Auguſtus* writing Verſes againſt him, preſs'd him to anſwer them; to which he reply'd, *He would never write Verſes againſt a Man, in whoſe Power it was to Proſcribe him.* He died in the 80th year of his Age, in the 159th *Olympiad*, and the 47th of *Auguſtus* his Reign. *Voſſius*, *Geſner.*

ASINIUS *Gallus*, Son of *Aſinius Pollio*, hated by *Tiberius*, firſt for marrying *Vipſania* his Wife, whom he lov'd, tho' oblig'd by *Auguſtus* to quit her for *Julia*; ſecondly, for ſtanding up in the Senate, and telling him he might chuſe which Part he pleaſed, when, out of pretended Modeſty, he deſired to know of the Senate what Part of the Government he ſhould aſſume: For which *Gallus* afterward in vain endeavoured to appeaſe him; but not being able to compaſs it, ſtarv'd himſelf voluntarily, as ſome ſay; tho' others affirm he was forced upon this Puniſhment. He wrote a Compariſon between his Father and *Cicéro*, preferring the firſt, which the Emperor *Claudius* anſwered. *Tacitus, l.* 1.

ASKRIG, an inconſiderable Market-Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 175 miles from *London*.

ASLAN, General of the *Tartars*, who, in the beginning of the laſt Age, made ſeveral Incurſions into *Muſcovy* and *Poland*; and having dethron'd *Sat* in 1525. was elected Cham in his room. But *Sat* flying to *Conſtantinople* for the Grand Seignior's Protection, *Aſlan* encamped at the Head of 60000 Horſe upon the *Boriſthenes*, with the King of *Poland*'s Leave, watching the Motions of the *Turks*; but they not ſtirring, in 1533. he raiſed a War againſt the *Muſcovites*, and died ſoon after. *Neugebeau Hiſt. ae Pologne.*

ASMODAI, a Name the *Jews* give to the Prince of the Devils, as we may ſee in the Chaldaick Paraphraſe upon *Eccleſiaſtes, chap.* 1.

ASOPH, *Aſaphi*, *Saffia*, or *Azaphi*, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, 5 Leagues South of *Cape Contini*, which anciently was the moſt Southerly Port known on this Shoar. It was built by the *Africans*, and contained about 4000 Families in the *Nubian* Geographer's time. The Soil about it is very fertile, but the Inhabitants know not how to improve it: The *Portugueſe* taking advantage of the Diſorders thoſe People were in, fortified their Factory, and being furniſh'd with Ammunition and Cannon, pick'd a Quarrel with a Townſman, and ſlew him; and after that, 150 more, who would have reveng'd his Death. The King of *Portugal* hereupon ſent 5000 Men, who joining the *Arabians*, conquer'd moſt of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and laid waſte many of their flouriſhing Cities. *Leo Africanus.* It lies in Lat. 32. 00. The next Port is *Sancta Cruz.*

ASOPH, a City ſituate not to the North of the *Tanais* on the *Crim* ſide, but to the South by *Circaſſia*, upon a riſing Ground near the *Palus Mæotis*, and not built upon an Iſland, (as ſome have falſly writ:) It's found, by the lateſt and correcteſt Obſervations, to be 51 Degrees North Latitude. When the Czar of *Muſcovy* laid ſiege to it in 1695. it was begirt with an irregular Wall, ſtrengthen'd with ſeveral old-faſhion'd Towers, whereof the two oppoſite ſides ſtood almoſt parallel with the River: In the middle of that ſide that looked to the Eaſt, there was a great and very high Tower, beſides another Fortification in the form of a Citadel for the Gariſon: The Wall form'd many Angles on the Eaſt-ſide, and had one Bulwark only on that of the Weſt. The *Turks* had moreover added, as it were, a new Wall to it, which conſiſted of Earth, and four high Bulwarks, with a Ditch, not well built. The two Bulwarks to the South-Eaſt ſtood near enough to one another, and over-againſt the Hill that Commanded the City: The third to the South-Weſt was at a good diſtance from the other two; and the fourth to the Weſt yet farther from the third. The Curtain between the two laſt Bulwarks had an obtuſe Angle in the middle: There was alſo ſuch another Angle to the Curtain that looked to the Eaſt, and touch'd upon the River, with Paliſado's along the Shoar. A little above the City ſtood two ſquare Stone-Towers, one on each ſide of the River, which, by a thick Chain that croſs'd it and their Artillery, could hinder the Coſſacks Barks to paſs by, who were wont in the Night to go a robbing upon the *Black Sea.* The Czar laid ſiege to it in Perſon, in the year 1695. but turn'd the Siege into a Blockade for that Winter: He renewed the Siege the following year, beat the *Turkiſh* Fleet near it, and ſoon after the Town ſurrendred to him upon Articles. The Czar has ſince fortified it very much; for where the above-mention'd obtuſe Angle is, they have added two New Bulwarks, and enlarged and mended the Old, according to the Art of Modern Fortification: They have raiſed an Half-moon between each Bulwark, and a Counterſcarp by the Ditch; as alſo a Cover'd-way on the other ſide, from whence they have drawn a Line to the top of the Hill that Commands the City; for the defence of which Line, they have built a Fort. They have likewiſe erected a new Fortreſs over-againſt *Aſoph* in the Moraſs, with which it has a Communication by a Bridge of 30 Arches. The City, which is in the middle, they have named *St. Peter*; and the Body of the Place conſiſts of 6 Bulwarks; the 2 firſt face the River, with an Half-moon between them: The Bulwarks on each ſide of them ſtand near one another; and the 2 laſt, that look to the North, are farther diſtant, and have 3 Half-moons: They have raiſed the Ground, that ſo it may Command *Aſoph*; and when the Wind is Southerly, the Moraſs is all under Water; ſo that there is no coming at the Fortreſs but by the way of the Bridge: The Czar has alſo been indefatigable in making the Harbour fit for the receiving of large Men of War. So that upon the whole, *Aſoph*, if conſider'd in reſpect to its vaſt Strength and commodious Situation, may be reckon'd one of the moſt conſiderable Places in the known World; and undoubtedly his Czariſh Majeſty, for all the Pretenſions of the *Turks* to have it reſtor'd them, will never be brought unto it, but rather venture a War with the *Mahometans* for the detention of a Place he ſo much values, and may be of ſo much real Uſe and Benefit to him.

ASOPUS, a River of *Achaia* call'd *Arhon*; 'tis one of the Branches of the River *Scephiſus.* There's another River of the ſame Name in *Peloponneſus*, near the Promontory of *Malea*; and a third in *Aſia*, hard by *Laodicea.* *Strabo l.* 8. *Pauſan. l.* 2.

ASPAR, (*Patricius*) General to *Theodoſius* the Younger in 425. He ſet his Father *Ardaburus* at Liberty, who had been taken Priſoner by *John* the Tyrant of *Ravenna*; but was beat by the *Vandals* in *Africk.* After his return he grew ſo Powerful, that the Emperor *Leo Iſauricus* being afraid of him, gave his Daughter *Ariadne* in Marriage to one of his Sons, to gain his Friendſhip: But growing ſtill more inſolent, and being alſo a profeſs'd *Arrian*, the Emperor put him and his Father to death in 471. *Marcell. in Chron.*

ASPASIA, born at *Miletum*, and Daughter of *Axiochus*, flouriſh'd in the 87th *Olympiad.* She was a Perſon of great Learning, Elocution, and Beauty: Theſe Qualities in conjunction, captivated the *Athenian* General *Pericles* to that degree, that after ſome unreputable Correſpondence between them, he was perſuaded to marry her. She had ſo much the Aſcendant over him, that ſhe put him upon a War againſt *Samos*, who at that time diſputed the Town of *Pryene* with the *Miletians.* In ſhort, *Pericles* took *Samos* about the year 313. of *Rome.* This *Aſpaſia* likewiſe was part of the occaſion of the *Peloponneſian* War. *Plut. in Vit. Pericl. Athenæus, &c.*

ASPENDIUS, a famous left-handed Harper, who touch'd the Strings with ſo delicate and ſmooth a Stroke, that he could ſcarcely be heard by any body but himſelf: From whence the *Grecians* uſed to ſpeak Proverbially of Thieves, That they were *Aſpendian* Harpers, becauſe they lov'd to do their Buſineſs without noiſe. *Aſconius in Orat. in Varr.*

ASPENDUM, a City of *Pamphylia*, upon a high Hill, overlooking the Sea, tho' a pretty way diſtant from it, built by the *Argives*, the place where they offer'd Sows in Sacrifice to *Venus*, being the firſt Beaſt *Mopſus* the Builder thereof met with, after he had vow'd to ſacrifice the firſt living Creature he met to that Goddeſs.

ASPER, a little Piece of Silver Coin in *Turkey*, about the value of 8 or 9 Deniers *French*, which amounts to about 2 *d. Engliſh.* *Ricaut.*

ASPERUM *Mare*, part of the *Æthiopian* Sea, between *Aromata* and the Iſland of *St. Laurence*, now call'd *Coſte de Melinde.*

ASPHALTITES, a Lake of *Judæa*, ſo call'd from the great Flakes of Bitumen that continually boil up in it, the place where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ſtood, that were deſtroy'd with Fire from Heaven. It is alſo call'd the *Dead Sea*, becauſe no Fiſh will live in it, and Birds flying over it drop down dead. 'Tis 580 furlongs in length, and 150 broad, 35 miles Eaſt of *Jeruſalem*, and receives the River *Jordan* into it, environ'd with Mountains. *Joſeph. lib. Ant. Jud.*

ASSARACUS, Son of *Tros* and *Calirrhoe*: He was Father of *Capys*, and Grandfather of *Anchiſes.* He is well known in *Homer* and *Virgil.*

ASSASINIANS, a *Mahumetan* People that poſſeſs'd 10 or 12 Cities near *Tyre* in *Phœnicia.* They choſe a King among themſelves, whom they call'd *The Ancient of the Mountains*, and bred up their Youth to *aſſaſſinate* whom they pleas'd; whence they had their Name. They paid a yearly Tribute to the *Knights-Templers*, and offer'd to turn Chriſtians, if they would acquit them of it; but the *Knights-Templers* refus'd, which had no ſmall Influence on the Ruine of Religion in the Eaſt. Authors ſpeak diverſly of theſe People; ſome ſay they were an Order of *Mahumetan* Knights; that they call'd the place they liv'd in *Paradiſe*, paſſing their time in all manner of Pleaſures and Delight; and holding that they ſhould enjoy more ſolid Satisfaction in the other Life, freely expos'd themſelves to all Dangers. They aſſaſſinated *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1231. and in 1252. ſent Preſents to St. *Lewis* of *France* then in *Syria*. In 1257. *Haloen*, the *Cham* of *Tartary*, took their Towns, and put their *Ancient of the Mountains* to death. *Guillaume de Tyr. Hiſt. Orient.*

ASSEFS, a ſort of Magiſtrates in *Perſia*, which the Sophy diſpatches into his reſpective Provinces in the place of ſome of the *Kans*, which he has ſet aſide, becauſe of the numerouſneſs of their Under-Officers and Retinue, which came up almoſt to the Royal Grandeur, and conſum'd a great part of the Revenue of the Provinces. *Tavern. Voyage de Perſ.*

ASSER, a Rabbin, living in the 4th Century, about the year 370. He was Author of the *Babylonian Talmud*, which notwithſtanding was not finiſh'd by him, ſome others having a hand in this Work about the year 500.

ASSERIM, a Caſtle well fortified upon a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, 15 *Spaniſh* Leagues Eaſt of the *Indian* Sea, and as many South of *Surat*; in the poſſeſſion of the *Portugueſe*, and by them call'd *La Roche d'Aſſerim.*

ASSIDEENS, a ſort of *Jews* ſo call'd from *Chaſidim*, or *Tſadikim*, its Synonymon, which ſignifies Juſt: But after ſome time, the *Chaſidim* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves from the *Tſadikim*; theſe holding preciſely to the Holy Scripture, the other affecting a more eminent Degree of Sanctity than was commanded by the Law. The People had great Veneration for theſe laſt, who inſtituted Works of Supererogation, not as indifferent, but neceſſary to Salvation. It was from them that the *Phariſees* ſprung, and from theſe the *Eſſenes*, who all preach'd, That their Traditions were more perfect than Scripture; and by little and little fell into the Errors of the *Sadducees*, who taught, That we were not to hope for any Recompence for our Good Works in the other World, nor to fear any Puniſhment for our Crimes; and denied the Reſurrection of the Dead. 2 *Macchab.* 14. *Vid. Joſ. Scal. & Druſium.*

ASSISE, or *Aſſiſi*, Lat. *Aſſiſium*, a Town of *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See in *Umbria*: It ſtands in the Pope's Territories, and is famous for the Birth of St. *Francis*.

ASSOCIATION, or *Portuga*, an Iſland in *America* ſubject to the *Engliſh*, 14 miles Weſt of *Margarita*, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, yielding 3 or 4 Ships load of Salt every year; abounds with Goats and Guiacum, is naturally fenc'd with Rocks, and hath a convenient Harbour. *Heylin.*

ASSONAH, or *Aſſonna*, a Book of the *Turks*, which contains their Traditions: This *Arabian* Word ſignifies the ſame with the *Jewiſh Miſna*; that is to ſay, *A Second Law*: For the *Alcoran* is, as it were, the *Mahometan* Bible, and *Aſſonah* a ſupplemental Book of Traditions. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

ASSUMPTION, This City is ſeated 25. 00. Lat. 300 Leagues above *Cape Mary*, on the Eaſt Bank of the River *Paraguay*; it is commended for the Convenience of its Site, and the Number of its Inhabitants, above any City in *La Plata*, of which it is the Capital. About the year 1630. it had 400 *Spaniſh* Families, and ſome thouſands of *Mulattoes*. The Country is very pleaſant and fruitful, and the Air ſo temperate, that the Trees are ever green. It was built by *Cavaza de Vacca*, about the year 1542. *Laet. p.* 529.

ASSUR, or rather *Aſhur*, the Son of *Sem*: He liv'd ſome time in *Shinaar* with his Kinſman *Nimrod*; but leaving him, he built *Ninive* and *Calah*.

ASSYNT, a ſmall Country in the North of *Scotland*, part of the County of *Roſſe* on the Weſt-ſide, lying on the *Deücaledon* Sea to *Strathnaver*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Creones*, or *Cerones*. It has a Lake called *Loch-Aſſin*, and on the Eaſt, Mountains of Marble and Alabaſter.

ASSYRIA, now call'd *Arzerum*, a large Province of *Aſia*, under the Grand Signior, bounded with *Media*, *Suſiana*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Armenia*; the chief Cities whereof are, *Moſul*, which is the ancient *Ninive*; *Cteſiphon*, the Royal Seat of the *Parthians*; *Arbelle*, now a Village, famous for *Darius*'s Defeat by *Alexander*; *Schiarazur* towards *Perſia*, *&c.* The firſt Monarchy of the World began in *Nimrod*, who without diſpute was the *Aſſyrian Belus*; and the Country was call'd *Aſſyria*, from *Aſſur*, or *Ninus* his Son; for the Dynaſties of the *Egyptians*, and Antiquities of the *Celte*, *Spaniards*, *Cimbrians*, *Scythians*, *Arabians*, *&c.* are but Fables. *Nimrod*, whom prophane Authors call *Belus*, was its firſt King, *A. M.* 1879. 2175 years before Chriſt; he began his Reign at *Babylon*, which he built upon the *Euphrates*, and liv'd there 65 years. *Ninus* his Son ſucceeded, and remov'd the Royal Seat to *Ninive*, which he built upon the *Tigris*. *Semiramis* Reigned after her Husband *Ninus*; and *Ninyas*, or *Zames*, ſucceeded her; betwixt whom to *Sardanapalus*, there are none famous in Hiſtory. *Arbaces* revolted from this laſt King, and oblig'd him to burn himſelf at *Ninive*, in *A. M.* 3178. 876 years before Chriſt, and 100 before the firſt *Olympiad*. The Kings of *Aſſyria* are reckon'd 37 from *Nimrod* the firſt, to *Sardanapalus* the laſt; and the duration of the Monarchy is reckon'd 1300 years. The Name of King is alſo given in the Scripture to ſeveral Governours of *Ninive*, as *Ziglath Pilnezer*, *&c. Juſt. Clem. Alex. St. Aug. l.* 12. *de Civ. Dei.*

AST, Lat. *Aſta*, an Epiſcopal County and City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. This City is ſituated upon *Tanare*, large, and well fortified with a ſtrong new Caſtle and Citadel. The County formerly depended upon the State of *Milan*; but in 1531. *Charles* V. gave it to *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*. It is 15 miles off of *Caſal*, and 16 Weſt of *Alexandria*.

ASTABAR, a City of *Turcomania*, upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*, a League from the River *Arras*, not large, but very neat, containing four *Caravanſera's*, or Inns, with a Fountain to every Houſe. 'Tis alſo remarkable for its excellent Wine, and the Root *Rovas* in great abundance, which ſerves to dye Cloth Red, and generally uſed all over *Perſia* for that end; more eſpecially in the *Mogul*'s Country: This is the only place this Root grows in; it's ſmall, and ſomewhat like Liquorice; whole Caravans come to *Ormus* to buy and ſend it to the *Indies*. It gives ſuch a ſtrong and quick Tincture, that an *Indian* Bark laden with ſome, being ſplit upon the Rocks, the Seas all along the Coaſt appear'd red for a long time. *Tavern. Hiſt. de Perſia.*

ASTACHAR, Lat. *Aſtacara*, a City in *Perſia*, near the River *Bendimir*.

ASTARAC, or *Eſtarac*, *Aſtaracum*, *& Aſtaracenſis Tractus*, a little Country of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*: It gives a Title to an Earl, and lies between *Armagnac* and *Bigorre*.

ASTAROTH, an Idol of the *Philiſtines*, which *Samuel* commanded the *Jews* to pull down. It was alſo the Name of the falſe Deity of the *Sidonians*, ador'd by *Solomon* when he turn'd Idolater. The Word ſignifies a Flock of Sheep and Riches: And ſome ſay, That as *Jupiter Ammon* was ador'd under the ſhape of a Ram; ſo *Juno Ammon*, or the Moon, was worſhipp'd under the Form of an Ewe. But others believe that *Aſtaroth* was King of *Syria*, thus call'd for his great Wealth. *Tho. Goodwin de ritibus Hebræorum.*

ASTARTE, a certain Heathen Divinity, call'd in Scripture the Goddeſs of the *Sidonians*. *Solomon*, in complaiſance to his Concubines, built Altars to this Idol. 'Tis generally thought that *Aſtarte* is the ſame with *Atergatis*, or *Derceto*, ſo much worſhipp'd by the *Syrians*. *Tully* believes this Goddeſs to be one of the four *Venus's*, and the ſame that marry'd *Adonis*. *Ælian. Tertul. in Apologet. Cic. de Nat. Deor. l.* 3.

ASTER, a Citizen of *Olynthus*, who ſhot out one of *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Eyes, as he beſieg'd *Methon*, having writ upon the Arrow, *Aſter ſends this Arrow to Philip. Plut. in Philip.*

ASTERABATH, or *Starabath*, *Aſterabaſia*, a Town and Province of *Perſia*, in *Tabareſtan*, towards the *Caſpian Sea*. See *Olearius*.

ASTERIA, Daughter of *Cœa*, *Latona*'s Siſter; ſhe fled from the amorous Purſuits of *Jupiter*, and was turn'd into a Quail. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 6.

ASTERIUS, King of *Crete*, Son of *Apteras*: He ſucceeded his Brother *Lapithas*, and continued the *Syrian* War which his Brother had begun, bringing away by force *Europa*, *Agenor*'s Daughter; and his Sirname being *Taurus*, the Poets feign'd that *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a Bull run away with her. He had three Sons, *Minos*, *Sarpedon*, and *Rhadamanthus*. *Herodot. l.* 4.

ASTERIUS, an eloquent Defender of the *Arrians* in the Reigns of *Conſtantine* and *Conſtans*, call'd by St. *Athanaſius* the *Arrians* Advocate. Yet they durſt not prefer him to Orders, for fear of expoſing Themſelves and Cauſe, he having openly ſacrificed to Idols, in the Reign of *Maximianus Hercules*. *Herman. vie St. Athan.*

ASTERIUS, Biſhop of *Amaſia* in *Pontus*: He lived towards the end of the 4th Century. *Photius* has preſerved us ſome Extracts of his Sermons, or Homilies. *Rubenius* publiſh'd five of his Homilies at *Amſterdam*, in the year 1608. which are ſince inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Combeſis*, a *Dominican*, publiſh'd ſeven other Homilies of this Author, in the year 1648. *2d Council of Nice*, *Act.* 4. *&* 6. *Phot. Cod.* 271.

ASTERIUS, Biſhop of *Petra* in *Arabia*, in the 4th Century, was firſt engaged in the *Arrian* Party, but afterwards came over to the Catholicks at the Council of *Sardica.* His holding conſtant to the Orthodox Belief, occaſion'd his Baniſhment into *Libya*, where he was ill treated: Afterwards, in the year 362. he aſſiſted in the Council held by *Athanaſius* at *Alexandria*, and was from thence diſpatch'd to *Antioch*, to reconcile the Differences of that Church. *Hilar. Athanaſ. ad Solit. Baron. in Annal.*

ASTLEY, (Sir *Jacob*) of *Melton-Conſtable* in the County of *Norfolk*, Kt. Bar. Eldeſt Son of Sir *Edward Aſtley* and *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Jacob* Lord *Aſtley*, Baron of *Reading*; Marry'd *Blanch*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Woodhouſe*, of the ſaid County, Bar. This Sir *Jacob* is Lineally deſcended from *Philip de Aſtley*, who was poſſeſs'd of Lands at *Aſtley* and *Hillmorton*, in the County of *Warwick*, in the Reign of King *Henry* I. from which *Philip*, *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley* deſcended; who was ſo unhappy as to be miſled into the Intereſt of *Simon Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, with whom he was ſlain at the Battel of *Eveſham*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. The Mannor and Lands at *Hillmorton* above-mention'd, have continued in the Family of the *Aſtleys* ever ſince the time of *Henry* I. and are at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who is deſcended from the aforeſaid *Thomas* Lord *Aſtley*, by *Editha* his ſecond Wife, Siſter and Coheir of Sir *Peter Conſtable* of *Melton* in the County of *Norfolk*; which ſaid *Editha* gave her Lands in *Melton*, and ſeveral other adjacent Towns, to her Son *Stephen Aſtley*, in 1236. which Eſtate has, without Alienation, come down to the preſent Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who is the Seventeenth in Deſcent, ſince the *Aſtleys* remov'd from *Warwickſhire* to *Melton-Conſtable* in *Norfolk*. There was of this Family one Sir *John Aſtley*, in the 17th of King *Henry* VI. famous for maintaining a Duel on Horſeback againſt one *Peter de Maſſie*, a *French-man*: This Combat, at which *Charles* King of *France* was preſent, was fought at *Paris*, Sir *John Aſtley* coming off with a full Advantage. Afterwards, in the 20th of King *Henry* VI. he engaged in another ſingle Fight with Sir *Philip Boyle*, an *Arragonian*, who had been ſent into *France* by the King his Maſter, to find out ſome Perſon of Courage and Character to encounter with; but not meeting with an Anſwer to his Challenge, he came into *England*, where Sir *John* undertook him in *Smithfield*, the King and Court being Spectators: This Duel was managed on Foot, with Battle-Axes, Swords, and Daggers; in which *Aſtley* perform'd ſo well, that he was Knighted by the King, and had 100 Marks *per Annum* ſettled upon him for Life: And afterwards giving further Proofs of his Bravery, was made Knight of the Garter. *Jacob* Lord *Aſtley*, Baron of *Reading* above-mention'd, was a younger Son of *Iſaac Aſtley* of *Melton-Conſtable*, Eſq; and *Mary*, the Daughter of *Edward Walgrave*, Eſq; He was bred to the Profeſſion of Arms, and was Major-General of all the *Engliſh* Forces in the Service of the *United Provinces*: He likewiſed ſerved the King of *Denmark* againſt the Emperor; afterwards he was made Serjeant-Major-General of all the *Engliſh* ſent over, under the Command of the Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, to the Aſſiſtance of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, againſt the Emperor: In all which Honourable Poſts, he acquitted himſelf to general Satisfaction. Upon his Return for *England*, the unhappy Diviſions here, call'd him again to Action for the Defence of his King and Country: In the firſt Expedition againſt the *Scots*, he was made Major-General of the King's Army, Commanded by the Earl of *Arundel*: He had the ſame Poſt in the ſecond Expedition againſt *Scotland*, under the Earl of *Northumberland*, and was likewiſe made Governour of *Plimouth*: And when the Rebellion in *England* broke out, he had his old Poſt of Major-General of the King's Army; in which Command, both at *Edgehill*, *Brentford*, *Gloceſter*, *Newbury*, *Cropredy-Bridge*, *Leſtithiell*, &c. he behaved himſelf with great Courage and Conduct. He was likewiſe Governour of the Garriſons of *Oxford* and *Reading*, and one of the Principal Directors of His Majeſty's Military Affairs. In conſideration of which eminent Services, he was, in the year 1644. created Baron of *Reading*, to him and his Heirs. He died at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, in 1652. The Arms of this Family are, Azure, a Cinque Foyle, Ermin, with a Border Engrayl'd Or. *Dugd. Warwickſhire, Sir Edw. Walker Garter, or Principal King at Arms, &c.*

ASTOMI, a People of *India*, about the Fountains of *Ganges*, hairy all over like the Downe that grows on Leaves of Trees: They are likewiſe a ſort of People who are ſaid to have no Mouth. *Pliny* places them in *India*; and others, with more probability, in the heart of *Africk*. The Original of this Fable about them, is derived from a Cuſtom of certain *Africans* beyond *Senega*, a Branch of the River *Niger*; theſe People counting it a Diſcredit to ſhew their Faces, gave occaſion to others to ſay they had no Mouths. *Vin. le Blanc, Part 2. Plin. Baudr.*

ASTORGUE, or *Aſtorga*, Lat. *Aſturica Auguſta*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Bragua*, now under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; ſituated in a Plain, upon the River *Torto*, well fortified, but thinly inhabited, having nothing conſiderable in it but a few Towers, a Market-place, and a Cathedral at the end of the Town.

ASTRACAN, now a Province ſubject to the Great Duke of *Muſcovia*, tho' formerly a Kingdom under a King of *Tartary*, upon the Frontiers of the *Tartarian* Deſart, toward the mouth of the River *Volga*. It was taken from the *Tartars* by *John Baſilovitz*, Grand Duke of *Muſcovy*, in 1554. 'Tis as hot there in *September* and *October*, as 'tis in *France* in the middle of Summer; yet in the deep of Winter, (which is not above two Months) the Weather is ſo ſevere, that the Ice on the River bears laden *Traneaux*, or Travelling Sledges. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Salt, which is of a violent Flavour, and ſold very cheap: This Salt they gather in the Iſle *Dulgoi*, and in the Deſarts, where there are abundance of Veins of Salt: It ſwims upon the Water an inch thick like Rock-Cryſtal, and in ſuch great quantity, that one may have as much as he pleaſes, paying but a Half-penny Cuſtom for a *Poude*, or 40 Pound weight; and ſome ſay that there are Mountains two Leagues from *Aſtracan*, where 30000 Men may work inceſſantly, without finding the bottom of ſome Salt-Mines that are there. From *Aſtracan* to the *Caſpian Sea*, the River is ſo ſtock'd with Fiſh, that the greateſt Carps are ſold for the 6th part of a Penny. There are alſo great Numbers of Tortoiſes, becauſe the *Tartars* nor *Muſcovites* never eat of them. In former Ages all *Nagaya* was inhabited by *Tartars*, who had their King, and liv'd in good Intelligence with thoſe of *Crim* and *Cazan*: But the Great Duke, *John Baſilovitz*, having reduced the *Tartars* of *Cazan* under his Obedience in 1552. attack'd thoſe of *Nagaya*; two years after, made himſelf Maſter of *Aſtracan*, whence he drove the ancient Inhabitants, and Peopled it with *Muſcovites*, who alſo inhabit all the Walled Towns of the Country, keeping the *Tartars* in their Tents and Huts in the open Field, leſt they might rebell. In 1558. the Caſtle of *Aſtracan* was neither ſtrong nor fair, but wall'd with Timber; the Czar had order'd that Wall to be pull'd down, and rebuilt with Freeſtone; and they were then doing it. The Town was alſo wall'd with Earth and Timber, but the Buildings within it left baſe and ſimple. The Air ſtunk by reaſon of the great quantity of Sturgeon taken here, on which the Inhabitants for the moſt part live; and there was then a Famine and a Plague in the Town, occaſion'd by a vaſt number of Naked *Tartars* who died about the Town of Hunger, and were left unburied. This was then the fartheſt Fortreſs the *Ruſſians* had towards the South-Eaſt. In the year 1596. *Selim* ſent an Army of 25000 Horſe, and 30000 Janizaries, againſt this City, to which 80000 *Crim-Tartars* join'd themſelves, the far greateſt part whereof periſh'd, without doing the *Ruſſians* any conſiderable Damage. In the year 1574. this Kingdom was invaded by an Army of 70000 *Turks* and *Tartars*; but Winter, and the News of a great Army from *Muſcow*, forced them to retreat without any Succeſs, after they had beſieged *Aſtracan* 6 Weeks. But the *Crim-Tartars* made themſelves Maſters of it in the year 1661. and it was recovered by the *Ruſſians* in 1662. In 1669. it was environ'd with a ſtrong thick Stone-Wall, (not uſual in *Ruſſia*) and mounted with 500 Braſs Cannon, and had a ſtrong Garriſon, and Ammunition proportionable. It affords a Noble Proſpect without, having many Towers and Steeples. It is much frequented by the *Tartar* Nations, *Perſians*, *Armenians*, and *Indians*, who bring their Goods over the *Caſpian Sea* in ſmall Veſſels, the chief Trade here being Silks. In 1669. *June* 23. the ſtrong City of *Aſtracan* was betray'd by its own Garriſon into the hands of *Stenco (Stephen) Radzin*, a Rebellious *Coſſac*, who with intolerable Cruelty maſſacred all the Great Men and Officers that fell into his hands, and many of the Citizens that betray'd the City. It was retaken by the *Czar* in 1671. The Iſlands below it ſwarm with Wild-Fowl, which they catch with Hawks. It abounds with large Melons and excellent Grapes. The City of this Name is very beautiful to ſee to, having abundance of Towers and Steeples; but the Houſes within are only of Wood, and ill-built, being upon the Borders of *Europe* and *Aſia*: It's much frequented by *Tartars*, *Muſcovites*, *Perſians*, *Armenians*, and *Indians*, which makes it a Town of good Trade. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovie, &c.*

ASTRÆA, Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and Goddeſs of Juſtice: She came from Heaven in the Golden Age to live on the Earth; but the Wickedneſs of the Iron Age was ſuch, that ſhe fled to Heaven again, and was plac'd in the Zodiack. *Heſiod. in Theog.*

ASTURIES, or *Aſturia*, by the *Spaniards Las Aſturias*, a Province of *Spain*, between *Galicia* and *Biſcay*, divided into two Parts, *Aſturia de Ovieda* towards *Galicia*, and *Aſturia de Santellano* towards *Biſcay*. The whole Province is barren, mountainous, and but thinly inhabited. It formerly gave Title to the Eldeſt Son of the King of *Caſtile*. In the beginning of the 8th Age, the Chriſtians here were forced to the Mountains by the *Saracens*, where chuſing *Don Pelagio*, of the Royal Race of the *Goths* for their King, in 717. they again beat out the Infidels, and founded their Kingdom a new. The People of this Country ſtill retain the ſame Name they had in the *Romans* time: They took this Name from the River *Aſtura*, now call'd *Iſtura*, *Yſtura*, and *Aſtura*, which waſheth *Leon*, and falleth into the *Douro*. They were then divided by the Mountain *Vendius* into two parts: That part which lay on the North of theſe Mountains was cold, barren, and very rugged; but yet was famous for fine Saddle-Horſes. The Inhabitants were obſerved alſo to be a rude, barbarous ſort of People; ſo that *Auguſtus* forced them from the Mountains into the Plains, that they might be the more eaſily Civilized, after he had in Perſon Conquer'd them in the year of *Rome* 727. *A. M.* 3924.

ASTYAGES, Son of *Cyaxares*, and Grandchild of *Phraortes*, the 9th and laſt King of the *Medes*. He began his Reign in the 46th *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 160. He dream'd, when his Daughter *Mandana*, whom he had married to *Cambyſes*, King of *Perſia*, was with Child, That a Vine ſprung out of her Boſom that ſpread it ſelf over all *Aſia*; which ſo troubled him, that he reſolv'd, by the Perſuaſion of the *Magi*, to kill the Infant as ſoon as born. Accordingly when *Mandana* was delivered of *Cyrus*, he ſent *Harpagus*, who, inſtead of deſtroying, found a way to preſerve the Child; which *Aſtyages* a long time after hearing of, he was ſo incens'd, that he caus'd *Harpagus* to eat his own Son, who, in revenge, call'd in *Cyrus*, who dethron'd his Grandfather, in the year of *Rome* 196. and 56th *Olympiad*; and thereby put an end to the Monarchy of the *Medes*, after it had continued 317 years. *Herodot. Cleo. Juſt.*

ASTYANAX, Son of Hector and *Andromache*: He was thrown (after the taking of *Troy*) from the top of a Tower by *Ulyſſes*'s Order. *Ovid. Met. l.* 13.

ASTYNOMI, a Name which the *Athenians* gave to Ten Men, who had Authority to inſpect the Muſick and Behaviour of Singing-Women and Muſicians. Some ſay they were likewiſe Surveyors of the Highways. *Meurſ. in Pyr. Plat. l. 6. de Repub.*

ASYCHIS, King of *Egypt*, ſucceeded *Micerinus*: We can't tell preciſely in what time he lived. He made a Law, by which every one was obliged to lend a Man Money, upon condition of Pawning his Father's Corps; with this Proviſo, That the Burying of the mortgaged Corps ſhould be in the Creditor's Power. This King likewiſe built the largeſt Pyramid which was then in *Egypt*. *Herod. l.* 2.

ASYLE, a Name given to Privileged Places, whence Offenders could not be forced, without offending the Gods and Religion. *Cadmus* built one at *Thebes*, *Romulus* one at *Rome* in the Sacred Grove, between the Capitol and Palace: The *Meſſenians*, *Lacedæmonians*, and other Nations, appropriated this Privilege to their Temples. *Tiberius* obſerving that the greateſt Crimes paſs'd thus unpuniſhed, aboliſh'd them. Pope *Boniface* V. to put a greater Value upon the Chriſtian Religion, order'd that the Churches and Altars ſhould be Places of Shelter, to any that could make their eſcape to them. The *Aſyles*, or Privileged Places, which God permitted among the *Jews*, were very different from theſe other, becauſe they were but for ſuch as kill'd a Man by chance, or ſome unexpected Accident. *Sueton. Plut. in Romul.*

ATABALIPA, a King of *Peru*, of the Family of the *Inca's*, about the beginning of the 16th Age, and one of the moſt Magnificent Monarchs of *America*. He put to death one of his Brothers, and made *Cuſco* the Capital City of his Kingdom. He lived in Peace, having ſubdued moſt of the neighbouring People, (till *Francis Piſaro*, in 1525. made a Diſcovery of his Country, and ſettled in ſome of the beſt Cities thereof, occaſion'd all his Misfortunes: At firſt he offer'd him his Service, thinking thereby to entangle him; that Bait failing, he defeated and took him, uſing him very cruelly, pillaging his Treaſuries, and at laſt, contrary to his Promiſes, ſtrangled him *An.* 1533. which God reveng'd in a little time. *Garcilaſ. de la Vega. Hiſt. de Peru.*

ATALANTA, the Daughter of *Schæneus*, King of *Scyros*, extreamly ſwift of foot: She told her Suitor, That he that could out-run her, ſhould have her: Which Challenge *Hippomanes*, admiring her Beauty, accepted, throwing behind him, as he run, 3 Golden Apples at three ſeveral times; which ſhe ſtooping ſo often to take up, he outrun her, and ſo won her according to her own Propoſals. But they were afterwards both turn'd into Lions, becauſe, in contempt of Religion, they lay together in the Temple of *Cybele*. *Ovid.*

ATALANTA, Daughter of *Jaſius*, King of *Arcadia*: Hunting was only her Inclination. She was the firſt that wounded the *Caledonian* Boar, and had the Honour of Advantage ſecur'd her by *Meleager*. *Ovid. l. 8. Metam.*

ATAS, or *Athas*, a young Footman, who ran 60 miles in 6 hours. He lived in the Conſulſhip of *Vipſanius*. *Plin. l. 7. c.* 20. There are now in *Perſia* a ſort of Couriers call'd *Chaters*, or Foot-meſſengers, who perform their Journies with incredible expedition: They are beaten to this Trade from their Infancy, and are never admitted into the Number of theſe Meſſengers, without ſome extraordinary Performance, which is ſhewn in the preſence of the Court, and with a great deal of Solemnity. *Tavern. Thevenot.*

ATAULPH, Brother-in-Law to *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*, was with him at the ſacking of *Rome*, and ſucceeded him the next year in 410. The ſame year he plundered *Rome* a ſecond time, and carry'd away *Placida*, the Emperor *Theodoſius*'s Daughter, and married her at *Narbonne*, in 414. Going into *Spain* he was kill'd by one of his own Men, call'd *Vernulphus*, at *Barcelona*, in 415. after he had Reigned 5 years. *Genebrard. Chron.*

ATE, a miſchievous and ill-natured Goddeſs, who took delight in engaging Men in Troubles and Quarrels, perverting their Underſtanding, and dulling their Reaſon. There was no way to be ſecured from her, but by having recourſe to the *Lites*, Daughters of *Jupiter*, who ſaved Men from her Anger with this Circumſtance, That the more ſhe was in Paſſion, the leſs Power they had with her, *&c.* This *Ate* is nothing elſe but the Evil and Injuſtice we commit, which is the real Source of our Trouble and Miſfortunes. The *Lites* are our Prayers, which we are to make uſe of in our Calamities. Laſtly, it is evident, That when our Crimes are very great, that then we meet with the greater Difficulties in obtaining our Pardon. *Eraſmus in Adag.*

ATELLA, an ancient Town in *Campania* in *Italy*: Here was formerly a great Amphitheatre, where the Comedies call'd *Fabulæ Atellanæ* were play'd: The Argument of theſe Plays were Satyr and Ridicule; but afterwards theſe Farces growing lewd and ſmutty, they were forbidden to be Acted by the Senate. *Schrad. Monum. Ital.*

ATEPOMARUS, a King of the *Gauls*, who having almoſt reduced the *Romans*, ſent them word, That unleſs they would reſign him their Wives and Daughters, he would farther purſue his Conqueſts. Which being underſtood by the *Romans*, the Maids adviſed their Maſters to ſend them in their Miſtreſſes Habits: Which Advice being follow'd, and the *Gauls* overcome with Wine and fallen aſleep, one of the Servants, as was agreed, gave notice to the *Romans* by a lighted Torch from the top of a Tower; whereupon all at once ruſhing upon the Enemy, they obtain'd a great Victory; in memory whereof, the *Romans* kept an Annual Feaſt, call'd *The Maid's Feaſt*. *Plut. in Parallel.*

ATERGATIS, Goddeſs of the *Aſcalonites*, half Woman, half Fiſh, the ſuppoſed Mother of *Semiramis*, who, having been deflower'd, fell into ſo deep a Melancholy, that ſhe threw her ſelf into a Lake; and being never found, it was believed ſhe was turn'd into a Fiſh. *Kircher Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom.* 1.

ATERNUM, or *Peſcara*, a well fortified Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither *Abruzzo*, 15 miles Eaſt from *Lanciano*, and 12 from *la Citta di Penna*.

ATH, or *Aeth*, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Hainault*, not very large, but beautiful, rich, and well fortified; taken by the *French* in 1667. and confirm'd to them by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*; but reſtor'd to the *Spaniards* in 1678. ſituate upon the River *Dender*, upon the Borders of *Flanders*, 2 Leagues from *Leſſine*, between *Mons* and *Oudenard*. It was alſo beſieged by the *French* under Monſieur *Catinat*, in 1697. and ſurrendred to them upon Articles; but reſtored the ſame year to the *Spaniards* by the Peace at *Reſwick*.

ATHALARIC, King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, Son of *Eutharic* and *Amalaſuntha*, ſucceeded *Theodoric*, under the Tutelage of his Mother, in 526. and ſhar'd with his Couſin *Amalaric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, what his Grandfather left him in *Gaul*, reſerving *Provence* to himſelf, over which he made *Felix Liberius* Governour, who was preſent at the Second Council of *Orange*, in 529. At the Requeſt of Pope *Felix* III. he publiſh'd an Edict for preſerving Eccleſiaſtical Privileges. At laſt the *Goths*, diſdaining he ſhould be under the Tutelage of a Woman, took him from his careful Mother, pretending to breed him in Military Diſcipline; but inſtead thereof, he was led into all manner of Debaucheries, which ſo waſted his Body, that he died of a Conſumption, *An.* 534. after a Reign of 8 years. *Greg. de Tours.*

ATHALIAH, Daughter of *Ahab*, and Mother of *Ahaziah*, put to death by *Jehu*. See more of her 2 *Kings* 11.

ATHAMANIA, a Country of *Epire*, between *Acarnania*, *Ætolia* and *Theſſaly*. 'Twas a Commonwealth for ſome time, and afterwards Govern'd by ſeveral private Lords: Theſe petty Princes ſurrendred to *Philip*, Father to *Perſeus*, King of *Macedon*. *Liv.* 36. *&* 38.

ATHAMAS, Son of *Æolus*, King of *Thebes*. He married *Nephele*, by whom he had *Phryxus* and *Helle*: But *Nephele* running mad by the impulſe of *Bacchus*, and wandring among the Woods, he married *Ino*, who proving a hard Stepmother to his Children, they betook themſelves to flight: Which ill Treatment, conniv'd at by *Athamas*, *Juno* reveng'd, poſſeſſing him with ſuch a raging Frenſie, that when *Ino* came to him, he thought ſhe had been a Lioneſs, and the Children her Whelps; wherefore ſnatching her Son *Learchus* from her Arms, he daſh'd his Brains out againſt a Rock; which *Ino* ſeeing, fled with her Daughter *Melicerte*, and threw her ſelf headlong into the Sea. *Ovid. l.* 4. *Metam.*

ATHAMAS, a River of *Ætolia*, of that wonderful Quality, that it would light a Torch dipp'd in it when the Moon was in the Wain. *Ovid.*

ATHANAGILDUS, King of the *Viſigoths*, murder'd *Agila*, againſt whom he rebell'd, and plac'd himſelf in his Throne, in 554. He had two Daughters, *Geleſwintha* and *Brunechildis*; the firſt married to *Chilperic*, King of *Soiſſons*, and the other to *Sigebert*, King of *Auſtraſia*. *Iſid. in Chron. Greg. de Tours.*

ATHANARIC, a Judge of the *Goths* towards the end of the 6th Age, the moſt Potent of all the *Goths*, yet refuſing the Title of King. He began his Government about the year 369. and warring with the Emperor *Valens*, conſtrain'd him to ſue for Peace. He was a violent Perſecuter of the Chriſtians: At laſt being expell'd by his own Subjects, he went in Perſon to *Conſtantinople* to beg Aid of the Emperor *Theodoſius*, who received him kindly; but he died within a Month after his arrival, and was magnificently buried at the Emperor's Charge. *Baron. An. C.* 381. *Marcell. Oroſius.*

St. ATHANASIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, bred up by *Alexander*, Patriarch of the ſame City, a bitter Enemy to the *Arrians* in the Council of *Nice*; who joining with the *Meleſians* and *Euſebians*, and having ſlily wrought upon the Emperor *Conſtantine*, got him depoſed, and baniſh'd as far as *Triers*: Whereupon, for fear of the worſt, he fled to *Conſtantine* the Younger, King of *France*, by whom he was reſtored two years after, and form'd his Confeſſion of Faith at *Alexandria*. Not long after, he was a ſecond time accus'd by the *Arrians*, in a Synod held by them at *Antioch*, and again expell'd in 341. And that very year he took his ſecond Journey to *Rome* to Pope *Julius*, where he continued until his Expulſion being reverſed in the Council of *Sardica* in 347. and in that of *Jeruſalem* in 349. he returned to *Alexandria*: But being ſtill expoſed to new Attacks under *Conſtantius*, *Julian*, and *Valens*, he was at laſt forced to fly to the Deſarts, where he liv'd in Grotto's and Caves the ſix remaining years of his Life. The Orthodox Prelates that appear'd for him, were Companions of his Exile; and Pope *Liberius* was roughly handled, becauſe he refuſed, for ſome time, to ſubſcribe his Condemnation, which he was ready enough to do afterwards. Amongſt the Doctors of the Church, he had this Advantage whilſt he lived, That his Condemnation and that of the Orthodox Faith, paſs'd for the ſame thing. He died the 2d of *May*, *An.* 371. after he had labour'd vigorouſly in the defence of the Church 46 years. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, whereof that of *Paris* in 1627. with *P. Nannius*'s Corrections, is the moſt valued. *Voſſ. Le Mire, St. Jer. Greg. Naz. Maimb. Hiſtoire d'Arrianiſm.*

ATHANASIUS, Biſhop of *Ancira*; he lived in the 4th Century. There was another of this Name, Sirnam'd *Hernioſus*, an Heretical Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who ſucceeded *Peter Mengus*, in the year 491. *Evag. Baron.* There was likewiſe a Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* call'd *Athanaſius* in 1290.

ATHANATES, or the *Immortal*, a Name the *Perſians* gave a Body of 10000 choice Men, which was always kept compleat, by filling up the Number as ſoon as any were kill'd, or died: They had great Confidence in this Body of Men, and never engag'd them but in deſperate Caſes. *Q. Curtius* ſpeaks of them thus: *Proximi ibant quos Perſæ Immortales vocant ad decem millia. Herodot. l.* 7. *Heſychius, Suidas.*

ATHBOY, a well inhabited Market and Borough-Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; it lies in the County of *Eaſt-Meath*, 8 miles S. W. of *Cavan*.

ATHDORA, once a fortified Town of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, about 9 miles S. of *Limerick*.

ATHEAS, King of *Scythia*, ſucceeded his Father *Scyles*; was a Warlike, Haughty, and Politick Prince, ſucceſsful in his War with the *Triballians* and *Illyrians*; and promis'd to declare *Philip* of *Macedon* his Succeſſor, upon condition that he would ſend him ſuch and ſuch Supplies: Which *Philip* agreed to; but the Supplies coming too late, *Atheas* ſent them back without Pay for the Expedition; which being demanded of him, he anſwer'd, *Courage was all the Wealth of the* Scythians. Afterwards *Philip*, by his Ambaſſador, deſiring leave to enter *Scythia*, and ſet up the Statue of *Hercules* at the mouth of the *Danaw*; he replied, That *he might come alone*, *but not with an Army*. Upon which an open War enſu'd, and the *Scythians* tired out the *Macedonians* by their continual Incurſions, and avoiding ſet Battels. *Juſt. l.* 9. *c.* 2. *Oroſ. l.* 3. *c.* 3.

ATHENÆUM, a Name by which the Ancients call'd their Publick Academies, where all ſorts of Sciences were taught. They had alſo Feſtivals call'd *Athenæa*, which they celebrated once in 5 years in Honour of *Minerva*. The *Athenæum* that was at *Lions*, where now the Abbey *d'Ainai* ſtands, was famous for the Plays inſtituted by the Emperor *Caligula*, where, near the Altar of *Auguſtus*, there were Prizes propos'd for *Greek* and *Latin* Eloquence: They that put in for any, and did not carry it, were forced to blot and deface their Compoſition with their Tongue; or if they would not do this, were whipp'd, or duck'd in the *Soane* that runs by the Town. *Juvenal* alludes to this, when expreſſing a certain Perſon's Fear, he compares him to one that was to walk barefoot upon Serpents; or to an Orator that was to declaim before the Altar at *Lions*:

Aut Lugdunenſem Rhetor dicturus ad Aram.

ATHENÆUS of *Naucratis*, wrote a Treatiſe of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, in 15 Books, epitomiz'd by *Hermolaus* of *Byzantium*, and Learnedly commented on by *Iſaac Cauſabon*. He alſo wrote a Hiſtory of the Kings of *Aſſyria*, in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, in the ſecond Age. *Cauſab. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

ATHENAGORAS of *Athens*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, who ſeeing the Cruelty of the Perſecution of the Chriſtians, wrote an Apology in Defence of their Innocence, and preſented it to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe of the *Reſurrection of the Dead*; both which have been often Printed in ſeveral places. *Trithem. Bellarm.*

ATHENODORUS of *Tarſus*: He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and was Tutor to *Tiberius*, obtaining, as his Reward, the exemption of *Tarſus* from Tribute. To reſtrain the natural Impetuoſity of his Pupil, he order'd him to repeat the 24 Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet, before he obey'd the Dictates of his Paſſion. *Euſeb. Vign. Voſſ.*

ATHENS, now *Setines*, the Capital City of *Attica*, anciently a Kingdom, the Chief Seat of Learning and Valour, taking its riſe *A. M.* 2496. and continuing 487 years, under 17 Kings, the firſt whereof was *Cecrops*, and the laſt *Codrus*, Son of *Melanthus*. After that, they were Govern'd by 10 *Archontes*, or Rulers, during Life; then by *Archontes* for 10 years; and at laſt by annual Prætors. *Draco* firſt gave them Laws, which were too ſevere; then *Solon* inſtituted milder, introducing Democratical Government, in 160 of *Rome*, and 594 before Chriſt, 34 after *Piſiſtratus* uſurp'd the Soverignty; and tho' twice Baniſh'd, left the Power, after 18 years Reign, to his two Sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who held it 14 years, until *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, of the Family of *Alcmeon*, ſworn Enemies to *Piſiſtratus*, kill'd *Hipparchus*, in the 241ſt of *Rome*. *Hippias* was baniſh'd in 244. He invited in the *Perſians*, who in 264. loſt the Battel of *Marathon*, and 10 years after were defeated at Sea, near the Iſle *Salamis*, now call'd *Coluri*. After this Advantage, the Republick of *Athens* flouriſh'd extreamly, and became as fruitful in great Commanders and Learned Men, as any of the whole Univerſe. The *Lacedæmonians*, jealous of its Greatneſs, rais'd it Enemies; all *Greece* engag'd in the Quarrel. This was the firſt *Peloponneſian* War, begun by the *Thebans* by the taking of *Platea*, that belong'd to the *Athenians*, and ended 27 years after, in the taking of *Athens* by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, in the 350th of *Rome*, who ſettled 30 Tyrants to Govern it, which were expell'd by *Thraſibulus* in 353. and Democracy re-eſtabliſh'd by *Pauſanias*. Thus it grew Powerful again, and not only maintain'd a War againſt the *Thebans* and *Spartans*, but alſo againſt *Rhodes* and its ſtrong League. In 416. *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had gain'd the Battel of *Cheronea*, intended to have levell'd *Athens*, but was diſſwaded by the Orator *Damades*. It ſuffer'd under *Alexander the Great*; and after his death, more under *Antipater*, *Craterus*, and *Caſſander*. *Demetrius* made it free again; but being refus'd ſhelter there, after his Defeat in *Phrygia*, he inveſted and made himſelf Maſter of the Town, after a year's Siege, in 458 of *Rome*. Some time after, it ſhook off the *Macedonian* Yoak, and put it ſelf under the Protection of *Rome*, until *Ariſtion* making himſelf Tyrant thereof, irritated the *Romans*, who took and plunder'd it under *Scylla*, in the 667th of *Rome*, and 87th before Chriſt. After this, *Pompey* permitted it the uſe of its Laws, for which Kindneſs it declar'd for him againſt *Cæſar*; who after the Battel of *Pharſalia*, when he had Power to puniſh his Enemies, ſaid, *Truly the* Athenians *deſerve to be chaſtiz'd*; *yet in conſideration of the Merit of the Dead, I pardon the Living.* In fine, *Athens* was one of the moſt famous and flouriſhing Cities in the World; all was Magnificent in it, and worth the Admiration of Poſterity. The *Areopage*, the *Lycæum*, the *Academy*, *Porticus*, *Temples*, and other fine Buildings, are well deſcribed in the Works of ancient Authors. St. *Paul* Preach'd here, and ſeveral Perſons of Note embrac'd Chriſtianiſm, as *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, and a Noble Lady call'd *Damaris*. And after that, the Church of *Athens* became very conſiderable; for in the ſecond Century a great number of the *Athenians* ſuffer'd Martyrdom, animated by the

Example of their Biſhop *Publius*. This happen'd in 123. under *Adrian*, who came to *Athens* in 126. This City was afterwards erected into an Archbiſhoprick. Their Victories, Captains,and famous Philoſophers, ſee in their proper places. This famous City, formerly the chief Place in the known World, for all manner of polite Learning, is defended by a Citadel call'd *Acropolis*, inacceſſible on every ſide, ſave the Weſt; ſeated in the middle between two Hills; the one call'd *Muſæum*, within Cannon-ſhot; the other *Ancheſmus*, which has no place to mount great Guns on, being ſpired like a Sugar-loaf, and having no more compaſs on the top, ſave that in which St. *George*'s Chapel is built, the place where formerly the Statue of *Jupiter* was worſhipp'd. The City is North of the Citadel, and ſo cover'd by it, that it can hardly be ſeen on that ſide next the Sea; well ſituated, and wealthy, tho' in a hot Climate, which is temper'd by the North Winds. The Inhabitants are about 10000, *Greeks* and *Turks*; the latter have 4 Moſques in the City, and one in the Caſtle. The Citizens are reckon'd Treacherous and Cunning, whence the Proverb, *From a Jew of* Salonica, *a Greek of* Athens, *and a Turk of* Negropont, *good Lord deliver us*. They ſpeak *Greek* and *Turkiſh* promiſcuouſly, and differ only in Habit, which the *Greeks* wear cloſer on their Bodies. Their Women, who ſeldom ſtir abroad, cover their Heads with a Veil of Calico, and throw over them a large Crimſon Velvet, or Violet-colour'd Mantle, with their Silver Claſps. The Maids never go abroad till their Wedding-day, being courted by Proxies. Upon their Nuptials they wear a large Crown of Filigram and Pearls, and are led from Church to the Bridegroom's Houſe, with Hautbeaux, Drums, and other muſical Inſtruments playing before them. The Archbiſhoprick of *Athens* is not worth above 4000 Crowns a year, wherefore moſt of the Jeſuits are retired to *Negropont*; but the Conſuls of *England* and *France* keep each of 'em a Chapel here. The Soil about it is fruitful in Wine and Olives, eſpecially thoſe call'd *Colymbades*, reſerv'd for the Grand Signior's own eating, being large and well taſted. The Caſtle ſtands on the North, on a deſcent from the City, in which is a magnificent, large, white Marble Temple, ſupported with beautiful Pillars of black Marble and Porphyry. On the Frontiſpiece are the Figures of Horſemen as big as the Life, prepar'd for Combat: Round about it are to be ſeen the Noble Atchievements of the ancient *Greeks* in *Baſſo Relievo*, every Figure almoſt two foot and an half high. Cloſe by this Temple is a beautiful white Marble Palace, much decay'd. At the foot of the Caſtle are 17 Columns, (18 foot about, and proportionable in height) the remainder of 300, which they ſay formerly belong'd to the Palace of *Theſeus*. Over the Portal, yet entire, is this Inſcription in *Greek*:

This ancient City of Athens *is certainly the City of* Theſeus.

And another within, thus:

The City of Athens *is the City of* Adrian, *and not of* Theſeus.

Here is alſo the *Fanari*, or Lanthorn, of *Demoſthenes*, whither he retired to Study in privacy: It is a ſmall Marble Tower, with 6 Columns round it, and a Lamp with 3 Branches over the *Duome*, which covers it; whence perhaps it was called *The Lanthorn*, ſuppoſed to have been Dedicated to *Hercules*, by the ſeveral Figures cut in the Frizes thereof, combating in Lions Skins. Here are alſo the Ruines of the *Areopagus*, whoſe Glacis, or Senate-Houſe, 40 paces long, is ſupported by vaſt pieces cut out of the Rock, and pointed like a Diamond, in the midſt whereof is a kind of Speaker's Chair cut out of the Rock, with Seats round it for the Senators. Add to theſe the Remains of the Temple of *Victory*, built after the *Ionic* Order, where the *Turks* lay their Powder: The Arſenal of *Lycurgus*, and the Temple of *Minerva*, both of *Doric* Order. It was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1455. but regained by the *Venetians* in 1687. *Tavern. Voyage de Perſe, Spon Voyage d'Italie, Coronelli Deſcript. de Morée.*

A Cronological Succeſſion of the Kings of Athens.

		Reigned Years.
2496.	*Cecrops* I.	50
2546.	*Cranaus*	9
2555.	*Amphictyon*	10
2565.	*Erichthonius*	50
2615.	*Pandion* I.	40
2655.	*Erechtheus*	50
2705.	*Cecrops* II.	40
2745.	*Pandion* II.	25
2770.	*Ægeus*	54
2824.	*Theſeus*	30
2864.	*Mneſtheus*	7
2871.	*Demophoon*	33
2904.	Oxynthes	12
2916.	*Aphidas*	1
2917.	*Thymætes*	36
2953.	*Melanthus*	9
2962.	*Codrus*	21

ATHENUM, or *Athene*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither *Principate*, near the River *Tanagro*, at the foot of the *Appennine*, not very large, tho' a Princedom, 9 miles Weſt of *New Marſico*, and 16 of *Potentia*.

ATHERSTON, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire*, 48 miles from *London*; the Market kept on *Tueſdays*.

ATHESIS, a river of *Italy*, riſing out of Mount *Brenn*, the biggeſt of all the *Alpes*, in the County of *Tyrol*, and augmented by *Eiſoc*, and ſome other Rivers, and falls into the *Adriatic* Sea, 15 miles from *Venice*.

ATHIRCO, the 29th King of *Scotland*, making great ſhew of Valour, Ingenuity, and Bounty in his Youth, ſucceeded after his Father's death; but his Vices increaſing with his Age, he did ſo offend his People by his Avarice, Peeviſhneſs, Luxury, and Sloth, that they conſpired againſt him with *Nathalocus*, a Nobleman, whoſe Daughter he had deflour'd, ignominiouſly beaten with Rods, and proſtituted to his ruffianly Courtiers, that finding himſelf deſerted of all, he became his own Executioner, in the 12th year of his Reign, about the year 240. *Buchan.*

ATHLONE, a Barony and City of the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: The Town is ſeated on both ſides of the River *Shannon*, about 15 miles S. E. of *Roſcommon* Town, in the County of *Wicklow*, is a Biſhop's See, and call'd the Key of *Connaught*; that part on the Eaſt-ſide of the River is call'd *Engliſh*, and the other part on the Weſt, *Iriſh Athlone*, which of the two was beſt fortified, when Their Majeſties Forces ſate down before it in the Month of *June*, 1691. under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*; but its principal Strength conſiſted in its Caſtles; notwithſtanding which, it was taken, after a few days ſiege, by Storm, *June* 20. the Granadiers marching up to the Breaſt in Water, under the ſhelter of our Cannon, forced the Enemy from their Poſts, and in leſs than an hour made themſelves Maſters of the Town, where 1000 of the *Iriſh* and *French* were kill'd, and 500 taken Priſoners. An Action as great as any this Age has afforded, to which none can be compared but the famous Battel of the *Boyne*: To the good Succeſs whereof, the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Naſſau*, Major-Generals *Tetau*, *Mackay*, *Talmaſh*, and Brigadier *Bellaſis*, did very much contribute by their Conduct and Bravery. His Majeſty, upon his return from *Flanders*, conferr'd upon Lieutenant-General *Ginkle* the Title of Earl of *Athlone*, for his good Conduct in the Reduction of that Place and the reſt of the Country.

ATHOL, *Atholia*, a fruitful Country in the very heart of *Scotland*, in the woody Paſſages of Mount *Grampius*, part whereof extending into a Plain at the foot of the Mountain, is call'd the *Blare of Athol*, which ſignifies a place without Trees. This County gives the Title of Marquiſs to the Chief of the *Murrays*.

ATHOS, a great Mountain of *Macedon*, in that part now call'd *Jamboli*, running out into the *Ægean* Sea like a *Peninſula*, between the Bay of *Monte Santo*, and the *Golfo di Conteſſa*, over-ſhadowing the Iſle of *Lesbos* 87 miles to the Eaſt. *Xerxes*, in his Invaſion of *Greece*, cauſed it to be dug a mile and half through, to make way for his Ships. 'Tis join'd to an Iſthmus 12 Furlongs broad, in which are 24 Monaſteries of *Greek* Monks, and is the only part of *Greece* where the Chriſtians pay a Reſpect to carv'd Images, they having a Marble Image of the *All-Holy Virgin*, call'd *Panagia*, plac'd upon a high point of the Rock, moſt commonly cover'd with Snow, yet reſorted to by the Devouter ſort. *Herodot. l. 7. Belon. De la Guilletier.*

ATHY, a Borough of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, ſeated upon the River *Barrow*, in the County of *Kildare*, near the Borders of the *Queens-County*.

ATLANTIDES, the Name of thoſe Stars call'd *Vergiliæ*, or *Hyades*: They are ſaid to be the Daughters of *Atlas*, becauſe he firſt diſcover'd them. There are likewiſe ſome Iſlands in *Africa* and *America* of this Name, as alſo ſome People living about *Atlas*, mention'd by *Diodorus Siculus*, *l.* 3.

ATLAS, King of *Mauritania*, and Brother of *Prometheus*, an excellent Aſtronomer, ſuppos'd to be Contemporary with *Moſes*, and to have invented the Uſe of the Sphere; feign'd by the Poets to be turn'd into a Mountain, from his taking his Obſervations of the Stars upon the Mountains of *Mauritania*. *Scaliger*, *Voſſius*, *Petau.*

ATLAS, a Mountain in *Africk*, divided into the *Greater* and *Leſſer*: The *Greater*, by the Natives call'd *Ayduacal*, parts *Barbary* from *Biledulgerid*; the *Leſſer*, call'd *Erif*, extends it ſelf all along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, from the Streights of *Gibraltar*, to the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The *Greater*, in ſeveral places, is full of Deſarts, and extream cold; but where the Air is more temperate, the Towns are well Peopled. They have no Spring nor Autumn, the Winter laſting from *October* till *April*, all the reſt being Summer. The *Nubian* Geographer, *p.* 75. tells us, *This Mountain, near its riſe, is called* Mount Dara, *which exceeds moſt of the Mountains of the World in Heighth, Fertility, Length, and the Plenty of its Caſtles and other Buildings: It begins from the*

Weſt Ocean in the Borders of the Kingdom of Sus *to the South, and runs Eaſt as far as* Tripoli, *where it ends, the moſt Eaſtern part of it being called* Nafsua. *There is upon this Mountain above* 70 *Caſtles and Strong-holds, the moſt unacceſſible of which is* Tanimal. The Truth is, this Mount begins at *Cape de Non*, or *Nao*, in 28. 40. Lat. between the Deſarts of *Zanhaga* to the South, and *Teſſet* to the North, and running Eaſt to almoſt 15 Degrees of Long. it turns N. E. as far as the Borders of the Kingdom of *Fez*, ſeparating *Teſſet*, *Sus*, and *Morocco*, on the Weſt from *Biledulgerid*, to the Eaſt at 29 Degrees of Lat. it turns N. E. and divides *Barbary* to the North, from *Biledulgerid* to the South; and tho' about *Tripoli* it takes the Name of *Servai*, yet it continues its courſe by various turnings to the *Red Sea*, parting the Kingdom of *Nubia* from *Egypt*, where the *Nile* croſſeth it. It is called *Giandel*, and it ends at *Bugie* on the *Red Sea*. This Mountain is inhabited ſtill by the old Natural *Africans*, who ſpeak their ancient Tongue, and tho' they are Tributaries to the *Arabians*, are ſtill under their own Princes, and ſome are perfectly free, and they continue in the Pagan Idolatry of their Anceſtors: This is alſo true of the other mountainous Countries. *Leo, p.* 26. They worſhip the Sun and Fire, which have had ſtately Temples, wherein they maintain'd Fires that were never ſuffer'd to go out. *Marmol de l'Afric, lib.* 1.

ATMIDON, a Square in *Conſtantinople*, anciently call'd the *Hippodrome*, deſign'd for Horſe-racing.

ATOSSA, Daughter of *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*; *Democedes*, a *Greek* Phyſician, cur'd her of a Diſtemper, which, by the Deſcription, ſeems to be the ſame with the *French* Diſeaſe. *Herodot. l.* 3, & 4.

ATQUANACHUQUES, a People of *North-America*, in the S. E. part of *Virginia*, toward *New Belgium*, now inhabited by the *Engliſh*.

ATRAX, or *Voidanaz*, a City of *Theſſalia*, 30 miles Weſt of *Lariſſa*, 60 Eaſt of *Fricca*, and about 50 from Mount *Olympus*, the Inhabitants whereof were formerly ſuch great Magicians, that *Statius* calls Magick *Artem Atraciam*.

ATREUS, Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Euryſtheus* in the Kingdom of *Mycenæ* and *Argos*, *A. M.* 2845. The Poets feign, That being vex'd at his Brother *Thyeſtes* for Courting his Wife *Ærope*, he baniſh'd him the Court; but underſtanding that he had two Children by her, ſent for him again, and made him eat them; at which horrid Act the Sun withdrew his Light. 'Tis alſo the Title of one of *Seneca*'s Tragedies. *Ovid.*

ATRI, Lat. *Atria*, a City of *Naples* in the hither *Abruzzo*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Aquaviva*; now but thinly Peopled.

ATROPALUS, a Governour of *Media*, under *Darius Codomannus*: After the Defeat of his Prince, he caſt himſelf at *Alexander*'s Feet, and preſented him with an hundred *Amazons*, who were ſent back by this Prince, who would not ſuffer them to be affronted by the Soldiers. After *Alexander*'s Death, *Atropalus* return'd to *Media*, poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Government, and left it to his Family. *Strabo, lib.* 11.

ATROPOS, one of the *Parcæ*, or Fatal Siſters, *Lacheſis* and *Clotho* were the other two.

ATTALUS I. King of *Pergamus*, Liberal and Courageous: He ſucceeded *Eumenes* in the year of *Rome* 512. and ſubdu'd the *Galatians*, extending his Conqueſts into *Aſia* as far as Mount *Taurus*. He Reign'd 43 years, and died in the 556 of *Rome*. *Strab. T. Liv. Polyb. l.* 5.

ATTALUS II. His Brother *Eumenes* ſent him to *Rome*, where accompliſhing his Embaſſie, he return'd, and was left Tutor to his Brother's Son, under whom he Reign'd 20 years. He held out *Pergamus* againſt *Antiochus*, and made him quit the Siege; and afterwards fought againſt him at *Magneſia* for the *Romans*. He alſo aſſiſted *Manlius* againſt the *Galatians*, wag'd War with *Perſeus*, King of *Macedon*, and defeated *Pruſias*, King of *Bithynia*, took him Priſoner, and deliver'd him up to his Son *Nicomedes*. Farther, he took *Diegilus*, King of *Thrace*, put a ſtop to the Incurſions of *Demetrius*, King of *Syria*, and utterly overthrew the *Pſeudo-Philip*. He built *Attalia* and *Philadelphia* in *Lydia*, ſent Preſents to *Scipio Æmilianus* before *Numantium*, and was ſtil'd the Friend and Ally of the *Romans*, and was ſlain at laſt by the Treachery of his Nephew *Attalus* IV. *Appian, Strabo.*

ATTALUS III. Sirnamed *Philopater*, King of *Pergamus*, began to Reign in the year of *Rome* 616. Reigned 5 years, and dying Iſſueleſs, made the *Romans* his Heir. *Lit. Liv.*

ATTALUS *Arianus*, Præfect of *Rome*, when *Alaric* beſieg'd it the ſecond time, againſt whom he ſo gallantly behav'd himſelf, that the Senate, in conſideration thereof, created him Emperor; whereupon growing Proud, he ſlighted the Embaſſie of *Honorius*, who ſent to offer him a ſhare of the Empire. However, the year following, *A. C.* 410. *Alaric* deſpoil'd him of his Empire; and being afterwards taken going into *Spain*, and preſented to *Honorius*, he only cut off one of his Hands, and pardon'd all the Soldiers that had taken his part. *Oroſ. Zoſim.*

ATTEIUS *Capito*, the Elder, a Tribune of the People, and afterward Commander of a conſiderable part of the Forces during the Wars between *Auguſtus* and *Mark Antony*. He, together with *Agrippa*, ſubſcrib'd the Accuſation againſt *Caius Caſſius*. *Vell. Paterculus.*

ATTEIUS *Philologus*, a Native of *Athens*, but a *Latin* Grammarian in the time of *Auguſtus*, intimately acquainted with *Saluſt* and *Aſinius Pollio*; the firſt of whom he taught Rhetorick, and for the laſt he writ an Abridgment of the *Roman* Hiſtory. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

ATTICA, a Province of *Achaia* in *Greece*, now call'd the Dutchy of *Athens*: The People were divided formerly into 10 Tribes, who took their Names from ſo many of their Heroes; each Tribe had a part of *Athens*, with ſeveral Boroughs and Villages. Afterwards there were 3 others join'd to the 10, and had ſome of the Towns allotted them: Out of each of theſe, 50 Perſons were choſe to make up the Number of the *Prytani*, who were the Judges of *Athens*, and had their Tribunal in the *Prytanæum*. The Names of theſe 13 Tribes were, 1. *Erechtheidæ*, call'd ſo from King *Erechtheus*. 2. *Egeidæ*, from *Egæus*, *Jaſon*'s Father. 3. *Pandionidæ*, from *Pandion*, King of *Athens*. 4. *Leontidæ*, from *Leon*, who ſacrific'd his Daughters for his Country. 5. *Ptolemaidæ*, in Honour of *Ptolemy*, Son of *Lagus*. 6. *Acamantidæ*, from *Acamas*, the Son of *Theſeus*. 7. *Hadrianidæ*, from *Hadrian*. 8. *Oeneidæ*, from *Oeneus*, Son of *Pandion*. 9. *Cecropidæ*, from King *Cecrops*. 10. *Hippothoontiquæ*, from *Hippothoon*, Son of *Neptune*. 11. *Aiantidæ*, or *Æantidæ*, from *Ajax*, Son of *Telamon*. 12. *Antiochidæ*, from *Antiochus*, Son of *Hercules*. 13. *Attalidæ*, from *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*. *Spon. Voyage to Greece and Italy*, in 1675.

ATTICUS, (*T. Pomponius*) a *Roman* Gentleman, and intimate Acquaintance of *Marc. Cicero*, as appears by his ſeveral Epiſtles to him: He withdrew from *Rome* to *Athens* during the Civil Wars of *Cinna* and *Sylla*, where he learn'd to ſpeak *Greek* as well as *Latin*. When theſe Troubles were over, he came back again to *Rome*, where he behav'd himſelf ſo well during the Civil Wars of *Pompey*, *Cæſar*, *Mark Antony*, and *Brutus*, that without ſiding with any, he was beloved by them all. He refus'd all Publick Employments, to ſpend all his time in his Studies, keeping no Servants but ſuch as could read for him upon occaſion. He writ *Annals*, and divers other Pieces both in *Greek* and *Latin*, and died very old. *Cicero* wrote many of his Epiſtles to him. *Atticus* was likewiſe the Name of a *Platonick* Philoſopher of the 2d Century, who was alſo an Hiſtorian. *Euſeb. C. Nepos, Cic.*

ATTICUS, Son of *Herodes Atticus*, a Wealthy and Noble *Athenian*, ſo ſtupid, that he could never learn his Letters, which made his Father get him 24 Servants, and name them after the 24 Letters of the Alphabet, pinning the Letter or Name of every Servant upon his Breaſt, that his Son might be able to call each by their Names: By which means at laſt he learn'd to read, but could never make any uſe of it. *Philoſtrat.*

ATTICUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, living in the 5th Century: He was a good Man, but had little Learning. His Promotion to the See of *Conſtantinople* was in the Life of St. *Chryſoſtome*, about 4 Months after the death of *Arſacius*. This method of getting into the See, was altogether unjuſt and uncanonical: Upon this ſcore, neither Pope *Innocent* I. nor a great many other Biſhops, would communicate with him. The Pope had ſent Legates for the reſtoring St. *Chryſoſtome*, which were ill treated, and ſent back without effect. 'Twas thought *Atticus* had a ſhare in this Buſineſs, which made the Miſunderſtanding between the Pope and him ſtill greater; however, St. *Chryſoſtome* dying in the mean time, Pope *Innocent* receiv'd *Atticus* to Communion, upon condition that he ſhould put St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Name in the Church-Diptychs. *Atticus* wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, particularly *De Fide & Virginitate*, in two Books, which he compos'd for the Emperor *Arcadius*'s Daughters. *Socrat. l. 6. c.* 18. & *l. 7. c.* 25, 26. *Sozom. l.* 8. *c.* 17. *Trith. De Script. Eccl.*

ATTIGNY, a Borough of *Champaigne* in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Rheims*, 11 miles S. E. from the Town of that Name, much defaced during the Wars between the *French* and *Spaniards*, but well recover'd ſince the Peace in 1659. Remarkable for a ſmall Council held there under Pope *Paſchal* I. where *Lewis the Debonnaire*, King of *France*, touch'd with remorſe for having put to death his Nephew *Bernard* King of *Italy*, and ſhut up his other Nephews in a Cloiſter, confeſs'd his Crimes, and did publick Penance in the Preſence of the Biſhops and People of *France*. *Flodoard. Aimoin.*

ATTILA, King of the *Hunns*, a *Scythian* and a Pagan, firſt fell into *Thrace*, which he waſted, *An.* 441. then ravag'd all the Eaſt, and compell'd the Emperor *Theodoſius* to pay him Tribute. After that, having put his Brother *Bleda* to death, he invaded the Empire, paſs'd forward into the Weſt, and was call'd *The Scourge of God*. In 450. and 451. having over-run *Hungary* and *Germany*, he entred *Gaul* with 500000 Men, pretending to attack the *Viſigoths* in *Aquitain*; and after he had Sack'd *Metz*, *Treves*, *Tongres*, *Arras*, and all the Cities that lay in his way, Beſieged *Orleans*, which had Capitulated, if *Merovæus*, *Aetius* and *Theodorick*, joining their Armies, had not fallen unexpectedly upon him, beat him off, and afterwards fought that memorable Battel in the Plains of *Chalons* in 451. where the *Hunns* loſt above 200000 Men. But notwithſtanding this great loſs, he march'd into *Italy*, fell into *Friuli*, and ruin'd *Aquileia* and ſeveral other Cities; and marching for *Rome*, was hinder'd by the Prayers of St. *Leo*. Returning into his own Country, upon his Wedding Night he was taken with a ſudden Bleeding, of which he died. *Jornandes de l'Origine des Goths*.

ATTILIUS *Calatinus*, Conſul with *Sulpitius Paterculus* in the year of *Rome* 496. They offer'd the *Carthaginians* Battel in ſight of *Palermo*, which they refus'd, and put to Sea; upon which *Attilius* follow'd them ſo cloſe, that his Rear was at a great diſtance when he engaged them, which had coſt him dear if his Rear-Admiral had not made haſte to his Relief. In 500. being again Conſul with *L. Manlius Vulſo*, they defeated a Navy of 120 Sail, and took *Palermo*: And in 505. he was choſen Dictator. *Tit. Liv. Polyb. Flor. Oſoſe, &c.*

ATTILIUS *Regulus*, Conſul with *Julius Libo*, in the year of *Rome* 487. who together ſubdued the *Salentines*, and took their chief City *Brunduſium*. In the year of *Rome* 498. being Conſul a ſecond time with *Manlius Vulſo*, they defeated the *Carthaginians* by Sea and Land; and after *Manlius*'s Return to *Rome*, *Regulus* took *Aſpis*, routed *Amilcar* and *Aſdrubal*, and took ſeveral Towns almoſt within ſight of *Carthage*. But refuſing to give the *Carthaginians* ſuch Articles of Peace as they deſired, they ſent for *Zantippus* from *Sparta*, who kill'd 30000 of his Army, and took himſelf and 15000 more Priſoners, in the year of *Rome* 499. Neverthleſs in 503. the *Carthaginians* ſued for Peace, and ſent *Regulus* with Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, obliging him by Oath to return if Peace was denied. And though they imagin'd his deſire of Liberty would make him ſollicitous for Peace, he violently oppos'd it: Yet according to his Oath, he return'd into *Africa* with the Ambaſſadors, where the enrag'd *Carthaginians* are ſaid to have put him to a moſt tormenting Death; though ſome are of opinion, that he died a natural Death, and that the other Report was only rais'd by *Regulus* his Wife, to excuſe their hard uſage of the *Carthaginian* Priſoners: *Boſtar* and *Amilcar* were committed to her Cuſtody, as a Pledge for the Redemption of her Husband. *Attilius Cimber* was one of the Aſſaſſines of *Julius Cæſar*. *Pomponius de Origine Juris.*

ATTLEBURG, a Market Town of *Shoreham* Hundred in the South of *Norfolk*.

ATTOLLON, a heap of little Iſlands almoſt join'd together. The *Maldivian* Iſlands are parted into 13 Attolons; one being ſeparated from another by a little Strait, or Canal. See *Maldives*.

ATYS, Son of *Crœſus* King of *Lydia*, unfortunately kill'd by *Adraſtus*, to whoſe care *Crœſus* had committed him, to prevent Accidents, which he apprehended upon the account of a Dream. But *Adraſtus* and *Atys* being Hunting a Boar, the latter was unfortunately ſlain by ſtanding in the way of *Adraſtus*'s Javelin, which was thrown againſt the Boar. *Herodot. lib. 1. Strabo, lib. 5.*

ATYS, a young Man, lov'd by *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, who made him her Prieſt, upon Condition he ſhould preſerve his Chaſtity; but he falſifying his Vow, and lying with the Nymph *Sangaritis*, that Goddeſs put him into ſuch a frenzy, that he guelded himſelf, and going about to do further miſchief, the Compaſſionate Goddeſs turn'd him into a Pine-Tree. Apply'd by *Macrobius* to the Earth and Sun. *Macrobius, l. 1. Ovid. l. 4.*

AVA, or *Aba*, a Kingdom, City, and River of the ſame Name, in the Firm Land of *India*, between the Dominions of *Siam* and *Arachan*. The Country is fruitful, and full of Mines. *Sanſon.*

AVA, a Province and Town of the ſame Name in the Iſland of *Xicoco*, which is one of the third Parts of *Japan*. *Vid. Xicoco.*

AVALITES, an Emporium of the *Adelenſes*, bordering upon *Æthiopia*, now called *Zeylan*, ſeated upon the mouth of the *Red Sea*; a ready, but unſafe Paſſage into *Æthiopia*, by reaſon of the mortal hatred which the *Adelenſes* bear the *Æthiopians*.

AVALONIUS, a *Britain*, living in the ſecond Century. He is ſaid to have Preached Chriſtianity to his Country-men, and to have converted King *Lucius* and all his Court. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that this King ſent him to Pope *Eleutherius*, and that he was made Biſhop of *London* at his return, which was about the year 180. *Gildas*, and *Mat.* of *Weſtminſter* make mention of him. *Balæus de Script. Brit.* Vid. *Uſher & Stillingfleet*, in their Antiquities of the *Britiſh* Churches.

AVALOS, or *D'Avalos*, (*Ferdinand Francis*) Marqueſs of *Peſcara*, one of the greateſt Captains that *Charles* V. ever had, was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Ravenna*, but was afterward at the Battel of *Bicoque*, and mightily contributed to the Victory of *Pavia*. He died in 1525. in the 32d year of his Age. *Thuan. Mezerai.*

D'AVALOS, (*Alphonſo*) Marqueſs of *Guaſt*, Lieutenant-General of *Charles* V's Army, in *Italy* and *Milaneſe*. He was at the Battel of *Bicoque*, the Plundering of *Genoa*, and all the Sieges in the *Milaneſe*. Afterward he accompanied *Charles* V. into *Africa*: But being defeated at *Cerizoles* by the *French*, he died of grief in 1546. *De Thou. Guicciardin, Montluc.*

AVANCHES, Lat. *Aventicum*, a Town in *Switzerland* upon the Lake *Morac*. The Natives call it *Wiflisburgh*, formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, but now a ſmall Village, two Leagues from *Friburgh*. *Cluvier, Sanſon.*

• **AVARI**, a part of the *Hunns* ſo called, who having ravag'd the Empire beyond the *Danaw*, ſettled in the Eaſt part of *Dacia*, then poſſeſs'd by the *Oſtrogoths*, and now Inhabited by the *Wallachians*, *Moldavians*, *Ruſſians*, *Coſſacks*, and other People that lie upon the North Coaſt of the *Black Sea*, and drove out the *Hunns*, who made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of *Pannonia*, and laid the Foundations of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. *Maimbourg, Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

AVAUX, a County of *Champagne* in *France*, in the Neighbourhood of *Rheims*, where *Charlemain* vanquiſh'd the *Normans*, after they had ravag'd the Country, and pillag'd the Suburbs of *Rheims*, and forced them to retreat in ſo much haſte, that moſt of them were drown'd in paſſing the River *Aine*. It belongs to the Family of *Meſmes*.

AUBAGNE, a ſmall City of *Provence*, in the Dioceſs of *Marſeilles*, with the Title of a Barony, belonging to the Biſhop.

AUBESPINE, a Noble Family, originally of *Burgundy*, now of *Chartrain*, whence were deſcended *Claudius de l'Aubeſpine*, Baron of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, *&c.* Secretary of State, *&c.* to *Francis* I. and II. *Henry* II. *Charles* IX. died in 1567. And *Charles*, Chancellor of *France*, Marqueſs of *Chaſteau-Neuf*, highly favour'd by *Henry* IV. who after an Impriſonment of 10 years, was reſtor'd to all his Honours, and died in 1653. *Gabriel Aubeſpine* was alſo of this Family: He was Biſhop of *Orleans*, and a Perſon of great Learning, particularly in the Cuſtoms and Diſcipline of the ancient Church. He has made Remarks upon ſeveral Canons of ancient Councils, upon Eccleſiaſtical Authors, and particularly on *Optatus Milevitanus*.

AUBIGNY, a Town of *France* in *Orleans*, 24 miles North of *Bourges*, and 30 South-Eaſt of *Orleans*. Lon. 21. 10. Lat. 47. 18.

AUBRIOT, (*Hugo*) a *Burgundian*, made Treaſurer of the *Finances*, and Provoſt of the Merchants, by the King of *France*. He built the *Baſtile* by order of *Charles* V. but the charge of Hereſie, and ſome other Crimes being prov'd againſt him at the Proſecution of the Clergy, he was condemned to be immur'd between two Walls, till ſet at Liberty by the *Maillotins*, who would have made him their Captain in their Inſurrections againſt the Impoſitions; but that night he made his eſcape from them into *Burgundy*, where he ſoon after died. *Du Cheſne, Mezerac.*

AUBRUN, a Market Town of *Ramsbury* Hundred in the Eaſt Parts of *Wiltſhire*.

AUBUSSON, the ſecond City of *La Marche*, bordering on *Auvergne*, well Peopled, and full of Tapiſtry Weavers.

AUBUSSON, (*Peter d'*) the 39th Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*. He appear'd early in the Field, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in that great Victory obtain'd by *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, Son-in-Law to the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, over the *Turks*. After which, being wholly bent to fight againſt thoſe Infidels, he was elected Knight of *Rhodes*, and by degrees came to be Grand-Maſter: In which Station he gallantly defended *Rhodes* for two Months againſt *Mahomet* II. and made ſuch a havock amongſt his Men, that he forced them to raiſe the Siege and haſte to their Ships. He protected *Zizim*, one of the Sons of *Mahomet* II. againſt his Brother *Bajazet* II. did many other advantageous things for the good of Chriſtendom, and died in 1503. in the 80th year of his Age. The Example of *John Huniades*, and *George Caſtriot*, who won ſignal Victories over *Amurat* in 1442. and 1443. and the *Turks* Cruelty after the Battel of *Varnes* in 1444. inſpir'd this great Man with a Zeal to become Knight of *Rhodes*, that ſo he might always have occaſion to fight againſt the Infidels. Before the Siege of *Rhodes* he came Ambaſſador thence to *Charles* VII. of *France*, who gave him 16 Millions in Gold, and conſented to raiſe the Tenths of the Clergy for a farther Aſſiſtance. At his return, being choſen Great Maſter, he finiſhed the Fortifications begun by his Predeceſſors, and made ſeveral new Works to ſecure the Coaſt. And after the *Turks* had raiſed the Siege, he built a magnificent Church under the Title of *St. Mary of Victory* near the *Jews* Wall, where the Enemy had their laſt defeat. You will find all the Particulars of this famous Siege under *Rhodes*, and more of this great Man in the Article of *Zozime*.

AUCH, a City of *France* in *Gaſcoigne*, the Capital of *Armagnac*, and an Archbiſhop's See with ten Suffragans under it, ſituate upon the River *Gers*. The Cathedral is one of the moſt magnificent in *France*, ſuppos'd to be founded by *Clovis the Great*, who gave the Archbiſhop the Signiory of half the City. *Sancte Marthe, Sanſon*,

AUDEUS, a *Meſopotamian*, Head of the *Audeans*, a Man extremely chagrin, and particular in his humour. He was very Satyrical upon ſome of the Clergy. This Liberty drew an Odium upon him ſo far, that he was oblig'd to quit the Country: To revenge himſelf, he form'd a Schiſm, and got himſelf made a Biſhop by his Party. He is ſaid to have been a Perſon of competent Learning, and not without a good meaning in his Invectives, which drew theſe Inconveniencies upon him. He is ſaid to have converted ſeveral Infidels in his Baniſhment. He taught, that Darkneſs, Fire, and Water, had no beginning, ſolemnized *Eaſter* as the *Jews* do, and attributed a Human Shape to God. *Baron. A. C.* 341.

AUDLEY, *James* Lord *Audley*, ſo famous for his Valour againſt *France*, that no leſs than the Counties of *Devon*, *Dorſet*, *Stafford*, and *Hereford*, contend for his Birth; but a Learned Antiquary gives it for *Devon*, and ſays the Caſtle of *Barnſtaple* was his chief Manſion. He behaved himſelf to Admiration at the Battel of *Poitiers*, and therefore the Black Prince gave him a yearly Penſion of 5000 Marks; which he giving as freely to his four Eſquires who ſtood by him in the Fight, the Black Prince queſtion'd him about it, as if he had thought his Gift not worthy his Acceptance: To which he anſwered, *That what he had done was to requite the faithful Service of his Eſquires, eſpecially in the Battel; that the fair Eſtate left him by his Anceſtors, enabled him freely to ſerve his Highneſs, whereas thoſe his Men might ſtand in need of ſome Support, and crav'd his Pardon for parting with his Preſent without his Licence.* The Prince highly pleas'd thereat, prais'd his Bounty as much as his Valour, and doubled his Penſion. This Noble Lord liv'd in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and died in the beginning of *Richard* the Second's, in the 14th Age.

AUDLEY, Sir *Thomas*, Lord *Audley*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England* under *Henry* VIII. he was born in *Eſſex*, bred a Lawyer, made Attorney of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Speaker to the Commons, then Knight, next Lord High Chancellor, and laſt of all Lord Baron *Audley* of *Audley-End* in *Eſſex*; his Perſon was comely and majeſtick, and in ſhort, he was a Man of conſummate Parts and Prudence; his maintaining of the Prerogative in Parliament, brought him into the King's favour, which he kept by humouring him in every thing; he ſucceeded Sir *Thomas Moor* as Lord Chancellor, enjoin'd the Preachers to detect the Folly of Popery, had a large ſhare in the Abbey Lands, founded *Magdalen* College, and having by his wary management weathered King *Henry*'s boiſterous humour, came off with great Honour, and died *April* 30. 1544. and was buried in the Church at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, leaving a great Eſtate to his Daughter *Margaret*, afterwards Married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*

AUDLEY-End, a Royal Houſe in the North-Weſt of *Eſſex*, firſt built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, and Treaſurer of *England*, then the beſt Houſe of a Subject in the whole Iſland.

AVEIN, a Borough Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, two Leagues North of St. *Hubert*, near to which in 1635. the *French* under the Command of Mareſchal *de Chaſtillon*, and Mareſchal *de Brezé*, defeated the *Spaniards*, under the Command of Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, and the Count *de Bucquoi*.

AVEIRA, a City of *Portugal* in the Country of *Beira*, at the Mouth of the River *Vouga*, about a Mile from the Sea.

AVELLA, a City of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, dignified with the Title of Marquiſate, 4 Miles from *Nola*, and 15 from *Naples*.

AVELLINO, a City of *Naples*, being a Principality, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

AVENAY, a ſmall City in *Champaigne*, near to the River *Maine*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Rheims*.

AVENNE, (*Bouchard d'*) Biſhop of *Metz*, defeated the Duke of *Lorrain* at the Wood of *Warray*, and afterward laying Siege to *Chaſteau-Prenay*, conſtrain'd the Duke to a diſhonourable Peace. He died in 1296.

AVENTINUS, (*Sylvius*) the XIIth King of the *Latins*, ſucceeded his Father *Alladius* in the year of the World 3199. and was kill'd in Battel *Anno* 3236. after he had Reign'd 37 years, and was buried under Mount *Aventine* in *Rome*, which was ſo call'd from his being buried there.

AVENTURIERS, are a certain ſort of *Engliſh* and *French* Privateers that live on Plunder in *America*; they have no ſettled Habitation, but range up and down, looking upon every thing as their own that they can take away by force. 15 or 20 of theſe looſe Fellows join in a Company, and chuſe one of their number for Captain, being Arm'd each with a good Fuſil, a Caſe of Piſtols, and Scymeter, they imbark in a Canoo, or ſmall Boat made of one Piece of Wood, and lie in wait at the mouth of ſome River for *Spaniſh* Ships, which they often ſnap. *Oexmelin Hiſt. des Indes Occidentales*.

AVENZOAR, an *Arabian* Phyſician in the XIIth Age, Contemporary with *Averroes* and *Avicenna*. He began to ſtudy Phyſick at 10 years of Age, and liv'd 136. he was ſurnam'd the Wiſe and Illuſtrious, and highly extoll'd by *Averroes*. *Caſtella in vita Medicor*.

AVERNO, a Lake in the *Terra di Lavoro*, near *Bajæ*, *Cumæ*, and *Puzzuolo*. *Nero* attempted to make a Navigable Canal from it to the Mouth of *Tyber*, according to the Project of *Severus* and *Celer*, two famous Surveyors; but fail'd, thô he employ'd all the Gariſon'd Soldiers and Criminals in *Italy* about it. The Ancients report, That Birds flying over it, fell down dead; and thinking it to be unfathomable, the Poets call'd it the *Deſcent into Hell*: But *Anthony Doria* ſounding it, found it not above 238 foot deep. Weſt of *Averno* is a Cave cut out of a Rock, where was an Oracle, and there the Heathens Sacrificed to the Infernal Gods. Eaſt of it, are the Ruines of a ſtately Structure, ſuppos'd to have been the Temple of *Pluto*, or a Bathing place; for there are hot Springs adjoining. *Tacitus, Strabo*.

AVERROES, an *Arabian* Phyſician, ſirnam'd *Commentator*: He liv'd at *Cordoua* in *Spain* about the year 1140. He writ Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy; he call'd the *Chriſtian* Religion an Impoſſible Religion, becauſe of the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation: The *Jewiſh* Religion, the Religion of Children, conſiſting of nothing but Rules and Precepts; and the *Mahometan* Religion he call'd a Swiniſh Religion, becauſe it affects only the Senſe: Being often heard to cry out, *Moriatur Anima mea morte Philoſophorum*. He wrote Commentaries upon almoſt all *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſopoy. He wrote likewiſe ſeveral other Treatiſes, as *De Natura Orbis, De Re Medica, De Theriaca, De Diluviis, &c. Vander Linden de Scriptis Medicor. Voſſius*.

AVERRUNCUS, a pretended Deity of the *Romans*. He was Worſhipp'd, that he might guard 'em againſt Accidents and Misfortunes, that being his peculiar Province. *Apollo* and *Hercules* were ſuppos'd to have this Faculty. *Var. lib. 6. de Ling. Lat.*

AVERSA, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See, to which that of *Atella* and *Cumæ* is united; built by *Robert Guichard*, Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria*, in oppoſition to *Naples*; ſituate in a fertile Soil between it and *Capua*, ruin'd by *Charles* I. King of *Naples*, for Revolting, but ſoon repair'd: Much celebrated by Travellers for its Nobility, Caſtle, Hoſpital, and Cathedral. *Leander Alberti deſcript. Ital.*

AVESNES *le Compte*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*, upon the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and an Earldom, ſubject to the *French*, but very much ruin'd by the Wars.

AVESNES, a City and Earldom of *Hainault*, upon the River *Hepre*, pleaſant and well fortified; 4 or 5 Leagues from *Landrecy*, and as many from *Maubeuge*, granted to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* in 1659.

AVESNES, the Name of an Illuſtrious and Potent Family in the *Low-Countries*, that were Counts of *Holland*, *Hainault*, *Zealand*, &c.

AUFIDIUS *Baſſus*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian, in the Reigns of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*. He wrote two Hiſtories, the one of the *German* War, the other of the Civil Wars; both cited by the Ancients.

AUGE, a ſmall Country of *France* in *Normandy*, bordering upon *Sens*, between *Argentan* and *Falaiſe*.

AUGEA, Daughter of *Alæus*, deflower'd by *Hercules*, by whom he had *Telephus*: So ſoon as *Alæus* underſtood ſhe was brought to Bed, he put both the Mother and Son into a Cheſt, and threw them into the River *Caycus*; but *Venus* ſteering the new-faſhion'd Veſſel to the Mouth of the River, it was taken up by *Teuthras*, who falling in Love with the Beauty of the Mother, Married her, and left his Kingdom to *Telephus*. *Euripides*.

AUGEAS, King of *Elis*, Son of *Apollo* or as others ſay, *Neptune*: He had a large Stable that held 3000 Oxen, and had not been cleans'd for 30 years, till *Hercules*, hired to do it, let in the River *Alpheus*, which carried away the Dung without any Trouble: But *Augeas* ſhuffling, and refuſing to pay *Hercules*, he referred it to *Phyleus*, *Augeas*'s Son, who giving it againſt his Father, he thereupon baniſh'd him to the Iſland *Dulichium*. This ſo incens'd *Hercules*, that he Sack'd *Elis*, kill'd *Augeas*, and recalling *Phyleus*, plac'd him on his Father's Throne. *Ovid*.

AUGURS, a ſort of *Roman* Prieſts, that foretold things to come by the Chattering, Chirping, or Crowing of Birds. The College of Augurs was firſt inſtituted by *Romulus*, who was himſelf very expert in the Art of Soothſaying. Their number at firſt was but three, one out of every Tribe; then *Servius Tullius* added a fourth, and choſe them out of the Nobility. Afterwards *Quintus*, and *Cænus Agellinus* obtain'd that five ſhould be elected out of the Commonalty; the Senate at the ſame time decreeing, that their Number ſhould not exceed nine. Notwithſtanding *Sylla* added ſix more, the eldeſt whereof was call'd Maſter of the College. They preceeded all other Orders of Prieſts, and were never depos'd, nor any ſubſtituted in their place, though they ſhould be convicted of the moſt enormous Crimes. When the *Augur* made his Obſervations, he ſate upon a high Tower in a clear day, holding a crooked Staff or *Lituus* in his hand, clad in his Soothſaying Robe, called *Læna*, with his Face directly Eaſt: Thus placed, he quartered out the Heavens into ſo many Regions, obſerving in which Region the Bird appear'd, and then killing his Sacriffces, and having ſaid certain Prayers, call'd *Effata*, he proceeded to Divination. This Myſtery of Southſaying came firſt from the *Chaldeans*, who taught it the *Greeks*, amongſt whom *Amphiaraus*, *Mopſus*, and *Colchas*, were very eminent: From the *Greeks* it paſs'd to the *Hetrurians*, or *Tuſcans*, and from the *Tuſcans* to the *Romans*. *Valerius Maxim. Pompon.*

AUGUSTA, a Sea Town of *Sicily*, in the Eaſt part of the Iſland, in the Valley *di Noto*; well fortified, with a large and convenient Port, 18 miles South of *Catana*, and 25 North of *Syracuſe*.

AUGUSTALIA, a Feſtival Solemnity held yearly at *Rome*, upon the 12th of *October*. 'Twas inſtituted to the Honour of *Auguſtus*, in memory of his proſperous return to *Rome*, after he had left *Sicily*, *Greece*, *Aſia*, *Syria*, and the new Acquiſitions in *Parthia*, in a good condition of Peace and Security. *Dio. lib. 54. & 56. Plin. lib. 7. c. 25.*

AUGUSTBURG, a City of *Germany* in *Upper Saxony*, and Province of *Miſnia*, upon the River *Schop*, toward *Bohemia*, ſix Leagues South of *Dreſden*, and five Eaſt of *Suic*.

AUGUSTIN (Saint) Son of *Patricius* and *Monica*, born at *Tagaſte* in *Numidia* in 354. Being put early to School, he abhor'd the *Greek* Learning, as being generally Fabulous. Being ſent thence to *Madaura*, and afterwards to *Carthage*, he led a more looſe ſort of Life, till reading *Cicero*'s Dialogue, Entituled *Hortenſius*, it ſomewhat reclaim'd him; and ſeeking farther after Truth, he had like to have fallen into the *Manichæan* Errors. Before he was 20 years of Age, he had Learn'd of his own accord, *Ariſtotle*'s Predicaments, and underſtood all the Liberal Sciences. He firſt taught Rhetorick at *Tagaſte*, then at *Madaura*, then at *Rome*; whence he was invited by *Symmachus*, where hearing St. *Ambroſe*, he ſuck'd in the Principles of pure Religion, and was Baptized in 387. when he was 33 years old. After this, being inclin'd to a Religious Life, he reſolv'd to return into *Africa*, and taking *Rome* in his way, writ two Treatiſes againſt the Hypocriſie and Impoſture of the *Manichees*; and three years after was ordained Prieſt at *Hippo*, where he liv'd till elected Biſhop thereof in 395. when he became a ſharp and zealous oppoſer of the *Manichees* and *Donatiſts*, deſiring the Emperor's Aid, as to their Extirpation, which ſo incens'd the Hereticks, that they laid wait for his Life. He and St. *Jerome* had ſome ſmall difference, occaſion'd by an Epiſtle of his, touching the diſpute of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, but they were ſoon reconciled. He alſo plainly confuted *Pelagius*; and hearing that *Semipelagianiſm* began to ſpread it ſelf among the *Gauls*, he publiſhed two Treatiſes, *De Prædeſtinatione*, and *De Perſeverantiæ Dono*. Being after this invited to the Council of *Epheſus* by *Theodoſius* the Younger, he died in 430 in the 76th year of his Age, and 36th of his Biſhoprick, *Hippo* being then beſieged by the *Vandals*; who, though they took the City, ſpared the dead Body, Writings and Library of that Holy Man. *Luitprand* King of *Italy* in 725. bought the Relicks of his Body from the *Vandals*, and Tranſported them from *Sardinia* to *Genoua*, and from thence to *Pavia*, where they were laid in a Church Dedicated to his Memory. The Popes and Learned Men of his time conſulted this great Man, and the Councils of *Africa* nam'd him alone to write againſt the *Pelagians*, nor was his Doctrine leſs eſteemed ſince: The Councils of *Carthage*, *Toledo*, *Orange*, *Florence*, and *Trent*, uſe his Terms, and form'd their Decrees according to his Concluſions; all Doctors, both Ancient and Modern, Glory to be his Diſciples; Popes have given his Doctrine as a Rule of their Belief concerning Grace. *Clement* VIII. wiſh'd he were to ſit Judge of the Diſpute between the *Dominicans* and Jeſuits of his time. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, whereof that of *Antwerp*, *An.* 1577. and of *Paris* 1586. are reckon'd the moſt Correct. *Poſſidius*, *Proſper*, *Marcellin. Oroſius*, *Bellarmin*, *Baronius*, *Petau*, *Vignior*, *Ricuoli*.

AUGUSTINS, a Religious Order who follow St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule, order'd 'em by Pope *Alexander* IV. in 1256. and is now divided into ſeveral Branches, as Hermits of St. *Paul*; the *Jeronymitans*; Monks of St. *Bridget*; the *Auguſtins* call'd *de Chauſſez*, that go without Stockings, begun in 1574. by a *Portugueſe*, and confirm'd in 1600. and 1602. by Pope *Clement* VIII. *Poſſidius*, *Baronius*, *Le Mire*.

AUGUSTOW, a City of *Poland*, upon the Frontiers of *Lithuania* in *Podlaſſia*, between *Bielsko* and *Grodno*, upon the River *Bebretz*.

AUGUSTOW, a very ſtrong City of *Poland*, in the Dutchy of *Maſſovia*, and Palatinate of *Bielsk* on the *Nerew*, 65 miles N. of *Bielsk*, 140 N. E. of *Warſaw*, and 180 E. of *Dantzick*. Lon. 44. 38. Lat. 53. 14.

AUGUSTUS *Cæſar*, the ſecond *Roman* Emperor, Son of *Octavius* and *Accia*, and *Julius Cæſar* was his Great Uncle, born in the year of *Rome* 691. in the Conſulſhip of *Cicero* and *Antonius*. When his Father died, he was but four years old; and at 12. he made his Grandmother *Julia*'s Funeral Oration. At 20. he was made Conſul, and *Julius*'s Heir. He quell'd five Civil Wars; in the laſt of which he overthrew *Mark Antony* at *Actium*, *An. U. C.* 721. having before defeated *Brutus* and *Caſſius* at *Philippi*, in 712. *Lucius Antonius* at *Perugia*, in 714. and the younger *Pompey* at Sea, in 718. He ſhut up the Temple of *Janus* three times; offer'd twice to reſtore the Supreme Power to the Senate, was a ſevere Adminiſtrator of Juſtice, made excellent Laws, was 13 times Conſul, and after he had ſettled a firm and well-grounded Peace, he died at *Nola*, 14 years after the Birth of Chriſt, in the 57th of his Reign, and 76th of his Age. Of Stature rather low than tall, a handſom Countenance, with a modeſt Look, and his Noſe ſomewhat riſing next his Forehead, his Hair lightly Curling, and his Eyebrows meeting: His Behaviour Prudent and Courageous, without Oſtentation. He was very exact in the execution of Juſtice; Corrected many ill Cuſtoms that got ground during the Civil Wars; and to add Pleaſure to Profit, inſtituted Plays, viſited all the Provinces excepting them of *Africa* and *Sardinia*, and reform'd the Kalendar in 746. of *Rome*, ordering that the Intercalation of the Biſſextil day in *February* ſhould be omitted until 12 years were paſs'd. The meeting of his Eye-brows, according to Phyſiognomiſts, was a ſign of his inclination to Virtue, and of his firm and ſolid Friendſhip; others will have it denote an inclination to Study, which ſutes him very well, for he was a great admirer of Learning, and wrote good Proſe and Verſe himſelf; his ſmall and ill-joined Teeth, according to *Suetonius*, preſaged a ſhort Life; but this Temperance counterbalanced that defect, for he liv'd 76 years; but was much troubled with Rheums, Gout, and the Gravel. *Spon. Recherche de l'Antiquité*, *Suetonius*, *Tacit. Plutarch. Dion. Velleius.*

AUGUSTUS, *Romulus*, or *Auguſtulus*, the laſt of the *Roman* Emperors, Son of *Oreſtes*, a Patrician, and Maſter of the Militia, who caus'd him to be ſaluted Emperor at *Ravenna*, after he had expell'd *Nepos*, that call'd in *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, who entring *Italy*, made himſelf Maſter of *Rome*, put *Oreſtes* to death at *Piacenza*, defeated his Brother *Paul* at *Ravenna*, and ſhut up the little *Auguſtus* in a Caſtle of *Campania*, call'd *Lucullana*. *Caſſiodorus*, and *Macellan*.

AVICEN, an *Arabian* Phyſician and Philoſopher in the XIIth Age, at firſt nam'd *Haſen*, Son of *Hali* and *Citara*, born at *Balech* or *Usbech* in 992. very Witty, and of ſo prodigious a Memory, that 'tis ſaid he could ſay all *Ariſtotle*'s Metaphyſicks by heart: But his extraordinary Debauches bred in him ſeveral Diſeaſes, of which he died in the 58th year of his Age. He wrote *Canon Medicinæ, l.* 5. *De Medicinis Cordialibus*, *Cantica*, *Opera Philoſophica*, *&c.* which are all Tranſlated out of *Arabick* into *Latin*. *Voſſius*, *Vander Linden*.

AVIENUS *Feſtus*, a *Latin* Poet in the Reigns of *Feſtus* and *Gratianus*, who turn'd all *Livy*'s Hiſtory into *Iambick* Verſe.

AVIGLIANO, *Avilana*, a Town in *Piedmont*, 20 miles W. of *Turin*; it is ſeated on a Hill, and has a ruinous Caſtle.

AVIGNON, a City of *Provence*, ſubject to the Pope. It is alſo an Univerſity, and was made an Archbiſhoprick, with four Suffragans under it, in 1475. by *Sixtus* IV. ſuppos'd to have been built by the *Marſeillans* or *Phoceans* that founded *Marſeilles*. It has had ſeveral Maſters, *Goths*, *Franks*, and *Saracens*, who were quickly driven out by *Charles Martel*, with very great ſlaughter. Pope *Clement* VI. purchas'd it of *Jane* I. Daughter of *Charles* II. Count of *Provence*, for 80000 Florins of Gold, or 48000 Livres of *France*, which Sum they ſay, was never paid neither, but in good part deducted for Tributes due to the Pope for the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. It has 7 Pariſhes, 7 Colleges, 7 Hoſpitals, 7 Gates, 7 Palaces, 7 Monaſteries, and 7 Nunneries, all in the Myſterious number 7. The Univerſity was founded by *Charles* II. Count of Provence in 1303. who endowed it with many fair Privileges. The Trade of the Town is very conſiderable, and the Walls beautiful, all of Freeſtone, with ſeveral Towers. The *Jews* have here a ſmall Synagogue, for which they pay Tribute. The *French* affirm that Queen *Jane* had no power to alienate this Town, nor any other part of her Domaine; beſides they pretend ſhe was not of Age; That her Grandfather *Robert* had forbid it expreſly in his Will; That his Council declar'd this Alienation null and unlawful; That the ſame

Pope *Clement* VI. a year after this Sale, declar'd all Alienations that this Princeſs made, or ſhould make, null: It was upon this pretence, that the Parliament of *Provence* reunited this Town and the County *Venaiſſin* to the Crown in 1663. upon a Quarrel that happen'd between the King of *France* and the Pope, about the Duke of *Crequi*, Ambaſſador then at *Rome*; but it was reſtor'd again by the Peace of *Piſa* in 1664. The *French* took Poſſeſſion of it likewiſe in 1689. but return'd it to the preſent Pope, who governs it by a Vice-Legate, and has a Seat of Juſtice and a Mint there. The Town is very well ſituated in a fruitful Plain, having the *Rhone* to the Weſt, and on the other ſide an Arm of the *Sorgue*, the main Stream running through the middle of the Town. The *Durance*, a League from it, parts its Territory from *Provence*. Here are ſtill fine Monuments of the Magnificence of the ſeveral Popes that reſided in it. The Palace they liv'd in, built by *John* XXII. and the fine Church of *Notredame*, *&c.* are worth ſeeing. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 43. 25.

AVILA, upon the *Adain*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in *Old Caſtile*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*: It is a Town of great Antiquity, at the Foot of the Mountains call'd *Sierras d'Avila*.

AVILA, *(Lewis)* a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, born at *Placenza*, a Favourite of *Charles* V. who beſtow'd on him a Commandery of the Order of *Alcantara*, and ſent him Ambaſſador to *Paul* IV. and *Pius* IV. He wrote Commentaries of the Wars of *Charles* V. with the Proteſtants of *Germany*: As alſo Memoirs of the Wars of *Africa*; but is tax'd by *Thuanus* for being too partial in the Emperor's behalf. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 4.

AVILA, or *Avilles*, in Latin *Avilla*, a Town of *Spain* in *Aſturia*, in the Kingdom of *Oviedo*. Some Modern Authors ſuppoſe it the *Flavionavia Poeſicorum* of the Ancients. It is near the mouth of the River *Nalon*, near the Bay of *Biſcay*, and the Cape of *Guzan*.

AVIQUIRINA, an Iſland of the Southern *America*, in the *Pacifick* Sea, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Chili*, near the Town of the *Conception*.

AVIS, a Military Order in *Portugal*, inſtituted by *Alphonſus* I. after he had won the City of *Evora* from the *Moors*, call'd the *Fraternity of St.* Mary *of* Evora: It was confirm'd by *Innocent* IV. in 1234. They wore a black *Ciſtercian* Habit, and bare for their Arms a Croſs Flower de Luce in a Field Or, having for their Creſt, two Birds Sable. *Vaſconcellos, Le Mire, Orig. Ordin. Equeſt.*

AVITUS, (*Flavius Eparchius*) of the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*: By perſwaſion of *Theodoric*, King of the *Viſigoths*, his Brother *Frederic*, the Senators and Principal Officers of the Empire, he aſſum'd the Title of Emperor, after the Death of *Maximus*, Crown'd firſt at *Orgon*, and afterwards at *Arles* in 455. But the Faction of *Ricimir*, Colonel of the *Roman* Guards, was ſo ſtrong againſt him, that he was depos'd two years after, and created Biſhop of *Piacenza*, in *Lombardy*, and died in a ſhort time after, *Gregoire de Tours*.

AVITUS *Alpius*, a *Latin* Poet, in the time of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*: He wrote two Books in Verſe of the Lives of famous Men.

AVITUS, (*Alcimus*) Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, a Perſon of great Quality, having an Emperor to his Uncle, but more remarkable for his Learning and Piety, *Eloquentia & Sanctitate præcipuus*, as *Ado*, one of his Succeſſors ſpeaks of him. This Prelate preſided firſt at the Council of *Epaune*, and afterwards at another at *Lions* about the year 517. He left likewiſe ſeveral Tracts, which are Printed with Notes, by *Sirmondus*: Amongſt them are 87 Epiſtles; A Homily concerning *Rogations*; Eight Pieces of Homilies; A Poem frequently cited by the Ancients, divided into five Books: The firſt concerning the Origin of the World, the ſecond of Original Sin, the third of the Order of Providence, which he calls *De Sententia Dei*; the *Deluge* is the Argument of the fourth, and the fifth treats of the Children of *Iſrael*'s Paſſage through the *Red Sea*. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Franc. c.* 24. *Ado Vienn. in Chron. Sigebert, Baronius, &c.*

AUKLAND, *Biſhop-Aukland*, a Market Town in the South Parts of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, at the fall of the *Gaunleſs* into the River *Ware*. Here is a fair Caſtle, the Biſhop's Summer Palace, beautifully repair'd by Dr. *Couſins*, late Biſhop of *Durham*; and a fine Chapel rais'd by the ſame Biſhop from its Ruines.

AULCESTER, a Market Town of *Barluhway* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Arow*, within four miles of its fall into the *Avon*.

AULERGES, or *Aulerciens*, a People of *Old Gaul*, divided into three Branches; the *Aulerci*, *Cenomani*, *Diablantes*, and *Eburovices*: At preſent, thoſe of *Mans*, *Perche*, and the Dioceſe of *Evreux*. *Livy* and *Cæſar* mention 'em as one People, but they were afterwards divided into three. *Livy lib.* 5. *Cæſar de Bello Gallico.*

AULIS, a City of *Bæotia*, upon the Streight of *Negropont*, famous for the Harbour that belongs to it, where *Agamemnon* and all the *Græcian* Captains Rendezvouz'd before they ſet ſail for *Troy*.

AULON of *Valona*, a large Harbour defended by two Caſtles, in the *Upper Albany*, not long ſince taken by the *Venetians*, but retaken by the *Turks*.

AULUS *Gellius*, a *Latin* Grammarian of *Athens*, in the 11th Age, under the Emperor *Adrian*: He wrote XX Books call'd *Noctes Atticæ*, being an ingenious Collection of ſeveral different Obſervations relating to Criticiſm. *Vignier, A. C.* 128. *Voſſius lib. de Annal.*

D'AUMONT, *(John)* made Mareſchal of *France* by *Henry* III. He ſerv'd his Apprenticeſhip of War at the Battel of St. *Quintin*, where he was wounded and taken Priſoner. He was afterwards preſent at the taking of *Calais*, the Battels of *Dreux*, *Moncontour*, and St. *Dennys*, and at the Siege of *Rochel*. After *Henry* III's death, he took part with *Henry* IV. to whom he was highly ſerviceable in the Battel of *Ivri*; in *Bourbonnois* againſt the Duke of *Nemours*, and other occaſions. At the Siege of *Comper*, he was ſhot in the Arm with a Musket Bullet, whereof he died in 1595. and in the 73d year of his Age.

AUNEAU, a little City of *France* in *Beauſſe*, 14 Leagues from *Paris*, and 4 from *Chartres*; memorable for the overthrow of the *Germans*, *Reiters*, *Swiſſes*, and *Lanſquenets*, who were there cut in pieces by *Henry* I. Duke of *Guiſe*, in 1587.

AUNIS, or *le pais d'Aunis*, a ſmall Country of *France* in *Xantoigne*, the Capital whereof is *Rochel*.

AVOGASSIA, a Province of *Aſia*, between the *Black Sea*, *Georgia*, and *Comania*: It extends it ſelf upon the Sea-Coaſt, and contains the Cities *Sancta Sophia*, *Coſta Aiazo*, *&c.* *Avogaſſia* and *Mingrelia* anſwer to *Colchis* of the Ancients.

AVON, the Name of ſeveral Rivers in *England*; one riſing in the South-weſt Parts of *Leiceſterſhire*, from whence it runs Weſtward through the County of *Warwick* into *Worceſterſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*, where it falls into the *Severn*; upon this River ſtands *Rugby*, *Warwick*, *Stretford*, and *Bitford*, all four in *Warwickſhire*. *Everſham* and *Perſhore* in *Worceſterſhire*; and *Tewksbury* in *Gloceſterſhire*. Another *Avon* riſing in the North-weſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, and parting afterwards *Gloceſterſhire* from *Somerſetſhire*, where it falls into the *Severn*; upon this *Avon* ſtands *Chippenham* and *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*; *Bath* and *Briſtol* in *Somerſetſhire*. Another *Avon* riſing in *Wiltſhire*, and running from thence Southward into the Sea through *Hampſhire*; upon this River are ſeated *Salusbury* and *Amesbury* in *Wiltſhire*; *Ringwood* and *Chriſt-Church* in *Hampſhire*. Laſtly, you will find an *Avon* in *Monmouthſhire*, which after a ſhort courſe South-Eaſtwards, falls into the River *Usk* near *Caerleon*.

AUPS, or *Aulps*, a City of *France* in *Provence*, within the Dioceſs of *Frejus*, anciently call'd *Alpes*, *Alpium Urbs*, and *Caſtrum de Alpibus*, the *Alpes* riſing near it. It has a Bailliage, and a Collegiate Church. *Du Cange, Hiſt. de Conſtance.*

AURACH, Lat. *Auracum*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, on the River *Ermſt*, two *German* miles above its fall into the *Nechar*, four miles from *Tubingen*, ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, newly fortified, with a ſtrong Caſtle, the uſual Reſidence of the ſecond Son of the Family of *Wirtemberg*. *Baudr.*

AURANCHES, a City of *France* in the *Lower Normandy*; a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, ſeated upon a Hill, not far from the Sea, and Mount St. *Michael*. It is large, ſtrong, and well ſituated, containing, as remarkable, the Cathedral called St *Andrews*, the Dean's Houſe, the Auditory, and the Walk in the Leſſer Palace. Here was a Council held by two of the Pope's Legates, *Theodin* and *Albert*, to fine out the Contrivers of the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This is an ancient City, and Authors call it by the different Names of *Abrincæ*, *Abrincatum*, *Legedia*, *&* *Ingena Abrincantorum*. *Du Cheſne. St. Marthe.*

AURAY, a ſmall City of *France* in *Bretagne*, upon the Arm of the Sea call'd *Morbilan*, near *Vennes*; memorable for the overthrow of *Charles de Blois*, contending with *John* V. Earl of *Monfort* and *Richmond*, ſirnam'd the Valiant Duke of *Bretagne*, for his Earldom.

AURE, a ſmall River of *France* in *Perche*, which riſing in the Foreſt of *Perche*, runs to *Vernueil*, *Tillier*, and *Nonnancourt*, and throws it ſelf into the *Eure*. Alſo another River of *France* in *Normandy* which riſes at *Livoy* near *Coumont*, and paſſing by *Vaux* and *Baieux*, falls into the *Drome*.

AUREA *Cherſoneſus*, *Pais de Malaca*, a *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, ſo nam'd from the chief City of the Country; Extended Southward, not far from the Equator, and is divided into ſeveral Kingdoms.

AURELIANUS, *Lucius Domitius*, an *Hungarian*, or, as others ſay, a *Dacian*, ſaluted Emperor by the Soldiery: He drove the *Scythians* out of *Hungary*, and conſtrain'd them to ſue for Peace; overthrew the *Marcomanni* near *Piacenza*, and having vanquiſh'd *Zenobia*, who held the Eaſt after the death of her Husband *Ordenatus*, led her in Triumph; and at laſt was murder'd by ſome of his own Officers, whom *Mneſtheus* had incens'd againſt him. *Caſſiodorus*, *Euſebius*.

AURELIUS, or *Aurelio*, King of the *Aſturians*, eldeſt Son of *Alphonſus* I. ſirnam'd the *Catholick*, and Brother of *Friola*, whom he murder'd, and then aſcended the Throne about the year 768. He made an Alliance with the *Moors*, giving his Siſter in Marriage to *Silo* their Prince: 'Tis alſo ſaid, he paid *Abderames* an Annual Tribute of Money, and ſo many young Virgins. He died in 775. after a ſhort Reign of about 6 years. *Mariana*.

AURELIUS *Victor*, a *Latin* Hiſtorian in the fourth Age, under *Conſtans* and *Julian* the Apoſtate: He wrote the Hiſtory of Illuſtrious Men, from *Procas* to *Julius Cæſar*: Alſo the Lives of the Emperors, which he finiſh'd in 360. in the third Conſulate of *Julian*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

AURELIUS, a famous Painter, living in the time of *Auguſtus*. 'Twas his cuſtom when he painted the Goddeſſes, to draw 'em in reſemblance of a Wench he lov'd. This made *Juſtin Martyr* rally the Heathens, letting them underſtand, that they worſhipp'd their *Painter's* Strumpets, and the Catamites of their *Statuaries*. *Plin.*

AURELIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage* in *Africk*, living in the time of St. *Auſtin*, toward the latter end of the fourth, and in the beginning of the fifth Century. He was a Prelate of great Piety and Primitive Behaviour. He was at ſeveral Conferences with the Hereticks, and held a great many Councils. *Baron. Annal. Perron. Reſp. ad Reg. Mag. Brit. lib.* 1. *c.* 48. *&c.*

AURELIUS, (*Cornelius*) of the Family of *Lopſen*, born at *Goude* in *Holland*: He flouriſhed about the year 1500. in the Reign of *Maximilian* I. He was a Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auſtin*, and Maſter to *Eraſmus*. He wrote two Treatiſes, one called *Defenſio Gloriæ Batavinæ*; and the other, *Elucidarium Vanarum Quæſtionum ſuper Batavina Regione*. *Bonaventura Vulcanius* publiſh'd theſe two Treatiſes under the Title of *De Situ & Laudibus Bataviæ*. There are likewiſe ſome other Pieces aſcrib'd to him. *Vulcanius in Præf. Aurel. Voſſius lib.* 3. *de Hiſt Lat.*

AURENG *Zeb*, third Son of *Cha-Jehan*, the Great *Mogul*, made himſelf Emperor, (which he ſtill holds without moleſtation) by depoſing his Father, who ſoon after died, murdering two of his Brothers, baniſhing a third, turning out the *Cadi* that oppos'd his Coronation, and advancing others more obſequious in their ſtead. See this at large under *Cha-Jehan*. He has Reign'd now 40 years, and is computed to be 100 years old.

AURIEGE, *Ariega* and *Aurigera*, a River of *France* in the Country of *Foix*, where it takes its beginning; ſo called from the Gold Sand that appears at the bottom and ſides of it. Being augmented with the *Lers*, *Arget* and *Leze*, it empties it ſelf into the *Garonne*, within two Leagues of *Tholouſe*.

AURICK, Lat. *Auricum*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Eaſt-Frizeland*, the uſual reſidence of the Counts of *Embden*. The Country about, is hence called *Auricker Land*.

AURIFICUS, (*Nicholas*) of *Sienna*, a *Carmelite* Monk, flouriſhing in the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, which are ſufficient Proofs of his great Learning. The moſt conſiderable are, *De Vita & Moribus Clericorum*; *Summa Aurifica*; *De Cambiis*; *De Velamine Mulierum*. *Poſſev. in Appar. Lucius Bibl. Carm. &c.*

AURILIAC, Lat. *Auriliacum*, a neat and well-built City of *France* in the *Upper Auvergne*, noted for the Trade it drives in Bone-Lace.

AURONZO, a Town of *Italy*, under the *Venetians*, upon the River *Anſia*, in the Confines of *Tirol*, eight miles North of *Piave di Codora*.

AURORA, Daughter of *Titan* and *Terra*. The Poets feign that ſhe was Married to a very old Man, and therefore did uſe conſtantly to riſe before day. See *Cephale* and *Memnon*. *Ovid.*

AUSEN, a River of *Italy*, now call'd *Serchio*, which riſing not far from *Minucciano*, runs through *Grafiniamec*, and being augmented in its courſe by ſeveral other Streams, falls into the *Tyrrhene* Sea, about 12 miles below *Lucca*.

AUSONE, or *Auxone*, a pleaſant, ſtrong City of *France* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, upon the *Soame*, five Leagues from *Dijon*, and about four from *Dole*.

AUSONIUS *Decius Magnus* of *Bourdeaux*, a Rhetorician, Poet, and Tutor to the Emperor *Gratian*, by whoſe means he was created Conſul in 379.

AUSPURGH, or *Ausburgh*, an Epiſcopal and Imperial City of *Germany* in *Suabia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, ſeated upon a part of the Rivers *Lich* and *Werden*. 'Tis ſo ancient, that *Tacitus* ſpeaks of it as the Capital City of the *Rhatians*, and that *Auguſtus* ſent a *Roman* Colony thither, where it was call'd alſo *Auguſta*, rendring it ſelf very conſiderable, till about the year 451. when *Attila* almoſt ruin'd it. Afterwards it was repair'd, and reduc'd by the *Swedes* and *Germans*, who continu'd joint Poſſeſſors thereof, till *Clovis* in 496. defeated the *Germans* at the Battel of *Zulpick*, and brought it under the Power of the Kings of *Auſtraſia*. In the 9th Age the *Germans* recover'd it, and made it a Free and Imperial City, only the *Hungarians* were a little troubleſom to it, till vanquiſh'd by the Emperor *Otho* in 955. In *Lothaire* II's time, it was almoſt burnt down to the Ground, but roſe again with greater Splendour under *Conrade* III. and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. In 1632. the Duke of *Bavaria* beſieged and took it, having reduced the Inhabitants and Soldiers within it to live upon Rats, Mice, and ſuch like Vermin. At laſt it was reſtor'd to its Liberty by the Peace of *Oſnabrug*. The Air is good, Streets large, and it abounds with Artificers of all ſorts, chiefly Goldſmiths. The Senate-houſe is a curious Piece of Architecture, before which is a Fountain, in the midſt whereof is the Statue of *Auguſtus* in Braſs, with other Figures of the ſame Metal. The Arſenal alſo and the College are ſtately Buildings. The Walls are built after the ancient manner with Towers, the Moats are wide, deep, and well fill'd with Water, and in ſome places defended with Halfmoons and Baſtions. *Maximilian* I. aſſembled the Diets of the Empire in this City, whither *Luther* came in 1518. to give an account of his Faith. *Charles* V. held a Diet here in 1530. where the Proteſtants preſented their Confeſſion of Faith, form'd by *Melancthon*, and the ſame Emperor in one held in 1548. propos'd the Formulary call'd the *Interim*, for the Communion under both kinds, and Prieſts Marrying. Now *Lutherans* and *Catholicks* have an equal Liberty of Conſcience, and ſhare in the Government of the Town; for of the ſeven Councellors that compoſe the Privy-Council, the two chiefeſt call'd Preſidents of the Republick, are Proteſtant and Catholick; three of the other five are Roman-Catholicks, and the Senators, Syndicks, and other Officers are of both Religions. As for the three Treaſurers, they are two Proteſtants and one Catholick one year, and two Catholicks and one Proteſtant the next, *&c.* *Ausbourg* is Capital of the Circle of *Suabia*. This Place is rendred very famous for the League made here between the Emperor, *Swedeland*, *Holland*, *Franconia*, and other Free and Imperial Cities againſt the growing Greatneſs of *France* in 1683. and was chiefly accompliſh'd by Addreſs and Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*, now K. of *England*. *Marcus Velſerus*, *Bertius*, *Cluvier*, *Thuan. Le Mire.*

AUSTERLITZ, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Moravia*, almoſt ruin'd by the *Swedes* during the *German* Wars.

St. **AUSTIN**, the Apoſtle of the *Anglo-Saxons*, and firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was a *Roman* Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and liv'd in the ſixth Age. Then Reign'd over part of this Iſland *Ethelbert* the Potent King of *Kent*, whoſe Wife was *Bertha*, Daughter to *Clotaire* I. King of *France*. *Ethelbert* and his People were Pagans, and the Queen only with her Servants did openly profeſs the Chriſtian Religion, which they had liberty to do by her Contract of Marriage. The King had a great Affection for the Queen, and ſhe made an advantage of it to work him by degrees into a good opinion of the Religion ſhe profeſs'd. When ſhe ſaw him in a fair Diſpoſition, ſhe gave Intelligence thereof to the then Pope *Gregory the Great*, and pray'd him to ſend over fit Perſons to compleat the Work, in order to Plant the Goſpel in this Iſland. The Pope ſent *Auſtin*, with ſeveral others, about the year 596. by whom the King was converted, which contributed much to the Converſion of the People. The King upon his Converſion remov'd to *Reculver*, a Sea Town of *Kent*, and left *Auſtin* in poſſeſſion of his Royal Palace, who conſecrated the Church in the Palace, and prevail'd with the King to build a Monaſtery without the Walls, dedicated to *Peter* and *Paul*, with a Church-Yard to it. Upon *Chriſtmas-day*, *Auſtin* Baptized above 10000 *Saxons*, beſides Women and Children. Soon after this he was Ordain'd Biſhop by the Archbiſhop of *Arles*, according to the Pope's Mandate, who ſent him the Pall by *Mellitus*, *Juſtus*, and *Paulinus*, *Anno* 601. Three years after this *Auſtin* conſecrated *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* Biſhops, to Preach the Goſpel to the *Eaſt-Saxons*, whom the *Thames* divided from *Kent*, whoſe King *Segebert* was then converted by *Mellitus*, and St. *Paul's* Church in *London* built. *Juſtus* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and a Church built there by King *Ethelbert*, dedicated to St. *Andrew*. At laſt having Ordain'd *Lawrence* a Prieſt to ſucceed him in the See of *Canterbury*, he departed this Life *Anno* 614. Thus Chriſtianity was planted again in this part of the Iſland, which having flouriſh'd before in the time of the *Britains* ſince the Reign of King *Lucius*, was, after the *Saxon's* Eſtabliſhment, confin'd amongſt the *Britains* in *Wales*, the reſt of the Iſland being over-ſpread again with Heatheniſm. But it is obſervable that *Auſtin* was the firſt who ſubjected the Church of *England* to *Rome*, by owning the Pope's Supremacy, contrary to the Practice of the *Britiſh* Church, which own'd no ſuch dependency, nor would the *Britiſh* Biſhops in the time of *Auſtin*, acknowledge the Papal Authority, nor *Auſtin* himſelf to be their Archbiſhop, which he took ill of 'em. *St. Greg. lib.* 7. *Ep.* 30. *Bede*, *l.* 1. *c.* 25. *Hiſt. Eccl.* *&c.*

AUSTRASIA, a part of *Germany*, or rather of *France*, on this ſide the *Rhine*, comprehending all that lies between the *Rhine*, the *Scheld*, the *Meuſe*, and Mount *Vauge*, the ſame very near with that which we now call *Lorrain*, only larger, and having greater Appendages. *Thierri* I. Son of *Clovis the Great*, was the firſt King of it, and *Dagobert*, Son of *Sigebert*, 'the laſt; after whoſe Reign it was united to the Crown of *France*, and never had any particular King afterwards. The chief Cities hereof, which are now comprehended in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, have, together with their Dependencies, belong'd to the Kings of *France* for above theſe 100 years. *Gregoire de Tours*, *Mezeray*.

AUSTRIA, a Region of *Germany*, comprehending a part of *Noricum*, with ſome part of *Pannonia*, and part of *Germany*, bordering upon the *Danube*, bounded on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, on the Weſt by *Bavaria*, on the North by *Moravia*, and on the South by *Stiria*. 'Tis divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper beyond, the Lower on this ſide the *Danube*; *Vienna* is the Capital City. The Country is very fruitful, and has ſome Mines, eſpecially of Sulphur. 'Twas firſt made a Marquiſate by *Otho* I. afterwards made an Arch-Dukedom by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, in 1136. and is the only one of that Title in the World. Of this Houſe are lineally deſcended the Emperors of *Germany*.

The Houſe of Auſtria.

To omit the opinion of *Spaniſh* Genealogiſts, whereof ſome fix the Original of the *Auſtrian* Family in one of the *Græcians* hid in the famous *Trojan* Horſe, and others derive it from *Noah*'s Ark: Let us examine their Teſtimony that offer nothing upon the ancientneſs of Families, but what they ground upon ſolid and inconteſtable proof. This Noble Family begun but in the 13th Century, and *Charles* V. is thought to have been of this opinion when he return'd this remarkable Anſwer to a flattering Genealogiſt, *That he made more Account of Vertue and Glory than of long Succeſſion of Anceſtors, that for want of good evident proof was and might well be conteſted.* Nor do Authors agree concerning the Original of this Family, ſome pretend it to be derived from the Kings of *Auſtraſia*, ſome from the Counts of *Altembourg*, others hold *Peter Frangipani* an *Italian* withdrawing into *Switzerland* in 1130. or 35. during the Schiſm of *Peter* of *Leon*, call'd *Anacletus* II. againſt *Innocent* II. had a Son, by Name *Albert Frangipani*, who built the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, and was Grandfather of *Rodolphus*, acknowledged by all to be the firſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who being choſen Emperor at *Francfort* in 1273. neglected nothing to promote the Intereſt of the Empire, and eſpecially of his own Family. *Ottocaire* II. King of *Bohemia*, had taken poſſeſſion of *Auſtria* in right of his Wife, which he pretended was next Heireſs to *Frederick*, who died in 1246. or 48. without Iſſue. *Rodolphus* maintain'd that it was a Fief-Male, and for that reaſon was to return to the Empire upon the default of Heirs Male; hereupon he takes Arms, and having kill'd the King of *Bohemia* in a Battel fought at *Vienna* in 1278. gave the Inveſtiture of the Dutchy to his Son *Albert*, who chang'd the Title of *Hapsburg* for that of *Auſtria*: And his Succeſſors, to render it the moſt Important Principality of *Germany*, erected it into an Arch-Dutchy, and were privileg'd to create Counts, Barons, and Gentlemen, throughout the Empire, and were not to be depoſed nor call'd to an account on any pretence whatſoever. *Stiria* and *Carinthia* were alſo united to *Auſtria*. *Rodolphus* died in 1291. and had ſeven Sons and eight Daughters, whereof *Albert* I. and *Rodolph* II. only had Iſſue. *Albert* being Emperor, was kill'd in 1308. by his Nephew the Son of *Rodolphus*. He left ſix Sons, *Frederick the Fair*, *Rodolph* III. *Leopold*, *Othon*, *Henry*, *Albert* II. and five Daughters. *Frederick* was choſen Emperor in 1314. and died in 1329. his Children did not ſurvive him any conſiderable time; his Brothers had alſo the ſame misfortune: Whereupon *Albert* III. ſirnamed the *Wiſe*, and *Diſſembler*, quitted his Eccleſiaſtical Beneſices, and Married to continue the Family, and dying in 1358. left *Rodolphus* IV. who died without Iſſue, *Albert* III. *Leopold* II. and *Frederick* II. *Albert* died in 1395. leaving *Albert* IV. ſirnam'd the *Wiſe*, or the *Mathematician*, who died in 1404. leaving *Albert* V. ſecond Emperor of the Name, who did in 1439. and in whoſe Sons *George* and *Ladiſlaus* ended the Race of *Albert* III. But the Family was preſerved in the Poſterity of *Leopold* II. Son of *Albert* II. This *Leopold* died in 1385. and left *William* the *Ambitious*, who died without Iſſue in 1405. *Leopold* III. ſirnam'd the *Fat* and *Haughty*, who died in 1411. *Frederick* III. who died in 1440. from whom the Emperor *Sigiſmond* took the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, and *Erneſt* I. who after the death of his Brothers and Nephews, quitted his Church-Living, as his Grandfather *Albert* had done, Married, and left five Sons, whereof *Frederick* IV. the Eldeſt, was the firſt that took the Title of Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. He was choſen Emperor in 1440. and died in 1443. leaving many Children, who died Iſſueleſs, except *Maximilian* I. who having Married *Mary* of *Burgundy*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Bold*, the richeſt Heireſs then in *Europe*, ſucceeded his Father in the Empire in 1493. and died in 1519. leaving *Philip* I. call'd the *Fair*, King of *Spain*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, *&c.* who in 1496. Married *Jane* of *Arragon*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Ferdinand* V. ſirnam'd the *Catholick*, King of *Arragon*, *Granada*, and *Sicily*, and of *Iſabella* Queen of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; which new Alliance rais'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* to that height which it has ever ſince appear'd in, and gave occaſion to this Diſtich:

> *Bella gerunt fortes, tu felix Auſtria Nube,*
> *Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.*

Philip I. died in 1506. leaving two Sons, *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*, who were both Emperors, and made the Diviſion of the two Branches of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Charles* V. rais'd the Grandeur of this Family to the higheſt period: He was born at *Ghent* in 1500. and being King of *Spain*, *Arragon*, and *Sicily*, was choſen Emperor in 1519. He died in 1558. having given the Crown three years before to his Son *Philip* II. who govern'd 42 years, and died in 1598. He had four Wives, *Mary* of *Portugal*, *Mary* of *England*, *Iſabella* of *France*, and *Anne* of *Auſtria*, by which laſt he had *Philip* III. who died in 1621. This Prince had four Sons and three Daughters, *Philip* IV. *Charles* who died without Iſſue, *Ferdinand* Cardinal, and *Alphonſus* who died young, the eldeſt Daughter was Married to *Lewis* XIII. of *France*. *Philip* IV. died in 1665. he was Married to *Elizabeth* of *France*, by whom he had *Mary Tereſe* of *Auſtria*, Married to *Lewis* XIV. and by his ſecond Wife *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* III. and Siſter to the Emperor *Leopold*; he had three Sons that died young. *Charles* II. the preſent King of *Spain*, born the 6th of *November* 1661. and *Margaret Mary Tereſe* Married to the ſame *Leopold* in 1663. and died in 1673. The famous Don *John* of *Auſtria* who was born in 1629. and died at *Madrid* in 1679. was *Philip* the IVth's Natural Son.

The Houſe of Auſtria *in* Germany.

Ferdinand, firſt Emperor of this Name, and firſt of this Branch of *Germany*, was the ſecond Son of *Philip* I. and Brother to *Charles* V. who generouſly reſign'd him all his Poſſeſſions in *Germany* in 1520. made him be choſen King of the *Romans* that ſame year, and ſettled him in the Empire in 1556. This *Ferdinand* was alſo King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in right of his Wife, Daughter of *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary*; he died in 1564. and had four Sons and two Daughters. All the Hereditary Eſtate of the Houſe fell to his youngeſt Son *Charles* II. who alſo had 15 Children. *Ferdinand* II. his Son, was adopted by the Emperor *Matthias* in 1617. and Crown'd Emperor in 1629. he died in 1637. and was ſucceeded by his Son *Ferdinand* III. who died in 1659. He was thrice Married, and left many Children, as *Leopold* the preſent Emperor, *Eleanor Mary*, firſt Married to *Michel Koributt Weiſnowiski* King of *Poland*, and after his death to *Charles* IV. Duke of *Lorrain* in 1678. *Mary Anne*, Wife of *Philip* IV. and Mother to *Charles* II. the preſent King of *Spain*, *&c.* *Leopold* I. call'd *Leopold-Ignace-Francis-Balthaſar-Joſeph-Felicien*, was born the 19th of *June* 1641. choſen Emperor in 1658. Married *Margaret Mary Thereſe*, Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain* in 1666. by whom he had a Son that died young, and a Daughter: This Empreſs dying in 1673. he Married *Claude* of *Inſpruck*, and this dying in 1676. took for his third Wife *Anne Mary Joſeph* of *Neubourg*, born in 1655. by whom he has *Joſeph-Jacob-John-Ignace-Euſtace*, born in 1678. and ſeveral other Children. *Guilliman Hiſt. Arch. Auſt. Nicolas Bellus, Wolfangus Kazius de Auſt. Berſius l. 2. rerum German. Froiſſard, Philip Comines, Spenner, &c.*

AUTHIA, in Latin *Altilia*, a River of *Picardy* in *France*: It riſes at *Coignin*, near the Borders of *Artois*, a little above the Caſtle of *Authie*, runs to *Dourlenſe* and *Auxie*, and falls into the Sea at *Pont de Collines*, at a place call'd *l'Pas d'Authie*.

AUTOLYCUS, Son of *Mercury*, and a famous Robber, harbouring in Mount *Parnaſſus*. Alſo a famous Philoſopher and Aſtronomer in the year of *Rome* 414. Tutor to *Arceſilas*.

AUTOMENES, King of *Corinth*, ſucceeded his Father *Teleſtes* about the year of the World 3274. and Reign'd but one year. In the year 3275. three years before the firſt Olympiad, there was an Annual Magiſtracy ſet up at *Corinth*, call'd *Prytanes*. It is not certain whether this change happen'd after the death of *Automenes*, or that he made a voluntary Reſignation of the Crown; but this may be affirm'd, that the new Government laſted till the time of *Cypſalus* and his Son *Periander*, who were Tyrants, as they called them, of *Corinth*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Pauſan. l. 2.*

AUTONOE, Daughter of *Cadmus* King of *Thebes*, and *Hermione*: She was Married to *Ariſteus*, and *Actæon*'s Mother. *Ovid. Metam lib. 3.*

AUTRE, a Market-Town of *St. Mary Ottery* Hundred in *Devonſhire*, about 12 miles Eaſt of *Exeter*.

AUTUN, in Lat. anciently *Bibracte*, now *Auguſto-dunum*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Arroux*, under the Arch-Biſhop of *Lyons*, memorable for the Council of the *Druids*, and School of the *Gauls*, anciently had in much Veneration. 'Twas about 2000 paces in circumference, wall'd round, beautified with a Capitol, ſeveral Temples, and other Magnificent Edifices, whoſe Ruines ſpeak its ancient Grandeur. 'Twas firſt waſted by *Attila*, then plunder'd by the *Normans*, and afterwards very much impoveriſh'd by the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*, who kept their Court at *Chalon*. Yet it is ſtill conſiderable for its Churches and other Eccleſiaſtical Buildings.

AUVERGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of an Earldom, bounded on the Eaſt by *Le Forets*, on the Weſt by the *Upper Limoſin*, *Quercy*, and *La Marche*; on the South by *Cevenes* and *Rovergue*; and on the North by *Bourbonnois*. 'Tis divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Lower* extends it ſelf by the Banks of the River *Allier* in a moſt fertile Plain, whoſe Capital City is *Clermont*. The Soil is fruitful of Corn and Wine, and abounds in Mineral Waters; The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Tapeſtry, Bone-Lace, Linen Cloth, Knives, Kettles, and other Commodities. The *Upper* is remarkable for Mount *Cantal*, high, and much frequented by Botaniſts for the abundance of Simples which grow there. The Soil is good for Paſturage, and the People Trade much in Cheeſe and Mules. The Inhabitants of the whole Province are naturally Induſtrious, Ingenuous, and good Soldiers.

AUVERGNE, *(Marſhal)* born in *Limoſin*: He flouriſh'd about the year 1480. and wrote the Hiſtory of *Charles* VII. in *French* Verſe, which he call'd *Les Vigiles du Roy Charles* VII. *La Croix du Maine, Bibl. Franc. p.* 312.

AUX, Lat. *Auſci*, an Archbiſhoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*; it ſtands on the River *Sers*, a little above its fall into the *Garonne*. It is 20 miles North-Weſt, and one of the Richeſt Archbiſhopricks in *France*.

AUXENTIUS, an *Arrian*, born in *Cappadocia*, afterwards a pretended Biſhop of *Milan*. He went into the Intereſt of *Gregory*, Pſeudo-Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and was concern'd in his Irregularities: *Gregory* to reward him made him a Prieſt. This happen'd about the year 342. or 343: Afterwards the Emperour *Conſtantius* coming to *Milan* in 355. and having baniſh'd *Dionyſius* the Biſhop of that City, order'd *Auxentius* to be ſent for out of *Cappadacia*, and made Biſhop, notwithſtanding he was a perfect Stranger to the Town, and did not ſo much as underſtand Latin, his *Arrianiſm* being his only Merit. The Emperor *Valentinian* was ſorry to ſee the Diviſions of the Town, *Auxentius* being perfectly deſerted by the Catholick Party: However, this Prince gave no Diſturbance to the People, upon the ſcore of Conſcience, but let Matters reſt as he found them. St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers* being at *Milan*, remonſtrated with a great deal of Freedom againſt *Auxentius*, and drew up a Charge againſt him in writing, which he preſented to the Emperor, in which he accuſed him of being a Blaſphemer, and an Enemy of *JESUS CHRIST*. *Valentinian* order'd a Conference, which *Auxentius* endeavour'd to decline; but finding himſelf preſſed, complied ſo far as to ſay, *The SON was Truly GOD*. He was obliged to a publick Declaration of this Confeſſion, and ſhuffled with the Emperor, as we learn from St. *Hilary*. Afterwards he was Excommunicated in a Council, held at *Rome* under Pope *Damaſus*, in the year 368. He fell under the ſame Cenſures likewiſe by the Sentence of St. *Athanaſius*, and the Biſhops of *Gaul*. Notwithſtanding he was not depoſed, but held the See to his death, which happen'd in the year 374. in which year St. *Ambroſe* was choſen into his Place. *Hilar. cont. Auxent. Baron. Annal. A.* C. 355. ---59, 60. *&* *ſeq.*

AUXERRE, Lat. *Antiſſiodorum*, a City of *France* upon the Confines of *Burgundy*, ſituate upon the *Yonne*. It is large and beautiful, ſeated upon a Plain about 12 leagues from *Sens*.

AUXOIS, Lat. *Alexienſis Tractus*, a Country of *France* in *Burgundy*, between *Auxerrois*, *Autunois*, and *Dijonnois*, towards *Champagne*, having a particular Bailliage that keeps Courts at *Avaton*, *Arnay le Duc*, and *Semur*.

AXBRIDGE, a Market-Town of *Winterſtoak* Hundred in the North-Weſt parts of *Somerſetſhire*, ſo call'd from the River *Ax* near which it is ſituate.

AXEL, Lat. *Axella*, a Town of *Flanders* ſurprized by the *Hollanders* in 1586. under whom it has continued ever ſince; a league and half Weſt of *Ulſten*, and 4 of *Ghent*, and 6 Weſt of *Antwerp*. It was the firſt Action of Count *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, after the States made him General, in 1587.

AXERETO *Blaſius*, Admiral of the Galleys of *Genoa* in 1435. and Victor in the famous Sea-fight near the Iſle of *Ponce*, where he took Priſoners *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, *John* King of *Navarre*, *Henry* Grand-Maſter of the Order of *St. James*, and ſeveral other Princes and Great Lords.

AXHOLM, an Iſland of *Manlie* Wapentake in the North-Weſt of *Lincolnſhire*, made an Iſland by the Rivers *Trent* and *Idle*, with a Dyke Southward, which makes the Communication between thoſe two Rivers. From North to South it reaches about 10 miles, and 5 from Eaſt to Weſt where broadeſt; in which compaſs of Ground it contains ſeveral Towns, Part of it is flat and mooriſh, and that yields a ſweet Shrub call'd by the Country-people Gall; the middle Parts, being a riſing Ground, are exceeding fertile, and amongſt other things yield abundance of Flax. Here is alſo ſome ſtore of Alabaſter.

AXIEM, a ſtrong Caſtle upon the Coaſt of *Guiney*, at the mouth of the River *Manca*, 5 leagues from the Promontory of *Apollonia*, in poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*.

AXIOPOLI, a Town of *Bulgaria*, ſubject to the *Turk*; it ſtands on the *Danube*, 153 North of *Adrianople*, and 220 North-Weſt of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 50. 50. Lat. 45. 28.

AXIOTHEA, a Woman of great Senſe and Parts, who put on Mans Clothes to go to *Plato*'s School: *Clemens Alexandrinus* mentions other Women that did the ſame thing. This Practice gave occaſion to ſome ill Reports, which all the Wiſdom and Gravity of *Plato*'s Character could not ſilence. *Menag. in Diog. Laert.*

AXUMA, once the Metropolis of *Abyſſinia*, by the Natives call'd *Acſum*, beautified with ſtately Structures, Palaces, Obelisks, and other Royal Buildings, ſome of whoſe Ruines are yet to be ſeen; now but thinly Peopled, by reaſon of the Devaſtation of the *Turks* and *Adelenſes*: 7 days Journey from the *Red Sea*, in 14 Degrees and a half of N. Lat.

AYDUNI, a Town of *Sicily* in the Valley *de Noto*, upon a Hill, 20 miles Weſt of *Catana*.

AYMONTE, a Town of *Spain*, in the Province of *Andaluſia*, upon a Hill, at the mouth of the River *Ana*, 18 leagues Weſt of *Cadiz*, and 22 from *Seville*, fortified againſt the Incurſions of the *Portugueſe*.

AZAMOR, a City of *Ducala*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africa*, at the mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The King of *Portugal* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1508. and quitted it again voluntarily in 1540. as not defenſible, becauſe commanded by a Hill. The *Moors* were no ſooner repoſſeſs'd of it, but the *Portugueſe* Governour of *Maragan* hearing of it, ſcal'd the Walls in the night, kill'd or took all the *Moors* that were in it, and brought to *Portugal* the Governour and two *Alphaqui's*, who were afterward chang'd for Chriſtian Priſoners.

AZAZEL; neither the Jewiſh nor the Chriſtian Commentators of the Bible are agreed about the Signification of this Word, which we find in the ſixteenth Chapter of *Leviticus*: Some Rabbins believe that it was the Name of a Mountain, whither the High Prieſt ſent the Scape-Goat mention'd in this Place. St. *Jerome* tranſlates the Word *Azazel*, by *Caper Emiſſarius*; and herein he follows the *Septuagint*: This Opinion is likewiſe ſupported by *Grotius*. *Spencer de Leg. Heb. Ritual.*

AZEK, a City of the *Amorites*, which fell to the Tribe of *Judah*: It was here that God ſmote the Army of the five Kings, who beſieged *Gibeon*, with Hail-ſtones. This City was afterward fortified by *Rehoboam*.

AZEM, a Kingdom of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, joining to the Lake *Chiamay*, one of the beſt Countries of *Aſia*, affording all that is neceſſary for the Life of Man, beſides Gold, Silver, Iron, and Lead-Mines, and great ſtore of Silk. Here is alſo the beſt *Gum-Lac*, growing upon Trees in great abundance; and excellent Grapes, of which they make no Wine, only dry them, and extract a ſtrong Water from them. Tho' they have no want of Cattel, yet they delight moſt in Dogs-fleſh, and ſupply their want of Salt by a Pouder made of Fig-leaves dry'd and burn'd, and then boil'd in Water, at the bottom whereof is a ſort of very good white Pouder, which they uſe for Salt. The Capital City is *Kemmerouf*, and their Kings are interr'd at *Azoo*, their Tombs being cramm'd with all manner of Riches, as believing that they ſhall enjoy all ſorts of Delights in the other World: For this reaſon alſo ſuch Women as love the Deceaſed, poiſon themſelves, that they may be buried with them, as are alſo Elephants, Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* for their Service. The People are naturally Idle, and have never any Taxes impos'd upon them by their Kings, who content themſelves with the Income of their Mines, and purchaſe Slaves of their Neighbours to work in them. This Kingdom was diſcover'd by *Mirgimola*, General to the Great *Mogul*, about the year 1663. It lies upon the River *Ganges*, in 29 or 30 Deg. of N. Lat. The King is a Pagan, Powerful, and very Rich, and his Subjects happy: The principal City is *Azoo*, which this General took, and found a vaſt Treaſure buried with their Kings for many Ages; but their King lives at *Kemmeroof*, 25 days Journey beyond *Azoo*. The Inhabitants of this Country are very Valiant, and admire Dogs-fleſh above all other Dainties. *Tavern. p.* 2. *l.* 3. *c.* 17. This General embarked at *Daka* upon the Gulph of *Bengala*, and went up about 100 Leagues N. E. to *Azoo*, which belong'd to this Kingdom of *Bengala*; from thence he marched 26 days farther to the North, when the *Raja* met and fought him; but being beaten, was forced to retreat to *Guerguon*, his Metropolis, which the General took alſo, and there found a vaſt Treaſure, it being a Place of Traffick; but the Rains coming on, the General was forced to Winter there, and his Army was reduced to great ſtraits for want of Proviſions; after which, with much difficulty he returned into the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and the next year died of a Sickneſs he got in this Expedition. *Bern. Hiſt. Mogul*, *p.* 52.

AZINCOURT, a ſmall Village in *Picardy* near *Blangi*, famous for the great Victory won by the *Engliſh* under *Henry* V. over the *French* the 25th of *October*, 1415. The *French* loſt above 10000 killed upon the ſpot, amongſt whom were four Princes of the Blood, with *Charles d'Albret*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*, and above 1500 taken Priſoners. This Defeat proved of very ill Conſequence to them, as may be ſeen in the Article of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and under *Henry* V. of *England*.

AZONES, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to certain Idols, which were Deities at large, not appropriated to the Worſhip of any particular Town or Country, but acknowledged in general by all; of this ſort were the *Sun*, *Mars*, *Luna*, *&c.* Theſe pretended Gods were called by the *Latins*, *Dii Communes*, and are mention'd by *Virgil* in the 12th *Æneid*:

——— *& Dis communibus aras.*

See *Servius in loco.*

AZORES, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, about 9 in Number, under the Juriſdiction of the King of *Portugal*; ſo call'd from the abundance of Hawks bred therein. Their Names are *Tercera*, or the *Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt*, *St. Chael*, *St. George*, *Dico*, *Fayal*, *Gracioſa*, *Floras*, and *Corva*; which two laſt, becauſe remote from the reſt, are much expos'd to Pirates. They are full of Rocks, yet abound in Fruit, and eſpecially in what they call Batatas, which grows like Turneps, and eats very well: They have alſo good Beef, Corn, Wine, *&c.* Some think that theſe Iſlands are the *Cathiterides* of *Ptolemy*, or the *Caſſiterides* of *Pliny*; and *Boterus* is of Opinion, that they began to be inhabited in 1449. *Alphonſo Henry* of *Portugal* was carried Priſoner to *Tercera*, the chiefeſt of the 9, in 1669. and is kept there ſince. The chief Town of this Place is *Augra*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Lisbonne*. *Ortel. in Theat. Geogr. Golnitz*, *&c.*

AZORIUS, (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Louca*, a Town of *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Carthagena*: He lived in the 16th Century. His Merit preferr'd him to the beſt Poſts in his Society, where he was Rector of ſeveral Colleges: He was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a good Scripturiſt, and Moral Philoſopher. He wrote three Tomes; *Inſtitutionum*; *Moralium*; *In cantica*, *&c.* *Ribadeneira*, *&* *Algamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

AZUAGUES, a diſperſed People of *Africa*, reſiding chiefly at *Tremeſen*, *Fez*, and *Tunis*, tho' ſcattered here and there all over *Barbary* and *Numidia*. They generally ſpeak *Arabick*, and boaſt themſelves to have been originally Chriſtians, diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the *Africans*, *Arabians*, and other *Mahometans*, by never ſhaving their Beards, nor cutting their Hair, and are always at enmity with them.

B.

B. Several Nations give this Letter a middle Sound, between U and B, as the *Spaniards* and *Gaſcoigns*. The *Egyptians*, who made the Figure of ſome Animal ſtand for their Characters, made uſe of a Sheep for B, which ſeem to pronounce this Letter by their bleating. *Pierius*, *l.* 47. *Deſ. Hierog. c.* 28.

BAAL, or *Bel*, an *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* Word, which ſignifies Lord, or Mighty. It was the Name of the Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, and of moſt of the Nations that border'd upon the *Jews*. It ſeems that the Idolaters amongſt them pretend to adore the True God under the Name and Figure of *Baalim*, *Hoſ.* 2. 16, 17. The *Grecians*, who were accuſtomed to take the Eaſtern Divinities for their own, call'd this *Bell*, ſometimes *Jupiter*, ſometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, That the *Babylonians* underſtood by it either the Stars and Hoſt of Heaven, or ſuch Kings and Hero's whoſe Memory they had conſecrated to Poſterity by a Religious Worſhip. The *Phœnicians* ador'd the *Sun* under the Name of *Baal* and *Moloch*. 'Tis thought this Idol was the firſt invented by Superſtition, and the original Worſhip of Idolatry. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

BAAL, a King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, who ſucceeded *Ithobulus*: He undertook the Government after the Town was demoliſhed by *Nebuchadonozor*. After him, for about 13 or 14 years the Adminiſtration of *Tyre* was in the hands of Judges, who depended on the *Aſſyrian* Empire. *Joſ. cont. Appion*, *l.* 3.

BAALGAD, *Bagad*, or *Begad*, an Idol of the *Syrians*, which they accounted the Goddeſs of Fortune, *Kerch.*

BAALHASOR, a place in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; whither *Abſalom* invited his Brethren, and kill'd *Amnon* the eldeſt.

BAANA, one of the Murtherers of *Isboſheth*, *Saul*'s Son, whom the generous *David* rewarded with Death.

BAANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees* in the 9th Century. *Pier. de Sicile.*

BAAR, a Country of *Suaben* in *Germany*; the ancient Inhabitants of which were call'd *Vargiones*; it lies near the Fountains of the *Danube*, and takes its Name from the Mountain *de Baar*, in Lat. *Abnobi*, whence the *Danube* has its Original and Name *Danubius*, *quaſi de Abnobius*. The Prince of *Furſtemberg* is Sovereign of this Country. *Baudr.*

BAARAS, the Name of a wonderful Plant on Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*: It begins to appear in *May*, after the Snow is thaw'd; when it begins to grow dark, it gives a Light like that of a ſmall Torch, and continues ſo until morning. The *Arabs* call it the *Herb of Gold*, and believe it may perform the great Work of Tranſmutation; however, they dare not pluck it up, becauſe they have obſerved, That ſuch as attempted it, died ſuddenly. The reaſon of it is, That this Plant grows in a Soil that makes it exhale ſuch venomous bituminous Steams, as choak thoſe that gather it; and is alſo the cauſe of its ſhining in the night.

BAASHA, one of the Generals of *Nadab*, King of *Iſrael*, who kill'd that Prince while he beſieged *Gabath*, a City of the *Philiſtines*, and uſurp'd the Crown. 1 *Kings.*

BABAS, an intimate Friend and Miniſter of State to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, who in recompence of his great Services, had his Eyes pull'd out. *Joſeph.*

BABEL, the Name of a City and Tower, which the Sons of Men began to build before their ſeparation in the Plains of *Meſopotamia*. Now becauſe this Word ſignifies Confuſion, and it's ſaid, *Gen.* 12. 7. That *God confounded their Language, that they might not underſtand each others Speech*; the *Jews* have invented a heap of Fables, telling us, That the Language of Mankind, that was then the ſame, was changed into 72 different ones: But the Opinion of *Caſaubon* the Younger, and of ſeveral other Learned Men of this Age, ſeems more probable, *viz.* That this Confuſion was nothing elſe but a Miſunderſtanding amongſt them, that hindred the Work to go on, and occaſion'd their ſeparation: After which, they having but little or no Communication with one another, and meeting with ſeveral things unknown to them before, they call'd them by differing Names; whence aroſe our various Speeches. This ſeems the more likely, becauſe we perceive in reading the Hiſtory of *Moſes*, That the Language of thoſe Nations that did not live far aſunder, was much the ſame. *Heylin* writes, That this prodigious Work was undertaken by the Advice of *Nimrod*, to ſecure the People from a ſecond Deluge, which *Heber* and his Family oppos'd as unlawful; but the Majority prevailing, they began to build, and advanced it 5146 paces from the Ground, with a Baſis and Circumference proportionable, having a winding Paſſage to go up on the outſide, ſo large, that Carts might meet and turn; and, according to *Verſtegan*, not only affording Lodging, but Fields of Corn and Graſs for Maintenance. *Heyl. l.* 3. *p.* 113. St. *Jer.* St. *Aug. Clem. Epiphan.*

BABEL-MANDEL, call'd by the *Spaniards*, *El Eſtrecho de la Mecca*; by the *French*, *Les Detroits de Babel-Mandel*; by the *Engliſh*, *The Streights*, *&c.* from a River of the ſame Name, which flows thither from the Kingdom of *Adel*; or, as ſome ſay, from an Iſland of that Name, which lies at the very mouth of the *Red Sea*, betwixt *Africa* and *Arabia Fœlix*. The *Arabians* call it the *Gulph of Weeping*. *Baudr.* *Strabo* ſays, That the Paſſage into the *Red Sea* was anciently ſecured by a Chain drawn from each ſide of the Iſland to the Shoar, from whence it's 3 miles diſtant, is 2 Leagues in compaſs, and 20 paces high above the Water.

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AUTRE, a Market-Town of *St. Mary Ottery* Hundred in *Devonſhire*, about 12 miles Eaſt of *Exeter*.

AUTUN, in Lat. anciently *Bibracte*, now *Auguſto-dunum*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Arroux*, under the Arch-Biſhop of *Lyons*, memorable for the Council of the *Druids*, and School of the *Gauls*, anciently had in much Veneration. 'Twas about 2000 paces in circumference, wall'd round, beautified with a Capitol, ſeveral Temples, and other Magnificent Edifices, whoſe Ruines ſpeak its ancient Grandeur. 'Twas firſt waſted by *Attila*, then plunder'd by the *Normans*, and afterwards very much impoveriſh'd by the ancient Kings of *Burgundy*, who kept their Court at *Chalon*. Yet it is ſtill conſiderable for its Churches and other Eccleſiaſtical Buildings.

AUVERGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of an Earldom, bounded on the Eaſt by *Le Forets*, on the Weſt by the *Upper Limoſin*, *Quercy*, and *La Marche*; on the South by *Cevenes* and *Rovergue*; and on the North by *Bourbonnois*. 'Tis divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Lower* extends it ſelf by the Banks of the River *Allier* in a moſt fertile Plain, whoſe Capital City is *Clermont*. The Soil is fruitful of Corn and Wine, and abounds in Mineral Waters; The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Tapeſtry, Bone-Lace, Linen Cloth, Knives, Kettles, and other Commodities. The *Upper* is remarkable for Mount *Cantal*, high, and much frequented by Botaniſts for the abundance of Simples which grow there. The Soil is good for Paſturage, and the People Trade much in Cheeſe and Mules. The Inhabitants of the whole Province are naturally Induſtrious, Ingenuous, and good Soldiers.

AUVERGNE, *(Marſhal)* born in *Limoſin*: He flouriſh'd about the year 1480. and wrote the Hiſtory of *Charles* VII. in *French* Verſe, which he call'd *Les Vigiles du Roy Charles* VII. *La Croix du Maine, Bibl. Franc. p.* 312.

AUX, Lat. *Auſci*, an Archbiſhoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*; it ſtands on the River *Sers*, a little above its fall into the *Garonne*. It is 20 miles North-Weſt, and one of the Richeſt Archbiſhopricks in *France*.

AUXENTIUS, an *Arrian*, born in *Cappadocia*, afterwards a pretended Biſhop of *Milan*. He went into the Intereſt of *Gregory*, Pſeudo-Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and was concern'd in his Irregularities: *Gregory* to reward him made him a Prieſt. This happen'd about the year 342. or 343: Afterwards the Emperour *Conſtantius* coming to *Milan* in 355. and having baniſh'd *Dionyſius* the Biſhop of that City, order'd *Auxentius* to be ſent for out of *Cappadacia*, and made Biſhop, notwithſtanding he was a perfect Stranger to the Town, and did not ſo much as underſtand Latin, his *Arrianiſm* being his only Merit. The Emperor *Valentinian* was ſorry to ſee the Diviſions of the Town, *Auxentius* being perfectly deſerted by the Catholick Party: However, this Prince gave no Diſturbance to the People, upon the ſcore of Conſcience, but let Matters reſt as he found them. St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers* being at *Milan*, remonſtrated with a great deal of Freedom againſt *Auxentius*, and drew up a Charge againſt him in writing, which he preſented to the Emperor, in which he accuſed him of being a Blaſphemer, and an Enemy of *JESUS CHRIST*. *Valentinian* order'd a Conference, which *Auxentius* endeavour'd to decline; but finding himſelf preſſed, complied ſo far as to ſay, *The SON was Truly GOD*. He was obliged to a publick Declaration of this Confeſſion, and ſhuffled with the Emperor, as we learn from St. *Hilary*. Afterwards he was Excommunicated in a Council, held at *Rome* under Pope *Damaſus*, in the year 368. He fell under the ſame Cenſures likewiſe by the Sentence of St. *Athanaſius*, and the Biſhops of *Gaul*. Notwithſtanding he was not depoſed, but held the See to his death, which happen'd in the year 374. in which year St. *Ambroſe* was choſen into his Place. *Hilar. cont. Auxent. Baron. Annal. A.* C. 355. ---59, 60. *&* *ſeq.*

AUXERRE, Lat. *Antiſſiodorum*, a City of *France* upon the Confines of *Burgundy*, ſituate upon the *Yonne*. It is large and beautiful, ſeated upon a Plain about 12 leagues from *Sens*.

AUXOIS, Lat. *Alexienſis Tractus*, a Country of *France* in *Burgundy*, between *Auxerrois*, *Autunois*, and *Dijonnois*, towards *Champagne*, having a particular Bailliage that keeps Courts at *Avaton*, *Arnay le Duc*, and *Semur*.

AXBRIDGE, a Market-Town of *Winterſtoak* Hundred in the North-Weſt parts of *Somerſetſhire*, ſo call'd from the River *Ax* near which it is ſituate.

AXEL, Lat. *Axella*, a Town of *Flanders* ſurprized by the *Hollanders* in 1586. under whom it has continued ever ſince; a league and half Weſt of *Ulſten*, and 4 of *Ghent*, and 6 Weſt of *Antwerp*. It was the firſt Action of Count *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, after the States made him General, in 1587.

AXERETO *Blaſius*, Admiral of the Galleys of *Genoa* in 1435. and Victor in the famous Sea-fight near the Iſle of *Ponce*, where he took Priſoners *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, *John* King of *Navarre*, *Henry* Grand-Maſter of the Order of *St. James*, and ſeveral other Princes and Great Lords.

AXHOLM, an Iſland of *Manlie* Wapentake in the North-Weſt of *Lincolnſhire*, made an Iſland by the Rivers *Trent* and *Idle*, with a Dyke Southward, which makes the Communication between thoſe two Rivers. From North to South it reaches about 10 miles, and 5 from Eaſt to Weſt where broadeſt; in which compaſs of Ground it contains ſeveral Towns, Part of it is flat and mooriſh, and that yields a ſweet Shrub call'd by the Country-people Gall; the middle Parts, being a riſing Ground, are exceeding fertile, and amongſt other things yield abundance of Flax. Here is alſo ſome ſtore of Alabaſter.

AXIEM, a ſtrong Caſtle upon the Coaſt of *Guiney*, at the mouth of the River *Manca*, 5 leagues from the Promontory of *Apollonia*, in poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*.

AXIOPOLI, a Town of *Bulgaria*, ſubject to the *Turk*; it ſtands on the *Danube*, 153 North of *Adrianople*, and 220 North-Weſt of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 50. 50. Lat. 45. 28.

AXIOTHEA, a Woman of great Senſe and Parts, who put on Mans Clothes to go to *Plato*'s School: *Clemens Alexandrinus* mentions other Women that did the ſame thing. This Practice gave occaſion to ſome ill Reports, which all the Wiſdom and Gravity of *Plato*'s Character could not ſilence. *Menag. in Diog. Laert.*

AXUMA, once the Metropolis of *Abyſſinia*, by the Natives call'd *Acſum*, beautified with ſtately Structures, Palaces, Obelisks, and other Royal Buildings, ſome of whoſe Ruines are yet to be ſeen; now but thinly Peopled, by reaſon of the Devaſtation of the *Turks* and *Adelenſes*: 7 days Journey from the *Red Sea*, in 14 Degrees and a half of N. Lat.

AYDUNI, a Town of *Sicily* in the Valley *de Noto*, upon a Hill, 20 ~~miles~~ Weſt of *Catana*.

AYMONTE, a Town of *Spain*, in the Province of *Andaluſia*, upon a Hill, at the mouth of the River *Ana*, 18 leagues Weſt of *Cadiz*, and 22 from *Seville*, fortified againſt the Incurſions of the *Portugueſe*.

AZAMOR, a City of *Ducala*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africa*, at the mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The King of *Portugal* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1508. and quitted it again voluntarily in 1540. as not defenſible, becauſe commanded by a Hill. The *Moors* were no ſooner repoſſeſs'd of it, but the *Portugueſe* Governour of *Maragan* hearing of it, ſcal'd the Walls in the night, kill'd or took all the *Moors* that were in it, and brought to *Portugal* the Governour and two *Alphaqui's*, who were afterward chang'd for Chriſtian Priſoners.

AZAZEL; neither the Jewiſh nor the Chriſtian Commentators of the Bible are agreed about the Signification of this Word, which we find in the ſixteenth Chapter of *Leviticus*: Some Rabbins believe that it was the Name of a Mountain, whither the High Prieſt ſent the Scape-Goat mention'd in this Place. St. *Jerome* tranſlates the Word *Azazel*, by *Caper Emiſſarius*; and herein he follows the *Septuagint*: This Opinion is likewiſe ſupported by *Grotius*. *Spencer de Leg. Heb. Ritual.*

AZEK, a City of the *Amorites*, which fell to the Tribe of *Judah*: It was here that God ſmote the Army of the five Kings, who beſieged *Gibeon*, with Hail-ſtones. This City was afterward fortified by *Rehoboam*.

AZEM, a Kingdom of *India* beyond the *Ganges*, joining to the Lake *Chiamay*, one of the beſt Countries of *Aſia*, affording all that is neceſſary for the Life of Man, beſides Gold, Silver, Iron, and Lead-Mines, and great ſtore of Silk. Here is alſo the beſt *Gum-Lac*, growing upon Trees in great abundance; and excellent Grapes, of which they make no Wine, only dry them, and extract a ſtrong Water from them. Tho' they have no want of Cattel, yet they delight moſt in Dogs-fleſh, and ſupply their want of Salt by a Pouder made of Fig-leaves dry'd and burn'd, and then boil'd in Water, at the bottom whereof is a ſort of very good white Pouder, which they uſe for Salt. The Capital City is *Kemmerouf*, and their Kings are interr'd at *Azoo*, their Tombs being cramm'd with all manner of Riches, as believing that they ſhall enjoy all ſorts of Delights in the other World: For this reaſon alſo ſuch Women as love the Deceaſed, poiſon themſelves, that they may be buried with them, as are alſo Elephants, Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* for their Service. The People are naturally Idle, and have never any Taxes impos'd upon them by their Kings, who content themſelves with the Income of their Mines, and purchaſe Slaves of their Neighbours to work in them. This Kingdom was diſcover'd by *Mirgimola*, General to the Great *Mogul*, about the year 1663. It lies upon the River *Ganges*, ~~in~~ 29 or 30 Deg. of N. Lat. The King is a Pagan, Powerful, and very Rich, and his Subjects happy: The principal City is *Azoo*, which this General took, and found a vaſt Treaſure buried with their Kings for many Ages; but their King lives at *Kemmeroof*, 25 days Journey beyond *Azoo*. The Inhabitants of this Country are very Valiant, and admire Dogs-fleſh above all other Dainties. *Tavern. p.* 2. *l.* 3. *c.* 17. This General embarked at *Daka* upon the Gulph of *Bengala*, and went up about 100 Leagues N. E. to *Azoo*, which belong'd to this Kingdom of *Bengala*; from thence he marched 26 days farther to the North, when the *Raja* met and fought him; but being beaten, was forced to retreat to *Guerguon*, his Metropolis, which the General took alſo, and there found a vaſt Treaſure, it being a Place of Traffick; but the Rains coming on, the General was forced to Winter there, and his Army was reduced to great ſtraits for want of Proviſions; after which, with much difficulty he returned into the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and the next year died of a Sickneſs he got in this Expedition. *Bern. Hiſt. Mogul, p.* 52.

AZINCOURT, a ſmall Village in *Picardy* near *Blangi*, famous for the great Victory won by the *Engliſh* under *Henry* V. over the *French* the 25th of *October*, 1415. The *French* loſt above 10000 killed upon the ſpot, amongſt whom were four Princes of the Blood, with *Charles d'Albret*, Lord High Conſtable of *France*, and above 1500 taken Priſoners. This Defeat proved of very ill Conſequence to them, as may be ſeen in the Article of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and under *Henry* V. of *England*.

AZONES, a Name which the *Greeks* gave to certain Idols, which were Deities at large, not appropriated to the Worſhip of any particular Town or Country, but acknowledged in general by all; of this ſort were the *Sun*, *Mars*, *Luna*, *&c.* Theſe pretended Gods were called by the *Latins*, *Dii Communes*, and are mention'd by *Virgil* in the 12th *Æneid*:

> ——— *& Dis communibus aras.*
>
> See *Servius in loco.*

AZORES, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, about 9 in Number, under the Juriſdiction of the King of *Portugal*; ſo call'd from the abundance of Hawks bred therein. Their Names are *Tercera*, or the *Iſle of Jeſus Chriſt*, *St. Chael*, *St. George*, *Dico*, *Fayal*, *Gracioſa*, *Flores*, and *Corva*; which two laſt, becauſe remote from the reſt, are much expos'd to Pirates. They are full of Rocks, yet abound in Fruit, and eſpecially in what they call Batatas, which grows like Turneps, and eats very well: They have alſo good Beef, Corn, Wine, *&c.* Some think that theſe Iſlands are the *Cathiterides* of *Ptolemy*, or the *Caſſiterides* of *Pliny*; and *Boterus* is of Opinion, that they began to be inhabited in 1449. *Alphonſo Henry* of *Portugal* was carried Priſoner to *Tercera*, the chiefeſt of the 9, in 1669. and is kept there ſince. The chief Town of this Place is *Augra*, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to *Lisbonne*. *Ortel. in Theat. Geogr. Golnitz, &c.*

AZORIUS, (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Louca*, a Town of *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Carthagena*: He lived in the 16th Century. His Merit preferr'd him to the beſt Poſts in his Society, where he was Rector of ſeveral Colleges: He was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a good Scripturiſt, and Moral Philoſopher. He wrote three Tomes; *Inſtitutionum*; *Moralium*; *In cantica, &c. Ribadeneira, & Algamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ.*

AZUAGUES, a diſperſed People of *Africa*, reſiding chiefly at *Tremeſen*, *Fez*, and *Tunis*, tho' ſcattered here and there all over *Barbary* and *Numidia*. They generally ſpeak *Arabick*, and boaſt themſelves to have been originally Chriſtians, diſtinguiſhing themſelves from the *Africans*, *Arabians*, and other *Mahometans*, by never ſhaving their Beards, nor cutting their Hair, and are always at enmity with them.

B.

B. Several Nations give this Letter a middle Sound, between U and B, as the *Spaniards* and *Gaſcoigns*. The *Egyptians*, who made the Figure of ſome Animal ſtand for their Characters, made uſe of a Sheep for B, which ſeem to pronounce this Letter by their bleating. *Pierius, l.* 47. *Deſ. Hierog. c.* 28.

BAAL, or *Bel*, an *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* Word, which ſignifies Lord, or Mighty. It was the Name of the Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, and of moſt of the Nations that border'd upon the *Jews*. It ſeems that the Idolaters amongſt them pretend to adore the True God under the Name and Figure of *Baalim*, *Hoſ.* 2. 16, 17. The *Grecians*, who were accuſtomed to take the Eaſtern Divinities for their own, call'd this *Bell*, ſometimes *Jupiter*, ſometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, That the *Babylonians* underſtood by it either the Stars and Hoſt of Heaven, or ſuch Kings and Hero's whoſe Memory they had conſecrated to Poſterity by a Religious Worſhip. The *Phœnicians* ador'd the *Sun* under the Name of *Baal* and *Moloch*. 'Tis thought this Idol was the firſt invented by Superſtition, and the original Worſhip of Idolatry. *Selden de Diis Syris.*

BAAL, a King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, who ſucceeded *Ithobulus*: He undertook the Government after the Town was demoliſhed by *Nebuchadonozor*. After him, for about 13 or 14 years the Adminiſtration of *Tyre* was in the hands of Judges, who depended on the *Aſſyrian* Empire. *Joſ. cont. Appion, l.* 3.

BAALGAD, *Bagad*, or *Begad*, an Idol of the *Syrians*, which they accounted the Goddeſs of Fortune, *Kerch.*

BAALHASOR, a place in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, whither *Abſalom* invited his Brethren, and kill'd *Amnon* the eldeſt.

BAANA, one of the Murtherers of *Isboſheth*, *Saul*'s Son, whom the generous *David* rewarded with Death.

BAANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees* in the 9th Century. *Pier. de Sicile.*

BAAR, a Country of *Suaben* in *Germany*, the ancient Inhabitants of which were call'd *Vargiones*; it lies near the Fountains of the *Danube*, and takes its Name from the Mountain *de Baar*, in Lat. *Abnobi*, whence the *Danube* has its Original and Name *Danubius*, *quaſi de Abnobius*. The Prince of *Furſtemberg* is Sovereign of this Country. *Baudr.*

BAARAS, the Name of a wonderful Plant on Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*: It begins to appear in *May*, after the Snow is thaw'd; when it begins to grow dark, it gives a Light like that of a ſmall Torch, and continues ſo until morning. The *Arabs* call it the *Herb of Gold*, and believe it may perform the great Work of Tranſmutation; however, they dare not pluck it up, becauſe they have obſerved, That ſuch as attempted it, died ſuddenly. The reaſon of it is, That this Plant grows in a Soil that makes it exhale ſuch venomous bituminous Steams, as choak thoſe that gather it; and is alſo the cauſe of its ſhining in the night.

BAASHA, one of the Generals of *Nadab*, King of *Iſrael*, who kill'd that Prince while he beſieged *Gabath*, a City of the *Philiſtines*, and uſurp'd the Crown. 1 *Kings*.

BABAS, an intimate Friend and Miniſter of State to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, who in recompence of his great Services, had his Eyes pull'd out. *Joſeph.*

BABEL, the Name of a City and Tower, which the Sons of Men began to build before their ſeparation in the Plains of *Meſopotamia*. Now becauſe this Word ſignifies Confuſion, and it's ſaid, *Gen.* 12. 7. That *God confounded their Language, that they might not underſtand each others Speech*; the *Jews* have invented a heap of Fables, telling us, That the Language of Mankind, that was then the ſame, was changed into 72 different ones: But the Opinion of *Caſaubon* the Younger, and of ſeveral other Learned Men of this Age, ſeems more probable, *viz.* That this Confuſion was nothing elſe but a Miſunderſtanding amongſt them, that hindred the Work to go on, and occaſion'd their ſeparation: After which, they having but little or no Communication with one another, and meeting with ſeveral things unknown to them before, they call'd them by differing Names; whence aroſe our various Speeches. This ſeems the more likely, becauſe we perceive in reading the Hiſtory of *Moſes*, That the Language of thoſe Nations that did not live far aſunder, was much the ſame. *Heylin* writes, That this prodigious Work was undertaken by the Advice of *Nimrod*, to ſecure the People from a ſecond Deluge, which *Heber* and his Family oppos'd as unlawful; but the Majority prevailing, they began to build, and advanced it 5146 paces from the Ground, with a Baſis and Circumference proportionable, having a winding Paſſage to go up on the outſide, ſo large, that Carts might meet and turn; and, according to *Verſtegan*, not only affording Lodging, but Fields of Corn and Graſs for Maintenance. *Heyl. l.* 3. *p.* 113. St. *Jer.* St. *Aug. Clem. Epiphan.*

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BABOLITZA, or *Babolza*, call'd *Manſuetinum* in *Antonin*'s Itinerary, a Town and Caſtle of *Lower Hungary*, 5 miles Weſt of *Zigeth*. *Baudr.*

BABRIAS, or *Gabrias*, a *Greek* Poet, who turn'd *Æſop*'s Fables into *Iambicks*; but when he lived is not certain. *Suid. & Aven. in Præf. Fab.*

BABUL, Lat. *Pattala*, one of the greateſt Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*, pleaſantly ſituated in an Iſland of the River *Indus*, ſubject to the Great *Mogul*: Some think it to be *Cambaia*; but others take it to be *Patan*.

BABYLAS, a Biſhop of *Antioch*; he ſucceeded *Zebinus* in the year 239. He's deſervedly reckoned among the moſt worthy Biſhops of this Church, which having Govern'd 12 years with great Care and Exemplarineſs, he died a Martyr in Priſon in the *Decian* Perſecution, *An.* 251. *Euſeb. Hiſt. l.* 6. *c.*29. *& ſeq. St. Chryſoſt. Hom. de S. Babyl. Baron. &c.*

BABYLON, the Metropolis of *Chaldæa*, ſaid to be built by *Nimrod*, or *Belus*, the firſt King of the *Aſſyrians*, enlarged by *Ninus*, his Son and Succeſſor, and beautified by *Semiramis*, who made it one of the Wonders of the World. Its Walls were ſaid to be of brick, cemented with Bitumen, 32 foot thick; ſo that two Coaches with four Horſes abreaſt might eaſily go upon them; beſides that, it was 50 cubits high, with Towers 10 foot higher. The Circuit was about 360, or 368 furlongs; the Houſes were at an acres diſtance from the Walls, ſo that the City took up but 90 furlongs; nor were the Houſes join'd together, but the remaining Ground was till'd, partly to ſtop the ſpreading of Fire, and partly to nouriſh the Inhabitants in caſe of a Siege. The *Euphrates* ran through the middle of the City, and on both ſides of it were deep Ditches to receive the Water, when that River overflow'd: The two parts of the Town had a Communication by means of a Stone-bridge, that was alſo reckoned one of the Wonders of the Eaſt: But nothing was ſo ſurprizing as the Caſtle, which was 20 furlongs round, environ'd with Towers 30 foot in the Ground, and 80 above it: Upon the top of this Caſtle were the marvellous-Gardens, that appear'd afar off as if they hung in the Air; they were ſupported by ſquare Pillars, and by 20 ſtrong Walls, diſtant but 11 foot from each other; they were fill'd of very good Earth, in which there grew Trees of 8 cubits breadth, and 30 foot high, that bore exquiſite Fruit, being watered by the help of Pumps and ſecret Pipes. As to the Inhabitants, they were very Luxurious, and much addicted to Aſtrology; however, the City was fam'd for the Manufacture of Cloth of various Colours. *Babylon* began to decay in the time of the *Seleucides*, after *Seleucus Nicanor* had built *Seleucia*, near the Banks of the *Tygris*, and but 300 furlongs from *Babylon*, which in proceſs of time eclypſed the Luſtre of that ancient City, and even robb'd it of its Name. This is alſo the cauſe that the modern Geographers have taken *Bagdat*, which is built on the Ruines of *Seleucia*, for the Old *Babylon*. The Inhabitants were noted for their Skill in Aſtrology, and, as ſome ſay, invented it. *Ranwolf*, a Phyſician in *Germany* in 1574. ſaw, and thus deſcribes the then State of this City; By a ſmall Village on the *Euphrates* called *Eulogo*, or *Felugo*, is the Seat of the Old *Babylon*, a day and a half's Journey from *Bagdat*: The Lands about it are ſo dry and deſolate, that one may juſtly doubt the Fertility of it, and the Greatneſs of this City, if the vaſt Ruines, ſtill to be ſeen, did not baniſh all Suſpicion. There are ſtill extant ſome Arches of a Bridge over the River, which is here half a mile broad, and exceeding deep: Theſe Arches are built of Brick, and wonderfully compacted. A quarter of a mile beneath the Village, in a Plain, is the fallen Ruines of a Caſtle, and beyond that, the Ruines of the Tower of *Babel*, half a *German* mile in compaſs, which is now a Receptacle of Serpents and venomous Creatures; and amongſt them, Lizards with 3 Heads, call'd by the *Perſians Eglo*, and ſaid to be very venomous. A little above the fall of the *Tigris* into the *Euphrates*, is a City now call'd *Trax*, but formerly *Apamea*. All that travel over theſe Plains, will find vaſt Numbers of the Ruines of very ancient, great, and tall Buildings, arched Towers, and other ſuch-like Structures of wonderful Architecture, which being now for a long time deſerted, are in part tumbled down into heaps, and in part are yet ſtanding: There is only one Tower, which is call'd *Daniel*'s, ſtill entire, and inhabited, from whence may be ſeen all the Ruines of this vaſt City; which ſufficiently demonſtrate the Truth of what ancient Writers have ſaid of its Greatneſs, by the vaſtneſs of their extent. *Heylin* ſays, That the Walls were 46 *Engliſh* miles in compaſs, and finiſh'd in one year by 200000 Workmen daily employ'd on them. *Ariſtotle* ſays, that it ought rather to have been call'd a Country than City; for when it was ſurprized by the *Medes* and *Perſians*, it was 3 days before the Inhabitants of the fartheſt parts were aware of it: But this is a great Miſtake, and the alteration of a Letter in the Greek might poſſibly occaſion it, and make the 3d part of day be taken for 3 days; for *Xenophon*, in his Κυροπαιδ. *l.* 7. tells us, That the Enemies having entred the Town, thoſe who liv'd at the other end of it, did not know it was taken till the 3d part of the day, *i. e.* not till 3 hours after Sun-riſe, it being the Cuſtom of the *Greeks* to follow the *Babylonians* in dividing the day into 12 parts, as we may learn from *Herodotus*, *l.* 2. When it revolted in *Semiramis's* Reign, ſhe had notice of it, as dreſſing her Hair, whereupon leaving her Head half dreſs'd, ſhe went and beſieg'd it, and never would dreſs the other half until ſhe recover'd it. *Xenophon* likewiſe tells us, That *Cyrus* took it, by cutting many deep Channels on the Banks of the *Euphrates*, into which having drain'd the Water, when the *Babylonians* were in the height of their Mirth and Feaſting, he march'd his Forces into the City by the dry Channel, and became Maſter of it. When it revolted from *Darius Hydaſpes*, *Zophyrus*, one of his Captains, mangling his Body, and cutting off his Noſe and Ears, fled to the *Babylonians*, and telling 'em that the King had treated him ſo for ſpeaking in their Favour, obtain'd the Command of their Forces, which he quickly ſurrendred, with the Town, into the hands of his King; who thereupon ſaid, That he had rather have one *Zophyrus* than 20 *Babylons*. It's alſo noted for *Alexander the Great*'s Death. *Q. Curtius* ſays, it was leſſen'd a 4th part in his time; *Pliny*, That it was reduc'd to a Wilderneſs in his. St. *Jerome* ſays, That it was turn'd into a Park, wherein the King's of *Perſia* uſed to Hunt in his time; which was occaſion'd by the Injury of Time, the Removal of the Seat of the Empire thence by the *Macedonians*, and the Building of *Seleucia* near unto it by *Seleucus*. This City gave the Name of *Babylonia* to the adjacent Country. The Kings that Reigned in *Babylon* before *Cyrus*, are firſt *Nabonaſar*, famous for his *Æra*, which the Aſtronomers fixed upon the 26th day of *February*, *A. M.* 3306. in the 8th *Olympiad*, the 6th year after the Founding of *Rome*. Here followeth a Catalogue of the others:

A.M.		Years Reign.
3306.	*Nabonaſar*,	27
3333.	*Merodach*, or *Mardokempandus*	42
3375.	*Ben-merodach*,	33
3408.	*Nebuchodonoſor* I. or *Nabopolaſſar*,	18
3426.	*Nebuchodonoſor* II. call the *Great*,	46
3472.	*Evil-merodach*,	23
3495.	*Balthaſar*,	4
3499.	*Darius*, or *Nabonadius*,	17

BABYLON, a City of *Egypt* near the River *Nilus* over against *Memphis*, out of whoſe Ruines ſprang the Great *Cairo*, which is not far from it. It is in this *Babylon* that St. *Peter* is ſaid to have wrote his firſt Epiſtle, the other being a Deſart at that time. *Marſh. Geneb. Torn.*

BACAIM, a City in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on this ſide of the *Ganges*, near the Gulph of *Cambaya* towards the S. The *Portugueſe* poſſeſs it ſince 1534. and have there a ſtrong Fortreſs: The Churches are rich and magnificent, the Houſes well built, the Market-places very large, and the River that runs by the Walls is able to carry Veſſels of the greateſt Burthens, which renders it very convenient for Commerce. *Dellon. Relat. des Ind. Orient.*

BACAR, a Valley on the North-ſide of Mount *Libanus*, in the Tribe of *Nephthali*, which reaches as far Eaſtward as *Salmira* in *Syria*. It is famous for its excellent Soil, good Paſturage, and numerous Flocks. *Hoffm.* Others ſay, That it was called in Latin *Iturea Trachonitis*, belong'd to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*, and was fam'd for excellent Archers. *Cicero* call'd its Inhabitants, *Omnium gentium maxime Barbaros*. There is alſo a Country in *India* beyond *Ganges* of this Name, having the Kingdom of *Dellium* on the W. and *Patno* on the E. from which it's ſeparated by the River *Ganges*.

BACCHANALIA, Feaſts celebrated in Honour of *Bacchus*, with ſo much Debauchery and ſuch infamous Ceremonies, that the *Romans* thought fit to ſuppreſs them, *An. Rom.* 568. This Feſtival had its Original in *Egypt*, whence it was brought into *Greece* by one *Melampus*, where the *Athenians* kept it more ſolemnly than all their Neighbours.

BACCHANETS, the Name of ſuch Women as followed *Bacchus* in the Conqueſt of the *Eaſt-Indies*. It was afterwards given to the Female Prieſts of that falſe God, who celebrated his Feaſt covered with Skins of Tygers or Panthers, and running all the Night, ſome with their Hair looſe with Torches and Links in their Hands, others crowned with Vine and Ivy-leaves, carrying a *Thyrſus* or Stick covered with the like Leaves. They had along with them Cymbal-players, Drummers, and others with Hunting-Horns, and they themſelves made a terrible Noiſe, ſhouting and bawling as they went along. The Men were apparelled like Satyrs, ſome riding upon Aſſes, and others led He-goats to ſacrifice them. *Tertul. St. Auſtin.*

BACCHARACH, or *Bachrac*, a ſmall Town on the *Rhine*, in the *Low Palatinate*, famous for its excellent Wine, which made it be call'd *Bacchiara*, the Altar of *Bacchus*, 22 miles Weſt of *Mentz*, 23 South of *Coblentz*.

BACCHAREL, (*Giles*) a famous Landſkip Painter, born at *Antwerp*. *Acad. Pict. par.* 2. *l.* 3.

BACCHIADES, the Name of ſome Families among the *Corinthians*, which derived their Original from *Bacchia*, Daughter to *Bacchus*, during whoſe Feſtivals they tore in pieces *Acteon*, Son to *Meliſſus*; which brought this Prince into ſuch Deſpair, that at the time of the *Iſthmian* Plays, he put himſelf before the Altar, and made horrid Imprecations againſt the *Corinthians*, if they neglected to revenge his Death; after which, he threw himſelf down from the top of a high Hill. The *Corinthians*, to avoid *Meliſſus*'s Curſes, expell'd the *Bacchiades* out of their City; who ſhipping themſelves, arriv'd in *Sicilia*, and ſettled between the Promontories of *Pachini* and *Pelorio*. The *Bacchiades* Govern'd *Corinth* very happily for about 200 years, and made its Havens renowned for Trade. *Strab.*

BACCHIDES, General to *Demetrius Soter*, King of *Syria*: He was ſent into *Judæa* to conſtitute *Alcimus* High-Prieſt: At another time, being at the head of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, he met with *Judas Macchabæus*, who had not above 800 Men with him; however, *Judas* put him to flight, but receiv'd his Death's Wound in the purſuit. *Jonathan* being choſen General of the *Jews* upon his Brother's Death, courageouſly withſtood *Bacchides*, who endeavour'd to have him treacherouſly murdered; but his Deſign miſcarrying, and he himſelf being worſted in all Rencounters, he made Peace with the *Jews*, and went back to *Antioch*, and never return'd after with Arms into *Judæa*. *Joſeph.*

BACCHILIDES, a *Greek* Poet, with whoſe Writings *Julian* the Apoſtate was much taken; he read them daily, and learned ſeveral good Precepts out of them, amongſt others, That Chaſtity is the moſt beautiful Ornament of an Illuſtrious Life.

BACCHILUS, Biſhop of *Corinth*: He lived in the latter end of the 2d Age, and writ an excellent Treatiſe concerning the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, on the account of a Diſpute that aroſe in his time upon that Subject.

BACCHIO *Bar-Ptolemeo*, born at *Savignano*, a Village about 10 miles from *Florence*, *An.* 1469. was a Diſciple of *Coſimo Roſſeli*, but much more beholden to the Works of *Leonardo de Vinci*, for his extraordinary Skill in Painting. He was very well vers'd in the Fundamentals of *Deſign*; and beſides, had ſo many other laudable Qualities, that *Raphael*, after he had quitted the School of *Perugino*, applied himſelf to this Maſter, and under him ſtudied the Rules of *Perſpective*, together with the Art of Managing and Uniting his Colours. He turn'd *Dominican* Friar, *An.* 1500. and after ſome time was ſent, by his *Superiours*, to the Convent of St. *Mark* in *Florence*. He Painted both *Portraicts* and *Hiſtories*; and, by the Perſuaſion of *Hieronymo Savonarola*, a *Dominican*, he burn'd all his immodeſt Paintings, and afterwards declin'd that Liberty. He died at the Age of 48. *An.* 1517. *Serafino Razzi*, *Felibien Entr. des Peint.*

BACCHIO, (*Peter James*) born at *Rezzo*, and afterwards an *Orator* at *Rome*. Beſides ſome other Works, he wrote the Life of *Philip Nerio*, the Founder of his Order, in *Latin* and *Italian*. *Miræus de Script. ſect.* 17.

BACCHIUS, a famous Fencer or Gladiator, who lived in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s time: His Antago[illegible] was one *Bithus*, equal in Years, and ſo much alike in Strength, that neither could worſt the other; which occaſion'd the Proverb, *Bithus contra Bacchium*, when Combatants happen'd ſo equally match'd, that one could not get the better of the other. *Eraſm. Suet.*

BACCHUS, look'd upon by the Ancients to be the God of Wine, was Son of *Jupiter* by *Semele*, according to ſome Authors, according to others by *Proſerpina*; nor will ſome ſtick to ſay he had two Mothers; which indeed is as likely as other things ſaid of him; as, That *Jupiter* drew him out of his Mother's Womb, and put him into his Thigh, to make up what he wanted of the 9 Months, when the Mother loſt her Life through her indiſcreet Curioſity to converſe with his Father in the Rays of his Divinity. He was an Hermaphrodite, if we believe the Poet *Orpheus*, and accordingly it's ſaid he was always young. He was in great eſteem among the *Egyptians*; nor do we read of any People which at that time denied him the Veneration that was uſually paid to the Gods, except *Scythia*, thoſe of that Country holding it unreaſonable and ridiculous to adore a God that rendred People Fools or Mad. The various Opinions concerning the time and place of *Bacchus*'s Birth, the manner of his Education, the Country where, and the Perſons that had the Care of his bringing up, are to be ſeen all at length in the 4th Book of *Diodorus Siculus*; where alſo is the Deſcription of his Exploits and memorable Actions, and of the Ceremonies of his Feaſt and Triumphs. The *Indians* worſhip him under the Name of *Dionyſius*; the *Egyptians* under that of *Oſiris*. The *Romans* call him *Liber*; and the *Greeks* give him ſeveral Names. *Bochartus* is of Opinion, That *Bacchus* comes from *Bar-Chus*, *i. e.* in *Chaldee*, the Son of *Chus*; and that *Nimrod* and *Bacchus* were the ſame Perſon. *Bochartus Phaleg. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2.

BACCIUS, or *Baccio*, (*Andrew*) an able Phyſician in the 16th Century, Author of ſeveral good Books: 1. *De Thermis*. 2. *De Naturali Vinorum Hiſtoria*. 3. *De Venenis & Antidotis*. 4. *De Gemmis & Lapidibus pretioſis*, *&c.* *Vander Linden.*

BACH, a ſmall Town of *Lower Hungary*, at the Confluence of the *Danube* and *Sarwizze*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*: It was under the *Turks* until 1686. but after the taking of *Quinque-Eccleſiæ*, it returned to the Obedience of the Emperor. It ſtands 70 miles S. E. of *Buda*, and 20 S. of *Colocza*.

BACHARIUS, or *Bacchiarius*, was a Perſon of Reputation in the 5th Century, living about the year 460. He was an *Engliſh-man*, or, as others ſay, an *Iriſh-man*, and a Diſciple of St. *Patrick*. In his Youth he ſtudied Poetry and Mathematicks, and wrote a Book about the Calculation of Nativities. He wrote alſo a little Tract by way of Letter, *De Recipiendis Lapſis*, which is now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Gernard. in Cat. c.* 24. *Miræus in Auct. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BACHIAN, Lat. *Bachianum*, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Aſia* in the *Indian Sea*, reckoned one of the *Molucco's*: It's ſmall, but wonderfully fruitful, and belongs to the King of *Machian*, whence it lies 20 miles Southward, and about as far from the Iſland *Gilolee* Weſtward, almoſt under the Line: Its chief Town is of its own Name: It has a Caſtle call'd *Barnevelt*, which belongs to the *Dutch*. The Temperature of the Air is very unwholeſom, becauſe of the Vapours extracted by the ſcorching Heat of the Sun. The *Chineſe* poſſeſs'd theſe Iſlands in 1013. after them the *Perſians*, *Arabians*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*.

BACIOSARY, or *Bacha-ſerai*, the Capital City of *Little Tartary*, call'd *Precope*: It is ſituated in the middle of the Country, upon the River *Nabarta*, and is conſiderable for being the Reſidence of the Cham of the *Crim-Tartars*. *Tavern. Baudr.*

BACKER, (*James*) an excellent Painter, Native of *Harlingen*, a City of *Friſeland*, one of the United Provinces; his chief Aim was to draw to the Life, wherein he was ſo expeditious, that a *Harlem* Woman, that came to *Amſterdam*, had her Picture begun and finiſh'd by him that very day, to the full length, with all the Embelliſhments that could be beſtow'd upon it by Art.

BACKOW, Lat. *Backovia*, a City of *Moldavia* well inhabited: It was made a Biſhop's See, and Suffragan of *Colocza*, by Pope *Clement* VIII. It ſtands on the River *Alauſa*, 25 miles N. W. of *Targoviſco*: Some call it *Braiſlow*. *Baudr.*

BACON, (Sir *Nicholas*) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Bacons* of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, but born at *Chiſelhurſt* in the County of *Kent*. He was bred in *Bennet*'s College in *Cambridge*, and having applied himſelf to the Study of the Common Law, he became Attorney of the Court of Wards; then was preferr'd to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in which he continued about 18 years. He was not only a good Lawyer, but a Man of great Wit and Wiſdom, and of deep reach into all ſorts of Affairs: He had a ſpecial Memory to recollect all the Circumſtances of a Buſineſs, and as great Patience to debate and conſider them; witneſs his uſual Saying, *Let us ſtay a little, and we ſhall have done the ſooner.* In ſhort, he underſtood the true Intereſt of *England*, and promoted it to the utmoſt of his Power. To ſecure his own, he made uſe of the Policy of thoſe Times, *viz.* great Alliance; he and *Cecil* Married two Siſters; *Walſingham* and *Mildway* two more; *Knowls*, *Eſſex*, and *Leiceſter* were alſo linked together. As for Greatneſs, Sir *Nicholas* never affected it, giving for his Motto, *Mediocri firma*; nor was he ſo much for a large as a good Eſtate. His Houſe at *Gorhambury* in *Hertfordſhire* was convenient, but not at all ſtately; which made the Queen tell him, when ſhe call'd there in her Progreſs, That *it was too little for his Lordſhip*: To which he made this Anſwer, *No, Madam*; *but Your Highneſs has made me too big for it.* He was very corpulent in his old Age, to which the Queen alluding, us'd to ſay, *Sir* Nicholas's *Soul lodgeth well.* He died *An.* 1578. leaving two Sons, Sir *Nicholas* the firſt Baronet of *England*, and Sir *Francis* the Honour of his Age and Country.

BACON, (Sir *Francis*) created Lord *Verulam*, and Viſcount *St. Albans*, by K. *James* I. in 1620. and advanced by the ſame King to the Dignity of Lord High Chancellor of *England*; was a younger Son of Sir *Nich Bacon*, by his Lady *Anne Cock*. With this Advantage of Great Birth, he had a ſuitable Education; and ſuch Natural Parts, as rais'd him to a greater Eſteem in the World by his Knowledge, than he was in his own Country by the Honours and Dignities conferr'd upon him. He was born at *York*-Houſe in the *Strand* in 1560. Queen *Elizabeth* took Delight in his witty Diſcourſes, and admired him in his Childhood for his witty Repartees. He was ſent to *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge* at 16 years of Age, where he made ſuch progreſs, that he ſoon became the Admiration of the whole Univerſity. He quickly diſcover'd the Emptineſs of *Ariſtotle*'s Natural Philoſophy, as fram'd for Diſputations, and no ways tending to the Benefit of Humane Life; and tho' he always ſpoke of that Author with Praiſe, he perſiſted in this Opinion all his Life-time. After he had run through the whole Courſe of Liberal Arts, he applied himſelf particularly to the Study of Politicks, to which his Genius led him. And when Sir *Amias Paulet* went Ambaſſador to the *French* Court, he was ſent with him into *France*, where he was ſoon after employ'd Agent between the two Courts, till his Father's Death call'd him home to look after his own private Concerns. Then he grew a great Stateſman, and was choſen the Queen's Advocate at 30 years of Age: His Generous and Affable Diſpoſition procur'd him all Men's Love and Wonder. He inſtill'd wholeſom Precepts of Prudence and Honour to Noblemen; Sound Principles of Arts and Sciences to the Learned; Noble Maxims of Government to Princes; Excellent Rules of Life to the People. His Port was ſtately; his Speech flowing and grave; his Religion was rational and ſober; his Spirit publick; his Love tender to his Relations, and faithful to his Friends; liberal to the Hopeful, juſt to all Men, and civil to his very Enemies. One Fault he had, That he was above the Age he lived in, in his Bounties to ſuch as brought him Preſents; and over-indulgent to his Servants, whoſe Riſe prov'd his Fall. How little he valued Wealth, appears in that when his Servants would take Money from his Cloſet, he would ſay, *Ay, poor Men, that is their Portion.* But he wanted at laſt what he was ſo careleſs of, if what is ſaid be true, That he grew a Burden to Sir *Julius Cæſar*, who kept him; and that the Lord *Brook* denied him Small-beer: Yet he had kept his Chancellor's Place 19 years, and did not forfeit it by any Offence againſt the King, but fell by the ſame Hand that rais'd him, the then Duke of *Buckingham*. He died without Iſſue at *Highgate*, in the Earl of *Arundel*'s Houſe, *Apr.* 9. 1626. in the 66th year of his Age, and was buried in St. *Michael*'s Church near *St. Albans*, where Sir *Thomas Mutis*, formerly his Secretary, erected a Monument of white Marble to his Memory, with an Epitaph compos'd by Sir *Henry Wotton*. It was ſaid of him, That as *Socrates* brought Morality to Diſcourſe, ſo did he Philoſophy from Speculation to Experience. Sir *Walter Raleigh* uſed to ſay, That the Earl of *Salisbury* was a good Orator, but bad Writer; the Earl of *Northampton* a good Writer, but bad Orator; and that Sir *Francis Bacon* excell'd in both. He left us theſe following Books: *Hiſtoria Regni Henrici* VII. *De Sapientia Veterum. De Bello Sacro. De Naturali & Univerſali Philoſophia. Hiſtoria Ventorum. Hiſtoria Vitæ & Mortis. De Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum. Novum Organum Scientiarum.*

BACON, (*Roger*) an *Engliſh Franciſcan*, lived in the 13th Century; and for his extraordinary Parts and Learning, was Sirnamed *Doctor Mirabilis*. His great Skill in Mathematicks got him the Name of *Magician*, inſomuch that the General of his Order cited him to *Rome*, where he was impriſoned; but having clear'd himſelf of the Imputation, was ſent back again into *England*, where he ſent Pope *Clement* IV. ſeveral Pieces of his Invention. He died in 1284. leaving ſeveral Works, whereof ſome, ſtill in Manuſcript, are to be ſeen in *Oxford* and other Libraries. *Pitſæus.*

BAGOTI, the Name of the great Witch which the People of *Tonquin* conſult, beſides their two Magicians, *Taybou* and *Tayphowthouy*. When a Child dies, the Mother, to learn the ſtate of the parted Soul, goes to this *Bacoti*, who takes a Drum, and beats a Call, to make that Soul appear before her, and tells the Mother ſhe ſees the Soul, which acquaints her of her good or evil Condition; but to pleaſe the Mother they generally ſay the Child is happy. *Tavern.*

BACQUET, (*John*) the King's Advocate of the Exchequer at *Paris*. He was very Learned both in the Municipal and Civil Laws, and wrote ſeveral Tracts in that Faculty. His Works have been enlarged with ſeveral Remarks, written by *Claude de Ferriere*, a Councellor of Parliament, and Printed for *Denys Thierry*, 1688.

BACQUIAN, or *Backian*, *Bachianum*, one of the *Molucco* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea: It's between *Machian* and *Gilole*, and belongs to the *Hollanders*. It abounds with Fruit, and is water'd with ſeveral ſmall Chanels.

BACTRIA, an ancient Province of *Perſia*, between *Margiana*, *Scythia*, the *Indies*, and the Country of the *Maſſagetes*; part of it now lies in *Chorazan*, a Province of *Perſia*, and part of it in *Mawaralnahr*, commonly call'd *Usbeck* in *Tartary*: So that now *Bactria* is bounded by the River *Albiamu*, or *Gehon*, which is the *Oxus* of the Ancients. So that this Country lies between *Perſia*, the Dominions of the Great *Mogul*, the Kingdom of *Thibet*, and *Tartary*, under which it is comprehended. The Town of *Bactria* is the *Termend* of the Moderns in the ſame Country: 'Tis at preſent inconſiderable, and almoſt ruined. *Diod. Sic. &c.*

BACTRIANS, an ancient People of *Perſia*, who, according to *Quintus Curtius*, were the beſt Soldiers in the World, but rough and brutal, and had nothing of the Politeneſs of the *Perſians*. Some hold that they kept Dogs to devour ſuch as became uſeleſs either through their great Age or long Sickneſs; and it's ſaid that their Wives were well Apparelled, but were not Chaſte. They were much addicted to Aſtrology, and their *Zoroaſter* was ſuppoſed to be the Author of Magick.

BACU, *Baruic*, or *Bachu*, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Servan*, upon the *Caſpian* Sea, great and famous for Traffick. Near to it is a Spring of Black Oil, which is uſed to burn throughout all *Perſia*: It gives its Name to the *Caſpian* Sea. There is another of the ſame Name in *Arabia Fælix.*

BACUCEN, Lat. *Baduhemæ Lucus*, the Name of a Village 3 leagues Weſt from *Groninghen*, ſo called for the greateſt Foreſt in *Frieſland*, one of the United Provinces, which the common People call *Seven-Walden*, thence Seven Woods: Others will have it *Coevarden*, a ſtrong Town of *Over-Yſſel*, in the Borders of *Weſtphalia*; but the firſt Opinion obtains. This Foreſt is famous for a Defeat of the *Romans*, who loſt 900 Men in the Skirmiſh. *Tacit. Baudr. Hoffm.*

BACURIUS, or *Baturius*, King of the *Iberians*, a People that lived towards *Mont-Caucaſus* on the ſide of the *Caſpian* Sea: He and his Subjects were converted about *An.* 327. in the Emperor *Conſtantine*'s time, who made him Governour of the *Holy Land*. A Chriſtian Slave that was of his Court cured his Wife and Son, and ſo generouſly refuſed the Reward offered him, that his Virtue was much admired. This Prince being a Hunting, and having loſt ſight of his Retinue in a great Storm and ſudden Darkneſs, made his Application to the God that his Slave believ'd in, with a Promiſe to adore Him alone, if he delivered him from that Danger: He had hardly finiſh'd his Vow, when the Day clear'd up; and the grateful Prince fulfill'd his Promiſe, and became the Apoſtle of his Country.

BADAI, People of the Deſart *Tartary*, who adore the Sun, or a Piece of Red Cloth, which they lift up in the Air.

BADAJOZ, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, Suffragan to the Biſhoprick of *Compoſtella*: It is the *Pax Auguſta* of the Ancients. The *Moors* gave it the preſent Name. It is ſituated upon the River *Gaudiana*, well fortified, being the Bulwark of *Spain*, againſt the *Portugueſe*, who beſieged it to no purpoſe in 1658. It has a Fort on the other ſide of the River, called *St. Chriſtopher's Fort*. It's large and populous, built upon a Hill. Longitude 13 Deg. Latitude 38 Deg. 45 Min. It's 85 miles North-Weſt of *Seville*, and 190 South-Weſt of *Madrid*. *Plin. Marian.*

BADARA, a Kingdom of *India* on this ſide the *Ganges*, in the *Calicut*: It's principal Town is of the ſame Name, and ſtands in a *Peninſula*, 6 leagues North from *Calicut*. *Baudr.*

BADE, or *Baden*, *Bada*, and *Thermæ inferiores*, a Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, that bears the Title of Marquiſate: It is famous for its Baths, being 5 leagues off of *Straſburg*, and 8 of *Spire*. This Marquiſate is upon the *Rhine*, between *Briſgaw* and the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. Its Marquiſes are Princes of [illegible] Empire, and are of a Noble and Ancient Family. The *Baden Durlach* Branch has two Voices in the Diet of the Empire and in the Circle of *Suabia*; one for *Durlach*, and the other for *Hochberg*. Theſe two Branches act by turns in all theſe Diets, as it was regulated in the Peace of *Munſter*. This Noble Family of *Baden* derives its Original from the Duke of *Zering*, *Bartholdus* I. being Father to *Herman* the Founder of this Family. It's divided into two Branches, *Hochberg* and *Durlach*; the former Popiſh, the other Proteſtants. The preſent Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who hath been General for the Emperor in *Hungary*, and obtain'd ſuch great Victories, is of the firſt Branch.

BADE, or *Baden*, a Town in *Swiſſerland*, upon the River *Limague*: It is the Meeting-place of the Cantons for their Publick Concerns, and where Foreign Ambaſſadors come. It's between *Bale* and *Zurich*, and is an ancient Town. It was call'd by the *Romans Aquæ Helveticæ*; in ſucceeding Ages it was called *Caſtellum Thermarum*, and *Thermæ Superiores*, for its hot Baths, which are in great Repute. Theſe Baths are not in the Town, but a little below it, in a Village well built, in the middle of which there is a great Square, or Market-place, ſurrounded with well-built Inns, which are all furniſhed with Baths, for the Convenience of thoſe that Lodge there: There are 30 of them in all, beſides thoſe beyond the River. *Tacitus* ſays, That *Cecinna*, a Captain of *Vitellius*'s Party, defeated near this Town an Army of *Swiſſers* that adhered to *Otho*, *An. C.* 69. *Bade* is Capital of a County that bears the ſame Name, and is one of the Free Towns of *Swiſſerland*, which, according to *Simler*, may be called Tributary, becauſe they raiſe Soldiers at their proper Coſt for the whole Republick. Tho' the Eight ancient Cantons are Sovereigns of it, nevertheleſs their Bailiff, who reſides there, has no Power, becauſe it Governs it ſelf by its own Laws, and chuſes its Magiſtrates; the ſmall Council conſiſts of 12 Perſons, who manage the Buſineſs of the Town, and examine all Civil and Criminal Proceſſes and Suits. Their Great Council is of 40, including the 12 of the Little Council, and the Chief of theſe is called *Avoyer*. It was in this Town that the Cantons ordered the famous Conference to be held in 1526. upon the Difference of Religion between *Faber*, *Eccius*, *Murnerus*, and the Deputies of the Biſhops of *Conſtance*, *Baſle*, *Coire* and *Lauſanne* on the one ſide, and *Oecolampadius* and his Companions on the other. This City is famous for the League the Cantons entred into in 1526. and for the General Diet of the Cantons held here in 1690. wherein they reſolved on a Neutrality in reference to the War between the Confederates and *France*, and to ſecure the Paſſage againſt the Biſhoprick of *Baſle*, and the four Foreſt Towns, in which the *French* did pretend to take Winter Quarters. This Town is 14 miles N. W. of *Zurick*, and 40 S. E. of *Baſil*. *Simler. de Rep. Helvet.*

BADEGISLE, Biſhop of *Mans*, he was Steward to *Childerick* King of *France*, who got him made Biſhop of that Place. He was married when he was choſen Biſhop, and without quitting his Wife, exerciſed his Function.

BADEN, a Town of *Auſtria* in *Germany*, belonging to the Emperor, ſtands 18 miles S. of *Vienna*.

BADENOCH, in Latin *Badenacha*, a Place in the North of *Scotland*, in the Province of *Murray*, towards the Mountains and the ſmall Province of *Athol*; it is a cold and barren parcel of Ground, parted in two by the River *Spey*.

BADENWELIER, a City in the Province of *Briſgaw* in *Germany*, between *Friburg* and *Bazil*, famous for its hot Baths. It's 15 miles N. of *Bazil*.

BADERIC, Son of *Baſin* King of *Thuringia*: He was kill'd by his Brother *Hermenfroy*, who was reſolv'd to make himſelf Maſter of all the Dominions which their Father had left between 'em. *Gregor. Turon. lib.* 1. See *Amalabergue*.

BADET, *(Arnulph)* a *Frenchman* of the Order of St. *Dominick*: In 1499. he publiſh'd a Treatiſe at *Avignon* call'd *Breviarium de Mirabilibus Mundi*; and in 1529. two other Pieces of his were printed at *Lions*, entituled, *Margarita Virorum Illuſtrium*: *Margarita Sacræ Scripturæ*. *Miræus de Script. ſec.* 16.

BADILLON, or *Bodillon*, a *French* Lord, who being ſtretched upon the Ground, and unmercifully whipp'd by King *Childerick* II.'s Order, join'd himſelf to ſome other Great Men, who reſented his ill Uſage, and conſpired to murther the King: To execute which, they way-laid him as he was coming from Hunting, and *Badillon* himſelf kill'd him with his own Hand, together with his Son and the Queen *Bilechide*, then with Child.

BAERT, or *Bertius*, *(Arnulph)* a celebrated Lawyer, born at *Bruſſels*, and Councellor of the Great Council at *Malines*: He has left ſeveral Treatiſes in his Profeſſion, *i. e. Ad L. Unicam C. de Sententiis. Ad L. Vinum* 22. *De Rebus Creditis. Ad Tit. de eo quod Loco dari oportet*, &c. This Lawyer died in the year 1627. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

BÆTICA, one of the 3 Parts of *Spain*, which the *Romans* divided into *Tarraconenſis*, *Bætica*, and *Portugal*. It derives its Name from the River *Bætis*, call'd now *Guadalquivir*, and comprehended *Andaluſia*, and a great part of the Kingdom of *Granada*. *Aben Joſeph*, the King of *Morocco*, took it from *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1195. Since that time the *Sarazens* held it till *Ferdinand* V. Grandfather of the Emperor *Charles* V. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan.* The chief Cities of *Bætica* were *Seville* and *Corduba*.

BAEZA, in Latin *Biatia*, a City of *Bætica* in *Spain*, according to *Pliny*; but now belonging to *Andaluſia*; is a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to *Toledo*; but in 1249. united to that of *Jaena* by Pope *Innocent* IV. It was taken from the Infidels by *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*, in 1227 It was formerly called *Batica*, is large, ſituate on a Mountain, one league North of the River *Bætis*, as much Weſt from *Ubeda*, and hath an Univerſity, which was founded in 1538.

BAFFIN, or *Baffin*'s *Bay*, *Sinus Baffini*, a Gulph in the Ocean in the Southern Lands beyond *America Septentrionalis*; it was lately diſcovered by the *Engliſh* under one *Baffin*, who called it by his Name. *Sanſon, Du Val. Baudrand.*

BAGAIA, *Bagy*, or *Vagai*, a Town of *Numidia* in *Africa*; the Emperor *Juſtinian* named it *Theodoria*, becauſe his Wife's Name was *Theodora*. *Primianus* a *Donatiſt*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, held a Council here in the year 394. againſt the Deacon *Maximian*, whom he had excommunicated.

BAGAMEDRI, or *Bagamidri*, *Bagamidriæ Regnum*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Higher *Æthiopia* or *Abyſſinia*: It has the River *Nilus* to the Weſt of it, and is divided into 17 Provinces, whereof ſome make ſo many Kingdoms.

BAGAUDES, Peaſants in *Gaul*, who revolted about the end of the third Century againſt the *Romans*; they were Headed by *Amand* and *Elian*, two experienc'd Men. *Herculeus Maximianus*, whom *Diocleſian* aſſociated to the Empire after *Carinus* s Death, overthrew theſe *Bagaudes* about 85. or 86. The *Bagaudes* of *Spain*, in the Neighbourhood of *Terragone*, revolted about 452. but were beaten the year after by the *Roman* Troops and the *Viſigoths*, led by *Frederick*, Brother to their King *Theodoricus*.

BAGDEDIN, *(Mahomet)* an *Arabian* Mathematician; 'tis ſuppos'd he lived in the tenth Century: Several Tracts of Geometry are aſſign'd him, and amongſt others, one *De Superficierum Diviſionibus*: This Book was tranſlated into *Latin* by *John Dee* of *London*, and *Frederick Commendini de Urbin*; notwithſtanding the Criticks are of opinion, *Euclide* was the Author of this Piece, and that *Bagdedin* did no more than tranſlate it into *Arabick*. *Proclus in Euclid. Voſſius de Math. C.* 16. *Sec.* 4.

BAGDET, or *Bagdad*, a Town of *Aſia* upon the River *Tygris*, and in the Province of *Hurac* or *Yerac*, where the ancient *Seleucia* was, and ſtands about 38 miles from the ancient *Babylon*. *Bagdet* joins a Suburb by a Bridge of Boats, where, according to the Tradition of the Country, the Town was formerly built, which Situation deſtroys the Opinion of thoſe that call it *Babylon*; for the ancient *Babylon* was on the *Euphrates*, whereas this is upon the *Tygris*, where *Seleucia* ſtood. The *Arabians* call it *Dar-al-Sani*, that is, the Place of Peace. It's three miles in Circuit; its Walls are all Brick, Tarraſſed in ſeveral Places, and defended with Towers, in form of great Baſtions, on which are ſixty Pieces of Cannon. The Grand Signior keeps a Garriſon of 5000 Men in a Caſtle which ſtands in a Corner of the Town on the Water-ſide. The *Baſha* is generally choſen among the *Viziers*: The *Cadi*, or Judge, does the Functions of a *Mufti*. There are five Moſques in the Town, whereof two are very ſumptuous and remarkable for their Domes, covered with Tiles varniſhed with different Colours. There are ten Carvanſeras, and ſeveral Bazars, or Market-places, all vaulted and covered over head to keep off the ſcorching Heat. *Bagdet* is much reſorted to from all ſides, both for Commerce and Devotion, for all the *Perſians* hold, that their Prophet *Ali* lived there; and here dwell two ſorts of *Mahometans*, whereof ſome obſerve *Mahomet*'s Law, according to the *Alcoran*; the reſt are a particular Sect called *Rafedis*. There are *Roman-Catholicks*, *Neſtorians*, *Arminians*, or *Jacobites*. The firſt have a Church ſupplied by *Capucins*, the ſecond likewiſe have one; but the others ſay their Prayers in the *Capucin*'s Church, who adminiſter the Sacraments to them. There are alſo *Jews*, and a great many more come thither every year to viſit the Tomb of the Prophet *Ezekiel*, which is a day and a halfs Journey hence. The *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of this Town in 1638. when the King of *Perſia* was taken up in his War againſt the *Mogul*. Three Leagues off *Bagdat*, at an equal diſtance between the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, are to be ſeen the Ruines of a Tower, called by the Country People that of *Nimrod* or *Babel*. But what the *Arabians* ſay, ſeems more probable, *viz.* that it was built by an *Arabian* Prince as a Beacon, or Light-Tower, to aſſemble his Subjects upon any preſſing Occaſion. Its Baſis is 300 Paces round, and is but 40 Yards high, built of Bricks, baked in the Sun, whereof each is 10 Inches ſquare, and three thick. It's hard to determine what form it had, becauſe the Ruines lay ſo confuſed; yet there is more reaſon to think that it was ſquare than round. *Tavernier's Voyage, Thevenot.*

BAGLIONI, *Aſtor*, a Noble *Venetian*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Famagouſte* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; in 1570. and 1571. he killed the *Turks* 3000 Men, but was forced at laſt to capitulate, becauſe the Republick of *Venice* were too ſlow in ſending him Succour. *Muſtapha* gave them Honourable Conditions, but being in Poſſeſſion of the Town, he got him and *Bragadin*, *Tiepoli*, and ſeveral other Officers put in Irons, whom he afterwards cauſed to be Maſſacred in *Baglioni*'s ſight, but reſerved him for ſome more cruel Puniſhment.

BAGNA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Servia*, Subject to the *Turks*, 44 miles from *Niſſa*, and 18 from *Uſcopia*.

BAGNAREA, a Town of *Italy* in the Country of *Orvieto*, in the Church-State, with a Biſhoprick depending immediately on the Holy See. It's the *Balneum Regis*, or *Balneo Regum* of the *Latin* Authors. It's noted for the Birth of *Bonadventure* the Seraphical Doctor, who flouriſh'd in the 12th Century. It's ſix miles S. E. of *Orviedo*, upon the River *Adcar*.

BAGNERES, a Town of *France* in the Valley of *Campan* in *Bigorre*. It's the *Aquenſis vicus* of the *Latin* Authors, which others take for *Aquæ Convenarum*, or *Oneſiorum* of the Ancients. It's Famous for its hot Baths, known ſince the time of the *Romans*, who embelliſh'd it with ſeveral Buildings, in whoſe Ruines were found Gold and Silver Medals. It's 18 miles S. of *Tarbe*. *Baudr. Pap. Maſſon.*

BAGNOLENSES, Hereticks, who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, and began to appear in the eighth Century; they rejected the Old Teſtament, and part of the New, maintaining that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf,

ſelf, and that he created no new Souls, and that the World had no beginning, *&c. S. Antonin. Prateol.*

BAGOAS, is rather a Common, than a Proper Name, and ſignifies an Eunuch in the *Perſian* Language, according to *Pliny*; and this is the reaſon why there are many that are not known by any other Name.

BAGOAS, or *Bagoſe*, a *Perſian* Eunuch, who was ſo great at the Court of K. *Artaxerxes Ochus*, that nothing could be done without his Mediation. He led the Armies of the King to *Judæa*, and Prophaned the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, impoſing a Tribute of 50 Drachms upon the *Jews*, for each Lamb they Sacrificed, after the High-Prieſt *John* kill'd his Brother *Jeſus* in the Temple, whom the Emperor loved very well. At his return into *Perſia*, he poiſoned the King, and placed *Arſes*, the youngeſt Prince, on the Throne, in the 414th year of *Rome*; and upon a bare Suſpicion, he poiſoned this young Prince four years afterwards; but *Darius*, Sirnamed *Codomantus*, who ſucceeded *Arſes*, put this ungrateful Eunuch to death, who alſo had a deſign to cut him off. *Quintus Curtius, Joſephus.*

BAGOAS, another Eunuch, whom *Alexander the Great* loved with an Affection not altogether Chaſt; he was ſo enraged againſt *Orſines*, a Peer of the Realm, deſcended from *Cyrus*, for making great Preſents to the King's other Favourites, and for calling him Concubine, that he vowed his Deſtruction; and played his part ſo well with *Alexander*, that *Orſines* was put to death, and this Villain had the Impudence to ſtrike him as he died. *Q. Curtius.*

BAGOE, a Nymph that taught the *Tuſcans* the Art of Divining by Thunder-Bolts. Some think her to be the Sibyl *Erythrea*, called otherwiſe *Herophyle*; others will have her to be after *Herophyle*'s time, and ſay ſhe lived in *Alexander the Great*'s days, and was the firſt Woman that interpreted Oracles. *Alex. ab Alex.*

BAGOPHANES, Governor of the Citadel of *Babylon*, received *Alexander* very magnificently at his Entry into this Town; that he might not ſhow himſelf leſs affected to that Monarch's Service than *Mazeus*, he ſtrewed the Ways with Flowers, and ſet up Altars of Silver on each ſide of the Cavalcade, on which not only the common Incenſe, but all ſorts of rich Perfumes were burn'd: In this Solemnity, the Preſents deſign'd for the King followed *Bagophanes*; they were Herds of Cattel, Horſes with rich Trappings, with Lions, Leopards and Panthers. *Alexander* was pleas'd with this Reſpect, and ordered *Bagophanes* to follow him in his Wars, and beſtowed ſeveral Marks of Honour upon him. *Q. Curt. lib.* 5.

BAGRADA, or *Bagradas*, a River of *Africa*, which waſhes *Utica*, near unto which *Attilius* and his Army, with Croſs-Bows and other Engines, kill'd a Serpent 120 Foot long, *Plin. Aulus Gellius.* The *Nubian* Geographer calls this River *Nagiarda*, whoſe Mouth being obſtructed by Sand at ſome Seaſons of the year, it overflows the Neighbouring Countries.

BAHAMA, an Iſland of *America Septentrionalis*, one of the *Lucay* Iſlands, 50 Leagues from *Florida*: This gives its Name to the Canal of *Bahama*, betwixt *Florida* and *Cuba*; ſo renowned for its Ebbing and Flowing, and its great Storms.

BAHIA *de Todos los Santos*, i. e. the *Bay of all Saints*, *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, the ſixth Prefecture in *Braſil*, 30 Leagues from *Ilheos* to the North, 100 from *Pernambuc* to the South, at the heighth of 13 Deg. South Lat. It has this Name from a great deep Bay, full of lovely and fruitful Iſlands, abounding with Cottons, which reacheth into the Continent 14 Leagues from the South to the North. In the year 1627. *Peter Heyns*, the Admiral of the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, entred this Bay, and finding before St. *Salvadore*, the Principal City, 22 *Portugueſe* Ships, four of which were Ships of War, and the reſt well Mann'd and Arm'd, and defended by 42 Cannons planted on the Shore, yet he entred and took the whole Fleet, with the Loſs only of his own Ship. He returned to this Bay again the ſame year, and took in it ſeveral other Ships laden with Sugar, which he afterward ſent into *Holland. Laet. p.* 587. In the year 1588. ſome *Engliſh* Ships entred this Bay, and attempted to Land, but were forced to Sea again by the *Braſilians*, as *Jarrico* a Jeſuite reports. *Ib. p.* 550. See St. *Salvadore.*

BAHIR, which is to ſay, Famous or Illuſtrious. *Buxtorf*, in his *Bibliotheca of the Rabbins*, takes notice, that the *Jews* have a Book of this Name, which is the ancienteſt of the *Rabbins*, and where the moſt profound Myſteries of the *Cabbala* are treated of, and that this Book was not Printed; but that there were ſeveral Paſſages out of it in the Works of the *Rabbins*. Its Author calls himſelf *Rabbi Nehonia Ben Hakana*, who, according to the *Jews*, was contemporary to *Jonathan*, Author of the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe; that is to ſay, about 40 years before Chriſt. The ſame *Buxtorf* quotes this Book to prove the Antiquity of the *Points* which are read with the Text of the *Hebrew* Bible, but he's miſtaken, for this *Bahir* is not ſo ancient as he pretends. *P. Simon* obſerves in his Catalogue of *Jewiſh* Books, that a ſmall Book alſo Entituled *Bahir*, was lately Printed in *Holland*; but ſays, that it is not at all likely that it ſhould be the ancient *Bahir* of the *Jews*, which was much larger, and never Printed.

BAHREM, or *Baharen*, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulf, over againſt *El-katif*, a Port of *Arabia the Happy.* This Iſland belongs to the King of *Perſia*, and is very famous for the great Fiſhery of Pearls, which holds from *July* to *September*, and has 3000 Barks employ'd in it: There is a good Town and Fortreſs about a League and a half diſtant from it. All them that fiſh are *Arabians*, and they pay a Tax to the Prince they are ſubject to for having Liberty to Fiſh, another to the King of *Perſia*, and a third to the Governor of *Bahrem.* Some of them that fiſh, dive to gather the Shells, whilſt the reſt guide the Bark, and draw the Ropes which the Divers are ty'd to. *Thevenot.*

BAHUS, a Caſtle and Government belonging to the King of *Sweden* in *Norway.* The Caſtle was built by *Aquir*, the 11th King of *Norway*, in 1309. It ſtands in the Iſland formed by the River *Trolhete*, and was confirmed to the *Swedes* by the Peace of *Roskill* in 1658.

BAHUS, one of the five Governments of *Norway*, where there is a ſtrong Caſtle of the ſame Name built upon a Rock, environed with Water. The *Danes* ſurrendred it to the *Swedes* in 1658. and beſieged it in 1678. to no purpoſe. Near unto this Caſtle is the Town of *Malſtrand*; conſiderable for Herring-Fiſhing: The *Swedes* became Maſters of it by the Treaty of the two Crowns in 1679. at *Fontainbleau* in *France.* This Town is 12 miles North of *Goteburg*, 120 North of *Copenhagen.*

BAIARIA, a River of *Sicily*, otherwiſe call'd *Admirati.* It is the *Eleuterus* of the Ancients, and falls into the *Tuſcan* Sea on the Eaſt-ſide of *Palermo.* *Cluver. Deſcrip. Sicil.*

BAJAZET, the firſt of this Name, and fifth Emperor of the *Turks*, ſucceeded his Father *Amurath* the Firſt in 1389. or the 791 of the *Hegyra*; he was ſirnam'd *Gilderin*, that is, Lightning, or a Thunder-bolt, to expreſs the Expedition of his Conqueſts. To mount the Throne, he got his Eldeſt Brother *Jacub*, or *Jacob*, ſtrangled, and was the firſt who introduced that barbarous Cuſtom of the *Ottomans*, of putting their Brothers to death at their coming to the Crown. He took from the Chriſtians, in the very beginning of his Reign, *An.* 1391, 92, 93. the Provinces of *Macedonia, Bulgaria, Theſſaly*, and ſeveral Places from the *Greeks* and *Armenians*, and turned moſt of the *Aſiatick* Princes out of their Eſtates and Poſſeſſions. This Torrent of Succeſs made the Chriſtian Princes tremble, and moved *Sigiſmond*, King of *Hungary*, to propoſe a League againſt the Tyrant. *France* granted him a conſiderable Number of common Soldiers, with 2000 Perſons of Quality that went Voluntiers, under the Command of *John* Count of *Nevers*, Son to the Duke of *Burgundy.* Theſe did great Feats in the beginning, but were all at laſt either kill'd or made Priſoners at the Siege of *Nicopolis* in *Bulgaria*; and in the Battel near that place, *Sept.* 28. 1395. the *Hungarians* taking little care to ſecond them, *Bajazet* cut to pieces above 600 of the *French* in the preſence of their General, and then ſet the Count and 15 more at liberty, for which 15 the Count promiſed to remit him 2000 Ducats Ranſom. After this Succeſs, *Bajazet* marched to *Conſtantinople*, and laid ſiege to it, which was relieved by Mareſchal *Boucicaut*, who returned into *France* with the Emperor *Emanuel* II. who came to thank *Charles* VI. for the Succour he had ſent him, and to beg a new Supply. Whilſt *Bajazet* continued his Cruelties, the *Aſiatick* Princes applied themſelves for Succour to *Tamberlain*, King of the *Tartars*, who having conquer'd the *Parthians*, made all the Eaſt to tremble: This *Tartar* gave *Bajazet* Battel near *Angoria* in *Galatia*, upon a *Friday*, the 28th of *July* 1402, took him Priſoner, and having got him, led him through his Army on a Mule, to puniſh his extraordinary Pride, and put him in an Iron Cage; and in this poſture ſet him under his Table to pick up Crumbs like a Dog; which, with the ſight of his Wife thus ignominiouſly uſed, enraged him to that heighth, that he daſhed his Brains out againſt his Cage, *Anno Chriſti* 1403. in the 15 year of his Reign, and 8th Month of his Captivity. *Chalcondyl. Leunclavius.*

BAJAZET the Second, came to the Crown after the death of his Father *Mahomet* II. in 1481. *Zizim*, his younger Brother, diſputed the Crown with him for ſome time, upon this Pretence, That *Bajazet* was not born when *Mahomet* came to the Throne; but after he was beaten in *Aſia*, and had begged Succour in *Rhodes*, *France*, and *Italy*, he died unfortunately of Poiſon, as it's thought, in 1495. *Bajazet* took from the *Venetians Lepanto* in *Acarnania*, *Modon* in the *Morea*, and *Durazzo* upon the Coaſt of *Sclavonia.* It's true, he was not ſo ſucceſsful in *Egypt*, for he was always worſted there: The *Janizaries* did alſo much diſquiet him by their Revolts; ſo that he was reſolved to have put them all to death, had not two Baſſa's diſſwaded him. After he had Reigned 13 years, there was ſuch a ſtrong Conſpiracy againſt him, that he was forced to yield the Crown to his Son *Selim*, who cauſed him to be poiſoned, as he withdrew himſelf to *Didymothicos* in *Thrace*. He died *June* 23. 1512. aged 74. *Chalcondyl.*

BAJAZET, a *Turkiſh* Prince, Son to *Solyman* II. and Brother to *Selim* II. This laſt, Heir to the Empire, had few good Qualities to recommend him, but was moſt loved by the Father: But *Bajazet* was a handſom Man, a well-bred, liberal, and learned Prince, beloved by all, and his Mother *Roxana*'s Darling: But with all theſe commendable Qualities, he was exceedingly Ambitious, and tried all Methods to get the Crown; which provoked *Solyman* very much againſt him, but was appeaſed by the Mother. After the Sultaneſs's Death, he raiſed a great Storm, which fell heavy upon him. He Commanded in the Province of *Cogne*, near the Place that *Selim* was Commander of; This Neighbourhood fomented their Hatred. *Solyman* thought fit to put them farther aſunder, and ſo gave them other Governments. *Bajazet* taking this for a Deſign to ſurprize him, delay'd ſo long to obey, that they made all things ready to force him to it: This made him Arm and come to a Battel in 1559. wherein he was worſted. After this loſs he went off to *Tacmas* or *Tacmaſes*, King of *Perſia*, where he with his four Sons were ſtrangled. *Thuan.*

BAJÆ, a Town fallen to decay in *Italy*, ſtanding in *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: This Town was in great Repute in the time of the *Romans*, who had a great many *Villa's*, or *Country-Seats* round about it; which made *Horace* ſay there was no Place in the World more pleaſant than *Bajæ*:

Nullus in Orbe locus Bajis prælucet amœnis.

'Tis parted from *Puteoli* by a Gulph, or Arm of the Sea, about 2 or 3 miles in length, over which the Emperor *Caligula* built a Bridge. The firſt Emperors loved the Town and Neighbourhood of *Bajæ* extreamly. The Remains of *Bajæ* ſhow the Structure of the Town has formerly been very ſtately. *Strab. Plin. Suet. Tacit. &c.*

BAJEUX, upon the River *Aure*, a Town of *Low Normandy* in *France*, which has the Title of Viſcounty, and is a Seat of a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Rouen*: It's the Capital of the ſmall Country of *Beſſin*, and is but a League and half from the Sea. Some think that it is the People of this Dioceſs that *Cæſar* Names *Bellocaſſi*. This Town is 16 miles North-Weſt of *Caen*, and 84 Eaſt of *Rouen*.

BAIF *(Lazarus)* Abbot of *Charroux* and *Grenetiere*, Maſter of the Requeſts, and Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*: He was a great Linguiſt, and particularly much a Maſter in Greek and Latin, which gain'd him a great Reputation with *Fran.* I. who put him in ſeveral honourable Poſts. He publiſhed ſeveral Pieces, and among others, that which gain'd him the greateſt Applauſe, was one *De Re Veſtiaria, de Re Navali, & de Vaſculis*; Printed by *Robert Stephens* at *Paris*, and by *Froben* at *Baſil*, in the year 1541. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. c. ult. Blanchard Hiſt. des Maîtr. des Requêt.*

BAILIFF, the Name of an Office brought hither by the *Normans*, which was an Office of Honour among the *French*, derived from the Greek Word *βαλλειν*, as one to whom the Care and Charge of Affairs was committed. Provincial Bailiffs in *France* have the Chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Counties. It's alſo uſed in *Scotland* as the Name of a Judge, and the Appellation of Aldermen. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Archæon.*

BAILLEUL, or *Belle*, *Balliola*, or *Belliola*, a Market-Town in *Flanders* about 3 leagues from *Ypres*.

BAILLI, *(Yoland)* Widow of *Denys Capet*, an Attorney in *Paris*; ſhe died in 1514. aged 88 years, and was buried in *St. Innocent*'s Church-yard: Her Epitaph is to be ſeen there, which bears, That before ſhe died, her Children and Grandchildren made up 288. which ſhe might have ſeen all together.

BAILLI, or *Baillif*, Lat. *Bailliſius*, known by the Name of *La Riviere*, a Phyſician of Note about the year 1580. He was born at *Falaiſe* in *Normandy*, and Phyſician in Ordinary to the King: He was much celebrated for his Learning; but his particular *Paracelſian* way of Practice, made him cenſured by the Envious. He was at laſt obliged to write an Apology for his Method. In the year 1578. he publiſhed a Treatiſe call'd *Demoſterion*, *ſive tres* CCC. *continentes ſummam Doctrinæ Paracelſicæ*: This Tract is both in Latin and French. He likewiſe Printed a Book *de Peſte*, *An.* 1580. and likewiſe another of the Antiquities of *Britany*. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier. Voupriuas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, de Script. Medic. &c.*

BAILLON, *(William)* a famous Phyſician, born about the year 1538. of a conſiderable Family in *Perche* in *France*. He was ſo ſmart a Diſputant, that in the Phyſick-Schools he was commonly call'd *The Batchelor's Scourge*. *Henry the Great* would have preferr'd him at Court; but he choſe Quiet and Retirement rather than Intereſt and Honour. He writ ſeveral valuable Pieces, which were Printed after his Death with Commentaries, written by *James Thevart*, his Nephew's Son. *R. Moreau de Illuſt. Med.*

BAILY, *(Lewis)* a *Scotch-man*, Chaplain to King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, Author of the Famous Book, called *The Practice of Piety*, Dedicated to the Prince of *Wales*, ſo often Printed and Tranſlated into moſt Languages of *Europe*.

BAINES, *(Ralph)* Biſhop of *Coventry and Lichfield*, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, was born in *Yorkſhire*, was bred Fellow of *St. John*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he made ſo good Progreſs in Greek and Hebrew, that being gone over into *France*, he was choſen Hebrew-Profeſſor at *Paris*, where he wrote a Comment in 3 Volumes upon the *Proverbs*, which he Dedicated to King *Francis* I. Returning into *England* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, he was made Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*; but was deprived of both in the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; after which, he ſoon died of the Stone; *An.* 1560.

BAIONNE, a Town of *France* in *Gaſcoigny*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Auch*: It is ſituated on the Confluence of the River *Adour* and *Nive*: It's the Key of *France* towards *Spain*, and is a very rich and ſtrong Place. Its ancient Name is *Lapardum*; that of *Baiona* is modern, and is derived from the Language of the *Baſques*, in which *Ona* ſignifies Good, and *Baia* Bay, Gulph, or Port; whence comes *Baiona*, *Baionne*, that is, a Good Port. *Baionne* is conſiderable for its Commerce and Situation; the River *Adour* lies on one ſide, and *Nive* runs through and divides it into two unequal Parts: Both theſe Rivers join at the end of the Town, and form a commodious and famous Port for Commerce. The leſſer Part of the Town is call'd *New-Borough*, or little *Baionne*, which communicates with the greater by divers Bridges, the greateſt whereof leads to a large and rich Street. In the middle of the City ſtands the Cathedral in a large place, whence there is a Street that leads to the Market-place, where is a Gate with a great Tower on each ſide, near the Key, where the Boats lie that come from *Dax upon the Adour*. The Bridge call'd *Baregave*, leads into the *New-Borough*, where at the end of the Street of that Name, ſtands a Caſtle flanked with 6 great Towers, which defend one of the Gates where the *Nive* enters the City. There is another Caſtle in the Town, which has 4 round Towers, ſurrounded with a Ditch always fill'd with Water. There was a famous Congreſs in this City in 1565. between *Charles* IX. *Catharine de Medicis* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* his Siſter, Wife to *Philip* II. of *Spain*; in which, as 'tis ſuppoſed, an Agreement was made between the two Crowns, to ſuppreſs the Proteſtant Religion both in *France* and the *Netherlands*. *Baionne* is 32 miles South-Weſt of *Dax*, and 96 South-Weſt of *Bourdeaux*. *Greg. de Tour, Sanſon.*

BAIONNE, call'd *Baionia de Galicia*, a Town of *Galicia* upon the Sea, on one ſide of the Mouth of the River *Minho*, and the Town of *Tui*. Some Moderns take it to be the *Aquæ Celinæ* of *Ptolemy*; but *Nonnius* and others maintain that it is *Orenſe* upon *Minho*. It's 52 miles S. of *Compoſtella*, and 40 N. W. of *Braga*.

BAIRAM, a Feſtival of the *Turks*, which they keep after the Faſt of *Ramazan*: They have two yearly; the firſt follows immediately the *Ramazan*, as *Eaſter*, with us, follows *Lent*, and is call'd the *Great Bairam*; the other is call'd the *Little Bairam*, and is 70 days after the firſt. During the *Bairam*, the People leave their Work for 3 days: They make Preſents to one another, and divert themſelves extraordinarily. This Feaſt begins upon the firſt appearance of the next New Moon after their *Ramazan*. If the Clouds hinder the ſeeing this Planet, they ſtay a day; but if the Air continues dark and cloudy for ſeveral days together, they begin their Feaſt tho' they have not ſeen the Moon. The *Bairam* is publiſh'd at *Conſtantinople*, by diſcharging 3 Great Cannon that are upon the top of the *Seraglio* on the Sea-ſide; and then Drums are beaten, and Trumpets ſounded in all publick Places of the Town, and at the Greateſt Men's Houſes. Then all the Chief Officers of State, that are at *Conſtantinople*, aſſemble in the *Seraglio*, to pay the Grand Signior their Reſpects, and wiſh him a happy time of it; all which is done with much Ceremony. After this, the Sultan gives them a magnificent Dinner, and beſtows 16 Veſts, lined with Sables, upon 16 of the Chief of them. After this come the Sultaneſſes of the Old *Seraglio*, who are permitted to divert themſelves, and make good Cheer with them of the Great *Seraglio*, during the 3 days of *Bairam*. They have in this Feaſt very fine Conſorts of Muſick, and all other Recreations they can wiſh for. *Ricaut.*

BAIVA, an Idol of the *Laplanders*, adored as the Lord of Light and Heat. Some think it is the Sun; others, that it is the Fire. Some relate, That the great God *Thor* was called by theſe People *Tiermes*, or *Aijeke*, when they call'd upon him to preſerve their Lives, and to ſecure them from the Inſults of the *Dæmons*; but that they nam'd him *Baima* too; for to this very day they have not a particular Idol for this God; whether it be becauſe he is viſible enough of himſelf, or, as ſome ſkilful Men in the Myſteries will have it, That *Thor* and *Baima* are the ſame God, adored for different Reaſons. *Scheff. Hiſt. Lap.*

BAKER, (Sir *Richard*) Author of the Chronicle of the Kings of *England*, was born in *Oxfordſhire*, whereof he was High Sheriff in the Reign of King *James* I. *An.* 1621. Beſides his Chronicle, he wrote an Expoſition on *The Lord's Prayer*, not inferiour to the beſt Comments on that Subject, and died about the beginning of the Civil Wars.

BAKREN, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulph, belonging to the King of *Perſia*, who maintain'd a Garriſon of 300 Men in it: The Water is ſalt, and can be drank by none but the Natives; ſo that this Place would be deſerted but for the Fiſhery of Pearls about this Iſland, which maintains the Garriſon. *Tavern.*

BAKWELL, a Market-Town in *Derbyſhire*, of *High-Park* Hundred: It's a large Town, conſiſting but of one Pariſh, but has 7 Chapels, and is a Peculiar exempted from all manner of Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. It is a good Market for Lead, and all manner of Proviſions. It ſtands 150 miles from *London*.

BALA, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Penllyn*, and County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*. This Town enjoys many Immunities, and is 145 miles from *London*.

BALAAM, a Prophet, according to ſome; and a Magician, according to others; lived *Anno Mundi* 2584. It was he whom *Balac*, King of the *Moabites*, ſent to Curſe the *Iſraelites*; but God guiding his Tongue, he was forced to Bleſs them. However, that he ſhould not loſe the Recompence he expected from that King, to make amends for the Benedictions he was compell'd to give the *Iſraelites*, he adviſed him to ſend ſome *Moabite* Women into the Camp of the *Hebrews*, who made ſeveral of them commit Fornication, and worſhip the Idol *Baal-peor*, which provoked God againſt them. *Balaam* was found dead afterwards among thoſe *Midianites* whom *Joſhua* ſlew.

BALACON, Lat. *Volceæ*, by the *Germans* call'd *Plat-zee*, a great Lake in the Weſt of the *Lower Hungary*, about 30 miles long from North-Weſt to South-Weſt, but not above 6 in breadth. It is bounded by *Alba Regalis* on the Eaſt, *Caniſa* on the Weſt, and *Veſpim* on the South. *Baudr.*

BALAD, or *Baladad*, King of *Babylon*, lived *An. Mund.* 3330. He ſent Ambaſſadors to *Hezeziah*, King of *Judæa*, to make Alliance with him. Some Criticks perſuade themſelves, That this King is the *Nabonaſſer*, whoſe *Æra* is ſo famous.

BALAGATA, a Kingdom of *Aſia*, in the *Peninſula* of the River *Indus*, on this ſide *Ganges*; it makes part of that of *Decan*, and ſtretches between the Branches of the Mountain *Gara*, beyond which are the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Narſinga*. In it is *Deltabad*, a Town of great Traffick.

BALAGUER, or *Balaguier*, *Bellagurium*, *Valaguaria*, and, according to ſome, *Berguſia*, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Segre*: It was taken by the Count of *Harcourt*, in 1645. after having defeated the *Spaniſh* Army which came to relieve it. It lies 3 Leagues South-Eaſt of *Leida*.

BALAMBUAN, a Sea-Port Town of the Iſle of *Java* in *Aſia*, which gives Name to the Channel called the Streights of *Balambuan*.

BALAMIR, King of the *Huns*, lived in the 4th Century, about 376. having paſſed the *Boſphorus Cimmerianus*, and the *Palus Mæotis*, on the other ſide of which his People lived. He ſet upon the *Alans*, ſome of which he ſubdued, and made the reſt join his Troops; and then attack'd and defeated the *Goths* called *Groutonges*. *Ermenric* their King murthered himſelf, that he ſhould not out-live this Diſgrace; and *Vithimir* his Succeſſor was ſlain in another Battel: So that the *Goths* loſing Courage, begg'd ſome Land of the Emperor *Valens*, on this ſide the *Danube*, to retire thither; which this over-eaſie Prince granted them, to his own and the Empire's Deſtruction. *Balamir* died a little after. *Sozom. Ammian. Marcellin. Procop. de Bello Gott. &c.*

BALANCE, Lat. *Libra*, a Name given to one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, which conſiſts of 8 Stars that reſemble a Balance: The Sun enters this Sign in *September*, the *Autumnal Æquinox*, which is perhaps the reaſon that this Conſtellation is called *Balance*, becauſe the Days and Nights are as it where in *æquilibrium*; whence the Poets ſay, That it is the Balance of *Aſtræa*, Goddeſs of Juſtice, who in the Iron Age quitted the Earth, and withdrew to Heaven. *Heſiod.*

BALANOS, King of the *Gauls*, who lived 165 years before Chriſt; *T. Livius* ſays, That he ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Romans*, to aſſure them of great Succours againſt *Perſeus*, King of *Macedonia*; which the Senate took ſo kindly, that they preſented him with a Golden Chain, and with a Cup of Gold that weigh'd two Pound: They ſent him alſo very fine Arms, and a Horſe richly capariſon'd. *Tit. Liv.*

BALATORIUS, King of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*: He made himſelf Maſter of this Kingdom, after the Government of the Judges who ſucceeded *Baal*. *Joſeph. contr. Appion, lib.* 3.

BALATRONS, *i. e.* a debauch'd ſort of People. We are inform'd by Hiſtory, That the Emperor *Henry* III. at his Marriage with *Agnes*, Siſter to *William* Duke of *Aquitain*, ſent back all *Farce-Players*, *Balatrons*, or *Mummers*, and other ſuch ſort of Fellows, who came to divert him at this Solemnity, empty and diſcountenanc'd. *Spelman* makes this Remark from a *French* Book, call'd, *Preuves de l'Hiſtoire des Compts de Poictou*. *Horace*, in the firſt Book and ſecond Satyr, calls leud People *Balatrones*; and an ancient Commentator upon this Poet, brings the Etymology from one *Servilius Balatro*, who is mention'd in his ſecond Book: This Man being a leud Libertine, gave his Name to thoſe who reſembled his Qualities.

BALBASTRE, upon the River of *Cinga*, in Latin *Barbaſtrum*, *Balbaſtrum*, and, according to ſome, *Belgida*: It is a Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, which has a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saragoſſa*. This Town was taken from the *Moors* by ſurprize, in the Reign of *Peter*, firſt King of *Arragon* of that Name, about 1101. It is 50 miles E. of *Saragoſſa*, and 38 N. W. of *Balaguer*.

BALBEC, Lat. *Heliopoli*, or *Cæſarea Philippi*, a City at the foot of Mount *Lebanon*, at firſt a Biſhop's See, afterwards a Metropolitan, Subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*: It is ſurrounded with high Hills, and about 32 miles diſtant from *Damaſcus*, *Tripoli*, and *Abyla*. *Baudr.*

BALBI, or *Balbus*, *(Jerome)* Biſhop of *Gurck*, or *Gorits* in *Carinthia*, lived in 1525. His Works and his other valuable Qualities, made him much eſteem'd. His Book *De Coronatione Principum*, which he Dedicated to *Charles* V. was publiſh'd by *Griphius* at *Lyons*, in the year 1530. He writ likewiſe another Book, *De Civile & Bellica Fortitudine*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat.*

BALBINUS, *(Decimus Cælius)* Emperor, of a Noble Family, which he himſelf, by his proper Merit, raiſed to great Riches, was Governor of *Aſia*, *Africa*, *Bithynia*, &c. and was choſen Conſul the ſecond time in 227. *Julius Capitolinus* ſays, That *Balbinus* was much eſteem'd for his Eloquence. He was one of the beſt Poets of his Time. He and *Papienus* were choſen to oppoſe the *Maximian* Faction, after the Death of the *Gordiani*, and they were both proclaimed Emperors a little after. *Papienus* took the Field, and *Balbinus* ſtaid in *Rome*, where the People liked his Conduct very well. *Papienus* proving Cruel, he and his Son were maſſacred by the Soldiers, and *Maximus* was receiv'd at *Rome* in a kind of Triumph, and put in his Place. *Balbinus* was very ill pleaſed with this, tho' he durſt not ſhew it: But at length, the Soldiers not liking Emperors that were choſen by the Senate, and obſerving that there was no good Underſtanding between them, they managed this Opportunity to deſtroy both; for upon a day that the Plays of the Capitol were celebrated with great Magnificence, both the Emperors ſtaying in the Palace with a ſlight Guard, the Soldiers forced the Gates, and ſlew both in 237. *Herodian.*

BALBUS, *(Lucius Cornelius)* was Conſul in the year of *Rome* 714. He was born at *Cadiz*. He diſtinguiſh'd himſelf very handſomly in the Wars which the *Romans* made in *Spain* againſt *Sertorius* and the *Luſitanici*, inſomuch that *Pompey* being extreamly well ſatisfied with his good Services, declar'd him a Citizen of *Rome*. *Lucius Gellius*, and *Cn. Cornelius*, being Conſuls a little after, made a Law, That all thoſe that *Pompey* had made Citizens of *Rome* by the Conſent of a Council of War, ſhould be, to all Intents and Purpoſes, eſteem'd as ſuch: Upon this, *Balbus* added the Names of *Lucius* and *Cornelius* to his own. He made himſelf ſo much conſider'd at *Rome*, that Perſons of the Firſt Quality entertain'd a Friendſhip and Correſpondence with him; particularly *Pompey*, *Craſſus*, *Cæſar*, and *Tully*, had a great Regard for him. He was adopted by *Theophanes*, for whom *Pompey* had a great Reſpect: 'Tis upon the account of this Adoption, that *Capitolinus* calls him *Balbus Cornelius Theophanes*, where he tells us the Emperor *Balbinus* was deſcended from him. The good Fortune of *Balbus* procur'd him Enemies, who diſputed the legality of his Naturalization: When this Right came to be tried, *Craſſus*, *Pompey*, and *Tully* pleaded for him, and carried the Cauſe. In fine, *Pliny* obſerves, That *Balbus* was the firſt Foreigner who had the Honour to be Conſul. *Cic. Orat. pro Cornel. Balb. & Epiſt.* 7. *ad Attic. l.* 7.

BALDERICK, or *Baldric*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*, was Son to *Ludger* X. Count of *Cleves*, and Brother to Count *Baldwin*: He ſucceeded *Radbode* in 917. went glorioſly through ſeveral Enterprizes. He drove the *Danes* away, added to the Fortifications of *Utrecht*, and Rebuilt the Cathedral of St. *Martin*. In 966. he went into *Italy* to the Emperor *Otho* I. and obtained the Privilege of Coining both Gold and Silver, with a Confirmation of the Collegiate Church of *Tiel* in *Guelderland*. He Ruled *Utrecht* 59 years, and died in 977. *Joan. de Beka.*

BALDI, or *Baldo Bernardum*, Abbot of *Guaſtallo*, born at *Urbin* in 1553. He writ divers Treatiſes of Mathematicks, 1. *De Tormentis Bellicis & eorum inventoribus.* 2. *Commentaria in Mechanica Ariſtotelis.* 3. *De Verborum Vitruvii ſignificationibus.* 4. *De Scamillis imparibus Vitruvii.* 5. *Novæ Gnomonices, Lib. V.* 6. *Horographium univerſale de firmamento & aquis*; *Paradoxa Mathematica*; *Templi Ezechielis deſcriptio*; *Vita Mathematicorum.*

BALDI, or *Baldus Baldius*, an eminent Phyſician of *Florence*, and much valued at *Rome* in the year 1630. where he was Phyſician to the Pope. He left ſeveral Treatiſes behind him, (*viz.*) *Prælectio de Contagione Peſtifera*, Printed at *Rome* in the year 1631. *Diſquiſitio Iatro-Phyſica*, Printed in 1637. *De Loco affecto in Pleuritide*, Publiſhed at *Paris* in 1640. *Janus, Nicius, Erythræus, Pinac.* 3. *Imag. Illuſt. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BALDOCK, a Market Town of *Broadwater* Hundred, in the North of *Hertfordſhire*, 30 miles from *London*.

BALDRICK, Native of *Orleans*, or, as ſome will have it, of *Mehun*, a ſmall Town upon the River *Loire*, lived in the 12th Age. He was made Abbot of *Bourguevil* in 1089. and afterwards Biſhop of *Dol* in *Britany* in 1114. He ruled his Church 22 years and 44 days, and aſſiſted at ſeveral Councils, and compoſed the Hiſtory of the War of the *Holy Land* in four Books, which contained all the remarkable things that happened from the beginning of that War to the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* in 1099. He writ two other Hiſtorical Books in Proſe and Verſe.

BALDUS *de Eubaldis*, (*Peter*) lived in the 14th Cent. and was one of the moſt eminent Lawyers of his time. He was born at *Perugia*, Son of a famous Phyſician, who took great care of his Education: He ſtudied Philoſophy and the *Belles Lettres*: He applied himſelf to the Law under *Bartolus*, and made a prodigious Progreſs in the Civil and Canonical part of this Faculty. He was Præceptor to Pope *Gregory* XII. He lived 76 years, and died in 1400. of the Bite of a favourite Dog, who being provok'd by ſome accident, bit him by the Lip. He has left ſeveral Works behind him. *Super Codice, Lib.* IX. *Super F. novo, Lib.* XII. *Super F. Veteri, Lib.* XXIV. *Super F. Infortiati, Lib.* XIV. *Super* 11 *Decretalium, Lib.* VIII. *Conſilia, &c.*

BALDWIN, or *Baudovin*, (*Francis*) a Lawyer of a Noble Family of *Arras*, where his Father was Counſellor, and the King's firſt Advocate; he came to *France*, and became very intimate with *Cajas*, *Bude de Baif*, with *Charles du Moulin*, and ſeveral other Learned Men of thoſe times. He taught the Laws ſeven years at *Bourges*, and afterwards at *Strasbourg*, *Heidelberg*, and other Places; he had the Curioſity to ſee *Calvin*, and the reſt of the Chief Learned Proteſtants; and it's ſaid he inclined that way, and *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, had a great Eſteem for this *Baldwin*, and accepted very kindly the Inſtitutions of Hiſtory that he Dedicated to him, and made him Governor and Companion to his Natural Son *Charles*, who died Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and ſent him to be his Envoy at the Council of *Trent*, where he was when that Prince was kill'd at the Siege of *Rouen* in 1562. His Death ruin'd *Baldwin*'s Fortune, and check'd his Hopes, who being uneaſy in the Univerſity of *Doway*, and *Beſançon*, whither he was invited, he came back to *Paris*. He was much eſteemed by thoſe that had ſeen his Works, but much more by them that were acquainted with his Perſon; his Eloquence, and Knowledge in Hiſtory, and in all the Tranſactions of his time, made him be much admired whenever he ſpoke in Publick; and it's aſſured by many, that when he taught in *Paris*, there came Biſhops, Counſellors, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality and Learning to hear him. *Henry* III. then but King of *Poland*, took ſuch a liking to his Character, that he ſent for him from *Angers*, where he taught, and made him Counſellor of State: He died of a burning Fever the 24th of *October* 1573. He left us theſe following Treatiſes: 1. *Leges de re Ruſtica.* 2. *Novella conſtitutio prima.* 3. *De Hæredibus & Lege ſalcidia.* 4. *Prolegomena de Jure Civili.* 5. *Commentarii in* 4 *Lib. inſtitut.* 6. *Commentarii in leges Romuli &* 12 *Tabularum.* And publiſhed ſeveral other Books of Hiſtory, Controverſie, *&c.* *Papire Maſſon, St. Marth.*

BALDWIN, Sirnamed *Devonius*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, lived in the 12th Century, and owed his Riſe to his Virtue; he was born at *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, whence his Sirname *Devonius*; he was Charitable, Good, and Patient to an exceſs, which made *Urban* III. write to him in theſe Terms; *Urbanus ſervus ſervorum Dei Monaco ferventiſſimo, Abbati calido, Epiſcopo tepido, Archiepiſcopo remiſſo ſalutem.* This Prelate follow'd *Richard* I. in his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, and ended his days when they were before *Acre*. He writ ſeveral Books; 1. *De Corpore & Sanguine Domini.* 2. *De Sacramento Altaris.* 3. *De Sacramentis Eccleſiæ.* 4. *De Commendatione fidei.* Pitſæus, Goodwin.

BALDWIN, (*William*) an *Engliſhman*; he lived in 1550. and writ ſeveral Learned Works: *De Adagiorum uſu*; *De ſimilitudinibus & proverbiis vitæ*; *& Reſponſa Philoſophorum, &c.*

BALDWIN, See *Baudovin*.

BALE, or *Baleus*, (*John*) an *Engliſhman*, born in *Suffolk*, he took Habit at *Norwich*, in the Monaſtery of the *Carmelites*; he ſtudied in *Cambridge*, and afterward was made Prieſt, but married publickly in *Yorkſhire*, where he was much admired, until *Edward Lee*, who ſucceeded Cardinal *Wolſey* in the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, in 1531. got him taken up, and having ſent him thence, he was ſecured in *London* by Order from *John Stocks*, then Biſhop of that City. But *Cromwel*, whom *Henry* the Eighth had made Vicar, ſet him at Liberty. His Protector died a little after, and *Bale* left *England*, and did not return again until King *Edward* the Sixth's Time in 1547. Then, by the help of Friends, he got a Grant of the Biſhoprick of *Oſſory* and *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*, where he lived to Queen *Mary*'s Time, and then fled to *Baſil*, from whence he returned again in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and died a little after, being 67 years old.

BALE, or *Baleus*, (*Robert*) called the Ancient, a Lawyer of *London*, lived about 1460. and was in great Eſteem for his Skill in the Law and Hiſtory. He writ the Chronology of *London*; A Treatiſe of its Liberties and its Conſuls; And the Hiſtory of *Edward* the Third.

BALEARES, Iſlands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, near the Coaſt of *Valencia* in *Spain*, known now by the Names of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. The firſt, which is towards the Eaſt, is 120 miles in circuit; its principal Towns in old time, were *Palma* and *Pollentia*, now *Majorca* and *Puglienza*. The other is leſs by the half. This Name is derived from the *Greek* Βάλλειν, which ſignifies to Dart or Throw, becauſe the Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands were very expert at the Dart and Sling. *Florus* ſays, they accuſtomed their Children to theſe Exerciſes from their very Infancy, and that a Child was not to have his Breakfaſt until he did beat it down from ſome high Place where the Mother put it. They lived in Dens under Ground, and wore Skins, as a Defence from Cold in Winter, and in Summer they went quite naked. They uſed to rub themſelves all over with an Ointment made of a certain Gum and Hog's Greaſe; they did not know what Gold or Silver was; they were very greedy of Wine, though they had none in their Iſland. As for their Women, when they Married, they lay firſt with all their own Kindred, before they came to Bed to their Husbands. When they liſted themſelves for the Army, they required no other Pay but Women and Wine, and did freely give four Men in exchange for one Woman. They did not burn their Dead, but beat their Bodies to pieces with Sticks, and put them into Urns, which they cover'd with Stones. When they went to the War, thay carried no other Arms but a Dart and three Slings, whereof they carried one in their Hand, hung another about their Necks, and girded themſelves with the third. *Pliny*, in his eighth Book, Chap. 55. ſays, That in former times there was ſuch a prodigious Number of Rabbits in this Iſland, that the Inhabitants were forced to beg Help of *Auguſtus* to clear their Land of them. *Alphonſus* of *Arragon* made himſelf Maſter of theſe Iſlands in 1344. and killed his Kinſman, who was Sovereign of it, in Battel. At the Battel of *Creſſi*, where the *Engliſh* defeated the *French* Army in 1346. and where a great number of Noblemen were left dead upon the Place, the King of *Bohemia*, and the King of the *Baleares*, were in the number of the ſlain. At preſent theſe Iſlands belong to the *Spaniard*, and are part of the Kingdom of *Arragon*. *Mariana.*

BALEUS the Firſt, Sirnamed *Xerxes*, ſucceeded his Father *Aralius* in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*, *A. M.* 2111. He was a Warlike Prince, and made great Conqueſts in *Syria* and the *Indies*, which got him the Sirname of *Xerxes*, which ſignifies Conqueror, or Triumpher: He died *A. M.* 2140. when he had Reigned 30 years.

BALI, an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Java*, from which it is ſeparated by the Channel of *Palambuam*. It's not above 40 Leagues in Circuit, but well Inhabited: The Men there having many Wives, ſo that beſides the great numbers Sold thence, it's reckon'd to nouriſh 600000. It has abundance of Cattel, Game, and Corn; as alſo whole Foreſts of Citron and Orange Trees; and a great quantity of Cotten. There are alſo Gold Mines, but the King will not ſuffer them to be dug, leaſt it might entice his Neighbours to come for a ſhare: Notwithſtanding he has a great deal of Gold Plate for his own uſe. The Inhabitants are Pagans, and adore what they firſt meet with in the morning, as they go out of their Houſes. They Trade but very little, though all the Ships that Sail from the Firm Land to the *Molucco* Iſlands, go juſt by them, and take in freſh Water and Proviſions there, which are Sold them very cheap. The Capital, which gives the Iſland its Name, is a very fine Town, where the King has a Magnificent Palace: He is ſeldom ſeen; and People addreſs themſelves to his Miniſter of State, whom they call *Quillor*; Under this Miniſter are ſeveral Governors of Provinces. The common ſort of People have a great Love and Honour for their King, and Courageouſly reſiſt thoſe that endeavour to diſturb the Publick Tranquillity. *Mandeſlo, Voyage des Indes*

BALIOL, (*John*) after the Death of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, in 1285. without any other Heirs, ſave a Grand-Daughter, who died before Marriage, was Competitor with *Robert Bruce* for the Crown of *Scotland*. The Controverſie betwixt them being intricate, and both Factions too powerful to have it decided at home, the States choſe *Edward* I. of *England* to be Umpire, not doubting of his fair Dealing, becauſe of his Relation to their late King, and the Obligation put upon him by the *Scots*, in conſenting to Marry the above-mentioned Heireſs to his Son; whereupon coming to *Berwick*, he Summoned the Nobility to appear before him, proteſting, That he did not cite them as Subjects before their Sovereign, but as before an Arbitrator choſen by themſelves; and having taken the Oaths of all Parties to ſtand to his Award, he choſe 12 *Engliſh*, and as many *Scots*, of the moſt Prudent of all the States, and obliged them by Oath to determine according to their Conſciences; which fair procedure was very taking with the People: But to carry on his own Deſigns, he ſtir’d up more Competitors privately; and having ſent for the ableſt Lawyers in *France*, and propounded a falſe State of the Caſe, they devolv’d the Supream Power of Judging upon him, which rendred the Matter more intricate, ſo that the Meeting Adjourn’d until the following year; when being Conven’d again, the Crown was adjudg’d to *Baliol*; whereupon *Edward*, before Sentence was publiſh’d, ſent for *Bruce*, and promis’d him the Crown if he would Subject himſelf to the King of *England*, which he generouſly refuſed; then ſending for *Baliol*, he baſely ſubmitted to his Propoſals, and ſix years nine months after the Death of *Alexander*, was Crown’d at *Scone*, where all except *Bruce* Swore Fealty to him. Being thus Enthron’d, he went to *Edward*, who was at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and there, with ſuch of the Nobility as follow’d him, Swore Fealty to the ſaid King *Edward*; at which the reſt of the Nobles were extreamly enrag’d, but had not Force enough to make a Rupture with the two Kings; But not long after, *Macduff* Earl of *Fife*, being wrong’d in Judgment by *Baliol*, Appeal’d to King *Edward*, ſo that the Cauſe being removed to *London*, and *Baliol* caſually ſitting by *Edward* in the Parliament Houſe when it came to be mov’d, he was denied the Privilege of Anſwering by a Proctor, and forc’d to riſe from his Seat and anſwer at the Bar; whereat he was ſo incens’d, that he thenceforth ſought how to Reconcile himſelf with his Subjects, and break with King *Edward*; and a convenient opportunity happen’d by a War betwixt *England* and *France*; whereupon Ambaſſadors were ſent to the Parliament of *Scotland* from both Nations. The *French* deſir’d a Renovation of the ancient League with the new King, and the *Engliſh* demanded Aſſiſtance againſt *France*, according to their new Submiſſion. The Parliament anſwered, That the Requeſt of the *French* was juſt, as being agreeable to a League made by Univerſal Conſent above 500 years before, and inviolably kept; but that this Surrender to the *Engliſh* was Extorted from their King, and if it had been voluntary, was not binding, their Kings having no Power to act any thing relating to the Publick without the Advice of the States: Whereupon Ambaſſadors were ſent to renew the League with *France*, and demand a Wife of the Royal Blood for the King’s Son; and others were ſent into *England* to ſignifie, That *Baliol* revoked the Surrender of himſelf and the Kingdom, which had been Extorted from him. *Edward* in the mean time making a Truce with the *French*, ſent his Fleet, deſigned for *France*, againſt *Scotland*, ordering them to block up *Berwick* by Sea; but the *Scots* fought his Fleet at the Mouth of the River, took 18 Ships, and put the reſt to Flight. *Edward* being thereupon enrag’d, levied a great Army, march’d to *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and once more Summoned *Baliol* to come and anſwer to what was laid to his Charge; but finding this did not take effect, he ſent for *Bruce*, and offer’d to ſet him on the Throne if he would help to drive *Baliol* out; to which *Bruce* agreed, ſo that *Edward* advancing, Beſieged *Berwick*, but deſpairing to take it by Force, compaſſed it by Stratagem; by Raiſing the Siege, and informing the Town by *Bruce*’s Party, That he did ſo becauſe *Baliol* was at hand to relieve it: The unwary Officers and Promiſcuous Multitude iſſuing out of the Town to receive their King, as they ſuppoſed, were immediately ſurpriz’d by a Body of *Engliſh* Horſe, who trod them down, and ſeizing the Gate, King *Edward* entred with his Foot, and ſlew 7000 Men, among whom were the Chief Nobility of *Lothian* and *Fife*; and a little time after the Caſtle Surrendring, he march’d forward to *Dunbar*, when encountring the *Scots* under *Baliol*, he defeated them after a ſharp Fight, *Bruce*’s Friends according to Agreement having withdrawn in time of Battel. But notwithſtanding, when *Bruce* demanded to be ſet upon the Throne according to Promiſe, he was anſwered by *Edward*, *What have I nothing elſe to do, but to Conquer Kingdoms for you.* The Caſtle of *Dunbar*, whither many of the Nobility had fled, was Surrendred ſoon after, and the Priſoners cruelly uſed by *Edward*. Thoſe of *Edinburgh* and *Sterling* having alſo yielded, he purſued *Baliol* as far as *Montroſs*, where by the Perſuaſion o *Cumin* of *Strabegi*, he made a new Surrender of himſelf and Kingdom, and was thence ſent Priſoner to *England* by Sea; and *Edward* returning to *Berwick*, Summon’d the *Scotch* Nobility to come thither, where he compell’d them to Swear Fealty; but *William* Lord *Douglaſs* refuſing it ſtoutly, was caſt into Priſon, where he died. *Edward* having thus Succeeded, made *John Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, Governor of the Kingdom, and return’d for *London*. *Baliol* a little while after was on the Pope’s Solicitation, and his own Promiſe to raiſe no diſturbance in *Scotland*, Releas’d, and ſent into *France*, his Son *Edward* being retain’d as an Hoſtage. After this, *Edward* being abſent in the *French* War, and the *Scots* reſolv’d to recover their Liberty, they choſe 12 Men to Govern the State, and under Conduct of *John Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*, Invaded *Northumberland*, and Beſieged *Carliſle*, but could not take it. This Expedition did ſomewhat Encourage, but tended little to the Freedom of *Scotland*, whoſe ſtrongeſt Forts were Garriſon’d by the *Engliſh*: However, in this deſperate State of Affairs, *William Wallace*, of whom in his proper place, roſe up to be their Deliverer; and having been ſucceſsful in ſeveral Expeditions, his Followers proclaim’d him Regent. After which he took many of the *Engliſh* Garriſons, overthrew them in a great Battel at *Sterling-Bridge*, and in a ſhort time made ſo great a Change, that he quite expell’d them the Kingdom: This Battel happen’d in 1297. The Country being Untill’d during theſe Confuſions, a Famine and Peſtilence enſued; to prevent the direful Effects of which, *Wallace* having gather’d together all that were able to bear Arms, entring *England*, liv’d at Diſcretion from the latter end of *October* to the beginning of *February*, returning home with great Riches and Renown, none having dar’d to offer him Battel: Upon which, *Edward* return’d from *France*, march’d againſt *Wallace*, who met him in *Stanmore*, and obliged him to retire without daring to Fight. *Wallace*’s Succeſs created him many Enemies among thoſe that were Superior to him in Riches and Quality, who accus’d him of Aſpiring to the Crown, and thereupon rais’d Factions againſt him; which *Edward* underſtanding, he entred *Scotland* next year with a powerful Army, and gave the *Scots* a great overthrow at *Falkirk*, within ſix miles of *Sterling*, though they were 30000 ſtrong; their Generals, *Cumin*, *Stuart*, and *Wallace*, falling out about leading the Van, juſt as the *Engliſh* advanced, the two former envying the Glory of the latter, who was mightily griev’d when he found himſelf alſo charg’d by *Bruce* in the Rear; yet he made an an honourable Retreat; and *Bruce*, being Charm’d with his Valour and Conduct, deſir’d a Conference with him, which he agreed to on the Banks of the River *Carron*, and endeavour’d to perſuade *Bruce*, who charg’d him with aiming at the Crown, that he had no other Deſign but to defend his Country, deſerted by him his Lawful Prince, and expoſed to the Butchery of a cruel Enemy; this happened *July* 22. 1298. The *Scotch* loſt 10000 Men in this Battel. *Cumin* with his Body having retir’d without Fighting, ſome of the Chief of the Nobility being ſlain, amongſt whom was *John Graham*, the greateſt Captain next to *Wallace* for Valour and Conduct; *Wallace* diſmiſs’d his Army, and never acted more as General, though he did many conſiderable Services afterwards againſt the *Engliſh* with his own Friends. *Edward* having waſted the Country as far as *Perth*, return’d with his Army; and thoſe of the *Scots*, who aſſerted their Liberty, choſe *John Cumin* for their Regent, who by the *French* King’s Mediation, obtained a Truce; but *Edward* having committed the Ambaſſadors which the *Scots* ſent to Pope *Boniface* VIII. they reſolv’d to Fight it to the laſt, and expell’d all the *Engliſh* Governors and Garriſons; upon which *Edward* ſent a great Force againſt them under *Ralph Confrey*, who advancing as far as *Roſlin*, within five miles of *Edinburgh*, divided his Army into three Bodies, to lay the Country deſolate; *Cumin* having got together about 8000 Men, with the Aſſiſtance of *John Frazer*, attack’d one of their Camps, which he forc’d, and in a little time after obtained a bloody Victory over the ſecond; but was mightily aſtoniſhed at the advance of the third, his Men being weary, and many of them wounded: But the Captains having encourag’d their Men, with the remembrance of their double Victory, they begun again with a great deal of Courage; and after a long and bloody diſpute, put the Enemy to flight, *February* 24. 1302. *Edward* being incens’d that his three Armies were beat by one, on the ſame day, Levied a greater Force than he had ever done before; and attacking *Scotland* by Sea and Land, ravag’d the whole Country, and calling an Aſſembly of the States at St. *Andrews*, moſt of them ſwore Fealty to him, except *Wallace* and his Adherents. *Edward* courted him by great Promiſes; but his conſtant Anſwer was, That *he had devoted his Life to his Country; and if he could do it no other Service, would die in its Defence:* But fearing to be given up by the Nobility, who envied his Honour, he retir'd to his old Faſtneſſes. *Edward* appointed Governors and Magiſtrates all over the Kingdom, ſettled all things in Church and State according to the manner of *England*, and endeavour'd to aboliſh the very Name of *Scots*, deſtroying and carrying away all their own and the *Roman* Monuments and Records; and taking with him all thoſe from whom he fear'd any new trouble; and not only ſo, but tranſported into *England* all their Learned Men and Books, and among other things the Marble Chair, in which the Vulgar believ'd the Fate of the Kingdom did conſiſt. At his return to *England*, he left *Ailmer Valentin* as Vice-Roy to ſuppreſs all Diſturbances in the Bud; and the invincible Champion *Wallace* being betray'd into his hands, by one *Monteith*, whom he had brib'd, was inglorioufly Hang'd and Quarter'd at *London*; ſo that *Edward* promis'd himſelf a perpetual Peace from *Scotland*, but found his miſtake when *Bruce* begun his War; Of whom in his own place. *Buchanan.*

BALIOL, (*Edward*) Son to *John Baliol* abovemention'd, being ſtir'd up by one *Twine*, an *Engliſh* Fugitive, who had fled from Juſtice in *Scotland*, where he had an Eſtate, did, with the aſſiſtance of the King of *England*, invade *Scotland* in the Minority of *David Bruce*; and having defeated his Army near *Perth*, in a little time became ſo powerful, that being join'd with the Remains of his Father's Faction, he was declar'd King, and entred on the Kingdom in 1332. In the mean time *Bruce*'s Friends having convey'd him and his Wife ſafe to his Father's Friend, *Philip* King of *France*, they choſe *Andrew Murray*, Son of the Siſter of *Robert Bruce*, Regent, and diſpatch'd Meſſengers to all Parts of the Country, to confirm their old Friends, and excite the reſt to Revenge; whereupon *Bruce*'s Party took *Perth* after three Months Siege: But *Baliol*'s Succeſs having rendred him ſecure, *Archibald* Lord *Douglas*, and *Douglas* Earl of *Lideſdale*, ſurpriz'd him in the night, routed his Army, and kill'd the Chief of his and the *Engliſh* Faction, *December* 25. 1332. After this they declar'd War againſt *England*, and ſent to viſit their King in *France*, and demand Succours of that Crown; but a little after *Douglas* of *Lideſdale* being defeated and taken by the *Engliſh*, who eſpouſed *Baliol*'s Cauſe, *Bruce's* Intereſt declin'd; and as a Cauſe of War, the *Engliſh* pretended that the *Scots* with-held *Berwick* from them; but they anſwered the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors, That their King himſelf, by Advice of his Parliament, had renounced all Pretenſions of Right to the Kingdom of *Scotland* in general, and to that Town in particular: However he laid Siege to the Town, which was valiantly defended by Sir *Alexander Seaton*, until want of Proviſions conſtrain'd them to capitulate; That if he was not reliev'd by the 30th of *July*, he ſhould ſurrender, upon which he gave his eldeſt Son as Hoſtage. The *Scots* in the mean time call'd a Parliament, and the Regent being taken Priſoner not long before, choſe *Archibald Douglas* their General, ordering him to invade *England*, and ſo oblige King *Edward* to raiſe the Siege; but as he was on his March, he received the News of the Capitulation, which mov'd him, contrary to the Advice of his beſt Officers, to make Head againſt the *Engliſh*, who were advantagiouſly Encamp'd on a Hill above the Town. The King of *England* perceiving their approach, though the day was not come, ſent to demand an immediate Surrender, threatning, if denied, to hang the Governor's Son, his Hoſtage, and for that end erected a Gibbet in ſight of the Town. The Governor Anſwered, That *the time was not expir'd, and that both were oblig'd by Oath to obſerve the Capitulation*; but perceiving his eldeſt Son led to Execution, as alſo his Brother who was taken in a Sally, he was extreamly perplex'd, being toſs'd betwixt Fatherly Affection, and Duty to his Country; his Wife perceiving it, did with a manly Courage exhort him to prefer the latter, though ſhe her ſelf was Mother to the two young Gentlemen; and ſo they withdrew, that they might not behold that diſmal Spectacle: Which did ſo much enflame the Earl *Douglas*, that he Charg'd furiouſly up the Hill to force the *Engliſh* Camp, whilſt they hurl'd Stones and Darts ſo thick, that they wounded and diſorder'd his Men before they came to a cloſe Fight; ſo that they tumbled in Multitudes from the Precipices, and by his Raſhneſs they were entirely defeated, and loſt about 14000 Men, amongſt whom was the General himſelf, with moſt of the Nobility of *Bruce*'s Party. This is that famous Battel of *Halidon-Hill*, which happen'd on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s day, in 1333. a little after which the Town and Caſtle ſurrendred. *Edward* having ſtay'd a few days, left *Baliol* to carry on the War, with the Aſſiſtance of *Edward Talbot*, a Noble and Gallant Commander. The Remains of *Bruce*'s Party retired to Faſtneſſes and Garriſons; the next year Ambaſſadors came from the Pope and *French* King to mediate a Peace, and put an end to thoſe Controverſies; but *Edward* being puffed up with Succeſs, refus'd to admit them, thinking now that the Strength of the *Scots* was utterly broke. But not long after, Diſſentions ariſing among the *Engliſh* themſelves, particularly the *Mourays*, about Lands in *Scotland*, and alſo betwixt *Baliol* and the Nobles of his Faction, who join'd with *Andrew Murray*, Regent for *Bruce*, they broke out into a new War, and were ſucceſsful in ſome ſmall Enterprizes. Upon this the *Engliſh* invaded them afreſh, with a mighty Force both by Sea and Land; but their Fleet ſuffer'd much by a Tempeſt. The Land Army entred as far as *Glaſcow*, and *Bruce's* Party not being able to make Head againſt them, retired again to their Faſtneſſes; whereupon *Edward* Aſſembled a Council of his own Faction, took *Baliol* with him for *England*, and left *David Cumin*, Earl of *Athol*, as Vice-Roy. A little after, *Robert Stuart*, and *Calen Campbel* Earl of *Argile*, ſurpriz'd the *Engliſh* at *Dunoon*, cut off ſuch Forces as came to oppoſe them, and conſtituted new Regents for *Bruce*; and *Cumin* the Vice-Roy being reduced, did alſo ſwear Fealty to him, but did treacherouſly join with King *Edward*, who in a little time after invaded *Scotland* again. *Bruce's* Party were not ſtrong enough to give Battel to the *Engliſh* and *Baliol*'s Faction, the Regent *Stuart* being ſick, and *John* of the Iſles having ſet up for himſelf; ſo that *Randolph* the conjunct Regent, being aſſiſted by *Douglas* of *Lideſdale* and *Ramſay*, march'd toward *Edinburgh*, and near unto it defeated a ſtrong Army of *Gelderlanders*, who were coming to the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*; but *Randolph* was unhappily afterward taken in an Ambuſh, and carried to King *Edward* of *England*, then Beſieging St. *Johnſton*: But the *Engliſh* Fleet having ſuffer'd much by a Storm, he return'd for *England*, and appointed *Cumin* Vice-Roy again; who, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Douglaſſes*, was ſoon after routed, and kill'd by the *Brucians*, who choſe *Andrew Murray* for Regent; he in a little time laid Siege to a Caſtle of *Cumin*'s, which the *Engliſh* relieved; and waſting the North of *Scotland* with Fire and Sword, they left *Edward Baliol* then to manage the War, and return'd home. *Bruce*'s Party, though brought very low, beſieged and took an *Engliſh* Garriſon, and in a little time reduced moſt of the Country beyond the *Forth*. Next year, being 1337. the *Engliſh*, under the Earls of *Saliſbury* and *Arundel*, beſieged the Caſtle of *Dunbar* for ſix months, but in vain; and *Bruce*'s Party defeated two *Engliſh* Armies Commanded by *Monfort* and *Talbot*; ſo that in a little time the *Engliſh* were almoſt totally expell'd the Kingdom: But the brave Regent *Murray* dying, *Stuart* was choſen in his place, who was very ſucceſsful in his Attempts againſt the *Engliſh* and their Adherents; and was ſo extream diligent, that thô he had been worſted five times in one day, in ſmall Parties, by one *Abernethy*, he purſued him till he ſlew all his Men, and took himſelf at night. He Sailed over to *France*, to acquaint King *David Bruce* with the State of Affairs; and at his Return, which was in 1339. he Levied an Army, and by the Aſſiſtance of *Douglas*, reduced *Perth* and *Edinburgh* Caſtle, which was ſtill held out by the *Engliſh*; after which, *Alexander Ramſay*, at that time the greateſt Soldier in *Scotland*, invaded *England* with an Army, and being attacked by a much greater Force as he was returning laden with Spoil, he defeated them; after which he took the Caſtle of *Romborough* from the *Engliſh*, *March* 30. 1342. On the ſecond of *July* that ſame year, King *David Bruce* returned from *France* after nine years abſence, when his Affairs were at a very low ebb, in regard of the three years Truce made betwixt *England* and *France*; and that the valiant *Edward* III. prepared to invade *Scotland* with 40000 Foot, 6000 Horſe, and a numerous Fleet, which Sail'd in *November*, but were ſo broken by Storms, that they were rendred uſeleſs: He advanced with his Army to *Newcaſtle*, whither the *Scots* ſent Ambaſſadors to obtain a Pacification for ſome Months, on condition, That if King *David* did not arrive in ſuch a time, they would become Subjects to the King of *England*; but King *David* had ſet Sail beforehand. At his Arrival he found his Party grievouſly divided among themſelves about *Meum* and *Tuum*; but having compoſed theſe Differences, declared War againſt *England*, which he invaded three times, without doing any thing conſiderable, beſides waſting the Country. After this, a Truce was concluded for two years; but the *Engliſh* having defeated the *French*, and beſieged *Calais*, the *French* King prevail'd with *David* King of *Scots* to invade *England*, contrary to the mind of the Nobility; and juſt as he was Levying his Army, the Earl of *Roſs* laid an Ambuſh for *Reginald* of the Iſles, and ſlew him with ſeven other Noblemen, which divided the Kingdom into new Factions: However the King perſiſted in his Deſign, and entring as far as *Durham*, deſtroyed the North of *England*, where part of the *Engliſh* Army being returned from *Calais*, he was defeated, moſt of his Nobility being ſlain, and himſelf taken by *John Copland*, two of whoſe Teeth he ſtruck out with his Fiſt, though he was grievouſly wounded by two Arrows, and diſarm'd; upon this, abundance of Caſtles in the South of *Scotland* were ſurrendred to the *Engliſh*, with the two bordering Counties, and the *Scots* oblig'd to quit their Claim to all the Lands which they held in *England*; and at the ſame time *Baliol* haraſs'd thoſe Counties which oppos'd him with Fire and Sword: And to all thoſe Calamities ſucceeded a Peſtilence, and mutual Wars amongſt the Highland Clans, *&c.* which together conſum'd one third of the People: However *Douglas* took Courage, and with his Friends expell'd the *Engliſh* from his own Poſſeſſions, and reduced great part of the South of *Scotland.* In the mean time *John* King of *France* ſent a Noble Embaſſy to *Scotland*, deſiring that they would not make Peace with *England* without his conſent; and for that end, ſent them ſome Money, which the Nobility divided among them, and attack'd and carried *Berwick, &c*, which oblig'd *Edward* to enter *Scotland* again with a powerful Army. *Baliol* his Vaſſal, met him at *Roxburgh*, where he made a new ſurrender of himſelf and the Kingdom, and in an unnatural manner incenſed him againſt his Country, becauſe they would not own him as King. *Edward*, according to his deſire, intended ſo to break the *Scots*, that they ſhould never more be able to Revolt; but his Fleet being ſhattered by a Tempeſt, he was forced to return for want of Proviſions, after having laid waſte ſome part of the Country. And *Douglas, &c.* upon his departure, drove the *Engliſh* out of three Counties. About the ſame time the *French* King being alſo taken by the *Engliſh*, the *Scots* ſent to treat about the Redemption of theirs, which was obtained, the Pope granting the Tenths of the Benefices for three years toward it; after which, *Baliol*'s Claim to the Crown expired, and *David* returned; of whom in his proper place. *Buchanan.*

BALK, a City in the *Usbeg Tartary*, ſeated on the River *Jihun*, in the Confines of the Province of *Choraſun*, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, between *Samarhand* to the N. W. and *Candabar* to the S. E. This City is under a particular Kan, who in the time of *Cha-jehan*, prevailing againſt the Kan of *Samarhand*, the latter called in the *Indians* to aſſiſt him under *Aureng-Zeb*: This Prince would have taken *Balk*, had not the two Kans foreſeen the Conſequence, and clapped up a Peace, and forced him to retreat.

BALKAN, Lat. *Ilæmus*, call'd by the *Sclavonians*, *Cumoniza*; the *Italians*, *Coſtegnazzo*, or *La Catena del Mondo*, *The Chain of the World*; and by *Laonicus*, *Praſovo*. It is the greateſt Mountain of *Thracia*, and divides it from the *Lower Mæſia*. It lies E. and W. and terminates at the City of *Meſembria*. It is ſo high, that the *Black Sea* may be ſeen from the top of it. It gives ſource alſo to the Rivers *Hebrus*, now call'd *Marira*, which runs by *Adrianople* and *Stromona*. *Baudr.*

BALL, *(John)* an *Engliſh* Prieſt, one of *Wicliff*'s Scholars, (as *Varillas* reports) and who had eſcap'd out of Priſon, where his Biſhop had got him clapt up. He Preach'd up *Wicliff*'s Doctrine, and added ſome new Hereſies of his own to ſtir up the People to Sedition; and opportunity preſenting it ſelf, he joined with *Tyler*, *Jack Straw*, &c. and aſſiſted them to carry on that Rebellion, which ſpread to that degree, that at laſt the Rebellious Commons were 100000 ſtrong, who after ſeveral other Outrages, inveſted the Tower of *London*, whither the King and Court were retired: They forc'd this Garriſon, and murder'd the Archbiſhop, who was Lord-Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hales*, Lord-Treaſurer, with ſeveral other Perſons of Note. *Ball* went on with his Seditious Hereſies, but was taken at laſt at *Coventry*, and executed at St. *Albans* when the King was there. *Baker* and *Varillas.*

BALLANTINE, *(John Baptiſt)* a *Scotchman*, liv'd about the year 1520. and writ a Coſmography, or Deſcription of *Scotland.* 'Tis probable this Treatiſe was writ in the Language of his Country, he having tranſlated the *Latin* Hiſtory of *Hector Boethius* into *Scotch*. *Baleus de Script. Britan. Voſſius de Math. cap.* 44. *Sec.* 5.

BALLI, *(Joſeph)* a Canon of *Barri* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*. He was thought to be the beſt Philoſopher and Scholaſtick Divine of his time. He came to *Padua* in 1635. where he publiſhed two Treatiſes of his own; *De Fæcunditate Dei*; *&* *De Motu Corporum naturali. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Vir.*

BALLICORA, a ſmall Borough Town of *Munſter* in the S. of *Ireland*; it lies in the County of *Cork*, 14 miles W. of *Cloyne.*

BALLIMORE, a Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which the *Iriſh* in their late Rebellion took great care to fortify; it is wholly ſurrounded with a Marſh, and when our Forces attack'd it in *June* 1691. the Cauſey that led unto it was defended by an old Caſtle: before the Gate whereof were three ſmall Forts to ſecure it. The middle Fort was Regular, with a Mote 20 Foot wide, and 10 Foot deep, about it; and had within it ſome Huts, inhabited by poor People. The 17th about Noon it was inveſted, and ſeveral Batteries being rais'd for the Attacks, the Governor was ſummon'd to ſurrender; but he refuſing, we play'd upon the Place with our Cannon and Mortars, and having made ſufficient Breaches, the Pontons for paſſing the Moraſs, and all other things for an Aſſault being in a readineſs, the Garriſon ſurrendred at diſcretion: It conſiſted of 830 Diſciplin'd Men, and 250 Rapperies.

BALLINASLOE, a little Town of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; it lies on the River *Suc*, in the Province of *Roſcommon*, about 10 miles South-Weſt of *Athlone*, in the Road from thence to *Galloway*, noted for the Encampment of our Forces before the Battel of *Aghrim*, *June* 1691.

BALLINEKIL, a Borough Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, in the *Queen's* County, 10 miles from *Kilkenny*, and 8 S. of *Mariſborough.*

BALLINGACARRIGY, a Caſtle in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*, which was Gariſon'd by 200 *Iriſh*, and naturally ſo ſtrong, that it was thought impoſſible to take it without Cannon; yet when Colonel *Wolſley* came before it, the *Iriſh* ſurrendred after ſmall reſiſtance, *May* 13. 1690.

BALLISHANNON, a Sea Town in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Dunnagall* on the Weſtern Coaſt, 8 miles S. of *Dunnagall* Town; it has a good Haven at the mouth of the River.

BALLORINUS, King of *Sidon* in *Phænicia*, was but a ſingle Soldier, raiſed to that Dignity by *Alexander the Great*, for ſome conſiderable Service he did to his Favourite *Ephæſtion. Q. Curtius.*

BALOUFEAU, *(James)* who went by the Name of the Baron of *St. Angel*, was an Attorney of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, who ſpent all his Father left him, run in Debt, and became one of the greateſt Cheats that ever was heard of: He had four Wives in ſeveral places all at one time, cheated the *French* King, the Marqueſs of *Spinola*, and the King of *England*; his Tricks were all diſcover'd at laſt, and he was hang'd at *Paris* in 1626.

BALSAC, or *Balzac*, is a ſmall ſpot of Ground in *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charente*, and it was from this Place that the Family of the *Guez*, allied to ſo many noble Families, took the Name of *Balzac*. *John Lewis Guez*, Sieur of *Balzac*, well known in this Age for his great Eloquence, was of *Angouleſme*, he lived with Cardinal *Valette*, whilſt his Father was with the Duke of *Eſpernon*; this brought him acquainted at Court, where he was ſo much looked upon by Cardinal *Richelieu*, that he honoured him with his Letters. The Repute he had of being the Eloquenteſt Man in *France*, created him ſome Enemies; as appears by the difference he had in 1627. with Father *Goulu*, chief of the *Feüillans*, and others: He died in the year 1654. The ſeveral Editions of his Books are now in two Volumes in Folio.

BALSAMON, *(Theodore)* a Deacon, and then Keeper of the Decrees and Charters of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, was call'd *Nomophylax*, and *Chartophylax*, and was afterwards made Patriarch of *Antioch*; he lived in the latter end of the 12th Century, with the repute of being the moſt Learned Man of his time: He writ ſeveral Works, whereof we have ſome in *Juſtel's Bibliotheque* of Canon Law; as his *Notes upon the* Nomocanon *of* Photius; and his *Collection of Decrees and Conſtitutions of the Church*, with the Notes of *Charles Annibal Fabrot*. The *Roman-Catholicks* pretend that this great Man being diſpleas'd with the *Latins* being Maſters of the Town of *Antioch*, where he was a *Greek* Patriarch, imploy'd his Wit and Learning to the diſadvantage of the Church of *Rome*, as appears in his *Notes upon the Nomocanon*; In his *Meditations upon the Privileges of the Patriarchs*; and in his *Anſwers to Mark, Patriarch of Alexandria*: Theſe Pieces, they pretend, are carried to that exceſs of Prejudice, that they have been condemn'd even by *thoſe of his own Party. Baron. Bellarmin, Poſſevin.*

BALTHASAR, thought to be the Name of one of the three Kings, or Wiſe Men, who were guided by a Star, and came to Worſhip our Saviour at *Bethlehem*: The Prophet *Daniel* was alſo called by this Name.

BALTHASAR *Gerard* of *Villaſar*, a Town of *Burgundy*, murder'd *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, the 10th of *July*, 1584. as he came through the Hall from Dinner, ſhooting him with a Piſtol into the Heart. The Prince's Guards took him as he was going out of the Town, and he was immediately tortur'd, to make him own who it was that put him upon that wicked Action; he anſwered, *It was a Divine Inſpiration*: Nor did he ever confeſs any thing elſe, if we believe *Strada* a Jeſuit, a great Friend to the *Spaniards*, and Enemy to the Prince, who ſays, That *they who ſaw him Quartered, wondred to ſee a young Man, hardly 26. die with ſuch Conſtancy and Courage.* Others ſay, That he confeſs'd at his Execution, That *he was promiſed a Martyr's Crown in Heaven*; and ſaid, *That in hopes of that, he would have done what he did, if* 50000 *Men had been about him, and no hopes left for eſcape.* But after all, *Strada* is not ſo hardy as to commend this Action; and *Mezeray*, in his *Chronological Abridgement*, calls it a horrible Fact. *Mezeray.*

BALTHASAR, Son of *Evilmerodach*, and Grandchild to *Nabuchodonozar*, the Great King of the *Chaldees* and *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father *A. M.* 3495. in the 55th Olympiad; he is the *Nerigliſſar* of Prophane Authors, which the *Babylonians* called *Naboander*; he is alſo the *Nericaſſolaſſer* of the Aſtronomick Canon. *Salian. Torniel. Pererius*, and others ſay, that *Balthaſar* Reign'd 17 or 23 years; and that he was killed when *Cyrus* beſieged *Babylon.*

But we are well aſſured, that it was in the 56th Olympiad that his Subjects put him to death, and placed *Darius* the *Mede* upon the Throne. It was this laſt that *Cyrus* dethroned, and is called *Nabonnadius* in the Aſtronomick Canon, and is the *Nabondinus* of *Beroſus*, and the *Labinet* of *Herodotus*.

BALTICK, the Name of a Sea between *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, and *Poland*, it's call'd *Ooſtzee* and the *Belt* by them that live about it. It has a great many Iſlands, and is the *Sinus Codanus* of the Ancients: It joins to the Ocean or *German* Sea by that famous Channel called the *Sund*, and then ſtretching wider, it forms at laſt two great Gulphs, whereof one is called the Gulph of *Boddes*, or *Botnia*, and by them of that Country *Bothenzee*; the other is the Gulph of *Finland*, which the *Germans* call *Finnichzee*; beſides the Gulphs of *Riga* and *Dantzick*, which are leſs conſiderable. It is on the Coaſt of the Sea towards *Pruſſem*, that the Amber is found, which is believed to diſtil, or drop from the Pine and Fir-Trees that grow near the Sea-ſide, and are caſt in Tempeſtuous Weather upon the Shoar. It reaches S. E. as far as the Iſland of *Zealand*, where the *Sound*, or *Belt*, whence it takes its Name of *Baltick*, is Commanded by the Caſtles of *Elſenour* and *Elſembourg*, which bring a great Tribute to the King of *Denmark*; thence it runs Southward by the Dukedoms of *Mecklembourg* and *Pomerland*, as far as *Dantzick*; thence it turns Northward by *Courland* and *Livonia*, as far as *Margen*, where it forms the two Bays already mention'd; and Northwards of them receives the River *Severi*, into which fall the two vaſt Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*, which part *Megrena* and *Cornelia*, and have ſome communication with the *White Sea*; hence the *Baltick* runs N. as far as *Weyburg*, turns again, and runs S. W. as far as the Iſles of *Aland*, where it forms the *Bodenzee* which runs N. and S. having *Finland* and *Bodia* on the E. and *Sweden* on the W. At the moſt Northern Point lies *Tornia*, a Sea-Port.

BALTIMORE, a Borough Town, and convenient Port of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, gives the Title of Baron to the preſent Lord *Baltimore*.

BALTINGLASS, or *Ballinglaſs*, a Borough Town of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, ſeated upon the Banks of the *Uzzin* or *Slane*, in the County of *Wicklow*, 12 miles S. of *Bleſſinto*, and not far from *Caterlough*.

BALUE, (*John*) a famous Cardinal in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. but of mean extraction, being a Taylor's Son of *Poictiers*; he ſtudied hard, and became fit for employment; he lived firſt with *Juvenal* of *Urſins*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, and afterward with *John* of *Beauveau*, Biſhop of *Angers*, who made him his Vicar, and a Canon of the Cathedral. Afterwards *Lewis* XI. made him Biſhop of *Evreux*, and then of *Angers*, and got him a Cardinal's Hat from *Paul* II. but he was impriſoned a little after, for holding a Treaſonable Correſpondence with the King's Enemies. He had his Liberty by the ſolicitation of the Pope's Legate in *France*, and went to *Rome*, where he ſped ſo well, that *Sixtus* IV. ſent him Legate *a Latere* into *France*, and the King and he had a new Quarrel, becauſe he began to act without asking the King's Leave, and without ſhewing his Patent to the Parliament, which upon all ſuch occaſions, is to examine whether the Patent contains any thing contrary to the Prerogative of the Crown, or the Privileges of the *Gallican* Church; but this difference was adjuſted, and the Legate went back to *Rome* after the death of *Sixtus*, where he was made at firſt Biſhop of *Albana*, and then of *Præneſte*, by *Innocent* VIII. he died in 1491. *Philip de Comines*.

BAMBA, a Town and Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africk*, between the Rivers *Lelunde* and *Loze*.

BAMBA, or *Wamba*, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*; *Julian* Biſhop of *Toledo* ſpeaks of various Troubles which happened at his Coronation, as that immediately after the Ceremonies were over, he had News brought him, that *Hilderick* Count of *Niſmes* had diſpoſſeſs'd the Biſhop of *Aregius*, put the Abbot *Ranimir* his Favourite in his place, re-eſtabliſhed the *Jews*, and committed violence in the Province of *Languedoc*; upon this News, *Bamba* ſent one *Paul*, a Kinſman of the former King's, againſt the Count, who made Peace with him, and after he had got himſelf Crowned at *Narbonne*, he rifled all the Churches of that Province. *Bamba* takes the Field to puniſh this Rebel, and in his return home again, deſtroyed a Fleet of 160 Ships from *Arabia*, that came from *Africk* to *Spain*; after which he left the Crown to *Ervige*, who had married a Kinſwoman of *Receſiuntas*, and went himſelf into a Convent, where he lived ſeven years, and died in 689. 'Tis ſaid, *Receſiuntas* being impatient to ſtay for the natural death of King *Bamba*, gave him a ſlow Poiſon. *Roderic*, *Mariana*.

BAMBERG, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*: It has a Biſhoprick depending immediately on *Rome*, and is ſituated upon a Hill, a little above the place where the River *Mein* and *Rednitz* join. *Latin* Authors call it *Bamberga*, and *Babeperga*; others think it is the *Bergum* of the Ancients: This *Bamberg* was built but in the 10th Century. The Duke of *Franconia* augmented it much in a little time; and the Emperor *Henry* II. called the *Saint*, who was Duke of *Bavaria* and *Franconia*, liked it ſo well, that he ſolicited Pope *John* XIX. to make it a Biſhoprick, and he himſelf aſſiſted at the Dedication of the Church; in 1014. there was a Council held in this Town, where *Theodore* of *Luxemburg*, the Empreſs's Brother, was ſuſpended from his Biſhoprick of *Metz*. It's a pretty Town, but of no conſiderable ſtrength; but there are ſtrong Places that belong to it, as *Forkheim* upon the River *Rednitz* and *Cronach*, where the River *Cronach* and *Haſlach* join the River *Rabach*; the Caſtle of *Bodenſtein* upon the River *Putlag*, with the Forts of *Kupperberg* and *Hochſtat*; the Country is very fruitful in all manner of Grain, bears Wine, Saffron, Liquorice, and Melons. The Biſhop of it has the Honour of having the four principal Electors of the Empire his Vaſſals for ſome part of their Eſtate, as the King of *Bohemia* for *Prague*, the Elector of *Bavaria* for *Aversbach*; the Elector of *Saxony* for *Witteberg* and *Trebits*, and the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg* for *Cuſtrin*: And theſe four Electors are Officers of this Biſhoprick; but they conſtitute Vicars in their places, to exerciſe their Offices of Cup-bearer, Lord Steward, Lord High Marſhal, and Chamberlain, when the new Biſhop is inaugurated, and when he makes his Publick Entry. *Melchior Ott-Voit* of *Strasbourg*, when Biſhop of *Bamberg*, founded an Univerſity in it, whither a great many *Bohemians* came to Study, and to learn the *German* Tongue. This City is 32 miles N. of *Nuremberg*, 40 E. of *Wurtzburg*, and 70 N. W. of *Ratisbonne*. *Heiſ. Hiſt. de l'Empire*.

BAMBERG, which ſome People miſtake for *Bamberg* in *Germany*, is a Town in *Bohemia* upon the Frontiers of *Moravia*, near the River *Orlitz*, five or ſix Leagues from *Glatz* or *Glaſgoe*.

BAMBYCATIANS, People that live near the River *Tygris*, they dreaded Gold and Silver, and all other Metals that might be Coined into current Money, ſo much, that they buried all they could light on, leſt it ſhould introduce amongſt them thoſe Corruptions and Vices which they ſaw amongſt thoſe who made uſe of ſuch Commodities. *Alex. ab Alex.*

BAMPTON, (*John*) an *Engliſh* Carmelite, living till about the year 1341. He was reckoned one of the beſt School Divines of his time. He is ſuppos'd the Author of ſeveral Tracts, as *Lecturæ Scholaſticæ in Theologia*; *Quæſtiones octo de Veritate Propoſitionum, &c.* *Pitſæus de Script. Angl.*

BAN, or *Barno*, a great River of *Ulſter* in the N. of *Ireland*, having its Source in the County of *Armagh*, paſſes through the vaſt Lake call'd *Lough Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, and falls into the Sea a little below *Colraine*; this River is famous for its great number of Salmons.

BAN, and *Arrierban*, a Publick Proclamation, requiring all the King of *France*'s Subjects to meet in an appointed place to ſerve in the King's Armies, or furniſh Horſe and Foot according to the Rent-Rolls of their Free and Copyholds; the *Ban* conſiſts of Free-holders, and the *Arrierban* of Copy-holders: Thus ſome ſay; others think that the *Ban* is an ordinary Service, which every Vaſſal owes according to the value of his Eſtate; and that the *Arrierban* is an extraordinary Service which every Vaſſal owes the King: And others are of opinion, that *Arrierban* comes of the *German* word *Heriban*, which ſignifies the Proclamation or Cry of the Sovereign, and that ſo it's the ſame thing with *Ban*. Theſe Aſſemblies of the Vaſſals begun in the time of the Kings of the ſecond Race, and are mention'd in *Charlemain*'s Records; but were much more frequent in the Reigns of the Kings of the third Line: Nor were the Clergy that had Eſtates exempted from this Service, but obliged either to come in Perſon, or ſend others. When they came in Perſon, they had the Command of their own Tenants, whom they incourag'd to fight, they being often ſo zealous for the defence of their Country, that they have ſignaliz'd themſelves by their proper Actions, and the defeat of the Enemy. They wore Armour over their other Church-Garments, which is the reaſon that the Painters of old repreſented the Prelates of *France* with Armour over their Surplices; and why in ſome Biſhop's Coats of Arms there are Head-pieces as well as Mitres. The Clergy were often diſpenſed with from Perſonal Service, and are now quite exempted from ſuch Duty; *Lewis* the XIII. having on the 29th of *April* 1636. agreed with them for a certain Sum of Money, which they promis'd to furniſh him with, when the Condition of the Country required it. The Kings of *France* have alſo exempted the Burgeſſes of ſeveral Cities from this Service, as alſo the Members of the Parliament of *Paris*, the King's Secretaries, and ſeveral others are exempted becauſe of their Places. The *Ban* and *Arrierban* were firſt aſſembled thus: The *Miſſi Dominici*, call'd *Legati Regales*, the King's Ambaſſadors, Perſons of higheſt Rank, went into the Provinces. Afterwards they were raiſed by the Bannerets, or Standard-bearers, who were ordered by the King or Lord-High-Conſtable of *France*, to pitch their Standards, and aſſemble their Vaſſals together; but now the King ſends his Letters-Patents to the Bailiffs or Seneſchals of the Provinces, and ſometimes to the Governors. *De la Rocque traité du Ban & Arrierban.*

BANAIAH, Son of *Jehoiadah*, one of *David*'s great Warriors, and Captain of his Guards, he was of the Prieſtly Race, and lived about *A. M.* 3020. he killed two Brothers that had ſet upon him, who were *Moabites*, of Gigantick Stature, and the moſt Valiant amongſt them; afterwards he killed a huge *Egyptian* well-armed, though he himſelf had nothing but a Staff. He alſo killed a Lion in the midſt of a Pit in Snowy Weather. *David* commanded him to put *Salomon* upon his Throne, and *Salomon* ordered him to cut *Joab*'s Head off, to whom he ſucceeded as General of the Army. *Joſeph. l.* 7. *Ant. Jud.* 2 *Sam.* 23.

BANBURY, a Market and Borough Town of *Banbubury* Hundred in the North of *Oxfordſhire*, ſeated in a Flat on the Weſt Bank of the *Charwell*, counted for Wealth and Beauty next *Oxford*. Near this Place *Kinrick* King of the Weſt *Saxons* overthrew the *Britains* in a ſet Battel, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes. Here alſo *Richard Nevill* of *Warwick* overcame *Edward* IV. and took him Priſoner, whereby *Henry* VI. was reſtored to the Crown. In the Reign of King *Charles* I. this Place was taken and Garriſon'd for the King, *Anno* 1642. after *Edgehill* Fight; and two years after, it endur'd a ſharp Siege, and ſeveral Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*. Ten weeks together was this Town afterwards beſieged *An.* 1646. under the ſame Governor that defended it before, *viz.* Sir *William Compton*, who having no proſpect of Relief, ſurrendred it upon honourable Terms. The Family of the *Knolles* have been Earls of this Place from the year 1616. This Town lies 53 miles from *London*.

BANCA, an Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indies*, with a Town of the ſame Name ſituated at the Eaſt-end of the great Iſland *Sumatra*, from which it is parted by the Channel of *Anca* over-againſt *Baras*, *Palimban*, and the Cape of *Lucapara*.

BANCHIN, a *Londoner*, of the Order of St. *Auſtin*: He lived towards the end of the 14th Century, and wrote divers Treatiſes, *Contra Poſitiones Wicleffi*; *Determinationes variæ, &c.*

BANCHO, a *Scottiſh* General of Royal Extract, who is very famous for his Victories againſt the Highland Rebels and the *Danes* in the Reign of *Donald* VII. but ſtain'd his Honour by conſpiring with *Macbeth*, and murdering the King; for which, Juſtice puniſh'd him by the hand of the ſame *Macbeth*, who cauſed him to be cut off, becauſe of a Prophecy, That his Poſterity ſhould afterward enjoy the Kingdom. See *Donald* VII. and *Mackbeth. Buchan.*

BANCOK, a Fortreſs in the Kingdom of *Siam*; it is a place of great Importance, becauſe it defends the Paſſage of the River. *Le Sieur le Marc*, a *French* Ingenier, was left there by the *French* Ambaſſador in 1685. to fortify the Place regularly. *P. Tachard.*

BANDA, an Iſland of the *Sonde*, in the *Eaſt-Indian* Seas, three Leagues to the Southward of the Iſle *Ceran*. It is ſix miles long, and two broad. It is ſaid, that Nutmegs grow in no other Iſland but this, and the little Iſlands *Nera*, *Gunapi*, *Lantor*, *Puloway*, *Pulorin*, and *Beſſingin*, which belong to it; and are ſo full of Nutmeg-Trees, that there is not one Acre but what is covered with them, except a Mountain that caſts up Flames in *Gunapi*: The Trees are in all Seaſons loaden with Flowers, and green and ripe Fruit. They call the Nuts *Palla*, and their fine Bark, which is our Mace, *Bruna-Pella*: The *Hollanders* have built two Forts there, which they call *Naſſau* and *Belgica*. The Road and Key are ſo good, that Ships can come within Piſtol-ſhot of the Forts, and lie under their Cannon. It is a common thing to ſee People live here above 120 years, the Air is ſo good, and the Nuts ſtrengthening the Stomach ſo much: The Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, who have a particular care of their dead; and ſome among them are of opinion, that they will not riſe to Life without being prayed for. *Mandeſlo.*

BANDE, a Military Order in *Spain*, now extinct; it was eſtabliſhed in 1332. by *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile*, who was the Chief of it, as were his Succeſſors after him. The Knights wore a Red Scarf upon the Right Shoulder, tied under the Left, and none could pretend to this Honour but ſuch young Men that had ſerved either at Court or in the Army for ten years. It is thought that the Knights of St. *James*, who are ſo numerous in *Spain*, and wear a Red Croſs, ſucceeded this Military Band. *Mariana.*

BANDER-*Abaſſi*, otherwiſe called *Gomrom*, a Town in *Perſia* upon the Coaſt of *Farſiſtan*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Ormus*; it is ſirnamed *Abaſſi*, becauſe the King *Cha-Abas* firſt brought this Place in Reputation for Commerce. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their diſtinct Exchanges here near the Sea-ſide; and all the Ships that bring Goods out of the *Indies* for *Perſia*, *Turky*, and a great part of *Europe*, touch here, becauſe it is the beſt Harbour in the *Perſian Gulph*. The Air of *Bander* is very unhealthy, ſo hot, that Strangers cannot live there but from *December* to *March*; nor the very Natives but to *April*. In the beginning of *May* they remove to the Mountains, three days Journey from it, where they ſpend what they gain'd by their Commerce. The Wind begins to change in *April*, and at certain times is ſo hot and choaking, that it hinders reſpiration, and is for that reaſon called by the *Arabs El Samiel*, that is to ſay, a Poiſonous Wind, and by the *Perſians*, *Bade Sambour*, becauſe it kills in a moment. What is moſt ſurprizing is, that if one takes hold of any part of their Body who die ſo, it ſticks to his hand like ſlimy, naſty Fat, as if the Body had lain a Month. This Wind reigns principally in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, and is ſometimes ſo hot, that it burns like Lightning: But what is very ſtrange and remarkable is, that it does no harm to them that are upon any River. There are two Forts in *Bander*, one towards the Eaſt, and the other towards the Weſt. *Tavernier.*

BANDER-*Congo*, a Town of *Perſia*, two days Sailing from *Bander-Abaſſi*; it neither wants good Air, nor wholeſom Water, but hath no Trade, becauſe there lie ſo many Iſlands between it and *Ormus* that the Paſſage is dangerous, eſpecially for Ships of Burthen.

BANDO, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies* belonging to the Great *Mogul*, and lies between *Geſlemere*, *Delli*, and *Agra*; beſides the Capital which bears the ſame Name, it has *Touri*, *Moaſta*, *Godach*, *Aſmere*, which laſt is famous for the Tomb of *Hoghe Mondee*, whom the *Mahometans* Honour as a Saint. It is ſaid that King *Ekbar* came hither on foot from *Agra* to pray God for a Succeſſor.

BANDONBRIDGE, a Borough Town of the Province of *Munſter* in the South of *Ireland*; It ſtands in the County of *Cork*, on the N. Banks of the River *Bande*, eight miles Weſt of *Kingſale*.

BANDOULIERS, or *Michelets*, a famous ſort of Robbers, ranging about the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. The *Martolois* in *Hungary* have the ſame Reputation in their Profeſſion. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire.*

BANGOR, Lat. *Bangertium*, a City in *Carnarvanſhire* in *North-Wales*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragant to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; it ſtands on the *Menay* which parts this County from the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and has been in times paſt very large, and therefore called *Bangor Vaur*, or *Great Bangor*. *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* fortified it with a Caſtle, which is now fallen in Ruines: Its Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Daniel*, its firſt Biſhop in 516. was cruelly defac'd by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glandowr*, and afterwards repair'd by *Henry Dean*, a Biſhop of this Dioceſe. This Dioceſe contains in it all *Carnarvanſhire* and the Iſle of *Angleſey*, with part of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomeryſhires*, which make up in all 170 Pariſhes, whereof 37 are Impropriated. Here are three Arch-Deaconries, *viz. Bangor*, *Angleſey*, and *Merioneth*; but one is united to the Biſhoprick for the better ſupporting thereof. The Biſhoprick is valued in the King's Books, 131 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 151 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

BANGOR, or *Banchor*, Lat. *Boncum*, a City of *Flintſhire* in *North-Wales*, famous for a Monaſtery of great Antiquity, but long ſince ruinated. *Beda* ſays, the Monks were divided into ſeven Companies, each conſiſting of no leſs than 300 Perſons: It ſtood on the River *Dee*, where the two Gates of the Monaſtery, ſtill to be ſeen, are a mile from one another. *Speed* ſays, this was the firſt Monaſtery of the World; and *Bede* ſaith, that the Monks had their different Rulers, and lived all by their hand-labour; that *Ethelfred*, King of *Northumberland*, ſlew 1200 of them at the Inſtigation of *Auſtin* the Monk, as it's ſuppos'd, becauſe they refus'd Submiſſion to the See of *Rome*.

BANJALUCH, upon the *Cetina*, a large and ſtrong Town of *Boſnia*, belonging to the *Turks*, it is at the foot of the Mountains, and upon the Frontiers of *Dalmatia*, 30 miles N. E. of *Spalatro*, and 60 S. of *Jaicza*.

BANJANS, Idolaters that have ſpread themſelves in all the Provinces of the *Indies*; but more numerous in the Kingdom of *Cambaya* or *Guzurate* than in any other place. They believe there is a God who created Heaven and Earth, and yet worſhip the Devil, whom they believe to have been created to Govern the World, and plague Mankind. They have no light in their Country Churches, but that of Lamps, which burn day and night; and no other Ornaments but the Pictures of Beaſts and Devils Painted upon the Walls: But their Moſques or Temples in the Cities are well furniſhed with Statues of Gold, Silver, Ivory, Ebony and Marble. The Shape they repreſent the Devil under, is very dreadful: Their manner of Worſhip is thus; The Bramen or Prieſt of the Place ſeats himſelf near the Altar, and gets up at ſome times to Pray, and to Mark ſuch as come to adore the Devil, with a Yellow Mark on the Foreheads; the ſtuff they uſe for it is a compoſition of Water, Red-wood, and Rice pulveriz'd, incorporated together. They wear their Hair ſhort, but their Heads are not ſhaved. The *Turks* uſe them as the Chriſtians do the *Jews*. They are a ſort of People that underſtand Buſineſs pretty well, and that Trade in all things but living Creatures; but thoſe they will not meddle with, leſt they might ſell their Friends Souls, for they believe the Metempſychoſis: The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* make uſe of them for their Interpreters and Factors in ſeveral parts of the *Indies*. They Marry their Children at ſeven years of Age, to them of the ſame Trade or Calling that the Parents are of. The Women do not Veil their Faces as the *Mahometans* do, but wear Neck-laces and Pendants of the Richeſt Pearls; the Beauty of their Teeth they reckon to conſiſt in Blackneſs. Boys and Girls go naked until they are five years old. They agree in this with the *Mahometans*, that they think the chiefeſt part of Religion conſiſts in the purification and cleanſing of their Bodies; for which Reaſon they Bath themſelves every day, and hold a Straw in their hand, which is given them by the Bramen to keep evil Spirits off: This Bramen Preaches to them whilſt they are waſhing themſelves. They are divided into 83 principal Sects, and theſe ſubdivided into an infinite number of others; for each Family has its particular Superſtitions, the four chief are, the *Ceurawath*, the *Samarath*, the *Biſnow*, and that of *Goeghy*. There is a very remarkable Tree in their Country, known by the name of *Banyan*'s *Tree*, which alone makes a little Foreſt; for the great Branches of the Body of the Tree produce other little ones which incline downward by little and little, until they reach the Ground, where they take Root, which way of growing holds up the great Arms, which grow to the length of 300 paces, having theſe Supports at every 15 yards diſtance. The Fruit of this Tree is about the bigneſs of a Walnut, the Shell is Red, and contains a ſmall Seed which nothing but Bats feed upon, which are of an extraordinary bigneſs here, being almoſt as large as Hens, and have Wings a foot and half long; they hang by their Claws with their Heads downwards: The *Portugueſes* make a dainty Meſs of them, and prefer them to Pullets. *Tavernier*.

BANKWELL, a Market Town of *High-Peak* Hundred in *Derbyſhire*; it lies on the South Banks of the River *Wye*, which a few miles from hence empties it ſelf into the *Derwent*.

BANNARA, a Town in the *Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Bengall*, in the Province of *Patan*, belonging to the Great *Mogul*; it ſtands near the River *Ganges*, and has *Goure* to the South, and *Halabaſſa* to the North.

BANNERETS, a Name formerly given in *France* to Gentlemen of great Eſtates, who were privileged to carry Colours in the King's Army; he was a Banneret that could raiſe a Troop of Gentlemen, his own Vaſſals, and could maintain them at his Charge. There were alſo Eſquire Bannerets, which had Free-holds with privilege of a Banner; but they wore white Spurs, to diſtinguiſh them from the others that wore gilt Spurs. This Title at the beginning was Perſonal, and he that had it held it by his Valour and Merit; but it became Hereditary afterward, and deſcended to thoſe that held the Banneret's Eſtate. *De la Roque*.

BANNIER, (*John*) General of the *Swediſh* Army in *Germany*: *Guſtavus* eſteemed him much for his Courage; He Commanded in chief in 1636. after *Guſtavus*'s death, he defeated the *Saxons* twice, reduced ſeveral Towns in *Miſnia*, and beat the Imperialiſts commanded by *Harsfeldt* at the Battel of *Vitſtoc*; after which he went back into *Miſnia* again, and took *Torgaw*, but underſtanding that his Enemies had joined their Forces, he retired to *Dreſden*, and afterwards to the Iſle of *Uſedom*, where being Reinforced with 8000 Men from *Sweedland*, he march'd into *Bohemia*, defeated General *Mazarini* near *Chemnitz*, and General *Hoskirch* near *Prague*. The year after, he entred *Thuringia*, and in the Winter drew near *Ratisbonne*, where the Emperor held a Diet; but *Picolomini* made him retire. This happened in the beginning of the year 1641. about which time he was taken with a Fever, and died of it on the 20th of *May* at *Alberſtadt*. *Lotichius*, *Puffendorf*.

BANNO, a Borough and Sea Town of *Leinſter* in the S. E. Parts of *Ireland*, upon a Bay of its own name, 4 miles S. of *Clamine*.

BANNOCHBURN, a little Town of *Scotland* within two miles of *Sterling*, upon a River of the ſame Name, famous for one of the greateſt Battels that was ever fought in *Britain*, 100000 *Engliſh* being there defeated under the Command of *Edward* the Second, by 30000 *Scots*, Commanded by their King *Robert Bruce*: 200 of the *Engliſh* Nobility being killed, and as many taken. See *Robert Bruce*.

BANS, in Latin *Banni*, were in former times Governors of the Provinces that depend on the Kingdom of *Hungary*, as *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*. This Name is ſtill in uſe amongſt the *Turks*, who put them in the ſame Rank with their *Beglerbeys*, and gave them the Government of Provinces, and ſometimes of whole Kingdoms

BANS, or *Bagnes*, a Dominican of *Montdragon* in *Guipuſcoa* in *Spain*. He is counted the moſt eminent Commentator upon *Thomas Aquinas*, and has written five or ſix Folio's upon the *Summes* of this Schoolman. He has publiſhed likewiſe Remarks upon *Ariſtotle's Logick*, upon his Treatiſe of *Generation* and *Corruption*, &c. This Author died at *Medina del Campo* in 1604. being 77 years of Age. *Razzi Hu'om Illuſt. Domin.* p. 304. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII.

BANTAM, the Name of a Town in the Iſland of *Java* in the *Indies*; it's a very convenient Sea-Port, ſituated at the bottom of a Hill, whence it receives three Rivers, whereof one runs through it, and the other two by its Walls, and forms divers Canals. It has the moſt Traffick of any Town in the *Indies*: The *French*, the *Engliſh*, and the *Hollanders*, have great Magazines in it. The *Hollanders* are Maſters of a Place called *Batavia*, fifteen Leagues Eaſtward of *Bantam*. The *Dutch* made themſelves Maſters of *Bantam* in 1680. by aſſiſting the King of *Bantam*'s Son againſt his Father, whom they defeated, and afterwards Impriſoned; ſo that no other Nations can touch there without their leave. All the Gardens of the Town of *Bantam* are full of Coco-Trees. They have no Bells there; But they ſupply the want of them by beating a great Drum, as big as one of the *German* Hogſheads, called *Voeder*; this is done at morning, noon and night. All the Gentry entertain a Guard at the Entry of their Houſes, and keep Slaves to watch in the night, becauſe they are then in fear of their Lives. Strangers live out of the Town. Girls are married here at eight years of Age, and that not only becauſe the Country is extraordinary hot, but becauſe the King Inherits the Eſtates of ſuch as die whilſt their Children are under Age, which he makes Slaves, as well as the Wife and Domeſticks of the Deceaſed. Women of the beſt Quality have but inconſiderable Portions, which are generally four Slaves, and a Sum of *Caxas*, whereof 3000 (a great Portion with them) hardly makes 25 Crowns of our Money. The Magiſtrates ſit in the Court of *Paceban*, where the Plaintiffs and Defendants appear without Solicitors or Attorneys. All Criminals have the ſame Puniſhment, which is to be bound to a Stake and run through the Heart with a Dagger. The Strangers are privileged from Death for a Compenſation, if they have not killed in cold Blood, and with Malice prepenſe. The King's Council meet under a great Tree when the Moon is up, and keep together until it diſappears. The Perſons of Quality, when they walk the Street, have a Pike and a Sword in a black Velvet Scabbard carried before them, to make them they meet to give them the Way, and ſit upon their Heels until they are gone by; they have a great number of Slaves behind, whereof one carries a Paraſol or Umbrello; they all go bare-foot, and would be aſhamed to be ſeen with Shooes in the Street, though they often wear them in their Houſes: They have an extraordinary care of their Daggers, they wear them at their ſide all the day, and put them under their Bolſter at night; they are Pagans; there is a great Moſque or Temple near the King's Palace, and beſides that, every Lord has one in his own Houſe. *Mandeſlo*.

BANTRY, a Sea Town of the Province of *Munſter* in the South-weſt Parts of *Ireland*, from whence the adjoining Bay is called *Bantry Bay*, noted of late for the Sea-fight on *May-day*, 1689. between part of our Fleet, under the Command of Admiral *Herbert*, now Earl of *Torrington*, and a *French* Squadron newly got thither with freſh Supplies for the *Iriſh*. Though the *French* had the Weather-gage, and a greater number of Ships, yet we loſt not one Man of War, and by impartial Account, the *French* loſt more Men than we.

BAPAUME, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*; it was left to the *French* by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. It is very ſtrong, lies five Leagues from *Arras*, and has *Peronne* on its other ſide; it is 14 miles E. of *Arras*, 15 South-weſt of *Cambray*.

BAPTES, Prieſts of *Cotytto*, Goddeſs of Impurity; which was in great Eſteem at *Athens*; where her Feſtivals were kept at night with all manner of Lewdneſs and Debauchery; they were called *Baptes* from the *Greek* Word Βαπτειν, which ſignifies to Waſh or to Dip, becauſe they uſed to plunge themſelves in luke-warm Water. *Eupolis* having writ a Satyr againſt their Impurities, they threw him into the Sea. *Suidas*.

BAPTISTA, (*Spagnolus*,) Sirnamed *Mantuanus*, becauſe born at *Mantua* in 1448. *&c.* He was General of the *Carmelites* for ſome years; he writ abundance of Poems, which are now comprehended in four Volumes. He was a ſharp Satyriſt againſt the Vices and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, being Author of that Poem,

——————Venalia Romæ
Templa ſacerdotes altaria ſacra coronæ
Ignis, Thura, Preces, Cœlum eſt venale Deuſque.

He died in 1516. Aged 68.

BAPTISTA, (*Fragoſus*) an eminent Jeſuite, born at *Silvis* in *Portugal*. He wrote a Book called *Regimen Rei-publicæ Chriſtianæ*, in three Volumes in Folio. He died in the year 1639. *Alegamb. in Script. Soc. J.*

BAPTISTA, (*Fulgoſus*) a Duke of *Genoua*, was outed of his Dominions by his Grandfather in the year 1483. During his Baniſhment, he writ nine Books of memorable Examples in Imitation of *Valerius Maximus*, which he Dedicated to his Son *Peter*. *Camillo Gillino* of *Milan* tranſlated this Treatiſe out of *Italian* into *Latin*.

BAR, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Bari*.

BAR, or *Barrois*, a Country between *Lorrain* and *Champagne*, has the Title of a Dutchy, and belongs now to *France*; it is divided into two Parts by the River *Meuſe*; its Capital is *Bar-le-duc*, built by *Frederick* the Firſt, Duke of High *Lorrain*; he called it *Bar*, becauſe he deſign'd it ſhould be a *Bariere* againſt thoſe of *Champagne*, that uſed to make Incurſions into his Country; it was built in 951. the Country about is pretty Fertile. This Dutchy after ſeveral Marriages and Donations came to the Houſe of *Lorrain*; 'twas anciently held by Homage and Fealty of the Crown of *France*, to which the Dukes and Counts of *Bar* were Vaſſals. In the 16th Century the Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, who governed at the Court of *France*, procur'd of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. the Regale for the Dutchy of *Bar*. The King's Attorney-General oppos'd the Verification of this Grant, ſo that the King was forc'd to come in Perſon to the Parliament. This happened in the year 1571. Afterwards in 1575. *Henry* III. made another Declaration in favour of the Duke of *Lorrain*, which the Attorney-General *de la Gueſle*, found contrary to the Rights of the Kingdom. After ſeveral Revolutions, by the 63d Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. the Dutchy of *Bar* was returned to the King, and united to the Crown; and by a particular Treaty which the late Duke made with *Lewis* XIV. 1662. he yielded up all his Dominions to him after his Death, as I ſhall inform the Reader more at length when I come to ſpeak of *Lorrain*. *Du Cheſne, Hiſt. de Bar-le-duc, Du Pui Droits du Roi, Vignier de Roſiers, &c.*

BAR, (*Henry* II.) Count of *Bar*, and Lord of *Liney*, &c. A Man of great Parts; he was much admired for his Bravery in the Battel of *Bouvines*, where he had the Honour to fight by King *Philip Auguſta*. After that War was at an end, he went to *Rome*, and took the *Croiſade*, went to the *Holy Land* in 1239. and was mortally wounded at the Battel of *Gaza*. *Rigordus vit. Phil. Aug.*

BAR-*le-duc*, *Barro-ducum*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Bar*. This Town was built by *Frederick* the Firſt, Duke of *Lorrain*, in 951. and was afterwards augmented and Embelliſh'd by the Counts and Dukes of *Bar*. It was taken in the laſt Age in 1632. and its ſtrong Caſtle, built upon a Rock, is demoliſhed. The Lower Town is well built, has fine large Streets, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral Churches, a College, and other Sumptuous Structures. This Town is 60 miles South-Eaſt of *Rheims*, 50 South-Weſt of *Metz*, and 115 Eaſt of *Paris*.

BAR-*ſur-Aube*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, upon the River *Aube*. It is indifferent well built, and much eſteemed for its good Vineyards; 25 miles Eaſt of *Troyes*, and 20 North-Eaſt from *Bar-ſur-Seine*.

BAR-*ſur-Seine*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*, called in Latin *Barum ad Sequanam*; it is ſituated upon the River *Sequana* or *Seine*, where it receives the *Ourſe*, the *Arſe* and *Laigne*, towards the Frontiers of *Champagne*, and five Leagues above *Troyes*. It is very pleaſant and well built, the Soil is fertile, and there are fine Meadows along the River ſide, and Hills on the other ſide, full of good Vines, which renders the Avenues very agreeable. It is 16 miles Eaſt of *Troyes*, and 56 North from *Dijon*.

BAR, upon the River *Kow*. *Barum & Barium*, a little Town of *Podolia* in *Poland*: 'Tis very ſtrong, being defended with a Fort upon a Rock, and encompaſs'd with a Moraſs and a River.

BARABALLI *de Gayette*, an *Italian* Poet, who did not think himſelf inferior to *Petrarcha*; he was deſcended of an ancient Family, was of a good Preſence, but his conceit of himſelf made him the Laughing-ſtock of the Court of *Rome*; he lived in the time of *Leo* X. who granted him the Honour of the Triumph, and mounted him upon an Elephant, that threw him down near the Bridge of the Capitol.

BARABBAS, a ſeditious Man, and Murtherer; who being Priſoner for his Crimes, was ſet at Liberty by *Pilate*, at the Requeſt of the *Jews*, who would have him ſaved, according to the Cuſtom of pardoning a Criminal at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and preferred him to Jeſus Chriſt, whom they would ſee put to Death by all means.

BARACH, of the Tribe of *Nephtali*, the fourth Judge of the *Iſraelites*; he ſucceeded to *Ehud* in 2720. and with the Aſſiſtance of *Debora*, who was alſo Judge of the People, he overthrew General *Siſera* in 2740. and delivered the *Iſraelites* from their third Servitude, that laſted 20 years under *Jabin* King of *Canaan*; he and *Debora* Judged the People, for almoſt 40 years, from *Anno Mundi* 2721. to 2760.

BARACHIAS, a *Jew*, Father of the Prophet *Zacharias*, as we may learn from the firſt Chapter of his Prophecy. The Learned have found ſome difficulty to know who this *Barachias* was, whoſe Son *Zacharias* was kill'd between the Temple and the Altar: Some are of opinion, that it was him who is call'd the laſt of the Prophets, but this is very improbable, becauſe the Temple was then demoliſh'd. *Baronius* believes that he was the Father of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and put to Death by *Herod*, becauſe he would not deliver up his Son *John* at the Maſſacre of the *Innocents*. The Cardinal ſupports his opinion by the Authority of *Peter* of *Alexandria*, in his *Regulæ Eccleſiaſticæ*, which were approved by the ſixth General Council, as likewiſe by the Authority of the Author of the *Lives of the Prophets*, aſſign'd to *Epiphanius*, of St. *Bazil*, of St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, of *Origen*, and ſeveral other Doctors. He adds, that *Nicephorus Calliſtus* reports from *Hippolytus* the Martyr, That the Father of this *Zacharias* was called *Barachias*, and that the refuſal to give up his Son was the cauſe of his Death. But St. *Jerome* affirms, that this Hiſtory is taken from an Apocryphal Author, and that the *Zachary* in queſtion was that Perſon whom King *Joaſh* order'd to be put to Death, 2. *Chron.* 24. 22. and that his Father *Jehojada* might have two Names, as 'twas common among the *Jews*, or at leaſt that the Name *Barachias* might be given him as a Title of Religion, becauſe in *Hebrew* it ſignifies *The Bleſſed of the Lord*. Moſt of the Moderns go into St. *Jerome*'s Sentiment, and amongſt others, *Janſenius*, in the 23d Chapter of St. *Matthew*, where he ſupports his opinion by very ingenious Reaſonings, and makes a very handſom Remark upon the occaſion of this *Zacharias*, Son of *Baruch* or *Barachias*, mention'd by *Joſephus* in his fourth Book *De Bello Judaico*. Some of the Learned maintain, That *Zacharias*, the Son of *Barachias*, was killed in the Temple a little before the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, and that 'tis this Perſon whom our Saviour ſpeaks of in the 23d of St. *Matthew*. *Cyril. in Anthrop. Origin. Hom.* 16. *in Matth. Hieron. lib.* 4. *in Matth. Baron. in Annal. Hamond.*

BARAMPOUR, or *Barampore*, *Barampura*, a Town of the *Eaſt-Indies*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Candiſ*, in the *Mogul*'s Territories, ſituated upon the River *Tapte*, which falls into the Gulf of *Cambaie* below *Suratte*. It's a great Town of Trade, but ill built, and unwholſome.

BARAS, See *Hormiſdas*.

BARATHRUM, a deep Gulf of *Attica* in *Greece*, in which they were wont to throw Criminals. It was fac'd with Stone like a Well, and had Iron Hooks turn'd upwards to receive the Criminal. There followed an unfruitful year upon the caſting one of *Cybele*'s Prieſts into it, which the Oracle ſaid, was occaſion'd by *Cybele*'s Wrath, which could not be appeas'd until that Hole were filled up; upon which there was care taken to ſatisfie her. *Suidas*.

BARBANCON, (*Marie d'*) Daughter to *Michael* of *Barbancon*, Lord of *Cany*, being beſieged in her Caſtle of *Benegon* in *Berry*, by *Montare* Lord Lieutenant of *Burgundy*, ſhe got to the moſt dangerous Place in the Breach, and with a Half-pike in her Hand, ſhe repulſed the Enemies in three Aſſaults; but at laſt, want of Proviſions made her ſurrender; the King was ſo taken with her Courage, that he ordered ſhe ſhould be left in Poſſeſſion of her Caſtle and Eſtate. *Thuan.*

BARBADOES, is one of the *Caribbe* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, and the moſt conſiderable Colony the *Engliſh* enjoy in thoſe Parts; it lies in 13 deg. 10 min. North Latitude, ſo that the Days and Nights are here almoſt of an equal length all the year round, the Sun riſing and ſetting at ſix, or in leſs than half an hour before or after; but in three quarters of an hour after Sun ſetting is dark night, the twilights being no longer in thoſe Parts. It is ſomewhat of an Oval Form, broad toward the South-end, growing narrow to the North, with a bending in on the Eaſt-ſide, not above ſeven Leagues in length and four in breadth in the broadeſt Place, and contains ſomething above 100000 Acres: It was ſo well Peopled, that within that ſmall compaſs, it was ſaid to have contain'd near 50000 Inhabitants, beſides the *Negro* Slaves, who were almoſt double the number; it improved to this degree ſince the year 1627. but in the year 1698. they were leſs than half that number. The firſt Planters for want of Trade were driven to great Extremities, until ſome years after their firſt ſettling; but about the year 1640. their numbers being increaſed, and the Iſland yielding at that time good ſtore of Tobacco, Indico, Cotton, &c. Ships began to Trade there by way of Exchange, after which it began to flouriſh conſiderably, eſpecially after they had gotten Canes from *Brazil*, and planted them with good ſucceſs, and had learn'd the Art of making Sugar. This is now their principal Commodity, and beſides the Brown or Muſcovadoes, they make Clay'd Sugars in ſorts, ſome whiter and as good as *Brazil*, and likewiſe choice Reſin'd Sugars; but the Reſin'd is kept out of *England*, (and the Clay'd in great meaſure) by very high Duties, which have the effect of a Prohibition, to the great damage of the *Barbadians*, as they themſelves complain. This Iſland is hotteſt in *July*, *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*, though not near ſo hot as while the Woods were ſtanding; and it would be unpleaſant living in it were it not for the cool Breezes that riſe with the Sun, and blow freſh almoſt all the year long, eſpecially all the other Months as the Sun mounts higher. Theſe Breezes blow always from the Eaſt, (with a Point two, or three, to the North) ſave ſometimes in the Months before-named, in which ſome years the Turnadoes or Hurricanes are. It is the Windward-moſt Iſland of all the *Caribbees*, by which it hath many Advantages, and hath in all times of War been the means of preſerving the reſt of the *Engliſh* Leewards Settlements from the Inſults of the Enemy. Notwithſtanding this Heat, the Air is ſo very moiſt, that any thing of Iron without conſtant uſage is ſoon eaten up with Ruſt. The Country in general is gradually riſing Ground, level in ſome Parts, and in others ſome high Hills, affording moſt lovely Proſpects all over the Iſland, with a continual Verdure: It is but indifferently watered with freſh Rivers or running Springs; but there are ſeveral Pools beſides, with which the Inhabitants are ſupplied, as alſo Ponds made by hand, and very good Draw-Wells. In ſhort, the Inconveniencies are over-balanced with the Pleaſantneſs of the Air, and heretofore with the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil, which yielded Crops all the year long; yet the Inhabitants obſerve two principal Seaſons for Planting of *Indian* Corn, Potatoes, *&c. viz. May* and *November*; but Sugar-Canes are planted from *July* to *December*: The Land is now much worn out by continual Planting, but that Defect is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the great Charge and Induſtry of the Inhabitants in Dunging and Manuring the Land. Next to Sugar, their chief Commodities for Exportation are Cotton, Rum, Moluſſes, and Ginger. For the uſe of the Inhabitants, here are Oxen, Sheep, Goats, plenty of Hogs, ſeveral ſorts of extraordinary good Poultry, Fruits, Herbs, Corn, Pulſe, *&c.* Here they have the beſt and moſt delicious China-Oranges in the World, Shaddocks, Sweet, Sower, and Civil Oranges, Cittrons, Limons, Limes, Guavers, Cocoenuts, Plantains, Bonanoes, Pomegranates, Figs, and Pine-Apples, the laſt being the moſt delicious and fineſt of all Fruits whatſoever, with many other ſorts of very good Fruit, as alſo ſeveral moſt excellent Roots, *viz.* Potatoes, Yames, Eddeas, Carrots, Turnips, and ſeveral other ſorts of Roots. Of Trees, here are Cedar, Maſtick, Bully, Locuſt, Manchanneele, Red-Wood, White-Wood, Silk-Cotton-Tree, and that called Iron-Wood-Tree, *Caſſia*, *Colloquintis*, *Semper-vivum*, of which good Alloes is made, *Tamarinde*, and *Caſavy*, of which laſt they make very good Bread of the Root grated, the Juice being firſt ſqueezed out, which is poiſonous: Here is alſo the Poiſon-Tree, the Phyſick-Nut, Mangrove-Tree, *Palmeto*, and *Lignum-vitæ* and the Dumb-Cane, which being bitten or taſted, immediately ſo enflames the Mouth, Tongue, and Throat, that it hinders Speaking for a conſiderable time after. Trees here continue green all the year, except ſome few in the dry time, and at what time ſoever they are lop'd or cut, they ſpring again. In this Iſland is a Weed called the Senſitive-Plant, eſteemed one of the greateſt Rarities in the World, which as ſoon as touched with the Hand, the Leaves immediately cloſe together as if they were withered, but ſoon after the Hand is removed, ſpreads again, as alſo the Humble-Plant, which being touched, falls as the other cloſeth. Here are Snakes of ſeveral ſorts, which are no ways poiſonous or hurtful, otherwiſe than that they ſometimes but very rarely deſtroy Chickens, and ſuck Eggs; but then they are uſeful in deſtroying Rats, Mice, and other Vermin. The chief Town in the whole Iſland is St. *Michael's*, ſituated on or near *Carliſle-Bay*, in the South-weſt Part of the Iſland, where Ships have good Riding in an open Road; there are three other Port-Towns, *Auſtins*, the *Hole*, or St. *James* Town, and *Spixes*, or *Little-Briſtol*. Their Militia is ſix Regiments of Foot and two of Horſe, beſides a Life-Guard for the Governor. Formerly theſe Regiments were full, and the Life-Guard was at leaſt 100 Gentlemen; but the Taxes laid upon Sugars have ſo impoveriſhed that Iſland, that the Regiments are not half ſo full as they were, and the Guard much leſs, the Inhabitants being reduced to half their number, and much of their Land lying waſte. Before the Taxes likewiſe, 400 Ships commonly came yearly to this Iſland laden with all ſorts of Commodities, which here they vended, and Returned with the Commmodities of this Place; but now the number of theſe Ships ſeldom exceeds 200. The Iſland is Governed by the Laws of *England*, except where their own particular Laws make ſome alteration, which Laws are made by the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly; the Governor and Council being appointed by the King, and the Aſſembly choſen by the People.

BARBARY, a Country in *Africa*, bounded with *Egypt* on the Eaſt, and *Biledulgerid* and Mount *Atlas* to the South, with the *Atlantick* Ocean in the Weſt, and the *Mediterranean* on the North. Its length, from the *Atlantick* Sea to *Egypt*, is 600 *German* Leagues; and its breadth, between Mount *Atlas* and the *Mediterranean*, is about 80 Leagues. It is divided into five Parts, *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Tremeſen*, *Fez* and *Dara*, whereof the firſt is a Province, and the other four are Kingdoms. Though *Barbary* be under one of the Torrid Zones, yet the Mountains and Sea Coaſt between the Streights of *Gibralter* and *Egypt* are more Cold than hot; it begins to rain through all *Barbary* about the middle of *October*, and their greateſt Cold is in *December* and *January*, but ſo inſenſible, that they never have occaſion for any Fire. In *April* the Trees begin to flouriſh, and at the end of the ſame Month you have Cherries ripe in the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Algier* and *Tunis*, and in ſome Parts of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. In the middle of *May* they gather their Figs; and the middle of *July* is the Seaſon for Apples, Pears, Plums and Grapes; but all their Fruits are not ready till the beginning of *September*. Their Spring begins the 25th of *February*, and laſts till the 28th of *May*, and all thoſe three Months the Weather is fair. The Inhabitants of *Barbary* are of three different Nations; for beſides the Natives, there are *Turks* and *Arabians*. The Men are allowed many Wives, yet generally they have but one Married Wife, but they keep ſeveral Slaves and Concubines. The Women and Girls are always veiled in the Preſence of Men, ſo that a Man knows no more of the Beauty of the Wife he Marries, than what he learns from the Father and the Mother, untill he goes to Bed to her. Enchantments and Witchcraft are very frequent in this Country, and they uſe Magicians and Witches for their Phyſicians, who cure them with *Characters* and ſome Words out of the *Alcoran*: When any falls ſick, they lay ſome Meat upon the Tomb of the *Marabouts*, who are the Saints of that Law, and imagine, that if any Creature eats it, he will immediately take the Sickneſs. It is obſerved, that in the three Languages they uſe, *viz.* the *Arabick*, *African* and *Turkiſh*, there is no Oath againſt the Name of God. The People are of a good mild Humour, ſeldom quarrel among themſelves, and when they do, ſeldom kill one another; they are very watchful of their Wives, and ſuch of them as live abroad under Tents, as the *Arabians* and Shepherds, are Laborious, Valiant and Liberal; but they that live in Cities, are Proud, Covetous, Revengeful; and though they Traffick much, they underſtand it but very little, and neither keep Banks, nor have Bills of Exchange. in former times they addicted themſelves to the Study of the Liberal Sciences, but their Princes have forbidden ſuch Studies for the future. They that live near the Sea Coaſt, uſe Fire-Arms and Pikes: but they that live in the Inland Towns, carry nothing but a Lance, which they uſe very dextrouſly. As for Age, they hardly exceed 60 or 70 years, unleſs it be ſuch as live in the Mountains, and are ſtrong and luſty at an Hundred years of Age. *Barbary* furniſhes Strangers with a great quantity of Goods, as Beef, Hides, Linen and Cotton, Raiſins, Figs and Dates. It is a very rich Country, as appears by the prodigious Revenues of the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and of the Baſhaws of *Tunis*, *Algier* and *Tripoli*, by its great Commerce with *France*, *Italy*, *England*, *Holland*, &c. The great Number of Moſques, and their Rents, is a Mark of the Wealth of the Country; there are an hundred at *Algier*, three hundred at *Tunis*, as many at *Fez*, ſeven hundred at *Morocco*, whereof the Chiefeſt have two hundred Ducats Rent a day. As for Government, part of *Barbary* is under Kings, as *Morocco* and *Fez*, and ſome other Places that are under *Arabian* Kings; the other Part is Governed by Baſhaws from the Grand Signior, as *Algier*, *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, who have Kings that are Vaſſals to them, as are thoſe of *Concue* and *Labez*, which are Tributary to *Algier*, and ſome *Arabian* Princes, who are to furniſh a certain Sum of Money and a Number of Men upon neceſſity. They that live on the Mountains, and in Tents in the Plains, are Governed by a kind of Commonwealth. In all Towns where the Grand Signior has a Baſhaw, he has alſo a *Cadi*, or Judge, who gives Sentence without Appeal in all Civil and Criminal Matters; and throughout all *Barbary*, every one pleads his own cauſe, except in *Sally*, a Town of *Fez*, where the *Moors* make uſe of Attorneys after the Faſhion of *Spain*. As for Religion, they have the Chriſtian, Jewiſh and Mahometan, and thoſe that live in the Mountains and Fields with their Flocks hardly have any at all. The *Iman* or *Marabout*, which is their Prieſt, Prays in the Moſque, and the People repeat what he ſays. The Women never go into their Moſques, for fear the ſight of them ſhould diſturb the Devotion of the Men. They have long Beads of 100 Coral Stones, all of a bigneſs, and at each Stone they cry, *Sta-fer-lah*, which ſignifies, *God preſerve me.* The *Mufti*, who is the Head of the *Marabouts* or Prieſts, and of the *Santons* or Religious, is Judge in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. Their *Morabouts* apply themſelves much to Magick , and are in ſuch Veneration amongſt the *Moors*, that a Criminal is ſafe enough, if he can but get into one of their Cells, which are built near the Moſques. When theſe Prieſts die, they honour them as Saints, and burn Lamps before their Tombs. Their greateſt Feaſt is on *Mahomet*'s Birth-day, which they keep the 5th of *September* with great Solemnity, ſinging that Prophet's Praiſes through the Streets, accompanied with a great Number of Muſicians : This Feaſt laſts 8 days, during which time the very Chriſtians are permitted to be in the Streets at night, which is prohibited under rigorous Puniſhments at any other time. When any one dies, his Friends hire Women that cry and take on ſtrangely , and tear and ſcratch their Faces till they bleed. The Body is not laid all at length in the Coffin, but is ſeated with its Face Southwards towards *Meccha*. Their Burying-places are in the Fields, near the Towns; they are wall'd in, and over-run with Flowers, which ſerve partly for Ornament, and partly to mind People of the tranſitory Pleaſure of this World. Since the *Engliſh* quitted *Tangier*, the Chriſtians have no Places in *Barbary*, but *Larache*, *Oran*, and *Mamora*, that belong to *Spain*, though there are ſome remainder of the ancient Chriſtians in *Morocco* , *Fez*, and *Libya*, who ſay *Moſarabick* Maſs, which is tranſlated into the *Arabick* Tongue out of *Latin* ; and there are ſome *Greek* Families, who have great Veneration for St. *Stephen* : The *Jows* that live amongſt them, are much the ſame with them among us, and are above 160000 Families. For Apparel , the Men wear wide Linings , and above them a ſtriped Gown, which hangs down to their Knees, buttoned before with Gold and Silver Buttons. Their Turban is of red Cloth, that has a piece of white Cotton winded ſeveral times about it : They wear painted Shooes without Ears, that tie under the Foot, as the *Turks* do : They wear Shooes looſe, that they may put them off, which they do as often as they go into their Houſes, and eſteem it uncivil and undecent to do otherwiſe. They ſhave off all their Hair, except a Bunch they leave on the top of the Head, by which they expect *Mahomet* will pull them up to Heaven. They wear Muſtaches , and ſometimes they have their Beards all of a length. They have a Sheath to their Belts, enrich'd with coſtly Pearls and three fine Knives. The Women cover their Faces with a fine Linen Cloth, and wear a Gown to their Knees : When they go to Town, they wear a pair of Cotton Linings, and wrap their Bodies in a great Cloak, and hide their Faces, that nothing can be ſeen but their Eyes ; ſo that they cannot be known in the Streets : But when they go into any Friend's Houſe, they leave their Attires and their Shooes at the Door, to give the Man of the Houſe notice that they are there, and that their Husbands would take it ill if he came in whilſt they paid his Wife a Viſit. The People of *Barbary* live for the moſt part on Rice , Beef, Veal, and Mutton ; Wine is forbidden them by *Mahomet*'s Law, yet many Drink of it for all that. The Country is very fertile in all manner of Fruit, which grows better and bigger there than elſewhere. *Dapper*'s Deſcription of *Africk*.

BARBERINI, a Noble and Ancient Family in *Italy* : Pope *Urban* VIII. and ſeveral Cardinals were of this Houſe ; and *Lucretia Barberini* married *Francis d'Eſte*, Duke of *Modena*, 1654.

BARBERINO, a little Town in *Tuſcany*, upon a low Hill, between *Sienne* and *Florence*, from which the famous Family of the *Barberini's* took their Name and Title.

BARBEROUSSE I. (*Aruch*, or *Horuc*) born in *Mitylena*, a Town in the Iſland *Lesbos*, in the *Egæan* Sea, was a Pirate for many years, and then went to *Barbary*, where he became ſo famous, that the King of *Algiers* begg'd his Aſſiſtance againſt the *Spaniards*. He came to *Algiers* , and having ſecured the Town, he ſtrangled the King in his Bath, and uſurped the Crown : After which , he conquered the King of *Tunis*, and enlarged his Conqueſts on every ſide , until the Count of *Comares* , Governour of *Oran* for the King of *Spain*, ſurprized him at the Paſſage of the River *Huexda*, eight Leagues from *Tremeſen*, where he and 1500 *Turks* that accompanied him, were cut off, in 1518.

BARBEROUSSE II. *Cheredin*, ſucceeded his Brother in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, and in a little time made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantina*, reduced ſome Kings his Vaſſals, and drove the *Spaniards* out of a Fort that they had overagainſt *Algiers*. *Solyman* II. made him his Admiral , and with his help he took *Tunis*, plundered and ravaged *Sicily*, made frequent Deſcents on *Italy*, frighted the *Spaniards*, and joining himſelf with *Francis* I.'s Army, took *Nizza* in 1543. Before this, the Emperor *Charles* V. pretending to ſuccour *Muli Haſſin*, diſpoſſeſs'd *Barberouſſe* of the Kingdom of *Tunis* ; but this Misfortune did not put him out of the Grand Seignior's Favour , who made him both Baſſa and Admiral. He died in 1547. at *Conſtantinople*.

BARBOSA, (*Arrius*, or *Arrias*) born at *Aviro* in *Portugal* : He was a great Reſtorer of Learning in *Spain*, an excellent Linguiſt, and applied himſelf more particularly to *Greek*. He lived towards the end of the 15th Century, and wrote *Quodlibeticæ Quæſtiones de Proſodia, Epometria, &c. Lælius Giraldus, Dial. de Poet. Nichol. Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

BARBOSA, (*Auſtin*) a *Portugueſe* , Biſhop of *Eugento*, and Son of *Emanuel* hereafter mentioned : He was a great Proficient in the Civil and Canon-Law, which he ſtudied at *Rome*. There are ſeveral Treatiſes of his Writing : *De Officio Epiſcopi. Remiſſiones Doctorum ſuper varia loca Concilii Tridentini. Formularium Epiſcopale. Variæ Juris Tractationes. De Officio Parochi. De Canonicis. Repertorium Juris Civilis & Canonici* , *&c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

BARBOSA, (*Emanuel*) Father to the above-mention'd : He was a conſiderable Lawyer, and the King of *Portugal*'s Council in the Province of *Aventeio*. He Printed a Volume in Folio, called *Remiſſiones Doctorum ad Contractus, &c.* The reſt of his Works were publiſh'd by his Son. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

BARBOSA, (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer and Chancellor of *Portugal*, flouriſhing about the year 1590. In his Life-time he publiſh'd two Volumes in Folio, called *Commentaria ad Interpretationem Tituli Digeſtorum, Soluto Matrimonio quemadmodum Dos petatur*. Afterwards, in 1662. there were ſome of his poſthumous Works Printed at *Lions*, Entituled, *Commentaria ad Titulos de Legatis, & de Vulgari Subſtitutione, & de Probatione per Juramentum. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

BARCA, Son of *Belus* King of *Tyrus* in *Phænicia*, Brother to *Pygmalion*, came out of *Tyrus* in *Africa* with his Siſters *Didon* and *Anna*. He was the Founder of that Renowned Family of the *Barcas*, whence *Hanibal* deſcended.

BARCA, a great Country of *Africa* in *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Egypt* and *Tripoli* : It is a very barren Country, being dry and rocky : It has the Town *Garuena*, called alſo *Cerene*, and ſome other Towns along the Coaſts. This Kingdom is bounded on the Eaſt by *Egypt*, on the North by the *Mediterranean*, on the Weſt by the Gulph of *Sidera*, the Great *Sirtis*, and *Barbary*, and on the South by Deſerts. It takes its Name from the City of *Barca* , which is ſmall, and ſtands towards the Weſt-end 550 miles from *Alexandria*. This City ſprung out of the Ruines of *Berenice*, near which it ſtood. In this Kingdom was the celebrated City of *Cyrene*, ſomething more to the Eaſt than *Barca* ; and 'tis a very fruitful Spot of Ground, and in the *Greek* and *Roman* times was very Populous, and well Cultivated, but is now almoſt wholly deſolate. *Nub.p.*92. The Gulph of *Sidera*, mentioned above, is the Great *Sirtis* of the Ancients, a Bay infamous for Shipwrecks, and the Shoars of it for Thieves and Deſolation, there being not one drop of freſh Water to be found in 4 days Journey between the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*. The *Arabians* inhabiting theſe Countries between *Barbary* and *Egypt*, feel great Miſery, the Country being ſo poor and barren, that it will hardly keep their Cattel alive ; and they have no Corn, nor any thing but Dates, ſo that they pawn their Children for Bread in *Sicily*, which are frequently made Slaves upon Non-payment. This Neceſſity makes them alſo very Thieviſh, taking all that a Man has, and then ſelling his Perſon to the *Sicilians* for Corn, to the diſcouragement of all Merchants and Trade. In ſhort, they are a rude, beggarly, hunger-ſtarved, perfidious People, diſtruſted by all Men. *Barca* is in part mountainous, and in part level : All along the foot of Mount *Atlas* on the North, is a ſpacious fruitful Plain, well watered with beautiful Rivers and Fountains. The Air is more ſubject to Cold than exceſſive Heat, and in Winter is often covered with deep Snows. The Mountains yield Fruit, but no Corn : The Inhabitants of thoſe places eat Barley-bread : The vaſt Woods are full of wild Beaſts of all kinds ; but in the Plains and Hillocks between theſe Mountains and *Atlas*, there is plenty of Corn ; but then they have no great plenty of Wood. *Leo Af.p.* 31. *Pag.* 266. he ſaith, The Deſartt of *Barca* contains in length from Eaſt to Weſt 1300 miles , and in breadth 200, and is deſtitute of Corn and Water. The Inhabitants are barbarous and beggarly beyond belief. The *Moors* began the Conqueſt of this Country next after *Egypt*, in the year of Chriſt 605. or, as their own Chronologers place it, in 686. *Procopius* ſaith, That *Libya*, properly and firſt ſo call'd, lay between *Cyrene* to the Weſt, and *Alexandria* in *Egypt* to the Eaſt ; and it was alſo of old call'd *Marmarica*.

BARCALON, the Name of the Firſt Miniſter of State in the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *Indies*, beyond the Gulph of *Bengala* : Beſides his Care of the King's Buſineſs, he ſits with the Oya's, or Ordinary Judges, to decide the Differences that happen between Merchants and Strangers.

BARCAPPARA, a Rabbi who lived in the Third Century, and compoſed a Work which the *Jews* call *Toſaphta*, and make uſe of it to explain the hard places of their *Miſna*.

BARCELONA, a Town of *Cattalonia* belonging to the King of *Spain*; it is a Sea-Port of the *Mediterranean*, bears the Title of a County, has a Sovereign Court and Univerſity, a Court of Inquiſition, and a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Tarragona*. It is a great, rich, fair, and well-fortified Town; ſome Authors think it was built by *Amilcar Barca*, a *Carthaginian* Captain, about 300 years before our Saviour's Birth. It's this Town *Ptolemy* calls Βαρκίνων; St. *Paulinus*, *Barcinus*; *Jornandes*, *Barcelona*; and others *Barcino*, and *Barcilona*, and think it was the place *Plinius* calls *Faventia*. It was under the *Romans*, and afterwards under the *Viſigoths*, where their firſt King *Ataulfus* was murthered in 415. In the Eighth Age, when the *Saracens* ſettled themſelves in *Spain*, they became Maſters of *Barcelona*, the *Spaniards* endeavoured to retake it, but in vain. The *French* took it in 801. Its Governours had the Title of Counts, who afterwards became Proprietaries of it; From thence it fell to the Houſe of *Arragon*, and afterwards to that of *Anjou*; notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* kept poſſeſſion, the Emperor *Charles* V. was ſo well ſatisfied of the *French* Right, that he procured an expreſs Renunciation of it from *Francis* I. at the Treaty of *Creſpi*, in the year 1544. It's ſituated in a Plain by the Sea-ſide; There is the old and new Town, parted by a Wall, and round both is a ſtrong Rampart, with Towers, and ſome Baſtions; the Ditch is very deep. The Cathedral is a ſtately Building, as are moſt of the other Churches: The Streets are great and very clean, and the Key is very convenient and ſafe, being ſheltered from Winds on one ſide by Mount *Imi*, and by another leſſer Hill on the other ſide; At the end of the Key is the Light-Houſe, and a little Fort. In the year of Chriſt 412. during the Reign of *Honorius*, this City was taken by *Athaulphus* King of the *Weſt-Goths*, the Husband of *Placidia* that Emperor's Siſter, and from thence forward it was the Seat of the Kings of that Nation, which was called *Gottalonia* and *Cattalonia*. In time they conquered the reſt of *Spain*, and then *Toledo* became the Royal City till it was taken by the *Saracens*. This City was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Good*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Groſs* gave this Earldom to *Godfrey d'Arria*, for his Service againſt the *Normans*, and his Heirs. After the death of *Raimond* the laſt Earl, it was united to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, in 1162. There were Three Councils celebrated in this City, one in 540. one in 603. and the laſt in 1064. *James* II. King of *Arragon*, died here in 1327. *Alphonſus* IV. in 1336. and *John* II. in 1479. This Place was taken by the *French* in 1640. but returned under the *Spaniard* in 1652. after a very ſharp Siege; but nothing has made it more Memorable than the Siege of 1697. when after the moſt vigorous and obſtinate Defence the Beſieged made for ſeveral Weeks againſt the *French* Army, it was at laſt, *July* 15. ſurrendred upon very Honourable Articles, but very ſoon after given up again to the *Spaniards* by vertue of the Peace of *Reſwick*. It is 60 miles North of the Iſle of *Majorca*, 134 South of *Narbonne*, and 300 miles Eaſt of *Madrid*.

BARCELONNE, or *Barcelonette*, *Barcelona* and *Nilla Barcelonæ*, a Town and Valley formerly of *Provence*, but now belonging to *Savoy*, built in 1231. in the time of *Raimundus Berenguerarius*, the Fifth of that Name, Count of *Provence*, who called it ſo in memory of *Barcelona* in *Cattalonia*, whence his Predeceſſors came into *Provence*; others ſay it was built before, but being ruined by the Wars was rebuilt by *Raimundus*.

BARCELOR, a Town of the *Indies* upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, with a convenient Port; it has *Goa* to the North, and *Mangalor* to the South; it formerly belonged to the *Portugueſes*, but now the *Hollanders* have it.

BARCELOS, a Town in *Portugal* upon the River *Cavado*; it is called *Celiobriga Celerinorum*; it has the Title of a Dutchy, and is below *Braga* about a League from the place where the River *Cavado* joins the Sea; it is 13 miles Weſt of *Braga*, and 20 North of *O-Porto*.

BAR-CEPHA: See *Moiſes Bar-Cepha*.

BARCHOCHEBAS, *Barcochab*, or *Bencochab*, a famous Impoſtor and a *Jew*; his Name ſignifies *Son of the Star*, wherefore he call'd himſelf that Star of *Jacob* that was to deliver the Nation from Slavery. He found ſome Followers, and revolted againſt the Emperor *Adrian* about the year 130. becauſe this Prince built the Temple of *Jupiter* over-againſt theirs in *Jeruſalem*. During this Rebellion they committed unheard of Cruelties upon ſuch Chriſtians as would not favour their Deſign. This War perfectly cruſh'd the *Jews*, in which there was above 580000 killed, beſides an infinite number that periſh'd by Famine and Contagious Diſeaſes. *Euſeb.*

BARCLAY (*William*) a Lawyer, deſcended of one of the beſt Families in *Scotland*; he ſpent his youth at Court, but having loſt all by the Civil Wars, and ſeeing his Country ruin'd, he went into *France*, where he began to Study, though 30 years of Age, and made ſuch progreſs, that he became Law-Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Pont-à-Mouſſon* in *Lorrain*, and afterwards Councellor of State to the Duke. He came into *England* in 1603. upon King *James*'s coming to the Crown, hoping that the change of Ruler would be followed with a change of Religion, but meeting with diſappointment, he returned into *France*, where he had the Place of Firſt Royal Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Angers*. He died in 1609. He writ ſome Books, as *De Poteſtate Papæ. De Regno & Regali poteſtate adverſus Monarchomacas. In titulos pandectarum de rebus creditis & de Jure jurando. Philip. Thomazin, Lorenzo Craſſo.*

BARCLAY (*John*) Son of *William Barclay*; he was born in *France*, when his Father was Profeſſor of Law there; he came into *England* after his Father's death, and had conſiderable Employments under King *James*. He gain'd a great Reputation by his *Satyricon Euphormionis*, wherein he imitated *Petronius*'s Style. Being uneaſie in *England*, he went into *France*, and thence to *Rome*, where he found a good Friend of Cardinal *Maffeus Barberinus*, who was afterwards Pope under the Name of *Urban* VIII. *Paul* V. was kind to him, as was alſo his Succeſſor *Gregory* XV. It was about this time that he writ ſomething againſt the Proteſtants, and publiſhed his *Argenis*, which was much more approved of than his Controverſy. He likewiſe writ a Treatiſe, Entituled, *Icon Animorum*, and a Collection of Poetry in 3 Books, and was about others before his death, which happened in 1621. *Lorenzo Craſſo.*

BARCLAY, (*Robert*) was born at *Edinburg* in the year 1648. was the Son of Colonel *David Barclay*, deſcended of the *Barclays* of *Mathers*, and Repreſentative of that Family. His Mother was *Catharine Gordon*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſtone*, Son to the Earl of *Southerland*: Was Educated at *Paris*, under the Tuition of his Unkle *Robert Barclay*, Preſident of the *Scotch* College there. He returned to *Scotland* in Company of his Father, who went over for him about the year 1664. being 16 years of Age: A little after his coming over, he join'd himſelf to the People call'd *Quakers*, among whom he married about the 22d year of his Age, leaving 7 Children ſurviving him. He was reputed a great Man, as moſt in his Age, both with reſpect to Natural and Acquired Parts. He writ many Books in Defence of Chriſtianity, as held by the ſame People, particularly his *Apology for the True Chriſtian Divinity*, Dedicated to King *Charles* II. which he firſt writ in Latin, and then tranſlated it into Engliſh. The Character given of him, when dead, was, That he was of a ſound Judgment, ſtrong in Argument, chearful in Travails and Sufferings, of a pleaſant Diſpoſition, yet ſolid; plain and exemplary in Converſation; a Learned Man and good Chriſtian. He died in the 42d year of his Age, at his own Houſe at *Urie*, in the Shire of *Mearns* in *Scotland*, upon the 3d day of *October*, 1690.

BARDANES, Sirnam'd *the Turk*, was General of the Troops of the Eaſtern Empire: He was proclaimed Emperor by the Soldiers; but hearing that *Nicephorus*, Treaſurer of the Empire, had got himſelf Crown'd, he refuſed that Honour, and went into a Monaſtery, where *Nicephorus* caus'd his Eyes to be put out. This hapned in the Empreſs *Irene*'s Reign. *Theophanes.*

BARDAS, a Patrician of *Conſtantinople* in the 9th Age; The Emperor *Michael* III. Sirnamed *the Drinker*, made him *Cæſar* in 854. He was ſo wicked, that he adviſed the Emperor to baniſh his Mother, and learn'd him all manner of Vice and Wickedneſs: He himſelf put away his lawful Wife, and kept another; but he was murthered by the Command of the Emperor his Nephew, *An.* 866.

BARDAS, call'd *Schere*, Emperor, was a Captain under *John Zimiſca*, and gain'd great Reputation: Being Ambitious and Daring, he thought, after *John*'s Death, which happen'd *An.* 975. that it would not be hard to uſurp the Crown from *Baſilius* II. and *Conſtantine* the Young *Porphyrogenetes*; and to that end he made ſure of a ſtrong Party, and got himſelf proclaimed Emperor by the Army. *Baſilius* II. tho' but young, diſpatch'd *Phocas* to fight him; which he did, and defeated him, *An.* 986. but revolted himſelf a little after. *Curopalate.*

BARDES, Poets and Muſicians amongſt the ancient *Gauls*; they made Verſes in Praiſe of Noble Perſons. It is ſaid they deriv'd their Name from *Bardus* I. 5th King of the *Gauls*, who addicted himſelf to that Study. It is thought they lived on a Mountain in *Burgundy*, call'd to this very day *Mont-bard*, or *Mont-barri*, in Latin *Mons Bardorum*. There are ſtill *Bardes* in the High-lands of *Scotland*, entertain'd by the Heads of Clans to Record their Genealogies, and the memorable Atchievements of their Families. *Am. Marcell. Strab. Buch.*

BARDESANES, a *Syrian* Heretick: He lived in *Meſopotamia* in the 11th Age. Firſt of all he was Diſciple of *Valentinus*; but quitted that Hereſie, and wrote not only againſt that, but alſo againſt the *Marcionites*, and other Hereſies of his time. He afterwards fell unluckily into the Errors he had refuted before; and beſides thoſe of the *Valentinians*, which he held ſome time before he died, he taught that the Doctrine of the Reſurrection was falſe. He had his Followers, called *Bardeſaniſtes*, who invented new Errors; and he left a Son called *Hermonius*, who compoſed many Books that were refuted by St. *Ephraim* of *Edeſſa*. *S. Jer. S. Aug. Baron.*

BARDESANES of *Babylon*, liv'd in the Third Century, in the time of *Alexander Severus*. He wrote a Treatiſe of the *Indian Brachmans* and *Gymnoſophiſts*. *Porphyr. Lib.* 4. *De Abſtin. Hieron. Lib.* 2. *Adverſ. Jovin.*

BARDEWICK, an ancient City in *Lower-Saxony*, ſuppoſed to have been built 990 years before Chriſt; it ſtands within a mile of *Lunenburg* Northward, which grew from its Ruines. It conſiſts now of a Caſtle, and ſome few Houſes, having been almoſt deſtroyed by *Henry the Lyon* Duke of *Saxony* in 1189. *Baud.*

BARDT, Lat. *Bardum*, a little Town of *Pomerania* in *Germany*, which hath a very fine Caſtle and Harbour, with a Lordſhip belonging to it near the River *Bardt*, whence it takes its Name. It lies 3 *German* miles from the Borders of *Mecklenburg*, 3 North-Eaſt from *Damgarden*, and 8 Weſt from *Bergen* in the Iſle of *Rugen*, it was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1647. and ſince taken by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, but reſtor'd in 1679. by the Mediation of *Lewis* XIV. of *France*. *Baud.*

BARDUS the Firſt, Fifth King of the ancient *Gauls*, he Reigned in the time of *Atalius* King of the *Aſſyrians*, which was about *Anno Mundi* 2140. he was a great Admirer of Muſick and Poetry, and eſtabliſhed People of that Profeſſion that were afterwards call'd *Bardes*.

BARENTZ *(William)* Captain of a Ship, being the Third ſent by the *Hollanders* to diſcover the North Paſſage in 1596. he died in that Expedition, but deſerves no leſs to be remembred, ſays *Hoffman*, than *Veſpucius* and *Columbus*, 12 only of his Company return'd, after they had viewed the uttermoſt Corners of the World under the Conduct of *Heemskirk*.

BAREYT, a Town in *Franconia*, the ordinary Reſidence of the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, of the Branch of *Culembach*. It is not very big, but rich, and well built, in a Country that is full of Game. This Prince's Caſtle ſtands very convenient, and wants nothing that can contribute to the Pleaſures of one of the moſt poliſhed Courts in *Germany*, eſpecially ſince the Prince's ſecond Marriage with the Princeſs of *Wirtemberg*.

BARGATES, a famous *Perſian*, who was Great Chamberlain to *Smerdes* the Magi, having the Keys of the Palace under his Command, he let the Conſpirators into the Magi's Chamber, where they found him a-Bed with one of his Miſtreſſes, and ſoon made an end of him, *Bargates* having laid aſide his Arms wherewith he might otherwiſe have defended himſelf. *Cteſias.*

BARGEMON or *Barjamon*, *Bargemonum* and *Barjamonium*, a little Town of *Provence* in *France*, at 5 Leagues diſtance from the Sea, in the Dioceſs of *Freſus*, it was formerly an Appanage or a Portion given to the youngeſt Brothers of the Counts of *Provence*.

BAR-GIORAS, which ſignifies Son of *Gioras*, was that ſtout and valiant Captain *John*, who defended *Jeruſalem* courageouſly when it was beſieged by *Titus*. *Joſeph.*

BARI, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and is Capital of a Province called the Land of *Bari*, ſome call it *Barum*, *Barium*, *Bario*, and *Baretum*. It has the Title of a Dutchy and Archbiſhoprick, which has under it *Bitunto*, *Malfetta*, and 5 others. It is a very ancient Town, and is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and ſeveral other ancient Writers. Since the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it was often taken by the *Saracens*, and other *Barbarians*; after which the *Grecians* became Maſters of it. But after that *Meles* Duke of *Bari* had made *Apuleia* and *Calabria* Revolt againſt the *Grecians*, it had Dukes of its own, that payed Homage to the Kings of *Naples*; they were Crown'd and Conſecrated in St. *Nicholas*'s Church in *Bari*. Pope *Urban* II. held a Council in *Bari* on the firſt of *October*, 1098. where St. *Anſelme* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* Diſputed againſt the *Greeks* upon the Union of the *Latin* and *Greek* Church. This City pretends to the Body of St *Nicholas* Biſhop of *Mira*, one of thoſe who oppos'd the *Arrians* in the firſt Council of *Nice*. This Town is 20 miles S. E. of *Trani*, 25 N. E. of *Cirenze*, and 124 E. of *Naples*.

BAR-JESU (*Elymas*) a falſe Prophet, whom St. *Paul* ſtruck blind in the Town of *Paphos* in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, becauſe he endeavoured to ſeduce and hinder *Sergius Paulus*, the *Roman* Proconſul, from embracing the Chriſtian Religion. *Elymas* in the *Arabick* Tongue ſignifies *Magus*. *Baron.*

BARJOLS, Lat. *Barjolum*, a Town and Bailiwick of *Provence* in *France*, in a fruitful Soil, has been adorn'd with a Collegiate Church ever ſince 1060. and during the Civil Wars was taken by the Proteſtants in 1562. and re-taken by the Leaguers in 1590.

BARKAMSTED, a Market Town of *Dacor* Hundred in the Weſt of *Hartfordſhire*.

BARKING, a Market Town of *Becontree* Hundred in the South-Weſt parts of *Eſſex*. It ſtands upon the *Rodon*, within a mile of its influx into the *Thames*, 7 miles from *London*.

BARKLEY, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, 89 miles from *London*.

BARKSHIRE, an Inland County of *England*, parted Northward by the *Thames* from *Oxford* and *Buchinghamſhire*, bounded Southward with *Hampſhire*, Eaſtward with *Surrey*, Weſtward with *Wiltſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, containing in length from E. to W. about 40 miles, in breadth from N. to S. where broadeſt 24. in which extent are 20 Hundreds, 12 Market Towns, and 140 Pariſhes. This County was anciently the Seat of the *Atrebatii*, in the time of the Heptarchy, a Member of the Kingdom of the *W. Saxons*, now it makes up with *Wiltſhire* the Dioceſs of *Salisbury*; The Air is very ſweet, and the Soil fruitful, water'd beſides the *Thames* with ſeveral other Rivers. The chief Trade of this Shire conſiſts in Malt and Clothing. The Market Towns, beſides *Reading*, the chief place of the County, are *Windſor*, *Wantage*, *Abington*, *Faringdon*, *Okingham*, *Wallingford*, *Maidenhead*, *Hungerford*, *Eaſt-Ilſley*, *Newbury*, and *Lamborn*. It is dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Barkſhire*, Viſcount *Andover*, *&c.* devolved to him from his Brother *Charles*, and to *Charles* from their Father *Thomas Howard* created Earl of *Barkſhire* by King *James* I. *An.* 1625. Out of it are choſen, beſides Two Knights of the Shire, 7 Members of Parliament, *viz.* from *Reading*, *Windſor*, and *Wallingford*, Two each, and one from *Abington*.

BARKWAY, a Market Town of *Edwinſtree* Hundred in the N. of *Hartfordſhire*.

BARLAAM, a Frier of St. *Baſil*'s Order, afterwards Abbot of St. *Sauveur* at *Conſtantinople*, he lived in the Fourteenth Century about 1350. He diſputed againſt the Errors of *George Palamas* Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, who held, That the Light which the Apoſtles ſaw upon Mount *Tabor* was increated, and conſequently the Divine Eſſence it ſelf. This Doctrine was approved in a *Conciliabulum* or Petty Council of ignorant *Greeks* aſſembled in *Conſtantinople* in 1350. This ſame *Barlaam* was ſent by the Emperor *Andronicus* to *Avignon* to Pope *Bennet* XII. to propoſe an Union between the *Greek* and *Latin* Church. He made ſome Treatiſes of Algebra and Arithmetick, and concerning the Celebration of *Eaſter*. *Spond. A.* C. 1332. 39. *Voſſius de Mathem.*

BARLÆUS, (*Jaſpar*) a *Hollander*, that was a great Poet and Orator, and had ſome fine Thoughts, but diſordered. We have ſome Heroick Poems, ſome Elegies, and other Works of his making. He was a Miniſter in *Holland* before the Synod of *Dort*, and became a Remonſtrant afterwards; he was Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the famous School of *Amſterdam* when it was firſt Eſtabliſhed.

BARLÆUS (*Melchior*) of *Antwerp*, he was an excellent Poet, and lived in 1565. publiſhed divers Ingenious Poems, as *Brabantiados, lib.* 5. *De Diis Gentium, lib.* 2. *Bucolica, &c. Valerius Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BARLAND or *Barlandus*, (*Adrian*) born at a Town of the ſame Name in *Zeland*, he liv'd in the 16th Century. He wrote ſeveral Books, as *De Chriſtianæ Hominis Intuitione. Locorum Veterum ac Recentiorum, Lib. III. Scholia in Selectas Plinii Epiſtolas. In Menandri Carmina, &c. Barland* likewiſe publiſhed a Chronology from the beginning of the World to 1532. as alſo a Hiſtory of the Dukes of *Venice*, the Counts of *Holland*, Biſhops of *Utrecht*, *&c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Miræus in Elog. Belg.*

BARLAND (*Hubert*) born at the ſame Town with the other above-mentioned, and living in the ſame time. *Eraſmus* had a value for him. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, as *Velitatio Medica. De Aquarum diſtillatione, &c.* He likewiſe Tranſlated ſome Parts of *Galen* into *Latine*. *Eraſmus, Lib.* 20. *Ep.* 101. *Juſtus in Chron. Medic. &c.*

BARLEMONT, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countreys*, ſubject to the *French*; it ſtands on the River *Sambre*, 17 miles South of *Mons*, and 25 Eaſt of *Cambray*.

BARLETA, Lat. *Barulum*, a City near to *Old Canuſium*, with a Haven or Sea-Port; it was reckon'd one of the Four ſtrong Holds of *Italy* in the middle Ages, it lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, about 24 miles Weſt of *Bari*, and 4 South from the mouth of the River *Oſanto*, and 34 North Eaſt of *Cirenza*. It's a large and well inhabited City, belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is an Archbiſhoprick.

BARLINGUAS, or *Berlinguas*, Lat. *Erythiæ*, *Spaniſh* Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Portugal*, call'd formerly *Londobris*; they are about Two Leagues off the Shoar of the *Portugueſe Eſtramadura*. *Geryon* the Gyant is ſaid to have dwelt here. There is a ſmall Iſland in *Portugal* of this Name with a Caſtle.

BARLOW (*William*) Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He was firſt Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, he was obliged to retire into *Germany*; After her death, he returned into *England*, and was made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, where he died in the year 1569. He wrote a Book of Coſmography, and ſome other Tracts. *Bale de Script. Brit. Godwin, &c.*

BARMACH, a famous Mountain upon the Coaſts of the *Caſpian* Sea in *Schirvan* or *Servan*, a Province of *Perſia*. It is very high, and has a great ſtraight Rock upon the top of it, which occaſion'd its being call'd *Barmach*, that ſignifies a Finger, becauſe it looks like a Finger rais'd above all the Neighbouring Mountains. It is very cold upon the top, though in the Plain at the Foot of it the Air be very mild. Here are yet to be ſeen the Ruines of Forts, which the *Perſians* ſay were built by *Alexander the Great*, and demoliſhed by *Tamberlain*. They are perhaps the *Portæ Caſpiæ* mention'd in ancient Writers.

BARNABAS, (*Joſeph*) a Diſciple of the Apoſtles, born in *Cyprus*, and living in *Jeruſalem*: He quitted all his Temporal Intereſt for Chriſtianity; ſold a conſiderable Eſtate, and laid at the Apoſtles Feet. 'Tis ſaid, he planted Chriſtianity at *Milan*, and preach'd in *Liguria*, or the Territories of *Genoua*. The *Roman* Martyrology likewiſe informs us, that St. *Barnabas* died for the Faith in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, under *Nero*. The time of his Martyrdom is generally fix'd on the 11th of *June* in the year 61. His Corps was afterwards found in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, *Anno* 485. with the Goſpel of St. *Matthew* upon his Breaſt. *Origen*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and St. *Jerome*, mention an Epiſtle of St. *Barnabas*'s, tho it was not placed among thoſe of the other Apoſtles. 'Tis not to be doubted but that the Epiſtle which we have is the ſame; See *Menardus* upon this Epiſtle, and the New *Amſterdam* Edition at the Head of the *Patres Apoſtolici*. *Tertullian* and ſome others believ'd St. *Barnabas* to be the Author of the Epiſtle to the *Hebrews*, *Acts, c.* 4. 9. *&c. Tertul. de Pudic. Clem. Alex. Lib.* 2 *&* 5. *Strom. Hieron. in Cat. c.* 6. *&c.*

BARNABITES, call'd Canons Regular of St. *Paul*; they were approved by Pope *Clement* VII. and *Paul* III. There have been many Learned Men of this Order, and they have ſeveral Monaſteries in *France*, *Italy*, and *Savoy*; They call themſelves Canons of St. *Paul*, becauſe their firſt Founders had their Denomination from reading St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles; and they are call'd *Barnabites* for their particular Devotion for St. *Barnabas*. *Spond. Le Mire.*

BARNAGASSA, a Kingdom of *Upper-Æthiopia* in *Africa*, between the River *Nilus* and the *Red-Sea*, along the Coaſt of *Abex*; *Barva* is its Capital: It is a large Country, but ill inhabited. The *Turks* of *Suaquen* upon the *Red-Sea* us'd to make Incurſions into it, until the King of *Barnagaſſa* agreed to pay them 1000 Ounces of Gold as a yearly Tribute.

BARNAVELD, an Iſland of the *Magellanick Streights* near *Terre del Fogo*, and the Channel of *Maire*. It belongs to the *Hollanders*, who diſcovered it in 1616.

BARNESLEY, a Market Town in the Weſt of *Yorkſhire*, well built, ſtands 126 miles from *London*, and is noted for its Manufacture of Ware.

BARNET, *High-Barnet*, a Market Town of *Caiſho* Hundred, in the South of *Hartfordſhire*, ſeated upon a Hill in the Northern Road, 10 miles from *London*, of ſome Account for its Medicinal Waters, which by their taſte are thought to run through Allom Minerals, and memorable for a Battel fought here on *Eaſter-Day* 1471. between the Two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, wherein the former prevail'd.

BARNEVELDT, or *John* of *Olden Barnefelt*, a *Hollander*, famous in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century for the good Service he did the United-Provinces; he contributed much to the Eſtabliſhing of that Commonwealth; His great Zeal for the Liberty of his Country occaſion'd his having ſome Diſputes with the Prince of *Orange*; he was much eſteem'd by *Henry* IV. of *France*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; The diſingageing the *Brill*, *Fluſhing*, and *Ramekins*, from the *Engliſh*, was effected by his Conduct. In 1609 he ſtrongly adviſed the Truce which was concluded for 12 years between the Arch-Duke and the United-Provinces, and afterwards prevail'd with the States, not to concern themſelves with the War in *Bohemia*. *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, who upon the Score of private Intereſt, was deſirous to keep on the War, was much diſguſted with *Barneveldt*. In the Diſpute between *Armenius* and *Gomar*, the Two Heads of the *Remonſtrant* and *Contra-remonſtrant* Parties, *Barneveldt* declared for the Firſt, who deſired no more than bare Toleration, and the Prince of *Orange* eſpous'd the *Contra-remonſtrants* ſide, who would not allow any manner of Liberty to the other. The Prince being the ſtronger, got the Synod of *Dort* conven'd in 1618. where the *Arminians* were condemn'd. After this *Barneveldt* was apprehended and beheaded, being 72 years of Age. He was accus'd of being in a Practice to deliver up the Country to the *Spaniards*: This Charge he poſitively denied to the laſt; neither was there the leaſt proof of it in his Papers. *Leutichius, Thuldenus Hiſt. Noſt. Temp. lib.* 1. *Parrival. Hiſt. de ce Siecle, lib.* 2. *&c. Du Maurier Memoirs, &c.* He was Ambaſſador for the Republick, and was in ſeveral other great Employments, but at laſt beheaded for endeavouring to deliver up the Country to the *Spaniards*. One of his Sons endeavour'd to ſtab Prince *Maurice*, for which he was condemned. *Leutichius. Thulden.*

BARNIMUS the Firſt, ſirnamed the *Good*, Son to *Bogiſlaus* II. Duke of the higher *Pomerania*; he ſucceeded his Brother *Bogiſlaus* III. He built 2 Cities, and founded ſome Monaſteries; he had 3 Sons, whereof the 2 youngeſt were *Otho*, from whom deſcended the Branch of *Stetin*, and *Bogiſlaus* IV. who was the firſt of that of *Wolgaſt*. The Eldeſt, who ſucceeded the Father under the Name of *Barnimus* II. was kill'd by *Morcavitz*, who ſurpriſed him a-bed with his Wife. *Barnimus* III. called the *Great*, Son to his Brother *Otho*, ſucceeded him, who made War againſt *Lewis* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and worſted him in ſeveral Rencounters, but made Peace with him at laſt, and conſented that *Pomerania* ſhould fall to the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, Heirs of his own Family failing. *Spener.*

BARNSTAPLE, a fine Market Town in *Devonſhire*, 154 miles from *London*, upon the River *Taw*, over which it has a fine Bridge; it ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

BARO, a Learned Woman, who in old times had applied her ſelf much to Philoſophy; and *Suidas* thinks, this is the Reaſon that ſuch as Argued ill were formerly call'd *Baros*.

BAROCHE, a Town in the Province of *Guzerate* in the Kingdom of *Cambaya*, belonging to the Great *Mogol*. It is in great eſteem for its River, which has a particular Property to make Linen very white, and for that Reaſon People come to it from all parts of the Great *Mogol*'s Territories. The *Engliſh* have here a very ſtately Building, where their Preſident lives. There are great Flocks of Peacocks about this Town, but are ſo wary that there is no coming nigh them in the day time. The way they take them is thus: At night, they carry a kind of Banner with Peacocks drawn upon it to the Life, and on the top of the Poles that ſupport this Banner are two lighted Candles; this they reach up towards the Peacocks, who ſtretch out their Necks to admire the Light, and ſo are taken with Snares and Wires that are tied to the long Poles, and ſlipt upon their Necks. *Tavernier.*

BARON, an ancient Honourable Title amongſt the Nobility, eſpecially of *France* and *Germany*. It was taken differently at ſeveral times and places. Now we underſtand by it, a degree of Nobility that comes after Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Viſcounts; though there are ſome Barons in *France* and *Germany* that would not exchange their ancient Title of Baron for the new Title of an Earl, nor in publick Aſſemblies give place to either Count or Marquiſs. Barons are much Honoured in *England*, and have their Places in the Houſe of Lords, and this partly for their Birth, and partly for the Services they did the former Kings, who gave them Patents for this high Degree of Honour. The *Scots* Barons were anciently the only Title of Honour in that Kingdom, and had Power of Life and Death in their own Lands, but now Knights take place of them; yet there are of thoſe ancient Barons who ſlight the Honour of Knighthood. The Name is now much laid aſide, but retain'd ſtill by the Knights of Shires, who are choſen for Parliament. The Word in the *Saxon* Language ſignifies Man. There are 3 ſorts of Barons in *England*, ſome Feudal, deſcended from thoſe Barons to whom *William* the Conqueror divided the Country to be held of him; Others call'd by the Kings Letters to ſit in Parliament, which Cuſtom began in the time of *Henry* III. The Third ſort are Barons by Patents, who began in the time of *Richard* II. *Spelman.*

BARON, (*Eginard*) Native of *Leon* in *Britany*, was a famous Lawyer that lived in the Sixteenth Age.

BARONIUS or *Baronio* (*Cæſar*) Cardinal, he was of *Sora*, an Epiſcopal Town in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and born in 1538. About the Twentieth year of his Age, he was employed by *Philip* of *Nerio*, Founder of the Fathers of the Oratory, to Catechize Children: Sometime after, to be more ſerviceable to the Publick, and eſpecially to the Clergy, he applied himſelf with great diligence for 20 years conſecutively in holding Conferences of the Eccleſiaſtick Hiſtory in the Church of the Oratory at *Rome*, and undertook to refute the Books of the *Centuriators* of *Magdebourg* in his Annals of the Church, which are in 12 Volumes, and reach to the 13th Age. Pope *Clement* VIII. made him Cardinal in 1596. and he had been made Pope in the Promotion of *Leo* XI. and *Paul* V. if the *Spaniſh* Faction had not hindred his Election, becauſe in his Annals he alledged, that the Crown of *Spain* founded its Right to *Sicily* on falſe Evidence. The plain dealing and ſincerity of this great Man diſpleaſed the *Spaniards*. And it is well known why they burnt the 6th Volume of his *Annals*; for a certain Perſon of that Nation made heavy Complaints, that the *French* were always ſpoken of, and little or no mention made of the *Spaniards*. To which *Baronius* reply'd, *That his Work being but a Collection of what the Ancients had writ, it was not poſſible for him to Enlarge upon a Nation that was barren of Learned and great Men.*

There are Three Things which hinder'd *Baronius*'s *Annals* from being perfect; Firſt, His great want of *Greek*, which made him but a ſort of a Stranger to a great part of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, being in no Condition to Converſe with the *Greek* Fathers, but by the help of Tranſlations, which being often-times faulty, 'tis no wonder if they miſlead him. Secondly, *Baronius* was no abſolute Maſter in Chronology, nor indeed could be, conſidering the time he liv'd in, for then the *Faſti Conſulares* were not exactly corrected, nor the *Olympiads*, and other famous Epocha's certainly adjuſted: The Reigns of Emperors, the Succeſſions of Popes and Biſhops, not well ſettled: This gave occaſion to ſo many Chronological ſailures in *Baronius*, for which ſee the Learned *Pagius* in *Critico-Hiſtorica Chronologia in Baronii Annales.* The Third and greateſt Miſfortune of *Baronius*, was his being prepoſſeſs'd in favour of the Church of *Rome*. This Biaſs of Inclination frequently puts him upon the Uſe of ſuſpected and ſpurious Authorities for the Advantage of that See. *Cave. Hiſt. Liter. Pars altera in Præfat.* *Spondanus* abridged and continued *Baronius*'s *Annals*, which were alſo continued by *Bzovius*, a *Polander* of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and by *Olderick Rainald* Father of the Oratory, and others. Beſides this Laborious and tedious Work, *Baronius* writ Notes upon the *Roman* Martyrology, and Compoſed the Life of St. *Ambroſe*. He was Library-Keeper of the Church, and died in 1607. being then 69 years of Age. He was very thoughtful, of few words, and ſeem'd moroſe, which proceeded from his continual application to his Work, which weakned his Stomach to that degree that he reliſhed no Meat, and thought it a great puniſhment to be forced to ſit at Table. *Cauſabon* and other Proteſtant Writers made Remarks upon his Works, which though they are ſomewhat faulty in the Chronology and Hiſtory, as being overaw'd in many things, yet if the greatneſs of the Deſign be conſidered without prejudice, it may be juſtly wondered how it ſucceeded ſo well as it did. Father *Anthony Pagi* has attempted a Critick upon *Baronius*, one Volume of which in Folio was wrought off in 1697. This Volume takes in the firſt Four Centuries. *Spond. Bellarmin. Rainaldi.*

BARRA, one of the *Scotch* Weſtern Iſlands, about 7 miles in length, very fruitful in Corn, and noted for a great Fiſhing of Cod and Whitings. It hath a Bay which is narrow at mouth, but hath an Iſland within it, and in that Iſland a ſtrong Caſtle. In the North part of the Iſland there is a Graſſy-hill, at the top of which is a freſh Water Spring, which flowing down with a Rivulet into the Sea, carries a ſhapeleſs Creature with it, repreſenting a Cockle; and in the Sands, where this Stream ſpreads at the ebbing of the Tide, the Inhabitants dig up great Shell-fiſh, of which they believe this Fountain to be the Seminary, and that they grow in quantity and ſhape by the Sea Water. *Buchan.*

BARRA, a ſmall Kingdom of *Guinea* in *Africa*, whoſe King was, by the inſtigation of the *Dutch*, prevailed with to attack the *Engliſh* Factory there in 1663.

BARRAUT, a Marquiſate of *Guienne* in *France*, and alſo a Fort upon the Frontiers of *Dauphine* in *Savoy*, one League from *Montmelian*. It was taken by the Duke of *Leſdiguieres* in 1528. on the 13th of *March* at night, in leſs than two hours, though the Garriſon had notice of his Deſign, and were ready to receive him with lighted Matches. *Mezeray.*

BARRIERE, call'd *la Barre*, (*Peter*) born in *Orleans*, was firſt a Boatman, and afterwards a Soldier. He was of a Melancholick Temper, and deſigned to kill *Henry* IV. in 1593. but was diſcovered by *R. Seraphin*, a Dominican of *Florence*, to whom he had communicated his pernicious Deſign, and could by no means be diſſwaded from it. He ſuffered for this Wickedneſs the 26th of *Auguſt* at *Melun*, without ſhewing the leaſt apprehenſion of the Judgment of God, and confeſſed, That he was put upon this Murther by a Capuchin of *Lyons*, *Aubri Curate* of St. *Andrew* of *Paris*, and the Jeſuite *Varade*. *Mezeray, Thuan.*

BARROS, or *de Barros*, (*John*) a *Portugueſe*, known well enough by his Hiſtory of *Aſia*. He was born in 1496. and brought up in King *Emanuel*'s Court. He nam'd his Work *Decadas de Aſia*. He writ but 4 Decades, but others continued the Work after his Death, which happened in 1570. and they made up 12 in all.

BARROW (*Iſaac*) Son of Mr. *Thomas Barrow*, Citizen, and Grandſon of *Iſaac Barrow* Eſq; in *Spiny-Abby* in *Cambridgſhire*. He was born in *London*, *Octob.* 1630. His Mother was *Ann*, Daughter to *William Buggen* of *North-Cray* in *Kent*, Eſq; He was admitted in *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. His Circumſtances at firſt were very ſtrait, his Father having ſuffered much upon the account of his Loyalty, inſomuch that he was chiefly ſupported by the Generoſity of Dr. *Hammond*, to whoſe Memory he payed his Thanks in an Excellent Epitaph, inſerted in his Poems. When he was a Young Man, he was ſo much a Royaliſt, that he would not take the *Covenant*: He Travell'd a good part of the time of the Rebellion under *Cromwell* and the *Rump*. At firſt he Studied Phyſick, and made a great Progreſs in Anatomy, Botanicks, and Chymiſtry; but afterwards went into *Holy Orders*. He was choſen *Greek* Profeſſor in *Cambridge* 1660; 1662 he was choſen to the Geometry Lecture at *Greſham-College*, and the next year was made Mathematick Profeſſor at *Cambridge*. And in 1672. the King made him Maſter of *Trinity-College* in that Univerſity, and was pleas'd to ſay, when he beſtow'd it upon him, that he gave it to the beſt Scholar in *England*. He was a good Poet, and much valued that part of Poetry which conſiſts in Deſcription; as for our Plays, he was an Enemy to them, as being a Principal Cauſe of the Debauchery of the Times; To finiſh him in a Word, He was a Perſon of great and univerſal Learning, of an Exemplary Life and Obliging Behaviour. He died in *May* 1677. and lies buried in *Weſtminſter*-Abby with a Monument. His Works make Three Volumes. The Firſt contains, *Thirty Two Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions*; *A Brief Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer*; *Of the Decalogue*, &c. *A Treatiſe of the Pope's Supremacy*; *A Diſcourſe of the Unity of the Church.* The Second contains, *An Expoſition of the Apoſtles Creed*; *Euclidis Elementa*; *Euclidis Data*; *Lectiones Opticæ* 18. *Lectiones Geometricæ*; *Archimedis Opera*; *Apollonii Conicorum Lib.* 4. *Theodoſii Sphærica Lectio de Sphæra & Cylindro.* A Third Volume not yet Printed, containing, *Sermons, &c. Lectiones Mathematicæ, Opuſcula Theologica, Poematia, Orationes.*

BARRY, an Iſland in *Glamorganſhire*, ſo call'd from *Baruch*, a Holy Man buried there. It gave Sirname to the Noble Family of the Viſcounts *Barries* in *Ireland*. In a Rock or Cliff hereof by the Sea-ſide, ſaith *Giraldus*, there appeareth a very little Chink, unto which if you lay your Ear, you ſhall hear as it were the noiſe of Smiths at work, one while the blowing of Bellows, another while the ſtriking of Sledge and Hammer, ſometime the ſound of the Grindſtone, and Iron Tools rubbing againſt it, as alſo the hiſſing Sparks of Goads from the Furnace. *Cambd. Brit.* 643.

BARSANIANS, or *Semidulites*, Hereticks that began to appear in the Sixth Age. They maintained the Errors of the *Gradanaits*, and made their Sacrifices conſiſt in taking Wheat Flower on the top of their Finger, and carrying it to their Mouth. *Baron. An.*

BARSINE, Daughter of *Artabazas*, a *Perſian* Captain: She was taken at *Damaſcus* by *Parmenio*, *Alexander*'s General, and was preſented to the King, who fell in Love with her, and Married her. She bore him a Son named *Hercules*, who lived to be Seventeen years of Age, and being then upon the point of ſucceeding his Father, both he and his Mother were murthered by *Caſſander*. *Diodor. Sicul.*

BARTAS, a Spot of Ground in *Armagnac* near *Auch*, whence *William* of *Saluſte* took the Name of *Du Bartas*.

BARTAS, (*William du*) was Born in 1545. deſcended of a Noble Family of *Gaſcoign*; his Father was Treaſurer of *France*. He publiſhed ſeveral Works in Verſe, and a Poem of the Creation of the World, intituled, *The Firſt Week*. The King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry* the Fourth, ſent him to *Denmark*, and employ'd him in his Affairs in *England* and *Scotland*, where King *James* would fain have retain'd him, but he lov'd his own Maſter too well to leave him for any other. He was as great a Soldier as a good Pen-man, and made a Deſcription in Verſe of the Battel of *Ivry*, won by King *Henry* the Fourth in 1590. and died the year after that, being the 46th of his Age.

BARTHE (*Paul*) Lord of *Thermes*, Mareſchal of *France*, and Knight of the King's Order, &c. He went through moſt of the Military Offices, was firſt a Captain, afterwards he was made a Colonel, and at laſt General of the King's Army in *France*, *Piemont*, *Scotland*, *Italy*, and *Flanders*, where he did ſeveral great Exploits. He lived in the Reigns of *Francis* the Firſt, *Henry* the Second, and of *Francis* the Second. He died at *Paris*, *May* the 6th, in 1562.

BARTHIUS, (*Gaſpart*) a *German*, who in the year 1634. publiſh'd his *Adverſariorum* in *Francfort*; 'Tis a Critical Treatiſe, and has a good many good Things in't. He wrote Notes upon *Statius* and *Claudian*. His *Soliloques* were publiſh'd in 1664. In ſhort, he was a very Learned Perſon, both in Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Studies. *Bayle Dict. Hiſtor.*

BARTHOLINUS (*Jaſpar*) a Phyſician of great Reputation in 1625 and 30. He was of *Malmoe* or *Ellebogen*, a Town of *Schonen*, that then belonged to *Denmark*, but now to *Swedeland*. He writ ſeveral curious Works of Phyſick, as *Problematum Philoſophicorum & Medicorum Nobiliorum & rariorum miſcellaneæ propoſitiones. Anatomicæ inſtitutiones. Controverſiæ Anatomicæ. Syntagma Medicum & Chirurgicum*, &c. *Vander Linden.*

BARTHOLINUS (*Thomas*) Son of *Jaſpar Bartholin*. He was a very able Phyſician, and made ſome Diſcoveries of the Lacteal and Lymphatick Veſſels. His Books, *De Lacteis Thoracicis in homine brutiſque nuperrime obſervatis. Vaſa lactea dubia Anatomica*, were publiſhed in 1652 and 53. *Vander Linden.*

S. BARTHOLOMEUS, Apoſtle; He was called by our Saviour in the year 30. He Preached after the Reſurrection

rection of *Jeſus Chriſt* in *Armenia Major*, in *Albania*, and in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on this ſide the River *Ganges*, or rather in *Æthiopia*, where he was in the year 71 Flea'd alive, by Order of a Prince whoſe Brother he had Converted. *Pantænus*, a Chriſtian Philoſopher, that made a Voyage into thoſe Parts about 183. found that his Memory flouriſhed much there, and brought thence the Goſpel of St. *Matthew*, which St. *Bartholomæus* had left. Some of the Holy Fathers took him to be *Nathanael*, and the ancient Hereticks aſcribed a Goſpel to him. *Cave*, in his Life of the Apoſtles, ſuppoſes him to be *Nathanael*, and obſerves, that as St. *John* never mentions *Bartholomew* in the number of the Apoſtles, ſo the other Evangeliſts never take notice of *Nathanael*; becauſe, as he thinks, they were one and the ſame; and as in S. *John*, *Philip* and he are mentioned together, as coming to Chriſt; ſo in the reſt of the Evangeliſts, *Philip* and *Bartholomew* are conſtantly put together, becauſe called to the Diſcipleſhip at the ſame time; and adds, as a clearer proof, that *Nathanael* is mention'd among the other Apoſtles to whom our Saviour appear'd after his Reſurrection, *John* 21.12. He thinks *Bartholomew* was not his proper Name, and that it only imported his Relative Capacity, as Son or Scholar of *Tholmæus Bar*, ſignifying Son in the *Hebrew*; there being one *Tholmæus*, from whence the Sect of the *Tholmæans*, Doctors of the Law, took their Denomination. After his Labours in *India*, he is ſaid to have return'd to the more Weſtern and Northern Parts of *Aſia*. At *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia* he was at the ſame time with *Philip* deſign'd for Martyrdom, and for that end faſtned to the Croſs, but on a ſudden Conviction upon the Governor, that God would Revenge their Death, he was taken down and diſmiſs'd: After this he Preach'd in *Lycaonia*, and at *Albanople* in *Armenia Major*, where the Governor Commanded him to be Crucified with his Head-downward. *Daras* a City in *Perſia*, *Liparis* one of the *Æolian* Iſlands, and *Beneventum* in *Italy*, do all of 'em pretend to have had his Body ſucceſſively. *Cave's Lives of the Apoſtles*.

BARTHOLOMÆUS, Super-Intendant of the *Waldenſes* ſcatter'd in *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Germany*, in 1223. whom *Matthew Paris* calls Antipope, and alledges, that he us'd this Subſcription, *Bartholomæus Servus Servorum Sanctæ Fidei Salutem*. *Crantz*.

BARTHOLOMÆUS of *Breſcia*, called ſo becauſe he was of the Town of *Breſcia* in *Italy*: He lived in the XIII. Age, having the Repute of being the Learnedſt Man of that time. He Sacrificed his Life in 1258. to free his Country from the Oppreſſion of the Tyrant *Acciolini*. He made ſome Law Books, as *Repertorium Decret*. *Diſputationes Decretalium*, and compoſed the Chronology of the Towns of *Italy*.

BARTHOLOMÆUS *Albici*, was alſo of *Piſa*, but a *Franciſcan* Fryar: It was he that wrote a Book in Folio of the Reſemblances or Conformities of St. *Francis* with *Jeſus Chriſt*; his Blaſphemous Zeal making him raiſe that Patriarch of Monks above all the reſt, and endeavouring to prove that he did as great Miracles as *Jeſus Chriſt*. This Author died about the year 1380.

BARTHOLOMEW (*Charles*) Lord of *Bienville* near *Compeigne*, liv'd in the Seventeenth Century. He was a very Learned Man, and particularly valued by Cardinal *Richlieu* and Chancellor *Seguiar*. The Cardinal ſpoke Honourably of his Book, call'd, *Les Veritez Francoiſes*, and gives him the Title of an Hiſtoriographer.

BARTHOLUS, born at *Sarſſo Ferrato*, a Town in *Umbria* in *Italy*, call'd *Sentinum* by the Ancients. He liv'd in the 14th Century, and was one of the moſt Learned Lawyers in his time. The moſt Conſiderable of his Works are theſe which follow, *Super Codic*. Lib. II. *Super F. Veteri*, Lib. XXIV. *Super F. Novo*, Lib. XII. *Super F. Infortiati*, Lib. XIV. *Super Inſtitutis Conciliorum*. *De Guelphis & Gibelinis*, *&c.*

BARTON, a Market Town in the North of *Lincolnſhire*: It belongs to *Yarborough* Wapentake in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and is ſituated on the South-ſide of the River *Humber*, almoſt againſt *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*.

BARTON (*Elizabeth*) vulgarly call'd, *The Holy Maid of Kent*, noted in the Annals of *England* for her Religious Impoſture in the time of King *Henry* VIII. She had been a long time troubled with Convulſions, that not only Diſtorted her Mouth, but other Parts of her Body, in ſuch a manner, that moſt were of Opinion it could not proceed from any Natural Cauſe: The continuance of this Diſtemper diſpos'd her Body ſo, that ſhe could, when recover'd and well, Counterfeit the Diſtortions; which ſhe imparted to her Curate, who adviſ'd her to practice it often; and whereas ſhe us'd, when the Fit ſeiz'd her, to lie ſtill without motion, ſhe ſhould now ſometimes in her pretended Extaſie, utter Godly Sentences, inveigh againſt the Wickedneſs of the Times, but eſpecially againſt Hereticks, and Broachers of new Opinions, and ſhould relate ſtrange Viſions revealed by God to her. By theſe Jugglings, her Sanctity was held in Admiration, not only among the Vulgar, but among the Wiſer ſort, ſuch as Archbiſhop *Warham*, Biſhop *Fiſher*, and others. The better the Impoſture took, the more her Boldneſs increas'd; She prefix'd a Day whereon ſhe ſhould be reſtor'd to perfect Health, and the Means of her Recovery, by a Pilgrimage to a certain Image of our Lady. The Day being come, a great number of the People were deceiv'd by this pretended Miracle, when ſhe appear'd ſtreight and perfectly well: Then ſhe pretended a ſpecial Command from God to become *Nun*, and that one Dr. *Bockings*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, there preſent, was Ordain'd to be her Confeſſor, which he undertook willingly; and under that pretext reſorted to her very often at *Canterbury*, not without ſome Suſpicion; And the King's Divorce being then ſet on Foot, perſuaded her to deter him from it, by Denunciation of God's Reveal'd Judgment. The King hearing of it, cauſed the Impoſtrix to be apprehended; who upon Examination diſcover'd the Cheat, and her Accomplices; whereupon they were adjudg'd by the Parliament to Die, and accordingly they were Hang'd, having firſt publickly confeſs'd the Impoſture, and their Heads ſet over the Gates of the City; Others as Acceſſary, for not Revealing what they knew of the Matter, amongſt which was *Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, were Condemned in *Præmunire*, *viz*. Confiſcation of Goods and perpetual Impriſonment.

BARULES, certain Hereticks who held, that the Son of God had only a Phantome of a Body; that Souls were Created before the World, and that they lived all at one time. *Sanderus*.

BARWICK, *Lat*. *Bervicium*, *Borcovicum*, a Market, Sea Port, and Borough Town of *Northumberland*, upon the Borders of *Scotland* on the North-ſide. 'Tis ſeated at the very Mouth of the *Tweed*; from whence it's called *Barwick upon Tweed*, over which is a fair Stone Bridge, ſupported by many Arches. This is one of the ſtrongeſt Holds in *England*, formerly belonging to the *Scots*, but deliver'd up by *William* their King, to *Henry* II. as a Pledge for his Ranſom, being then Priſoner in *England*, upon Payment of the Money King *John* reſtor'd it to the *Scots*: But *Edward* I. retook it *Anno* 1297. After this it was won and loſt divers times, till in the Reign of *Edward* II. Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it the laſt time from the *Scots*. Moſt of its ſtrong Works are owing to the *Engliſh*, the Caſtle being built by *Henry* II. the Walls by other Princes: But the main Strength thereof, beſides that of its Situation, is owing to the Famous Queen *Elizabeth*, who added a new Wall to the old, and other Outworks according to the times ſhe lived in. The Town is large and populous, and the Houſes well built. It's like *Newcaſtle*, a County of it ſelf. 'Tis now made a Dukedom, King *James* II. beſtowing the Title of Duke hereof upon *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, *An*. 1686. This Town ſends Two Burgeſſes to the *Engliſh* Parliament. *Lon*. 21. 43. *Lat*. 55. 48.

BASCI (*Matthew de*) Founder of the Order of Capuchins. He was Born in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*; and Fryar of the Monks called *Obſervantines*, in the Convent of *Montefalioni*. He affirm'd that God admoniſhed him in a Viſion to exerciſe a ſtricter Poverty, and that he ſhew'd him the true Habit of St. *Francis*. He withdrew in 1525. into a Solitude, where he was ſoon followed by a great many. Pope *Clement* XIV. approved this Congregation in 1528; and *Baſci* died in 1552.

BASIL on the *Rhine*, a Town of *Swiſſerland*, Capital of a Canton; has an Univerſity and a Biſhoprick depending on *Beſançon*. *Latin* Authors call it, *Baſilea Rauracorum*, but it is not the ſame with *Auguſta Rauracorum*, which is *Augſt*, a Village near *Baſil*; Authors differ much about the Derivation of its Name: It is a rich, fair, great, and well ſituated Town, divided into two parts by the *Rhine*; the greateſt of the two is on the *French* ſide, built on the Declenſion of a Hill in form of an Amphitheatre; The other part ſtretcheth into a fertile Plain, and both are joyn'd together by a good Bridge. The *Rhine* receives here the Two little Rivers of *Birs* and *Wits*, whoſe Water ſerves to cleanſe the Town, and to make ſeveral Mills go: It is much increaſed ſince the Ruine of *Augſt*; it was fam'd in *Ammianus Marcellinus*'s time, becauſe this Author, who lived in the Fourth Century, ſpeaks advantageouſly of it. The Emperor *Gratian* built Two Forts in it to hinder the *German* Incurſions, and it grew bigger and bigger every day until the Twelfth Age, wherein it became a Free and Imperial Town. In the latter end of the Thirteenth Age, its Inhabitants were divided into Two Parties, by Reaſon of a War that then begun between *Henry* of *Newcaſtell* Biſhop of *Baſil*, and *Rodolph* Count of *Hapsbourg*, which is a Caſtle that lies between this Town and *Zurick*; but the News coming, that this laſt was choſen Emperor, thoſe that were of the Biſhops ſide Petitioned for Peace, which *Rodolph* generouſly agreed to. Afterwards *Baſil* join'd it ſelf to the other Cantons, and made up the Ninth. In the laſt Age they embraced *Calvin*'s Doctrine, and drove their Biſhop away; ſo that now that Republick is the Powerfulleſt, and their Town the biggeſt and faireſt in all *Swiſſerland*, and of great Commerce too, lying between *France* and *Germany*. It has theſe Privileges by the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. That it ſhall be Subject to no Decrees of the Empire, but ſhall enjoy a perfect Liberty; and that no Fort ſhall be built on the *Rhine* between it and *Philipsbourg*; nevertheleſs *Lewis* the XIV. built the Fort of *Huninguen*, within Cannon Shot of the Town. Since the Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters of *Baſil*, which happened under *Philip Gandolphein*, the Biſhops thereof reſide at *Porentru*, and are Princes of the Empire; And the Chapter is at *Fribourg* in *Briſgaw*. *Oecolampadius* in 1522. promoted the Reformation; And in 1529. the Images, and other Ornaments of Churches, being loaded on Twelve Wagons to be diſtributed among the poorer Sort for private Uſes, to prevent Quarrels, that were like to enſue by the Dividend, they were publickly burnt, and the Reformation was accompliſhed without any greater Tumult, chiefly by the prudent Management of their Conſul *James Meyer*. Since that time, this City has been a Place of Retreat to Perſons of the greateſt Quality from *France* during their Perſecutions. From this City *Sebaſtian Bak* and *Volfgangus Meyer*, were ſent to the Synod of *Dort*, in 1618. The Town-Houſe is a very ſumptuous Building, the Streets are large and fair, and there are very curious Paintings in the ancient Cloiſter of the *Dominicans*. Their Univerſity was founded in 1459. and had ſeveral famous Profeſſors in it, as *Eraſmus*, *Amerbach*, *Buxtorf*, *Bauhin*, and many others. Their publick Library, beſides Printed Books of all Kinds, has many curious Manuſcripts. The General Council held at *Conſtance*, that ended in 1418. decreed, That there ſhould be ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Aſſemblies called very often; and *Pavia* was agreed upon to meet in *Anno* 1423. but the Peſtilence that happened there, made it be changed for *Siena*, where the Council began on the 8th of *November* of that ſame year, and ended in *February* the year after. Pope *Martin* the Fifth preſided in it, and ordered that another ſhould be held in *Baſil* ſeven years after, and accordingly he himſelf ſent Cardinal *Julian Cæſarini* to preſide there in 1431; but this Pope dying ſoon after, *Eugenius* the IV. ſucceeded him, and began the Council on the Month of *July* of the ſame year. The firſt Seſſion was celebrated on the 14th of *December*, and this Council held about Eighteen years, either at *Baſle*, or at *Lauzanne*; but notwithſtanding all the Precautions that were taken, there never could be a perfect Intelligence between that Pope and theſe Fathers, for they maintained that the Council was above the Pope; whereupon they differed to that degree, that *Eugenius* declared the Meeting Diſſolved, and called another at *Ferrara* in 1437. which he afterwards removed to *Florence* in 1439. and thence in 1442 to *Rome*. All which time the Fathers of *Baſil* continued their Seſſions, which amounted to XLV. And though they were but few in Number, and at difference amongſt themſelves, they depoſed *Eugenius*, and choſe *Amedæus* VIII. Duke of *Savoy*, on the 5th of *November* 1439. who was then in the Wilderneſs of *Ripaille*; and at the ſame time they Decreed, That not only ſuch as had been Married, but alſo thoſe that actually were, might be choſen Popes. This Pope took the Name of *Fælix* the Fifth, but yielded to *Nicholas* the 5th on the 19th of *June* in 1449. At the beginning of the Council in 1431, the *Huſſites* of *Bohemia* were invited to *Baſle*, and were admitted into the Aſſembly on the 19th of *January* of the year 1433. and debated for ſome days upon Four Articles. This Aſſembly was approved by the Pope upon the Requeſt of the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, who came in Perſon and protected it, when the Difference happened between the Pope and the Fathers thereof. The XLV. and laſt Seſſion, was held the 16th of *May* 1443. yet the Council was not diſſolved until the end of *Fælix* the Fifth's Schiſm. It was this Council that ordained the *Pragmatick Sanction*, or Decree, which was received by an Aſſembly of the Clergy of *France* held at *Bourges* in 1438. in Preſence of King *Charles* the Seventh. The Art of making Paper was firſt found here in 1417. by *Anthony* and *Michael Galicion*, which gave great incouragement to Printers. *Bernard Richel* began to Print here in 1478. It's ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from *Baſiliane*, Mother to *Julian* the Apoſtate. Dr. *Burnet*, who ſaw this Place, ſaith, it is a Town of the greateſt extent of any in *Switzerland*, but it is not inhabited in proportion to its Extent. It ſtands upon a riſing Ground on the *Rhine* from the Bridge, over which it looks like a Theatre. *Little Baſil*, on the oppoſite Side of the River, makes about a fourth part of the whole Town. It is ſurrounded with a Wall and a Ditch, but it is expoſed on ſo many ſides, and hath ſo dreadful a Neighbour of the Fort of *Huninguen*, built by the preſent King of *France* within a quarter of a League of it, that it has nothing to truſt to but its Union with the other Cantons. Their Fondneſs for their Privileges, and refuſing to ſhare them with Strangers, are the Reaſons why this City and Canton are no better Peopled. In this Place lies buried the great Advancer of Learning, *Eraſmus*, who dy'd here, ſaith *Hoffman*, *July* 11. 1536. in the Seventieth year of his Age. And in this City, *Holben*, the great Painter, (about the Time of *Henry* the Eighth) was born. The Library here is the beſt in all *Switzerland*, and has a fine Collection of Medals, and Manuſcripts of *Latin* Fathers and *Latin* Tranſlations of the *Greeks*, in a Noble Room, and well methodized; moſt of the old Books were preſerved here at the Reformation, and they believe the Council brought many hither which were never carried away. They reckon there is in this City 30000 Men able to bear Arms, and that they can raiſe in the Canton four more. It ſtands Nine Leagues from *Zurick*, and Twenty four from *Nancy*. *Hoffman* adds, That this City being Excommunicated by the Pope for adhering to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, the Legat growing inſolent thereupon, the Inhabitants drowned him in the *Rhine*, which obliged them to enter into a League with *Zurick*, *Bern*, *&c.* for mutual Defence. In the time of the Council of *Baſil*, which *Lewis* XI. came with a great Army to diſſolve, he defeated 6000 *Swiſſers* near this City. In 1444. they joined with the reſt of the *Swiſſers* againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The Nobility of the City was ſo enraged at the City's being Neuter, after the Victory obtain'd by the *Swiſſers* over the Emperor *Maximilian*, that they withdrew into *Franche Comte*, *Alſace*, *&c.* which adminiſtred Cauſe of continual Quarrel; but the City happily overcame. The ancient Government was by the Nobility, whoſe frequent Diſcords amongſt themſelves occaſioned great Commotions, many of them were baniſhed for ſiding with *Catharine* of *Burgundy*, and their publick Enemies in the time of the Council, and many left the City upon the General League of the Cantons, and ſuch as remained at the time of the Reformation withdrew into the Neighbouring Caſtles, from which time the Senate has been choſen by the People. This City has been often viſited with Peſtilence, Fire, and Inundations. *An.* 1400. *Joannes Maulbergius*, a Dominican, who inveighed ſharply againſt the Errors and Vices of the Age, foretold the Reformation. *Baſil* is 54 Miles South of *Strasburg*, 120 North Eaſt of *Genoua*, and 256 Eaſt of *Paris*.

BASILICA, or *Baſilicate*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which comprehends the greateſt part of the ancient *Lucania*, *Calabria*, the Land of *Bari*, and the Gulph of *Tarentum*. *Cirenza* is its Capital; the other Towns are *Venoſa*, *Tricario*, *Potenza*, *Fercondina*, *&c.* This Province is very barren, and thin of Inhabitants.

BASILICA, this Name was at firſt given to thoſe ſpacious Halls, wherein Kings ſate in Perſon to hear their Subjects Grievances, and to do them Juſtice. It is derived from the *Greek* Word Βασιλικὸς, which ſignifies Royal. Theſe Halls were afterwards given to Judges, and the Chriſtians turned ſome into Churches, and built moſt of their other Churches upon that Model, which differ only from the Temples of the Ancients in this, that the Columns or Pillars are in the inſide, whereas thoſe of the Temples were without. *Cicero* and other *Latin* Authors, called all publick Structures by the Name of *Baſilica*; ſo that all Courts of Juſtice, Princes Palaces, Colleges, and other Magnificent Buildings, went by that Name.

BASILICÆ, the Laws and Ordinances of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; this Name comes of the *Greek* Word Βασιλικος, which ſignifies Imperial, in the Sence the *Gracian* Emperors gave it; for they attributed to themſelves the Name of Βασιλεὺς, *Baſileus*, giving other Sovereigns that of Ῥὴξ, *Rex*. Theſe Ordinances writ in *Greek*, were publiſhed in 888 by the Emperor *Leon* VI. Sirnamed the *Philoſopher*, Son to *Baſilius*, and Brother to *Conſtantine*; they are divided into Sixty Parts, and are called Ἑξηκοντάβιβλον, that is, *The Book of Sixty Parts*. It was the Emperor *Baſilius* that was the firſt Projector of this Method, and it's thought that *Baſilica* was derived from his Name, *Baſilius*. *Cujacius*.

BASILIDES, Biſhop of *Aſtorga* in *Spain*; he lived in the Third Age, about 258. and was accuſed of being a *Libellaticus*, that is, one of thoſe, that during the Perſecution, denied Jeſus Chriſt publickly, and received the Judges Protection. St. *Cyprian*.

BASILIDES, the Hereſiarch of *Alexandria*, Diſciple of *Simon Magus*, lived in the Second Age; he imagined a ridiculous Series of Gods, proceeding one from another, and from them Angels, who created each a Heaven; he made the number of theſe Heavens amount to 366. to anſwer the Number of Days in the Year; and added, that the Angels of the laſt Heaven created the Earth and the Men that inhabit it, and that their Prince was the God of the Jews, who deſigned to make all the other People ſubject to them. But the Father, who they ſay was unborn, and had no Name, ſent his Son to hinder this Injuſtice: This Son appeared in the Shape of a Man, but was none, and the Jews put to Death *Simon* the *Cyrenean* inſtead of him. And for this Reaſon they held, that they ought not to believe in *Jeſus Chriſt* Crucified, but in him that appeared to be Nailed on the Croſs, though he was not really ſo; he permitted all Carnal Luſt, and made uſe of Images of Wax, and of all the Impieties of Magick. He denied the Reſurrection of the Body, and maintained that God would pardon any Sins, but ſuch as were committed through

Ignorance. He died in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, about the year 125. and left a Son and Heir of his Impieties, by Name *Iſidorus*, who writ a Treatiſe, *De adnata Anima.* St. *Epiph. Baron. Iren. lib.* 2. *c.* 23.

BASILIDES, Biſhop of *Aſtorga* in *Spain*. He liv'd in the Third Century, about the year 258. He was accus'd of ſeveral Crimes, and amongſt others, of being one of the *Libellatici*, who privately denied Chriſt in the Perſecution, and got Certificates from the Judges to keep 'em from being diſturb'd. *Baſilides* attempted to return to the Government of his Church, without going through the Penance appointed by the Canons, this Buſineſs gave ſome Trouble to the Churches of *Spain*. St. *Cyprian, Ep.* 68.

BASILINA, Second Wife to *Julius Conſtantius*, Brother to *Conſtantine* the *Great*, ſhe was of a very Noble Family, and Mother to *Julian* the *Apoſtate*, and died not long after the Birth of that Prince. 'Tis plain ſhe was a Chriſtian, by her granting ſome Lands to the Church of *Epheſus*; but 'tis probable ſhe was concern'd with the *Arrians*, otherwiſe ſhe would not have been ſo paſſionately diſpleaſed with *Eutropius*, the Famous Biſhop of *Adrianople*, of whoſe Exile and Depoſition ſhe was in ſome meaſure the Cauſe. St. *Athan. ad Solit. Ammian. Marcellin. lib.* 25. *&c.*

BASILISCUS, who uſurped the Eaſtern Empire in the Fifth Century; he was Brother to the Empreſs *Verina*, Wife of *Leo*, called the *Old*, and made *Generaliſſimo* of the Army that was ſent againſt the *Vandals*; but having Intelligence with them, and a great Sum of Money ſent him by *Genſericus*, he ſuffered the Fleet which he commanded to be burned. He ſometime after dethroned the Emperor *Zeno*, and ſeated himſelf in his Place, but was abhorred by every body for his Impieties; he had the Confidence to condemn the Council of *Chalcedon*, and openly declared for the Followers of *Eutyches*; he recalled the baniſhed Heretick Biſhops, and publiſhed an Edict in their Favour againſt the Deciſion of the above mentioned Council. In the mean time *Zeno* returns with a powerful Army, gains *Armatus* General of *Baſiliſcus*'s Army, reconciles himſelf to *Verina* his Step-Mother, and for her Sake pardoned his Enemy, who fled with his Wife *Zenonida* and his Children into the great Church. This ſecond Revolution happened in 477. *Baſiliſcus* was ſent into *Cappadocia*, where he died of Hunger and Cold. *Armatus* had alſo a Son named *Baſiliſcus*, who perſwaded his Father to revolt againſt the Tyrant, and was for that reaſon made *Cæſar* by *Zeno*, but was afterwards, upon his Fathers being put to Death for Treachery, reduced to be a Reader in our *Lady Church* of *Blachernis*, and ſome time after made Archbiſhop of *Cyzicum* in the *Helleſpont*, that he might wear the Purple as if he were *Cæſar*. This happened about the year 484. 'Tis thought *Zeno* was carried to theſe Extremities againſt *Armatus* out of fear, this latter being a General of great Experience, and much belov'd by the Souldiers. *Procopius. Evagr. lib.* 3. *c.* 3 *&* 4, *&c.*

BASILIUS the *Great*, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was Son of *Baſilius*, that afterwards became Prieſt, and Brother to *Peter*, Biſhop of *Sebaſtia*, to *Gregory* of *Nyſſa*, and to *Macrina*, all famous for Holineſs of Life. He was born in 328. his Father took Care to teach him Humanity, after which he ſpent ſome time at *Cæſarea* and *Conſtantinople*; and in 344. he went to continue his Studies at *Athens*, where he became very intimate with St. *Gregory Nazianzen*. Being returned from *Athens*, he viſited the Monks of *Egypt*, *Palæſtina* and *Syria*, and then withdrew himſelf into the Deſart of *Pontus*, where he writ the Rules of a Monaſtick Life. This was in 362 and 370. after the Death of *Euſebius*, he was choſen Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, but much againſt his Will. He was perſecuted by the *Arians* and other Hereticks, but he oppoſed them all with great Courage; they, and alſo divers of the Oxthodox, accuſed him of many Errors, as that he admitted a Plurality of *Eſſences* in the Holy Trinity, becauſe he made uſe of the Word *Hypoſtaſis*, a Term in thoſe days uſed to ſignifie *Subſtance*, and not *Perſon*. Beſides this, he was accuſed of befriending *Euſtathius* of *Sebaſtia*, an *Arian* Biſhop; but he ſhewed clearly that theſe were groundleſs Calumnies, and when he found that there was no hopes of rendring that Biſhop any better by fair Means and Forbearance, he writ againſt his Errors, and refuted them. He alſo writ againſt *Apollinaris*, and laboured with ſo much Zeal to unite the Faithful, that he was looked upon as the Peace-maker of all the Churches of the World. He died on the Firſt of *January* in 379. but the *Latin* Church transferred his Feaſt to the Fourteenth, which was the day of his Ordination. He writ many Books, which are all well known. The Religious Order of St. *Baſilius* is the moſt ancient of all other: It flouriſhed much in the Eaſt, and there are ſcarce any other Religious Orders there, but ſuch as obſerve his Rule.

BASILIUS, Biſhop of *Ancyra*, Chief of the *Semi-Arians*, lived in the Fourth Age. St. *Jerome* thinks that he was an *Arabian*; he was very laborious, and a good Scholar. The *Arians* put him in *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*'s Place, whom the Council of *Conſtantinople* baniſhed in 336. but he was deprived, and his Ordination declared null in 347. by the Council of *Sardica*. In 351 he diſputed againſt *Photinus* with good Succeſs; and afterwards, when the *Arians* divided themſelves into pure *Arians* and *Semi-Arians*, ſet up for Chief of the laſt, jointly with *George* of *Laodicea*. They acted vigorouſly in the Council of *Ancyra*, and *Sirmium* in 359. againſt the *Arians* and the *Anomæans*. *Baſilius* gain'd much Credit in the Emperor *Conſtantius*'s Court, and had a hand in the Third Confeſſion of Faith that was made at *Sirmium*, and made his Part good in the Council of *Seleucia* in 359. The *Acacians* were his powerfulleſt Enemies, againſt whom he diſputed in the Emperor's Preſence, and upon ſome Occaſion, took the Liberty to tell this Prince, that he went about to ruine the Apoſtles Doctrine; to which the Emperor made Anſwer, that it was he himſelf who occaſioned all the unhappy Diſorders of the Church; from this time his Party grew weak, and himſelf was at length depoſed in 360. by the Council of *Conſtantinople*, being accuſed of divers Crimes. He wrote a Book, *De Virginitate*, which poſſibly is the ſame which is aſſign'd to St. *Baſil* the *Great* againſt *Marcellus*, *&c.* St. *Jerome. Socrates.*

BASILIUS, Biſhop of *Seleucia* in *Iſauria*, lived in the Fifth Age, and was a Pious and Learned Prelate, but too eaſie to be ſeduc'd. It is likely he ſucceeded *Daxien*, who ſubſcribed in 431. to the Council of *Epheſus*. He was againſt the Deciſions of this Aſſembly, and favoured *John* of *Antioch*. In 348 he aſſiſted at the Council of *Conſtantinople*, and the year after, at that which was called *Latrocinium Epheſi*: He condemned *Eutyches* in the firſt, and in the laſt, the Reaſons of this Hereſiarch, upon a falſe Confeſſion of Faith, took ſo with him, that he received him again into his Communion, for which he was reprehended and depoſed by the General Council of *Chalcedon* in 451. but was re-eſtabliſhed a little time after upon the humble Acknowledgment of his Fault. We do not certainly know the time of his Death. *Photius* attributes but Fifteen Orations or Homilies to him, though we have Forty three that bear his Name, Tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, by *Claudius Dauſquei* of St. *Omer*, Canon of *Tournay*. They are inſerted in the Works of *Gregory Thaumaturgus* and St. *Macarius*, Printed at *Paris*: Father *Francis Combeſis* has publiſh'd a Homily of St. *Stephen* in *Greek* and *Latin*, which he reckons to be this *Baſil*'s.

BASILIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, in the Fifth Century, and much Celebrated for his Piety, Prudence and Zeal for the Orthodox Faith, which he defended againſt the Enemies of the Council of *Chalcedon*. He was made Biſhop in 456. and liv'd but Two years.

BASILIUS the Firſt of that Name, Emperor of the *Greeks*, ſirnamed the *Macedonian*, becauſe he was of *Macedonia*, though his Flatterers would have him deſcended from the *Arſacides*. From a Private Gentleman to the Emperor he was aſſociated to the Empire by *Michael* the Third, called the *Drinker*, whom he endeavoured to reclaim from his diſorderly Life; but it was Labour loſt, and he found that this Prince had a Deſign upon his Life, whereof he took care to hinder the Execution. He was Crowned Emperor in 867. and he imploy'd his firſt Labour for the Repoſe of the Church; he depoſed the Patriarch *Photius*, to put *Ignatius* in his Place; but re-eſtabliſhed him again, and took his Part ſo far, that he was angry with the Popes who refuſed to admit him into their Communion. He had good Succeſs in the War which he begun in the Eaſt; he took *Samoſata*, and his Fleet regained ſeveral Towns which the *Saracens* had taken before in *Sicily*, and it was by his Care that the People of *Ruſſia* were made Chriſtians. He died the Firſt of *March* 886. a little after he had ſet his Son and Heir at Liberty, whom he kept Priſoner for Seven years, through the Lyes of one *Theodorus Santabarinus*. 'Tis ſaid, that *Baſilius* being a Hunting, was knock'd down by a Stag, and that one of his Retinue endeavouring to diſengage him, hurt his Side to that degree that he died on't. *Curopalates.*

BASILIUS the Second, called the *Young*, was Emperor of the *Eaſt*, Son to *Romanus* the *Young*, and *Theophania*, who being a Widow, Married *Nicephorus Phocas*: He and his Brother *Conſtantine Porphyrogenetes* ſucceeded *John Zimiſcus* in 975. He took ſome *Saracen* Troopers into his Pay, and employ'd them in *Italy*, where he took *Barri*, *Matera*, and the Part of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, which *Zimiſcus* gave the Emperor *Otho* for the Portion of the Empreſs *Theophania* his Daughter; he overthrew the Inhabitants of *Tripoli* and *Damaſcus*; as alſo the *Bulgarians*, which got him the Name of Conqueror of the *Bulgarians*, who were the moſt dangerous Enemies the Empire had; they made themſelves Maſters of *Servia*, and of the beſt Places in *Theſſaly*, and ravaged the Neighbouring Provinces in a ſtrange manner. But *Baſilius* drove them out of all thoſe Places in 1001. and gained a memorable Battel in 1013 againſt *Samuel*, Prince of the *Bulgariens*, who was endeavouring to ſettle in thoſe Parts again. He took 15000 Priſoners in this

Fight, whom he puniſhed cruelly, putting out their Eyes, and ſending them to their Homes, allowing each Company a Guide, with one Eye. This Cruelty broke *Samuel*'s Heart, and got the Emperor no Credit, though he was famous for other Vertues. He died ſuddenly in 1025. and left his Crown to his Brother *Conſtantine* the *Young*. *Zonaras, Cedrenus.*

BASILIUS the Firſt of this Name, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, who lived in the latter end of the Tenth Age; his firſt Name was *Woldimer*, and he was Son of *Steſlaus.* He embraced the Chriſtian Faith in 988. and changed his Name *Woldimer* for *Baſilius*, which became a Name common amongſt the Dukes that ſucceeded him. *Baſilius* II. Son to *Demetrius* II. lived about the year 1400. and left *George* III. Father to *Baſilius* III. This had *John Baſilides*, to whom *Baſilius* IV. ſucceeded in 1505. and was much eſteemed for his Wiſdom, Courage, and ſeveral Victories which he gained againſt the *Tartars*. He died in 1533. *Sanſovin.*

BASILIUS *Suiski*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, mounted the Throne in 1606. when *Demetrius* was murthered by the Rebels, but was rival'd by another *Demetrius*, backed by the *Polanders*, who defeated his Army at *Kovelsko* in 1607. worſted him the next year at *Bolchow*, and at laſt dethroned him in 1610. and ſhut him up in the Fort of *Goſtin*, where he ended his Life miſerably. *Jacob. Butenfels.*

BASILIUS, a Prieſt of *Cilicia*, lived in the latter end of the Fifth Age, in the Reign of *Zeno* and *Anaſtaſius*. He compoſed an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in Three Books, and made Sixteen others againſt *John* of *Scythopolis*, which we have loſt. *Photius, Cod.* 42. 107. *&c.*

BASILIUS, a certain Phyſician who lived in the latter end of the Eleventh, and the beginning of the Twelfth Age. It is ſaid of him, that he put on a Friars Habit, and went about to teach the Errors of the *Bongomiles*, of which he himſelf was the Head; and that after he had followed this Office Fifty years, he was taken at *Conſtantinople*, where the Emperor *Alexis Comnenus* the *Ancient*, cauſed him to be burnt about 1118. *Baron. A. Ch.* 1118.

BASILIUS (*John* of *Padua*) a Lawyer and Coſmographer, lived in the Thirteenth Century, about 1320. He writ divers Books, and among the reſt one of the Illuſtrious Families of *Padua*. *Voſſius.*

BASINA, Wife to *Baſinus* King of *Thuringia*, to whom *Childeric* King of *France* fled in 459. *Baſina* was ſo enamoured with this Stranger, that ſhe left her Husband and followed him; *Childeric* Married her, and begot *Clouis* I.

BASINGSTOKE, a Market Town of *Baſingſtoke* Hundred in the North Parts of *Hampſhire*, 39 miles from *London*; near to it the Duke of *Bolton* has a Seat, formerly a Stately and Beautiful Structure, and the greateſt Houſe of any Subject in *England*, but now ruinous.

BASQUES, or the Country of the *Baſques*, which ſome call the *French Biſcay*, is part of *Gaſcony*, between the *Spaniſh Navarre*, the *Bearne*, the *Landes*, and that part of the Ocean which is call'd the *Sea of the Baſques*. It comprehends the *Lower Navarre*, in which is St. *Palace*, the Country of *Labour*, where are *Bagonne*, and the Viſcounty of *Soule*, whereof the Capital is *Mauleon* of *Soule*. The Name of *Baſques* or *Baſcos* comes from the *Latin Vaſcones*, for ſo theſe People were called before *Charlemain* ſubdued *Gaſcony*. The *Baſques* are commended for their Addreſs and Fidelity, and for their Skill in Commerce with the *Spaniards*; they make certain Bargains, which they term *Lies* and *Paſſeries*. Their Language is particular, and they are known by their Drums. *De Marca.*

BASSA, See *Bacha*.

BASSANELLO, or *Baſſano*, a little Town in the Patrimony of St. *Peter* in *Italy*; near the place where the River *Nero* joins the *Tiber*, and not far off the Lake which the Ancients called *Lacus Vadimonis*, where *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, the *Roman* Conſul, defeated the *Gauls* and *Tuſcans* in 471 of *Rome*. *Tit. liv. Polyb.*

BASSANO, a Town of *Italy* in the *Marcha* of *Treviſana*, belonging to the State of *Venice*: It is ſituated upon the River of *Brente*, in a Country which abounds in all things, and eſpecially in Silks. The *Carrares*, ancient Lords of *Padua*, were of *Baſſano*, which was alſo the Birthplace of ſeveral famous Painters, and of *Lazarus Baſſanus*, that Learned Linguiſt, who firſt taught *Greek* at *Bolognia*, and afterwards at *Padoua*.

BASSE'E upon *Duele*, a Town in *Flanders* on the Frontiers of *Artois*, five Leagues from *Liſle*. It has been often taken and re-taken in this Age, but was at laſt left to the *French* by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1668.

BASSE, an Iſland in the River *Forth* in *Scotland*, about eight miles South of the Iſle of *May*. It is nearer the Coaſt of *Lothian* than that of *Fife* by ſeveral miles, yet is reckoned to belong to the latter. It was formerly in poſſeſſion of a Family Sirnamed *Lauder*, who though they had ample Poſſeſſions elſewhere, choſe the *Baſſe* for Title. It is on every ſide a ſteep and inacceſſible Rock, except on the South-weſt, and there only acceſſible by one at a time, and that not without the help of a Cable or Crane; at the top of that ſmall Paſſage there is a Fort mounted with ſome Cannon, ſo that it is altogether impregnable. It was ſurpriz'd ſince the Revolution by ſome of King *James*'s Party, with the Help of ſome Priſoners within; but being of ſmall Circuit, and at a great diſtance from the Shoar on each ſide, as it is not capable of receiving, neither is it capable of doing much hurt. It hath Graſs for about 20 Sheep, and a ſmall Warren with ſome Rabbets, and riſes to a great height in a Conical Form above the Sea. It hath a Fountain of very clear freſh Water, and is eſpecially noted for Birds called *Soland-Geeſe*, which come thither in *April* or *May* in great Numbers, at which time the Inhabitants are careful not to diſturb them till they have built their Neſts, after which they cannot be frighted by any Noiſe whatever. They are ſomewhat leſs than common Geeſe, but fatter than any other Fowl, and taſt much like Herring, on which they feed. They lay but one Egg, and that no oftner than once a year; and if their Egg be removed from its Place,no Man can make it lie there again. A great Profit is made by their young ones, which are taken from the Neſts by one let down over the Rock with a Cable: They are of an Aſh Colour, but the old ones are all White; their Feathers do alſo bring a great Income for filling of Beds; they have a long Neck like a Crane, and a Bill as long as ones Middle-finger, which is extreamly ſharp, and ſo firmly fix'd to their Breaſt-bone, that it cannot be pull'd thence. Nature having provided thus for its Preſervation, leſt it ſhould break its Neck by ſtriking at its Prey, which it does with that Violence, as to ſtrike through a Fiſh ſo deep into a Plank, that they cannot pull their Beak out again, ſo that they are often taken by faſtning a Herring to a Board on purpoſe. It is alſo obſerved concerning them, that if they be out of ſight of the Sea, they cannot fly. The Sticks of their Neſts furniſh Fuel to the Inhabitants. *Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

BASSENTIN (*James*) a *Scotchman*, in great eſteem in the laſt Age, compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes of Mathematicks; amongſt others, one of the Uſe of the *Aſtrolabe*, and another of the *Sphere*.

BASSI (*Angelo*) called *Politian*, one of the Learnedeſt Men that were in *Italy* in the end of the Fifteenth Age; he was of *Monte Pulciano*, which is a little Town of *Tuſcany*, called in *Latin*, *Mons Politianus*, whence he had the Name of *Politian*. He was much eſteemed for his Wit and great Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, which he taught for Twelve years at *Florence*, whither he was invited by *Laurence de Medicis*, who drew all the ableſt Men of his Time thither. *Baſſi* being then a Prieſt, got a Canonicate, and was made Tutor to *Coſmus* of *Medicis*'s Children, whereof one was *John*, who afterwards was Pope, under the Name of *Leo* the Tenth. Here *Baſſi* enjoyed himſelf quietly, converſing daily with learned Men, but moſt of all with *John Picus* of *Mirandula*. It was then he compoſed his *Greek* and *Latin* Epiſtles, which are in ſuch great eſteem among the Learned, and writ the witty Verſes, for which *Paul Jove* called him the Divine Poet, together with his admirable Tranſlation of *Herodian*. But *Medicus*'s Diſgrace occaſioned that of all the Learned Men of *Florence*: *Angelus Politian* had his Part in it, which alſo broke his Heart, for he died in 1594, being Forty years of Age. *Paulus Jovius, Voſſius.*

BASSIANUS *Landus*, an Eminent Phyſician of *Placentia* in *Italy*, living in the Sixteenth Century; He has written ſeveral conſiderable Pieces. *De Humana Hiſtoria. De Incremento. Iatrologia, &c. Wolfangus Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden De Script. Medic. &c.*

BASSOLIS (*John*) a *Franciſcan*, ſome will have him to be a Diſciple of *Scotus*. He got the Title of Doctor *Ordinatiſſimus*, and recommended himſelf to Poſterity by ſeveral Books that he publiſhed, as *Commentaria ſeu Lectura in quatuor Libros ſententiarum. Miſcellanea Philoſophica & Medica, &c.* He lived in the Fifteenth Century. *Bellarmine.*

BASSOMPIERRE (*Francis*) Knight of the Kings Orders, Colonel of the *Switzers*, and Mareſchal of *France*, was born in 1579. of a Noble Family in *Lorrain*. *Chriſtopher* of *Baſſompierre* his Father, a Man of Worth and Courage, was wounded in the Battel of *Moncontour*, and had the Title of Baron of *Harouel*, a Place in *Lorrain*. *Francis Baſſompierre* was made Maſter of the Artillery in 1617. at the Siege of *Caſtle Porcien*; and in 1620. he ſerved *Mareſchal de Camp* at the Fight of *Pont de cé*, and at the Sieges of St. *John de Angeli* and *Montpelier*, *&c.* The King made him Knight of his own *Order*, and *Mareſchal* of *France* the 29th of *Auguſt* 1621. and ſent him Extraordinary Ambaſſador into *Spain*, where he was when *Philip* the Third died. He was afterwards imploy'd in *Suiſſerland* and *England* by King *Lewis* the Thirteenth: He was at the Siege of *Rochelle*, at the Attack of the Paſſage of *Suſa*, and on all Occaſions gave great Proofs of his Conduct and Valour; notwithſtanding all which, he was ſeiz'd in 1631. and put in the *Baſtile*, where he was kept as long as Cardinal *Richelieu* lived.

It was in his Impriſonment there that he compos'd his Memoirs, and his Remarks upon the Hiſtory of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, written by *Dupleix*; with the Relation of his Embaſſies, and his Conduct in thoſe Negotiations. After *Lewis* the Thirteenth had ſet him at Liberty, he reſtored him to his Place of Colonel of the *Switzers*, and would have him be Governor of his Perſon; which he declin'd by reaſon of his great Age and Weakneſs. He died in 1646. of an Apoplexy, at the Duke of *Vitry*'s Houſe in *Brie*.

BASSORA, the Capital of a Kingdom called of *Baſſora*, ſituated at the farther corner of *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the Borders of the Province of *Ierak*, near the River *Schat-el-Arab*, which is nothing but the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* joined together. It is 12 Leagues from the *Perſian* Gulph, which is thereabouts called the Gulph of *Baſſora*. Its Port is very good and ſafe, and ſince the Ruine of *Ormus*, a great number of Ships with Goods from the *Eaſt-Indies* come hither. The ſituation of this Town is ſo very advantageous, that it might be made one of the fineſt Places in the World, and as Rich as any, becauſe it lies ſo well for Commerce, that all Nations may Trade with it. Though there grow abundance of excellent Grapes about *Baſſora*, yet none dares to make either Wine or Brandy, both being prohibited under very great Penalties; the Baſhaw indeed had given the *Carmelites* Leave to make Wine, but this Privilege coſt them ſo much, that now they ſend to *Schiras* for the Wine they uſe at Maſs. The Baſhaw of this Place is not changed every three years, as the others of *Turky*, but is in ſome manner Hereditary, and ſometimes he prevails with the Grand Signior, by making him ſome conſiderable Preſent, to have his Son ſucceed him. Beſides his ordinary Revenues, he is a great Gainer by the *Perſians* that go to *Mecha*, for they come all by *Baſſora*, and he furniſhes them with Camels for their Journey, and makes them pay what he pleaſes for them. He has moreover 35 Sequins of every one of them to Guard them to *Mecha* and back again. This Baſhaw's Subjects are either *Arabians* or *Sabeans*; he has alſo ſome that are *Perſians*, and ſome *Indians*, who have two Pagodes at *Baſſora*. There are no other *Francs* or *Chriſtians* here, but bare-footed *Carmelites*, whoſe Church ſerves the *Neſtorians* and *Armenians*, who Pray, but never ſay Maſs in it. The other *Francs* that come to *Baſſora*, as *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. come only to Traffick. The Baſhaw poſſeſſes all the Country of *Gaban* towards *Perſia*, and on *Bagdat* ſide; and has *Degezair*, an Iſland with a Fort in it to command the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, which meet at the Point of this Iſland, and in *Arabia Felix*; he is Maſter of Port *Elcatif*, and the Town of *Lehſa*. This City was built by *Omar* II. Caliph of the *Saracens*, about the year of Chriſt 643. as *Abul Pharaus* ſaith. It is 15 days Journey from *Babylon*, 600 Miles from *Ormus*, and 20 Leagues from the *Euphrates*, *Taver. p.* 65. Within two Leagues of it ſtands the Ruines of *Teredon*, an ancient City, and of great Circuit. *Balſora* ſtands half a League from the *Euphrates*, and the Tide runs up beyond this City as far as the Fort of *Gozno*. About 150 years agone, this City belonged to the *Arabians*, and then it was taken by the *Turks*, and by one of their Baſhaws, ſold to *Effraſias*, who was the Grand-Father of *Huſſein*, Prince of *Balſora* in 1652. and ſo they Revolted from the *Turks*. *Sha-Abas* and *Amurath* both attempted this City; the latter after he had taken *Bagdat*, the other after he had reduc'd *Ormus*, both unſucceſsfully. This Prince has ſince made it a free Mart for all the World, and Governs it with great Order and Juſtice; ſo that it is thronged with all Nations, and is a Center of Trade between the *Indies* and the reſt of *Aſia*, to the Weſt and North, as far as *Smyrna* and *Moſcow*. The Prince takes not above four *per Cent.* yet is able to lay up three Millions of Livres in a year; his principal Gain ariſing from Horſes, Camels, Dates, and Money Re-minted. The Chriſtians of St. *John* are very numerous hereabout, amounting to 25000 Families, but of a degenerate corrupted Faith, for want of Knowledge, and the Books of the Scriptures, which the *Mahometans* have deprived them of. It is worth obſerving what dreadful Ignorance follows this Loſs, moſt excellently deſcribed by *Tavernier*, *B.* 11. *C.* 8. The *Nubian* Geographer every where calls it *Baſra*, and placeth it 15 Stations from *Bagdat*, 8 from *Waſet*, and 2 from *Abadan*, (that is 36 Miles, as he explains it) to the North, *P.* 120. 121. *Avicenna*, the great *Arabian* Phyſician, was born here in the year of the *Hegyra* 370. *An. Ch.* 992. and died at *Hamada*, being 58 years old—— *Frederick Venetus*, who ſaw it in 1563. calls it *Baſora*, an *Arabian* City, now under the *Turk*, who keeps it by an Army with vaſt Charges. The *Arabians*, called *Zizarii*, poſſeſs the Country about it, and the *Turks* cannot yet Conquer them, they being a Warlike populous Nation. This City is from the Gulph of *Perſia* 15 Miles, and drives a great Trade with *Ormus* for Spice and Drugs, carrying thither Rice and Dates of her own Growth; from *Ormus* it is diſtant 600 Miles. *Hack. T.* 2. *P.* 215. *Ib. P.* 251. It has ſtore of Wheat, Rice, and Dates, wherewith they ſerve *Babylon*, *Ormus*, and all Parts of *India*. It is one *Engliſh* Mile and half in Circuit; all the Buildings of the Caſtle and Walls are of Brick dry'd in the Sun. Every Month there came then hither from *Ormus*, divers Ships, from 40 to 60 Tuns, laden with Spices, Drugs, Indico, and *Calecut* Cloth, now called *Caleco. Hack. P.* 270. *Thevenot*.

BASSUS, an Heretick of the ſecond Age, he was Diſciple to *Cerinthus*, *Ebion*, and *Valentinus*; he held that the Lives of Men, and the Perfection of all things, conſiſted in 24 Letters and ſeven Planets; adding, that we are not to hope for true Salvation in Jeſus Chriſt. *Prateol.*

BASTE, (*George*) General of the *Imperialiſts*; he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the beginning of this Age by his great Valour and Conduct, Commanded in *Hungary* in 1601. defeated the Rebellious *Tranſilvanians*, cut 10000 of them in pieces at the Battel of *Moitin*, took 42 Cannons, 106 Colours, and all their Baggage, made himſelf Maſter of *Clauſemburg*, and the next year, by carrying *Biſtrith* or *Neſſa*, forced the Rebels to have recourſe to the Emperor's Clemency. *Ciro, Spontan. Hiſt. di Tranſylvania.*

BASTIA, or the *Baſtie*, Capital of the Iſle of *Corſica*, has a ſtrong Fort and convenient Haven: It is thought to be the *Mantinum* of the Ancients. The Iſland belongs to the *Genoueſes*, and the Governor reſides at *Baſtie*, whoſe Inhabitants are good Seamen, and great Pirates. This Town is 64 Miles South of *Leghorn*.

BASTILE, a Royal Caſtle, which *Charles* the Fifth built for the Defence of *Paris* againſt the *Engliſh*. It's ſaid, that it was *Hugues Aubricot*, Provoſt of the Merchants, or Mayor of the Town, that gave the Deſign of the Work, and laid the firſt Stone of the Building the 22d of *April* 1369. It's remarkable, that he himſelf was the firſt Priſoner that was put into it, being accuſed of *Judaiſm*, and of Impiety againſt the Holy Sacrament. In 1634. it was environed with a Ditch and Bulwarks. This Caſtle conſiſts of eight great Towers, with Apartments between every two. It is here, that all Priſoners of State, that have done any thing againſt the Publick, or Government are kept. *Le Maire, Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

BASTINGIUS, (*Jeremy*) Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Leyden*. He was born in 1554 at *Calais*, whither his Parents came from *Ghent*, where they were perſecuted for being Proteſtants. They bred their Son up in their own Sentiments, and ſent him to ſtudy at *Bremen*, whence he went to *Geneva*, and thence to *Heidelberg*, and ſo became very knowing in all Languages, eſpecially in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*. He was invited to *Antwerp* by thoſe of his Party, and was made a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Church; but the Town being taken in 1585. by the Duke of *Parma*, *Baſtingius* withdrew to *Dordrecht*, after which he was made Profeſſor of Divinity in the new Univerſity of *Leyden*, where he dy'd in 1598. *Meurſius.*

BASTION of *France*, a Fortreſs in *Barbary*, ſix Miles from *Bonne*, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* and *Algier*, the *Black Cape*, and the *Cape of Roſes*. There was formerly a Building of this Name within three Miles of the Fort, built in 1560. by two Merchants of *Marſeilles*, with the Grand Signior's Conſent, to ſerve as a Magazine and Place of Retreat for the Fiſhers of Coral, and ſuch as advanced Traffick in Corn, Skins and Wax, which they brought thither. But ſome time after, this Building was demoliſh'd by the Soldiers of *Algier*. In 1628. *Lewis* XIII. gave Order to Monſieur *d'Argencour*, Governor of *Narbonne*, and Architect to His Majeſty, to build a Fort there; but having laid the Foundation within three Miles of the Old, he was attack'd by the *Moors* and *Arabians*, who forc'd him to quit the Work, and re-imbark for *France*. The K. ſent afterwards and finiſhed the Work in 1633. which is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of *France*, and has good Cannons mounted upon the Point of the Baſtion, with a ſtrong Garriſon in it. It comprehends within its Walls two Magazines, one for Merchandice, and another for Proviſions, with a Chapel and Hoſpital. *Dapper.*

BASTOINE, or *Baſtonach*, *Bactonia* and *Bactonacum*, a little Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Luxemburg*, near the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, three Leagues from *Neuf Château*, and eight from *Luxemburg*. It is a Town ſo well built, and of ſo great Trading, that the People of the Country call it *Paris* in *Ardenne*.

BASTON, (*Robert*) a *Carmelite* Friar, and famous Poet, in the time of *Edward* the Second, who carried him with him to *Scotland* to Celebrate his Victories; but receiving a total Overthrow at the famous Battel of *Banockburn*, *Baſton* being taken, was obliged to Celebrate the Victory of the *Scots* for his Ranſome: He begun his Poem thus:

> *De planctu cudo metrum cum carmine nudo,*
> *Riſum retrudo dum tali themate ludo.*

And after a melancholy Deſcription of the Battel, in the ſame ſort of jingling Rhime, he concludes thus:

Sum Carmelita, Baſton cognomine dictus,
Heu! dole vitâ in tanta ſtrage relictus.
Si quid deliqui, ſi quæ recitanda reliqui,
Hæc addant hi qui non ſunt ſermonis iniqui.

He was born at *Nottingham*, and bred at *Scarborough*.

BATALE, a Player on the Flute: It was he that firſt made uſe of Womens Apparel upon the Stage, which is the reaſon that the Ancients called Laſcivious and effeminate Men, *Batales*.

BATAVI, ancient People of the *Low Countries*, renowned in the Writings of ancient Authors, and in the Commentaries of *Cæſar*. They poſſeſſed the moſt part of the Iſle of the River *Rhine*, that is, a part of *South Holland*, part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and of the Lordſhip of *Utrecht*, which was formerly inhabited by the *Batavi* and the *Menapians*. The *Hollanders* are now called *Batavi*.

BATAVIA, formerly *Jacatra*, a Town of the Iſle of *Java* in *Aſia*, belonging to the *Hollanders*, diſtant fifteen Leagues from *Bentam*, which is Weſtward of it, towards the Channel of the *Sonde* in a very large and fruitful Plain. The *Hollanders* had a Magazine at *Jacatra*, and were ſo great Traders there, that the King began to grow Jealous of them. The *Engliſh* obſerving this, perſuaded the King to declare War againſt them, and aſſiſted him. The King attacked them about the latter end of 1618. and they defended themſelves to the Month of *March* in 1619. when they were relieved by their General *Koen*, who returning from the *Molucca* Iſlands, took and ruin'd *Jacatra*; but the *Hollanders* built afterwards upon its Ruines their *Batavia*, which is the fineſt Town of all the *Eaſt-Indies*, and would paſs for a good Town in *Europe*; for the *Hollanders* have ſpared no Coſt, as though they deſign'd it for the Capital of their Empire. The Streets are long, large and even, between two Rows of Trees, that are always green, and afford a Shade in all Seaſons: And what adds much to the Embelliſhment of the Town, is, that it hath fine Canals, bordered with great Trees as in *Holland*, ſo that the Inhabitants may go almoſt where they pleaſe both by Land and Water. The Houſes are well built, and the Utenſils kept ſo clean and handſome, that they ſhine like poliſhed Glaſs. The Circuit of *Batavia* is very great, and it is exceeding populous, there being People of all Nations that live in it, and pay a certain Tax each, for having Liberty of Trading there. One may ſee here well nigh 5000 *Chineſe*, the moſt part of them fled from *China*, when the *Tartars* became Maſters of their Country; and as they are induſtrious and expert People, they make Money of all things, for they Till the Ground, and there are few other Tradeſmen in *Batavia* but the *Chineſe*. Nothing can be imagined more pleaſing than the Avenues of the Town, the Roads that lead to the Gates being bordered with Sets of high Trees always green; beſides that, both ſides are adorned with Pleaſure-houſes and Gardens very neatly kept. At half a League diſtance from the Town, is the Fort, where is kept a Garriſon of 50 or 60 Soldiers, and beyond the Fort is the *Chineſe* Burying-place, where their *Bonzes* often make merry for their Dead, imagining that they are well pleas'd with their Mirth and Ceremonies. To act this part, they place themſelves in a Bower of Branches and Leaves, where they have divers Idols, which they hang upon the Bows that cover this Bower. The moſt part of their Tombs are as many magnificent *Mauſolæums*, wrought with a great deal of Art. Their Temple near that Place, is built both within and without like our little Churches. Their Prieſts are Cloathed much after the Chriſtian Faſhion; during the Sacrifice, they take ſome Turns in the Church, ſinging and obſerving the Sound of two Kettle-Drums, and four ſmall Bells, which make a pleaſant ſort of Noiſe. The two Altars, whereof one is at the end, and the other on the Left-hand, are perfumed and adorned with Candleſticks and lighted Tapers. The Service holds a long time, and they perform the Ceremonies with a great deal of Gravity and Modeſty. It is a very curious thing to obſerve the Government of the *Hollanders* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The General, who reſides in *Batavia*, has Command over all the other Officers, but is himſelf accountable to the Company, and may, if he pleaſes, quit his Charge after three years Service. The Council of State conſiſts of the General, the Director-General, and ſix Counſellors, and in the Deciſion of Affairs, the greateſt Vote carries it; but the General, who has commonly but two Voices, ſometimes does not obſerve this Formality, eſpecially when he takes upon him the Succeſs of a Buſineſs, and promiſes to anſwer for it. A Counſellor's Place is worth 2000 Livres a Month, and the General has but 12000 Livres a year, with the Charge of his Houſe born; though, having all at his Diſpoſal, and rendring Account to none, he may be ſaid to be worth what he pleaſes. The great Council of the Country conſiſts of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, two Attorney-Generals, and of the ſix Counſellors. This Tribunal can judge and condemn the General himſelf. The third Council is that of the Sheriffs, that have the Care of the Town-buſineſs. The fourth anſwers to our *Preſidials* and *Bailywicks*; theſe Judge of Matters of leſs moment. The Director-General has the ſecond Place in the Government; all that belongs to the Commerce, paſſes through his Hands, but he is obliged to give an Account of it. There are ſix Governors of Provinces, *viz.* one of *Coromandel*, who reſides at *Paſicate*; one at *Amboyna*, whoſe Capital is *Victoria*; one at *Ternate*, a Place whoſe King the *Hollanders* oblig'd to yield to them, and allow him 1200 Crowns. They have another at *Banda*; another at *Ceylon*, who keeps at *Colombo*; and finally, one at *Malaca*. Next to the Governors of Provinces, the moſt conſiderable are the firſt Merchant, the Governors of Places, eſpecially the Governor of *Batavia*, the Preſidents, or Chiefs of the Counters. In the Martial Affairs, the Major-General is next in Command to the General. He that had this Office in 1687. was the Baron of St. *Martins*, a *French* Man: Next him, are the Captains, which become Colonels when they go out of the City. Their Army conſiſts of 12000 Men of ſtanding Forces, and they can equip 150 Veſſels. *P. Tachard.*

BATAVIA, is alſo the Name of a River in the Southern Lands near the Sea, firſt diſcovered by the *Hollanders*. It is in that Country particularly called *Carpentaria*, or *Carpenter Landt*.

BATCHELOR, a Name formerly given to thoſe Superior in Quality to Eſquires, but not able to raiſe a Company of *Gens d'Arms*, and therefore ſerved under the Standard of *Bannerets*, being allow'd Colours of their own, and to conduct their Vaſſals: They were ordinarily young Gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the Title of Batchelors by their Valour; and being an Order inferior to thoſe called *Chevaliers*, or *Knights*, *Fauchet* ſuppoſes, that they took their Name from *Bas-Chevaliers*; but common Cuſtom hath now obtained, both in *England*, *Spain*, and part of *France*, that young unmarried Men be all called by that Name. *Bannerets* and *Batchelors* begun to decline in *France* under *Charles* VII. who deprived the *Bannerets* of the Command of his Armies; though formerly all Perſons of Gallantry aſpired to that Title, as being next to an Officer of State. At preſent this Title obtains in Univerſities, being given to thoſe who finiſh their Study in any Faculty, becauſe of a Batoon put in their Hands to denote the ſame: Hence they will have the Name to come from *Baculus* or *Bacillus*, becauſe the Ancients uſed, when any one was enfranchiſed, or dignify'd with any Office, even that of a King, to preſent him with a Lance, Rod, or Batoon: Hence it comes that in all the Contracts which are made in *England* in the Court of Barons, betwixt the Lord and his Vaſſals, who are called Tenants of the Verge, the Ceremony of preſenting a Batoon is performed. *Spelman* ſays, That the Original of this Word from *Baculus* is not certain, becauſe no Batoon is given to Students that take their Degrees, except that carry'd by the Beadle at their Promotion be hereby meant. In War, thoſe young Soldiers are called *Batchellors*, who having ſignaliz'd themſelves in the firſt Campaign, receive the Military Belt, or Guilt Spurs. In the ancient Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Admiralty, the Name of *Batchelor* was given to all Dignities below that of Baron. *Spelman in Gloſſ. Arcæol. De la Roque.*

BATEN, (*Henry*) of *Malines*, Doctor and Chancellor of *Paris*, Chanter and Canon of *Liege*, lived in the 14th Age, and compoſed ſome Books, wherein were ſeveral curious Queſtions of Philoſophy and Muſick, and ſhewed the Errors of the Tables, called the Tables of *Alphonſus*, King of *Caſtile*.

BATENBOURG, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, two Leagues from *Nimeguen*, with a ſtrong Citadel in it. In 1568. two Brothers, both Barons of *Batenbourg*, were Beheaded in this Town by the Duke of *Alva*'s Orders, who ſaid, *That one Salmon's Head was worth a great number of the Heads of leſſer Fiſhes.* Hiſt. Belg.

BATH, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aquæ calidæ*, *Aquæ ſolis*, *Thermæ*, is a Weſtern City in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Somerſetſhire*, about 90 Miles Weſt and by South from *London*. It lies in a Valley ſurrounded with ſteep Hills, and watered by the River *Avon*. The Name of *Bath* is derived from its Medicinal and hot Baths, which are four in Number, *viz.* the King's and Queen's, the Croſs, and the Hot Bath, much reſorted unto for the Cure of ſome Diſtempers. The City is but little, having but one Pariſh Church beſides the Cathedral, but is grac'd with fair Houſes. 'Tis alſo a Place of good Antiquity, witneſs the many *Roman* Inſcriptions and Images frequently found in its Walls. It became a Biſhop's See *Anno* 1088. at which time the Seat was transferr'd from *Wells* hither by *Johannes de Villule*, the 16th Biſhop of *Wells*, which occaſion'd a Difference between the Canons of *Wells* and Monks of *Bath*, about the Biſhop's Election, which was at laſt compos'd thus; That the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Stile ſhould be given to *Bath*. That in the Vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates

legates from both Churches ſhould elect their Prelate, who, when elected, ſhould be inſtalled in both; That both ſhould be reckon'd as the Biſhop's Chapter, and all Grants and Patents confirm'd in both; and thus things ſtood until the Monaſtery being diſſolv'd by King *Henry* VIII. there paſs'd an Act of Parliament for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one ſole Chapter; for the Biſhop, whoſe Dioceſs in the Province of *Canterbury* contains the County of *Somerſet*, wherein, of 388 Pariſhes, 160 are Impropriations; for the Government whereof, under the Dioceſan, there are three Arch-Deacons, *viz. Bath*, *Wells*, and *Taunton*. In the King's Books the Biſhoprick is valued at 535 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 353 *l.* 18 *s.* This City is alſo dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom: Firſt in the Reign of *Henry* VII. by whom *Philebert* of *Chandew*, a Gentleman of *Britany* in *France*, was created Earl of *Bath*, which Title failing with him, it was revived in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in the Perſon of *John Bourchier*, *Anno* 1536. in whoſe Line it continued above 100 years; and being vacant by the death of *Bourchier*, King *Charles* II. conferred it in the year 1661. upon the Right Honourable *John Greenvile*, the preſent Earl of *Bath*. Vid. *Granville*.

BATHCOMB, (*William*) an *Engliſhman*, living in the Reign of *Henry* V. to about the year 1420. He ſtudied at *Oxford*, and was one of the beſt Mathematicians of his time, as appears by ſeveral of his Works, which are, *De Operatione Aſtrolabiæ*; *De Sphæra concava*; *De Sphæræ Fabrica & uſu*; *De Sphæra Solida*; *De Concluſione Sophiæ*. *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius de Matth. &c.*

BATH-KOL, which is to ſay, the Daughter of the Voice. So the *Jews* call one of their Oracles, which is ſo often mentioned in their Books, eſpecially in the *Talmud*. The Author of the Supplement to the *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, takes notice of ſeveral kinds of Inſpirations which they admitted, and that they generally believe, that Prophecy, or Divine Inſpiration, laſted until about the 40th year of the ſecond Temple, after which came another, which they call *Bath-kol*. The Rabbies ſay, as *Buxtorf* remarks in his Great Dictionary, That after the death of *Haggai*, *Zachariah*, and *Malachi*, the Holy-Ghoſt, or Spirit of Prophecy, withdrew from *Iſrael*; but that they had the Daughter of the Voice, which they endeavour to confirm by ſeveral Stories. *Buxtorf.*

BATHON, a Valley of *Macedonia*, where the Ancients thought the Giants fought againſt the Gods; *Pauſanias* mentions, that they uſed formerly to Sacrifice there, repreſenting Lightning, Thunder, and Thunderbolts, to imitate by this Artifice the Noiſe and Fire of that great Combat. *Pauſan.*

BATHORI, a Noble Family of *Tranſilvania*, which has furniſhed that State with ſeveral Princes. *Stephen Bathori* was choſen in 1571. after the death of *John Sigiſmond*, with the conſent of *Maximilian* and *Selim*, the one Emperor of *Germany*, the other of the *Turks*. He was afterwards preſented with the Crown of *Poland*, when *Henry* III. quitted it, and after he had done great Feats againſt the *Muſcovites*, he died in 1586. and was ſucceeded by his Brother *Chriſtopher Bathori* in the Principality of *Tranſilvania*, who being hated by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, becauſe his Brother *Stephen* was preferr'd to the Kingdom of *Poland* before *Maximilian* II. he ſought a Support at *Conſtantinople*. He baniſhed the *Socinians* out of his Territories, and died in 1581. *Sigiſmond Bathori* his Son ſucceeded him, and was much in the favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with whom he made a League againſt the *Turks*, and afterwards put his Uncle *Balthazar Bathori* to death, for a Rebellion that happened in his State, and proclaimed *Stephen* and *Andrew*, his Couſins, guilty of High-Treaſon; after this, he beſtowed his Principality on *Andrew Bathori*, a Cardinal, and his Uncle; but nothing being able to ſupport him in it, he made a Gift of the ſame to the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. and died at *Prague* in 1603. *Gabriel Bathori* was choſen Prince of *Tranſilvania* in 1608. after that Principality had been for ſome time Governed by *Bokquay* and *Ragotski*, who yielded it to him. *Bathori* was an inconſtant Prince, at one time he beſought the Emperor for Succour, and then at another he would have recourſe to the Grand Signior; ſo that, *Bethlehem Gabor* having attack'd him, his Cruelty, together with the Lewdneſs of his Life, rendred him odious to all People, and he was killed in 1618. The Cardinal *Andrew Bathori* is the ſame whom the Imperialiſts put to death in 1590. three days after the Battel that was fought on the 28th of *October*. *Iſthuanffi.*

BATHYLLUS, the famous *Pantomime*, Native of *Alexandria*; he came to *Rome* in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Reign, and help'd *Pylades* to invent a kind of Dance, wherein, by ingenious well-contrived Geſtures, were repreſented all Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick Subjects. Theſe made a Company of their own, and would not join with other Comedians; ſo that they acted their dumb Comedies by themſelves, upon the *Orcheſtrum*, and had no other Actors but *Pantomimes*. *Pylades* excelled in Tragedy, and *Bathyllus* was incomparable for Comick and Satyrick Subjects, which made them ſeparate themſelves and to make each a Company apart. *Lucian.*

BATHYLLUS, a certain *Roman* Poet, who pretended he was Author of this Diſtich that *Virgil* ſtuck in the night time on the Gate of *Auguſtus*'s Palace:

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt ſpectacula mane:
Diviſum Imperium cum Jove Cæſar habet.

But did not enjoy that Honour any long time, for *Virgil* put in the ſame place this beginning of Verſes, *Sic vos non vobis*, repeated four times; and the Emperor deſiring that ſome one ſhould compleat the ſenſe, there was none found that could perform it but *Virgil*, that did it thus:

Hos ego verſiculos feci tulit alter honores,

Sic vos non vobis, vellera fertis oves.
Sic vos non vobis, fertis aratra boves.
Sic vos non vobis, nidificatis aves.
Sic vos non vobis, mellificatis apes.

Thus the right Author of the firſt Diſtich was found out, and *Bathyllus* met with the confuſion he deſerved, and became a Proverb.

BATICALA, a Town of *Aſia* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, ſituated upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, between *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Gorcopa*, and *Mayandur*, Capital of a ſmall Kingdom of its own Name, belonging to the King of *Onor*, who is Vaſſal to him of *Biſnagar*.

BATICALE, a Town of the Iſle of *Ceylan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, Capital of the moſt Eaſterly Kingdom in that Iſland, parted from that of *Colombo* by great Mountains: The *Portugueſes* have a good Port in this latter, and are Maſters of *Chilao*, and ſeveral other Places; but *Baticale* belongs to the *Hollanders*.

St. **BATILDA**, or *Baudour*, Queen of *France*, renowned for Wiſdom and Piety, deſcended of the *Saxon* Princes of *England*, whence ſhe was brought in her youth by Pyrates, who ſold her afterwards in *France* to *Erchinoald* Mayor of the Palace, and he beſtowed her upon his Wife, who became mightily taken with her, as did all that knew her. King *Clovis* II. enamoured with her Virtue and Goodneſs, Married her, and had three Sons by her, *Clotaire* III. *Childeric* II. and *Thierri* I. She out-lived *Clovis*, and Governed the Kingdom very wiſely during the minority of *Clotaire* III. her Son. She was Canonized by Pope *Nicholas* I.

BATIS, an Eunuch, Governor of *Gaza*, which being taken after a very reſolute defence, and he himſelf extreamly wounded, he was tied to a Chariot, and drag'd about the Streets by the Heels, becauſe he would not become a Suppliant to *Alexander*. *Q. Curt.*

BATON-*Iſle*, or *Buton*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea: It has the Iſland of *Macaſſar* on the Eaſt, and lies between *Wawany*, *d' Calinca* and *d' Cabince*.

BATTEL, a Market Town in *Suſſex*, where excellent Gun-powder is made; it took its Name from the great Victory which *William the Conqueror* obtained there over King *Harold* in *October* the 14th, 1066. in memory of which, he built an Abbey, call'd *Battel-Abbey*, near this Place.

BATTERBEE, a ſmall Place on the River *Ware*, two miles South of *Durham*, noted for certain Stones, from whoſe ſides at Low-water, in Summer, iſſues a Salt reddiſh Water, which turning white by the Sun, and growing into a thick Subſtance, is us'd inſtead of Salt by the Neighbouring People.

BATTERSEY, and *Wandſworth* Mannor, in the County of *Surrey*, now part of the Inheritance of Sir *Walter St. John* Baronet, formerly the Eſtate of Sir *Oliver St John* Kt. (ſecond Son to *Nicholas St. John* of *Lidyard-Tregoz* in the County of *Wilts* Eſq;) Baron *Tregoz* of *Highworth* in *Wiltſhire*, and Viſcount *Grandiſon* of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, ſometime Lord-Deputy of that Kingdom, and General of all His Majeſty's Forces, as alſo Lord High-Treaſurer there, and Counſellor of State in both Kingdoms at the time of his deceaſe, *Anno* 1630. He made Sir *John St. John* Knight and Baronet (Father to the preſent Sir *Walter St. John*) of *Lidyard-Tregoz* aforeſaid [his Nephew and Heir] ſole Executor of all his Eſtate in *England*, to whom he likewiſe gave this Mannor of *Batterſey* and *Wandſworth*.

BATTO, Son to *Changius* King of the *Tartars*, and Brother to *Ochlaus*, having ſent his Brethren to ſubdue other Parts of the World, he himſelf over-ran *Muſcovy*, *Polonia*, and *Sileſia*; and, by the help of Magick, overcame Duke *Henry* at *Lignitz*, in a bloody Battel; and for a Monument of his Victory, ſent home nine great Sacks fill'd with the Ears of thoſe he had ſlain, *Anno Chriſti* 1242. *Bonfin. dec.* 11. *lib.* 7. *Cromer*, *lib.* 8.

BATTUS, a *Lacedæmonian*, Founder of *Cyrene* in *Africa*, in the 37th Olympiad, to whom the *Africans* Conſecrated the Herb *Benjoin*, becauſe all things belonging to it are much valu'd by them: They alſo Coin'd a Medal, repreſenting his Face on one ſide, and this Herb on the other, whence it came to paſs, that *Batti Silphium* was proverbially taken for any new Gift or Honour. This *Battus* was of ſuch a ſtammering Tonge, that the *Greek* word Βατταρίζειν, took its Original from him. *Suidas.*

BATTUS, a Shepherd in the Neighbourhood of *Pyla*, a Town of *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*, was chang'd into a Touchſtone by *Mercury*, whilſt *Apollo*, Cloath'd like a Shepherd, took care of King *Admetus*'s Flocks in *Theſſaly*. *Mercury* ſtole ſome Cows which he hid in a Wood that was hard by; none was aware of the Theft but *Battus*, from whom *Mercury* got a promiſe, not to reveal it; yet not truſting much to his word, he diſguiſed himſelf, and diſſembling his Voice, he came and offered a couple of Cows to him that could direct him whither his Cattel had ſtray'd: *Battus* being covetous, embraced the proffer; to puniſh which Treaſon, *Mercury* turned him into a Touch-ſtone, which has this quality, That no Metal can touch it without being diſcovered. The Moral of this Fable ſhews a cunning Diſſembler in *Mercury*; and in *Battus*, one that ſuffers himſelf to be corrupted by the leaſt likelihood of Gain.

BATTUS, a Poetaſter, who often repeated the ſame words out of ſeaſon: This fault *Ovid* makes the Shepherd *Battus* fall into, when he anſwered *Mercury*;

——— Sub illis.
Montibus inquit, erant, & erant ſub montibus illis.

'Tis ſaid that the word *Battology* comes from this Poet *Battus*, which conſiſts in a ſuperfluity of Words, and an improper repetition of the ſame thing. See *Suidas Heſychius* and *Theophylact*, on the 6th Chapter of St. *Matthew*.

BATUECOS, or *los Batuecos Batueci*, People of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon*, that inhabit the Mountains between *Salamanca* and *Corica*, and are thought to be deſcended from the *Goths*.

BAVAIS, towards the little River of *Oſneau*, is a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Hainault*, about four Leagues from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Mons*. There is mention made of it in *Antonine*'s *Itineray*, and in the Tables of *Peutingerus*: It's named *Bagacum* in the firſt, and *Bar-Jacum Nerviorum* in the Tables. Beſides this, *Bavais* has many things that ſhews it to be very ancient, as an *Aqueduct*, a *Cirque*, and ſeveral old Medals. *Miræus, in Annal. Belg.*

BAVARI, a Warlike People of *Germany*, formerly known by the Name of *Boii*, *Boiares*; they have carried their victorious Arms into *Italy*, *Greece*, and to the other ſide of the *Helleſpont*, and were the firſt *Germans* that travers'd the *Alpes*, and pitcht their Standards on the Banks of the River *Tyber* and *Thermodon*. They poſſeſſed that part of *Germany* that lies between *Pannonia*, *Suabia*, *Italy*, and the *Danube*. Some ſay, *Clovis* overcame them when he Conquered *Germany*, but he never preſcrib'd them Laws, for they always had a Duke of their Nation, who was confirm'd by the King of *Auſtraſia*, one of the Race of the *Agilolfingues*, Deſcendants of *Agilolfus*, who very probably was he that brought them into *Germany*. The *Bavarians* of theſe laſt Ages have not degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors; for they have ſtopt the Arms of the Northern People, and have been ſo ſerviceable to the Empire, that it may be well ſaid, That the Emperor never did any conſiderable thing without them.

BAVARIA, called by the *Germans Baiern*, a large Country in *Germany*, has the Title of Dutchy, and is now an Electorate. It has *Auſtria* to the Eaſt, the *Danube* to the North, the County of *Tyrol* to the South, and *Suabia* to the Weſt. All this Country does not belong to the Duke of *Bavaria*, for there are many Princes that have ſome part of it: The Duke has *Munichen*, Capital of his Eſtates, beſides *Ingolſtadt*, *Rain*, *Burchauſen*, *Landſhut*, &c. The other parts of *Bavaria* are the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltzbourg*, the Biſhopricks of *Ratisbonne*, *Paſſau*, and *Freiſingen*, the Dutchy of *Newbourg*, the Counties of *Hag*, of *Orthembourg*, &c. The Elector of *Bavaria* poſſeſſes a great part of the Palatinate of *Bavaria* to the North of the *Danube*, which has for Capital *Amberg* upon the River *Vuils*, and there are alſo the County of *Chamb*, and the Landtgraviate of *Leuchtemberg*, whereof *Pfreint* is Capital, with the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtadt*, and the Lordſhip of *Saltzbach*, the County of *Caſtel*, &c. *Bavaria* is divided into four great Bailywicks, *viz.* *Munich*, *Landſhut*, *Straubing*, and *Burchauſen*. As for the High Palatinate that was joined to *Bavaria* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. it is a Dukedom that comprehends ſeveral Counties and Cities, whereof *Amberg* is the moſt conſiderable, and the Seat of the High-Court of Juſtice in that Country, whence there is no Appeal: The Landtgraviate of *Leuchtemberg* fell to the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1556. by the death of *Maximilian Adam*, laſt Landtgrave of that Province, according to an Agreement made between both Houſes of mutual Succeſſion upon the failing of either Family. There is the like brotherly Agreement of mutual Succeſſion between the Houſe of *Bavaria* and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. This Houſe of *Bavaria* has had ſeveral Illuſtrious Princes; for, not to mention the Kings that were of it, when *Bavaria* had the Title of a Kingdom, and reached as far as the Borders of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, which held from the 5th to the beginning of the 9th Age; the ſame Houſe that now is, has furniſhed *Germany* with two Emperors, *Swedeland* and *Norway* with Kings, as alſo the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and ſeveral of it have been Counts of *Holland*, and Electors of the Empire; which Dignity was conferred upon that Family in 1648. at the Peace of *Munſter*; the Electoral Dignity, whereof *Frederick* V. Count Palatine of the *Rhine* was deprived after the year 1621. being then given to *Maximilian*, Count Palatine, and Duke of *Bavaria*, and his Heirs; an eighth Electorate was created for *Charles Lodowick*, Son to *Frederick*.

The Genealogy of the Family of Bavaria.

Authors differ about it, ſome deriving their Original from *Antenor*, General of the *Henetians* and *Paphlagonians*, who came into *Italy* after the ruine of *Troy*, ſome from the Emperor *Arnold*, who died in 899. And others recount five or ſix different Princes, who all had the Titles of Dukes of *Bavaria* at the ſame time, as the Emperor *Henry* II. the Dukes of *Saxony*, &c. but Modern Authors agree, That they are deſcended from the Counts of *Schiren* and *Wittelſpatch*, of which opinion is *Schowart*, whoſe Account is thus: *Henry* the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, being proſcrib'd by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in 1180. he inveſted therewith *Otho* I. call'd the Great Count of *Schiren* and *Wittelſpatch*; he was ſucceeded by his Son *Lewis*, whoſe Son *Otho* II. Married *Agnes*, Grand-Daughter to *Henry* the *Lion*, which united the contending Parties; and in 1227. the Emperor *Frederick* beſtowed upon *Lewis* the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, with the Electoral Dignity. *Lewis* died in 1253. ſucceeded by *Lewis* the *Severe*, his eldeſt Son, whoſe Son *Lewis* III. was the Propagator of the *Bavarian* Line: He was born in 1287. brought up at *Vienna*, Inveſted in the *Upper Bavaria*, choſen Emperor in 1314. and after the death of his Kinſman, the Duke of the *Lower Bavaria*, enjoyed moſt of his Dominions. *Waldemar*, Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, being dead, he gave that Electorate to his own Son *Lewis*: He had War with, and took *Frederick* the *Fair* of *Auſtria* in 1323. was engaged in Controverſies with the Pope, and died by a fall from his Horſe in 1347. He was twice Married, had a numerous Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Stephen* I. who died in 1375. having been Married to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Lewis*, King of *Hungary* and *Sicily*, by whom he had many Children, of whom *Stephen*, *Frederick*, and *John*, are moſt remarkable. *Stephen* II. had *Ingolſtadt* for his ſhare, was extreamly beloved by his Subjects, and famous for Piety and Virtue; he had a Son called *Lewis* the *Bearded*, of a turbulent Temper, who could neither endure an Equal nor Superior, and he had War with his own Son *Lewis* the *Crouch-back*, whom he would have Diſinherited in favour of a Baſtard Son; but being worſted, he was Impriſoned at *Newburg*, and was ſold to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, and again to the Prince of *Bavaria* of *Landſhut*, in whoſe Priſon he ended his days. *Frederick*, ſirnamed the *Wiſe*, ſecond Son to *Stephen* I. was famous for compoſing Diſcords among Neighbouring Princes. One of his Daughters was Married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and another to the Viſcount of *Milan*. His Son *Henry* ſucceeded, who by the Male-adminiſtration of his Guardians, was reduced almoſt to want; but yet by his own good Husbandry, did afterwards lay up ſo much Wealth, that he was ſirnam'd the *Rich*. His Son *Lewis* ſucceeded in 1450. and Confiſcated the *Jews*: He was ſucceeded by his Son *George*, who founded the Univerſity of *Ingolſtadt*, and made his Daughter *Elizabeth*, Married to *Robert* X. Elector *Palatine*, Heireſs, which occaſioned the bloody *Bavarian* War: So that the *Bavarian* Line was preſerved by *John* abovementioned, youngeſt Son to *Stephen* I. who had *Munichen* for his ſhare, where he died in 1397. The moſt noted of his Children were *William* III. who defended the Council of *Bazil*, *Sophia*, Married to the Emperor *Wenceſlus* in 1428. and *Erneſt*, whoſe Son *Albert* III. continued the Line; the moſt remarkable of his Children were *Chriſtopher*, born in 1450. famous for his Valour and Strength; and *Albert* IV. who had cruel War with *Philip*, Elector *Palatine*, for the Inheritance of *George* the *Rich*, of the *Lower Bavaria*: He died in 1508. and by *Cunigunda* of *Auſtria*, had amongſt others, *Erneſt*, choſen Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg* and *Paſſau*, who freed thoſe Churches from Debt, and augmented their Wealth without ſqueezing his Subjects; at laſt he reſign'd them, and liv'd on his own Eſtate in *Seleſia*. *William Albert* IV. was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *William* IV. who by *Mechtilda* of *Baden*, had *Albert* V. Married to *Anna*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and dying in 1579. left *William* V. his Succeſſor, *Erneſt* and *Ferdinand*, from whom are deſcended the Counts of *Wertemberg* and *Schaumberg*, Married to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. *Philip* Biſhop of *Ratisbonne* and Cardinal; *Ferdinand* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, Biſhop of *Liege*, *Munſter*, *Hildeſheim*, and *Paderborn*, who died in 1650. *Albert* IV. Tutor to the Son of his Brother *Maximilian*, and Adminiſtrator of the Electorate, and Father to *Maximilian Henry*, Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, Biſhop of *Liege*, *Hildeſheim*, *Munſter*, &c. who had a Controverſie with the Elector of *Mentz*, about Crowning the King of the *Romans* in 1658. and died *May* 24. 1688. *Maximilian* ſucceeded his Father *William* as abovementioned, *April* 17. 1573. he ſeiz'd *Donawart* in 1607. was General of the Popiſh League in 1609. obtain'd the Electoral Dignity in 1623. with the Upper Palatinate, and County of *Chamb*, taken from *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, choſen King of *Bohemia*, and confirm'd to him by the Peace of *Oſnabrug* in 1646. He ſucceeded alſo to the Landtgraviat of *Leuchtenburg* by the death of the Landtgrave, and died *Septemb.* 1651. He had for his firſt Wife *Elizabeth* of *Lorrain*; and for his ſecond *Anne* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. by whom he had *Ferdinand-Maria-Franciſcus-Ignatius-Wolfgangus*, who ſucceeded him in 1651. Married *Henrietta* of *Savoy*, who died in 1676. and he followed in 1679. His Children were, 1. *Maria-Anna-Chriſtina-Victoria*, Married to the Dauphin of *France* in 1680. and died in *April* 1690. She was a Princeſs extreamly Witty and Ambitious, but oppos'd her Husband's being employed againſt the *Germans*: It being preſumed, that if ever ſhe lived to be Queen, ſhe would have a great ſhare of the Government, abundance Addreſſed themſelves to her, which is thought to have haſtened her Fate: However ſhe hath left three Sons to ſecure the Succeſſion of the *French* Crown. 2. *Maximilianus-Maria-Emmanuel-Cajetanus-Ludovicus-Franciſcus-Ignatius-Antonina-Felix-Nicolaus-Pius*, the preſent Elector, born *June* 11, 1662. who hath already immortaliz'd his Fame in the War againſt the *Turks* and *French*; and as an earneſt of greater things, the King of *Spain* has conſtituted him Hereditary Governor of the *Netherlands* in 1692. where he paſs'd the following Campagne in Conjunction with King *William* III. of *Great Britain*, and hath brought the diſordered Affairs of that Country into a better poſture: He Married *Mary-Anthony*, Daughter to the preſent Emperor *Leopold* in 1686. who died *January* 169½. at *Vienna*, in Child-bed of the Electoral Prince. 3. *Joſephus-Clemens-Cajetanus-Franciſcus-Antonius-Caſparus-Melchior-Balthaſar-Joannes-Baptiſta-Nicolaus*, born *December* 5. 1671. Biſhop of *Ratisbonne* and *Friſingen*; and *July* 14. 1688. choſen Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, after a long Controverſie with Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, who was ſupported by the Intereſt of the *French* King *Lewis* XIV. 4. *Violanta Beatrix*, born in 1673. and Married in 1688. to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*'s eldeſt Son. Beſides the gradual increaſe of this Family mention'd in the Genealogy, they have purchas'd abundance of Cities and Counties, beſides what they have acquired by Marriages; the preſent King of *Sweden* is deſcended from this Family, and has Pretenſions to the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*; and the Duke *Newburg*, who is alſo of this Family, did, by amicable Compoſition, obtain from the Duke of *Brandenburg* the Dutchy of *Julsers* and *Monts*, and County of *Ravenſtein*. The greateſt part of their Decreaſe has been in our Age, for by the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, they parted with the *Upper-Auſtria* to the Emperor, which they had by the way of Mortgage, and with *Bergſtraet* to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; and the *French* have ſeized the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, County of *Weldentz*, and many Cities as Dependencies of *Alſace*, beſides the Counties of *Sponheim*, *Simeren*, and *Lauteren*, and the Devaſtations they have made in the *Palatinate*. *Schouart. Obſerv. Hiſt. General.* *Moreri* ſays, that the Electoral Dignity was conferred on this Family with this Proviſo, That if the *Wilhelmine* Branch ſhould fail, the eighth Electorate is to ceaſe, and the *Rhodolphin* or *Palatine* Branch are to return to their ancient Dignity and Poſſeſſion. The youngeſt Sons of the Houſe of *Bavaria* ſit amongſt the Princes at the Diet of the Empire next to the Temporal Electors, and have nine or ten Voices. *Aventinus in Annal. Boior. &c.*

BAUCIS, a poor old Woman, who liv'd with her Husband *Philemon* in a Cottage in *Phrygia*. The Fable ſays, That *Jupiter* and *Mercury* Travelling over *Phrygia* in a Humane Shape, were refus'd Entertainment by all the Country, excepting *Philemon* and his Wife *Baucis*, who received them with as much civil Hoſpitality as their little Circumſtances would give them leave: Theſe Divinities therefore intending to puniſh the People for their Inhumanity, ordered *Philemon* and *Baucis* to follow them to the top of a Mountain, where looking behind them, they ſaw the Country all under water, excepting their little Cottage, which was turn'd into a fine Temple. Then *Jupiter* being deſirous to reward the Piety and good Nature of his Hoſts, and the good uſage he had receiv'd from them, gave them their choice to ask what they had a mind to; They deſir'd to officiate in this Temple as Prieſt and Prieſteſs to that Deity; To live to a great Age in a good Underſtanding; To die both together, without one of them ſurviving ſo long as to ſee the other's Funeral: This was granted them, and they had the Care and Buſineſs of the Temple during their Life; and after they had reach'd to a thorough old Age, as they were one day converſing together at the Gate of the Temple, they died both in the ſame minute, and were metamorphos'd into Trees. The Moral of this Fable teaches us, that Hoſpitality and Beneficence are Qualities very acceptable to God Almighty, rewarded here in the *Perſon*, and hereafter in the *Memory*. *Ovid. lib. 8. Metam. Fab. 7.*

BAUDISEA, or *Vodiſea*, a *Britiſh* Queen, who being incens'd againſt the *Romans* for their Pride and Avarice, cut off 70000 of them and their Aſſociates, but was at laſt overcome by *Suetonius*, and Poiſon'd *A. C. 62. Cambd.*

BAUDIUS, *(Dominick)* a Learned Lawyer, Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Leyden*, Native of *Liſle* in *Flanders*, where he was born in 1561. He began his Studies in *Aix la Chapelle*, whither his Parents withdrew, becauſe the Duke of *Alva* was very rigorous to all Proteſtants in the *Low Countries*. He continued his Studies in *Leyden* and *Geneva*, and afterwards applied himſelf to the Law under *Hugo Donellus*, and became Doctor of it in 1585. Sometime after he went along with the Ambaſſadors of the States ſent to Queen *Elizabeth*, and was much eſteemed for his great Parts by all the Learned Men in *England*. Afterwards he went back to the *Hague*, and thence into *France*, where he was much looked upon by *Harlay*, firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, who made him a Counſellor to it, and ſent him along with his Son, whom *Henry* IV. was at that time ſending Ambaſſador into *England*. After this *Baudius* returned to *Leyden*, where he died in 1613. He wrote *Monitæ Civilis Sapientiæ*; *De Induciis belli Belgici*; *Commentariolus de fœnore*. *Johannes Wouwer* made him the following Epitaph;

Vultus & Ora finxerit Artifex manus
Sculptoris, at mens indoleſque pectoris,
Et illa vox, Sermone melleo fluens,
Miranda cunctis, æmulanda nemini,
Nec exprimi colore, nec Cælo poteſt.
Monumenta Laudis, ingeniique pignora,
Quæ Sæculo ſacravit, ac nepotibus
Legenda liquit, (ſi quæ fortibus ſui
Spes eſt, & altas reſpicit mentes honor
Perennitatis in Larario) ferent
Illuſtre Nomen, donec in Terris erit
Qui Literas amabit & Probos colet.

BAUGE, or *Beauge* upon *Coueſnon*, *(Balgium)* a little Town of *Anjou* in *France*, built by the Counts of *Anjou*; it was the Seat of a Preſidial Court in times paſt, but that is now removed to *La Fleche*, which is but three Leagues diſtance from *Bauge*. *Charles* VIII. when Dauphin of *France*, obtain'd a ſignal Victory here over the *Engliſh*, Commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*, who was kill'd in the Fight in 1420.

BAUGE, Lat. *Balgiacum*, a little Town of *Breſſe* in *France*, with the Title of Marquiſate ſituated upon a pleaſant and fertile height, within a League of *Macon*. It is very likely that it has been much bigger in times paſt than it is now, and that it was the Capital of *Breſſe*.

BAUGE, the Title of an Illuſtrious Family that governed the Province of *Breſſe* for 400 years.

BAUGENCI, *Baujenci*, or *Bois-jenci*, upon the *Loire*, Lat. *Balgentiacum* and *Baugentiacum*, a Town in *France* between *Orleans* and *Blois*. It is a pleaſant Town, with a good Bridge upon the River *Loire*, and the Country about is very fertile in Corn and Wine, and has abundance of Game. The *Engliſh* under the Earl of *Saliſbury* made themſelves Maſters of this Town in 1428. but quitted it at the approach of the *French* the year following. *Richard*, Cardinal and Legate from *Rome*, held a Council there in 1104. *Paſchal* II. being then Pope, which was about the inceſtuous Marriage of *Philip* I. and *Bertrade* of *Montfort*, whom he Married againſt the Advice of the Peers of his Kingdom. They promiſed to live aſunder until they were diſpenſed with by the Pope, A ſecond Council was held here in 1152. to learn what degree of Kindred it was that annull'd the Marriage of *Lewis* VII. called the *Young*, with *Eleonor* Dutcheſs of *Guyenne*, Counteſs of *Poictou*, and Daughter to *William* laſt Duke of *Aquitain*; who, after her Divorce, Married *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, and apparent Heir to the Crown of *England*, which occaſioned a great deal of diſorder and loſs to the Kingdom of *France*.

BAUHIN, *(Jaſpar)* of *Baſle*, a Phyſician that lived in the 15th and 16th Age; he writ the *Pinax Theatri Botanici* *ſive index in opera Botanicorum*, and divers other Works of Phyſick and Anatomy, *&c.* See *Vander Linden*.

BAUHIN, (*John*) Native of *Amiens*, and one of the ableſt Phyſicians of his time, was well ſkill'd in Chirurgery; after he had paſt ſome years in *France*, *England*, and *Flanders*, he went to *Baſle*, where he practis'd Phyſick and Chirurgery for 40 years with great ſucceſs and applauſe, and died there in 1582. leaving two Sons Heirs of his great Parts and Skill; one of theſe named *John*, Compos'd the *Prodromus Theatri Botanici*, and ſeveral other Books of Phyſick.

BAUIA, (*Lewis*) of *Madrid*, Royal Chaplain in the Cathedral of *Grenade*; he continued *Gonſalvo*'s of *Illeſcat*'s Hiſtory of the Popes; his Work is Entituled, *Hiſtoria Pontifical y Catholica*.

BAVIERE, (*John William*) an excellent Painter, born at *Strasburg*, Capital of *Alſatia* in *Germany*: He has left a great many fine Pieces, not only at *Strasburg*, but alſo at *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Vienna*, at which laſt Place he died in 1640. *Melchior Kuſſelle*, an Engraver at *Ausburg*, has made a great many fine *Prints* of moſt of his Pictures. *Acad. Pict. Part* 2. *lib.* 3.

BAVIUS, a *Latin* Poet, that lived about 40 years before our Saviour's Birth; he made pitiful Verſes, and thought to gain ſome Eſteem in the World by jeering *Virgil*, which rendred himſelf the more ridiculous. He is the ſame that *Virgil* laughs ſo much at in his *Eclogues*, as when he ſays, *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua Carmina, Mævi.*

BAULDWIN the Firſt, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was before Count of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, and Son of *Bauldwin* the *Couragious*, and of *Margaret* of *Alſace*. He join'd with the *French* in the *Croiſade*, *An.* 1200. took *Zara* with the *Venetians*, put the young *Alexis* on the Throne of his Father *Iſaac Angelo*, made himſelf Maſter of *Conſtantinople*, after he had driven thence *Murzuflae*, the Tyrant that ſtrangled *Alexis* IV. This happened in 1204. and he himſelf was choſen Emperor ſome Months after. He beſieged *Adrianople* in 1205. but was forced to raiſe the Siege to meet *Joannitze* King of the *Bulgarians* coming to its Relief. This Expedition proved very unlucky to him, for he was taken in an Ambuſcade, and was kept cloſe Priſoner at *Trinobis* or *Ernoe*, Capital of *Bulgaria*, to the end of *July*, 1206. when he was put to death, leaving his Right of the Empire to his Brother *Henry*. After the death of this *Bauldwin* the Firſt, he was counterfeited by an Impoſtor in *Flanders*, who pretended to be the ſame Perſon, and by a Wile had made his eſcape out of Priſon in *Bulgaria*. He was much followed by the credulous People; but *Jane* Counteſs of *Flanders*, and Daughter to the Prince deceas'd, got him apprehended, and executed at *Liſle*, *October* 1225. *Du Cange*, *Onuphr. Spondan. &c.*

BAULDWIN the Second, Son to *Peter Courtenai*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by his ſecond Wife *Yoland* of *Hainault*, Siſter to *Bauldwin* I. He was born in 1217. and ſucceeded his Brother *Robert*, who died in 1228. but being too young to govern the Empire, *John* of *Brienne* King of *Jeruſalem* was ſent for, who came to *Conſtantinople* in 1234. *Bauldwin* Married his Daughter, and both were Crowned in 1239. which is generally reckoned the firſt year of his Reign. He came to *France* in 1237. for help from St. *Lewis*, and engaged the County of *Namur* to him. He alſo conſented that King *Lewis* ſhould redeem the Thorns of our Saviour's Crown, the Spunge, and the Lance that pierced his Side, which he himſelf pawned to the *Venetians* for a conſiderable Sum. St. *Lewis* paid the Money, and *Bauldwin* went back to *Conſtantinople*, declared War againſt *John Varace* Emperor of *Nice*, defeated his Army, and took ſome Places from him in *Thrace*; after which he made a League with the Sultan of *Iconium*, one of the Powerfulleſt Princes among the Infidels, and then came to *France*, where he was preſent at the General Council held at *Lyons* in 1245. and receiving the News of the death of *Theodorus Laſcaris*, he returned to *Conſtantinople* in great hopes of becoming Maſter of all the Empire. But at the time that he laid Siege to *Daphnuſi*, a Town upon the *Black Sea*, he himſelf was ſurprized by *Alexis Cæſar*, ſirnamed *Strategopuleus*, General to *Michael Paleologus*, who entred into *Conſtantinople* by a Water Conduit under Ground, being led by ſome of the Treacherous Inhabitants, on the 25th of *July* at night, in 1261. after that City had been for 58 years governed by the *Latins*. The Emperor came into *Italy*, with *Pantaleon Juſtinian* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* along with him, and made ſome ſtay at *Naples*, and was about a Treaty with *Charles* I. for the recovery of the Empire, but to no purpoſe. He died in 1273. *Nangis & Du Cange.*

BAULDWIN, the Firſt of the Name, King of *Jeruſalem*, was Son to *Euſtach* Count of *Bologne*, and followed his Brother *Godfrey* into the *Holy Land*, where he had the Principality of *Edeſſa*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Godfrey*, and was Crowned King of *Jeruſalem* the 25th of *December* 1100. the ſame year that his Brother died. In 1101. he took *Antipatris*, *Cæſarea*, and *Azotus*, and kill'd 5000 *Saracens* at *Aſcalon*, and with the Succour of 70 *Genoueſe* Ships, made himſelf Maſter of *Acre* the 24th of *May* 1104. by a Siege of 20 Months; and after ſome other Advantages over the *Saracens*, he died without Iſſue in the year 1118. *Gulielm. Tyr.*

BAULDWIN the Second, of *Bourg*, Son to *Hugh* Count of *Rethel*, was Crowned this ſame year, when *Euſtach* Count of *Bolognia*, Brother to *Godfrey* and *Bauldwin* I. had quitted his Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*. On the 14th of *Auguſt*, 1120. he kill'd 14000 *Saracens* that had defeated 9000 of *Roger* of *Antioch*'s Army. He was made Priſoner the year after, Ranſomed in 1124. and died in 1131. the 13th year of his Reign.

BAULDWIN the Third, Son of *Fouques* of *Anjou*, ſucceeded the former in 1143. but being young, his Mother *Meliſinde* governed the Kingdom. In 1145. the Chriſtians loſt the Town of *Edeſſa*, and their Affairs began to be in a very ill poſture in *Paleſtine*; to redreſs them, *Lewis* the Seventh, King of *France*, called the *Young*, the Emperor *Conradus*, and ſeveral other Princes, took the Croſs in 1146. at St. *Bernard*'s ſolicitation; but this Undertaking had no ſucceſs. *Bauldwin* beſieged *Aſcalon* in *February* 1153. and took it the 20th of the following *Auguſt*, and made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Towns on the Sea-ſide. His Courage and Wiſdom ſupported the Affairs of the *Holy Land* a long time, but he died the 23d of *February* 1163. It's ſaid, that when the *Saracens* deſired Sultan *Noradin* to fall upon the Chriſtians at his Burial, he made Anſwer, *That it became themſelves to have ſome concern for their grief, ſince it was for the loſs of ſo great a Prince as the whole World could not Parallel.* Guil. de Tyre, Otho Friſingen. St. Bernard in Ep.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Son of *Amauris* and *Agnes* of *Courtenay*, came to the Crown after his Father's death, which happened in 1174. *Raimond* Count of *Tripoli* governed the Kingdom in this King's minority, who was ſirnam'd *Ladre* or *Leper*. This Diſtemper hinder'd him from Marrying; but that there might be Succeſſors of his Blood, he Married his Siſter *Sibylle* to *William* Count of *Montferrat*, ſirnamed *Long Sword*, who was Father to *Bauldwin* V. *William* dying ſome time after, *Bauldwin* Married his Siſter to *Guy* of *Luſignan*, and defeated about the ſame time *Saladin*, who came to ſurprize *Jeruſalem*. *Bauldwin* died in 1185. his Nephew ſurvived him but a year, being Poiſoned, as was thought, by his Mother *Sibylle*, to get the Crown for her Husband *Guy*. *Guil. de Tyre.*

BAULDWIN the Firſt, ſirnam'd *Iron-Arm*, Count of *Flanders*, Son, as ſome ſay, to *Audacker*, Great Foreſter of that Country; for the *Low Countries* being all covered with Trees, the Governors ſent thither by the Kings of *France* were call'd Foreſters. This *Bauldwin* died in 877. *Le Mire.*

BAULDWIN the Second, call'd the *Bald*, Son of *Bauldwin* I. ſucceeded in his Eſtate, from whom *Charles* the *Simple* took *Arras*, though he had done conſiderable Services againſt the *Danes* and *Normans*. This *Bauldwin* II. died the 2d of *January* 918. and was ſucceeded by *Arnoul* the *Great*, his Son.

BAULDWIN the Third, ſirnam'd the *Young*, was Son to *Arnoul*, and began to Reign in the year 958. with much Wiſdom and Judgment; he died in 961.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Count of *Flanders* and *Artois*, call'd *Fair-beard*, was Son of *Arnoul* II. He ſucceeded his Father in 989. took *Valenciennes* and other Places, and would have probably been the moſt fortunate Prince of his time, had not his Son *Bauldwin* V. made War againſt him. *Guillaume, Moine de Jumieges.*

BAULDWIN the Fifth, called the *Frieſlander*, and afterwards the *Meek*, was one of the greateſt Princes of his time; he can only be diſcommended in liſtning more to his Ambition than to the Voice of Nature, for he drove his Father *Bauldwin Fair-beard* out of his Dominions; but the old Prince was afterwards reſtor'd by the Aſſiſtance of *Richard* III. or, as ſome will have it, of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*. He ſubdued the *Friſons*, and declared in favour of *Godfrey* III. againſt the Emperor *Henry* III. call'd the *Black*. After the death of *Henry* I. King of *France*, *Bauldwin* was choſen Guardian to his Nephew *Philip* I. was entruſted with the Government of the Realm, during the young King's minority, and gave manifeſt Proofs how well he deſerved the Honour that was done him. He died *September* 1. 1067.

BAULDWIN the Seventh, Son to *Robert* II. call'd the *Hieroſolymitan*; ſome Authors ſirnam'd him the *Young*, becauſe he ſucceeded his Father when very young; he ſided with *Lewis* the *Burley*, againſt *Henry* I. King of *England*, and died in 1118. of a Wound he received at the Attack of a little Caſtle in *Normandy*.

BAULDWIN the Eighth, ſirnamed the *Couragious*, Son to *Bauldwin* VI. call'd the *Builder*, ſucceeded to the County of *Flanders* after the death of *Philip* of *Alſace* in 1191. being Count of *Hainault* from 1170. He did Homage to *Philip Auguſtus* in 1192. and delivered him the Country of *Artois*; after which he died in 1195.

BAULDWIN the Ninth. See *Bauldwin* the Firſt of this Name Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. Sect. *Badowin* I. of *Hainault*, did nothing conſiderable.

BAULDWIN the Second, Sirnamed of *Jeruſalem*, was youngeſt Son to *Bauldwin* VI. called of *Mons*, Count of *Flanders*, and Brother to *Arnoul* III. ſirnamed the *Unlucky*. *Robert* the *Friezlander*, or of *Caſſel*, their Uncle, deprived them of their Lands in *Flanders*, and gave a great defeat to their Party at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1071. wherein *Arnoul* the *Unlucky* was killed, and *Bauldwin* eſcaped but narrowly, and was at laſt killed in 1098. in his Journey to *Jeruſalem*.

BAULDWIN the Fourth, Sirnamed the *Builder*, ſucceeded his Father in 1120. being then but 12 years of Age: He ſhewed the greatneſs of his Courage by reducing thoſe of *Valencienne* that had revolted, and by his vigorous reſiſtance againſt *Thieri* of *Alſace*, Count of *Flanders*, who had joined himſelf with ſeveral other Princes againſt him. He died in 1170.

BAULDWIN of *Padarborne* in *Germany*. He is known by the Name of *Baulduinus Parachus*, becauſe he was Curate or Rector of *Padarborne*. He flouriſh'd about the year 1418. and writ an Univerſal Hiſtory, which he carried on to the ſame year. *Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *Geſner. &c.*

BAULME, a Town of the *Franche-Compte*, 4 Leagues from *Beſançon*, near to which is a Cave, that ſerves all the Country for an *Ice-Houſe*, the Entrance is about 20 Paces large, whence People deſcend 300 Paces to the Door of the Grotto, which is very wide and high, and the Cavern is mighty ſpacious, being 60 Paces wide, and 35 Paces deep, and is not at all obſcure. In Summer, there hang great pieces of Ice on the ſides of it, and down from the Vault. There is alſo much Ice upon a ſmall Brook that takes up part of this Cavern, which is frozen in Summer, and not in the leaſt cold in Winter. The Country People about it foretel the change of Weather by the temper of the Air in that Cave, for if they find it pure they do not queſtion a fair time, but if they ſee it foggy they are in as great apprehenſion of Rain. There are Stones in it perfectly reſembling the Skins of Citrons confected.

BAUMAN, a very remarkable Cavern in the County of *Regenſtein* in the Circle of *Low-Saxony* in *Germany*, the Entrance is ſo round and narrow that many cannot get in at a time; it is very deep, and ſome have gone 4 *German* miles forward in it towards the Town of *Goſlar*. Near the Entrance is a Spring of clear Water, which is commended as good againſt the Stone or Gravel, and has this property, that it never corrupts if kept in a Glaſs, and that it has no Sediment at all. There fall ſome drops of Water from the Vault that freeze as they fall, and form very pretty Figures. Theſe ſmall Petrefied Drops are called *Lapides Salactites*, and crumble into powder when they are broke, which is ſaid to be good for drying of Wounds. There are many Bones found in this Cave, and ſome have dug Teeth out of the bottom of it that were thrice as big as Horſe-Teeth, and ſome Bones of a Man's Body that were of a prodigious bigneſs; beſides theſe there are found many Bones of Beaſts, which ſilly People buy for Unicorns Horns, and lay up as rare for curing ſeveral Diſtempers. There are the Bodies of Men of an ordinary ſize, thought to have been People that for curioſity engaged themſelves ſo far that they could not find the way out again. *Eckſtormius Hiſtoria Terremot.*

BAUME, *Baulme*, or *Balme*, the Name of divers Lands, and many Noble Families of *Dauphine*, *Breſſe*, and *Burgundy*, *&c.* amongſt which there are 3 more Ancient and Illuſtrious than the other, which are that of *Baume Sur Cerdon*, *Baume Montreuel*, and *Baume Suſe*.

BAUMGARTNER (*Jerom*) a Lawyer of *Nuremberg*, who took part with the *Proteſtants*, and was a particular Friend to *Luther* and *Melancthon*, who ſpeaks very often of him in his Letters. He was an honeſt, good, and obliging Man, and much bemoaned by all the Town of *Nuremberg*, when he died in 1565.

BAUTRE, a ſmall Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near *Nottinghamſhire*, of great Trade for Mill-ſtones and Grind-ſtones, which are thence ſent to *Hull*; it is 117 miles from *London*.

BAUTSEN, Lat. *Budiſinum*, the chief Town of *Luſatia* in *Germany*, on the River *Sprehe*, belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*: It was formerly an Imperial Town; It ſtands 4 *German* miles Weſt from *Grolik*, and 7 Eaſt from *Dreſden*; The Imperialiſts were poſſeſs'd of it in 1634. when the Duke of *Saxony* coming to attack *Goltz*, the Governor of the Town ſet Fire to the Suburbs, thinking to put a ſtop to the Enemies progreſs, but the Fire reaching the Town it ſelf, conſum'd it all, with abundance of the Inhabitants. *Baud.*

BAUX, or *The Baux*, a ſmall Town in *Provence*, which in former times had the Title of a Barony, and has now that of a Marquiſate; it belongs to the Prince of *Monacho*, and is ſituated upon a Rock with a good Caſtle, at 2 or 3 Leagues diſtance from *Arles*, in a fertil Soil, abounding in *Vines*, *Olive-Trees*, *&c.* This Town is much renowned for the Family of *Baux*, ſo famous for its Power and Alliances.

Some Miſtakes of the former Edition Rectify'd under the Word Orange, *relating to the Words* Arles, Baux, Châlon, Dauphine, Orange *and* Provence.

The Territories of *Baux*, now call'd *Bauſſenques*, have formerly been call'd a Principality, or County, and the Lords of the Family of *Baux* have always taken the Title of Prince or Count, as appears from ancient Hiſtorians. Thus the Emperors *Conrade* II. and *Frederick* I. and II. Stile them in their *Golden Bulls*, dated 1146. 1173. 1178. 1214. The ſame advantage of Title is likewiſe given them in the Treatiſe with the Counts of *Provence*, made in the years 1150. 1177 and 1257. The Lands call'd *Bauſſenques* were were divided into 77 Portions, under which were comprehended the Town of *Aix*, the Iſles of *Martigues*, *Bourg-neuf*, *d'Arles*, *Trinquetaille*, and other Places which the Princes of *Baux* poſſeſs'd, with great Privileges and Advantages of Tenure, doing Homage to the Earl of *Provence* according to the Treaty concluded in 1150. And being made Independent by the Interpoſition of the Emperor *Frederic* II. by vertue of a Treaty in 1177. *Secondly*, The Viſcounty of *Marceille* was likewiſe the Patrimonial Eſtate of this Family, which *Bertrand de Baux*, Son of *Hugo*, ſold to the Biſhop and the Town, for Eighty four thouſand Royal Sols: This ſame *Bertrand* likewiſe alienated the remaining Parts of his Inheritance, by Extravagant Grants and Legacies, as appears by his Will dated in *July* 1170. This Will was very much to the prejudice of the Family, and contradicted the Will of *Hugo de Baux* his Father, who had Deviſ'd the Territories in ſuch manner, that another *Bertrand*, Uncle to him above-mention'd, Prince of *Orange*, and his Heirs, had a Right in 'em; Upon which account the Emperor *Frederick* I. declared theſe Grants and Alienations of *Bertrand* void in his *Golden Bull*, dated *Auguſt* 1178. *Thirdly*, The Kingdom of *Arles* came into the Hands of *William* V. Prince of *Orange*, Son of *Bertrand* I. by vertue of a Grant made to him by the Emperor *Frederick* II. in 1257. *Raymond*, Grandchild to *William*, parted with it to *Charles* I. Earl of *Provence*, and Brother to St. *Lewis* King of *France*. Afterwards, it appears by the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, that this Earl obliged *Raymond* to do Homage for this Kingdom, which he held of the Empire, under pretence of having purchas'd the Right to demand it; which notwithſtanding does not at all agree with the Act of *September* 10. 1257. where all the Rights and Privileges, as well Imperial as others, are expreſſly ſecured to the Prince of *Orange*. *Fourthly*, It evidently appears, that *Raymond de Baux* and *Stephanilla* his Wife, only Daughter of Earl *Gilbert*, were lawfully ſeiz'd of all *Provence*, both by the death of *Gilbert* above-mention'd, who was Lord and Proprietor of the Country, and likewiſe by the Infeofment of the Emperor *Conrade*, bearing date *Auguſt* 1146. 'Tis true, that ſome little time after, the Right was conteſted by *Raymond Berenger* II. call'd the *Younger*, as it was likewiſe afterwards by his Uncle, Count of *Barcelona* and King of *Arragon*, who pretended that *Provence* belong'd to him, by vertue of the Will of old Earl *Raymond Berenger* and his Counteſs *Douce*, who were Father and Mother to *Gilbert* above-mention'd. This Difference was taken up by a Treaty bearing date *September* 1150. between *Raymond Berenger* and *Stephanilla*, being then a Widow. This *Stephanilla* had Three Sons, who refus'd to ſtand to their Mother's Agreement, pretending ſhe was over-reach'd, and diſpoſſeſs'd the *Berengers* almoſt of all *Provence*, by force of Arms; upon which the Emperor *Frederick* II. Uncle of *Rechild*, who was Married to Young *Berenger*, Interpos'd his Authority, and procur'd a Peace, which was concluded *Anno* 1177. At laſt, for want of Heirs Male, *Provence* fell to the Four Daughters of *Raymond Berenger* V. From whence it follows, that the Princes of *Orange*, as being deſcended from *Stephanilla*, have a Right to come in for their Share of *Provence* with the reſt of the Daughters above-mention'd, or thoſe deſcended from them: Farther, the Princes of *Baux d'Orange* had the ſole Right of Coining Money for the uſe of all *Provence*; They had likewiſe the Privilege to March their Armies with Colours flying through all the Country which lies between the *Alps* and the *Iſere*, the *Rhone* and the *Mediterranean*, by vertue of the Treaties of 1146. 1178. and 1214. To Rectifie the Hiſtory of *Châlon*, relating to the Houſe of *Orange*, we are to obſerve, That in the year 1237. *John d'Châlon* exchang'd his Earldom of *Châlon* upon the *Soane*, with *Hugo* Duke of *Burgundy*, for the Barony of *Harlay*, with the Dependencies belonging to it: This Barony had Two hundred ninety five Vaſſals under its Juriſdiction, (the Count of *Neuf-Châttel* being one) which Juriſdictions and Privileges the Princes of *Orange*, of the Houſe of *Châlon*, have always reſerv'd, they being all Prior to the

Grant which *Rodolphus*, King of the *Romans*, made in *April*, 1288. to *John* II. of the Branch of *Châlon*, who was Son to him laſt mentioned. *John* granted away this Right to the Houſe of *Hoeberg*, reſerving only Fealty and Homage to himſelf; which Services were accordingly perform'd, and *Lewis*, Earl of *Neufchâtel*, the only remaining Male of the Family, died in 1373. and left an only Daughter, nam'd *Elizabeth*. This Lady had a Daughter call'd *Frena*, who was married to *Conrade* II. Earl of *Friburg*, who had Iſſue *Conrade* III. During whoſe Government, and by whoſe Conſent, the Council and Commonalty of *Neufchâtel* made a publick Declaration in *Auguſt*, 1406. That if *Conrade* ſhould happen to die without any lawful Iſſue-Male, that then the Earldom ſhould revert to *John de Châlon*, Prince of *Orange*. Some little time after, *Conrade* had a Son call'd *John*, who married *Mary de Châlon*, Daughter of *John* I. Prince of *Orange*, who dying without Children in 1458. left all his Territories and Eſtate by Will to his Couſin *Rodolphus*, Marquiſs of *Hoeberg*, who was married to *Anne*, Daughter of *Conrade* III. Earl of *Friburg*, whoſe Poſterity carried their Right and Pretenſions into the Family of *Longueville*. *Mary de Châlon*, who surviv'd her Husband *Conrade*, diſpos'd of all her Fortune and Eſtate to her Nephew *Lewis de Châlon*, Prince of *Orange*; and, among other things, bequeathed to him the Reverſion of the Juriſdiction upon the Earldom of *Neufchâtel*, which her Father *John* I. had given her by Articles of Marriage; which *Lewis* diſpoſed of by Will to his Succeſſors, in 1476. who tho' they maintain'd their Right to the beſt of their Power, yet it ſunk by degrees, after that this Earldom went to the Houſe of *Orleans Longueville*, which Branch was ſupported in their Claim by *Lewis* XI. and *Charles* VIII. This Diſpute was the ground of that implacable Hatred between *John* II. Prince of *Orange*, and the Count *de Dunois*, which notwithſtanding was ſomewhat moderated by *Charles* VIII. and *Anne* of *Britaigne* his Queen, they having paſs'd an Order in *December*, 1491. That the Pretenſions of the Houſe of *Orange* ſhould be fairly conſidered and adjuſted without Blows; which notwithſtanding was not done, both becauſe *John* Prince of *Orange* died in the year 1501. and likewiſe *Philibert* his Son took the part of the Emperor *Charles* V. againſt *France*; and beſides, becauſe the Civil Wars happen'd to break out in *France*, in the beginning of this Century. Before we conclude, 'tis not improper to obſerve, That *Beatrix* of *Vienne*, only Daughter to *Guy* XIII. and Grand-daughter to *John* II. was Rightful Heireſs of *Dauphine*, and married to *Hugo de Châlon*, Lord of *Harlay*; which clearly proves, That *Chorier*, and thoſe Hiſtorians that follow'd him, are miſtaken, when they affirm, That the Dauphin *Guy* XIII. died without Iſſue; or at leaſt they had a mind to diſſemble their Knowledge, to paſs the Right of this Province the better to *Humbert* the laſt, and by this means to make good the Conveyance which *Humbert* made of it to the Crown of *France*, in the year 1341. The *French* Hiſtorians have likewiſe forborn to mention, how *Humbert* being poſſeſs'd of the Perſons of *Beatrix* his Aunt, and *John* her Son, Lord of *Harlay*, oblig'd them by *Dureſſe* to quit all their Claim to *Dauphine*, as appears by two Acts; the firſt of the 10th of *February*, 1334. and the other of the 20th of *January*, 1344. Which Renunciation was afterwards repeated at the inſtance of *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, and at the inſtance of his Son, in the Months of *June* and *July*, 1349. upon the Conſideration of ſome Baronies in *Dauphine*, and a certain Sum of Money; which Baronies notwithſtanding neither *Beatrix*, her Son *John*, nor any of her Poſterity ever enjoy'd; neither did any of them ever receive the leaſt part of the Money agreed for, as appears by ſeveral Records, from the year 1351. to 1436. which it would be tedious to recite: Which Failure gives the Princes of *Orange* a Pretenſion to their ancient Right. *Itinerar. du Moulin, & Belli en leurs Conſeils. Du Maurier en ſes Memoires, &c.* See *Orange*.

BAYÆ, an ancient Town, now ruin'd, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, near the Gulph of *Pouzzol*, called formerly *Bajanus Sinus*. The Emperor *Caligula* got a Bridge of Boats made over it that was two *French* Leagues long, and went over this Bridge to *Pouzzol*, and returned the next day in Triumph, bringing a Prince of the Royal Race of the *Parthians* along with him, who was named *Darius*, and an Hoſtage at *Rome*. When he came to the middle of the Bridge, he made a Speech to his Army, and bragg'd that he did exceed *Xerxes*, who tho' he join'd *Aſia* and *Europe* together by a Bridge, yet that Bridge was not ſo long as his. *Sueton.* See *Baiæ*.

BAYNARD (*Ralph*) a Valiant *Norman*, came over with *William* the *Conqueror*, as *Odericus Vitalis*, in his Hiſtory of *Normandy*, reciteth; and was for his Conduct and Courage in the Battel againſt *Harauld*, Rewarded with Eighty five fair Lordſhips, as appears by *Doomſday-Book*; And are alſo cited, with their Names and Places, by that famous Antiquary Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Baronagium Anglicanum*, *viz.* In *Norfolk* 44, *Eſſex* 25, *Suffolk* 13, and in *Hertfordſhire* 3. This *Ralph Baynard*, ſaith *Gwwas* of *Tilbury*, and alſo *Fitz-Stephen*, conſiderable Hiſtorians, built *Baynard's* Caſtle in *London*, being a Stately Edifice of Stone, and ſome ſay the firſt Nobleman's Houſe (after the Conqueſt) built on the Banks of the River of *Thames*, but was demoliſh'd and rebuilt in the Reign of King *John*, according to ſome Hiſtorians: He died in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, and his Son *Geffery Baynard* ſucceeded, whoſe Mother *Juga Baynard*, the Widow of *Ralph*, procured *Mauricius* Biſhop of *London*, to Dedicate the Church of *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, unto the Bleſſed Virgin, which Church ſhe built, and gave thereunto half a Hide of Land. *Geffery Baynard*, Baron of *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, and Lord of Caſtle *Baynard* in *London*, by the Conſent of *Anſelme* then Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, placed Canons in the Church of *Dunmow*, and gave to the Abbey of St. *Mary*'s in *York* the Church of *Burton*, with thoſe other Churches and Lands belonging to *Burton*, *viz.* *Arpham*, *Foxhole*, and *Butterwicke*, together with the Tythes of *Burton*. This *Geffery Baynard*, living very Happily, and without the leaſt Miſunderſtanding with his Wife, is ſuppoſed to be the Founder of the *Dunmow* Flitch of Bacon, as a Gift to thoſe who Repented not their Marriage in a Year and a Day, *&c.* Unto *Geffery* ſucceeded *William Baynard* his Eldeſt Son and Heir, who being a Man of Spirit, and Impatient under the Reign of King *Henry*, reſolved to venture all to Enthrone *Robert* the Eldeſt Son, who had a Paternal Right to the Crown, took part with *Philip de Bruoſe*, *Helius* Earl of *Mayne*, *William Mallet*, and other Perſons of Quality and Fortune; but being betrayed in their Deſign, he loſt his Barony, together with the Honours of his Caſtle called by his Name; and King *Henry* I. gave it, with his Barony, to *Robert Fitz-Gilbert*, Progenitor to the Ancient Earls of *Clare*, from which *Robert*, the Noble Family of *Fitz-Walter*, is deſcended. This former Loſs falling ſo heavily on the Family of *Baynard*, ſo clouded the ſame, until Sir *Robert Baynard*, that held ſome Lands in *Norfolk* and *Eſſex*, a Deſcendant from a younger Son of *Geffery*, and Brother to the Lord *William Baynard*, went with King *Edward* I. among the Flower of the Gentry, to the Siege of *Kairlaveroth*, and the Conqueſt of *Scotland*; The Roll of which Service containing the Coats of all thoſe Cavaliers, is the exacteſt Piece of Armory now extant; and this is that Sir *Robert Baynard* (as I conceive) who was ſummoned to Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, in the 6th year of the Reign of King *Edward* II. This Sir *Robert*'s Eldeſt Son was named *Robert*, and he had Iſſue *Robert*, which *Robert* had Iſſue *Thomas*, of the County of *Eſſex*, who had Iſſue *John*, *obiit* 2 *Edw.* III. who had Iſſue *Thomas*, who had Iſſue *Edmond*; which *Edmond Baynard* of *Eſſex*, was married unto *Eleonor*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Blewet* of *Leckham*, in the County of *Wilts*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. from whom, in a continued Series of that Name and Family, as followeth: This *Edmond*, by his Wife *Eleonor*, had Iſſue *Philip*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, who had Iſſue *Philip*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, married to *Elizabeth Ludlow* of *Hill-Daverill* in the County of *Wilts*, who had Iſſue *Philip*, married to *Jane*, Daughter to *Nicholas Stewkley* of *Awſton*, Eſq; in *Com. Devon*, who had Iſſue *Robert*, married to *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert Blaake* of *Pennills* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; who had Iſſue *Edward Baynard*, married to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Warnford* of *Sevinhampton* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; who had Iſſue *Robert*, which *Robert* by Queen *Elizabeth* was made Sir *Robert*, who at his own Charges raiſed two Companies for the Service at *Tilbury* againſt the *Spaniſh* Invaſion; which Sir *Robert* had Iſſue *Mary*, his ſole Daughter and Heir, by *Urſula*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Stapleton* Kt. in the County of *York*; which *Mary* was married to *James Montague*, third Son to the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Mancheſter*, Viſcount *Mandevile*, Baron of *Kimbolton*, and Lord Privy-Seal: This Sir *Robert Baynard* had ſix Brothers, *viz.* *Giles*, *Edward*, *Philip*, *Thomas*, *Ralph*, and *Benjamin*. *Giles* had Iſſue *Robert*, who died without Iſſue: *Edward* had Iſſue *Edward*, who had Iſſue *Edward*, Doctor in Phyſick, and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, who was married to *Anne*, Daughter to *Robert Rawlinſon* of *Carke* in the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; and Relict of *Chriſtopher Crackanthrop* of *Newbiggin* in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Eſq; by whom he had only one Daughter named *Anne*; which *Anne Baynard*, for her Prudence, Piety, and Learning, very well deſerves to have her Memory perpetuated, being not only well-skill'd in the Learned Languages, but in all manner of Learning and Philoſophy, without Vanity or Affectation: Her Words were few, well choſen, and expreſſive: She was ſeldom ſeen to ſmile, being rather of a Reſerv'd and Stoical Diſpoſition, which Sect of Philoſophers ſhe moſt affected, their Doctrine (in moſt Points) ſeeming agreeable to her Natural Temper; for ſhe never read or ſpake of them but with a ſort of Delight and Pleaſingneſs in her Countenance. She had a great Contempt of the World, eſpecially of the Finery and Gaiety of Life. She had a great Regard and Veneration for the Sacred Name of GOD, and made it the whole Buſineſs of her Life to promote His Honour and Glory, and the great End of her Study was to encounter Atheiſts and Libertines, as may be ſeen in ſome ſevere Satyrs written in the Latin Tongue, in which Language ſhe had a great readineſs and fluency of Expreſſion, which made a Gentleman of no ſmall Parts and Learning ſay of her,

> *Annam Gens Solymæa, Annam Gens Belgica jactat;*
> *At ſuperas Annas, Anna Baynarda, duas.*

So that 'tis a queſtion which has done moſt Honour to the Name and Family of *Baynard*, *viz.* the firſt *Ralph* or the laſt *Anne*. She was born at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, and died on the 12 of *June*, 1697. (at *Barnes* in *Surrey*, where ſhe lies buried) in the 23d year of her Age. The Arms of this Family are *Sable*, *a Feſs between two Cheverons*, *Or*; the Motto, *Vive ut Vivas*. *Dugd. M. Paris.*

BAYRAS, an Heretick *Jacobite*; he lived in the beginning of the 7th Age, and was one of the Maſters and particular Friends of the Impoſtor *Mahomet*, whom he help'd to make his *Alcoran*.

BAZ, *Orite*, a ſmall Iſland on the Weſt of *Ireland*, over-againſt the Earldom of *Deſmond*, in the Province of *Munſter*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*, called by the *Iriſh Blaſquo*.

BAZA, or *Baſa*, *Baſti*, a Town in *Spain* near the River *Gaudalentin*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, upon the Borders of *Murcia* and *Caſtile*; it was in times paſt a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Toledo*. This Town ſtands to the North-Eaſt of the City of *Granada*, a Place ſtrong by Art and Nature, and the beſt Defence of the Kingdom of *Granada*. When it was in the hands of the *Moors*, in the year 1489. they defended it 7 months againſt an Army of 37000 *Spaniards*, Commanded by *Ferdinand the Catholick* in Perſon, and at laſt was yielded on moſt Honourable Terms. *Heylin.*

BAZA (*Francis*) an *Italian*, who undertook with *Salcedo* to kill the Prince of *Orange*, and the Duke of *Brabant*; and being taken with *Salcedo*, he acknowledged his Crime, and kill'd himſelf with a Knife in Priſon, in 1582. His Body was dragg'd to the Gallows, where it was hanged and quarter'd; and there was a Writing ſtuck to the Gibbet, ſhewing how he had undertaken to murther or poiſon the Duke and Prince, and that by an expreſs Command of the Duke of *Parma*. *Meteren. Hiſt.*

BAZAIM, *Barcue*, a vaſt Tract of Land, but very barren, which lies between *Egypt* and the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, the ſame which was called *Marmarica*. There is a Town of this Name in the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Cambaia*, 26 Leagues from *Damon* to the South. It has been in the hands of the *Portugueſe* ever ſince 1534. who have built a good Citadel, with ſeveral ſtately Churches in it, and made it a fine Town. The Gentry reſort much hither, inſomuch that *Fidalgos de Bazaim*, a Gentleman of *Bazaim*, is become a Proverb with the *Portugueſe*.

BAZARIA, a Province of the *Scythians*, where the Inhabitants made their greateſt Magnificence to conſiſt in having Parks will ſtocked with wild Beaſts, chuſing for this purpoſe great Foreſts, that had the conveniency of Water; theſe they environed with Walls and Towers for Huntſmen to lodge in. *Alexander the Great* being in this Country, they ſhewed him a Park where none had Hunted for 400 years before; and it was here he had the good Fortune to kill a great Lion with his own Hand, that was coming towards him; and in regard of this Danger, the *Macedonians* ordered that the King ſhould not go a-foot to Hunt, without ſome of the Guards and Officers along with him. *Q. Curtius.*

BAZAS *upon Buve*, a Town of *France* in *Guienne*: It has a Biſhop's Seat, Suffragan of *Auch*: It is an ancient Town, mentioned by *Auſonius*, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, *&c.* under the Name of *Coſſio*, or *Goſſium*, *Vaſatum*, *Civitas Vaſatica*, and *Vaſatæ Arenoſæ*. The Ancients call'd the Inhabitants of this Town *Vaſates*, who perhaps were the ſame with the *Cocoſates* of *Cæſar* and *Pliny*. It is ſituated upon a Rock, at the foot whereof the River *Buve* runs; the Land about it is woody and unfruitful. This Town is 25 miles South of *Bourdeaux*, and 55 North-Weſt of *Aux*.

BAZIN, (*John*) Reſident for the King of *France* at the Court of *Poland*, was born at *Blois* in 1538. of a Noble and Ancient Family of that Country: After he had laboured ſucceſsfully for the Election of the Duke of *Anjou*, he returned into *France*, to acquaint the King with what paſſed in *Poland*; who finding his Wit and Wiſdom, both he and *Henry*, then choſen King of *Poland*, named him Reſident for *France* in that Kingdom, where at his arrival he ſtifled the Factions that he found amongſt the Gentry, whereof ſome made Propoſitions for a new Election, in caſe the King did not come to *Poland* before the latter end of *September*; he beſtirr'd himſelf, and oppoſed ſtrongly the Calling of a General Diet, knowing that there were ſome who had a Deſign to deprive the King of the Power of Adminiſtring Juſtice, under pretence that he did not underſtand their Laws, to the end they might ſettle that Prerogative on the Senate. In fine, he brought things to that paſs, that all was peaceable at the arrival of Monſieur *Rambouillet*, Ambaſſador from the King of *France* to *Poland*. At this time *Bazin*, willing to return into *France*, was ordered by the Queen-Mother to wait there until the King came, and to ſtay with him; which he did for a time, but at laſt came into *France*, where being diſcover'd to be a Proteſtant, he left the Kingdom, but returned again ſome time after, and died in 1592. his Son *Iſaac* being Deputy-General for the Proteſtants at Court. *Bernier.*

BEARN, a Province of *France*, which had the Title of Principality, lying at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains. It hath the County of *Bigorre* on the Eaſt; the Provoſtſhip of *Acqs*, *Lower Navarre*, and part of the Country of *Soule*, on the Weſt; on the South the Mountains of *Aragon* and thoſe of *Roncal*, in *Upper Navarre*; and on the North *Lower Armagnac*, and part of *Gaſcoigny*: *Pau* is the Capital City of it; the others are, *Laſcar*, *Oleron*, *Nay*, *Orthez*, *Navarriens*, *Morlas*, *Sauveterre*, *Pontac*, *Laubege*, *Salies*, and 434 Boroughs or Villages, 2 Biſhopricks, and 5 Abbeys. The Figure of its Situation is much like a Triangle, whoſe length, not compriſing the Valleys, is 14 miles off *Gaſcoigny*; that is to ſay, about 20 or 25 Leagues of *France*. It is of an unequal breadth, the greateſt being of 10 Leagues, the middle of 6, and the leaſt of 2. There are two principal Rivers which are named *Gave*, the firſt whereof hath its Source in the Mountains of *Bareiges* in *Bigorre*, and is commonly called the *Gave of Bearn*. The other is that of *Oleron*, compoſed of the *Gaves* of *Aſpe* and *Oſſau*; and its Source is in the higheſt of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, where *Bearn* and *Spain* are parted. Theſe Rivers or Gaves are not Navigable, but they abound mightily in Fiſh. There are very high Mountains, and amongſt the reſt that of *Oſſau*, with 3 Heads, called the *Pike of the South*, and the *Pike of Tres Serons*; that is to ſay, of 3 Siſters, becauſe there are 3 Points, 2 of which are on the ſide of *Bearn*, and the third on the ſide of *Arragon*. From the top of this Mountain both the Seas and the Mountains of *Caſtile* are ſeen. 'Tis only the Labour and Induſtry of the Inhabitants which render this Province fertile. There are Mineral Waters, Salt, and much Cattle fed on the Mountains. *Bearn* was under the Government of its Natural Princes almoſt 800 years, from the time that *Lewis the Meek* eſtabliſh'd Viſcounts there, after he had baniſh'd *Loup Centulle*, Duke of *Gaſcoigny*, about the year 819. Two years after, this Country fell to the Houſe of *Moncade*, and afterwards to that of *Albret*, whence *Henry* IV. deſcended, who united that Country to the Kingdom of *France*. The Government of the Lords of *Bearn* was ruled by the Cuſtoms of the Country, which were named *Fors*, and they judged deciſively betwixt their Subjects in the Court called *Major*, compoſed of the Biſhops of *Laſcar* and *Oleron*, and 12 Barons of the Country. Since then, *Alein* of *Albret*, Grandfather of *Henry* II. King of *Navarre*, erected an Ordinary Council and a Sovereign Court at *Pau*; and it is of this Council and the Chancellorſhip of *Navarre* that King *Lewis* XIII. eſtabliſhed the Parliament of *Pau*, conſiſting of 4 Preſidents, 21 Counſellors, and 3 King's Attorneys. There is beſides in *Bearn* a Seneſchal, who has 5 Lieutenans, whoſe Seats are at *Pau*, *Oleron*, *Ortes*, *Morlas*, and *Sauveterre*. The Chamber of Accounts of *Pau*, and that of *Nerac*, have been joined together, and erected into a Chamber of Accounts of *Navarre*, compoſed of 2 Preſidents, 10 Maſters of the Rolls, a King's Attorney and Serjeant in Law, and 2 Secretaries. The Name of *Bearn* is drawn from that of the ancient *Venamians*, or *Venarnians*, whence by corruption came *Benearnians*, *Bearnians*, and *Bearn*. The City of the *Bearnians* is ſpoken of in the ancient Itineraries and Deſcriptions of the Empire. This City is thought to be *Laſcar*. The *Bearnois* are dexterous, laborious, faithful, and good Soldiers. Their Country was at firſt ſubject to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the *French* ſince *Clovis*, and then to the Dukes of *Gaſcoigny*. One of the Princes of this Country united it to the Kingdom of *Navarre*, by marrying *Eleonora* their Queen; and ſince that time *Henry* IV. brought it to the *French* Crown, to which it was annexed for ever, by a Decree in 1620. The Proteſtant Religion was eſtabliſh'd here in 1560. and continued ſo till 1620. that Popery was reſtored, and the Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion only permitted, till *Lewis* XIV. revoked the Edict of *Nantes*. *De Marca Hiſtoire de Bearn.*

BEATRIX, Wife to *Frederick* I. Daughter to *Renaud* Earl of *Burgundy*, was married to this Emperor in 1156. She had one day the Curioſity to go to *Milan* to ſee this famous City; but the People, incens'd at the Loſs of their ancient Liberty, laid violent hands on her, put her upon an Aſs, her Face turned towards the Tail, which they put in her Hand inſtead of a Bridle; and in this manner led her about the whole City. So high an Inſolence was not long unpuniſh'd; for the Emperour beſieged them in 1163. took and raſed their City to the Ground, their Churches excepted, cauſed the reſt of the Soil to be tilled, and Salt to be ſown upon it in ſtead of Corn. There are Authors who have written, That after all this, thoſe who were taken could not ſave their Life, but upon the Condition, that they ſhould draw with their Teeth a Fig which was put into the Fundament of the Aſs upon which the Empreſs had been led through the City; and there were ſome (ſay they) who choſe to die ſooner than to ſuffer ſo great an Ignominy; Whence comes that Proverb of the *Italians*, when in ſhewing a Finger betwixt two others, they ſay through Mockery, *See the Fig. Felibien. Krantzius.*

BEATRIX of *Provence*, Queen of *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. was the Fourth Daughter and principal Heireſs of *Raimond-Berenger* V. Earl of *Provence*, &c. and of *Beatrix* of *Sara*. Divers Princes ſought her in Marriage, and ſhe Married in 1245 *Charles* of *France*, Son to King *Lewis* VIII. and Brother to St. *Lewis*, who had Married *Margaret* of *Provence*, Siſter to the ſame *Beatrix*. And as her other Siſters were Queens, ſhe moved her Husband to the Conqueſt of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; which was the cauſe of endleſs Wars and Evils. This Prince was Crowned at *Rome* with *Beatrix*, *January* 6. 1267. or 66 *New Stile*. The Queen died in 1267. at *Nocerra*. *Sainte Marthe Bouche.*

BEATUS, a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who lived about the end of the Eighth Century. He writ with *Heterius* Biſhop of *Oſma*, againſt *Elipand* Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, a Work in two Books, under this Title, *De Adoptione Chriſti Filii Dei*. *Peter Stevart* having brought this Work from the Library of *Toledo*, publiſhed it at *Ingolſtad*, and it hath been ſince put into the Library of the Fathers.

BEATUS (*Rhenanus*) a *German*, of *Schleſtadt* in *Alſatia*, was born in 1485. He left Commentaries upon divers Authors, as upon *Tertullian*, *Pliny*, *Titus Livius*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Tacitus*, and others. He alſo compoſed a Hiſtory of *Germany*. *Beatus Rhenanus* died at *Strasbourg*, being 62 Years old, in 1547. *Thuan. Voſſius, Boiſſard.*

BEAUCAIRE upon the *Rhone*, a City of *France* in *Languedoc*. Some Authors think it is the *Urgenum* of the Ancients. The Moderns call it *Belloquadra*. It is renown'd for the Fair which is held there every Year at the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalen*. This City in time paſt, belonged to *Provence*. *Raimond Berenger*, the firſt of this Name, Earl of *Provence*, yielded it to *Alphonſus Jourdain*, Earl of *Toloſa*, by an Act paſſed the 16th of *September*, 1125. It was taken ſince, during the Wars of the *Albigeois*, but ſome time after it yielded voluntarily to *Raimond* the Young. In 1251. *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Provence*, and *Alphonſus* his Brother, Earl of *Toulouſe*, being aſſembled at *Beaucaire*, to regulate ſome important Buſineſſes, thoſe of *Avignon* forc'd them to take the Oath of Allegiance the 7th Day of *May*. *Beaucaire* ſuffered much in the latter Age; during the Civil Wars, the *Proteſtants* and *Roman Catholicks* taking and re-taking it ſeveral times. It had a ſtrong Caſtle built on a Rock by the River, which King *Lewis* XIII. cauſed to be demoliſhed. It's 10 Miles Eaſt of *Niſmes*, and 15 S. W. of *Avignon*. Long. 29. 96. Lat. 49. 14. *Bouche Thuan.*

BEAUCAITE (*Francis*) of *Peguillon*, Lord of *La Creſte*, and of *Chommieres*, Baron of *St. Didiers*, and Biſhop of *Metz*, born of a Noble Family in the County of *Bourbon*, is famous amongſt the Illuſtrious of the Sixteenth Age, He compoſed a great many Works, a Treatiſe of Children dead in their Mother's Womb; ſeveral Poems, and a Hiſtory, Entituled, *Rerum Gallicarum Commentarii, ab Anno Chriſti* 1461. *ad Annum* 1580. He died in 1591. *Sponde. Sainte Marth.*

BEAUCE, *Beaulſe*, or *Beauſſe*, *Belſia*, a Province of *France*, whoſe Limits are not known. Some do divide it into Upper, Middle, and Lower: Others particularly give the Name of *Beauce* to the Country which is betwixt *Paris* and *Orleans*, which ſo much abounds in Corn, that it is call'd the Granary of *France*. There are ſome who comprehend under the Name of great *Beauce*, the Country of *Chartres*, the *Gatinois*, *Puiſſay*, that of *Orleans*, *Sologne*, part of the *Blaoſois* about the River *Loire*, and even the *Vendômois*, and *Dunois*, on the ſide of *Perche*; ſo *Beauce* would have Thirty or Thirty five Leagues in breadth from *Dreux* to *Romorentin*, and near Fifty in Length from the *Maine* to *Champaigne*.

BEAUCHAMP, thoſe of this Family, have been Poſſeſſors of *Bedford*, *Eton*, *Elmley*, Earls and Dukes of *Warwick*, Lords *Bergavenny*, *Powyke*, *Holt*, *Bletſho*, *St. Amand*, *Eſſex*, and *Hacch*.

BEAUCHAMP (Sir *John*) was Steward of the Houſe to King *Richard* II. and by his Letters Patents made Baron *Beauchamp* of *Kidderminſter*; and reckon'd the firſt created by Letters Patent: He was afterwards beheaded by the Barons, who accuſed him and others of Miſgovernment. *Camden Brit.*

BEAUCHAMP (*Richard*) Earl of *Warwick*, was born in *Worceſterſhire* in 1381. and liv'd in the ſeveral Reigns of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. Being ſcarce 22 years Old in the Fifth of *Henry* IV. he Challenged and Juſted with all Comers at the Queen's Coronation. He routed *Owen Glendover*, the Welch Rebel, put him to flight, fought a pitch'd Battel againſt the two *Piercies* at *Shrewsbury*, and overcame them. In his Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, being challenged by an *Italian* Prince to fight at Axes, Swords, and ſharp Daggers, he had kill'd him at the ſecond Weapon, had not ſome interpoſed. He ſignaliz'd himſelf in ſeveral Battels in *France*; was ſent by King *Henry* V. to the Council of *Conſtance*, with a Retinue of 800 Horſemen. Here he kill'd a *German* Duke, who challeng'd him, and that in the Preſence of *Sigiſmund* the Emperor, and his Empreſs; which laſt was ſo taken with his Valour, that ſhe took the Badge from one of his Men (being a plain Bear in Silver) and wore it on her Shoulder; but the next day the Earl preſented her with one made of Pearls and precious Stones. Being ſent by King *Henry* V. with 1000 Men at Arms to fetch Queen *Katharine*, ſole Daughter to the King of *France*, he fought the Earls of *Vendoſm* and *Limoſin*, kill'd one of them with his own Hand, routed a Body of 5000 Men, and brought the Lady ſafe to the King. He was by the ſaid King's Will, appointed Governor to his Son, during his Minority, and made Lieutenant of *France*. He died at *Rouen*, *April* 30. 1439. whence his Body was brought into *England*, and buried in a ſtately Tomb in a Chapel of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*, where his Epitaph in Braſs is pointed with Bears (which was the Creſt of his Arms) inſtead of Comma's, Colons, and Periods.

BEAUCHAMP (*Henry*) Earl of *Warwick*, &c. Son to *Richard Beauchamp* aforeſaid, ſucceeded to his Father's Titles and Inheritance, was by King *Henry* VI. who had a particular Affection to him, Crown'd King of the Iſles of *Wight*, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey*, *An.* 1445. but the Title expir'd with his Life two years after.

BEAUCHAMP, a Place near *Calais* in *Picardy*, whence the Duke of *Somerſet* takes part of his Title.

BEAUCLAIR (*Charles*) the preſent Duke of *St. Albans*, is a Natural Son of King *Charles* II. by *Eleanor Gwyn*. He was created Baron of *Haddington* and Earl of *Burford* in 1676. and Duke of *St. Albans* in 1684.

BEAUCLERE (*Charles le*) Lord of *Acheres* and *Rougemont*, Secretary of State under *Lewis* XIII. was Son to *John le Beauclere*, Treaſurer General of the Extraordinary Expences of War. He died at *Paris* in 1630. He valued Honour more than Riches; and it is obſerv'd, that excepting 20000 Crowns which the King gave him to buy his Houſe at *Paris*, it can hardly be ſaid that he augmented his Eſtate, during fifty years that he was in the Imployments, wherein ſo many others do enrich themſelves. *Fauvelet du Toc.*

BEAUFORT in *Valeé*, a City of *France* in *Anjou*, with the Title of County, and a Seat of Juſtice, depending on the Preſidial of *Angiers*. It is a pretty Town, near *Angiers* and *Pont de Cé*. It ſtands 18 Miles Eaſt of *Angiers*, and 42 Weſt of *Tours*. Long. 18. 18. Lat. 47. 25.

BEAUFORT, a little City of *France* in *Champagne*, belonging to the Houſe of *Vendoſme*; King *Henry* the Great erected it into a Duchy in 1597. in favour of *Gabrielle d'Eſtree's*, who was named the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*. *Francis* of *Vendoſme*, a Peer of *France*, &c. bore the Title of Duke of *Beaufort*, and was in *Candia* in the Year 1669.

BEAUFORT (*Margaret*) Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Great Grand-Child to *Edward* III. and Mother to *Henry* VII. was Born in *Bedfordſhire*; ſhe was ſo Zealous, according to the Manner of thoſe Times, as to ſay, That if the Chriſtian Princes would raiſe an Army to recover the *Holy Land*, ſhe would be their Landreſs. She Founded *Chriſt*'s and St. *John*'s Colleges in *Cambridge*, and died in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, her Grand-Child.

BEAUFORT (*Henry*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. He was Son to *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* and *Katharine Swinford*, and Brother of King *Henry* the Fourth. He ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Aix le Chapelle*, was made Biſhop of *Lincoln* in 1397. and of *Wincheſter* in 1404. He was afterwards put into publick Civil Poſts, Three times Lord Chancellor; and ſent Ambaſſador into *France* in 1414. In the Year 1426. Pope *Martin* V. ſent him a Cardinal's Hat. He was then return'd into *England*, and by his intereſt procur'd *James* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, his Liberty, who was there a Priſoner. He oppos'd the Project of his Nephew, King *Henry* the Fifth, for the raiſing New Tenths upon the Eſtates of the Clergy; this Deſign fell by the Cardinal's intereſt, who to ſhew his Inclination to the King's Service, preſented him with 20000 Pounds *Sterling*. In the year 1431. the Cardinal accompanied young King *Henry* the 6th into *France*; and in *November* that Year, he Crown'd him in the Church of *Noſtredame* at *Paris*; afterwards he endeavour'd the Reconciliation of the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Bedford*; but their private deſigns were ſo different, that he could not bring it about: At laſt being advanced in years, he retir'd to *Wincheſter*, where he founded an Hoſpital, and died on the 11th of *April*, 1447. *Tho. Walſingham in Hen.* 5. *Godwin de Epiſ. Winton*, &c.

BEAUFORT is a Caſtle in *France*, which belonged heretofore to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and was much beloved by *John of Gaunt*; who cauſed all his Children that he had by *Katharine Swinford* to be called *Beauforts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exeter*, and Marquiſſes and Earls of *Dorſet*. The Son of the Duke of *Vendoſme* in *France*, was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Beaufort*, by *Lewis* the Thirteenth of *France*; and in *England*, the moſt Noble *Henry Somerſet*, late Marquis of *Worceſter*, being deſcended from the ancient Dukes of *Somerſet*, had that Title beſtowed upon him by *Charles* the Second, of moſt bleſſed Memory, who, in the 24th year of his Reign, alſo Conſtituted him Preſident of the Council in the Principality of *Wales*. On the 17th of *April* 1672, he was Sworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and on the Third of *June* next following, was inſtall'd at *Windſor*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. This Duke derives his Genealogy by a Male Line, from *Geoffrey-Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, Son of *Foulke*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and Grand Son of *Foulke Rechin*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine* and *Maine*, by *Maude* the Empreſs his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* the Firſt, King of *England*, Son of King *William* the Conqueror, Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, in Deſcent from *Rollo* the *Dane* —— Whence it is obſervable, that his Progenitors have flouriſh'd with the Titles of Kings, Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls, and have not deſcended to a Lower Dignity for above theſe 700 years. *Ragland-Caſtle*, a Princely Seat in *Monmouthſhire*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Family, which his Grand-Father, *Henry* Marquis of *Worceſter*, maintained with a Gariſon of 800 Men, during the late Civil Wars, for King *Charles* the Firſt, from 1642. till *Auguſt* 19th 1646. without receiving any Contribution from the Country, and then yielded it to the Parliament's *Generaliſſimo*, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, (who in Perſon beſieged it) upon very Honourable Articles, for all the Officers and Soldiers that were therein, and was the laſt Garriſon that held out againſt that Victorious Army. After its being yielded, it was demoliſhed, and all the Timber in the three Parks that lay to the Houſe, cut down, and ſold by the Committees for Sequeſtration, the Offal of which (for there was no Coppice-Wood in any of the Parks) amounted, according to the Sub-Committees (who were not uſed to acknowledge the Utmoſt of the Profits they made) to 37000 Cords of Wood, by which the Value of the Timber may be a little gueſs'd at. The Lead that covered the Caſtle was ſold for 6000 *l.* and the Timber, a great Part of it to *Briſtol*, to build up the Houſes upon the Bridge, which hapned to have been lately burnt. The Loſs to this Family in the Houſe and Woods, has been modeſtly computed at 100000 *l.* beſides at leaſt as great a Sum lent to his then Majeſty, by the aforeſaid Marquis, and the Maintaining the above-mentioned Garriſon, and Raiſing and Maintaining two ſeveral Armies at his Expence, Commanded by his Son, *Edward* Earl of *Glamorgan*, and the Sequeſtration from 1646, and afterwards the Sale of that whole Eſtate by the *Rump*, which amounted, as appears by that Years Audit, to above 20000 *l. per Annum*, and was not reſtored till his Majeſty King *Charles* II's Happy Reſtoration in 1660. when *Edward*, then Marquis of *Worceſter*, Father to the now Duke of *Beaufort*, had the Poſſeſſion delivered him, of what Part of that Eſtate he had not, during that neceſſitous time, ſold and paſt away. *Badminton*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, is the preſent Dwelling of the Duke of *Beaufort* (his Ancient and Chief Seat, viz. *Ragland-Caſtle* in *Monmouthſhire*, having been pull'd down and demoliſhed by the Rebels in the year 1646.) This Seat is by the Contrivance and Expence of the preſent Owner of it, put into ſuch a Condition, as to be eſteemed for Number and Largeneſs of Parks and Gardens, Number and Length of Walks and Avenues, of Orange-Houſes, Orange-Trees, Fountains, and other Embelliſhments, Padocks, Hare-Warrens, and other Contrivances for Sport, and the Openneſs of the Country about it (taking all together) one of the moſt accompliſh'd in *England*, or perhaps, of a Subject, any where elſe. *Chepſtow* is part of the Poſſeſſions, and one of the Titles of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*: *Swanzey*, the Chief Town of *Gowerland*, or *Seigniory* of *Gower* (a large Tract of Land, lying to the Sea, in the County of *Glamorgan*) one of the Titles, and part of the Poſſeſſions of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*. *Monmouth-Caſtle* and Town, part of the Poſſeſſions of *Charles* Marquis of *Worceſter*, Son and Heir apparent to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*. The Caſtle formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, and was the Place where our famous King *Henry* the Fifth was born.

BEAUFREMONT, one of the moſt Illuſtrious, and moſt Ancient Families of *Burgundy*.

BEAUJEU, in Latin *Baujovium*, or *Belliocum* upon *Andiere*, a Borough of *France* in *Beaujolois*, with a Caſtle, which gave its Name to the ſame Country of *Beaujolois*, and to the Lords of the Houſe of *Beaujeu*. It ſtands 30 Miles North of *Lions*, and 14 South Weſt of *Maſcon*; Long. 23. 50. Lat. 45. 50.

BEAUJEU, a Family which draweth its Original from *Berauds*, Lord of *Beaujeu*, who lived about the Year 950. and who died about the Year 967.

BEAUJOLOIS, a ſmall Country of *France*, with the Title of *Barony*, ſituated betwixt the *Sone* and the *Loire*, the *Lyonnois*, the *Forets*, *Charolois*, and the *Mâconnois*. *Ville-Franche* is the Capital City thereof. The moſt conſiderable Boroughs after *Beaujeu*, are *Belle-Ville*, *Thizi*, *Amplepui*, *Pereux*, *St. Saphorin*, &c. This Country is fertile enough in Corn, Wines, Hemp, *&c.*

BEAULIEU (*Auguſtin* of) Native of *Roan*, commonly named General *Beaulieu*, made his firſt Voyage to the Country of the *Negroes*, upon the Coaſt of *Affrick*, in 1612. with the *Chevalier de Briqueville*, a Gentleman of *Normandy*, deſigning to eſtabliſh there a *French* Colony. In 1616. there was a Company ſetled for the Commerce of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which ſent two Ships thither; the biggeſt of them was commanded by *De Nets*, and the ſecond by *Beaulieu*. In 1619. the Company ſent again two Ships thither, with a Pinnace, and made *Beaulieu* General of this little Fleet. He detached his Vice-Admiral, upon his parting from the *Cape of Good Hope*, to ſend him to *Jacatra* or *Batavia*, in the Iſle of *Java*, one of the Iſles of the *Sound*; where, as he was about to return with his Cargo, the *Hollanders* by Night ſet Fire to his Ship. That hindered not *Beaulieu* to come back with one Veſſel ſo richly laden, that there was enough to pay the Charges of the Voyage, which would have been very profitable, had the other Ship come home with its Goods, which were valued at more than 500000 Crowns. *Beaulieu* ſerved the King afterwards in very important Affairs, chiefly in the Iſle of *Rheé*, and in taking the Iſles of *St. Margaret* and *St. Honorat* upon the Coaſt of *Provence*. After which he fell ſick at *Thoulon*, of a hot Fever, whereof he died in 1637. Aged Forty eight years. *Thevenot*.

BEAULIEU (*Jeofrey* of) a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, lived in the Thirteenth Age, and he was Twenty years Preacher and Confeſſor to St. *Lewis*. He writ the Life of this King in ſeveral Letters.

BEAUMANOIR, a Family, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Province of *Maine*.

BEAUMARIS, in Latin *Bellomarſcus*, a City of *England*, in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, with a Port at the Chanel of *Menai*. It depends on the Principality of *Wales*, has a pretty good Trade, and ſends one Burgeſs to Parliament. It's 184 Miles from *London*.

BEAUMONT, or *Baumont*, *Bellomontium*, a little Town of *France* in *Normandy*. It is near the Sea in the *Coutantin*, betwixt *Cherbourg*, *Valogne*, and *St. Saviour* the Viſcounty.

BEAUMONT, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in *Hainault*, with the Title of County. Its Name ſheweth its Situation, which is very fine, upon a little Hill; wherefore the Latin Authors call it *Bellus-mons* and *Bellomontium*. It is not big, but pleaſant, and about four Leagues from *Bins* and *Chinai*, and ſeven from *Mons*. It was taken from the *French*, and burnt by the Confederates, *An.* 1691. It lies nine Miles South Eaſt of *Maubeuge*, 15 South Eaſt of *Mons*.

BEAUMONT in *Argonne*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Champagne*, in the little Country of *Argonne*. It is near the *Meuſe*, betwixt *Stenai* and *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, and ſuffered much during the Wars in the middle of this Age.

BEAUMONT upon *Oiſe*, a City of *France*, in the Iſle of *France*, with the Title of County. It is ſituated upon the Deſcent of a Hill, which extends it ſelf to the Bank of the River of *Oiſe*, where there is a fine Bridge.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, upon the River of *Rille*, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, betwixt *Evreux* and *Lizieux*. It hath the Title of a County. *Roger*, one of its Earls, built, or at leaſt augmented it, from whom it hath its Name.

BEAUMONT (*Francis*) one of our chief Dramatick Poets; lived in the laſt Age, contemporary with *Fletcher*, *Ben Johnſon*, and *Shakeſpear*; he was intimate with the firſt, and wrote no leſs than 52 Plays with him. They being once in a Tavern together, to contrive the rude Draught of a Tragedy, *Fletcher* undertook to kill the King therein; which being overheard, he was accuſed of High-Treaſon, till upon Demonſtration, that the Plot was only againſt a Dramatick and Scenical King, it went off in Mirth.

BEAUMONT *le Vicomte*, upon the *Sarte*, a City of *France*, in the *Maine*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It is pretty fine, betwixt *Mans* and *Alençon*. This City was in times paſt a Viſcounty, and therefore is yet named *Beaumont le Vicomte*. It ſtands 17 Miles South of *Alençon*, and 13 North of *Mans*.

BEAUNE upon *Bourgeoiſe*, *Belna*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, four Leagues from the *Soane*, betwixt *Dijon*, *Autun* and *Châlon*. It is very ancient, ſtrong by ſituation, well built, and its Soil extraordinary Fruitful, eſpecially in good Wines. Several Dukes of *Burgundy* have made it their ordinary Reſidence, and King *Lewis* the Twelfth built the Caſtle, which is yet there to be ſeen, with many Churches and Monaſteries; as the famous Abbey of the *Ciſtercians*, the Head of the Order, which is in the Territory of this City. It was the firſt Seat of the Parliament of *Burgundy*, under the Name of General *Daies*. *Burgundy* being returned to the Crown in 1361. by the Death of *Philip de Rouvre*, King *John* gave that Parliament leave to judge in a Sovereign Manner; and ſince that time the ſame Province having been re-united to the Crown in 1477. after the Death of *Charles the Hardy*, King *Lewis* the Eleventh fixed this Sovereign Court of Juſtice, and made it a Parliament. *Beaune* revolted at the ſame time, and for this reaſon the King ſetled a Council-Chamber at *Dijon*, where the Parliament hath continued ever ſince: This was done in *May* 1477. *Beaune* hath a Chancellorſhip and Bayliwick: It ſuffered much in 1562. during the Wars about Religion. Its Hoſpital is one of the fineſt Structures of the Kingdom.

BEAUNE, a Family which hath had divers Prelates of great Name.

BEAUNE (*Florimond* of) Councellor of the Preſidial-Court of *Blois*, was born in that City in 1601. He was well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and was much eſteemed by *M. Des-Cartes*, who went to *Blois* that he might diſcourſe with him. *Bartholin* viſited him too, in the Name of the United Provinces, to confer with him upon ſome very difficult Matters, and he was willing himſelf to write what this Learned Man dictated. *Florimond* of *Beaune* invented ſeveral Aſtronomical Inſtruments, and amongſt others, Spectacles or Eye-glaſſes of an admirable Artifice. He died in 1652. being 51 years old. *Bernier*.

BEAUVAIS upon *Therin*, a City of *France*, in the Iſle of *France*, with a Bayliwick Preſidial, and a Biſhoprick, the Biſhop of which is an Earl and Peer of *France*, and Suffragan of *Reims*. It is the Capital of the ſmall Country of *Beauvoiſis*, which hath beſides *Clermont*, *Gerberoi*, *Bulles*, &c. *Beauvais* is very ancient, and was in great conſideration even in *Cæſar's* time, who ſpeaks advantageouſly of the *Beauvoiſins*, ſaying, That they did commonly raiſe 60000 Men, and could encreaſe them to 100000. The Latin Authors have named it *Bellovacum*, *Bratuſpantium*, *Cæſaro-magus*, *Bellovaci*, &c. It ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and was under the *Romans*, till ſubdued by the *French* under *Clovis*, to whom it hath been ſo faithful, that it was never taken from them; for which reaſon, ſome Authors call it the *Maiden*. The *Engliſh* endeavoured to ſurprize it in 1433. but without ſucceſs, being forced to raiſe the Siege. *Charles the Hardy*, laſt Duke of *Burgundy*, was no happier in his Enterprize upon *Beauvais*, in 1472. for after 26 days Siege he was obliged to riſe from before it, upon which this little Story was made; The Artillery of that Duke was Excellent, and he ſaid one day, That he carried the Keys of the Cities of *France* in his Cannons. A Jeſter whom he had in his Court, laughing at this Vanity, affected to look into all the Pieces of Artillery; and his Care having made the Duke curious, he asked him what he look'd for: *My Lord*, anſwered the Jeſter, *I look for the Keys of* Beauvais, *but I cannot find them.* In the latter Age *Beauvais* had its ſhare of the Troubles of the Civil Wars. *Odet*, Cardinal of *Chattillon*, was Biſhop of this City, and a Proteſtant, which often made the Roman Catholicks uneaſie, and chiefly on the Holy-days of *Eaſter*, in 1561. that this Prelate communicated after the Proteſtant Manner, in the Chapel of his Epiſcopal Palace, refuſing to celebrate Maſs in the Cathedral. *Beauvais* is a very Pleaſant City, pretty well built, and environ'd with a Ditch, filled with the Water of the *Therin*, part of which ſerves for the Workmen that make ſeveral ſorts of Cloths, Silks, and other Manufactures. The Streets are large and fair, but the Houſes almoſt all of Wood: Strangers do admire its Market, which is perhaps the greateſt and fineſt in the Kingdom; the Epiſcopal Palace, which is very ſtrong and well built, and the Quire of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, which was begun about 991. and is an incomparable Piece of Architecture. It is commonly thought that St. *Lucian* was the firſt Biſhop of *Beauvais*; but it is not well grounded, nor do they ſpeak with certainty of his Succeſſors for ſeven or eight Centuries: Since that time it has had great Prelates. A Council was held at *Beauvais* in 1114. by *Conon* Biſhop of *Præneſte*, Legate for the Holy See. The Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated there, as alſo *Thomas* of *Marle*, Lord of *Couci*, who was degraded from his Nobility for plundering the Churches and People of the Biſhoprick of *Reims*, *Laon*, and *Amiens*. The ſame *Conon* held there two other Synods in 1120. and 1124. according to ſome Authors. *Lewis* the *Young*, King of *France*, aſſembled one there in 1161. againſt the Anti-Pope *Victor*, oppoſed to *Alexander* III. *Odet* of *Chatillon*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Beauvais*, held two Synods in 1554. and 1557. before he declared for the Proteſtants.

BEAUVEAU, a Family in *Anjou*, illuſtrious for its Nobility, by the great Men it hath produced, and by its Alliances.

BEAUVILLIER, a Noble Family, that hath produced the Earls and Dukes of St. *Aignan*.

BEAUVOIR (*James*) or *Belviſius*, a Learned Lawyer of *Bononia*, much eſteemed about the Year 1270. He was Councellor to *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, who put him in ſeveral conſiderable Poſts. He wrote ſeven Books *de Feudis*, and afterwards made Comments upon them. *Leander Albert*, *Deſc. Ital. Bumald. Bibl. Bonon.*

BEBIUS, Conſul of the *Romans* with *P. Cornelius*, in the ſame year that the Books of *Numa Pompilius* were found. In digging the Earth at the Foot of the Hill *Janiculus*, two Cheſts of Stone were diſcovered, one of which had an Inſcription, bearing, that the Body of *Numa Pompilius* lay in it; and that of the other ſhew'd, That there were Books hidden therein; It being opened, ſeven Latin Volumes were found in it, with as many Greek. The Latin ones treated of the Right of Pontiffs, and were carefully kept; but becauſe thoſe in Greek ſeemed in ſome Places to ſpeak againſt their Religion, the Prætor *Petilius* ordered the Prieſts to burn them, by the Authority of the Senate, and in the Preſence of the People, that the *Romans* ſhould have nothing in their City, which might turn Men from the Worſhip of their Gods. *Valer. Maximus*, *Liv. Lib.* 11.

BEBON, a Baron of *Abenſperg* in *Bavaria*, had Forty Children by two Lawful Wives, Thirty two Sons, and Eight Daughters. He being a Favorite of the Emperor *Henry* II. took the Opportunity when he accompanied this Prince at a Hunting, and preſented unto him his Thirty two Sons, very Briſk and well Mounted. The Emperor received them kindly, and gave them conſiderable Poſts, not only for the Deſert of their Father, but alſo for the great Qualities which he diſcerned in their Perſons, and for that ſo great a Number of Brothers being well united, could accompliſh extraordinary Matters for the Glory of the Empire. *Aventin*.

BECA, or *Beka* (*John*) Canon of the Church of *Utrecht*, Liv'd to the Year 1350. He wrote a Chronicle of his Church, and Dedicated it to his Biſhop *John*, and to *William* III. Earl of *Holland*, the Affairs of that Province being mention'd in his Treatiſe: This Chronology takes in all that happen'd from St. *Willibrode*, firſt Biſhop of *Utrecht*, to the Year 1346. 'Tis publiſhed by *Bernard Furmer* and *Arnold Buchellius*, under the Title of *Chronicon Epiſcoporum ultra-jectentium & Comitum Hollandiæ*. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3.

BECAN (*Martin*) a Jeſuit born at *Hilvarenbec*, a little Village in *Brabant*. We have two Volumes in Folio of his, the Firſt whereof compriſeth the Sum of Scholaſtick Divinity; and the Second, divided into five Parts, treats of Controverſies. He hath moreover left, *Analogia veteris & novi Teſtamenti. De Cenſuris Eccleſiaſticis, De Jure & Juſtitia*, &c. He died the 24th of *January* 1624. being 63 years old.

BECCAFUMI, or *Macherino* (*Dominic*) of *Sienna*, a famous Painter, in the Sixteenth Age: It is ſaid, that being very Young, and leading his Father's Sheep, *Laurenzo Beccafumi* of *Sienna*, found him near a River, delineating on the Sand, and judging him capable of an higher Employment, than that of a Shepherd, asked him of his Father; and when he was in his Service, he ſent him to a Painter to learn to draw: *Peter Perugin* was his firſt Maſter, but having heard of the great Performances of *Michael Angelo* and *Raphael* at *Rome*, he went thither, and changed the Name of *Macherino*, which his Parents had given him from his Childhood, for that of *Beccafumi*, in remembrance of his Benefactor, to whoſe Family he afterwards ally'd himſelf; *Dominick* wrought at *Rome* with much Succeſs, and being returned to *Sienna*, ended the fine Pavement of Marble that is in the Cathedral Church, which a Painter named *Duccio*, of that Country, had begun. He went alſo to *Genoa*, where he wrought for Prince *Doria*; and being afterwards returned to *Piſa*, and thence to *Sienna*, he paſſed the remainder of his Life there, till he died the 18th of *May*, *An.* 1549. being 65 years old. *Felibien*.

BECEK (*Cornelius*) a Regular Canon of the Order of St. *Auſtin*, and Prior of a Religious Houſe in *Utrecht*, call'd, *The Diviſion of the Apoſtles*. He liv'd in the 15th Century, and wrote a Chronicle of his Monaſtery; and ſome other Pieces. *Valerius Andreas*, *Bibl. Belg.*

BECH (*Lambert*) a devout Clergy-man of *Liege*. He took care of the Direction of ſome Nuns, and from him they had the Name of *Beguines*.

BECHAI, or *Batrye*, as he is cited by *Rabbi Menaſſe-Ben-Iſrael* in his *Conciliador*, is a famous *Rabbi*, who writ Commentaries upon the Five Books of *Moſes*. They are prolix, but of a pure Style: He relates therein the Literal, Allegorical, and Myſtical Senſe. He ſhews great Skill of Jewiſh Literature in this Work, and enlarges ſometimes upon the Opinions of Philoſophers. This Book was Printed at *Conſtantinople* in 1517. and at *Venice* in 1526. and in 1546. In this latter Edition, ſome Places have been left out, which were againſt the Chriſtians. *Buxtorf. in Biblioth.*

BECHIRES, People of *Scythia*, which coming to *Italy* with *Attila*, and having drank Wine, found it ſo good, that their very Name got into a Proverb for a good Drinker. *Suidas*.

BECKET, (*Thomas*) Lord Chancellor of *England*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Liv'd in the 12th Age, in the Reigns of King *Stephen* and King *Henry* II. He was Born in *London*, and ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Paris*; at his return into *England*, *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made him his Archdeacon. *Henry* II. ſucceeding King *Stephen*, preferr'd him in the very firſt Year of his Reign, to be Lord-Chancellor of *England*, in which Honour he carried himſelf very high in his Retinue, Houſe-keeping, Furniture, *&c.* In *France* he ſerved King *Henry* with a Body of Men, whereof 700 were of his own Family, with whom he did good Service; but being rais'd to the See of *Canterbury*, he ſided with the Pope, and began the great Controverſie between *Regnum* and *Sacerdotium*, the Crown and the Miter; becauſe the King would have the Clergy try'd in his Temporal Courts, for Caſes Criminal. This Affront of a Subject, rais'd by the King's Favour, could not be digeſted by a Prince ſo jealous of his Prerogative as King *Henry* was; therefore, having drawn to his Side moſt of the Biſhops, he call'd an Aſſembly of their whole Body at *Weſtminſter*, wherein he drew up Articles in Defence of the Prerogative againſt Papal Encroachments; which he urged *Becket* to aſſent to; he refuſing, was at laſt prevailed upon, by the Importunities of ſeveral Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, to ſign them: But revoking his Aſſent, and growing more troubleſome than before, the King ordered his Peers to Summon and Try him as a Traitor; upon which he fled into *Flanders*, under the Name of *Dereman*; whereupon the King baniſhed all his Kindred out of his Dominions; and *Becket*, to be revenged, Excommunicated all that had acted againſt him. At laſt the King of *France*, by his Intreaties, and the Pope, by his Threats, effected a Reconciliation, ſo that he returned in Triumph after ſeven Years abſence. The King being then in *Normandy*, the Archbiſhop refus'd to Abſolve thoſe Biſhops and others whom he had Excommunicated. The King hearing of this, and how he went up and down like a King, attended both with Horſe and Foot, expreſs'd his utmoſt Diſpleaſure againſt him; upon which, four of his Knights, thinking to oblige him, haſten'd over into *England*, and moſt barbarouſly murther'd *Becket* in his Cathedral the 29th of *December*, *An.* 1170. His unparallel'd Stedfaſtneſs to the pretended Rights of the Papal See, procur'd him a Place in the Calendar of Saints; and the Miracles ſaid to be performed by his dead Body, enrich'd his Shrine from all Parts of *Chriſtendom*; ſo that at the Defacing thereof, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the Spoil in Gold and precious Stones, filled two great Cheſts, each requiring Eight ſtrong Men to carry them out of the Church.

BECKINGHAM, a Market Town in the South-Weſt Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated on the River *Witham*, in *Loveden Wapentake*, and *Keſtevan Diviſion*.

BECKLES, a Market Town in *Wangford* Hundred in *Suffolk*, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Waveney*; it has a Grammar-School, endowed with ten Scholarſhips for *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*. It's Eighty three Miles from *London*.

BECONSFIELD, a Market Town of *Burnham* Hundred in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituate on a high Hill in the Road from *Oxford* to *London*; from whence it is Twenty two Miles.

BECS-DE-CORBIN, or the Gentlemen *au Bec de-Corbin*, Officers of the King's Houſe, inſtituted for the Guard of the *French* King's Perſon. They were only 100 at the beginning; but ſince 100 more have been added, and yet they are ſtill called the 100 Gentlemen. They march by two and two before the Monarch on the Days of Ceremonies, bearing the *Bec-de-Corbin*, or Faulcon, in their Hand; and in a Day of Battel, they are to encompaſs the King, and keep cloſe to his Perſon. *Memoire de Temps.*

BECTAS Aga, General of the *Janiſaries*, was a great Favourite of *Kioſem*, Regent, and Grand-Mother to *Mahomet* IV. during the Minority of that Prince. He upheld the Authority of that Empreſs againſt the Party of the *Spahi's*, and *Baſha's*, who eſpouſed the Intereſts of the young Queen, Mother to *Mahomet*, and of the *Sultan* her Son. His Exactions having rais'd a Sedition at *Conſtantinople*, *Solyman Aga*, Chief of the Black Eunuchs, adviſed the Grand Signior to create a new Grand Vizier, who would be zealous for the Conſervation of the Empire, and oppoſe the Pride of *Bectas*. The Sultaneſs Regent writ to *Bectas* all that paſſed in the *Seraglio*, and adviſed him, that the young Princeſs was the Cauſe of all theſe Diſorders, ſo that to remedy them, it was neceſſary that *Sultan Mahomet* ſhould be Depoſed, and his Brother *Solyman* put upon the Throne. *Bectas* having received this Advice, aſſembled the Council in the *Moſque* of the *Janiſaries*, and ſent for the Grand Vizier, who made him believe he approved his Deſign, and withdrew, after having ſworn that he would maintain his Party againſt the young Queen: But being at Liberty, he went in all haſt to the *Seraglio*, with two Men only, and having met with *Solyman Aga*, who made the Round about the Apartment of the old Queen, he entered it with him and ſome of the King's Eunuchs, ſeiz'd this Princeſs, and put her in a Place of Surety, whence ſhe was afterwards drawn out to be Strangled. *Bectas* having underſtood the Death of *Kioſem*, endeavoured to keep the *Janiſaries* on his ſide; but the Grand Seignior deſerted him, and made *Kara-Haſſan-Ogli* Aga of the *Janiſaries*: So having no other reſource but Flight, he took the Garb of an *Albanian*, and hid himſelf at a poor Man's Houſe, who had been in former times his Companion; but being the next day diſcovered, he was taken and carried upon a Mule to the *Seraglio*, where he was Strangled. He was ſo hated by the Mob, that after his Death, Cooks and Tradeſmen thruſt their Spits and Forks into his Body, pull'd his Beard off, and treated him with all manner of Ignominy. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTASCHITES, a Sect of Monks amongſt the *Turks*, whoſe Founder was named *Bectaſch*, and was Preacher to *Amurath* the Firſt's Army, when he vanquiſhed the Deſpot of *Servia*. This Prince being ſtabb'd by a *Croatian*, *Bectaſch*, who was very near him, would not make his Eſcape, but prepared himſelf for Death. In this Reſolution, he took a white Habit with long Sleeves, and made his Diſciples to kiſs them, recommending to them the Obſervation of his Rule. They ſay it is from thence, that the Cuſtom proceeded of kiſſing the Grand Signior's Sleeve. The Religious of this Order wear white Caps of divers pieces, with Turbans of Wooll twiſted like a Rope. They are alſo Cloathed in White. The Janiſaries of the Port make profeſſion of this Religion; and Hiſtorians relate, that *Bectaſch*, as he died, did cut one of the Sleeves of his Gown, and put it upon the Head of a Monk of his Order, ſo as one of the ends hung behind upon his Shoulders, ſaying, *Ye ſhall be henceforward Janiſaries*, to wit, a new Soldiery. Wherefore the Janiſaries do wear Caps which hang backwards as a Sleeve. They call this Sleeved Cap *Kitche* or *Zercole*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTASCHITES, another Mahometan Sect which is followed by ſome Janiſaries. They are otherwiſe called *Zeratites*, and the Vulgar call them *Mum ſcondurin*, (*i. e.*) thoſe who put out the Candle. This Sect obſerve the Law of *Mahomet*, in what concerneth the Worſhip of God; but thoſe who profeſs it, do not believe it lawful to aſcribe Attributes unto God, and to ſay that he is Great, that he is Juſt, *&c.* becauſe he is a very ſimple Being, and that our Conceptions cannot reach to the Perfection of his Eſſence. Theſe *Bectaſchites* have no regard to the Proximity of Blood, nor Degrees of Kindred, and commit without ſcruple all manner of Inceſts, even the Fathers with their Daughters, and the Mothers with their Sons. Their Protector was *Bectas Aga*, General of the Janiſaries in the beginning of the Reign of *Mahomet* IV. who was Depoſed in 1687. but ſince the death of *Bectas* they have had no great credit, and appear not ſo much as before. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

BECTOZ, (*Claudia*) a Nun of the Monaſtery of St. *Honore* of *Taraſcon*, where ſhe was named *Scholaſtica*; and was afterwards Abbeſs, ſhe was Daughter to *James de Bectoz*, a Gentleman of *Dauphine*, and *Michelette de Salvaing*. *Denys Faucher*, or *Faucier*, taught her the *Latin* Tongue, and other Parts of Humanity, wherein ſhe made ſo marvellous a Progreſs, that ſhe equalled the greateſt Men of her time. She writ ſeveral Works in Verſe, the moſt part Saphick, and others in Proſe, both *Latin* and *French*. She died in the year 1547. She had one of her Relations with her, by Name *Katharine de Bectoz*, who was alſo Learned. *Paradin. Chorier.*

BEDA or *Bede*, Sirnamed the *Venerable*, a Religious Man, and the greateſt Scholar of his Age; was Born in the 7th Century at *Girwy*, now called *Yarrow*, near the Mouth of the River *Tine*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. He was bred under St. *John* of *Beverly*, and became a Monk in the Town wherein he was born. In this Solitude he grew acquainted in all ſorts of Sciences. *Let a Sophiſter*, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, *begin with his Axioms; a Batchelor of Arts proceed with his Metaphyſicks; a Maſter to his Mathematicks, and a Divine conclude with his Controverſies and Comments on Scripture, and they ſhall find him better in all than any Chriſtian Writer in that Age, in any of thoſe Sciences.* He Expounded almoſt all the Bible, and Tranſlated almoſt all the *Pſalms* and *New-Teſtament* into *Engliſh*. He had a Sweet Temper, which being accompanied with ſo many excellent Qualifications, prov'd the more efficacious to thoſe whom he wrought upon. Some Authors write, that Pope *Sergius* I. ſent for him to *Rome*, to adviſe with him about the Government of the Church; but it's certain he never ſtirr'd out of *Britain*: And ſome credible Authors avouch, that he never went out of his Cell. His Death happened in 734. being 63 years of Age. Beſides the above-mentioned Works, he wrote the Hiſtory of the Six Firſt Ages a Martyrology, and ſeveral Pieces, Collected into Eight Volumes: Printed at *Baſil* in 1563. and afterwards at *Cologne* in 1612. His Corps was removed to the Cathedral of *Durham*, wherein he lies buried.

BEDAL, a Market Town in *Hemg-Eaſt Wapentake*, in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, 167 miles from *London*.

BEDFORD, Lat. *Bedfordia*, *Lactodurum* and *Lactodorum*, one of the moſt ancient Towns in *England*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, is the chief Town in *Bedfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Banks of the River *Ouſe*, over which it hath a good Stone Bridge; both the Town and Country ſuffered much by the *Danes*, and the Town particularly in the Time of the Civil Wars between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs. In the Reign of King *John*, it yielded, with its Caſtle, to the prevailing Barons; and in the Reign of *Henry* III. it was laid level with the Ground, ſome ruinous Walls appearing ſtill towards the *Ouſe*, but none upon the Mount, where ſtood the main Part of the Town, which at this time conſiſts of Five Pariſhes; famous of old for the great Battel fought near it, *An.* 570. between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, wherein the laſt became Maſters of the Country. Noted alſo for giving the Title of Duke, firſt to *John* of *Lancaſter*, Son to *Henry* IV. and Brother to *Henry* V. who was the Regent of *France* under *Henry* VI. The ſame Title was continued to *Jaſper* of *Hatfield*, Uncle to *Henry* VII. The Right Honourable *William Ruſſell* and his Anceſtors have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford* ever ſince the Third year of *Edward* VI.

BEDFORD, *(John)* Duke of, was Third Son to King *Henry* IV. by *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*. On the Eve of his Father's Coronation, he was made Knight of the *Bath* with great State and Solemnity, and in the Fourth of that Reign, Conſtable of *England*, Governor of *Berwick upon Tweed*, and Warden of the *E. Marſhes* towards *Scotland*; and for his better Support in thoſe great Truſts, had the forfeited Eſtate of *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*. In the Eleventh of *Henry* V. he was called *John* of *Lancaſter*, and Created Earl of *Kendal* and Duke of *Bedford*; at the Parliament at *Leiceſter*, he obtain'd for himſelf and Heirs, the Lordſhip and Honors of *Richmond*; and in the Third of that Reign, he had a Grant of the Iſlands *Gernſey*, *Sarke* and *Averny*; and upon the Reſtitution of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, he had 3000 Marks *per Annum* Compenſation. That ſame year, the King being abſent in *France*, he was conſtituted Lieutenant of the Kingdom of *England*; and for his further Support, had many other Lordſhips given him; about that ſame time he was retain'd to ſerve the King in his Wars for one quarter of that year, with 200 Men at Arms, whereof 15 were to be Knights, and the reſt Eſquires, beſides 400 Archers, and was conſtituted *Generaliſſimo* by Sea and Land; whereupon ſetting Sail with his Forces to encounter the *French* not far from *Southampton*, he took eight of their Veſſels, and forced three others to fly, one whereof periſhed in the Sands, and another ſunk with 800 Men in *Light Harneſs*. In the Fifth of that Reign, he was again conſtituted Lieutenant in the King's Abſence. There were Treaties of Marriage betwixt him and a Kinſwoman of the Emperor *Sigiſmond*'s, the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Daughter, and the Burgrave of *Nurinburgh*'s, but without effect. About this time *Joan*, Queen of *Apuleia*, adopted him for her Son, and he forced the *Scots* to raiſe the Siege of *Roxborough*. In the Seventh year of that Reign, he was again retain'd to ſerve the King in *France*, with 6 Knights, 113 Men at Arms, and 360 Archers. In the Eighth of that Reign, he aſſiſted the King in reducing the ſtrong City of *Melun* in *France*. In the Ninth, he was again made Lieutenant, during the King's Abſence, and was God-Father to Prince *Henry*. In the Tenth, he forced the *French* and *Dutch*, commanded by the Dolphin, to raiſe the Siege of a Town belonging to the Duke of *Burgundy*; and upon the Death of King *Henry*, which happened ſoon after, he was made Governor of *Normandy*, Regent of *France*, and Protector to the young King *Henry* VI. After which he reduced *Crotoy*, entred *Paris* with a great Power, put ſeveral Plotters to Death, and Garriſoned the Neighbouring Forts and Caſtles with *Engliſh*. In the Second of *Henry* VI. he took in the Caſtle of *Ivre*, Married *Ann*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, and defeated *John* Duke of *Alençon*, recovered *Vernol*, which he had taken, took the Duke himſelf, kill'd 5000 *French*, Garriſon'd the Town, and return'd to *Paris*. In the Fourth of that Reign, he was made Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Acquitain*, Governor of *Calis* and the Marſhes of *Picardy*. In the Eighth he called a Parliament for *Normandy* at *Roan*, and took St. *Denys* from the *French*. In the Eleventh his Wife died, whereupon his Friendſhip with the Duke of *Burgundy* declined: He buried her in the Chapel of *Orleans* at *Paris*, and erected a ſtately Monument of black Marble, having her Effigies thereon: Before the year expired, he Married the Daughter of the Earl of St. *Paul*. He died at the Caſtle of *Rouen*, *An.* 1435. and was interred in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* there, under a plain Tomb of Black Marble, with an Epitaph beginning thus: *Here lies the moſt High and Mighty Prince*, John, *late Regent of* France, *Duke of* Bedford, *&c.* *Cambden* ſays, he was ſlain in a Battel before *Vernoil*, and with him fell all the *Engliſh* Men's good Fortune there. *Charles* VIII. of *France* coming to ſee his Tomb, and being adviſed by one of his Nobility to raze it, anſwered, *Let him reſt in Peace now he is dead, of whom, when he was alive, all* France *ſtood in Fear.* Dugd. Cambden.

BEDFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Bedfordienſis*, from *Bedford*, the Chief Place of it, an Inland Country of *England*, having on the North *Northamptonſhire*, on the South *Hartfordſhire*, and on the Weſt *Buckinghamſhire*; in which Compaſs, it reaches from North to South 24 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 13, the whole divided into Nine Hundreds, wherein are 10 Market Towns, and 16 Pariſhes. This, together with the Counties of *Hartford* and *Buckingham*, was the Seat of the *Catieuchlani* in the time of the *Romans*, a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the *Heptarchy*, and now makes part of the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. Here the Air is very temperate, the Country for the moſt part Champion, and the Soil abundantly fruitful, eſpecially the North Parts, being watered with the River *Ouſe*; the South is more lean, but yields as good Barly as any part of *England*. Near *Woburn* they dig up great ſtore of *Fullers-Earth*, commonly called *Woburn-earth*; and near *Aſpely*, on the Confines of *Buckinghamſhire*, is a Rivulet which turns Wood into Stone. Out of this County are elected, beſides the Two Knights of the Shire, but Two Members of Parliament, choſen by the Town of *Bedford*. Sir *John Ruſſell*, Comptrouler of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VIII. was created Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford* by *Edward* VI. in 1548. whoſe Deſcendant, *William*, the Fifth Earl of that Family, now enjoys it; but ſince His preſent Majeſty, K. *William* III's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, the ſaid Earl has been advanced to be Marqueſs of *Taviſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*.

BEDIFORD, a Market Town of *Shebbear* Hundred, in the North Weſt Parts of *Devonſhire*. It ſtands on the *Towridge*, within three miles of its Confluence with the *Tow*, and is particularly noted for its Bridge upon that River, which conſiſts of 24 Peers, and is ſo high, that a Barge of Sixty Tuns may paſs and repaſs, with her Maſts betwixt the Tents thereof. Its Foundation is very firmly fixed, and yet it ſeems to ſhake at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a Horſe.

BEDLE, *(William)* Bred in *Emmanuel-College* in *Cambridge*. He went Chaplain with Sir *Henry Wotton* to *Venice*. *Padre Paulo* was very intimate with him. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*, and was much Celebrated for his Learning, his Regular Life, and his Exact Obſervance of the Faſts and Holidays of the Church. His Charity and good Nature were ſo Exemplary, that the *Roman* Catholicks had a great regard for him, and ſhew'd it, by concealing and protecting him in the *Iriſh* Rebellion. He died in the year 1643.

BEDOVINS (anciently called *Scenitæ*, becauſe they lodge in Tents inſtead of Houſes, and from the *Greek* Word σκηνὴ Tent,) are *Arabians* who inhabit the Deſarts of that Country, and whoſe principal Trade is to rob the Caravans going to *Mecca*. When they are Conquerors, they are commonly ſatisfied with the Plunder, except they meet with *Turks*, to whom they ſeldom give Quarter. Theſe Men have Herds of Camels, and Flocks of Sheep and Goats, which they lead about for Paſture, changing Places as the Graſs fails. They live upon the Milk of theſe Beaſts, and ſome Cakes made with Flower and Butter, or Honey. Their Deſarts are divided amongſt the Tribes, and each Tribe into ſeveral Families, which take up different Quarters. The Head of a Family is named *Scheik*, which ſignifies Captain; and that of a Tribe *Scheik-el-Kebir*, that is Grand *Scheik*, or Colonel. Sultan *Amurath* would have had them to live in Cities, and promiſed to exempt them from all Taxes, but they refuſed it. Their Arms are Lances or Half-Pikes, Scimetars and great Poniards. They uſe no Fire-Arms, neither do they know how to handle them. They wear Shields covered with the Skin of a Fiſh of the Red Sea, which hath Two Hands like a Man, and a Skin reſembling a Camels. They have excellent Horſes, which are ſmall, but ſwift, and endure Fatigues. They ſay they are *Mahometans*, yet do not obſerve their Ceremonies, but worſhip the Riſing Sun, and have no other Prayer but *Riſmillah*, *i. e.* in the Name of God. *Thevenot.*

BEDWIN, Great *Bedwin*, a Borough Town of *Kings-Bridge* Hundred, in the North of *Wiltſhire*.

BEEL-PHEGOR, or *Baal-Peor*, an Idol of the *Moabites*, to which they offered Sacrifices. *Origen*, *Homil.* 20. on the *Numbers*, ſaith, That he could find nothing in the Writings of the *Hebrews* concerning this Idol, but that it was an Idol of Impurity and Luſt. *Beel-Phegor*, ſaith he, *is the Name of an Idol which is adored in the Country of* Madian, *chiefly by the Women*. The People of *Iſrael* devoted themſelves to its Service, and were initiated in his Myſteries. *Rabbin Salomon* of *Lunel*, or *Jarchi*, in his Commentary upon the 25th of *Numbers*, believing this Name ſignifies to looſe a Point before ſome body, and that theſe Idolaters did this dirty Action before *Beel-Phegor*. St. *Jerome*, upon the 4th and 9th of the Prophet *Hoſea*, and in the Firſt Book againſt *Jovinian*, *Chap.* 12. thinks, that this *Beel-Phegor* of the *Moabites* and *Madianites*, is the ſame with the *Latin Priapus*. Others believe that this Idol received its Name from ſome Prince, who was reckoned among the Gods; or from ſome Mountain of that Name: For there was in the Country of *Moab* a Mountain called *Phegor*, and it's believed there was a Temple of *Baal* there, where Sacrifices were offered to him. *Balac* (ſaith *Moſes*, *Numb.* 23. *v.* 28.) *conducted* Balaam *to the Top of* Phegor, *over-againſt the Deſart of* Jeſimon. *Theodoret* upon *Pſalm* 105. makes the Name of *Beel-Phegor* to come thence. There is mention made in the 34th of *Deuteronomy*, of *Beth-Phegor*, or the Houſe of *Phegor*, in that Country of *Moab*, near the Valley where *Moſes* was buried. The Names of *Beth-Dagon*, of *Bethſhemeſh*, &c. ſeem to be Proofs that *Beth-Phegor* may there be taken for the Mountain where the Temple of the Idol was: For the *Hebrews* call a Temple *Beth*, that is, a *Houſe*. See *Voſſius*, *Of the Idolatry of Pagans*, *Lib.* 2. *Chap.* 7.

BEELZEBUB, or *Balzebub*, that is *God-Fly*, or *God of a Fly*, was the Name of a famous Idol of *Ekron*, mentioned in the Second Book of *Kings*, *Chap.* 1. Some Authors believe that the *Jews* gave it this Name in Deriſion, becauſe in the Temple of *Jeruſalem* there were no Flies ſeen on the Victims. *Scaliger* is of this Opinion; but it is much more probable that the *Ekronites* themſelves gave this Name to their God ſince *Ahaziah*, who ſent to conſult this falſe Divinity, calls him by that Name, and that there is no likelihood that he would conſult a God, whom he derided. It ſeems this Idol was named the God *Fly*, or *of a Fly*, becauſe he was called upon againſt Flies; for the *Arcadians* ſacrificed every year to ſuch a like God, called *Myagros*. The *Jews*, becauſe of the Hatred they had againſt this Idol, called the Devil *Beelzebub*.

BEELZEPHON, or *Baalſephon*, an Idol of the *Egyptians*. This Name is compoſed of *Beel*, Lord or God, and of *Zephon*, hidden, or the North, as if one ſhould ſay the hidden God, or the God of the North. This Name was alſo given to the Place where that Idol was put upon the Borders of *Egypt*, about the Red Sea. *Rabbi Aben-Ezra* ſaith, That it was a *Taliſman* of Braſs, which *Pharaoh*'s Magicians had made, to hinder the *Iſraelites* from flying out of *Egypt*, that their endeavours might be ſtopt by the Magick Force of theſe Idols. There are ſome who believe that this Idol of *Beelzephon* had the Figure of a Dog, and that it barked when any *Iſraelite* paſſed by that Place to get away. *Kircher Oedip. Egypt.*

BEFORD, or *Befort*, *Befordia* & *Befortium*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Suntgaw*, or County of *Ferrete* in *Alſatia*, two Leagues from *Montbeliard*. It was quitted to the *French* by the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. *Befort* was in times paſt the Capital of the County, and almoſt ruined during the laſt Wars. It's Seven Leagues Weſt from *Baſil*, and 18 South Weſt of *Stratsbourg*.

BEG or *Bey*, in the *Turkiſh* Tongue ſignifieth Lord. This Word is often joined to others, as *Beglerbeg*, *viz.* Lord of Lords. *Aſſambey* or *Aſſambeg*, the Lord or Prince *Haſſan*.

BEGLERBEG, in *Turkey*, is a Governor of one of the Chiefeſt Governments of the Empire. The Sultan gives each of theſe *Beglerbegs* three *Enſigns*, which are call'd *Tougs*, for a Note of their Quality. They have under their Juriſdiction ſeveral *Sangiacs*, or particular Governments, and *Begs*, *Agas*, and other Officers, who obey them. There are Two ſorts of *Beglerbegs*; the one have a certain Revenue aſſigned upon the Cities, Boroughs, and Villages of their Government, which the Officers raiſe by the Power of the Commiſſion which they receive from the Sultan. This Revenue is called *Chas*. The others have a certain Rent paid them by the Treaſurers of the Grand Signior in their Government, and this Penſion is called *Saliane*. There are 22 *Beglerbegs* with *Chas*, and 6 with *Saliane*; but they are become almoſt independant on the Grand Signior. There are Five of theſe *Beglerbegs* who have the Title of Viſiers, or Counſellors of State. In each *Beglerbegſhip* or Government, there are Three Principal Officers with the *Beglerbeg*, who are the *Mufti*, the *Reis-Effendi*, called otherwiſe *Reis-Kitab*, and the *Tefterdar*. The *Mufti* is the Head of the Religion; *Reis-Effendi* is the Secretary of State, and the *Tefterdar* is the Treaſurer of the Exchequer. Theſe Three Officers are the Principal Counſellors of the *Beglerbegs* and *Baſſas* of Provinces. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

BEGUARDS, and *Beguines*, a certain Sect of pretended Hereticks, who roſe in *Germany* and in the *Low-Countreys*, about the end of the Thirteenth Age. They made profeſſion of Monaſtical Life, without obſerving Celibacy; and maintained, if we may believe the Monks, moſt pernicious Errors: For they believed, that Man could become as perfect in this Life, as he ſhall be in Heaven; That every intellectual Nature is of it ſelf happy, without the ſuccour of Grace; and that he who is in this State of Perfection, ought to perform no good Works, nor worſhip the Sacrament. Theſe Hereticks found many Followers in *Germany*, though they were condemned in ſeveral Councils. They were Baniſh'd *Baſil* by the perſuaſion of *Mulberg*, a Dominican Preacher; Their Houſes were given to the Biſhops and others, and their Furniture to the *Franciſcans* in 1411. *Stumfius Hiſt. Baſil.* The *Beguines* were of Two ſorts, the firſt made no Vows, and followed the Opinions of the *Beguards* and *Margaret Parete*. The others were not condemned, and lived under the Conſtitutions of one St. *Begga*, Siſter to St. *Gertrude*; or, as others ſay, of a holy Prieſt named *Lambert Begha*. Pope *John* XXII. Succeſſor to *Clement*, diſtinguiſheth theſe Two ſorts of *Beguines*, which is worthy of Obſervation, for there are as yet in the *Low-Countreys* ſome of theſe Nuns. *Sander. Prateol.*

BEHEMOTH: This Word ſignifies in general Beaſts of Burden, and all manner of Cattel, and it is taken in *Job*, *ch.* 40. for an Ox of an extraordinary bigneſs. The *Talmudiſt* Doctors, and Allegorical Authors of the *Jews*, and amongſt others *R. Eliezer*, ſays, that God created this great Beaſt named *Behemoth*, the Sixth day, and that it feeds upon a Thouſand Mountains in a day, and that the Graſs of theſe Thouſand Mountains grows up again during the night; and that the Waters of *Jordan* ſerve him for drink. They add, that this *Behemoth* is deſtined to make a great Banquet to the Juſt at the end of the World. The moſt Judicious *Jews* take not this Story for a Truth; but ſay, 'tis an Allegory, that ſignifies the Joy and Pleaſures of the Juſt, which are figured by this Feaſt. *Bochart* hath ſhewn at large in the Second Part of his *Hierozoicon*, *l.* 5. *ch.* 15. That the *Behemoth* of *Job* is the *Hippopotamus*, or a River Horſe. *Ludolf*'s Hiſtory of *Abyſſinia*.

BEJA, a City of *Portugal*, with the Title of Dutchy: It is the *Pax Julia* of the Ancients, as the moſt Learned Criticks are perſwaded. *Beja* was a *Roman* Colony, and there are yet illuſtrious Monuments of what it has been in times paſt; as the remainders of its Water-Conduits, Medals, Inſcriptions, &c. It is betwixt *Cadaon* and *Guadiana* or *Anas*, two Leagues from the latter, and ten or twelve from the Sea. Its Territory is pretty Fertile, and the City Rich and Strong. *Antonin*, *Merula*, *Mariana*.

BEJERLINCK, *(Lawrence)* Canon and Archdeacon of *Antwerp*, was a Perſon of great Induſtry and Learning. He died in the year 1627. in the 49th year of his Age. He wrote abundance for the ſhort time he liv'd, *(viz.) Magnum Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*, in 7 Volumes. *Biblia Sacra Variarum Tranſlationum*, in Two Tomes. *Opus Chronographicum*, being a Continuation of *Opmeer*'s Chronology from the year 1570 to 1612. *Promptuarium Morale ſuper Evangelia Feſtorum*, and *Commune Sanctorum*, in Two Volumes, &c. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.* &c.

BEILA, or *Beia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, ſituate in a Soil ſo fruitful, that the *Africans* ſay, *That if they had but Two* Beia's, *there would be as many Grains of Corn in* Africa *as Sands in the Sea.*

BEILA, a Town of *Italy* in the Principality of *Piedmont*, and Sig. of *Vercelli*, the Head of a Territory Subject to the D. of *Savoy*; It ſtands on a Hill 8 miles W. of *Maſſerano*, and 32 N. of *Turin*. Lon. 72. 43. Lat. 45. 03.

BEILSTEIN, in Latin *Biliſtinum* and *Bilſtinum*, a ſmall City of *Germany* in *Veteravia*, with the Title of a County which hath ſome Villages depending on it: It is betwixt *Marpurg*, *Naſſaw*, and *Coblentz*.

BEIMA, *(Julius)* of *Dockum* or *Dorkum* in *Friezland*. He was a Councellor in the Sovereign Court of this Province, and died at *Leuwardin* in the year 1595. He wrote Comments upon *Juſtinian*'s *Inſtitutes*, *De Pignoribus*, *Uſuris*, *Fructibus*, & *Mora*, &c.

BEIRA, a Province or Government of *Portugal*, which compriſeth the Country called *Ribeira* of *Coa*, from *Conimbria* unto *Guarda* and *Aveiro*: It is the dwelling place of the ancient People of *Spain* called *Tranſeudani*, as *Vaſconcellos* hath remarked. This Province is 130 Leagues long, and 30 broad.

BEISEL, of *Aix la Chapelle*. A Lawyer, Philoſopher, and Orator, living in the year 1474. and Councellor to the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. He wrote, *De Optimo Genere Muſicorum. De Myſteriis Roſarum. Geſta Flandrorum*, &c. *Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

BEITO-LLAH, the Name of the Moſch at *Mecca* in *Arabia*. It ſignifies, *The Houſe of God*. The *Mahometans* likewiſe call this Moſch *Kiblah*, becauſe the *Turks* are obliged to turn their Faces towards it when they ſay their Prayers. See *Kiblah*.

BEL, or *Belus*, whom the Scripture nameth *Nimrod*, was the firſt King of *Aſſyria* after the Flood, and the confuſion of Tongues. He begun to Reign at *Babylon*, which he built upon the Banks of *Euphrates* in 1879. of the World, and died after he had Reigned 65 years in 1914. He was Honoured as a God after his Death. According to other Chronologers, who follow *Herodotus*, *Belus*, Father to *Ninus*, lived in the time of the Judges of *Iſrael*, and the Empire of the *Aſſyrians* laſted but 500 years. *Marſham*.

BEL *(John)* Canon of St. *Lambert* in *Liege*. He flouriſh'd in the beginning of the Fourteenth Century. He wrote a Chronicle, and Collected a great many Memoirs of the Wars of his own time. *John Froiſart* form'd his Hiſtory upon theſe Memoirs, which he preſented to *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Queen of *England*, and Wife of *Edward* III. *Froiſart* Preface.

BELA the Firſt, King of *Hungary*, was Son to *Boleſlaus* the *Bald*. He aſſociated to the Crown his Brother *Andrew* I. and then about 1061. he drove him out with the help of *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland*, who gave him his Daughter in Marriage. *Bela* died after a Reign of Three years, in 1063. It is ſaid he cauſed Silver Money to be Coined, regulated Weights and Meaſures, and put to death all the *Hungarians* who had quitted the Chriſtian Religion to return to Idolatry. *Gerſa* his Son fearing the Arms of the Emperor *H.* IV. yielded the Kingdom to his Couſin *Solomon*, Son to *Andrew* I. *Bonfin.*

BELA the Second, Son to *Armos* called the *Blind*, becauſe his Brother *Coloman* had cauſed his Eyes to be pull'd out, and baniſh'd him with his Family: He was recalled, after the death of his Uncle *Stephen*, the ſecond Succeſſor, and Brother to the ſame *Coloman*, about 1132. and Reigned with a great deal of Prudence. He waged War againſt ſome Rebels, and amongſt others, againſt *Boricus*, Baſtard to *Coloman*, who would have raviſh'd the Crown from him, but was Baniſhed. *Bela* II. Married the Daughter of the Earl of *Servin*, of whom he had *Geiſa* III. and Two other Sons who Reigned ſucceſſively after him. He died in 1141.

BELA the Third, came to the Crown after his Brother *Stephen* III. in 1173. and purged the Kingdom of a great many Thieves that Robbed on every ſide. He Married in 1185 *Margaret* of *France*, Daughter to *Lewis the Young*, Siſter to *Philippa Auguſta*, and Widow to *Henry the Young*, called *Short-Mantle*, King of *England*. *Bela* III. died in 1196. leaving Two Sons, *Emerick* and *Andrew* II. who were both Kings.

BELA the Fourth, Son to *Andrew* II. ſucceeded his Father in 1235. He was very Valiant, but not ſucceſsful, having had the misfortune to ſee his Son *Stephen* V. Revolt againſt him, and *Hungary* laid deſolate by the *Tartars*, ſo that he was forced to fly, and retire into the Iſles of the *Adriatick Sea*. Pope *Clement* V. reconciled him to his Son, and *Gregory* IX. publiſhed a Croiſade in his favour, againſt the *Barbarians*. He was re-inthroned by the Succour of the Knights of *Rhodes*, and the *Frangipani*, and he died in 1260. or 1275. according to *Bonfinius*, *l.* 2. *dec.* 8.

BELCASTRO, or *Belicaſtro*, a City of *Italy* in *Calabria*, with a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of St. *Severina*; it is betwixt the latter City and the Sea: The Modern Authors call it *Bellicaſtrum*. It is commonly taken for the *Chonia* of the Ancients; but there is a greater likelihood that it hath been built upon the ruines of *Petillia*, whereof *Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela* make mention: It ſtands 5 miles from the Sea, and 13 S. W. of St. *Severino*.

BELENUS, or *Belenos*, a Name which the *Gauls* gave to the Sun, which they alſo called *Mithra*, and whoſe Letters taken for Figures make 365.

BELESME, a City of *France* in the *Upper Perche*, with a Caſtle: Its Territory is very conſiderable; The States of the Province are commonly held there. It is on the Frontiers of *Perche*, on the ſide of *Normandy* and *Maine*, upon a Brook which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Ronne* to join the *Huigne*. See *Perche*.

BELESTA, a marvellous Fountain of the County of *Foix*, in the Dioceſe of *Mirepoix*, which Ebbs and Flows all hours of the day, from the end of *July* to the beginning of *January*. *Davity*.

BELFAST, a thriving Sea-Port Town of the Province of *Ulſter*, in the N. of *Ireland*; 'tis ſeated on the Mouth of *Lagan-Water*, ſome miles S. and by W. of *Carrickfergus*, upon the Bay of that Name.

BELGICK, or Fort *Belgick*, *Arx Belgica*, a Fort belonging to the *Hollanders*, ſituated in the Iſle of *Nera*, which is one of the Three principal of *Banda*, amongſt the *Molucor*.

BELGIUM, one of the Three parts of the *Gauls*, which was ſince divided into *Belgium* the Firſt, *Belgium* the Second, *Upper Germany* and *Lower Germany*, where are now the Archbiſhopricks of *Treves*, *Reims*, *Ments*, and *Cologne*. *Julius Cæſar* ſpeaks advantageouſly of the *Belgick Gaul*, which he places in the Firſt Book of his Commentaries, betwixt the *Rhine*, the Ocean, and the Rivers of *Seine* and *Marne*. He confeſſeth, that in his time the *Belgæ* were the moſt Valiant People of *Gaul*, becauſe they were the leaſt given to Luxury, and that they were in continual Wars with the *Germans*. Now the Name of *Belgæ* and *Belgium* is given to *Low Germany*, which comprehends the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands*, that lie betwixt *France*, *Germany* and *England*. Of theſe 17 Provinces there are Four Dutchies, to wit, *Brabant*, *Limbourg*, *Luxembourg*, and *Gueldres*: Seven Counties, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Hainault*, *Flandres*, *Zutphen*, *Artois*, and *Namur*: A Marquiſate, which is that of the Holy Empire, wherein is *Antwerp*; and Five Lordſhips, *Malines*, *Utrecht*, *Friſe*, *Groningen*, and *Over-Yſſell*. This Country is not great; but Rich, and well Peopled, and the Territories fertil, chiefly in Paſtures. There are divers Rivers in it, from which Canals have been cut, in order to Trade from one City to another. The chief of theſe Rivers are, the *Rhine*, the *Meuſe*, the *Scheld*, *Aa*, *Yſſell*, the *Lys*, *Moſelle*, *Sambre*, *&c.* It has 200 Walled Cities, and 150 Boroughs, which are equal to the incloſed ones in Greatneſs and Riches, and 6300 Pariſhes, tho' all this Country is not above 340 *Flandrian* miles in circuit. *Cæſar*, *Tacit.* *Ammian. Marcellin.* *Thuan.* See *Low-Countries*.

BELGIUS, a *Gauliſh* Captain, who paſſed into *Illyria* and *Macedonia*, and rendred himſelf ſo formidable to theſe People, that they bought Peace of him. *Ptolemæus Ceraunus*, or the *Thunder-bolt*, ſcorning to acquire it after this manner; and having even dared to give him Battell in CXXV Olympiad, and 474 of *Rome*, was taken Priſoner, and had his Head cut off, which the *Gauls* carried upon the Point of a Lance. *Belgins* was killed a little while after. *Polybius*.

BELGRADE, or *Alba Graca*, and *Alba Bulgarica*, a City of *Hungary* in the Country called *Raſcia*: It is a little below the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube*, conſiderable for its greatneſs, and by its ſituation upon a Hill, which renders it extraordinary ſtrong. Some do take it for the old *Taurinum*; but that was too far from the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube* to be the ſame with *Belgrade*: There is more likelihood that the latter being encreaſed by the ruine of the other, its Neighbourhood made it to be taken for the ſame City. *Amurath* II. loſt a Victorious Army before it in 1439. and *Mahomet* II. his Son, loſt another Army of 250000 Men before it in 1456. which the brave *Huniades* 'ruin'd by this Stratagem; He ſuffered a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilſt they were Plundering, Sallied out, and took their Cannon, turn'd 'em againſt themſelves, kill'd 40000 of 'em, and forc'd the reſt to an inglorious flight, leaving all their Baggage and Ammunition behind. In 1521. *Soliman the Magnificent* took it after Two Months Siege, *Lewis* King of *Hungary* being then but 15 years of Age, and the other Chriſtian Princes being engaged in a mutual War. It was for many years after neglected by the *Turks*; but in 1686. they begun to refortifie it after the loſs of *Buda*. In 1688. the Emperor ſent the Duke of *Bavaria* againſt it with a Potent Army, he forced his way over the *Save*, *Aug.* 8. and defeated 6000 of the beſt of the *Turkiſh* Troops; on the 10th he marched towards *Belgrade*, whereupon the *Turks* ſet fire to the Lower Town, and abandoned it, tho' they had 20000 Men incamp'd, and a ſtrong Work which reach'd from the Town to the *Save*. An old *Baſſa* was left to Command the Upper Town and Caſtle. On the 12th, the Chriſtians begun their Approaches, the *Turks* making a vigorous Defence; but Breaches being made, the Chriſtians Storm'd it thrice ſucceſſively on the 6th of *September*, and at the Third Aſſault entred the Place, putting all to the Sword at firſt, ſo that there were about 7000 kill'd and thrown into the *Save*; but the Baſſa, and about 3000 more, obtain'd Quarter, having Chain'd 200 Chriſtian Slaves, whom they ſet betwixt them and the Imperialiſts, to put a ſtop to the fury of the Soldiers. There were 70 Pieces of Canon, with a vaſt deal of Plunder, tho' the Inhabitants had been removing their Effects a long time, and 1000 Boats went down the River the day before the Lower Town was burnt: The Chriſtians had about 4000 killed and wounded in this Siege. In 1690 the Emperor being attack'd by the *French* K. on the other ſide. The Prime Viſier ſat down before *Belgrade*, *Oct.* 3. with 60000 Men; the Garriſon conſiſted of 6000 Men well provided, who made a gallant defence, and killed abundance of *Turks*; but on the 8th a Bomb falling into the Magazine, blew it up, with 1700 *Germans* going to Mount the Guard, and ſet fire to the other *Magazines*, blew up part of the Walls, and fill'd the Ditches; ſo that the Enemy entred by whole Squadrons, putting all to the Sword. The Fire deſtroyed the Town and Caſtle; and only the Governor with 300 of the Garriſon eſcaped: He was afterwards brought to his Trial for not having done his part, but acquitted. Since that time the *Turks* have refortified it. This Place was beſieged again by the Imperial Army, who opened the Trenches before it on the 13th of *Auguſt* 1693. under the Command of the Duke of *Croy*, and continued the Siege with good ſucceſs till the 7th of *September* following, when failing in the general Aſſault made upon the Counterſcarp, and underſtanding the Grand Viſier, with 80000 Men, was marching up to the relief of it, they drew off on the 10th without moleſtation, and made a ſafe Retreat. Its Long. is 47. 00. Lat. 46. 50.

BELIAL, the Name of an Idol of the *Sidonians*. St. *Paul* gives this Name to *Satan*. *Aquila* expounds this Word by that of Apoſtate; and the *Chaldeans* by that of Malignity.

BELICHE, a Name which the People of *Madagaſcar* give to the Evil Spirit, to whom they throw the firſt bit of the Victim, to render him favourable unto them. *Flacourt Hiſtoire de Madagaſcar.*

BELIDES, or *Danaides*, the Name of the 50 Daughters of King *Danaüs*, Son to *Bel* ſirnamed the *Ancient*. See *Danaides*.

BELISARIUS, General of the Armies of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, the ſtay of his Throne, and one of the greateſt Captains of his Age. In 529 he marched againſt *Cabades* King of the *Perſians*, who took Arms by reaſon of the Protection which the Emperor gave to *Tzathus* King of *Colchis*. This Expedition was very ſucceſsful to *Beliſarius*, who was recalled to go and Command the Army which was to be ſent to *Africk*. In 532. a Treaty of Peace was made with the *Perſians*. In *January* ſuch a Sedition aroſe at *Conſtantinople*, that *Juſtinian* propoſed to withdraw; but *Beliſarius* diſſwaded him, and the Rebels were brought to their Duty, tho' they had proclaimed for Emperor one *Hypatius*, upheld by *Probus* and *Pompeius*, Nephews to *Anaſtaſius*. In 533. *Beliſarius* having conducted into *Africk* a Naval Army conſiſting of 500 Ships, took *Carthage*, and ſubdued *Gilimer* in 534. who had uſurped the Crown of the *Vandals*, after having cauſed his Couſin *Hilderic*, Son to *Hunneric* and *Eudoxia*, to be Maſſacred. Thus *Africk* was re-united to the Empire, after it had been ſeparated from it more than 100 years, and the puiſſant Monarchy of the *Vandals* (who were infected with the Hereſie) was ruined. *Gilimer* was taken and brought to *Conſtantinople*. *Beliſarius* went through the City on foot to go into the *Hippodromus*, where *Juſtinian* expected him upon a Magnificent Throne, in order to receive the Honours of this Triumph. After ſo great an advantage, it was reſolved to deliver *Italy* from the Tyranny of the *Goths*. *Beliſarius* prepared himſelf for this ſecond Expedition. In 535. being Conſul, he paſſed into *Sicily*, where he immediately took *Catana*, *Syracuſa*, *Palermo*, &c. and the enſuing year, he went with part of his Army to beſiege *Naples*: In the mean time the *Goths* had put to death King *Theodatus*, at the perſwaſion of *Vitiges*, who was put upon the Throne. This Attempt helped on the Deſigns of *Beliſarius*: He preſented himſelf before the City of *Rome*, where he was received the 10th of *December* 536. The year following *Vitiges* came to beſiege him; but he found ſo much reſiſtance, that he retired in 538. Two years after, this unfortunate King was taken in the City of *Ravenna*, with his whole Family; and *Beliſarius* choſe rather to carry 'em Priſoners to *Conſtantinople*, than to receive the Crown of the *Goths*, which was offered to him, preferring Loyalty to a Crown. In 541. *Beliſarius* having been ſent into the Eaſt againſt the *Perſians*, waſted *Aſſyria*, as he did alſo in 543. In the mean while, the Affairs of *Italy* wanted his preſence; *Totila* was choſen King of the *Goths*, and after having taken *Naples*, *Tivoli*, and other conſiderable Places, he had turned all his Forces againſt *Rome*, taken it in 546. ruined its Houſes, demoliſh'd the Walls, and Plundered it during four days. The year following *Beliſarius* threw himſelf into it, rebuilt its Walls, and defended it. In 549 *Totila* retook it. In the mean time *Beliſarius* paſſed into the Eaſt to oppoſe the *Perſians*. In 558 he beat back the *Huns* that made an irruption upon the Territories of the Empire. They ſay, that in 651. this great Man being accuſed of having conſented to a Conſpiracy againſt *Juſtinian*, the ſame Emperor deprived him of all his Means, took from him his Imployments, and pulled out his Eyes. It is the Opinion of the *Latin* Authors, who ſay, that *Beliſarius* was reduc'd to beg in the Streets of *Conſtantinople*. The Author of the mixed Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople* writes, That the year enſuing he was re-eſtabliſhed in his Dignities: And *Cedrenus* ſaith, That he died in Peace at *Conſtantinople*. *Alciat*, to defend *Juſtinian*, is of this Opinion, againſt *Crinitus*, *Volateran*, and others: They aſſure, that *Beliſarius* died the 13th of *March*, 565. *Procopius*, *Agathias*, *Glycas*, &c.

BELKNAP (Sir *Robert*) Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* in the Reign of *Richard* II. He and ſome of the Judges were baniſh'd by Order of Parliament, tho' it muſt be ſaid, the Lords of this Parliament having drawn up 40000 Men upon the King, over-aw'd him to conſent to Bills, which he did not like. *Baker*'s *Chron.*

BELLAC, a little City of *France* in the County of *La Marche*, upon the River *Unicou*, two Leagues South from *Dorat*, and ſeven North from *Limoges*.

BELLAGINES, a Name which the *Goths* gave to their Municipal Laws, according to *Jornandes*, *l.* 1. *c.* 11. of the Hiſtory of this People: But the Word is corrupted, and *Bilagines* is the proper one.

BELLAGIO (*Guy*) Cardinal of the Title of *Chryſogonus*, was of *Florence*. He died at his return from the *Holy-Land*, about the year 1153.

BELLARMIN (*Robert*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Capua*, was Native of *Montepulciano* in *Tuſcany*, and Son to *Cinthia Corvina*, Siſter to Pope *Marcellus* II. He was admitted Jeſuit at 18 years of Age, *Sept.* 20. 1560. He made in a very ſhort time ſo marvellous a progreſs in Sciences, that he was judged capable to Preach, even before he received Prieſt's Orders; for he received that Order but in 1569. *Bellarmin* was then at *Lovain*, where he Preach'd in *Latin*, with ſuch a reputation, that Proteſtants went on purpoſe out of *England* and *Holland* to hear him. He taught at the ſame time Divinity in *Hebrew*; and was taken up in Reading the Fathers, the Hiſtory of the Church, of the Councils, and of the Canon Law, which was of uſe to him in his Work of Eccleſiaſtical Writers, where he paſſes his Cenſure upon 400 Authors. Being afterwards returned to *Rome* about the year 1576. Pope *Gregory* XIII. appointed him to Teach the Controverſies againſt Proteſtants in the new College which he had founded. There it was that he wrote his Treatiſes upon this Subject. In 1590. Pope *Sixtus* V. gave him to Cardinal *Henry Cajetan*, to be his Divine, during his Legateſhip in *France*. After ſome other Imployments in his Order, Pope *Clement* VIII. created him Cardinal in 1599. and next Archbiſhop of *Capua*. In 1605. the ſame Pope being dead, Cardinal *Bellarmin* was obliged to return to *Rome*, and aſſiſted at the Creation of *Leo* XI. and *Paul* V. the latter having obliged him to remain with him, wanting his Counſels and Lights for the Government of the Church, this great Man quitted the Archbiſhoprick of *Capua*, believing he could not in Conſcience keep the ſame, and not watch over the conduct of his Flock. Thoſe of *Capua* teſtified thereupon an incredible grief, and in truth that City never had a greater Prelate. Cardinal *Bellarmin* continued to ſerve the Church of *Rome* until 1621. That finding himſelf ill, he came out of the Vatican where he lodged, and withdrew into the Novitiate Houſe of St. *Andrew*: This happened the 16th of *Auguſt*, under the Pontificate of *Gregory* XV. who viſited him in his Sickneſs, and embraced him twice with much tenderneſs: This Cardinal died *September* 17. 1621. being 79 years of Age. We have of his Treatiſes of Controverſie in Three or Four Volumes in *Folio*. *Explanatio in Pſalmos*, *Opuſcula*, *Conciones Sacræ*, *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis*; An Anſwer to the Book of King *James* I. intituled, *Triplex nodus*, *triplex cuneus*, &c. His Life hath been written by *James Fuligati*, who may be conſulted as well as *Alegambus*, *Poſſevinus*, *Sponde*, &c. *Godeau.*

BELLASIS *Thomas*, Earl of *Faulconberg*, or *Faulconbridge*, deſcended from an Ancient Family in the North of *England*. Of this Family was Sir *Henry Bellaſis* of *Newborough* in the County of *York*, Son and Heir to Sir *William Bellaſis*; from this *Henry* ſprang *Thomas*, who for his great Merits, and faithful Service to King *Charles* I. was by him advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Faulconberg*, and afterwards Viſcount of *Faulconberg* of *Heuknowl* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. He had Iſſue Two Sons, *Henry* and *John*: *Henry* dying before his Father, left Two Sons, *Thomas* who ſucceeded his Grandfather in his Honour, and Sir *Rowland Bellaſis*; which *Thomas* was Captain of the Band of Penſioners to King *Charles* II. and was ſent by His Majeſty, *An.* 1670. His Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Princes of *Italy*. His preſent Majeſty was pleas'd to confer upon him, ſince the Revolution, the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Faulconberg*, to make him one of the Lords of Their Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*: His Arms are *Argent*, a *Chevron Gules* between *Three Flowers de Luce*, *Azure*.

BELLASIS (*Henry*) a Baron of *England*, is the only Son of Sir *Henry Bellaſis*, Son of *John* Lord *Bellaſis*, and younger Brother of *Henry*, Father to the preſent Earl of *Faulconbridge*; which *John*, for his firm adhering to King *Charles* I. upon divers occaſions, was by him made Lord *Bellaſis* of *Worlaby* in the County of *Lincoln*, and had afterwards ſeveral Places of Truſt conferr'd upon him by King *Charles* II. But making ſcruple at the Oath injoyn'd by Act of Parliament, *An.* 1672. to be taken by all ſuch as did then, or ſhould thenceforth bear any Office under the King, he reſign'd all his Commands as followeth: His Government of *Tangier* to the Earl of *Middleton*; his Lieutenancy of the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire* and Government of *Hull*, to the Duke of *Monmouth*; his Captainſhip of Penſioners to his Nephew *Thomas*, now Earl of *Faulconbridge*; and a Regiment of Foot, rais'd during the late Wars with the *Dutch*, to the Earl of *Northampton*. This *John* Lord *Bellaſis* Married Three Wives, *Jane* his firſt Wife, being Daughter and Heir to Sir *Robert Butler* of *Woodhall* in *Herefordſhire*; by whom he left *Henry* the preſent Lord *Bellaſis*, who was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. His Arms are much the ſame as the Earl of *Faulconbridges*.

BELLAY, near the *Rhoſne* and *Foran*, a City of *France*, Capital of *Bugey*, with a Bayliwick, Election, and a Suffragan Biſhoprick of *Beſançon*: Some *Latin* Authors call it *Bellicum* and *Bellica*. The City is pretty Ancient; but it was all burnt in 1385. It's thought that *Amedeus* VIII. rebuilt it, and environed it with Walls and divers Towers. The Biſhop is the Temporal Lord of it. *Audax* is the ancienteſt of them that we know, ſince he lived in 412. It's 12 miles E. of *Lions*, 10 N. of *Grenoble*, and 12 from *Geneva*.

BELLAY, a conſiderable Family in *France*, for the great Men it hath produced, and by its Antiquity.

BELLAY (*John*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Paris*, of an ancient and conſiderable Family, was born in 1492. He had conſiderable Imployments under *Francis* I. and got much Honour by the ſucceſs of many Embaſſies. At the Enterview of King *Francis* I. and Pope *Clement* VII. at *Marſeilles* in 1533. the Marriage of *Henry* II. then Duke of *Orleans*, and of *Katharine de Medicis*, the Pope's Niece, was then concluded. *William Paget*, Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, and ſince Chancellor of *France*, was to Harangue *Clement*; but being ordered to change his Speech the very day he was to pronounce it, he was ſo ſurpriſed, that he deſired the King to free him of this Commiſſion. It was given to *John du Bellay*, and he ſpake with the applauſe and ſatisfaction of every one, tho' he was not prepared. In the mean time, the *French* King preſſing hard upon the Pope, to give him ſome ſatisfaction as to the King of *England*, and to ſtifle the ſeparation from the Church of *Rome*, which was forming in that Kingdom, it was reſolved to ſend the Biſhop of *Paris*, who freely underwent that Commiſſion. Having taken Poſt, he embarqu'd to paſs into *England*, where he happily brought the King to all ſorts of reaſonable accommodation, provided he had time given him to defend himſelf by Proxy. This Wiſe Prelate repaſſed the Sea, and went to *Rome* in the depth of Winter. He obtained of the Pope the delay which the King of *England* demanded, to whom he ſent a Courier for the Proxy which he had promiſed: But the Courier not being able to return to the Pope at the day fixed, the Agents of the Emperor *Charles* V. prevail'd ſo, that the Excommunication was thunder'd againſt *Henry* VIII. and his Kingdom was interdicted, what Proteſtations ſoever the Biſhop of *Paris* might make; who judiciouſly remonſtrated, that it was very unjuſt to refuſe a reſpite of 5 or 6 days to a great Prince, whom they had detained by inſufferable delays 6 years together. The Courier arrived two days after; and the Court of *Rome* had no ſmall reaſon to be diſpleaſed at its Precipitation, and to deteſt the violence of thoſe who had ſacrificed the *Romiſh* Religion, and the Glory of that Church, to their Ambition. It put the Biſhop of *Paris* into deſpair of ſucceſs, and the Proxies which the King of *England* ſent him were uſeleſs. After this misfortune he continued his Cares for the Affairs of *France* under *Paul* III. who ſucceeded *Clement*; and it was of the ſame *Paul* that he had his Cardinals Hat, *May* 25. 1535. The year enſuing he aſſiſted at a Conſiſtory, where the Emperor *Charles* V. furiouſly inveighed againſt *Francis* I. The Cardinal dexterouſly diſſembled his diſpleaſure; but he had ſo good a Memory, that he retained Word for Word the ſtudied Harangue of the Emperor: And as it was very important for the King's Affairs, to know from the Original the deſigns of the Emperor, *Du Bellay* took Poſt, to give him advice of it. Then it was that *Charles* came into *Provence* in 1537. The King, willing to oppoſe this Enemy, left his Capital City with Cardinal *Du Bellay*, and made him his Lieutenant General, to relieve the Neceſſities of *Picardy* and *Champagne*: The Cardinal ſhewed in this Occaſion, that he was as intelligent in Warlike Affairs, as in the Intrigues of the Cloſet; he undertook to defend *Paris*, which was in a Tumult, and fortified it with a Rampart and Bulwarks, which are to be ſeen at this day. He provided with the ſame Care for the other Cities. After the death of *John de Langeac*, which happened in 1541. the King named him to the Biſhoprick of *Limoges*. He had the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux* in 1544. and finally he ſucceeded in 1546. to *Renatus du Bellay*, his Brother, Biſhop of *Mens*. Thus it was, that the King ſought all Occaſions to Reward the Fidelity of this Cardinal, whom he alſo made a Member of his Privy Council: But after the death of this great Prince, in 1547. Cardinal *du Bellay* was deprived of his Rank and Credit, by thoſe who ſucceeded him in favour, and chiefly by the Cardinal of *Lorrain*. He withdrew to *Rome*, where he was made Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and Dean of the Cardinals, during the abſence of thoſe of *Tournon* and *Bourbon*. His Worth was in ſo great eſteem at *Rome*, that he was in Election to be made Pope after the death of *Marcellus* II. He died in the ſame City, *Febr.* 16. 1560. being 68 years of Age; and was interr'd in *Trinity-Church* of the Mount. This great Prelate left ſome Speeches, an Apology for King *Francis* I. and divers Poems in Three Books, the Reading of which ſheweth his piercing and delicate Wit. *Francis Rabelais* was his Domeſtick, and he conferred upon him the Pariſh of *Meudon*, near *Paris*. *Nicholas Reince* of *Paris* was his Secretary, whoſe Fidelity the Emperor could never corrupt. *Thuan. Paul. Jov. Sainte Marthe.*

BELLAY, (*Martin* of) Brother to the Cardinal, and Prince of *Ivetot*. King *Francis* I. eſteem'd him much, and employ'd him in the Wars, in important Embaſſies, and ſeveral other Affairs. To reward his Services, he gave him the Government of *Normandy*, and made him Knight of his Order. He managed his Time ſo well in his great Imployments, that he found vacant Hours to work at his Memorials, which contain the moſt memorable Tranſactions under the Reign of *Francis* I. to the time of *Henry* II. *Thuan.*

BELLEFOREST, (*Francis*) of the County of *Comminges*, was eſteemed under the Reign of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. His *Coſmography*, Printed in the year 1575. is in 3 Volumes: The *Annals* of *France* are in 2. He compoſed alſo the *Hiſtory of the Nine* Charles's, Kings *of* France; tranſlated divers Treatiſes from *Greek* into *Latin*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, *&c.* He died at *Paris*, *Jan.* 1. 1583. being 53. years old. *Thuan. Spond.*

BELLEGARDE *upon the Soan*, a City of *France* in *Burgundy*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It hath been in times paſt pretty ſtrong, whence it got the Name of *Secure*; but King *Lewis the Juſt* having erected it in *An.* 1620. into a Dutchy and Peerdom for *Roger of St. Lari*, *Bellegarde*, the Name of that Nobleman's Family, was tranſlated thither. It is about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Châlon* above *Verdun*, and upon the Frontiers of *Franche Comté*.

BELLEGARDE, a ſtrong Place in the County of *Rouſſillon*, upon the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, betwixt *Ceret* and *Jonquere*, was taken in 1674. by the *Spaniards*, who tho' they had fortified it, were forced to ſurrender it to Mareſchal *Schomberg*.

BELLE-ISLE, in Lat. *Formoſa Inſula*, Gr. Καλονῆσος, an Iſle of *France* upon the Coaſts of *Brittany*, with the Title of a Marquiſate: It is about 6 Leagues in length, and 2 in breadth, with a good Port, and ſome Caſtles, over-againſt *Vannes* and *Aurai*, being but 5 or 6 miles from the Continent. *Belle-Iſle* is conſiderable for its Salt-works, and the ordinary Paſſage of Ships along its Coaſts.

BELLE-ISLE, or *Formoſa*, an Iſle of *Aſia* upon the Eaſtern Ocean of *China*, betwixt the Province of *Fuquien* on the Weſt, the Iſle *Manille*, or of *Lucon*, on the South, and divers other ſmall Iſlands on the Eaſt, as *Pakau*, *Tobaco-Miguel*, *Tobaco-Xima*, *&c.* It is pleaſant and fertile; and the *Hollanders* endeavour'd to eſtabliſh themſelves there, but they have been expell'd by the *Chineſe*. The principal Boroughs of *Belle-Iſle*, are *Toyoan-Gillira*, *Wankan*, *&c.*

BELLERE, (*John*) a Famous Printer at *Antwerp*, acquir'd great Reputation by his Works. He Printed a Dictionary extracted from *Robert Stephens* and *Geſner*, and compoſed another in *Latin* and *Spaniſh*, as is to be ſeen in the Lives of the *Stephens*. *Bellere*'s Editions were eſteem'd, becauſe of the fairneſs of their Characters, and the good Paper. They ſet up alſo at *Douay*, where *Balthaſar Bellere*'s Editions are valued. *Malinkrot Ars Typograph.*

BELLEROPHON, Son to *Glaucus* King of *Ephyra*, is renowned in the Writings of the Poets. He ſo obſtinately refuſed the Love of *Sthenobea*, Daughter to *Itobates* King of *Lycia*, and Wife to *Prætus* King of *Argos*, to whom *Bellerophon* fled, that this Princeſs accuſed him before her Huſband, as tho' he had made an Attempt upon her Honour. *Prætus*, unwilling to violate the Law of Nations, ſent him into *Lycia*, with Letters directed to *Itobates*, Father to *Sthenobea*, with Orders to put him to death. Thence came the Proverb, *Literæ Bellerophontis*, for Letters written againſt the Bearers of them. But *Bellerophon* Triumph'd over the Enemies of that King; and being mounted upon the Horſe *Pegaſus*, he defeated the *Chimæra*, in the year of the World 2693. The true Name of *Bellerophon* was *Hipponous*, and the other was given him becauſe he had killed *Bellerus*, one of the Chief of the City of *Corinth*, whence he was forced to fly, and withdraw to *Argos*: There it was that *Sthenobea* ſaw and loved him. *Itobates* expoſed him to great Dangers, but he always went through them by his Prudence and Courage. He made uſe of a Brigantine, or, according to others, of a ſmall Fleet, whoſe Admiral had a winged Horſe for a Banner; with this Ship he ſailed every where with much eaſe, and defeated a Pirate who had his retreat upon *Mount Chimæra*, and whoſe Ship had a Lion upon its Prow, a Dragon on the Poop, and a Goat in the middle. This occaſioned the Fables which the Poets have mixed in the Hiſtory of *Bellerophon*, who became afterwards Son-in-Law to *Itobates*. *Homer*, *Natalis Comes*, *Eraſmus in Adag.*

BELLIN, or *Belinus*, an old fabulous *Britiſh* King: It's pretended that he was Son to *Dunvalo*, and Brother to *Brennus*, a famous *Gauliſh* Captain, who carried the War into *Italy*. They pretend that theſe two Brothers warred againſt one another; and that as they were ready to give Battel, their Mother brought them to an Accommodation: That *Belinus* accompanied his Brother into *Italy*, and died at his return, leaving the Crown to his Son *Gurguntius*, about the year of the World 3670. This time, 'tis true, agreeth with that wherein *Brennus* lived, who defeated the *Romans* near the River *Allia*, and took their City in the year 364. of its Foundation, in the third year of XCVII *Olympiad*, which was the year 3664, or 65. of the World.

BELLIN, *(Gentil)* of *Venice*, Eldeſt Son to *James Bellin*, was born in 1421. There happened a very ſingular thing to *Gentil Bellin*; for *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, having ſeen ſome of his Paintings, was ſo charm'd therewith, that not being able to comprehend how a mortal Man was capable of making Works, which he look'd upon as altogether Divine, he deſired to have the Author, and to ſee him Work: Therefore he writ to the Republick, and prayed them to ſend *Bellin* to him; who went to *Conſtantinople*, and made very fine Pictures for the Grand Signior. He Painted, amongſt other Pieces, the Decollation of St. *John Baptiſt*, whom the very *Turks* do Honour as a great Prophet: *Mahomet* admired the Proportion and Shadowing of the Work, but he found a Defect in it, *viz.* That the Neck was too high and too large, being ſeparated from the Head; and to convince him of the Truth of his Obſervation by a natural Example, he call'd for a Slave, had his Head cut off in his preſence, and made him obſerve that the Neck ſeparated from the Head, grew extreamly ſmall. But this Play not pleaſing the Painter, he was ſeized with a mortal Fright, which left him not before he had obtained his Diſmiſſion; for the Example of the Slave, ſo barbarouſly maſſacred, could not be put out of his Mind: However, the Grand Signior preſented him with rich Gifts; he himſelf put a golden Chain of great Value about his Neck, and ſent him back to *Venice*, with Letters of Recommendation to the Republick, from which he had a conſiderable Penſion aſſign'd him during his Life. *Bellin* made beſides ſeveral Works at *Venice*, as that wherein he repreſents the Ambaſſadors of the Republick ſent to *Frederick* II. to perſuade him to a Peace with Pope *Alexander*. *Vaſari, Ridolfi, Felibien.*

BELLIN, *(John)* Son of *James*, and Brother of *Gentil*, and of the ſame Profeſſion: He made ſeveral admirable Pieces, which are now to be ſeen in the Hall of the Council of *Venice*. He Painted with more Art and Sweetneſs than his Brother. He drew ſeveral Pourtraicts of his Friends, as that of *Benbo*. He died in the year 1512. being 90 years old: 'Twas this year in which he began, at the inſtance of the Duke of *Ferrara*, the Repreſentation of the *Bacchanalia*, which are now to be ſeen in the Family of the *Aldobrandini*, but died before he could finiſh it. *Titian* afterwards added an admirable Landſkip to it. *Felibien Entrette des Peint.*

BELLINZONA, *Bilitionum*, a Town in the Confines of *Milan*, upon the River *Teſino*, at the North end of the Lake, called *Lago Maggore*, 45 *Italian* miles from *Milan* to the North: It was heretofore a Place of great Note, and Subject to the Earls of the ſame Name, whoſe Iſſue failing, it was poſſeſſed by the Earls of *Monſaxo*, but the Dukes of *Milan* being ſtronger, Uſurped and took it; The Earls by Stratagem recovered it, and ſold it to the *Griſons* in 1421. The Duke of *Milan* retook it by Fraud, and in 1422. there was a ſharp War between him and the *Griſons* for it, which continued till that the *French* invading that Dutchy, the Inhabitants in the year 1500. put themſelves under the *Griſons* for Protection. The *French*, whilſt they poſſeſt *Milan*, attempted many times to recover it, but without any Succeſs. In 1515. it ſuffered much by an Inundation. There is a Tradition that *Valentinian* the Third was Buried here.

BELLONA, the Goddeſs of War, was the Companion or Siſter of *Mars*. She had Prieſts called *Bellonarii*, who uſed to make Inciſions in their Body, in Honour of her; and after having gathered their Blood in the Palm of their Hand, gave it to thoſe who were Partakers of their Myſteries. *Bellona* is often taken for *Pallas*, and others do make her Goddeſs of Blood, Slaughter, and Fury. She was one of the Principal Divinities of the *Cappadocians*, where the Prieſts of *Bellona* were the firſt and the moſt conſidered next to their Kings. The Ancients repreſented her variouſly, ſometimes with a Pike in her Hand, and ſometimes with her Hair hanging in diſorder. *Tertullian, Lactantius, Firmian.*

BELLOVESUS, Son to a Siſter of *Ambigat* King of the *Gauls*, about the year 164 of *Rome*. He is thought to be the Builder of the City of *Beauvais*, and to have given it his Name. He went out of his Country with *Segoveſus* to Conquer new Lands. The latter paſſed into *Germany*, and *Belloveſe* went into *Provence*, where he aſſiſted the *Phocenſes*, new Inhabitants of *Marſeilles*, againſt the *Salians*. Afterwards he entred into *Italy*, became Maſter of that part which we call *Lumbardy*, and built there the Cities of *Milan, Breſce, Bononia, Cremona, Bergamo*, &c. He favoured the paſſage of the other *Gauls* who went to eſtabliſh themſelves in that Country, and his Victories were the Cauſe that the Name of *Gallia Cis-Alpina* was given to the beſt and fertileſt Land of *Italy*. The Expedition of *Belloveſe* is commonly fix'd in the year 164 of *Rome*, the XLVII Olympiad, and about the year 3464 of the World, which agreeth with the Account of *Titus Livius*, who ſays, that this happened 200 years before the taking of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. Dupleix. Petau.*

BELLUNE, or *Ciutad de Belun, Belunum*, a City of *Italy* in *Marchia Treviſana*, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*, with a Suffragan Biſhoprick to *Aquileia*. It is ſituated betwixt the Mountains, is little, but pleaſant, and has been the Birth place of ſeveral Learned Men, as *Pierius Valerianus*. It is 13 Leagues S. E. of *Venice*.

BELOCHUS, or *Belotius* the Firſt of the Name, King of *Aſſyria*, ſucceeded *Armamitres* in the year of the World 2214. and Reigned 35 years, till 2249. when *Baleus* ſucceeded him. *Belochus* II. Reigned 25 years after *Amintes*, from the year 2566 of the World, to 2591. Others mention one *Belochus* King of the *Aſſyrians*, whom they confound with *Phul*, who Reign'd in the time of *Manahel* King of *Iſrael*, about the year of the World 3265.

BELON, *(Peter)* Doctor of Phyſick, of the Univerſity of *Paris*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century. He was of the Province of *Maine*, born in a Hamlet called *La Sourletiere*, near *Fouilletourt* in the Pariſh of *Oiſé*. He Travelled a pretty while, and wrote a Book of what he had ſeen in *Judea, Egypt, Greece, Arabia, &c.* He compoſed alſo Treatiſes of the Nature of Fiſhes, Fowls, *&c.* Made Commentaries upon *Dioſcorides*, whom he had Tranſlated into *French* with *Theophraſtus*, and Publiſhed other curious Pieces. His Parts got him the Eſteem of King *Henry* II. and *Charles* IX. and the Friendſhip of Cardinal *Tournon*. Several think that the Pieces which got him ſo much Reputation were the Works of *Peter Gilles* of *Albi*, whom he had accompanied in his Voyages. It's thought, ſaith Mr. *Thuan*, ſpeaking about the year 1555. of the Death and Works of the ſame *Gilles*, That part of them was Subſtracted by *Peter Belon* of *Maine*, who writ under him, and who accompanied him ſometime in his Travels; and though he hath got them ſince Printed in his own Name, and not that of *Gilles*, yet he was thereupon Eſteemed by the Learned, becauſe he did not deprive the Publick of ſuch Excellent Things. *Peter Belon* was Aſſaſſinated in 1564. *Simler, Thuan.*

BELT, is the Name which is commonly given to Two Streights of the Sea of *Denmark*, which are diſtinguiſhed into great and little. The great One of four Hours paſſage is betwixt the Iſles of *Funen* and *Zealand*; and the little, otherwiſe named *Middlefort*, of two Hours paſſage, is betwixt the ſame Iſle of *Funen* and the Continent of *Jutland*: But neither of theſe Streights, which are not very deep, ſerve for the paſſage of the great Ships, which, as they enter from the *German* into the *Baltick Sea*, Sail through a Third Streight called the *Sund*, betwixt the Iſle of *Zealand*, and the Province of *Schonen* in *Swedeland*, becauſe this Channel, which is not much more than one League in breadth, is ſtraiter and deeper. The Paſſage of *Belt*, upon the Ice, by *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Swedeland*, with his Army, is one of the boldeſt and moſt Memorable Actions of the Wars in the Seventeenth Age, and there is no ſuch Example in all Antiquity. See *Baltick*.

BELTINGHAM, a Market Town of *Randal Ward* in *Northumberland*, 212 miles from *London*.

BELTURBET, a Borough Town of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*: 'Tis in the County of *Cavan*, at the Eaſt-end of *Lough Erne*, about 16 miles South Eaſt of *Iniſkilling*.

BELTZ, in Latin *Belza*, a Town of *Poland* in *Black Ruſſia*. It is almoſt all built with Wood, in a fertile Soil near the River *Bug*, and betwixt the Cities of *Leopold* and *Zamoski*. It is 32 Miles North of *Lemburg*, and 120 Eaſt of *Cracow*.

BELVAIS. See *Damieta* and *Peluſium*.

BELVEDERE upon the River *Peneus*, a City of *Greece*, belonging to the *Turks*. It is the *Elis* of the Ancients, which gave its Name to the whole Province; But it ought to be obſerv'd, that under the Name of *Belvedere*, not only *Elis* is comprehended, but alſo the Country of the *Meſſenians*. See *Meſſena*.

BELVOIR Caſtle, a Noble Seat in *Lincolnſhire*, belonging to the Earl of *Rutland*; It has a moſt delightful and large Proſpect: The Stone called *Aſtroites*, which has Beams like a Star, and is look'd upon as an Infallible Token of Victory to him that wore it, is found near this place.

BELUS, a King of *Orkney*, who Landing in the North of *Scotland* with an Army in the Reign of King *Evenus* II. was defeated, and all his Men kill'd and drown'd as crowding into their Ships, and he deſpairing of Quarter, kill'd himſelf. *Buchanan.*

BELUS, a River of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, takes its ſource from the Lake *Cendevia*, at two Furlongs from the City *Acre*. It is ſmall, but deep, and it paſſeth through a Valley of about 180 Paces in Circuit; where *Pliny* ſaith, That Glaſs was at firſt found. A prodigious quantity of Sand is gathered there, which is turned into Glaſs, and that which adds to the Wonder is, That the Sand which the Place had rendered Tranſparent, looſeth the quality if it be carried hence. This Sand is no wiſe exhauſted, though Tranſported in great quantity, and many Ships loaden with it, for the Winds carry it down continually from the tops of the Neighbouring Mountains, and do ſoon fill the place. This admirable Valley changeth not only the Sand into Glaſs, but even the Metals which are left in it for a time. *Euſebius. Nieremb. De Mirab. Terræ Prom.*

BEMARIN, a Province of the Northern *America* in *Florida*. It belongs to the King of the *Apalechites*, and is ſituated at the foot of the Mountains: The City *Melitot* is the Capital of the Country.

BEMBO, *(Peter)* Cardinal, a Gentleman of *Venice*, Son to *Bernard Bembo* and *Helena Marcella*, was born in 1470. His Family hath produced Eminent Men, who have all render'd great Services to the Republick. He is Renowned for his Poetry, and the Elegancy of his Style. *Leo* X. made him his Secretary, and *Paul* III. Created him Cardinal in 1539. and Biſhop of *Eugubio*, and then of *Bergamo*. He died in 1547. in the 68th Year of his Age, of a hurt on his ſide, which he got by his Horſe's juſtling him againſt a Wall. *John de la Caſa* hath written this Cardinal's Life, where he giveth an exact Account of his *Italian* and *Latin* Works. Amongſt the latter there are Sixteen Books of Letters written for *Leo* X. in the time he was his Secretary; Six Books of Familiar Epiſtles; a Dialogue, which contains the Life of *Guy Ubaldo* of *Montefeltro*, Duke of *Urbain*; Divers Speeches; The Hiſtory of *Venice* in Twelve Books, *&c.* Theſe Works, eſpecially the laſt, are written in pure Latin. *Thuan. Spond. Boſio.*

BEMYSTER, a Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, Head of its Hundred, 111 Miles from *London*.

BENA, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* of *Africk*, whoſe People are called *Souſos*. It is ſituated on the South of the Kingdom of *Mandinga*, and on the Eaſt of that of *Melli*. The Capital City hath given this Name to the Country, which is full of Mountains, where there are Mines of finer Iron than in *Europe*. Here are Serpents as thick as a Man's Thigh, ſpotted with very lively Colours. The King keeps commonly one of theſe Serpents in his Arms, and cheriſheth it as we do little Dogs: Wherefore he is called the King of Serpents. Theſe People are Idolaters, and believe that the Dead will find in the other World what is Interr'd with them in their Grave: Whence came their Cuſtom of putting into the ſame great Sums of Gold and Silver, chiefly in the Sepulchres of Kings and great Lords, which are hidden in retired Places, or in ſome deep place of a River, whoſe Waters are Sluced another way, whilſt they are digging the Grave, but afterwards are made to run in their ordinary Bed. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

BENACUS, an ancient Name of one of the greateſt Lakes of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, called now *Lac de la Garde*, according to *Leander*. This Author obſerveth, That there hath been of old in thoſe Places a Town called *Benacus*, from which the Lake hath its Name, and is ſpoken of in an ancient Inſcription of the *Orthography* of *Aldus*. This Lake is in the Territory of *Verona*, betwixt high Mountains, where the Winds meeting violently together, do raiſe Waves in it as at Sea. Its length from Weſt to Eaſt is of 30 Miles, and about ten in breadth. It is Famous for its excellent Fiſhes, eſpecially for a kind of a Carp which is not found elſewhere. This Lake empties it ſelf by the River *Mincio*, into that of *Mantua*, and thence into the *Po*.

BENARES, a City of *Indoſtan*, or Empire of the *Great Mogul*, ſituated upon the *Ganges*, in a very fair Country. It's where the General School of the Gentiliſm of the *Indies* is kept, and where the Bramans and Pendets, or Doctors of Paganiſm are brought up. They have no Colleges nor Schools, as in *Europe*: But the Maſters are diſperſed over the City in Houſes with Gardens; of theſe Maſters ſome have four or five Diſciples, others eight or ten, and ſome fifteen or twenty, who Study during 10 or 12 Years. This Study is long, becauſe the *Indians* are of a ſlow and ſloathful Humour, and are ſeldom animated to Work by Emulation or Rewards. Their firſt Occupation is to Learn the *Hanſcrit*, which is an ancient Language, quite different from the common *Indian*, and which is not underſtood but by the Pendets and Learned. It is of this Tongue that Father *Kirker* hath given an Alphabet. It is called *Hanſcrit*; that is a Pure, Holy, or Divine Tongue, becauſe they hold that it was in this Tongue that God gave the Beths or Sacred Books to *Brama* their Prophet. As ſoon as they have Learned the *Hanſcrit*, they betake themſelves to Read the *Purane*, which is an Abridgment of the Beths, or Books of the Law. Then they apply themſelves for a time to Philoſophy. Amongſt their Philoſophers, there are Six very Famous, who make Six different Sects. Some ſpeak of the firſt Principles of Things, much like to *Democritus* and *Epicurus*. Others have Opinions not much differing from thoſe of *Ariſtotle* and his Interpreters. Some of them have Tenets which have a Relation to the Doctrine of *Plato*; but all this is ſo confuſed, that the Pendets do not very well underſtand their firſt Doctors, nor do they make themſelves more Intelligible to their Diſciples. They have a great many Books of Phyſick, which are rather Collections of Remedies than Phyſical Diſcourſes. As for Anatomy, they know nothing of it; becauſe they dare not open the Body of Men nor Animals. They are much given to Aſtrology; but they have no great light in this Science; and they invent Fables to expound the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. They ſay, That one *Deuta*, a God, or Genius, Enemy to the Sun, ſeizeth this Planet, infects and darkneth it ſometimes; and that another *Deuta*, named *Rah*, Enemy to the Moon, doth it the ſame Injury. They make three ſorts of *Deuta's*; one ſay they are Good, the other Evil, and the other neither Good nor Evil. As to Geography, they imagine that the Earth is Flat and Triangular, and that all this Maſs is upheld by the Heads of ſeveral Elephants, who cauſe Earthquakes when they move. Within theſe few Years there hath appeared in *Indoſtan* a Famous Cabal of theſe Pendets of *Benares*, which make much noiſe, becauſe they have gain'd *Dara-Chan*, and *Sultan-Sujah*, Son to *Cha-Gehan*, the Great Mogul. The Pendets of this Cabal hold the Doctrine of theſe ancient Philoſophers, who admitted of an Univerſal Spirit, and a Soul ſpread through all the World, of which all the Souls of Men and Beaſts were Portions. It is this ſame Doctrine which makes the Cabal of the *Souſys*, and moſt of the Learned in *Perſih*. *Bernier Hiſtoire du Grand Mogul.*

BENAVIDIUS, *(Mark)* or *Marcus Mantua Benavidius*, a Famous Lawyer of *Padua*, Son to *John Petre Benavidio*, a Phyſician. He ſtudied Humanity with much application, and then the Civil and Canon Law, which he Taught during Sixty years. His fineſt Treatiſes, are, *Collectanea ſuper jus Cæſareum. Apophthegmata legalia. Conciliorum, To.*11. *Problematum legalium, Lib.* 4. *Topica. Encomium Sacerdotis.* Obſer*vationum Legalium, Lib.* 10. *Polymathiæ, Lib.*12. *De illuſtribus Juris Conſultis. Locorum Communium, Lib.*3. *Equilibrium, pro jure Candidandis. De Privilegiis Militaribus. De Pupillorum favoribus, &c.* He was thrice Knighted, in 1245. by the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1561. by *Ferdinand* I. And in 1564. by Pope *Pius* IV. He died the 28th of *March*, 1582. in the 93d of his Age. *Thomaſini in illuſt Viror. Elog.*

BENCIIS, *(Hugo)* of *Sienna*, in *Italy*, Living in the 15th Century: *Trithemius* ſpeaks honourably of him. He wrote Notes upon *Avicenna*, upon *Hippocrates*'s Aphoriſm's; upon *Galen*, &c. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl.*

BENCIO, *(Francis)* an *Italian* Jeſuit, born at *Aqua-pendente*: He wrote ſeveral ingenious Tracts both in Proſe and Verſe, as *Annuæ Literæ de Rebus Societatii*, in four Parts. A Poem, called, *Quinque Martyres de Societate Jeſu in India*, &c. Several Great Men have ſpoken very much to the advantage of *Bencio*; as *Bozius, Strada, &c.* but I ſhall only report the Teſtimony of Cardinal *Baronius*, to this purpoſe; *Franciſcus Bencius*, ſays he, *Vir maximè Pius, & inſignitèr Eruditus, qui & Muſas reddit Chriſtianas, & ſuaviore concentu, canoras.* He died at *Rome* in the Year 1594. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 2. *Imag. Illuſt*, C.50. *&c.*

BENDA, an ancient City of *Macedonia*, which had a Biſhoprick depending upon *Durazzo*. This City is now Ruined, but the Country adjacent to its Ruines in *Albany*, retains unto this Day the Name of *Benda*, and is under the Turks.

BENDERMASSEN, or *Bendermaſſin*, a City of the *Indies* in the Northern part of the Iſle of *Borneo*. It is upon the Mouth of the River *Saccadano*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Java*, and hath its particular King.

BENDIS, is the Name which the *Thracians* gave to *Diana*, underſtanding by this Word the Earth or the Moon. The Feaſts which theſe People kept in Honour of this Goddeſs, were like the *Bacchanalia*: They were celebrated at *Athens* in the *Pireum*, the 20th of the Month called *Thargelion*, a little before the *Panathenaica*. *Proclus.*

BENDOCDAR, Sultan of *Babylon*, and a great Perſecutor of the Chriſtians. He aſcended the Throne by the help of his Friends; whence he had expelled the Lawful Sovereign. He beſieged *Acre* with 30000 Men, about the Year 1263. Ravaged *Armenia*, and died at *Damaſcus* the 15th of *April*, 1277. coming to Fight the *Tartars*. 'Tis thought that he was Poiſoned. *Sanut.*

BENE, a ſmall Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, near *Tenaro*, which formerly had the Title of a County. In the laſt Age the Earl of *Bene* ſided with the *French*, and the Earl of *Trinity* his Brother, with the *Spaniards*. In 1553. the latter perſuaded *Ferdinand de Gonzaga* to lay Siege to *Bene*, which he did; but *Montluc*, at the perſuaſion of *Birague*, putting himſelf into it with ſome others, they obliged them to raiſe the Siege. The Fortifications have been demoliſh'd ſince.

St. **BENEDICT**, a Patriarch of a Famous Order, called *Benedictins* by his Name, was the firſt who brought Monaſtical Life to be eſteemed in the Weſt. He was Born at *Nurſi*, a Town of *Italy*, about 480. This Order, as it is the moſt Ancient, is alſo the moſt Famous of the *Roman* Church. St. *Benedict* died at *Mount Caſſin*, where he had Inſtituted his Order, *March* 543. *Oden* Abbot of *Cluni*, begun to Reform the *Benedictins* about the Year 940. and died in 944. Thence came the Congregation of *Cluni*. That of

St. *Juſtina* of *Padua*, and *Mont-Caſſin*, was eſtabliſhed in *Italy* in 1408. and renewed in 1504. That of St. *Maurus* in *France* was begun in 1621. and hath been fruitful in Great Men. Moreover, the Order of St. *Benedict* hath been the Source of ſeveral others, who follow the Rule of the firſt Founder, and have made new Branches of Monks in the Church of *Rome*. The moſt conſiderable are the Orders of the *Camaldoli* of *Valombre*, of the *Carthuſians*, of *Citeaux*, of *Grammont*, the *Celeſtins*, the *Humiliati*, the *Sylveſtrians*, the *Olivators*, and ſome others, of which in their proper Place. *St. Gregoire, Tritheme, Baronius, le Mire.*

BENEDICTUS *Tlumaſenſis*, a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Moravia*, who being Burn'd for his Religion about 1460. People were ſo much griev'd at it, that they came in great numbers for Eight Miles round to viſit the Place, and gather ſome of his Bones.

BENEFICE. The Word Benefice is a Term uſed in times paſt to ſignifie the Funds given to Soldiers for a Reward of their Services; and theſe Soldiers were called *Milites Beneficiarii*. It may be ſeen in the Books which Treat of Fiefs. This Name afterwards paſſed unto Eccleſiaſticks, to whom the like Funds were given for their Subſiſtence, and they have alſo been called *Beneficiaries*, becauſe in effect they enjoy ſuch *Benefices*. Their true Original appears not to have been before the Twelfth Age, when the Revenues of the Church were divided; whence came the new Law upon this Matter, the Cognizance whereof the Popes retained unto themſelves. Though this be true in general, there are ſome Veſtigies of Benefices to be found from the Year 500. under Pope *Symmachus*, but it was not common. At that time, a Clerk, who had ſerved the Church well, had a Field given him for an Eſtate, from which he drew his Subſiſtence; which then was very rare, becauſe the Eccleſiaſticks lived on the Liberalities that were given them, and were divided amongſt them every Month, as it appears by the Canons of ſome Councils. The Oblation was made after the Goſpel till the Twelfth Age; and it is what is yet called *Offertory* at the Maſs. This Oblation was laid aſide when the Fryars called *Mendicants*, were introduced into the Church; for then the People left off making their Offering. When this Offering was preſented a whole Pſalm was Sung, whence the Word *Offertory* in the Maſs proceeded. There are moreover found in one of the Canons of the firſt Council of *Orange*, ſome Veſtigies of the Foundation of Benefices, and of the Right of Patronages, as well Eccleſiaſtick as Laick. See thereupon the Letter of Pope *Symmachus*, and the firſt Tome of the Councils of *France*. By *Sirmund*.

BENEFICES *(Conſiſtorial)* Great Benefices, as Biſhopricks, and other Prelatures, ſo called in the Roman Church, becauſe the Pope gives the ſame, after Deliberation in the Conſiſtory of the Cardinals. This Name is given in *France* to the Dignities of which the King hath the Nomination, according to the *Concordat* made between Pope *Leo* X. and *Francis* I. However, this *Concordat* was no more than a Revival of the Right that the Kings of *France* have been poſſeſſed of from the beginning of the Monarchy. This Right of Nomination belongs to the King of *France*, in the Quality of King, becauſe the chuſing of Prelates is an important thing for the Preſervation of the State, and that he is the firſt Patron and Protector of the Churches of his Kingdom; and other Kings and Sovereign Princes enjoy the like Right. *See* Pithæus *of the Liberties of the* Gallican *Church*.

BENET the Firſt of that Name, Pope, to whom *Evagrius* and others give the Sirname of *Bonoſus*, was a *Roman* born, and choſen after *John* III. in 573. In his time the City of *Rome* was afflicted with Famine, and by the Incurſions of the *Lombards*; *Benet* appeared in theſe Occaſions as a true Father of the Poor. There is an Epiſtle under his Name, written to *David* a Biſhop in *Spain*, upon the Belief which we ought to have of the moſt Bleſſed Trinity. He died the 30th of *July*, 577. after he had held the See four Years, four Months, and Twenty eight Days, or two Months and five Days, according to others. *Baron. du Cheſne.*

BENET the Second, Succeeded on the 20th of *Auguſt*, 684. to *Leo* II. He was a Native of *Rome*. Two Epiſtles are aſcribed to him, the one to *Peter Notary*, and the other to the King of the *Wiſigoths*, but ſeems rather to be of his Predeceſſor's Writing. He died eight Months and ſeventeen Days after his Election; *viz.* the 7th or 8th of *May*, 685. The Emperor *Conſtantine* had ſo great an Opinion of this Man's Sanctity, that he ſent him a Decree, importing, That for the time to come, he whom the People and Clergy of *Rome* choſe their Pope, ſhould be forthwith acknowledg'd as Chriſt's true Vicar, without expecting the Confirmation of the Emperor's Exarch, which was before that neceſſary to his Creation. In his time an extraordinary Comet appear'd, and Mount *Veſuvius* firſt broke out into Flames, which *Pliny*, having left the Ships that he Commanded for *Trajan*, to enquire into the Cauſe, approaching too near, loſt his Life. *Platina.*

BENET the Third, a *Roman*, was choſen the 21ſt of *July*, 856. after the Death of *Leo* IV. He died the 17th of *February*, 858. after having Governed the Church of *Rome* two Years, ſix Months, and ten Days. There are two Epiſtles of his, one to *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, and the other to the Biſhops of the Kingdom of *Charles the Bald*, againſt *Hubertus* a Sub-Deacon, accuſed of great Crimes. Almoſt all the other Epiſtles of this Pope are loſt. Authors that mention him, give him a very good Character. *Baronius, du Cheſne.*

BENET the Fourth, a *Roman*, held the See after *John* IX. Hiſtorians ſay of him, That in a depraved Age he governed the Church with great Probity, and had a very particular Care of the Poor. He held the Pontificate but ſome Months of the Year 905, and 906. *Du Cheſne, Papire Maſſon.*

BENET the Fifth, was Pope after *John* XII. when the Church of *Rome* was divided by the Schiſm of *Leo*, called the VIII. created Pope by the Emperor *Otho*, who having taken the City of *Rome* by Famine, the 23d of *June*, 964. cauſed *Benet* to be Conducted to *Hamburg* in *Germany*; where he died the 10th of *June*, 965. about 13 or 14 Months after his Election. *Baronius.*

BENET the Sixth, a *Roman*, Son to *Hildebrand*, was Pope during one Year and three Months, after *Donus* or *Domnio* II. He was choſen the 20th of *December*, *An.* 972. *Boniface*, Sirnamed *Franco*, Cardinal Deacon, put him in Priſon, and got him Strangled by means of *Cintius*, a Potent Man. This was in 974. After that, the ſame *Boniface* aſcended the Chair. *Onuphr.*

BENET the Seventh, paſſed from the Biſhoprick of *Sutri* in *Tuſcany*, to the Throne of the *Roman* Pontiffs, where he lived from the Year 975. unto 984. *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, tell you how the Infamous *Boniface*, who had Strangled *Benet* IV. was ignominiouſly Baniſhed from *Rome*. *Benet* VII. was received there with great Demonſtrations of Joy: He prudently Governed his Church in very difficult Times, and died the 10th of *July*, 984. *John* XIV. was put in his Room: And *Boniface* had yet ſo ſtrong a Party as to throw this new Pontif into Priſon. *Baronius, u Cheſne.*

BENET the Eighth, Deſcended of the Family of the Earls of *Tuſculum*, was Biſhop of *Porto*, when he was choſen after *Sergius* IV. the 7th of *June*, 1012. The Tyranny of Anti-Pope *Gregory* obliged him to retire into *Germany*, to beg the Succour of *Henry* II. called, *The Holy* and *The Lame*, who re-eſtabliſhed him upon the See; and the Pope for a Recompence Crown'd him. He defeated the *Saracens*, who in his time had made themſelves Maſters of part of *Italy*, and likewiſe fought the *Greeks*, who Ravaged *Apulia*. Afterwards the Emperor entreated him to paſs into *Germany*, where he Conſecrated the Church of St. *Stephen* of *Bamberg*, in the Year 1014. *Benet* VIII. died at *Rome* the 20th of *February*, 1204. having Govern'd his Church about 12 years. He writ ſeveral Epiſtles which are all unknown to us, except that which he writ in favour of the Monaſtery of *Mont-Caſſin*. *Du Cheſne.*

BENET the Ninth, called firſt *Theophylactus*, was Son to *Alberius*, Earl of *Freſcati*, ſucceeded his Uncle Pope *John* XX. Brother to *Benet* VIII. though he was but a Child. His Youth and Ignorance made him commit horrible Vices, which cauſed him to be Baniſh'd in 1043. In his place ſucceeded *John* Biſhop of *Sabina*, who took the Name of *Sylveſter* III. but was Depoſed by the Faction of the Earls of *Freſcati*, and *Benet* IX. ſet up again; who continuing his ſcandalous Debaucheries, reſigned the Pontificate to *John* Arch-Prieſt of the Church of *Rome*, according to the Relation of *John* of *Oſtia*. He returned notwithſtanding afterwards, and ſcandalouſly aſcended five or ſix times conſecutively the Pontifical Throne under *Gregory* VI. after *Clement* II. in 1047. and in 1048. after *Damaſus* II. living ſtill in his Debaucheries and Impieties. He died in 1054. *Platina* ſays, That after his Death he appeared in a very monſtrous Shape; and being ask'd why, did anſwer, That it was becauſe he liv'd without Law or Reaſon. *Genebrard. Tritheme.*

BENET the Tenth, Anti-Pope, was Biſhop of *Velitri*, named *John Mincius*, Son to *Guy Mincius* of the Noble Family of the Earls of *Tuſculum*. *Leo* IX. Created him Cardinal, and gave him the Biſhoprick of *Velitri*. Afterwards he roſe againſt *Nicholas* II. in 1059. and begged Pardon of the ſame Pontiff, who permitted him to live in the Church of St. *Mary Major*, without Power of exerciſing any Function of Prieſthood. They ſay he died ſoon after out of Grief, the Second of *April* of the ſame Year, 1052. *Du Cheſne, Baronius.*

BENET the Eleventh, His Name before his Election was *Bocaſini*, he being Son to a Shepherd, or according to others, of a Recorder of *Marca Treviſiana*, where he was born in 1240. Pope *Boniface* VIII. Created him Cardinal in 1294. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Oſtia*, and employed him in divers important Affairs. After the Death of this Pope, *Nicholas Bocaſini* mounted the Pontifical See the 22d of *October*, 1303. At the beginning of his Pontificate, he iſſued three Bulls which annulled all thoſe of the ſame *Boniface* againſt K. *Philip the Fair*, of *France*, and revoked the Condemnation againſt the two Cardinals of *Columna*, whom *Boniface* perſecuted for being of the *Guelphian* Faction, and would fain have oppoſed the Tartars in the Conqueſt of *Syria*; but in the midſt of theſe great Deſigns he was Poiſoned eight Months after his Election, at *Perugia*. This was on the 6th or 7th of *July*, 1304. It is obſerved, that he refuſed to ſee his Mother who came to ſee him in Magnificent Cloaths, and that he receiv'd her with Joy before all his Court, when ſhe was in her old Rags. *Bzovius* and *Spondanus* do remark all theſe Particularities. This Pope compoſed ſeveral Works, Commentaries upon *Job*; upon almoſt the whole *Pſalter*; upon the *Apocalypſe*; and upon St. *Matthew*; Part of the latter hath been Printed. He writ moreover, *De Ritibus. Sermones in diebus ſolemnibus*, &c. *Papire Maſſon, Spondanus.*

BENET the Twelfth, of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, named Father *James Fournier* or *du Four*, and by Alluſion to his Cloathing, *The White Cardinal*. He was Son to a Miller named *William*, and Native of *Saverdun* in the Country of *Foix* upon *Ariege*. He was made Cardinal in 1327. and laſtly, Pope, after *John* XXII. the 20th of *December*, 1334. at *Avignon*, where he was Crown'd the 5th of *January* following. He Confirmed the Cenſures of his Predeceſſor againſt *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and Excommunicated the *Fraticelli*, againſt whom he had written formerly. His Care in Conferring Benefices was admired, and his denial of ſeeing his Relations. He ſtrove alſo to Reform the Monks; Writ a Treatiſe of the State of Souls after Death; and he kindly received the Cities of *Italy*, who quitted the Party of his Enemies. He died at *Avignon* the 25th of *April*, 1342. after having held the See ſeven Years, four Months, and ſix Days. Beſides the two Works, whereof I have already ſpoken, *Benet* XII. compoſed Commentaries upon the Pſalms, *De Statu Canonicorum. Decretale Religioſorum. Conſtitutio de Reformatione Benedictinorum.* The Life of *John Gualbert*, Founder of the Monks of *Val-Ombre*, &c. He often Mediated a Peace between *Philip* of *France* and *Edward* of *England*, but in vain, the latter refuſing to liſten to his Propoſitions, becauſe always Victorious. *Ciaconius, Rainaldi.*

BENET the Thirteenth, Anti-Pope, called *Peter de Luna*, was a *Spaniard*, Born at *Caſp*, or according to others, at *Hueſca* in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, Son to *John Martin de Luna*, and *Mary Perez* of *Gotar*. He was Educated carefully enough, and chiefly in the Study of Civil and Canon Law. His Inclination was for War, and in effect, during the Diſorders of the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, on the occaſion of the Pretenſions of *Peter* called the *Cruel*, and *Henry* Earl of *Triſtemare*, he bore Arms in favour of the latter; but having not the Succeſs he expected, he betook himſelf to the Study of the Law, and came to *Avignon*, whither the Holy See was Transferred. *Ciaconius* ſaith, He taught the Law in the Univerſity of *Montpelier*, and that he got much Eſteem there. *Peter de Luna* had then the Arch-Deaconſhip of *Saragoſſa*, afterwards the Provoſtſhip of *Valencia* in *Spain*; and finally, Pope *Gregory* XI. Created him Cardinal, with the Title of *St. Mary* in *Coſmedin* the 20th of *December*, 1375. The Pope was ſo perſuaded of the Merit of this new Cardinal, that he conſulted him in the moſt important Affairs, and named him one of the Commiſſaries, who had Orders to Examine a Book of *Revelations* of St. *Bridget*. Then after the Death of *Gregory* XI. in 1378. the Cardinal *de Luna* was at the Election of *Clement* VII. and followed him to *Avignon*, not regarding *Urban* VI. who was at *Rome*. *Clement* ſent him Legate to *Spain*, and then to *France*, where he was almoſt always accompanied with St. *Vincent Ferrier*, ſpeaking continually againſt the Schiſm, deteſting the Diviſion, and proteſting, That if he was in the Room of one of the Popes, there was no Conſideration which ſhould hinder him to work efficaciouſly towards the Reuniting of the Faithful under the ſame Head. In the mean time *Clement* VII. being Dead, the 16th of *September*, 1394. the Cardinals of his Obedience entred the Conclave, to the Number of 22. the 26th Day of the ſame Month; and on the 28th following, choſe *Peter de Luna*, who took the Name of *Benet* XIII. Before this Election, they made an Act, which they all ſigned, by which they promiſed to renounce the Pontificate, at the requeſt of the Sacred College, to end the Schiſm. *Benet* ſoon forgot this Promiſe, and nothing could perſuade him to the Peace of the Church: Immediately King *Charles* VI. the Clergy of *France*, the Univerſity of *Paris*, and divers Princes of *Europe*, propoſed the way of Ceſſion, as being the ſureſt and ſhorteſt Method to eſtabliſh Peace. But he was too ambitious to give his Conſent unto it: He firſt eluded that Propoſition, and promiſed to yield, that he might have time to take contrary Meaſures; and then he openly laughed both at the Demands, and his own Promiſes. He was ſeiz'd at *Avignon*, but he found means to make his Eſcape in a Diſguiſe in 1402. and retired to *Chateau Reinard* in the Territory of *Provence*, where he found ſome Troops for his Guard. In the Council of *Piſa*, held in 1409. *Benet* and *Gregory* XII. were declared Schiſmaticks, Breakers of their Faith, and thereupon fallen from the Right they pretended to the Pontificate. This was done in the Fourteenth Seſſion, held the 5th of *June*; and the 26th of the ſame Month, the Cardinals entring the Conclave, choſe *Alexander* V. *Benet* never yielded, but created new Cardinals, to make the breach greater, becauſe he ſaw himſelf abandoned of moſt of thoſe who had choſen him, and Excommunicated and Depoſed in the Council of *Conſtance*. He was inſtantly preſſed by all the Potentates and Honeſt Men of *Europe*, to give Peace to the Church, which he always deſpiſed; at laſt he retired into a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, named *Paniſcola*, and there died in the Month of *September*, 1424. after having liv'd 30 years in Schiſm, and obliged two Cardinals, who followed him, to chuſe one named *Giles* of *Munion*, an *Aragonian*, Canon of *Barcelona*, who took upon him the Name of *Clement* VIII. but ſoon after yielded his pretended Dignity. *Froiſſard, Genebrard, Spondanus.*

BENET, a Cardinal, lived in the Eleventh Age; Pope *Urban* II. created him Cardinal, and *Paſchal* II. ſent him Legate into *France*, where he aſſembled a Council at *Poictiers*, and Excommunicated King *Philip* the Firſt, who had repudiated the Queen, his Spouſe, to Marry *Bertrada*.

BENET, (*Renatus*) of *Angiers*, a Doctor of *Paris*, Dean of the Faculty, and Curate of St. *Euſtache* in the ſame City, was very Famous for his Virtue, Science, and Employments. He preached often, and with Succeſs. He was very moderate upon the Subject of Religion, as may be ſeen by a Book ſpoken of in the *Univerſal Bibliotheck*, *T.* 11. Here he juſtifies moſt of the Tenets of the Proteſtants: Wherefore the Court of *Rome* would never grant him his Bulls for the Biſhoprick of *Troye* in *Champagne*, to which he was named, by King *Henry* the *Great*, who had made him his Confeſſor. *Sainte Marthe, Mezeray.*

BENET, (*Cyprian*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, flouriſhed to the Year 1520. He was a *Spaniard*, born in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and, as ſome ſay, Doctor of the Univerſity of *Paris*. He wrote a Book which got him much Reputation, and made a great deal of Noiſe. This Work comprehends four Treatiſes, which he dedicated to Pope *Julius* II. and afterwards to *Leo* X. (Viz.) *De Prima Orbis ſede. De Conſilio. De Eccleſiaſtica Poteſtate*: Afterwards he publiſhed a Dialogue of the Uſefulneſs and Excellency of Theology. *Bellar. De Script. Eccl. Vincentius Blaſcus in Chron. Aragon. Sixtus Senenſis, &c.*

BENEVENT, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Dutchy and Archbiſhoprick. It is ſituated upon the Rivers of *Sabato* and *Calore*, in a Fertile Country, where it gives its Name to a Valley. The Popes are Maſters of *Benevent*, which the Latin Authors name *Beneventum*; it is thought that *Diomedes* built this City, and then it was called *Maleventum*, as we are informed by *Plinius* and *Titus Livius*; but the *Romans* having ſince ſent a Colony thither, this Name was changed into *Beneventum*, which it bore ever ſince. *Benevent*, which ſome place in the Country of the *Hirpians*, and others in that of the *Sammites*, was one of the 18 Colonies, which ſent the *Romans* a conſiderable Succour of Men and Money, to be employed againſt *Hanibal*, who had waſted the Country even to the Walls of *Rome*. This City was ruined by *Totila*, about the Year 545. The *Lombards* repaired it afterwards, and erected it into a Dutchy. Theſe Dukes have been pretty Famous, and amongſt the reſt, *Grimoald*, Fifth Duke of *Benevent*, who baniſhed *Aripert* from the Throne of the *Lombards*, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in it about the Year 663. The firſt of theſe Dukes was *Zothus*, whom *Autharis*, King of the *Lombards* eſtabliſhed about the Year 598. *Aragiſe*, Duke of *Benevent*, was Son-in-Law to *Didier*, the laſt King of the *Lombards*, whom *Charlemaigne* overcame, and reduced to what Terms he would, becauſe he had been in League with *Taſſillon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, his Brother-in-Law: This fell out in 787. *Grimoald* II. Duke of *Benevent*, ſucceeded his Father *Aragiſe*, and was Aſſaſſinated in 818. In 1053. *Henry* III. called the *Black Emperor*, gave the Dutchy and Principality of *Benevent* to Pope *Leo* IX. who was his Kinſman, whom alſo he raiſed to the Pontificate. It was an Exchange for *Bamberg*, which he was willing to free from a Gift, or Debt, which it paid every Year to the Holy See. The Pope himſelf eſtabliſhed at *Benevent*, a Duke or Governour, named *Rodolphus*; he was ſucceeded in 1071. by another named *Landulphus*; but ſince, this City hath been ſubject to the *Roman* See. Pope *Victor* III. celebrated there a Council in the Year 1087. where the Anti-Pope *Guibert* was Excommunicated with his Adherents, as we are informed by *Leo* of *Oſtia*. *Urban* II. held another there in 1091. againſt the ſame Man. There was one held in 1108. againſt the Inveſtiture of *Benefices* by Laicks. One in 1113. for ſome Affairs of the Province and of *Mont-Caſſin*. A Synod in 1567. and another in 1594. where Ordinances were publiſhed. This Town ſuffered much by an Earthquake, in 1688. moſt of the Houſes, and all the Inhabitants, except 600, being utterly deſtroyed. It ſtands on the River *Sabato* and *Tamora*, amidſt pleaſant Plains, 26 miles Eaſt of *Capua*, 27 North of *Salerno*, 30 North-Eaſt of *Naples*, and 120 South-Eaſt of *Rome*.

BENEZET, a young Shepherd, Native of *Alvilar* in *Vivarets*: He came by Divine Inſpiration (ſay the Papiſts) to *Avignon*, and there cauſed a Bridge to be built upon the *Rhone* in 1177. Thus being but 12 years of Age, he publiſhed the Cauſe of his being ſent; and to confirm the Truth of his Miſſion, did himſelf carry a great Stone which thirty Men could ſcarcely move, and laid it at the Foundation of the firſt Pile of the Bridge. This young Architect built afterwards an Hoſpital, where he inſtituted Religious Men named *Les Freres du Pont*, amongſt whom he retired himſelf, and died there in 1195. and was interred in a Chapel, which is on the third Arch of this Bridge, on *Avignon* ſide. This was the cauſe that ſeveral other Bridges were built upon the *Rhone*, where ſtill the People had very much difficulty to paſs over, becauſe of the violent ſwiftneſs of this River.

BENFELD, or *Beinſfelt*, *Benefeldia*, and *Benofeldia*, a little Town of *Germany* in *Elzas*: It is ſituated upon the River *Ill*, about three Leagues from the City of *Straſbourg*, on which it depends, and in times paſt it hath been very ſtrong and conſiderable; but now it's not ſo. It ſtands on the River *Ill*, 13 miles South-Weſt of *Straſbourg*, and 18 North of *Briſac*. Long. 27. 18. Lat. 48. 17.

BENGALA, a Kingdom of *Aſia* in the *Indies*, belonging to the Grand Mogul, is the Centre of the Commerce of the *Indies*, extreamly frequented by the *Europeans*, particularly the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Portugueſe*, *Hollanders*, *&c.* who have all the free Exerciſe of their Religion there. It has its Name from the Gulph of *Bengala*, which is the greateſt and moſt famous of *Aſia*. This State is commonly divided into 3 Parts; into *Prurop*, which is on this ſaid the *Ganges*; into *Patan*, which is on the other ſide of the ſame River; and *Bengala*, which is along the Coaſt. They aſſure us, That this Country is about 160 Leagues in length, and a little more in breadth betwixt the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Pegu*. *Bengala* is the fertileſt Country in the World, in Sugar, Silks, and Rice, wherewith it furniſheth even the remoteſt Provinces, and alſo with divers ſorts of Fruits, Salt-Petre, Wax, Civet, Lacca, Opium, Long Pepper, *&c.* Beſides, about 100 Leagues on both ſides of the *Ganges*, from *Raje-Mehale* to the Sea, are great Chanels, which have been digged and drawn from the *Ganges* with infinite Labour, very far in the Country, for the tranſport of Merchandiſes. Theſe Chanels are on both ſides bordered with Villages very well Peopled, and large Fields of Rice, Sugar, and Wheat; of 3 or 4 kinds of Pulſe, of Muſtard, and Seſam-Seed to make Oils, and a great Number of ſmall Mulberry-Trees to breed and nouriſh Silk-worms. *Linſchot*, *Bernier*.

BEN-GORION, or *Gorionides*, is the Name which the *Jews* give to the Hiſtorian *Joſephus*, whom they call *Joſippus Ben-Gorion*; and becauſe they have been ignorant of a long time in the *Greek* Tongue, they read no other Hiſtory of *Joſephus*, but that which one of their Rabbins hath written in pretty pure *Hebrew*, and is an Abridgement of the true *Joſephus*, tho' mixt with ſeveral fabulous things. It's obſervable, that there are two Editions of this Book, whereof the firſt is of *Conſtantinople*, in 1510. and the other at *Baſle*, with the Latin Verſion of *Munſter*, 1541. but the latter is imperfect: There want ſome Chapters at the beginning of it, and many at the end, and it is maimed in ſeveral places. There is an Abridgment of this Hiſtory of *Ben-Gorion*, with a Latin Tranſlation of *Munſter*, and this Abridgment was Printed at *Wormes* in 1529. See *Joſephus*.

BENGUELA, a Country of *Africk* in the *Lower Æthiopia*, and the Kingdom of *Angola*, with a City of this Name: It is upon the Ocean or Sea of *Congo*, with a pretty good Port, of which the *Hollanders* made themſelves Maſters ſome time paſt. This Country of *Benguela* hath on the South the Mountain of *Zihil*, and on the other ſide the Rivers of *Bengeli* and *Suciga*, about the City *Angola*.

BEN-HADAD, King of *Syria*, whom *Joſephus* calls *Hadad*, began to Reign about the year of the World 3000. and became formidable to his Neighbours. *See his Hiſtory*, 1 Kings 15. 20, 21. *and* 2 Kings 1. 8. *and* 2 Chron. 18.

BENI, *(Paul)* a Native of *Gubio*, or *Ugubio*, in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Padua*, was one of the Learnedſt Men that *Italy* had at the beginning of the laſt Age: He was full of Fire, and pretty prone to Critick. He thought he had found great Faults in the *Italian* Dictionary, which the Academy *De la Cruſca* of *Florence* had publiſhed; this afforded him the thought of marking them with more Care in a Book Printed under the Title of *Anti-Cruſca*, or *Paragone della Lingua Italiana*. *Paul Beni* pick'd another Quarrel with the ſame Academy, upon the Subject of *Taſſo*, whoſe Defence he publickly undertook, and made two Treatiſes concerning the ſame: In the one he compares *Taſſo* with *Virgil*, and *Arioſto* to *Homer*; and in another he anſwereth to what had been criticized upon in the Poetry of this excellent Author. The latter is entituled, *Il Commento ſopra il Goffredo di Torquato Taſſo*. He publiſh'd ſome other Diſcourſes upon the *Paſtor Fido* of *Guarini*. All theſe Pieces were in *Italian*; but he hath left a greater number in *Latin*. The moſt conſiderable are Commentaries upon the Poetry and Rhetorick of *Ariſtotle*, upon the firſt Six Books of the *Æneids*, and the Hiſtory of *Salluſt*, a Poem and Rhetorick drawn from the Writings of *Plato*. *De Hiſtoria, lib. 4. Diſputatio de Annalibus Eccleſiaſticis Card. Baronii, &c.* He died the 12th of *February*, 1625. *Lauren. Craſſo, Thomaſin, in Elog. Vir. Illuſtr.*

BENJAMIN, the 12th Son of *Jacob*, and the 2d of *Rachel*, was born in the year of the World 2305. See *Gen.* 35. and foll. *Joſ.* 18. *Judg.* 19. 20.

BENJAMIN, Deacon and Martyr, who ſuffer'd for the Faith about the year of Chriſt 422. *Varanes* King of *Perſia*, a great Perſecutor of Chriſtians, having caſt him into Priſon, ſet him at liberty two years after, upon the Interceſſion of an Ambaſſador of *Theodoſius*, on condition he would no more teach the Chriſtian Doctrine. *Benjamin* ſaid that he could not hide the Light, nor bury the Talent which the Lord had committed unto him to make others Partakers thereof. Upon which this King preſſing him to renounce the God whom he ſerved, he made him ſo convincing a Reply, by the Compariſon which he gave him of the Crime which a Subject ſhould become guilty of who ſhould quit the Service of his King, to embrace that of his Enemy, that *Varanes*, filled with Shame and Anger, made this holy Deacon ſuffer the moſt barbarous Torments, in which he rendred his Soul to God. *Baronius*.

BENJAMIN, or *Rabbi Benjamin*, Native of *Tui* in *Spain*, a famous *Jew*, who lived in the 12th Age. He viſited almoſt all the Synagogues in the World, to know their Cuſtoms, their Ceremonies, and the Great Men they had. We have ſeveral Editions of his Obſervations in this Journey.

BENIBESSARA, a great Country of *Africk* in *Libya*, or in the Country of *Segelmeſſe*, which is in *Biledulgerid*. It is ſituate about *Mount Atlas*, on the ſide of the Kingdom of *Tremeſcen*.

BENI-GEBARA, a Mountain of the Province of *Cuzt* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*: It is very Populous, and its Avenues are very difficult, wherefore the Inhabitants do keep their Liberty to this day. Here is great quantity of Corn and Flocks, with a great deal of Vines, Olives, and other Fruit-Trees: Several Fountains do abundantly furniſh them with Water; ſo that they have all that is neceſſary for Life, and may ſuffer a Siege of 10 years without fear of Famine. They are to the number of 7000 Fighting Men, armed with Muſquets and Croſs-bows. They pay a Tribute to the King of *Fez*, to have a free Trade in the Plain, where there is a great Market held. *Marmol d'Afrique*.

BENIGNUS, firſt Biſhop of *Dijon*, where he, according to *Gregory of Tours*, ſuffer'd Martyrdom, and was buried.

BENI-GUAZEBAL, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near the Mountain of *Alcai*: It contains more than 120 Villages, with a pretty populous City. At the very top of the Mountain may be ſeen an Opening, whence ariſe a great many ſulphureous Steams and Flames, as from *Mount Gibel* in *Sicily*. *Marmol*.

BENI-MERINIS, a Name of a Family of the Tribe of the *Zenetes* of *Africk*, whereof *Aben-Joſeph*, King of *Fez*, was deſcended.

BENIN, a City and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Guinea*: The City is the beſt of all thoſe of the *Negro's*, and ſituate upon a River of this ſame Name, which evacuates it ſelf a little after into the Gulph of *St. Thomas*. The Inhabitants are brutiſh Idolaters. The Country affords large Pepper better than that of *India*.

BENIOATARES, the Name of a Race of the Tribe of the *Zenetes* of *Africk*, which uſurped the Kingdom of *Fez* upon the *Beni-Merinis*.

BENI-ORIEGAN, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, about the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea: It hath 3 Leagues in length, and but one and an half in breadth, and is planted with Vines and Olives. Here are alſo a great many Cedars, an odoriferous Wood, very fit to build Galleys with; and other things, which are much eſteemed in that Country. There grows no Corn here but Barley, and there is not much Cattel.

BENI-SUAID, a City of *Egypt* upon the Bank of the *Nile*, 20 Leagues from *Cairo*, in going up along the River. It is in the middle of a large Country, where great Plenty of Linen and Hemp groweth. The Linen is excellent, and is that which is called *Alexandrian*, becauſe it is tranſported to *Alexandria*. *Marmol de l'Egypte.*

BENI-TEUDI, a City of the Province of *Habat*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, upon the River *Erguile*. It is now ruined; but the Relicks of ſome Magnificent Buildings are yet to be ſeen there, and ſome ancient Tombs that denote them to be Sepulchres of Perſons of great Quality. There are alſo 3 fair Fountains, with great Baſons of Marble and Alabaſter. *Marmol.*

BENITI, or *Beniſi*, *(Philippa)* Founder of the Order of the *Annciade*, call'd the *Servites*, or Servants of the Bleſſed Virgin, was born at *Florence*. He followed ſeven Merchants, who being retired to the Mountain *Senere* near this City, lived there practiſing all manner of Virtues. His Example animated them more, and drew ſeveral Companions unto them. Afterwards he got his Order approved, which marvellouſly increaſed by the Reputation of his Holineſs, which was ſo great, that after the Death of *Clement* IV. he was upon the point of being made Pope. He died the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1285. Pope *Clement* X. Canonized him in *An.* 1671. *Bzovius & Spond.*

BENI-USA, or *Bervira*, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near that of *Gualide*. The Inhabitants of theſe two Mountains are almoſt continually at War; and the Women, if they are never ſo little abuſed, fly from the one to the other, where they marry a ſecond time; which makes them take Arms to have them again; and if they ſometimes make Peace, it is upon Condition that the new Husband will quit the Wife of the former, or reimburſe the Charges of her Marriage, which are conſiderable amongſt the *Moors*. They have ſome Alfaques, or Doctors of the Law, who make them agree thereupon; but take greater care to become Rich than to adminiſter Juſtice. *Marmol.*

BENI-YASGA, a Mountain of the Province of *Cuzt*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africk*, near the River *Cebu*, or *Suba*. It is Peopled with rich Folks, who are good Soldiers. Here are every where fertile Lands in Wheat, with a great many Vines and Olive-Trees, and ſeveral Flocks of great and ſmall Cattel. Their Wooll is ſo fine, that Women do make thereof as fine Stuffs as any Silk. Near this Mountain the River *Cebu* paſſeth between two Rocks, ſo narrow and craggy, that to go over it this Artifice is uſed; There are in the Rock two great Beams planted on both ſides, with two great Rings, through which a great Cable paſſeth, which comes twice about: At one of the ſides is tied a great Basket of Bulruſh, which holds more than 10 Perſons; and thoſe who would paſs putting themſelves thereinto, are drawn on the other ſide by the other Rope. If at any time the Basket happeneth to break, they fall into the River 1500 Fathom deep, unleſs they have the good luck to take hold of the Cables to be drawn up again. *Marmol.*

BEN-MERODAC, the 3d of the 8 laſt Kings of the *Babylonians*, ſucceeded *Merodac* about the 76th year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was in the 3376th of the World, 678 years before Jeſus Chriſt, and the 25th *Olympiad*. The moſt common Opinion is, That *Ben-Merodac* reigned 32 years, and ſo he died in 107 of *Rome*, *An. Mund.* 3407. 647 before Chriſt, the 33d *Olympiad*. *Uſſerius*, *Genebrard.*

BENNET, *(John)* Lord *Oſſulſton*, the Elder Brother of *Henry* late Earl of *Arlington*, was advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm by King *Charles* II.

BENNET, *(Henry)* Earl of *Arlington* deceas'd, was advanc'd to that Dignity by King *Charles* II. being deſcended from Worthy Anceſtors, and in his Youth train'd up in moſt ſorts of Learning fit for a Gentleman. He quitted his Studies in the time of the Civil Wars, and ſignalized himſelf under the King. As he was a Scholar and a Soldier, ſo he proved an excellent Stateſman, whereof he gave ſignal Proofs in that ſpecial Employment he had to the King of *Spain*: Therefore ſoon after King *Charles*'s Reſtauration, he was made Principal Secretary of State, and of a Knight a Peer of the Realm, being firſt created Baron of *Arlington*, *An.* 1664. and afterwards, *viz. An.* 1672. Viſcount *Thetford*, and Earl of *Arlington*, a Mannor in *Middleſex* wherein he was born; after which, he was made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and conſtituted Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold. He married the Lady *Iſabella* of *Naſſaw*, the preſent Counteſs-Dowager of *Arlington*, Daughter to *Lewis* of *Naſſaw*, Lord *Beverwaert*, Son to the late Illuſtrious *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, and Count of *Naſſaw*, by whom he had Iſſue one only Daughter named *Iſabella*, married to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the late Duke of *Grafton*, one of K. *Charles*'s Natural Sons, who being ſlain at the late Siege of *Cork* in *Ireland*, left Iſſue by her the preſent Duke of *Grafton*. The ſaid *Henry Bennet*, Earl of *Arlington*, died at his Houſe in St. *James*'s Park, *Aug.* 28. 1685. being in the 67th year of his Age. He was then Lord Chamberlain to King *James* II. who was pleaſed, upon the deceaſe of His Brother King *Charles*, to continue him in that great Office.

BENNO, Cardinal, a *German* born: He was created Cardinal by Anti-Pope *Guibert*, who took the Name of *Clement* III. compoſed ſeveral Satyrical Works, accuſed *Sylveſter* II. of Magick, *Gregory* VI. of Simony, and writ the Life of *Gregory* VII. or rather a Satyr againſt this Pontif. *Baron. Voſſius.*

BENSHEIM, a Town of *Germany* in the lower Circle of the *Rhine*, and Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz*, ſubject to that Prince. It ſtands 11 miles Eaſt of *Wormes*, 13 South of *Darmſtadt*, and 19 North of *Heydelberg*. Long. 28. 18. Lat. 49. 36.

BEN-SIRACH, an ancient *Hebrew* Author, who hath written ſome Moral Sentences, and whom the *Jews* take to be Grandſon to *Jeremiah* the Prophet.

BENTHEM, a Town and Caſtle of *Weſtphalia*, ſituate upon the River *Vidrus* near *Oldenzael*, is the Head of a ſmall County in the Weſt Parts of *Weſtphalia*. It's call'd in the *German* Tongue *Das Grathrtchaft ven Benthem*, and lies between the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the Eaſt, *Over-Yſſel* and the Territory of *Tuvent* to the Weſt, and upon the North and South is inclos'd by the River *Vechta*. The Caſtle of the Town of *Benthem* lies two miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-Eaſt Angle of the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, ten miles from *Deventer* to the Eaſt.

BENTIVOGLIO, is a Borough of *Italy*, in the Territory of *Bononia*, on the ſide of *Ferrara*. It hath been in times paſt ſtronger and more conſiderable than it is now. It ſtands on the River *Reno*, 18 miles North of *Bologne*, and 16 South of *Ferrara*. Long. 37. 8. Lat. 44. 19.

BENTIVOGLIO, a Family: The Family of *Bentivoglio* draweth its Original from *Eutins*, King of *Sardinia*: and the Kings of *Arragon*, the Dukes of *Milan*, and divers other Potentates, have called thoſe of that Family Kinſmen. It had a long time the Lordſhip of the City of *Bononia*. *John Bentivoglio* II. of that Name ſucceeded his Father *Annibal*; and when he was very young, one of his Relations Governed until about 1462. *John* was compelled through Policy to maintain himſelf by cruel Maxims. He put ſeveral of the *Malvezzi* to death, and baniſhed the *Mareſcoti*; becauſe both made ſecret Cabals to take the Government from him. That Vice excepted, he was one of the greateſt Men of his time, a good Soldier, a wiſe Captain, undaunted in Danger, and the truſtieſt Friend in the World. He entred into a League with Pope *Sixtus* IV. and *Hercules* Duke of *Ferrara* againſt the *Venetians*, beat *Jerome Riario*, and then bravely oppoſed *Cæſar Borgia* Duke of *Valentinois*, Son to Pope *Alexander* VI. about the year 1506. Pope *Julius* II. being come to *Bononia*, drove thence *John Bentivoglio* and all his Family; ſome of his Children were murthered, his Goods plundered, and his very Houſe demoliſhed by the People: And all this was barbarouſly executed, againſt the Promiſe which was made to him. He retired into the City of *Milan*, others ſay to *Buſſet* in the *Parmeſan*, where he died in 1508. almoſt 70 years of Age. The reſt of the Family of *Bentivoglio* eſtabliſh'd themſelves at *Ferrara*.

BENTIVOGLIO, *(Franciſca)* Wife to *Galeota Manfredi*, Prince of *Forli* in *Italy*, ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed by her Husband, ſhe ſuborned two Phyſicians, and counterfeiting her ſelf ſick, made them enter his Chamber, with Arms hidden, to aſſaſſinate him: And becauſe *Galeota* defended himſelf againſt theſe two Men, ſhe took a Poinard which ſhe wore her ſelf, and thruſt it into his Breaſt. They ſay ſhe underſtood that this Prince had contracted a ſecret Marriage with a Damoſel of *Fayenza* before he married her, which brought her to this Deſpair. *Fulg.*

BENTIVOGLIO, *(Guy)* a Cardinal, much celebrated by abundance of Authors; born at *Ferrara*, 1579. of *Cornelius Bentivoglio* and *Elizabeth Bendadei*. In his Youth he made an extraordinary Progreſs in the Univerſity of *Padua*. He was Nuncio to the Pope in *Flanders*, and afterwards in *France*, and acquitted himſelf ſo worthily in theſe Employments, that Pope *Paul* I. promoted him to a Cardinalate in 1621. In ſhort, *Bentivoglio* underſtood Buſineſs extreamly well, was a Perſon of great Learning, Prudence, and Integrity, and generally belov'd. He died in the year 1644. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *The Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of* Flanders: *A Relation of* Flanders: *Letters* and *Memoires*. *Gualdo Priorato. Scena de Gli Huom. Illuſt. de Ital. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

BEORGOR, or *Biorgor*, King of the *Alani*, in the 5th Age. He occaſioned ſtrange Diſorders amongſt the *Gauls*, and in *Italy*: *Ricimer*, Maſter of the *Roman* Militia, purſued him, and having overtaken him near *Bergamo*, defeated him the 6th of *February*, 464. *Thomaſini.*

BEOTIA, or *Bœotia*, a Province of *Greece*, called at this day *Stramulipa*, under the *Turk*. It is commonly put in *Achaia*, or *Livadia*. It was betwixt the Country of *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Theſſaly*, and *Attica*, the *Archipelago*, and the Iſle of *Negrepont*, and divided into Upper and Lower. The firſt had the City of *Lebadia*, call'd now *Badia*, *Cheronea*, famous for the Birth of *Plutarch*, *Orchomenes*, *Platea*, where *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, Generals of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians*, defeated *Mardonius* in the 75th *Olympiad*, and in the 275th year of *Rome*; beſides *Amphiclea*, *Hyampolis*, *Coronea*, *&c.* The Lower had *Thebes*, Capital of all *Beotia*, called now *Stives*, *Phocea*, *Mycaleſſus*, or *Malacaſſa*, which *Statius* makes mention of in the 7th Book of his *Thebais*; *Anthedon*, *Acrephium*, *Tanagra*, *&c.* *Beotia* was waſhed with the Rivers *Aſopus*, *Cephiſus*, *&c.* Here was the Mountain *Helicon*, and the Fountain *Agamppe*, famous in the Writings of the Poets. Several of the Ancients have imagin'd, that *Bœotus*, Nephew to *Æolus*, and Son to *Neptune* and *Arnea*, gave his Name to *Beotia*: others relate it variouſly. Howbeit, the Name of *Beotians* and *Thebans* is famous enough in the Works of the Ancients, where we ſee they had a great ſhare in all the Wars of the *Greeks*. *Miconides*, General of the *Athenians*, having defeated the Army of the *Lacedæmonians*, in the 4th year of the 81ſt *Olympiad*, which was the 297th of *Rome*, ſubdued *Beotia*, the *Locrenſes*, *&c.* Two years after, *Tolmides*, General of the ſame *Athenians*, made farther Ravages there. Since that time, the *Thebans* had a great hand in the War of *Peloponneſus*, or *Morea*. In the year 344 of *Rome*, which was the 3d of the 92d *Olympiad*, thoſe of *Chalcis* in the Iſle of *Negrepont*, revolting againſt the *Athenians*, joined the *Beotians*, and made in the Streight of *Euripus* a Ditch, to hinder the Ships from paſſing there, leaving room for one only. Six years after, they were at the taking of *Athens*, in the 359th year of *Rome*. Being in Confederacy with the *Athenians*, they oppoſed the *Lacedæmonians*; but *Ageſilaus* had ſome advantages in *Beotia*. In the 376th of *Rome*, they ſent Troops into the Iſle of *Negrepont*; ſince which time, they had the common Deſtiny of the reſt of *Greece*, until it was altogether ſubdued by the *Turks* in the 16th Age. *Pauſan. Lauremb. Strabo.*

BERAUN, which the *Germans* call *Bern*, *Berauna*, and *Verona*, a City of *Germany* in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*: It is ſituate upon a little River, which renders the adjacent places pleaſant 2 or 3 Leagues from *Prague*, and as many from *Pilſeu*; but *Beraun* was half ruined in the late Wars.

BERBICE, or *Berbeu*, a great River in *Braſil*, 6 deg. 30 min. N. Lat. a quarter of a mile broad at the mouth, and 2 fathom deep; the Land on both ſides low and woody, has plenty of Logwood and Cotton, and in the beginning of the laſt Century, the *Hollanders* planted a Colony on the River.

BERCHIN, Curate or Rector of *Nielle* in the Dutchy of *Guelders*, a Perſon in eſteem in the 15th Century: He left a Chronological Abridgment of this Province to the year 1466. See *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Voſſius*, *Simlar*, *&c.*

BERCHTOLD, a Biſhop of *Strasbourg*, deſcended from the Dukes of *Teck* in *Suabia*. He defeated the Earls of *Ferrete*, and their Allies, and in 1228. ſignalized himſelf near *Briſac*, where he carried a famous Victory over ſeveral *German* Princes. He had moreover an Advantage over *Henry* of *Thuringia*, King of the *Romans*, whom he overcame twice. The very Emperour *Frederick* II. ſought the Friendſhip of this Valiant Prelate. He retook the Landgraviate of *Alſatia*, after the death of *Henry* laſt Landgrave, and died about the year 1244. *Guillimanus Epiſc. Argentinens.*

BERCI, or of *Berſſi*, whom others call *Breſi*, or *Berſil*, (*Hugh*) a *French* Knight and Poet, about the year 1250. He writ Satyrs againſt the Vices of his time.

BERCORIUS, or *Berthorius*, *(Peter)* a *Frenchman* of *Poitou*: His Learning and exemplary Virtue made him much valued by divers Princes and Scholars of the 14th Century. He wrote a Coſmography and Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the *Bible*; a Book call'd *Repertorium Morale*; and by King *John*'s Order tranſlated *Livy* into *French*. He was counted the moſt Learned Divine of his time, was Prior of *St. Eloy*, a Monaſtery in *Paris*, and died in the year 1362. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Spondan. A.C.* 1350. *n.* 11, *&c.*

BERDOA, a great and waſte Country of *Africk*, with a Town of this Name in *Libya* or *Zaara*, where there is hardly any thing but Sand, Scorpions, and Monſters. This Country is betwixt thoſe of *Gaaga* and *Lempta*: It has 3 Caſtles, and 5 or 6 Villages, abounding with Dates. One *Hama*, a blind *Arabian*, who conducted the Caravans by his Smell, is ſaid to have diſcover'd this place at 40 miles diſtance. The Inhabitants frighted at the ſight of Strangers, ſhut themſelves up in their Caſtles, and refuſed to give Water to the Caravan, until their Caſtles were forced. *Leo Afric.*

BEREBERES, an ancient People of *Barbary* in *Africk*, originally of *Arabia*. It's ſaid they paſſed into *Africk* with *Melec-Iſriqui*, King of *Arabia-Fœlix*, and at firſt ſettled themſelves in the Eaſtern part of *Barbary*; whence diſperſing into divers places, they became Maſters of the greateſt part of *Africk*. They were divided into 5 Tribes, *viz.* *Muſſamudins*, *Zenetes*, *Haoares*, *Zinhagians*, and *Gomeres*; and from each Tribe iſſued ſeveral very Illuſtrious Families, ſo that the greateſt of *Africk* draw their Original from them. After having dwelt ſome years in Tents, there aroſe Civil Wars amongſt 'em, and the Conquerors eſtabliſhed themſelves in the Plains, becauſe they were very rich in Flocks; the reſt withdrew towards the Mountains, where mixing themſelves with the ancient *Africans* named *Chilohes* or *Getulians*, they built Villages and Boroughs. The *Muſſamudins* do poſſeſs the Oriental part of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and inhabit the Places about *Mount-Atlas*, in the extent of Four Provinces, *Hea*, *Sus*, *Gezala*, and *Morocco*; and their Capital is *Agmet*. The *Zenetes* have as yet their old Habitations in the Country of *Tremeſen*, which is the Weſterlieſt Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and are otherwiſe called *Chavians*. Some do live about the Mountains of great *Atlas*, and are often in War with the King of *Fez*. Others are in the Provinces of *Tunis* and *Conſtantina*, where they live for the moſt part in the Fields, as the *Arabians*. But the moſt Potent are thoſe of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. With this Tribe of the *Zenetes* are mixed the *Haoares*, who are their Vaſſals. The *Zinhagians* extend themſelves from the Mountains of *Barca* unto thoſe of *Nefuſa* and *Gueneeeris*, and ſome do wander with the *Zenetes*. The *Gomeres* live in the Mountains of *Little Atlas*, towards the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and enjoy the Lands from the Frontier of *Ceuta*, near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, unto *Telinſin*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. Of theſe Five Tribes, the *Muſſamudins*, the *Zenetes*, and the *Zinhagians*, have reigned at divers times in *Barbary*, upon the declining of the Empire of the *Arabian* Califfs; for afore they were governed by Cheques or Princes. But during the Reign of the Houſe of *Jeris*, which founded the City of *Fez*, the Line of the *Mequinecians*, a Family of the *Zenetes*, uſurped the Empire, in the time that the *Abderames* began to Reign in *Spain*, about 740. After that another Line of the *Zenetes*, named *Magaroas*, conquered ſeveral Provinces, and having overcome the *Mequinecians*, eſtabliſhed divers States in *Barbary*: But they were expelled by the *Lumptunes* of the Tribe of the *Zinhagians*, named by Hiſtorians *Almoravides*, becauſe they had with them many *Mahometan Moravites*. The *Moahedins* or *Almohades*, of the Tribe of the *Muſſamudins*, were then Maſters of *Africk*, which afterwards was ſubjected to the *Benimerinis*, a Family of the *Zenetes*, and the latter were driven by the *Benioatares*, from whom the Cherifs, who reign now, took the Empire. From theſe Five Tribes alſo deſcended the Kings of *Tunis* and *Tremeſen* or *Algiers*, until the *Turks* became Maſters of them. *Marmol.*

BEREBISTAS, a Warlike and Valiant Captain of the *Getæ*, who got ſo much Authority among thoſe of his Nation, that the Sovereignty was conferred on him. He made wholeſome Laws, which obliged the People to Sobriety and continual Exerciſe of the Body: By this means in a few years he extended the Limits of his Empire very far. He paſſed the *Iſter*, and entred *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and *Illyria*. He conquered all theſe Countreys; and the People comply'd with ſo much cheerfulneſs, that they readily obeyed his Orders to pluck up all their Vines, and to drink no more Wine. *Strabo.*

BERECYNTHUS, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, where *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, was Honoured, whence ſhe was named *Berecynthia*.

BERENGER or *Berengarius* the Firſt, Son to *Eberard* Duke of *Friuli*, and *Giſle* Daughter to the Emperor *Lewis the Meek*; he lived in the Tenth Age, was an Ambitious, Cruel, and Haſty Prince. About 893 he cauſed himſelf to be declared King of *Italy*, againſt *Guy* Duke of *Spoleto*, who defeated him in Two pitched Battels. *Berenger* found himſelf conſtrained to beg ſuccour from the Emperor *Arnoldus*, who being come into *Italy*, ſubdued there ſeveral Cities in 894 and 96. Afterwards in 898, the *Italians* not being ſatisfied with *Berenger*, who was unſufferably Proud and Cruel, called in *L. Bozon* King of *Arles* or *Burgundy*, and made him hope for a conſiderable Succour, which never appeared, ſo that this Prince being raſhly engaged in the Enemies Countrey, found himſelf ſurpriſed by *Berenger*, of whom he begged to let him return into his Countrey. But the following year *Lewis Bozon* repaſſed the *Alpes* at the Head of a Potent Army, to which all yielded; he advanced to *Rome*, where he got himſelf Crowned Emperor, and Reigned 4 or 5 years with indifferent good Luck, but not being cautious enough in the guard of his Perſon, *Berenger* ſurpriſed him at *Verona*, and pull'd out his Eyes. *Reginon* ſaith, that this happened in 904. After this *Berenger* cauſed himſelf to be Crowned Emperor by Pope *John* IX. in the ſame year, and then by *John* X. in 915. The following year he joined his Troops to thoſe of the Pope and other Princes; they defeated the *Saracens*, who caus'd great Diſorders in *Italy* : But the Grandees of *Italy* conſpired againſt him, and call'd in *Rodolf* II. King of *Burgundy*. *Berenger* had recourſe to the *Hungarians*, who at that time ravaged *Germany* and *Italy* with Fire and Sword, wherefore *Berenger*, who had ſent for them, became more odious than thoſe very Barbarians, ſo that all entred into a League againſt him. He loſt the Battel *June* 28. 922. near *Placentia*, whither *Rodolf* was already advanced ; and *Berenger* had nothing left but *Verona*, where he ſhut himſelf up, and was aſſaſſinated in 924 by the Treachery of *Flambert*, having but one only Daughter *Giſle* or *Giſlette*, Mother to *Berenger* II. *Luitprand.*

BERENGER, or *Berengarius* the Second, called the *Young*, Son to *Albert* Marquis of *Ivrée*, and *Giſle* Daughter to *Berenger* I. revolted about 939. againſt *Hugh* King of *Italy* and *Arles*, but was unſucceſsful, and forced to fly to the Emperor *Otho* in *Germany*, of whom he demanded Succour, and returning in 945. when that the *Italians* had abandoned *Hugh*, he became Maſter of a part of *Italy*, and took the Title of King in 950. after the death of *Lotharius*, Son to the ſaid *Hugh*. In the mean time he ſent the Hiſtorian *Luitprand* to *Conſtantin* VIII. Emperor of the *Greeks*, on ſome Deſigns which ſucceeded not. He was ſo Tyrannical over his Subjects, that they were obliged to call *Otho* to their Succour. *Adelais* Widow of *Lotharius*, whom *Berenger* would have to Marry his Son *Adelbert*, was another motive of the Emperor *Otho*'s Journey into *Italy*. In 964. he took and ſent *Berenger* to *Bamberg* in *Germany*, where he died two years after. *Luitprand.*

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, *(Raimond)* Thirtieth Grand-Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent was then at *Rhodes*, ſucceeded in 1365 to *Roger Pius*. He was a Native of *Provence*, and of the ancient Family of the *Berengers* of *Dauphine*, iſſued from the *Berengers*, Princes in *Italy*. He made a League with the K. of *Cyprus* in 1366. and having joined their Army together, he went to re-take the City of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which he plundered and burnt. He loſt but 100 Knights, and brought thence a rich Booty. He ranſack'd likewiſe the City of *Tripoly* in *Syria*. In 1371 Pope *Urban* V. ſent the Grand-Maſter *Berenger* into the Iſle of *Cyprus*, as Nuncio, to pacifie the Commotions of that Kingdom, after the death of *Peter* King of *Cyprus*, who had been murthered by his Brothers. In the mean time there was great abuſe committed in the Adminiſtration of the Goods of the Religion in the Provinces on this ſide the Sea ; therefore the Grand-Maſter call'd a Chapter at *Avignon*, where he was willing to aſſiſt ; but the Pope deſired him to ſtay at *Rhodes*, for the publick good of the Chriſtians. Some time after *Berenger* would have laid down that Dignity, which the Pope hindered, knowing how neceſſary he was to the Order, and to the Chriſtian State. He held Two general Chapters, and ordered, amongſt other Things, That for the Election of the Grand-Maſter Two Knights of each Language ſhould be named, whereas before they were indifferently named of all Tongues ; and that each Religious ſhould have but one Commanderie of the great ones, or two of the little. He died in 1373. and was ſucceeded by *Robert de Juliac*. *Boſio.*

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, *(Raimond)* a Prince of *Aragon*, Proviſor of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, inſtituted in 1188. the Nuns of the ſame Order, which are commonly called the *Maltheiſes*, whereof there are ſeveral Convents in *Spain*, and ſome few in *France*. *Sixenne.*

BERENGER, or *Berengarius*, Arch-Deacon of *Angiers*, Treaſurer and Rector of St. *Martin* of *Tours*, whereof he was a Native ; he lived in the Eleventh Age, and was reputed a very Learned and Pious Man. He was one of the firſt who durſt oppoſe the growing Tenet of Tranſubſtantiation in *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, and he drew to his Party *Bruno* Biſhop of *Angiers*, with ſeveral other Prelates and famous Men. He was in ſo great Eſteem for his Learning, that when he came to *Rome* the Pope ſtood up, ſaying, he Honoured his Natural Parts. *Durand* Biſhop of *Liege*, *Adelman* of *Breſſe*, and *Guy Aretin*, writ againſt him, notwithſtanding ſeveral Churches did embrace his Doctrine, which compell'd the *Roman* Clergy to call ſeveral Synods at *Rome*, and *Vercelli*, both held in 1050. five years after *Hildebrand*, Legate of Pope *Victor* II. being ſent into *France*, held a Council at *Tours*, where he oblig'd *Berengarius* to Sign a Recantation of his Opinion ; however, he continued in his former Sentiment, but, being Cited once more to a Council at *Rome* 1059. he Subſcrib'd a Confeſſion of what was then call'd the Orthodox Faith, and burnt *Johannes Scotus Evigina*'s Book, which was ſuppos'd to have made him diſagree with the Council ; but being at Liberty, he reviv'd the Diſpute again, which laſted to the year 1079. when *Gregory* VII. at another Council at *Rome*, brought him over to his own Opinion. He died in the year 1091. *Hildebert. De Tour. Apud Math. Marin. Baronius. A. C.* 1004. 1028. 1035. 1059. 1079. 1088. *Alberic. in Chron.* He learn'd this purer Doctrine from *John Scot, Erigena*, born at *Air* in *Scotland*, Tutor to *Charles* the *Bald*, King of *France*. Several others defended his Opinion, eſpecially in *Scotland*, particularly a certain Clergyman named *Bernard*. At the ſame time *Fluentius* Biſhop of *Florence* aſſerted, that Antichriſt was already come into the World : And *Arnulphus* of *Breſſe*, becauſe he inveighed againſt the Errors and Vices of the Popiſh Clergy, was burned at *Rome*. See *Platina, An.* 1110, 1118. *Hoffm.* I muſt not forget the Epitaph, which *Hildebert* Arch-Biſhop of *Tours*, *Berenger*'s intimate Friend, made upon him.

Quem modo miratus, ſemper mirabitur Orbis
Ille Berengarius non obiturus obit.
Quidquid Philoſophi, quidquid cecinêre Poetæ,
Ingenio ceſſit, eloquioq; ſuo.
Cui veſtis textura rudis, cui non fuit unquam
Ante ſitim potus, nec cibus ante famem.
Quem Natura Parens Mundi cum contulit, Inquit
Degenerant Alii, Naſcitur ille mihi.

BERENICE, Wife to *Ptolemæus Lagus*, or Son to *Lagus* King of *Egypt*, was Mother to *Ptolemæus* call'd *Philadelphus*, who being the youngeſt of her Children, was notwithſtanding exalted to the Throne in prejudice of his Brothers. *Berenice* was ſtill alive in the 124th Olympiad, and 470th year of *Rome*, when the ſame *Ptolemæus Lagus* died the 40th year of his Reign. *Berenice* was one of the Maids of Honour to *Euridice* Daughter to *Antipater* firſt Wife of the ſame *Ptolemæus*, who falling in love with her, made her his Queen. *Appian.*

BERENICE, Daughter to *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arſinoe*, eſpouſed her Brother *Ptolemæus Euergetes* ; which was no ſcandal amongſt the *Egyptians*. Some time after, this King being compelled to make War with the *Aſſyrians* about the 508 of *Rome*, *Berenice*, to obtain Victory for her Husband, vowed her Hair to *Venus*. At his Return ſhe cut her Hair, and hung it in a Temple ; and becauſe it was not to be found the next day, a Mathematician, named *Conon*, affirmed it had been carried up into Heaven, and placed amongſt the Stars. Which gave the Poet *Callimachus* an occaſion to compoſe a Poem thereupon, which *Catullus* Tranſlated. This *Berenice* was a Wiſe Princeſs, of whom Authors ſpeak much to her praiſe. Her Son *Ptolemæus Philopater* put her to death about the year 533 of *Rome*, and afterward built her a Temple under the Name of *Berenice* the Guardian. *Ælian. Catul.*

BERENICE, another Daughter to *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, Married about the 497 of *Rome* to *Antiochus Soter* King of *Syria*. This latter had then another Wife, named *Laodice*, who fearing the unconſtant mind of this Prince, poyſoned him, and cauſed *Berenice*, who had retired into the *Aſylum* of *Daphné* in the Suburbs of *Antioch*, to be murdered. *Ptolemæus Euergetes* immediately took the Field to revenge this death. *Appian. Juſtin.*

BERENICE, Siſter, or according to others, Daughter of *Ptolemæus* called the *Piper*, or *Auletes*, King of *Egypt* ; ſhe was beloved of the *Egyptians*, who being diſſatisfied with their Prince, baniſhed him in the 697 of *Rome*, and ſubmitted themſelves to *Berenice*. She Married *Sybioſates* of the Race of the *Seleucides*, and afterwards cauſed him to be ſtrangled to take *Archelaus*, who was afterwards kill'd in a Fight. But *Ptolemæus* being re-eſtabliſhed in 699. put his Siſter *Berenice* to death.

BERENICE, Daughter to *Agrippa* the *Elder*, or *Herod Agrippa* King of the *Jews*, and Siſter to *Agrippa* the *Younger*, lived about the 50th year of our Lord. *Joſephus* mentions her thus ; *As for* Berenice (ſaith he) *the eldeſt of the Three Siſters of* Agrippa, *ſhe remained ſometime a Widow, after the death of* Herod, *who was both her Husband and Uncle ; but upon the Report of Criminal Correſpondence with her Brother, ſhe propoſed Marriage to* Polemon *King of* Cilicia, *if he would embrace the Religion of the* Jews, *believing that this would make the Diſcourſe appear falſe.* This Prince gave his Conſent, becauſe ſhe was extreamly rich ; but they were not long together, ſhe having quitted him through Incontinence. The Emperor *Claudius* had deſtined her to be Wife to *Mark*, Son to *Alexander Lyſimachus Alabarchus*, whom he loved mightily ; but this *Mark* being dead before the Marriage was conſummated, *Agrippa* the *Elder*, Father to *Berenice*, gave her in Marriage to *Herod* his Brother, for whom he obtained from *Claudius* the Kingdom of *Chalcis*. This *Herod* died in 48, leaving by *Berenice*, of which I ſpake, 2 Sons, named *Berenicianus*, and *Hyrcanus*. This Princeſs was with her Brother *Agrippa* in 55. when St. *Paul* pleaded his Cauſe before them and the Pro-Conſul. *Porcius Feſtus. Joſeph.*

BERENICE, Daughter to *Mithridates* the *Great* and *Laodice* : She would not ſurvive the defeat of her Father by *Lucullus*, and willingly took the Poiſon which her unhappy Father cauſed to be preſented her ; but ſtruggling long with death, becauſe of her great ſtrength, ſhe ordered the Slave *Bacis* to ſtrangle her, which he performed. *Plutarch.* This *Berenice* was born at *Chios*, and Wife of *Mithridates*, as *Plutarch* aſſures us, in the Life of *Lucullus*, *Page* 503. *Plutarch* affirms farther, that *Berenice* gave her Mother part of the Poiſon, which *Bacchides*, (and not *Bacis*) Eunuch of *Mithridates*, gave her, and that having taken too little, *Bacchides* ſtrangled her to haſten her death.

BERENICIA, now called *Bernicho* or *Vernich*, a City of *Africk* in the Country of *Cyrene*, and Capital of the Province of *Pentapolis*, which the Moderns call *Meſtrata*. They ſay it was built by *Ptolemæus Euergetes*, who call'd it *Berenice* after his Wife and Siſter. It was in times paſt a Biſhop's See.

BERG, called the Dutchy of *Berg*, or of *Mons*, *Bergenſis*, and *Montenſis Regio*, a ſmall Country of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia* upon the *Rhine*, betwixt the County of *Marck* and the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*. Its Capital City is *Duſſeldorp*. The others are *Sollingen*, *Berg*, &c. This Country now belongs to the Duke of *Newbourg*: It abounds with excellent Corn and Coal-Mines.

BERGAMO, *Bergamum*, a City of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Milan*. It is the Capital of the ſmall Country of *Bergamaſque* in *Gaul*, beyond the *Po*, called ſince *Lombardy*. This Country hath the Boroughs of *Malpango*, *Senero*, *Bergamo*, &c. it is very ſtrong by its Caſtle-walls and advantageous ſituation upon a Mountain, which overlooks the Plains of *Milan* for 20 or 30 miles, which gives a very fine Proſpect. It's but one days Journey from *Milan*, and ſituated betwixt *Breſſe*, *Creme*, *Lodi*, and *Como*, and the Rivers *Brembo* and *Serio*. *Bergamo* was built by the *Gauls*, called *Cenomanois* or *Manceaux*, who paſſed into *Italy* about 170 of *Rome*, and the XLIX Olympiad. *Paul* the *Deacon* numbers it amongſt thoſe which were ruined by *Attila*. The *Lombards* repaired it, and were Maſters of it until the Eighth Age: Then it fell under the Empire of *Charlemagne* and his Succeſſors; but afterwards remained a free City until 1264. Or, according to others, 1301. that *Philip Turriani* made himſelf Maſter of it. After *Turriani*, it was ſubject to *Viſconti*, *Suardi*, *Coglioni*, *Maſtin* of *Eſcale*, and *John Pincinnino*; the latter was aſſaſſinated about 1409. and *Roger Suardi*, whom the Inhabitants eſtabliſhed as Governor, ſold *Bergamo* to *Pandolf Malateſta*; ſome time after, it was ſubdued by *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, about 1419. and this Duke dying, *Auguſt* 13. 1447. thoſe of *Bergamo* ſubmitted themſelves to the *Venetians*; but in 1509. the latter being defeated by King *Lewis* the Twelfth, at the famous Battel of *Aignadel*, *May* 14. this great Monarch took *Bergamo*: It returned again about the year 1516 to the *Venetians*, who have ſtill kept it. It is a pleaſant City, and pretty well built. The Language of the *Bergamois* is the moſt unpolite of all *Italy*, and therefore affected by the Mountebanks of this Country. *Plin. Paul. Diacon. Merula*, *Guichardin*.

BERGEN, a City of *Germany*, Capital of the Iſle and Principality of *Rugen* upon the *Baltick Sea*, towards *Pomerania*. It belongs to the *Suedes* ſince 1630.

BERGEN, *Berghen*, *Bergue*, *Bearn*, *Bergos* and *Bergia*, a City of *Norway*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, upon the Streight of *Carmeſund*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Drontheim*. It is the Reſidence of the *Vice Roy* of *Norway*, and one of the beſt and richeſt of the Country. It is defended by the Fortreſs of *Fredericks-borough*, and hath a ſafe Port for Ships, becauſe it is betwixt the Mountains. *Plinius* ſpeaks of *Bergen* under the Name of *Bergi*; but he miſtook in taking it for an Iſle. See *Berghen*.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, there is a Mountain upon the *Zoom*, Lat. *Bergæ ad Zomam*, *Berga*, or *Mons ſupra Zomam*, and *Berci Zoma*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *Brabant*, with the Title of Marquiſate. It is partly ſituate upon the River *Zoom*, and partly upon a little Mountain. The Church of St. *Gertruda* was converted there into a Collegiate Church about 1442. *Bergen-op-Zoom* hath had particular Lords, ſince 1212. the Emperor *Charles* V. being at *Tournay* in 1528. or according to others, in 33. erected it into a Marquiſate; ſince that time the *Hollanders* got it, after the death of the Marquiſs *de Bergues*, whom the Dutcheſs of *Parma* had ſent into *Spain*, where he was arreſted, and dy'd in 1567. They have fortified this Place well and regularly with a Chanel that goeth to the Sea, defended by divers Forts. The Commandant of *Requeſens* was defeated in 1574. near this City, which the Prince of *Parma* beſieged in vain, *An.* 1588. and Duke *Spinola* in 1622. This Town is 18 miles North of *Antwerp*, and 18 Weſt of *Breda*: Lon. 23. 32. Lat. 51. 32. *Guichard. deſcrip. pais bas*, *Strada*, *Grotius de Bell. Belg.* This Place lying within the Dominions of the Republick of *Holland*, the Marquiſate thereof, with all its Rights and Revenues, which belonged to the Count *d'Auvergne*, Colonel General of the Light Horſe of *France*, was ſeiſed by the States, but ſince reſtor'd again to the Marquis by the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697.

BERGERAC upon the *Dordogne*, a City of *France* in *Perigord*, with a Royal Seat, and Juriſdiction of the Seneſchal. It is of great Conſequence by reaſon of the paſſage of the River: The *Engliſh* fortified themſelves therein in the Fourteenth Age: *Lewis* Duke of *Angiers*, Brother to *Charles* V. took it from them about 1371. with the help of the Conſtable of *Gueſclin*. Thoſe of *Bergerac* rendered themſelves famous, during the Wars, for Religion: The Inhabitants received the Reformation, and held out againſt the Papiſts in 1562. ſince which it hath been often taken and re-taken. In 1621 it ſubmitted to King *Lewis* the Thirteenth.

BERGHEN, a City of the *Low-Countries*, Capital of *Hainaut*. See *Mons*.

BERGHEN, One of the Five Governments of *Norway*, whoſe Capital hath the ſame Name. The Ancients ſpeak of the City of *Berghen*, as of a Place oppoſite to the Iſle of *Thulé*, when they ſaid Men took Ship there to go into that Iſland. Here is a very ſtrong Caſtle, where the Governor reſides, whom the King of *Denmark* ſends. The City, which is one of the *Hanſe-Towns*, is full of Merchants, becauſe of the Goodneſs of its Harbour, where Veſſels of 200 Tuns ride ſafe. Here dwell ſeveral different Nations, but the *Norwegians* and *Germans* make the greateſt Number. The Merchants of *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *Dantzick* and *Brunſwick*, have their particular Magazines there, and a publick Houſe beſides, which they call *Contor*. They carry from thence a great deal of Fiſh, taken up in *January*, and dry'd in the Cold, which the *Germans* call *Stock-Fiſh*. There are alſo ſtore of Skins and Furs that are brought thither from all Parts; ſo that this City is accounted the Magazine of all *Norway*. The longeſt Days in Summer are of Twenty Hours, and the ſhorteſt in Winter only of Four. It has a Caſtle called *Bergen-Hus*, which lies in a ſmall Territory of *Nord-Horland*, Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*: It is 23 Leagues from *Linſe Noes*, or the moſt Southern Point of *Norway*, and 80 from the neareſt Coaſt of *Scotland*. The City is without diſpute the richeſt of *Norway*; the *Engliſh* entred its Port in 1665. and fell upon the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet, which they had certainly deſtroyed, had not contrary Winds given the *Dutch* time to draw their Cannon aſhore for their Defence. *Janſon Theatrum Civitatum*.

BERGION and *Albion*, two Gyants, both Sons to *Neptune*, who attempting to hinder *Hercules* from paſſing the *Rhone*, near its Mouth, were overthrown by a Rain of Stones, which *Jupiter* cauſed to fall upon them. *Mela*.

BERG S. VINOC, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Flanders*, belonging to the King of *France*: Thoſe of the Country call it *Vinoxberg*, in Lat. *Berga S. Winoci*, or *Winoci-Montium* and *Vinoberga*; and in times paſt, *Groemberga*, and *Mons Viridis*. It is about a League and a half from *Dunkirk*, and 6 or 7 from *Ipris*. It hath the Title of a Vicounty and *Caſtelanſhip*, and hath many Villages under its Juriſdiction. It's ſituate in a moſt fertile Country. *Berg S. Winoc* was taken by the *French* in 1658. and it remained to them by the 31ſt Article of the *Pirenæan* Peace in 1659. They have built there a Royal Fort.

BERKLEY, a Market Town of *Berkley* Hundred in *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Severn*, noted for its Caſtle, which gave Name to the Noble and ancient Family of *Fitz Harding* in King *Henry* the Second's Reign; which deſcended from *Robert Fitz Harding*, of the Blood Royal of the *Danes*. 'Twas in *Berkley* Caſtle that King *Edward* the Second was barbarouſly Murthered, after his Reſignation of the Crown.

BERKLEY (*George*) the preſent Earl of *Berkley*, is deſcended in a Collateral Line from *William* Lord *Berkley*, deſcended from the *Mowbraies*, who in the year 1482. was by King *Richard* the Third created Viſcount *Berkley*, from a Caſtle of that Name in *Gloceſterſhire*, the Chief Seat of the Family, as he was ſoon after Earl of *Nottingham* and Earl Marſhal, and at laſt Marquis *Berkley* by King *Henry* the Seventh; but dying without Iſſue, all thoſe Titles ended with him; only that of Lord *Berkley* continued in the collateral Line, till the late King *Charles* was pleaſed to create the preſent Lord, Viſcount *Durſley*, and Earl of *Berkley*, *An.* 1679. His Father's Name was *George*, Lord *Berkley*, Grand-Son of *Henry*, who Married *Elizabeth*, the ſecond Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Michael Stanhope*, of *Sudburn*, in the County of *Suffolk*, by whom he had Two Sons and a Daughter, the eldeſt Son *Charles* was drowned in his Paſſage to *Dieppe* in *France*, *An.* 1640. the other is *George*, the preſent Earl: *Elizabeth* the Daughter was Married to *Edward Coke*, Son and Heir to *John Coke* of *Holkham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq; who was Son of Sir *Edward Coke*, Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*. The late Earl, when Lord *Berkley*, took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the eldeſt Daughter, and Co-heir to *John Maſſingberd*, Merchant of *London*, of the *Eaſt-India* Company; by whom he had Iſſue ſeveral Sons and Daughters: The eldeſt of his Sons, *Charles* Lord *Durſley*, in his Father's Life-time, was employed by Their Majeſties as Ambaſſador to the States of *Holland*, and is now one of the Lords-Juſtices of *Ireland*. The Arms of this Honourable and ancient Family, are *Gules*, a *Cheveron* between 10 *Croſſes* pale, *Argent*.

BERKLEY (*John*) a Baron of this Realm, the younger Brother of *Charles*, lately deceaſed, is Son of Sir *John Berkley*, of *Bruton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, deſcended from the moſt Noble and Ancient Barons, *Berkley* of *Berkley-Caſtle*, which Sir *John*, for his ſucceſsful Services to King *Charles* the Firſt and Second, was by the latter, during his Exile, created Baron *Berkly* of *Stratton* in *Somerſetſhire*, *Anno* 1658.

1658. After the Reſtauration, he was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, where he continued three years, and was then ſent Ambaſſador into *France*, and upon his Return from thence, he fell ſick, and died at *London*, *An.* 1668. By *Chriſtian* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Riccard*, Preſident of the *Eaſt-India* Company, and Widow of *Henry* Lord *Kenſington*: He had Iſſue Four Sons, *Charles* Deceaſed, *John* the late Lord, who was ſome time Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet in the Channel, *William* and *Maurice*, who died young, and a Daughter called *Ann*. The Arms ſomewhat near thoſe of the Earl of *Berkley*, as being collaterally of the ſame Family, are *Argent*, a *Chevron Ermin* between 10 *Croſſes*, *Patee* 6 and 4.

BERLIN, upon the River *Sprehe* or *Spree*, a Town in *Germany*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, it is large, fair, well built, the Capital of the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and his ordinary Reſidence: The River divides it into two Parts, the one of which hath the Name of *Berlin*, and the other that of *Coln* or *Cologne*. The Palace of the Prince, divers great Squares, regular Houſes, and fine Streets, contribute to render this City pleaſant. The River makes it full of Trade; great Barks do continually arrive there from *Hamburg*, and other Cities which are upon the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*; for *Spree* communicates with theſe two Rivers by means of the *Canals* that have been drawn from it. *Berlin* on one ſide hath Vines, on the other Ponds, and on the other a Foreſt full of Game. *Berlin* is 32 miles Eaſt of *Brandenburg*, 42 North Weſt of *Francfort*, 50 North Eaſt of *Wittenberg*, 74 South Weſt of *Stetin*, and 300 North Weſt of *Vienna*.

BERMUDAS, or Summer-Iſlands, lying directly Eaſt, about 500 miles from *Virginia* in *North America*, 1600 from *England*, 1000 from *Madera*, 400 from *Hiſpanola*, and from *Carolina* 300 Leagues; they are 400 in Number, are call'd *Bermudas* from *John Bermudas*, a *Spaniard*, who firſt diſcovered them, and *Summer-Iſlands* from Sir *George Summers*, who being Shipwrack'd on their Coaſts, *Anno* 1609. view'd them, and being taken with their Beauty and Fruitfulneſs, did his utmoſt to ſettle a Plantation there; about three years after, a Colony of about Sixty People was ſent thither, under the Command of *Richard Moor*, who built Eight Forts for their Defence; to him ſucceeded *Daniel Tucker*, who being arriv'd there *Anno* 1618. did much incourage the Improving of ſo good a Soil, and the Planting of Trees and Tobacco. The next that had the Command of theſe Iſlands, was Captain *Butler*, who carried 500 Perſons thither, he divided the Iſlands into Diſtricts, which were Peopled in ſo ſhort a time, that in the year 1623. there were reckoned above 3000 *Engliſh*. The biggeſt of theſe Iſlands is called *Bermuda*, or St. *George's Iſland*, is about Six Leagues long, and a League broad where broadeſt, ſituate in 32 Degrees and 30 Minutes of Northern Latitude. The Soil, both in this and the Neighbouring Iſles, is exceeding fertile, yielding two Crops a year, which they generally gather in *July* and *December*. Here are plenty of Tortoiſes, good ſtore of Hogs, great Variety of Fowls and Birds, among the reſt, a ſort of Sea-Fowl that breeds like a Rabbet in Holes. Oranges, Dates, Mulberries, both White and Red, grow here in great abundance; theſe Trees breed a vaſt number of Silk-Worms, which yield much Silk. Here has been found likewiſe ſome Pearls and Ambergreaſe; no venomous Beaſts are found here, neither will any live if brought thither. Their Spiders are no ways venomous, but are of ſundry and various Colours, and in hot Weather make their Webs ſo extraordinary ſtrong, that little Birds are often intangled, and caught in them. There grows in this Iſland a ſort of Cedar-Tree, which differs from all other in ſeveral reſpects. The Air is ſo very temperate and ſerene, that People live there to a great Age, and are ſeldom troubled with any Sickneſs, which has occaſioned many to remove from *England* thither. In fine, theſe Iſlands are ſo ſtrong by Nature, being environed with Rocks on all ſides, that without a perfect Knowledge of the Paſſage, a ſmall Veſſel cannot be brought into the Haven, whereas skilful Pilots may ſteer Ships of the greateſt Burthen into it: Beſides this, the *Engliſh* have fortified the Approaches by Block-houſes and Forts, that they need not fear any Inſult; ſo that they would be too happy, were it not for their want of freſh Water, having none but what they draw out of Wells, Pits, and Ciſterns, and their being ſubject to violent Storms that happen there, ſometimes with terrible Clattering of Thunder, and diſmal Flaſhes of Lightning.

BERNABON, of the Family of the *Viſconti*, Lord of *Milan*; he was Son to *Stephen*, and Brother to *Galeas* the Second. He was educated upon the Sea, and returned thence Cruel, Diſhoneſt, and Haſty, though otherwiſe he lacked neither Courage nor Conduct, when his Intereſt were in queſtion. It is obſerved, that he had 5000 Dogs which he forc'd his Subjects to keep; ſo that their Goods and Lives were to anſwer for theſe Beaſts. He deſpiſed the Cenſures both of the Pope, and Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, and exerciſed unheard of Cruelty againſt his Subjects, having cut off 100 of them for killing ſome Boars which ruined the Country, burnt the Houſes of thoſe who fled, and two Capuchins, who told him of his Faults. Beſides, he was Potent, Rich, and had a great many good Alliances: He continued in theſe Violences, and it's ſaid he deſign'd to cut off his Nephew *John Galeas*, who was the firſt Duke of *Milan*, and then Earl of *Vettus*. The latter affected a very great Simplicity, for fear of being ſuſpected by his Uncle, and yet he conſpired ſo dexterouſly againſt him, that his Friends declaring opportunely in his Favour, he arreſted *Bernabon*, and cauſed him to be put in Priſon, where he died ſeven Months after in 1383. being 66 years of Age. Divers Authors have ſpoken advantagiouſly of this Lord, and look'd upon him as one of the greateſt Men of his time. *Paul. Jov. Spondan.*

St. **BERNARD**, firſt Abbot of *Clervaux*, Native of the Village of *Fountains* in *Burgundy*. He was in ſo high Eſteem amongſt the Biſhops, Grandees, and People, that there was ſcarce any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe, conſiderable Difference, or important Undertaking, wherein his Counſel was not asked. It was alſo by his Means that *Innocent* II. was acknowledged Soveraign Pontiff; and that after the Death of *Peter Leonis* Anti-Pope, *Victor* made a voluntary Abdication of his Dignity; St. *Bernard* laboured for the Extinction of Schiſm from the year 1131 to 1138. He convicted *Abaillard* at the Council of *Sens*, in the year 1140. He oppoſed the Monk *Raoul*, who preached that all the *Jews* ſhould be put to Death, purſued the Followers of *Arnaud de Breſſe*, and cauſed *Guilbert de la Porvée*, Biſhop of *Poitiers*, to be Condemned, and *Eon de l'Etoile*, in the Council of *Reims*, in 1148. He preached the *Croiſade* under *Lewis* the *Young*: He often calmed the Differences of Princes, and gave Rules for the Knights of the *Temple*. The *Croiſade* had not the Succeſs which was expected, whence his Cenſurers took occaſion to blame him. We have a very exact Edition of the Works of this Man, by the Care of *Don John Mabillon*, a Learned Monk of the Congregation of St. *Maurice*. He publiſhed them in 1667 at *Paris* in Six Parts, with Notes, a Chronological Table for the Life of St. *Bernard*, and Obſervations upon the difficult Places. In this Edition are found divers Treatiſes which we had not elſewhere.

BERNARD, Son to *Pepin*, and Grand-Son to *Charlemaigne*: In the year 813 he was made King of *Italy*, whither he had been already ſent, under the Conduct of *Vala* or *Galon*, Son to another *Bernard*, his Uncle. The Archbiſhop of *Milan* Crowned him at *Modoëce*, and he valiantly repelled the *Saracens*, who had entred upon his Territories. Sometime after the Death of *Charlemain*, he perſuaded himſelf that he could dethrone *Lewis* the *Debonnair*, his Uncle, and that the Kingdom belonged to him, as Son to the Eldeſt Brother. His Plot was diſcovered in 817. his Forces fled at the firſt Noiſe of the March of thoſe of the Emperor, and as for him, he came to caſt himſelf at the Feet of this Prince, who was at *Châlon* upon *Marne*. He was carried to *Aix*, where he was try'd, and afterwards having his Eyes pull'd out, he dy'd three days after, the 17th of *April* 818. He left but one Son, named *Pepin*, who was Father to another *Bernard*, who dy'd without Iſſue. *Thegan* of *Treves* ſaith, that *Bernard* was a Baſtard to *Pepin*, but others are not of his Opinion.

BERNARD-CASTLE, a Market Town of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. It ſtands on the River *Tees*, adjoyning to *Marwood-Park*. It takes its Name from one of the firſt *Saxon* Families that came into *England*.

BERNARD, Count of *Barcelona*, and Great Chamberlain to the King and Emperor *Lewis* the *Meek*: He was accuſed of being a Favourite of the Empreſs *Judith*, and even of having been too familiar with her. This Favour made him vain and arrogant, and created him Enemies; notwithſtanding he defended the Frontiers very well againſt the *Saracens* of *Spain*. In 829. he aſſiſted at the Parliament which the Emperor held at *Worms* about the Month of *Auguſt*; and the year enſuing, the Diſorders of the Royal Family having begun, he was accuſed of having been the ſole Cauſe thereof, becauſe the Three Sons which the Emperor had by his firſt Wife, would not ſuffer that *Bernard* ſhould be in ſuch great Favour with their Step-Mother *Judith*. In 831. *Lewis* the *Meek* being reconciled to his Sons, *Bernard* came to the Parliament at *Thionville*, to fight him that would accuſe him; but none preſenting himſelf, he purged himſelf by Oath. The following year, the Emperor being come into *Limouſin*, deprived him of his Employments. Afterwards, in 844. he was Condemned by the Grandees of the Kingdom, and put to Death. He eſpouſed a Lady named *Duodena*, of whom he had Two Sons, *William* and *Bernard*, who unfortunately periſhed. *Thegan*, *Caſeneuve*.

BERNARD (*James*) Guardian of the *Franciſcans* of the Convent of *Rive* at *Geneva*, having reſolved to embrace the Reformation in 1535. cauſed a Writing to be affixed to the Doors of Churches and Suburbs, in the Form of Theſes, containing Five Propoſitions againſt *Maſs* and the

Corporeal Preſence, the Worſhip of Images, the Invocation of Saints, Purgatory, and the Monaſtical Vows, which ſhould be maintained within a Month at his Convent, under him as Preſident, by a young Fryar, named *Lewis Bernard*, who had already quitted his Habit. Theſe Diſputes were opened the 30th of *May*, and they ended about Midſummer. The Council of *Geneva* aſſiſted at this Action, had four Secretaries to write what ſhould be ſaid on both ſides, that all being examined at a General Aſſembly by the Syndicks, and 200 Chief Citizens, a final Reſolution might be taken about the Party they ſhould eſpouſe. In the mean time, *Bernard*, to let all the World ſee that he doubted not of the Truth of theſe Theſes, quitted his Habit of Monk, and a few days after married the Daughter of a Printer at *Geneva*. *Maimbourg*.

BERNARD, Youngeſt Son of *Albert*, Sirnam'd, the *Bear*, or the *Fair*, Prince of *Aſcania*, and Head of the Houſe of *Saxony*; as his Brother *Otho* the Firſt, was of that of *Brandenburgh*. He was much in favour with the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who at the Diet of *Wortzburg*, in the Year 1180. inveſted him with the Dutchy of *Saxony*, taken from *Henry Leo*, and added to his Arms, *A Noſegay of Rue*. He made *Wittenberg* his Seat, which was given him by the Emperor *Conrade* III. and built the Town of *Lawenburg*, after *Erdemburg* had been demoliſhed. He vigorouſly oppoſed *Henry* VI. in his deſigns of making the Empire Hereditary; and after having gain'd the Reputation of a Juſt and Generous Prince, preſerv'd his Honour untarniſh'd to his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1212. He had two Wives, *Judith* of *Denmark*, and *Sophia* of *Thuringia*: By the firſt he had *Albert*, the Head Branch of the Houſe of *Saxony*; and by the Second, *Henry*, who was the Chief of the Family of *Anhault*.

BERNARD, of *Luxemburg*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Dominick*, Living in the 16th Century. He died at *Cologne* in the Year 1535. and wrote *Catalogus Hereticorum*, in five Books. *Quodlibetum de Jubileo. Tractatus de Purgatorio. De Ordinibus Militaribus, &c.*

BERNARD, of *Bruxelles*, a famous Painter, in very great Eſteem with the Emperor *Charles* V. for whom he did thoſe five Pieces of Hunting, wherein he repreſented this Prince to the Life, and the moſt conſiderable of his Court, who accompanied him in this Noble Exerciſe. Theſe Hunting-Pieces have been repreſented in very fine Tapeſtries, which are to be ſeen in the Palaces of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with ſome other that have been made upon the Deſign of this excellent Painter, by the Orders of the ſame Emperor, and the Dutcheſs of *Parma*. *Bernard* made alſo at *Antwerp* an admirable Picture of the laſt Judgment, whoſe Field he gilded with God before he laid the Colours on, that the Luſtre of this Metal might render its upper part more radiant. He left beſides ſixteen Paſtboards, which repreſent each of them a Prince, or an Illuſtrious Princeſs of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, which the Prince of *Orange* recovered, and which *John Jordans*, one of the beſt Painters of *Antwerp*, copied in Oyl. *Vaſari*.

BERNARDINS, Monks founded by *Robert* Abbot of *Molême*, and afterwards of *Citeaux* or *Ciſtercians*, in *Burgundy*, whence they are named Monks of *Citeaux*. They followed the Rule of St. *Benet*; but becauſe their Order hath been amplify'd and render'd Famous by St. *Bernard*, they are named *Bernardins*. They have a white Robe with a black Scapulary; and when they officiate, they are Cloathed with a large Gown, which is all white, and hath great Sleeves, with a Hood of the ſame Colour. The *Feuillans* are properly *Bernardins* of a new Model, who begun in the latter Age, in the Abbey of that Name, in the Dioceſe of *Rieux* in *Languedoc*. There are alſo Nuns called *Bernardins*, who follow St. *Benet*'s Order, and are Cloathed as the *Bernardins*.

BERNARDINUS *de Sahagun*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Francis*, Living in the latter End of the 16th, and as ſome ſay, to the 17th Century. He was a *Spaniard*, and Travelling to the *Weſt-Indies*, ſettled in *Mexico*, where he learned the Language of the Country, and made a Grammar and a Dictionary, beſides ſome other Treatiſes in this Language. He likewiſe wrote a Hiſtory of the Religion, Government, and Cuſtoms of the ancient *Weſt-Indian* Idolaters, as alſo a Treatiſe of the Conqueſt of *New-Spain* or *Mexico*. *Antonio de Leon. Bibl. Indica Occident. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

BERNAZZANO, of *Milan*, a Famous Painter, excelled in making Landskips. He repreſented Animals very well; but becauſe he could not draw Figures, he aſſociated with *Cæſar de Seſto*. They ſay that *Bernazzano* having painted ſome Landskips in *Freſco* againſt a Wall, where he had alſo repreſented Strawberries, ſome Ripe, and others in their Flower; there were Peacocks, which, deceived by the appearance of this Fruit, went ſo often to pick at them, that they brook down the very Walls *Felibien*.

BERNBURG, *Bernaburgum*, a Town in *Germany* in Upper *Saxony*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, with the Title of County. It is upon the Confluence of *Wiper* and *Sale*, which throws it ſelf a little after into the *Elbe*. It is defended by a Caſtle, lies four or five Leagues from *Magdebourg*, and as much from *Deſſau*.

BERNE, *Berna*, a City and Canton of *Suiſſerland*, upon the River *Aar*: *Berthold* IV. Duke of *Zeringhen*, began to build that City towards the Year 1174. and *Berthold* V. his Son, continuing it, it was ended about the year 1191. His Name which ſignifies *Bear*, is the Cauſe of divers Stories. They ſay, That the Earl of *Zeringhen* having kill'd one of theſe Beaſts, as laying the Foundations of this City, gave it the Name of that Bear. Others do relate the thing diverſly; but however that may be, this Town gives *Bears* for their Coat of Arms, and the *Bernois* do keep ſome of theſe Beaſts in the Ditches of their City. They ſay that *Berthold* V. having reaſon to complain of the Inhabitants of this new City, ſubmitted it to the Empire in *Frederick* the Second's time, who gave the Government thereof to *Otho* of *Ravenſpurg*; but the *Bernois* behaved themſelves ſo well, that they were made free, and had alſo great Privileges granted them. An Earl of *Kibourg* would have ſubdued them, under pretence that they built a Bridge upon *Aar*, which they had no Right to do. This Buſineſs had evil Conſequences, but the *Bernois* freed themſelves, by the help of *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, who defeated the Earl of *Kibourg*: His Name was *Eberard* of *Hapsbourg*, Earl of *Lauffenbourg* and *Kibourg*. The *Bernois* had ſo much reſpect for this *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, that they acknowledged him for their Protector, by Treaties of the 25th of *November*, 1266. They add, That this Earl having amplified that City, he had the Title, not only of Defender, but alſo of Father, and ſecond Founder of *Bern*. In 1268. *Philip* Earl of *Savoy* was again acknowledged Protector of that City, after his Father's Death, in the Month of *June* that ſame Year. This Alliance re-eſtabliſhed the Liberty of *Bern*, which they were like to loſe in 1286. and 87. when *Rodolph* of *Hapsbourg*, elected Emperor, made War with them. They found Means to obtain Peace, and maintained themſelves till 1353. when they made Alliance with the other Cantons. In 1527. they followed the Example of the Canton of *Zurick*, and received the Doctrine of *Zuinglius*, and after having publiſhed ſome Decrees concerning Religion, they renounc'd the Pope's Authority. They ſtill continue in the ſame Profeſſion, excepting that their Doctrine is now brought to an Agreement with the Opinions of *Calvin*. It is a rich City, and well ſituate. There are three great Streets, whoſe Houſes are built with embelliſhed Free Stone, and Piazza's that reach almoſt over the whole City, and are very commodious to walk in in rainy dirty Weather. The ancient Church of St. *Vincent*, the Arſenal, and the publick Library deſerve to be ſeen. *Bern* is ſituate upon a low Ground, in Form of a Peninſula, made by the River *Aar*, which waſhes this City in three different Places, and the fourth is pretty regularly fortified with four great Baſtions, ſurrounded with a very deep Ditch that is always filled with the Water of a Neighbouring Torrent. The Canton of *Bern* is the greateſt and powerfulleſt of the Thirteen, having on the Eaſt thoſe of *Uri*, *Underwall* and *Lucerne*, and the Territory of *Baden* and *Bremgarten*; on the Weſt, the Counties of *Burgundy* and *New-Caſtle*; on the North, the Territories of *Soleurre* and of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and on the South, the Land of *Walais* and *Savoy*, a part of *France*, and the Republick of *Geneva*. This Canton is very large, and takes up in length more than four ordinary days Journey on Horſeback, and in breadth above two; but it is not equal every where. Generally it is very fertile, and furniſheth Corn and Wines in abundance, but particularly the Country of *Vaux*, one of the faireſt and pleaſanteſt of the World, which reacheth betwixt Mount *Jura* and the Lake of *Geneva*, and includes a long and excellent Vineyard, commonly called the *Coaſt*, reaching along the ſame Lake, betwixt *Lauſane* and *Vevay*. All this Country is full of Nobility, pleaſant Cities, and fair Caſtles. This Canton generally is divided into the *German* and *Roman* Countries. The firſt is thus named, becauſe they ſpeak there the Language of the *Switzers*, which is as a Dialect of the *German*, and comprehends ſeveral Countries, as the Uppear and Lower *Argow*, the Higher and Lower *Sybental*, the Valley *Hoſel*, *&c.* with ſeveral good Cities, and great Bailiwicks. The four principal named *Landtgricht*, are governed by the four Banderets of the City of *Bern*, under the Enſigns of which, theſe Bailiwicks march to War, *viz.* *Chonolfingen*, *Soeftingen*, *Sternemberg*, and *Zollighoffen*. The others are, *Aarbourg*, *Aarwangen*, *Biberſtein*, *&c.* with the free Cities governed by *Avoyers*, who are ſent thither, as are *Aarberg*, *Aaron*, *&c.* The *Roman* Country, ſo called, becauſe the Gentry ſpeak the *French* Tongue, which is derived from the *Roman*; but the Vulgar uſe the Dialect of *Savoy*. This *Roman* Country comprehends the following Bailiwicks: *Avanches*, *Lauſanne*, *Morges*, *Moudon*, *Nion*, *Oron*, *Romamoutier*, *Vevay*, and *Yverdun*; with four others that the *Bernois* jointly poſſeſs with thoſe of *Fribourg*, viz. *Morat*, *Echalans*, *Granſon*, and *Schartzenbourg*. It alſo contains the *Mandemens* of *Aigle*, *Oulon*, *Bex*, and *Ormont*, the Government of *Bonmont*, in times paſt an Abbey, at the Foot of *Mount Jura* near *Nion*, and the *Baronies* of *Aubonne, Chattelar, &c.* As for the City of *Payerne*, it enjoyeth great Privileges, and hath its *Avoyer* taken from amongſt their Burgeſſes to govern it, but confirmed by the Lords of *Bern*, who keep there a Schafner or Receiver, that dwells in the Abbey, and is as a Baily, though he hath no Juriſdiction in the City, but only upon two or three neighbouring Villages. The City of *Bern* ſtands 14 miles North-Eaſt of *Friburg*, 50 South of *Baſil*, 54 South-Weſt of *Zurich*, and 74 North-Eaſt of *Geneva*. Long.27. 1. Lat.46. 45. Before the Change of Religion, *Bern* depended, as to Spirituals, on the Biſhop of *Lauſane*; but in 1528. there was a Conſiſtory of Eight Judges eſtabliſhed in it, two of the ſmall Council, four of the Great, and two Miniſters, with a Secretary and an Officer. As to the Politick Government, it depends on two Councils, the Great and the Little: The Great is compoſed of 200 Men, who repreſent the Sovereign Magiſtrate, and there is no Appeal from their Arreſts. The Little is of 26 Senators, who aſſemble every day for the Affairs of State; and the Head of theſe two Councils is called in High-Dutch *Schaltheſch*, a Word which is often found in the Laws of the *Lombards*, and in French *Avoyer*. *Simler Republique des Suiſſes.*

BERNINI, (*John Lawrence*) commonly called *Cavaliero Bernin*, was originally of *Tuſcany*, and born at *Naples*. He excelled in the Knowledge of Painting as well as in Sculpture, Architecture, and the Mechanicks. He began to appear under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. who foretold the Greatneſs which he roſe to afterwards, at ſeeing his firſt Works. *Rome* is beholding to him for its greateſt Ornaments. They reckon in the ſole Church of St. *Peter*, fifteen different Works of his Invention, whereof one might ſuffice to eternize his Memory. Amongſt theſe, the moſt admir'd are, the great Altar and the Tabernacle; St. *Peter*'s Chair; the Tombs of *Urbane* VIII. and *Alexander* VII. the Statue of *Conſtantine* the Emperor on Horſeback; the Columnate, *i. e.* the Portico's, ſupported by a great Number of Pillars, which ſurround the Court of St. *Peter*; the Fountain in the Square *Navonna*; the Church of St. *Andrews* for the Novitiate Jeſuits, which looks like a Jewel in Architecture; the Statue of *Daphne*, in the Palace of the Family of the *Borgheſe*. In 1665. *Bernini* was called into *France* to work on the Deſign of the *Louvre*, and there he made the King's Statue to the Middle, which got him the Applauſe of the whole Court. He returned with a Brevet of 2000 Crowns Penſion, that his Majeſty gave him, which made him undertake the Statue of the King on Horſeback. It may be ſaid that he was the *Michael-Angelo-Buonaroti* of our days, having excelled in the Practice of all the Liberal Arts, almoſt during an Age, and even in *Italian* Poeſie. He was ſomewhat auſtere in Humour, haſty and violent; which is well marked in a Statue of himſelf drawn to the Middle, newly come to *Paris*, that is ſo done to the Life, that it may be compared with the Maſterpieces of that Art. He died at *Rome* the 29th of *November*, 1680. being 82 years of Age.

BERNON, or *Berno*, a Monk of St. *Gal*, and afterwards Abbot of *Richnou*, near the Lake of *Conſtance*; a *German*, and living in the 11th Century. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Officio Miſſæ*, or *De Rebus ad Officium Miſſæ pertinentibus*, now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He wrote likewiſe the Life of St. *Ulricus*, Biſhop of *Augsburg*; *Sigebert* and *Trithemius* make him the Author of ſeveral other Treatiſes, as, *De Muſica, ſeu Tonis. Lib.*11. *De Inſtrumentis Muſicis. De Adventu Domini ad Aribonem. De jejunio Quatuor Temporum. De jejunio Sabbati, &c. Baronius A.* C. 1014. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.*2. *c.*44.

BERNSTADT, *Bernardi Urbs*, a Town of *Germany* in *Sileſia*. It is upon the River *Veid* or *Veida*, in the Dutchy of *Olſs*, about three or four Leagues off *Breſlau*, Capital of *Sileſia*.

BERNULF, King of *Mercia*, uſurped the Crown from *Kelwulf*, his Predeceſſor, in the Year 828. He reigned three Years, during which he was overthrown by *Egbert* at *Ellanduna*, and flying to the *Eaſt-Angles*, he was by them ſlain.

BEROALDUS, (*Philip*) born at *Bononia* in *Italy*, one of the moſt Learned Perſons in the 15th Century. He Profeſſed Humanity at *Paris*, *Parma*, and elſewhere; and the Works which he has left us, are ſufficient Proof of his being Maſter of all the Delicacies in that ſort of Learning. His Works were printed at *Baſil*, in 1513.

BEROALDUS, (*Philip*) Son to him above-mention'd, was Library-keeper in the *Vatican* to Pope *Leo* X. *Lilius Giraldus* makes him one of the beſt Poets of his time, and *Eraſmus* mentions him to advantage in *Ciceron*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Cap.* 51. *& Lib.* 3. *De Vita Leonis* X. *Voſſius, De Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *Poſſevin in Appar. &c.*

BERODACH *Baladan*. See *Merodach*.

BEROE, *Beræa*, and *Berrhæa*, a City of *Syria*, renowned in the Works of the Ancients, was re-eſtabliſhed by *Solimus Nicanor*. Some Authors make it *Aleppo*. It had the Seat of an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarchate of *Antioch*. Others eſteem *Alep* to be *Hierapolis*.

BEROE, or *Berea*, *Beræa*, or *Berrhæa*, a City of *Macedonia*, near the River *Lydius*, which ſome Moderns call *Caſtoroſtrabo*. *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* ſpeak of this City, upon which the Moderns have various Conjectures.

BEROSUS, or *Beroſſus*, named by the *Greeks* Βηρωσὸς, that is Son to *Oſé* or *Oſeas*, was a *Chaldean* born, and Prieſt of *Belus*. Authors do ſpeak diverſly of his Age, and *Clement Alexandrinus* ſeems to ſay, that *Beroſus* lived in *Alexander the Great*'s time, which may be, but then he muſt have been very young, for it is more certain, that he was in eſteem in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*, the 126th Olympiad, the 478 Year of *Rome*, 3778 of the World, and about 276 before the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt*. He writ in three Books, a Hiſtory of *Chaldæa*, which the ancient Authors ſpoke well of, and of which we have now but ſome Fragments in *Joſephus*. For as to the Hiſtory that bears his Name, all learned Men are perſuaded that it is a Cheat of *Annius* of *Viterbo*. *Beroſus* dedicated his Work, either to *Antiochus Soter*, King of *Syria*, who began to Reign in 473 of *Rome*, or to *Antiochus* II. his Son, called the *God*, who ſucceeded him in the 129th Olympiad, and 492 of *Rome*; but it is more likely that it was to the Firſt. The *Athenians* had ſo much Conſideration for this great Man, that they erected a Statue for him, as we are informed by *Pliny*. *Juſtin Martyr* ſaith, that *Beroſus* was Father of the *Sibylla Cumana*: And if that be ſo, ſhe differs from her that lived in the Time of *Tarquinius*. *Pliny*, St. *Juſtin*.

BERRI, a Province of *France*, with the Title of Dutchy, *Bituricenſis Provincia*. It hath the *Bourbonnois* and the *Nivernois* on the Eaſt, *Tourain* on the Weſt, *La Marche* on the South, and the *Sologne* on the North. The River *Cher* divides it into two Parts. *Bourges* is its Capital: The others are *Iſſoudun*, *Sanceerre*, *Argenton*, *la Chaſtre*, *Chateau-roux*, *S. Aignan*, *Le Blanc*, *Graſſai*, *Chateau-neuf* upon *Cher*, *Lignères*, *Sainte Severe*, *Valancai*, *Aubigni*, *Vatan*, *Buzancais*, *Monfaucon*, *&c.* This Province abounds in Corn, Wine, Paſture, Cattle, *&c.* There is admirable Wooll in it, which makes the Cloth of *Berri* to be ſought for, whereof there are ſeveral Manufacturies. It is watered by divers Rivers, which render the Country fertile and pleaſant. The Principal is the *Cher*: The others are *Indre*, *Auron*, *Auret*, *Eure* or *Yere*, *Arnon*, &c. The *Berruiers* or *Bituriges* were in times paſt famous amongſt the People of *Gaul* for their Courage, and for the Conqueſts they made in *Germany* and *Italy*, having held the Empire of the *Gauls*, eſpecially of the *Gallia Celtica*, a pretty long time, and it was they that gave *Cæſar* the greateſt Trouble. He ſaith himſelf that the *Berruiers* burned Twenty of their Cities, fearing they ſhould become a Prey to the Conquerors. However, *Bourges* was taken. After that time *Berri* was ſubject to the *Romans*, and then to the *French*, making part of the Kingdom of *Aquitain*. Upon the Declining of the Second Race of the *French* Kings, the Province of *Berri* had particular Lords, who took the Title of Earls of *Bourges*, as *Herard*, *William* the *Devout*, *Bernard*, &c. *Geofrey*, who lived under *Hugh Capet*, left *Harpin* or *Herpin*, who, willing to go on a Voyage to the *Holy Land*, ſold *Bourges* to King *Philip* the Firſt, for 60000 Sols of Gold. From that time the County of *Bourges* was united to the Crown until 1360. that King *John* erected it into a Dutchy and Peerdom for *John* of *France* his Son, on condition, that it ſhould return to the Crown upon Default of Male Children. The King of *Berri* was named *Ambigat*, in the time of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, the Fifth King of *Rome*. We do not know the Name of thoſe who ſucceeded him; but *Livy* tells us, that two Nephews of *Ambigat*, Sons to his Siſter, named *Segoveſus*, and *Belloveſus*, ſignalized themſelves by the famous Colonies which they led into *Germany* and *Italy*. *Segoveſus* having paſſed the *Rhine*, and gone through the Foreſt *Hircinia*, now called the *Black Foreſt*, eſtabliſhed part of his People in *Bohemia*, the other upon the Borders of the *Danube*, and the third in *Freezeland* and *Weſtphalia*, whence came the ancient *French*, who more than a Thouſand years after, under *Faramond* and *Clodion*, paſſed the *Rhine* to conquer part of *Gaul*, that was the Country of their Anceſtors. *Belloveſus* took his way towards *Italy*, paſſed the *Alps*, and became Maſter of the Country, which ſince was called *Lombardy*. His Conqueſts gave the Name of *Gallia Ciſalpina* to the beſt part of *Italy*. This generous Expedition was made about the year of the World, 3464. the year 164 of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 591 years before the Birth Jeſus Chriſt. *P. Labbe Hiſtoir Chronologick.*

BERSARIANS, or *Berverarians*, certain under Officers of the Court of *Charlemaigne*. Some take the *Berſarians* for thoſe which the Ancients named *Beſtiarii*, and were condemned to fight for their Lives againſt Beaſts in the Amphitheatres. *Spelman* puts them amongſt *Hunters*, and chiefly thoſe who attacked Wolves; and by *Beverarians*, he underſtands thoſe who went to hunt after *Caſtors*, which moſt Nations name *Bever*.

BERSHEBA, or *Beerſheba*, a City of *Paleſtin*, on the ſide of *Gaza*, and the ſame which hath been ſince taken for

Gibelin, according to *Volaterran*, *Bochart*, and ſome others. The Name of *Beerſheba* was given it ſometime after the League made between *Abraham* and *Abimelech*, as it is related in *Geneſis*, Ch. 21. It became afterwards the Lot of the Tribe of *Simeon*, as we ſee it in the Book of *Joſhua*.

BERTHE, or *Edithberge*, Daughter to *Charibert* King of *France* and *Ingoberge*, was Married to *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, about the end of the Sixth Century. This Prince was a Heathen; but Queen *Berthe* drew him, by her Example and Virtue, to the Chriſtian Religion.

BERTHE, or *Bertrade*, whom ſome Hiſtorians have Sirnamed *Great-Foot*, was Daughter to *Charibert* Earl of *Laon*. She Married *Pepin the Short*, afterwards King of *France*, and was Mother to *Charlemain*, *Carloman*, &c. She died at *Choiſſy*, *July* 22. 783. and was interred at St. *Denys* by the King her Husband.

BERTHE, Daughter to *Lotharius* II. and *Valrada*, in the Tenth Century, was one of the moſt Illuſtrious Princeſſes of her time; She was Beautiful, Courageous, and of ſuch Wit, that ſhe could manage all ſorts of Affairs. She Married firſt *Theobaldus* Earl of *Arles*, of whom ſhe had *Hugh*, who was King of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Italy* in 928. After the Death of the Earl *Theobald*, being ſtill very young, ſhe made a ſecond Marriage with *Adalbert*, or *Adelbert*, Marquis of *Toſcany*, called the *Rich*; who was not ſo conſiderable in Wit as in Riches; and the Princeſs his Wife would ſay unto him ſometimes in Jeſt, *That ſhe muſt make him either a King or an Aſs*; ſo much did the good Man ſuffer himſelf to be led by her. She made a League to deſtroy *Berenger* King of *Italy*, whom *Adelbert* had eſtabliſhed upon the Throne, and ſhe managed it pretty well; but ſhe loſt her Husband, and this Loſs broke her Meaſures. She had by this ſecond Marriage *Guy*, and *Lambert*, Marquiſſes of *Toſcany*, and *Hermengard* Married to *Adelbert* Marquis of *Ivre*. After the Death of the Marquis of *Toſcany*, *Berenger* ſeized on *Berthe*, and *Guy* her Son, and ſent them Priſoners to *Mantua*, having firſt propoſed unto them that they ſhould yield to him the ſtrongeſt Towns and Caſtles of *Toſcany*; but *Berthe* refuſed it Courageouſly. As ſhe had great Wit, Beauty, and Riches, ſhe equally employed thoſe Advantages; and *Berenger* was at laſt forced to ſet her at Liberty, after having, perhaps, loſt his own. She did not ſurvive this Prince a long time; for *Berenger* was killed in 924. and *Berthe* died in 925. at *Luca*, where her Tomb is to be ſeen, with an Epitaph that contains an Abridgment of her Life, and ſpeaks of her Wit, and the Earneſt Deſire which thoſe of Quality had for her Converſation.

BERTHOLD of *Rorbarch*, a Heretick in the Fourteenth Age, who Preached the Opinions of the *Beguards*; and that Jeſus Chriſt was ſo deſerted at his Paſſion, that he doubted of his Salvation; They compell'd him firſt to abjure theſe pretended Errors at *Wirtzburg* in *Germany*; but having afterwards taught them at *Spire*, he was burned there in 1359.

BERTHOLDUS, Sirnamed *Niger*, or the *Black*, a Chymiſt, and according to ſome, a Monk of *Germany*; It's ſaid he invented Fire-Arms, and Gunpowder, upon a caſual Experiment; for having put Powder of Brimſtone into a Mortar, and covered it with a Stone, in order to prepare, and turn it into a Medicine, it happened that by ſtriking Fire hard by, a Sparkle fell into the Mortar, fired the Powder, and made the Stone fly off. This put him in the head to make an Iron Pipe, reſembling the Barrels of Guns and Muskets; which ſucceeding, he ſhewed the Uſe on't to the *Venetians*, who made their Advantage of it in the Battel of *Chioza*, againſt the *Genoeſe* in 1380.

BERTIN, or *Bertini (George)* an Eminent Phyſician, Living in the latter end of the Sixteenth Century. He was born in *Terra di Lavoro*, in *Italy*; and wrote *Medicina methodice abſoluta*, in 22 Books; *De Conſultationibus Medicorum*, &c. *Vander Lindin de Script. Medic.*

BERTINORO, or *Bertinaro*, *Britinorium*, *Bretinorium*, and *Petra-Honorii*, a Town of *Italy* in *Romania*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Ravenna*; It belongs to the Pope, and is ſituated on the Frontiers of *Tuſcany*, upon a Hill near the River *Ronco*, or *Bodeſe*, not far from *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, *Coſença*, &c. The Biſhoprick was in times paſt at *Forlimpopoli*, which is now a ſmall Borough near *Bertinoro*.

BERTIUS, Born at *Beures*, a little Town in *Flanders*, in 1565. He travell'd into moſt Parts of *Europe*, was well accompliſhed in the Polite part of Learning, and profeſs'd Humanity at *Leyden* almoſt 26 years; but being at laſt of *Arminius*'s Perſuaſion, he was turn'd out, and forc'd to leave *Holland*: Upon this Occaſion, he travell'd into *France*, and turn'd *Roman Catholick* in *Paris*, where he died, having been ſometime Coſmographer to *Lewis* XIII. His Works are, *Commentaria rerum Germanicarum*, *Lib.* 3. *Ptolemæi Geographia*. *Breviarium totius Orbis Terrarum*. *Logica Peripatetica*, &c. *Meurſius Athen. Batav.* *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.* &c.

BERTOLDE, Lord of *Mirebeau* in the Province of *Peiton*, ſeeing himſelf not able to defend the Place againſt the Army of St. *Lewis*, which was not far from it, in 1242. went to caſt himſelf at the Feet of *Henry* III. King of *England*, to whom this City was ſubject at that time, and asked him, if he might hope for any Succour? Or if he would have him hold out to the laſt Extremity? *Henry* touched with this Zeal, and not being able to relieve him with any Troops, permitted him to ſave himſelf with his Family as he could. *Bertholde* afterwards came into the Camp of St. *Lewis*, to promiſe him Obedience; but he appeared with a ſurpriſing Reſolution, and ſpoke thus to that Prince; *I am yours, Sir, but look not upon me as leſs ſubdued by force, than if I had been taken fighting. If the King, my old Maſter, had not given me to my Family, you ſhould not have had me after this manner; as I ſhall never ceaſe to be yours, till you ceaſe to care for me.* Then the King ſtretching his hand to him; *I receive you*, ſaith he, *with joy; and be you joyful in like manner: Remain Maſter of your Place, and keep it for me.* Hiſt. *St. Lewis.*

BERTRAM, a Monk, of the Order of St. *Dominick*. He liv'd in the 14th Century, was Suffragan to the Biſhop of *Metz*, and very conſiderable for his Learning. He left ſeveral Tracts behind him, particularly two, *De Schiſmate*, & *Illuſionibus Dæmonum*. *Trethemius de Script. Eccl.* *Poſſevin.* *Sixtus Sinenſis*, &c.

BERTRAM, *(Cornelius)* a Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue at *Geneva*; He publiſh'd ſome Works, and amongſt others, a *Republick of the Hebrews*, which is ſhort and methodical. But that which gave him moſt reputation amongſt thoſe of his Party is, That he is the firſt who Tranſlated the whole *Bible* into *French* from the *Hebrew*, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other Miniſters; which Tranſlation has been uſed ever ſince by the *French* Hugonots.

St. **BERTRAND**, Biſhop of *Mans*, was of the Blood-Royal, and of the Houſe of the Princes of *Aquitain* *Theodebert* and *Thierry*, having won the Battel againſt the King of *France*, *Clotharius* II. their Couſin, who yielded to theſe Princes the greateſt Part of his Kingdom, the City of *Mans* fell to the Lot of King *Thierry*; This Prince immediately urged *Bertrand* to quit the Party of *Clotharius*, and take the Oath of Allegiance to him. And upon the denial of this Prelate, he deprived him of his Biſhoprick and Goods, and ſent him into Captivity; but *Bertrand* was re-eſtabliſhed after the Death of theſe two Princes, when *Clotharius* had recovered the Province of *Maine*. This Illuſtrious Prelate died in the year 624. the 70 of his Age, and the 38 of his Governing the Church.

BERTRAND, Earl of *Provence*, was Son to *Geofrey* and *Stephana*, called the *Sweet*, whom he ſucceeded about the year 1063. He join'd with Pope *Gregory* VII. againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. whom he had a deſire to drive from *Provence*, and oppoſed, on that Account, *Aicard*, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, who favoured the ſame Prince. Earl *Bertrand* died about the year 1090. and it is not known whether he left any Children by *Matrand* his Wife; for there is no certainty that *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded him, was his Son.

BERTRAND, the Sirname of a Family of *Toulouſe*, that has produced ſeveral Wiſe Magiſtrates and Illuſtrious Perſons. One *Nicholas Bertrand*, of this Family, liv'd in the Reign of *Francis* the Firſt, was Advocate to the Parliament of *Toulouſe*, and Profeſſor of Law. He wrote a Book called *Geſta Toloſanorum*; and another, *De Juris-conſultis*, in which there is a great deal of Learning. *La Croix du Maine* gives him a great Character.

BERTRAND, (*Peter*) Son to *Blaiſe* of *Montluc*, Lived under the Reign of *Charles* IX. King of *France*: That his Country ſhould not yield to the *Portugueſes*, he formed a Deſign to build a Fort in ſome place of the Kingdoms of *Mozambick*, *Melinda*, or *Manicongo*, that might ſerve the *French* as a Retreat for their Commerce into *Africk* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. For this end, he had Armed three great Men of War and ſome Barks, into which he put 1200 ſtout Men; but the Tempeſt having caſt him upon the Coaſt of *Madera*, and his Men being willing to go aſhore to take in Water, the *Portugueſe* received them with Cannon-ſhots, and ſallied upon them to cut them to pieces. *Bertrand*, incens'd at their violating the Law of Nations, and the Alliance betwixt the Crown of *France* and *Portugal*, Landed 800 Men, and made ſtreight towards them, whilſt his Brother *Fabian* attack'd them behind, having kill'd moſt of them: He immediately went to the City, which bears the Name of the Iſle, planted his Cannon, and took, and ranſack'd it; but as he attacked the great Church, where ſome of the Garriſon ſtill defended themſelves, he was wounded in the Thigh, whereof he died ſome few days after; and thus this worthy Undertaking remained without ſucceſs. *Mezeray.*

BERTRAND of *Rheims*, an Hermit, of the City whoſe Name he bore, Lived a long time very Religiouſly in the Foreſt of *Portenay*, and that of *Glancon* near *Tournay*, whither he withdrew juſt when it was ſaid, That Earl *Baldwin*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, had made his Eſcape from the Infidels, and lived in an Hermitage. This Conjuncture

juncture made ſome believe that *Bertrand* was Earl *Baldwin*; and at firſt, the Monk accepted the Honours which were rendred him as ſuch; and afterwards affirm'd, That the Opinion which Men had of him was true; and ſuffered himſelf to be magnificently treated in the Cities of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, where he was received with much Joy: But this Cheat having been found out, he was convicted of Impoſture, and hang'd at *Liſle* in Iron Chains, in 1225. However, others are of Opinion, That this pretended *Bertrand* was the true *Baldwin*, whom Counteſs *Joan*, his Daughter, choſe rather to hang, than to yield her Crown to him. See *de Rocolles*.

BERTRAND, *(Peter)* called *the Elder*, was Cardinal-Biſhop of *Autun*, Son to *Mat. Bertrand*, born at *Anonay* in *Vivarets*. He ſtudied the Law from his Youth, and was Doctor of the Canon and Civil Branches of it: He profeſs'd this part of Learning at the Univerſities of *Avignon*, *Montpelier*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*. His great Attainments in this Faculty made him admired by the Men of Letters in the Pope's Court, and likewiſe at that of *Paris*, where King *Philip the Long*, or *the Tall*, had a particular Eſteem for him. It happen'd that the Lay-Judges complain'd of the Extent of the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and that it was inconſiſtent with that of the Prince. King *Philip* of *Valois*, being willing to put an end to this Controverſie, which might have ill Conſequences, convened the Prelates and Barons of the Realm at *Paris*. *Peter de Cugnieres*, the King's Council, pleaded for the Lay-Judges; and this *Bertrand*, Biſhop of *Autun*, was Council on the other ſide, who ſupported the Rights of the Clergy ſo well, that the King gave Judgment for them. This Prelate died at *Avignon*, in 1348. His Defence of the Rights of the Clergy may be ſeen in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elſewhere. He likewiſe wrote a Book *De Origine & Uſu Juriſdictionum*. *P. Æmilius*, *Du Tillet*, *Mezeray Hiſt. de France*, *Spond. A. C.* 1329. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BERTRAND *d'Argentre*, Lieutenant-General, or High Steward of *Rennes* in *Brittany*. We have a Hiſtory of *Brittany* of his Compoſure, which he undertook at the Requeſt of the States of that Province. He had finiſhed other Works, which he had not leiſure to Print; for being obliged to quit *Renne* during the unhappy Factions of the League, he died of Grief, *Feb.* 13. 1590. 71 years of Age. He wrote ſuch Learned Remarks upon the Cuſtoms of *Brittany*, that the moſt Learned Lawyers, and particularly *Cha. du Moulin*, give him a high Character. *Thuan.*

St. **BERTRANT**, a handſome City of *France* in the Government of *Gaſcoigny*, chief Place of the County of *Coſerans*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*; It's ſituate on the River *Garonne*, 44 miles S. of *Aux*, and 38 S. E. of *Tarbe*. Long. 18. 53 Lat. 42. 54.

BERTUE, *(Robert)* the preſent Earl of *Lindſey*, is the Son of *Montague*, Son of *Robert Bertue*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, who was created Earl of *Lindſey* in *Lincolnſhire*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1626. and ſlain in His Majeſty's Service at *Edge-hill* Fight, *Octob.* 23. 1642. In which Battel was alſo his Eldeſt Son *Montague*, Father of the preſent Earl, who ſeeing his Father wounded and taken Priſoner, voluntarily yielded himſelf to a Commander of Horſe on the Rebel's ſide, that he might attend his Father; and when upon exchange of Priſoners he was ſet at liberty, he perſiſted in the King's Service. This Family fetches its Deſcent from *Tho. Bertue* of *Bereſted* in *Kent*, Captain of *Hurſt-Caſtle* in the Iſle of *Wight*, whoſe Son *Richard*, in the Reign of *Edw.* VI. married the Lady *Katharine*, Dutcheſs-Dowager of *Suffolk*, ſole Daughter and Heir to *William* the laſt Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*; by whom he had, amongſt other Children, his Eldeſt Son *Peregrine*, ſo called becauſe he was born beyond Sea in the time of their flight from Perſecution in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, which *Peregrine* was the Father of *Robert* aforeſaid, the Grandfather of the preſent Earl, and firſt Earl of *Lindſey*. To this Family belongs, by Right of Inheritance, ſince the Death of *Henry de Vere*, the Title and Dignity of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; the Duties of which Office are, at the King's Coronation-Day, to wait upon Him with His Shirt and other Garments; to be Chief in Dreſſing of Him, and hold Him a Baſon of Water, both before and after Dinner: For this Service the Lord Chamberlain is allow'd 40 Ells of Scarlet-colour'd Silk to make his Chamberlain's Robe; the Bed and Furniture belonging to it, in which the King lies the Night before; the Baſon and Towel which he holds with Water; and, laſtly, the Cup which he preſents the King to drink, after his Lordſhip taſtes the Wine. The Arms of this Family are Argent, three Battering Rams Barways, in Pale Azure, Armed and Hoop'd, Or, two Lattices or Frettee-Azure.

BERTUE, *(James)* Earl of *Abington*, Half-Brother of *Robert* the preſent Earl of *Lindſey*, is the Son of *Montague* the late Earl of *Lindſey*, by *Bridget* his 2d Wife: He was firſt created Baron *Norris* of *Ricot* in *Oxfordſhire*, by K. *Charles* II. and afterwards Earl of *Abington* in *Berkſhire*, *An.* 1682. The Title of Baron *Norris* was in his Mother's Family before, being Daughter and ſole Heir of *Edward Wray* Eſq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter and Heireſs of *Francis* Lord *Norris*, Earl of *Berkſhire*. As for his Paternal Deſcent, ſee *Bertue* Earl of *Lindſey*.

BERTULF, King of *Mercia*; but the *Weſt-Saxons* ſucceeded to *Withlof*, *Anno* 839. The *Danes* coming upon him, routed his whole Army, and forced him beyond Sea.

BERULLE, *(Peter)* a Cardinal, Founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in *France*, confirm'd by Pope *Paul* V. in 1613. was born of a Noble Family, originally of *Champagne*. He made a Vow, That he would accept of no Eccleſiaſtical Dignity; but Pope *Urban* VIII. diſpenſed with it, and commanded him to accept of a Cardinal's Hat in 1627. which he obey'd, and died as ſaying Maſs, *Octob.* 2. 1629. St. *Marth. Gal. Chriſt.*

BERWALD, a Town in *Germany* belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, famous for the League made there in 1631. between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Princes of *Germany*. It is on the other ſide of the River *Oder*, in the *New Marquiſate* of *Brandenburgh*, between *Conigsberg*, *Landſperg*, *Soldin*, *Furſtenfeld*, *&c.*

BERYLLUS, Biſhop of *Boſtra* in *Arabia*, lived about *An.* 240. He governed his Church very well for ſome time; but afterwards fell into Hereſie, maintaining that the Son of God had not an Eſſence diſtinct from that of the Father before the Incarnation. Several Biſhops endeavoured by their Conferences to reclaim him; but *Origen* prevailed by force of Argument. Theſe Conferences were long preſerved; and St. *Jerome* teſtifies, That in his time the Dialogues of *Origen* and *Beryllus* were to be ſeen; whom, for this reaſon, he puts amongſt the Eccleſiaſtical Writers.

BERYTE, or *Barut*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, a City of *Aſia* in *Phœnicia*, which in times paſt had an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*: It is ancient, and mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*. *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem*, the Earl *Tancrede*, and other Princes, with the help of the *Genoa* Fleet, took this City in *April*, *Anno* 1110. They eſtabliſh'd particular Lords in it; and ſome time after, *Gautier* exchanged it with the King of *Jeruſalem* for *Blanchegarde*. *Barut* was then an important City; but being taken by the Infidels, after the loſs of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, it was almoſt ruined, and hath now but a ſmall Commerce. It lies between *Tripoli* and *Saide*, not far from *Damaſcus* and Mount *Lebanon*. There was a Council here in 448. to examine the Accuſations of the Prieſts of *Edeſſa*, againſt *Ibas* their Prelate, *Daniel* of *Carres* in *Meſopotamia*, and *John* of *Batenes*. They imputed to the firſt, That he ſaid, *He could be made ſuch as Jeſus Chriſt made God*; which he denied. They produced, beſides the Fragment of a Letter, another written by him to *Maris*. It is the ſame which ſince occaſioned a great Conteſtation in the Church. They ſaid, That, in this Letter, *Ibas* called St. *Cyril* a Heretick; but as it had been written before the Reconciliation of this Prelate with *John* of *Antioch*, theſe things were not conſidered, and *Ibas* was declared Orthodox. This Town is five miles North from *Sidon*.

BESANçON *upon the Doux*, a City and Archbiſhop's See of the *Franche-Comte* in *Burgundy*, with an Univerſity and Parliament, that hath for Suffragans *Belai*, *Lauſane*, and *Baſle*. In times paſt it had others, as *Nion*, *Avrenches*, *Wiflisbourg*, *Yverdun*, and *Colimar*; but theſe Towns are not now Epiſcopal Sees. *Beſançon* is Great, Fair, and Ancient; but it's ſcarcely credible that the *Trojans* were the Founders of it. It hath yet ſome Illuſtrious Remains of Antiquity. The *Druides* exerciſed their Religion in it; which afterwards yielded to that of the *Romans*, who conquer'd the *Gauls*, and valued *Beſançon* for its Situation: Divers Quarters of it have ſtill the *Roman* Names; as, *Campus Martius*, *Vicus Veneris*, *&c.* and Urns, Medals, and Inſtruments of Sacrifice, are daily found here. *Beſançon* was then a very flouriſhing City, and the *Romans* neglected nothing that could forward Traffick, make the Laws firm, or entice Strangers thither. It continued ſo for two or three Ages, eſpecially under the Empire of *Aurelian*, about 274. when they erected a Triumphal Arch for him, whoſe Remains are yet to be ſeen: But a little while after, this City was taken and ruined by the *Germans* and *Marcomans*, who entred *Gaul* with *Crocus*. It was ruinous when *Julian the Apoſtate* paſſed through it in 356. as he ſaith, writing to the Philoſopher *Maximus*: Some time after, *Beſançon* was rebuilt: but attack'd by the *Vandals*, who could not take it, in 406. About 413. it was ſubdued by the *Burgundians*; and *Attila* ruined it a ſecond time in 451. or 52. It was again built in the ſame ſituation which it now hath. The River *Doux* divides it into two unequal Parts, the greateſt whereof, in the form of an *Iſthmus*, is ſhut up by a Mountain, upon which a Citadel hath been built of late. The City lies in a Plain, on the Bank of the River which parts it from the other half, whither they paſs upon a Stone Bridge. It was a long while a Free and Imperial City, and the Emperors gave it divers Privileges. *Ferdinand* I. Founded the

Univerſity about 1564. It was afterwards under the *Spaniards*, till *Lewis* XIV. took it with the reſt of the *Franche-Comté*, in the beginning of 1668. and reſtored it a little while after by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*: But in 1674. he retook not only the City of *Beſançon*, where they had built a Citadel, tho' they had promiſed the contrary, but all the *Franche-Comté* too. 'Tis a Noble and Strong City, being fortified both by Art and Nature: The neighbouring Mountains are covered with Woods and Vines; and the adjacent Fields are ſo fruitful in Corn, that it's reputed the Granary of *Burgundy*. Authors do name this City variouſly, *Veſontio*, *Biſuntium*, *Veſuntium*, and ſometimes *Chryſopolis*. It hath had two Metropolitan Churches, St. *Stephen* and St. *John*. The Chapter of the Church of *Beſançon* is compoſed of a Dean, an Archdeacon, a Chaunter, a Treaſurer, 2 Under-Chaunters, 43 Canons, and 24 Chaplains. The Dioceſe contains about 780 Pariſhes, 15 Deanaries, and 5 Archdeaconries. They pretend that St. *Linus* was the firſt Prelate of that City, and the Apoſtle of the *Franche-Comte*. Its Archbiſhops are Princes of the Empire. There are ſtill at *Beſançon* divers Collegiate Churches and Pariſhes, the Abbeys of St. *Vincent* and *Paul*, a great many Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes, with a College of Jeſuits. The City is great, and well built; the Streets are clean, and there are every where fine Houſes, with a great many magnificent Places and Fountains: That of the Town-Houſe is moſt conſiderable; for an Eagle with a double Head (being the Arms of *Beſançon*) bearing the Statue of King *Charles* V. and ſpouting Water by its two Bills. Beſides this Building, the Palaces of *Cantecroix* and *Granvelle* deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers, for their great number of Statues and Pictures.

BESCHEBIEN, *(Peter)* Biſhop of *Chartres*, was born at *Blois* about 1380. of an ancient and conſiderable Family; he was very Learned in Phyſick and Divinity. *Mary* of *Sicily*, Queen of *France*, Wife to King *Charles* VII. choſe him for her Phyſician. He died in 1459. It is remarked on this occaſion, That in the paſt Ages, almoſt all the Phyſicians to Popes, Kings, and other Sovereigns, have been Clergy-men; and particularly, that Profeſſors of Phyſick and of the Law, had not the liberty to Marry; and it was but in 1452. that the Cardinal of *Eſtouteville*, Legate in *France*, brought them a Permiſſion from *Rome* to Marry. *Berniere Hiſt. de Blois.*

BESLY, *(John)* the *French* King's Advocate in the City of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, whereof he was a Native, had a perfect Knowledge of the Antiquities of *France*, as appears by his Works; but chiefly his Hiſtory of the Earls of *Poitou*, which his Son Printed with ſome other Pieces. He hath alſo written ſeveral Treatiſes inſerted in divers Authors, and cited by the Learnedſt of that Age. *Colomiers Biblioth. Choiſie.*

BESSARABIA, a great Province of *Europe*, belonging to the *Turks*; it's betwixt *Podolia*, *Moldavia*, and the Mouths of the *Danube*, along the *Black Sea*, near the Country of *Budziack*, about the Mouth of the *Nieſter*, where the *Drobrace Tartars* inhabit. *Moncaſtro*, now *Budziack*, is the Capital City.

BESSARION, a Cardinal, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Archbiſhop of *Nice*; he lived in the 15th Age, and was born at *Trebizonde*, a City on the Borders of *Armenia* in *Aſia*. *Georgie Gemiſte Pletho*, one of the Learnedeſt Men of his time, was his Maſter, under whom he made a great Progreſs in Sciences. He took the Habit of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and his Merit cauſed him to be choſen Biſhop of *Nice*. After that, joining with the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Archbiſhop of *Ruſſia*, they perſuaded the Emperor *John Paleologus* to promote the Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Latin*: For this Deſign they paſſed into *Italy*, to go to *Ferrara*, where Pope *Eugenius* IV. had aſſigned the Council, which was afterwards transferred to *Florence*. *Beſſarion* made a Speech there; and having ſubſcribed the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, the Pope gave him a Cardinal's Hat in 1439. After that, he writ againſt *Alexis Laſcaris*, *George Palamas*, and *Mark* of *Epheſus*, Metropolitan of *Antioch*, who perſuaded the Emperor and *Greek* Prelates to ſhake off the Yoak of *Rome*. Several Popes choſe him for their Legate: But the Legation of *France* coſt him his Life; for *Sixtus* IV. having ordered him at the ſame time to viſit the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Cardinal paid his firſt Viſit to the Duke; which King *Lewis* XI. took ſo ill, that as he preſented himſelf to the Audience, he put his Hand upon his great Beard, and ſaid unto him,

> *Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere ſolebant.*

and commanded him to be ſo ſpeedily diſpatched, that he might eaſily perceive his Stay was no more pleaſing to him than his Indiſcretion. The Reſentment of this grieved him ſo, that a little while after, returning to *Rome*, he died, and was interred in a Chapel of the Church of St. *Peter*. *Paulus Jovius* ſaith, That after the Death of *Paul* II. the Cardinals had elected *Beſſarion* for Pope; and that three of them being gone to his Houſe to tell him the News, *Nicholas Perrot*, his Chamberlain, would never open the Cloſet-door to them where the Cardinal ſtudied; ſo that they choſe *Sixtus* IV. They ſay, That *Beſſarion*, being inform'd of what had paſſed, teſtified his Reſentment to his Servant thus: *Perrot*, ſaid he, *your Uncivility loſt me the Triple Crown, and you a Cardinal's Hat.* *Beſſarion*'s Houſe was a Receptacle of the Learned: He had a very fine Library, which he had enriched with 30000 Crowns worth of *Greek* Books; this Library he gave to the Senate of *Venice*, who keep it ſtill with Veneration. *Beſſarion* admired the Doctrine of *Plato*, and wrote againſt *George* of *Trebizond*, who preferred *Ariſtotle*. He neglected nothing which might render this Philoſopher Commendable. He left ſeveral other Works of Philoſophy and Divinity, which we have ſeparately, with his Orations and Epiſtles. It were to be wiſhed that ſome would take the pains to collect into one Volume all the Works of this Great Man. *Paul. Jovius, Le Miré.*

BESSUM, a Town of *Auvergne*, within a quarter of a mile of a Hill called the *Golden Mountain*, on the top of which is a large Lake of unfathomable depth, although no Water runs into it: It has this remarkable Quality, That if any thing be thrown into it, there ſtreight follows Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and Hail. *Mitellius.*

BESSUS, General of the *Bactrians*, and Governour of the Province of *Bactria*. After the Battel of *Arbella*, in the 424th of *Rome*, and 112th *Olympiad*, he Aſſaſſinated *Darius* laſt King of the *Perſians*, and took the Title of King. *Spithamenes*, or, according to others, *Ptolemeus Lagus*, took *Beſſus* two years after, and ſent him to *Alexander*, who reproached him with his Crime, and delivered him to *Oxathres*, Brother to *Darius*, who firſt cut his Noſe and Ears off, and then cauſed him to be tied to a Croſs, where the Soldiers kill'd him with their Arrows. *Q. Curtius, Juſtin.*

BESSUS, a certain Parricide, of whom *Plutarch* makes mention: This wicked Man diſcovered his Crime himſelf, by putting, as he ſaith, Swallows to death, who reproach'd him with the Murther of his Father. *Plut. de ſera numinis Vindicta.*

BESTERIZE, Lat. *Biſticia*, a ſmall City of *Tranſilvania*, which ſtands in a very large Plain, upon a River of its own Name, 5 *German* miles N. E. from *Burgles*, and 15 N. W. from *Weiſemburg*. *Baudr.*

BETANZAS, Lat. *Flavium Brigantium*, ſo called from *Flavius Veſpacianus*, a Town of *Galicia* in *Spain*, upon the *Bay of Biſcay*, eight Leagues North from *Compoſtella*. *Baudrand.*

BETAW, or *Betau*, a Tract of the *Low Countries*, in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, part of the ancient *Batavia*, whence it takes its Name; it's divided into *Higher* and *Lower*, and reacheth from *Schenkenſchans*, where the *Rhine* divides it ſelf to the Town of *Teel on the Vahal*. *Nimeghen* is the Capital of this Tract.

BETHANY, a Borough and Caſtle of *Judæa* near *Jeruſalem*, where Chriſt raiſed *Lazarus*: It was the ordinary Reſidence of *Martha* and *Magdalen*, as is noted in the Goſpel of St. *John*. There was another Borough of that Name on the other ſide *Jordan*.

BETHEL, a City of *Samaria*, called before *Luz*: The firſt Name, that ſignifies *Houſe of God*, was given to it, becauſe of the Ladder which *Jacob* ſaw in a Viſion hard by it: 162 years after that, *Abraham* ſtopped betwixt this City and *Hai*, as it is noted in *Geneſ.* 12. 28. It was ſince named *Bethaven*, by way of reproach, which ſignifies *Houſe of Iniquity*, becauſe of the Calves that were adored there by *Jeroboam*'s Order, *Hoſea* 4. 5. King *Joſias* deſtroyed the Altar of Abomination, which *Jeroboam* had built there.

BETHENCOURT, *(John of)* Baron of *St. Martin de Gaillard*, in the County of *Eu*, Lord of *Bethencourt*, and *Grainville la Teinturiere*, in the Country of *Caux*: Being willing to make new Diſcoveries upon the Weſtern Ocean, he engaged his Lands of *Bethencourt* and *Grainville*, in 1401. to *Robert de Braquemont* his Couſin, who was Admiral of *France* in 1417. and ſent by *Charles* VI. King of *France*, to the Succour of *John* II. King of *Caſtile*, againſt the *Moors*. He diſcovered the *Canaries* in *July*, 1402. and conquered ſome of thoſe Iſlands; but not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to become Maſter of the reſt, he paſſed into *Spain*, where he received Victuals and Money from *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*, who gave him the Sovereignty of theſe Iſles, upon condition that *Bethencourt* would do him Homage for theſe Conqueſts. He had alſo the Title of King; and amongſt his Succeſſors are reckoned *Menaud*, and *Menaciot* his Nephew; *Peter Barbe*, *Fernand Pernazza*, and *Diego de Herrera*. So *Bethencourt* was the firſt Chriſtian who conquer'd the *Canaries*, tho' there had been ſome Adventurers before, who went on ſhoar in ſome of theſe Iſlands to pillage them:

For, they ſay, That in 1395. thoſe of *Guipuſcoa* and *Andaluſia* went to diſcover thoſe Iſlands, and that they plunder'd *Lancelotte*. *Jerome Surita* ſaith, That *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*, in 1401. allowed *Robert* of *Braquemont*, after Admiral of *France*, who had ſerved him in the Wars againſt *Portugal*, to Conquer the *Canaries*: That *Braquemont* gave that Commiſſion to *John de Bethencourt* his Relation; and that afterwards Queen *Katharine*, the King's Widow, confirm'd it: That *Bethencourt* had the Title of King, and cauſed a Fortreſs to be built at *Lancelotte*, not being able to become Maſter of the *Great Canaries*. *John le Verrier*, *Surita*, *Benzoni Hiſtoire de Nouveau Monde*.

BETHESDA, the *Sheep-Market Pool*, a Reſervatory of Water near the Porch of the Temple. This Pool is called in *Greek*, *Probatick*, becauſed it ſerved to waſh the Sheep, and other Animals deſigned for Sacrifices. The *Hebrews* named it *Betheſda*, which ſignifies a Houſe, or place of Running, becauſe it was filled with the Waters, which ran to it from the Sealed Fountain, and that of the Rains which fell thereinto from the Porch of the Temple. It was digged two foot deep in the Ground; the 4 ſides on't, which made a long Square, were covered with Free-ſtones very well cemented; and the 5 Porches are as yet to be ſeen, together with the Steps by which People deſcended thereunto; but the bottom is full of Woods, and drained. At certain times of the year, the Water of this Pool was Troubled by an Angel; and immediately after ſtirring, the firſt ſick Man that could deſcend into it, was infallibly cured, whatever his Diſtemper was: Therefore at that time a great Number of Lame, Blind Men, and Dropſical Folks, and ſuch as were troubled with the Palſie, and other ſick Perſons, were expecting under the Porches that Agitation of the Water; as we read, *John* 5. That Chriſt found one at it, to whom he reſtored his Health. Betwixt the Pool and the Town-wall, was a great place, where the Beaſts were put together that were to be ſacrific'd. *Doubdan*.

BETHLEHEM, a ſmall Town, the Capital of the Family of *David*, and Birth-place of our SAVIOUR: Its Name ſignifies *The Houſe of Bread*. The Emperour *Adrian* prophaned this Town, in *An.* 135. building a Temple to *Venus* there. It was erected into a Biſhoprick in 1110. when the Chriſtians became Maſters of the *Holy Land*. It was Suffragan to *Jeruſalem*; but now that this Country is ſubdued by the *Turks*, *Bethlehem* is only a Borough. The way betwixt *Bethlehem* and *Jeruſalem* is ſo pleaſant, with Trees, Gardens, and odoriferous Herbs, that Paſſengers look upon it as an earthly Paradiſe. The Situation of this ſmall City is very pleaſant, being built on a Mountain of a middling heighth, environed with Hills and Valleys, planted with Olives, Fig-Trees, and Vines, whoſe Wine is excellent. The adjoining Fields yield great plenty of Corn; but the Buildings are ruined, and there are now no more than 150 Houſes, where *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabians*, with ſome *Greeks* and *Maronite* Chriſtians dwell, whereof ſome follow Husbandry, and others live by the ſelling of Croſſes, Beads, and other ſmall Works of Olive and Pine-wood, which they ſell to Pilgrims. The Church of our Lady, built by St. *Helena*, ſtands entire; but part of the Ornaments have been taken away. The Building is of Free-ſtone, in the form of a Croſs: The Quire hath two Wings on both ſides, upheld by four Ranks of Marble Columns, all of one piece. This Altar of the Quire, and the two Chapels, which are on the ſides of it, are no leſs Magnificent. This Church is not vaulted; but inſtead of Vaults, it hath a Cover of Lead, upheld by a Carpentry of Cedar-wood; and what is remarkable, it is not covered flat, as the other Churches and Buildings of *Paleſtine*, but has a pointed Roof as ours. The Walls were in times paſt lined with Tables of Marble, all which the Infidels have almoſt taken away to adorn their Moſques. There are 13 Windows on each ſide of the Veſtry, which give a great Light to all the Church; and theſe Windows are adorned with *Moſaick* Figures, repreſenting the Life, Miracles, and Death of Jeſus Chriſt. The Colours of the Stones of this *Moſaick* Work, are ſo lively and ſhining, and the Bottom of the Gold ſo pure, that the Work ſeems to be new, tho' it is more than 1300 years ſince it was done. Under the Quire is the Grotto, where 'tis ſaid our Saviour was born: It is about 13 Steps in length, 5 in breadth, and 10 in heighth. Now they deſcend into it by two pair of Stairs, which are on both ſides of the Quire, over-againſt the Great Altar. At the foot and middle of the two pair of Stairs, is a ſmall Altar of Marble, with Silver Rails, environed with Rays like a Sun, about which are theſe Words engraven: *Hic de Virgine Maria Jeſus Chriſtus Natus eſt*. Before the Altar there are three Silver Lamps which burn continually: At 5 or 6 Steps from thence, in a corner of the Grotto, is a Manger of Porphyry, which St. *Helena* cauſed to be put there. The Vault of the Grotto is upheld with 3 ſmall Columns of Porphyry, and adorned with a fine *Moſaick*. The Pavement and Walls are faced with grey Marble. St *Jerome* ſaith, That the Pagans had raiſed upon the Grotto an Idol of *Adonis*; and *Genebrard* ſaith, That this Idol was put there by the Emperor *Adrian*. The *Greeks* are Maſters of the Church of our Lady, and of the Chapel of the Nativity: Their Lodging, and that of the *Armenians*, is on the Eaſt-ſide. Towards the North is the Convent of the *French* Monks, with the Church of St. *Katharine*, where they officiate. This Convent is encloſed with high Walls, and is liker to a Fortreſs than a Monaſtry. The Monks do receive the Pilgrims there, and are obliged to give Victuals to all the *Mahometans* who go by *Bethlehem*, and muſt ſuffer patiently the Diſorders they commit. There is a Chapel to be ſeen, at the place where the Chamber and Oratory of St. *Jerome* ſtood, with an Altar upon his Tomb, whence his Body was, as 'tis pretended, tranſported to *Rome*; and ſeveral other Chapels. *Doubd. Voyage de la Terre Sainte*.

BETHLEHEM, the Title of a Biſhoprick of *Nivernois* in *France*. The *Barbarians* having driven the *Chriſtians* from the *Holy Land*, *Reinaud* Biſhop of *Bethlehem* follow'd *Guy* Earl of *Nevers* into *France*, in 1223. who gave him the Government of an Hoſpital at *Clomeci*, a ſmall Town in *Nivernois*, in the Dioceſe of *Auxerre*; ſince which, the Title of Biſhop of *Bethlehem* hath been eſtabliſh'd here, at the Nomination of the Earls and Dukes of *Nevers*: So that there have been ſucceſſive Biſhops to this day, altho' without Dioceſe. *Le Mire*, *St. Marth*.

BETHLEM *Gabor*, or *Gabriel Bethlem*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, was Son to a Gentleman of this Country of great Quality, but ſmall Eſtate: He follow'd the Reformation of *Calvin*, and inſinuated himſelf into the Eſteem of *Gabriel Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*. He alſo ſpent ſome time at *Conſtantinople*, and got the Love of the *Turks* there by his Courage. But being over-grown with Ambition, he prov'd ungrateful to *Bathori*, who had rais'd him. It's ſaid, that he was in 42 Battels. With the aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, he defeated *Bathori* in 1613. and got himſelf proclaimed Prince of *Tranſilvania*. In 1619. *Bohemia* making Alliance with him, he came into *Hungary*, and not only made a powerful Diverſion in favour of his Allies, but had like to win a Crown; and at the very firſt took *Caſſovia*, or *Caſchan*, *Poſſen*, and ſome other places; and being favoured by the Malecontents and Proteſtants, he was likely to have puſh'd his Conqueſts farther. He cauſed himſelf to be declared King of *Hungary*, and called the *Turks* and *Tartars* to his Aid againſt the Emperor, who, in 1620. ſent the Earl of *Dampierre* againſt him; but he was killed whilſt about to ſurprize *Poſſen*; and *Bucquoy* being made Imperial General afterwards, had the ſame Deſtiny. But the Letters which *Gabriel* writ to the Infidels being intercepted, 'twas apparent that his Deſigns were pernicious to Chriſtendom: Upon this, the *Hungarians* began to abandon him. So to prevent his being oppreſſed, he then made Peace; but took Arms again oftner than once, tho' not ſucceſsfully; for being abandoned by his Allies, he was conſtrained to make a diſadvantageous Peace, in 1629. *Bethlem* married *Katharine*, Daughter to *John Sigiſmund*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and being fallen into a Dropſie, he died *Novemb.* 15. 1629. He left the Emperor 40000 Ducats, with a Horſe, whoſe Saddle was embroider'd with Pearls and precious Stones; and the like Legacy to *Ferdinand* II. and the Grand Signior. *Lotichius*, *l.* 4. *& ſeq.* *Thuldenus Hiſt. Noſt. Tempor.*

BETHORON, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, between *Samaria* and *Jordan*, which in the time of *Hadrian* the Emperour was the Capital City and Seat of Government to thoſe Rebellious *Jews*, who, under *Barchochab*, endeavoured to reſtore the *Jewiſh* Religion and Commonwealth, which iſſued in the utter Ruine of that Nation.

BETHSAIDA, one of the Cities of *Decapolis*, and Principal of the Tribe of *Zabulon*, ſeated on the North-end of the Lake of *Tiberias*. Three of our Lord's Apoſtles were of this place, *viz. Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*. Our Saviour honoured it with many of his Miracles, yet it did not reform; whereupon he threatned it, and accordingly it is ſince come to ruine, there not being above 6 Houſes in it. *John* 1. 12. *Matth.* 8. *Mark* 1. *Luke* 4. 10. *Matth.* 11. *Mark* 4.

BETH SHAN, *Berſan*, *Niſa*, *Scythopolis*, the City of the *Scythians*, becauſe built by them. *Solinus* pretends it was built by *Bacchus*. It was one of the greateſt Cities of *Decapolis*, ſeated on the River *Jordan*, about two miles beneath its Fall out of the Lake of *Tiberias* to the South: The Inhabitants defended it againſt the *Iſraelites*, when they had Conquer'd the reſt of *Canaan* under *Joſhua*. 1 *Kings* 4. 1 *Chron.* 7. 1 *Macch.* 5. 12. 2 *Macch.* 12. *Joſh.* 17. *Judg.* 1. Upon the Walls of this Town the *Philiſtines* hanged the Body of *Saul* and his Sons, 1 *Sam.* 21. *Joſephus* alſo relates a ſignal cruelty of this place towards the *Jews* his Country-men. The Marbles that are digged out of the Ruines of this City, ſhew what it has been; but it is now a poor Village in a Marſh, with very few Inhabitants.

BETHSHEBA, was at firſt Wife to *Uriah*: *David* who had ſeen her Bathing from the Battlements of his Palace, was ſo taken with her Beauty, that he fell in love with her; and having got her with Child, he commanded *Joab* to expoſe her Husband to death: After which, having repented of his Crime, upon the Reproof of *Nathan* the Prophet, he married *Bethſheba*, *A. M.* 2999. and by her had *Solomon*, who ſucceeded him.

BETHSHEMESH, that is, *Houſe of the Sun*, or *Miniſtry*, a City belonging to the Prieſts in the Tribe of *Judah*, *Joſh.* 15. 10. It was before called *Abel*, 2 *Chron.* 28. and afterwards given to the *Levites*, *Joſh.* 21. It is to this place that the Ark, which had been taken by the *Philiſtines*, was brought again, and where God ſtruck 50000 of the People for having dared to look into it; which was expreſly prohibited by the Law, *Numb.* 4. 20. There was another *Bethſhemeſh* in the Tribe of *Naphtali*, whence this Tribe could not drive the ancient Inhabitants, *Joſh.* 19. *Judg.* 1. and another in the Tribe of *Iſſachar*, at the foot of *Mount Carmel*.

BETHULIA, a Tribe of *Zebulun* in *Galile*: The Victory which *Judith* gain'd over *Holofernes*, who beſieg'd this Town, has made it remarkable. The Chriſtians built a Fort near *Bethlehem*, called *Bethulia Francorum*. *Judith*.

BETHUNE, upon the ſmall River *Biette*, a City of the *Low Countries* in *Artois*, belonging to the *French*: It is a very good place, pretty well fortified, 5 leagues from *Aire*, and 2 and a half from *Lilers*. Here are two Fairs, which bring it a conſiderable Trade. The *French* took it in 1645. and it was yielded to them by the 35th Article of the Treaty of the *Pyrenées*, *An.* 1659. and hath produced ſeveral Great Men, who have been Dukes, Peers, and Mareſchals of *France*, and done their Kings great Service in the Wars.

BETIS, Governour of *Gaza* for *Darius*, is noted in Hiſtory as a Man of Courage and great Loyalty to his King. He defended, with a few Men, a place of great Conſequence, when *Alexander* went to attack it; and this Prince was wounded there in a Sally, by a Dart, which pierced his Armour, and entred into his Shoulder. *Betis* thinking he was dead, returned into the City in a victorious and triumphant manner: But in a ſecond Aſſault, he was ſorely wounded, and abandoned by his Men; yet he fought courageouſly, until he was on all ſides environed, and brought to *Alexander*, who made him ſuffer cruel Torments, becauſe he would not humble himſelf to him. *Q. Curtius*.

BETISAC, (*John*) Principal Counſellor and Miniſter to *John* Duke of *Berry* in his Violences and Cruelties: He was burned alive for a Crime againſt Nature, which made an acceptable Bonfire to the People, whom he had tormented in a horrible manner. *Mezeray*.

BETLEY, a Market-Town of *Staffordſhire* in *Pyrehill* Hundred.

BETLIS, a Town of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, ten days Journey from *Diarbekir*; it belongs to the Bey or Prince of the Countrey, who is very Potent, acknowledging neither the Grand Signior, nor the King of *Perſia*, whereas moſt of the other Beys depend of the one or of the other; but both are obliged to keep in with him, becauſe he can cut off the Paſſage betwixt *Aleppo* and *Tauris*: For the Streights of the Mountains are ſo eaſily kept, that Ten Men may defend them againſt a Thouſand. The laſt days Journey betwixt *Aleppo* and this Place, is betwixt high craggy Mountains, which reach two Leagues beyond *Betlis*, and have Torrents on both ſides in ſeveral places; the way is ſo cut in the Rocks, that there is ſcarce paſſage for a Camel or Mule to go without danger of falling into the Water. The City is betwixt two Mountains, which are about a Cannon Shot diſtant from one another, and the Caſtle is upon a Point at an equal diſtance from the two Mountains: It is much in the form of a Sugar-Loaf, and ſo craggy on both ſides, that it cannot be aſcended but by windings. The top is like a Platform, where the Caſtle is built. The Bey, or Prince of that Countrey, can raiſe 20, or 25000 Horſe, and a great Body of very good Infantry, compoſed of Shepherds, who are always ready at the firſt Command. *Tavernier Voyage de Perſe*.

BETON, (*David*) Cardinal, with the Title of St. *Stephen*, Biſhop of *Mirepoix*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* in *Scotland*, living in the Sixteenth Century; He was Son to the Baron of *Balfour* of the Family of the *Beton*'s, being one of the moſt Noble in *Scotland*. He appear'd very warm againſt the Reformation in that Kingdom, and by his Intereſt and Proſecution it was, that *George Wiſhart*, being convicted of the Errors of *Luther*, (as they call them) and Head of the pretended Schiſm, was burnt: Upon this Account, or upon the Differences between him and my Lord *Leſley*, he was Aſſaſſinated in the morning as he was riſing out of Bed, in the year 1546. and afterwards he was hang'd out of the Window of his Palace, in his Cardinals Habit. *Biſhop* Leſley, *lib.* 9. & 10. *Hiſt. of* Scotland. *Buchanan*, *Spondan. in Annal.*

BETULEIUS, (*Sixtus*) commonly call'd *Birck*, a *German*, born at *Memmingen* in *Suabia*, in the year 1500. He Studied at *Baſil*, and made ſo great a progreſs in the *Belles Lettres* and Philoſophy, that he quickly found himſelf in a Condition to profeſs it with Reputation. *Betuleius* had very conſiderable Men for his Scholars, as *Wolfgangus Muſculus*, and *William Xylander*, who gave him a great Character: He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as the *Comedies*, *Judith*, *Suſannah*, *Joſeph*, *&c. Symphonia in Novum Teſtamentum Græcum. Annotationes & Collationes in Carmina Sibyllina. In Lactantium. Commentaria in Lib. Ciceronis De Officiis. Crucius*, *Annal. Lib. par.* 3. *Thuanus Hiſt. Lib.* 13. *Xylander*, *&c.*

BETUWE. See *Betaw*.

BEVELAND, an Iſle of the Province of *Zealand* in the *Low Countries*, which was cut in two from the Eaſt to the Weſt by a great Tempeſt, in the year 1532. which made it to be diſtinguiſhed into *Nort-Beveland* and *Zud-Beveland*, in which lies the fair and well-fortified City of *Goes*.

BEVERLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Hartlull Wapentake* in the E. Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the W ſide of the River *Hull*, about 6 miles N. and by W. from the Town of *Hull*. Tho' there be no ſigns extant of great Antiquity, yet *Cambden* takes it to be the ancient *Petuaria*, noted however for being the principal place of *John* Sirnamed *de Beverley*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who in his old Age reſigned his Biſhoprick, and retired hither, where he ſpent the reſidue of his Life in pious Meditations until he died in 721. The *Saxon* Kings granted the Town great Immunities and large Privileges for his ſake, whereby it grew rich and populous. It was at firſt Govern'd by Wardens, till Q. *Elizabeth* made it a Mayor Town. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

BEUTHERIUS, (*Michael*) born at *Carlsburg*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bremen* in *Lower Saxony*, Son of *Michael Beutherius*, Governour of *Carlsburg*. He underſtood Humanity, Philoſophy, and Divinity, to a great degree. After having been employ'd at the Court of the Emperour *Charles* V. in ſeveral important Negotiations, he ſettled at *Strasburg*, where he read publickly upon Hiſtory and Chronology, and wrote ſeveral Tracts upon this Faculty: He wrote likewiſe upon the Law, Philoſophy, Mathematicks, and Divinity, and died at the Age of 65 years, *An.* 1587. *Melch. Adam Vitæ Germ. Phil.*

BEUVRAY, *Buvray*, or *Beureet*, a Borough of the Territory of *Autun*, which is thought to be the ancient *Bibracte*, mentioned by *Cæſar* in his 7th Book of *Commentaries*, as a place whither he ſent his Troops often into Winter-Quarters, and where he aſſembled the Deputies of *Gaul*. At that time it was a famous Place, and amongſt the moſt conſiderable of the Country, and called *Julia* by his own Name.

BEUX, a Village near *Seignelay* in *Burgundy*, where at firſt the famous Phyſician *Covailliere* ſettled himſelf, afterwards called the Phyſician of *Beux*. It is a ſurprizing thing, That a Man exercis'd in Employments in the Country, could acquire ſo particular a Knowledge of all manner of Diſeaſes and their Remedies, without having ſtudied Phyſick either in Schools or Books. The Reputation which he acquired, induced Mr. *Colbert* to perſuade him to come and live at *Seignelay*, where he was conſulted from all Parts. He left behind him his Son, a very able Phyſician, and 100000. Crowns of Eſtate, beſides a great many pious Legacies *Memoires du Temps*.

BEWDLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Poddington* Hundred in the N. W. parts of the County of *Worceſter*: It's neat and well built, ſeated betwixt the River *Severn* on the E. and the Foreſt of *Wire* on the W. near which King *Henry* VII. built a Houſe, call'd *Tukell-Hall*, for his eldeſt Son Prince *Arthur*.

BEWLAN, an *Engliſh* Prieſt, living about the year 600. in the time of *Gregory the Great*: He wrote a Treatiſe of the Original of the *Engliſh Saxons*, called, *De Genealogiis Gentium*. This *Bewlan* had either a Son or a Nephew of his own Name living in the year 650. who wrote *Annotationes in Nonnium*; *De Geſtis Regis Arthuri*, & *Hiſtoria Itineraria*. *Pitſeus de Script. Britan. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. l.* 2. *c.* 21.

BEY, they Name given to the *Turkiſh* Governours of the Sea-Coaſts.

BEY-CURDE, he is Prince of the Country which is called *Curdiſtan*, betwixt *Armenia* and *Perſia*. There are ſeveral of theſe Beys, who have fortified themſelves on the Mountains, and make no account either of the Grand Signior or King of *Perſia*, becauſe they are Maſters of certain Streights, where they cannot be attacked: However, ſome have put themſelves under the Protection of the King of *Perſia*, and others under that of the *Sultan*. *Tavern.*

BEZA, (*Theodorus*) Miniſter of *Geneva*, was born in 1519. at *Verelai*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, where his Family was in good eſteem; he was ſent to *Paris* very young, and his Uncle *Nicholas Beza*, Councellor of the Parliament, took great care of his Education, and ſent him thence to *Orleans*, and afterwards to *Burges*, to Study under *Melchior Wolmar*, a *German*, and Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue: *Beza*, then a very hopeful Youth, gain'd the affection of the Learned, who were extreamly taken with his Civil Deportment and Wit; and moſt of the Poets of that time extol him mightily in their Works. His Uncle *Nicholas* dying in 1532. who deſign'd him for the Church, *Claude Beza*, Abbot of *Froimont*, took care to promote him that way; having finiſh'd his Study of the Law at 20 years of Age, he commenc'd Doctor thereof at *Orleans*, and having an extraordinary Genius for Poetry, Compos'd ſome Pieces that were applauded by all the Learn'd, and eſteem'd worthy even of *Auguſtus* his Reign; but afterwards, ſome new Pieces of his, eſpecially a witty Epigram that he compos'd, being cenſur'd Licentious, and too free, and ſome envious Perſons calumniating his Life, he quitted his Priory of *Lonjemeau*, and retir'd to *Geneva* in 1548. whither *John Criſpin*, a particular Friend of his, accompanied him, where they reſolv'd to ſet up a Preſs, and render it famous by their Works: But *Beza* taking a Journey to *Tubingen*, to ſee his old Maſter, *Melchior Wolmar*, chang'd his Reſolution, and ſettled to teach *Greek* at *Lauſanne*, where he became very famous for his Tragi-Comedy of *Abraham* Sacrificing *Iſaac*, and begun his Tranſlation of the *Pſalms* of *David* in Verſe: He afterwards wrote a Treatiſe of the Right that Magiſtrates have to puniſh Hereticks; it was upon the occaſion of *Michael Servetus*, whom the Senate of *Geneva* had order'd to be burnt. *Calvin*, who was well skill'd in Men, intended him for his Succeſſor, and often commiſſion'd him to confer with the *Lutherans*; and at laſt invited him to *Geneva*, where, after he had Taught for ſome time, he was received Miniſter in *Claudius Pontanus* his ſtead: It was then he compos'd his Confeſſion of Faith. He was at the Conference of *Poiſſi* in 1561. and the Civil Wars breaking out ſoon after, he followed the Prince of *Conde*, was with him at the Battel of *Dreux*. Peace being concluded in 1563. he return'd to *Geneva*, and ſucceeded *Calvin*, and wrote an Apology for his *Latin* Tranſlation of the *New-Teſtament*, which *Sebaſtian Caſtillon* had found fault with. His Brother *Nicholas Beza* came to ſee him at *Geneva* in 1568. and the next year after he came into *France*, endeavour'd to Convert his Father, and his Siſter that was a Nun. He preſided in a Synod held at *Rochelle* in 71. at another at *Niſmes* in 72. was invited to ſeveral Conferences at *Berne* and other Places, and look'd upon as the chief of the Proteſtants of *France*, *Flanders*, and *Swiſſerland*: He died *October* 13. 1605. being 86 years, 3 months and 9 days old. Beſides the Works ſpoken of, he wrote many others, whereof there are ſeveral Editions, and many Catalogues. *Thuan. Melchior Adam. Sanderus.* He defended the Truth againſt the Anabaptiſts and Libertines, and confuted in a very Learned manner Tranſubſtantiation, and Conſubſtantiation; nor was he leſs ſucceſsful in exploding the Doctrine of the Real Preſence by the Authority of St. *Auguſtin*, and *Vigilius* Biſhop of *Trent*; and a few days after, maintain'd a Learned Debate concerning the Authority of the Church. He told *Anthony* of *Navar*, who was too much affected with the Maſſacre of *Vaſſy*, That *the Church was an Anvil that had withſtood many Hammers.* In 1600. he came to ſee *Henry* the *Great*, in the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, and recommended that City to his Protection. The King, whom he knew from his Infancy, receiv'd him very graciouſly, admitting him to his Table, and preſented him with 500 Piſtols in remembrance of the good Services he had done his Father and Mother. In his old Age his Memory fail'd ſo much, that he could not remember preſent Tranſactions; yet he never forgot the *Pſalms* in *Hebrew*, nor the Chapters of the *New-Teſtament* which he had learn'd in *Greek*. *Hoffman.* See *Bayle Hiſt. Dict.*

BEZALEEL, Son to *Uri* and *Miriam*, Siſter to *Moſes*, was imployed with *Aholiab* in the building of the Tabernacle which *Moſes* cauſed to be made in the Wilderneſs, two years after they came out of *Egypt*. Theſe Two Excellent Workmen made all the Works of Braſs, Silver, Gold, and Precious Stones, wherewith the Tabernacle was enriched, *Exod. ch.* 31.

BEZANS, a piece of Money of *Byſance*, or *Conſtantinople*. This Name was afterwards given to the Eaſtern Coin; ſo that we Read of the *Bezans* of the *Saracens*, before the *Turks* were Maſters of *Conſtantinople*. *Du Peyrat. l.* 2. *Of the Chapel of the Kings of* France, ſaith, That the *Bezans* were not received in *France*, until the Reign of the Third Race of their Kings, that *Lewis the Young* brought *Bezans* of Gold taken from the *Arabians* and other Infidels whom he had overcome: So that from that time, Kings begun to make uſe of them at their Coronations, and Offerings at Maſs. *Henry* II. Coin'd 13 *Bezans* on purpoſe for this Ceremony, which were worth a double Ducat, or a *Lewis d'Or* each. *P. Menetrier Origine des Armoiries.*

BEZECK, The City of *Adonibezeck*, a King, taken by the *Iſraelites*, *Judg.* 1. Here *Saul* Aſſembled *Iſrael* againſt the *Amonites*, 1 *Sam.* 2. The beſt Wines in the Land of *Canaan* grew here. It ſtood S. W. from *Jeruſalem* two *German* miles.

BEZESTAIN, a Name which the *Turks* give to a great round Hall built of Free-ſtone, having Shops all round, where the moſt precious Merchandizes are ſold; much like the Exchange. There are Two of them in *Conſtantinople*, called the *Great* and *Little Bezeſtain. Thevenot.*

BEZIERS upon the *Orb*, a City of *France* in *Languedoc*, with the Title of Vice County, Royal Baylwick, Preſidial, and a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Narbon*. It is great and ancient, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Pomponius Mela*, *&c.* mention it, and name it diverſly, *Biterra*, *Baitira*, *Biterræ*, *Bliteræ*, *Beteris*, *Biterrenſis*, and *Bederenſis Civitas*. *Beziers* is ſituate upon a Hill, whoſe avenues are ſomething difficult, with the River *Orb* at the foot: It is one of the greateſt and beſt Peopled Cities of *Languedoc*. It is not known who was the Founder of this City; but the ancient Inſcriptions inform us that the *Romans* conſidered it much; That it became a Colony in *Julius Cæſar*'s time, and was repaired under *Tiberius*. It had then Two Temples; built in the Honour of *Auguſtus* and *Julia*. It was again augmented, and became very flouriſhing in the Fourth Century. The *Goths* took it in the following Age, and according to their Cuſtom, ruined the fineſt Buildings, taking pride in demoliſhing all the Monuments of the *Roman* Magnificence. *Beziers* was re-eſtabliſhed, and maintained it ſelf pretty well until the Eighth Age, when it ſuffered much by the Incurſions of the *Saracens* in *Languedoc*; for theſe *Barbarians* took it in 736. or 37. *Charles Martel* drove them thence in the following year; and as *Beziers* was an important Place, he entirely ruined it, fearing the Infidels ſhould come again and lodge themſelves there. A little while after the Inhabitants rebuilt it, and it recovered its former luſter, under the Reign of *Pepin*, *Charlemain*, and *Lewis the Meek*. Afterwards it had particular Lords called Viſcounts. The Dukes of *Septimania* had the Government of *Provence*, and that of the Cities of *Carcaſſone*, *Narbon*, *Beziers*, *&c.* where they put Lieutenants, in quality of Viſcounts. During the decay of the Houſe of *France* in the ſecond Race, theſe Viſcounts took advantage of the diſorders of the State, to render themſelves Proprietors of what they held. But St. *Lewis* afterwards united *Beziers* to the Crown. The *Arrians*, who were headed by *Saturninus* of *Arles*, held a Synod at *Beziers* in 356. for oppoſing of which, St. *Hilary* was baniſh'd by the Emperor *Conſtantius*. *Walter* Biſhop of *Tournay*, the Pope's Legate in 1223. held a Council againſt the *Albigenſes*; and another was aſſembled there in 1246. to conſult how the Inquiſitors ſhould reduce thoſe pretended Hereticks. *Du Cheſne, St. Marthe, Du Puy.*

BIAFARA, a City of *Africk* in *Guinea*: It is ſituate upon the River *Dol Camarones*, and gives its Name to a Kingdom which is betwixt that of *Benin*, the River of *Niger*, and the States of *Congo*.

BIAS, Son to *Teutamus* a Philoſopher, was born in *Priena*, a Town of *Caria*, and one of the Seven to whom the *Greeks* gave the Name of *Wiſe*. He flouriſh'd under the Reign of *Alyattes* King of *Lydia*, in the Forty ſecond Olympiad, and 144 of *Rome*. In his time ſome Fiſhermen found a Golden Trevet, with this Inſcription, *To the Wiſeſt*; which being brought to him, he ſent it to the Temple of *Apollo*. *Valerius Maximus* ſaith, that the City of *Priena* being beſieged, the Inhabitants fled, endeavouring to carry off their moſt precious Goods. *Bias* was obſerved to make his eſcape empty-handed, and being asked the Reaſon, He anſwer'd, That *he carried his All with him.* *Diogenes Laertius* ſays, That he compoſed more than 2000 Verſes upon *Jonia*; and that he died in the Arms of a Grandchild of his own, whilſt he Pleaded for one of his Friends. He commonly ſaid, That a Man who could not bear with a Misfortune, was unfortunate; and that it is a ſickneſs of the Mind to wiſh for impoſſible things. Being at Sea, and hearing impious Fellows call upon the Gods during the Tempeſt: *Hold your peace*, ſaid he, *leſt they ſhould take notice that you are here.* *Plutarch, Valerius Maximus.*

BIBLE, the Name is given to a Collection of Holy Books, written by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt, divided into the Old and New Teſtament. The moſt ancient Tranſlation of this Part is the *Septuagint*, which, as is commonly ſuppos'd, was done by 72 *Jews*, at the Inſtance of *Ptolemæus*, Son of *Lagus* King of *Egypt*. *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, afterwards made new Tranſlations. *Origen* inſerted all theſe Verſions in his *Hexapla*, ſetting 'em on the ſide of the *Hebrew* Text, and dividing them by Columns. The Evangeliſts, Apoſtles and Fathers, made uſe of the *Septuagint*; and the *Italick* or ancient *Latin* Tranſlation, was likewiſe made from this Verſion, tho St. *Jerome* afterwards Tranſlated from the *Hebrew*. See *Septuagint* and *Teſtament*.

BIBLES (*Arabick.*) There is a very great number of *Arabick Bibles*, of which ſome are for the uſe of the *Jews*, in the Countries where they ſpeak *Arabick*, and others for the uſe of Chriſtians of the Eaſt who ſpeak that Language. Thoſe which are for the uſe of the Jews have all been made from the *Hebrew*: But thoſe which are uſed by the Chriſtians, have been Tranſlated from other Verſions. The *Syrians*, for Example, when the *Syriack* Tongue ceaſed to be commonly underſtood, turn'd their *Syriack Bible* into *Arabick*. The *Cophti's* have alſo Tranſlated theirs into *Arabick*, that it might be underſtood by the People.

BIBLES (*Armenian.*) There is alſo a pretty ancient Verſion of the whole *Bible* in the *Armenian* Tongue, for the uſe of theſe People which are now ſcattered into divers Countries. It was Tranſlated from the *Septuagint*, and becauſe the Manuſcript Copies were very dear, an Archbiſhop of that Nation Printed at *Amſterdam* an entire *Armenian Bible* in 1664. but the *Pſalter* had been Printed long before in that Language.

BIBLES (*Chaldaick.*) They are otherwiſe called *Paraphraſe* or *Targum*, and are a kind of Gloſſes which the *Jews* made upon the *Bible*, at what time they ſpoke *Chaldaick*. But ſeveral things were added in proceſs of time, which renders them not very exact. *Elias Levita*, in the Preface which is before his *Chaldaick Dictionary*, ſpeaks of theſe Paraphraſes with more exactneſs than any other *Jew*. The beſt are thoſe of *Onkelos*, which is but upon the Five Books of *Moſes*: and that of *Jonathan*, upon all the Books that the *Jews* call Prophets; to wit, upon *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, and great and leſſer Prophets. The *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes upon the other Books of the *Bible*, are for the moſt part full of Fables, and deſerve not to be Printed.

BIBLES (*Cophtick.*) They are the *Bibles* of the Chriſtians of *Egypt*, called *Cophti's*, or *Copti's*, written in the ancient Language of that Country. Nothing of them has been Printed hitherto; but Manuſcript Copies are found in ſome Libraries of *Europe*, eſpecially in the *French* King's Library. That which is worth obſerving is, that as this ancient *Coptick* Tongue has not been commonly uſed by the *Cophti's* themſelves for a long time; they commonly join to the *Cophtick* another *Arabick* Verſion, which is the Language of their Country.

BIBLES (*Ethiopian.*) We have no *Bibles* altogether *Ethiopian*; but ſome fragments only; As the *Pſalter*, the *Canticles*, the *New-Teſtament*, which had been ſeparately Printed, and re-printed ſince in the *Polyglott* of *England*. This Verſion was made from the 70. and perhaps upon the *Cophte* taken from the 70. becauſe this Nation depends on the *Cophti's*. Mr. *Seguier*, late Chancellor of *France*, had in his Library a very great number of Books in *Ethiopian* Manuſcripts; but they are of no uſe, being only Tranſlations, and thoſe not very exact, from the *Greek* Books.

BIBLES (*Greek.*) Hereof are ſundry Editions, yet they may all be reduced to Three Claſſes, *viz.* to that of *Complutus* or *Alcala*, which was Printed in the great Bible of Cardinal *Ximenes* in 1515. and re-printed in the Royal, or *Plantin's* Bible, in the Bible of *Comelin*, and in the great Bible of Mr. *le Jay*. The ſecond is that of *Venice*, in 1518. which hath been ſeveral times re-printed by the Proteſtants of *Germany*. For Example, at *Strasburg*, in 1526. at *Baſil* in 1545. with a Preface of *Melancthon*; at the ſame Place in 1550. with a *Latin Verſion*; at *Francfort* in 1597. with Notes, as is ſuppoſed by *Francis Young*. The Third is the *Roman* Edition in 1587. drawn from an ancient Manuſcript which is in the Library of the *Vatican*. The enſuing year was publiſhed a *Latin* Tranſlation of it with the Notes of *Flaminius*, and Father *Morinus* of the Oratory, Printed at *Paris* in 1628. the *Greek* and the *Latin* upon Two Columns, with the Diſtinction of Verſes, which was not in the Edition of *Rome*. The *Engliſh* have Printed in their *Polyglott Bible*, this Edition of *Rome*, believing it to be the beſt of all; to which they added the various Reading of the *Alexandrian* Manuſcripts.

BIBLES (*Hebrew.*) The *Hebrew* Bibles are either Manuſcript or Printed. The moſt ancient Manuſcripts do not paſs 700 years, and 'tis very rare to find any of this Antiquity. The beſt are thoſe which have been written by the *Spaniſh* Jews, as *Rabbi Elias Levita* hath obſerved in his Book, Entituled, *Maſſoreth Hammaſſoreth*. There are ſeveral of this kind in the *French* King's Library, and in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory in *Paris*; but there is not one of them which exceeds 500 years. Thoſe that have been written by the *German* Jews, are the worſt of all, for the Characters are neither fair nor ſquare, as are thoſe of the *Spaniſh* Hebrew Bibles.

BIBLES (*Latin.*) I do not pretend to ſpeak of the *Latin* Bibles which have been made in theſe latter Times, becauſe they are of little moment; but only of thoſe that have been Tranſlated for the uſe of the *Latin* Church. They are of two ſorts, to wit, the ancient, which is called *Italick*, Tranſlated in the firſt Ages from the *Septuagint*, was read throughout all the Churches of the Weſt, till after the Time of Pope *Gregory the Great*. The other, which is ſtill in uſe, and called *Vulgar*, is the Verſion of St. *Jerome* from the *Hebrew*, excepting the *Pſalms*, which were kept after the Old Tranſlation, becauſe they were ſung in the Churches. The Council of *Trent* decreed, that the Vulgar ſhould be corrected, and then only uſed in the *Latin* Church. This was performed by the Cenſors of *Rome*, under Pope *Sixtus* V. and *Clement* VIII. but before the Corrections of theſe Two Popes, ſeveral had taken the Liberty to reform it, as may be ſeen in the *Latin* Edition, which hath been Printed in the Bible of *Complutus*. The Divines of *Lovain* and *Paris* alſo applied themſelves to this Correction, and chiefly the firſt, who have given ſeveral Editions of the *Vulgar*, with uſeful and curious Amendments. *Robert Stephens* hath alſo done the ſame thing; but the beſt of all theſe *Latin* Editions, is that of 1541 in Folio, where are ſeen in the Margins, the Various Readings drawn from a great Number of Manuſcript Copies.

BIBLES (*Moſcovite.*) Theſe People have alſo Printed a Verſion of the Bible in their Tongue from the *Greek*, ſeeing they profeſs to follow the Belief and Rites of the *Greek* Church. Thoſe who have a deſire to be throughly informed of the Bibles in all Languages, which have been Tranſlated in theſe latter Times, as well by *Papiſts* as *Proteſtants*, may conſult the new Book of *Kortholthus* a *German*, Entituled, *De variis Bibliorum Editionibus*. Wherein they will find ſeveral curious things concerning the Northern Tranſlations of the Bible.

BIBLES (*Perſian.*) The ancient Fathers made mention of a Verſion of Scripture in *Perſian*; but there remaineth nothing of it. The Jews of *Conſtantinople* have Printed a Tranſlation of the *Pentateuch* into *Perſian*, in this latter Age, in *Hebrew* Characters. It is re-printed in *Perſian* Characters in the *Polyglott* of *England*, where alſo hath been Printed a *Perſian* Verſion of the New Teſtament.

BIBLES (*Samaritan.*) The *Samaritans* do admit only of the Five Books of *Moſes*, which they read in *Hebrew* as well as the *Jews*, being only different from them in Characters, as St. *Jerome* hath obſerved. Father *Morinus* was the firſt that Printed this *Hebrew Pentateuch* of the *Samaritans*, with a Verſion which is called *Samaritan*, though it is in a Tongue that is almoſt the ſame with the *Chaldaick*: Both of them are in the great Bible of Mr. *Le Jay*, and in the *Polyglott* of *England*. The *Samaritans* have, beſides this, an *Arabick* Verſion of the *Pentateuch*, which hath not been Printed, and is alſo very rare. Two Copies of it are in the *French* King's Library. The Author's Name is *Abuſaid*, and he hath joined to it ſome literal Notes in the Margin. They have alſo a Hiſtory of *Joſhua*; but they do not look upon it as a Canonical Book: Neither doth it agree with the true Book of *Joſhua*, that makes part of Holy Scripture.

BIBLES (*Syriack.*) There are Two ſorts of *Syriack* Verſions of the Old Teſtament. The firſt from the *Septuagint*, not Printed. The other Tranſlated from the *Hebrew*, firſt Printed in the great Bible of Mr. *Le Jay*, and is uſed by the Chriſtians of the Eaſt, who followed the *Syrian* Rites. As to the *Syriack* New Teſtament, ſome Authors believe it to be very ancient, and others not. *John Albert Widmanſtadius* was the firſt who Printed it in 1562 at *Vienna*, in very fine *Syriack* Characters. *R. Elias Levita, P. Morin Kortholthus de variis Biblior. Edition.*

BIBLIA, or *Billia*, Wife to *Duellius*, a *Roman* Captain: She anſwered her Husband, who complained that ſhe never told him of his Stinking Breath, with which one of his Neighbours had reproached him, that ſhe thought all Men had the ſame Defect. *Plutarch* ſaith the ſame thing of the Wife of *Hiero*.

BIBLIANDER, (*Theodorus*) a Native of *Switzerland*, of the Sixteenth Age. He was a Learned Linguiſt and Divine; he was a Proteſtant, and taught a long time at *Zurich*, where he died of the Plague *November* the 29th, 1564. He hath written divers Theological Works, and Commentaries upon Scripture: *Explicatio ſomnii Ezræ. In Epiſt. Petri. In Apocalyp.* &c. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of him in the year 1564. *Theodorus Bibliander*, ſaith he, *a learned Man in all things, died very old of the Plague at* Zurich, November *the 29th.* He adds afterwards: Bibliander, *aided by* Conrad Pelican *and* Peter Cholin, *Learned Men in the* Greek, *put the laſt Hand to the New Edition of the Bible, which was made at* Zurich *in* 1543. *and which* Leo *of* Juda *had begun; and two years after* Robert Stephens *added in his Edition this ancient Tranſlation, without mentioning thoſe who had wrought thereat. A long while after the* Spaniſh *Divines got it again to be Printed at* Lions, *having been reviewed by* William Roville.

BIBLIOLACHAS, a Name which was given to *Didymus*, for having written 3500 Books, according to *Cœlius Rhodig.*

BIBLIS, a Woman, who courageouſly ſuffered Martyrdom, during the cruel Perſecution raiſed in *France*, about the year 167. in the time of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *L. Verus*, againſt the Chriſtians of *Lyons* and *Vienne*; ſhe at firſt renounced her Faith, and ſome time after ſhe was condemned to die for a certain Crime whereof ſhe was accuſed: God revealed to her in Priſon, that he had abandoned her, becauſe ſhe had forſaken him; which made her repent, and induced her openly to confeſs unto the laſt Gaſp, that ſhe was a Chriſtian. *Sueur Hiſt. de L. Egl.*

BIBLIS, of *Mileto*, Daughter to the Nymph of *Cyana*, who not being able to gain the Friendſhip of her Brother *Caunus*, cry'd until ſhe was turned into a Fountain.

BIBRACH, or *Bibach*, *Bibacum* and *Biberacum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Country of *Algow* in *Suabia*. It is an Imperial City, ſituate upon the River *Ruſs*, and famous for its Mineral Waters, called the *Waters of Jordan*. This City ſtands about five *German* miles from *Ulm* to the North Weſt, it takes its Name from a Caſtor or Beaver. It was a Village under *Pepin* King of *France* about 751. but *Frederick* the Second walled it for ſome ſignal Services performed under *Maximilian* the Firſt: The publick Arms of it were changed from a Crown'd Caſtor or Beaver, to a Crown'd Lyon. It obtained alſo from *Maximilian* the Second, the Right of Sealing with Red Wax.

BIBULUS, *(M. Calpurnius)* a *Roman* Conſul, Married *Porcia*, Daughter to *Cato* of *Utica*. He was Conſul with *Cæſar* in the 695th of *Rome*. *Cæſar* immediately propoſed the *Lex Agraria* to the People, and omitted nothing of what could procure his Friendſhip. *Bibulus* oppoſed theſe Novelties, but it was in vain, becauſe *Lucullus* and *Cato*, who ſupported him, could do nothing when the Intereſt of the People was in queſtion. *Cæſar*, who was perſuaded of the Weakneſs of his Colleague, inſulted over him, cauſing the Rods which his Lictors carried to be broken; ſome of his Party went to that exceſs of Contempt, as to throw Filth upon the Head of this Conſul, who being thus affronted, durſt no more appear in Publick, but kept at his own Houſe during eight months, making his Oppoſitions by Placaets, which he took care to ſtick up in the Night in publick Places, and Corners of the Streets. And as this Conſul did no more appear, and *Julius Cæſar* bore alone the Adminiſtration of the Republick, the Peops uſed to ſay in Mockery, *Julio & Cæſare Conſulibus*. *Bibulus*, Son to this Conſul, compoſed the Abridgment of the Life of *Cato*, his Uncle by the Mother's Side, as we are informed by *Plutarch* in the Life of the ſame *Cato*.

BICESTER, a Market Town in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ploughly*.

BICON, a *Grecian*, being jealous of the Greatneſs of *Athenodorus* his Country Man, who had made himſelf Chief, and as 'twere King of the *Grecian* Troops, which *Alexander* the *Great* had left in Colonies about *Bactria*, and who had rebelled. *Bicon* laid a Trap for him, and having invited him to a Feaſt, got him aſſaſſinated by one *Boxus* of *Mauritania*. The next morning he aſſembled the Troops, and made ſome believe that *Athenodorus* had a mind to deſtroy him, but was prevented, but moſt doubted of the Impoſture, and by little and little, the reſt having found it out, they took Arms, being reſolved to kill him at the firſt Rencounter. Neverthelеſs, the Officers fearing that the Evil ſhould ſpread farther, appeaſed the Soldiers, as upon the Point of Execution. *Bicon* was no ſooner delivered from this Danger, againſt his Expectation, but he plotted the Death of thoſe who had ſaved him; which Deſign being diſcovered, he was ſeized with *Boxius*, who was killed upon the Place. As for him, they were reſolved to put him to Death by violent Torments. They were going to put him to the Rack, when the *Greeks* (for what Reaſon is unknown) ran to their Arms as if they had been Frantick; ſo that thoſe who carried him to be Executed, being frighted at this Tumult, left him alone, thinking that they were going to reſcue him; whereupon he came and threw himſelf, quite naked as he was, into the Hand of the *Grecians*, who ſeeing him in this wretched Condition, took pity on him, and commanded that he ſhould be let looſe; ſo that having eſcaped Death twice, he returned into his Country, with thoſe who quitted the Colonies which *Alexander* had aſſigned unto them. *Q. Curtius, Lib.* 9.

BICOQUE, a ſmall Town of the *Milaneze*, 3 miles from *Milan*. *Odet de Foix*, Lord of *Lautrec*, Marſhal of *France*, was defeated there by the *Switzers*, in a Battel, the 27th of *April* 1522.

BIDACHE, a ſmall Town of *Bearne*, or, as they ſay, betwixt the Country of *Lebaur* and Lower *Navarre*. It has the Title of Principality, belongs to the Mareſchal of *Grammont*, and hath a Caſtle, which the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth could never carry. *Bidache* is five or ſix Leagues diſtant from *Baionne*, and upon the River *Bidouſe*, which begins to be Navigable there, and diſchargeth it ſelf a little after into the *Adour*, below *Guiche*.

BIDASSOA, a River which ſprings from the *Pyrenean* Mountains towards *Maia*, and runs into the Sea, near *Fontarabia*. It ſeparates *France* from *Spain*, upon an Iſle which this River formeth, called *the Iſle of Pheſants*. Here Cardinal *Mazarin*, and *Don Lewis Mendez de Haro*, concluded the Peace in 1659. betwixt the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, whereof they were Plenipotentiaries.

BIDER, or *Beder*, one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt important Places in the Kingdom of *Viſapour*, between *Golconda* to the North, and *Viſapour* to the South, which was taken by *Aurenzab* in his firſt Expedition againſt the King of *Golconda*. *Bernier*, Pag. 7.

BIDERMAN, *(James)* a *German* Jeſuit. He Profeſs'd Philoſophy at *Delingen*, and afterwards Divinity at *Rome*, and died in the year 1639. He wrote ſeveral valuable Pieces, as *Carollaria Philoſophica, Lib.* VIII. *Opuſcula Theologica, Lib.* X. *Heroum Epiſtolæ. Delicia Sacræ, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. S. J.*

BIDESTON, a Market Town of *Ceſford* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Suffolk*.

BIEL, *(Gabriel)* a *German* born at *Spire* in the Fifteenth Century. He Profeſs'd Divinity at *Tubingen*, with great Reputation. His Works are, *Four Books of Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences. An Expoſition upon the Canon of the* Maſs. *Several Sermons*. And likewiſe a Treatiſe, *De Monetarum Poteſtate ſimul & Utilitate*. Printed at *Nuremburg* in 1542. And at *Lyons* in 1605. *Bellarmin De Script. Eccl. Miræus, Poſſevin. &c.*

BIELA, or *Biella*, *Bugella*, *Gaumellum* and *Laumellum*, a Town of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. It is Capital of a ſmall Country called *Bieleſe*; is a good Town, rich, populous, and adorned with divers Churches. *Francis* the Second, Duke of *Modena*, died here in 1658.

BIELOZER, or *Bielejeſioro*, a Dutchy in *Moſcow*, having a Capital of the ſame Name, ſituate on the Weſt of the Lake *Biel Ozer*. Here is a ſtrong Citadel, whoſe ſituation in the middle of ſeveral Bogs, renders it impregnable: Therefore the Great Duke ſhuts up part of his Treaſures in it, and retires thither during the War, when he is forced to put himſelf into a Place of Surety. *Biel Ozer*, in the Country Language ſignifies a white Lake. *Biela* ſtands almoſt in the middle between *Novigrod* to the Eaſt, and *Wologda* to the Weſt; about 62 *German* miles North Weſt of *Moskow*.

BIELSKI, a Principality in *Ruſſia*, with a Caſtle and a City of the ſame Name, upon the River *Opska*, in a Woody Country, 60 miles from *Moskow* towards the Weſt. It is one of the Titles which the Duke of *Moſcovy* takes.

BIELSKO, or *Bielsk*, in Latin *Bielca*, a City of *Poland*, Capital of *Polakia*: It is on the River *Biala*, from which it had its Name, with a very good Fortreſs, betwixt *Varſovia* and *Breſcia*. This Place was ſurrendred by Treaty to the *Moſcovites* in 1634. together with *Smolensko*, *Novograd*, and other ſtrong Places, and the Territories belonging to them.

BIENNE, or *Biel*, *Bienna*, a Town in League with the *Switzers*, near a Lake of the ſame Name, betwixt *Neufchaſtel* and *Soleurre*. *Bienne* was in times paſt under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Baſle*; but having embraced the Reformation, it became free, and made Alliance with the Cantons in 1547. The Biſhop of *Baſle* made ſome Pretenſions to this City, in 1303. they entred into a League with thoſe of *Bern*, *Strasburg*, *Baſil*, and others; and in 1532. they entred into a particular League with *Bern*, granting mutual Immunities; which the Biſhop being offended at, he of a ſudden attacked the Town, killed ſome of the Inhabitants, and then ſet fire to it, whereupon thoſe of *Bern* coming to their Aſſiſtance, they took the Biſhop's Caſtle, and ravaged his Territories; which Service thoſe of *Biel* thankfully repay'd, by aſſiſting their Confederates of *Bern* againſt the Dukes of *Burgundy* in 1415. The Lake of this Name is very pleaſant and full of Fiſh, and hath its Banks planted with Vines. It has alſo ſome Iſlands, of which that called St. *Peter*'s is very pleaſant, the reſt are frequently overflowed. This Lake is principally remarkable for plenty of thoſe Fiſh called *Heurlings*, and becauſe it ſwells in the greateſt Froſts.

BIETALA, or *Biutala*, a Fortreſs ſituated in the fartheſt part of the Kingdom of *Barantola* in *Great Tartary*. It is famous for being the common Reſidence of one of the Two Kings of the Country called *Grand Lama*, or Grand Prieſt of their Law. This Fortreſs, which is on the top of a Mountain, is fortified by ſeveral great ſquare Towers without its Circumference, upon the Ground where Beſiegers might have lodged themſelves, are built ſeveral Redoubts, whereof ſome are joyned by a Wall in the middle of the Place; and that the Enemy might not annoy it from a Neighbouring Mountain, the Top of that is alſo fortified by ſquare Towers, whoſe Angles ſet out towards the Fields, as the flanked Angles of our Baſtions: But to ſtrengthen this Poſt yet more, its Rampart is ſtretched unto that of the Caſtle; and that the Beſiegers ſhould not eaſily gain the Foot of theſe two Mountains, where they are acceſſible, there is built a Wall flanked at certain Diſtances by great ſquare Towers. *Kirker*.

BIEVRE, called alſo the River of the *Gobelius* and *Gentilli*, a ſmall River of *France*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Seine*, near the Gate of St. *Bernard* at *Paris*. It takes its riſe above a Village named *Bievre*, three Leagues from *Paris*, and is famous, becauſe of its Waters, which are excellent to Dye Scarlet.

BIGLESWORTH, or *Bigleſwade*, a Market Town of *Bigleſworth* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of the *Iſſell*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge, diſtant about ſix miles from *Bedford* to the Eaſtward.

BIGNONIUS, (*Jerome*) Attorney General to the Parliament of *Paris*, born in 1590. He was even from his Youth look'd upon as a Prodigy of Learning: He apply'd himſelf more particularly to the Civil and Canon Law, and to the Municipal Law of the Country; He publiſh'd Notes upon *Marculfus*, much eſteem'd by the Learned; In the year 1610. he Dedicated his *Treatiſe* of the *Excellency* of the *Kings of France*, to *Henry* the *Great*; His Notes upon *Marculfus* were re-printed by *Stephen Baluſius* in 1677. with the Capitularies of the *French* Kings: Several great Men of the Seventeenth Century, ſpeak with advantage of *Bignonius*, particularly *Grotius*, *Du Cheſne*, *Du Puy*, *Juſtellus*, *Rigaltius*, *De Marka*, *Baluſius*, &c.

BIGORRE, a Country of *France* in *Gaſcony*, with the Title of County. It hath on the Eaſt the Valley of *Aure*, the Viſcounty of *Nebouſſan*, River *Verdun*, and *Pardiac*: *Bearn* on the Weſt; on the South, the Valleys of *Brotou* and *Penticouſe*, otherwiſe *de Tena* in *Aragon*; and on the North, the Country of *Riviere-baſſe*, incorporated with *Armagnac*. Its length, to take it from the heighth of the Mountains, is, Ten Leagues from the South to the North; its breadth, Three Leagues from the Eaſt to the Weſt. It is divided into Three Parts, the Mountains, the Plain, and *Ruſtan*. The Mountains are incloſed betwixt thoſe of the Valley of *Aure* to the Eaſt, thoſe of *Aragon* on the South, and thoſe of *Bearn* on the Weſt. This ſpace contains Two principal Valleys, *Lavedan* and *Barege*. The Plain of *Bigorre* is an Oval, that begins to open it ſelf at the Town of *Baigneres* on one ſide, and near that of *Lourde* on the other, to that of *Vic-Bigorre*, and a little lower. It hath Five Leagues in length, and about one in breadth. On the Eaſt of the Hills is that part which is called *Le Ruſtan*, along the River of *Arros*. *Tarbe* is the Capital of the County of *Bigorre*. This Country is that of the ancient *Bigerri* or *Bigerrones*, of whom *Cæſar*, *Plinius*, *Auſonius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris*, ſpeak. The Mountains ſerve for Barriers betwixt *France* and *Spain*. There are Four difficult Paſſages, which the Inhabitants are obliged to keep, to wit, *Azun*, *Cauteres*, *Barege* and *Campan*, which alſo enters into the Land of *Aure*. *Bigorre* affordeth Marble, Jaſper, Slate, and the Mountains have divers Mines of Silver, Braſs, Lead and Iron; but they are not wrought. *Bigorre* was, together with *Aquitain*, ſubdued by the *Romans*, and by the *French* Kings of the firſt Race. It had ſince particular Lords of its own; but *Henry* IV. united it to the Crown of *France*. A ſtout Man of this Country, called *Enecuus*, founded the Kingdom of *Navarre*, expelled the *Moors*, and left the Crown to his Succeſſors. The Inhabitants were formerly called *Pelliti Bigerri*, becauſe they wore Skins to defend themſelves againſt the Cold; they are alſo noted for a kind of *Turban* on their Heads, and ſtrip'd or Party-coloured Garments, which were from them called *Bigerra*.

BILBAO, a City of *Spain*, Capital of *Biſcaia*. This is commonly eſteemed to be the *Flaviobriga* of *Ptolemy*. It is ſituate upon the River *Nervio*, called in times paſt *Ibaicaval*, within two Leagues of the Sea, and rendred conſiderable by its bigneſs and Traffick, which draweth Merchants from all Parts thither. It is very well built, and ſeated in a fertile Territory, where the Air is excellent. They pretend that it was re-eſtabliſhed in 1298. It is 13 Miles from St. *Andrew* to the North Eaſt, and 24 from *Bayonne* to the South.

BILBILES, an ancient City of the *Celtiberians*, in that Part of *Spain* called *Tarraconenſis* upon the *Xalon*. It was famous for excellent Iron, and its being the Country of the Poet *Martial*. *Villeneuve* believes that *Bilbilis* is now *Calatayud*, and *Varrerius* that it is *Xiloca*. *Bilbilis* alſo, according to *Juſtin*, is the Name of a River of the ſaid Country, the Water of which hath a marvellous Vertue for hardning Iron. This River is now called, according to ſome, *Rio Baubula*, and loſeth its Name in the *Xalon*.

BILEDULGERID, or *Beledalgerid*, a great Country of *Africa*, thought to contain part of that which was inhabited by the ancient *Getulians*. Its Name ſignifies a Land fertile in Dates, Fruit much eſteemed in that Country, becauſe the Inhabitants Traffick in it. It extends from Eaſt to Weſt from *Egypt* unto the Ocean, but it is not very large. It hath *Barbary* on the North, and the Deſart of *Zaara* on the South. Here are alſo ſome Mahometan Kings, whoſe Power is much limited. *Tarudante* upon the Ocean is the moſt conſiderable City of *Biledulgerid*. It is divided into *Suſa*, *Dara*, *Segelmeſſe*, *Tafileta*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Biledulgerid*, properly ſo called, *Feſſen*, the Deſart of *Barca*, &c. Mount *Atlas* advanceth ſeveral of its Branches into *Biledulgerid*. The Cape of *Non* upon the Ocean was for a long time the fartheſt Part to which the *Portugueſe* did ſail, who called it thus, becauſe they went no farther Southerly. The *Arabians* are powerful enough in this Country, and are retained in the Pay of the Kings, as the *Switzers* in *Europe*. It's ſaid that they hunt after Oſtriches, eat their Fleſh, ſell their Feathers, and tan their Skins to make a kind of Port-Mantle for their Cloaths; uſing alſo their Heart for Witchcrafts, their Greaſe for Medicines, and they make Ear-rings of their Tallons. *Jean de Leon. deſcr. Afr. Mariana.* The Capital of *Biledulgerid* lies 500 Miles South Weſt of *Tunis*, and ſomewhat more South Eaſt of *Algiers*. The People are Rude, Ignorant, and Lawleſs, Jealous of their Women to Exceſs, and never Marry a Whore; they are exceeding Fond of their Wives, who uſe Paint, the more to engage their Husbands. They are poor and meanly Clad, dwell in Tents covered with Hair Cloth and the Boughs of Dates, and endure Hunger to Admiration. The Country is generally Sandy, and in ſome Places affords no Water for 6 or 7 Days Journey. The *Moors* began the Conqueſt of this Country about 700.

BILEFELD, an Hanſe Town of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*. It lies amongſt the Mountains towards *Munſter*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, with a Handſome Caſtle.

BILICHILDE, firſt Wife to *Theodebertus*, Second King of *Auſtraſia*: She was a young Slave, very Comely, which *Bremehaut* bought at *Metz*, and Married to *Theodebert*, who had Two Sons and One Daughter by her: But this Prince having obſerved ſome Fault in the Conduct of *Bilichilde*, cauſed her to be kill'd in 609.

BILLE, in Lat. *Billena*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Source in the Province of *Wageren*. It ſeparates *Holſtein* from *Lower Saxony*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Elbe* at *Hamburgh*.

BILLERECAY, a Market Town of *Barnſtable* Hundred, in the South of *Eſſex*.

BILLESDEN, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in *Gartrey* Hundred.

BILLINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northumberland*, in *Tindale* Ward.

BILLOM, a City of *France* in *Auvergne*, within Five or ſix Leagues of *Clermont*, in a moſt fertile Country, which chiefly abounds in Vines. Divers ſorts of Works and Manufactures are alſo made there.

BILSON (*Thomas*) Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was born there, and liv'd in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. He was bred in *Wincheſter* School, of which he afterwards became Maſter, and then Warden of the College. In 1596 he was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, and from thence tranſlated next year to *Wincheſter*. He was a Man of great Learning, and his Works of the Perpetual Government of Chriſt's Church, and of Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, are eſpecially noted. King *James* had ſo great an Opinion of his Learning, that he committed unto him the laſt Care of the preſent Tranſlation of the Bible. Biſhop *Bilſon* died in 1618. having continued above Twenty years in his See of *Wincheſter*.

BIMINI, an Iſland of Northern *America*, one of the *Lucaies*, on the South of that of *Bahama*: Its Acceſs is difficult, becauſe of the Rocks and the Sea, which is extream rough. The Country is pretty pleaſant, and abounds with handſome Women, which formerly drew a great many Men thither, and gave occaſion to the Saying, That there was a Fountain of Waters there, which had the Vertue of making People Young.

BINBROOK, a Market Town in the North Eaſt of *Lincolnſhire*, belonging to *Waſhcroft Wapentake* in *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BINBURG, a little Town of *Ulſter*, in the North of *Ireland*, and County of *Tyrone*, upon the Borders of *Armagh*, ſix Miles South of *Dungannon*.

BINCH, or *Bins*, *Binchium*, a City of the *Low-Countreys* in *Hainault*, belonging to the King of *France*. It is ſituate upon a Branch of the River *Haine*, within 3 Leagues of *Mons*. It is an ancient and pleaſant City, in a fertile Country, abounding in all manner of Game; and the Air is very good; for which reaſon *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. built in it a very fine Houſe, which the *French* ruined in 1554. after the taking of *Marienbourg* and *Dinant*. It hath been ſince rebuilt, and called *Marimont*. The *French* are Maſters of it ſince 1667. it being yielded unto them by the Second Article of the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. Since which they have repaired it, and added ſome Fortifications to it.

BINCHESTER, the *Roman Benovum*, now a ſmall Place, is about a Mile from *Aukland*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; noted for the *Roman* Coins that have been there digged up.

BINGEN, a Borough upon the mouth of the River *Nabe* or *Nave* on the *Rhine*, betwixt *Ments* and *Coblents*. *Fautis* makes mention of it, as alſo *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and the Itinerary of *Antoninus*. This City was once Imperial. It has a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, and ſtands four *German* miles from *Mayence* towards the Weſt, and two from

Greutznack to the North ; near it, in an Iſland in the *Rhine*, is a Caſtle call'd *Mauſzthurn*, wherein it's ſaid that *Hatto*, ſecond Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, was eaten alive by Rats ; it's now almoſt wholly ruined.

BINGHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Nottingham*, Capital of its Hundred.

BINIUS, *(Severinus)* a Doctor in Divinity, and Canon of *Cologne*, was born at *Randelraidt*, a ſmall Borough of *Juliers*. He taught Divinity a long time at *Cologne*, where he was Canon of our Lady's Church, then of S. *Gereon*, and afterwards of the Cathedral in 1606. He publiſhed in 1606. in this City, an Edition of the Councils in IV Tomes. But this Edition is not regarded, becauſe *Bini*, though he had no skill in Criticks, often took the liberty to change what he underſtood not. *Uſher*, in his *Britiſh Antiquities*, calls him *Contaminator Conciliorum*.

BINSFELD *(Peter)* of *Luxemburg*, liv'd in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He was Canon of *Treves*, and Grand Vicar to the Archbiſhop. His Works are, *Enchiridion Theologiæ Paſtoralis*, and ſome other Pieces in the Canon Law, as, *Commentarium in Tit. Decret. De Injuriis & Damno dato. Comment. ad Tit. de Simonia. Commentaria in Tit. Cod. de Maleficis & Mathematicis, &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

BION, a Philoſopher born near the *Boryſthenes* in *Scythia*, lived in 126 Olympiad, and 478 of *Rome*. He was at firſt Diſciple to *Crates*, after that he became a Cynick, then he ſided with *Theodorus* Sirnamed the *Atheiſt*, and laſtly with *Theophraſtus* the Peripatetick. He had a particular Genius for Poetry and Muſick, and delighted chiefly in Merry Words. He lived in the time of *Antigonus*, Sirnamed *Gonatas*, King of *Macedonia*, to whom he pleaſantly told his Genealogy, ſaying, That he was Son to a Slave and a Debauched Woman, as *Plutarch* and *Diogenes Laertius* relate it. *Bion* was an Atheiſt, Preſumptuous, and fill'd with a good Conceit of himſelf, and went from Town to Town to get his fine Wit to be admired, and divert himſelf there. They ſay, that falling into a dangerous Sickneſs, he acknowledged his Crimes, and begged forgiveneſs of the Gods for the ſame. King *Antigonus* at that time ſent Two Men to attend him. His diſſwaſive againſt Marriage was, *That an ill favour'd Woman grieved the Heart, and a fair one the Head.* A great Talker asking a kindneſs of him, *If you will have me*, ſaid he, *to grant it to you, take care to get one to ſpeak for you, but come not your ſelf.* Being at Sea with Pyrates, they ſaid that they were loſt if they were known, *and I alſo*, anſwered he, *if I am not known.* Meeting with an envious Man very ſad, *One cannot tell*, ſaid he to thoſe who followed him, *whether evil hath happened unto him, or good unto others.* Diogenes Laert. Plutarch.

BION, the Name of Ten great Men, of whom *Diogenes Laertius* ſpeaketh. The firſt is the Philoſopher ; The Second Contemporary of *Pherecydes* of *Sciros*, who was Originally of *Proconeſe* ; The Third a Syracuſan, who writ concerning Rhetorick ; The Fourth was of the Sect of *Democritus*, and a Mathematician of *Abdera* ; He is the firſt who ſaid, that there were certain Regions, where day and night laſted 6 months ; The Fifth was a Native of *Solos*, and hath written of *Ethiopia* ; The Sixth was a Rhetorician, and compoſed Nine Books bearing the Names of the Muſes ; The Seventh was a Lyrick Poet ; The Eighth was a Carver of *Miletum* ; The Ninth was a Tragick Poet, of the number of thoſe called *Tarſians* ; The Tenth was alſo a Carver of *Glazomenium* or of *Chios*. *Clemens Alexand. Plutarque, Diogenes in Bio.*

BIOPHIO or *Biobio*, a River of Northern *America*, in the Kingdom of *Chili*. It hath its Source in the Mountains of *Andes* called *Cordillero de los Andes* and *Sierra Nevada*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Pacifick* Sea, near the City of the *Conception*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Aviquirina*.

BIORNO, King of *Swedeland*, ſent to *Charlemaign* for Learned and Zealous Miniſters to Preach the Goſpel in his Kingdom. This Emperor ſent *Hubert*, and ſeveral Prieſts, who went thither about 813. *Biorno* ſeeing that the Faith was happily eſtabliſhing amongſt his People, ſent new Ambaſſadors to *Charlemaign* to crave a greater number of Preachers. But the death of this Emperor happening about that time, they made their Addreſs to his Succeſſor *Lewis the Debonnair*, who choſe for the Conduct of this Miſſion *Anſgare*, a Monk of *Corbie*, who Preached the Goſpel there in 826. and was afterwards Biſhop of *Hamburg*. *Egynard. Baronius.*

BIRAGUE, *(Rinatus)* a Cardinal, was born at *Milan*, of a Family who had always taken part with *France*, whither he retired, to avoid the fury of *Lewis Sforza*. He died at *Paris*, *Novemb.* 24. 1583. being 74 years of Age. He uſed to ſay of himſelf, that he was a *Cardinal without Title, a Prieſt without Benefice, and a Chancellor without Seals*, for *Charles* IX. had made him Chancellor of *France*, *An.* 1573. and *Henry* III. diſcharg'd him *An.* 1578.

BIRGER, King of *Swedeland*, ſucceeded in 1282. to *Magnus* II. his Father, under the Conduct of *Turgel*. He Governed at firſt with much Wiſdom, and added *Carelia* to his Empire. But having afterwards Married a *Saxon* Wife, by her Counſel he uſed ſo much Violence againſt the Clergy, and his other Subjects, that he was driven from his States, and put in Priſon. Yet part thereof was yielded unto him, upon condition that he would exerciſe his Violences no more. He forgot what he had promiſed, and would re-conquer his Dominions with the Help of *Eric* King of *Denmark*. Two of his Brothers oppoſing his Enterprize, he was worſted, and forced to be contented with a leſſer Part than that which he had before : But continuing his extravagant Humours, he was made Priſoner, and died about 1319. or, according to others, in 1326. He had put to Death *Eric* and *Valdemare* his Brothers ; *Mathias Chelelmont* governed the Kingdom during *Birger*'s Impriſonment, to whom *Magnus* the Fourth, called *Smeik*, ſucceeded.

BIRGER, Biſhop of *Lincopen* in *Swedeland*. He liv'd in the Fourteenth Century. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and ſome other Works. *Spondan. A. C.* 1363.

BIRKA, or *Birkopin*, *Birka*, a Town in *Swedeland*, Capital of *Oſtro-Gothia*. It hath been conſiderable in times paſt, but is now almoſt ruined.

BIRKENFELD, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, with the Title of Principality, belonging to the Palatinate of *Bavaria*. It is in the ſmall Country of *Hunſruk*, near the *Nab*, within five or ſix Leagues of the City of *Treves*.

BIRMINGHAM, a Market Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred, in the North Weſt Borders of *Warwickſhire*. 'Tis a large, well built, and populous Place, driving a great Trade in ſome ſorts of Manufactures, particularly in Iron and Steel Wares.

BIRON, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Perigord*, one of the ancient Baronies of the Country, which King *Henry* IV. erected into a Dutchy in Favour of *Charles* of *Gontaut*. It hath now the Title of Marquiſate, and it is ſituated on the Mountains towards *Querci*.

BIRON, or *Armand* of *Gontaut*, Lord of *Biron*, Knight of the King's Order, and Marſhal of *France*, ſignalized himſelf in the Reigns of *Henry* II. *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. His Houſe is Noble and Ancient. After the fatal Death of *Henry* III. *Biron* was the firſt who declared for *Henry the Great*, by going over to this Monarch's Side, for whom he fought ſucceſsfully at the Battels of *Arque*, *Ivry*, and elſewhere, and brought part of *Normandy* under his Subjection. He was killed with a Cannon Shot at the Siege of *Eſpernay* in *Champaign*, *Anno* 1592. being 65 or 68 years old.

BIRON *(Charles)* of *Gontaut*, Duke of *Biron*, Peer, Admiral and Marſhal of *France*, Governor of *Burgundy* and *Breſſe*, was eldeſt Son to *Armand de Gontaut* above mentioned, and renowned for his Courage. He acquired much Reputation at the Battels of *Arques* in 1589. of *Ivri* in 1590. at the Sieges of *Paris* and *Roan*, and the Battel of *Aumale* in 1592. and elſewhere. King *Henry the Great* Honoured him with his Favours, and in 1594 he made him Marſhal of *France*, having already provided him with the Government of *Burgundy*, where *Biron* took *Beaune*, *Auxonne*, *Autun*, &c. and was wounded at the Battel of *Fontaine Francoiſe*, in 1595. After that, he ſerved, during the War againſt *Spain*, at the Sieges of *Amiens*, *la Fere*, and ravaged *Artois*, where he made the Marquiſs of *Varembon* Priſoner. Afterwards he took the City of *Bourg* in *La Breſſe*, and being returned from *England*, whither his Majeſty had ſent him in Quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, *Biron* was erected into a Dutchy and Peerage. But having loſt the Charge of Admiral, and on ſome other ſmall Reaſons of Diſcontent, he Treated with the Duke of *Savoy* and the *Spaniards*, the King's Enemies ; and his Obſtinacy was ſo great in denying his Fault to the King, who deſired him three or four times to confeſs the ſame, with a gracious Promiſe of Pardon, that his Majeſty put him into the Hands of Juſtice, though with much Regret. Being found Guilty of High Treaſon, he was Condemned to have his Head cut off, his Goods Confiſcated, and the Dutchy of *Biron* Extinguiſhed. This Sentence was executed in the Court of the *Baſtile* at *Paris* the 31ſt of *July* 1602. and his Body was buried in the Church of St. *Paul*. *Davila, Montluc. Thuan.*

BIRS, Lat. *Birſa*, a River which hath its Source in *Mount Jura*, is of a very great uſe for carrying Veſſels and Floats of Timber to *Baſil*, and is chiefly noted for a ſtupendious Breed, and great Fiſhing of a ſort of Sea-fiſh, called *Naſo*, about *Eaſter*. *Hoffm.*

BISAGNO, or *Beſagno*, *Biſamnis & Feritor*, a River in *Italy* in the State of *Genoua*, it riſes in *Mount Appennine*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* near the Town of *Genoua*.

BISANCE, *(Bizance)* a City of *Europe*, upon the *Boſphorus* of *Thracia*. *Suidas* writes, that *Pauſanias*, King of *Sparta* built it. *Euſebius*, in his Chronicle, thinks that *Bizas* was the Reſtorer, or the Founder of it, about the 97 of *Rome*. The Emperor *Severus* fortified it ; it was choſen by *Conſtantine the Great* to be the Seat of the Empire of the *Eaſt*. See *Conſtantinople*.

BISCAYE, which thoſe of the Country name *Viſcaya*, a Province of *Spain*, betwixt the Ocean or the Sea of *Biſcaye*, *Oceanus Cantabricus* on the North, the *Aſturies* on the Weſt, the Country of *Guipuſcoa* on the Eaſt, and *Old Caſtile* on the South. *Bilbao* is its Capital City, the others are *Orduna*, *St. Andero*, *Laredo*, *Santillano*, &c. *Biſcaye* is very Pleaſant and Fertile. It is the Country of the ancient *Cantabri*, which the *Romans* had ſo much Difficulty to ſubdue; they were ſo Induſtrious and Indefatigable, that neither Labour, nor Hunger, nor the Rigours of Seaſons were capable to make them quit their Arms, and to render them Slothful in conſerving their Liberty. Yet *Auguſtus* ſubdued the *Cantabri*, and ſince that time they have had almoſt the ſame Deſtiny with the other People of *Spain*. According to other Authors, *Biſcay* is but a Part of the *Cantabri*, an Ancient and Warlike People of *Spain*; for it included *Santillana*, *Guipuſcoa*, and *Biſcay*, and all that Country that lay between the Ocean and the River *Ebro*. *Strabo* ſaith, They were a Colony of the *Lacones*, and they had much of their Temper; ſo that *Auguſtus* was not aſhamed to become their Conqueror in Perſon, in the Year of *Rome* 727. 22 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; ſo that *Horace* might juſtly ſay of them, *Bellicoſus Cantaber ſera domitus catena*. It has the Title of a Principality, becauſe heretofore it had Princes of its own. The firſt of which was *Sorie*, a Gentleman of the Royal Family of *Scotland*, who headed this People againſt the *Moors* in 870. It continued for 14 Deſcents in this Family till 1309. and by Marriages, to 1351. when *Don Pedro*, the *Nero* of *Caſtile*, by a ſtrong Hand, ſubjected it to the Crown of *Spain*. *Strabo. Lib.* 3. *Pomponius Mela*.

BISCAYE, or *New Biſcaye*, *Nova Biſcaya*, a Province of *New Spain*, in *Northern America*. It hath the New Kingdom of *Mexico* on the North, the Province of *Panuco* on the Eaſt, *Zacatecas* on the South, and *Culiacan* on the Weſt. It hath the Boroughs of St. *John*, of St. *Barbo*, *&c.* with two Silver Mines. This Country is not far from *Nombre de Dios*, upon the ſide of the River *Panuco*.

BISCIOLA, (*Lelio*) a Jeſuit in *Modena*, who underſtood Languages, Humanity, and Divinity, very well: He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as *Horarum ſubceſivarum, ſeu rerum in omni genere excellentium, Tom.*2. *Obſervationum Sacrarum, Lib.*12. *Digreſſionum in Evangelia Matthæi & Joannis. Item in Epiſt. Pauli ad Roman. Galat. & Hebr. Lib.*4. &c. *Aligamb. Bibl. Script. S. J. Mireus de Script. Sæc.* 17. &c.

BISERTE, a City of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, betwixt *Carthage* and *Tabarca*, towards the Baſtion of *France*. It is not doubted but *Biſerte* is the *Utica* of the Ancients; 'tis now become the Retreat of Pyrates. It was formerly a Place of great Strength and Note, and hath a Lake Eaſt of it 16 Miles long, which falling into the Sea, ſerves inſtead of a Haven; and on the Weſt of it runs the River *Megadra*; ſo that its Situation ſeems very convenient for Trade; but the Exactions of the Kings of *Tunis*, and the *Arabians*, reduced it to this pitiful Condition.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a Market and Borough Town of *Purſlaw*, in the South-Weſt Parts of *Shropſhire*. It ſends two Members to Parliament.

BISNAGAR, a Kingdom of *Aſia* in a Peninſula of *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges*. They ſay that it hath five other Kingdoms which depend on it. It is betwixt thoſe of *Malabar*, *Decan*, and *Golconda*, and hath *Sapphires*, *Amethyſts*, and other precious Stones. It derives its Name from its Capital City called *Biſnagar* or *Chandegri*, and it is built upon a Mountain, on which is a Cittadel. The City is four Miles in Circuit, and is Encompaſſed with many Walls. In 1565. four *Mooriſh* Kings leagu'd againſt this City, and beſieged it; but without effect, till it was betray'd unto their Hands, after which they plunder'd and burnt it, with the adjacent Country; and in ſix Months time their King coming back, repair'd it. The Circuit of the Walls is 24 Miles, but it is ill Inhabited. Their King keeps his Court at *Pennegonde*, ſix Days Journey from it, and is the greateſt Court, ſays *Hackluit*, that ever he ſaw. *Bernier Hiſt. G. Mogul.* The Inhabitants of this Country are Idolaters, and there are Pilgrims who reſort to their Idols with their Hands bound, Ropes about their Necks, Knives ſticking in their Arms and Legs; and if the Wounds made by them Feſter, they reckon them Holy. They give Gold, Silver, and Jewels, to maintain their Idol's Temples, and the Women proſtitute themſelves for that ſame end; and all the Gifts are caſt into a Lake to be kept for that purpoſe. This Idol is carried Annually in Proceſſion, with Virgins and Muſick going before. The Pilgrims ſtrive to be cruſh'd to Death under the Idol's Chariot, and ſuch as happen to be ſo, their Bodies are burnt, and their Aſhes kept as Holy. Some cut their Fleſh in pieces, and ſtab themſelves with Knives, in Honour of this Idol, and he reckons himſelf Bleſſed, that can but touch the Idol's Chariot. *Verlomannus*, *Fernandes*.

BISNOW, the Name of a Sect of *Banjans*, in the *Indies*. They call their God *Ram-Ram*, and gave him a Wife. They adorn their Idols with golden Chains, Neck-laces of Pearls, and all ſorts of Stones. They ſing in their *Agages* or *Moskeys*, Hymns, in Honour of their Deities, mixing their Devotion with Dances, Drums, Flagelets, Brazen Baſons, and other Inſtruments, upon which they play during their Prayers. This God hath no Lieutenants, as that of the Sect of *Samerath*; but he does all by himſelf. Theſe *Banjans* do commonly live upon Herbs and Pulſe, New Butter and Milk. Their beſt Dainties are the *Atſchia*, which is compoſed of preſerved Citrons in Salt, with Ginger, Garlick, and Muſtard-ſeed. The *Biſnow* do all of them deal in Merchandizes, and they underſtand Trading very well. Their Wives are not burnt upon their Husbands Pile, as thoſe of the Sect of *Samarach*, but remain always Widows. *Mandeſlo*, *Olearius*.

BISSEXTILE, the Intercalary Day which is added every Fourth Year, that the Civil Year may agree with the Courſe of the Sun. See *Calendar* and *Year*.

BISSIGNANO, a Town in *Calabria Citerior*, having the Title of a Principality and Biſhoprick, which depends immediately on the Holy See. It is built upon a Hill with a Caſtle, and at its Foot it hath the River of *Cotili*, which falls into the *Crate*. *Biſſignano* was in the Country of the *Brutians*, and *Livius* hath mention'd it. The Latin Authors do name it diverſly, *Beſidiæ*, *Dediſiæ*, *Beſidianum*, and *Biſinianum*. It is not very Populous, 'tis ſituated betwixt the Sea of *Tuſcany* and *Roſſano*, towards the Gulph of *Tarentum*.

BITETTO, a Town in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, 'tis a Biſhop's See, Suffragant to *Bari*.

BITHIA, *Scythian* Women, who, according to *Pliny*, had two Apples in each Eye, which had ſuch natural Strength, that they bewitched with the very Sight, and killed any living Creature if they looked long upon it.

BITHYNIA, a Province of Leſſer *Aſia*, containing the City of *Nice*, famous for two General Councils; *Chalcedonia*, alſo famous for a General Council; *Heraclea*, *Apamea*, *Burſa*, which at preſent is the moſt conſiderable, *&c.* This Country is now in *Natolia*, about the *Black Sea*, or *Pontus Euxinus*, and *Archipelago*. It hath had in times paſt, very potent Kings; but the Succeſſions are uncertain and interrupted. For the Story of thoſe Princes is known but ſince the Death of *Alexander the Great*, to *Nicomedes* IV. which is about 210 years. This latter had a great ſhare in the Favours of *Julius Cæſar*, and dying without Iſſue, in 679 of *Rome*, 25 before the Birth of Chriſt, he left the *Romans* Heirs to his Eſtates.

BITONTO, in Latin *Bituntum*, a Biſhop's See and Marquiſate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*.

BITUITUS, King of the *Auvergnats*, lived 125 years before Chriſt. He was ſo Potent that he raiſed 100000 Men to fight the *Romans*, commanded by *Fabius Maximus*; but was defeated entirely near the River *Iſere*, in *Dauphine*, and carried Priſoner to *Rome*, with his Son *Cogentiat*, in the 633 year of *Rome*, and the 4th of the 164th Olympiad, 121 years before the Birth of Chriſt. Some Authors ſay, That *Bituitus* going to *Rome*, was made a Priſoner there; and others aſſure us, That *Cneus Domitius* finiſh'd this War, and ſurpriz'd *Bituitus* very diſhonourably, and that the Senate only oblig'd this Prince to live at *Alba*, being aſham'd of the Practice. *Florus*, *Valerius Maximus*.

BIZACENE, or Province of *Bizacene*, an ancient Country of *Africk*, pretty well known by the ancient Authors, and chiefly by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *&c.* It is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The City of *Bizacene* had a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Carthage*. This Country is about the City of *Mammometha*, or *Machomette*, which is the *Adrumetum* of the Ancients. There have been four Councils in this Province: The firſt was aſſembled in 522. according to *Baronius*, in favour of the Biſhops, who had been baniſhed, and were recalled to their Sees after the Death of *Thraſimond*, King of the *Vandals*. *Dacian* the Metropolitan, celebrated the ſecond in 541 about Diſcipline. The Emperor *Juſtinian* writ to him, that he was the Guardian and Revenger of the Canons, and that he would give Order that the Decrees of this Synod ſhould be put in Execution. There was held another Synod in 602. upon the account of *Clement*, Primate of that Province, which may be ſeen in the Tenth Book of the Epiſtles of *Gregory the Great*. The laſt, wherein *Stephen* preſided, was held in 646. by 42 Prelates againſt the *Monothelites*. *Gregory*, *Baronius*.

BIZEBANI, the Name of the Grand Signior's Mutes, *Bi* ſignifying *Without*, and *Zeban*, a *Tongue*. *Ricaut*.

BIZES, Governor of the People of the Iſle of *Naxos*; he had almoſt a Sovereign Authority; but did not take the Title of King no more than *Democritus* his Predeceſſor. They ſay he invented the way of Sawing and Poliſhing Marble. *Pauſanias in Eliacis*.

BLACADER, the Name of a Barony in *Scotland*, in the Shire of *Barwick*, which gave Sirname to an ancient Knightly Family, the Heireſs whereof Married a Gentleman of the Sirname of *Hume*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it, and were made Knights and Baronets by King *Charles* the Second.

BLACKBURN, a Market-Town of *Blackburn* Hundred in *Lancaſhire*, finely ſeated betwixt the *Derwent* and a ſmall River that runs not far off into it.

BLACKHEATH, a noted Heath near *Greenwich*, in the North-Weſt of *Kent*, where ſeveral Battels have been fought againſt the Rebels in the Reigns of *Richard* II. *Hen.* VI. and *Henry* VII.

BLACKNEY, a Town of *Blidſlow* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Glouceſterſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the *Severn*, near the Fall of a ſmall River into it.

BLACKWATER, otherwiſe called *Awiduff*, or *Avenmore*, is a River of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, which riſes in *Kerry*, takes its Courſe Eaſtward, and waters *Newmarket*, *Mallo*, *Leſmore*, and *Youghall*, near which laſt it empties it ſelf into the Sea.

BLACKWATER, an *Eſſex* River, which meets the *Chelmer* near the Mouth of it.

BLAEU, or *Blaauw*, or *Janſſon*, (*William*) called *Janſonius Ceſius*, a famous Printer of *Amſterdam*, much eſteemed in the beginning of this Age. He was a particular Friend and Diſciple to *Tycho Brahé*. His Geographical Works, and fine Impreſſions, will make his Memory everlaſting. The Atlas, the Treatiſe of the Globes, the Inſtitution of Aſtronomy, and divers other Pieces of his, are alſo in great Eſteem. *Blaauw*, died *October* the 18th, 1638. being the 67th Year of his Age. His Sons *John* and *Cornelius Blaauw*, have finiſhed what he had ſo happily begun. *Voſſius de Scient. Math.*

BLAIRE, the *Blaire* of *Athol* in *Scotland*, noted for the Battel fought there, *Aug.* 1. 1689. betwixt Their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Forces, commanded by Major-General *Mackay*, and the Rebels of *Scotland*, under the Command of the Viſcount of *Dundee*, thoſe conſiſting of 4000 Foot, and four Troops of Horſe and Dragoons; and theſe of 6000 Foot and 100 Horſe. The Fight began between Four and Five a Clock in the Afternoon, and laſted till very near Night, both Sides fighting with great Courage and Reſolution for ſome time, till ſome of our Regiments being over-power'd by the Enemy, gave way, which made the Major-General draw off, and retire towards *Sterling*, where he arrived with a Body of 1500 Men in very good Order. *Dundee* was killed in the Fight by a Shot in his Left-Eye, which cauſed great Diviſions among the Rebels, while the Earl of *Dumferling* and Colonel *Cannon* contended for the Command. There was great Suſpicion that Their Majeſties Forces were betray'd by the *Athol* Men, who miſinformed them as to the Enemies Motions, and fell upon their Baggage during the Battel; However, the Earl of *Levins* and Colonel *Haſting*'s Regiment remained Maſters of the Field, the Rebels drawing off firſt, when they found their General kill'd, he having made his greateſt Effort upon the New raiſed Regiments, having cruelly perſecuted thoſe of their Perſuaſion, and knowing that they were thorowpac'd for Their Majeſties Intereſt.

St. **BLAISE**, a Military Order in *Armenia*. The Knights wear Blue Cloaths and a Croſs of Gold, which ſerveth for an Additional Armory to the Lion of *Armenia*. The Kings of this State eſtabliſhed this Order in Honour of St. *Blaiſe*, as being the Patron of their Kingdom. *Favin. Theatre d'Honneur.*

BLAKE, (*Robert*) an *Engliſh* Man, Admiral under the Parliamentarians. He had this Commiſſion given him in 1649. He fought the *Dutch* to Advantage in 1652. This Fight was near *Goodwin-Sands*; the ſame Year he fought the *Dutch* Fleet commanded by *Trump*, *De Ruyter*, and *De Witt*, in which he behav'd himſelf with great Conduct and Reſolution; and the *Dutch* were beaten. In 1655. he commanded a Fleet of 25 Sail for *Cromwell*, Cannonaded the Caſtle of *Tunis*, and burn'd nine *Turkiſh* Ships, which lay in the Road, and Landing 1200 Soldiers, cut off 3000 *Turks*, which were Encamp'd about the Town: From thence he ſailed towards *Algiers* and *Tripoly*, brought thoſe Places to Terms, and made them deliver up all the *Engliſh* Slaves. In the Year 1656. he fought the *Spaniards* in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and took two of their Plate Fleet; for this ſignal Service, *Cromwel* and the Parliament ſent him a Diamond of great value, deſigning him a much greater Reward, but this was prevented by his Death, which happen'd in 1657. *Philips* Continuation of *Baker*'s Chron. *Du Cheſne*, *Skinner*, *&c.*

BLANCANUS, (*Joſeph*) a Jeſuit of *Bononia* in *Italy*, and one of the moſt Eminent Mathematicians of his time: He was likewiſe an Univerſal Scholar; for beſides the Languages, and the Polite part of Learning, he was well vers'd in Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Divinity. He died at *Parma* in 1624. and his Works are as follow; *Ariſtotelis Loca Mathematica ex univerſis ejus operibus collecta & explicata. Diſſertatio de Mathematicarum Naturâ. Clarorum Mathematicorum Chronologia. Echometria; Sphæra Mundi, ſeu Coſmographia demonſtrativa. Brevis Introductio ad Geographiam. Apparatus ad Mathematicarum Studium, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon. &c.*

BLANCHE, of *Caſtile*, Queen of *France*, illuſtrious for her Wiſdom, Conduct, and great Piety, was Daughter to *Alphonſus* IX. of *Caſtile*, and *Eleanor* of *England*. She was married in 1200 at *Parmor* in *Normandy*, to *Lewis*, called the *Lion*, afterwards King of *France*. She was Mother to nine Sons and two Daughters, and was Crowned in 1223. at *Reims*, with the King her Husband, who being perſuaded of her Virtue and Conduct, declared her, by his Laſt Will, Regent of the Kingdom, during the Minority of his Son. This Princeſs inſpired St. *Lewis* with Sentiments of great Piety, telling him very often, That ſhe had rather ſee him Dead, than know him to be in a mortal Sin. She brought him up with her other Children, under Men of great Probity and extraordinary Learning. Her Government was quickly diſturb'd with a powerful League; but ſhe being Wiſe and Dextrous, diſſipated all theſe Domeſtick Factions. In the mean time ſhe reduced *Raimond* Earl of *Tolouſe*, and ſuppreſſed the Party of the *Albigenſes*. St. *Lewis* the King, her Son, going in his Voyage beyond Sea, in 1248. left her Regent of the Kingdom, which ſhe prudently governed, though diſturbed by ſome Seditions. She died at *Paris*, *December* the 1ſt. 1252.

BLANCHE of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, Daughter to *Otho* IV. Earl Palatine of *Burgundy*, and *Maud* Counteſs of *Artois*, She was married in 1308 to *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Marche*, afterwards *Charles* IV. Sirnamed the *Comely*. *Philip* his Brother, who was alſo V. of the Name, called the *Long*, married *Jane*, Eldeſt Siſter to *Blanche*. Both the Siſters were accuſed of Adultery. *Philip* and *Walter de Launey*, Brothers, being convicted of it, were flea'd alive, dragg'd through a Meadow newly mow'd, then beheaded, and their Carcaſſes hung by the Arms to the Gibbet. *Blanche* was confined in *Caſtle-Gaillard* of *Andeli*, and Divorced in 1322. under pretence of Conſanguinity. After this, ſhe became a Nun in the Abbey of *Maubuiſſon*, where ſhe endured Penance, and died. *Ste. Marthe Hiſtoire de France, Mezerai.*

BLANCHE, Wife to Baptiſt *de la Porte*, a Citizen of *Padua*, render'd her ſelf famous by her Chaſtity and Courage. She accompanied her Husband when he was ſent from *Padua* to *Baſſano* in *Marca Treviſana*, to command the Garriſon there, in 1233. and ſhe generouſly aſſiſted him in the Defence of this Place, againſt the Tyrant *Acciolini*, who beſieged it; but the City being taken by Treachery, her Husband was kill'd, and the Enemies lead her Captive to their Prince. This Tyrant, charmed with the Beauty and Majeſty of this *Amazone*, who appeared with her Arms in his Preſence, intended to force her; which ſhe avoided by throwing her ſelf out at the Window. Being recovered of this Fall, *Acciolini* redoubled his Endeavours to poſſeſs her; and finding no other Means to ſatisfie his Paſſion, he cauſed her to be ty'd to a Bed. This afflicted Woman diſſembled her Deſpair, and obtained that ſhe might ſee her Husband in his Tomb, there to bewail his Death. The Sepulchre being opened, ſhe flung her ſelf upon the Carcaſs, and with an extraordinary Strugling, ſhe made the Grave Stone to fall upon her, which cruſh'd her Head to pieces; ſo that not being able to reſiſt the Violence of the Tyrant, ſhe repaired this Diſhonour by dying in her Husband's Grave, and acquired an immortal Name. *Scardeon Hiſt. Petav. l.* 3.

BLANDFORD, (*Walter*) Doctor of Divinity, was born at *Melbury-Abbats* near *Shaftsbury* in *Dorſetſhire*: Being ſent to *Oxford*, he was admitted firſt of *Chriſtchurch*, *An.* 1635. Afterwards of *Wadham*-College, under the Care of the Reverend Mr. *George Aſhwell*, B.D. (who has written Learnedly againſt the Socinians) choſen Scholar of that Houſe, *Oct.* 1. 1638. and Fellow *An.* 1644. By his Induſtry, Proficiency, and Virtuous Deportment, he was worthily qualified for his Degrees in the Arts; Thoſe accurate and celebrated Syſtems, uſed to be read to the Young Men in that College (and other Places) in MSS. were all (or moſt of them) aſcribed to him. During the Parliamentary Proceedings, 1648. and Uſurpation; he retired into the Country, and officiated in the Family of the Lord *Lovelace*; where, by the Eſteem and Favour he had in the College, and the Intereſt by his own Merit abroad, he lived ſecure in thoſe turbulent Times, preſerving both his Fellowſhip and his Integrity. Upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles*, he was Elected, and admitted Warden of that College, and became Chaplain to my Lord Chancellor *Hide*. In the Year 1660. he was made Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of the Church of *Glouceſter*; and one of his Majeſties Chaplains in Ordinary. He was twice Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity; *viz. An.* 1662. and 1663. In the diſcharging of which Truſt, as alſo of that in his own College, while for ſeveral years he preſided there; he ſeem'd to have a peculiar Talent of mingling Prudence with the greateſt Strictneſs: And as he did not hide his Talent, ſo he could no longer conceal himſelf from being taken notice of as a Perſon qualified for Government of a higher Nature; and accordingly, upon the Death of Doctor *William Paul*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, he was Elected to that See, *Nov.7.* 1665. and *December* 3d following, (the King and Queen with their Courts, being in *Oxford* by reaſon of the Plague in *London*) he was Conſecrated in *New-College* Chapel by the Biſhops of *London*, *Glouceſter*, and *Exeter*. Soon after, the King (having a ſingular Eſteem for him) made him Dean of his Royal Chapel, which, with the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* (to which he was tranſlated upon the Death of Doctor *Skinner* the 13th of *June*, 1671.) he held for about Ten years, till his Death. He was a Perſon of Regular and Exemplary Life. He died the 9th of *July*, 1675. in the 59th year of his Age, in the Biſhop's Palace at *Worceſter*, and lies buried in the Cathedral Church, in the Chapel, which is at the Eaſt end beyond the Quire, with a decent Monument and Inſcription, of which this is part;

> *Gualterus Blandford*, SS. T. P. *&c. Ad primorum Eccleſiæ temporum exempla factus, & futurorum omnium natus; ſummis honorum faſtigiis ita admotus, ut perpetuo ſuper invidiam, citra meritum conſiſteret; non ſeculi artibus, aſſentatione, aut ambitu; ſed pietate, modeſtia, animi dimiſſione, & dignitatum fuga clarus. Ab Academiæ gubernaculo ad Eccleſiæ clavum (quæq; anceps magis procuratio) ad conſcientiæ Principis regimen evocatus, muneribus omnibus par, quaſi unico impenderetur. Nimirum eruditione recondita Academiam, ſanctiſſima prudentia Diæceſin, illibata pietate Aulam illuſtrabat. Donec perpetuis laboribus, & morbo diutino, (quem invicta animi conſtantia toleraverat) confectus, facultatibus ſuis Deo, Eccleſiæ, Pauperibus, diſtributis, &c.*

BLANDFORT, a Market Town of *Pimpern* Hundred, in the County of *Dorſet*, ſeated on the River *Stoure*, about half way betwixt *Sturmiſter* Weſtward, and *Wimborn-Minſter* Eaſtward, all three on the ſame River. *Blandford* is a good Town, well Inhabited, and neighboured with Gentry.

BLANDRATA, (*George*) a Heretick in the Sixteenth Age; was of *Piedmont*, or as others ſay, a Native of the Marquiſate of *Saluces*. He practis'd Phyſick in *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*, from whence returning into *Italy*, he was ſeiz'd for his Heterodoxy. Having eſcaped the Inquiſition at *Padua*, he retired to *Geneva*; and being uneaſie there, travell'd back into *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*. He taught a refined *Arianiſm*, maintaining three Perſons, and three Eſſences in the Trinity, and that the Father only was true God; and being Phyſician to *John Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, poiſon'd him with his Errors, *Florimond de Remond. Spond. An. Chriſt.* 1551.

BLANGY, a Town in the Province of *Arras*, which hath been ſubject to the *French* ſince the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It ſtands three miles North from *Heſdin*; the Monaſtery and Church here, was built by the Princeſs *Bertha*, Daughter to the Count Palatine, after the Loſs of her Husband *Adrian*. *Valeſius*.

BLANKA, *Blanca*, an Iſland in the Bay of *Mexico*, on the Coaſt of South *America*, 12 Degrees from the Line to the North; as others ſay, 11. 48. 40 Leagues from *Granada* to the South Weſt, in Compaſs ſix *German* Miles. The Weſt Side is Champagne, the Eaſt Woody, and full of ſweet Shrubs under the greater Trees. The Soil is Barren and Rocky, and deſtitute of Water, except what comes by Rain: The Woods are filled with thorny Plants, yet the Plains are covered with a Graſs Knee deep; on which the Goats thrive ſo well, that they are encreaſed to thouſands. There live neither *Spaniards* nor *Indians* upon it, but the former go thither to hunt the Goats, and the *Hollanders* for that ſame end, and to fetch Salt.

BLANKEBERCHE, a Borough of *Flanders* in the *Low-Countreys*, which lies upon the Sea with a Port and a Caſtle, about two Leagues from *Bruges*, and ſomewhat more from *Oſtend*.

BLANMONT, or *Blamont*, a ſmall Town in *Lorrain*, with the Title of a County. It is ſituate upon the River called *Voiziere*, at the Foot of the Mountains towards *Germany*.

BLASCUS *Nonius*, a *Spaniſh* Lord, having ſeveral times viewed the Coaſts of the Countries of *Paria* and *Darien*, in the Southern *America*, diſcovered, near the Gulph of *Uraba*, an Iſthmus 100 Paces long, which ſeparates the two great Seas; and to profit by the Commodity of this Paſſage, he cauſed four Fortreſſes to be made on it, having gained ſome of the Princes of this Country by Gifts, and conquered the reſt by his Arms. This Succeſs augmented his Ambition, inſomuch that he endeavoured to Uſurp the Sovereignty in theſe conquered Countries; of which being convicted, his Head was cut off by Order of the King of *Spain*. Had it not been for this Treachery, he deſerved a great Reward, for opening the Way into *Peru* to *Francis Pizarr*, and *Diego Almagre*, who went thither in 1525. This Country abounds in Gold and Precious Stones.

BLASTARES, (*Matthew*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Baſil*, who in the year 1335. made a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, to which he added another of the Civil Law, and rang'd them Alphabetically under certain Heads, calling it *Syntagma*: There are 23 Titles, according to the number of the *Greek* Alphabet, and under every Letter ſeveral Chapters, as of the *Agape*, of the *Anathema*'s, *&c.* He chooſes rather to report the Senſe than the Words of the Canons and Laws, and ſometimes only refers to the Places of the Canons where the Matter is cited. *Doujat Hiſtoire du Droit Canon.*

BLASTUS, a Diſciple of *Valentinus* in the Second Century. He maintain'd, that *Eaſter* was to be Celebrated on the 14th day of the Month, according to the manner of the Jews. Pope *Eleutherius* degraded him from the Prieſthood, and *Irenæus* confuted him both by Conference and Writing. *Euſebius Lib.*5. *Cap.*14. *Hiſt. Eccl. Iren. Lib.*3. *Cap.* 3.

BLAVET, or *Port Lewis*, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Britany*, with an excellent Port. It is ſituated upon the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, which gives it its Name. This River hath its Source at the Borough of *Grace*, in the Dioceſe of *St. Bujeux*; it paſſeth through *Pontivi* and *Hennebon*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea, at the Port of *Blavet*. This Place is one of the beſt fortified of all *Britany*. Thoſe of the Leaguers gave it to the *Spaniards*, by means of the Duke of *Mercæur*, Governor of the Province; but it was reſtored by the Peace of *Vervins* in 1598. In the Reign of *Lewis* the *Juſt*, the Malecontent Princes fortified it; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* delivered it to the Marquis of *Cæuvres*. A little while after, the King demoliſhed it; but afterwards obſerving the Importance of this Place, he re-built it. About 1625. the Lord of *Soubize*, one of the Chiefs of the Revolted Proteſtants, ſurprized the Town of *Blavet*, and thinking to carry the Fort, was prevented by the Cannon of the Place.

BLAUUS, a *Roman*, who hearing that his Son was kill'd by Order of the Triumvirate, deſired that they might kill him alſo, to bear him company, which was granted. *Hoffin.*

BLAYE, a well fortified City of *France* in *Guienne*. It is ſix or ſeven Leagues below *Bourdeaux* upon the *Gironde*, the Name which is given to the *Garonne*, after that it hath received the *Dordagne*. It is one of the moſt important Places of the Kingdom; and though it is ancient, there is but little likelihood that it is the *Promontorium Santonum* of *Ptolemy*, as divers Authors have written. I ſhould rather believe, that the Cape, of which this Author ſpoke, is that which the *French* now call the Point of the *Tremblade*, or perhaps that of *Maumuſſon*, about the Mouth of the *Seudre*. It is thought that *Blaye* is ſpoken of in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, under the Name of *Blavium* and *Blavutum*; but the Manuſcripts do not well agree, ſome having *Plavium*, others *Planutum*, *Blauntum*, &c. Howbeit, *Blaye* was conſiderable about the end of the Fourth Age, in the time of *Auſonius*, who ſpeaks of it as of a Place of War, in the Twelfth of his Epiſtles, written to *Paulus*, whom he invites to come to ſee him at *Sainctes*, *&c.* King *Charibert* died in 570. at *Blaye*, where he was buried in the Church of St. *Roman*. Thoſe of the Country ſay, that the Famous *Roland*, Nephew to *Charlemaign*, was Lord of *Blaye*, and that he was buried in the ſame Church. The Proteſtants took this City in 1568. as did afterwards thoſe of the League; the Marſhal of *Matignon*, then Governor of *Guienne*, beſieged it in 1593. without being able to take it. But he defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet there, which came to aſſiſt the *Leaguers*. *Blaye* is two Leagues below the Point of *Bec d'Ambes*, where the *Garonne* and *Dordagne* Meet. It is built upon a Rock, and very well fortified: This is what they call the Upper City; the Lower, or the Suburb, is ſeparated by a ſmall Channel, where the Tide comes up. It is inhabited by Merchants, who have great Stores of Wine here. The *Engliſh* Ships, and others which go up to *Bourdeaux*, leave their Artillery at *Blaye* ſince 1475. that King *Lewis* the Eleventh ordered it ſo. *Du Cheſne*, *Sanſon.*

BLECHINGLY, a Borough Town of *Tancrede* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Surry*, now very much decayed from what it was formerly, when fortified with a fair and ſtrong Caſtle.

BLEDA, Brother to *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, lived in the Fifth Age. He ravaged *Illyria* and *Thracia* in 441. Three years after *Attila* cauſed him to be killed, upon Suſpicion of his being Falſe.

BLEKING, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, upon the Baltick Sea, which in times paſt had the Title of Dutchy, and belonged to *Denmark*; but it was yielded to *Swedeland* by the Peace of *Roſchild* in 1658. *Bleking* hath *Gothland* on the North, and *Schonen* on the Weſt, and lies over againſt *Germany*. Its principal Cities are *Rotembi*, *Chriſtianſtad*, *Chriſtianople*, &c. The two latter were carried by the *Danes*, during the laſt Wars in 1676. and retaken in 1677. by the King of *Sweden*.

BLEMYES, or *Blemmyes*, an ancient People of *Æthiopia*, who were ſubdued by *Florus*, ſent by the Emperor *Marcian*, in 450. to reduce them. St. *Auguſtine* ſpeaks of them in the 37th *Sermon to the Brothers of the Deſert*; and *Pliny* alſo, *l.* 5. *c.* 5. *of his Natural Hiſtory*. They ſay, That the Inhabitants of this Country look as if they had not a Head, becauſe that, through ill Cuſtom, they hold it ſo as if 'twere ſunk down between the Shoulders; ſo that one would think they have their Mouth and Eyes in their Stomach; and beſides their long Hair covers their Neck, and keeps it altogether from view. This is what *Borel*, a Learned Phyſician, hath obſerved upon the Voyages of one of his Relations, *Centur.* 3. *Obſerv.* Hence cometh the Fable that the *Blemyes* had no Head. See *Bochart* touching the Original of this Name, which he derives from the Hebrew Words *Beli*, or *Bli*, and *Muach*, that is, *without Brains. Dionyſ. in Perierg.*

BLENE, a moſt fruitful Country in the Kingdom of *Pontus*, watered by the River *Amnius*, where *Mithridates*, named *Eupator*, did, by his Generals, entirely defeat the Army of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*; who, with much difficulty, ſaved himſelf, with a ſmall Number of his Men, and retired into *Italy*. *Strab.*

BLESUS, a *Roman* Captain, and Unkle to *Sejanus*, Favourite of *Tiberius*: Beſides the Services he had rendred the Commonwealth in *Pannonia*, where he contributed more than all the reſt, to aſſiſt *Druſus* in appeaſing the Sedition of the Legions; the Favour of his Nephew got him acquainted with the Emperor. It was for this, that when a Proconſul was to be ſent into *Africk*, to wage War with *Tacfarinas*, *Tiberius* propoſed *Lepidus* and *Bleſus* to the Senate, who for fear of the Diſpleaſure of *Sejanus*, whom People feared to offend as much as the Prince, choſe the latter, though they eſteemed him leſs Worthy than his Competitor. But though it ſeemed that Favour, rather than Deſert, gave this Charge to *Bleſus*, the happy Succeſs of this Enterprize acquired him a great Reputation, and for a Reward the Emperor ordered him a Triumph; declaring nevertheleſs, That it was in conſideration of *Sejanus*. In effect, after the Death of *Sejanus*, *Tiberius* poured a thouſand Reproaches on *Bleſus*, and cry'd ſhame on the Senate, for having preferr'd him to *Lepidus*, whoſe was a Man of great Worth, and whoſe Manners were blameleſs. *Tacit. Annal.* 3.

BLIBURG, or *Blithborough*, a ſmall Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South-ſide of the River *Blithe*, which a little farther falls into *Southwold*-Bay. In this Town *Anna*, a Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, lies buried, who was ſlain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, together with *Ferminus*, his Eldeſt Son, in 654. *Henry* I. King of *England*, Founded afterwards a Priory of Black Canons; but that being demoliſhed, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very ſmall place.

BLITH, a Market-Town in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Hundred of *Baſſetlaw*.

BLITHE, a *Staffordſhire* River, runs Southward into the *Trent*, and waters in its Courſe *Pagets-Bromley*. There is another River of this Name in the N. E. Parts of *Suffolk*, runs from W. to E. into the Sea near *Southwold*, not far from its Spring; it waters *Haleſworth*.

BLOIS *upon the Loire*, a City of *France*, Capital of the Country of *Bliſois*, with the Title of a County, a Preſidial or Bailiwick, and a Chamber of Accounts. It is commonly placed in *Beauce*, becauſe it is of the Dioceſe of *Chartres*, and that its Country extends on this and the other ſide of the River of *Loire*, about *Sologne* on the one ſide, and unto *Château-dun* on the other ſide. *Blois* is an ancient City, and tho' we do not find its Name in the Commentaries of *Cæſar*, yet there is a likelihood that it was built before his time. This Town is remarkable for the true Pronunciation of the *French*: It's likewiſe famous for Clocks and Watches. Near the City there is found *Terra Sigillata*, old Aquæducts, and the Remains of an *Orcheſtra*, which ſerv'd for a Granary to *Julius Cæſar*. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Aigulphe*, *Aimoin*, *&c.* mention it under the Name of *Bleſum*, *Bleſa*, and *Caſtrum Bleſenſe*. It is ſo pleaſant a City, and ſo well ſituated, the Air ſo good, and the Country ſo fertile, that it was called the *City of Kings*; not only becauſe in times paſt the Children of *France* were brought up there, but alſo becauſe ſeveral of the *French* Kings made it their ordinary Reſidence, and took great delight in it. We may add, that it is alſo becauſe that theſe firſt Earls were of the Family of *Hugh Capet*, the Head of the Kings of the third Race. *Lewis* XII. was born here in 1461. and *Anne* his Queen died in 1514. *Claude* Queen of *Francis* I. in 1524. and *Catharine de Medicis*, the Relict of *Henry* II. in 1589. Here was alſo that famous Aſſembly of the States of *France*, in which, by Order of King *Henry* III. *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe* was kill'd, together with the Cardinal his Brother.

BLONDEL, *(David)* a *French-man* born, and a Proteſtant, was of *Châlon* in *Champaign*. From his Youth he ſhewed a great Inclination for Learning, wherein he ſucceeded extreamly well; for he Learned the Tongues and Divinity; but he applied himſelf particularly to Hiſtory. He had the happieſt Memory in the World; he alſo had a great Penetration of Wit, whereof he made uſe to make new Diſcoveries. He publiſhed a Work, to ſhew that what had been believed of the Pope *Joan*, was a ridiculous Fable. Beſides this Work, we have of his an Anſwer to the anrgy Tranſports of *Chiflet* againſt the Houſe of *France*, under the Title of *Aſſertatio Genealogiæ Franciæ*: A Treatiſe of the *Sibylls*: *De Formula Regnante Chriſto*: *Iſiodorus Vapulans*, which is a Piece againſt the Decretal Epiſtles: A Commentary upon the *Euchariſt*: The Primacy in the *Church*, *&c.* There were Marginal Notes of his promiſed upon the Annals of Cardinal *Baronius*, which one of his Friends was to have put into the Preſs. *David Blondel* having extraordinarily applied himſelf to Learning, had neglected to take care of his Fortune; it was very indifferent in *France*. The Adminiſtrators of the Illuſtrious School of *Amſterdam*, ſent to envite him thither, to be Profeſſor of Hiſtory. He accepted of it in 1650. and filled there the place of the famous *John Gerard Voſſius*. In the mean time, the Continuation of his Studies, the Air of *Amſterdam*, and perhaps his writing too ſmall a Character, made him loſe his Eyes. He died ſome time after, on the 6th of *April*, 1655. being 64 years of Age. One of his Brothers, who died young, a Learned Man too, writ ſome Works.

BLONDUS, (*Flavius*) an Hiſtorian, Native of *Forli* in *Romania*, was in Eſteem in the 15th Age. He was Secretary to Pope *Eugenius* IV. and ſome other Pontiffs; and he hath rendred his Name Famous to Poſterity by his Works, which teſtifie that he was an exact and inquiſitive Writer, though his Stile ſmells of the Barbarity which Men begun to baniſh in his Age. The Pieces which we have of his, are, *Romæ Triumphantis, Lib.* 10. which he Dedicated to P. *Pius* II. *Romæ Inſtauratæ, Lib.* 3. which he Dedicated to *Eugenius* IV. *Italiæ Illuſtrata, Lib.* 8. *Hiſtoriarum Romanarum Decades, Lib.* 3. And *De Origine & Geſtis Venetorum*. *Leander Alberti* ſaith, That *Flavius Blondus* had five Sons, all Learned Men. He lived as a Philoſopher, without troubling himſelf to acquire great Riches; and he died at *Rome* the 4th of *June*, in the year 1463. being 75 years of Age. *Paul. Jov. Bellarm. Merula, Voſſius.*

BLONICZ, a Town of Great *Poland*, upon the Frontiers of *Mazovia*, within 7 or 8 miles of *Warſovia*: It is large and very populous; but the Houſes are all of Wood.

BLOUNT, or *le Blound*, (Sir *Walter Kirkham*) of *Sodington*, Lord of the Mannor of *Mamble*, *&c.* in the County of *Worceſter*, Baronet, Son to Sir *George Blount* Baronet, and *Mary Kirkham*, Daughter of *Richard Kirkham* of *Blagdon* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue 5 Daughters and 8 Sons. Sir *Walter* above-mentioned, being the Eldeſt, married *Alicia*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Strickland* of *Thornton-bridge* in *Yorkſhire*: This Lady dying, he afterwards married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Cæſar Cranmer* of *Aſtwoodbury* in the County of *Bucks*. This Sir *Walter* is the 13th in a direct Line, ſince the Family of the *le Blounds*, or *Blounts*, ſettled at *Sodington*, by the Marriage of Sir *Walter le Blound* with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Sodington*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. This Family of the *le Blounds*, or *Blounts*, was very conſiderable in the time of *William the Conquerour*; *Robert le Blound* being *Dux Manuum Militarium*, and his Brother *William le Blound*, Captain-General of the Foot, their Father *le Blound* being Lord of *Guines* in *Normandy*, *Robert le Blound* was made Baron of *Ickſworth* in *Suffolk* by the Conquerour, and poſſeſs'd of thirteen Lordſhips in that County. His Brother *William le Blound* likewiſe held the Mannour of *Croesby*, and five other Mannours in the County of *Lincoln*. *Gilbert Blount*, Son of *Robert* above-mentioned, founded a Priory of 280 *l. per Annum*, being in thoſe days Fourteen Knights Fees, taken notice of by *Cambden* in his *Britannia* in theſe Words: *Cernitur ubi Prioratus Antiquus à Gilberto Blount, Magnæ Nobilitatis Viro Domino de Ickſworth fundatus.* From *Robert* and *William* above-nam'd, the ſeveral Branches of the *Blounts* are deſcended; *viz.* *Charles Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, Earl of *Devonſhire*; Sir *Walter Kirkham Blount* of *Sodington*; Sir *Henry Blount* of *Tittenhanger*; · · · · · · *Blount* of *Maple-Durham*; *Thomas Blount* of *Kent*, *&c.* *William*, the 6th from *Robert* above mention'd, being ſlain in the Battel of *Lewis*, 47 *Hen.* III. left his two Siſters, *Agnes*, Wife of *William de Creketot*, and *Roiſia*, married to *Robert de Valonis*, his Heirs. And thus the Male Line of the Elder Houſe failing, 'twas ſome time before any Younger Branch of the Family was raiſed to the ſame Greatneſs: However, they made no inconſiderable Figure in the mean time; for in the 39th of *Henry* III. *Peter le Blound* was made Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*; and *Hugh le Blound* was Sheriff for the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, in the 14th of *Edward* I. *Thomas le Blound*, in the 5th of *Edward* II. was Governour of *Droſſelan*-Caſtle in *Wales*; and *Stephen le Blound*, being Chamberlain and Receiver to the ſame King *Edward* in *Scotland*, was employed in Guarding the Marches. To return to *Thomas*, who married *Juliana*, Daughter to *John* Lord of *Abergaveny*, by whom he had ſeveral Lordſhips, of which he died ſeized, being in the 20th year of King *Edward* II. made Steward of his Houſhold. In the firſt of *Edward* III. *William le Blound* had a *Charter* of Free Warren, in all his Demeſn Lands at *Hampton-Lovet*, with ſeveral other Privileges: He married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Theobald de Verdon*, with whom he had ſeveral Lordſhips. He had likewiſe a Command in the Wars of *Scotland*, and was ſeveral times ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron by King *Edward* III. in the 11th year of whoſe Reign he died, leaving *John* of *Sodington*, his Brother, his Heir, from whom the *Blounts* of that Houſe derive themſelves in a direct Line. In the 4th year of *Henry* IV. Sir *Walter Blount*, being the King's Standard-bearer, was ſlain in the Battel of *Shrewsbury*, with the King's Coat-Armour upon him: And in the 14th of the ſame Reign, Sir *John Blount*, Governour of a Garriſon in *Aquitain*, being beſieged there by a Mareſchal of *France*, defeated the Mareſchal's Army with 300 Men only, took the Mareſchal, 12 Priſoners of Note, beſides 120 others. There have been ſeveral other conſiderable Perſons of this Family, both for their Fortunes, Services, and Employments, in the Reigns of *Richard* II. *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. And in the 5th of *Edward* IV. *Walter Blount* was, in conſideration of his great Fidelity, Wiſdom, *&c.* by Charter advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Montjoy*: He was ſucceeded in the ſame Honour by his Grandſon *Edward*, who dying in his Minority, left his Peerage and his Eſtate to his Unkle *John*, to whom *William* his Son and Heir ſucceeded, who was made Privy Councellor to *Henry* VII. Commanded in the Army for ſuppreſſing the Inſurrection of the *Corniſh-men*, and enjoy'd ſeveral other Great Offices under that Prince. After his Deceaſe, the Honour was continued in his Son and Heir *Charles*, who died in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. leaving by his Wife, Daughter of *Willoughby* Lord *Brook*, *James Montjoy* his Son and Heir; which *James*, in the 15th of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſate in Judgment upon the Trial of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*. Upon his Deceaſe, the Honour fell to *William*, who dying in the 36th of Queen *Elizabeth*, was ſucceeded by *Charles* his Brother: This *Charles*, being a Military Perſon of great Bravery, Commanded in the Fleet againſt the *Spaniſh Armado*, and was afterwards made Governour of *Portſmouth*, Lieutenant of the Queen's Forces in *Ireland*, Commanded by the Earl of *Eſſex*, and afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; in which Poſt he repulſed the *Spaniards* at *Kinſale*, and in general Governed that Kingdom with great Honour and Succeſs; for which Services, in the firſt of King *James* I. he was made Earl of *Devonſhire*, and Knight of the Garter: At his Death he left all his Eſtate to *Montjoy Blount*, his Natural Son, who, by King *James* I. was made Lord *Montjoy* of *Montjoy-Fort* in the North of *Ireland*; and afterwards Earl of *Newport* by King *Charles* I. This Lord married *Anne*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Butler* of *Woodhall* in the County of *Hertford*, and died, leaving two Sons, *George* and *Charles*, who died without Iſſue. *Doomſd. Cambd. Brit. Dugd. Rot. Pip.*

BLUNDELL, (Sir *Francis*) of *Edenderry*, in the *King's County* and Kingdom of *Ireland*, Baronet, by Patent, the 14th of *October*, in the 18th of King *James* I. granted to his Grandfather Sir *Francis Blundell*, then Vice-Treaſurer of that Kingdom; who married *Joyce Serjant* of *Denbon* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and had by her Sir *George Blundell*, who married *Sarah Cooly*, alias *Colly*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *William Cooly*, alias *Colly*, of *Edenderry* aforeſaid, and had by her the preſent Sir *Francis*, who was firſt married to *Urſula Davys*, Daughter of Sir *Paul Davys* of *Ireland*, and is now married to *Anne Ingoldesby*, ſole Daughter to Sir *Henry Ingoldesby* of *Buckinghamſhire*, Baronet, and has by her now living two Sons and one Daughter, *viz.* *William* and *Montague*, and *Anne Blundell*.

BOBADILLA, (*Nicholas*) a *Spaniard*, one of the firſt Nine Companions of *Ignatius Loyala*; had a quick Wit, a fiery, open, and bold Humour, and a great Zeal for the *Roman* Faith. Being at the Court of the Emperour *Charles* V. in 1548. and ſeeing himſelf beloved of moſt of the *German* Princes, he inveighed againſt the *Interim*, and with ſo much noiſe, that *Charles* V. commanded that he ſhould be ſent back into *Italy*, yet giving him all that was neceſſary for his Journey. He returned with Joy, ſaith *Orlandin*, thinking that he ſhould be welcomed at the Court of *Rome*; but he found himſelf deceived, when he ſaw that *Ignatius*, at his arrival, would not receive him into his Houſe. As he had great Acquaintance at the Pope's Court, he knew very well the Counſel that Cardinal *Moron*, and ſome Biſhops of the Council, had given to the Pope, not to complain of the *Interim*. In effect, we do not find that this wiſe Pontif diſapproved the ſevere Treatment of *Ignatius* towards this *Spaniſh* Father, whoſe Zeal was ſomewhat indiſcreet. *Maimbourg. Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm.*

BOBIO, *Bobbio*, and *Bobi*, *Bobium*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Genoa*. It is ſituated on the River *Trabia*. There is an old Abbey, Founded by St. *Colomban*, and it was this Abbey which gave a beginning to the City, which belonged to the Houſe of *Maleſpine*, to that of *Vermi*, and ſome others.

BOCACCIO, (*John*) of *Certalde*, a City of *Tuſcany*, lived in the Fourteenth Century, and was Diſciple to *Petrarch*. In an Age that Men began to reliſh Learning, he cultivated them advantageouſly, and his Books are a Proof of it. He compoſed a Work of the Genealogy of the Gods, which he Dedicated to *Hugh*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*: One, Of the Rivers, Mountains, and Lakes: An Abridgment of the *Roman* Hiſtory: Of Great Men: Of Illuſtrious Women: Of the Wars of the Emperours: Of the *Florentines*: Of the Taking of *Jeruſalem*; and ſeveral others, amongſt which there are his Novels. *Bocaccio* died in 1376. being 62 years of Age. *Paul. Jov. Voſſ.*

BOCCALINI, (*Trajano*) was eſteemed at the begining of the Seventeenth Age, under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. He was a *Roman*, Son to an Architect, who had not Means enough to forward him in his Studies: He raiſed himſelf however by his Wit. His Inclination led him naturally to Satyr, at which he had no ill ſucceſs: He thought it would be the means to get the Eſteem of the World. Yet the Profeſſion was dangerous, and the Deſtiny of *France*, who was hanged at *Rome*, ſhould have deterred him. But the good Reception which ſome of his Pieces had, that he communicated in Manuſcript to his Friends, perſuaded him ſo much of his own Worth, that nothing was capable to make him take another Courſe. He was received with Delight in the Academies of *Italy*, and Societies of the Learned, where he was admired for his Diſcourſes of Policy, and his ſhrewd and delicate Criticks. The Cardinals *Borgheſe* and *Cajetan* declared themſelves his Protectors, and ſerved him in many occaſions; ſo that he ſeemed to have nothing more to fear either from Men or Fortune. *Boccalini* then publiſhed his *Ragguagli di Parnaſo*, and *Secretaria di Apollo*, which is a Continuation of it. Theſe Works were received with extraordinary Applauſe, and this Succeſs inſpired him with a Deſire of puſhing on his Satyrical Reflections. He Printed his *Pietra di Paragone*, and diſcover'd ſomewhat too boldly of the *Spaniards* Deſigns on the Liberty of *Italy*, and inveighed too ſharply againſt their Tyranny in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and elſewhere. The *Spaniards* made their Complaints, and reſolved to be revenged on him. *Boccalini* was frighted, and retired to *Venice*, where he ſoon got Illuſtrious Friends. He was about his Political Diſcourſes upon *Tacitus*, when he was murthered in the moſt ſurprizing manner that can be. He lodged with one of his Friends, who being gone out early in the morning, left him in bed; a minute after, four arm'd Men entred his Chamber, and gave him ſo many Blows with Bags full of Sand, that they left him for dead: So that his Friend returning ſome time after, found him in ſo miſerable a Condition, that he could not utter one Word. The Murderers concealed themſelves ſo well, that what diligence ſoever was uſed at *Venice*, they could never be diſcovered, though the Malice of thoſe who had ſet them on Work was not doubted of. *Loranzo Craſſo*, *Cornelius Tollius.*

BOCCARIS, an *Egyptian* King and Legiſlator: He regulated and adjuſted all that part of Polity which concerned the Authority of the Crown, and private Contracts between Man and Man. When he lived is uncertain. *Diod. Sic. l.* 1. *c.* 52, *&* 59.

BOCCHUS, King of *Mauritania*, Father to *Volux*. He joined with *Jugurtha* his Son-in-Law, againſt the *Romans*, and was twice overcome by *Marius*, in 646. and 47. of *Rome*. And afterwards, to make his Peace with the *Romans*, he delivered *Jugurtha* to *Scylla*, who was Treaſurer in the Army of *Marius*, and had part of his Kingdom left him, as a Price of this Treachery. *Florus, Velleius Paterculus, Salluſt.*

BOCHARA, or *Bockora*, *Buchara*, a Town of *Aſia* in *Zachatay*, or *Maurenaher*, part of *Tartary*. It is near the River *Albiamu*, which is the *Oxus* of the Ancients, and therefore called *Tranſoxiana Regio* by the *Romans*, about 50 Leagues from *Samarcand*. *Bochara* was the Birth-place of *Avicenna* the Philoſopher, and is a Town of great Trade; it lies low, is encompaſſed with a high Wall of Earth; moſt of the private Houſes are alſo of Earth; but the Temples, and ſome of the Publick Buildings, are Stone: A ſmall River runs through the middle; but its Waters are not wholeſome. This City and adjacent Country were formerly under the *Perſians*; but being poſſeſs'd by a *Tartar* Prince, in 1558. they made cruel Wars upon the *Perſians*, becauſe of their wearing Hair on their upper Lip, which the *Tartars* count a great Sin. The Kings are generally poor and Tyrannical, and ſeldom Reign above 2 or 3 years, being either expell'd or kill'd; it was formerly much frequented by Caravans from *India*, *Perſia*, *Ruſſia*, and *Calhia*, from which laſt it is 9 Months Journey, and 20 days Journey from *Vercem*. Lat. 39. 10.

BOCHART, *(Samuel)* a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Caen*, was Native of *Roan*, and deſcended from the Illuſtrious Family of *Bochart de Champigny*, and of the Branch of *Menillet*. He ſtudied Divinity; but his Inclination leading him to other Studies beſides, he not only read all the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, and the Holy Fathers, but alſo learned moſt of the Oriental Tongues. The beſt Editions of his Works are thoſe of *Leiden* and *Utrecht*. His Worth procured him the Eſteem not only of thoſe of his Communion, but of thoſe alſo who regarded Learning and Probity. The Queen of *Sweden* engaged him, in 1652. to make a Journey to *Stockholm*, where ſhe gave publick Marks of the Eſteem ſhe had for his Learning. At his return into *France*, in 1653. he continued his ordinary Exerciſes, and was of the Academy of *Caen*, which then was compoſed of Great Men. He died ſuddenly, whilſt he was ſpeaking in the ſame Academy, on *Monday*, *May* 6. 1667. which gave M. *de Brieux* occaſion to make this fine Epitaph upon him:

> *Scilicet hæc cuique eſt data ſors æquiſſima, talis*
> *Ut ſit mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.*
> *Muſarum in gremio teneris qui vixit ab annis,*
> *Muſarum in gremio debuit ille mori.*

He was rich, and left an Eſtate to his only Daughter, who was married to a Councellor of the Parliament of *Rouen*. The conſiderableſt Works which he publiſh'd during his Life, are his *Phaleg*, or Sacred Geography; and the *Hierozoicon*, or, *De Animalibus Scripturæ*. He writ alſo a Treatiſe of Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones, whereof the Bible makes mention; another of the Terreſtrial Paradiſe; Commentaries upon *Geneſis*; and a Volume of Diſſertations. It were to be wiſhed, that thoſe who have thoſe Fragments would publiſh them.

BOCHIUS, or *Bocqui*, *(John)* born at *Bruſſels*, in 1555. He was a good Latin Poet; ſo that we may call him the *Virgil* of the *Low Countries*. His Works are, *De Belgii Principatu. Parodia Heroica Pſalmorum Davidicorum. Obſervationes Phyſicæ, Æthicæ, Poeticæ, & Hiſtoricæ, in Pſalmos. Vita Davidis. Orationes, Poemata, &c. Val. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Melch. Adam. in Vit. Philoſ. Germ, &c.*

BOCTONER, or *Butoner*, an *Engliſh* Knight, born in *Somerſetſhire*. He was both Phyſician, Hiſtorian, and Mathematician. He flouriſhed about the year 1460. and wrote the *Antiquities* of *England*; ſome Pieces of Aſtrology, and others in Phyſick; as, *Collectiones Medicinales: De Aſtrologiæ Valore; Abbreviationes Doctorum, &c. Pitſ. de Script. Angl. Voſſ. l. 3. c. 9. de Hiſt. Lat.*

BODEGRAVE, a Town in *Holland* upon the *Rhine*, 3 Leagues from *Utrecht*, remarkable for a Battel fought here betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*, in 1672.

BODENSTEIN, *(Andrew)* or *Caroloſtadius*, for ſo he was called, being born at *Caroloſtadt* in *Franconia* in *Germany*. He was Canon and Archdeacon of *Wittenburg*; afterwards he ſided with *Luther*, and publiſhed ſome *Theſes* againſt Free-will, and the Merit of Good Works, which occaſion'd a Diſpute between him and *Eckius*. He declared againſt the Real Preſence in the Euchariſt, which made *Luther* diſengage from him. *Moreri* affirms, That he taught People to deſpiſe Humane Learning, pretending that Men ought to read nothing but the Bible; and perſuaded the Scholars at *Wittenberg* to burn all their Books, and follow ſome Trade; and to ſhew them an Example, he turned Labourer himſelf: But he did not engage in this way of living, till he had rambled to *Strasburg*, *Bazil*, *Zurick*, and all *Switzerland*, from whence he was expell'd as an Anabaptiſt and ſeditious Perſon. He died in 1541. *Spondan. A. C.* 1518. *&c. Sleidan Comment. Melchior Adam. in Vit. Juriſc. Germ. &c.*

BODIN, *(John)* a Lawyer of *Angiers*, was in great Eſteem in the 16th Age. He had ſo particular a Knowledge in Hiſtory, that he would anſwer immediately to any Difficulties propoſed to him. He died about 1585. very poor; for which reaſon, his Name was thus turned by an Anagram, *Joannes Bodinus, Audius ſine bono.* He hath left divers Works, *viz. The Republick*, in Six Books; A Method for the Knowledge of Hiſtory; ſeveral Commentaries, as that upon the Treatiſe of Hunting of *Oppian*, *&c.*

BODLEY, (Sir *Thomas*) was born at *Exeter* in *Devonſhire*, *March* 2. 1544. of Worſhipful Parents, who being Proteſtants, retired out of *England* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and fix'd their abode in *Geneva*, where Sir *Thomas*, then 12 years old, became Auditor of *Chevallerius* in Hebrew, of *Beroaldus* in Greek, of *Calvin* and *Beza* in Divinity, and had Domeſtick Teachers beſides in the Houſe of *Philibertus Saracenus*, a famous Phyſician, where he boarded: Here he continued until his Father returning to *England*, in the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, he came to *Oxford*, took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1563. and was that year choſen Probationer of *Merton*-College, and the next year admitted Fellow. In 1565. he undertook a publick Reading of a Greek Lecture in the ſame College-Hall. In 1566. he proceeded Maſter of Arts, and was choſen Proctor in 1569. and for ſome time ſupplied the Office of Univerſity-Orator, beſtowing his time on ſeveral Studies, until a deſire of Learning the Modern Languages made him travel beyond Seas. At his return in 1585. the Queen employed him as Reſident to the King of *Denmark* and *German* Princes, and then to *Henry* III. King of *France*; and in 1588. ſent him to reſide at the *Hague*, to be preſent at the Council of the State, according to the Agreement made between her and the *Dutch*. He diſcharged this Office ſo well, that the Queen deſigned him to Places of greater Honour, when he withdrew himſelf from State-Buſineſs to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and tho' call'd upon both by the Queen and King *James*, to ſerve as Ambaſſador in *France*, and in other Court-Employments, he always declined them, and applied himſelf to the forming of the Library there, ſince called the *Bodleian* Library; and with no ſmall Charge, Care, and Curioſity, furniſhed it with the Choiceſt of Books in all Faculties from all Parts, to his immortal Honour, and the unſpeakable Advantage of the Commonwealth of Learning: In memory of which, the Earl of *Dorſet*, when Chancellor of that Univerſity, erected him a Noble Monument, with an Honourable Inſcription. *Cambd. Brit. &c.*

BODMIN, a Market and Borough Town of *Trugg* Hundred in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Cornwal*. It is ſeated on the River *Alan*, was formerly a Biſhop's See, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It is 195 miles from *London*.

BODON, a Town of *Servia*, ſubject to the *Turks*; it ſtands on the *Danube*, 26 miles Weſt of *Weiden*.

BODROCH, a City of *Upper Hungary*, ſeated on the *Danube*; it was formerly the Capital of an Earldom: It is in the poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts ſince the Conqueſt of *Buda* and *Segedin*, in 1686. lies 7 *German* miles South of the latter, 16 Eaſt of the former, and 4 miles North of *Eſſeck*.

BOEDROMIA, Feaſts which the *Athenians* celebrated, in remembrance of the Succour that *Ion*, Son to *Xuthus*, gave them, in their War with *Eumolpus*, Son to *Neptune*, in the time of K. *Erechthæus*. Some ſay that this Name came from a Greek Word, which ſignifies to run with eagerneſs, or in crying out, (from Βοὴ, *Clamour*, and Δρόμος, *Race*) or to run to the help of; from Βοηθεῖν, *to ſuccour*, and Δραμεῖν, *to run*; becauſe *Ion* run in haſte to ſuccour the *Athenians*. Others believe, That this Feaſt was inſtituted in Honour of *Theſeus*, becauſe he had conquered the *Amazons* in the Month of *June*, which they called *Boedromian*. *Suidas*, *Pauſanias*, *Plutarch*.

BOEMOND, Prince of *Antioch*, and formerly Prince of *Tarentum*, Son to *Robert Guichard* of *Apulia*. He paſſed with the *French* Lords into the *Holy Land*, where he ſignalized himſelf at the taking of the City of *Antioch*, which was beſieged from the 21ſt of *October*, 1097. unto the 3d of *June* 1098. and he received it for his Share. After which, he maintained many Wars againſt the *Saracens* and the *Greeks*; and came into *France* to marry *Conſtantia*, Daughter to King *Philip* I. and *Bertha* of *Holland*. This happened in 1106. and he died in *April*, 1111. He was buried at *Canoſa* in *Apulia*. *William* of *Tyr*.

BOEOTIA. See *Beotia*.

BOETHIUS, *(Hector)* a *Scotſman*, and famous Hiſtorian of that Kingdom; he was Contemporary with *Eraſmus*, and ſtudied with him at *Paris*. He writ the Hiſtory of *Scotland* in the time of the Emperor *Charles* V. He publiſhed ſeveral other Treatiſes; as, one of the Biſhops of *Aberdeen*, *&c.* His Hiſtory was continued by *Ferrier*, a *Piedmonteſe*; and *P. Jovius* and *Dempſter* wrote his *Elogium*. *Humph. Lloyd* treats him rudely in his Deſcription of *England*; but *Dempſter* defends him; and he is mentioned honourably by *Leland*, *Le Mire*, *Voſſius*, *Simler*, *Bellarmin*, and *Buchanan*.

BOETIUS, (*Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus*) deſcended from the ancient Families of the *Anicii* and *Torquati*, lived towards the end of the 5th and 6th Age. He was educated from his Infancy in all manner of Sciences, wherein he became ſo able, that none could ſurpaſs him. He was Conſul in 510. and was made Principal Miniſter of State by *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*. *Caſſiodorus* relates, That this Prince commends *Boetius* in a Letter which he writ him, for enriching himſelf at *Athens* with the Spoils of *Greece*, and for having made the Books of *Pythagoras* the Muſician, of *Ptolemæus* the Aſtronomer, of *Nicomachus* the Arithmetician, of *Euclid*, *Plato*, *Ariſtotle*, and *Archimedes*, known in *Italy* by Tranſlations as good as the Originals. *Boetius* chiefly applied himſelf to the Doctrine of *Ariſtotle*: And afterwards the ſame *Theodoric*, upon a Suſpicion conceiv'd againſt the Senate, of ſome Intelligence with *Juſtin* the Emperor, cauſed *Boetius* to be arreſted, with his Father-in-Law *Symmachus*, as the moſt Powerful of this Body. *Boetius* was conducted to *Pavia*, where, after 6 Months Impriſonment, he had his Head cut off, the 23d of *October*, 524. He compoſed, during his Impriſonment, the 5 Books of the Conſolation of Philoſophy. Several other Philoſophical Works are aſcribed to him. *Henricus Laricius Glareanus* of *Baſle* recollected in the laſt Age all his Works, and Printed them in 1546. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, *Le Mire.*

BOGA, a Mountain of *Egypt* abounding with Mines of Gold and Silver. This and the adjacent Country are inhabited by a ſort of *Greek* Chriſtians, a wandering and unſettled People, who make Incurſions ſometimes as far as *Nubia. Nubienſis.*

BOGISLAUS, or *Boguſlaus*, the youngeſt of the Sons of *Miſtevan* King of the *Vandals*, and Brother to *Udo*, from whom are deſcended the Princes of *Meckelburg*. He left a Son named *Suantibar*, who was overcome by *Bela* King of *Hungary*, aſſiſted with the Forces of *Miciſlaus* King of *Poland*. This defeat would have been advantageous unto him, if he had perſiſted in the profeſſion of Chriſtianity, which he then embraced; but having recovered his liberty, he return'd to Heatheniſm, and could not endure to hear *Chriſt* ſpoken of. He left Four Sons, *Wartiſlaus*, *Ratibor*, *Suantopulcus*, and *Bogiſlaus*, who divided *Pomerania* amongſt them. The hithermoſt part which is on this ſide the *Oder*, fell to the Two firſt, and the farthermoſt to the Two others. *Spener.*

BOGISLAUS the Firſt, after the death of *Suantopulcus* his Brother, (whom *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland* had taken Priſoner in Battle) Reigned alone on the other ſide the *Oder*, where the Inhabitants ſtill retained the Language and Manners of the ancient *Henetes*, and had nothing common with that of the People on this ſide the River, who followed the Cuſtoms of the *Germans*. It is from him that the Dukes of that part of *Pomerania* are deſcended, who always had ſome jars with the *Danes*, *Pruſſians*, and *Polanders*. He left a Son named *Subiſlaus*, who is ſaid to have founded the famous Abbey of *Oliva* in 1180. within a League of *Dantzick*; others add, that he likewiſe laid the foundations of this City. This Branch being extinct in *Miſtevan*, *An.* 1295. the *Polanders* claimed the Succeſſion, which the Dukes of *Pomerania* diſputed with them, whence aroſe ſeveral Wars.

BOGISLAUS the Fifth, Son to *Uratiſlaus* IV. of the Name, founded the Line of the Dukes of the Eaſtern *Pomerania*. He was Son in Law to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*, and Father in Law to the Emperor *Charles* IV. He and his Brother *Barnime* acquired the County of *Gutskou*, after the death of *John* the laſt Earl without Iſſue, and obtained alſo ſome Land which belong'd to the Houſe of *Brandenburg*.

BOGISLAUS the Ninth, Duke of *Pomerania*, having deſpiſed the Decree of the Council of *Conſtance*, ordering the Reſtitution of the Church Lands, which the Duke his Father had taken to himſelf, was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with thoſe of *Straelſond*, who had burned 3 Prieſts, falſly accuſed of having been the Authors of a great Sedition. He died in 1448. leaving but one Daughter named *Sophia*, who was Married to *Eric* II. her Couſin in 1459.

BOGISLAUS the Tenth, called *The Great*, youngeſt Son to *Eric* II. Duke of the Weſtern *Pomerania*, poſſeſſed all *Pomerania* alone. One *Langius*, a ſimple Peaſant, gave him good Counſel, by which this Prince found much advantage. Having refuſed to render Homage to *Albert* Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the latter declared War againſt him, but the Difference was adjuſted by his Marriage with *Margaret*, Daughter to the Elector *Frederic* II. After which he reconciled thoſe of *Meckelbourg* with the Confederate Cities; and made the Voyage of *Paleſtine*, where he ſuffered much. At his return he found great alteration in Religion, *Luther* having begun to Preach againſt the Pope. He died in 1523. and left by *Anne* of *Poland* his ſecond Wife, *George* Prince of *Volgaſt*, and *Barnime* the Tenth, Prince of *Stetin.*

BOGISLAUS the Fourteenth, the laſt of this Houſe, who poſſeſſed all *Pomerania*, was forced in 1627 to receive in his Country the Imperial Troops, which in three years time conſumed Ten Millions, and committed all imaginable Diſorders. In 1630 the King of *Sweden* entring *Pomerania*, forc'd the City *Stetin* to receive him; and obliged the Emperor to withdraw his Troops out of the Country. *Bogiſlaus* had no Children by his Wife *Elizabeth*, and ſo the Family expired in him, *An.* 1637. *Anne* his Siſter, Widow to *Erneſt* Duke of *Croy*, lived to the year 1660. and after her death the Country was divided between the King of *Sweden* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Spener.*

BOGORIS, King of the *Bulgarians*, who made Peace with *Theophilus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, but ſeeing that after his death in 841. the Empire was in the hands of *Theodora*, he declared War againſt her, in hopes of an eaſie Victory over a Woman. But this generous Princeſs commanded the Envoys to tell their Maſter, that he ſhould find her at the Head of her Army, with her Arms in her Hand, to puniſh him for having ſo baſely violated the Peace. *Bogoris* ſurpriſed at this Anſwer, conceived ſo great an eſteem for the Empreſs, that he ſent to demand Peace, which was made on Condition that *Theodora* ſhould ſend back *Bogoris*'s Siſter, who had been taken during the War; and that he ſhould alſo render to *Theodora*, *Cupharas*, who was a Man of great Worth. This *Bulgarian* Princeſs, who had been converted to the Chriſtian Faith during her Captivity, endeavoured alſo to convert the King her Brother, whom *Theodora* had already urged to renounce Paganiſm. *Bogoris* was much inclined that way, when the Picture of the laſt Judgment determined him entirely, and made him embrace Chriſtianity. He had given Orders to a Monk named *Methodius*, an able Painter, to draw him Repreſentations of terrible things, in which he delighted, having been accuſtomed to divert himſelf in looking upon Pieces of Hunting and Battles, whereupon *Methodius* Painted the Univerſal Judgment with the moſt frightful Circumſtances; and taking a fit opportunity, he informed *Bogoris* of the aſtoniſhing Truth which this Painting repreſented, wherewith this Prince was ſo touched, that he deſired Baptiſm; whereupon the Empreſs *Theodora* ſent him a Biſhop, who Baptized him, and gave him the Name of *Michael* in 845. *Maimburgh Hiſt. Icon.*

BOHEMIA, a great Country of *Germany*, near the *Sylva Hercynia*, with the Title of a Kingdom, *Boïemum*, *Boïo Hemuno*, and *Boëmia*. It has *Sileſia* and *Moravia* on the Eaſt, *Luſatia* or *Lauſnitz* and *Upper-Saxony* on the North, *Franconia* on the Weſt, and *Bavaria* on the South. *Bohemia* is eſteemed to be the higheſt Country of *Europe*, becauſe ſeveral Rivers have their Source in it, and that not one runneth into it. Although this Kingdom is in *Germany*, and the King is Elector of the Empire, yet it hath its particular States, Cuſtoms, and Speech, different from thoſe of the *Germans*. *Prague* is its Capital City. The others are *Cuttember*, *Koningrats*, *Pilſen*, *Czaſlaw*, *Buduveis*, *Egna*, *Zatecz*, *Bohmisbroda*, *Glatz*, *Tabor*, and a great number of others, above 100 in all, amongſt which are 40, called *Royal Cities*. *Bohemia* comprehends alſo the Marquiſate of *Moravia*, where is *Olmutz* upon the *Morava*; The Dutchy of *Sileſia*, where are *Breſlaw* and *Glogaw* upon the *Oder*; and the Marquiſate of *Luſatia*, yielded in 1632. to the Elector of *Saxony*. The Name of *Bohemia* or *Boïohemia* comes from *Boii*, a People of *Gaul*, who under the Conduct of *Segoveſe* eſtabliſhed themſelves in that Country about 164 of *Rome*, 3464 of the World, and 590 before Chriſt. The *Marcomans* afterwards drove the *Boians* away, and ſome People of *Sclavonia* did the like about 550. At firſt they were governed by Dukes unto *Wratiſlas* or *Ladiſlas*, who ſucceeded *Spinge* in 1061. and in 1086 took the Title of King. Since that time theſe Kings became Electors and great Cupbearers of the Empire, and the Kingdom Elective. Now the Houſe of *Auſtria* claim it as Hereditary, which was partly the occaſion of the Wars that had well nigh ruin'd *Bohemia* in the beginning of this Century, which at laſt did not only engage *Germany*, but other parts of *Europe*. Although this Country is very Woody, and hath many high Mountains, yet it's fruitful, and abounds in Braſs, Silver, and Gold Mines. The *Huſſites*, *Taborites*, *Waldenſes*, or according to the Modern name *Vaudois*, were formerly very ſtrong in this Kingdom; but ſince the fatal Battle of *Prague*, which *Ferdinand* II. gain'd in 1620 over the Elector *Palatin*, who was choſen King of *Bohemia*, the Popiſh Religion hath only been allowed there. *Ferdinand* II. having been choſen King of *Bohemia* in 1617. King of *Hungary* in 1618. and Emperor in 1619. thought himſelf ſtrong enough to deprive the *Bohemians* of the Liberty which the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. had allow'd the Proteſtant Gentlemen to have Churches in their own Lands. In 1616 they went to build one at *Brunau*, the Abbot of the Place oppoſed it, and complained thereof to the Emperor, who commanded them to deſiſt until the Cauſe were decided. The Church however was finiſhed; but as ſoon as *Ferdinand* was Crowned at *Prague*, he ordered it to be demoliſhed, which was the fatal cauſe of a deplorable War; The Proteſtants look'd upon this Order as a manifeſt Violation of their Privileges, murmured highly at it, entred into Conſultations, and at laſt broke out into an open War. They aſſembled publickly at *Prague*, took Arms; and the Emperor's Miniſters inveighing againſt them, the rebellious *Bohemians* threw at them out at the Windows of the Chamber where they were aſſembled, and declared themſelves Enemies to all who durſt reprove them for their Inſolence. Then they expelled the Jeſuits, and all the Emperors Officers, *An.* 1619. The *Bohemians* moreover drew the *Sileſians* and *Moravians* to their Party, and had Correſpondence in *Hungary*, *Auſtria*, and in all *Germany*. They founded the Juſtice of their taking Arms upon pretence of the deſign of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to render their Kingdom Hereditary, urging farther, that the Election of *Ferdinand* the Emperor, as their King, was not legal, and therefore they deprived him of the Crown; but however none of the *German* Princes would accept it, but *Frederick* Prince *Palatin* of the *Rhine*, who preſumed that he ſhould be able to maintain his Title by the help of King *James* of *Great-Britain* his Father-in-Law, the *Dutch*, and ſome other States who were in his Intereſts. The *Bohemians* had for Generals the Counts *de la Sour* and *Mansfeld*. The Elector *Palatin* was choſen King of *Bohemia* in 1619. He made his Entry into *Prague*, and was Crowned in *November*, but having on the 8th of *November* next year loſt the famous Battle near *Prague*, he was conſtrained to fly into the *Low-Countreys*. This Victory re-eſtabliſhed *Ferdinand* in his Right, but it was the Source of the Wars in *Germany*, where there was not a ſettled Peace until the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. But to aſcend higher, this Country was almoſt all covered with Wood, when in 540 and 550. or according to ſome in 644. *Czecheus* and *Leche*, Two Brothers, conducted thither a flouriſhing Colony, and cultivated moſt part of the Ground; and after a long *Interregnum*, the People being vexed to ſee themſelves torn in pieces by continual Diviſions, ſubmitted to a young Man named *Crocque*, Son to *Hlede*, who gave them Laws and Political Conſtitutions. He left a Son of his own Name, or, according to others, theſe Three Daughters named *Bela*, *Techa*, and *Libuſſa*. The latter being very Wiſe and Prudent, was choſen to govern the Kingdom, which ſhe did with great applauſe for 13 or 14 years. Her Subjects afterwards having preſſed her to Marry, ſhe took for her Husband a Man named *Bramiſlas* or *Przemysk*, about 46 years old. This Man lacked neither Conduct nor good Senſe, begun to Reign about 632. and died in 676. He governed with great Prudence, eſtabliſh'd good Laws, and his Son ſucceeded him. The Emperor *Otho* IV. cauſed the King of *Bohemia* to be admitted, as a Privileged Prince, into the number of the Electors of the Empire in 1208. And this Electoral Dignity was confirm'd by the Golden Bull of *Charles* IV. in 1356. In times paſt the Kings of *Bohemia* received the Kingdom as a Freehold from the Empire, and this Ceremony was performed upon the Frontiers; after which they had the Arms of the Principalities which compoſed the Kingdom given 'em, without their being torn and ſcattered among the People, as are the Enſigns of the other Imperial Tenures. In caſe of vacancy, the Emperor had a Right to confer the Kingdom, as he did the other Freeholds devolved to the Empire. But the Kings of *Bohemia* did by degrees diſengage themſelves from the Empire, and the States of the Kingdom pretended a Right to chooſe their own King. But the Houſe of *Auſtria* hath rendered this Kingdom Hereditary by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. having been poſſeſſed of it a long time before. For *Ferdinad* I. of *Auſtria*, having eſpouſed *Ann*, Siſter to *Lewis* the laſt King of *Bohemia*, who died without Iſſue, and having cauſed himſelf to be choſen in 1527. this Crown, notwithſtanding of their having reſerved a Power of Election, hath always continued in this Family. The King of *Bohemia* is the firſt Secular Elector, and gives his Opinion after the Elector of *Cologne*; though he doth not aſſiſt at the Aſſembly of the Electors, but when an Emperor is to be choſen: For, as to the Dyets and Collegial Aſſemblies, where the Electors Debate upon other Affairs of the Empire, the Kings of *Bohemia* have pleaded an Exemption for 200 years, that they may thereby preſerve their independency on the Empire. This was more particularly obſerved after the *Huſſites* had by force of Arms obtained from the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, not only Liberty of Conſcience, But alſo an entire Exemption from their Subjection to the Empire, which together with the diverſity of Religion, was the cauſe that they were not called to the Dyets of the Empire. *Bohemia* was divided in 1346 by the Emperor *Charles* IV. into 12 Provinces, in each of which he ordered that Two Captains ſhould be eſtabliſhed every year to govern it, *viz.* a Baron and a Gentleman. He alſo erected the Church of *Prague* into an Archbiſhoprick, and inveſted the Prelate with the Privilege of Crowning the King of *Bohemia*, which formerly belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. Now *Sileſia* and *Moravia* are incorporated with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and poſſeſſed by the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Luſatia* was Mortgaged in 1620 by *Ferdinand* II. to the Elector of *Saxony*, who enjoyeth it at this time. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. de l'Empire Liv.* IV. *Hoffman* gives this Account, That *Charles* the *Great* fortified *Dreſden* againſt the *Bohemians*, *An.* 808. and his Son *Charles* made them Tributaries to the Empire, which continued till *Frederick* II's time. *Lewis* King of the *Romans* made War upon them with various ſucceſs, and brought 12 of their Dukes to be Chriſtians in 862. Duke *Borzivoi* united *Moravia* to *Bohemia*, and converted the whole Kingdom. Their Prince *Wenceſlaus* was brought to a Peace by the Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* about 930. and their King *Boleſlaus* was ſubdued by *Otho* the *Great*, and became his Vaſſal, *An.* 954. They were brought under by *Otho* II. in 976. and for their bad Lives deſerted by *Adelbert*, their Biſhop, in 999. who going thence to *Hungary* converted many of that People. In 1196. Cardinal *Capuan* being ſent thither by *Clement* III. to urge the Celibacy of the Clergy, did narrowly eſcape being kill'd by the Prieſts. In 1230. being taught by the *Waldenſes* who fled thither, a great part of them embraced their Doctrine. In 1414. a great number were added to their Church by the Preaching of *John Huſs*, their King *George Podiebracius* himſelf being his Convert. In 1467 the *Waldenſes* being expelled from *Auſtria*, *&c.* retired thither, and about that time form'd 200 Congregations in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. They were cruelly perſecuted in 1500. and in 1536 united with *Luther*. Their Churches being ſhut up by the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. they were again opened by *Maximilian*, *An.* 1564. In 1565 they were perſecuted a-freſh by *Neuheuſius* Chancellor of the Kingdom, who was drowned in the *Danube*, as returning from *Vienna* with Bloody Orders againſt them. In 1574. the *Waldenſes*, or Brethren of the *Bohemian* Confeſſion being expelled from *Pruſſia*, retired to *Bohemia*, in which together with *Moravia* there were 17 Barons and 146 Knights of their Communion, and being reproached by their Enemies, they drew up their Confeſſion, which they preſented to the Emperor *Maximilian* in 1575. and obtain'd Peace to the Church. At this time the Pſalms were Tranſlated into Verſe, and accommodated to the *French* Notes by *Vetterus*, a Learned Divine; and in 1588 the Bible was Tranſlated into the Vulgar Language by very Learned Men, and their Liberty was confirmed by the Emperor *Rodolph* II. in 1611. but in a little time after the Grievance of the Proteſtants not being redreſſed by the Emperor *Matthias*, it gave riſe to the *Bohemian* War in 1618. which having the iſſue abovementioned, they were baniſhed the Kingdom in 1639. ſince which time no publick Aſſemblies for Proteſtant Worſhip hath been ſuffered there, ſo that the Brethren were diſperſed into *Sileſia*, *Poland*, *&c.* *Spanheim* gives this Account of the *Bohemian* Brethren, That in the Fifteenth Century King *Wenceſlaus* Reigned in *Bohemia*, being deprived of the Empire, and hated at *Rome* becauſe of his defence of *Hus* and the *Bohemians*, and refuſing to put the Popes Bulls in Execution againſt them; Hence came thoſe reproachful Stories of his having defiled the Baptiſmal Font by eaſing Nature, as they alledge againſt *Conſtantinus Copronymus*. After the Cruel Judgment of the Council of *Conſtance* againſt *John Hus*, the *Bohemians* ſent Expoſtulatory Letters thither, but without effect; after which the whole Kingdom did in a manner embrace the Doctrine of *Hus*, in ſo much that their Number became formidable to the King *Wenceſlaus*; whereupon they were perſecuted, and their diſperſion tended to the propagation of their Perſwaſion as far as *Scotland*, where *Paul Craw*, a *Bohemian*, was burnt on that account, *An.* 1432. But the People, to whom the Memory of *Huſs* and *Jerome* of *Prague* was dear, revenged their death upon the Monks, Abbies, *&c.* Then the Complaints about Witholding the Cup were repeated, *An.* 1417. a little before the end of the Synod of *Conſtance*. And Communion in Both Kinds was aſſerted by the Univerſity of *Prague*. King *Wenceſlaus* being dead, *An.* 1319. all things tended to a War againſt the *Huſſites*, Pope *Martin* V. darting out the Thunderbolts of Excommunication againſt them, appointing a Croiſade, and ſtirring up the Emperor, Kings, and Princes to root them out. Whereupon the Emperor *Sigiſmund* having entred *Bohemia* with an Army, perſecuted the *Huſſites* cruelly, which laid the foundation of a War for 14 years, which not only afflicted *Bohemia*, but *Moravia*, *Miſnia*, *&c.* and all *Germany*. The *Huſſites* choſe *Ziſca*, a Valiant Nobleman, for their Captain, who by his great Atchievements became formidable to *Sigiſmund* and his Party. This General built the City *Tabor*, about 11 miles from *Prague*, in a place naturally fortified with Rocks, and almoſt inacceſſible, whence his Followers were called *Taborites*, as others were alſo called *Horebites*, from another *Bohemian* Mountain which they called *Horeb*. *Ziſca* having defeated the Papiſts ſo often, they had no other way to overcome but to divide the *Huſſites* amongſt themſelves. Hence Diſſentions enſued betwixt the *Taborites*, the true Diſciples of *Hus*, and the *Calixtins*, who only demanded Communion in Both Kinds, agreeing in all other things with the Church of *Rome*, and theſe were moſt numerous: But a more dangerous Evil was imminent by the defection of *Ziſca*, who was enſnared, by the Flatteries and fair Promiſes of *Sigiſmund*, into the Party of the *Calixtins*, and in danger of making War upon the *Taborites* as Hereticks, as ſome write; but he died of the Plague not long after. His death occaſioned a Third Diviſion of the *Huſſites*, his Followers calling themſelves Orphans, and kept a middle Courſe betwixt the true *Huſſites* and *Calixtins*, whoſe principal Leader was *Rokizanus*, being corrupted with the hopes of the Archbiſhoprick of *Prague*, of which notwithſtanding the Pope diſappointed him becauſe he would not renounce the Cup. The Emperor having been defeated by the *Taborites*, and the Popes Thunderbolts and Croiſades taking no effect, they had recourſe to fraud; Hence came their inviting of the *Bohemians* to the Synod of *Baſil* in 1431. of which a faithful Account is given by *Orthicinus Gratius in faſciculo rerum expetendarum*, and having with Flattering Promiſes, and giving Hoſtages for Safe-Conduct, engaged the *Bohemians* to ſend Deputies to the Council, they went accompanied with above 300 Horſe, and an Agreement being made among themſelves, the *Calixtins*, headed by *Rokizanus*, demanded the Reſtitution of the Cup. The *Taborites*, headed by *Procopius*, demanded a Reformation of Manners and Things ſcandalous in the Church. The Orphans demanded free Liberty for Preaching the Word of God. And *Peter Payne*, an *Engliſh Wicklevite*, who join'd the *Huſſites*, demanded the Interdicting of the Clergy from Secular Dominion. And thoſe Articles were the *Compacta* ſo famous in the *Bohemian* Hiſtory. Theſe things being debated for 50 days, and the *Bohemians* finding themſelves impoſed upon, they prepared to depart, but were Circumvented by a new Fraud, the Council ſending Meſſengers into *Bohemia*, who deceived the *Huſſites* with School Subtleties. So that the *Taborites* were diſappointed of their hopes, and nothing more was obtain'd but the uſe of the Cup, which *Rokizanus* and his Party pretended to be ſufficient, and ſo a Peace was concluded, principally by the means of *Rokizanus* in hopes of the Archbiſhoprick of *Prague*, and *Mainard*, a Valiant *Bohemian* Nobleman and General, who envied the Honour of *Procopius*, whom he afterwards defeated in Battle with the *Taborites* and *Orphans*, being ſuperior in Strength. The Gallant *Procopius* falling in the Fight, being not ſo much Conquered as weary with Conquering, ſaith *Æneas Silvius*, the *Taborites* were almoſt extinguiſh'd in a barbarous manner, but the Remainders of them continued for ſome time in the City of *Tabor*, having ſeparated from the Communion of the other *Bohemians*, but being betrayed by *Rokizanus* to ſubmit themſelves to the Decree of the States, their Town was beſieged and taken by the Viceroy, and the poor People condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and this was the reſult of going to the Council of *Baſil*. *Rokizanus* being diſappointed, he and his Party inveighed againſt the Pope as Antichriſt, and declared they would not ſtand to the *Compacta*, but have the Word of God for their only Rule. Whence followed mutual Excommunications, the Pope having anathematiz'd him and *Georgius Podebradius* the Viceroy. Both of them died in 1471. and particularly *Rokizanus* in deſpair, having told the Viceroy, who came to ſee him, That both of 'em muſt anſwer for their Cruelty againſt their Brethren at the Tribunal of God in a little time. It muſt not be omitted, that the true *Huſſites* were perſecuted by them, and the Papiſts both, though they were at Mortal Variance with one another. *Rokizanus* did alſo propoſe an Agreement with the *Greek* Church, and for that end Mutual Letters and Meſſengers paſſed betwixt them, the *Greeks* Commending the *Bohemians* for withſtanding the *Romiſh* Innovations, and appealing to the Scripture as the only Judge. But *Conſtantinople* being taken by the *Turks* quickly after, this Deſign was broke. Now as to the Original of the *Bohemian* Brethren, *Rokizanus* being wearied with the Reproaches and Intreaties of the true *Huſſites*, obtained Leave from the Viceroy that they might retire into the Mountainous Country next to *Sileſia*, with whom many of the Sincerer *Calixtins* did join, and hence aroſe that Society of the Nobility and Commons of all ſorts who conſtituted a new Diſcipline, and were called by the Name of the Brethren of the Unity; but in a little time they were cruelly perſecuted by *Rokizanus* and the Viceroy, and reproached with all the Contumelies which the Heathens charged upon the Primitive Chriſtians; and being treated in the ſame manner by following Princes, they were forced to abſcond in Caves and Dens. They afterwards united with ſome Remains of the *Waldenſes* in *Moravia* and *Auſtria*, whence that Name became common to both; And when *Luther* begun to appear, there was found to be a great Concord and Harmony betwixt him and them in Doctrine and Diſcipline. *Joannes a Laſco*, a Noble *Polander*, and *Amos Comenius*, have given an account of their Diſcipline, that they had Superintendants and Particular and General Synods. *Spanheim. Epit. Hiſt. Eccl.*

BOHUN, the Sirname of a great Family which was related unto *William* the *Conqueror*, and came along with him into *England*; their Deſcendants have been Earls of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and Lords of *Midhurſt*; they did conſiderable Service to their Princes and Country, and were honour'd with the Dignity of High Conſtables of *England*. *Humphrey* the Tenth, and laſt of the *Bohuns*, being Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, *Northampton*, and Lord High Conſtable of *England*, left Two Daughters, *Eleonor* Married to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glooceſter*, and *Mary* Wedded to *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Earl of *Derby*, Duke of *Hereford*, and afterward King *Henry* the Fourth. *Camb. Dugdale.*

BOHUSSA *Roſten*, a *Bohemian* Baron, who is ſaid to have ſent Ambaſſadors to all parts of the World in 1480. to ſee if there were pure Churches to be found in any. Theſe at their return aſſur'd him, they met with none beſides that of the *Waldenſes* in *France* and *Italy*, adding, that there were ſome at *Rome* who ſecretly profeſſed that Doctrine. *Laet. Hiſt. Gen.*

BOIANS, Lat. *Boii*, the Name given firſt to the ancient Inhabitants of the *Celtick Gaul*, who were very famous in *Cæſar*'s time, and inhabited the Country which now makes part of *Auvergne*, and *Bourbonnois*. 2. To another People of *Germany*, originally *Gauls*, according to *Tacitus*, who, as *Cæſar* ſaith, having paſſed the *Rhine*, retired into *Vindelicia*. They were afterwards named *Bojoares*, according to *Cluvier*, and their preſent Country is *Bavaria*. 3. Another People of *Gallia Ciſpadana*, that is on this ſide of *Po*, in ancient *Italy*, where are now the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Modena*.

BOJARES, a Name of the Lords of the Court of the Great Duke of *Moſcovia*. They are commonly Thirty who are the Heads of the Council of State, and obliged to ſtay at *Moscow*, and to follow the Prince when he goeth any where elſe. They go every morning to ſalute the Grand Duke, in whoſe preſence they ſtrike their Forehead, for a Token of their Fidelity. Their Houſes are great and magnificent. When they go abroad on Horſeback, they tie to the Saddle a little Kettle-Drum, which they beat from time to time with the Handle of their Whip, to advertiſe the People to make them room. In the Days of Ceremony they are Cloathed with a Brocard Gown, enriched with large Pearls, and wear great Fur'd Caps of a Black Fox Skin. They are imployed not only in Affairs of State, but alſo in the Trying of Cauſes, and other Private Buſineſs, in Quality of Preſidents. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovie.*

BOJARES, is alſo the Name which is given to the Nobles of *Tranſilvania*, who are Relations, or Allied to the Illuſtrious Family of the ancient *Vaivods*, and are often choſen for Princes of this Country. This Name ſignifieth Lord. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

BOID, the Sirname of a Family which had great Power in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James* the Third. *Robert* the chief of this Family, and his Brother named *Alexander*, who was appointed to inſtruct that King in Military Affairs, and brought himſelf and his Family to be the Prince's chief Minions, perſwaded him to withdraw from his Guardians, and put himſelf wholly in their Management, upon which they carried him from *Sterling* to *Edinburgh*, which being ill reſented by the States, they were forced to beg the King's Pardon; and in a little time after, *Robert Boid* above mentioned, was conſtituted the Regent of the Kingdom during the King's Minority, and his Son *Thomas* was Married to the King's Eldeſt Siſter, which as it rais'd the Family to the greateſt height that Subjects were capable of, it made 'em the Object of Envy, and occaſion'd their ruine; for the *Kennedies*, who were their Enemies, improving the opportunity of *Thomas Boid* his abſence, to bring the newly betroath'd Queen from *Denmark*, did render the King their Enemy: So that *Robert* fled into *England*, *Alexander* was beheaded, *Thomas* was declared Rebel, and the King's Siſter Divorc'd from him, and Married to another. He himſelf died at *Antwerp* in *Flanders*, and was Honourably interred by *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*. Thus the Family of the *Boids*, at that time the moſt flouriſhing in all *Scotland*, grew, and was put down in few years, and may be a warning to Poſterity how ſlippery young Princes Favours are. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* is of this Sirname. *Buchanan.*

BOILE: See **ROBERT**.

BOILEAU, (*Giles*) a Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, Tranſlated *Arrian*'s *Abridgment of Epictetus*'s *Philoſophy*, and wrote the Life of this Philoſopher in *French*. He wrote likewiſe Two Diſſertations againſt *Menagius* and *Coſtartius*; and after his Death, there was a Tranſlation of his Printed of the Fourth Book of *Virgil*'s *Æneads*, with ſome other Poems. He was admitted into the *French* Academy, after a great deal of Diſpute: His Genius led him to Satyr, for which way of Writing his younger Brother had likewiſe a Talent, who wrote a Book call'd, *Satyrs Du Sieur D...* *Giles Boileau* died in the year 1671. being 38 years old.

BOINE, a ſmall County in the North of *Scotland*, which lies North of *Buchan*.

BOJORIX, King of the *Boians*, eſtabliſhed in *Italy*, on this ſide the *Po*, lived about 194 years before Chriſt. Having Rebell'd againſt the *Romans*, he attack'd *Sempronius* in his Camp, and preſſed upon him ſo vigorouſly, that the *Romans* endeavouring to come out, and the *Gauls* to enter, neither the one nor the other Party could ſtir, until *Q. Victorius* and *C. Atinius*, took the Enſigns from the Hands of thoſe who carried them, and flung them among the *Gauls*, thus ingaging the *Romans* to attempt impoſſibilities to ſave their Honour; but the *Gauls* who attacked the other ſide the Camp, entred the ſame by the *Queſtorian Gate*, and cut to pieces all whom they met. *Lucius Poſthumius*, *Atinius* and *Sempronius*, were killed in this Rencounter. Nevertheleſs the Conſul having ſent freſh Troops thither, the *Boians* were forced to retire. *Tit. Liv. L. 34.*

BOIS, or *Silvius* (*Andrew*) Prior of the Abby of *Marchienes* in the Dioceſs of *Arras*, liv'd in the Twelfth Century, and at the Inſtance of *Peter* Biſhop of *Arras*, wrote a Hiſtory of the Kings of *France*, of the firſt Line, Intituled, *De Rebus geſtis, & ſucceſſione Regum Francorum ex Familia Merovingica. Dom. Raphael* of *Beauchamp* publiſhed this Book at *Doway* in 1633. with Notes, and call'd it, *Synopſis Franco-Merovingica. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BOISBELLE, or *Enrichemont*, *Boſcabellum*, a Borough of *France* in *Beri*, with the Title of a Principality, belonging to the Houſe of *Bethune-Sulli*; Here is a very fine Caſtle betwixt *Bourges* and *Sancerre*.

BOIS-DE-TRAHISON, or *Bois-de-Ganelon*, a Foreſt betwixt *Paris* and *Pontoiſe*, upon the Bank of the *Seine*, ſo called, becauſe they ſay that the famous *Ganelon* laid ſeveral Ambuſcades there for *Charlemaign*'s Captains. It is obſerved, that there is a place of this Foreſt, whoſe Wood immediately ſinks to the bottom of the Water, although all the reſt doth float upon the top. *Andrew du Cheſne.*

BOIS-LE-DUC, *Bolduc*, or *Boſle-duc*, *Boſcum-Ducis*, *Sylva-Ducis*, *Bolducum*, and in *Dutch*, *Hertogenboſch*, a City of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, ſituated upon the River *Domel*, which there receives the *Aade*, and afterward the *Dieſe*, and diſcharges it ſelf about two Leagues from thence into the *Meuſe*, at the place where it formeth the Iſle of *Bommel*. *Bois-le-duc* is built in a Plain, where there was a Hunting-Foreſt belonging to the Duke of *Brabant*: But Duke *Henry* going to oppoſe the Incurſions which thoſe of *Guelderland* made into his Country, cauſed this Wood to be cut down in 1172. where the foundations of this City were laid, which Duke *Jeffrey* finiſhed in 1184. This City is naturally ſtrong, as well by its ſituation, being environed with Rivers and Meadows covered with Water, as by its Fortifications. Its Ditches are filled with the Waters of the ſaid Rivers, which enter into the City by divers Channels, very commodious to the Inhabitants. They are almoſt all Soldiers, tho' they do not neglect Trade; which occaſioneth this ſaying, That *the Inhabitants of* Bois-le-Duc *are Warlike Merchants*. The City is large, fair, well built, and very populous. The Cathedral Church of St. *John* is one of the moſt magnificent of the *Low-Countries*, with a very fine Clock. The Market-place is invironed with fine Buildings, where 10 of the greateſt Streets meet. The *Hollanders* became at laſt Maſters of it in 1629. by the Valour and Conduct of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*. We have a particular Hiſtory of this Siege, written by *Peter Borri*. This Town is 20 miles Eaſt of *Breda*, 43 North Eaſt of *Antwerp*, 50 South of *Amſterdam*. *Guichardin deſcrip. du Pais bas. Miræus.*

BOIS-OLIVIER, Abbot of *Beaulieu*, a *Frenchman*; Cardinal *Seraphino Olivier* adopted him into his Family, and procur'd him his Preferment; when this Cardinal died, he made his Funeral Oration at *Rome* in 1609. He died in the year 1626. He wrote ſeveral Things, and amongſt others *Bibliotheca Floriacenſis* in 1605. *Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin. 1. Imag. Illuſt. C. 81.*

BOIS-ORSILVIUS, (*John*) born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, and Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Doway*, was Eminent in his way in the Sixteenth Century. He died 1576. and wrote, *De Morbi Articularis Curatione*; *Acadimiæ Duacenſis & Profeſſorum Encomium, &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Vander Linden De Script. Med.*

BOISSARD, (*John James*) of *Beſançon*, liv'd to the year 1595. publiſh'd a Book of the Antiquities of *Rome*, in Two Volumes in Folio, call'd, *De Romanæ Urbis Topographia & Antiquitate*. He likewiſe wrote, *The Lives of Men of Learning*, with Cuts, done by *Theodore de Brie*; And another Book, call'd, *Theatrum Humanæ Vitæ*, in Quarto.

BOISTUAU, or *Boaiſtuau*, (*Peter*) call'd *Launay*, born at *Nantes* in *Britany*. *La Croix du Main* gives him a great Character for his Learning and Elocution, beſides ſeveral other very Ingenious Pieces. He wrote an Excellent Book call'd, *Theatre Du Monde*, which has run through 20 Editions. *Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. &c.* This Author died at *Paris* in 1566.

BOLAKI, Son to *Koſrou*, eldeſt Son to *Gehan-guir*, King of the *Indies*; His Father *Koſrou* being dead, he was named Succeſſour to the Crown by his Grandfather *Gehan-guir* in 1627. and recommended to *Aſouf-Kan*, Generaliſſimo of the Armies, and firſt Miniſter of State: But this Miniſter, who had given his Daughter to *Kourom*, ſince called *Chagehan*, Brother to *Koſrou*, betrayed the Intereſts of *Bolaki*, and authoriſed the Uſurpation of his Son in Law. He ingaged moſt part of the Lords of the Court in *Chagehan*'s Party; and the better to hide his Intreagues, and ſurprize the young King *Bolaki*, who did not underſtand Affairs, he ſpread a Rumour that *Cha-gehan* was dead, and that having deſired to be interred near *Gehan-guir* his Father, his Body was to be brought to *Agra*. The Stratagem was cunningly managed: *Aſouf-kan* perſwaded *Bolaki* to go meet the Body of his Uncle, within a League of *Agra*. In the mean time *Cha-gehan* marched *incognito*, and as he was in ſight of the Army which was near *Agra*, he put himſelf into a Coffin, where he had Air enough to draw his breath. This Coffin being carried into a Tent, all the Heads of the Conſpiracy came on pretence to honour the Body of the deceaſed Prince: The young King alſo being come out of *Agra* to meet it, *Aſouf-kan* cauſed the Coffin to be opened, and *Chagehan* riſing, appeared to the whole Army, whoſe Generals and Officers declared him King with publick Acclamations. The young King *Bolaki* being informed in his way of theſe Proceedings, was ſo troubled at it, that he fled into *Perſia*, where King *Chaſeſi* ordered him a Penſion ſuitable to his Birth. *Tavernier Voyage des Indes.*

Kings of Bohemia.

BOLESLAUS the Firſt of the Name called *Cruel*, King or Prince of *Bohemia*, was youngeſt Son to *Wratiſlas* and *Drahomira*, and Brother to *Wenceſlaus*, whom he Murthered *Septemb.* 28. 929. or 932. and uſurped his Throne. He defended himſelf during 14 years againſt the Emperor *Otho*, who would have deprived him of his Crown, on account of his Fratricide; but was at laſt conſtrained to come to a Peace on paying a certain Tribute, making publick Penance for the death of St. *Wenceſlaus*, and recalling the Chriſtians whom he had Baniſhed. *Boliſlaus* died *July* 15. 967. being 58 years of Age. *Martin Cromer Hiſt. de Pologne.*

BOLESLAUS the Second, called the *Pious* and *Meek*, was youngeſt Son to *Boleſlaus* I. much admired for his Mildneſs, Piety, and Courage. He made Incurſions as far as *Ruſſia*, and the Frontiers of *Poland*. In 976. he defeated at *Pileſne* the Army of the Emperor *Otho* II. Commanded by *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*. He concluded Peace afterwards with *Otho* III. Son to *Otho* II. by the interceſſion of his Brother *Mieſco*, and ſent for *Ditmar* the *Saxon*, who was a moſt Zealous Preacher of the Goſpel, and made him Biſhop. *Boleſlaus* died in 999. *Cromer. Crantz.*

BOLESLAUS the Third, called the *Red*, the *Covetous*, and the *Blind*, was Son to *Boleſlaus* II. whom he ſucceeded: Through his negligence he loſt all that his Father had Conquered in the Neighbouring Provinces. His Uncle *Miesko* ſeizing upon his Perſon, cauſed his Eyes to be put out, and became Maſter of *Prague*, and divers other Places, which he left to his Son named *Boleſlaus*. In the mean time the unfortunate Prince being driven from his Kingdom, implored the Succour of the *Saxons* and *Sclavonians* in *April* 1008. and after a long and miſerable Life, he died in 1037. aged above 80. *Jacomire*, the youngeſt of his Sons, was named Regent of *Bohemia*; but his eldeſt Brother *Ulric*, cauſed his Eyes to be put out. *Dubravius.*

Kings of Poland.

BOLESLAUS the Firſt of the Name, Sirnamed *Crobius*, Duke, and afterwards King of *Poland*, ſucceeded in 969. to his Father *Miciſlaus* or *Meiciſlaus*, who had become Chriſtian: He bore the Title of King with conſent of Pope *Sylveſter* II. and the Emperor *Otho* III. who in 1001. acquitted his Country from all Juriſdiction of the Empire. This Prince laboured much for the good of Religion, and advantage of his Country, having rendered thoſe of *Pruſſia*, *Ruſſia*, and *Moravia*, his Tributaries. He ſuppreſſed the Rebellion of the latter, re-eſtabliſhed *Stopocus* Duke of *Ruſſia*, whom his Brother *Jaroſlaus* had deprived. *Boleſlaus* was a Warlike Prince, and liberal towards the Churches. *Martin Cromer.*

BOLESLAUS the Second, called the *Bold* and the *Cruel*, born in 1043. was choſen King after *Caſimir* I. his Father, in 1058. He waged War againſt the *Bohemians* and *Ruſſians* with good ſucceſs; He triumphed in *Hungary* over *Andrew* that had uſurped the Crown from *Bela*, whom he re-eſtabliſhed upon the Throne. He did the ſame Service to *Izaſlaus*, Prince of *Kiovia*, his Kinſman, after having puniſhed his Rebellious Subjects: And yet this Virtuous Youth, apparently ſo full of Zeal for Religion and Juſtice, and always Victorious, degenerated into Sacrilegious Tyranny, and effeminate Pleaſures, during his Winter-Quarters in *Ruſſia*, which corrupted his Martial Mind. Yet it is aſſerted, That on his return, he puniſhed, even againſt the Minds of the Soldiers, the Women, who, in abſence of their Husbands, during this ſeven Years War, had forfeited their Honour, making them ſuckle Dogs inſtead of Children. He at laſt became guilty of Rapes and Adulteries, and in a word, altogether Cruel and Diſſolute. *Staniſlaus* Biſhop of *Cracovia*, a Prelate of ſingular merit, reprehended him for his Debaucheries, which coſt him his Life as he was ſaying Maſs, *May* 5. 1079. Pope *Gregory* VII. Excommunicated *Boleſlaus*, who being Curſed by all Men, abandoned his Kingdom, and killed himſelf in deſpair about 1081. Some ſay that he was torn to pieces by Dogs as a Hunting; and others, that he endur'd Penance in a Monaſtery, where he lived incognito, near *Inſpruch*: But it is certain, That he retired into *Hungary* with *Mieſe* his Son, whom he had by *Wiſceſlave*, Daughter to a Prince of *Ruſſia*, and died there. *Cromer, Crantz.*

BOLESLAUS the Third, Sirnamed *Labiatorta*, was born in 1085. and ſucceeded in 1103. to *Ladiſlaus* I. Brother to *Boleſlaus* II. He re-eſtabliſhed, by his great Actions, the Name which his Uncle had render'd odious. The *Bohemians*, who were going to invade his Kingdom, felt the weight of his Arms twice in their own Country: He puniſhed alſo the Levity of the *Pomeranians*, who had thrice Rebelled; He Conquered the *Ruſſians*; but being ſurprized by them afterwards in an Ambuſcado, he was obliged to fly; and 'tis ſaid, that he took this Misfortune ſo impatiently, that he died for grief a Year after; though it was a ſmall Misfortune for a Prince, who had been at Wars from Nine years old, and fought 47 Battels. In that which he fought, *An.*1109. near *Breſlaw*, he defeated the Emperor *Henry* V. who ſent to aſk Peace of him. *Boleſlaus* went to meet the Emperor to conclude the ſame, and it was followed with a double Alliance; for this *Poliſh* Prince having loſt his Wife *Sibilavia*, Daughter to *Michael* Duke of *Kiovia*, eſpouſed *Alix*, Siſter to *Henry*; and *Ladiſlaus* his Son was married to *Chriſtina*, younger Daughter to the Emperor. *Boleſlaus* was alſo engaged in a Civil War againſt one of his Baſtard Brothers named *Sbingeus*, whom he often pardoned for his Rebellions and Conſpiracies againſt his Perſon; but his Subjects forc'd him at laſt to put this Rebel to Death. *Boleſlaus* was a juſt, liberal, and blameleſs Prince. He died in 1139. after a Reign of 37 years, leaving ſeven Children by his ſecond Wife. *Cromer*, *Guagnini*, *Starovolſcius*.

BOLESLAUS the Fourth, called *the Curled*, or *the Hairy*, Son to *Boleſlaus* III. was choſen Prince of *Poland* in 1146. after *Ladiſlaus* his Brother, who was Baniſhed. He gave him *Sileſia* upon the entreaty of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; defeated the Rebellious *Pruſſians*, and obliged them to receive Baptiſm, and died after a Reign of 27 years, in 1173.

BOLESLAUS the Fifth, called *the Chaſte*, becauſe he lived in perpetual Continency with *Cunegonde* of *Hungary* his Wife, Daughter to *Bela* IV. He was choſen in 1227. after his Brother *Leſcus the White*; He reigned 52 years, and ſuffered much during his Minority, by the Ambition of thoſe who aſpired to the Throne. *Conrad* Duke of *Maſſovia*, his Uncle, ſeized his Perſon, and uſurp'd the Government; but he was delivered by *Henry* Duke of *Breſlaw*, his Couſin, to whom, on pretence of Guardianſhip, the Government was committed. *Henry the Pious* ſucceeded the latter. In 1240. the *Tartars* made their firſt Incurſions into *Poland*, Plunder'd *Cracovia*, and waſted *Moravia* and *Sileſia*, where the ſame Duke of *Breſlaw* was ſlain. *Boleſlaus* was a kind of Exile with *Bela* his Father-in-Law, and *Poland* divided into two Factions, between *Conrad* and *Boleſlaus the Bald*, Son to *Henry the Pious*: But the *Polanders*, being weary of all theſe Diſorders, recall'd their Prince, defeated *Conrad*, and obtain'd a famous Victory over the *Tartars* in 1267. Theſe *Barbarians* Plunder'd *Cracovia* a ſecond time in 1258. and returning again Nine years after, *Peter* Palatine of *Cracovia* defeated them *June* 19. whilſt *Boleſlaus* was at his Prayers. *Boleſlaus* died *December* 10. 1279. *Cromer*.

BOLGIUS, or *Belgius*, Prince of the *Celtæ* and *Galatians*, ſucceeded his Father *Cerethrius*. He made War on the *Macedonians*, and killed their King *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, or the *Thunderer*, *in Battel*.

BOLL, *(John)* a famous *Flemiſh* Painter,born at *Malines*. He was Excellent at Painting of Landskips, and particularly conſiderable for Miniature. He uſed to be employ'd at *Bruſſels* for the Drawing of Tapeſtry. He died in the year 1593. *Felibien. Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

BOLLANDUS, *(John)* a Jeſuit, born at *Tillemont*, in the *Low-Countreys*; A Perſon of great Learning, and indefatigable Induſtry: He attempted to write the Lives of the Saints, and in 1643 he publiſh'd Two Volumes in Folio for the Month *January*; He continued the Work, and publiſh'd Three Volumes more for the Month *February*; but beginning the Month of *March*, he was prevented in the proſecution of the Argument by Death, which happened in *September* 1665. Monſieur *Rapine* made him this Funeral Elegy.

Bollandus Sacrum Faſtis dum ſcriberet Annum,
Mors imperfectum barbara rapit opus.
Mandabat Scriptis Divos Divumque Labores,
Et qua quiſque olim venit ad Aſtra via.
Scriptori Menſis proceſſerat unus & alter,
Tertius inceptum cum male ſolvit iter.
Parce tuo, Bollande, quære de Funere, Faſtis
Hic demum ipſe tuis annumerandus eras.

Alegamb. in Bibl. Script. S. J. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.

BOLLERBRUN, a Lake near *Altembek* in *Weſtphalia*, which overflows the adjacent Sands twice a day, with an extraordinary Noiſe, and re-enters its Banks ſometime after. *Beckman.*

BOLOGNE, or *Bolonia*, upon the Sea, near the *Liane*, a City of *Picardy* in *France*, with the Title of a County, Bailiwick, and Biſhoprick, ſuffragan of *Rheims*. It is not doubted but that the Port of *Bolonia* is the *Iccius Portus* of *Cæſar*, called alſo *Portus Morinus*, *Portus Morinorum*, *Geſoriacus Portus*, *Geſoriacum Navale*, *Bononia*, and *Bolonia*; which ſhews that this City is Ancient. *Bologne* had Earls of its own, and gave Name to an illuſtrious Family, deſcended by the Mothers ſide from the *French* Kings of the ſecond Race; which after having paſſed through divers renowned Families, was at laſt united to that of *Auvergne*, in the Perſon of *Robert* VI. of the Name, Earl of *Avergne*. In 1477. King *Lewis* XI. took the County of *Bologne* from *Margaret* of *Burgundy*; and *Bertrand* II. Earl of *Auvergne*, yielded it to the ſame King, who gave him in exchange the County of *Lauragais*, with ſome particular Revenues, and united this County to the Crown. *Henry* VII. of *England*, in 1487. reduc'd this City to a very low Condition, when he enter'd *France* for the Protection of the Dutchy of *Britain*; but the *French* King, *Charles* VIII. bought his Peace, and preſerv'd it. His Son *Henry* VIII. took it afterwards in 1544. and kept it all his Life. In the Minority of *Edward* VI. it was ſold, or ſurrender'd to the *French* again for a much leſs ſum than it coſt. It lies in Longitude 22. 42. Lat. 50. 30. *Bologne* is divided into Higher and Lower; the Firſt is ſtrong, and defended with a good Citadel; the Lower lies along the Port, at the Mouth of the River *Liane*: This Haven is none of the beſt. The Lower City is inhabited by Merchants, and contains the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*, with divers Religious Houſes; The Higher City is well built, and adorned with ſeveral Markets and Fountains: And beſides the Citadel, the Palace where Cauſes are try'd, the Abbey of St. *Wilemer*, which now belongs to the Fathers of the Oratory; the Cathedral Church of our Lady, with the Pariſh Church of St. *Joſeph*, and ſome other Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes, contribute much to embelliſh it. The Biſhop's See was in times paſt at *Terouane*; but this City having been ruined in 1553. by the Emperor *Charles* V. Pope *Pius* V. by his Bull in 1566. transferr'd the Biſhoprick to *Bologne*. *Bologne* is ſeven Leagues from *Calais* to the South, and five North from *Eſtaples*. It was formerly the uſual place of paſſage from *France* into *Britain*; and according to *Pliny*, the ſhorteſt and moſt convenient. The Countrey called *Boulonois*, or belonging to *Bologne*, is bounded by *Picardy* on the North, by the *Britiſh* Sea on the Weſt, *Artois* on the Eaſt, and *Ponthieu* on the South; from which laſt it is ſeparated by the River *Canche*. It had its own Earls, the laſt whereof ſold it in 1477. to *Lewis* XI. of *France*.

BOLOGNIA: See *Bononia*.

BOLOGNINI, *(Lewis)* Doctor of Law of *Bononia* in *Italy*, a Perſon of Note in the 15th Century; He wrote ſeveral Pieces, *Lecturæ ſuper totum Jus Civile & Canonicum. Liber Conſiliorum. Tractatus de Indulgentiis. Hiſtoria Summorum Pontificum, &c. Alidoſi de Jur. Bonon. Pancirol. De Clar. Juriſc. Leand. Albert. Hiſt. Bonon. &c.*

BOLSEC, *(Jerome Hermes)* Born at *Paris*, and practis'd Phyſick at *Lyons*, towards the latter end of the 16th Century. He made an Acquaintance with *Calvin*, which improv'd to ſuch an intimacy that he follow'd him to *Geneva*, and embrac'd his Opinion; but afterwards he returned to the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and proved a Zealous *Roman* Catholick. He wrote *Calvin*'s Life in 1577. and in 1582. he publiſhed part of *Beza*'s. This Author wrote ſome other pieces both in Divinity and Phyſick. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier, Vauprivas, Bibl. Franc.*

BOLSENA, a Town of *Italy*, formerly belonging to *Tuſcany*, and now to St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*: It is the *Volſinium* of the Ancients. It was a Biſhoprick; but the See is now tranſlated to *Orvieto*, which is not far from it. *Bolſena* gives its Name to a Lake, wherein are two Iſlands, of which, the one named *Mattana*, is famous for the *Exit* of Queen *Amalazuntha*, put to Death there by the Ungrateful *Theodatus*.

BOLSOVER, a Market Town in *Derbyſhire*, pretty large and well built, noted for its glaz'd Tobacco Pipes. It hath a pretty Caſtle, built on a Riſing-ground, thought to have been a Garriſon of the *Danes*, there being two huge Trenches ſtill to be ſeen there: It's 144 Miles from *London*.

BOLTON, a Market Town of *Salford* Hundred, in the S. of *Lancaſhire*, 146 Miles from *London*.

BOLTON, a Noble Seat in *Yorkſhire*, belonging to his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke hereof by our preſent King *William* III.

BOLWERT, or *Bolſwart*, a Town of *Weſt-Friezland* in the *Low-Countries*, one League from *Sneck*, and about three from *Leeuwarden*. It is one of thoſe which entred into a Confederacy with the *Germans*. *Peter* of *Bolſwart*, who wrote an Hiſtory of *Friezland* from 781. till 1550. was a Native of this Town.

BOMAL, a City on the River *Ourt*, in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, ſubject to the *French*; it ſtands 18 Miles South of *Liege*, and 48 North of *Luxemburg*.

BOMB, a great Bowl of Iron, filled with Artificial Fire and Nails, which is thrown into beſieged Places, in order to ruine them. *Mezeray*, in the Reign of *Francis* I. deſcribes Bombs after this manner: *They are*, ſaith he, *certain great Granades, long, or round, which are charged with Gun-powder, and fired from a Mortar to make them fall upon any place, where they make a double Havock, both by their weight when they fall, and by the violence of the Powder*. They put to the Hole of the Bomb a Squib, which is ſo ordered, that it gives fire to the Powder of the Bomb about a Moment after its fall. To throw the Bomb, the Match is put to the Squib, and at the ſame time to the Hole of the Mortar, which driveth the Bomb into the Air.

BOMBARD, a thick and ſhort Cannon, ſo named, from the Latin word *Bombus*, or from the Greek Βόμβος, becauſe it makes a great Noiſe.

BOMBEI, or *Bombaira*, a Town in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which was reſigned to the *Engliſh* by the *Portugueſe*, as a Part of the Portion of *Katharine* the Wife of *Charles* II. It lies in the *Indian* Ocean, on the Weſt ſide of the Cape of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Decam*, between *Suratt* to the N. and *Goa* to the S.

BOMBERG, (*Daniel*) a Famous Printer of *Antwerp*, went to ſettle himſelf at *Venice*, where he Printed a great quantity of *Hebrew Bibles*, the moſt part of which are much eſteemed for the Exactneſs of the Correction, and the Beauty of the Characters. From this Preſs came alſo ſeveral Works of Rabbins in their Tongue, that have render'd the Name of *Bomberg* as famous amongſt the Jews as amongſt us. They ſay that he ſpent vaſt Sums of Money to Print Books; and that he Printed amongſt others, the *Thalmud* three times. *Iſaac Voſſius*.

BOMBINI, (*Paul*) Born at *Coſenza* in *Calabria*, liv'd under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. He was a good Linguiſt, underſtood the Polite part of Learning; and was both Orator, Philoſopher, and Divine. He wrote the Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Spain*, and publiſh'd it in the Year 1634. *Leo Allatius in Appib. Urban. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Ext. Hiſp. &c.*

BOMBON, a Province of Southern *America* in *Peru*, about the Lake of *Chincacocha*, and the River *Xauva*, called alſo *Rio* of *Maragnon*.

BOMILCAR, General of the *Carthaginians*, was ſo allarm'd at the Exploits of *Agathocles* in *Africk*, that he deſign'd to deliver him the City of *Carthage*, had it not been for a Sedition which aroſe in the Enemies Camp. The *Carthaginians*, full of Indignation for this Deſign, hanged him in the Market-place, that he might receive the Puniſhment of his Crime in the ſame Place where he had received the Ornaments of his Dignity, *Anno* 448. of *Rome*.

BOMILCAR, Murthered *Maſſiva* at the Inſtigation of *Jugurtha*; but having afterwards conſpired with *Mabdalſa* againſt *Jugurtha* himſelf, the Treachery was diſcovered, and the Traytor puniſhed. *Salluſt. Bell. Jugurth.*

BOMMEL, a ſtrong Place of the Dutchy of *Guelderland* in the *Low-Countries*; which gives Name to the Iſle of *Bommel*, formed by the *Meuſe* and *Vahal*, betwixt *Utrecht*, *Bois-le-Duc*, *Buren*, &c. *Otho* VII. Earl of *Guelderland*, cauſed it to be ſurrounded with Walls, in 1229. and *Raimond* I. founded there a College of Canons in 1303. Some call it *Saltsbommel*, that is, *Bommel* of the Salt-Houſes, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſmall Village, which is not far from it, called *Maesbommel*. Others believe that the Iſle of *Bommel*, called *Bommelweert*, is the Iſle whereof *Cæſar* ſpeaks, and calls it *Inſula Batavorum*. The Geographer *Sanſon*, in his Remarks upon the Ancient *Gaul*, places this Iſland betwixt the ancient Chanel of the *Rhine* and the *Vahal*, which now compriſes the *Betuwe* that makes part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and of *South-Holland*. The *French* took this Town in 1672. and the next Year quitted and diſmantled it. It is eight Miles North of *Boiſleduc*, 18 South of *Utrecht*, and 42 South of *Amſterdam*, &c. *Valerius Andreas*.

BOMONICKS, Young Men of *Lacedæmonia*, who took pride to endure the laſhes of Whips, which were given them at the Sacrifices of *Diana*. This Name cometh from Βῶμος, Altar, becauſe they were ſcourged before the Altar of this Goddeſs.

BONA, a *Piemontoiſe*, a very Learned and Devout Man; was created Cardinal by *Clement* IX. who being dead, moſt did wiſh that *Bona* ſhould have ſucceeded him; whereupon this Epigram following was compos'd:

Grammaticæ leges plerumque Eccleſia ſpernit:
Forte erit ut liceat dicere Papa Bona.

To which this Anſwer was made:

Vana ſolæciſmi ne te conturbet imago;
Eſſet Papa Bonus, ſi Bona Papa foret.

This Great Man died *October* 25. 1674. His Works are, *De Divina Pſalmodia. Manuductio ad Cœlum. Via compendii ad Deum. De rebus Liturgicis. De diſcretione Spirituum. De diſcretione vitæ Chriſtianæ, &c.*

BONACIOLI, (*Lewis*) an eminent Phyſician of *Ferrara*, flouriſhing in the year 1530. Authors mention him with advantage, and the Works which he has written, juſtifie that Character. *De Uteri Partiumq; confectione. De Conceptionis Indiciis, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BONAROTA, (*Michael Angelo*) a famous Painter and Carver, was Son to *Lewis Buonarruoti Simoni*, of the ancient Houſe of the Earls of *Canoſſa*. He was born in 1474. in a Caſtle called *Chiuſi*, in the Country of *Arezzo*, where his Father and Mother then lived. And ſome time after, being returned to *Florence*, he was put to Nurſe at a Village called *Settignano*, wherein the moſt part of the Inhabitants were Carvers, and amongſt others, the Husband of his Nurſe; which made him ſay, that *he had ſuck'd the Art of Carving with his Milk*. He had ſo ſtrong an Inclination for Deſigning, that his Parents were forc'd to bind him Prentice to *Dominick Ghirlandajo*. At the Age of 16 Years he betook himſelf to Carve Figures in Marble, which ſurprized all thoſe who ſaw them. Pope *Julius* II. employed him, and often gave him marks of his Eſteem and Gratitude. *Michael-Angelo* was alſo beloved, and courted by the Popes, *Leo* X. *Clement* VII. *Paul* III. *Julius* III. and *Paul* IV. He was much eſteemed by King *Francis* I. Emperor *Charles* V. *Coſmo de Medicis*, the *Venetians*, and even by *Solyman* Emperor of the *Turks*, and all the Princes and great Lords of *Europe*. He died at *Rome* in 1564. being 88 Years and 11 Months old; and a little while after, his Body was tranſported to *Florence*, where all the fine Wits in Arts and Sciences laboured to make him magnificent Obſequies. This *Michael-Angelo* was profoundly skill'd in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and has the Name of the greateſt *Deſigner* that ever was; and it's Univerſally allow'd him, That never Painter in the World underſtood Anatomy ſo well. His moſt celebrated piece of Painting, is that of the Laſt Judgment, in the Pope's Chapel. *Freſney*'s Tranſlation of the Art of Painting, *p.* 265. &c. *Vaſari*, *Felibien*, &c.

BONASIANS, Hereticks of the Fourth Age, who ſaid, That *Jeſus Chriſt was the Son of God only by Adoption*.

BONAVENTURE, or *Bahya de Bonaventura*, *ſinus Bonaventuræ*, a Gulph of *Southern America*, in *Popayan*.

BONAVENTURE, *Cardinal*, called the *Seraphick Doctor*; his own Name was *John Fidauze*, and he was a Native of *Balnea Regia*, commonly *Bagnarea*, a ſmall Town in *Tuſcany*. He took the Habit of a *Franciſcan* Monk, Studied under *Alexander Alenſis*, was Doctor of *Paris*, and taught Divinity in that City and elſewhere, with great applauſe. At 34 years of Age, he was made General of his Order, in 1256. After the Death of *Clement* IV. the See being vacant about Three years, and the Cardinals not agreeing upon the Election of a new Pope, left the chuſing of one to *Bonaventure*, engaging themſelves by a mutual Promiſe, to acknowledge him whom he ſhould Name, though it ſhould be himſelf. But he choſe *Theobald* Archdeacon of *Liege*, who was then in the *Holy-Land*, and took the Name of *Gregory* X. This Pope made him a Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Alba* in 1272. and ordered him to aſſiſt at the Eleventh General Council of *Lyons*. He was preſent at the firſt Seſſion held *May* 7. 1274. and died ſome days after in that City on *Sunday*, *July* 15. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works, conformable to thoſe of *Rome*, in Eight Tomes, where ſome other Treatiſes have been inſerted; but thoſe of this Cardinal are eaſily diſcerned from the reſt. *Bellarmin, Spondan. John Gerſon.*

BONAVENTURE, or *Bonaventura*, (*Frederick*) Born at *Urbin*, where he lived in the latter End of the 16th Century. He was a General Scholar, and particularly, a great Grecian and Philoſopher. He was a Favourite to the Duke of *Urbin*, and minded Learning more than Intereſt. His Works are, *De Ventis. De Octo-Meſtri Partu. De Monſtris. De Æſtu Maris. De Via Lactea. De Cane Rabido. De Jure Regni, &c. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt.* C. 151.

BONCIARI, (*Mark Antony*) of *Perugia*, in *Italy*. He liv'd to the Beginning of the 17th Century, and was very much valued for his Learning. He wrote a Volume of Epiſtles; a Greek Grammar; divers Poems; *Triumphus Auguſtus*; *Seraphidos, Lib.*3. *&c. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin.*1. *Imag. Illuſt.* C.53.

BONCONVENTO, or *Bonconvent*, a ſmall City of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, near *Sienna*, ſituated on a Hill. It was here that the Emperor *Henry* VII. was Poyſon'd in 1313.

BONCOURT, a Village ſituated upon the *Eure*, within a League and quarter of *Paſſy*, in the Dioceſe of *Evreux* in *Normandy*. This Village was burnt in 1666, 1667, 1668, and 1669. by an extraordinary Fire, the natural Cauſe whereof could never be diſcovered. It ſeized moſt of the Houſes at different Seaſons; ſometimes in Rooms, ſometimes in Barns, ſometimes in Stables, ſometimes on the Walls and Dunghills. It reſembled an *Ignis fatuus*, or

Will of the Wiſp, which went and came upon all ſorts of Materials: It burnt violently, was of a Bluiſh colour, and ſtunk exceedingly. Having on a time ſeized a Houſe which was joined to two others, it conſumed the firſt and laſt, without touching the middlemoſt. There were 80 Houſes in the Village before this Conflagration, which were all burnt excepting two or three; and it was obſerved, that during the four years wherein this Fire appeared, it was moſt ardent about the latter end of *Auguſt*, and the beginning of *September*, and that before it begun, they only perceived ſome Reddiſh Clouds in the Air; and that in thoſe Years the Land brought forth commonly all ſorts of Fruits. About fifteen or ſixteen Houſes which ſtood but 50 Paces from the Village, and compoſed a Hamlet, were exempted from thoſe Flames. The Intendant of the Generality of *Roan* cauſed a Narrative thereof to be drawn, in 1670. which was atteſted by the Lieutenant of *Paſſy*, and the Dean of the Dioceſe of *Evreux*. *Memoirs du Temps*.

BONDELMONT, a *Florentin* Cavalier, had promiſed to Marry a Gentlewoman of the Family of the *Amidees*; but the Wedding being delay'd, he was gain'd by a Lady of the Family of the *Donati*, and perſuaded to Marry her Daughter. The *Amidees* reſolving to be revenged for this Injury, Murthered *Bondelmont* on *Eaſter Sunday*, 1215. as he was going to Church. This cauſed a great Diſorder in the City, and the Nobility was divided into two Factions; thoſe who were for the *Bondelmonts*, took the Name of *Guelfs*; and thoſe who upheld the *Donati*, were called *Gibelins*. *Villan*.

BONE, a City of the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, or *Tunis*, according to *Marmol*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*. The ancient City which was called *Hippo*, was deſtroyed by *Calif Odman*, in 651. ſo that there remains nothing but the ruines of a Temple, and a great Palace, upon the Bank of the River *Jadoc*. Sometime after, the *Mahometans* built another a League Weſt from thence, which the *Arabians* call *Beled-el-Ugneb*, that is, *Place of Jujubes*, becauſe of the Plenty of that Fruit thereabouts. The Chriſtians call it *Bone*, either from the ancient Name *Hippo*, or becauſe it is the beſt and fertileſt Country of all *Barbary*. The Caſtle was built upon a Hill which Commands the City, by the King of *Tunis*, *An.* 1500. *Bone* has a little Port, where the Merchant Veſſels Trade in Leather, Wooll, Dates, and other Product of the Country. The Inhabitants ſuffer much for want of good Water, having none but Rain Water reſerved in Ciſterns. There is a long ſhallow Road Eaſtward of the Town, where there's a Fiſhery for Coral; The *Genoeſe* built a Fort upon a Rock, to defend themſelves from Pyrates, in this Fiſhery, which they farm'd of the King of *Tunis*. The Emperor *Charles* V. after having taken *Tunis*, in 1535. ſent *Andrew Doria* with 30 Galleys, and 2000 Men to ſeize *Bone*, which he found abandoned by the Inhabitants. Sometime after, he cauſed it to be diſmantled; but the *Turks* have fortified and re-peopled it ſince. *Marmol de L'Afrique*.

BONFINIUS, (*Anthony*) a Native of *Aſcoli*, flouriſh'd in the 15th Century; He was a Learned Man, and good Linguiſt, and much eſteemed by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, at whoſe perſuaſion he wrote the Hiſtory of that Kingdom to 1495. conſiſting of 45 Books; He was a good Man, and impartial in his relations, telling things as they were, for which he is cenſured by ſome Criticks, particularly *Raderus*. *Bonfinius* publiſhed alſo Dialogues *de fide Conjugali & Virginitate*. *The Life of* Philoſtratus. *S. Sophiſts*. *The Rhetorick of* Hermogenes, *&c.* The beſt Edition of his Hiſtory of *Hungary*, was Printed by *John Sambucus* of *Tirnaw*, or *Durn*, in *Hungary*, in 1568. This Edition has fifteen Books more in it, than that that was firſt Printed by *Brenner*. *Bellarmin*, *Voſſius*.

BONGOMILES, or *Bogomiles*, Hereticks, ſo call'd, from *Bogomilus* a Monk. This Hereſie is made up of *Manicheiſm* and *Maſſalianiſm*, and contains many monſtrous and abſurd Tenets. Theſe Hereticks deſpis'd the Myſteries of Chriſtianity: They call'd Churches, the Devil's Temples, and made no account of the Euchariſt. They were ſtrangely poſitive in their Heterodoxies, and firmly believ'd, they could endure any Torture without ſenſe of Pain. They believ'd GOD had a Humane Form, and that St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel, was Incarnate. They made uſe of none but the Lord's Prayer; and believ'd they could Conceive, and bring forth the *WORD*, as well as the Bleſſed Virgin; and underſtood nothing of the Reſurrection, but Repentance and a Good Life. This Hereſie was condemn'd in a Council of *Conſtantinople*, held in 1143. *Baronius*, *A.C.* 1118. *Cave. Hiſt. Liter. Pars* 1. *pag.* 679. *Pars* 2. *p.* 414.

BONI, a little Town in *France* upon the River *Loire*, betwixt *Nevers* and *Orleans*, in the Country of *Paiſaie* in *Beauce*, a little above *Briare*. It ſuffered much during the Civil Wars, the Importance of the Paſs on the River drawing this Miſchief upon it. The Proteſtants took and plundered it in 1561. The King's Troops retook it; afterwards it returned again to the former, until 1568. that the Roman Catholicks retook it; nor did it ſuffer leſs during the Wars of the League. It is 30 Miles North-Eaſt of *Bourges*.

BONIFACE the Firſt, a *Roman*, ſucceeded *Zozimus* in the Popedom, *December* the 24th, 418. His Election was controverted by ſome of the Clergy, who ordained *Eulalius*. The Emperor *Honorius*, who was prepoſſeſt in his Favour, by the Relation of *Symmachus*, Governor of the City, ſent a Reſcript to maintain this *Anti-Pope*; but having found out the Truth, he ordered *Boniface* and *Eulalius* to come to *Ravenna*, and there aſſembled in 419. the Prelates of the *Gauls*, of *Italy* and *Africk*, who decided the Cauſe in Favour of *Boniface*. In the mean time, this Pope having received Letters, which *Julian* the *Pelagian* writ to his Predeceſſor; he ſent them to St. *Auguſtin*, who was rudely treated by them; and this Holy Doctor anſwered them by four Books, which he dedicated to *Boniface*, Entituled, *Againſt the two Epiſtles of the* Pelagians. He ordered that no Woman ſhould touch the conſecrated Pale or Incenſe, and that no Servant or Debtor ſhould be received into the Clergy. *Boniface* died *October* the 25th, in 423. having held the See four Years ten Months.

BONIFACE the Second, a *Roman*, was made Pope after *Felix* III. *October* 15. 530. Some Malecontents oppoſed *Dioſcorus* to him, who died a little while after. In the mean time *Boniface*, who had ſeen the Diſturbance at his own Election, and feared ſuch another after his Death, called a Synod of Biſhops *December* 531. to prevent it, and deſigning *Vigilius* the Deacon for his Succeſſor, cauſed this Deſignation to be ſubſcribed by the Prelates, before the Sepulchre of St. *Peter*. But this Novelty being contrary to the Canons, was revoked by another Synod. *Boniface* acknowledged his Fault, and died *October* 17. 532. having held the See two Years and 26 Days; or, according to others, a Year and two Days. *Platina* ſays, That he decreed that no Biſhop ſhould appoint his own Succeſſor; and that upon the Deceaſe of any Biſhop of *Rome*, another ſhould be choſen, if poſſible, in three days, to prevent Diſſenſion. He ordered likewiſe, that the Clergy ſhould ſit apart from the Laity at the time of Celebration of the Maſs.

BONIFACE the Third, a *Roman*, ſucceeded *Sabinianus*, was choſen the 13th of *February*, and died the 12th of *November* 606. During his Pontificate, he obtained from the Emperor *Phocas*, to whom he had formerly been ſent Nuncio by *Gregory* I. that the Title of *Univerſal Biſhop* ſhould be given to none but him of *Rome*. In a Synod of 72 Biſhops, 30 Presbyters, and three Deacons, he ordered that no Perſon ſhould ſucceed any Biſhop or Pope until three days at leaſt, after his Predeceſſor's Death; and that whoever made uſe of Bribes to raiſe themſelves to the Popedom, or any other Biſhoprick, ſhould be Excommunicated. He alſo ordered, that Biſhops ſhould be choſen by the Clergy and People, and approved by the Pope and Civil Magiſtrate.

BONIFACE the Fourth, a Native of *Valeria*, a City of the Dutchy of *Marſi*, ſucceeded *Boniface* III. after a Vacancy of ten Months and ſix Days. It was *September* 18. 607. he obtained the *Pantheon* of the Emperor *Phocas*, which he changed into a Church, in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and the Martyrs, which is now called our Lady *de la Rotonda*. He held the Pontificate ſix Years, ſix Months, and thirteen Days, and died *May* the 8th, 614. The Acts of a Council, which he celebrated in 610. about the Affairs of the *Engliſh* Church, are ſtill extant.

BONIFACE the Fifth, a *Neapolitan*, was choſen after *Deus-Dedit*. He prohibited the Judges to meddle with thoſe who took Sanctuary in the Churches. He was choſen *December* the 24th, 617. and died *October* the 25th, 625. There are ſeveral Decretal Epiſtles aſſigned him, of which there are not above three or four remaining.

BONIFACE the Sixth, a *Roman*, is reckon'd by ſome in the Catalogue of the Popes, being created two days after the Death of *Formoſus*, *December* the 16th, 896. and driven from the Chair fifteen days after. *Baronius* ſays, he was a very ill Man, and not Canonically choſen, and that he was Condemned in a Council under *Leo* IX. But *Platina* affirms, that his Election was Regular and Canonical.

BONIFACE the Seventh, *Anti-Pope*, Sirnamed *Francon*, poſſeſſed the Chair by Violence for thirteen Months, having ſtrangled *Benet* VI. in Priſon, in 974. After this *Benet* VII. was Canonically choſen, and *Boniface* baniſhed; but he robbed the Treaſures of the Church of St. *Peter*, as he retired to *Conſtantinople*, whence he returned after the Death of *Benet*, in 985. Then he put *John* XIV. to death, who had ſucceeded the ſame *Benet*, and held the Chair again 4 Months: But the ſame year he died ſuddenly, and was dragged naked about the Streets after his Death.

BONIFACE the Eighth, formerly called *Benet Cajetan*, from *Cajeta* in *Catalonia*, where he dwelt. His Father Educated him with a great deal of Care in the Liberal Arts and Civil and Canon Law. He was yet very young when he received the Doctor's Cap; and as he was Bold and Ambitious, he ſoon made Acquaintance at the Court of *Rome*, where he had the Charge of Conſiſtorial Advocate, and Proto-Notary. He was afterwards made Canon of *Lyons*, and Pope *Martin* II. created him Cardinal the 23d of *March*, 1281. *Nicholas* III. ſent him Legate into *France*, in 1290. with *Gerard de Bianchi*. In the mean time *Celeſtine* V. being choſen at *Perouze*, the 5th of *July*, 1294. Cardinal *Cajetan* was continually with him, and by telling him that he would be damned if he did not leave the Government of the Church to ſome Perſon more capable than himſelf, prevailed ſo far, that *Celeſtine* made a voluntary Abdication of it in *Naples*, *December* 13. that ſame year; and *Benet* was choſen Pope on the 24th, and ſecured *Celeſtine* in a Caſtle, where he died ſome time after. The new Pope, who took the Name of *Boniface* VIII. would fain have begun his Pontificate, by making Peace amongſt Chriſtian Princes; but he could not effect it betwixt *England* and *France*, though he did betwixt *France* and *Arragon*; and then begun a War himſelf with King *Philip the Fair*, which coſt him his Life. Having a mind to engage all Chriſtian Princes in the Holy War, he commanded the Kings of *England* and *France* to lay down their Arms upon pain of Excommunication. *Philip* of *France* anſwered, That he would receive Laws from none about the Government of his own Kingdom; and that the Pope might Exhort, but not Command him. The Pope having afterwards erected the Abbey of St. *Anthony* of *Pamiez* into a Biſhoprick, gave it to *Bernard Seiſſet*, who was an ambitious Man, and did not pay due Reſpect to his Prince; wherefore the King would not conſent to his Election; and after ſome Grudges for two or three years, his Majeſty was ſo incenſed at the raſh and opprobrious Reflections uttered againſt his Perſon, by this Prelate of *Pamiez*, that he cauſed him to be arreſted in 1301. And *Boniface* diſpatched the Archdeacon of *Narbonne*, with Command to the King to ſet *Bernard* at liberty; the Bull importing, That his Majeſty was under his Correction, and had no Right to confer Benefices. By another Bull he ſuſpended the Privileges granted the King. By a third, he commanded all the Prelates of the Kingdom to come to *Rome*: And by another, he excommunicated *Philip*. This Pope had ſo great a Hatred againſt the *Gibelins*, that he furiouſly perſecuted the Family of the *Columneſi*, which maintained this Party; and eſpecially *Sciarre Columna*, who having been taken at Sea by Pirates, and forced to tug at the Oar, ſaid, That *he had rather live the miſerable Life of the Galley-Slaves, than endure the Violence of* Boniface. It is alſo noted, That when the Archbiſhop of *Genoa* preſented himſelf before him the firſt day of *Lent*, to receive the Aſhes, according to the Cuſtom of the Church, he flung a handful of them in his Face, ſaying, *Remember that you are a* Gibelin, *and that one day you will be reduced into Aſhes with the* Gibelins. King *Philip*, out of his Hatred againſt *Boniface*, reſolved to make him come willingly, or by force, to a Council, which he had a mind to Aſſemble at *Lyons*; and for that end he ſent *Sciarre Columna* into *Italy*, with *William Nogaret* his Confident, who having treated with the *Gibelins*, entred *Anagnia*, where *Boniface* was, and took him, *Sept*. 7. 1303. on the Eve of the Nativity of our Lady. The Pope was to have publiſhed next day a Bull, by which he excommunicated the *French* King, abſolved his Subjects from their Obedience, and gave his Kingdom to the firſt that could take it, having offered it before to the Emperor *Albert*, and confirmed his Election, the more to engage him; but he declined it notwithſtanding. The fourth day after the Confinement of *Boniface*, the People of *Anagnia* expell'd the *French*, and the Pope went to *Rome*, where he died of a burning Fever, *Octob*. 12. 1303. after 8 years, 9 months, and 10 days Reign. This Pope was Learned, but too Ambitious. He Canonized *Lewis* IX. King of *France*, in 1297. and inſtituted the *Jubilee* from Age to Age in 1300. It's ſaid of him, That he entred the Pontificate like a Fox, he lived in it like a Lion, and died in it like a mad Dog; according as *Celeſtine*, whom he ſo much injured, is ſaid to have Propheſied. He was buried in the Church of St. *Peter*, under a magnificent Sepulchre, which he had made for himſelf. Beſides a great many Epiſtles, two Diſcourſes which he made at the Canonization of St. *Lewis*, and the Oration *Ave Virgo Glorioſa*; and ſome Treatiſes are aſcribed to him; as, *De Regulis Juris. Reſcriptum de Indulgentiis Anni Jubilæi. Conſtitutio de Privilegiis Doctorum & Studentium almæ Urbis. De Chriſtianæ Fidei & Romanorum Pontificum Perſecutionibus*: But this latter Treatiſe the Criticks think was writ by *Bonifacius Simoneta*. This Pope moreover employed ſome Cardinals, *&c.* to make the Collection of the Decretals, which he called the *Sexte*, containing the Decrees of two General Councils of *Lyons*, and others. He would inſert theſe new Conſtitutions in the Decretals of *Gregory* IX. but made a diſtinct Work of them, either for the convenience of Scholars, or, as 'twas generally believed, for the Pleaſure of doing ſomething new himſelf: For this Reaſon he made this *Sextus Decretalium*, a Supplement or Continuation of the Five Books of Decretals, publiſhed before. This Book conſiſts of the New Decretals, made in the ſpace of 60 or 68 years; partly by *Gregory* IX. after the Collection which he had publiſhed, and partly by following Popes, and ſome of them by *Boniface* himſelf. This Work is divided into Five Books. *Platina* adds, That he prevailed with P. *Celeſtine* to diveſt himſelf of the Triple Crown, by ſuborning one to ſpeak to him thro' a Cane, thus: *Celeſtine, Celeſtine, Dimitte Papatum ſi vis Salvus fieri; negotium ſupra vires eſt*. Which the ſimple Pope thinking to be a Voice from Heaven, obey'd. Having baniſhed the *Columna's*, he appointed a double Anniverſary, one in Honour of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts, and the other in Honour of *Gregory*, *Auſtin*, *Jerome*, and *Ambroſe*. In his *Jubilee*, he gave a full Pardon to all thoſe who viſited the Apoſtles Tombs, which drew People from all ſides to *Rome*. *Hoffman* ſays, That in a Synod and Parliament, called by *Philip the Fair* of *France*, this *Pope* was condemn'd of Simony, Murther, Uſury, Atheiſm, Adultery, and Underhand-Contracts with the *Saracens*. When he was taken by *Nogaret*, the *French* General, who threatned to carry him to *Lyons*, where he ſhould be degraded by the Council; he anſwer'd, That *he was not frighted at the Threats of a Paterin*. Whereupon the ſaid General ſtruck him on the Face with his Gantlet, and taking him by the Neck, forced him to *Rome*, where he died. *Spanheim* adds from the *French* Annals, That when *Boniface*'s Bull arriv'd in *France*, aſſerting that he was Supream Lord of Temporals as well as Spirituals, and that King *Philip* held his Kingdom of him; the ſame was publickly burnt by Order of the Parliament of *Paris*, and by the Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, that ſame year, who declared againſt the Papal Uſurpations, as Reſervation and Collation of Benefices, and Taxing the Clergy, *&c.* and the King writ in anſwer to his Letter, *Philippus Dei Gratia Francorum Rex, Bonifacio ſe gerenti pro ſummo Pontifice ſalutem modicam ſeu nullam: Sciat Maxima tua Fatuitas, in Temporalibus nos alicui non ſubeſſe, Eccleſiarum & Prebendarum collationem ad nos jure Regio pertinere, &c. Secus autem credentes fatuos & dementes reputamus. i. e. Philip*, by the Grace of God, King of *France*, to *Boniface* the pretended Pope, little or no Greeting: Be it known unto your Fooliſhneſs, That we are ſubject to none in Temporals, and that the Collation of Churches and Prebendaries belong to us by our Royal Prerogative; and thoſe who think otherwiſe, we account Fools and mad Men. He concludes, That this Pope died frantick, gnawing his Fleſh off his Hands with his Teeth. *Du Cheſ. Papyr. Maſſon. Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Poſſevin, &c.*

BONIFACE the Ninth, Named before *Peter Thomacella*, was of a Noble Famlily of *Naples*, but reduced to Miſery. Of a poor Eccleſiaſtick he was made a Cardinal in 1381. by the Title of S. *George* I. and then of S. *Anaſtaſius*, and created Pope after *Urbin* VI. *Novemb*. 2. 1389. in the time when the Cardinals who were at *Avignon*, had choſen *Clement* VII. and after that *Benet* XIII. This Pope inſtituted the Firſt Fruits of Benefices; *i. e.* half a year's Revenue of each; celebrated the *Jubilee* in 1400. and pretended to be much for putting an end to the Schiſm: But his ſecret Intrigues to maintain himſelf on the Throne, were not hid. He is commended for an admirable Chaſtity, which made him prefer Death to a Remedy which offended this Virtue; but the Liberty he allowed his Relations, is blamed by all Writers. *Theodorus* of *Niem*, who had been his Domeſtick, ſpeaks of him with great Diſparagement for his unſatiable Covetouſneſs, having introduced, ſaith he, unlawful Means to draw Money from Benefices, and diſhonoured his Pontificate by making Merchandiſe of all manner of Places at the Court of *Rome*. *Boniface* IX. died *October* 1. 1404. having been Pope 5 years wanting 34 days. *Platina* adds, That he was the firſt who inveſted all the Power of *Rome* in the Pope himſelf; That he created Magiſtrates as he pleaſed, and fortified the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*; and that he was ſuſpected of having put to death, out of meer Envy, a certain Prieſt, who came down from the *Alps* cloathed in White, and pretending a great deal of Modeſty, was eſteemed a Saint, and followed by a numerous Multitude, who from their white Apparel were called *Albi*: But the Pope pretended that he aimed at the Triple Crown, and therefore cut him off. *Spanheim*, from ſeveral other Authors, accuſes this Pope of Tyranny, Simony, and Idolatry, ſelling Benefices to thoſe who bid moſt, and thundring his Excommunications againſt *Lewis* of *Anjou*, and *Richard* and *Edward* of *England*, for conferring of Benefices. He alſo excommunicated all Princes who claimed any Right to Govern the Temporal Concerns of the

Church, and upon this account did abrogate the Authority of the Emperour *Winceſlaus*. He further ordered That thoſe ſuſpected of Hereſie, ſhould be flea'd and burnt alive.

St. **BONIFACE**, Firſt Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and then Biſhop of *Utrecht*. He was a Learned *Engliſh* Prieſt, Named *Wilfride*, or *Winfride* before. He came into the Dioceſe of *Utrecht* whilſt *Willibrod* had the Conduct thereof, and by Order of this Prelate he Preached 13 years in *Lower Friezland*. Being afterwards at *Rome* to viſit the Sepulchre of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, he was ſent back by *Gregory* II. to *Thuringia* and *Heſſe*, in the Quality of Legate, where he re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Religion. In the mean time the Biſhop of *Mentz* died, and the Fathers of the Synod at *Charles Martel*'s Command aſſembled there, named *Wilfride* to ſucceed. His Election was confirmed by Pope *Gregory* III. who changed his Name to *Boniface*, gratified him with the *Pallium*, and created him the firſt Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. In this Quality he founded, with the Conſent of Pope *Zachariah*, and King *Pepin the Brief*, the Biſhopricks of *Aichſtet* and *Wurtzburg*, both in *Germany*, and the famous Abbey of *Fuld*, of the Order of St. *Bennet*. Having Governed that Church during 21 years, and hearing of the Death of *Willibrod*, he convocated a Synod, and reſigned the Archbiſhoprick in favour of his Couſin *Lulley*, and went to take the Conduct of the Biſhoprick of *Utrecht*. He built the Church of St. *Salvator* of *Utrecht* in 738. and founded there 40 Canonſhips; and King *Pepin*, in acknowledgment that he had Crown'd him, whilſt he was Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, confirmed all the ancient Privileges of *Utrecht*. After having held this See 16 years, he Conſecrated *Gregory*, and having put him in his Place, he went with ſome Great Perſons to Preach the Goſpel into *Friezland*, where he ſuffered Martyrdom in 753. His Body was immediately buried in the Cathedral of *Utrecht*, and afterwards carried in Pomp, and put into the Abbey of *Fuld*. The Death of *Boniface* was ſoon revenged; for the Lieutenant of King *Pepin* being gone with a powerful Army to *Dockum*, did not only put his Murtherers to the Sword, but all thoſe that he could meet with. There was ſince a fair Monaſtery built upon the Place where *Boniface* was killed. *Jean de Beka.*

BONIFACIO, a City of *Italy*, in the Iſle of *Corſica*, belonging to the *Genoeſe*: It is thought to be the *Palla* of *Ptolemy*. It lies in the South part of the Iſle, with a Port extreamly commodious, and a Fortreſs eſteemed to be one of the beſt in *Europe*, becauſe of its advantageous Situation in a *Peninſula*. *Bonifacio* is a Trading Town, and well built: It gives its Name to the Streights between the Iſles of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*. The Inhabitants call it *Le Bocche di Bonifacio*, which is the *Fretum Taphros* of *Pliny*, and the *Fretum Etruſcum* of *Pomponius Mela*, the *Sinus Sardonicus* of *Euſtatius*, and by ſome Moderns called *Le Bocche di Beixonnere*. The *French* took it in 1553.

BONIFACIUS, an Earl in the Fifth Century: He had acquired a great Reputation at the War; and being ſent into *Spain* againſt the *Vandals*, he was ſo much abuſed by *Caſtinus* his Companion, in 422. that he went into *Africk*, where the Services he had rendred the Empire acquired him great Riches. He contracted Friendſhip with St. *Auguſtine*, whoſe Converſation influenced him with a Deſire to embrace a Monaſtical Life; but this Holy Biſhop perſuaded him to lead rather a Chriſtian Life in the World, where he might do good Service to the Church. He married afterwards an *Arrian* Wife, ſuffered his Daughter to be Baptized by the *Arrians*, and even fell into ſome Debaucheries; which obliged St. *Auguſtine* to write him that excellent Letter, the 70th of his Epiſtles, and afterwards to excommunicate him, becauſe he had taken a Criminal by force out of a Church, whither he had withdrawn. Count *Bonifacius* acknowledged his Fault, deliver'd up the Criminal, and was readmitted to the Communion. Some time after, he was accuſed of Rebellion, and attack'd in *Africk* in 427. and 28. He defended himſelf courageouſly, and called *Genſeric* to his Aſſiſtance; but having made Peace with the Emperor *Valentinian* III. the *Vandals* drove him out of *Africk*. *Aëtius* alſo purſued and fought him, and he received a Wound, whereof he died 3 months after, in 432.

BONIFACIUS, *(John)* born at *Rovigo* in the State of *Venice*; an eminent Lawyer, and a good Poet and Hiſtorian He ſtudied the Law at *Padua*. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Trevigi*, and ſeveral Tracts in the Law; as, *Commentario Sopra La Feudal Lege Venita. De fertis, & de componendis Epitaphiis. L'Arte de Cenni. Methodo delle Legge della Seren. Rep. Venita, &c. Jam. Philip, in Thomaſin. Illuſt. Vir. Vita, &c.*

BONIZO, Biſhop of *Sutri*, and afterwards of *Placentia* in *Italy*, was murthered in 1082. by the *Placentians*, becauſe he maintained the Intereſt of the Pope. They pulled out his Eyes, and cut off his Arms and Legs. He has left an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Popes. *Barthold.*

BONNA *deeſſe*, Lat. *Bona dea*, or the *Good Goddeſs*, a Nymph, one of the *Dryades*, Wife to *Faunus* King of *Italy*, whoſe Feaſt the *Roman* Women celebrated by night in a place where Men were not allowed to come. They ſay ſhe was ſo Chaſte, that no Man had ever ſeen her Face, nor known her Name, and therefore they did not aſſiſt at her Sacrifices. Myrtle was not employed amongſt the Ornaments of her Altar, becauſe this Tree was dedicated to *Venus*, an unchaſte Goddeſs. In the time of *Cicero*, *Publius Clodius* profaned the Ceremonies of this Feaſt, by entring into the Houſe of *Julius Cæſar*, then *Sovereign Pontiff*, in Women's Apparel, to debauch *Mutia*, *Cæſar*'s Wife, who was celebrating the Feaſt of that Goddeſs with other *Roman* Ladies. There are ſome who ſay, That the Wife of *Faunus* having drank exceſſively, her Husband beat her to death with Myrtle-branches; and that this King afterwards, being much grieved at her Death, built her an Altar: Therefore there was no Myrtle made uſe of at this Altar, but a Pitcher full of Wine, covered with a Table-Cloth, was ſet upon it. The *Greeks* did alſo Sacrifice to the *Good Goddeſs*, whom they called the *Goddeſs of Women*, and one of *Bacchus*'s Nurſes, who was forbid to be called by her true Name. *Plut. in Quæſt. Rom. q.* 20. *Macrob. Saturn. l.* 1. *c.* 12.

BONNE, a Town of *Low Germany*, in the Dioceſe of *Cologne*, ſituate upon the *Rhine*, four Leagues from *Cologne*, in a fine Country, environed with Hills, and covered with Vines and Wood. Several Authors think that it was built by the *Trojans*, after the Deſtruction of *Troy*. However, it is certainly the *Ara Ubiorum* of the Ancients. *Ptolemy* ſpeaks of it under the Name of *Βώννα*, and there is mention made of it in *Tacitus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, and the Tables of *Peutinger*. Its Name was alſo found in ſome Medals of *Auguſtus*, related by *Goltzius*, under the Name of *Colony*, *Col. Julia Bona*. It is pretty well fortified with broad, dry Ditches. It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Elector of *Cologne*, who is Lord of it, and has there a very fine Caſtle, and curious Gardens in the Neighbourhood. The Town-Houſe is alſo very well built, with divers Paintings, and a Clock with a melodious Chime, after the faſhion of the Country. There are ſtill fine Churches to be ſeen, the Principal of which is Dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, *Caſſius*, *Florentius*, and *Maluſius*. This City ſuffered much in the firſt Wars of the *Low Countries*, and was fiercely attacked, partly by the *Bavarians*, and partly by the Troops of the Duke of *Parma*, who carried it at laſt by Famine, in 1588. In this City, *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, choſen in Oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, was Crowned Emperor in 1314. It was in times paſt an Imperial City; but now it is under the Obedience of the Elector of *Cologne*. *Lewis* XIV. of *France* having given Troops to Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, to render himſelf Maſter thereof, in the Quality of Elector, it was beſieged in Summer, 1689. by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who after having almoſt ruined it with Bombs, took it by Capitulation. In 1673. the Prince of *Orange*, having taken *Naerden*, and ſecured *Holland* by a part of the Army, he march'd with the reſt into *Germany*, and join'd part of the Confederate Troops to beſiege *Bonne*, which had been put into the *French* K.'s hands by the Elector of *Cologne* at the beginning of the War; and the taking this Place forced the *French* to withdraw their Forces out of the *United Netherlands*. It is (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) a regular Fortification; the Walls are faced with Brick, and the Ditch, which is dry, is pretty broad; but the Counterſcarp is in ſuch ill Condition, that it is not able to make a great Defence. At the laſt Siege of this Place, they found a Vault, in which there was an Iron Cheſt, that was full of Medals of Gold, to the value of 100000 Crowns: The Metal was Ducat Gold, and the Impreſſions made for *Roman*, but very ignorantly, as being not above 4 or 500 years old; and one muſt be extreamly ignorant in Medals to be deceived by them: Some few of them that ſeem'd true, were of the latter *Greek* Emperors. This Place is ſmall and poor. It's 14 miles South of *Cologne*, 28 South-Eaſt of *Julters*, 55 North-Eaſt of *Triers*, and 60 North-Weſt of *Mentz*.

BONNE, a Borough of *Savoy*, in the Country of *Foucigni*, upon the Brook of *Menay*, or *Monole*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of *Geneva*. *Simler* ſaith, That its Name of old was *Banta*. It's aſſerted, That it received its Name from the Houſe of *Bonne*, which has ſince ſettled in *Dauphiné*.

BONNE, or *Bona Sforza*, a Queen of *Poland*, ſecond Wife to *Sigiſmund* I. and Daughter to *John Galeas Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, by *Iſabella* of *Arragon*. She was brought into *Poland* in 1518. and had 5 Children, a Son, and 4 Daughters: The Son was King *Sigiſmund* II. Sirnamed *Auguſtus*, born in 1520. and died *July* 18. 1572. at *Knichin*, upon the Frontiers of *Lithuania* and *Maſſovia*. This Prince left no Children, though he had three Wives, and ſo was the laſt of the *Jagellans*, or *Lithuanian* Princes, who Reigned in *Poland* near 200 years. Queen *Bonne* was very Vertuous and Generous, and her Love to the King her Husband was extream, which appeared by her being conſtantly near his

Perſon whilſt he lived; and particularly when 30 years after their being married, this Prince fell into a languiſhing and continual Indiſpoſition, which laſted till his Death During this time, ſhe would her ſelf alone take care to give him all that was neceſſary, notwithſtanding the earneſtneſs of her Husband to perſuade her to take a little more Reſt. After the Death of *Sigiſmund* I. *Bonne* took ſome Diſpleaſure at King *Sigiſmund* II. her Son, who was fully reſolved to take to his ſecond Wife *Barba Radzivil*, Widow of *Gaſtold*, a *Lithuanian* Lord. Then ſhe ſided with the Princes and Lords of *Poland*, who ſcorning to ſee their King marry the Widow of a plain Gentleman his Vaſſal, had withdrawn from Court; but ſome time after, Queen *Barba* dying ſuddenly at *Cracovia*, perhaps by Poiſon, the Troubles of the Kingdom were appeaſed, and the King and the Queen his Mother reconciled: Yet this Reconciliation laſted not long; for the Queen often reproaching the King her Son with this Alliance, which ſhe found very unequal, *Sigiſmund* one day anſwered her haſtily, That he had not done ſo much Diſhonour to his Houſe and Crown in eſpouſing *Barba* publickly, and in the face of the Church, as ſhe had diſhonoured it by marrying ſecretly to *Pappacoda*, a Man of a mean Condition. Theſe Diſcourſes inflamed their Minds, and were the beginning of a great Miſunderſtanding betwixt the King and the Queen his Mother, of which the Emperor *Charles* V. and his Brother *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, were ſoon advertiſed by their Ambaſſadors in *Poland*, and by *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, Queen, and third Wife of *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*. Whereupon theſe two Princes, to feed the Diſcord between the Mother and the Son, and by that means to hinder that the Queen and *Poles* ſhould come together a ſecond time, to ſuccour *Iſabella* Queen of *Hungary*, who would have re-eſtabliſhed her Son *Stephen* or *John Sigiſmund* in his Territories, which *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand* had invaded, writ very engaging Letters to *Bonne*, which ſhe received with the more pleaſure, becauſe they were both of the Royal Houſe of *Arragon*, whence ſhe iſſued; therefore ſhe determined to quit *Poland* and the King her Son. On this Deſign ſhe asked Leave to retire to her Lands in *Apulia*, in the furtheſt parts of *Italy*; and having obtained the ſame, ſhe went thither, after ſhe had been magnificently entertained in all the Countries belonging to *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*; and particularly at *Venice*, where three years after, about 1558. ſhe died, loaden with Honour, having been Mother to a King and three Queens. This Queen hath been undeſervedly blamed for having made *Pappacoda* her Heir, a *Neapolitan* Lord, of the Noble Family of *Pappacoda*, who was, as ſome ſay, her Husband; for, according to the Hiſtorians who hold for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, Son to the Emperor *Charles* V. was true Heir to this Queen. This occaſioned a great Suit betwixt the Kings of *Spain* and the Princes of *Poland*, which is not as yet decided: For their Hiſtorians maintain that this Teſtament is falſe; that Queen *Bonne* never made *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, or *Pappacoda*, her Heir; but that ſhe left all her Eſtate to her Daughters, and to her Son *Sigiſmund Auguſtus*, King of *Poland*, with whom ſhe was reconciled ſome Months before her Death, and had ſent to the *Venetians* to lend her their Galleys to conduct her into *Poland*. *Hilarion, de Coſte*.

BONNE, a *Lombard*, Native of the *Valtoline*, of a low Condition; but by her Courage ſhe became very Illuſtrious in the 15th Age. She was at firſt Concubine, and afterwards Wife to *Peter Brunoro*, an Illuſtrious Captain of *Parma*, who, as he was leading an Army into the *Valtoline*, perceived *Bonne* in the Field feeding Sheep; and obſerving that ſhe was lively and haughty, carried her with him. He took delight to cloth her in Man's Apparel, that ſhe might the better accompany him on Horſeback, and follow him a Hunting. She attended him when he ſerved Count *Francis Sforza* againſt *Alphonſus* King of *Naples*; and alſo when he re-entred into the Service of *Alphonſus*. Some time after, *Brunoro* would have returned to *Francis Sforza*, and deliberated about the Means of making his Eſcape, and to keep it from the Knowledge of the King of *Naples*; who having diſcovered it, arreſted and clapp'd him in Priſon. *Bonne* immediately reſolved to enlarge *Brunoro*; and to compaſs her Deſigns, ſhe went to all the Princes of *Italy*, the King of *France*, *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *Venetians*, from whom ſhe obtained Letters of Recommendation on *Peter Brunoro*'s behalf. *Alphonſus* being entreated by ſo Great Powers, was obliged to ſet him at liberty, and reſtore him to his Warlike Girl, who afterwards prevailed with the Senate of *Venice* to give him the Command of their Troops, with a Penſion of 20000 Ducats. Then *Brunoro*, conſidering the great Obligation which he owed *Bonne*, reſolved to marry her, and took her for his lawful Wife. After her Marriage, ſhe made the Greatneſs of her Courage appear more and more, being at all Rencounters, where ſhe fought valiantly, and became very Underſtanding in the Military Art, the Effects whereof were ſeen on divers Occaſions, and chiefly in the Enterprize of the *Venetians* againſt *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, where ſhe forced the Enemies to ſurrender the Caſtle of *Pavone* near *Breſſe*, after having aſſaulted it at the Head of her Troops; inſomuch that the Senate of *Venice* having an entire Confidence in the Conduct and Valour of *Peter Brunoro* and his Wife, they ſent them to defend *Negrepont* againſt the *Turks*; which they performed ſo well, that during the time they remained there, the *Turks* durſt undertake nothing more on that ſide. *Brunoro* died in the City of *Negrepont*, where he was very honourably Interred; and *Bonne* returning to *Venice*, died by the way in 1466. in a City of the *Morea*, leaving two Children behind her.

BONNE-COURCY, (*John* of) a *Franciſcan* Monk of *Luca* in *Italy*. He ſtudied at *Paris* in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, under the Reign of King *Lewis* XII. and put this Aſſertion in his *Theſis*, That *the Pope was above the King in Temporals*. The Parliament, incenſed at the Impudence of this Fryer, arreſted him: He was condemned to be ſtripp'd of his Habit of *Cordelier* by the Hangman; was clothed with another, half yellow and half green, and led before the Image of the B. Virgin, which is on the Palace-Gate, holding a Torch of ſeveral Colours in his Hand, and declaring on his Knees, with a Rope about his Neck, That *he had impiouſly, and againſt the Commandments of God and Orthodox Principles, maintained pernicious Errours, whereof he repented, and called to God for Mercy; and craved Pardon of the King, the Court of Juſtice, and the Publick.* After this Execution, he was led by the Hangman in the ſame Apparel unto *Ville-Juiſe*, where he had his *Franciſcan* Habit reſtored, and thirty Livres given him to withdraw whither he would, being forbidden to return into *France*, on pain of being hanged. *Bouchel, Collection of the Decrees of the Gallican Church.*

BONNEFOY, (*Ennemond*) known by the Name of *Boneſidius*, one of the moſt famous Lawyers of his time. He was born at *Chabueil*, a ſmall Borough of *Dauphiné*; was Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Valencia*, in 1572. *Joſeph Scaliger* and he were to have been killed there, during the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*: They owed their Preſervation to the Care of *Cujacius*. The Fear that *Bonnefoy* had on't, made him conceive ſuch a Hatred againſt his Country, that he withdrew to *Geneva*, where he ended his days; and no Entreaties were able to make him return. His Latin Works, and, amongſt others, his Treatiſe of Civil and Canon Law in the Eaſt, ſhew how great and ſolid his Erudition was.

BONNER, (*Edmund*) Biſhop of *London*, and a cruel Perſecuter of the Proteſtants in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was the Natural Son of *George Savage*, Prieſt, Parſon of *Davenham* in *Cheſhire*, Natural Son of *George Savage* of *Clifton*, in the ſaid County, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counſellor to *Henry* VII. In 1512. or thereabouts, *Edmund Bonner* became a Student of *Broadgate's-Hall*, now *Pembroke-College*, in *Oxford*, then a noted Nurſery for Civilians and Canoniſts; and having made a ſufficient Progreſs in Philoſophy and the Laws, was admitted Batchelor of the Canon, and a month after, *An.* 1519. Batchelor of the Civil Law, Some years after this, he became one of King *Henry* VIII.'s Chaplains, a Favourer of the *Lutherans*, of the Divorce between the King and *Katherine* of *Spain*, and of the King's Proceedings in annulling the Pope's Authority in the Kingdom of *England*; a great Stickler for *Tho. Cromwell*, Secretary of State, as appeared by ſome tart-pointed Repartees betwixt him and Biſhop *Gardiner*. At laſt he became Maſter of the Faculties under Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, then Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, in the room of *Edward Fox*, promoted to the See of *Hereford*. By the means of *Cromwell*, he was employ'd as Ambaſſador to the Kings of *Denmark* and *France*, to the Pope and the Emperor; and in the year 1538. promoted to the See of *Hereford*: But before he was Conſecrated thereunto, he was Elected Biſhop of *London*, *Octob.* 1. 1539, being then in an Embaſſie. After the Death of King *Henry* VIII. the Reformation being encouraged by his Son and Succeſſor, King *Edward* VI. *Bonner* ſeem'd at firſt to be for it; but recanting, was enjoin'd to Preach at *Paul's Croſs* for the Reformation; which he did; but ſo faintly, that it manifeſted his Mind rather to betray than defend it; beſides, he omitted the Article of the King's Authority, for which he was proſecuted, and committed Priſoner to the *Marſhalſea* in *Southwark*; then deprived of his Biſhoprick: But being releaſed by Queen *Mary*, he ſhewed himſelf a true Zealot of the *Roman* Religion, in occaſioning the Death of many of the Proteſtants. After Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, (for he lived to ſee Four Reigns) he was, for denying the Oath of Supremacy, deprived again of his Biſhoprick, and ſent to the *Marſhalſea*, where he lived ten years a Priſoner, in a chearful and contented Condition, till the time of his Death in *Anno* 1569. which made his Adverſaries ſay, That he was like *Dionyſius* the Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, Cruel and Peremptory in Proſperity, Patient and Pleaſant in Adverſity.

BONNEVAL, a ſmall Town of *France*, in the Province of *Beauce*, and Country of *Chartrin*. It is ſituated upon the *Loire*, which receiveth there the Brook called the *Meſuve*, in a fertile Country, about ſix Leagues from *Chartres*, and three from *Chateaudun*. There is a famous Abbey of the Order of St. *Benet*, which gave Name and Riſe to the Town.

BONNEVILLE, or *La Bonne-ville*, *Bonnopolis*, a ſmall Town of *Savoy*, Capital of the Country of *Foucigni*. It is ſituated upon the Bank of the River, over which it hath a Wooden Bridge, two Leagues from *Cluſe*, one from *la Roche*, five from *Annecy*, and about as many from *Geneva*. *Bonneville* is at the Foot of the Mountains, but the Plain on the other ſide the River *la Roche*, belongs to *Geneva*. It is not conſiderable, yet ſeveral Noble Families of *Savoy*, as of St. *Alban*, *de Millet*, *de Chales*, *&c.* have had their Original from thence.

BONNON, or *Bavon*, Abbot of *Corbie* or *Corvey*, in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, lived in the time of the Emperor *Lewis* IV. and in the Ninth Century, and wrote the Hiſtory of his own time with ſufficient exactneſs. *Poſſevin in Appar. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *C.* 38.

BONOMI, (*John Francis*) born in the Seventeenth Century at *Bononia* in *Italy*, an Eminent Author. His Principal Works are theſe, *Monarchia Apollinis. Democritus, ſeu Moralis Riſus. Chiron Achillis, ſive Navarchus humanæ vitæ. Heraclitus, ſive Moralis Fletus, &c. Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. De Huom. Letter.*

BONONIA, called the *Fat*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the See of *Rome*, with an Archbiſhoprick and famous Univerſity. It is one of the greateſt and faireſt Cities of *Italy*, and the ſecond in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It's Sirnamed *Fat*, becauſe of the Goodneſs of its Territory, which is at the Eaſtern End of *Lombardy*, where there are a great many Sources which water it,falling from the *Appennine* Mountains, at the foot of which it is ſituated, near the ſmall River of *Reno*. Authors ſpeak variouſly of the Foundation of *Bononia*; ſome pretend that it was built by the *Greeks*, and others by the *Tuſcans*, and inhabited by the *Gauls*. It is certain that it is an old City, whereof the Ancients ſpeak with Praiſe. The *Romans* ſent a Colony thither, and were Maſters of *Bononia*, till about the Eighth Age, that it was ſubdued by the *Lombards*. *Pepin* and *Charlemain* delivered it from the Slavery of theſe barbarous People, and ſince that, *Bononia* belonged to the Emperors, whoſe Abſence, after they had tranſlated their Seat into *Germany*, gave a Beginning to the Republick of *Bononia*. Their Differences with the Pope were the occaſion of their farther Eſtabliſhment, and this City became ſo potent, that without mentioning a War, which it maintained for three years againſt the Republick of *Venice*, with 40000 Men, nor its Battels againſt the Marquiſs of *Ferrara*, the Lords of *Milan*, and other *Italian* Princes, it ſufficeth to ſay, that it oppoſed the Emperor *Frederick* II. vigorouſly, and that *Euzelin*, Natural Son to this Prince, was taken Priſoner in that War. The *Bononians* poſſeſſed the beſt part of *Romania*, which they loſt, together with their Liberty, by their frequent Diviſions. They began their Republick in the Thirteenth Age, and it endured more than 200 years. The firſt Factions were thoſe of the *Jeremei*, and the *Lambertazi*, who were driven thence in 1274. with their Partiſans, to the number of 15000. Some time after *Bononia* fell under the Dominion of the *Bentivoglio*'s, *Cannetules*, and *Pepoli*, who baniſhed each other. *Annibal Bentivoglio* was murthered about 1445. leaving *John* his Son, who was Maſter of *Bononia*, and Policy obliged him to follow cruel Maxims, putting ſeveral of the *Malvezzi* to Death, baniſhing the *Mareſcotti*, and oppoſing himſelf to the other contrary Factions. Yet with all his Precautions, he could not avoid his Ruine. Pope *Julius* II. baniſhed him in 1506. and this Misfortune ruined his Family. Since *Bononia* came under the See of *Rome*. It is governed by a *Legat à Latere*, whom the Pope ſends thither, and by a particular Privilege, hath an Ordinary Ambaſſador at *Rome*, where this City is treated rather as a Siſter than a Subject. The City is very well built, and moſt of its Streets have Galleries and Arches, ſo that one may walk without being incommoded either by the Sun or Rain. It is five or ſix miles in Circuit, and longer than broad, ſo that its Form is much like that of a Ship. There is, in the middle of the City, a Tower called *de gli Aſſinelli*, which is very ſtreight and high, and is called the Maſt of this Ship. Beſides this Tower, there is another, *de la Carriſeuda*, which ſtoops on one ſide. *Bononia* hath no Fortifications but a ſingle Brick Wall with ſome Towers. The Metropolitan Church of *Bononia*, is that of St. *Peter*, built after the Model of St. *Peter* at *Rome*: The largeneſs of its great Vault is admirable, the Quire is very handſome, and underneath it has a Cellar ſtored with Relicks of Saints. The head Altar is deckt with ſome Pillars of Marble, and the Steeple is ſeparate from the Church, whoſe Chapter is very Auguſt. St. *Apollinarius* preached the Goſpel at *Bononia*, and St. *Zama* is thought to have been its firſt Biſhop. Pope *Gregory* XIII. who was a Native of *Bononia*, of the Family of *Bon-compagno*, erected this Cathedral into a *Metropolis*, *An.* 1583. whoſe Suffragans are now *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Reggio*, *Modena*, *Crema* and *Borgo*: St. *Donnino*, *Cervia* and *Imola*, which the ſame Pope had ſubmitted to the *Metropolis* of *Bononia*, have been ſince reſtored to that of *Ravenna* by *Paul* V. Beſides *Gregory* XIII. this City hath furniſhed Four Popes, to wit, *Honorius* II. called before *Lamberto Fagnani*, *Lucius* II. of the Family of the *Caſianimici*, *Innocent* IX. of that of *Fachineti*, and *Gregory* XV. of that of the *Ludoviſi*. The Church of St. *Petronia* is at the end of the great Market. *Leander Alberti*, who writ more than an hundred years ago, thought that this Church would not be finiſhed till the end of the World. They work continually at it, and yet there is but the half of it done. In this Church it was that *Charles* the Fifth was Conſecrated Emperor by Pope *Clement* VII. in 1529. The Convent of the *Dominicans* is one of the moſt Magnificent Structures of *Bononia*. There is a Bible in Parchment to be ſeen in the Church, which they ſay was writ by *Eſdras*. The Quire is behind the great Altar, and remarkable for its Seats, which are all inlaid with Stones ſo Artificially coloured, that they repreſent the Hiſtory of the Old and New-Teſtament. It is ſaid to be the Work of a Lay-Brother, named *Francis Damian*, of *Bergamo*. The Monaſtery of the Nuns of *Corpus Domini*, of the Order of St. *Clare*, is one of the moſt famous in this City, which has perhaps the moſt magnificent Churches, and Religious Houſes in the World. It abounds alſo with large Streets, pretty Fountains, fine Markets, and magnificent Palaces; amongſt which, thoſe of the *Malvezzi*, *Campeggi*, *Bentivoglio*, *Facchinetti*, *Pepoli*, and *Coſpi*, and the Pope's Legat, are the handſomeſt. The Houſes are generally well built, and in Summer, the Doors are for the moſt part left open, ſo that Travellers ſee unto the bottom of the Courts and Gardens, whence the Orange-Flowers, and Jeſſamin, exhale an odoriferous Scent. There is abundance of Nobility and Learned Men at *Bononia*. Here is alſo to be ſeen the Cloſet of the famous *Ulyſſes Aldrovandus*, a Native of this City, with 2 or 300 Manuſcripts, that contain his Remarks, whence the Works which we now have of his, are formed: The Curious may conſult the *Bibliotheque* of the Writers of *Bononia*, of *John Antonius*, *Bumaldi*, &c. for a farther Account. The Univerſity of this City is very ancient and famous: They pretend that it was founded by *Theodoſius the Young*, in the time of St. *Petronio*, Biſhop of *Bononia*, about 423. Yet it is certain, that for the Study of Civil and Canon Law, it is the firſt of all *Italy*, where they ſay in a Proverb, *Bononia docet*. The Colleges are very well built, and filled with a great number of Doctors. Here is that of the *Spaniards*, founded by Cardinal *Albarnoz*; and that of the Jeſuits, which are very fine. Beſides the Univerſity, *Bononia* has the Academy of *Gli Otioſi*, which is a famous Society of Men of Wit; ſo called from the *Latin* Word *Otium*, to denote their Tranquility of Mind. This City is about 6 miles in Compaſs, and lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15. The Council of *Trent* was tranſlated to *Bononia* in 1547. becauſe of the Plague in the former, and the Ninth and Tenth Seſſion was held there. Dr. *Burnet* ſays, the Civil Government is in the Hands of the Senate, who grant the Taxes; yet after all, the Pope draws more Money from this Free, Rich, Populous City, than from thoſe which are abſolutely in his Power, and are therefore diſ-peopled. The Inhabitants of this City are ſuppoſed to be 70000 Perſons.

BONOSUS, a Captain, originally of *Spain*, Son to a Profeſſor of Rhetorick; he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor in *Gaul*, but was defeated, and afterwards hanged by the Command of *Probus*, who ſaved the Life of his Two Sons, and their Mother *Hunila*, Daughter to a King of the *Goths*. It is obſerved that he was an exceſſive Drinker, and that thereupon one of his Enemies, who ſaw him on the Gibbet, called him a hanging Bottle. This happened about 280. *Aurelian* ſays of him, that he was born to drink and not to live; and that he uſed to fuddle Foreign Ambaſſadors, thinking that they would tell the Truth in their Cups.

BONOSUS, a Biſhop of *Macedonia*, toward the end of the Fourth Century. He maintain'd, That the Holy Virgin did not remain ſo after her Childbirth; beſides this Error, he fell into the Hereſie of *Photinus*. The Council of *Capua*, held in 389. order'd, that *Anyſius* Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, with the aſſiſtance of the Neighbouring Prelates, ſhould give Sentence in the Cauſe: Theſe Delegated Judges Condemn'd him, and Excommunicated his Ordainers. *Baron. A. C*, 389.

BONS-HOMMES, Monks eſtabliſhed in 1299 in *England*, by Prince *Edmund*. They profeſſed the Rule of St. *Auguſtin*, and wore a blue Coat. *Spondanus* believes, that they followed the Inſtitution of *John le Bon*, who lived in that Age. This Name was alſo given to the *Minims* in *France*.

BONZES, Prieſts of *China*, *Japan*, and the *Indies*, who amidſt their ſecret Debauches, make ſhew of great Continence and Sobriety. They have divers Univerſities, where they teach the Myſteries of their Sect, and live in common. They have alſo Women, who live after the ſame manner in Houſes apart. *Xavier*.

BONZI (*Clement* of) Biſhop of *Beziers*, acquired much Reputation during the Civil Wars. The Sollicitations of the Duke of *Montmorency*, who had taken up Arms againſt *Lewis* XIII. could not ſhake the invincible Loyalty of this Prelate. He raiſed a Regiment of Foot at his own Charges, and heading the ſame, he went in 1637 to relieve *Leucate*, a Town in *Languedoc*, which the *Spaniards* beſieged, and joined Marſhal *de Schomberg*, who entirely defeated the Enemies. He made alſo ſeveral fine Foundations in his Biſhoprick. St. *Marth*.

BOOT, or *Botius*, (*Gerard*) a Phyſician, born at *Gorcum* in *Holland*, and Brother to *Arnoldus Boot*, alſo a Phyſician. They have written ſeveral Treatiſes, as *Philoſophia Naturalis reformata*, publiſhed in 1641. another in *Dutch*, Entituled, *The Pleaſant Hours*, &c.

BOOT, or *Boetius*, (*Anſelm*) born at *Bruges*, and Phyſician to the Emperor. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe, *De Gemmis & Lapidibus*, in 1609. Afterwards he added a Third Volume to his Two former, which *Typotius* calls, *Symbola Divina & Humana Pontificum*, *Imperatorum*, *Regum*, *&c.* *Valer. Andreas*, *Bibl. Belg*.

BOOT, an Iſland in the South Weſt Parts of *Scotland*, about ſix Miles diſtant from *Arran*. 'Tis ten Miles long, four broad, and all in a manner low Land, therefore fit for Corn and Paſturage. It has but one Town in it, bearing the Name of the Iſland, and an old Caſtle, called *Rothſey*, and another called *Keams*.

BOOTES, called otherwiſe *Autophylax*. It is a little Star near *Urſa Major*, which ſeems to follow the Cart like a Shepherd. The Poets ſay, that it was *Icarus* of *Athens*, Father to *Erigone*, who having received ſome Bottles of Wine from *Bacchus*, laid them upon his Wagon, and having given ſome of the Liquor to the *Athenian* Shepherds, they became drunk with it; ſo that by their beaſtly Actions, and ridiculous Speeches, their Comerades were ſurpriz'd, and not knowing what to make of it, concluded that they were poyſoned, and therefore killed *Icarus*, whoſe Daughter *Erigone* hanging her ſelf for Grief, *Jupiter* tranſlated her, with her Father and their Dog, among the Stars, calling him *Bootes*, her *Virgo*, and it *Canicula*. *Cic. de Nat. Deor. Ovid*.

BOOTH, *Henry* Earl of *Warrington* was advanced to that Dignity from the Title of Lord *de la Mere*, ſince the late Revolution: His Father, Sir *George Booth*, a worthy and Religious Gentleman, was noted for his Loyalty to King *Charles* II. and Zeal for his Service, ventured hard to bring him in during the Uſurpation; and headed, in order to it, an Inſurrection in *Cheſhire*, but was routed by *Lambert*, and being taken afterwards in a Diſguiſe, attempting to make his Eſcape, was clapt up in the Tower. Whence, upon the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. he was freed, and afterwards created Lord *de la Mere* of *Denham Maſſey* in *Cheſhire*. After his Deceaſe, his Son, the preſent Earl, enjoy'd his Eſtate and Title, and Married *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *James Langham*, of *Colebrook*. Being accuſed of High Treaſon on the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Account, he was Try'd for his Life on the 24th of *January* 1686. but made ſo good a Defence for himſelf, that he was quitted by his Peers. Upon the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, he made all the Party he was able, and raiſed conſiderable Forces for him, firmly adhering ever ſince to Their preſent Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Lord is Paternally deſcended from a very ancient and Knightly Family in *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*, and by Heirs Female from the *Maſſies*, *Montforts*, and *Clintons*, Honourable Families of this Realm; and his own Mother was the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Stanford*. He died much lamented, 169— leaving Two Sons, and as many Daughters, behind him, and was ſucceeded in Eſtate and Honours by *George* the preſent Earl of *Warrington*. His Arms are, *Ar*. 3 Boars Heads erected and eraſed, *S*. armed, *O*. *Dugdale*, &c.

BOPART, and *Boppart*, *Bopartium* and *Bodobriga*, a ſmall Town in *Germany*, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Treves*, upon the *Rhine*, betwixt *Coblentz* and St. *Goar*.

BORBORITES, a Sect of the *Gnoſticks* in the Second Century, which beſides the Errors of theſe Hereticks, deny'd the laſt Judgment. St. *Epiphan. Baronius*.

BORCH-LOEN, or *Loots*, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, Subject to that Biſhop. It ſtands on River the *Nereck*, 13 Miles Weſt of *Maeſtricht*, and 16 North Weſt of *Liege*.

BORCHOLM, a ſmall Town and Fortreſs of *Sweden*, in the Iſle of *Oeland* near *Goria*, two Miles Eaſt from *Calmar*. Lat. 56. 50. Long. 34. 17.

BORCHOLT, upon the *Aa*, a ſmall Town of *Germany* in *Weſtphalia*, which belongs to the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

BORCHSTENFORD, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, Chief of a County of the ſame Name, Subject to a Count of *Benthem*: Stands fifteen Miles North Weſt of *Munſter*.

BORDELONG, or *Bordelone*, *Bordelona*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *Peninſula*, on the other ſide of the *Ganges*. It is ſituated upon the Gulph of *Siam*, with an indifferent good Port, betwixt *Lingor* and *Singora*.

BORDUNI, (***) Son to a Notary of *Marſeilles* in *Provence*, died about 1615. being 50 years old, and was interred in the Convent of the *Obſervants*, where his Head is kept, becauſe it is prodigiouſly big. He was but four foot high, and yet his Head three foot round, and almoſt a foot high. The Bones, by ſpreading out too much, were become very thin, and were the breadth of a Crown aſunder in two places. Though he had much Brains, his Wit was but very little; ſo that it was a Proverb at *Marſeilles*, *Thou haſt no more ſence than* Borduni. When he became aged, he could not hold up his Head without laying it on a Cuſhion. *Spon*.

BOREAS, Son to *Aſtræus*, ran away with *Orithya* Daughter to *Erectheus*, the Sixth King of *Athens*, three years before *Eumolpus* Inſtituted the Myſterious Ceremonies of *Ceres*, in the City of *Eleuſis* in *Attica*, which happened about *A. M.* 2655. (as *Euſebius* affirms in his Chronicon.) *Ovid* alſo makes mention of *Boreas* and *Orithya* in the Sixth Book of the *Metamorphoſis*.

BOREU, (*Herbert*, or *Heribert*) Biſhop of *Utrecht*, ſucceeded to *Andrew*, who died in 1138. It was in the time of Biſhop *Boreu*, that *Theodoric*, Earl of *Holland*, laid ſiege to *Utrecht*, and reduced it to ſo great a Want, that *Boreu*, to move this obſtinate Enemy, being cloathed in his Prelatical Habits, cauſed the Gates of the City to be opened, and went thus accompanied with his whole Clergy, to meet this Earl, as did in times paſt Pope *Leo*, when *Attila* appeared before *Rome*. *Theodoric* being taken with the Majeſty of this Venerable Prelate, caſt himſelf immediately at his Feet, and asked him Pardon; after which he ſpeedily raiſed the Siege. *Boreu* then return'd with great Honour into the City, having Conquered the Enemy, and Succoured his People in ſo preſſing a Neceſſity; and having received there the publick Acclamations, he was Zealous for the Intereſt and Advantage of his People as long as he liv'd, which was till the year 1150. *William Gazey Hiſt. Eccl. of the Low-Countreys*.

BORGES, made Governor of *Eion* by the King of *Perſia*, and being much preſſed by the *Grecians* in a cloſe Siege, choſe rather to be burnt than yield up the Town. *Polyæn*.

BORGIA, an Illuſtrious Family of *Spain*: Said to be deſcended from the ancient Kings of *Arragon*.

BORGIA, (*Cæſar*) a Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and afterwards Duke of *Valentinois*, ſecond Son to Pope *Alexander* VI. and *Vanoza* a *Roman* Lady. From his Infancy his Father deſigned him for a Clergyman; and when he was Studying the Law in the Univerſity of *Piſa*, he gave him the Biſhoprick of *Pampeluna*, and immediately after, named him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Valencia*, and then created him Cardinal in 1493. and ſeeing the Promotion of a Baſtard might have been rejected in the Sacred College, he thought it convenient to aſſert in a Conſiſtory, that *Vanoza* had this *Cæſar* by her Husband *Dominick Arimano*, though at other times he was not aſhamed to own him publickly for his Son, as *Guichardin* teſtifies. Some time after, this new Cardinal having more ambitious Deſigns, reſolved to make away with his eldeſt Brother *John de Borgia*, Duke of *Candia*, and in 1497. he was actually found dead in the *Tiber*, with Nine Thruſts of a Sword. There were convincing Proofs that *Cæſar* was the Author of this *Fratricide*; and beſides the Enmity upon the Account of Intereſt and Ambition, he could not ſuffer that the Duke of *Candia* ſhould have a greater Share than himſelf in the Favours of *Lucretia Borgia*, their Siſter and Miſtreſs. And *Giles* of *Viterbo* ſaid with a great deal of Truth, that in his time there was to be ſeen at *Rome* a ſecond *Romulus*, who, like the firſt, could neither endure a Companion nor Brother. In the mean time, *Cæſar* being freed from the Fear of his Brother, quitted the Eccleſiaſtical Profeſſion, and entred into a League with *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, who was thinking upon the Expedition of *Milan*. This Prince made him Duke of *Valentinois*, in recompence for a Bull which he had brought unto him, by which the Pope appointed Commiſſioners to diſſolve his Marriage with *Jane*, Daughter to *Lewis* XI. having moreover brought him a Cardinals Cap for *George* of *Amboiſe*. After that, the King cauſed him to be Married to *Charlotte*, Daughter to *Alain*, Lord of *Albert*. By this means, *Cæſar* made uſe of the Kings Arms to accompliſh his Deſigns, though he was not always faithful unto him. He took the beſt Places of *Romandiola*, ſeized *Imola*, *Forli*, *Fayenza*, *Peſaro*, *Rimini*, *Camerine*, &c. and exerciſed an unſufferable Tyranny over the moſt part of the *Italian* Princes; and afterwards being deſirous to be enriched with the Spoils of

Cardinal *Adrian Cornette*, he invited the Pope to Supper with the ſaid Cardinal in a Garden the 17th of *Auguſt*, and cauſed poyſoned Wine to be prepared for him; yet it happened, that the Father and the Son coming in ſooner than the reſt, and being dry, by reaſon of the Heat of the Seaſon, called for ſome Drink; but in the Abſence of the Servant, who was privy to the Plot, another gave them of the Poyſoned Wine. The Pope, who was aged, died of it in 1503. *Cæſar* held out better, and having cauſed himſelf to be wrapped up in a Mule's Belly, eſcaped. Notwithſtanding, under the Pontificate of *Pius* III. Succeſſor to *Alexander*, he was like to be overcome, and deſtroyed by his Enemies; but the Protection of the King of *France* ſaved his Life; in recompence of which, this Traytor abandoned his Intereſt. Of ſo many Places which he had invaded there, he had none left but four, which he offered to ſurrender to *Julius* II. who was choſen after *Pius*. This Pope refuſed at firſt to accept of them, and permitted *Cæſar* to withdraw; but having been afterwards better adviſed, he cauſed him to be ſeized at *Oſtia*, and kept him in Priſon until he yielded theſe Places. Then he ſuffered him to go to *Gonzales* of *Corduba*, who gave him his Word of Honour, and yet ſent him into *Spain*, where he was condemned to a perpetual Impriſonment. He afterwards made his Eſcape, and fled to *John Albert*, King of *Navarre*, his Wife's Brother. This Prince being in War with *Lewis de Beaumont*, his Vaſſal, Conſtable of *Caſtile*, *Cæſar Borgia* beſieged the Caſtle of *Viane*, which belonged to the ſaid Conſtable, who putting Sixty Men into the Place by Night, the Duke of *Valentinois* purſuing them, was killed on *Friday, March* 12. 1507. *Cæſar Borgia* had for Device, theſe Words, *Aut Cæſar, aut nihil*, which gave occaſion to ſome Poets of his time to make the following Diſtichs.

1.

Borgia Cæſar erat, factis & nomine Cæſar:
Aut nihil, aut Cæſar dixit; utrumque fuit.

2.

Aut nihil, aut Cæſar, vult dici Borgia: quid ni,
Cum ſimul & Cæſar poſſit & eſſe nihil?

3.

Omnia vincebas, ſperabas omnia, Cæſar:
Omnia deficiunt, incipis eſſe nihil.

Spondan. Bzovius. Annal. &c.

BORGO, a Town of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Finland*, called *Nyland*. It is ſituated upon the Gulph of *Finland*, betwixt *Vibourg* in *Carelia* on one ſide, and *Revel* in *Livonia* on the other.

BORGO S. DONNINO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Parma*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bononia*. It is an ancient Town, the *Fidentia* of *Titus Livius*, of *Ptolemy*, and the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*. It was ſince Sirnamed *Julia*, as may be ſeen in the *Roman Martyrology*, and then that of *Burgus S. Domnini*. *Blondus* ſaith, that here was in times paſt a famous Abbey of St. *Columbus*, which was deſtroyed by the Emperor *Frederick* II. Pope *Clement* VIII. made it an Archbiſhoprick, and *Paul* V. rendered it Suffragan to *Bononia*. This Town did formerly belong to the Family of *Pallavicini*.

BORGO-SAN-SEPOLCHRO, a Town in *Italy*, in the Dominions of the *Great Duke of Tuſcany*, with a Biſhop's See under the Metropolis of *Florence*.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Parma*, which in times paſt belonged to the Houſe of *Landi*. It has a ſtrong Fortreſs, called *Val de Taro*, on the ſide of *Genoa*.

BORICHUS, Natural Son to *Coloman*, King of *Hungary*, joined the Troops of *Lewis* VII. called the *Young*, King of *France*, as he paſſed through *Hungary* to the *Holy Land* in 1147. and he ſought an Opportunity to ſeize his Father's Crown; but *Geiſa* II. King of *Hungary*, croſs'd his Deſigns, and ſent to demand him of King *Lewis*. *Borichus* ſeeing himſelf diſcovered, flung himſelf at the Feet of *Lewis* VII. imploring his Protection, which this generous King granted him. And when the Ambaſſadors of *Geiſa* exaggerated the Perfidiouſneſs of *Borichus*, he anſwered them, That he could not ſuffer that a Prince ſhould be taken ſo nigh his Perſon; That the Tent of a King was an Altar, and that the Feet of a Soveraign were a Shelter for the Unfortunate. *Borichus* notwithſtanding, fearing the Power of *Geiſa*, fled away ſecretly, mounted upon one of the Kings Horſes, to ſeek for Safety elſewhere. *Bonfin. Dec.* 2. *l.* 6.

BORIQUEN, one of the moſt conſiderable Leeward Iſlands in Northern *America*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lies amongſt the *Artilla*, betwixt the Iſle of the *Holy Croſs*, and that of *Porto Rico*. *Boriquen* is ſmall of extent; but there is Sugar, Caſſia, Ginger, and Leather in it. They ſay that the Inhabitants reckoned the *Spaniards* immortal, until they ſaw one named *Salſedo* drowned at the Paſs of a River called *Guarabo*.

BORIS *Gudenou*, Great Maſter of the Horſe, and Brother-in-Law to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, whoſe Siſter he had Married; he was *Regent* of that State during the Reign of *Fedor*, or *Theodorus*; and to ſecure the Crown to himſelf, ordered a Gentleman to go and murther *Demetrius*, Son to *John Baſilowitz*, and Brother to *Fedor*, a young Prince of Nine years old, in the City of *Uglitz*, where he was brought up; and this Tyrant, to conceal the Murther, killed this Aſſaſſinate and his Accomplices as ſoon as they returned to *Moſcow*, and ſent Soldiers to raze the Caſtle of *Uglitz*, and drive away the Inhabitants, as if they had favoured the Murther. It is believed that he poyſoned King *Fedor* afterward, to render himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Empire; and though he made a ſhew of refuſing the Royal Dignity, yet he uſed all poſſible means to obtain it by the Election of the Grandees, which he accompliſhed: But his Reign was diſturbed by the Impoſture of *Griska*, who appeared under the Name of *Demetrius*, and obtained the Protection of the Vaivod of *Sandomiria*, whom he perſuaded that the Murtherer ſent by *Boris*, had killed a young Lad who reſembled him, and was on purpoſe put in his Room by his Friends, whilſt he made his Eſcape. This Vaivod raiſed an Army, entred *Moſcovia*, and declared War againſt the Great Duke. At firſt he took ſeveral Cities, and drew into his Party ſeveral of the Officers of *Boris*, who died for Grief in 1605. The *Knez* and the *Bojares* did immediately Crown *Fedor Boriſſovitz*, Son to *Boris*, who was as yet very young; but afterwards conſidering the Succeſs of the Arms of Counterfeit *Demetrius*, they took a Reſolution to acknowledge him for their Prince, and having perſuaded the People accordingly, they ran haſtily to the Caſtle, where they made the young Duke and his Mother Priſoners; and in the mean time they ſent to pray *Demetrius* to come and take poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, who immediately commanded a *Deak*, or Secretary, to go and Strangle the Mother and the Son, and to give out that they were Poyſoned; which was performed *June* the 10th 1605. See *Demetrius*. *Olearius*'s Voyage to *Muſcovy*.

BORISTHENES, *Dnieper*, or *Nieper*, a River of *Poland*, which has its Source in *Moſcovia*. As it enters into *Lithuania*, it waters *Smolensko*, *Orſa*, *Sklon*, *Mohilou*, *Rohaczou*, &c. Thence it comes into *Volhinia*, where upon its Banks are *Czernobel*, *Kiou*, *Circaſſi*, &c. It runs alſo through a Corner of *Ukrania*, near *Trethimirow*, which was the firſt Town given to the *Coſſacks* by King *Stephen Bathori*. Then come the Shelves of the *Boriſthenes* or *Porohi*, the ſafeſt Retreat of the *Coſſacks*. *Porohi* is a *Ruſſian* Term, which ſignifies a Stone of a Rock. This River, for 50 Leagues from its Fall into the *Black-Sea*, is travers'd with Rocks, which raiſe a kind of Bank in the midſt of its Channel, and renders it unfit for Navigation. There are ſome of theſe Rocks which are even with the Water, others that are ſix, eight, or ten Foot above it, and from this inequality, are formed ſeveral *Caſcades* or Water-falls, which the *Coſſacks* paſs in ſmall Boats with a great deal of danger. There are Thirteen of theſe Water-falls or Cataracts, ſome whereof are higher than others. There are alſo many Iſles on the other ſide of *Porohis* of the *Boriſthenes*: There is one amongſt others, to be ſeen below the River called *Czertomelik*, encompaſſed with above 10000 more, whereof many are Marſhy, and covered all over with Reeds, which hinders one from diſcerning the Channels that ſeparate them. In theſe Places alſo the *Coſſacks* make their Retreat, which they call their *Skarbnica Woiskowa*, that is, The Treaſure of the Army, becauſe there they keep all the Booty they make in their Incurſions upon the *Black-Sea*. In the mean while, beſides the River of *Czertomelik*, the *Boriſthenes* receiveth a great number of others, as *Bereſine*, *Przipiecz*, *Soſa*, &c. and being extreamly increaſed, it diſcharges it ſelf into the *Black-Sea* near the Town of *Ocziacou* belonging to the *Turks*, who endeavoured to become Maſters of the Mouth of the *Boriſthenes* for the Security of *Conſtantinople*, and the Towns that are upon the ſame *Black-Sea*. This River is formed of Two principal Rivers, almoſt equal in Breadth and ſtrength of Current; the *Nieper* is one, and the *Prepice* or *Pripece* the other; and becauſe the latter has its Source farther towards the South, and the other towards the North, the *Nieper* is eſteemed to be the moſt Northern *Boriſthenes*, and the *Pripece* the moſt Southern *Boriſthenes* of *Ptolemy*. This *Nieper* has its Source in *Moſcovia*, not far from *Moſco*. The *Nieper*, after having received the *Berezine*, croſſeth the Country at *Rzecnica*, and receives the *Prepice*, which has its Source in *Black Ruſſia* in *Poland*, upon the Borders of the *Upper Volhinia* and *Poleſia*, where it waters *Pinsk*, *Mazi* in *Lithuania*, *Czernobel* in *Volhinia*, and a little lower is loſt in the *Nieper*. This is next to *Iſter* or the *Danube*, the greateſt River of *Scythia*. It is Navigable for 600 furlongs, and towards its Mouth, are found great quantities of Natural, or Bay-Salt, and huge Whales without Fins.

BORMIO, or *Vormes*, a ſmall Town in the Country of the *Grisons*, with the Title of a County, upon the River *Adde*, near the *Valtoline*, and Capital of all the Boroughs of this County.

BORNEO, a very great Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, and the Chiefeſt of the Iſlands of the *Sond*. It is ſituated betwixt the Iſles of *Celebees* Eaſtward, *Java* Southward, *Sumatra* Weſtward, with *India* and the *Philippine* Iſlands Northward. It's round in Form, and about 1600 Miles in Circuit, according to ſome, and but 1400 according to others, at moſt. Here the Air is very hot, becauſe it lies under the Equinoctial Line. It contains ſeveral Kingdoms, the moſt renouned of which is that of *Bornea*, whoſe Capital, of the ſame Name, is built in a Marſh upon Piles, as the City of *Venice*, and they go from one Street to another in Boats. It has a large and commodious Haven, but the Air is unwholſome. The King is a *Mahometan*, as moſt of the People who dwell on the Coaſts; but thoſe who live far up in the Country are *Pagans* and *Idolaters*. They are Cloathed much like the other *Indians*, having a Linen Cloth about their Reins, and a little *Turban* on their Head. The beſt Camphir of all the *Indies* comes from *Bornea*. Here is Gold alſo to be found, and *Bezoar*, which is a Stone formed in the Stomach of a Sheep or He-goat, about a bit of Straw which ſtayeth in the Stomach, and is often found in the Stone. The *Perſians* call theſe Beaſts *Bazans*, and the Stone *Bazar*, whence we have the ſaid *Bezoar*. Here are alſo Diamonds, a great quantity of Pepper, Frankincenſe, and other Gums. The Country is reaſonably fruitful, as to Corn and Cattel: The Inhabitants go naked in Summer, and in Winter wear Skins of Beaſts. The King has 3000 Horſes, and a vaſt Number of Foot under his Command; his Revenue is the Tenth Part of the Subjects Corn; he has Horſes ſent him from *Barbary*, for which he exchangeth Slaves.

BORNERUS (*Gaſper*) a *German*, born in a Village of *Miſnia*, lived in the Fifteenth Age. He taught, during Eighteen years, at *Leipſick*, and died in the beginning of *May* 1574. He was a Man of great Probity, Mild, Honeſt, and Learned in all manner of Literature, but chiefly in Divinity and Mathematicks. We have divers Works of his, as *Analogia: De ſtellis. Indices in Ptolemai Geographiam*, &c.

BORNHEIM, a Borough of the *Low-Countries*, in the County of *Flanders*, with a Caſtle. This Borough hath under it ſeveral Villages, and the Country where it is ſituated, is called the Country of *Bornheim* or *Borhem*, betwixt the *Scheld* and *Aloſt*. *Bornheim*, *Bendermonde*, and *Montgerard*, with their Territories, are the proper Demeſne of the Earldom of *Flanders*.

BORNHOLM, an Iſle of *Denmark*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, near *Schonen*, with ſome ſmall Towns, which have often ſuffered by the Arms of the *Swedes*. This Iſland was yielded to them in 1658. by the Peace of *Roſchild*; but ſince that time, the *Danes* have parted with ſeveral Lands in *Schonen* to redeem it.

BORNO, a City and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Nigritia*, with a Deſart and a Lake of that Name. It is the Country of the ancient *Garamantes*. It's ſaid that the People of this Country do live in Common, and that Men do acknowledge for their Children thoſe who are like unto them. The Lake of *Borno* is famous, becauſe the *Niger* goes through it. The Kingdom of *Borno* has *Nubia* on the Eaſt, *Berdoa* and *Gaoga* on the North, *Gangara* on the Weſt, and the *Niger* on the South. The Inhabitants of this Iſland are ſo Curious to have a Lawful Heir upon the Throne, that the Husband not being certain the Children which he has by his Wife are his own, but ſhe certain that they are hers, therefore they rather chooſe to be Governed by a Woman, to whom they give the Title of Queen; her Husband being only her Subject, and having no Power, but what ſhe permits him. *Taver. Part.* 2. *Pag.* 140. In this Iſland there is a River called *Succadan*, in the Sand of which are found Diamonds, but the Queen will not ſuffer them to be exported. There is a certain Bird found in this Iſland, which the *Portugueze* call the *Sparrow of the Sun*, having the moſt beautiful Feathers of any Bird in the World; they are never found alive, and according to Fame, they never fly but in the Sun-ſhine, whence they are called Birds of the Sun. They have no Feet, and conſiſt moſt part of a Tail, with a little Head and Belly; they are very rare, and extreme Dear. *Baud.*

BOROUGH-BRIDGE, a well built Market, and Borough Town, in the Weſt Riding in *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Yore*, over which it hath a large, fair Stone Bridge; it's 204 miles from *London*, a great thorough-Fare in the Northern Road, noted for the Devil's Bolts, of which in their own Place.

BORRA, a *Spaniſh* Buffoon, who applied himſelf chiefly to jear at Learned Men, and to reproach them with their Poverty. He was beloved of ſeveral Kings, who beſtowed many rich Preſents upon him, and particularly the Emperor *Sigiſmund* gave him once ſo much Money at a Feaſt, that he could not carry it. He lived Ninety years, having laid up about an Hundred thouſand Crowns. It's ſaid, that being preſent at the Death of *Martin*, King of *Aragon and Sicily*, at *Barcelona*, in 1410. he perceived a little Shadow which roſe from the Middle of the Belly, moving towards the Head, and vaniſhed near the Throat, juſt when this King expired; but it is look'd upon as the Story of a Jeſter, and made for Diverſion. *Valla Hiſt.*

BORRELISTES. M. *Stoup* in his Treatiſe of the Religion of the *Hollanders*, ſpeaks of this Sect, whoſe Chief was *Adam Boreel* of *Zealand*, who had ſome underſtanding in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* Tongues. The *Borreliſtes*, ſaith Mr. *Stoup*, entertain for the moſt part the Opinions of the *Mennonites*, though they never frequent their Aſſemblies: They are of a very ſevere Life, imploying part of their Means to give Alms, and acquitting themſelves in many things as good Chriſtians. But then they have an Averſion to all Churches, the uſe of Sacraments, Publick Prayers, and all other External Acts of Worſhip. They aſſert, That all the Chriſtian Churches ſince the death of the Apoſtles, and their firſt Succeſſors, have degenerated from the purer Doctrine, becauſe they have ſuffered the Word of God, which is Infallible, to be expounded, or rather corrupted by Doctors who are not Infallible, and yet would make their Confeſſions, Catechiſms, Liturgies, and Sermons to paſs for what they are not.

BORRHAUS, (*Martin*) known by the Name of *Cellaris*, was born at *Stutgard* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* in 1499. He became one of the moſt famous Divines amongſt the Proteſtants, and learned the *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Chaldean* Tongues. He taught Rhetorick, Philoſophy, and Divinity at *Baſle*, where he died of the Plague, *Oct.* 11. 1564. He has compoſed divers Works, as *De Cenſura veri & falſi. Annotationes in Politica Ariſtotelis, Mathematica.* Commentaries upon the *Pentateuch*, *Joſhua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, *Job*, *&c.*

BORROMEA, (*Bianchа*) a Damſel of *Padua*, illuſtrious for her Learning and Virtue. She had a perfect Knowledge of Sciences, and Foreign Tongues, which procured her the Eſteem of all the Learned of her time, who came to ſee her at *Padua*, where ſhe taught with applauſe. She died in 1557.

BORROMEUS, (*Frederick*) Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, Brother to *Charles Borromee*. In 1609 he celebrated the Seventh Council of *Milan*. He was the Founder of the *Ambroſian* Library in this City, which *Anthony Olgiati*, to whom he committed the care thereof, enriched with Nine thouſand Manuſcripts, and at one time there were added 70 Packs of Books which were ſaved from the Shipwreck of the Library of *Vincent Pinelli*. Cardinal *Borromee* died in 1632. We have ſeveral Works of his. *Sacra Colloquia. Principum Favor. Divinæ Laudes. Sermones Synodales. De Epiſcopo concionante. Meditamenta literaria. De Chriſtianæ mentis jucunditate, &c.*

BORROMEUS, (*Charles*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Milan*, born in the year 1538. and Son to Count *Gilbert Borromeus*, and *Margaret de Medicis*, Siſter to Pope *Pius* IV. He held Six Provincial Councils, and Eleven Synods, provided very well for the Government of his Province, and was a very Regular and Exemplary Prelate. He died in the Forty ſeventh year of his Age, and was Canoniz'd by Pope *Paul* V. in 1610. See *Giuſſano Godeau*, and *Ripa Montius*, who wrote his Life.

BORSHOLDER, a Name which was anciently given in *England* to the Dean or Head of a certain Society called *Decuria*, becauſe it conſiſted of Ten Men, who obliged themſelves for one another, and then one for all to anſwer what ſhould be done amiſs by any of the Aſſociates; ſo that if one of them ſhould run away, the reſt were obliged to bring him back in 30 days, or to ſatisfie for him, according to the Nature of his Crime. King *Alfred*, who lived about 880. divided *England* into Counties, the Counties into Hundreds, and thoſe into *Decuries* or Tithings of Ten conſiderable Citizens, whoſe Dean was called *Borſholder*, or Tithingman, that is, principal Surety. See *Henry Spelman, Gloſſ. Archaeol.* where he tells us, that *Alfred* by this Laudable Conſtitution endeavoured to keep his Subjects in order, and to ſtop the career of ill diſpoſed Perſons.

BORSIPPA, a Town of *Babylonia*, formerly conſecrated to *Apollo* and *Diana*. It is noted for a great Woollen Manufactury, and the vaſt Multitude of Batts which they pickle for eating. *Strabo.*

BORSIUS, Prince of *Ferrara*, in *Italy*, uſurped the Principality from his Brother *Hercules*, to whom it belong'd. But he would not Marry, fearing that the Love of his Children might prevent his deſign to reſtore it. He died in 1466.

BORYSTHENES, the River: See *Boriſthenes*.

BORYSTHENES, the Emperor *Adrian*'s Horſe remembred in Hiſtory, becauſe this Emperor built him a Sepulcher, with an Epitaph of his own compoſing. *Salmaſ. in Æl. Spart.*

BORZIVOGE, or *Boriveri* I. King or Duke of *Bohemia*, Son to *Noſtrice* or *Heſtivite*, whom he ſucceeded in 856. He was fortunate enough in ſome of his Wars; but happier in this, that he was the firſt Duke of *Bohemia* who received Baptiſm, *June* 23. 894. in the 60 or 65 of his Age. After this he was baniſhed, and then recall'd by his Subjects; but at laſt he abdicated the Government in favour of his Son *Spitigne* or *Zpitizvene*, and retired into a Wilderneſs to follow his Devotions, and died a little after. *Dubr. Hiſt. Bohem.*

BORZIVOGE, or *Boriveri* II. was eſtabliſhed King of *Bohemia* at *Ratisbonne*, by the Emperor *Henry* IV. in 1100. after the Death of *Bretiſlaus* II. who was murder'd on the 22d of *December* that ſame Year. The States of the Kingdom not having elected him, would not acknowledge his Authority, ſo that he was driven from his Throne, and re-eſtabliſhed three ſeveral times. So that finding it impoſſible to maintain himſelf on the Throne, and againſt the Ambuſhes which were continually laid for him, he was forced to withdraw into *Germany*, *May* 14. 1107. *Dubrav. Hiſt. Bohem.*

BOSA, *Boſi*, and *Boſſa*, a Town in the Iſle of *Sardinia*. with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tore*, whoſe See is at *Savari*. It is ſituated on the Weſtern Coaſt, at the Mouth of a ſmall River betwixt *Ariſtan* and *Oriſtagni* on the South, and *Saſſari* on the North: it is an ancient Town, and mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

BOSCAGER, (*John*) a famous Lawyer, much Honoured by the Univerſity of *Paris*, was born at *Beziers*, *Aug.* 13. 1601. He came very young to *Paris*, where his Uncle the Learned *Forret* was a famous Profeſſor of the Law, in which Employment he ſucceeded after his Death. The Method in which *Boſcager* taught was very Particular: He had reduced the whole Law to certain Principles or Definitions, whence he drew Conſequences, which comprehended all that could he ſaid on each Matter. But he never thought of Printing any thing, till he was not in a Condition to do it. He had alſo compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes in *Latin*, which he turned into *French* at the ſollicitation of the late Mr. *Colbert*, and they were ſince publiſhed by the Title of *Inſtitutions of the French and Roman Law*. This 'tis ſaid was done without his conſent, nor are the Remarks upon them of his Compoſure. He died *Septemb.* 15. 1687. Aged 87.

BOSCOBEL, a Wood which ſerved for a Retreat to King *Charles* II. of *Great Britain*, after the Battel of *Worceſter*, *September* 1651. thought to have been named *Boſcobel* becauſe of its Beauty. There are two Houſes in the midſt of this Wood, the one whereof is alſo called *Boſcobel*, and the other *White-Ladies*, becauſe it was in times paſt a Convent for Nuns cloathed in White. The ſaid King being obliged to ſave himſelf in this Place, remained there ſeveral days, retiring at Night to the Houſe, and hiding himſelf by day in a thick Oak, which is look'd upon as a Prodigy, becauſe it is ſo large and thick of Boughs, that 20 Men may eaſily hide themſelves in its high Branches; and ſince this famous Accident, it has been called the *Royal-Oak*.

BOSIUS, (*Anthony*) of *Milan*, a Lawyer, and Agent of the Order of *Malta* Having quitted it, he reſolved to apply himſelf to ſome great Deſign which might acquire him Reputation, and ſo undertook the Work of *Roma Sotterranea*, at which he laboured from 1567, till about 1600. and deſcended often into the *Catacombs*, where he would paſs ſome times five or ſix Days without interruption, yet he had not the ſatisfaction to ſee this Work perfected, but after his Death *John Severani*, Prieſt of the Oratory of *Rome*, augmented and publiſhed it in 1632. and *Paul Aringhi*, another of that Society, Tranſlated it into *Latin*, and Printed it in 1651.

BOSIUS, (*James*) of *Milan*, Uncle to *Anthony*, was a Knight, Servant of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and their Agent at *Rome*, wherein he acquitted himſelf with much reputation, and wrote their Hiſtory, which we have in three Parts: He wrote alſo the Hiſtory of the *Holy-Croſs*.

BOSKENA, a ſmall Place of *Pentwith* Hundred in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwall*, near the Sea-ſide, upon the South-weſt of whoſe Promontory is a Trophy erected, which are 18 Stones placed round, and pitch'd 12 Foot from each other, with another in the Center far bigger than the reſt, which ſeems to be a Monument of ſome great Victory obtain'd either by the *Romans*, or the *Saxon* King *Ethelſtan*.

BOSNIA, or *Boſſina*, a Province of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom. It is ſituated betwixt the Rivers of *Unna*, *Save*, and *Drina*, and took its Name from the River *Boſna*. It has *Servia* on the Eaſt, *Dalmatia* on the South, *Croatia* on the Weſt, and *Sclavonia* on the North. The principal City of this Kingdom was in times paſt *Jaiza*, then *Warboſaum*, and now *Sari*, which is alſo named *Boſna*. This Country was anciently part of *Pannonia*, conquered ſince by the *Goths*, and at laſt by the *Sclavonians*, who becoming Tributaries and Subjects to the *Hungarians*, *Boſnia* had the ſame Fate. It conſiſted then only of one Province, which hath ſince had Princes of its own. *Mahomet* II. ſeized it in 1463. and flea'd *Stephen* the laſt King of *Boſnia*. *Cluvier*, *Chalcondylas*. In 1688. at the ſame time that the Duke of *Bavaria* marched to the Siege of *Belgrade*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went with a ſtrong Detachment of *Germans* and *Hungarians* to the Conqueſt of *Boſnia*. The *Croatians* having Order to join with him, the 14th of *Auguſt* his Army paſſed the River *Unna*, though the Baſſa oppoſed him with 15000 Men, after which he took *Caſtanovitza*, which is a Caſtle of 3 ſtrong Towers, and a Wall according to the ancient way of Fortification, and ſeated on the *Unna* between *Croatia* and *Boſnia*, which yielded without Reſiſtance. The 15th the Army went towards *Gradiſca*, which was ſet on fire and deſerted, as was alſo *Debitza* and *Jaſſenowitz*, and 3000 *Turks* were intercepted and cut off near the former. The 25th he marched towards *Brod* (the *Croats* being ſent home) in order to reinforce the Siege of *Belgrade*, but finding the Baſſa had ſtill a conſiderable Body of Men in the Field, he reſolved to diſperſe them before he went. The Baſſa lay then at *Terwent*, five *Hungarian* miles from *Brod*, and the 4th of *September* he marched towards the Baſſa in the Night with a Body of 3000 *German* Horſe, without any Foot; the 5th by break of Day they fell upon the Enemies Camp 15000 ſtrong, and defeated their Horſe, and of 7000 Foot, which could not ſo well ſhift, 5000 were ſlain, and 2000 taken, with the loſs of 150 of his Men, upon which *Bagnaluca* the laſt Town yielded to him, and ſince that the *Germans* are become Maſters of all the other Places, and have re-conquered the whole Province from the *Turks*.

BOSON, or *Bozon*, King of *Arles*, *Provence*, and *Burgundy*, *Cisjurana*, was Son to *Buves* or *Buvon*, Earl of *Ardenne*, and to a Daughter of *Thietberges*, Wife to *Lotharius* II King of *Lorrain*, whom he Divorced in 857. to eſpouſe *Valdrade*. King *Charles* the *Bald* who had been in Love with *Richilda*, Siſter to *Boſon*, eſpouſed her in 870. after the Death of *Hermentruda* his firſt Wife; and for her ſake did great kindneſſes for the Prince her Brother, gave him the Government of *Burgundy*, made him Duke of *Aquitain*, and Grand Maſter of the *Door-Keepers*. Pope *John* VIII. adopted him for his Son; or, as Cardinal *Baronius* expounds it, made him Temporal Governor of *Italy*; and in this Quality he aſſiſted at the Council of *Pavia* in 876. Afterwards he accompanied this Pope in his Journey to *France*, in 878. that ſame Year he Married *Hermengarda*, ſole Daughter to *Lewis* II. King of *Italy* and *Provence*, and would fain have invaded the Crown of *France*, after the death of *Lewis* the *Liſper*, in 879. but this Deſign ſucceeded not; yet being always animated by his Wife to make himſelf King, he cauſed himſelf to be Crowned Sovereign of *Burgundy* and *Arles*, in a Council held at the Caſtle of *Mantaille* in *Dauphine*, *Octob.* 15. 879. *Lewis* and *Carloman* who had divided the Kingdom, made War with him, carried and almoſt ruined *Vienne* in 882. where *Boſon*'s Wife and Daughter were made Priſoners. This Prince however did not loſe his Courage, but managing his Friends and Subjects dexterouſly, recovered his Eſteem and Intereſt; ſo that in a little time he appeared as powerful as ever: And the death of King *Carloman* in 884 reſtored *Boſon* to his firſt Dignity; and the *French* being over-run by a Deluge of Barbarous People, they were not in a way to oppoſe the Proſperity of this Prince, who could not deſire a fitter time to recover from his fall. So that *Charles* the *Corpulent* yielded him the Lands, which he had erected into a Kingdom, and was ſatisfied with the Homage which *Boſon* render'd him in 885. After which he lived in great Tranquility, and died *January* 11. 888. *Du Cheſne*, *Du Puy*, &c.

BOSPHORUS *Cimmerianus*, or *Streight of Caffa*; it is this famous Streight which makes the Communication of *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black-Sea*, with the *Palus Mæotis*. It is alſo named *Streight of Caffa*, becauſe the Town of this Name, which is in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, or *Little Tartary*, is built in the *Peninſula* form'd by theſe two Seas, known alſo by the Name of *Mare Majora*, or *Sea of Zabache* and *Tana*. The *Cimmerian Boſphorus* is alſo called the *Streight of Kerci*, from a ſmall Town of that Name in *Little Tartary*. *Boſphorus* or *Boſporus*, was an antient, but now ruined City, which gave its Name to this Streight, and to the People called *Boſphori*, of whom *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Stephanus*, *Polybius*, &c. have made mention.

BOSPHORUS of *Thracia*, or the *Streights* of *Conſtantinople*, and *Chanel of the Black Sea*, is the Streight which is betwixt *Thracia* and *Aſia Minor*, or betwixt the *Black Sea*, and the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Marmora*, where are *Gallipoli*, the Caſtles of the *Dardanelles*, and the Towers of the *Black Sea* at the Mouth of the *Boſphorus*. It is called the Chanel of *Conſtantinople*, becauſe this City is built upon it; and this Chanel is ſo narrow, that from ſome Places of the City the Cocks may be heard when they Crow upon the *Aſian* Shore, which is on the other ſide. The Seven Towers are a Fortreſs where the Priſoners of State are kept.

BOSRA, or *Boſtra*, a Town of *Aſia* in *Arabia Petræa*, call'd at preſent, *Boſſeret*, or *Boſſereth*; was formerly an Archbiſhop's See, firſt under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards under him of *Jeruſalem*. The Council held againſt *Berillus* ſat in this Town. The Emperor *Marcus Julius Philippus*, who ſucceeded *Gordian* in the Year 244. was born at *Boſtra*; and, as *Zonaras* reports, order'd it to be call'd *Philippopolis*. *Strabo* mentions another Town, called *Boſtra*, in *Phœnicia*. *Stephanus de Urbibus*. *Strabo Lib.*16. *Adrichomius*, *pag.* 80, &c.

BOSSIO, or *Boſſius*, (*Matthew*) of *Verona*, was Canon, and afterwards Abbot of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, and lived towards the end of the 15th Century. He publiſhed ſeveral valuable Pieces, the Principal of which, are, *De Animi Gaudiis*. *De Sapientiæ Cultu*. *Epiſtolæ de Gerendo Magiſtratu*, &c. *Geſner*. *Bibl. Miræus de Script. Sæc:*16. &c.

BOSSU, a ſmall Town and County in *Hainault*, near *Valenciennes*. The Family of the Counts of *Boſſu* has produced Valiant Men, and amongſt others, *Maximilian Hennin*, Earl of *Boſſu*, who was General of an Army in the *Low-Countries* againſt *Don John* of *Auſtria*, in 1578. He had been taken before in a Sea-fight by the States, whoſe Party he follow'd becauſe not able to pay his Ranſom, but he was afterwards brought over by *Alexander* Prince of *Parma*, whoſe kindneſs drew a great many Nobles, but chiefly *Walloons*, into the *Spaniſh* Intereſt; but *Boſſu* fell ſick, and a little while after died.

BOSTANGI *Baſchi*, in *Turkey*, is the Maſter Gardener; and though he be taken from amongſt the *Agiam-oglans*, yet he has great power. He has the Charge of all the Grand Signior's Gardens, of Fountains, and Houſes of Pleaſure, and is capable of being made Baſſa of *Grand-Cairo*, *Babylon*, or Grand Viſier.

BOSTANGI'S are the *Agiam-oglans* who work in the Grand Signior's Gardens, ſome of them are raiſed to a higher Degree, and called *Haſſaki*, or *Chaſſaki*, that is, the King's Meſſengers. *Ricaut*, of the Ottoman Empire.

BOSTKAY, (*Stephen*) was a Relation to *Sigiſmund Bathori*, Prince of *Tranſilvania*, to whom he ſucceeded in 1604. and by the Favour of the *Turks* had the Title of King conferred on him, which the Emperor *Rodolphus* oppoſed, and took part with *Bethlem Gabor*, but *Stephen* was Crowned in 1605. by the aſſiſtance of the *Turks* who took *Gran*, *Octob.* 3. after which *Boſtkay* obtain'd a Truce of 20 years betwixt the Emperor and the *Turk*, and Liberty of Religion, and died *December* 28. 1606.

BOSTON, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town in the S.E. parts of *Lincolnſhire*; it belongs to *Skirbeck* Wapentake in *Holland* Diviſion, and is ſeated on the River *Witham*, within five miles of its fall into the Sea. This is one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in the whole County, Rich, and Populous, well Traded, and reſorted to. It has a fair high wooden Bridge, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, *&c.* The Tower of it's fair and large Church, is thought to be one of the beſt built in the World; it ſerves as a Lanthorn to Sailors; it's 114 Miles from *London*.

BOSTON, the Metropolis of *New-England* in the Northern *America*, is commodiouſly ſeated for Traffick on the Sea-ſhore, called *Boſton*, with reference to as noted a Sea-Port in *Lincolnſhire*. 'Tis a large and ſpacious Town, compoſed of ſeveral well order'd Streets, grac'd with fair and beautiful Houſes, and well inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, who drive a conſiderable Commerce in ſuch Commodities as that Country affords with other Parts of *America*, as alſo with *England* and *Ireland*, taking by way of Exchange ſuch Commodities as each Place affordeth that are to their purpoſe. 'Tis likewiſe a Place of good ſtrength, having Fortifications on two or three adjoining Hills, with great Pieces of Cannon mounted thereon, and a ſuitable Garriſon.

BOSWORTH, a Market Town of *Sparkenhoe* Hundred in the Weſt of *Leiceſterſhire*, ſeated upon a Hill in a fertile Soil, memorable chiefly for the great Battel fought near it at *Redmore Aug.*22. 1485. betwixt King *Richard* III. and *Henry* Earl of *Rickmond*, wherein *Richard* being ſlain, the Crown returned in the Perſon of *Henry* from the Houſe of *York* to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. This Town is of ſome Note beſides, for giving the Title of Baron *to James Fitz-James* the preſent Duke of *Berwick*. It's 83 Miles from *London*.

BOTAL, (*Leonard*) born in the County of *Aſt*, in *Piedmont*; was Phyſician to King *Henry* III. and brought in the frequent Uſe of Letting Blood, into *Paris*. He was a Perſon very much eſteem'd in his Profeſſion, and has left ſeveral Tracts, which are ſufficient Proofs of his Skill in Phyſick and Chirurgery. *Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

BOTEON, (*John* of) in Latin *Buteo*, was a Monk of the Order of St. *Anthony* of *Viennois*, and one of the greateſt Perſons of the laſt Age. He was born in *Dauphiné*, where he entred into the Abby of St. *Anthony*. He received the firſt Tinctures of Mathematicks from *Oronce Fine*, whom he ſurpaſſed in ſome things. *De Boteon* underſtood alſo the Law, and was very ſkilful in making all ſorts of Mathematical and Muſical Inſtruments. He invented ſeveral things, which before his time never entred the thought of any. He perfected things which were already invented, and in every thing ſhewed ſo much Art and Exactneſs that nothing could be added. His deſert procured him the eſteem of the Learned of his time, and he died at *St. Anthony*, in 1560. He writ, *De Quadraturis circulorum tam antiquis quam modernis*. *De Libra & Statera*. *De arca Noë, cujus formæ & capacitatis fuerat*. *De ſublicio Ponte Cæſaris*. *Explanatio ad Quinctiliani locum Geometricum*. *Emendatio figurationis organi à Columella deſcripti*. *De fluviaticis Inſulis ſecundum Jus Civile dividendis*, *&c.* Thuanus, Voſſius.

BOTERICUS, Governor of *Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*, who having been killed there, was the Occaſion of the Murther of 7000 Men, whom the Emperor *Theodoſius* ſacrificed in revenge, *An.*390. *Sozomen.*

BOTERUS (*John*) liv'd to the Year 1598. and wrote ſeveral Pieces; amongſt others, that call'd, his *Univerſal Relations*, is the moſt conſiderable: It is written in *Italian*; and *Renatus de Lucinge*, in his *Treatiſe of the Manner of Reading Hiſtory*, gives a great Character of it, both for the Beauty of the Stile, and the Care and Integrity of the Author.

BOTHNIA, a Province of *Sweden*, betwixt *Lapland* and the moſt Northerly part of the *Baltick*, known by the Name of the Gulf of *Bothnia*, and formerly *Dumaſhaff*. This Province is commonly divided into three Parts, Eaſtern, Weſtern, and Northern. *Torn* is its Capital City.

BOTLESHAM (*Nicholas*) a *Carmelite Engliſh* Monk, living in the 15th Century. He was call'd *Botleſham*, upon the Account of his being born in a Village of that Name, in *Cambridgeſhire*. This *Nicholas* commenc'd Doctor of Divinity at *Paris*, and wrote ſeveral Pieces, as *Quæſtiones Theologicæ in Magiſtrum Sententiarum*. *Tabulare Studentium*, *&c.* *Lucius Bibl. Carmel.* *Pitſæus de Script. Angl.*

BOTTANTI, a certain People who border on the Kingdom of *Laor*, near the River *Indus*; they are very much inclined to Pious Works, eſpecially thoſe of Mercy towards the Indigent; They are of a fair Complexion, and wear a *Turkiſh* Veſt, ſo well adapted to their Bodies, that no wrinkles are to be ſeen in it; they never put it off, no not when aſleep, till ſuch time as it is wore to pieces. They never waſh their Hands, alledging, That ſuch a pure Element as Water, ought not to be defil'd. They have no King, but live in great Liberty. They are in Features much like the *Europeans*, their Hair is generally flag and yellow; They are of a middle Stature, and very Robuſt; their Diſhes, Platters, and Cups are the Skulls of Dead Men. *Hoffm.*

BOTTIFANGA, (*Julius Cæſar*) a Knight of the Order of the *Militia of Chriſt* in *Portugal*, who lived in the beginning of this Age, under the Pontificate of *Paul* V. He was Native of *Orvieto*, and one of the moſt Ingenious Men in the World; he could not only play upon all Inſtruments of Muſick, but make 'em alſo; he Painted and Embroidered extreamly well; nor was there any Art or Profeſſion but what he could exerciſe, though he had never learned them. His Genius was his Maſter, and he Learn'd of no body but his own Ingenuity. He did moreover write extreamly well in Proſe and Verſe; he compoſed a Poem of *Orvieto*, and ſome other very ingenious Treatiſes. *Pinac. Imag. Illuſtr.*

BOTWAR, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Suabia* and Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, it ſtands 14 Miles South of *Hailbrun*, and 21 N.E. of *Stugard*.

BOUCANIERS, People of the *Caribby* Iſlands, between the Southern and Northern *America*; ſo called, becauſe they live upon Humane Fleſh, Roſted or Grilled. *Boucaner* in their Language, ſignifying to Roaſt or Smoke. The Name of *Boucaniers* is likewiſe now given to thoſe People that Hunt in theſe Iſlands, and eat Roaſt-Beef. The *Spaniards* call them *Matadores de Toros*, and the *Engliſh*, *Cow-Killers*. Theſe *Boucaniers* make Hunting their Buſineſs; ſometimes Cows, and ſometimes Boars, are their Game. The *Spaniſh Boucaniers* Hunt differently from the *French*; they never make uſe of any Fire-Arms, but Lances; they ſend out their Servants in queſt of the Bulls, and when they have found one, they run him into a Meadow, where the *Boucanier* ſtands Mounted, and prepared, and upon the ſight of the Bull, rides up to him, gives him a Cut in the Leg, and then kills him with his Lance: This way of Hunting is ſo full of Humour and Ceremonies, that 'tis almoſt as Pleaſant to ſee, as a Royal Bull-Combat at *Madrid*. *Oëxmelin. Hiſt. des Ind. Occid.*

BOUCHAIN, Lat. *Bochonium* and *Buceinium*, a Town of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countreys*, ſituated upon the left Bank of the *Scheld*, with a very good Caſtle, betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It is a ſmall Town, but well fortified, and Capital of the County of *Oſtervand*, which in times paſt belonged immediately to the Eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Hainault*. *Bouchain* belongs now to the *French*, who took it 1676. *Jacobus Leſſabæus*. *Bouchain* is 10 miles S W. of *Valenciennes*, and 28 W. of *Mons*.

BOUCHARD, Conſtable, or *Comes Stabuli* of *France* in the Reign of *Charlemain*, on divers occaſions gave ſignal Proofs of his Conduct and Valour, eſpecially when he defeated the *Sarazens* at Sea, *An.* 806. *Mezerai.*

BOUCICAUT, or *John le Maingre*, called *Boucicaut* II. of the Name, Count of *Beaufort*, and Viſcount of *Turenne*, Marſhal of *France*, eldeſt Son to *Boucicaut* I. His Name is famous in the *French* Hiſtories; for he begun to carry Arms at the Age of Ten; and King *Charles* V. was raviſh'd with his Virtue. He accompanied *Charles* VI. into *Flanders*, with whom he had been Educated as Page of Honour, and fought near his Perſon at the Battel of *Roſebec*, in 1382. At the Battel of *Nicopolis*, in 1396. *Boucicaut* was taken; but his Beauty ſaved him from Death, amongſt 600 more, whom *Bajazet* cauſed to be cut in pieces. He was afterwards Ranſom'd. The King ſent him in 1399. to the Succour of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, where with 1200 Men he forced the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege, and gave ſo many Marks of his Valour in the Eaſt, and in *Italy*, that the *Venetians* became jealous of his Glory, whilſt his very Enemies were his Admirers. He was eſtabliſhed Governor of *Genoa*, where he made his Entrance in 1401. and brought the City of *Famaguſta* under their Obedience. At his return from an Expedition againſt the Infidels, he was defeated by the *Venetians* in 1403. and afterwards in 1409. being gone to the aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Milan* againſt thoſe of *Verona*, the *Genoeſe* improving the abſence of this Mareſchal, killed *Hugh Cholet* his Lieutenant, and ſubmitted themſelves to *Theodorus Palæologus*, Marquis of *Montferrat*. *Boucicaut* having attempted, but in vain, to re-eſtabliſh himſelf, retired to *France*, where he embraced the Party of the Duke of *Burgundy*. In 1415. he lead the Vantguard of the Battel of *Azincourt*, where he was made Priſoner, and being carried into *England*, died there in 1421.

BOUDICEA, a Hardy and Enterprizing Queen of the *Iceni* in *Great Britain*: She was *Preſutugus*'s Widow, which Prince being very Rich and Potent, when he perceiv'd himſelf likely to die, made the Emperor *Nero* his Heir. He pitch'd upon this Expedient, in hopes of protecting his Family the better, from being inſulted by the *Romans*, but was perfectly miſtaken in his Proviſion, for his Eyes were no ſooner clos'd, but the *Romans* plunder'd his Palace, outrag'd his Queen, and abuſed his two Daughters almoſt in her preſence. This Princeſs, having juſt reaſon of Provocation for ſuch Uſage, rais'd the Country to the number of 120000 Men; and after having harangu'd them; with a great deal of Spirit led them on to the Charge. The beginning of the Battel was fortunate enough, upon the account of *Paulinus Suetonius*, the Emperor's General, being abſent; but the *Romans* being re-inforced by his Return and Conduct, the *Britains* being raw and ill-arm'd, were entirely defeated, and 80000 kill'd upon the Spot. *Boudicea* deſpairing to recover this Loſs, poiſon'd her ſelf. *Tacitus Annal.* 14. C. 31, 37, *&c.*

BOUET, (*Charles*) Lord of *La Noüe*, deſcended from the *Boüets* of *Touraine*. He became conſiderable for his inviolable Fidelity to the Crown of *France* during the League, and was one of thoſe who opened the Gates of *Tours* to King *Henry* III. after the Parliament of *Blois*, upon which his Majeſty made him one of the Sheriffs of that City, and advanced him to the degree of Nobility. King *Henry* the *Great* employed him in conjunction with the Lord *de la Valiere*, in 1595. to view the Frontier Towns of *Picardy*, in which he acquitted himſelf very well. He was afterward choſen to be Mayor of the City of *Tours*, and was alſo named by his Majeſty, with the Earls *Schomberg* and *Rochepot*, to mediate a Truce with the Duke of *Mercœur*, which was the fore-runner of a Peace, which concluded the Civil Wars. But the Lord *de la Noüe* died of a Strangury during the publick Rejoycing on this Account. *Souliers Hiſt. Nobleſſe. Touraine.*

BOUFFLERS, a Territory ſituated upon the River of *Authie* near *Heſdin*, in the Dioceſe of *Amiens* in *Picardy*, which hath given name to one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious Families of this Province.

BOUFFLERS, (*James*) Lord of *Boufflers*, *Noële*, *Sailly*, and *Caigny*, was Son to *Peter* II. Lord of *Boufflers*, and *Iſabell* of *Neuveille*. He was born about 1436. This ſtrange particular is obſerv'd of him, that he never drank out of any Glaſs, but his Lips ſwell'd, and he felt intolerable pain.

BOUFFLERS, (*Lewis*) Sirnamed the *Strong*, Lord of *Boufflers*, was born in *Picardy* about 1534. He was the eldeſt Son of *Adrian* Lord *Boufflers*, and he was educated with *John* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, Brother to *Anthony* King of *Navarre*, Father to *Henry* the *Great*, to whom he had the Honour of being related; he was called *Strong* becauſe of his prodigious Strength, wherein he ſurpaſſed not only all the Lords of his time, but almoſt all the Heroes, whoſe Memory has been preſerved by Antiquity, either for Greatneſs of Courage, Comely Stature, or Natural Vigour. It ſeemed, ſay the Hiſtorians, that Nature had formed him on purpoſe to make him admired and feared by all Men. When he would fix himſelf ſtedfaſtly on his Feet, there was no Man that could move him; when he put the top of his Finger upon his Forehead, none was able to take it thence; neither could any thing be taken from him that he held with his Right Hand; when he ſtretched out his Right Arm, no Man could bend it; and he could break a Horſe-ſhooe in two with his Hand; he would hold an Ox by the Tail, and drag him whither he pleaſed; he would take up a Horſe in his Arms, and carry him very far; for all which he has been compared to *Milo* the Wreſtler of *Crotona*: But what was moſt remarkable in him was, that he had no leſs Dexterity than Strength; he overcame all the Wreſtlers of *Britany*; and when he went a Fowling, he would leap over very large Ditches and Brooks, Booted and Spurr'd; he could kill with a Stone Beaſts running, and Birds flying; he could mount on Horſeback, Armed *Cap-a-pee*, without putting his Foot in the Stirrup; for 200 ſteps he would out-run the ſwifteſt *Spaniſh* Horſe; and in a word, could perform ſo many incredible things, that they would make him paſs for a fabulous Hero, if they were not related by Writers worthy of Credit, as *Loiſil, in his Memories of Beauvaiſis*, and *La Morliere, in his Illuſtrious Houſes*. The rare Qualities of this *French Hercules* made Men hope for great Exploits from him in the Armies; but Death took him off in the Flower of his Age, by a Musket-Bullet at the Attack of *Pont Sur Yonne*, whither he accompanied the Duke of *Anguien*; he left three Brethren, from whom are deſcended the three Branches of the Families of *Boufflers*. *Adrian Boufflers* ſucceeded him, and ſignaliz'd his Valour on many Occaſions in the Reigns of *Henry* III. and IV. againſt the Leaguers. He was alſo a Perſon of great Learning, and wrote an Hiſtorical Collection, wherein in imitation of *Plutarch* he compares the Modern with the Ancient Hiſtorians. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Francis*, always deputed by the Nobles of his Province to the Meetings of the States, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Siege of *Cazal* in 1630. He had two Sons, the Eldeſt called *Francis*, who died in *February* 1672. leaving a Son called *Henry*; and *Louis Francis* Marquis *de Boufflers*, Colonel-General of the Dragoons of *France*, Grand Baily of *Beauvais*, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, and Governor-General of a great many Provinces; He was lately made Mareſchal of *France*, and is noted for his Valour and Conduct, bearing a great Command in the War againſt the Allies; And to ſpeak the Truth of him, he ſhewed himſelf upon all Occaſions to be an Active and Prudent General in the Courſe of the late War. In 1695. he threw himſelf, with Eight Regiments of the beſt Dragoons, into *Namur*, juſt as the Confederates were going to lay Siege to it; and during the whole Siege, commanded there with equal Reſolution and Glory; but being at length forced to Surrender, he was (as he marched out at the Head of the Dragoons of the Garriſon) ſeized by the Orders of the King of *England*, by way of Repriſal, for the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, detained by his Maſter; but treated very Civilly, and offered his Liberty, upon his Parole to return in caſe the Garriſons were not releaſed; but his Anſwer being, That he could not paſs his word of Honour, in a Matter which he could not execute himſelf, *&c.* he was from *Namur* conducted to *Maeſtricht*, and ſoon after ſet at Liberty by his Maſter's Compliance with the Confederates Demands: A little before the Concluſion of the Peace at *Ryſwick* he had ſeveral interviews with the Earl of *Portland* by his Maſter's directions, between the Camps, which did not a little haſten and facilitate that great Work.

BOUHIN, or the Iſle of *Bouin*, an Iſle of *France*, upon the Ocean, betwixt the Coaſt of *Poitou* and *Britain*. It is below the Mouth of the *Loire*, betwixt the City of *Ganache*, and the Iſle of *Nermourſtier*. *Boüin* is alſo a Borough of *France*, in the Province of *Forez*, near the River *Lignon*, having the great Plain of *Forez* on the Eaſt towards *Feurs* upon *Loire*, and on the Weſt, the Mountains of *Auvergne*, about *Thiers*. It is a vety pleaſant Place, and one of the beſt Boroughs of the Country. It ſuffered much in the 16th Century during the Civil Wars.

BOVIGNES, or *Bouvines*, *Bovinæ*, &c. *Boviniacum*, a Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the County of *Namur*. It was environ'd with Walls in 1173. by *Henry* the *Blind*, Earl of *Namur*. After which, the Counteſs *Yolande* granted it the Rights and Privileges of a City. In 1154. it was taken by the *French*. *Bouvines*, ſaith *Thuanus*, being only defended by the Inhabitants, was beſieged by the King's Troops, and taken by Aſſault, after having been battered by the Cannon; at firſt there was a great Slaughter, ſome were drowned in the River, and thoſe who eſcaped preſent Death, were taken and hanged for their Obſtinacy, becauſe they would not yield, till the Cannon had play'd upon 'em, though they were in no condition to hold out a Siege. This City has ſince recovered. *Bouvines* is likewiſe the Name of a ſmall Village in *Flanders*, near *Tournay*, famous for the Victory which King *Philip Auguſtus* obtained there, on *Sunday* the 27th of *July*, 1214. over the Emperor *Otho* IV.

and his Confederates, where he took Priſoners *Ferrard* Earl of *Flanders*, *Renaud* Earl of *Bologne*, &c.

BOUILLE, or *De Bovelles*, (*Charles*) Canon of *Noyon*, flouriſh'd about 1520. *La Croix du Main* makes him a Mathematician, Philoſopher, Orator, Divine, and Grammarian. He wrote ſeveral Books in *French*, and *Latin*, as, *The Art and Practice of Geometry. Liber de differentia Linguarum Vulgarium, & Gallici Sermonis Varietate.* Six Books, being, *An Introduction to Geometry. De Quadratura Circuli*; and ſeveral other Pieces in Mathematicks. *Voſſius de Mathem.* C.16. *&c. Du Verdiere. Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc.*

BOVINO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Benevent*. It is in the Province of *Capitanata*, ſituated near the River *Cervaro*, at the Foot of Mount *Apennine*.

BOULLIAUD, (*Iſhmael*) Born at *Loudun*, in 1605. was a celebrated Aſtronomer in the middle of the 17th Century. His *Aſtronomia Philolaica*, in which he maintains *Copernicus*'s Syſtem, and draws ſeveral Conſequences from it, gave him a great Reputation. He publiſh'd a Book of *Claudius Ptolemæus*, in *Grrek* and *Latin*, Entituled, *De Criterio & Facultate Principe*, and made Remarks upon it. He wrote ſeveral other Books in Mathematicks and Aſtronomy. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathem.* The Reader, if he pleaſes, may ſee the Character of this Author in *Le Journal des Scavans* of 1695. *Journal* VII.

BOULONOIS, or *Boulenois*, a Country of *France* in *Picardy*, about the City of *Bologne* upon the Sea. It is hard to mark the Limits of this Country: They extend it commonly along the Coaſt from the Re-conquered Country unto the River *Canche*, and ſo take in *Bownonville*, *Delvre*, *Monthulin*, *Eſtaples*, *&c.* The *Boulonois* is fertile enough, and has a very good Race of Horſes. *Bologne* is the Capital City, and gives its Name to the whole.

BOULONOIS, or *il Bolognoſe*, a ſmall Country about the City of *Bononia* in *Italy*. It is fertile in all ſorts of Grains and Fruits.

BOURBON, or the *Iſle of Bourbon*, formerly called *Maſcarenhe*, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Ethiopick* Ocean, now belonging to the *French*. It is on the Eaſt of the Iſle of St. *Lawrence*, or *Madagaſcar*, about 25 Leagues long, and 14 broad. The *Portugueſe* were formerly Maſters of it. It's ſaid that there is a Mountain which caſts out Fire, but the reſt of the Country is fruitful, well Watered, and hath all the Commodities of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, with the Ports of St. *Paul* and *Aſſumption*, where the *French* inhabit.

BOURBON *l'Anci*, *l'Ancien*, or *l'Anceaume*, a Town and Caſtle of *France* in *Burgundy*, with a Bayliwick. The Territory of *Bourbon l'Anci* is in the Dioceſe of *Autun* near the *Loire*, which ſeparates it from the *Bourbonnois* It is environed on the ſide of *Burgundy* with fertile Mountains, and ſeveral Coppices. *Bourbon* is ſituated on a Hill, and built after the modern way, though the Walls are old. The Town is, as it were, the lower Court of the Caſtle, which has a good Ditch digged in the Rock on the ſide toward the City, and very ſtrong Walls, ſo that it could never be taken during the Civil Wars, being defended by the Lord of *Ancanze*; it hath near it the Boroughs of St. *Loger*, St. *Lazarus*, St. *Martin*, &c. This Place is very famous for its Baths which are under the Caſtle, in the Suburbs of St. *Leger*. The Waters come out of a Rock, upon which the City is built, and fall into Baſons of *Roman* Structure. What diſorder ſoever the length of time could cauſe in the Buildings of the Fountains and Baths of this Place, there are as yet fine Remains, which ſhew the Riches of the Matter, and the Ornaments of *Roman* Architecture. The Baſons are compoſed of great Quarters of white Marble, and their Pavement, as well as that of the Baths, is of Grey Marble. All the Statues that adorned theſe Baths, were alſo of White Marble. The Walls, the Steps, the Niches, and other Works of Architecture, were covered with Tables of Marble of different Colours. The Fragments which remain thereof, ſhew the Magnificence of the *Romans*, who knowing the Uſefulneſs of theſe Waters, ſpared nothing to beautifie the Place. The *French* Kings in this Century, have cleared this great Work from the Ruins under which they were buried. *Henry* III. ſent thither his Head Phyſician, the Comptroller of his Buildings, and his Chief Architect, who wrought at it ſome time. Mr. *Beaulieu*, Secretary of State, in 1602. and Mr. *Deſcures* in 1603. under King *Henry* IV. continued to take up part of the Ruins of theſe Baths: And Mr. *Motheau*, one of the *French* King's Phyſicians, and Intendant of the Mineral Waters, in 1680. took care to have a conſiderable Sum laid out upon it, which was finiſhed by the States of *Burgundy*. Of the Five Baths which are at *Bourbon*, Three have been digged up of late, and amongſt thoſe Ruins, as well as in thoſe of the Baths, which had been ſearched before, there have been found ſeveral Fragments of Pillars, Corniſhes, Statues and Pavements, after the Moſaick Faſhion, and a great many bits of Jaſper, Porphyry, caſt Copper and Braſs. Here was alſo found an entire Statue, which King *Lewis* XIV. cauſed to be carried to the *Louvre*, in the Hall of the Anticks. There have alſo been found divers Medals of Gold, Silver, and caſt Copper, which repreſent the Effigies of *Julius Cæſar*, *Auguſtus*, and other Emperors. The Waters of *Bourbon l'Anci* are no leſs conſiderable for the admirable Virtues which they have from a Mixture of Brimſtone and Bitumen, with ſome little Salt, Niter, Alum, and Vitriol. Theſe Waters are light, without Savour or Smell, and being ſettled, they leave no thick Matter. Though they are actually very hot, yet they do moderate the Heats of the Body, and quench Thirſt in a Trice, better than any cooling Ptiſane. They agree well with the Stomach, ſtrengthen the weakned Sinews, cure Palſies, Sciaticks, Rheumatiſms, Dropſies, and eaſe the Gout, and are alſo a Remedy againſt lingering Poiſons. They have moreover a ſpecifick Virtue againſt the Barrenneſs of Women, as hath been often found by Experience. There are five Baths, and ten Fountains, ſeven of hot Water, and three of cold. The firſt hot Fountain, called *Le Limbe*, is the moſt conſiderable. It is round, and made after the Form of a Well: Its Source comes out of a craggy Rock of about forty Foot high. The Water is ſo hot, that one cannot drink a Glaſs, but at ſeveral Draughts. The ſecond Fountain has the ſame degree of Heat as the firſt. The third, named of St. *Leger*, is more temperate, as well as the Fourth and Fifth. The Queen's Fountain (which is the Sixth) is cooler than the two firſt, and hotter than the three others: It is called the Queen's Bath, becauſe it was repaired by the Liberalities of *Ludovica* of *Lorrain*, Queen of *France*, Wife to *Henry* III. The Seventh is called *Deſcures*, becauſe of its being diſcovered by a Lord of that Name in 1609. Its Water is a little leſs warm than that of the Queen's Fountain. Theſe ſeven Fountains diſtribute their Waters into the Baths by divers Channels, which warm or temper them according to what degree of Heat is required. The firſt of the three Fountains of cold Water, diſtributes it ſelf into the ſame Baths; but the two others are now hidden under Ground. Theſe ten Fountains are incloſed in a Court of 180 Foot long: Joyning to this Court, on the North ſide, is the Royal Bath, of a round Figure; Afterwards three other Baths, built in a long Square; and on the ſide of the Fifth, called the *Poors Bath*. All theſe Baths and Fountains are emptied by Pipes of Copper, Lead, and Stone, into a great *Aqueduct*, where the Mouths of the 53 Pipes diſcharge themſelves, the moſt part of which convey cold Waters. And as this Number of Pipes exceeds that of the Fountains and Baths, it is eaſie to judge that there are more Baths and Fountains under the Ruines. *Comier's Letter* 1681.

BOURBON *l'Archambaud*, a Town and Caſtle of *France*, in *Bourbonnois*, with the Title of a Dutchy. It is near the River *Allier*, within four or five Leagues from *Moulins*, and gives Name to the Province. It had in times paſt the Title of a Barony, and King *Charles the Fair*, by Letters, Dated at *Paris*, *December* the 27th, 1327. erected it into a Dutchy and Peerdom, in favour of *Lewis* I. called the *Great*. It's ſaid, that under the firſt Race of the Lords of *Bourbon*, this Barony having been divided betwixt two Brothers, named *Anceaume* and *Archambaud*, they gave their Names to theſe two Cities. Howbeit, that which I now ſpeak of, is in a Valley, environed with four Mountains, and the Caſtle is at the Weſt, upon the top of a Rock, encompaſſed with 24 Towers. The Chapel is very fine. The Glaſs Windows do repreſent the Sacred Hiſtories, ſeveral Actions of the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and their Arms, which are thoſe of *France*, with the Diſtinction of a Batoon, *Peri en Bande*. This I remark, becauſe divers Hiſtorians relate a thing which is very particular: Namely, that at the ſame time that King *Henry* III. who was the laſt King of the Branch of *Valois*, was murthered, a Thunder-Bolt carried away the Addition of theſe Arms, without touching the reſt of the Coat; which was look'd upon as a Preſage, that the Branch of *Valois* ſhould yield the Crown to that of *Bourbon*. This Chapel hath other particular Curioſities; the Princes of *Bourbon* have founded twelve Canons, and one Treaſurer in it, as at the Holy-Chapel at *Paris*. There is near to the Caſtle a great Pond, and Baths, which have always been very famous. *Du Cheſne, Papier Maſſon.*

BOURBON, (*Nicholas*) a famous *Latin* Poet, and alſo well skill'd in the *Greek* and *Belles Letters*. He was *Greek* Rhetorick Profeſſor, at the Recommendation of Cardinal *Perron*. He was put in Priſon, for writing a *Latin* Satyr againſt an Order of Parliament, called, *Indignatio Valeriana*. We have a Volume of his Works in *Latin*: He had ſo great a Memory, that he could repeat almoſt all the Hiſtory of *Thuanus*, and all the *Elogia* of *Paulus Jovius*. He died in the year 1644. Monſieur *Balzac* and he had ſome Miſunderſtandings, but were at laſt reconciled by Monſieur *Chapelaine*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. St. Marthe. In Elog. Doct. Gal. Lib.* 1. *Peliſſon Hiſt. De l'Academ. Franc. &c.*

BOURBONNOIS, a Province of *France*, having the *Loire* on the Eaſt, which ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; *Berry* on the Weſt, *Auvergne* and *Forez* on the South, and *Nivernois* on the North, with part of *Berry*. *Moulins* is its Capital City; the others are, *Bourbon l'Archambaud*, which gives its Name to the Province; *Montegat*, *Montlucon*, *Gannat*, *Sancoin*, *St. Amand*, *Cuſſet*, *Meris*, *La Paliſſe*, *&c.* Some Geographers divide *Bourbonnois* into the Upper and Lower; *Moulins* is in the latter, and *Montegat* in the former; and they add thereto the ſmall Country of *Combraille*, which others aſcribe to the Country of *Merche*, with its Town of *Eſſuaon*. The River of *Allier* goes through *Bourbonnois*, which has alſo the *Cher* on the Weſt, on the ſide of *Berry*, and the *Loire* on the Eaſt. The Country is fertile in Fruit and Corn, and furniſheth much Cattel, Oil of Nuts, *&c.* and there are alſo divers kinds of Manufactures made in it. The ancient People of *Bourbonnois*, who made part of the *Bojans*, are renowned for the Colónies which they carried into *Germany* and *Italy*, under the Reign of *Ambiga*, Prince of the *Berruiers* in *Gaul*, and by the Wars which they maintained againſt the *Romans*, according to *Titus Livius*, *Polybius*, *Strabo*, *Juſtin*, and *Cæſar*, who ſpeaks often of them in his Commentaries. But this Country is ſince become more famous by the Merit of the Lords, who have been Maſters thereof. The firſt had the Title of Barons, and the others are the Princes of the Royal Family of *Bourbon*, whence is deſcended the preſent King of *France*. *Guichenon*, in his Hiſtory of *Savoy*, is of Opinion, That the ancient Lords of *Bourbon* were deſcended from *Ademar*, who founded the Priory of *Souvigny* in *Bourbonnois*, in 921. But becauſe it would be too tedious to follow the Genealogy from him, we will deſcend to *Archambaud*, Lord of *Bourbon*; who dying in 1249. left but two Daughters, *Mahaud* and *Agnes*, who married two Brothers, Sons of *Hugh* IV. Duke of *Burgundy*. The firſt had for her Portion the Counties of *Nevers*, *Auxerre*, and *Tonerre*: The ſecond was Lady of *Bourbon*, and left but one Daughter, named *Beatrix*, who married *Bobert* of *France*, 6th Son to St. *Lewis*, or the 9th of that Name, and Founder of the third and preſent Race of the Kings of *France*. *Lewis* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded, whoſe third Son *James*, Count of *Marche*, left *John*, and he *Lewis*, Count of *Vendoſme*, Father of *John* II. born in 1495. who was ſucceeded by his Son *Charles*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, born in 1489. who by *Frances* of *Alençon*, Dutcheſs of *Beaumont*, Widow of *Francis* Duke of *Longueville*, left, 1. *Margaret*, born in 1516. 2. *Anthony*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, and King of *Navarre*, who ſucceeded him. 3. *Francis*, Count of *Enghein*; born in 1519. but died without Iſſue. 4. *Magdalen*, Lady Abbeſs of *Poitiers*. 5. *Katharine*, Abbeſs of *Soiſſon*. 6. *Renate*. 7. *John* of *Arghien*, born in 1528. 8. *Lewis* Prince of *Condé*. And, 9. *Eleonora*, born in 1535. *Anthony* Duke of *Vendoſme* ſucceeded, rendred himſelf very famous under *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. and after the Death of his Father-in-Law *Henry* II. King of *Navarre*, whoſe only Daughter, *Joan* of *Albret*, he had married, he poſſeſſed himſelf of what he could of that Kingdom, and of the Principality of *Bearn*. He was much perſecuted by the *Guiſes*; died in 1562. and left *Katharine*, married to *Henry* Duke of *Lorrain* in 1509. and *Henry* IV. Sirnamed *the Great*, born in 1553. for whoſe great Actions, and tragical End, ſee his Life. King *Henry* IV. took to his firſt Wife *Margaret* of *Valois*, Daughter of King *Henry* II. but put her away, and married *Mary* of *Medicis*, Daughter of *Francis the Great*, Duke of *Florence*; by whom he had, 1. *Lewis* XIII. 2. *Elizabeth*, married in 1615. to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*. 3. *Gaſton John Baptiſt*, Duke of *Orleans*, born in 1608. who left four Daughters: 1. *Anna Maria*, Dutcheſs of *Montpenſier*, born in 1627. and died unmarried in 1693. 2. *Margaret Louiſa*, born in 1645. and married to *Coſmo* III. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, in 1661. 3. *Iſabella*, born in 1646. and married to *Joſeph Lewis* Duke of *Guiſe* in 1667. now a Widow. 4. *Frances Magdalen*, born in 1648. and married to *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. The 5th of K. *Henry* IV.'s Children was *Maria Henrietta*, born in 1609. married to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain* in 1625. and died in 1669. *Lewis* XIII. born in 1601. married *Anne*, Daughter of *Philip* III. King of *Spain* in 1645. by whom he had *Lewis* XIV. born in 1638. and *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, born in 1640. who married *Henrietta Stuart*, Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *England*; and after her Death, took to his ſecond Wife, in 1671. *Charlotte Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*: By the firſt he had *Maria Aloiſa*, born in 1662. and married in 1679. to *Charles* II. King of *Spain*; ſhe died in 1689. Two other Children that died young; *Anna Maria*, born in 1669. and married to *Victor Amadæus* II. the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, in 1684. By the ſecond he had *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, born in 1674. and *Elizabeth Charlotta*, born in 1676. *Lewis* XIV. Crowned in 1654. married *Maria Thereſa*, Daughter of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, and by her has one Son, the preſent Dauphin, *Lewis* XV. born in 1661. who in 1680. married *Mary Anne Chriſtina*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, Elector of *Bavaria*, by whom he hath Three Sons: 1. *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy*, born *Auguſt* 6. 1682. 2. *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, born *December* 19. 1683. 3. *Gaſton* Duke of *Berri*, born *Auguſt* 31. 1686.

BOURBOURG, a ſmall Town of *Flanders* in the *Low Countries*: It was in times paſt pretty ſtrong, and is ſtill conſiderable. It lies within a League of *Graveline*, and about 3 Weſt from *Dunkirk*. The *French* took it in 1645. and it was ſince confirmed unto them by the 41ſt Article of the Treaty of the *Pyrenées*.

BOURCHIER, (*Thomas*) Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He was an *Engliſhman*, and Brother to *Henry* Earl of *Eſſex*, *Edward* IV.'s Favourite. The Cardinal was firſt a Student at *Oxford*, and afterwards Vicechancellor of that Univerſity. He was Biſhop of *Worceſter*, of *Ely*, and laſtly promoted to the See of *Canterbury*: It was in this Station that he Crown'd *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. and *Henry* VII. He died at *Canterbury* in the year 1486. having been a Biſhop 51 years. *Godwin. de Præſ. Angl. P. Virgil. Hiſt. Angl. l.* 24. *&c.*

BOURDEAUX, upon the *Garonne*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Province of *Guienne*, with an Univerſity, Parliament, and Archbiſhoprick, that hath for Suffragans, *Agen*, *Angouleſme*, *Xainctes*, *Poictiers*, *Perigueux*, *Condom*, *Maillezaies*, or *Rochelle*, *Luçon*, and *Sarlat*. It is one of the ancienteſt, faireſt, greateſt, and beſt Trading Cities of *France*, ſituated in a Country extreamly fertile. *Auſonius* ſpeaks of it in theſe terms:

Burdegala eſt natale ſolum: clementia Cæli
Mitis, ubi & riguæ larga indulgentia terræ,
Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondea ſubſunt, &c.

The Latin Authors call this City *Burdegala*. *Pliny* and *Strabo* mention thoſe of *Bourdeaux* by the Name of *Bituriges Viviſci*, or *Viviſca*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Inhabitants of *Bourges*, whom *Cæſar* calls *Bituriges Cubi*. *Ptolemy*, *Columella*, *Auſonius*, *Am. Marcellinus*, *Aimonius*, and *Iſiodorus*, ſpeak of this City, as Illuſtrious for its Antiquities and Haven, which is one of the moſt famous of *Europe*, and called *The Haven of the Moon*, becauſe it is in the form of a *Creſcent*, and the City of *Bourdeaux* reſembles a Bow, whoſe String is the *Garonne*. This River, 7 Leagues below *Bourdeaux*, hath at its Mouth the famous *Pharos*, named *The Tower of Cordoüan*, the Work of *Lewis de Foix*, an able Engenier. The Univerſity of *Bourdeaux* was one of the moſt flouriſhing Univerſities in ancient times; and *Charles* VII. reſtored it to its former Luſtre. Pope *Eugenius* IV. gave it great Privileges; and *Lewis* XI. augmented them ſince. St. *Jerome* and *Auſonius* ſpeak of the Great Men it had produced; and, in a word, it hath all the Qualities and Prerogatives which can make a City Conſiderable. The *Romans* valued it as a Free City, and there are ſtill many Marks of their Liberality to be ſeen; as, the *Palace of Safeguard*, and the *Palace of Galienus*. The firſt, in all likelihood, was a Temple conſecrated to the *Tutelar Gods*; and the other, an *Amphitheatre*, which is eſteemed to have been built in the time of the Emperor *Galienus*. The great number of Statues, Inſcriptions, and ancient Medals, which are every day found there, are further Arguments of the Value which the *Romans* had for *Bourdeaux*. This City was poſſeſſed by the *Goths* in the Fifth Age, and ſubdued ſince by the *French*. In 415. they firſt burned it. The *Saracens* took it in 732. and it alſo ſuffered much by the Invaſion of the *Vandals* and *Normans*, who often ruined it. Therefore we ſee that its Form is very different now from what it was in *Auſonius*'s time, who repreſents it as a ſquare City:

Quadrua murorum ſpecies, ſic turribus altis
Ardua, ut aërias intrent faſtigia nubes, &c.

After this, *Bourdeaux* had particular Lords, ſome of whom were Counts, Dukes, *&c.* *Eleonor*, Daughter and Heireſs to *William* X. laſt Duke of *Guienne*, reunited this Province to *France*, by her Marriage with *Lewis* VII. called *The Young*, in 1137. but being divorced in 1152. ſhe married *Henry* of *Normandy*, afterwards King of *England*; ſo that the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed *Bourdeaux* until the time of *Charles* VII. This Monarch having reunited *Guienne* to the Crown, *Bourdeaux* follow'd the ſame Fate. He eſtabliſhed there a Parliament in 1451. or 52. but this City revolting afterwards in favour of the *Engliſh*, he took it from them; and *Lewis* XI. his Son reſtored it about 1463. Since that, it was tranſlated elſewhere, but only for a ſmall time. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of a Sedition here in *An.* 1548. at *Bourdeaux*, on account of a Tax upon Salt, and how ſeverely the Conſtable *Montmorency* puniſhed the ſame. Afterwards this City had ſhare enough in the Miſfortunes of the Civil Wars. The Mareſchal of *Matignon*, Governour of *Guienne*, kept it for the King againſt the League, which had divers Partiſans there. It has not been without Diſorders in this Age; but the King, to prevent them in time coming, hath built *Chateau-Trompette* to curb the City. It is Governed by Four Jurats, or Sheriffs, and by a Mayor, who is always a Perſon of Quality. The Metropolitan Church of St. *Andrew* is large and fair, with two high Towers. As to the Eccleſiaſtical part, it is only ſubject to the *Roman* See. Its Chapter is one of the moſt Auguſt of the Kingdom, compoſed of a Dean, three Archdeacons, a Singer, a Treaſurer, a Veſtry-keeper, a Prebend, a Subdean, a Subſinger, and 23 Canons. The Dioceſe has about 400 Pariſhes, under 10 Arch-Prieſts. There is a great Key at *Bourdeaux*, where the Tide ſwelling 12 foot high, enableth the greateſt Ships to come up to it. There are a great many of them during the Fairs which come from the North, and elſewhere, to take in Wines and other Commodities. At the entrance of the Key is *Chateau-Trompette*, flank'd with 6 great Baſtions: Moſt of the great Streets of *Bourdeaux* terminate at this Key: Thoſe of the *Chapeau-rouge* and *Foſſé* are the moſt conſiderable. Beſides *Chateau-Trompette*, there is that of *Ha*, which conſiſts of a great ſquare Tower, flank'd with 4 Turrets. The Town-Houſe, the Arſenal, the Palace of Juſtice, *&c.* entertain the Curioſity of Strangers; but that which is moſt admired is its Haven, Markets, fair Houſes, and Fountains, amongſt which, that of *Duge* forms a Brook, ſpoken of by *Auſonius*:

Salve fons ignote ortu, ſacer, alme, perennis,
Vitree, glauce, profunde, ſonore, illimis, opace;
Salve Urbis genius, medio potabilis hauſtis,
Divona Celtarum lingua, fons addite Divis, &c.

Beſides the Parliament, *Bourdeaux* has, a Chamber of Juſtice, a Seneſchal's Seat, a Court of Admiralty, an Exchequer-Office, another of General Treaſurers, and a Mint, where Silver is marked with the Letter K. *&c.* Pope *Clement* V. decided the famous Controverſie for the Primacy of *Aquitain*, in favour of the Church of *Bourdeaux*; ſo that the Primacy of *Bourges* is no more acknowledged there. The ſame Pope did moreover grant great Privileges to the Metropolitan Church of St. *Andrew*, whereof we have a Hiſtory, compoſed by M. *Lopez*. The Prelates of *Gun* aſſembled a Council here in 385. when *Priſcillian* was condemned. There were ſeveral other Provincial Councils held here. *Du Cheſne*.

BOURDEILLE, or *Bordeille*, (*Elias*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Tours*, Son to *Arnaud de Bourdeille*, of a Noble ancient Family of the Country of *Perigord*. King *Lewis* XI. having arreſted *Balüe*, called the Cardinal of *Angiers*, with *William* of *Harancour* Biſhop of *Verdun*, *Elias* of *Bourdeille* complained of it, as an Attempt againſt the Body of the Clergy. But finding that his Remonſtrances were not conſidered, he publiſhed a Monitory, threatning to excommunicate thoſe who ſhould undertake any thing againſt the Clergy: And the Parliament ſtiled this Violence and Paſſion; ordered him to recall his Cenſures; and upon his Denial, his Revenues were ſeiz'd, and he ſuſpended: But the King concluded this Buſineſs himſelf. *Elias* of *Bourdeille* writ alſo againſt the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and a Treatiſe of *Concord*, as touching Benefices; and Pope *Sixtus* VI. recompenſed his Zeal on the 15th of *November*, 1483. with a Cardinal's Hat. He died near *Tours*, *July* 5. 1484.

BOURDEILLE, (*Peter* of) who lived about the latter end of the 16th Century, known by the Name of *Sieur Brantome*, was a Commendator of the Abbey of *Brantome*, and conſiderable for his Birth, Good Qualities, and Wit. He ſpeaks thus of his own Adventures, in the Life of M. *du Gua*: *As ſoon as I got from under the Subjection of Father, Mother, and Schoolmaſter, I began to travel to the Courts of* France, Spain, *and* Portugal, *the King of which laſt, honoured me with the Habit of* Chriſto, *which is the Order of that Country. Being returned from* Pignon *of* Valez *in* Barbary, *I went again into* Italy; *then to* Malta; *then to the Siege of* Goulet *in* Africk; *afterwards into* Greece, *and other ſtrange Places, which I loved an hundred times better than my own Country.* *De Thou* ſpeaks of *Brantome*, upon the account of his Voyage to *Malta*, and names him amongſt thoſe who went thither in 1565. when the *Turks* beſieged it. *Brantome* confeſſeth that he had a Deſign to make himſelf a Knight there; but that *Strozz*, his good Friend, hindred him. *I ſuffered my ſelf to be thus rul'd*, adds he, *by the Perſuaſions of my Friend, and I returned into* France, *where being big with Hopes, I received no other Fortune but that I have, God be thanked, been always well-beloved, known, and welcomed by the Kings my Maſters, by the Lords and Princes, by my Queens, by my Princeſſes, and, in ſhort, by every one; ſo that without Bragging, I may ſay, That the Name of* Brantome *hath been there very famous: But all theſe Favours, Grandeurs, Vanities, Boaſtings, pretty Feats, and good Times, are vaniſhed; and nothing remains unto me, but the having been all this, and a Remembrance which ſometimes pleaſes, and ſometimes diſpleaſes me, advancing towards curſed hoary Old Age, the worſt of all the Evils in the World, and Poverty, which cannot be repaired, as in a flouriſhing Age, to which nothing is impoſſible; repenting me a thouſand times of the brave and extraordinary Expences which I have made in times paſt, &c.* He died in the Reign of *Henry the Great*, about *Anno* 1606. for he ſpeaks of the Death of Mareſchal *Matignon* in 1597. and, as appears by his Memoirs, which have been publiſhed in ſeveral Volumes, after they had been a long time in Manuſcripts in the Cloſets of the Learned.

BOURDELOT, (*John*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, and Maſter of the Requeſts to Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*, lived in the 15th Age, and beginning of the 16th. He has Tranſlated and Commented on *Heliodorus* and *Lucian*, whereof he publiſhed a fine Edition in Folio. We have yet of his a Commentary upon *Petronius*, which is much eſteemed. He compoſed beſides an Univerſal Hiſtory: Commentaries upon *Juvenal*: A Treatiſe of the Etymology of the *French* Words; and a great many other Works, which have not been publiſhed. He died at *Paris* in 1638.

BOURDILLON, Mareſchal of *France*; his proper Name was *Imbert de la Blatiere*, Knight of the King's Order, and Lieutenant-General in *Champaigne*. *Imbert de la Blatiere Bourdillon*, ſaith *de Thou*, an Illuſtrious Captain, by his Prudence and Courage was made Mareſchal of *France*, in the place of the Mareſchal of *St. Andrew*. In 1563. he was preſent at the taking of *Havre de Grace* from the *Engliſh*; and in the following year he was ſent into *Guienne*, to appeaſe ſome Troubles between the *Roman* Catholicks and the Proteſtants. He died at *Fontainbleau* in *Auguſt*, 1567.

BOURG, upon the *Reiſſouſe*, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Breſſe*, with a Bailiwick and Preſidial. Latin Authors name it *Forum Sebuſianorum*, and ſome *Tanum*: This Place, ſaith *de Thou*, is ſituated in a marſhy, but fertile Country. It hath Eaſtward the Mount *St. Claude*, and pleaſant Hills planted with Vines: It looks towards *Franche Comté* Northwards, *Lyons* Eaſtward, and Weſtward it hath a great Plain, which reaches unto the *Saone*. It followed the Deſtiny of the reſt, being taken under *Francis* I. and afterward rendred, until it was ſubjected to *France* by *Henry the Great*. The Government of *Bourg* is Ariſtocratick; for two Syndics, or Sheriffs, have the Direction of all the Affairs of the City. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, built a Citadel there in 1569. which was demoliſh'd in 1611. King *Henry the Great* erected a Preſidial there in *July*. 1601. Here is alſo a Collegiate Church, with divers Monaſteries of both Sexes. At the Sollicitations of *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*, Pope *Leo* X. eſtabliſhed a Biſhoprick in this Town, *An.* 1515. which was ſuppreſſed the year enſuing, and re-eſtabliſhed again in 1521. *Paul* III. entirely ſuppreſſed it by another Bull in 1534. The Church of our Lady of *Brou*, near *Bourg*, is very Renowned, *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Wife to *Philibert* II. called *the Fair*, Duke of *Savoy*, having ſpent 200000 Crowns in building it. This Town ſtands 34 miles N. E. of *Lyons*, and 48 W. of *Geneva*.

BOURG, (*Annas*) Councellor-Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris*, was Native of *Ryon* in *Auvergne*, Son to *Stephen de Bourg*, Lord of *Silloux*, Comptroller-General of the Cuſtoms in *Languedoc*, and Brother to *Anthony de Bourg*, Preſident in the Parliament of *Paris*, and afterwards Chancellor of *France*. He was deſigned for the Church, and ordained Prieſt; but embracing the Proteſtant Religion, it occaſioned his being Honoured with the Crown of Martyrdom. He was a Perſon of great Wit and Learning, eſpecially in the Law, which he taught at *Orleans* with much Applauſe. He was received Councellor-Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris* the 19th of *October*, 1557. In that high Station, he declared himſelf the Protector of the Proteſtants, endeavouring to mollifie the Puniſhments, and to hinder the Severity of the Judgments that were paſſed againſt them. Several famous Merchants were of his Opinion: But King *Henry* II. took other Meaſures. Thoſe who had Credit with him, perſuaded him to rid himſelf of the Proteſtants; and, amongſt others, *Giles le Maitre*, Firſt Preſident; *John* of *St. Andre*, and *Anthony Minart*, Preſidents, told him, That the Evil was ſo great, that it could not be diſſembled any longer: That to oppoſe it, he ſhould begin, by puniſhing the very Judges, whereof ſome by their Favour upheld the Proteſtants ſecretly, and others did it by the Credit and Recommendation of their Friends: That this was the Root which was to be plucked up; and that they believed it was neceſſary for the King to come unexpectedly into Parliament, which he ſhould find aſſembled on the Subject of the *Mercurials*, or *Checks*, a kind of Cenſure againſt the Magiſtrates, which *Charles* VIII. inſtituted; and were thus named from the Day whereon they were to be held. This Monarch had concluded a Peace at *Chateau Cambreſis*, *April* 3. 1559. and came at the beginning of the Month of *June* following into the Parliament, where Councellor *de Bourg* having ſpoken too freely to him, ſo far as to mention the Example of *Achab*, and the great number of Adulteries which were committed at Court, the King cauſed him and ſome others to be Arreſted. On the 19th, Commiſſioners were appointed to

Try them; and *de Bourg* was declared a Heretick by the Biſhop of *Paris*; who ordered, That he ſhould be deprived of the Character of Prieſt, and then delivered into the hands of the Secular Power. But the King, on the 29th of *June*, having received the Wound whereof he died the 10th of *July* following, this Affair was ended: But in *December* next, he was condemned by the Biſhop of *Paris*, and the Archbiſhop of *Lyons* and *Sens*, his Appeals being rejected by the Parliament. *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine*, and other Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*, ſollicited his Pardon, which had been granted, had it not been for the Accident of the Preſident *Minart*'s being aſſaſſinated. It ſeems *Minart* had been challenged on the Bench by *de Bourg*, and deſired not to ſit as Judge upon him: This, as *Moreri* intimates, made the *Roman* Catholicks ſuſpect ſome unfair Practice from *de Bourg*; ſo that he was hanged, and his Body burned, *December* 20. *An.* 1559. And thus died *Annas de Bourg*, at the Age of Thirty eight, being *A Learned Man, a Good Magiſtrate, and a Faithful Friend; who could be reproached with nothing by his Enemies, but his Application to the Proteſtant Religion.* He wrote divers Works. The *French* Proteſtants reckon him in the number of their Martyrs; and his Hiſtory may be ſeen more at large in their *Martyrology*.

BOURGES, upon the Rivers *Auron* and *Eure*, a City of *France*, Capital of the Province and Dutchy of *Berri*, with a Bailiwick, Preſidial, Generality, Univerſity, and Archbiſhoprick, which hath the Title of Primacy and Patriarchate. It is the *Avaricum Biturigum* of the Ancients; which has alſo been diverſly named *Biturix*, and *Biturigum*. It is certain, That *Bourges* hath been not only one of the moſt ancient Cities of the *Gauls*, but alſo one of the faireſt and moſt conſiderable; and was ſo reckoned in the 47th Olympiad, or the 164th of *Rome*, about 590 before Chriſt: For *Titus Livius* aſſures us, That under the Reign of *Tarquin the Ancient*, King of the *Romans*, the Monarchy of the *Celtæ* was in this Capital of *Berri*, whereof *Ambigat* was Sovereign. *Julius Cæſar* took this City about the 702d of *Rome*, which was the firſt of the 172d Olympiad, 52 years before Chriſt. He ſpeaks of it in the 7th Book of his Commentaries; and ſaith, That *Vercingetorix*, Head of the *Gauls*, having aſſembled a Council, cauſed twenty Cities of *Berri* to be burned; and that they had it even under Debate to do the ſame to *Bourges* it ſelf; but that thoſe of the Country oppoſed it, beſeeching the reſt not to conſtrain them to burn their Capital, the Ornament and Safeguard of *Berri*, and one of the firſt Cities of the *Gauls*. *Cæſar* writes afterwards the Hiſtory of that Siege; and ſaith, That of 40000 Men who were in it, there ſcarcely eſcaped 800, all the reſt having been put to the Sword, the Soldiers ſparing neither Age nor Sex. It ſuffered in the 5th Age, by the Incurſions of the *Viſigoths*; and being ſubjected to the *French* under *Clovis*, who took *Aquitain* from the ſaid *Viſigoths*, *Bourges* fell to the Lot of *Clodomir*, and afterwards of *Gontran* King of *Orleans*. It was from the latter that one *Didier*, General of the Troops of *Chilperic* I. took *Bourges* in 583. and burnt it almoſt entirely. It was afterwards repaired at divers times, chiefly under *Charlemaign*; and became again ſo conſiderable, that *William the Breton* took delight to give a magnificent Deſcription of it, ſpeaking, in the 8th Book of his *Philippides*, of its Riches, Strength, and the great Number of Inhabitants. *Bourges* had particular Earls of its own in 1412. During the Factions of the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Orleans*, the Duke of *Burgundy* ſeized upon the Perſon of *Charles* VI. and led him before *Bourges*, where were incloſed the Dukes of *Berri* and *Bourbon*, with a great many Lords, and an Agreement was made on *July* 15. King *Charles* VII. during the firſt years of his Reign, made his Reſidence commonly in this City, which he fortiſied; and thereupon his Enemies in mockery called him King of *Bourges*. In the latter Age, during the Wars about Religion, the Prince of *Conde* being at *Orleans*, ſent *Gabriel* Earl of *Montgomery*, who ſurprized *Bourges* for the Proteſtants, *May* 27. 1562. The Duke of *Guiſe* beſieged it for King *Charles* IX. and *Tvoy*, who was Governour thereof, ſurrendred it on *Septemb.* 1. that ſame year; and *Bourges* afterwards followed the Party of the League; but in 1594. was ſubjected to *Henry* IV. *John* Duke of *Berri* erected here, in *May* 1379 a Chamber of Accounts for the Lands of his Portion; and K. *Charles* VII. tranſlated thither that for the Kingdom, while his Enemies were Maſters of *Paris*: But now the Government of this City depends on the Mayor and Sheriffs. It is believed, That King St. *Lewis* founded the Univerſity; *Charles* Duke of *Berri*, Brother to King *Lewis* XI. re-eſtabliſhed it, and obtained ſeveral Privileges for it of P. *Paul* II. in 1464. And it hath had many famous Profeſſors of the Civil and Canon Law. *Bourges* is naturally ſtrong, by reaſon of its Situation, the Rivers having rendred the adjacent Country full of Marſhes, which makes it of difficult acceſs on one ſide, and on the other ſide it riſes pretty high: It is alſo environed with good Walls, defended by 80 Towers on the ſide which may be the moſt eaſily approached. It had a great Tower, which is partly ruinous ſince 1651. The River of *Eure*, which others call *Yeure*, begins there to be Navigable, by the encreaſe of the Waters which it receives from the *Auron*, *Aurette*, *Molon*, *Colin*, and ſome other Brooks. *Bourges* is a great City, well-built, with fine Palaces, a great number of Fountains, and very clean Streets. The Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Berri*, ſerves now for a Seat to the Preſidial, and is joined to the Holy Chapel. Strangers do entertain themſelves here with the ſight of the King's Houſe, the Town-Houſe, that of the *Germans*, and that of the famous *James Colur*, beſides the Amphitheatres, and other Antiquities. The Church of St. *Stephen* is the Metropolis, and thought to have been built in 254. under the Empire of *Decius*. There is a fine Chapter in it. Beſides this Church, *Bourges* hath ſeven Collegiate ones: That called the *Holy Chapel*, which immediately depends on the See of *Rome*, is the firſt. *John* of *France*, Duke of *Berri*, Son to King *John*, and Brother to King *Charles* V. founded it, and was buried there in 1416. in the middle of the Quire, where his Tomb is to be ſeen. Beſides theſe Collegiate Churches, there are 17 Pariſhes at *Bourges*, 3 Abbeys, and a great number of Monaſteries, with a College of Jeſuits. The Diocece, which is one of the largeſt in the Kingdom, contains near 900 Pariſhes, under 12 Archdeaconſhips, and 20 Archprieſts, 34 Collegiate Churches, 35 Abbeys, and 10 Commanderies of *Malta*. The Church of *Bourges* has had Illuſtrious Prelates, amongſt which 18 are Canonized. The Archbiſhops of *Bourges* take the Title of Patriarchs and Primates of *Aquitain*, it having begun to enjoy this Title in the 9th Age. *Theodulfe* of *Orleans* ſaith, That *Aigulfe*, who lived in 830. was the firſt Patriarch of *Bourges*. The *Engliſh* afterwards becoming Maſters of *Guienne*, the Archbiſhops of *Bourdeaux* refuſed to acknowledge this Primacy of *Bourges*. King *Philip Auguſtus* complained thereof to Pope *Innocent* III. who did not determine the Affair; but ſome time after, *Gregory* IX. declared in favour of the Church of *Bourges*: For *Clement* V. had tranſlated this Primacy to *Bourdeaux*, whereof he had been Archbiſhop. The Metropolis of *Bourges* has had 11 Suffragans; *Clermont*, *le Puy*, *St. Flour*, *Mende*, *Rodez*, *Vabres*, *Caſtres*, *Cahors*, *Tulles*, *Limoges*, and *Albi*: But as this laſt Church has been of late erected into an Archbiſhoprick, it has had part of its Suffragans; to wit, *Caſtres*, *Cohors*, *Mende*, *Rodez*, and *Vabres*. Cardinal *Robert*, Legate, called a Council here in 1215. But the Biſhops of *France*, having reaſon to complain of his Conduct, oppoſed it, and made their Appeal to the Council of *Lateran*, which Pope *Innocent* III. held towards the end of that year. The Legate-Cardinal *Roman* held one there in 1225. or 26, to judge of the Lands of *Raimond* Earl of *Toulouſe*, in which his Son demanded to be re-eſtabliſhed. There were 7 Archbiſhops; but he of *Lyons* pretending to the Primacy over that of *Sens*, and that of *Bourges* over thoſe of *Bourdeaux*, *Auſch* and *Narbonne*; it is ſaid that they took their Seats as in a Council of State, and not as in a Council of the Church. *Simon* of *Bria*, Cardinal-Legate, held one in 1276. for the Peace of the Church, the See of *Rome* being then vacant by the Death *Innocent* V. In 1286. *Simon* of *Beaujeau*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, held there a Provincial Synod. There were alſo ſeveral Councils held in this Age, for the Primacy of firſt *Aquitain*, whereof the Prelates of *Bourges* were in poſſeſſion ſince *Charlemaign*'s time; who having made that City Capital of the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, compoſed of three Provinces, would, for the better uniting of them together, that they ſhould all depend on it, as to Spirituals. The Prelates of *Narbonne* ſhook off this Yoke, as ſoon as there were Earls of *Tholouſe*: That of *Bourdeaux* attempted the like, when the third *Aquitain* was left to the Kings of *England*, under the Title of the Dutchy of *Guienne*; but thoſe who were in poſſeſſion oppoſed it. *Simon* of *Salli*, whom ſome Authors make a Cardinal by the Title of *St. Sixtus*, Legate of the See of *Rome*, and Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, held a Council in 1228. and ſuſpended the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, who would not aſſiſt at it. This Quarrel went ſo far, that *Giles* of *Rome* got *Bertrand* of *Got*, Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, afterwards Pope, under the Name of *Clement* V. to be excommunicated by *Walter* of *Bruges*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, about 1300. and this Pope did afterwards highly expreſs his Reſentments of it. The Clergy of *France* aſſembled in 1438. at *Bourges* under *Charles* VII. acknowledged the Council of *Baſle*, and drew up the famous Conſtitution named the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The Council approved of it, and it laſted till 1516. that it was ſuppreſſed by the Concordate betwixt Pope *Leo* X. and King *Francis* I. The ſame King *Charles* VII. about two years after, Aſſembled the Clergy again in that City; and *Eugenius* IV. was acknowledged for Pope. In 1584. *Renaude* of *Beaune*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, celebrated a Provincial Council for the Reformation of Manners, and the Diſcipline of the Church. *Anthony Bojer*, a Cardinal, held a Synod there in 1516. and *Peter* of *Hardivillier* celebrated another in 1643. *Bourges* is 7 Leagues from *La Charite* to the Weſt, 22 from *Orleans*, to the North. Its great Towers were raſed by Order of the preſent King of *France*, becauſe it ſided with the Prince of *Condé* in the laſt Civil Wars. *Baronius*, *Spondanus*, &c.

BOURGOING, (*Edmund*) Prior of the *Jacobins* of *Paris*, was made Priſoner at the Aſſault of the Suburbs of *Paris* during the League, where he was armed as a Soldier. He was brought to *Tours*, where the Parliament ſat in 1589. and being convicted of having publickly praiſed *James Clement* in his Sermons, a Friar of his Convent, who had committed the horrid Parricide on the Perſon of King *Henry* III. and of having compared him to *Judith*, who kill'd *Holofernes* before the City of *Bethulia*; he was condemned to be drawn betwixt 4 Horſes; and the Sentence was executed at *Tours*, *Jan.* 26. 1590. *Cailliere Hiſt. du Mareſ. de Matignon.*

BOURGOIN, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Dauphiné* in *Viennois*; it hath been in times paſt dependant on the Barony of *La Tour du Pin*, and is renowned for its Hemp-Trade. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars in the 16th Century. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 31.

BOURIGNON, (*Antonietta*) was born at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, in 1616. having reſolved to quit the World, ſhe took a Hermit's Habit at the Age of 18. to retire into the Deſarts; but ſhe was known, and ſtopp'd in the Dioceſe of *Cambray*, where the Biſhop granted her a Solitude. She was forced afterwards to withdraw elſewhere, becauſe ſhe would live there with ſome other Virgins, without any Vow or Rule, but the Love of God and the Goſpel. After this, ſhe ſhut her ſelf up in a Chamber, where ſhe lived alone for four years. Her Parents being dead, ſhe contributed to the Foundation of an Hoſpital, and was there nine years taken up in inſtructing ſeveral poor young Women. Having received ſome Diſcontent there, ſhe abandoned this Hoſpital, and travelled into ſeveral other places during the reſt of her Life. She died at *Franeker* in 1685. Her particular way of Life, has given occaſion to believe that ſhe was for making ſome new Sect. She has left divers Treatiſes of Piety, which are bound in 18 Volumes in *Octavo*. *Republique de Lettres.*

BOURN, a Market-Town in the South of *Lincolnſhire*, of *Aveland Wapentake* in *Keſteven* Diviſion: Here are ſtill to be ſeen the Ruines of a good Caſtle; and not far from it ſtood *Swinſted* Abbey, a Monk whereof, named *Simon*, poiſoned K. *John*, as moſt Hiſtorians relate. From *London* 153 miles.

BOURON, a City of *Romania*, near the *Archipelago*, on the ſide of *Aperoſe*. There is a Lake of the ſame Name, which is on this ſide of Mount *Argontaro*. The City of *Bouron* had in times paſt a Biſhop's See, and was known to *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Stephanus*, who often ſpeak of it under the Name of *Biſtonia*.

BOUTAN, a vaſt, populous, fruitful Kingdom in the middle of *Aſia*, 3 months Journey beyond *Patua* to the N. bounded to the S. by the Kingdom of *Nupal*, from which it is ſeparated by Mount *Naugracut*, which is probably the *Taurus*, and is 8 days Journey over. The Prince of this Country is very Potent, and wonderfully Honoured by his Subjects, who Trade in *Indoſtan* for Beads of Amber and Coral, in exchange for Rhubarb and Wormſeed, and Silver. The Country is fruitful, and rich in Furrs; but ſurrounded with ſnowy deſart Countries, and lies in the Road between *Ruſſia* and *China*. *Tavern. Part* 2. 182. *c.* 15. *lib.* 2.

BOUTHEROUE *de Chartres*, (*Michael*) a Learned Phyſician, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He wrote ſeveral Books in his own Faculty; as, *Pyrotologia*, &c. Another of this Name, who was a Lawyer, wrote a Treatiſe of ancient Coins.

BOWE, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, 153 miles from *London*.

BOXHORNIUS, known under the Name of *Marcus Zulrius Boxhornius* of *Bergen-op-Zoom* in *Brabant*. In 1631. he publiſhed the Authors of the *Hiſtoria Auguſta*; the Panegyrick of *Pliny*, *Juſtin*, and ſome Satyrical Poets: And ſince that time he has publiſhed other Pieces; as, the Deſcription of the Towns of *Holland*; the Hiſtory of the Siege of *Breda*; a Diſſertation of Printing, and the Inventers of this Art; *Monumenta Illuſtrium Virorum*, &c. He was born in 1612. was Profeſſor at *Leyden*, and afterwards went into *Sweedland*. He was eſteemed no good Critick, as appears by his Notes on *Plautus* and *Sulpitius*

BOYLE, (*Richard*) Earl of *Burlington*, had this Honour conferr'd upon him by King *Charles* II. *Ann.* 1664. and is the firſt *Engliſh* Earl of that Title: His Father was *Richard*, Baron of *Youghall* and *Bandon*, Viſcount of *Kinalmeaky* and *Dungarvan*, and Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*; which Titles are now enjoyed by the preſent Earl of *Burlington*, whereunto King *Charles* I. added that of Baron *Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*. But that which adds much to the Glory of this Family, is the Fame of the preſent Earl's two Brothers, lately deceaſed, *viz. Roger Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, and Baron *Broghul* in *Ireland*, ſufficiently recommended to the World by his Elegant Writings both in Proſe and Verſe; and *Robert*, no leſs known by his large Improvements in Experimental Philoſophy, and the many excellent Volumes he has publiſhed to the World. See *Robert*.

BOYNE, a River of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, famous for the Glorious Victory His Majeſty King *William* obtained there over the late King *James* and his *French* and *Iriſh* Army, *July* 1. 1690. The Paſſage of the River was attempted by Count *Mainard*, now Duke *Schomberg*, with a Body of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, three miles higher than the Camp; which was done with great Gallantry, notwithſtanding eight Squadrons of the Enemy that ſtood there to diſpute the Paſs: Upon Information whereof, the King ordered his Infantry to make over the River in another place, where the Water took them up to their Arm-pits; and the Horſe ſwam over in another, notwithſtanding all Oppoſition. Preſently the King, accompanied with the Prince of *Denmark*, paſſed the River, and appeared at the Head of his Troops in the greateſt Heat of the Action. In ſhort, the *Iriſh* were routed; and the *French*, under the Command of *Lauzun*, retreated in good Order. In the Heat of the Fight, a Cannon-Bullet carried off a piece of the King's Boot, and broke a Horſe's Leg that was cloſe by him. But our greateſt Misfortune was the Loſs of that Great General the Duke of *Schomberg*, who was ſlain with a Piſtol-ſhot. The day before the Fight, King *William* viewing the Enemy's Camp, and obſerving the Fords of the River, received a Wound upon the Shoulder, from a Cannon-Bullet of ſix pound weight, which took away a piece of his Coat, Waſtcoat, and Shirt, and drew a little Blood. This Victory was attended with the ſurrender of *Drogheda* the next day; and King *William* entred *Dublin* on the 6th without reſiſtance.

BOZIUS, or *Bozio*, (*Thomas*) Prieſt of the *Oratory* at *Rome*, lived in the beginning of the 17th Century, in the Pontificate of *Clement* VIII. He wrote Ten Volumes in Hiſtory, entituled, *Annales Antiquitatum*; but being prevented by death, there are but Two of them publiſhed. He wrote likewiſe a Book, *De Signis Eccleſiæ*, Printed in 1591. *De Ruinis Gentium & Regnorum. De Antiquo & Novo Italiæ Statu*: Both againſt *Machiavel*. *De Imperio Virtutum. De Robore Bellico*, &c. His Brother *Francis* was a Prieſt of the ſame Order; wrote *De Temporali Eccleſiæ Monarchia*; *Annales Mundi*. *Vita Beati Petri*. *Janus Nicius*, *Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. p.* 1. *c.* 50. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

BOZOLO, a ſmall Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Mantua*, with the Title of Principality, betwixt *Mantua* and *Cremona*, 18 miles W. of *Mantua*.

BRA, (*Henry*) commonly known by the Name of *Henricus à Brâ*, a Phyſician of the *Low Countries*, who acquired great Reputation by his Books, *De Curandis Venenis*: *De Febribus*, &c. He was born at *Dockham* in *Weſt-Frizeland*; and having travell'd to the moſt celebrated Univerſities in *Italy* and *Germany*, took his Doctor's Degree at *Bazil*, in 1585. *Sufridus Petri Decad.* 16. *De Script. Friſiæ*. *Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

BRABANT, a Province of the *Low Countries*, with the Title of a Dutchy: It is in a manner an Iſland, environed with Rivers, having the *Meuſe* on the Eaſt and the North, the *Demer* on the South, which runs through part of this Province; and the *Scheld* on the Weſt, with the Ocean on the ſide of *Breda* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*. It has part of the Country of *Guelderland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt; *Flanders* and part of *Zeland* on the Weſt; the Country of *Hainault* and the County of *Namur* on the South; and on the North, *Holland*, and another part of *Guelderland*. This Country is 20 Leagues in breadth, and about 80 in circuit. Thoſe who ſeek for the Original of the Name of *Brabant*, are too fabulous for us to rely upon. The Air there is good, the Country is fertile; and beſides the Rivers, there is a great number of Lakes and Ponds. The Cities of it alſo are very fine, whereof there are 26 walled and very ſtrong, not mentioning others of leſs Importance, which are, however, pretty good Cities. The Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, where *Antwerp* is, the Lordſhip of *Malines*, and even the Dutchy of *Limbourg*, are comprehended in *Brabant*; where there are, beſides the Dutchy of *Arſchot*, the Marquiſate of *Bergues*, the County of *Hooghſtraet*, the State of *Maeſtricht*, formerly of *Liege*, 19 Baronies, &c. *Louvain* was in times paſt Capital of *Brabant*; but now *Bruſſels*. The others are *Antwerp*, *Malines*, *Tillement*, *Lire*, *Arſchot*, *Nivelle*, &c. belonging to the *Spaniards*. The *Hollanders* have there, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Breda*, *Grave*, *Boiſleduc*, *Williamſtadt*, *Lillo*, and *Maeſtricht*. The *Brabanders* are deſcended from a Colony of *Saxons*, brought from beyond the *Elbe* by *Charlemaign*, and planted in this Country in 806. Divers Authors ſay, That *Anchiſes*, or *Anchiſiſes*, Father to *Pepin* of *Hariſtel*, was Lord of *Brabant*. *Charlemaign* and his Children were Maſters of this Country, until ſuch time as *Otho*, Son to Prince *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lower Lorrain*, being dead in 1004. without being married, *Brabant* became the Portion of *Gerberge*, ſecond Daughter to the ſame *Charles* of *France*, and his firſt Wife *Bonne* of *Ardenne*, married to *Lambert* II. Earl of *Monts* and *Louvain*, the Founder of the Branch of the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Lothier*. At firſt they took only the Title of Earls; but in 1235. *Henry* I. took the Title of Duke of *Brabant* and *Lorrain*. *Philip* III. called *the Good*, ſucceeded to the Duke of *Brabant*, which he left to *Charles the Raſh* his Son, Father to *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried it into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by her Marriage to *Maximilian*, afterwards Emperor. *Brabant* has been fruitful in Illuſtrious Men and Learned Writers.

BRABO, an Illuſtrious *Roman*, Kinſman to *Julius Cæſar*, came with him into *Gaul*, and gave his Name to *Brabant*, according to the Opinion of ſome. They ſay, That here was a Giant named *Antigonus*, upon the Banks of the *Scheld*, where ſtands now the City of *Antwerp*, who lived in a Fort that he had built there, and cut off the hands of all thoſe he met with thereabouts: That *Brabo* overthrew him, and as a juſt Reward of his Cruelty, cut off his hand before he killed him, and flung it into the *Scheld*, whence the Fortreſs of this Giant was named *Hantwerpen*; that is, *A Hand caſt away*; and the Country, *Brabant*, from *Brabo*. This is looked upon as a meer Fable: But there is ſtill to be ſeen, at the Gate of *Antwerp*, the Place which is ſaid to have been the Fortreſs of this Giant, and ſome Bones of a prodigious bigneſs, ſaid alſo to be his. They have alſo in this City a Statue of Marble, which repreſents that Illuſtrious *Brabo*: And they make two Proceſſions every year; the one on *Trinity-Sunday*, and the other on the *Octave* of the *Aſſumption*, wherein they carry a great *Coloſſius* repreſenting this Giant; under which, is to be ſeen this Inſcription:

> *Cernitis immanem hunc immenſa mole Gigantem:*
> *Talem olim, ut fama eſt, tulit Andoperva Tyrannum.*

Goropius, who believes this Relation to be a Story, ſaith, That the Bones which are ſhown as his, are the Bones of a Whale. *Corn. Graph.*

BRACCIAN, or *Bracciano*, *Braccianum*, and *Arcenum*, a ſmall Town of *Italy*, in the Province called the *Patrimony of St. Peter*. It is ſituated upon a Lake which gives it Name, and has the Title of a Dutchy belonging to the Houſe of the *Urſins*.

BRACCIO, an Illuſtrious Captain of the Family of *Forte Bracci* of *Perugia* in *Italy*: After having ſhewn his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions, in 1409. he was choſen General of the *Florentines*, who took part with *Lewis* II. Duke of *Anjou*, againſt *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples*. In 1414. Pope *John* XXIII. going to the Council of *Conſtance*, made him General of his Troops, and Governour of *Bononia*. At this time he re-eſtabliſhed the Gentry in *Perugia*, whence they had been driven by the Mob. He waged War afterwards againſt Pope *Martin* V. who agreed with him, and ſent him to *Bononia*, to reduce that City, which had revolted; and having overcome theſe Rebels, he Commanded the Army of *Johanna* II. Queen of *Naples*, and of *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*, againſt *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, and routed General *Sforza*, who held for *Lewis*. After this Victory, *Johanna* gave him the Principality of *Capua*, and made him Great Conſtable of the Kingdom. But his Ambition prompted him to aſpire to the Kingdom it ſelf: He took Arms againſt Queen *Johanna*, *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, and General *Sforza*, who was reconciled to this Princeſs, and laid Siege to *Aquila*: But he was wounded in a bloudy Fight; and being made Priſoner, would neither ſpeak nor eat; and ſo died rather of Grief than of his Wound, in 1424. He became Maſter of a great part of *Marca Anconitana*, all *Umbria*, ſeveral places of *Tuſcany*, and of ſome of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Pompil. Totti.*

BRACCIOLIN, or *Brandolin*, (*James*) a famous Orator, Son to *Poggio* of *Florence*, Author of an Hiſtory which this *James*'s Son tranſlated into *Italian*. He compoſed alſo other Books, and had a hand in the Conſpiracy of the *Pozzi*, againſt *Julian* and *Laurence de Medicis*: He was convicted of it, arreſted, and hanged at a Window in the Houſe of one of the Chief Conſpirators, in 1478. We muſt remember, That this *James Bracciolin* is different from another Son of *Poggio*, Pope *Leo* X.'s Favourite, as *P. Jovius* tells us. *Polit. Hiſt. Conj. Pact.*

BRACELLI, (*James*) born at *Zarzano* in the State of *Genoa*, and flouriſhed to the year 1460. He was Secretary of State to the Republick of *Venice*, and wrote the Hiſtory of the War between the *Spaniards* and the *Genoeſe*, from 1412. to 1444. He wrote likewiſe another Book of the Eminent Men of *Genoa*: A Deſcription of the Coaſt of that State, &c. *Paul. Jov. Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat*, &c.

BRACHELI, (*Adolphus*) born at *Cologne* in the beginning of the 17th Century, wrote the Hiſtory of his Time; it takes in the Wars of *Germany* from 1618. to 1652. This Work, which was written in Latin, is continued by *A. Thulden* to 1660. and by *Hen. Brewer* to 1671.

BRACHITES, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Age, who followed the Errours of *Manes* and the *Gnoſticks*. *Bateole.*

BRACHMANS, a Sect of Gymnoſophiſts, or Philoſophers of the *Indians*, famous enough in the Works of the Ancients: They lived partly in Woods, where they conſulted the Stars, and exerciſed themſelves in the Knowledge of Nature; and partly in Cities, to adviſe Princes, and teach Morality to the People. They believed that the Souls of Men paſſed into thoſe of Beaſts, and eſpecially of Oxen; deſpiſed Death, and made their Happineſs conſiſt in rejecting the Advantages of Fortune. The ancient Philoſophers paſſed often into the *Indies* to conſult the *Brachmans*; and it's thought that *Pythagoras* had learned the Opinion of the *Metempſycoſis* from them. At this time the *Gentiles*, called *Banians*, who are in the *Indies*, and particularly in *Indoſtan*, have their Prieſts, whom they call *Brachmans*, or *Brahmens*. They ſay, That GOD, whom they Name *Achari*, having reſolved to create the World, he created Three moſt Perfect Beings to be Inſtruments: The Firſt was *Brahma*, which ſignifies Penetrating: The Second *Beſchen*, which ſignifies Exiſting in all Things: And the Third, *Mehahdeu*; *i. e.* Great Lord. That he Created the World; by *Brahma* Preſerves it; by *Beſchen* and *Mehahdeu* he will deſtroy it. They add, That this *Brahma* publiſhed Four Books, which they call *Beths*, that is, Science; becauſe they pretend that all the Sciences are compriſed in them. The Firſt is called *Atherbabed*; the Second *Zagerbed*; the Third, *Rekbed*; and the Fourth, *Samabed*. Theſe People are diſtinguiſhed into Four Tribes: The Firſt are *Brahmens*, who teach Religion and Law; the Second, *Quetteties*, or Soldiers; the Third, *Beſcue*, or Merchants, who are properly the *Banians*; and the Fourth conſiſts of Trades and Husbandmen, whom they call *Scidra*. They all agree in the Doctrine of the *Metempſycoſis*, and in that it is not lawful for them to Eat nor Kill any living Creature. Yet there are ſome of the Second Tribe, who may Eat them, provided they be neither Cow nor Peacock, having a great Reſpect for theſe Creatures. *Kercher, Bernier, Hen. Lord.*

BRACKLAW, Lat. *Braclavia*, a ſtrong Town of *Poland* in *Lower Podolia*, ſituated upon the River *Bog*, towards the Frontiers of *Volhinia*; but all this Country has been ruined by the *Turks* ſince the taking of *Caminieck*. It's 110 miles Eaſt of *Caminieck*.

BRACKLEY, a Market and Borough-Town of *Sutton* Hundred, in the South parts of *Northamptonſhire*, upon the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*. It ſtands near the Spring of the *Ouſe*, conſiſts of two Pariſhes, and had formerly a College, now made uſe of for a Free-School; a noted Place, and was formerly in a manner the Staple Town in the County for Wooll: It is Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and is 48 miles from *London*.

BRADFIELD, a Market-Town of *Treſſwell* Hundred in *Eſſex*, 39 miles from *London*.

BRADFORD, a Market-Town of *Bradford* Hundred in the Weſt parts of *Wiltſhire*, 83 miles from *London*. His Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Earl of *Bradford* upon *Francis* Lord Viſcount *Newport*, Treaſurer to his Houſhold.

BRADFORTH, a Market-Town in *Morley* Hundred and Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near the Fall of a ſmall Stream into the *Are*, 145 miles from *London*.

BRADING, a Market-Town in the Hundred of *Eaſt-Medine* in the Iſle of *Wight*, 70 miles from *London*.

BRADNIDGE, a Market-Town of *Halberton* Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Devonſhire*; from *London* 185 miles.

BRADSHAW, or *Bradſaus*, (*Henry*) an *Engliſh* Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, living to the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. He left ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces behind him. A Chronicle *De Antiquitate Urbis Ceſtriæ*, &c. *Balæus, Cent.* 14. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

BRADSHAW, (*John*) Preſident of the pretended High Court of Juſtice, ſet up by the Rebels for the Murther of King *Charles* I. *The Continuation of Sir Richard Baker*, &c.

BRAERSIUS, or *Vekenſtil*, (*Henry*) Mathematician and Printer of *Louvain*, in the beginning of the 16th Century. His Works are, *Tabulæ Perpetuæ Longitudinum & Latitudinum Planetarum. De Compoſitione & Uſu Decretorii Planetarum. De Compoſitione & Uſu Quadrantis. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BRAGA, or *Brague*, *Bracara*, a City of *Portugal*, an Archbiſhop's See; is ſituated upon the River *Cavado*, in the Province of *Entre Douro* and *Minho*, five Leagues from the Sea. *Braga* has been in times paſt in *Galicia*, and is one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Spain*. *Ptolemy* names it *Braccara Auguſta*; and the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, *Bregara*. *Auſonius* puts it amongſt the Four Chief Cities of *Spain*:

Quæque maris ſinu jactat ſe Braccara dives.

They ſay it was the Seat of the ancient *Suevian* Kings, and that it was very conſiderable under the *Goths*; as alſo for its Church, which has had many Illuſtrious Prelates. They Stile themſelves Primates of *Spain*; for *Alfonſus* I. having taken this City in 1240 from the *Moors*, all the Biſhops of *Spain* then ſubmitted themſelves to its Church. That of *Toledo* diſputes this Honour with it; but this Proceſs has not, as yet, been finiſhed; and the famous *Dom Barthelmi* of *Martiers*, Archbiſhop of *Brague*, being at the Council of *Trent* in 1561. maintained the Rights of this Church there. This Town ſtands 75 Miles South of *Compoſtella*, and 180 North of *Lisbon*. The firſt Council of *Brague* was held in the year 408. by *Pancracian* Biſhop of the Town, who with Nine other Prelates, condemn'd the Errors of the Barbarous Nations, who had invaded *Spain*. There was another little Provincial Council held there in 563. where the Errors of the *Priſcilianiſts* were condemn'd in 17 Articles. There was alſo held there another in 572. under *Ariamirus*, for the Regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. *Baron. In Annal. Labee in Edit. Concil.*

BRAGADIN, (*Marcus Antonius*) a Noble *Venetian*, Governour of *Famagouſta*, in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, in 1570, and 1571. After he had defended this City with an invincible Courage, during a long Siege, againſt *Muſtapha*, General of the *Turkiſh* Army, who loſt above 80000 Men, he was at laſt forced, becauſe the Succours from *Venice* were too long delay'd, to ſurrender the City upon Honourable Terms: But *Muſtapha* did not obſerve the Articles, but by a Treachery, common to theſe Infidels, made him Priſoner, with *Aſtor Baglioni*, who commanded the Garriſon, *Lawrence Ticpoli* Magiſtrate of the City, and ſeveral other Officers. All theſe Chriſtians were cruelly Maſſacred in the ſight of *Bragadin*, who was reſerved for a more rigorous Puniſhment. *Muſtapha*, to make him indure the more, cauſed a Cimeter to be put thrice to his Throat, which this Illuſtrious Captain look'd on always without Fear. They cut off his Noſe and Ears, and afterwards caſt him bolted into the bottom of a Dungeon, whence the Hangman drew him up afterwards to make him carry Earth in a Basket to thoſe who repair'd the Fortifications of *Famagouſta*, and made him ſtoop with his Load to kiſs the Earth, every time he paſſed before *Muſtapha*, who ſaw the Fortifications of the Place carried on himſelf. To make him ſuffer all manner of Indignities, he was ty'd to a Sail-yard of one of the Galleys, afterwards dragg'd into the publick Place, where being ty'd Hands and Feet, he was flea'd alive. This Cruelty did not pull down his Courage, for he dy'd with great Conſtancy, reproaching the Infidels with their Perfidiouſneſs and Inhumanity. His Skin was dipped in Salt and Vinegar, which *Muſtapha* cauſed to be ſtuffed with Hay, and to be ty'd to the Admiral, to ſhew it along the Coaſts of *Egypt* and *Syria*. It was put in the *Arſenal* of *Conſtantinople*, whence the Children of this Illuſtrious Hero recover'd it, and conſerve it as the moſt glorious Title of their Family. *Muſtapha*'s Fury being ſomewhat appeaſed by this barbarous kind of Death, he ſpared the Garriſon which remained, and put them in Chains. *Gratiani Hiſtoire de Cypre.*

BRAGANZA, or *Berganca*, *Brigantia* and *Brigentium*, a Town of *Portugal*, with the Title of Dutchy. Some take it for the *Cæliobriga* of the Ancients in the *Aſturies*: It is ſituated upon the little River of *Sabor*, in the Province of *Tralos Montes*, in the Mountains, near the City of *Mirande*, not far off the Frontiers of *Gallicia*, and the Kingdom of *Lobia*. It is the chief Town of a Dutchy, and has about 50 Boroughs depending on it: Here are Mines of Silver in this Dutchy. The Dukes of *Braganza* deſcended from the Kings of *Portugal*, made their ordinary Reſidence at *Villavicioſa*, and were privileg'd to ſit under the Canopy with the Kings of *Spain*. They have been in Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Portugal*, from the year 1640. *Bragance* ſtands 35 Miles North Weſt of *Braczalaw*.

BRAHEM, Son to *Ali*, and Fourth King of *Morocco*, of the Race of the *Almoravides*, ſucceeded his Father in 1115. and ſubdued one *Alfeque*, a *Mahometan* Doctor, who would have dethron'd him, and having put out his Eyes, ſentenced him to Death; but in 1140. having loſt the Battel againſt *Abdala*, an *African Berebere*, and ſeeing no ſafe Retreat, he ſpur'd his Horſe through deſpair, and made him leap from the top of a Rock, where he was cruſhed in pieces, chooſing rather to die thus, than to fall into the Hands of his Enemies. *Abdala* being dead, ſome time after, *Abdulmumen*, General of the Army, was choſen King, under the Title of *Amir-el-Mominin* (or *Miramolin*) and beſieged the City of *Morocco*, where the Son of *Brahem* was then a Child, yet declared King after his Father. And ſeeing that the Beſieged reſiſted with an extraordinary Courage, he ſwore he would never quit the City until he had made himſelf Maſter of it; and having taken it by Storm, he ſeized the young Prince, and ſtrangled him with his own Hands; and in him extinguiſhed the Line of the *Almoravides*. *Marmol. de L. Afrique.*

BRAIDALBIN, which in the Highland Dialect ſignifies the higheſt place of *Scotland*, is a Country in the Highlands which gives Title of Earl to one of the Family of *Campbell*. The higheſt place of this Country is call'd *Drum Albin*, *i. e.* the Back of *Scotland*, from whence ſeveral Rivers derive their Original, ſome of which run into the *German*, others into the *Iriſh* Seas.

BRAINTRY, a good large and populous Market Town of *Hinckford* Hundred in *Eſſex*; from *London* 34 miles.

BRAMA, one of the chiefeſt Gods of the People of *Tonquin*, betwixt *China* and *India*. Theſe Idolaters ſacrifice to the Seven Planets, and have Five Idols, for whom they have a particular Veneration, *viz.* Four Gods, named *Brama*, *Raumu*, *Betolo*, *Ramonu*, and a Goddeſs whom they call *Satibana*. The King, the *Mandarins*, that is, the Lords of the Court, and the Learned, ſcarcely adore any thing but Heaven. *Tavernier Voyage des Indes.*

BRAMBER, a Borough Town which gives Name to one of the Six Rapes or Diviſions of *Suſſex*.

BRAMENS, *Bramins* or *Bramans*, a kind of Pagans in the *Indies*, who devote themſelves to the Worſhip of their Idols, and to the Miniſtery of their Temples. They boaſt that they ſprung out of the Head of their God *Bramha*, which they ſay produc'd ſeveral other things, but not ſo Noble, becauſe they iſſued from the Stomach, Arms, Thighs, or Feet. *Abraham Rogers*, who lived a long time upon the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, obſerves in his Treatiſe of Paganiſm, that the great God of the *Bramens* is called *Wiſtnu*, and ſometime *Etwara*; and that *Bramha* is the firſt Man whom this God created, and to whom he gave the Power of creating the World, together with the conduct thereof; ſo that *Bramha* was eſtabliſhed as Lieutenant to God, with an abſolute Power over all things. The *Bramins* ſay, that there are Eight Worlds like this we inhabit, and that theſe Eight Parts of the Univerſe are governed by Eight Lieutenants of *Bramha*. They believe the Immortality of the Soul, but hold the *Metempſychoſis* or the *Tranſmigration* of the Soul from one Body into another; and they ſay, that the Soul of a mild Man paſſes into the Body of a Pigeon, or a Hen; that of a cruel Man, into the Body of a Tyger; that of a crafty Man, into that of a Fox; that of a Glutton, into that of a Hog; that of a Traitor, into the Body of a Serpent; and thus into other Beaſts according to the different Qualities of the Deceaſed. They believe that theſe Souls are retained in the Body of theſe Beaſts during a certain time before they can enjoy a Happineſs purely Spiritual: Therefore they have ſo much reſpect for Beaſts and Inſects, that they found Hoſpitals for the wounded or ſick Animals, and redeem Birds taken by the *Mahometans*, thinking they render this Service perhaps to one of their Kindred, and that after death, care ſhould alſo be taken of their Souls. Some ſay, that the Souls of thoſe who have done good Actions, paſs into the Body of a King, a Prince, or a great Lord. The *Bramens* are very much reſpected by the *Banians* in all the *Indies*, but thoſe of the Coaſt of *Malabar* have for them an extraordinary deference; for the Bridegroom preſents his Wife to a *Bramen*, to diſpoſe of her before the Conſummation of the Marriage, that he may be happy and bleſſed. They have amongſt the *Banians* the Direction of the Affairs of Religion, whereof they expound the Myſteries, and by this Means gain great Credit amongſt the Simple People, who conſult 'em upon all Emergencies as infallible Oracles. They have alſo the Care of the Schools, where they Teach Children to Read, Write, and Caſt Accounts. What augments the Veneration People have for them, is the auſterity of their Life, and their frequent Faſtings, which are ſo rigorous, that ſometimes they are three or four days without eating, at leaſt they make People believe ſo. *Mandeſlo.*

BRAMHAL, (*John*) Lord Primate of *Ireland*, was born at *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire* in 1593. He was a Gentleman of an Ancient Family, deſcended from the *Bramhal's* of *Bramhal-Hall* in *Cheſhire*. He was Educated at *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts, from thence he removed to a Benefice in *Yorkſhire*, and engaging a Jeſuit in a Conference about Tranſubſtantiation, had the advantage in the Diſpute: Upon this, he was made Chaplain to *Matthews*, Archbiſhop of *York*; and not long after Prebendary of *York* and *Rippon*. He was competently Skill'd in the Common and Statute Laws of *England*, (a Study generally too much neglected by the Clergy.) He Commenc'd Doctor of Divinity at *Cambridge*. In 1633. he reſign'd all his Preferments in *England*, and went over, upon Invitation, into *Ireland*: And, by the Recommendation of the Lord *Strafford*, then Deputy, was made Biſhop of *Derry*. At his coming to *Ireland*, he found the Revenues of the Church miſerably waſted, and for the Remedy of this Miſchief, procured ſeveral Acts of Parliament for ſecuring the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue; Among others, an Act *for the*

Preſervation of the Inheritance, Rights, and Profits of Lands belonging to the Church and Perſons Eccleſiaſtical. He regain'd the Rights of the Church by Argument, Law, and Purchaſe; got *Fee-Farms* ſurrendered, and recover'd between Thirty and forty thouſand Pounds *per Annum* in Four years time. By his Intereſt and Sollicitation, the *Nine and Thirty Articles of the Church of England* were paſs'd in the Convocation at *Dublin,* and a new Book of *Canons* made, into which ſeveral of the *Engliſh Canons* were incorporated. Afterwards, Affairs growing troubleſome in that Kingdom, he was Impeach'd and Impriſon'd at the Proſecution of Sir *Bryan O Neal*; but the Impeachment appearing Unreaſonable and Malicious, he was ſet at Liberty by the King's Order. He had like to have been deſtroy'd by a Malicious Contrivance of Sir *Phelim O Neal,* Head of the *Iriſh* Rebels: This Gentleman had a Deſign to get the Biſhop and his Reputation Murther'd at the ſame time; To this purpoſe, he directs a Letter to his Lordſhip at *Derry,* in which he deſires, that according to their Articles, ſuch a Gate ſhould be delivered to him, at his approach. The Garriſon, being upon their Defence, and expecting the Enemy, Sir *Phelim* knew the Letter would be open'd before it came to the Biſhop's Hands, and the *Scots,* upon ſeeing the Contents (tho' altogether falſe) would not fail to Murther him: But, by the Providence of God, the Meſſenger ſent with this Letter, deſerted, and ran away with it, the Plot never coming to light, till Sir *Phelim* himſelf diſcover'd it. The Rebellion gaining ground in *Ireland,* the Biſhop comes over for *England,* and does the King great Service in the Civil Wars. After the Battel of *Marſton-Moor,* which the Biſhop diſſwaded, he ſet Sail for *Bruſſels*; During his being beyond Sea, he wrote againſt Monſieur *Militieri,* the Biſhop of *Chalcedon, &c.* At the Reſtauration he was made Archbiſhop of *Armagh,* and Speaker of the Houſe of Lords in the Parliament of *Dublin.* The Charge abovementioned againſt him, and the Lord *Strafford,* are torn out of the Journals of Both Houſes. To conclude, He was very conſiderable in the Argumentative part of Learning, a great Controverſial Divine, a good Governor and Stateſman, and had a Courage ſuitable to his Character and Principles. He was far from being ſtraight Lac'd in his Notions, or Uncharitable in his Cenſures, being Famous for his Diſtinction between Articles of *Peace* and Articles of *Faith.* See his Life before his Works in Folio.

BRAMPOUR, a City of the Province of *Candis* in the Empire of the Great *Mogul.* Moſt of its Houſes are ruinous, but there is yet ſtanding a great Caſtle in the middle of the City, where the Governor of that Province reſides, and which is ſo conſiderable, that it is given to none but to the Kings Son, or to his Uncle. But ſince the Wealth and Revenue of the Province of *Bengala* came to be known, its Government is the firſt of the Empire of the Great *Mogul.* They make at *Brampour,* and in all the reſt of the Province, a vaſt quantity of Cotton Cloth, which is tranſported into *Perſia, Turkey, Moſcovia, Poland, Arabia, Great Cairo,* and elſewhere; ſome are Dyed in ſeveral Colours, and imbelliſh'd with Flowers; others left all White, with a Stripe or two of Gold and Silver along the Piece, and at each of the Two Ends there is a Thread woven with Gold or Silver and Silk, with Flowers; This Cloth has no outſide, the one ſide being as fine as the other. Some of theſe Cloths are Striped, half Cotton, and half Gold or Silver, and theſe Pieces are called *Ornis.* *Tavernier Voyage des Indes.*

BRAMPTON, a Market Town in *Cumberland,* in *Eskdale* Ward, not far from the *Picts* Wall, 225 miles from *London*

BRAMYARD, a Market Town of *Broxach* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Herefordſhire,* ſeated on the River *Frome,* 104 miles from *London.*

BRANCACIO, a Family. The Family of *Brancacio* is of the moſt ancient and noble of the Kingdom of *Naples,* where it has produced the Branches of *Brancacio Imbriachi, Brancacio del Veſcavo, Brancacio del Glivolo,* and *Brancacio del Cardinale.* It was alſo eſtabliſhed in *France* 300 years ago, and known under the Name of *Brancas.*

BRANCACIO, *(Francis)* Cardinal, Biſhop of *Viterbo,* of the Houſe of *Brancacio* abovemention'd. He was a Perſon of Worth and Learning, and amongſt other Pieces, wrote one about Chocolate. After the Death of *Clement* the Ninth, in 1669. he was propoſed in the Conclave to ſucceed him, but his Election miſcarried by the Intereſt of the *Spaniards.*

BRANCASTER, Lat. *Branodunum,* a Town in the North-weſt parts of *Norfolk,* was of great Note in the time of the *Romans,* who kept a Garriſon in it.

BRANCHIDES, Prieſts of the Temple of *Apollo,* which was at *Didymus* in *Inia,* a Province of *Leſſer Aſia,* towards the *Egean* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Caria.* The Inhabitants of *Didymus* had alſo the ſame Name. They opened to *Xerxes* the Temple of *Apollo,* whoſe Riches he took all away. After which, thinking it unſafe to ſtay in *Greece,* they fled into *Sogdiana,* on the other ſide the *Caſpian* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Perſia,* where they built a City, which they named *Branchides*; but they eſcaped not the puniſhment of their Crime; for *Alexander* having conquered *Darius* King of *Perſia,* and being informed of their Treachery, put 'em all to the Sword, and raſed their City, puniſhing the Impiety of the Fathers in their Poſterity. *Suidas, Q. Curt. l.* 3.

BRANCUS, King of the *Allobroges,* the ancient People of *Dauphiné,* lived in the time of *Hannibal.* He was diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his Kingdom by his younger Brother, who had drawn into his Party all the young People, and had almoſt baniſhed him out of his States. *Hannibal* being choſen Arbitrator of this Quarrel, after he had Examined the Reaſons on both ſides, pronounced in favour of the Eldeſt, who acknowledged his Obligation in furniſhing him with Proviſions, and all that could be neceſſary for his Army for the paſſing the *Alps.* *Liv. Lib.* 21.

BRANDENBOURG, a Country of *Germany,* with the Title of Marquiſate, and Electorate of the Empire, betwixt *Pruſſia, Pomerania, Mecklebourg,* Upper and Lower *Saxony,* the Dutchy of *Brunſwick,* and *Luſatia.* It is divided into Three Parts, or *Marches, i. e.* Marquiſates, *Old Marche,* or *Altemark* on the Weſt of the *Elbe*; the Middle or *Mittelmark* betwixt the *Elbe* and the *Oder*; and the *New Marche,* or *New Mark* on the Eaſt of the *Oder.* The *Elbe* diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean, and the *Oder* into the *Baltick Sea*; and of late there has been a great Channel made for the joyning of theſe Two Rivers together by the *Havel*: So the Commerce has been facilitated, and People endeavoured to free themſelves from the Payment of the Duties of the *Sound.* *Berlin* is the Capital City of the Country, upon the *Sprehe,* as well as *Brandenbourg,* which is alſo a City. The others are *Francfort* upon the *Oder, Tangermund* upon the *Elbe, Seunemberg, Landſperg, Havelberg, Verben,* &c. with the Fortreſs of *Kuſtrin, Spandau* and *Peits.* This Country is good and fertile, and the Inhabitants are almoſt all *Lutherans,* though the Elector of *Brandenbourg* is a *Calviniſt.* The Electoral Dignity is annex'd to the Marquiſate; but beſides that, it has the Dutchies of *Pruſſia* and *Cleves,* with thoſe of *Croſſen* and *Jargendorf* in *Sileſia,* the Principalities of *Alberſtad* and *Minden*; the Reverſion of the Dutchy of *Magdebourg, Lower Pomerania,* with the Adminiſtration of the Biſhoprick of *Camin.* The Five laſt were yielded to him by the Peace of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. with the Fort of *Wiltzbourg,* for part of *Pomerania,* which he yielded to the *Swedes.* There are beſides in the Family of *Brandenbourg,* the Marquiſates of *Culembach, Anſpach,* or *Onſpach,* the County of *Ravenſbourg,* &c. the Fortreſſes of *Ruſtrin, Pillau, Memel, Colberg* in *Pomerania, Drieſſen.* The Poſſeſſions of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* are conſiderable, extending from the Dutchy of *Cleves* unto *Pruſſia,* diſtant from one another the ſpace of 200 *German* Miles; but his States are not united. The Family of *Brandenbourg* is divided into Three Branches. In the Order of the Aſſemblies, he is the laſt ſave one of the Electors, ſince the Eighth Electorate hath been created. He has his Seat and Voice as Prince of *Halberſtad* and *Minden.* As Duke of the farthermoſt *Pomerania,* he takes his Turn with the Duke of hithermoſt *Pomerania,* for the Suffrage which belongs to them in common; and as Duke of *Magdebourg,* he does the like with the Duke of *Bremin* in the Direction of the inferior Circle of *Saxony,* whereof he is a Member. His younger Brothers are called to the States, and give in their Opinion each apart; but they cannot Definitively Judge their Subjects, if the Sum exceeds 400 Florins, of the *Rhine,* which are about 60 *l.* Sterling. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* is Grand Chamberlain of the Empire: He has his Place on the Right-hand of the Duke of *Saxony,* and carries the Scepter before the Emperor. In diſcharging at Solemnities the Duty of Great Chamberlain, he rides on Horſeback from the Hall-Door to the Cupboard, where he takes the Baſon, the Ewer, and the Napkin, and then he returns after the ſame manner, and alighting, he pours out Water for the Emperor to waſh his Hands. The Country of *Brandenbourg* has been in times paſt poſſeſſed by the *Teutons,* the *Suevians,* and afterwards by the *Semnons* or *Sennonois,* the *Vandals,* and the *Saxons.* The latter were ſubdued by *Charlemain.* *Brandenbourg* was then poſſeſſed partly by the *Henetians.* The Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* defeated them about the year 927. and made *Sigefroy,* Count of *Rifugelheim,* Brother to the Empreſs, Marquis, that is, Governor of that *Marche* or Frontier. In the Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg,* with its Dependencies, are 55 large Cities, 64 great Towns, 16 leſſer Towns, 38 Caſtles, 17 Abbeys, and 10 large Deer-Parks. The Country produces Coral, Eagle-Stone, Plume-Allum, and other rare Stones. Authors ſpeak differently of the Original of the Noble and Powerful Family of *Brandenbourg,* for ſome are of Opinion that the Marquis of *Baden,* the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria,* and Marquis of *Brandenbourg,* are deſcended of the ancient Family of *Alſace*; but it's more probable that the Counts of *Zolern,* or *Hohen-Zolern* in *Suevia,* from whom the preſent

ſent Elector is lineally deſcended, were the Off-ſpring of *Peter Colonne*, baniſhed out of *Italy* by Pope *Paſchal* II. as being a Guelph, and endowed with large Poſſeſſions by the Emperor *Henry* V. in *Suabia*. We will begin at *Conrad*, Count of *Zolern*, who having Married *Ann*, Heireſs to the Burgrave of *Nuremburg*, was inveſted in the Burgraviate by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*: *Frederick* I. his Succeſſor, dy'd in 1218. whoſe eldeſt Son *Conrad* dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Frederick* II. ſucceeded, who left Two Sons. *Conrad* III. who gave all his Poſſeſſions to Pious Uſes, and made his Three Sons Clergymen; and *Frederick* III. who was ſucceeded by *John* I. and this by *John* II. who left *Frederick* V. Father of *John* III. Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, and of *Frederick* VI. Firſt Elector of *Brandenbourg*, of the Family of *Zolern*, who ſold a great part of the Burgraviate to the City of *Nuremberg*; made War againſt *Pomerania* and the *Huſſites*, and againſt *Bernard* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*. *Frederick* II. Sirnamed *Ironteeth*, ſucceeded him, refuſed the Crowns of *Poland* and *Bohemia*, which was offered him, was choſen Protector of the Council of *Baſil* in 1434. made War againſt *Bohemia* for *Luſatia* in 1461. and againſt the Duke of *Pomerania*, about the Succeſſion; and in 1470. reſigned his Electoral Dignity to his Brother *Albert*, to go into the *Holy Land*. This *Albert*, Sirnamed the *Ulyſſes* and *Achilles* of *Germany*, was ſo powerful, that the Emperor did nothing without his Advice, which gave People occaſion to ſay, that *Albert* adminiſtred the Empire by the Emperor *Frederick*. He made a Compact of Mutual Succeſſion with the Houſe of *Saxony* and *Heſſe*. His Son *John*, called the *Great* for his Stature, and the *Cicero* of *Germany* for his Eloquence, was ſucceeded by *Joachim* I. called *Neſtor Germanicus*, a very Learned Prince, who excelled particularly in the Knowledge of Languages, Mathematicks, Aſtrology and Hiſtory, founded the Univerſity of *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*, and was ſo Zealous a Papiſt, that he deſign'd to have impriſon'd *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John*, King of *Denmark*, for Embracing *Luther*'s Doctrine; puniſhed 38 *Jews* and one *Chriſtian*, the laſt for ſelling an *Hoſt* to the other, and them for running their Knives into it. His Son *Joachim* II. made open Profeſſion of *Lutheraniſm*, was declar'd General of the Imperial Army in 1542. broke the Power of the *Turks*, and was poyſon'd by a *Jewiſh* Doctor in 1571. *John George*, his Son, reveng'd his Death, baniſh'd the *Jews* out of his Dominions, renewed the Agreement of Mutual Succeſſion with the Houſe of *Saxony* and *Heſſe*, and dy'd in 1598. *Joachim Frederick*, Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, ſucceeded his Father, and dy'd of an *Apoplexy* in 1608. His Son *John Sigiſmond* ſucceeded, and in 1614 embrac'd *Calvin*'s Doctrine, Married *Ann*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Albert Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia*, and of *Mary Eleonor* of *Cleves*, by whom he had a Right to the Dukedoms of *Pruſſia* and *Cleves*; he dy'd in 1619. His Son *George William* ſucceeded, and at firſt ſided with *Guſtavus Adolphus*, but afterwards turn'd his Arms againſt the *Swedes*, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral Places in *Pomerania*: He dy'd in 1640. and was ſucceeded by *Frederick William* the *Great*, who for his Power in the Empire, and incredible Experience of Things, was eſteem'd the common Father of *Germany*. In a word, He was a Pious, Victorious, Juſt, and Merciful Prince, one of the Heroes of the Age, and a Zealous Aſſerter of the Proteſtant Religion. His Siſter *Loviſa Charlotte* was Married to *James* Duke of *Curland* in 1645. and *Hedwidge Sophia* Married in 1649 to *William* Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſell*. *Frederick William* took to his firſt Wife, in 1646. *Loviſa Henrietta* of *Naſſau*, Daughter to *Fredrick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, and *Amelia* Counteſs of *Solm*. This Electoreſs dying in 1667. he took to his ſecond Wife, in 1668. *Dorothy* of *Holſace*, Daughter to *Philip* Duke of *Holſace Glucksbourg*, and Widow of *Chriſtian* Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell*: He had 13 Children by both; by the firſt, 1. *William Henry*, born in 1648. who dy'd in 1649. 2. *Charles Æmilius*, born in 1655. and dy'd in 1674. 3. *Frederick* III. born in 1657. 4, 5. *Henry* and *Amalia*, Twins, born in 1664. but both dead. 6. *Lewis*, born in 1668. who Married *Loviſa Charlotte Ratzivilia*, dy'd Iſſueleſs in 1687. 7. *Philip William*, born in 1669. gave ſeveral Proofs of Valour againſt the *French* in the late War. By the ſecond Wife he had 8. *Maria Amilia*, born in 1670. Married in 1687 to *Charles*, Hereditary Prince of *Guſtrave*, who dying in 1688. ſhe Married *Maurice William*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Adminiſtrator of *Naumburg*. 9. *Albert Frederick*, born in *January* 1672. 10. *Charles Philip*, born in 1673. 11. *Elizabeth Sophia*, born in 1675. 12. *Dorothy*, born in 1675. and 13. *Chriſtianus Lodovicus*, born in 1677. *Frederick William* dying in 1688. his Son *Frederick*, the preſent Elector, in 1679. Married *Elizabeth Henrietta*, Daughter of *William*, Landtgrave of *Heſſe Caſſell*; and ſhe dying in 1683. he took to his ſecond Wife, in 1684. *Sophia Chalotta*, Daughter of *Erneſt Auguſt*, Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, and Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*. By the firſt he had *Loviſa Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1680. By the Second, *Frederick Auguſt*, born in 1685. who died the next year; and *Frederick William*, born in 1688. This Elector takes the Title of Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, Great Chamberlain, and Elector of the *Roman* Empire, Duke of *Magdebourg*, *Pruſſia*, *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Mons* or *Berg*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Ceſubia*, *Vandalia*, *Sileſia*, *Croſſen*, and *Jargendorff*: Burgrave of *Nuremburg*, Duke of *Rugia*, Prince of *Alberſtad* and *Minden*, Earl of *Marche* and *Ravensperg*, Lord of *Roſtein*. The Collateral Branches of this Family will be mentioned in their proper Places. *Crantz. Leti.*

BRANDENBOURG, a Town of *Germany*, in the middle Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg*, to which it gives its Name, and whereof ſome make it the Capital. It is ſituated upon the *Havel*, betwixt *Berlin* and *Magdebourg*. The River ſeparates it into two Parts, the Upper, or Old, is ſurrounded with Walls,fortified with little round Towers; and the other called the New, has no other Defence than that of Nature, but is conſiderable enough, being ſituated betwixt Ponds, Marſhes, and a River, which carries thither great Boats coming from the *Elbe*. The Upper City hath great Srreets, built in form of a Croſs, and at the Place where they meet, a fine Market, with the Town-Houſe. It alſo has on one ſide a Hill covered with Vines, with the Church of *Our Lady*, which in times paſt was a rich Abbey. Some ſay, that this Town was called *Brenoburgum*, from *Breno*, General of the *Gauls*; and others derive its Name from *Brando*, a Prince of the *Franks*, Son to *Marcomirus*. This City has many Privileges granted to it by Emperors, Kings, and Princes, in token whereof, there is a Statue of a Man erected in the New Town, with a Naked Sword in his Right Hand, which the Inhabitants called *Rowland*. It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1675. but re-taken again. Long.35.00. Lat.52.39. 12 miles Weſt of *Koningsberg*, and 72 from *Dantzick*.

BRANDENBOURG, *Brunsberg*, or *Braunsberg*, a Town of *Poland*, in the Ducal *Pruſſia*, built by the late Elector of *Brandenbourg*. It is ſituated upon the River *Pregala*, where it empties it ſelf into the Gulph of *Friſch-Haff*, near that of *Dantzick*, and betwixt *Elbing* and *Koningsberg*.

BRANDENBOURG, or *Iſle of Vulcan*, *Inſula Vulcani*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Sea, about the Eaſtern Coaſt of *New Guinea*, ſo called, becauſe it often vomits Fire, like Mount *Ætna*.

BRANDEUM, a famous Name in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which was given to a little Bit of the Cloath, wherewith the Tombs of Holy Martyrs were covered; or to a Piece of the *Corporal*, whereupon the Euchariſt was celebrated, which was ſent to thoſe who demanded the Relick: For anciently, and in the time of St. *Gregory* the *Great*, who held the See of *Rome* in the Year 600. the Bodies of Saints were not touched, but inſtead of their Bones, a bit of this Cloath or *Corporal*, was ſent in a Box.

BRANDINYLLER, (*John*) a famous Divine, Native of *Biberach*, and Miniſter at *Bale*; he publiſhed 400 Funeral Sermons out of the Old Teſtament, and 80 out of the New; as alſo 40 Marriage Sermons from the Former, and 20 from the Latter, at *Baſil*, in 1572. He died in 1586. and had a Son called *John James*, who Commented upon the Apoſtles Creed, Decalogue, all the Epiſtles of the New Teſtament, as alſo upon the Goſpels and Revelations, *&c.* His Son *James* was lately Profeſſor of Law at *Baſil*, having publiſhed *Manuductio ad jus Canonicum & Civile Dub. juridica ad Schatanum*, *Catalog. Oxon.* *&c.*

BRANDOLINI, (*Aurelius*, or *Aurelio*) Sirnamed *Lupus*, of *Florence*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*, flouriſhed in the Fifteenth Age. He was an Hiſtorian, Orator, and Poet, and his Works got him a great Reputation. He compoſed a Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament. *De humanæ vitæ conditione & toleranda Corporis ægritudine. De ratione ſcribendi Epiſtolas. Paradoxa Chriſtiana*, &c. He Dedicated his laſt Treatiſes to *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*. They were ſince Printed at *Bâle*, in the year 1498.

BRANDON, (*Charles*) Duke of *Suffolk*, was the Son of Sir *William Brandon*, ſlain at *Boſworth* Battel in *Henry* the Seventh's Service, by the Hands of *Richard* III. being brought up with *Henry*'s Son, and Succeſſor, he grew very intimate with him, which the Sympathy of their active Spirits improved into a firm Friendſhip. Being imployed to bring over Queen Dowager *Frances*, the King's Siſter, and *Lewis* the XII's Widow, he won her Affection, and Marry'd her, without the King's Privacy or Conſent, and then moſt humbly beſought him to give way to the Match, which he did, after ſome State Form. When the King's Divorce with his firſt Queen *Catherine* of *Spain* was on foot, the Duke being vexed at the Delays of *Rome*, and the Cardinals Deluſions at *Bridewell*, though they proceeded according to their Inſtructions, roſe in a Paſſion, and ſaid, *That* England *ever fared the worſe ſince Cardinals had any thing to do with it*: And from that time forward endeavoured to his utmoſt the aboliſhing the Pope's Power, and weakning his Party in *England*; as for his Prince's Favours, he us'd them with ſo much Moderation, that he diſoblig'd none. He dy'd in 1544. leaving Two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*, who dy'd in ſix years after of the Sweating Sickneſs, and Two Daughters, whereof one of 'em was Mother to the Lady *Jane*, who uſurp'd the Crown againſt Queen *Mary*.

BRANDON, or *Brandon Ferry*, a Market Town of *Lackford* Hundred, in the North Weſt of *Suffolk*, ſituated on the South ſide of the little *Ouſe*, with a Bridge over it, 64 Miles from *London*.

BRANKLEY, a ſmall Iſland belonging to *Dorſetſhire*, about four Miles South of *Pool*, juſt at the Entrance of an Inlet of the Sea into that County; alſo called by the Name of *Pool*.

BRANT, (*John*) a Lawyer of *Antwerp*, living to the year 1639. He wrote Political Remarks upon *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, and ſeveral other Learned Treatiſes. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BRANTOSME, or *Brantolmi*, *Brantoſme*, and *Brantoſomum*. It is an Abbey of *France*, with a Borough in *Perigord*, upon the ſmall River of *Droune*, which receives there the *Colle*. It is believed that *Charlemain* was the Founder of it.

BRAQUEMONT, (*Robert* of) Admiral of *France*, which Poſt was given him in 1417. was ſent by *Charles* VI. King of *France*, to the Succour of *John* II. King of *Caſtile*, againſt the *Moors*, whom he defeated at Sea. *Jerome Surita*, who calls him *Robin* of *Braquemont*, ſaith, That *Henry* III. King of *Caſtile*, ſuffered him, in 1401. to Conquer the *Canaries*, in conſideration of his Services in the Wars againſt *Portugal*; and that *Braquemont* reſign'd the Commiſſion thereof to *John* of *Bethencourt*, Baron of St. *Martin le Gaillard*, his Kinſman. See *Bethencourt*.

BRASIDAS, a General of the *Lacedæmonians*, lived in the LXXXIX *Olympiad*, about 424 before *Chriſt*. He defeated the *Athenians* by Sea and Land, took ſeveral Places in *Thrace* and elſewhere, ſo that his Fame rendered his Country terrible to all that made War againſt it. Dying ſoon after his Victory over the *Athenians*, who were going to ſurprize *Amphipolis*; the Inhabitants of that City bury'd him with all imaginable Magnificence, and erected a ſtately Tomb for him in the middle of the great Square. His Mother anſwered with ſo much Modeſty, to thoſe who ſpoke to her of his Valour, that the *Ephori* Decreed publick Honours for her, becauſe ſhe had preferred the Glory of her Country to the Praiſe of her Son. He was kill'd in the year 332 of *Rome*. *Cleo*, General of the *Athenians*, periſhed in the ſame Fight. *Thucydides*, *Plutarch*.

BRASIL: See *Breſil*.

BRASKOU, or *Braskovia*, a Town of *Valachia*, had in former times the Title of a Biſhoprick. It is ſituated at the Foot of the Mountains, about the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Tranſilvania*.

BRASLAW, a Town of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, with a pretty good Caſtle. It is ſituate below *Wilna*, about the Frontier of *Courland* and *Livonia*, upon a Lake, whence ſpringeth a Brook, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Duna*, or *Dwina*, that is but five Leagues from it. *Braſlaw* is the Capital of a Palatinate: It ſtands 72 Miles Eaſt of *Wilna*.

BRASSAW, or *Cronſtat*, *Patroviſſa*, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, with a Biſhoprick; ſituated near the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and the Mountains. Some take it for the *Prætoria Auguſta* of *Ptolemy*, and others call it *Corona* and *Stephanopolis*. They pretend that it is one of the Seven Cities, built or repaired by the *Saxons*.

BRAVA, a Town of the Coaſt of *Ajan* in *Africk*, ſituated near the Sea, and fortified with good Walls. Its Houſes are well built, after the Mooriſh Manner. It is the only Republick in all *Africk*, at leaſt that we know of. Its Inhabitants are governed according to the Laws of Twelve *Xeques* or Princes, whom they chuſe amongſt the Poſterity of the Seven *Arabian* Brothers, who withdrew towards that Coaſt, to ſhun the Perſecution of the Kings of *Lacah* in *Arabia Fælix*. *Villaut* Relation *D'Africk*.

BRAVADE, a Feaſt which is celebrated at *Aix* in *Provence*, on St. *John*'s Eve. He that carries the Prize, by ſhooting off the Head of a Bird, which is expoſed in a Field ſome days before, is declared King of the Feaſt by the Conſuls and other Magiſtrates of the City; and he afterwards chooſes a Lieutenant and an Enſign, who are received in the Town-Houſe. Theſe Three Officers raiſe each a Company of Muſquetiers, and meet all at the Publick Place, whither the Parliament comes alſo, to kindle the Fire of St. *John*'s Feaſt. This Cuſtom was inſtituted in 1256. by *Charles* of *Anjou*, at his return from the *Holy Land*, and the Prize eſtabliſhed by him, to keep the People in Warlike Exerciſe. They ſhot then with Arrows at the Bird; but ſince the Invention of Guns, they have made uſe of thoſe kind of Arms. *Memoirs du Tem.*

BRAUNSBERG, a well Traded Port of *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Pruſſia*, upon the *Baltick Sea*, 50 Miles Eaſt of *Dantzick*, and 25 North Eaſt of *Elbing*.

BRAWER, (*Adrian*) an Excellent Painter, Native of *Oudenard* in *Flanders*, whoſe Facetious and Burleſk Paintings were admired, as well as his Miniatures, which ſometimes were ſold for their Weight in Gold. He got himſelf a Reputation in *Holland*, and at *Antwerp*, where he dy'd, being but 32 years of Age, conſumed with Debaucheries, and ſo Poor, that he did not leave wherewithall to Bury him: Yet he was Interred in the Cloiſter of the *Carmelites* of *Antwerp*, whence he has been ſince removed to their Church, where the Magiſtrates have Erected him a Magnificent Tomb, with an Epitaph to his Praiſe. *Acad. Pict.*

BRAY, a Word, which either begins or ends the Names of ſeveral Places in *France*; it comes from *Braium*, which in the ancient Language of the *Gauls*, ſignifies Puddle, Mariſh, or a Moiſt Place. This we learn from the ancient Manuſcript of the Miracles of St. *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clervaux*; which is a confuſed Collection of ſeveral Pieces, where theſe Words are to be found: *Caſtrum Braium quod lutum interpretatur*; in ſpeaking of *Bray* upon *Seine*, in the Dioceſs of *Sens*, in a Marſhy Place. There is alſo *Bray* upon *Somme* in *Picardy*; *Bray* upon *Epte* in *Normandy*, in the Country of *Vexin*, whereof mention is made in the Actions of *Lewis* VII. King of *France*; and a *Bray* in *Burgundy*, upon the *Armanſon*, near *Semur*, in the Territory of *Aliſe*, &c. Amongſt the Places of *France*, whoſe Names end in *Bray*, theſe are the Chief, *Guibray* in *Normandy*, near *Falaiſe*, renowned for its Fairs; *Vaubray*, in the Neighbourhood of *Langres*; *Follunbray*, in the Dioceſe of *Laon*, one of the Royal Houſes of *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. of which *Hincmar*, Biſhop of *Laon*, makes mention in a Letter, which he directs to another *Hincmar*, Biſhop of *Rheims*; *Tinchebray*, in the Country of *Perche*: All which Places have taken their Names from the Nature of the Wet and Marſhy Ground whereon they are ſituated. *Adr. Valois.*

BRAZZA, *Labraza*, or *Baac*, *Brachia*, *Brattia*, an Iſle of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It is near that of *Leſnia*, betwixt *Spalatro* and *Raguſe*; and there is a Borough which gives the Name to this Iſle.

BRECHIN, formerly a Biſhop's See, in the Eaſt of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, on the River *Esk*, 55 Miles from St. *Andrews*.

BRECHIN, or *Breckyn*, *Brechinium*, a Town of *Bohemia* with a Fortreſs, ſituated upon the ſmall River of *Laucnitz* near *Tabor*, was often taken and retaken, during the Wars of the *Taborites*.

BRECKNOCK, Lat. *Brechinia*, the chief Place of *Brecknockſhire* in *South-Wales*, is ſeated at the confluence of the *Usk* and the *Outhy*; This Town has good Walls about it, with Three Gates for entrance, and Ten Towers for defence, beſides an old Caſtle, which in its ruinous condition, ſhews a great deal of Magnificence: It hath alſo a fair Stone Bridge, and Three Churches, of which one is Collegiate; The Houſes are well built and inhabited, and neatly compacted: It's Govern'd by Two Bailiffs, has a good Trade for Cloathing, and Two good Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; from *Lond.* 161.

BRECKNOCK-MEES, is a large Pool Two Miles from *Brecknock*, containing ſome Miles in compaſs, call'd by the *Welſh*, *Linſavethen*; Here were in times paſt plenty of *Otters*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, *Brechinenſis Comitatus*, an Inland County of *South-Wales*, is ſo called from *Brecknock* its Principal Place: It lies between the Counties of *Radnor* on the North, *Glamorgan* on the South, *Hereford* and *Monmouthſhires* on the Eaſt, and *Cardigan* and *Carmarthenſhires* on the Weſt; ſo that it reaches from N. to S. about 28 miles in breadth, from E. to W. 30. The whole divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 61 Pariſh Churches, and 4 Market Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Silures*, and now in the Dioceſe of St. *David*'s: A Country much like the reſt of *Wales*, ſwelling into Hills of a lean, and hungry Nature; but the Valleys therein ſo well Watered by many freſh Springs, that they make plentiful amends by their fruitfulneſs. Beſides the River *Wye*, which parts it from *Radnorſhire*, here the *Usk* has its riſe, which Waters the South part of it; As for the Wonder of *Mounch-Denny*, and the *Meer Llynſwathen*, they will be found under thoſe Names. *Brecknock* is the only Place in this County privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides a Knight of the Shire.

BREDA, upon the River of *Merke*, a City of the *Low-Countreys* in *Brabant*, with the Title of Barony: It is three or four Leagues from the Sea, eight from *Antwerp*, ſix from *Boiſleduc*, a little leſs from *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, and one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the *Low-Countreys* The Barony comprehends now about ſeventeen Villages, but it had more formerly, and *Bergen-Op-Zoom* did then depend upon it. *Breda* had anciently particular Lords of its own, and was ſometime in poſſeſſion of the D. of *Brabant*; but *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, ſold it again in 1350. to *John Polon*, Lord of *Lieck*, who left an only Daughter *Johanna*, Married in 1404. to *Engelbert* of *Naſſau*. *Henry* of *Naſſau* begun the Caſtle of *Breda*, where the Tomb of *Renatus* of *Naſſau* is to be ſeen in the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, founded about 1303. This City ſuffered very much towards the end of the latter Age, during the War betwixt the States and the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the *United Provinces*, *July* 18.

1581.

1581. *Maurice* of *Naſſau* became Maſter of it again in 1590. The Stratagem was a Boat loaden with Turff, under which he hid 60 Soldiers, who render'd themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle, and he afterwards took the City by Capitulation. They tell a very remarkable thing of one of theſe Soldiers who was hidden under the Turff, *viz.* That not being able to abſtain from Coughing, he deſired one of his Companions to kill him, for fear his Cough ſhould diſcover the Enterprize. The *Hollanders* kept *Breda* until 1625. that the Marquis of *Spinola*, General of the Troops of *Spain*, beſieged it *Auguſt* 27. 1624. and took it the 5th of *June* next year. This Loſs afflicted the *Hollanders* extreamly; but they retook it in 1637. *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, having beſieged it *Wedneſday*, *July* 22. and took it on *Sunday*, *October* 11. ſince which time, the *Hollanders* are Maſters of that City. It is of a Triangular Figure, and its Ramparts bordered all round with young Elms, are of Turf. At each Angle there is a Gate built with Brick, and the Curtins are flanked with fifteen Bulwarks mounted with Cannon. *Breda* however is not very well built, yet there is a pretty fair Street in it; the Caſtle is fortified, the Town-houſe and ſome other Places indifferent: It is in a Marſhy-Ground, and often overflown. Its Fields are plentiful in Paſtures, watered by the Rivers of *Ade* and *Merke*, which being joined, enter into the City, and form divers Chanels. It has produced ſeveral Great Men, and ſeveral Writers, as *Adam Kecelius*, *Anthony Buſennius*, *William Abſelius*, *Gerard* of *Breda*, *&c.* The Ancient Fortifications of this Town were lately repaired, and new ones added by the Prince of *Orange*, ſo that now it is a large Regular City, and is both by Nature and Art thought impregnable: Beſides the Ramparts, which are all ſupported by very ſtrong Brick Arches, and raiſed above the Houſes of the Place, there are Two Pair of Out-works, each of which are ſurrounded by broad, deep Waters. It is 27 Mile North Eaſt of *Antwerp*, 20 Weſt of *Boiſleduc*, 24 from *Rotterdam*, and 52 South of *Amſterdam*.

BREDERODE, a Caſtle in *Holland* near *Harlem*, which gave Sirname to a Noble Family of the *United-Provinces*. *Henry Brederode* was one of the Heads of the Confederate Proteſtants of the *Low-Countreys*: He preſented divers Memorials and Petitions to *Margaret* of *Parma*, and cauſed Braſs Money to be Coyned with the Arms of the Houſe of *Burgundy*, having this Motto on one ſide, *Per tela, per ignes*; and on the other, *Inſigne Vianenſe*. *Brederode* pretended to be independent Lord thereof, as deriving his Original from the Earls of *Flanders*. This happened in 1567. in the mean time the face of Affairs being changed, he put himſelf into a Ship with his Family, and what Moveables he could tranſport, and went to *Embden*, and thence into *Germany*, where ſoon after he died of Grief. His Widow, who was of the Houſe of the Earls of *Meurs*, a Woman of a great Courage, Married the Elector *Palatine* afterward. *Lancelot Brederode*, one of the Chief of the ſame Confederates, was Beheaded, after the taking of *Harlem* in 1573. There was alſo *Peter Cornelius* of *Brederode*, of the *Hague* in *Holland*, a famous Lawyer, who lived in the Sixteenth Century, and Publiſhed divers Tractates of Law. *Theſaurus ſententiarum, regularum & dictionum Juris Civilis*, which *Francis Modius* has augmented, and Printed under the Name of *Repertorium. Specimen Juris. Loci communes in Bartolum. Tractatus de appellationibus*, &c. *Thuanus*, *Strada*, *Grotius*.

BREFORT, *Bredefort*, or *Brederwoerde*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the County of *Zutphen*: It is ſituated pretty ſtrong, in a Marſhy place, with a pretty good Caſtle. *Maurice* Prince of *Orange* took in this Town, in 1597. by Storm, the Garriſon conſiſting of 300 Men; it is within two Leagues of *Grol*, and about as much from *Anholt*, near a Canal which falls into the *Iſſel*.

BREGENTS, a ſmall Town of *Germany*, with the Title of a County: It is ſituated upon a River of the ſame Name, was formerly reckoned part of the *Griſons* Country, but now part of *Suabia*, and united to *Tirol*. Under its Wooden Bridge are a great many Corn and Gunpowder Mills.

BRELAND, a ſmall Iſland near the Weſtern Coaſt of *Cornwall*, and but a few Miles North from the Lands End.

BREMA, upon the River *Menan*, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, beyond the *Ganges*, near *Pegu*, which lies on the South. Some ſay that the King of the Country dwells at *Corpa*; and others, that he makes his ordinary Reſidence at *Brema*. His other Cities are *Abdiara*, *Vilep*, *&c.* This Prince is Powerful, and the Country has Mines of Precious Stones, Benjamin, Lacca, and certain Herbs, whence Silk is ſaid to be drawn.

BREMEFERDE, or *Bremerferdes*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Bremen*, in *Lower Saxony*, with a good Caſtle, where the Governor of the Dutchy reſides.

BREMEN, an Hanſe Town in *Lower-Saxony*, upon the *Weſer*. It had in times paſt the Title of Archbiſhoprick; but ſince the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648. this Dioceſe has been ſecularized, and granted to the King of *Swedeland*, under the Title of Dutchy. But the Town of *Bremen* is governed as a Common-wealth and free City. It was conſiderable in the Eighth Age, when *Charlemain* founded an Archbiſhoprick in it about 788. and made it *Metropolis* of the North, having united the Church of *Hambourg* with it. Latin Authors name it diverſly, *Brema*, and *Bremenſis Civitas*, and they take it for the *Phabiranum* of *Ptolemy*. The Prelates took care to augment, beautifie, and fortifie it. In the laſt Age it received the Reformation, and appeared one of the moſt zealous Proteſtant Cities, and the Archbiſhop, in vain, endeavoured to reduce it. In 1547. *Groenghen*, Governor of *Zealand*, beſieged it, by the Emperor *Charles* V's Order, and was killed there. After his Death, Colonel *Uribergue* commanded till the 15th of *March*, that *Henry* Duke of *Brunſwick* ſucceeded; but finding his Labour to be in vain, he raiſed the Siege the 23d of *May* following. Whereupon the Emperor made ſuch heavy complaints againſt the City of *Bremen* at the Diet of *Ausbourg* in 1550. In that ſame Age the *Suedes* alſo beſieged it, but in vain. Its Territory conſiſts of three or four Leagues. The River *Weſer*, which there receives the *Ems*, divides it into two, the one called the *New Town*, and the other the *Old*, both equally ſtrong, though they are not of the ſame Extent. It is ſituated upon a *Peninſula*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle at the end, and the two parts of the City have Communication by Bridges, the greateſt of which has a ſingular Engine, being a Wheel of admirable Height to draw up Water, which it diſtributes to all the Places of the City. Under its Wooden Bridge are a great many Corn and Gun-powder Mills. The Old Town has great Streets which center at a Square, where ſtands the Statue of *Charlemain*; on that ſide is alſo the Town-Houſe, the ancient Metropolitan Church of St. *John*, and ſome others. The New Town has the Arſenal, the College, and divers Hoſpitals. *Bremen* is a City of War and Traffick: Its Beer is renowned all over *Germany* and the *Low-Countreys*. It lies about 15 Leagues from *Hamburg*, eight or ten from *Oldenburgh*, and a little more from the Mouth of the *Weſer*.

BREMEN, or *Dutchy of Bremen*, a Province of *Germany* in *Lower Saxony*; lies betwixt the *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and the Sea. The Town of *Bremen* gives its Name, but is ſeparated from it. The Governor keeps at *Bremerferde*; and beſides this Town, there are thoſe of *Staden*, *Bruxtehud*, *Humeſport*, and ſeveral Boroughs. The *Germans* and *Danes* took this Dutchy from the *Swedes* in 1675.

BREMGARTEN, in Latin *Bremocartum*, a ſmall Town of *Switzerland*, with a Bayliwick belonging to the eight ancient Cantons. It ſtands upon the River of *Ruſs*, betwixt *Baden*, *Soleurre*, *Zurich*, and *Lucerne*.

BRENE, (*Walter*) Duke of *Athens*, was ſent in 1341. by *Robert* King of *Naples*, with ſome Soldiers, to aſſiſt the *Florentines* againſt the *Piſans*. Being arrived at *Florence*, he put *Malateſta*, Lord of *Rimini*, who maintained the Party of that Republick, out of Credit, and gained ſo much upon the *Florentines*, that they entruſted him with the Government of their City, and the general Command of their Armies. The Duke ſeeing himſelf in Credit, aſpired at the Sovereignty: At firſt he got himſelf to be choſen, during Life, Lord of the City and State of *Florence*; but this diſpleaſed the Senators, and bred many Malecontents. The Duke diſſembled what was ſaid of him; and to perſuade the People that he did not believe that the Nobility was capable of conſpiring againſt him, he cauſed publickly to be put to Death ſeveral Perſons who had informed him of the Deſigns againſt him; but in fine, the Conſpirators having choſen for their Heads the *Adimari*, the *Medicis*, and the *Donati*, reſolved to make a general Rebellion in the City. This Deſign was executed, and the Duke's Palace was inviron'd. He reſiſted for a while, but was at laſt conſtrained to deſire an Accommodation, and obtained, by much Intreaty, that he might go out of the City with his Life, provided he would put into the Hands of the People the Conſervator and his Son, and *Cerretieri Viſdomini*. His Men, who were no longer willing to endure Famine in the beſieged Palace, took the Conſervator's Son, and flung him as a Prey to the Fury of the Conſpirators, who maſſacred and cut him in pieces. They afterwards demanded the Father, whom they had alſo delivered unto them, and dealt more cruelly with him than the Son; and ſome were ſo inhumane, as to eat the Fleſh of theſe two Lords, broiling it on the Coals before they were quite dead. In the mean time *Viſdomini* found means to make his Eſcape. On the third day Articles were drawn betwixt the *Florentines*, and the Duke, who left the Caſtle, and retired with his Family.

BRENE, or *Breine-Aleu*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys* in *Brabant*. It is very ancient, and lies within two or three Leagues of *Bruſſels*, where there is ſtill *Brentle-Chateau*.

BRENIUS, (*Daniel*) Diſciple to *Epiſcopius*, a famous *Arminian*, but his Doctrine is altogether *Socinian*, in the ſhort Commentaries on the Bible; neither did *Sandius* omit to reckon him in the Number of the other *Unitarians*, in his Bibliotheque of *Anti-trinitarians*. He joined with the *Mennonites* of *Holland*, amongſt whom are many *Socinians*. Beſides his Commentary upon the Bible, he has compoſed ſeveral other Works, whereof ſome are written in *Flemiſh*; the Catalogue of them may be ſeen in *Sandius*'s Bibliotheque. He compoſed, amongſt other things, a Treatiſe, Entituled, *De Regno Eccleſiæ glorioſo per Chriſtum in terris erigendo*; where he endeavours to prove this Kingdom of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth, by ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture, chiefly of the Prophets; wherein he is oppoſite to *Socinus*, who believed that this Temporal Kingdom of *Jeſus Chriſt* upon Earth, which ſome *Unitarians* pretended to found on the *Prophecies* and *Revelation* of St. *John*, did entirely ruine the Chriſtian Religion, and uphold the Principles of the *Jews*, who expect the Reign of their *Meſſiah* to re-eſtabliſh them in *Jeruſalem*.

BRENNUS, a Captain of the *Gauls*, was in great eſteem amongſt his Country-men: He paſſed with a puiſſant Army into *Italy*, in the 363d of *Rome*, about 390 before Chriſt, and after having made great Conqueſt, laid Siege to *Cluſium*, now *Chiuſi*, in *Tuſcany*. The Inhabitants being preſſed, demanded the Succour of the *Romans*, whoſe Ambaſſadors, after having made their Addreſs to the *Gauls*, fought for thoſe of *Cluſium*, which occaſioned the *Gauls* to lay Siege to *Rome*. In effect, after having fought the *Romans* near the River of *Allia*, they carried the City in 364. and ranſack'd it; but were beaten off from before the Capitol by *Camillus*, with great Loſs, and driven out of *Italy*; if we believe *Livy*, who ſays, That the *Gauls* having plundered the City attacked the Capitol, but raiſed the Siege upon the *Romans* agreeing to pay them a certain Number of Talents of Gold, which, as they were weighing, *Brennus* drew his Sword, and would have that Weight too; the *Romans* refuſed this as altogether beſides the Bargain and Unjuſt, which occaſioned a Debate; during which, *Camillus* pour'd his Forces upon the *Gauls*, forced them away with great Slaughter, and without their Gold. But *Hoffman* is of a different Opinion, which he confirms by the Authority of *Trogus Pompeius* a *Roman*, and of *Polybius*, who had all his Dependance on the *Romans*, and therefore was not like to blemiſh them in a Matter that concerned their Honour as much as this did. The firſt introduces the *Ætolians*, ſpeaking thus to the *Roman* Ambaſſadors. *Adverſus Gallos urbem eos ſuam tueri non potuiſſe, captamque non ferro ſed auro redimiſſe.* And *Polybius*, ſpeaking of the Return of the *Gauls*, ſays, they went off, *Habentes emolumentum*; which had been falſe, and not ſafe for him to ſay, had the thing happened as *Livy* writes. *Tit. Liv. Florus.*

BRENNUS, another *Gauliſh* Captain, being at the Head of 152000 Foot, and 20000 Horſe, he entred *Macedonia*, killed *Soſthenes*, ravaged *Theſſaly*, and paſſed into *Greece* by the Streight of the *Thermopylæ*, in the ſecond Year of the 125th Olympiad, under the *Archon Anaxicrates*, in the 476th of *Rome*, 3778 of the World, and 278 before *Jeſus Chriſt*. After having ruined the whole Country, he advanced to *Phocis*, to plunder the famous Temple of *Delphos*, where he loſt his Life, with part of his Troops.

BRENT, a Market Town of *Stanborough* in *Devonſhire*, 168 Miles from *London*.

BRENTFORD, a Market Town of *Elthorn* Hundred in *Middleſex*, is ſix Miles from *London*, and lies upon the *Thames*, in the Weſtern Road, called *Brentford* from *Brent*, a ſmall River that runs here into the *Thames*; otherwiſe, *New*, *Great*, and *Weſt Brentford*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Old*, or *Little Brentford*, which lies about a Mile Eaſt from it. Here King *Edmund Ironſide* overcame the *Danes* in the Year 1016. which made them raiſe the Siege of *London*. Here was alſo a Battel fought *November* the 12th, 1642. betwixt K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces, in which the King's ſide got the Reputation of a Victory, more than the Effect thereof; Two years after this, the King created *Patrick Ruthen*, then Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, Earl of *Brentford*, which Title was extinct with him.

BRENTIUS, or *Brentzen*, (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, and one of the Faithfulleſt Diſciples of *Luther*, was Native of *Will*, a ſmall Borough of *Suabia*, where he was born in 1499. He ſtudied at *Heidelburg* with *Melancthon* and *Bucer*. The reading of *Luther*'s Books, and ſome Converſation that he had with the Chief of the Proteſtants, convinced him, ſo that he Preached that Doctrine publickly. He Married a young Widow, named *Margaret Greterine*, and Preach'd and Writ againſt the *Celebacy* of the Clergy and the *Maſs*. *Chriſtopher*, Son to *Uric*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, made him his ordinary Councellor, loaded him with Riches, and mentioned him on all Occaſions as a Man for whom he had a particular Eſteem. *Brentius* had a Hand in all the great Affairs of his Time, concerning Religion, and therefore his Life was ſought after by the Emperor *Charles* V. He was Head of the Party after *Luther*'s Death, about 1550. He loſt his Wife, by whom he had four Children. He Married another, Named *Catharine Iſemmane*, by whom he had twelve. *Brentius* compoſed two or three Confeſſions of Faith; He was called to ſeveral Conferences about uniting the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*, and died *September* the 11th, 1570. aged 72. We have ſeveral Works of his in eight Volumes. He is looked upon as the Patriarch of the *Ubiquitarians*.

BRESCH, an ancient Town built by the *Romans*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, (37 Leagues Eaſt of *Oran*, and 20 Weſt of *Algier*, in the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*) which containeth many Inhabitants, moſt of them Weavers. The Inhabitants had a Cuſtom to make a Black Croſs on their Forehead and Hands, as they did alſo at *Bugia* and *Algier* in our Author's time, who ſaith, it is a Remainder of Chriſtianity, though they are now *Mahemetans*. It has Plenty of Figs, Barly, and Flax. This Town was conquered by *Barbaroſſa* the *Turk*, when he took *Tremeſen*, in 1534. which occaſioned the Expedition of *Charles* V. the next year into *Barbary*, where he defeated *Barbaroſſa* in a Battel. *Leo African.*

BRESIL, or *Braſil*, a great Country of Southern *America*, lying on the Sea, from the River of the *Amazons*, unto the Provinces of *Paraguay*. Its Coaſt is in Form of a great half Circle, of near 12000 Leagues, and the Sea waters it on three ſides. *Alvarez Cabral* was the firſt who diſcovered this Country, in 1501. having been driven thither by a Tempeſt, and erected a Pillar with the Arms of the King of *Portugal* his Maſter, and *Americus Veſputius* diſcovered it afterwards more exactly. The People there are all Naked, they neither Sow nor Reap, but live by Hunting, and upon the Fruits, which the Land produceth abundantly of its own accord. They eat their Enemies, whom they take, rather to ſatisfie their Revenge, than their Taſte; They have no Prince, no Laws, little Religion, and ſeveral amongſt them did not think that there was a God before they learned it from the *Europeans*. Thoſe in the Heart of the Country are ſtill unknown, and have mutual Wars: Modern Relations name a hundred Sorts of theſe People, which is but a few, in regard of thoſe we know not. The moſt famous, and beſt known, are the *Margajas*, the *Toubinambours*, the *Morpious*, *Cariges*, *Tobajares*, *Paraibas*, *Ouetacas*, the *Petiguares*, &c. The *Portugueze* have render'd themſelves Maſters of what they found moſt pleaſing and commodious along the Coaſt, where they eſtabliſhed divers Governments, which they call Captainſhips. There are now 14 of them along the Coaſt, from the River of the *Amazons* to *Paraguay*; to wit, *Tamaraca* the moſt ancient, *Bahia de todos los Sanctos*, the moſt famous; *Pernambuco*, *Paras*, *Maraham*, *Ciara*, *Rio Grande*, *Paraiba*, *Seregippe*, *Los Iſleos*, *Porto Seguro*, *Spirito Sancto*, *Rio Janeiro*, and *St. Vincent*. The principal Cities of *Breſil*, are *Salvador* of *Bahia de todos los Sanctos*, *Olinda* of *Pernambuco*, *Puerto Seguro*, *St. Sebaſtian* of *Rio Janeiro*, *Spirito Sancto*, *Siera*, and others, which bear the Name of Captainſhips. This Country, which gives Name to the ſort of Wood which we call *Braſil*, and which it abundantly furniſhes, was called the Country of the *Holy Croſs*, when *Alvarez Cabral* diſcovered it the firſt time in 1501. Though it is under the *Torrid Zone*, the Air is nevertheleſs temperate enough, and the Waters excellent: And ſome Relations aſſure us, that theſe People live to 150 years. They are of a middle Stature, have big Heads, large Shoulders, reddiſh Complexion, brown Skin, and value nothing ſo much as War and Revenge. They divert themſelves by Hunting, Fiſhing, and Feaſting. The *Mandiache*, a kind of Root, ſerves for Bread, and the *Cumin* ſerves for Malt to brew Drink; Salt or ſmoak'd Fleſh, or Fiſh, are their delicious Dainties. They alſo eat Serpents, Adders, Toads, *&c.* which are there without Poiſon. They Comb all their Body, upon which they leave no Hair, no, not ſo much as upon their Eye-brows; but a Crown only round about their Heads. They put to their Under-Lips, or Cheeks, ſome little Bone very well poliſhed, or a ſmall Stone, which they eſteem highly. Others cut their Skin in various Figures, and mix certain Colours which never wear out. They make themſelves Caps, Neck-Laces, Cloaks, Girdles, and Bracelets of Feathers of divers Colours. The Women do commonly let their Hair hang over their Shoulders. The Soil is more proper for Fruits, Paſtures, and Pulſe, than for the Grains and Vines of *Europe*; ſo that they have abundance of ſorts of Pulſe, Fruit-Trees, Herbs, Beaſts, Birds, and Fiſh, altogether unknown to us. They make great Advantage of their Palm-Trees. The Wood of *Breſil* comes from their *Araboutan*, which is a thick Tree without Fruit. Here are alſo ſome Mines of Gold, but many more of Silver. Here are alſo Saffron, Cotton, Red Wood, Lacca, Balſam, Tobacco, ſome Ambergreeſe, and Mines of Jaſper, with White and Red Chryſtal, and a very great quantity of Sugar, and amongſt other ſorts, that of *Candi* or *Canti*, whereof ſo great an Eſteem is made, takes Name from this Place, and neither from its Whiteneſs, nor from the Iſle of *Candia*, as has been thought. There is moreover ſuch a diverſity of Tongues amongſt the People of *Breſil*, that *Jarric* aſſures us, that in his time, there were 60 different ſorts. Thoſe who remain among the *Portugueze* are almoſt all Chriſtians, and inhabit the *Aldees*, *dées*, which are Villages conſiſting of no more than four or five Houſes; but ſo long, that they will contain more than 800 Perſons each. The Miſſionaries have made a great Progreſs there, and converted many of the Infidels.

BRESLAW upon the *Oder*, a Town of *Germany*, Capital of *Sileſia*, and of a particular Dutchy, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Gneſna*, about 1033. or 35. The Latin Authors call it *Uratiſlavia Budorgis*, and *Butorigum*. It is one of the greateſt and faireſt of all *Germany*, and became conſiderable ſince the Eleventh Age. In 1109. *Boleſlaus* III. King of *Poland*, defeated the Emperor *Henry* V. there. It ſuffered much in the Thirteenth Age by the Incurſions of the *Tartars*, who burned it almoſt to the Ground; and it has been twice ſince almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, to which it is very ſubject, as being built moſtly of Wood. The Emperor *Charles* IV. who loved *Breſlaw*, enlarged it, and gave great Privileges to the Inhabitants, eſpecially in 1348. when he himſelf came to that City. *Wenceſlaus*, his Son, augmented thoſe Privileges; and they ſay he gave occaſion to the great Miſchief which happened there afterwards, by the Miſunderſtanding of the Inhabitants, and principally in 1418. The Emperor *Sigiſmund*, Brother to *Wenceſlaus*, cauſed Twenty two of the Ringleaders of the Sedition to be puniſhed; and ſince that time this City became extreamly flouriſhing. In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ages it had a ſhare in the Evils which afflicted *Germany*, during the Wars about Religion. Divers of its Inhabitants are Proteſtants, and the Emperors have been obliged to grant them particular Privileges, by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The River of *Oder* ſerves both for a Rampart and Ornament, and Conveniency for Trade to *Breſlaw*, becauſe of the Merchandiſe which is carried thither from all Parts. It is watered on the other ſide by the little River *Olan*, which falls there into the *Oder*. Here are great Market-places, long and large Streets, fair Houſes, and magnificent Churches. The Town-Houſe, built in one of theſe Markets, is one of the faireſt Buildings of *Germany*, with a Clock, and an admirable Conſort of Trumpets, after the manner of the Country. Near to this, are three great Halls, where the richeſt Merchants have their Warehouſes and Shops. The New Market and the Salt-Market are alſo very fine Places. The fineſt Churches are thoſe of St. *Magdalen* and St. *Elizabeth*, which are in the hands of the Proteſtants. The Cathedral of St. *John* is in a Suburb of that Name, with a Collegial, called that of the *Holy Croſs*. There are alſo ſome Religious Houſes of *Auguſtines*, *Franciſcans*, and *Jeſuits*, who have a fine College there. *Breſlaw* is very ſtrong, and of an admirable Situation. The Inhabitants themſelves keep Guard in it; and though it depends on the Emperour, with the reſt of *Sileſia*, yet it is Governed as a Common-wealth. It ſtands 120 miles North-Eaſt of *Prague*, 130 North-Weſt of *Cracow*, and 170 North of *Vienna*.

BRESSE, a Province of *France*, betwixt the Rivers of *Soane*, *Seille*, *Rhone*, and *Ains*. The latter is on the Eaſt of it, the *Rhone* on the South, the *Soane* on the Weſt, and the *Seille* on the North It is in length about 16 Leagues, reaching from *Montſymond* unto *Caluire* near *Lyons*; and runs in breadth from *St. Laurence* near *Macon*, to the Port of *Serrieres*, upon the River of *Ains*. The *Rhone*, which this Country has on the Eaſt and South, ſeparates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*: The *Soane* ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, *Beaujoulois*, and *Lyonnois*; and *Franche-Compté* lies on the North of it; having beſides a Corner of *Switzerland* at the Eaſt. This Situation made *Guichenon* believe that this is the Iſle in the form of a *Delta*, ſo plentiful in Wheat, through which *Hannibal* paſſed going into *Italy*, as is deſcribed by *Polybius*: But others are not of this Sentiment. *Breſſe* is fertile in Corn and Hemp; it has alſo Vines, and a great deal of Game and Fiſhing. There are ſeveral Rivers and Ponds, which make the Country unwholeſom in ſome places. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. The firſt is on the ſide of *Bourg*, Capital of the Province; and the *Lower* about the *Soane*, on the ſide of *St. Trivier* and the Bridge of *Veaux*. *Breſſe* was part of *Gaul*, under the Protection of the *Autunois*, when *Cæſar* conquer'd it. About 408. or 10. it became ſubject to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, until about 530. that it was united to *France*. In the 9th Age it made part of the Kingdom of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Burgundy* beyond the *Jura*. But about a hundred or ſix ſcore years after, it was ſubjected to divers Lords, and chiefly to four, *viz.* the Sieurs of *Bauge*, *Coligni*, *Villars*, and of *Montluel*. They poſſeſſed divers Lands which came in reverſion to the Houſe of *Savoy*, by the Marriage of *Sibylla* Lady of *Bauge*. King *Francis* I. believing he had lawful Pretenſions to it by *Ludovica* of *Savoy* his Mother, and having beſides ſome juſt Reaſon to complain of *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*, who refuſed to render him Homage for *Faucigny*, and to give him an account why he uſurped the County of *Nice*: This King, I ſay, conquered *Breſſe*, in 1535. and it was ſubjected to *France*, under the Reign of this Monarch and *Henry* II. his Son, until the Peace of *Château-Cambreſis*, in 1559. that it was reſtored to *Emmanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*. This Duke died in 1580. leaving *Charles Emmanuel* his Son, who taking advantage of *France*, during the Wars of the League, in 1587. ſeized the Marquiſate of *Saluces*. King *Henry the Great*, when in Peace, demanded Satisfaction, which the Duke promiſed in 1598. but not keeping his Word, the King was obliged to take Arms, at which time he carried *Breſſe*, and almoſt all *Savoy*. Pope *Clement* VII. being urgent to put an end to this War, ſent the Cardinal *Aldobrandin* to his Majeſty at *Lyons*, where a Peace was concluded *Jan.* 17. 1601. and the King had for the Marquiſate of *Saluces*, *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, *Valromey*, and the Bailiwick of *Gexo*. So that a great Politician of that time, ſpeaking of this Peace, ſaid, That the King had dealt like a Merchant, and the Duke like a Prince. *Sieur Guichenon*.

BRESSE, a Town of *Italy* in *Lombardy* upon the *Gotzo* near the *Mela*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Milan*. It was the Country of the ancient *Genomani*, who came thither from *Gallia-Tranſalpina*. The Inhabitants name it *Breſcie*, and the Latins *Brixia*. Authors ſpeak differently of its Foundation, tho' they agree that it was built by the *Gauls*, and afterwards ſubdued by the *Romans*. St. *Apollinaris* of *Ravenna* Preached the Goſpel there the firſt: *Attila* ruined it; and it was immediately after rebuilt about 452. It was afterwards under the *Lombards*, *Charlemaign*, the Kings of *Italy*, and at laſt it became free. The Emperor *Henry* VI. carried it after a long Siege; and it ſuffered great Hardſhips during the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. The Dukes of *Milan* became Maſters of it, until ſuch time as this City ſurrendred it ſelf to the *Venetians*, and afterwards to King *Lewis* XII. in 1509. and *Francis* I. delivered it again to the *Venetians*, who now poſſeſs it. As it is a Frontier-City, it is defended with a ſtrong Caſtle, good Ramparts, and an Arſenal very well furniſhed. The Caſtle is built upon a Hill, whence it commands the City, which has fine Churches, a fine Town-Houſe, and divers Rivulets of clear Water which run in the Streets. The Biſhop of *Breſſe* has the Title of Duke, Marquiſs, and Earl; and there is kept in the Cathedral a Croſs or Oriflame, alledged to be that which appeared to *Conſtantine*. *Breſſe* is pretty large, and has about 50000 Inhabitants. It is the Capital of the ſmall Country called *Le Breſſan*, and by the *Italians Il Breſſiano*, which comprehends from the N. to the S. all between *Valtebina* and the River *Oglio*, and from the Weſt to the Eaſt what is betwixt the Lake of *Iſco*. Dr. *Burnet* aſſures us it is now a great Town, and full of Trade and Wealth; and that in it are made the beſt Barrels of Piſtols and Muſquets in all *Italy*. The Citadel lies over the Town on a Rock, and commands it abſolutely. This Place is Governed by a Podeſta ſent yearly from *Venice*.

BRESSICI, a City and Palatinate of *Poland* in *Poleſia*, ſituated upon the River *Buge*, or *Bug*, and has a pretty good Caſtle, being the moſt conſiderable of *Poleſia*, towards the Frontiers of *Polakia* and *Black Ruſſia*.

BREST, or *Brezſti*, *Breſtia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Cujavia*. It is pretty well built, with a good Caſtle, in a marſhy place, near *Uladiſlaw* and the *Viſtula*. Here was a Council celebrated in 1595. for the Union of the *Greeks* of *Lithuania* with the *Latin* Church, and another in 1620. on the ſame account. This Town ſtands 110 miles Eaſt of *Warſaw*.

BREST, a Town of *France* in *Bretagne*, with a good Harbour: It is the *Brivates Portus*, *Geſocribate*, or *Geſobrivate* of the *Latins*. The Town is ſituated on the Deſcent of a Hill by the Haven, whoſe Entrance is defended by a good Caſtle built upon a Rock. It lies in a Bay, where the Sea enters by four different places, and Ships may ride there at Anchor the whole year. It is the Magazine of the Admiralty of *France*, for the Ships which Trade upon the Ocean. It is 125 miles Weſt of *Rennes*, 120 South-Weſt of *St. Malo*, and 320 Weſt of *Paris*.

BRETAGNE, a great Province in *France*, with the Title of a Dutchy: The Ancients called it *Armorica*; 'tis now called *Britannia Minor*, or *Little Britain*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Iſland of *Great Britain*. It's bounded with the Ocean on the North, South, and Weſt, and has the *Lower Poictou*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, and *Normandy* on the Eaſt: It's one of the greateſt Provinces of the Kingdom, having above 70 Leagues in length, and from 35 to 40 in breadth. Some Geographers reſemble it to a Horſe-ſhooe; and it's commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Bretagne*. *Rennes*, the Capital, ſtands in the upper part of this Province; this City has a Parliament and a Biſhop's See. *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, *St. Brieux*, *Dol Evêchez*, *Fougiere*, *Vitré*, *Lamballe*, *Quintin*, *Montfort-la-Cane*, *Jocelin*, *Ploermel*, *Redon*, *Guerande*, *Château-Briant*, *Ancenis*, *Machecou*, *Cliſſon*, *St. Aubin du Cormier*, *&c.* ſtand in the ſame Province. In the *Lower Bretagne* to the Weſt, are the Dioceſes of *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, *St. Paul de Leon* and *Treguier*, *Concarnaux*, *Penmark*, *Le Conquêt*, *Lannion*, *Breſt*, *Blavet*, *Morlaix*, *Hennebon*, *Quimperlay*, *Landernau*, *&c.* *Bretagne* is likewiſe divided upon the account of the difference of Language; into that part which ſpeaks *French*; into that which ſpeaks *Britiſh*; and a third, which ſpeaks a mix'd Language of *French* and *Brittiſh*. The Biſhopricks of *Rennes*, *Dol*, and *St. Malo*, uſe the *French* Language: The Biſhopricks of *Cornouaille*, *St. Paul de Leon*, and *Treguier*, expreſs themſelves in *Britiſh*; and the mix'd Language is ſpoken in the Biſhopricks of *Nantes*, *Vannes*, and *St. Brieux*. Theſe Nine Biſhopricks are under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. There are ſeveral Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Bretagne*; the moſt conſiderable are *Bell-Iſle* and *Oueſſant*. The River *Loire* parts *Bretagne* from the *Lower Poictou*; its other Rivers are, *La Vilaine*, *La Rance*, *Blavet*, *&c.* There are likewiſe ſeveral Foreſts in *Bretagne*; thoſe of *Lyſſay* and *Breſſelian* are the moſt remarkable. This Province is ſufficiently fruitful in Corn, and produces good ſtore of Hemp and Milk, though but little Wine. There are likewiſe Mines of Iron, Lead, and even of Silver: It has likewiſe good Paſturage; for which reaſon they have great ſtore of Cattel, and many Horſes bred. The *Bretaignes* are excellent Seamen; and though they appear ſomewhat heavy to a Stranger, yet upon further Acquaintance, one may perceive that they want neither Management nor Underſtanding. Some Authors affirm, That the *Bretaignes* came from *Great Britain*, where being ill handled by the Barbarous Nations, they tranſported themſelves and their Effects into *Armorica*, about the year 442. That the *Romans* ſuffer'd them to ſettle in the Country of *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, or *Quimper Corentin*; from whence ſpreading themſelves into the Biſhopricks of *Treguier* and *Leon*, they gave the Name of *Bretagne* to this Province. On the contrary, 'tis aſſerted by other Authors, That this Country was ſo called in the time of *Pliny*; and that the *Gauliſh Bretaignes*, inſtead of receiving a new Appellation, gave the Name of *Britaigne* to the Iſle of *Albion*. The inquiſitive Reader may conſult the Original Authors at his leiſure; for my part, I ſhall only remark, That *Julius Cæſar* made himſelf Maſter of this Province, which continued part of the *Roman* Empire, till *Maximus* ſet up himſelf for Emperor in *Great Britain*, in the year 382. This Prince gave *Conan Meriadoc*, one of his Generals, leave to Erect a Kingdom in this *Armorica*: This Sovereignty laſted till the Reigns of *Clovis* and *Chilperick*, who obliged them to ſtoop to the Title of an Earl. However, they continued revolting till *Dagobert* II. who made them Tributary; in which condition they continued till 787. when they were reduced by *Charlemain*. Their Inclination for Liberty made them revolt againſt *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* and *Charles the Bald*: Afterwards they were Governed by Princes and Dukes of their own, till the year 1491. when *Anne*, only Daughter to *Francis* II. the laſt Duke, was married firſt to *Charles* VIII. then to *Lewis* XII. Kings of *France*, who reunited this Dutchy to the Crown. *Alain Bouchard les Chron. Annal. de Bret. Bertran d'Argent. Hiſt. de Bret.*

BRETEUIL, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, ſituated upon the little River of *Iton*, near a Pond, betwixt *Aigle*, *Evreux*, and *Verneuil*. *Henry* II. Duke of *Normandy*, *&c.* King of *England*, gave this Town to *Robert* of *Montfort*, which his Siſter *Amicia* ſold in 1210. to King *Philip Auguſtus*. Afterwards it fell to the Lot of *Charles* King of *Navarre*, who yielded it in 1410. to King *Charles* VI. who gave him other Lands for it.

BREWOOD, a Market-Town of *Cudleſton* Hundred in the Weſt of *Staffordſhire*: Before the Conqueſt, the Biſhops of this Dioceſe had their Palace here. It is 107 miles from *London*.

BRIANCON, a Town of *France* in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*, Capital of a ſmall Country called the Bailiwick of *Briançon*, or *Briançonois*. It is built at the bottom of a Rock, upon which there is a Caſtle; and it is eſteemed, by reaſon of its ſituation, the higheſt Town of *Europe*. Two ſmall Rivers meet below this Town, *viz.* the *Dure* and *Ance*, which give Name and Original to the *Durance*. *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* give that of Βριγάντιον to *Briançon*, which the Itinerary of *Antoninus* names *Brigantium*; and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Virgantia*. About two Leagues from this Town, there is a great Rock cut open, which the Inhabitants name *Pertius Roſtang*. Some Authors believe that *Julius Cæſar* cauſed this Rock to be opened at his coming into *Gaul*: Others do think that it was this ſame Rock that *Hannibal* cut with Fire and Vinegar, to make a commodious Paſſage through it for his Elephants. And others maintain, That it was King *Cottius* who cauſed this Gate to be wrought out, [illegible] pleaſe *Auguſtus*, whoſe Statue he ſet on the top of it. *Briançon* is an ancient City, and became conſiderable in the Twelfth Age. In the laſt Century it was in the hands of the Leaguers, who conſidered it as a Town of Importance; and the Lord *Leſdiguieres*, afterwards Conſtable of *France*, took it from them in *Anno* 1590. This Town is fine enough, if we conſider its Situation upon the Mountains; it has a Bailiwick, a fine Church, and three Monaſteries. It has alſo produced Men of Learning, and amongſt others the famous *Oronce Fine*, one of the moſt Learned Mathematicians of his time. This Town ſtands 22 miles North-Eaſt of *Ambrun*, 36 Weſt of *Pignerol*. *Chorier. Hiſt. Dauph.*

BRIANCON, or *Brianconnet*, a Village of *Provence* in the Dioceſe of *Glandeves*. Divers Medals of Gold, Silver, and Braſs, which are found in it every day, with a great many Inſcriptions, do witneſs that this Place has been more conſiderable in times paſt than now; and that which perſuades me of it, is, That in ſome of theſe Inſcriptions theſe Words are to be found; *Ordo Brig. F. C.* to wit, *Ordo Brigantium*, or *Brigantinus fieri curavit*. The Curious do know, That this Name *Ordo* was not given but to great Cities, which had the Three Orders of the Senate, the Soldiery, and the People.

BRIANCON, or *Fort Brianconnet*, a Caſtle of *Savoy*, in the Country of *Tarantaiſe*. It is built upon a Rock along the *Iſere*, about a League below *Montiers*. There is alſo a Village of this Name. Some Authors believe, That the Caſtle of *Briancon* has given its Name to the Houſe of *Briancon* in *Dauphiné*, which is Noble and Ancient, and hath produced a great many Illuſtrious Men.

BRIANSFORD, a Village in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, where there is a Linen Manufactury.

BRIARE upon the *Loire*, a ſmall Town of *France* in Great *Beauce*, or, as others ſay, in the Government of *Orleans*, or particularly in *Gaſtinois*. Latin Authors name it *Brivodurum*, *Bridoborum*, and *Breviodurus*. It gives its Name to the Canal which joins the *Loire* and *Seine*. It was undertaken in the beginning of the laſt Age, and it was ended under the Reign of *Lewis the Juſt*, by the Care of Cardinal *Richelieu*. *Briare* ſuffered much during the Civil Wars of the League. There was a Battel fought near this Place in 1650. by the King's Troops and thoſe of the Princes. *Briare* ſtands 37 miles South-Eaſt of *Orleans*.

St. **BRICE**, a Biſhop of *Tours*, ſucceeded St. *Martin* in that See, as it is related by *Gregory*, Biſhop of the ſame Place, in the Second and Tenth Book of his Hiſtory. *Brice* was Deacon of the Church of *Tours* in St. *Martin*'s Life-time, and was wont to laugh at that good Man, and call him a doting and ſilly Fellow. St. *Martin* believing he ſpake thus rather out of Indiſcretion and Lightneſs of Mind than Malice, was not at all offended; but foretold that he ſhould ſucceed in the Biſhoprick, and ſhould undergo a great many Croſſes therein. In effect, 33 years after his Promotion to the Epiſcopacy, he was accuſed of having debauched a Nun, and to have got her with Child. When ſhe was brought to bed, the People were going to ſtone *Brice*, as guilty of this Crime: But he, to ſhew his Innocency, cauſed the Child, who was but 30 days old, to be brought to him; and in preſence of all the People, adjured him, by the Son of God, to declare if it was true that he himſelf was Father. To which the Child is ſaid to have anſwered, That *it was not true*. The People not ſatisfied with this, would oblige *Brice* to make him declare who was the Father. To which he anſwered, That this did not concern him; and, that if they had any thing to propoſe to the Child, they might interrogate him. Whereupon the People told him, That he made the Child ſpeak by Witchcraft, and proteſted that they would no more acknowledge him for their Biſhop. *Brice*, to purge himſelf ſtill better, put burning Coals in his Gown, and cloſing them to his Stomach, carried them to St. *Martin*'s Tomb; after which, he ſhewed that his Clothes had not been endamaged by the Fire. But the People ſtill grew more obſtinate; and having driven him from his See, ſet up in his room one *Juſtinian*. *Brice* withdrew to *Rome*, and lived there 7 years, until the Pope commanded him to return to his Dioceſe, where he arrived ſome days before the Death of Biſhop *Armence*, Succeſſor to *Juſtinian*. The Inhabitants of *Tours* chearfully received him, and he held the See 7 years after his return. He died about the middle of the Fourth Age.

BRICKINGTON, (*Stephen*) an *Engliſh* Monk of *Canterbury*, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living in the 14th Century: He wrote an Hiſtorical Account of the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Ely*. *Pitſæus in Append. Illuſt. Script. Angl. Poſſev. Voſſ. &c.*

BRICONNET, (*William*) Biſhop of *Meaux*, was a Man of great Worth, and very good Morals. He entertained a long time at his Houſe *William Farel* of *Dauphiné*, *James Fabri*, or *le Fevre*, *Arnaud Rouſſel*, and *Gerard Rouſſel* of *Piccardy*. But the Parliament of *Paris* having named Commiſſioners to examine theſe Four Reformers, they fled into *Germany*; whereupon the Biſhop returned to his firſt Sentiments, condemned in a Synod the Books of *Luther*, and forbad the Reading of them. *Maimb.*

BRICSTAN, or *Briſtan*, a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living in the Ninth Century. He was a good Hiſtorian, and underſtood Mathematicks and Muſick. He wrote ſeveral Poems likewiſe; amongſt others, one which he calls, *A Lamentation upon the Deſtruction of his Monaſtery by the* Danes: The Title in Latin is, *In Cineres Monaſterii Croilandenſis Threni*: And begins thus:

Quomodo ſola Sedes, dudum Regina Domorum
Nobilis Eccleſia, & nuper Amica Dei, &c.
Pitſ. de Script. Angl. &c.

BRIDFERTH, an *Engliſh* Monk, of the Order of St. *Bennet*, living towards the end of the Tenth Century: He was well skill'd in Philoſophy and Mathematicks. Some of his Works are extant among thoſe of Venerable *Bede*; as, *De Principiis Mathematicis. De Inſtitutione Monachorum, &c.* He likewiſe wrote Commentaries upon ſome of *Bede*'s Works. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl. &c.*

BRIDGE-END, a Market-Town of *Newcaſtle* Hundred, in the South parts of *Glamorganſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Ogmore*, over which it has a ſtone Bridge. 135 miles from *London*.

BRIDGENORTH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Stolſdon* Hundred, in the Eaſt parts of *Shropſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the *Severn*, with a fair ſtone Bridge over it, and divided into 2 Parts, the Upper and the Lower Town, conſiſting of two Pariſhes: Formerly it was fortified with a good Wall and a Ditch, beſides a ſtately Caſtle, ſeated in a Rock now decayed. It is 135 miles from *London*.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the principal Town of *Barbadoes*, was burnt, *April* 18. 1668.

BRIDGEWATER, a Market and Borough-Town of North *Petherton* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Somerſetſhire*; a large, well-inhabited, and frequented Town, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Parret*, about three miles from the *Iriſh* Sea, Dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, the preſent Earl of *Bridgewater*, derived to him from his Anceſtor *John Edgerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James* the Firſt, in the year 1617. This *John* was Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton*, who was created Baron of *Elſemere* in 1603. and Viſcount *Brakely* in 1616. From *London* 143 miles.

BRIDPORT, a Market and Borough-Town of *Thorn* Hundred in *Dorſetſhire*, ſeated between two Rivers, with a Bridge over each of them, about two miles from the Sea: A Town of good Account in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign, and then a good Sea-Port, but now choaked up with Sands. It was once the only Place appointed for the Twiſting of Cordage and Ropes for the Navy of *England*, the neighbouring Soil yielding great ſtore of good Hemp. It ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament; and is 115 miles from *London*.

BRIE, a Country of *France* in *Champagne*, betwixt the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*. *Aimoin* calls this Country *Brigienſis Saltus*; and in the Teſtament of King *Dagobert*, it is named *Brigium*. Modern Authors call it *Bria*. It abounds in Corn, Fruits, Paſtures, *&c.* *Meaux* upon *Marne* is the Chief Town of it: The others are, *Provins*, *Lagni*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, *Seſane in Brie*, *&c.* There are divers fine Houſes, and ſeveral Abbeys and Priories. Now part of *Brie* belongs to the Government of the Iſle of *France*. and part to that of *Champagne*. The Counts Palatine of *Champagne* were alſo Lords of *Brie*, and that Country was united to the Crown at the ſame time with the other.

BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, near the ſmall River of *Jere*, a Town of *France* in *Brie*, within 4 or 5 Leagues of *Paris*; Dignified with a Court of Juſtice depending on the *Châtelet* of *Paris*. *Brie* is ſituated in an extraordinary fertile Country.

BRIEG upon the *Oder*, *Brega*, a Town of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, betwixt *Breſlaw* and *Oppelen*, which ſtands upon the ſame River. *Brieg* is Capital of one of the Chief Dutchies of *Sileſia*, and gives it its Name.

BRIEL, or *Brill*, a Town of *Holland*, on the Mouth of the *Meuſe*, with a pretty good Port: It is indifferent well built and peopled, in a Country which produces very good Wheat; but the Air is thick and foggy. Counteſs *Matilda* Founded a Collegiate Church there, about 1372. *Cluvier* and *Junius* ſpeak of the Original of the name of the Town of *Briel*. It became famous in the 16th Century; for it was there that the Confederate Provinces laid the firſt Foundations of their Republick in 1572. The Duke of *Alva* having driven them from the *Low-Countries*, they retired into *England*, where having equipped a Fleet of about 40 Sail, under the Conduct of Count *Lumei*, they continually rifled the Coaſt, and were therefore in Raillery called *Beggars of the Sea*, or *Sea-Geeſe*. The Duke of *Alva* making his Complaint to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, That theſe Confederates, whom he named *Pirates*, had a Retreat in her Ports, ſhe was obliged to order them away; ſo that, ſaith *Thuanus*, being gone to *Enchuyſen*, they took three Ships belonging to *Antwerp*, richly laden with *Spaniſh* Effects, and another of *Biſcay*: Thence having no very good Wind, they landed in the Iſle of *Briel*, where the *Rhine* and the *Meuſe* meet together, before they empty themſelves into the Sea; and there a lucky Occaſion offering it ſelf, they attacked the Town, which bears the Name of the Iſland, flung down the Gate, mounted the Wall, and became Maſters of the Place on *Palm-Sundy*, 1572. After that, they plundered the Churches, and neighbouring Convents, and fortified the Town. This was the very beginning of their Commonwealth. In 1585. it was put into Queen *Elizabeth*'s hands for a Cautionary Town, and reſtored to the *Hollanders* by K. *James* I. *Thuan. Cluv.*

BRIENNE upon the *Aube*, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of County. It was one of the Seven Peerages, eſtabliſhed in that Province by the Counts Palatine. *Brienne* is near *Troyes*, betwixt *Bar-ſur-Aub* and *Plami*. It gave its Name to the Ancient Houſe of *Brienne*.

BRIGANTES, was a Name given to People of different Nations, whither the ancient *Gauls* ſent Colonies, as in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Great Britain*; and the People ſo named, did generally inhabit the hilly Parts of thoſe Countries; and the Towns whoſe Names ended in *Brica*, *Briga*, and *Bria*, were for the moſt part ſituate on riſing Grounds. *Buchan*

BRIGG, *Glanford-Brigg*, a Market-Town in the North of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Yarborough Wapentake*, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion; 153 miles from *London*.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, a Market-Town in *Suſſex* in *Lewis* Rape, by the Sea-ſide.

St. **BRIGIT**, or *Brigite*, a Princeſs of *Swedeland*, lived in the 14th Age: She married Prince *Ulſon*, or *Wlfon*, of *Nericia*, and was Mother to 8 Children. After the Death of her Huſband, who turned *Ciſtercian* Monk, and with whom ſhe had been in Pilgrimage at St. *James*'s of *Compoſtella*, ſhe went into *Italy* and the *Holy Land*. She writ to *Avignon* to Pope *Gregory* XI. to perſuade him to return to *Rome*, where ſhe had Founded a Religious Order, called *The Holy Saviour*, and preſcribed it Rules in 31 Chapters. She hath alſo compoſed a Volume of Revelations in 8 Books, which are approved of by the Popes. St. *Brigit* died in 1373. Pope *Boniface* IX. Canonized her in 1391. and the Council of *Conſtance* confirmed this Canonization in 1415. *Surius*, *Le Mire*.

BRIGNOLLE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Bailiwick and Seneſchal's See. It is ſituated near the ſmall River of *Caramie*, in a pleaſant Soil, and extraordinary fertile in Corn, Olives, Vines, and excellent Prunes. Latin Authors call it *Brinonia*, and *Brinnola*, which laſt Name is mentioned in a Bull of Pope *Gregory* VII. in 1084. Some take it for the *Forum Voconii*, and others for the *Matavonium viæ Aureliæ*. It is well built, adorned with fine Churches and Monaſteries. Beſides the Lieutenant Seneſchal and Bailiwick, there is alſo a Regal Judge, and another called *Vignier*. The Earls of *Provence* took great Delight in this Town. *Noſtradamus* ſaith, That the Children of the Earls of *Toloſa* were brought up there, and that it was thence Sirnamed the Nurſery of Children. Inſcriptions found here, teſtifie that this Town is ancient. Queen *Joanna* I. alienated it in 1357. to *John* II. Earl of *Armagnac*, who had ſome Troops in *Provence*; but that was for a ſhort time. In 1536. *Brignolle* was carried by the Vanguard of the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. Commanded by *Ferdinand* of *Gonzague*, who ſurprized and defeated ſome of the King's Troops in it. It ſuffered much during the Wars of the League. *Hubert de la Guarde*, Lord of *Vins*, Head of the Leaguers in *Provence*, ſurprized *Brignolle* in 1589. plunder'd it, and drew 30000 Crowns from the Inhabitants. *Noſtradam. Bouche.*

BRINDES, or *Brindici*, *Brundiſium*, and *Brunduſium*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Land of *Otranto*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It is ſituated at the beginning of the *Adriatick* Sea, betwixt *Otranto* (which is at the Mouth of the Gulph) and *Bari*. *Brindes* has one of the faireſt and ſafeſt Ports of *Italy*, defended by a Caſtle built in the Sea, and by ſome Forts. It has been in former times a Colony of the *Salentins*, and afterwards of the *Romans*, who took it in 487. of the Foundation of their City. They eſteemed the Port of *Brindes* as moſt commodious for Shipping off Forces, *&c.* and becauſe it ſtood at the Extremity of *Italy*. *Cæſar* purſued *Pompeius* thither in 705. of *Rome*; and upon his abandoning it, embarked there the next year. *Virgil* died there in 735. of *Rome*, about 19 years before the Birth of CHRIST. *Brindes* has been often taken and retaken by the *Barbarians*, ruined twice or thrice, and repaired. *Leander Alberti. Tit. Liv. Cæſar, &c.*

BRION, an Iſland in the Bay of *Canada* in *North-America*, one League long, and three in compaſs: It was diſcovered in 1534. by the *French*. The Soil is very good, full of large Firr-Trees, Meadows, Fields ſtored with wild Corn, wild Peaſe, Goosberries, Strawberries, Damask-Roſes, Parſley, and excellent Herbs. Lat. 47. 30. *Hack. p.* 205.

BRIOUDE, upon the *Alier*, Lat. *Brivas*, *Brivatum*, and *Viſcus Briacenſis*, a Town of *France* in *Auvergne*, below *Iſſaire*, which ſtands upon the ſame River. It is ancient and great, adorned with divers Churches and Monaſteries, in a fertile Soil. Amongſt the Churches, St. *Julian*'s is the moſt conſiderable, having a great Steeple, a fine Clock, and a Chapter, conſiſting of 25 Canons, who call themſelves Earls of *Brioude*. This Church was firſt an Abbey, and afterwards Canons were put into it, who in times paſt were Knights, inſtituted by *William* I. called the *Pious*, Duke of *Guienne* and Earl of *Auvergne*, in 898. to make War againſt the *Normans*. And therefore *Belli* and *Juſtel* ſay, That this Duke was the firſt who inſtituted Knights for the Defence of the Faith. Within about half a League of this Town, is the Borough of *Brioude the Old*, upon the *Allier*, remarkable for its Bridge of one Arch only, ſo extreamly high and long, that it is believed it cannot be parallell'd in all *Europe*. *Gregory of Tours*, *Juſtel Hiſt. d'Auverg.*

BRIQUERAS, or *Briqueraſco*, *Briqueraſcum*, a conſiderable Borough of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Pignerol*, with a good Caſtle; famous by the Sieges it ſuffer'd towards the end of the 16th Age. The Lord of *Leſdiguieres*, ſince Conſtable of *France*, took it about the year 1592. and cauſed it to be very well fortified; ſo that it paſſed for an important Place. *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, neglected nothing to recover it; but in vain: He afterwards took juſter Meaſures, and ſucceed; for, making his Preparations during a Truce agreed upon, he beſieged *Briqueras* at the expiration of it in 1594. with Ten thouſand Men, and Eighteen Pieces of Artillery. The Borough was taken by Aſſault, and the Caſtle, having endured eight thouſand Cannon-ſhots, which made five Breaches, ſurrendred by Compoſition, *Octob.* 24. *Briqueras* has alſo been famous during the Wars of *Piedmont*, in 1629, 30, and 31.

BRISACH, or *Briſſac*, Lat. *Briſacum*, and *Briſacuſmons*, a City and Fortreſs of *Germany*, in *Briſgaw* in *Alſatia*, lately belonging to the King of *France*. It is ſituated upon the *Rhine*, which there has a Stone Bridge over it. *Briſach* is now eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt Places of *Europe*, whether its Situation upon a Hill be conſidered, or what Art has contributed to render it regular: And ſome Authors call it the Citadel of *Alſatia*; others the Head of *Germany*; and a modern Author, the Pillow upon which the Houſe of *Auſtria* repoſed. *Guſtavus Horn*, a *Swede*, made an Attempt on this City in 1633. after his great Advantages over the Imperialiſts; but the Duke of *Feria* broke his Meaſures, and threw Succours into the Place. *Bernard* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Weimar*, General of the *Swediſh* Army, had better Succeſs in 1638. He beſieged *Briſach* after he was reinforced by the *French* Troops, Commanded by Mareſchal *Guebriant*, and took it in the Month of *December*: There were great Riches found in it, and more than 200 Pieces of Cannon. The Duke of *Weimar* being ſick at *Newembourg* near *Briſach*, the 18th of *July*, 1639. the Mareſchal of *Guebriant* poſſeſſed himſelf of this and the other Places which were left to the *French* King by a Treaty, the 9th of *October* following, and which have been yielded by the 47th Article of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648. to be united to that Crown; and again confirmed by the 60th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenés*. in 1659. *Briſach* is ſituated upon the farthermoſt Bank of the *Rhine*, which it commands, as it does the Country on the other ſide, which it diſcovers all along, becauſe it is upon a Hill. This is (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) a poor miſerable Town, though a notable Fortification. It hath on the Weſt-ſide of the River (over which a Bridge is laid) a regular Fort of 4 or 5 Baſtions. The Town riſeth on a Hill a conſiderable heighth: There were near it two other Hills, the one of which is taken within the Fortifications, and the other is ſo levelled with the Ground, that it cannot be diſcerned; and all the reſt of the Country is plain for many miles; ſo that from the Hill within the Works, all the Motions of an Enemy may be exactly ſeen in caſe of a Siege. The Fortification is a *French* League in compaſs; the Baſtions are filled with Earth, and faced with Brick, and ſecured by a hugh broad Ditch full of Water. The Counterſcarp, the Covered Way, which hath a Paliſado, with the Parapet and the Glacis, are all in good repair; and there is a Half-moon before every Curtain; and the latter are ſo diſpoſed, that a good part of them defend the Baſtions; and it will require, in time of War, 8 or 10000 Men to defend it. It is 3 Leagues off *Colmar*, 7 off *Scheleſtad*, 10 or 12 off *Baſle*, and about 15 or 18 from *Strasbourg*. This Place, by the Treaty of *Reſwick* in 1697. was conceded by the *French* to the Emperor, after it had been in the hands of the former for near 60 years; but the Treaty was not fulfilled till about two years after, the *French* having in that interim laid the Foundation of, and brought to a great forwardneſs a New *Briſach* over againſt the Old, on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. *Laboureur*, &c.

BRISAG, or *Briſiago*, a Borough of *Italy* upon the Lake *Majour*, belonging to the *Griſons*, betwixt *Locarna*, *Canobia*, and *Domo*.

BRISEIS, a *Trojan* Lady, who was taken by *Achilles*, from whom *Agamemnon* took her. See *Achilles* and *Agamemnon*.

BRISES and *Chriſes*, were two Brothers: The firſt had a Daughter called *Hippodamia*, whom *Homer*, from her Father, calls *Briſeus*. Some ſay that this *Briſeis* firſt taught the Way of Managing and Making up Honey. *Euſtath. Cæl. Rhodiginus*, *l.* 24. *c.* 5.

BRISGAW, or *Briſgou*, Lat. *Briſgovia*, and *Briſgoia*, a Country of *Germany*, which ſome place in *Alſatia*, betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Black Foreſt*. *Briſach* has given its Name to it, and has been in former times its Capital; but ſince, *Fribourg* has carried it, and is become Renowned by its Riches and other Advantages. It is ſo likewiſe by the famous Battel that *Lewis* Duke of *Anguien*, ſince Prince of *Condé*, won there in 1644. where General *Merci* was killed. The other Places of *Briſgaw* are *Newembourg*, betwixt *Briſach* and *Baſle*, *Zentzingen*, *Nuyhuit*, &c. Its Name, which ſignifies *Praiſe-worthy Soil*, expreſſeth pretty well the Qualities of the Country, which is plentiful. It belonged in times paſt to the Dukes of *Zeringuen*; and it's ſaid, that afterwards the Earls of *Furſtemberg* were Maſters of it. *Hugh*, or *Hegon*, ſold it in 1367. to the Dukes of *Auſtria*, to whom the Emperor, *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, had already mortgaged *Briſach*, about the year 1326. Since that time, the Country of *Briſgaw* has always belonged to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but now it belongs for the moſt part to *France*.

BRISSAC upon *Aubance*, a ſmall Town of *France*, in the Country of *Angiers*, with the Title of a Dutchy erected in Favour of *Charles de Coſſé*, Second of the Name, Mareſchal of *France*. It is ſeated in a plentiful Country near *Pont Cé*, or the Bridge of *Cæſar*, and below *Saumur*. *Briſſac* has a very fine Caſtle, a great Park, and a Pond, which is almoſt a mile long. It is become famous by the Worth of its Lords, under the Name of *Coſſé*.

BRISSE, Lat. *Brixius*, (*Germain*) born at *Auxerre*, and lived in the 16th Century: He was a great Linguiſt, and particularly a great *Grecian*. He tranſlated St. *Chryſoſtome*, *De Sacerdotio*, into Latin, and ſome other Pieces, which are much eſteemed. The Fight which happened between one *French* and two *Engliſh* Ships, gave occaſion to a Paper-Combate between him and Sir *Thomas More*. His Deſcription in Verſe of this Sea-Fight, was thought a finer Poem than Sir *Thomas More*'s. He was alſo a good Greek Poet, and kept open Houſe for the Entertainment of Men of Learning. *P. Jov. Elog. c.* 130.

BRISSONIUS, (*Barnaby*) Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, one of the moſt Learned Lawyers of his time. *Henry* III. ſent him Ambaſſodor for *England*; at his return, his Majeſty employed him to make a Collection of his own Ordinances, and of thoſe of his Predeceſſors. He wrote ſome other Works in Law: *De verborum quæ ad jus pertinent ſignificatione. De Formulis & Solemnibus Populi Romani verbis. De Regio Perſarum Principatu, &c.* He gave an Expectation of more conſiderable Performances; but his Life was ſhortned by a very unfortunate Accident: Living at *Paris* when that Rebellious City was beſieged by King *Henry the Great*, the Preſident *Briſſonius* remonſtrated againſt the Treaſonable Practices of the *Leaguers*, who under pretence of the *Holy Union*, contemned the Royal Authority, which was much more Sacred. Theſe Religious Traitors, being diſſatisfied with *Briſſonius*'s Loyalty, dragged him to Priſon, and ſtrangled him cruelly in it, the 15th of *November*, 1591. *Thuan. St. Marthe*, *Le Mire*.

BRISTOL, Lat. *Briſtolium*, is, next to *London*, the greateſt Place for Trade in *England*, and a flouriſhing City, near upon 100 miles Weſt and by South from *London*. It ſtands partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Glouceſterſhire*, at the very Fall of the *Frome* into the *Avon*, which running through the midſt of it, empties it ſelf 8 miles lower into the *Severn*. Over this River is a fair Stone Bridge, like that of *London*, with Houſes upon it, which makes it look more like a Street than a Bridge. Its Streets are neatly ordered, and ſet out with many fine Edifices, among which I reckon the Cathedral, and moſt of the Pariſh-Churches, whoſe number is about 18; of theſe, St. *Mary Radcliff*, without the Walls, is looked upon to be the faireſt Pariſh-Church in *England*. The Croſs and the Tolſtall, where the Merchants meet, are alſo two great Ornaments to this City, which being of it ſelf a County incorporate, is independant from the Juriſdiction both of *Somerſetſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, and owns no other Officers but its own. At the end of it ſtood a Caſtle, wherein King *Stephen* was kept Priſoner by *Maud* the Empreſs; but it was demoliſhed during the Civil Wars, and is now built into Streets. That which has moſt contributed to make *Briſtol* ſo conſiderable, is the goodneſs of its Port, where at Spring-Tide the Sea flows about 40 Foot, which brings in Ships of great Burthen. Thus it became a Place of great Reſort both for Merchants, and Tradeſmen; thoſe driving a great Trade to moſt Places of the known World; theſe a home-Trade, eſpecially to *Wales*, *Shropſhire*, and other Counties. About *Briſtol* is great ſtore of Coals, alſo a ſort of precious Stone, call'd from hence *Briſtol-Stones*, and taken out of S. *Vin-*

cent's Rock, at the bottom whereof is a hot Well of a Medicinal Nature. *Briſtol* was made a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, by King *Henry* VIII. with five other of his erecting, upon the Foundations of ſuch ancient Monaſteries as he thought fitteſt, and beſt ſeated for that purpoſe, wherein he failed not any where ſo much as in this of *Briſtol*, the Juriſdiction whereof being *Dorſetſhire*, which formerly belonged to the See of *Salisbury*, is many miles diſtant from the Biſhop's Seat. The Cathedral Church, Dedicated by the Name of St. *Auſtin*, was Founded by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, Son to a King of *Denmark*, and by him ſtored with Canons Regular, *An.* 1148. But this Foundation being diſſolved, King *Henry* VIII. placed therein a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, as it ſtill continueth. In this Dioceſe, containing the City of *Briſtol*, and, as was ſaid before, the whole County of *Dorſet*, are reckoned 236 Pariſhes, whereof 64 are Impropriated. 'Tis valued in the King's Books 338 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth 353 *l.* 18 *s.* It has only one Archdeacon, which is he of *Dorſet*. Laſtly, this City was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *John Digby*, deſcended to him from his Grandfather *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, created Earl of *Briſtol* by *James* I. in 1622. But he dying in 1699. without Iſſue, the Honour died with him. In the beginning of the Troubles againſt King *Charles* I. it ſided with the Parliament, and was on that account beſieged by Prince *Rupert*, *July* 24. 1643. who took it in two days; under whom it continued till *September* 10. 1645. when it was ſurrendred to *Fairfax*, General of the Rebel-Forces. It was preſerved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City and its County.

BRISTOL, *Little Briſtol*, the Principal Town and Pariſh of *Barbadoes*, was formerly called *Sprights-Town*, and lies about four Leagues from *St. Michael*'s. It hath a commodious Road for Ships, which makes it well frequented and traded unto, and two Forts for its Defence.

BRITAIN, (*New*) a Country in Northern *America*, between *Hudſon*'s *Bay* and *New France*, diſcovered, named, and poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*; formerly called *Eſtotiland*.

BRITAIN, or *Great Britain*, the greateſt Iſland of *Europe*, and little leſs than the greateſt in the known World; is every where ſurrounded with the Ocean, which parts it Northwards from the cold Regions of the Frozen Zone; Southward from the Continent of *France*, where it is called the *Channel*; Eaſtward from the *Low Countries* and *Denmark*, where it has the Name of *German Ocean*; and Weſtward from *Ireland*, where it has the Name of *Iriſh Sea*, otherwiſe known by that of St. *George*'s *Channel*. It's ſituate under the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Climes; ſo that the longeſt Day, in the moſt Southern Parts of it, is 16 Hours at leaſt; and in the moſt Northern parts 18, not reckoning the long Twilight theſe have after Sunſet, inſomuch that there is ſcarce any Night at all about the time of the Summer Solſtice. The whole Length of this Great and Famous Iſland, is reckoned from North to South about 600 miles; the Breadth various, by reaſon o the Crooks and Bendings of the Sea-Coaſt; but where it is broadeſt, as towards the Channel, it reaches about 270 miles. The Name of *Britain* is moſt probably derived from *Brit*, which in the ancient Britiſh, ſignifies *Painted*, and the Word *Tuin*, a *Nation*: So that *Britain*, by this Interpretation, does denote a Painted Nation, or Nation of Painted Men, agreeable unto the Cuſtom of the Ancient *Britains*, who, to appear the more terrible to their Enemies, uſed to paint and diſcolour their Bodies. It was alſo anciently called *Albion*, moſt probable from the Latin *Albus*, White, by reaſon of the White Chalky Clifts that appear along its Coaſt. It's at preſent divided into Three Principal Parts, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, in the Deſcription whereof you will find that of *Great Britain*.

BRITANNICUS, Son to the Emperor *Claudius* and *Meſſalina*, was excluded from the Empire, whereof he was preſumptive Heir, after his Father had Married *Agrippina*. This Princeſs put her Son *Nero* upon the Throne, and cauſed *Britannicus* to be poyſoned during the *Saturnalia*, in the Fifty fifth year of the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Tacitus, Sueton. Nero.*

BRITISH SEA, *Mare Britannicum*, by the *French* called *La Manche*, becauſe it reſembles a Sleeve, is the known Sea betwixt *England* and *France*, extending, according to *Pomponius Mela*, to the Iſlands of *Sain* and *Oiſmiens*.

BRITOMARE, or *Viridomare*, Chief of the *Inſubrian Gauls*, who inhabited about *Milan*, was overcome by the Conſul *Marcellus* in 532 of *Rome*, as he was ready to Vow, that he would not put off his Belt before his Army had taken *Rome*, and Scal'd the *Capitol*. *Florus, Polybius, Oroſius.*

BRITOMARTIS, a Nymph of *Crete*, Daughter to *Jupiter* and *Charmea*, was, ſay the Poets, much beloved of *Diana*; being one day a Hunting, ſhe happened to fall into the Nets, and ſeeing her ſelf in danger of being devoured by ſome wild Beaſt, ſhe had recourſe to that Goddeſs, who diſingaged her. *Britomartis*, to ſhew her Acknowledgment, built a Temple in Honour of *Dictyn Diana*, that is, the Goddeſs of Nets: for Δίκτυς in *Greek*, ſignifies a Net. Others ſay, That *Britomartis* invented the Nets whereof Hunters make uſe, which got her the Sirname of *Dictyn*, whence ſome have taken her for *Diana*. It is thought ſhe was beloved by *Minos* King of *Crete*, and that ſeeing ſhe could not ſhun his Embraces but by flight, ſhe flung her ſelf headlong into the Sea from the top of a Rock. *Britomartis*, in the ancient Language of *Crete*, ſignifies *Dulcis Virgo*, and was the Name of *Diana*. See *Salmaſius in Solinum, Cap.* 11. *Diodorus, Heſychius, Solinus Scaliger.*

BRITWALD, a *Benedictin* Abbot, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Eighth Century, in the time of Venerable *Bede*, who mentions him with advantage. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, as, *The Life of St.* Edwin *Biſhop of Worceſter*. *De Origine Eveſmahenſis Cœnobii, &c.* and died about the year 731. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 3. *Bede, Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Cap.* 9. *Godwin, De Epiſc. Ang. &c.*

BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE, a Town of *France*, in the Lower *Limoſin*, towards the Frontiers of *Quercy*, within two or three Leagues of *Tulle*, and five or ſix from *Sarlat*. It is ſeated upon the River *Coureza*, and hence it is that the *Latin* Authors name it *Briva Curretia*. *Brive* is an ancient Town; *Gregory* of *Tours* makes mention of it often: It's in this Town that *Gombaud*, called *Ballomer*, who pretended to be Baſtard to King *Clotaire* I. got himſelf Crowned in 584. having heard of the Death of *Chilperic* I. *Brive* has a Seneſchal See, and beautiful Churches, amongſt which there is a Collegial, and two Pariſh Churches, *&c.* Though it is not ſpacious, yet it is ſo pleaſant, that it is believed it has from thence the Name of *Gaillarde*. Its Territory is fertile, beautified on all ſides with fine Proſpects, formed by the Intermixture of Meadows, Vineyards, ſtately Woods and Orchards. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Du Cheſne*.

BRIXEN, or *Breſſenon*, or *Brixino*, *Brixina*, and *Brixinum*, a Town of *Germany* in *Tyrol*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Saltzbourg*. It ſtands at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Aiſech*, which receives there the *Rienez*. This River divides *Brixen* into Two Parts, the greateſt of which has Two or three fine Streets, with the Cathedral Church, divers Market-places, and very neat Piazza's; yet the Town is not well Peopled, its Inhabitants being only a few Merchants, who live there for the Conveniency of Traffick, it being a Paſs from *Italy* into *Germany*. Its Biſhop has good ſtrong Places, *viz.* *Brauneck*, a Caſtle in *Tyrol*, upon the River of *Riantz*, and *Feldex* or *Fels*, a Caſtle in *Carniola*. He has great Officers as well as the Biſhop of *Bamberg*; to wit, the Duke of *Bavaria* for Marſhal, the Duke of *Carinthia* for Chamberlain, the Duke of *Meran* for Cupbearer, and the Duke of *Suabia* for Steward of his Houſhold: But theſe Officers have Vicars to officiate for them at the Conſecration and Entrance of the new Biſhop. This Town ſtands 25 miles Eaſt of *Tyrol*, and 48 of *Trent*. The Emperor *Henry* IV. called the *Old* or the *Great*, conven'd a Council at *Brixen*, in the Month of *June*, 1080. in which he preſided over 30 Biſhops of his Party. Theſe Biſhops ſeconded the Emperor's Reſentments againſt Pope *Gregory* VII. who had Excommunicated and Depos'd him: They return'd the Pope's Freedoms upon himſelf, Depos'd him, and ſet up *Guibert* Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* in his Place, who took the Name of *Clement* III. They likewiſe agreed that the Emperor ſhould make an Expedition into *Italy*, to put theſe Canons in Execution. *Abbas Uſpergenſ. in Chron. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

BRIZO, Goddeſs of Dreams, adored in times paſt in the Iſle of *Delos*. Her Offerings were Cockboats filled with all ſorts of Goods except Fiſh. She is ſo named from the old *Greek* word Βρίζειν, which ſignifies to *Sleep*. *Cocl.*

BROITZCHIA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Guzurate*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, within 12 Leagues of *Surate*. It is built upon an indifferent high Mountain, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the *Indies*. All the Country about it is flat and even, except ſome Mountains, 5 or 6 Leagues from the City, out of which Mountains very fine Agat is drawn, which they make Cups of, and ſeveral other Works that are carried to *Cambaye*.

BROMLEY, *Paget*'s *Bromley*, a Market Town on the *Blithe* in *Staffordſhire*, 101 Miles from *London*.

BROMLEY, a Market Town of *Bromley* Hundred in the North Weſt of *Kent*, ſeated upon the *Ravensbourn*, which from hence runs Northward into the *Thames*, and is noted for its fair College founded by Dr. *Warner* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for 20 Clergy-men's Widows. In which each has convenient Lodgings, and 20 *l.* *per Annum* Rent-Charge duly paid, beſides a Chaplain for Publick Devotions provided with fair Lodgings and 50 *l.* a year. Hard by this Town is a fine Summer Seat for the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. It's 10 miles from *London*.

BROMES-GROVE, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire* in *Half-ſhire* Hundred, upon the Banks of the River *Salwerp*, well inhabited by Clothiers, 82 Miles from *London*.

BRONCHORST, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in the Province of *Gueldres*, with the Title of a County: It is ſituated on the right Hand of the *Iſſel*, within half a League of *Zutphen*.

BRONSBROO, or *Broemſebroo*, *Bronsbroa*, a Borough of *Swedeland* in *Oſtro-Gothia*, famous by the Treaty of Peace which was concluded there the 13th of *July* 1645. betwixt the Kings of *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. By this Treaty the King of *Denmark* obliged himſelf to reſtore *Jempterland* and *Herendal* to *Swedeland*, to yield to that Crown for ever the Iſles of *Gothland* and *Oeſel*, with the Province of *Halland* for 30 years.

BRONSCHORST, (*Everard*) born at *Deventer*, and Son of *John* hereafter mention'd, was one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of the *Low-Countreys*. He profeſs'd this Faculty at *Wirtenburg* and *Erfort*, and returning into the *Low-Countreys*, was Law-Profeſſor at *Leiden*, where he died in 1627. He has left us Two Orations, *De Studio Juris. Controverſiæ Juris.* 'Εναντιοφανῶν *Centuriæ* IV. *&c. Meurſius Athen. Bat. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BRONSCHORST, (*John*) of *Nimeguen*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Century, and was Principal of the College of *Deventer*: Afterwards he taught the Mathematicks at *Roſtock*, and died at *Cologne* in 1570. His Works are *Scholia in Dialecticam Georgii Trapezuntii. Arithmetica, &c.* He likewiſe Tranſlated Eight Books of *Ptolemy*'s Geography into *Latine*, and made Remarks upon Venerable *Bede*'s Treatiſe *De ſex mundi ætatibus. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Voſſ. De Mathem. &c.*

BRONTES, one of the *Cyclops*, who work'd in *Vulcan*'s Forge, was ſo call'd from his making *Jupiter*'s Thunder-Bolts; *Steropes* and *Pyracmon*, were his Fellow Journeymen, and are thus mention'd by *Virgil* in his Eighth *Æneid*.

Ferrum exercebant vaſto Cyclopes in antro
Bronteſque, Steropeſque, & nudus Membra Pyracmon.

BRONTEUS, one of the Names which the *Greek* Antiquity gave to *Jupiter*; from the *Greek* Βροντὴ, that ſignifies Thunder, whence it comes that the *Latins* call him *Thundering Jupiter*. Some have given the ſame Name to *Bacchus*, becauſe of the Noiſe and Quarrels which Drunkenneſs occaſions. *Blondus Flavius, Lib.* 1. *of his Triumphant Rome*, ſaith, That *Bacchus* was called *Father Liber*, and *Brontin*. The Ancients uſed in their Publick Games an Engine called *Brontea*, becauſe it imitated the noiſe of the Thunder, by the means of a large Copper Veſſel which was hidden under the Theater, and in which Stones were roul'd. *Feſtus* calls this Machin, the *Claudian Thunder*, from the Name of *Claudius Pulcher*, who was the Inventor of it.

BRONZERIO, (*John Jerome*) an Eminent *Italian* Phyſician; He was well vers'd in the *Belles Lettres*, Philoſophy, Aſtrology, and Phyſick, which laſt he practis'd at *Venice*, *Padua*, and *Belluno*, where he died in 1630. His Works are, *De Principatu jecoris ex Anatome Lampetræ. De Principio effectivo ſemini inſito. De innato calido & naturali Spiritu, &c. Thomaſin. in Vit. Illuſt. Vir. P.* 2. *Vander Linden. De Script. Medic. &c.*

BROSSE, or *De Broche*, (*Peter la*) was born in *Touraine*, of low Extraction, but he had a great deal of Wit, becoming very expert in Chirurgery. He came to St. *Lewis* his Court, where he was immediately receiv'd Chirurgeon to *Philip* of *France*, afterwards King under the Name of *Philip* III. Sirnamed the *Bold*, who when he mounted the Throne, he made *La Broſſe* his Chamberlain, and ſuffered himſelf to be governed altogether by him, which rendered the Favourite ſo inſolent, that he made an attempt upon the Perſons of the Princes and Great Lords of the Kingdom. He Poyſoned *Lewis* of *France* in 1276. Eldeſt Son to King *Philip* III. by *Iſabeau* of *Arragon* his firſt Wife, and endeavoured to perſwade the King, that Queen *Mary* of *Brabant*, his ſecond Wife, was the Author of it, to bring ſome of her own Children to the Crown. His Ambition made him commit ſeveral other Crimes which came to the King's knowledge, whereupon he aſſembled his Council at *Vincennes*, where it was reſolved to ſeize *La Broſſe*, who being Tried in preſence of ſome Barons, he was condemned to be Hanged, and his Goods to be confiſcated to the King, which was executed in 1276. The Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Brabant*, the Earl of *Artois*, and ſeveral other Lords, were willing to ſee this Execution, and there were a great many Gentlemen to whom the Death of this wicked Man was very acceptable, becauſe he had ſerved them ill Turns with the King. *Du Puy.*

BROSSES, (*Francis Senchez des*) in Latin *Sanctius Brocenſis*, was the moſt famous Grammarian of *Spain* towards the end of the laſt Age. *Lipſius* calls him the *Mercury* and *Apollo* of *Spain*. *Scioppius* uſed to ſay, that he was a Divine Man. That of his Works which made moſt noiſe, is his Treatiſe of the *Cauſes of the Latin Tongue*, or of *Minerva*, which got him the Title of *Father of the Tongues*, and *Inſtructor of the Learned*. This Book was Printed at *Franeker*, with *Scioppius* and *Perizonius*'s Notes. He wrote a Book, Entituled, *The Art of Speaking, and of the Manner of interpreting the Authors* Nicol. Antoine. Biblioth. Hiſpan.

BROTHERTON (*Thomas*) of *Hey*, in the County of *Lancaſter* Eſq; deſcended from an ancient Family of that Place. Having ſpent ſome time at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, removed from thence to *Gray's-Inn* for the Study of the Law, where, at leiſure Hours, he made ſeveral Curious Obſervations and Experiments concerning the Growth of Trees, Publiſh'd by the Royal Society in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions for* June 1687. *Numb.* 187. by which he clearly proves the Three following Propoſitions; *Firſt*, That moſt, if not all the Sap, aſcends in the Veſſels of the Lignous part of the Tree, and not in the Cortical part, nor between the Cortical and Lignous parts. *Secondly*, That the encreaſe and growth of a Tree in Thickneſs is by the deſcent of the Sap, and not by the aſcent; and if there was no deſcent, a Tree would encreaſe but very little, if at all. *Thirdly*, That there is a continual Circulation of the Sap all the Summer Seaſon, and during ſuch time as the Sap is ſtirring, and not a deſcent at *Michaelmaſs* only, as ſome have held. Now, notwithſtanding theſe Principles diſagree with the Opinions of many Learned and Ingenious Gentlemen, who have Treated upon Planting, yet when rightly apprehended, they will be found to tend much to the improving and accelerating the growth of Trees, as Mr. *Brotherton* has Experienced in his Plantations, and particularly in his Groves and Avenues of Firs, which for number and bigneſs are hardly to be parallell'd in *England*. *Cambd. Brit. Ed. London.* 1695. p. 801. *Theſaurus Geographicus*, p. 29.

BROWER, a Streight of Southern *America*, in the *Magellanick* Sea, about the Iſland called *Statenland*, which parts it from the Streight of *Le Maire*. It was diſcovered about the year 1643 by the *Dutch*, under the Conduct of one *Brower*, who gave his Name to it.

BROWER *Shaven*, a ſmall Town of *Zealand* in the Iſland of *Schouwen* with a Sea Port. It is within two Leagues of *Zircizea*, rich and well Peopled.

BROWN, (*Francis*) Viſcount *Montague*, came to this Title *An.* 1629. upon the deceaſe of his Father *Anthony*, Grandſon of that *Anthony*, who being Grandchild of the Lady *Lucy*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *John Nevill* Marquiſs *Montague*, was by Queen *Mary* created Viſcount *Montague* in 1554. whereupon he was by Order of Parliament ſent with *Tho. Thurlby*, Biſhop of *Ely*, to the Pope, for reducing of this Realm to an Union with the Church of *Rome*. And in the Second year of Queen *Elizabeth*, upon the grand Diſpute in Parliament for aboliſhing the Popes Supremacy, and reſtoring it to the Crown, he was the only Perſon, who with the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, then Voted againſt it. Yet as he was a Perſon of Integrity, and that what he did was not out of Faction, but Zeal to his Religion, he was employed by the Queen as Ambaſſador into *Spain*. He was alſo one of the Peers who ſat upon the Trial of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. By *Jane* his firſt Wife he had Iſſue *Anthony*, his Son and Heir, who died before him, ſo that his Eſtate and Title fell immediately from him to his Grandſon *Anthony*, the Father of the preſent Viſcount, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* late Marquiſs of *Worceſter*, has Two Sons, and a Daughter Married to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Tenham*. The ſaid *Anthony*, who firſt got the Title, was Grandſon of Sir *Thomas Brown* Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* VI. who had Two Sons, *George*, from whom Sir *Adam Brown* of *Beckworth* is *Surrey* is deſcended, and *Anthony*, who was made Standard-Bearer to King *Henry* VII. which *Anthony* dying, left amongſt his other Iſſue *Anthony* his eldeſt Son, from whom the Title is devolved to *Francis* the preſent Viſcount.

BROWNISTS, ſo called, from their Chief, *Robert Brown*, born at *Northampton*; He was at firſt Maſter of a School in *Southwark*, and afterwards Author of a Hereſie; His Followers condemn'd all Ceremonies, and Eccleſiaſtical Diſtinctions; they will not endure any Forms or ſtated Prayers, and believe that all the Laity are qualified to interpret the *Scripture*. *Alex. Roſs, View of Religion.* Colonel *Stoupp*, alias *Stubs*, who was acquainted with theſe Sectaries both in *England* and *Holland*, gives this Account of them, in his Book, call'd, *The Religion of the Hollanders*: The *Browniſts*, ſays he, are Separatiſts from the Church of *England*, and from all other Reform'd Churches, becauſe they believe there is a Mixture of Corruption in all Communions but their own, not with reſpect to Articles of Faith, for in theſe they agree with the Churches of *Holland*, *Germany*, and others, but with relation to the Form of Government; They equally condemn Epiſcopacy and Presbytery, as to the Juriſdiction of their Conſiſtories, Claſſes, and Synods: They refuſe to unite with theſe Churches, pretending they are not ſufficiently aſſur'd of the Converſion and Probity of their Members; and becauſe they tollerate and admit of vicious Perſons, with whom, as the *Browniſts* affirm, 'tis not lawful to communicate. Theſe Sectaries condemn the Religious Solemnity and Prieſtly Benediction at Marriages; affirming, this Condition to be no more than a Civil Contract, and therefore the Confirmation of it, ſhould depend upon the Secular Magiſtrate. They refuſe Baptiſm to thoſe Children, whoſe Parents are not Members of the Church, or who have not been ſufficiently careful of the Education of their Children formerly Baptized; as I obſerv'd before, they reject all Forms of Prayer, and aſſert, that the *Lord's Prayer* ought not to be uſed in the Method and Words 'tis deliver'd, the deſign of it being only for a Model to form our own *Extempore* Prayers upon: They are for no Bells in Churches, and object againſt them more particularly, becauſe, as they pretend, they were conſecrated to the Service of Idolatry.

BRUCÆUS, (*Henry*) Born at *Aloſt* in *Flanders*; He was both Phyſician and Mathematician, liv'd in the 16th Century, and was taken notice of for the Correſpondence he held with *Turnebus* and *Ramus*. He publiſhed ſeveral conſiderable Works, as *De Motu Primo. Inſtitutiones Sphæræ, &c. Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

BRUCE, (King *Robert*) See *Robert*.

BRUCE, (*Thomas*) Earl of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, is the ſecond Earl of that Title devolv'd to him by Inheritance from his Father *Robert Bruce* Baron of *Skelton*, Viſcount *Bruce* of *Ampthill*, and Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles* II. *An.* 1664. This Honourable Family derives its known Original from *Robert de Bruce*, who coming in with *William* the *Conqueror*, was endowed with ſeveral Caſtles and Mannors, particularly that of *Skelton* in *Yorkſhire*, from which time it ſtill flouriſh'd more and more, till at laſt it gave Two Kings to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, viz. *Robert* and *David Bruce*, the laſt whereof died without Iſſue in *Edinburgh-Caſtle*, ſo that *Margery*, his Siſter, became his Heir, who was married to *Walter Stuart*, from whom the Kings of that Realm afterwards deſcended. Upon the coming of King *James* to enjoy the Crown of *England*, *An.* 1603. amongſt many other worthy Perſons that came with his Majeſty, was *Edward Bruce* of *Kinloſs*, who being a Man of great Parts, had the Office of Maſter of the Rolls conferr'd upon him for Life, and was afterwards made a Baron of *Scotland* by the Title of Lord *Bruce* of *Kinloſs*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Thomas*, and a Daughter named *Chriſtian*, who was Married to *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, Grandfather to the preſent Earl of that Name; *Edward* had the hard fate to be kill'd in a Duel by Sir *Edward Sackvile* Knight of the *Bath*, afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*, whereupon *Thomas* his Brother became his next Heir, who was by King *James* created Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, *An.* 1612. and by King *Charles* I. a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Bruce* of *Whorton* in *Yorkſhire*, *An.* 1663. Dying, he left his Honours and Eſtate to *Robert* his Son and Heir, by *Anne* his firſt Wife, who, as it's before ſaid, was created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles* II. He Married *Diana*, Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Stamford*, by whom he had Eight Sons and Eight Daughters, part whereof are now living. About the beginning of the late King's Reign, he was made Lord-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Earl of *Arlington* deceaſed; but dying ſoon after, he left for his Succeſſor to his Eſtate and Titles the preſent Earl, his 6th Son, but Eldeſt alive. *Dugdale*.

BRUCHSAL, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and Biſhoprick of *Spire*, ſubject to that Biſhop, ſituate on the River *Saltza*, ſix miles South Eaſt of *Philipsburg*, and 12 North Eaſt of *Durlach*.

BRUDENEL, (*Robert*) Earl of *Cardigan*, is the ſecond that has born this Title, derived to him from his Father *Thomas* Lord *Brudenel* of *Stanton-Wivel* in the County of *Leiceſter*, who was created Earl of *Cardigan* by King *Charles* II. *An.* 1661. This Family, whoſe chief Seat for divers Ages has been at *Dene* in the Eaſt part of *Northamptonſhire*, fetches its deſcent from that *Robert Brudenel* who became one of the King's Serjeants in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* in the next ſucceeding Reign. *Robert* had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Brudenel*, ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, and he by the aforeſaid *Thomas*, Father of the preſent Earl, which *Thomas* was one of that number whom King *James* I. raiſed to the degree of Baronet, at that time firſt inſtituted. Then in the Reign of *Charles* I. he was advanced to the Dignity of Baron, to which K. *Charles* II. in conſideration of his Loyalty, Services, and great Merits, added as aforeſaid the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Robert* his Son and Heir, the preſent Earl of *Cardigan*, who was twice Married, firſt to *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry Conſtable*, Viſcount *Dunbar*, by whom he had *Mary*, Married to the Earl of *Kenoule* in *Scotland*: Afterwards *Anne* Daughter of *Thomas*, Viſcount *Savage*, by whom he had Iſſue *Francis* Lord *Brudenel*, and *Joſeph*, both deceaſed, and three Daughters, *Anna-Maria*, Married to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; ſecond *Katharine*, third *Dorothy*, Wife of *Charles* Earl of *Weſtmorland*. His Lordſhip's Arms are, Pearl, a Cheveron Ruby, between three *Morions*, Sapphire. *Dugdale, Orig. Jurid.* in *Chron. p.*77.

BRUGES, (*James*) Lord *Chandos*, is the Succeſſor of *William* the 6th in Title, and 5th in Deſcent from that *John Bruges* who was created by Queen *Mary* Baron *Chandos* of *Sudley*, whoſe eldeſt Son *Edmund*, renowned for his notable Exploits in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. left two Sons, *Giles* and *William*; *Giles* dying without Iſſue-Male, *William* ſucceeded him in the Title, who dying in the laſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, left it to *Grey* his Son and Heir, who by reaſon of his great Intereſt in *Glouceſterſhire*, and numerous Attendants when he came to Court, was commonly called the King of *Catſwold*. By his Wife, the Lady *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Ferdinand* Earl of *Derby*, he left two Sons, *George* and *William*: *George* his next Heir ſignaliz'd himſelf in the Service of King *Charles* I. particularly in *Newbery* Fight, where he had three Horſes kill'd under him at the Head of his Regiment. In conſideration whereof he had an offer from the King to be advanced to the Title of Earl of *Newbery*, which he modeſtly refuſed till it might pleaſe God to reſtore his Majeſty to the peaceable Enjoyment of his Crown and Dignity. Departing this Life *An.* 1654. he was ſucceeded in his Honour by *William* his Brother, and *William* by the preſent Lord. *Dugdale*.

BRUGES, or *Bruggen*, Latin *Bruga* and *Brugæ*, a Town of the *Low-Countreys* in the County of *Flanders*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Malines*. It is ſituated in a great Plain within three Leagues of the Sea, upon the Canal called *Reye*, which being divided into ſeveral Navigable Torrents runs in divers places of the City, and afterwards theſe join in the ſame Canal which goes to *Sluce*. But this laſt belonging to the *Hollanders*, the Inhabitants of *Bruges* about 40 years ago made a new Canal, which goes to *Oſtend*, that is but about three Leagues from it, and the Tide mounting almoſt half way, it bears Ships of 400 Tuns to *Bruges*, which maintains a ſtanding Trade there. But it flouriſhed more in former days, before Merchants had thought of retiring to *Antwerp*. *Bruges* is one of the greateſt and beautifulleſt Cities of *Flanders*, fortified with good Ditches, great Ramparts, and ſtrong Walls. It is equally eight Leagues diſtant from *Ghent*, *Courtray*, *Furnes*, and *Middlebourg*. The publick Buildings are very ſumptuous, the Streets large and ſtreight, with ſeveral fine Squares, and chiefly that of the Market, whereat ſix great Streets begin that lead in a ſtreight Line to the ſix principal Gates of the City. There are above 60 beautiful Churches. The Cathedral is that of St. *Donat* or *Donatian*. The Provoſt of this Collegial Church was born Preſident of the Court called *St. Donat*, and Hereditary Chancellor of *Flanders*. But this Dignity has been united to the Epiſcopal Title, and the Biſhop enjoys the Privileges now. Pope *Paul* IV. founded in 1559. this Biſhoprick, with the others of the *Low-Countreys*, and *Peter Curtius* of *Bruges* was the firſt Prelate of it. This City is divided into ſix Quarters, and nine Pariſhes, comprehending the two which are in the Suburbs. Beſides St. *Donat*, there are the Collegial Churches of St. *Salvator* and *Our Lady*, the Abbies of St. *Andrew*, of *Audembourg*, and divers Religious Houſes. At the ſide of the Cathedral is the Biſhop's Palace, and over-againſt it is a great Market-Place, where the Town-Houſe is, an ancient Building enriched with Figures, and divers curious Pieces of Sculpture. In the great Market is a high Tower, with a Clock, the Chiming whereof is Muſical. There alſo is an old Building ſupported on Pillars, under which the Water runs, and Boats may paſs. The Caſtle alſo deſerves to be ſeen. Juſtice is render'd here by ſix Magiſtrates, who all have a particular Juriſdiction; to wit, the City, the Frank, the Provoſtſhip at preſent, the Biſhoprick, the Court for Feodal Tenures, *Zizleelo*, and *Mandaſche*. There is alſo the Water-Houſe, where there is an admirable Machine to convey Water into all the Quarters of the City. The *Spaniards* have a great Trade here in Wooll, Silk, Cotton, *&c.* There are a great many Tradeſmen who make Fuſtians, Tapeſtries, Cloths, Stuffs of Silk, *&c.* They are divided into 68 different Profeſſions. This City had a ſhare in the Troubles of the *Low-Countreys*, during the Civil Wars. It has given its Name to divers great Men that were born in it; as to *Bartholomew* of *Bruges* a Learned Phyſician, to *Walter* of *Bruges*, and to divers others. The *Engliſh* loſing *Calais* in 1558. removed the Staple for Wooll to *Bruges*, and that for ſome time preſerved it from decaying. *Philip* the Firſt, King of *Spain*, was born here in 1478. *Bruges* ſtands 34 miles N. W. of *Ghent*, 11 E. of *Oſtend*, 34 N. E. of *Dunkirk*, and 40 W. of *Antwerp*. *Caſſander. Guichardin, Miræus, &c.*

BRUGES, (*John* of) a Famous Painter in *Flanders*, and a great Admirer of Chymiſtry. He was the firſt that found the Secret of Painting in Oil, having obſerved after ſeveral trials, that in grinding Colours with Nut or Linſeed Oil, it made a ſolid Painting, which not only reſiſted Water, but moreover gave a brisk Luſtre which needed no Varniſh, as that which was done in Water Colours or Freſco.

He alſo obſerved, that the Mixtures and the Dyes of Colours were better performed thus, and that Pictures were more uniform and agreeable. He preſented his firſt Picture drawn after this manner to *Alſonſus* I. King of *Naples*, which much pleaſed him, and ſurprized all the Curious of that Country. *Bruges* liv'd in the 15th Century. See *Antonello Felibien ſur les vies des Peintres*.

BRUGNETO, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Genoa*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of the Metropolis of *Genoa*. It is ſituated at the foot of the Mount *Apennin* upon the Frontier of *Verra*, about ſeven or eight Leagues from the Sea.

BRULART, a Family Originally of the Country of *Artois*, both ancient and illuſtrious in Military and Civil Employments.

BRUMA, a falſe God of the *Brachmanes*, who, according to their Fables, produced as many Worlds, as he has conſiderable Parts in his Body. They ſay, that the firſt World which is over Heaven, was form'd of his Brains ; the ſecond, of his Eyes ; the third, of his Mouth; the fourth, of his left Ear; the fifth, of the Roof of his Mouth and Tongue ; the ſixth, of his Heart ; the ſeventh, of his Belly ; the eighth, of his Privy Parts ; the ninth, of the left Thigh ; the tenth, of his Knees ; the eleventh, of his Heel ; the twelfth, of the Toes of his right Foot ; the thirteenth, of the ſole of the left Foot ; and the fourteenth, of the Air which environed him. In ſome of the Figures of this Idol, the firſt World is marked on the top of his Head ; the ſecond, upon his right Eye ; the third, upon his Mouth ; the fourth, upon the left Eye ; the fifth, upon his Throat ; the ſixth, the ſeventh, the eighth, and the ninth, as I juſt now ſaid ; the tenth, upon his right Thigh ; the eleventh, upon his right Foot ; the twelfth, upon his left Foot ; the thirteenth, under the ſole of the left Foot ; and the fourteenth, upon an Oval which repreſents the Air wherewith he is environed. The *Brachmanes* make People believe, that there is a relation betwixt theſe Worlds, and the Parts from which they have ſprung, and that each Man has different qualities conformably to the World which hath produced him. That from the firſt World come the Wiſe Men, the Learned and fine Wits ; from the ſecond, Prudent Men ; from the third, Eloquent ; from the fourth, Crafty and Subtil ; from the fifth, Gluttons ; from the ſixth, Liberal ; from the ſeventh, Cowards ; from the eighth, Laſcivious ; from the ninth, Tradeſmen and Labourers ; from the tenth, Gardeners ; from the eleventh, Handy Tradeſmen ; from the twelfth, Murderers and Thieves ; from the thirteenth, the Violent Oppreſſors of the Poor ; from the fourteenth, thoſe who have the Gift of doing all things well. *Kircher de la Chine*.

BRUMALES, a Feaſt in Honour of *Bacchus*, whom the ancient *Latins* called *Brumus*. The *Romans* celebrated it twice a Year, *viz.* the 18th day of *February*, and the 15th day of *Auguſt*. *Rhodig. Lil. Gyrald.*

BRUNEHAUD, or *Brunichilde*, ſecond Daughter to *Athanagilde* King of the *Wiſigoths* in *Spain*, and to *Goſvinthe*, Married to *Sigebert* I. King of *Auſtraſia* in 568. and Mother to *Childebert* II. to *Ingonde*, and to *Clodeſinde*. She abjured the Errors of *Arius*, and at firſt appeared Pious and Liberal ; the Foundation of the Abbies of St. *Martin* of *Autun*, St. *Peter*, and *Eſnag* of *Lyons*, and St. *Vincent* of *Laon*, being aſcribed to her. She became infamous afterwards for her Cruelty, Vengeance, Avarice, and Impudicity, though Pope *Gregory* I. and *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*, were at the Pains to make her a Panegyrick. After the death of *Sigebert* ſhe Married *Merouée*, Son to *Chilperic*, and retiring to her Son *Childebert*, ſhe became Regent of the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*. Her Ambition made her extreamly reſtleſs, ſo that ſhe ſacrificed all things to this violent Paſſion. She took part againſt her own Son with *Combaud* or *Gondebaud*, who pretended to be Son to *Clotaire*, and was accuſed of having poyſoned him, for his Majority excluding her from the Authority which ſhe had, ſhe was reſolved to recover it in the Nonage of her Grandſons. She governed the States of *Theodebert*, who had *Auſtraſia* for his Portion, made uſe of the Sword and Poiſon to ſatisfie her Avarice and Luſt. *Winton* Duke of *Champagne*, with ſeveral others experienced what I ſay. Thus ſhe rendered her ſelf ſo odious to all the Lords of the Kingdom, that they baniſhed her quite naked out of *Auſtraſia*. A Poor Man, named *Dicier*, knowing her, conducted her to *Châlon* upon *Sâone* to her other Grandſon *Thierry*, who gave her the whole Authority. Her Conductor had for a Reward the Biſhoprick of *Auxerre*. In the mean time this Cruel Queen inſpired the Prince with Love of Women, and fearing leſt a Lawful Wife ſhould perſwade him to take away the Authority from her, ſhe provided Miſſes for him her ſelf. And though ſhe was twice Grandmother, ſhe had notwithſtanding Gallants, as *Protade*, whom ſhe advanced to the Office of Mayor of the Palace, by the death of *Bertoalde* who exerciſed the ſame. The Scandal of her Amours was ſo great, that St. *Didier* Biſhop of *Vienne*, thought himſelf neceſſitated to reprove her. But this *Jezebel* not liking his Liberty, got him condemned in 603 at *Châlon*, in an Aſſembly of Biſhops devoted to her Intereſt, and two years after ſhe cauſed him to be ſtoned to death by her Guards. In the mean time, to be revenged on *Theodebert*, ſhe perſuaded *Thierry* II. to make War againſt him, which ended in the loſs of the formers whole Family, in 611. and then, as it's thought, ſhe poiſoned the latter in 612. So many Crimes at laſt obliged the *French*, being in a Military manner, aſſembled to rid themſelves of her. *Clotaire* II. was preſent, repreſented her Crimes, and accuſed her of having put to death ten Kings. She was therefore condemned to an infamous death, in 613. or, according to others, in 614. She was put to the Rack three days together ; then ſhe was led upon a Camel round about the Camp ; and afterwards tied by the Feet to the Tail of a Wild Mare, who dragged her upon the Stones : Others ſay, that ſhe was drawn betwixt four Horſes, and afterwards burnt.

BRUNI, *(Leonard)* called *Aretin*, becauſe he was of *Arezzo*, lived in the 15th Century. He learned the *Greek* Tongue under *Emmanuel Chryſolorus*, and became one of the moſt able Men of his time. His Worth procured him conſiderable Employments, Pope *Innocent* VII. made him Maſter of the Briefs, and he was afterwards Secretary to the Republick of *Florence*. He was alſo a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian, and Orator. Divers great Men have writ his Panegyrick. He lived in *Celibacy*, and the only thing which he is reproached with, was his having been too Worldly. He Tranſlated from *Greek* into *Latin* ſome of *Plutarch*'s Lives, Compoſed three Books of the *Punick* War, Tranſlated the Hiſtory of the *Goths* from *Procopius*, Wrote the Hiſtory of his own time, and another of the *Greeks*. He alſo left a Tranſlation of the Morals of *Ariſtotle*, and ſome other Works in *Greek* and *Latin*. He died in 1443. being Seventy four years of Age, and was interr'd in the Church of the Holy Croſs of *Florence*, with this Epitaph :

> *Poſtquam Leonardus e vitâ migravit,*
> *Hiſtoria luget, Eloquentia muta eſt :*
> *Ferturque Muſas tum Græcas, tum*
> *Latinas, Lachrymas tenere non potuiſſe.*

Æneas Silvius, Ep. 51. Paul. Jov.
in Elog. cap. 9. Voſſius, *&c.*

St. **BRUNO**, Founder of the Order of the *Carthuſians*. It is a Subject of Debate amongſt the Learned *Roman* Catholicks, whether the occaſion of the retreat of St. *Bruno*, was the Prodigy ſaid to have happened in our *Lady*'s Church of *Paris*, when the Body of a famous Doctor, whoſe Name was *Diocre*, at what time Maſs was ſaying for him in that Church, lifted his Head from off the Bier, and cryed out firſt, that he was accuſed, then judged, and finally damned by the juſt Judgment of God. Thoſe who believe not this Hiſtory alledge theſe Reaſons, *viz.* That St. *Bruno* himſelf in a Letter, which he writ from his Monaſtery of *Calabria* in *Italy*, to *Raoul le Verd*, Provoſt of the Church of *Rheims*, excites him to become a Monk, *to accompliſh the Vow they had made together at Rheims*, of quitting the World, after having found its vanity, *in the Converſations they had had in that City*. He ſpeaks nothing of this Prodigy, which would have been a powerful motive to excite him to embrace the Religious State, and to fulfill his Promiſe. *Guibert*, Abbot of *Nagent*, in the Life of St. *Bruno*, relates, That after the Death of *Gervais* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, one *Manaſſes* had obtain'd that Dignity by Simony, and maintained himſelf in the ſame by force of Arms, having raiſed a Company of Guards who followed him every where : That *Bruno* entertaining a horror of this Diſorder, went from *Rheims* with ſome of the Clerks of the Cathedral Church to *Grenoble*, where he retired into a Wilderneſs. Here is another Cauſe of St. *Bruno*'s retreat, written by an old Author, and one in whom we may confide. If ſo prodigious a Miracle, as the ſpeaking of a Dead Body, had contributed thereunto, Abbot *Guibert* would not have omitted it ; the thing was too extraordinary to be forgotten. *Peter* of *Cluny*, called the *Venerable*, ſpeaking of the Order of the *Carthuſians* inſtituted in his time, by St. *Bruno* and his Companions, ſays, That theſe firſt Hermits of the *Chartreuſe* renounced the World, and made profeſſion of a very auſtere Rule, *after having ſeen the diſorders of ſeveral Monks who lived in a luke-warmneſs and criminal negligence.* He ſpeaks nothing of the Prodigy of the Man raiſed from the Dead, though he had ſaid in the Preface of his Book, that his deſign was to write all the Miracles, whereof he ſhould have a certain knowledge, and which might augment the Faith, or regulate the Manners of Chriſtians. Several other ancient Authors, who wrote near 240 years after the Inſtitution of the Order of the *Carthuſians*, ſpeak nothing of this Miſerable Doctor. The firſt who writ this Hiſtory, which was invented ſome time before, was *John Gerſon*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, in his Treatiſe of the Simplicity of the Heart, which he compoſed about 1420. He relates this Prodigy, as an Example which ought to move us to the Fear of God, and which *was ſaid* to have given beginning to the Order of the *Carthuſians*: But he mentions it only as a common Report, without citing any Author for it. *Antoninus* Archbiſhop of *Florence* alſo deſcribes the Reſurrection of the Doctor, and ſaith, That St. *Bruno*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Paris*, was preſent at this dreadful Spectacle: But he names no Authors, and it's known, that he did not always examine the Truth of the things which he writ in his Hiſtory, as *Canus* a Learned Monk of the ſame Order has obſerved, who aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*. Thoſe who have ſince ſpoken of this Prodigy, add new Circumſtances, which contradict each other. Some have ſaid, That the dead Man ſpoke three days ſucceſſively; and others, that it was in the three Nocturns of the ſame Day. Some affirm, that his Body was flung on the Dunghill; and others, that a Ghoſt drew near the Coffin, and carried it away. Some ſay that he was Canon of *Noſtre-Dame*, and alledge, that ſince the time of this horrid Spectacle, theſe words, *Reſponde mihi*, were no more uſed in the Dioceſe of *Paris*, but that in ſinging this Song of the Office of the Dead, they begun at *Quantas habeo iniquitates*. Which are all groundleſs Forgeries. About 100 years ago, this Doctor was called *Raimond Diocre*. See *Diocre*. *De Launoy*, *De verâ cauſâ ſeceſſûs S. Brunonis*. Howbeit, it is certain, that Saint *Bruno* went in 1084. or in 1086. to *Hugh* Biſhop of *Grenoble*. He was followed by his Companions, and this Prelate appointed them a Deſart which was in his Dioceſe, whither he ſent them. It is a frightful Solitude of the *Chartreuſe* in *Dauphiné*, which gave name to the famous Order that St. *Bruno* founded there. Pope *Urban* II. who had been his Diſciple and Friend, called him into *Italy*. But *Bruno* being no more able to endure the Converſation of great Perſons, retired into *Calabria*, and died there in 1101. Pope *Leo* X. Canonized him in 1514. He has written an Expoſition upon the *Pſalms*, Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and ſeveral other Treatiſes which *F. Theodorus Petreius*, a *Carthuſian*, in 1611. put into three Volumes, Printed at *Cologne*. The firſt of which has the Life of St. *Bruno* in the Front, and yet the Criticks are perſuaded, that amongſt the Works which are attributed to him, there are ſome of *Bruno* of *Segni's*. *Arnulph Boſtius*, *Petrus Bleſenſis*, *&c.*

BRUNO, or *Brunon*, Brother to *Wittikind* King of the *Saxons*, ſwore Allegiance to *Charlemaign* about 785. and gave riſe to the Family of the preſent Princes of *Saxony*. Some hold that the *Guelphs*, Earls of *Altorff* and Dukes of *Bavaria*, are deſcended from him, and that the Earls of *Zollern*, and conſequently the Marquiſſes of *Brandenburg* owe their Original to the *Guelphs*; and others add, that the *Othos* of *Saxony*, who have been Emperors, were his Deſcendants. *Spener. Hiſt. Geneal.*

BRUNO, called *the Great*, Archbiſhop of *Cologne* and Duke of *Lorrain*, was Son to the Emperor *Henry* I. of *Saxony*, called the *Fowler*, and Brother to *Otho* I. and to *Haldwige* Mother to *Hugh Capet*. He was well skill'd in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues; ſome aſcribe unto him Commentaries upon the Five Books of *Moſes*, and ſome Lives of Saints. He ſucceeded in 953. to *Wicfred* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, and was afterward Legate to the See of *Rome*. The Emperor *Otho* I. his Bother, gave him the Government of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*. He was concerned in all the great Affairs of his time, and died in 965. *Le Mire*, *Molan*, *Cratepolius*, &c.

BRUNO, Biſhop of *Wurtzburg* in *Franconia*, known by the Name of *Bruno Herbipolenſis*; He was Son to *Conrade*, Duke of *Carinthia*, and Uncle to the Emperor *Conrade* II. He died about the middle of the Eleventh Century. He is reputed the Author of Annotations on the *Pſalms*, on the *Canticles*, and on the reſt of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*; upon the *LORD's PRAYER*, the *Apoſtles Creed*, and that of St. *Athanaſius*: Theſe Works were revis'd by *John Cochlæus*, and are inſerted in the 10th Volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, Printed at *Cologne*. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Miræus in Auct. Poſſevin*, &c.

St. **BRUNO**, Biſhop and Apoſtle of *Pruſſia*: He is ſaid to be an *Italian*, and a *Benedictine* Monk; and that travelling into *Pruſſia* to preach the Goſpel, he converted a great Number of the Heathens; was Biſhop of the Country, and ſuffered Martyrdom *October* 15. in 1008. *Trith.*

BRUNSBERG, or *Bronsberg*, a Town of *Poland* in *Royal Pruſſia*; ſtands upon a little River near the Gulph of *Dantzick*. *Brunsberg* has formerly been the Seat of the Biſhop of *Warmorlant*, but is now Engag'd, or Mortgag'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, being ſituated upon the Frontiers of Ducal *Pruſſia*. This Revolution has given it the Name of *Brandeburg*. See *Brandeburg*.

BRUNSBUTEL, a ſmall Town of *Holſtein* in *Dithmarſon*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*. It is indifferent ſtrong, ſituated near the Mouth of the *Elbe*, within two or three Leagues of *Gluckſtadt*.

BRUNSVIC, or *Brunſwick*, a Country of *Germany* in *Lower-Saxony*, with the Title of Dutchy, betwixt the Biſhopricks of *Halberſtat*, and *Hildeſheim*, the Country of *Lunenbourg* and *Weſtphalia*. *Brunſwick* is the Capital Town thereof, the others are *Goſlar*, *Gottinghen*, *&c.* Under the Name of *Brunſwick* is alſo comprehended all that the Princes of this Houſe poſſeſs in *Lower-Saxony*, where they form different Branches, and have the Dutchies and Countreys of *Lunenbourg*, *Gottinghen*, *Grubenhagen*, and *Gallemberg*, *Wolſembuttel*, *Hanover*, *Zell*, *Urzen*, *Danneberg*, *Garbug*, *Gifforne*, *Eimbech*, *Hamelen*, *&c.* This Country is good and fertile, well furniſh'd with Mines, and Stock'd with Game and Corn. It is watered by divers Rivers, the Chief of which are the *Weſer*, the *Oker*, the *Glein*, the *Humenaw*, the *Viper*, *&c.* Here are alſo divers fine Sources of Water, and vaſt Foreſts. Trade flouriſhed there formerly, but the laſt Wars have occaſioned a Change there, as well as in other parts of *Germany*. Here are ſtill very fine Towns, *Hanover*, *Gifforne*, *Wolſembuttel*, *&c.* which laſt made a good defence in 1641. againſt the *French* and *Swedes*, who pretended to carry it by raiſing the Waters of the *Oker*, having for that purpoſe made Ditches below the Place. The Houſe of the Princes of *Brunſwick*, and *Lunenburg*, are deſcended from *Azo* of *Eſte*, Marquis of *Tuſcany*, who lived in the 11th Age, and about 1028. or 30. and followed the Emperor *Conrade* II. into *Germany*, where he Married *Cunegonde*, Siſter to *Guelph* III. of the Family of the ancient *Guelphs*, of whom it's ſaid he was the laſt.

BRUNSWICK, or *Brunſvic*, upon the *Oker*, *Brunopolis Brunſriga*, and *Brunonis vicus*, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower-Saxony*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. It's pretended that it was built about 868. by *Brunon*, Son to *Alphonſus* Duke of *Saxony*, who gave his name to it. The Emperor *Henry* the *Fowler* augmented it ſince, and divers other Princes have contributed in rendring it one of the beautifulleſt Cities of all *Germany*. It's form is almoſt ſquare, and it is half a *German* League in circuit. The River of *Oker* divides it into two. Here are five or ſix fair Squares, and fine Houſes, amongſt which the Town-Houſe is very magnificent, and ſeveral Churches that are all in the Proteſtants hands. For the Inhabitants of *Brunſwick* were among the firſt who ſubſcribed *Luther's* Doctrine. The Chief of theſe Churches is that of St. *Blaſius*. *Brunſwick* was one of the chief Hanſe Towns, and governed in manner of a Republick, pretending to have bought its Liberty from the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, which they have oppoſed vigorouſly, taking Arms to aſſert their Titles, but this City had always the advantage. In the 16th Age *Henry* the *Young* beſieged it, in 1542. 1550. and 1553. It ſuffered much during theſe Sieges; but with the help of their Confederates, ſtill maintained its Liberty. In 1569. the Diſputes that were betwixt the Dukes of *Brunſwic* and that City, were accommodated amicably upon theſe Conditions, that Duke *Julius*, Son to *Henry* the *Young*, aſſented to, *viz.* That the Senate ſhould render to the Duke the whole Bailiwick of *Aſſemburg* near *Wolſembuttel*; That the Duke ſhould alſo ſurrender the Bailiwicks of *Eich* and of *Wenthauſen* to the two Conſuls, in the Name of the Republick; and that he ſhould renounce for him and his Heirs all Claims to *Sate* and the *Old-ſtreet*, which *Henry* his Father pretended to be Part of the City of *Brunſwick*, mortgag'd by his Anceſtors, but not ſold to the Senate. This Agreement did not fully compoſe the Differences; for *Frederic-Ulric* laid Siege to *Brunſwick*, and preſſed it furiouſly in 1614. but the Hanſe Towns and the Dutch reſcued it from this Danger. The Duke levying new Forces the year following, forced it to render him Homage in 1617. ſo ſeemed to have put an end to all the Differences, which moſt of his Anceſtors had with this City. But his Succeſſors pretending other Rights, took their Meaſures ſo well, that they entirely ſubdued *Brunſwick* in 1670. It was then very ſtrong; they have fortified it regularly ſince, and put it in a condition of being no more able to revolt. In the mean time the numerous Garriſon which they keep there, and the noiſe of Arms, have driven thence moſt of the Merchants, and put a ſtop to Trade. *Brunſwick* is ſeated in a Plain, ſurrounded with a double Wall, and two deep Ditches, and in ſome places with three; in the reſt its fenced by Moraſſes between the Ditches, it hath a thick Rampart round the Town, planted with divers ſorts of Trees. *Bertius*, *l* 3. *Comment Germ. Thuan.*

BRUNUS, or *Bruni*, (*Anthony*) a famous *Italian* Poet, who flouriſh'd in the beginning of this Age. He was Native of *Manduria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ſo much eſteemed for the Delicacy of his Wit, his Natural Mildneſs, his Merry Humour and Civility, that not only the moſt famous Academies of *Italy* thought it an Honour to admit him a Member of their Body; but the Learned, and Perſons of Quality, ſtrove to have ſhare in his Friendſhip. The Duke of *Urbin* invited him to his Court, where he gave him a Place of Counſellor and Secretary of State. He died in 1635. as he was ending a Poem, Entituled, *The Metamorphoſis.* The Works which we have of his, are, *Il Parnaſo. Lettre Grazie. Le Veneri. L'Epiſtole Heroiche, &c. L. Craſſo.*

BRUNUS, *(Conrade)* Canon of *Ausbourg*: He lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was counted a great Lawyer. He publiſhed a Treatiſe concerning Ceremonies, in Six Books: The reſt of his Works are, *De Hæreticis. De Seditioſis. De Legationibus. De Imaginibus.* And likewiſe a Book againſt the *Centuriatores Magdeburgenſes.* They were Printed in one Volume at *Mentz*, in 1561. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

BRUTIDIUS, *(Niger)* lived in the Reign of *Tiberius*: He was Scholar to *Apollodorus*, and wrote a Hiſtory, in which he gives *Tully* a high Character, as *Seneca* obſerves. *Tacitus* likewiſe makes mention of him. This *Brutidius* was very much in *Sejanus*'s Intereſt, and out-liv'd the Fall of that great Favourite; which made *Juvenal* ſay, That *the Fear of miſcarrying with his Friend, made him turn pale.*

—— —— —— —— ——.—— Palidulus mî
Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius Aram.

Senec. Contr. 9. *& Suaſ. Tacit. l.* 3. *Annal. Juven. Sat.* 10, *&c.*

BRUTII, a People of *Italy*, which drew their Original from the *Lacedæmonians*, according to *Juſtin, lib.* 10. who placeth them in the extremity of *Italy*, in that part which was called *Great Greece.* They were diſtinguiſhed into *Ciſmontani* and *Tranſmontani*, and inhabited the Country now called the Furthermoſt *Calabria*, in the Southern part of the Kingdom of *Naples.* The Inhabitants of *Lucania* called them *Brentians*, or *Brettians*, which in their Language ſignifies *Fugitives*, becauſe they having been their Slaves, ſhook off the Yoak, and went to ſettle on the other ſide the River *Laüs.* The *Romans* called them *Brutians*, as if one ſhould ſay *Brutiſh* People, by reaſon of their Clowniſhneſs, Stupidity, and the Cowardice which they ſhewed in the time of the Second *Punick* War, where, inſtead of fighting for the *Romans* againſt *Hannibal*, they ſubmitted baſely to this General; for which reaſon, they were never afterwards regarded, nor employed but in ſervile Works; and it's hence that the *Romans* called all thoſe *Brutians* who lived mean, and without Publick Offices. *Aul. Gell. Diod. Strabo.*

BRUTON, a good Market-Town of *Burton* Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Somerſetſhire*, graced with a fine Church, a Free-School, founded by King *Edward* VI. for the Education of Youth, and an Alms-Houſe for the Relief of the Poor.

BRUTUS, a King, often mentioned in the Annals of *Britain*, is ſaid to have been the Son of *Sylvius*, and he of *Aſcanius*, whoſe Father was *Æneas*, a *Trojan* Prince, who at the burning of *Troy*, made his eſcape with his Son *Aſcanius* and others; and after a tedious Voyage, arrived in *Italy*, where *Brutus* is ſaid to have been born. Being 15 years of Age, he happened to kill his own Father with an Arrow; for which unhappy Fact, being baniſhed by his Kindred, he retired into *Greece*, where he undertook the Deliverance of the *Trojans*, kept there in ſervile Condition by *Pandraſus*, then King, whom he had the good Fortune to make Priſoner; but gave him his Liberty upon theſe Conditions: That he ſhould give him his Daughter *Inogen* in Marriage, with a rich Dowry; and, That he ſhould provide Shipping, Proviſions, and Money, for the *Trojans* to depart the Land, and ſeek their Fortune elſewhere. Which being punctually performed by *Pandraſus*, they, under their Leader *Brutus*, ſet out with a Fleet, as 'tis ſaid, of 324 Sail. After two days ſail, they came to an Iſland then called *Leogeica*, but long before diſpeopled and left waſte by Sea-Rovers. There was however a Temple and Image of the Goddeſs *Diana* that gave Oracles, which *Brutus* thought fit to conſult before he went any further. Being adviſed by the Oracle to proceed Weſtward beyond the Realm of *Gaul*, he ſteer'd his Courſe accordingly; and after ſome Encounters on the *African* ſide, he happened to land at a place on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea on the ſide of *Italy*, where he found the Race of thoſe *Trojans* who came with *Antenor* thither, and whoſe Chief Leader was *Corincus*, a Brave and Valiant Commander: Theſe join'd with *Brutus*, and being come to the *Aquitain* Ocean, caſt Anchor at the Mouth of the *Loire*, where they had ſeveral Conflicts with the Natives with different Succeſs. *Touron*, a Valiant Nephew of *Brutus*, fell in the laſt Battel, whoſe Aſhes being left in that Place, gave Name to the City of *Tours*, built by the *Trojans. Brutus* finding his Power much leſſened, and that this was not the Place foretold him, leaves *Aquitain*, and landing where now ſtands *Totneſs* in *Devonſhire*, he was ſoon ſatisfied that it was the Place promiſed by the Oracle. The Iſland, then called *Albion*, was only inhabited by a remnant of Giants, whoſe Tyranny had conſumed the reſt of the Inhabitants. Theſe *Brutus* deſtroy'd, and with ſome reference to his own Name, called the Iſland *Britain*; in the Diviſion whereof, that part we now call *Cornwal*, fell by Lot to *Corincus.* After this, *Brutus* built a City called *Troja Nova*, or *New Troy*, changed in time to *Troynovantum*, now *London*, and began to enact Laws. He Governed the Iſland 24 years, and at his Death divided it by Conſent amongſt his Three Sons, *Locrine*, *Camber*, and *Albanact.* The firſt had the middle part, called *Loegria*; *Cambria*, or *Wales*, fell to *Camber*; and *Albania*, now *Scotland*, to *Albanact.* Thus is made out the Story of *Brutus*'s Planting of *Britain*, by thoſe that maintain the ancient *Britains* to be an Offspring of the *Trojans*: But many count the whole fabulous.

BRUTUS, *(Lucius Junius)* Son to *Junius*, who married the Daughter of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, King of *Rome.* This Name of *Brutus* was given him, becauſe he counterfeited the Fool, to avoid the Fury of *Tarquin the Proud*, his Uncle, who put his Father and Brother *Marcus Junius* to death. The Violence that *Tarquin*'s Son did to *Lucretia*, in 245 of *Rome*, gave occaſion to *Brutus* to perſuade the *Romans* to take Arms, and baniſh the Kings from *Rome*; which was accordingly effected, and *Brutus* declared Conſul with *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, *An.* 245. in the 66th Olympiad, and about 509 before the Chriſtian *Æra.* He diſcharged this Office with ſuch Zeal for the good of the New Commonwealth, that having diſcovered that his two Sons had conſpired with the young Men of *Rome* to reſtore the *Tarquins*, he cauſed them to be brought to the Publick Place, where they were firſt ſcourged, and then beheaded. After that, he ſingled out one of *Tarquin*'s Sons in a Battel, and fought ſo deſperately, that both of them were killed. *Florus, Liv. l.* 1.

BRUTUS, *(Marcus)* deſcended from the Family of Ancient *Junius*, according to ſome Authors; but others affirm him of a different Houſe; lived in the 700 of *Rome.* He was a great Admirer of Learning. He compoſed an Abridgment of the Annals of *Fannius*, of *Cælius*, and ſome other Works. His Contempt of Riches was ſo great, that he refuſed the Charge of Quæſtor of the *Gauls*, an Employment of great Gain. He preferred the Philoſophy of the Stoicks to the reſt. He ſided with *Pompey* during the Civil War; and after the Death of this Great Man, was pardoned by *Cæſar*, who beſtowed great Favours upon him. The Love he had for the Liberty of his Country, rendred him Ungrateful towards his Benefactor; ſo that with a great many Conſpirators, he murthered him in full Senate, in the 710th of *Rome*, 44 before Jeſus Chriſt. This Piece of Ingratitude is pretty well expreſſed in the famous Gallery of the Palace of the Great Duke of *Florence.* There is a Head of *Brutus* begun by *Michael Angelo*; but ſtill unfiniſhed: An Ingenious Gentleman has given the Reaſon of it in a Diſtich engraven in Copper under the Head, thus:

Dum Bruti Effigiem Sculptor de marmore ducit,
In mentem ſceleris venit, & abſtinuit.

After the Death of *Cæſar*, *Brutus* withdrew into *Macedonia*, joined *Caſſius*, and was overcome by *Auguſtus* and *Antonius*, in the *Philippick* Fields, in the 712th of *Rome*: So that fearing he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemies, he obliged his Friend *Strato* to kill him. His Wife *Porcia*, upon the news of his Death, made her ſelf away. *Liv. Flor. Suet.*

BRUTUS, *(Peter)* a *Venetian*, and Biſhop of *Cattaro* in *Dalmatia*, lived to the year 1490. He was a good Linguiſt, and wrote an Excellent Book againſt the *Jews*, with ſome other very valuable Pieces. *Trithem. De Script. Eccleſ.*

BRUXEL, a ſmall Town of *Germany* in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and Dioceſe of *Spiers*: It belongs to the Biſhop, and is ſituated upon the River *Saltz*, about 2 or 3 Leagues from the *Rhine.*

BRUXELS, or *Bruſſels*, a Town of the *Low Countries*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Brabant*, Seat of the Chancelery and Court of *Brabant*: The Council of State, the Courts for the Exchequer, and the War, are held here, it being the ordinary Reſidence of the Prince, or Governour, whom the King of *Spain* keeps in the *Low Countries.* It is ſituated upon the ſmall River of *Sinne*, or *Saine*, which diſcharges it ſelf in the *Schelde*, by a Canal of the length of five Leagues, which was made in 1561. It is built part in the Plain, and part upon a Hill, extreamly pleaſant, environed with a double Wall, pretty far diſtant from each other, having betwixt both, Eaſtward, the Court, with a fine Park. *Bruxels* is about 4 Leagues from *Louvain*, and as many from *Nivelle*, near the Foreſt of *Soignies.* It is one of the greateſt, beautifulleſt, and beſt Peopled City's of the *Spaniſh Low Countries.* The River *Sinne*, which waſhes it in ſeveral places, is no ſmall Ornament to it: The Two Branches of the great Canal are the Lower City, bordered with great Keys, filled with a prodigious Number of Boats, that come thither from the Sea by the *Schelde.* This makes *Bruxels* a Trading Town, as well as its ſeveral Manufactures. There are Fifty two Trades, divided into Nine Guilds, or Companies, called the *Nine Nations*. Here you find ſome Footſteps of the Ancients Fancy for the Number Seven; for there are Seven Gates, Seven principal Churches, Seven conſiderable Families, and Seven Sheriffs, who have the care of Affairs. The Streets of *Bruxels* are beautiful, its Houſes well built, its Market-places and Squares ſpacious, and its Fountains and Palaces magnificent. That of the Governour ſtands on a riſing Ground, with rich Apartments and fine Gardens. The Chapel belonging to it is alſo very curious: The King's Palace, the Town-Houſe, and the Churches deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers. Among the Churches, the Collegial, Dedicated to St. *Gudulla*, is the Chief, and the moſt ancient, where they pretend to have an Hoſt, ſtabbed by a *Jew* in Indignation, at the ſuppoſed Preſence of the Body of Chriſt, which ſhed Blood out of the Wound; whereupon, they ſay, the *Jew* was immediately ſtruck with Death; whereas his Life and Converſion had been a greater Proof. It is adorned with rich Paintings, divers Statues, and coſtly Furniture. In 1695. while the Confederates were buſie in the Siege of *Namur*, and Prince *Vaudemont* too weak to oppoſe the *French* Army; the latter, under the Command of the Duke *de Villeroy*, ſo ſeverely Bombarded this Place, that a great part of it was reduced to Aſhes. *Guichard. Sand. Miræus, Notit. Eccl. Belg.*

BRUYS, *(Peter)* born, as is believed, in the Mountains of *Provence*, or *Dauphiné*, in *France*, in the 12th Century: He Preached at *Toulouſe* 10 years, and ſolidly impugn'd Maſs, Prayers for the Dead, and other Tenets of the Church of *Rome*, out of Scripture; for which he was perſecuted, and at laſt burned alive at St. *Gille*'s. *Moreri* calls him an Hereſiarch, Founder of the *Petrobruſians*; and ſays he held, That People ought rather to have an Indignation than Veneration for the Croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered: That he condemned *Pædobaptiſm*, and was for pulling down of Churches.

BRYDALL, *(John)* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Brydall* of the *Rolls* Liberty, Eſq; who was a Batchelor in the Civil Law, a good Mathematician, well skill'd in the Oriental Tongues, and Secretary to Three Maſters of the *Rolls*, (*viz.*) Sir *Charles Cæſar*, *John* Lord *Culpeper*, and Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*. He was likewiſe Captain-Lieutenant of the Foot-Regiment of Auxiliaries, conſiſting of Gentlemen, Officers, and Servants, belonging to the Inns of Court and Chancery, raiſed againſt the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* I. for the Defence of the Univerſity and City of *Oxford*, and Commanded by *Edward* Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Great Seal. Captain *Brydall* was ſo remarkably Famous for the Managing a Pike, that he was once commanded upon an Exerciſe before the Prince of *Wales*, in *Chriſt-Church* Quadrangle, where, after ſome lower Eſſays by way of Flouriſh, he toſs'd three gag'd Pikes at once, to the great Satisfaction and Surprize of the Prince and Company: And for his Dexterity in this Performance, and his Loyalty to the King, had a Patent for a Coat of Arms, blazon'd as follows: Argent, three Mullets in bend Gules, double cottiz'd Azure; upon a Canton Gules, a Portcullis Or: The Creſt, upon a Helmet proper, mantled Gules, doubled Argent, and Wreath of his Colours, an Arm attired Azure, turned up Argent; the Hand proper, holding three Pikes Or, headed Argent.

BRYENNIUS, *(Nicephorus)* who bore the Quality of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, becauſe of his Alliance with *Alexis Comnenus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was as conſiderable by his Wit, as by his Birth and Employments. He was born at *Oreſtia*, a Town of *Macedonia*, where his Father making ſome Enterprize againſt the Empire, obliged the Emperor *Nicephorus Botoniates* to ſend againſt him *Alexis Comnenus*, then General of his Army, who cauſed his Eyes to be pulled out: But obſerving a great deal of Wit and Majeſty in the Perſon of his Eldeſt Son, of whom I ſpeak, he married to him his Daughter *Anne Comnenus*, ſo famous by her Writings. When *Alexis* came to the Empire, he gave his Son-in-Law the Quality of *Cæſar*; but would not hearken to the Empreſs *Irene*, who having extraordinary Love for the Princeſs *Anne* her Daughter, did what ſhe could to make him declare *Bryennius* his Succeſſor, to the Prejudice of *John Comnenus* her Son. After the Death of the Emperor, *John Comnenus* having taken upon him the Government of the Empire, the Empreſs *Irene*, and her Daughter *Anne*, would fain have put *Bryennius* in his room; but he would not conſent to it. He was afterwards ſent, about 1137. to beſiege the City of *Antioch*, where falling ſick, he died after his return, at *Conſtantinople*. The Hiſtorical Memoirs which he has left of the Actions of *Alexis Comnenus*, his Father-in-Law, ſhew well enough, that his Employments and Affairs did not hinder him to apply himſelf to his Study. He writ them, as he teſtifies himſelf in his Preface, at the Sollicitation of the Empreſs *Irene*, his Mother-in-Law. This Work, which he divides into Four Books, begins at the the Reign of *Iſaac Comnenus*, a long time before his Father-in-Law came to the Empire, and contains what paſſed under this Emperor and his Succeſſors, *Conſtantine Ducas*, *Romanus*, *Diogenes*, and *Michael Ducas*, *Parapinaces*; ends with the Account of the Expedition that *Nicephorus Botoniates* undertook againſt *Nicephorus Meliſſenus*, who, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, went to make himſelf Maſter of the Empire. Father *Pouſſin* the Jeſuit, has tranſlated this Work, which he cauſed to be printed in Greek and Latin, with Notes, at *Paris*, in 1661. and in 1670. were added the Hiſtorical and Philological Remarks of *Charles du Freſne*. *Zonar. Annal. Tom.* 3.

BUA, the Name of the King of *Tonquin*, who indeed has little beſides the Name of Prince, the whole Authority being lodged in the *Choüa*. See the Article *Tonquin*, in the Title of the Kings and Government.

BUA, which thoſe of the Country call *Chiovo*, a ſmall Iſland of *Dalmatia*, near that of *Taucor Troghir*, which are joined by a Bridge: They are near *Spalatro*, and belong to the *Venetians*. *Plinius* has ſpoken of the Iſle of *Bua*; and *Ammianus Marcellinus* makes alſo mention thereof, under the Name of *Boüs*. See *John* of *Lucio*, *Deſcr. Dalm.*

BUABIN, an Idol of the People of *Tonquin*, betwixt *China* and *India*, whom they invoke when they are about building a Houſe, *&c*, They erect an Altar, and call ſome of the *Bonzes* to offer Sacrifices upon it to this Idol. After the Sacrifice is over, they prepare a Feaſt of the Meats which have been offered; then they preſent to this falſe Divinity ſeveral gilded Papers, which have ſome Magick Words writ in them; and afterwards burn theſe with Perfumes before the Idol, to oblige it, by this Ceremony, to preſerve the Structure they were about from all unlucky Accidents. *Tavern. Voyage des Indes.*

BUBONA, a Goddeſs of Pagan Antiquity, to whom was aſcribed the Care of Oxen and great Cattel.

BUBOICI, *(John Nicholas)* Biſhop of *Sagona* in the Iſland of *Corſica*, lived towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. In 1496. he publiſhed a Book at *Naples*, *De Origine & Rebus Geſtis Turcarum*; which is bound with *Chalcondylas*.

BUCCAFERREI, *(Jerome)* a celebrated Profeſſor of Law at *Bononia*: He died in the year 1623. But his Works are Immortal; we have them in one Volume, containing 1400 Conſultations; and 'tis to be hoped more of them will appear ſhortly. *Thomaſ. in. Vit. Vir. Illuſt.*

BUCCELLAIRE, Lat. *Buccellarius*, a kind of a Vaſſal amongſt the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and properly he who received *Buccellam*, the Morſel of his Lord, that is, who eat at his Table, or was kept by him. In the Laws of the *Viſigoths*, *Lib.* 1. 5 *Tit.* 2. by the Word *Buccellari*, is underſtood an Ancient Soldier, or a Gentleman holding a Fief, for which he obliges himſelf to ſerve in Perſon at the War. *Turneb, Adverſ.* 24. *Ch.* 46. quotes one *Maurice*, a certain *Greek* Author, who deſcribes after what manner theſe were Armed. Their Armour was a Cuiraſs, or Coat of Mail, which hung almoſt to their heels. He adds, That they were a kind of Archers; and ſpeaks in the ſame place of a certain Order of *Buccellaires*, who in times paſt were very much conſidered, and marched in Companies before and after him who had the General Command of the Army. *Suidas* ſeems to intimate, that they were *Gallogreeks* born. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *l.* 2. *c.* 8. of his Hiſtory, remarks, That whilſt the Emperour *Valentinian* made a Harangue to the People, one *Occylla*, a Buccellar belonging to *Aëtius*, came on a ſudden, and run his Sword through his Body. There are ſome who hold, That theſe *Buccellaires* were thoſe whom the *Latins* named *Latrones*, that is, Guards to a Prince, *quaſi Laterones*, as *Plautus* expreſſeth himſelf in theſe Words: *Rex Seleucus me opere oravit maximo ut ſibi Latrones cogerem.* *Alberi* believes that theſe *Buccellars* were Thieves, who having received a Commiſſion to make War in the Eaſt, gave themſelves up to all manner of Licentiouſneſs, and lived on Plunder and Rapine. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Archæol.*

BUCENTAURE, a Galeaſs, or great Gally of the Doge of *Venice*, adorned with fine Pillars on both ſides, and gilt over from the Prow to the Stern. The Doge's Seat is upon the uppermoſt Deck, where the Standard of the Republick is diſplayed, with the Prince's Arms on the ſide. Juſtice is repreſented in Gold upon the Prow, holding a naked Sword in her Right Hand, and a pair of Scales in her Left. This Veſſel is covered over Head with a kind of a Tent made of Purple Silk. It is in this Galeaſs that the Doge receives the great Lords and Perſons of Quality that go to *Venice*; accompanied with the Ambaſſadors and Counſellors of State; and all the Senators ſeated upon Benches by him. This ſame Veſſel ſerves alſo every year in the magnificent Ceremony of *Aſcenſion day*, in which the Duke of *Venice* throws a Ring into the Sea to Eſpouſe it, and to denote his Dominion over the Gulf of *Venice*. It's ſaid, that the firſt Galeaſs of this kind was built in 1177. by order of *Sebaſtian Ziani* Duke of *Venice*, to receive the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who came to make Peace with Pope *Alexander* III. and the Republick of *Venice*.

Others believe that it was built in 1311. As to the Name, the Ancients called Centaurs, certain great Ships which had the Figure of a Centaur on the Stern; and ſome think that the Galeaſs of *Venice* was called *Bucentaure*, as if one ſhould ſay a great Centaur; the Particle Bȣ in *Greek*, being put at the beginning of Words ſignifies Great. The Elector of *Bavaria* cauſed to be built ſome few years ſince, a Ship as great and as magnificent as that of the *Venetians*, to which he has alſo given the Name of *Bucentaure*. He has ordered it to be launch'd on a Lake which is ſix Leagues in length. *Mezeray. Abrige. Chronol. &c.*

BUCEPHALIA, a City which *Alexander* the *Great* built in the *Indies*, in Honour of his Horſe *Bucephalus*. *Quintus Curtius* mentions it in the Ninth Book of his Hiſtory; and ſeveral Modern Authors think it is *Lahor*, Capital of the Province of *Pengab*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul. The Ancients placed it upon the River *Hydapſes*, where ſtands the *Rawci* of our time. This City is ſpacious and fair, has a great many magnificent Moſques, great Palaces, and fine Gardens, with a good Caſtle.

BUCEPHALUS, the Name of *Alexander* the *Great*'s Horſe. This Name was given to Horſes whoſe Heads reſembled thoſe of Oxen; for Bȣς in *Greek* ſignifies an Ox, and κεφαλ& ſignifies Head, or to thoſe which had a very big Head; the Word βȣ in *Greek* being added to others to ſignifie a great bulk. The Horſes were alſo called *Bucephals*, who had the Figure of a Bulls-Head upon their Shoulders, or on their Rump. It is uncertain for which of theſe Reaſons *Alexander*'s Horſe got that Name. This Prince bought him for Sixteen Talents, of a *Theſſalian*, who kept excellent Horſes in the *Pharſalian* Fields; and never mounted him but when he went to fight ſome Battel. When this knowing Beaſt had his Harneſs on, he ſuffered none but *Alexander* to mount him, and would bend his Knees to receive him; but when his Saddle was off, the Groom manag'd him as he pleas'd. Being mortally wounded, he ran with an extraordinary ſwiftneſs, to carry *Alexander* far from the Enemies, and having reached a ſecure place, he fell down dead. *Alexander* reſolved to render his Memory immortal for ſo good a Service, erected him a magnificent Tomb, and cauſed the City of *Bucephalia* to be built at the place where he fell, after the Battel wherein *Alexander* vanquiſhed King *Porus*. *Pliny. Strabo, L.* 5.

BUCER, or *Beucer Martin*, was born at *Scheleſtat* in *Alſace* in 1491. quitted the *Dominican* Order in which he liv'd 15 years, and embraced the Reformation in 1521. Publiſh'd a Book of the Reaſons of this Change, and wrote a Dialogue againſt *Luther* under the Name of *Arbogaſtus*, and endeavour'd an Agreement between the Reformed Divines concerning the Lords Supper. He taught Divinity for 20 years at *Strasbourg*, where he was Miniſter, and was one of the chief Founders of the Reformation there, was employed in all the Conferences about Religion in his time. He refuſed to ſign the famous Accommodation called *Interim*; and a little after, was ſent for into *England* by Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and made Profeſſor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, where he died in 1551. In 1555. in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, his and *Paul Fage*'s Bodies were taken up, and burned; but Q. *Elizabeth*, in 1560. ordered their Tombs to be repaired. He wrote much, and upon different Subjects; was well skill'd in Greek and Hebrew, and a profound Divine. *Beza* ſpeaks advantageouſly of him; and *Calvin* writes thus of him in a Letter to *Viretus*: *Quam Multiplicem in Bucero jecturam fecerit Dei Eccleſia, quoties in mentem venit cor meum prope lacerari ſentio. Melch. Adam. Hoffm.*

BUCHAN, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, having the *German* Sea on the Eaſt and North, and the Counties of *Murray* and *Marr* on the Weſt and South. This Province is noted for good Paſturage and great Flocks of Sheep, whoſe Wooll is much eſteemed. There are no Rats in this Country; and if they be brought thither from elſewhere, they die immediately. Near the Caſtle of *Slanes* there is a Cavern, from the top of which there diſtils a ſort of Water which turns to Stone as faſt as it falls, and would quickly fill up the Cave, if it were not emptied. On the Coaſts of this Country is found yellow Amber, of which a quantity as big as a Horſe was ſeen there in the laſt Age; and on this Coaſt the Claik-Geeſe, ſaid to breed from the Logs of Firr-trees, are alſo found; but this is certain, that the ſaid Geeſe taſte exactly of Firr. The Rivers of this Country abound with Salmon, except that called *Ratra*, in which there is never one to be found. This County hath given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families; as, to the *Cumins*, and the Family of *Quincy*, Earls of *Wincheſter*; and ſeveral times to Branches of the Royal Family of *Scotland*; one of whom was *John Stuart*, Earl of *Buchan*, Son to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, who Commanded the 6000 *Scots* Auxiliaries, ſent to the Aſſiſtance of *Charles* VII. of *France*; and on *Eaſter*-day defeated and killed the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Henry* V King of *England*, who Commanded the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Bavge*: In conſideration of which, the *French* King created the Earl of *Buchan* Conſtable of *France*; but in 3 years after, he was killed by the *Engliſh* at *Vernoil*. *Buchanan.*

BUCHANAN, (*George*) the famous *Scotch* Poet and Hiſtorian, was born in the County of *Lenox*, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, *Feb.* 1. 1506. His Family was Ancient, but of low Fortune; ſo that his Unkle *James Herriot*, was at the Charge of his Education; and after he had paſſed his trivial Schools at home, ſent him to *Paris*, where he followed his Studies, but chiefly Poetry; both becauſe of his Natural Inclination that way, and that he had been accuſtomed to it in his Youth: But e're he had been there two years, his Unkle's Death, and his own Sickneſs and Poverty, obliged him to return; and after his Recovery, he join'd the *French* Auxiliaries, then in *Scotland*, to learn ſomething of War: But this brought him into a Relapſe of his Diſtemper, and confin'd him that Winter. Next Spring he went to St. *Andrews*, to hear *John Major*'s Logicks, or rather Sophiſtry, as he ſays himſelf; and the Summer following accompanied him to *France*, where he imbibed *Luther*'s Doctrine, and ſtrugled with great Difficulties for two years; and was for three after, Grammar-Profeſſor at *Barbara*-College; during which time, the young Earl of *Caſſils* being much taken with him, he entertained him for 5 years, and carried him home to *Scotland*. *Buchanan* deſigning to return again to *Paris*, he was detained by the King, and was made Tutor to *James* his Natural Son. In the mean time, a Poem of his repreſenting St. *Francis* ſolliciting him in a Dream to take the Habit of his Order, provoked the *Franciſcans* ſo, that they ſought his Life as a *Lutheran*. Not long after the King's return from *France* with his Queen *Magdalene*, a Conſpiracy was diſcovered, wherein his Majeſty ſuſpecting the *Franciſcans*, ordered *Buchanan* to write againſt them; which he perform'd, under the Title of *Franciſcanus & Fratres*; whereupon Cardinal *Beaton* offered the King a great Sum for his Life; and *Buchanan* being committed, eſcaped from Priſon into *England* firſt, and then into *France*, where he found his Enemy, the Cardinal, Ambaſſador from *Scotland*; ſo that he retired from *Paris* to *Bourdeaux*, where, at the Invitation of *Andreas Goveanus*, he taught three years in the Publick Schools, and there he wrote his Tragedies: But the Cardinal having writ to the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* to apprehend him, the Letters did providentially fall into the hands of ſome of *Buchanan*'s Friends; and in the mean time the King of *Portugal* having invited *Goveanus* thither, and to bring ſome Linguiſts and Philoſophers with him, *Buchanan* was applied to for one, and eaſily aſſented, eſpecially becauſe he had ſuch Learned Companions as *Nicholaus Gruchius*, *Gulielmus Garentæus*, *Jacobus Tevius*, and *Elias Vinetus*. They ſucceeded excellently well at firſt; but *Andreas Goveanus* dying, their Enemies pick'd Quarels with them, put three of them into naſty Priſons; but were moſt ſpiteful againſt *Buchanan*, becauſe of his Poem againſt the *Franciſcans*: ſo that he was put into the Inquiſition, and after a year and half's Examination and Torment, leſt they ſhould ſeem to have cauſleſly vexed a Man of his Fame, they ſhut him up in a Monaſtery for ſome Months, to be diſciplined and inſtructed by the Monks, Men, he ſays, who were not Uncivil nor Bad, but Ignorant of all Religion. 'Twas then that he tranſlated moſt of the *Pſalms* into Latin Verſe, which have made him ſo famous in the World. After this, he ſued for a Paſs from the King, who was unwilling to part with him, and gave him a Penſion, with Promiſe of better Preferment: But being wearied out with delay, he ſail'd from *Lisbon* to *England*, where he had great Offers made him in the Reign of *Edward* VI. but did not think fit to accept them; ſo that he returned to *France*, about the time that the Siege of *Metz* was raiſed, on which, at the Importunity of his Friends, he wrote a Poem. From thence he was called over into *Italy* by *Charles de Coſté* of *Breſcia*, who Governed that part of *Italy* belonging to *France*; and there he ſtayed with him and his Son *Timolean* 5 years, till 1560. during which time he ſtudied the Holy Scriptures, returned to *Scotland* quickly after, entred himſelf into that Church, and was one of thoſe ſent by the States of that Kingdom, to prove their Accuſation againſt Queen *Mary* before Queen *Elizabeth*; and appointed Tutor to King *James* VI. in 1565. He died at *Edinburgh*, *Sept.* 28. 1582. But notwithſtanding his great Parts and Learning, he hath wrote ſome Books, which, in the Opinion of ſome Authors, have tarniſhed his Character; particularly *Cambden* calls his Book *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, *A Damn'd Dialogue*; affirms it written at the Inſtance of the Earl of *Murray*; and that ſome Paſſages concerning the Precariouſneſs of that Crown, are contrary to the Credit of the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory. This Book, together with his Hiſtory, was prohibited and ſuppreſſed in the Reign of King *James* I. as *containing many things to be found fault withal, to be defaced, and obliterated*. *Cambden* adds, That his Book, called *The Detection*, written againſt *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, was condemn'd of Falſhood, by the Eſtates of the Realm of *Scotland*; and that his Pen was byaſs'd by the Earl of *Murray*'s Liberalities, and his own partial Inclinations to that Nobleman: That he lamented his own Inſincerity before King *James*, for caſting ſo many Aſperſions upon the Queen his Mother, and wiſh'd he might live long enough to make a Publick Retractation, and wipe out the Calumnies, though it were with his Blood. Sir *James Melvill* reports, That *Buchanan* was Religious, but eaſily abuſed; and ſo facile, that he was led by every Company that he haunted, which made him Factious in his old days; for he ſpoke and wrote as thoſe who were about him inform'd him; for he was become careleſs, following in many things the vulgar Opinion: He was likewiſe Naturally Popular, and Extreamly Revengeful; of which unhappy Temper, this Hiſtorian gives ſeveral Inſtances. *Melvill*'s *Memoirs, p.* 125. *Cambden*'s *Elizabeth, p.* 88, 95, 301. Part of the Elogies given him by the *Scaligers* and *Beza*, on the account of his *Pſalms*, is as follows:

Joſeph Scaliger ſays,

Namq; ad Supremum perducta Poetica culmen
  In te ſtat, nec quo progrediatur habet:
Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia Limes,
  Romani Eloquii Scotia finis erit.

Jul. Cæſ. Scaliger ſays of him,

Te natum ad alta Pegaſi cacumina,
  Tepente ſuſceptum ſinu
Regina Sacri magna Calliope Soni
  Liquore non noto imbuit,
Deditq; palmam ferre de tot gentibus,
  Latina quot colit Cohors.

The Great *Beza* writes of him thus:

Ut te Roma licet Scotorum ad littora natum,
Æquoreas inter cautes atq; horrida Cete,
Tanquam urbe in media civem ſibi vindicet ortum:
Inde autem Magni te Mantua clara Maronis
Juret ſtirpe ſatum, at contra Verona Catulli
Aſſerat hinc Venuſinus, & hinc Pelignis, & inde,
Corduba te repetat, repetat quoq; Bibilis inde,
At Vatem interea Buchananum Scotia jactes,
Una tuum felix tantis Natalibus, una
Macte quoq; ingenii tanta virtute Georgi,
Æternum & Latii ſpoliis ornatus opimis,
Invidiaq; omni major, Buchanane, triumpha.

BUCHOLSERUS, (*Abraham*) a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter, lived in the Sixteenth Century: He compoſed a Chronology from the beginning of the World, unto 1580. under the Name of *Iſagoge Chronologica.* He was a Native of *Schonau* near *Wittemberg*, and died at *Freiſtadt* in *Sileſia*, where he had been Miniſter, *June* 4. 1584. being 55 years of Age. Beſides that Work, he has left a Catalogue of the *Roman* Conſuls, Chronological Tables, which his Sons, *George* and *Scultet*, have augmented; and other Pieces of Chronology. He ſtudied at *Francfort* and *Wittemberg*, and learned Divinity under *Melancthon. Melch. Adam. Voſſius.*

BUCHS, a Country of *France*, in the *Landes* of *Bourdeaux*, near *Medoc.* The Head or Cape of *Buchs* is a ſmall Principality under the Title of *Captalat*; and its Inhabitants are thought to be deſcended of the ancient *Boians*, or *Boates.* It had Lords named *Captals* of *Buchs*, of the Houſe of *Foix* and *Candale.*

BUCKENHAM, *New Buckenham*, a Market Town of *Shoreham* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Norfolk*, from *London* 79 M.

BUCKERIDGE, the Name of an ancient Family in *Berkſhire*, who have had their Seat at *Baſſeldon* near *Reading*, ever ſince the Seventh of *William* the *Conqueror*; and from this Family all the *Buckeridges* in *England* are deſcended. The Eſtate is at preſent enjoyed by Mr. *Thomas Buckeridge.* Of this Family was *John* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in 1611. tranſlated to *Ely* in 1627. who had for his Bearing, in a Field Or, Two Pallets between five croſs Croſlets, Fitchy in Saltire Sable.

BUCKHOLD, (*John*) or *John* of *Leyden*, was a Botcher of that City, a Crafty, Eloquent, Subtil, Confident, Changeable and Seditious Fellow; he was one of thoſe called *Anabaptiſts*, and ſet up at *Munſter*, whither he was ſent by *John Matthias*, one of the Ringleaders of thoſe Enthuſiaſts; ſo that he, with *Rotman*, *Knipperdoling*, *Knippenburch* and *Kraehtin*, ſpread their Errors in private Conventicles at *Munſter*, and running about the Streets in Enthuſiaſtical Raptures, cryed out, *Repent and be Baptized, otherwiſe the heavy Wrath of God will fall upon you.* This happened *An.* 1533. A little after they broke out into a Tumult, ſeized the Palace and Magazines, and cryed out aloud, That all were to be deſtroyed as Heathens, who would not Embrace *Anabaptiſm*: Hereupon enſued Skirmiſhes, and afterwards a Truce, on condition that every one ſhould quietly follow what Religion they profeſſed; but the *Anabaptiſts* conſpired to drive all the Proteſtants out of the City, and for that end ſent for all of their own Opinion from Neighbouring Cities, ſo that thoſe who conſulted their own ſafety, left *Munſter.* Whereupon the Enthuſiaſts degraded the Senate, choſe another, and made their Ringleaders Conſuls; then they plundered all Places, Sacred and Prophane, turning out the other Citizens, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, and ſeizing their Poſſeſſions; and the poor People being thus Treated, were no leſs barbarouſly uſed by the Soldiers, who had blocked up the Avenues without, who killed many of them, ſo that abundance of Godly and ſober People were forced to ſtay within, though involved in Blood and Tears. *John Matthias*, the great Prophet of the *Anabaptiſts*, being killed, *Knipperdoling* pretended a Revelation that *Buckhold* muſt ſucceed him, that the Great Men ought to be degraded, the Poor exalted, and Churches demoliſhed; and *Buckhold* delivered *Knipperdoling* the Eexcutioner's Sword. In the meantime the Biſhop's Forces, who had beſieged the City for ſome Months, made an Aſſault to have taken it by Storm, but loſt 4000 Men, and all hopes of reducing it by Force, yet continued the Siege. Three days after this *Buckhold* pretended to be Dumb, and in imitation of *John Baptiſt*'s Father, made Signs for a Tablet, wherein he wrote down Twelve Men, who were to be the Twelve Elders of *Iſrael*, and manage all things as in the *New Jeruſalem*, for which he pretended a Divine Command, and then aſſumed to himſelf the Title of a King, Marrying Three Wives, one of them the Widow of *Matthias*, their firſt Ringleader, who was ſlain in a Sally, and her he called Queen. The Soberer Part of the Citizens being moved with Indignation, ſeized the falſe Prophet *Knipperdoling*; but he was quickly releaſed by his deluded Diſciples, who murdered 49 of the ſaid Citizens in a barbarous manner, tearing them in pieces with Hooks. On the 24th of *June*, 1534. *Tuyſentſchryver*, another pretended Prophet, counterfeited a Revelation, That *Buckhold* was to be exalted to Royal Dignity, and the Eternal Throne of his Father *David*, which he was to poſſeſs with greater Dignity than he; the Common People tore their Hair for Grief, but durſt not oppoſe him, ſo that he was inveſted with the *Regalia*, and appointed his Officers of State in every thing reſembling a King, and indeed, with the Gold which they had plundered, and other Materials; his Veſtments were as ſumptuous as thoſe uſed by Emperors in their greateſt Solemnities. Nor was his Attendants leſs magnificent, the Sword carried before him was enriched with Jewels and Diamonds of great Value, and another carried a Bible with a Golden Crown, adorned with ſuch ſparkling Jewels as dazled the Beholders Eyes. His Title was *The King of Juſtice, The King of the New* Jeruſalem. He had a ſtately Throne erected in the Market-place, and cauſed Money to be Coined with this Inſcription, *Verbum caro factum quod habitat in Nobis.* About *Bartholomewtide* after, *Tuyſentſchryver* ſounded a Trumpet through the Streets, inviting all to the Lord's Palace, where all that came were magnificently entertained, the Mock-King, Queen and Courtiers attending them, and *Buckhold* himſelf gave every one a Loaf of Unleavened Bread, ſaying, *Take, Eat, and Celebrate the Lord's Death:* and his Queen carried about the Cup in like manner, and thus they had a Mock-Sacrament. This being performed, *Tuyſentſchryver* preached a Mock-Sermon, and pretended that he had Orders from Heaven to ſend Twenty eight Men from that City to Preach their Doctrine through the World, and having named and aſſigned them their Quarters, their King, after Supper, about the ſecond Watch, ſent them away, giving each of them a Piece of Gold, charging them, that neglecting their own Safety, they ſhould depoſite it for a Note of condemnation, where-ever they beſtowed it. They went accordingly to their Poſts, howling out, *Repent, and be Re-baptized, or you are undone*; but the Magiſtrates of the ſeveral Cities having ſeized them, all of them except one were hanged; at their Examination they told, that they were ſent by God, to perſuade the People to be Re-baptized, and have all things in Common, and to leave the Golden Coin of Condemnation among thoſe that refuſed; adding, That the true Goſpel had not been Preached ſince the Time of Chriſt and the Apoſtles; but that there were Two Prophets, the Progeny of Truth it ſelf, ſlipt down from Heaven, *viz. John* of *Leyden*, and *David George*: That the Pope was a falſe Prophet, and *Luther* worſe than he. And being asked why they had baniſhed and plundered the Citizens of *Munſter*, they anſwered, That it was now the Time when the Meek and Humble ſhould inherit the Earth, and that they imitated the *Iſraelites* who robbed the *Egyptians* of their Jewels and Ear-Rings. After this they diſpatched their Miſſionaries to *Amſterdam*, *Leyden*, and other Towns, where they occaſioned many Diſorders and Tumults: And in the latter end of 1553. *Buckhold* ſent out a cunning Soldierly Fellow with a great Sum to Levy Soldiers in

Zealand, and raiſe the cloſe Siege; which he managed ſo cunningly, with the Aſſiſtance of thoſe of his Party, that having got together ſome Hundreds of Soldiers, he ſeized on a Monaſtery, called *Old Munſter*, and having plundered it, encamped there; but *George Skench*, then Governor of *Friezland*, attacked, and after a gallant Defence, overcame them, killing all but 60, who were hanged at *Lovard*; and their Leader *John Geel*, who eſcaped to *Amſterdam*, and by the help of *John Campenſis*, and *Hans Gothelet*, a ſtrong and Warlike Fellow, contrived, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Anabaptiſts*, to ſeize that City, and accordingly attempted it on the 10th of *May*, but were defeated, *Geel* and *Gothelet* ſlain, and *Campenſis* taken and hanged; and at the ſame time *David George* endeavoured to raiſe Commotions in *Utrecht*. Thoſe of *Munſter* being at laſt reduced to Famine, *Buckhold* promiſed that the Siege ſhould be raiſed before *Eaſter*, appointed Guards for his own Security, and promiſed Money and Preferment to his Captains, as that they ſhould be Dukes, Electors, *&c.* One of his Queens, formerly a Glover-Wench, having ſaid that Famine came not from God, he ſtruck off her Head in the Market-place, charging her with Adultery, while her Fellow Queens ſung a Hymn, beginning, *Glory be to God on high.* *Eaſter* being come, and no Deliverance appearing, the People grew more and more uneaſie, and he pretending to be ſick, promiſed to appear to them in ſix days time, and that the Deliverance which he had promiſed them was Spiritual, and that all who had followed him were freed from their Sins. Many, for Hunger, revolted to the Beſiegers, not ſo much in hope of Compaſſion, as to accelerate the end of their miſerable Lives, being pinched with the Extremity of Famine, inſomuch that they eat Dogs, Mice, Rats, yea, and the very Fleſh of the buried Carcaſſes, and yet the Wretch *Buckhold* had two Months Proviſions at his own Houſe. At laſt *John Longſtrat*, one of his Noblemen, Privy-Counſellors and Confidents, undertook in a Fortnight to relieve the City with Proviſions and Men; and getting out on this Pretence, for a Sum of Money and his Pardon, he betray'd the City to the Biſhop, and ſo returning to the City, aſſured *Buckhold* on his Faith and Reputation, that the Supplies would arrive on St. *John*'s Eve about 10 at Night, for which end he got one of the Gates opened, and letting in a Party of the Biſhop's, the Guards were quickly cut off; the Alarm being given, *Buckhold* and his Courtiers getting into a Body, drove the Biſhop's Forces back, and the Citizens ſhut the Gates again; but they without breaking them open, diſplay'd their Colours, and entering, had a Bloody Fight in the Market-place, where the Botcher King, with *Knipperdoling* and *Krachting*, were taken, which ſo diſcouraged the reſt, that they fled and hid themſelves; The Soldiers ſacked the City unmercifully for ten days, and found as much Proviſion in *Buckhold*'s Palace, as would have ſerv'd 200 Men two Months. This happened in 1535. *Buckhold* was carried before the Biſhop at *Dulmen*, within three Leagues, who ſpoke to him thus: O *thou Caſtaway of Mankind! By what means haſt thou corrupted and deſtroyed my People?* *Buckhold* anſwered undauntedly, O *thou Pope! Have we done thee any Wrong, by delivering into thy Hands a well fortified and invincible City; but if thou thinkeſt thy ſelf any way endamaged by us, hearken to our Advice, and thou ſhalt be eaſily enriched?* The Biſhop hardly refraining from Laughter, deſired to know the Secret: and he reply'd, *Put me in an Iron Cage, and cover it with Leather, and carry me about for a Show, and if thou takeſt but a Penny from every one for the Sight of me, it will do more than repay the Charges of the War.* He was ſhow'd to all the Chief Captains and Eccleſiaſticks of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, who diſputed with him, and brought him to a Nonplus; and he to obtain Life, deſired another Diſputation, and promiſed to reduce all the *Anabaptiſts* elſewhere, and be obedient to the Magiſtrates; but on the 20th of *January* 1536. he and his Companions were brought to *Munſter*, and after ſome time ſpent to convince them of their Offences, he acknowledged them, and caſt himſelf wholly upon Chriſt; but the reſt continued Obſtinate. Next day he was faſtned to a Stake, and pull'd Piecemeal by two Executioners with red hot Pincers. The firſt Pains he ſuppreſſed, but afterwards implored God's Mercy. Thus he was Treated for above an hour, and at length, to haſten his Death, run through with a Sword. His Companions dy'd obſtinate, being puniſh'd in the ſame manner, and all their Carcaſſes were put into Iron Baskets, and hung out upon St. *Lambert*'s Tower. *Sleiden*'s *Commentar.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or *Bucks*, Lat. *Buckingamenſis Comitatus*, is a midland County of *England*, ſo called from *Buckingham*, the chief Place. It's a long narrow County, having Northward, *Northamptonſhire*; *Barkſhire* to the South, bounded Eaſtward with *Bedford* and *Hartfordſhires*, and Weſtward with *Oxfordſhire*; ſo that it reaches in length, from North to South about 40 Miles; in breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, ſcarce 18; the whole divided into Eight Hundreds, wherein are 15 Market-Towns, and 185 Pariſhes. This Country, together with *Bedford* and *Hartfordſhires*, was the ancient Seat of the *Catieuchlani*, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, a Province of *Mercia*, and is now in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*. A Country bleſt with healthful Air, and with a rich and fertile Soil, yielding abundance of Corn, Graſs, and Marle. *Chiltern* Hills run through the midſt, and divide the whole Country into two Parts. In the Vales, particularly in the Vale of *Ailsbury*, are bred abundance of Sheep, much valued for their fine Wooll; and ſuch is the Improvement of Paſture in theſe Parts, that one Field, called *Berry-Field*, in the Mannor of *Quarendam*, has been lett for 800 *l. per Annum*. This County, beſides the Two Knights of the Shire, ſends Twelve Members to Parliament, *viz.* out of *Buckingham*, *Ailesbury*, *Chipping-Wicomb*, *Agmundeſham*, *Wendover*, and *Great Marlow*. Its firſt Earl was *Walter Giffard*, a great Man among the *Normans*, whoſe Son *Walter* dy'd in 1164. In 1377. *Richard* II. conferred this Title upon his Uncle, *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*. *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* was the firſt created Duke of *Buckingham*, in 1444. *Edward*, the laſt of this Race, was Beheaded in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in 1521. after which this Title lay vacant till 1623. when *James* I. created *George*, Viſcount *Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*; his Son *George* ſucceeded him, who died *April* the 16th, 1687. without Iſſue, and left the Title vacant. *Buckingham*, the chief Town of this Shire, lies 44 Miles North Weſt and by Weſt from *London*, in a fruitful Soil, waſhed on all ſides by the River *Ouſe*; but on the North it has Three Stone Bridges over this River, was Walled before the Conqueſt, in 915 by *Edward* the Elder, to ſecure it againſt the *Danes*; and in Aftertimes there was a Caſtle built here, which is now entirely ruined. This Town is a Corporation, and ſends Two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

BUCKOR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the States of the *Great Mogul*. This Kingdom is ſituated betwixt *Hendowns* and *Jeſſelmere*, which is on the Eaſt thereof. It has the Kingdom of *Tatta* on the South, that of *Multan* on the North, and on the Weſt that of *Hajacen* and *Perſia*. The City ſtands upon the River *Indus*, which runs through the Kingdom of *Buckor*, and there receives the Rivers *Rawei* and *Caul*.

BUDA, or *Offen*, the Capital City of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*. The pleaſant ſituation of this City obliged the Kings of *Hungary* to make it their ordinary Reſidence. *Sigiſmund*, King of *Hungary*, who was Crowned King in 1387. and was afterward Emperor, beautified it with ſeveral ſumptuous Palaces, and cauſed the Caſtle to be built, where afterwards his Succeſſors kept their Court. This City paſſed for one of the beautifulleſt of the Kingdom, before the *Turks* had it; but whilſt it was in their Poſſeſſion, they ſuffered the fineſt Buildings to fall to Ruine. It is built on the Right ſide of the *Danube*, upon a Mountain, which makes its Situation very advantageous. *Peſt* is on the other ſide, a little below it; and there is commonly a Bridge of 60 Boats, which ſerves for a Communication from the one to the other. The Lower City, called *Waſſerſtadt*, or Town of the *Jews*, which is like a Suburb, reacheth from the Upper City to the *Danube*, on the ſame ſide. The Upper City takes up all the Declivity of the Mountain, and is fortified with good Walls, which have Towers at certain diſtances, after the ancient manner. The Caſtle is at the Extremity of the City Eaſtward, upon a Hill, which commands the greateſt part of it. It is ſurrounded with a very deep Ditch, and defended by old faſhioned Towers, and ſome Modern Fortifications, which take up all the Hill from the Wall of the Upper City to the *Danube*. This City was taken by *Solyman* II. in 1526. *Ferdinand*, the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, re-took it the next year after. In 1529. *Solyman* made himſelf Maſter of it again, after the Garriſon had ſtood Eleven Aſſaults, and reſtored it to the Waywod of *Tranſilvania*, who had loſt it before. *Ferdinando*, in 1540 or 1541. attacked it again, when *Solyman* coming the third time to relieve it, raiſed the Siege, and made himſelf Maſter of the Place by Stratagem and Surpriſe, and ſo took it from the Queen, whom he came to aſſiſt. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke beſieged it again in 1598. and after in 1601. but with no Succeſs. The Duke of *Lorrain* ſate down before it in 1684. from *July* 14 to *Novemb.* 1. but was forced to raiſe the Siege and leave it; but re-inveſted it the 15th of *June* 1686. but was forced to raiſe the Siege, and to make Peace with *Mahomet* III. In fine, the Imperialiſts took it from the Infidels the 2d of *Septemb.* 1686. after a Siege of two Months and a half, of which we have many Relations, the beſt of which ſeems to be that which is contained in the Hiſtory of the late Troubles of *Hungary*, *Pag.* 5. The 15th of *June* the Two Bodies of the Army advanced equally; that of the Elector of *Bavaria* encamped at *Mohatz*, and Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, with the Cavalry at *Dotkamp*, oppoſite to one another, the *Danube* lying betwixt them. The ſame day the Count of *Staremberg* having received

Orders to make the Infantry advance, and to encamp at *Maretz*, arrived there with all the Troops, and part of the Baggage of the Army which had not been imbarked. The 16th Prince *Charles* went to encamp with the Horſe at St. *Andrew*, Count *Staremberg* with the Foot at *Poſtkam*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* to *Wailan*, ſo that the Infidels, from the Ramparts, could ſee the Chriſtians on both ſides the *Danube*, yet they made no Motion. The 18th, all the Infantry having joyned the Army, Prince *Charles* ordered them to advance; and the Order was no ſooner given, but the whole Army marched, and the Place was inveſted on all ſides. They begun the ſame day to make a Bridge of Boats, as well for the Paſſage of the Troops of *Bavaria*, as for Communication with the other ſide of the *Danube*, and afterwards reſolved to attack the Town in four different Places; The firſt Attack, on the ſide of the Lower Town, was commanded by Prince *Charles*, and carried on by the Imperial Troops: The Second on the ſide of the Caſtle, by the Elector of *Bavaria*: The Third by the Troops of *Saxony*, and the Fourth by thoſe of *Brandenburg*. The 19th Prince *Charles* cauſed the Army to approach to the Baths, and there fixed the general Quarter with ſome Regiments of Foot, within a quarter of a League of the City. On the 21ſt the Elector of *Bavaria* marched his Troops over the Bridge, and came to encamp at the Foot of Mount St. *Gerard*. The 22d the Prince of *Neubourg*, Grand Maſter of the Teutonick Order, arrived in the Camp with Count *Dunewald*. The next day, the Chriſtians began to batter the Waſſerſtad, and having made a ſufficient Breach, they entered it, whilſt the Infidels retired into the Upper City. On the 30th the Marquiſs of *Turlac* arrived in the Camp with the Troops of *Swedeland*, and at the ſame time arrived alſo the Auxiliary Troops of *Franconia* and *Suabia*, and Two Companies of *Paſſau* and *Ratisbonne*. The 2d of *July* the Troops of *Brandenburg* arrived under the Command of the Marſhal General *Schonen*. The 13th the Chriſtians made an Aſſault, and became Maſters of the Breach; but the Infidels ſpringing a Mine, ſeveral Volunteers of great Note, with a great Number of Soldiers, were killed or wounded. The 23d it was thought fit to ſummon the Beſieged. The Count *Koningſeck*, *Ayde de Camp* General, was ſent with an Interpreter and a Drummer to make the Summons. The *Turks* came to meet him, and took the Letter, which they preſented to the Governor. Upon this there was a Truce of Two Hours. The *Turks* brought a Letter wrapped in Scarlet, written by the Governor, in anſwer to that of Prince *Charles*; wherein he declared, that he was reſolved to make a vigorous Defence. After this Anſwer there was great Firing on both Sides. The 27th the Chriſtians gave a general Aſſault, and became Maſters of three Towers, at the Three Quarters of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, of the Marſhal of *Schonen*, General of the Troops of *Brandenburg*, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Firſt of *Auguſt* the Beſieged ſent Two Aga's, who offered, in the Name of the Viſier of *Buda*, to reſtore this Place, with all its Dependencies, and what other Two Towns the Emperor ſhould make choice of, if he would make Peace; but Prince *Charles* being informed that the Emperor would do nothing, but with the Conſent of his Allies, he diſmiſſed the Aga's. On the 14th, the *Turks*, who came to the Relief of *Buda*, appeared in Battel Array: The Duke of *Lorrain* fought them; he took Eight Pieces of Cannon, and Forty Standards and Colours, with the loſs of about 200 Men. The next day there were found in the Field 2200 dead Bodies. The 22d the *Bavarians* ſeized on one of the Towers of the Caſtle. The 29th the *Turks* made another Attempt to enter into the City, but they were repulſed by the Chriſtians. The 31ſt they got Advice, that the Grand Viſier was extreamly diſſatisfied with the Two Baſſa's who commanded the Troops which the Chriſtians had defeated the 29th, and that his Army was but of about 30000 Men. Laſtly, the 2d of *September* was the general Aſſault given: The Elector of *Bavaria*, accompanied with the Prince of *Baden*, begun it, by attacking the Caſtle. A little while after, the Duke of *Lorrain*, attended by the Princes of *Croy*, *Newbourg*, and *Commerci*, the Generals *Souches*, *Diepenthal*, *Scherffemberg*, and the chief Voluntiers of the Army, marched to the Aſſault. After a Hot Combat, which laſted an Hour, the Governor being killed upon the Breach, the *Turks* were diſheartened, and retired in Diſorder to the foot of a Wall of the Caſtle. The Imperialiſts being entred the City, made a terrible Slaughter. The Elector of *Bavaria* found a ſtronger Reſiſtance at the Caſtle; for the *Turks* who were there in their Retrenchments, not knowing that the City was taken, defended themſelves with a great deal of Courage; at laſt, being overpowered, they ſet Fire, through Deſpair, to ſeveral Places of the City. After a great Maſſacre, the Elector of *Bavaria* cauſed Quarter to be given to near 2000 Men, who were retired into the Caſtle, whilſt Count *Koningſeck* carried the ſame Orders to the Imperialiſts from the Duke of *Lorrain*. This they did, becauſe the Infidels might have defended themſelves yet a great while; for they had at their Head, the Aga of the *Janiſaries*, with the Baſſa's Lieutenant, the Mufti, and ſeveral other Officers, who were made Priſoners by the *Bavarians*: Moſt of the Women and Children were alſo ſaved. The Infidels being diſarmed, ſome were conducted to a Moſque, and the reſt left in the Caſtle, whilſt the Fire they had kindled in the City raged ſo far, that the Walls of the Houſes hardly eſcaped its Fury. The next day the Two Generals viſited the Place, and found in it above 400 Pieces of Artillery, four of which, of an extraordinary bigneſs, which they call the Four Evangeliſts. There was Ammunition alſo found in it for more than a Month. The Chriſtians did not loſe above 100 Men in this Action; and as they were preparing to go to attack the Grand Viſier in his Camp, they were informed that he had quitted it. There was a Treaſure of 300000 Ducats diſcover'd in the City, which had been put into the Baſſa's Hands, to uſe as he ſhould ſee occaſion. There were alſo 60000 Sequins found, with other Sums, buried in the Ground in divers Places. The Library of the ancient Kings of *Hungary*, ſo much augmented by *Matthias Corvinus*, being not in the leaſt damnified, was tranſported to *Vienna*. It is ſaid, that a Writing in Turkiſh Language, was found in the Mufti's Cloaths, which was an Order of the Grand Signior, to make Publick Prayers throughout the whole Extent of his Empire, to appeaſe the Wrath of God, who was irritated againſt the *Muſulmans*. *Buda* lies 49 German Miles North from *Belgrade*, and 54 South of *Vienna*. *Hiſt. of Troubles of Hungary, Tom.* 5.

BUDDESDALE, a Market Town in *Suffolk*, in *Harteſmore* Hundred, has a good Grammar-School, endowed with certain Scholarſhips aſſigned to *Cambridge*; from *London* 72 Miles.

BUDÆUS, *(William)* a *Frenchman*, Lord of *Merly-la-ville*, Councellor to the King, and Maſter of the Requeſts, was a great Ornament to his Country by his Erudition and Worth. He was ſecond Son to *John Budæus*, Lord of *Yere*, and of *Villiers*, and born at *Paris* in 1476. He raiſed himſelf happily above the ridiculous Cuſtom of his Times, when Perſons of Quality look'd upon Learning with Contempt; and with ſo much the greater Glory, that he never had any Maſter to teach him, nor Rival to inſpire him with Emulation. His Knowledge in the *Greek* Tongue was ſuch, that *John Laſcaris*, the Learnedſt of the *Grecians* of his time, ſaid he might be compared to the moſt excellent Orators of old *Athens*. That of his Works, which got him moſt Reputation, is his Treatiſe of ancient Coins, Intituled, *De Aſſe*, wherein he ſhewed, that he could unfold all the Myſteries of Antiquity. Some *Germans* endeavoured to rob him of this Honour, and *Eraſmus* himſelf, who calls him the Prodigy of *France*, envied his Reputation, and uſed his private Intrigues to leſſen it; but it was too well eſtabliſhed to be ſhook. Learning was not the only good Quality he was recommendable for, nor his Birth his greateſt Advantage; he was very Wiſe and Pious, Modeſt, Honeſt, Obliging, and took a ſingular Delight in Serving his Friends, and procuring ſome Eſtabliſhment for Learned Men. King *Francis* I. loved to have him near his Perſon, and it was by his Perſuaſion that this Monarch founded the Royal College, to teach in it the Tongues and Sciences. He dy'd at *Paris*, *Auguſt* the 26th, 1540. He ordered by his Teſtament, that he ſhould be buried at Night, and without Pomp, in the Church of St. *Nicholas* in the Fields, which made ſome believe that he was inclin'd to the Opinions of the Proteſtants. Howbeit, What paſſed then, gave *Salomonius Macrinus* Subject to compoſe this Epitaph.

Budæus voluit media de nocte Sepulchro
Inferri, & nullas prorſus adeſſe faces:
Non factum ratione caret, clariſſima quando
Ipſe ſibi lampas, luxque coruſca fuit.

Beſides his Works *De Aſſe*, *Budæus* has left *Annotationes in Pandect. Commentaria, Ling. Græc. Lat. &c.* All the Learned of his time ſtrove to make his Panegyrick in Proſe and Verſe. Amongſt the latter, I find one of *Theodorus Beza*, and one of *Latomus*, both worthy of being inſerted here. This is the firſt,

Unus Budæus terramque, poloſque, homineſque
Devinxit magna providus arte ſibi.
Cælo animum, terræ corpus donavit habendum,
At cerebri nobis dona ſuperba dedit.
Sic deceſſit inops, nam nil ſibi liquerat ipſe:
Verum hæc paupertas unica vincit opes.

Beza compoſed beſides another Epitaph for him. This is that of *Latomus*, which others have aſcribed to themſelves.

Budæus columen, decuſque Graiûm:
Budæus Latiæ corona Linguæ:
Budæus dubii lucerna Juris:
Budæus Pater Elegantiarum,
Et fons totius eruditionis:
Budæus Patriæ jubar coruſcum,
Regis delicium ſui, ſuæque
Tempeſtatis honos, lepos, voluptas;
Hic terræ exuvias reliquit, Orbi
Famam, Aſtris animam. Viator, ito.
Paul. Jov. Thuan. St. Marthe.

BUDES, a *Brachman* or Philoſopher of the *Indies*, lived in the ſecond Century. He was one of the Maſters of *Manes* the Hereſiarch, according to *Suidas*, and his Diſciples believed that he was born of a Virgin. *Hieron. contr. Jovinian.*

BUDOA, a Town of *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Antivari*, whereof the *Turks* are Maſters. It is ſituated upon the Sea, betwixt the Gulph of *Cataro*, and the City of *Dulcigna*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* have made mention of it under the Name of *Butua*, *Bulua*, *Buthac*. *Alexandro Donato* having cowardly yielded *Antivari* to the *Turks*, 1571. *Auguſtin Paſqualigo* ſurrendred *Budoa*, whereof he was Governor; but was not blamed, becauſe of the Weakneſs of the Place. *Zacharias Salomoni*, Governor of *Cataro*, having retook it ſoon after with the Land and Sea Forces, the Republick took care to fortifie it; ſo that though it is a ſmall Place, yet it is very regular. It ſuffered much in 1667. by an Earthquake; but care was taken to repair the Ruines cauſed by this Accident.

BUDOS, (*Ludovica*) Wife to the Conſtable *Montmorency*, being dead in 1599. appeared ſo hideous, and her Viſage ſo diſfigured, that ſhe could not be look'd upon without Horror; which cauſed divers diſadvantageous Judgments of her, as were made of the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, who died a little before with the ſame Symptoms. *Mezeray.*

BUEIL (*John* IV. of) Great Maſter of the Archers of *France*, which is the ſame Poſt with Great Maſter of the Artillery, and the Colonels of the *French* Infantry. He was Lieutenant to the Duke of *Anjou* at the Siege of *Montpelier*, and ſeveral other Cities of *Languedoc*. He had alſo the Charge of the Seneſchal of *Toloſa*; In 1377. the King named him his Lieutenant-General of the Provinces of *Guienne*, *Languedoc*, *Rovergne*, *Quercy*, *Agennois*, *Bigorre*, and *Bazadois*. He and his Brother *Peter de Bueil* defeated the *Engliſh*, and took General *Felton*, Seneſchal of *Bourdeaux*, and a great number of other Priſoners. He afterwards accompanied the Duke of *Anjou*, and did good Service in all the Conqueſts of this Prince, who reduced Six ſcore Cities or ſtrong Places. He was at laſt killed at the Battel of *Anincourt* in 1415. in which defeat 'twas remarked that there were Sixteen Perſons of the Name of *Bueil* taken or killed. *Chevalier.*

BUEIL, (*Lewis* of) Earl of *Sancerre*, Knight of the King's Order, Great Cup-bearer of *France*, render'd himſelf Famous in the Sixteenth Age. He was wounded at the Battel of *Marignan*, and taken Priſoner at that of *Pavia*. He ſignalized himſelf in the moſt perillous Occaſions of War, under the Kings, *Henry* II. *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. He ſaved the Prince of *Condé*'s Life, put a ſtop to all the Emperor's Forces before St. *Didier* in *Champaign*, and finally, defeated there the Enemy's whole Army. *Chevalier, Hermite Souliers.*

BUENOS *Ayres*, This City is called *Cividad de la Trinidad*, and was built by *Petro de Mendoza*, on the South ſide of *La Plata*, in 1535. It is ſeated in a Plain, bounded with Mountains to the Eaſt. The Town was ſo far deſerted, that in 1542. *Cabeza de Vaca* ſettled a ſecond Colony in it, and in 1582. a third was ſent, ſince which laſt Settlement it has ſtill been inhabited. It lies in *Lat.* 34. 45. about 63 Leagues from the Mouth of the River, having *la Plata* to the North, and another River to the South, on an advanced Ground, and encompaſſed with a ſmall Rampart, ſcarce five Foot thick; the Houſes are moſt of Clay, and are defended by a few Cannon: The Inhabitants in 1630. were not above 200. employed moſtly in Husbandry and feeding Cattle; but it has ſome Trade with *Braſil* and *Potoſi*; but the King of *Spain* diſcourgeth this Trade what he can, for fear *Braſil* ſhould be enriched by it. *Potoſi* is 400 Leagues to the Weſt from this City, and betwixt them there is a good and eaſie Paſſage. It has all things needful in abundance. *Laet.* 528.

BUFFALMACO, (*Buonamico*) a famous Painter, was in great Reputation in the Sixteenth Age. Being conſulted by *Bruno*, a Painter of his time, how a lively Colour could be given to Figures, and a ſtrong Expreſſion; he taught him how to improve the Colour, and make it more beautiful; and for the other, adviſed him to make written Rolls come out of the Mouth of the Figures, that ſo they may ſeem to ſpeak to one another, which is ſeen in ſome Pictures drawn by *Cimabué*. This new Manner of Expreſſing things, took ſo with *Bruno*, and the Painters of that time, that they practiſed it in moſt of their Works: So that what *Buffalmaco* ſaid in Jeſt, introduced this ridiculous kind of Expreſſion. He died in the year 1340. *Felibien.*

BUGEN, a Town and Kingdom in the Iſle of *Ximo* in *Japan*; 'tis ſituated on the Northern Part of the Iſland upon a Gulph, and bounded with *Funay* and *Bungo*, on the South.

BUGENHAGEN, (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter, born at *Wollin* in *Pomerania*, 1485. *Thuanus* praiſeth him for his ſweet Humour and great Learning. He taught in his own Country, was made Prieſt, and look'd upon as one of the moſt Learned of his time. He ſhewed at firſt great Averſion to the Doctrine of *Luther*. Yet having afterwards embraced his Opinions, he became a moſt zealous Defender thereof, helped to make it to be received at *Hamburgh*, at *Lubec* in *Denmark*, in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, and elſewhere. He was afterwards Miniſter of *Wittemberg*, where he died in 1558. being 37 years of Age. He has written Commentaries upon the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and ſome other Works. *Thuan. Melchior Adam.*

BUGEY, a ſmall Country of *France*, betwixt the *Rhone*, which ſeparates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*, the River of *Ains*, which parts it from *Breſſe*, and the Country of *Bourgoigne*. Its Length from the Bridge of *Ains* to *Seiſſel*, is 16 Leagues. Its Breadth from *Dortans*, upon the Frontier of the County, to the Port of *Loyettes*, about 10. *Belley* is the Head Town thereof, with a Biſhop's See. The other Towns and conſiderable Boroughs are, *Seiſſel*, *Nantua*, *Vaux*, *Ambronay*, and St. *Rambert*, with an Abbey, *Lanieu*, *Chatillon de Corneille*, *Chatillon de Michaille*, *S. Sorlin*, *Poncin*, *Cerdon*, &c. *Bugey*, is a fertile Country in Corn, Wines, Fruits, *&c.* There are good Paſtures in it, lofty Woods, ſeveral Lakes, and divers Rivers, as the *Rhone*, the *Ains*, the *Vauferine*, the *Seran*, the *Furan*, the *Albarine*, *&c.* This Country had the ſame Lords with *Breſſe*, until 1601. that it ſubmitted to *France*. *Guichenon.*

BUGIA *Salda*, a ſtrong City on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Algier*, which has a good Harbour, and a ſtrong Caſtle; it ſtands at the Mouth of a conſiderable River of the ſame Name, to the Weſt of *Algier*, and is the Capital of a Province called *Bugia*. This City was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1508. retaken by the *Turks*, and is now under the *Algerines*. In 1671. Sir *Edward Sprague*, an *Engliſh* Admiral, took and burnt, under the Guns of this Caſtle, nine of the beſt Men of War the *Algerines* had, who thereupon cut off the Head of their King, and made a Peace with us, much to the Advantage of *England*. *Nubienſ.* p. 82. ſaith, it is ſeated upon a Rock at the Foot of Mount *Amaſium* to the *So*; that it was employed for an Arſenal to build Ships, having plenty of Timber, and Mines of Iron. He calls it *Bugiaya*. *Leo Afric.* p. 135. ſaith, the Kings of *Telenſin* were firſt Lords of this City, and after that, the Kings of *Tunis*. It was built, as it's thought, by the *Romans*. It ſtands on the ſide of an high Mountain, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, encompaſſed with ancient, ſtrong, high Walls, and in his time had about 8000 Families, but was capable of 24000. The Houſes, Moſques, and Colleges, were moſt magnificently built, and the Market-place was large and fair; towards the top of the Mountain it had a beautiful, ſtrong, large Caſtle. The Inhabitants were Rich and Valiant, and always at War with the *Spaniards*, who took it at laſt without any Reſiſtance, and ſacked it: Six years after, *Barbaroſſa* endeavoured to retake the Forts which the *Spaniards* had built in 1508. but was beaten off with great Loſs.

BUGIE, a Province and City of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Barbary*. It lies along the Sea, which it has on the North, the River of *Suſegmar* on the Eaſt, the River *Major* on the Weſt, and the Mountains on the South. It has along the Coaſt two principal Places, *Bugie* and *Gegel*; and in the Country *Steſe*, *Labes*, *Necaus*, *Meſila*.

BUGIE, a Sea-port belonging to *Egypt*, on the *Red*-Sea, ſeated in the moſt Southern Part of that Kingdom, over againſt *Giodda* or *Ziden*, the Port of *Mecca*, from which it lies 24 hours Sail, which is about 100 Miles. The Cuſtoms of this Town in the 12th Century, were divided between the King of *Egypt*, and the King of *Ethiopia*, or *Abaſſinia*, and each of them had his Collector here. The Inhabitants of this Town were accordingly treated as Natives of both Kingdoms, and had a free Trade in both, by which, and their Fiſhery on the *Red* Sea, they ſubſiſted; yet the Town was in Poſſeſſion of the King of *Egypt*, and here the Head-Money was paid for every Pilgrim that paſſed to *Mecca*, which was eight Pence in Gold. *Nub.* p. 44.

BUHACON, King of *Fez*, in the latter Age. He was of the Race of the *Merinis Oatas*, Kings of the Country; He was in great Eſteem for his Prudence and Courage. After the Defeat and Captivity of King *Oatas*, taken Priſoner by *Cherif Mahomet*, he cauſed the Son of this Unfortunate Prince to be put upon the Throne, whoſe Name was *Mulei Cacer*, Born of a Chriſtian Woman of *Corduba*; and *Mulei* made him Grand Viſier, and Principal Miniſter of the Kingdom: This happened in 1548. Some time after the *Cherif* being come to *Fez*, made himſelf Maſter of it; and afterwards cauſed the King of *Fez* to be Strangled, with his Son. *Buhacon* having received this News, paſſed into *Spain*, and came thence to *Augsburg* to Treat with the Emperor *Charles* V. But this Prince being then full of Troubles, could not give him the Satisfaction he deſired; ſo that *Buhacon* returning into *Spain*, he made a Treaty with *John* King of *Portugal*, who gave him an Army in 1553. *Salb Rais*, Dey, or Governor of *Algiers*, took away his Ships, but afterwards coming to an Accommodation, they reſolved on an Expedition to *Fez* againſt the *Cherif Mahomet*. Thither they went, and render'd themſelves Maſters of the City, whereof *Buhacon* was conſtituted King in 1555. After that, he made divers Conqueſts, he employed his Thoughts about ſtrengthening himſelf in his Acquiſitions. In the mean time *Mahomet* led an Army againſt him, and gave him Battel, wherein he received a thruſt of a Lance in his Thigh, and fell Dead to the Ground, and his death put an end to the War in 1557. This unhappy Prince had two Sons, who were taken by *French* Pyrates, as they were Coaſting *Spain* to ſeek ſhelter. *Thuan.*

BUILLON, or *Bouillon*, in Latin *Bullonium*, a Borough and Caſtle in the Country of *Liege*, with the Title of a Dutchy. This Caſtle is very ſtrong, ſituated upon a craggy Mountain, at the foot of which is a great Borough, about 16 Leagues from the City of *Liege*, and four from *Ivoy*. This Caſtle gave its name to the illuſtrious *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* King of *Jeruſalem*, who undertaking the famous Expedition of the *Holy Land*, engaged *Bouillon* to *Obert* Biſhop of *Liege*, upon condition, that if he came back he ſhould have the liberty of redeeming it. *Alberic* ſpeaks of this Mortgage in his Chronicle of 1096. In the 15th Age *Buillon* paſſed into the Houſe of *la Marck*. *Juſtel.*

BUILT in *Brecknockſhire*, a Market Town pleaſantly ſeated among Wood on the Banks of the River *Wye*; it hath a conſiderable Trade for Stockings, and two good Markets weekly for black Cattle and Proviſions, 127 miles from *London*.

BUL, the Name of the Eighth Month of the *Hebrews*, which anſwers to our *October* and *November*, 1 *Kings* 6. This word ſignifies *Old Age*, or *Paſſing away*, becauſe after it the year grows Old, and that the Fruits and Leaves fall from the Trees. It was alſo called *Marchevan*.

BULARCHUS, a famous ancient Painter, repreſented the Battel of the *Magneſians*. *Caudales*, Sirnamed *Marſilus*, King of *Lydia*, and the laſt of the Race of the *Heraclidæ*, valued this Picture ſo much that he gave its weight in Gold for it, which was then a very conſiderable Price. *Felibien.*

BULGARES, or *Bulgari*, a ſort of Hereticks, whoſe Opinions comprehended the *Cathari*, *Joviniamiſts*, &c. *Roger Hoveden* an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, gives an account of their Tenents. Now amongſt other Errors, they held, That Men ought to believe no *Scripture* but the New Teſtament; That Baptiſm was not neceſſary to Infants; That Husbands who converſed with their Wives could not be ſaved; That Vicious Prieſts had no Authority to conſecrate the Sacrament; That neither Biſhops nor any other Eccleſiaſticks ought to be obey'd, unleſs they lived according to the Canons; That an Oath was abſolutely Unlawful, *&c.* Theſe unhappy *Separatiſts*, not being able to ſubſiſt without Union and a Head over 'em, made themſelves a High-Prieſt, whom they called a Pope, and obliged all their Miniſters to be ſubject to him. This pretended Pope fix'd his See in *Bulgaria*, where, (as our Author affirms) the *French Albigenſes* went to conſult him, and receive his Determinations in Matters of Controverſie. *Marca Hiſt. de Bearn. La Faille, Ann. de La Ville de Toulouſe. Du Cange, Gloſs. Latin.*

BULGARIA, a Province of *Europe*, belonging to the *Turk*, had in times paſt the Title of Kingdom. It ſtretches from *Servia* which it has on the Weſt, along the *Danube*, which parts it from *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, unto the Mouths of this River in the *Black Sea*, which bounds it on the Eaſt; and on the South a long Chain of Mountains ſeparates it from *Macedonia* and *Romania*, the old *Thracia*. *Sofia* is the head City of *Bulgaria*. *Amurat* II. took it, and ſince that time all the Country has been under the *Turks*. The other Town is *Nicopolis* or *Nigoboli*, upon the *Danube*, famous by the Victory which *Bajazet* I. won there in 1396. *Varne* upon the *Black Sea*, where the ſame *Amurat* defeated the Chriſtians in 1444. *Ternova*, *Aparia*, *Dora*, *Siliſtria*, &c. from which laſt Place to *Troſmi* or *Tomi*, known in Antiquity by *Ovid*'s Confinement, are ſeen the remains of a Wall built by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* againſt the Barbarians. Near *Tomi* is *Proſlaviza*, inhabited by the *Dobrucian Tartars*, whereof the *Turks* make uſe in their Armies, keeping them in Pay; which conſiſts of ſome Stuffs, a Sultanin or cloſe Jerket, with leave to Plunder. *Bulgaria* formerly made part of *Lower-Mæſia*. Authors do vary about the Original and firſt Seat of the *Bulgarians*. There are ſeveral who think that they came from the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, and that they took their Name from the River *Volga*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea of *Hyrcania*, having had their Seat upon its Banks before they paſſed into *Europe*. Others make them to deſcend from the ancient *Getæ* and *Gepids*. Howbeit, the *Bulgarians* have often oppoſed the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and made Incurſions into *Italy* and *Germany*, and into *France* too, under the Kings of the ſecond Line. They were Part of 'em converted to Chriſtianity in 866. by *Paul* Biſhop of *Populania*, and the Remainder received the Faith in 970. 'Tis ſaid there are two *Latin* Biſhops in *Bulgaria*, and that all the reſt are of the *Greek* Church. *Spondan. Chalcon.*

BULGARIANS, People of the Country that lies betwixt the *Danube*, the *Black Sea*, *Romania*, and *Servia*; quitting the Neighbourhood of the great River of *Volga* in the *Aſiatick Sarmatia*, they paſſed the *Danube* towards the end of the Fifth Age. They were *Pagans*, but were Converted at the Example of their King *Bagorus*, who received Baptiſm and the Name of *Michael*, in 845. The Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* maintained, That the *Bulgarians* belonged to his Patriarchate, and not to *Rome*; His Reaſon was, That the Country, ſince called *Bulgaria*, had been of the *Greek* Empire, before it was ſeized by the *Bulgarians*. The Pope on the contrary, would have *Bulgaria* to be of the Patriarchate of the Weſt, and pretended it had always been ſo, until the *Bulgarians* became Maſters of that Country, and gave it their Name: He added, that the *Bulgarians* had ſubmitted themſelves to the *Roman* See, to which they addreſs'd themſelves for the Prieſts and Biſhops, by whom they were Inſtructed and Baptized. Upon this Conteſtation, King *Michael* ſent his Ambaſſadors to *Conſtantinople*, to get this Difference decided by the Council which was held there in 870. But the *Greeks* declared themſelves abſolutely againſt the Pope, and aſſign'd *Bulgaria* to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, which the Pope could not nder.

BULGARUS, *De Bulgaris*, of *Bononia*, a famous Lawyer, lived in the Twelfth Age, about the year 1160. His Reputation was ſo great, that the Emperors and greateſt Princes took him for Umpire of their Differences, and his Deciſions often paſſed for Law. He writ divers Works, and began to bring Civil and Canon Law in credit, which he taught a pretty while. *Fiſchard. Leand. Alberti.*

BULL, *in Cæna Domini*; ſo is called a *Bull*, which is publickly read on the Day of the Lord's Supper, *viz. Holy-Thurſday*, by a Cardinal Deacon, in the Pope's preſence, accompanied with the other Cardinals, and the Biſhops. It contains an Excommunication againſt all that are call'd by the Church of *Rome* Hereticks, the Stubborn, and Diſobedient to the Holy See; and after the reading of this Bull, the Pope throws a burning Torch into the Publick Place, to denote the Thunder of this *Anathema*. In the Bull of Pope *Paul* III. of the year 1536. it is declared expreſly in the beginning, That it is an ancient Cuſtom of the Sovereign Pontiffs to publiſh this Excommunication on *Holy-Thurſday*, to preſerve the Purity of Chriſtian Religion, and to keep the Union of the Faithful; but the Original of this Ceremony is not marked in it. The principal Heads of this *Bull* concern Hereticks, and their Upholders; Pirates, Impoſers of new Cuſtoms; thoſe who falſifie the Bulls, and other Apoſtolick Letters; thoſe who abuſe the Prelates of the Church; thoſe that trouble, or would reſtrain Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, even under pretence of hindering ſome violence, though they may be Counſellers or Advocates-General to Secular Princes, whether Emperors, Kings, or Dukes; thoſe who uſurp the Goods of the Church, *&c.* All theſe Caſes are reſerved to the Pope; and no Prieſt can give Abſolution in ſuch a caſe, if it be not at the Point of Death. The Council of *Tours* in 1510 declared the Bull *in Cæna Domini*, void, in regard of *France*, which has often proteſted againſt it, in what relates to the King's Rights, and the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church. *Rebuffe.*

BULL, *(the Golden)* an Edict, or Imperial Conſtitution, made by the Emperor *Charles* IV. in the Diet or Aſſembly of States, held at *Nurembourg* in *January*, 1356. It is called *Golden*, becauſe it has a Golden Seal in the form of a Pope's Bull, tied with yellow and red Cords of Silk, upon one of which the Emperor is repreſented ſeated in his Throne, and on the other the Capitol of *Rome*. It is alſo called *Caroline*, on *Charles* IV's account. This Golden Bull contains 30 Chapters, concerning the Form and the Ceremonies of the Election of the Emperors; the Number, the Functions and Rights of the Electors; and all that belongs to the Government of the Empire in general. There were but 23 Articles ratified in this Aſſembly, which were read and publiſhed in preſence of the Emperor ſeated in his Throne, having the Crown on his Head, and cloathed with all the

Imperial Ornaments; and with the Conſent of all the Princes and States of the Empire. Towards the end of the year, in another Dyet which was held at *Metz*, he cauſed to be added 7 Articles more, which alſo were publiſhed in preſence of the ſame Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, of the Cardinal-Biſhop of *Alva*, and of *Charles*, Eldeſt Son of *France*, Duke of *Normandy*, and Dauphin of *Viennois*, the Emperor's Nephew. The firſt Chapter Orders how and by whom the Electors ought to be conducted to the Place wherein the Election of a King of the *Romans* is performed. The ſecond, how this Election ought to be done. The third regulates the Places of the Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, and *Treves*. The fourth treats of the Functions and Rank of the Princes Electors in common. The fifth, of the Rights of the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of the Duke of *Saxony*. The ſixth, of the Compariſon of the Princes Electors with the other common Princes. The ſeventh, how the Sons ſucceed the Electoral Princes their Fathers. The eighth, of the Juriſdiction of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and of the Privilege of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom. The ninth, of the Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals, which are or ſhall be diſcovered in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and in the Principalities and Lands of the Electors. The tenth, of the Right of Coining Money. The eleventh Chapter regulates the Juriſdiction of the Electoral Princes. The twelfth, the Aſſemblies of the ſame Electors. The thirteenth revokes the Privileges which might be given by the Emperor, in prejudice of the Right of the Electors. The fourteenth ſpeaks of the Duty of Vaſſals and Feudatories towards their Liege Lords. The fifteenth, of Conſpiracies, Leagues, or unlawful Aſſociations. The ſixteenth of falſe Burghers, or ſuch as cauſe themſelves to be received Burgeſſes of other Cities, to the prejudice of their Natural Lords. The ſeventeenth, of Challenges and Appeals, and unjuſt Violences. The eighteenth contains the Form of ſending for the Electors to chooſe a King of the *Romans*. The nineteenth, the Form of the Proxy which the Elector is to give when he ſends an Ambaſſador for him to the Election. The twentieth orders, that the Quality of Elector ſhould be inſeparably tied to the Principality of the Electors; ſo that whoſoever enjoyeth the Principality, ſhould alſo enjoy the Right of Chooſing. The one and twentieth regulates the Order of the Precedency of the Eccleſiaſtical Electors. The two and twentieth, that of the Precedency of Secular Electors. The three and twentieth, the Preheminency of the Archbiſhops Electors in the Ceremony of the Church. The twenty fourth Chapter, which is the firſt of the Articles publiſhed in the Dyet of *Metz*, ordereth after what manner thoſe who contrive any Plot, or make any Attempt upon the Lives of the Electors, ſhall be puniſhed. The twenty fifth forbids to divide or diſmember the Electoral Principalities. The twenty ſixth ſpeaks of the Rank of the Electors in the Emperor's Cavalcade to the Place where he is to hold an Imperial Seſſion. The twenty ſeventh, of the Functions of the ſame Princes, in the time of their Sitting and Solemn Court. The twenty eighth, of the Emperor's Table, and of the Seven Tables for the Seven Electors. The twenty ninth, of the Fees due unto the Emperor's Officers, by the Princes who render them Homage for their Freeholds. And finally, the thirtieth, of the Obligation which lies on the Electors of underſtanding the *German*, *Sclavonian*, *Italian*, and *Latin* Tongues. The Emperor *Charles* IV. having attended this Edict with all the neceſſary Formalities, to make it a Fundamental Law of the Empire, he began to put it in execution, by the Service which he deſired the Electors and other Officers of the Crown ſhould render him, which was obſerved in a magnificent Feaſt held the next day. The Emperor and the Empreſs, clothed in their Imperial Ornaments, having heard a ſolemn Maſs, being accompanied with all the Prelates, and all the Princes, went to the Place where the Feaſt was prepared. It was in the middle of the great Square, where there was an Alcove raiſed, upon which ſtood the Emperor's Table. As ſoon as the Emperor and Empreſs were ſeated, the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors, *viz.* the Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Treves*, and *Cologne*, came on Horſeback, as Archchancellors of the Empire; the firſt being Archchancellor of *Germany*; the ſecond of the *Gauls*; and the third of *Italy*: Each had a Seal tied to his Neck, and a Letter in his Right-hand. After that, marched the four other Secular Electors, alſo on Horſeback. The Duke of *Saxony* arrived the firſt, having a Silver Maund filled with Oats in his Right-hand, as Archmarſhal of the Empire; and having alighted, he ſhewed his Colleagues the Seats that were deſigned for them. The Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh* alighting from his Horſe, gave the Emperor and Empreſs Water to waſh their Hands, with a Golden Ewer in a Golden Baſon. The Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* ſerved the Golden Diſhes with their Victuals, on the Imperial Table. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, the Emperor's Nephew, diſcharging the Office of King of *Bohemia* for the Emperor, who was King himſelf, put a Golden Flaggon full of Wine upon the corner of the Table, and preſented ſome to the Emperor in a Golden Goblet. After the Electors, the Marquiſs of *Miſnia*, and the Earl of *Schwartzembourg*, both great Hunters, winding the Horn and followed with their Huntſmen and their Dogs: They killed a great Stag and a Boar in the Emperor's Preſence. At the end of the Dinner, the Emperor made rich Preſents to the Electors, Princes, Earls, and Lords, whom he diſmiſſed, having thus executed the Golden Bull by this Ceremony. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. de Empire.*

BULLEN, (Sir *Thomas*) the Father of *Anne Bullen*, ſecond Wife to King *Henry* VIII. and Mother to Queen *Elizabeth*, was one of the greateſt Stateſmen of his time. His Father was *Godfrey Bullen*, Son of *Jeoffrey*, who being but a ſecond Brother, was ſent to *London*; but the eldeſt dying without Iſſue Male, his Eſtate fell to him, which encreaſed conſiderably the Wealth which he owed to his Induſtry. In ſhort, this is he who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1457. King *Henry* had ſuch an Opinion of his Parts, that he would model and alter his Deſigns upon his Word. He diſcovered *Ferdinand* the King of *Spain*'s Underhand-Treaty with *Lewis*, and his Deſign upon *Navarre*: He hinted the neceſſity of a Peace, or at leaſt a Truce with *Scotland*; was againſt the King's going to *France* in Perſon, before he had more Iſſue, or *Edmund de la Pool*, of the Houſe of *York*, were diſpatched out of the way: But Sir *Thomas Howard* was for it, ſaying, It was unſafe to entruſt ſo Noble an Army, or ſo Renowned an Action, with any Subject, eſpecially when *Maximilian* the Emperor offered to ſerve as Lieutenant under his Majeſty, and the Pope to attend him as Chaplain. After he had ſhifted the Court of *Germany*, he was ſent to *Spain*, to ſet King *Charles* againſt the *French*, as he had done *Maximilian*; and afterwards, with Sir *Robert Poyntz*, made up the Treaty between thoſe Crowns. At his return, he adviſed the King to forbid his Daughter the Court; which was ſo ill reſented by her, that ſhe would not come near his Majeſty, till her Father was commanded, not without Threats, to bring her to Court; which he had much ado to compaſs; and when ſhe came, ſhe kept that diſtance, that the King might eaſily perceive how ſenſible ſhe was of her late Diſmiſſion. Sir *Thomas* would have married her to the Lord *Piercy*; but the King and Cardinal *Wolſley* forbad it, deterring his Father the old Earl of *Northumberland* from it, and he his Son. The King had before rewarded Sir *Thomas*'s Service with the Title of Viſcount *Rochfort*, and the Profit of the Treaſureſhip of the Houſhold: To that he now added the Title of Earl of *Wiltſhire*, in which Quality he ſent him to the Pope about his intended Divorce with the Queen, and at the ſame time contrived that a Declaration of the whole Kingdom in Parliament ſhould follow him. This Earl had two Sons and two Daughters; the Eldeſt Son was bred at the Emperor's Court, the Youngeſt with the Pope at *Rome*. *Mary* was the Eldeſt Daughter, *Anne* the Youngeſt.

BULLEN, (*Anne*) Daughter to Sir *Thomas Bullen* aforeſaid, and ſecond Wife to King *Henry* VIII. was born at *London*. The King having a long time ſtruggled in vain with the Court of *Rome* to diſannul his Match with *Catharine* of *Spain*, at laſt found out means to compaſs what the Pope declined; and being charmed with the Wit and Beauty of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, married her privately in 1552. and ſhortly after got his former Marriage with Queen *Catharine* declared void by Act of Parliament, and a Law enacted, wherein all Appeals to *Rome* were forbidden; and that none ſhould ſtile *Catharine* other than Princeſs of *Wales*, or Prince *Arthur*'s Widow; whereupon the Lady *Anne* was proclaimed Queen throughout the Kingdom, and ſhewed her ſelf publickly as Queen on *Eaſter*-Eve, and was at *Whitſontide* Crown'd with as great Pomp and Solemnity as ever any Queen of *England*: Many Triumphant Arches were erected in *London*, where ſhe was to paſs, and upon one of them this Prophetical Dyſtick:

> *Regina Anna paris Regis de ſanguine natam,*
> *Et paries populis Aurea ſecla tuis.*

And the Queen was really then with Child of the Famous Queen *Elizabeth*: But it was not long before ſhe was brought to the Scaffold, through the Inconſtancy of her Husband's Affections, as is conceived by the moſt moderate Men. The Pretence was her Inconſtancy to him, from which ſhe cleared her ſelf, in anſwering all Objections made againſt her; yet ſhe was found guilty, and according to the Sentence paſſed upon her, beheaded in the Green within the *Tower*, *May* 19. 1536. Two days before, her Brother *George* Viſcount *Rochfort*, *Henry Norris*, *William Brierton*, and *Francis Weſton*, Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, had ſuffered Death in her Cauſe. And the very next day after the Queen was beheaded, the King married *Jane Seymour*, Daughter of Sir *John Seymour*, and King *Edward* VI.'s Mother, who 9 days after, clad in her Royal Habiliments, was ſhewed as Queen.

BULLINGBROOK, a Market-Town of *Lindſey* Diviſion, in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*. 'Tis ſeated in a low Ground, near the Spring of a River which runs Southward from hence into the *Witham*, and is chiefly noted for being the Birth-place of King *Henry* IV. commonly called *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*: And almoſt ever ſince his time, one of the Honours, as we call it, of the King's of *England*. In the year 1624. King *James* I. made it an Earldom, by conferring the Title of Earl hereof upon *Oliver* Lord *St. John* of *Bletſoe*, fetching his Deſcent from the Lady *Margaret Beauchamp*, Grandmother to *Henry* VII. from which Earl, is deſcended in a Right Line the Right Honourable *Pawlet St. John*, the preſent Earl of *Bullingbrook*.

BULLINGER, (*Henry*) a *Zuinglian* Miniſter of *Zurich*, was born at *Bremgarten*, a Borough of *Swiſſerland*, ſituate upon the River *Ruſſi* near *Zurich*, in 1504. He began to write at 20 years of Age, and publiſhed two Dialogues in favour of *Capnion* againſt a converted Jew, called *Pfeffercorn*. He deſigned to turn *Carthuſian*; but reading the Works of *Luther* and *Melancthon*, his Inclination was diſengaged. In the mean time, he was perſuaded to teach School in *Swiſſerland*, where he continued 5 years. Some time after coming to *Zurich*, he embraced the Doctrine of *Zuinglius*, and ſucceeded him as Miniſter in that City, where he became very Famous both for Learning and Piety. He wrote ſeveral Homilies, Sermons, and Commented upon ſeveral Books of the New Teſtament; all which were publiſhed in 10 Tomes, beſides the fine Book he publiſhed in *High-Dutch* under this Title; *Anklag Gottes an Die Eidnoſ chafft*: wherein he introduces GOD checking the *Swiſſers* ſeverely, and upbraiding them for hiring their Men, and receiving yearly Penſions from Princes of different Religion: In this and moſt other things imitating *Zuinglius*. He died in 1573. aged 71. *Melchior Adam* ſpeaks thus of him: *Nullum Argumenti genus fuit in quo probe is non fuerit verſatus*.

BULLIRBORN, or *Bullerborn*, a famous Fountain near the Village of *Oldenbeck*, in the Foreſt of *Teuteberg*, or of *Dothmold* in *Weſtphalia*. It is ſo called from the *German* Word *Bulleren*, which ſignifieth to make a great Noiſe; whence the *Latins* have named it *Fons Tumultuarius*; and this Name has been given to it, becauſe at its Source there is an extraordinary whiſtling heard. This Fountain has a marvelous Quality; for after having ran a matter of an hour, it ceaſeth during three hours, and then runs again; and continues thus by irregular viciſſitudes. This Spring yields much Water, which at a League's diſtance buries it ſelf in the Ground. Some ſay that it does not now run by intervals, as before; and that this marvelous Effect of Nature, which had appeared ſo many Ages, ceaſed in 1638. ſince which time, it yields its Waters continually as other Sources do. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*.

BUNAS, an *Athenian*, who being choſen *Referee* to take up a Difference between the *Calidonians* and *Æleans*, found an Expedient to ſpin out the matter without ever coming to a Deciſion; from whence comes the Proverb, *Bunas is made Judge*, againſt thoſe who delay Buſineſs, and will never be brought to pronounce upon a Cauſe. *Eraſm. Adag.*

BUNDER, (*John*) a *Dominican* of *Ghent*: He lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was one of the *Inquiſition* in the *Low Countries*. Our Author makes him a Man of great Learning, Prudence, and Regularity. He wrote ſeveral Books, which gained him great Reputation; and amongſt others, *Compendium Rerum Theologicarum. Collationes IV. SS. Doctorum Ambroſii, Hieronymi, Auguſtini, & Gregorii magni. Scutum Fidei, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus De Script. Sæc. 16. &c.*

BUNEL, (*Peter*) of *Toulouſe*, a Man of great Learning and Chriſtian Piety. By his Writings he gained the Reputation of reviving the *Ciceronian* Eloquence. He went in the *French* Ambaſſador's Train to *Venice*, where he was valued to that degree among the moſt Learned in *Italy*, that the famous *Paulus Manutius* profeſſed that he had learned the Secret of Writing good Latin of *Bunel*. He died in the 47th year of his Age; and *Charles Stephens* has publiſhed a Collection of his Latin Letters. *Scevole de St. Marthe. In Elog. Doct. Gall. l. 1.*

BUNGAY, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, in *Wangford* Hundred, upon the Banks of the River *Wavenay*, having 2 Pariſh-Churches, one of which is fair. Here is alſo a Grammar-School, with 10 Scholarſhips for *Emanuel*-College in *Cambridge*. From *London* 85 miles.

BUNGAY, (*Thomas*) a *Franciſcan*, living towards the end of the Thirteenth Century. He was Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and a particular Friend and Acquaintance of Friar *Bacon*. In this Ignorant Age, every thing that was extraordinary look'd like Magick; ſo that both *Bacon* and *Bungay* lay under the Imputation of ſtudying the *Black Art*. *Bungay*'s publiſhing a Treatiſe of Natural Magick, confirm'd ſome well-meaning credulous People in this Opinion; but 'tis certain 'twas altogether without ground; for *Bungay* was choſen Provincial of his Order; and the ſuſpicion was founded upon nothing, but the Excellency of his Parts and Learning: Beſides this Book, he wrote Commentaries upon the *Maſter* of the *Sentences*, and a Book of Queſtions in Divinity. *Pitſ. De Illuſt. Angl. Script.*

BUNGO, a City and Kingdom of the Iſle of *Ximo*, belonging to *Japan*. The City is ſituated on the Eaſt Coaſt near a Gulf, betwixt *Funei*, which it has on the North, and *Uſuqui* on the South. The King of *Bungo* embraced the Chriſtian Religion in the Sixteenth Age, and almoſt all his Subjects did the like; but the Perſecution which aroſe in *Japan*, has made them to change their Belief.

BUNTIN, or *Buntingius*, (*Henry*) a *German*, a *Saxon* born, lived in 1593. He publiſh'd an Univerſal Chronology. He has alſo compoſed the Itinerary of Holy Writ, a Chronicle of *Brunſwic*, which *Meibanius* has corrected, and continued to 1620, *&c. Martin Zeiller. de Hiſt. Celebr.*

BUNTINGFORD, a Market Town in *Edwinſtree* Hundred in *Hartfordſhire*, from *London* 36 miles.

BUONACORSI, otherwiſe *Perrin del Vague*, was one of the famouſeſt Painters of his time. *Raphael* employ'd him to work on the Apartment of the *Vatican* which he was Painting for *Leo* X. and in other Works which he continued for *Clement* VII. in 1523. *Julius* the *Roman*, and *John Franciſco Penny*, courted his Friendſhip, and as a greater tie, *Penny* Married his Siſter to him. Two years after this Alliance, *Perrin* having loſt all he had in the Siege of *Rome*, was advis'd to go to *Genoa*, where he Painted the Palace of Prince *Doria*, which got him much credit. Returning again to *Rome*, he was choſen to work the Ceiling of the Hall of Kings in the *Vatican*, but did not finiſh it, being prevented by a ſudden death in 1547. *Felibien.*

BUPALUS, a famous Carver, lived with *Anthermus*, or *Athenis* according to others, in the Sixtieth Olympiad, about the year 216 of *Rome*. They expoſed a Poet's Picture in raillery, whoſe Name was *Hipponax*, a very ill favoured Man; This drew upon them ſuch a bloody Satyr, that ſome Authors writ, that they hang'd themſelves for vexation.

BURA, an ancient City of *Achaia* in *Peloponneſus*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulf of *Corinth*, was deſtroyed by an Earthquake, and the Ruines which remain of it are now called *Pernitza*, betwixt *Patras* and *Vaſilica*, which is a Village where in times paſt ſtood the City of *Sicyon*. The Oracle of *Hercules*, whoſe Statue was adored in a Cave near *Bura*, rendred it famous. Thoſe that came to conſult this Oracle took four Dice, and caſting them on a Table, obſerved the marks on the upper ſides, and ſought for the ſame Figures in the Table, the Expoſition of which they found, and ſo knew what was to befall them, and what they ſhould undertake. *Pauſanias in Achaia.*

BURCHARD, Biſhop of *Worms*, living in the Eleventh Century, was Præceptor to *Conrade*, call'd, *Salicus*, afterwards Emperor. We have a great Volume of *Decrees* under the Name of *Burchard*, call'd, *Magnum Volumen Canonum*, divided into 20 Books; The deſign of it was to Inſtruct the Prieſts of his Dioceſe, in thoſe things which relate to the Regulation of Penance. *Sigebert in Chron.* 1008. *&c. Baronius A. C.* 999. 1024. *&* 26. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

BURDIN or *Bourdin*, (*Maurice*) was Native of *Limoges*. He followed *Bernard* Archbiſhop of *Toledo* to *Spain*, who made him Archdeacon of his Church; after that he was made Biſhop of *Conimbre*, and finally Archbiſhop of *Brague* in *Portugal*. Some time after he went to *Rome*, and offer'd a very conſiderable Sum of Money to *Paſchall* II. to advance him to the See of *Toledo*; being denied, he ſided with the Emperor *Henry* V. and obliged Pope *Gelaſius*, Succeſſor to *Paſchal*, to retire into *France*, where he ſoon after died at *Cluny*; and got himſelf to be created Anti-Pope under the Name of *Gregory* VIII. in 1118. *Calixtus* II. Succeſſor to *Gelaſius*, gave orders to Cardinal *John de Creme* to lay Siege to *Sutri*, where *Burdin* was, whom the Inhabitants delivered to him, and he ſent him to *Rome*. *Baronius, Sigonius.*

BURDONI, (*Bennet*) of *Padua*; was a Learned Geographer, and in the beginning of the 16th Century publiſhed a Map of *Italy*, a Deſcription of Iſlands, and ſome other Works. *Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

BUREAU, (*John*) Lord of *Montglat*, Knight, and Chamberlain to the King, had only the Quality of Ordinary Receiver of *Paris*, when King *Charles* VII. committed unto him the Government of the Artillery of *France* for the Siege of the City of *Meaux*, in 1439. He performed again the Function of Maſter of the Artillery, when the King made War with the Princes of the Blood Royal, who were in Rebellion againſt him in 1440. He alſo exerciſed that Charge againſt the *Engliſh* in 1441. Served at the Sieges of *Pontaiſe* and *Harfleur*; Commanded the *Franc-Archers* before *Falais*; was at the taking of *Bayeux*, and aſſiſted at the Capitulation of *Caen*. He ſignalized himſelf beſides at the taking of *Bergerac*, and the recovery of *Guienne*;

made the Treaties for the ſurrender of the Caſtles of *Montguyon*, and of *Blaye*; and laid Siege to *Libourne*, and *St. Millon*, which he took. He was afterwards made Commiſſioner to Treat about the Reduction of *Bourg*, *Fronſac*, and *Bourdeaux*, whereof he was declared perpetual Mayor. He help'd to bring under his King's Obedience *Caſtillon*, *Cadillac*, and *Bourdeaux* in 1453. and was made Knight by King *Lewis* the Eleventh, at his Coronation. He died at *Paris* the 5th of *July* 1463.

BUREN, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countreys*, in the Province of *Guelderland*, with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſituated near the River of *Slingh*, upon the Brook called in times paſt *The Ditch of Mules*, one League from *Tiel*, three from *Bois-le-Duc*, and as many from *Utrecht*.

BURFORD, a Market Town of *Brampton* Hundred in the South-weſt parts of *Oxfordſhire*, ſituated upon an Aſcent on the South-ſide of the *Windruſh*, being a Town of good Antiquity, near which a great Battel was fought *An.* 750. between *Cuthbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Ethelbald* the *Mercian* King, in which *Ethelbald* was totally defeated, and his Dragon Banner won from him. The Memory whereof has continued for ſeveral Ages in the Cuſtom uſed here of making a Dragon yearly, and carrying it about the Town in great jollity on *Midſummer-Eve*, with the Addition of a Giant to it. Of late *Burford* is noted for giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. It is 61 miles from *London*. Near the Town is a Place called *Burford-Downs*, much reſorted to by the Gentry for Horſe-Races.

BURGAW, or *Burgow Burgavia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Suabia*, with the Title of Marquiſate, lies along the *Danube* which is on the North of it, and betwixt *Leck* on the Eaſt, and 2 or 3 other ſmall Rivers, which it has on the North; and which do diſcharge themſelves in the *Danube* below *Iller-Burgaw* the Capital City, ſituated upon the River of *Mindel*; gives its Name to the Country. There are beſides ſome good Boroughs, and famous Monaſteries, as *Welden*, *Wetenhauſen*, *Reiſempurg*, *Jetingen*, *&c.* This Country is about 8 or 10 Leagues in length, and its breadth much the ſame. It formerly had particular Marqueſſes. *Henry* the laſt of that Family died about 1283. ſince which time the Marquiſate of *Burgaw* fell to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and it has been often the Title and Portion of its younger Sons.

BURGENSIS, *(Lewis)* firſt Phyſician to the Kings *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. was born at *Blois* in 1494. He was Son to *John Burgenſis*, Phyſician to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, ſince King of *France*, and Twelfth of the Name. He was received Doctor of Phyſick, of the Faculty of *Paris*, at Eighteen years of Age, and King *Francis* I. admitted him at the Age of Twenty two into the number of his Phyſicians in Ordinary. *Lewis Burgenſis* was afterwards firſt Phyſician to his Majeſty. He contributed to the King's Enlargement when he was Priſoner at *Madrid*, by an Artifice that *Charles* V. a cunning Politician, did not in the leaſt miſtruſt. *Francis* I. being fallen ſick, this able Phyſician made the Emperor believe that there was no hope of his Recovery, becauſe the Air of the Country would by no means agree with his Conſtitution. This obliged *Charles* V. to Treat with him ſpeedily, that he might not loſe his Ranſom; and thus *Francis* I. made his Agreement in 1526. upon Conditions which the Emperor would not otherwiſe have accepted of. *Burgenſis* was Rewarded at the Kings return, and bought the Lordſhips of *Montgougier* and *Mulan*. After the death of *Francis* I. he was alſo firſt Phyſician to *Henry* II. and *Fernel*, though in great Favour, would not diſpute the Precedency with him.

BURGH, a Market Town of *Lincolnſhire*, it belongs to *Wray* Wapentake in *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BURGOS, upon *Arlanca*, a Town of *Spain*, Capital of *Old Caſtile*, with an Archbiſhoprick erected by Pope *Gregory* XIII. Some take it for the *Braum* or *Bravum* of *Ptolemy*, and others call it *Burgi Burgum*, and *Marturgum*. It is one of the beautifulleſt, greateſt, and beſt Peopled of all *Spain*; ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill, which has a pretty ſtrong and ancient Caſtle upon the top of it, and at the foot the River of *Arlanca*, over which are divers Bridges. It's Streets are narrow and ill ordered, as in moſt ancient Cities; yet there are ſome larger and fairer, chiefly thoſe which end at the Squares of *Lana*, of *Huerte del Rei*, and of the Cathedral Church, which is extreamly magnificent. Beſides which there are others very well built, with divers Abbies, Monaſteries, and a College of Jeſuits. The Dominicans have alſo one there. The Monaſtery of the *Crucifix* belonging to the *Auguſtins*, is alſo very famous. *Burgos* is a Trading Town, beautified with a great number of Fountains and Palaces, amongſt which that of the Conſtable, and of the Archbiſhop's, are moſt eſteemed. The Epiſcopal See was tranſlated thither from the Old City of *Auca* in 1075. or according to others in 1097. And *Gregory* XIII. as I have ſaid, turned it it into an Archbiſhoprick at the Requeſt of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*; and it has for Suffragans *Pampelune*, *Calahorra*, and *Palencia*. *Mariana, l.* 8. *c.* 2. *M.*

BURGOS, *(John Baptiſt)* an *Auguſtinian* Monk of *Valencia* in *Spain*; He aſſiſted in the Quality of a Divine, in the Council of *Trent*, and deliver'd there, in the year 1562. an Excellent Diſcourſe, as *Moreri* calls it, concerning Four Methods or Expedients, which may be lawfully uſed, for the Extirpation of Hereſie, which was afterwards Printed. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Miræus. De Script. Sec.* XVI.

BURGUNDY, *Lower Burgundy*, or the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, a Province of *France*, which in times paſt had the Title of a Kingdom, and afterwards of Dutchy and Peerdom. As it is now, it has *Franche-Comté* and *Breſſe* on the Eaſt, *Champagne* on the North, *Bourbonnois* and *Nivernois* on the Weſt, and *Beaujolois* on the South, extending above 50 Leagues from South to North, and 30 from Weſt to Eaſt. It comprehends the Country called *Montague*, which contains *Chaſtillonois*, *Maconnois*, *Chalonnois*, *Auxois*, *Auxerrois*, *Autunois*, the Country of *Surſeance* or *Revermont*, wherein are *Savigne* and *Fontaine Francoiſe*; and the *Charolois*. *Dijon*, a Parliament City, is the Capital thereof. The others are *Autun*, *Châlon*, *Macon*, and *Auxerre*, with a Biſhops See, *Beaune*, *Châtillon* upon *Seine*, *Semeur*, *Auxonne*, *St. Jean de Lone*, *Tournus*, *Verdun*, *Bellegarde*, formerly *Seure*, *Bourbon-Lancy*, *Arnai-le-Duc*, *Avalon*, *Alize*, *Tonnerre*, *Saulieu*, *Rulli*, *Charoles*, *&c.* *Burgundy* is a very conſiderable Province for its largeneſs, ſituation, and fertility. It is commonly called the Mother of Corn and Wines. It is watered with divers Rivers, which do equally contribute to render it plentiful. The *Seine* has its Source there at the Village of *St. Seine*. It is watered on the Eaſt by the *Saone*, which receives there the *Dehune*, having taken in the *Burſure*, the *Ouche*, together with the *Tille*, and divers other Brooks. On the Weſt the *Loire* ſeparates *Burgundy* from *Bourbonnois*, and receives the *Regonſe*, the *Brebince*, the *Arroux*, *&c.* and finally the *Tonne* which paſſeth at *Auxerre*, and which comes from *Nivernois*, receives the *Cauſin* or *Avalon*, the *Sezin* or *Serin*, the *Armenſon* and the *Brenne*, with the *Oſerain* and the *Loze*, which have all of them their Source in *Burgundy*. The Inhabitants are good Natured and Civil, and want neither Wit nor Courage. It has furniſh'd Marſhals to *France*, Officers to the Crown, divers famous Writers, and ſeveral Saints, among the reſt St. *Bernard*, whoſe Abbey of the *Ciſtercians* was in his time call'd the School of Virtue, and the Seminary of the Biſhops of *France*. This Abbey is the Head of the Order. *Burgundy* has moreover that of *Cluny*, which has not been leſs famous than the *Ciſtercian*, that of *Val-des-choux* alſo Head of an Order, *La Ferté* upon *Groſne*, *&c.* The People that eſtabliſhed this Kingdom in the time of *Honorius*, came from *Old Germany*. The *French* pretend that they are of a *Gauliſh* Original, Subjects or Allies to the *Autunois*, and that the latter having made Peace with the *Senonois*, the *Burgundians* who feared their Reſentment, being not comprehended, withdrew into *Germany* with their Families, where they joined with the *Vandals*. *Pliny* makes the *Burgundians* one of the Five Principal Branches of the People of *Germany*. There are Five Tribes (ſays he) or Diviſions of the *Germans*, *inter cæteros*, *Vindili*, *quorum pars Burgundiones*. Thoſe which he calls *Vindili* are the *Vandals*. But their Tallneſs, which commonly was of Seven Foot according to the Teſtimony of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, their Cuſtoms and Religion, ſhew rather that they came out of the North, as well as the *Goths*, *Alani*, and *Lumbards*. They lodged in Tents, which they joined together, the better to be in a way of making a Body, when it was requiſite to take Arms; and called theſe kinds of Aſſemblies *Burgi*, whence is come the Name of *Burgundi* and *Burgundiones*. Their Religion was like unto that of the other Northern Nations: They had ſeveral Prieſts, but the Head and Principal of them all was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Siniſte*, which was a Title of Honour. He was perpetual, and the People had an extraordinary Reſpect and Conſideration for him. They received the Chriſtian Faith about the year 401 or 430. In 370 the Emperor *Valentinian* invited them to fall upon the *Germans*. They came to the Rendezvous, upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, to the number of 80000; but the Emperor not coming to it, they retired into their Boroughs or Tents, and 3 years after they returned to the ſame number. Then it was that they began to eſtabliſh themſelves along the *Rhine*. The *Burgundians* paſſed the *Rhine* under *Gaudiſele* in 404 or 408. and they at firſt ſettled themſelves along that River in what is now called *Alſatia*, *Franche-Comte*, and *Switzerland*. *Gundicare*, his Son, extended his Conqueſts afterwards from the *Rhone* to the *Soane*, and ſubdued *Dauphine*, *Savoy*, and part of *Provence*, where *Ætius* defeated him in 434. but afterwards yielded unto him what the *Burgundians* poſſeſſed in Weſtern *Provence* as far as the *Durance*, and made Alliance with him about 450. The enſuing year *Gundicaire* came with an Army to ſuccour him againſt *Attila*, and was killed at the famous Battel of *Châlons* in *Champagne*. His Son *Gunderic* ſucceeded him, and reigned about 22 years, died in 473. leaving Four Sons, *Gombaud* or *Gondebaud*, *Chilperic*, *Godomar*, and *Godegeſile*. *Gaudebaud* made a General Edict, which comprehended the

Laws of the *Burgundians*, and this is it which *Frederick* of *Lindebrog* has publiſhed in his Collection of ancient Laws, under its ancient Title of the Laws of the *Burgundians*, which Hiſtorians do ordinarily call the *Gombette Law*. The Four Sons of *Gunderic* went to War with one another. *Chilperic* had at firſt all the advantage, and defeated *Gondebaud* near *Autum* about the year 476 or 78. But the latter ſurpriſing *Vienne* and his Brothers in it. He cauſed *Chilperic* and his Two Sons to be beheaded, and his Wife to be flung into the *Rhone*, but ſpared the Two Daughters of this unfortunate Prince. The Eldeſt, is diverſly called *Chrune*, *Threne*, and *Mercuria*, became a Nun, and the youngeſt named *Clotilda* was Married to *Clovis the Great*. *Godomar*, his Brother, who retired into the Palace, was burn'd by the King's Order. He died without Children, as did *Godegeſile* the other Brother; and thus *Gondebaud* re-united the States of the *Burgundians*, and died in 509 or 516. according to the Chronicle of *Marius* of *Avranches*, leaving Two Sons, *Sigiſmund* and *Godomar*. The firſt Married *Oſtrogotha*, Daughter to *Theodoric* King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and had by her *Sigeric*, and a Daughter which was Wife or Mother to *Thierri* King of *Auſtraſia*, Son to *Clovis the Great*. *Sigiſmund* Married a ſecond Wife, who animated him againſt *Sigeric*, whom he put to death. He was afterwards defeated and taken Priſoner by *Clodomir* King of *Orleans*, one of *Clovis*'s Sons, who order'd him with his Wife and Children, to be flung into a Well, in 524. at a Village called *S. Piere-Avy-la-Colombe*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans*. *Godomar* ſucceeded his Brother, and was defeated in the ſame year at the Battel of *Virou*, where *Clodomir* was kill'd. *Clotaire* I. and *Childebert* I. Brothers to the latter, purſued *Godomar*, who periſhed in 534. according to the Chronicle of *Marius*, or according to others in 532. Thus ended the Kingdom of the *Burgundians*, which had laſted 126 years after their coming into *Gaul*, or about 90 after they were abſolute Maſters of theſe great Provinces. Thus the Kingdom of *Burgundy* was Poſſeſs'd by the *Merouvian* Line of *France*, and continued in that Crown for above 340 years; And then it was firſt Uſurp'd by *Boſon* in 879. and afterwards by *Rodolphus* in 888. For *Boſon* not long after the beginning of the Reign of the *Carlovingians*, eſtabliſhed a new Kingdom, which laſted to *Rodolphus* or *Raoul* King of the *Tranſjuran*, *Burgundy*, and *Arles*, who died in 1033. naming the Emperor *Conrad* his Heir, who had Married *Giſele* his youngeſt Siſter, without conſidering *Eudes* Earl of *Champagne*, Husband to *Berthe* that was eldeſt. By this Inſtitution, this Kingdom was tied to the Empire, which loſing its poſſeſſion, loſt alſo the Title thereof. At the ſame time *Henry* I. King of *France*, yielded what we call the Dutchy of *Burgundy* to his Brother *Robert*; whence came the firſt Branch of the Dukes of *Burgundy* of the Blood-Royal. It had 12 Dukes in 330 years time, the laſt of which was *Philip* I. who died at the Age of 16 years in 1361. This Country being re-united to *France*, was given by King *John* to his Son *Philip the Bold* in 1363. *Philip* II. dying in 1404. left the Dutchy to *John* his eldeſt Son, who was killed in 1419 at *Montereau Faut-Yonne*, in revenge of the death of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*. *Philip the Good* ſucceeded him, and died in 1467. leaving *Charles* the laſt Duke, who was beaten by the *Switzers*, and killed before *Nanci* in 1477. His Daughter *Mary* brought *Franche-Compte*, with the *Low-Countries*, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by her Marriage to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor, and Grandfather to *Charles* V. King *Lewis* XI. re-united the Dutchy to *France*.

BURGUNDY, *Franche-Comte*, or *County of Burgundy*, called alſo *Upper-Burgundy*, a Province with the Title of an Earldom, is properly the Country of the ancient *Sequani*. It has *Switzerland* and *Alſatia* on the Eaſt, *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, and the Country of *Gex* on the South, *Lorrain* on the North, the Dutchy of *Burgundy* and part of *Champagne* on the Weſt. Some do divide it by Bailiwicks, and others make Three Parts of it, which are the Upper or of *Amont*, the Middle or of *Dolac*, the Lower or of *Aval*. *Dole* is its Capital City, the others are *Beſançon*, *Greci*, *Selins*, and *Veſoul*. The leſs conſiderable are *S. Cloude*, *Orgelet*, *S. Amour*, *Arlay*, *Lyon le Sannier*, *&c.* The Forts of *S. Ann*, and the Caſtle of *Jux*, have been famous. *Franche-Comte* has Mountains on the Eaſt and North. The Country is fertile enough in Corn, Wines, and Wood. Here are alſo excellent Salt-Pits, and it is watered with divers Rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which is the *Saone*. *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France* took it in 1668. reſtor'd it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and re-took it in 1674.

BURICK, or *Budrick*, Lat. *Burichum*, *Budrichium*, and *Burunchium*, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, within 2 or 3 Leagues of *Guelderland*, pretty well fortified. The *Hollanders* were Maſters of it, and it is one of the four Cities that the *French* King cauſed to be attacked at one and the ſame time at the opening of the Campagne of *Holland* in 1672. The Marſhal of *Turenne* beſieged it.

BURIENSIS, *(Richard)* born in *Suffolk*, in the Fourteenth Century. He was a Bendedictin, and was in ſome of the beſt Poſts both in Church and State, for he was Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and at laſt Biſhop of *Durham*: He was a great Encourager of Learning and Learned Men. He made it his Buſineſs to Collect a Noble Library, furniſh'd with Books of all Kinds and Sciences, and wrote a Treatiſe upon this Subject called, *Philo-Biblion, ſive de Amore Librorum*. He likewiſe wrote other Treatiſes, beſides a Volume of Letters, among which there are ſeveral to *Petrarch*, together with *Petrarch*'s Anſwers. *Burienſis* liv'd to the year 1349. *Harpsfeild in Hiſt. Eccl. Angl. Cave. Hiſt. Literar. Pars Alt. In Præfat.*

BURIS and *Spertis*, Two Gallant *Lacedæmonians*, who of their own accord preſented themſelves to *Xerxes*, to undergo what kind of Puniſhment he would inflict, to expiate the Crime which the *Lacedæmonians* had committed, by the murder of the Heraulds whom that King had ſent unto them. This Boldneſs raiſed *Xerxes* his Admiration, who not only pardoned the Offence, but alſo prayed them to tarry with him as his chief Favourites: To which they anſwered, That ſeeing they were come to ſave their Country, they would take care not to abandon it ſo, and that they preferr'd their Liberty to the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

BURLINGTON, Lat. *Brillendunum*, a Market and a Sea Town of *Dickering* Wapentake in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The Town ſtands high, about a mile from the Sea, but by the Sea-ſide is the Key call'd *Burlington* Key, from whence the adjoining Bay has got the Name of *Burlington* Bay. In the year 1664. the Right Honourable *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles* II.

BURNHAM, a Market Town of *Brother-Croſs* Hundred in the North Eaſt parts of *Norfolk*, not far from the Sea-ſide, 90 miles from *London*.

BURNTWOOD, a Market Town of *Chelmsford* Hundred in *Eſſex*, a Place of good antiquity, and well inhabited, 17 miles from *London*.

BURRHUS, *(Afranius)* who was Governor of the *Prætorium* under *Claudius* and *Nero*, to whom he had been Governor. He ſignalized himſelf in the Armies, and his Manners were ſevere like the ancient *Romans*. Being afterwards ſuſpected by *Nero*, he is thought to have been poyſoned by ſome who pretended to cure his ſore Throat.

BURROWBRIDGE, a Market Town in *Clare* Hundred in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

BURSA, formerly *Pruſe*, *Pruſa ad Olympum*, a City of *Anatolia* in *Aſia*, Capital in times paſt of *Bithynia*. It is ſituated under Mount *Olympus*, and thought to have been built by *Pruſias* King of *Bithynia*, who made it the Capital of his Dominions. It was ſince a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. *Oſman* or *Othoman*, the firſt Prince of the *Turks*, took it about 1300. and made it the Seat of his Kiugdom; though the *Arabians* thought that the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire was *Yengi Shahr*. However that is, from this time *Burſe* has been under the *Ottomans*. It is thought to be as large and as well Peopled as *Conſtantinople*, and is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, the upper part is defended with good Walls and a Caſtle. Here are divers Moſques and Tombs of the Ottoman Princes. *Ottoman* the firſt Emperor of the *Turks* dying in 1398. in 1399 *Tamberlane* took it, and reſtored it to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. In 1403 *Solyman* Son of *Bajazet* recovered *Burſa*, *Nice*, and *Neapolis*, but a Conteſt being between *Solyman* and *Mahomet*, the Two Sons of *Bajazet*, it was taken 3 times in 4 years, till at laſt *Mahomet* prevailed, and in 1409 ſtrangled *Solyman*. This is now the Capital of *Bithynia*, and ſends once in two Months a *Caravan* to *Perſia*. It is 15 miles from *Propontis*, and 30 Eaſt from *Conſtantinople*. Long. 57. 30. Lat. 41. 49.

BURTON, a Market Town of *Lonſdale* Ward in the South of *Weſtmorland*, upon the edge of *Lancaſhire*, 204 miles from *London*.

BURTON, or *Burton* upon *Trent*, a Market Town of *Offelow* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Staffordſhire*, upon the Borders of *Derbyſhire*, from which it is parted by the River *Trent*, having a ſtately Stone Bridge over it, conſiſting of 35 Arches; it was at this Bridge that *Edw.* II. did put to flight *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and many of the Barons. It is 96 miles from *London*.

BURTON, or *Buxton-Wells* in *Derbyſhire*, where in the compaſs of 8 or 9 yards iſſue out of a Rock 9 Springs of Mineral Waters, of which 8 are warm, and one very cold; they are much frequented by the Northern Gentry for divers Cures.

BURTON, a Market Town in the North Weſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*, it belongs to *Manlie* Wapentake in *Lindſey* Diviſion, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Trent*, within 4 miles of its fall into the *Humber*, 127 miles from *London*.

BURWELL, a Market Town in the Eaſt parts of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Lowthe* Hundred, being part of *Lindſey* Diviſion.

BURY, or *S. Edmondsbury*, Lat. *Villa Fauſtini*, a Market and Borough Town of *Thingoe* Hundred in the Weſt parts of *Suffolk*, pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Lack*, which falls into the *Great Owſe*, and firſt called the *Royal-Town* or *Villa-Regia* by the *Saxon* King *Segebert*, who founded here a Church. But upon the death of King *Edmund* the Martyr, who, for not Renouncing the Chriſtian Faith, was Shot to Death at *Hoxon* by the *Danes*, and afterwards brought hither to be interr'd, it took the Name of *Bury* or *S. Edmondsbury*. King *Canute*, the *Dane*, to expiate the Sin of his Father *Sueno*, who had murdered this Prince, built here a new Church, and an Abbey, and ſtock'd it with Black Monks in 1020. to whom he gave the Town, with many good Mannors about it, who governed the Town by a Seneſchal or Steward; and when it came to be a Corporation, the Magiſtrate took his Oath of Obedience to the Abbot. As for the Beauty of the Town and Abbey, *Leland* gives this Account, *The Sun* (ſays he) *has not ſeen a City more finely ſeated, upon the eaſie aſcent of a Hill, with a River running on the Eaſt-ſide, nor a Richer and more magnificent Abbey, which look'd more like a City than a Monaſtery, ſo many Towers it had for Defence, and ſo many Gates for Entrance, ſome of 'em Braſs; with a moſt Stately Church, attended with* 3 *others, all in the ſame Church-Yard, and all of curious Workmanſhip.* But now their Ruines lie in the Duſt. The Town conſiſts of Two Pariſhes, is ſweetly ſeated, and as finely built, which makes it much frequented by the Gentry, who living here, enrich the Inhabitants, and ſupport the Town; The Grammar School founded here by King *Edward* VI. is no ſmall Ornament to it. It was dignified with the Title of Baron in the Perſon of *Henry Jermin*, created by King *Charles* I. Baron of this Place, *An.* 1643. and afterwards Earl of St. *Albans* by King *Charles* II.

BUS (*Cæſar* of) Inſtitutor of the Congregation of the Prieſts of the Chriſtian Doctrine, was born at *Cavaillon* in 1544.

BUSA, a generous Damſel of *Apulia*, who maintained near 10000 *Romans* that fled from the defeat of *Canna* in the 538th of *Rome*.

BUSCHETTO *da Dulichio*, a famous Surveyor of Building, ſo named from the Iſle of *Dulichio* in the *Ionian* Sea, was in reputation at the beginning of the Eleventh Age. The Republick of *Piſa* ſent for him in 1016 to build the *Dome*, that is to ſay, the Cathedral Church, which has ſince paſſed for one of the moſt Sumptuous of *Italy*. He had a particular underſtanding in Machines, and would move extraordinary Burthens with a very inconſiderable Strength. He died at *Piſa*, and on his Tomb there was amongſt other Inſcriptions, this following:

Quod vix mille boum poſſent juga cuncta movere,
Et quod vix potuit per mare ferre ratis.
Buſchetti niſu, quod erat mirabile viſu,
Dena puellarum turba levavit onus.

Importing, that he cauſed Burthens to be lifted by ten young Women, which a thouſand Yoke of Oxen could not have moved, nor a Ship have carried.

BUSEBEC, or *Boesbec*, (*Auger Ghiſlin*) known under the Name of *Augerius Ghiſlenus Busbequius*, was born at *Commines* in *Flanders*, Son to *Giles Ghiſlin* Lord of *Boesbec*, which is a ſmall Village upon the *Lis*. *Ferdinand* I. ſent him Ambaſſador to *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. He has publiſhed a Relation of his Voyages, wherein he puts the Natural Hiſtory of the Countreys through which he paſſed, obſerving all things exactly. In 1570. the Emperor *Maximilian* II. named him to Conduct into *France* the Princeſs *Elizabeth* his Daughter, Married to King *Charles* IX. and commanded him to reſide there in the Quality of his Reſident. He was there again in 1592. and having a mind to paſs ſome Months at his own Houſe in the *Low-Countreys*, he obtained Leave from the Emperor. The *Pariſians* begun then not to be ſo fond of the League. *Auger Ghiſlin* foreſaw this Change, which was not to the advantage of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which took part with the Leaguers. He was willing to prevent, by his departure, the ſad Accidents which he foreſaw, and in ſhunning them, run into another, which proved fatal to him. Paſſing through *Normandy*, ſome Soldiers of the Garriſon of *Roan*, thinking all was lawful during the Civil Wars, met with *Boesbec*, and ſeized on his Perſon. Others ſay, that it was in an Inn, and that they dragged him thence with violence, but having found out what he was, they let him go. The Governor of *Roan* immediately ſignified his diſpleaſure at it to *Ghiſlin*, who falling into a Fever cauſed himſelf to be carried to a Gentleman's Houſe, where he died 22 Days after, in *October* 1592. which was the 70th of his Age. He gathered in the *Levant* divers Inſcriptions, which he ſent to *Scaliger*, *Lipſius*, and *Gruterus*, and more than a Hundred *Greek* Manuſcripts, which are one of the richeſt Ornaments of the Emperor's Library. We have alſo of his Writing, *Epiſtolæ Turcicæ Legationis* IV. *Conciliorum de re militari contra Turcas inſtituenda. Itinera* II. *Conſtantinopolitanum & Amaſianum. Epiſtolarum Legationes Gallicæ. Lib.* II

BUSIRIS, who is ſaid to be Son to *Neptune* and *Libya*, and Brother to *Belus* and *Agenor*, was King of *Egypt*. He was ſo cruel, and abuſed Strangers at ſuch a rate, that *Hercules* took their part, and killed him. It is thought that this *Buſiris* is *Orus Pharaon*, who ſucceeded *Amenophis*, *A. M.* 2469. There was another named *Cenchres*. *Euſeb. Chron. Apollodor. Lib.* 2. (*Diodorus* of *Sicily* witneſſeth, in the Firſt Book of his *Bibliotheck*, that *Buſiris* is not the Name of a Man, but that this word ſignifies in *Egyptian* the *Sepulchre of Oſiris*, near which it was the Cuſtom to ſacrifice Men.)

BUSIRIS, a Town of *Lower Egypt*, in the middle of the *Delta*, which had the greateſt Temple that ever was conſecrated to *Iſis*, and where the Feaſt of this Goddeſs was moſt ſolemnly celebrated. They ſay, that this Town was named *Buſiris*, becauſe *Oſiris* was buried there in a Wooden Ox. *Herodot.*

BUSIUS, (*Paul*) Born at *Zwol* in *Over-Iſel*, Profeſs'd the Law, and publiſhed ſeveral Pieces; *De Republicâ. De Officio Judicis. Subtilitatum Juris, Lib.*7.&c. *Melchior Adam. In Vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

BUSSIERES, (*John* of) a Jeſuit of the Province of *Lyons*. We have of his Writing a Hiſtory of *France* in *Latin*, *Floſculi Hiſtoriarum*, which he himſelf Tranſlated into *French*, under the Title of the *Hiſtorical Garden*, an Epick Poem of *Scanderbeg*, and divers other Pieces in Proſe and Verſe: All which are clear Proofs of the Delicacy of his Genius.

BUSTUARII, a Name which was given to the Gladiators who fought near the Funeral Piles of the Noble *Romans*, that the Blood which they ſpilt might ſerve for a Sacrifice to the Infernal Gods. This Cuſtom was found to be leſs Cruel than to Sacrifice the Priſoners of War, as formerly. *Suetonius*, in the *Life of Tiberius*, *chap.* 7. ſaith, That this Emperor made the *Buſtuari* to fight, in remembrance of his Father and his Grandfather *Druſus*, in divers times and places; firſt at the Market, and then in the Amphitheatre. The firſt *Romans* who eſtabliſhed this Cuſtom to honour the Aſhes of their Fathers, were *Marcus* and *Decimus*, Sons to *Brutus*, under the Conſulſhip of *Appius Claudius* and *Quintus Tiberius*, as *Valerius Maximus* teſtifies, *lib.*2. *chap.*1. They did thus not only at the Funerals of Perſons of the higheſt Quality, but alſo at thoſe of private Perſons, as *Tertullian* aſſures us in his 6 *Chapter of the Shews*. There were alſo ſome, who being on their Death-Bed, ordered by their Teſtament, that this Honour ſhould be render'd them. In proceſs of time theſe Bloody Plays, which were acted then only near Funeral Piles, paſſed thence into the *Circus* and the *Amphitheatres*, became the ordinary Exerciſe of the Gladiators for the Paſtimes of the People.

BUTACIDES, of *Crotona* in *Italy*, the handſomeſt Man of his time. He was alſo very dexterous in all ſorts of Exerciſes, and often Victorious in the Olympick Games; Having joined *Dorieus*, he was kill'd in *Sicily*, in a Combat againſt the Inhabitants of the Town of *Egeſta*. He was ſo lamented for his Beauty, that his very Enemies erected a Monument, and offered Sacrifices unto him after his Death. His Name is not properly *Butacides*, but *Philip* the Son of *Butaciſſus*. See *Herodotus*, *Lib.*5. *Cap.*47.

BUTES, Son to *Boreas* King of *Thracia*, was exiled by his Father, becauſe he went about to kill his Brother *Lycurgus*. He took Ship with thoſe of his Party, and landed at the Iſle of *Naxos*, which was then called *Strongyle*; and finding it commodious to dwell in, he put to Sea again with the beſt part of his Men, to go in queſt of Women, that they might begin there their Families. They found ſeveral upon the Coaſt of *Theſſalia*, celebrating the *Bacchanalia*, amongſt which was *Iphimedia*, Wife to *Aloëus*, his Daughter *Pancratis*, and the Nymph *Coronis*. *Butes* made the latter his Prey, but *Bacchus*, whoſe Nurſe this young Woman had been, ſent a violent Fury which made him fling himſelf into a Well, where he periſhed. The *Thracians* nevertheleſs regained their Ship with their Prey, and returned to *Naxos*, where they proclaimed *Agaſſamenus* firſt King of that Iſle.

BUTHUS, a famous Wreſtler, who would eat a whole Oxe in a Day, whence great Eaters are called by his Name.

BUTIUS, or *Budt*, (*Adrian*) a *Ciſtercian* of *Hulſt* in *Flanders*, living to about the Year 1476. He wrote ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces, as, The Continuation of the Chronicles of *Giles* and *Roya*, and of *Bartholomew de Beca*. Eleven years Hiſtory of the Earls of *Flanders*, Epiſtles, &c. *Charles de Viſch, Bibl. Ciſterc. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

BUTKENS, (*Chriſtopher*) a *Ciſtercian* Monk, born at *Antwerp*, and afterwards Abbot of *St. Saviour*, was a conſiderable Perſon in the 17th Century, both for his Family, Learning, and Probity. He wrote ſeveral Books in *French*, The *Sacred* and *Secular Trophies* of *Brabant* in nine Books. The *Genealogical Annals* of the Family of *Lindem*, in fifteen Books, &c. *Charles de Viſch Bibl. Ciſter. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg Mireus de Script. Sec.* 17.

BUTLER, (*James*) the preſent Duke of *Ormond*, is the Eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Oſſery*, by *Amalia* the Daughter of *Lewis de Naſſaw*, Lord *Beverwaert*, which Earl being a Perſon of ſingular Worth, gave eminent Proofs both of his Prudence and Valour by Sea and Land on ſeveral Occaſions, but eſpecially at the famous Battel of *St. Denys*, wherein the late Duke of *Monmouth* and he having joined their Forces to the States Army under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, they broke into the *French* Camp, and put that Army, Commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, in confuſion. This noble Earl, a worthy Son of his Illuſtrious Father *James* Duke of *Ormond*, was ſuddenly ſnatch'd away by Death in the Flower of his Age, *July* 30. 1680. and his Father ſurvived him Eight Years, who being Earl of *Ormond* and *Oſſory*, Viſcount *Thurles*, and Baron of *Arcklow* in *Ireland*, was by King *Charles* created Marquis of *Ormond*, and by King *Charles* II. *July* 20. 1660. made firſt an *Engliſh* Peer by the Titles of Baron of *Lanthony*, and Earl of *Brecknock*, afterward Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in the year 1682. Duke of *Ormond* in *England*, that is, an *Engliſh* Duke, retaining the ſame Title. In which Honours and Title he was ſucceeded by the preſent Duke his Grandſon, one of the Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Bedchamber, and Captain of the ſecond Troop of Guards, following in Valour and Gallantry the Footſteps of his Grandfather and Father. This Noble Family is ſaid to have drawn its Original from *Theobald*, deſcended from the ancient Counts of *Brion* in *Normandy*, who was advanced by King *Richard* to the Office of Chief Butler of *Ireland*, which Office is ſince become the Name of the Family.

BUTOW, a ſmall Town of *Pomerania* in *Germany*. It is ſituated on the River of *Stolp*, towards the Frontiers of *Royal Pruſſia*, and the Foreſt of *Valdow*, betwixt *Lawemborch* and *Belgarde*. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* holds it in Mortgage from *Poland*.

BUTRINTO, a ſmall Place upon the Coaſt of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It has been formerly a conſiderable City, known by the Writings of the Ancients, who call it *Buthrotum* and *Buthrotus* ; it was afterwards a Biſhop's See, but ruined by the *Turks* about 120 years ago ; and though the *Venetians* have taken care to repair it, yet it is inconſiderable. Some call it *Botrinto* ; 'tis now the Retreat of all the Fiſhermen of *Epirus* and *Lower Albania*. It is ſituated in the Country of *Chimera*, upon the Gulf to which it gives its Name, over-againſt that of *Corfou*.

BUTRIO, a Lawyer of *Bononia*, living in the 15th Century, a Perſon of conſiderable Learning. He wrote ſeveral Books, as, *Repertorium Juris Canonici & Civilis. Commentaria in Decretales & Clementinas. Concilia*, &c. *Trithem, & Bellarmin. De Script. Eccl. Bumaldi. Bibl. Bonon.* &c.

BUTTONS-BAY : See *Hudſons-Bay*.

BUTUA, an *African* Town and Kingdom in *Monomotapa*, near the River *Zambere*, between *Amara, Giera*, and *Boro. Marmol, Sanſon*, &c.

BUXTORF, *(John)* There were two Learned Profeſſors of *Hebrew* of this Name at *Baſle*, the Father and the Son : They are allowed a Place amongſt thoſe of the firſt Rank for Rabbinical Learning : The firſt Work that *Buxtorf* the Father compoſed, was his Great Dictionary, Entituled, *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum & Rabbinicum*, Printed at *Baſle* in 1639. and is abſolutely neceſſary for underſtanding the Rabbins, being more extenſive than that of *R. David* of *Pomis*, Printed at *Venice* in 1587. He wrote alſo a ſmall Dictionary of *Hebrew* and *Chaldaick* words in the Bible, which is very Methodical. There is nothing more compleat than his *Treaſury of the* Hebrew *Grammar*. He alſo Printed a great *Hebrew* Bible at *Baſle* in 1618. with the Rabbins, the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes, and the *Maſſora*, after the manner of the Great Bible of *Venice*. But Father *Simon* thinks it uncorrect. To this Bible is commonly added the *Tiberias* of the ſame Author, which is a Commentary upon the *Maſſora*, where at large he explains what the Rabbins think of it, and expounds in *Latin* the Terms of the *Maſſora*, which are very difficult. He follows Rabbi *Elias* the *Levite*, in his Expoſition of thoſe Terms. He has alſo publiſhed *Synagoga Judaica*, where he expoſes the Ceremonies of the *Jews* ; but though it be full of Learning, it is not Judicious, inſiſting too much upon Trifles, and to render the *Jews* ridiculous. The ſmall Abridgment of *Leo* of *Modena* upon this Subject, tranſlated by Father *Simon*, is far better. We have beſides ſome other Books of the ſame Anthor ; and amongſt others, his *Bibliotheck* of the Rabbins, which is a curious Work ; but there have been ſince his time a great many Diſcoveries made on that piece of Learning. Thoſe who have a mind to write *Hebrew*, may make uſe of the Collection of *Hebrew* Letters which he has publiſhed, under the Title of *Inſtitutio Epiſtolaris Hebraica*. *John Buxtorf* the Son, had no leſs Skill of the *Hebrew* and the Rabbins than his Father, as appears by the great Number of Works which he has compoſed on thoſe Heads. He tranſlated ſome Rabbins, and amongſt others the *More Nevochim* of *R. Moſes*, and the Book, Entituled, *Cozri*. He alſo writ upon the *Hebrew*, *Chaldaick*, and *Syriack* Grammars. His *Hebrew* Concordance is alſo much eſteemed, and being Heir of his Father's Opinion as well as *Jewiſh* Literature, he has defended the Antiquity of the Points and Vowels of the *Hebrew* Text againſt *Lewis Cappellus*, in a Book, Entituled, *Tractatus de Punctorum, Vocalium & Accentuum in Libris veteris Teſtamenti Hebraicus origine, antiquitate & authoritate*, Printed at *Baſle* in 1648. There is a great number of Paſſages of the Rabbins cited in this Book. He has alſo written another Book much more valuable againſt the Criticks of the ſaid *Ludovicus Cappellus*, with this Title, *Anticritica ſeu vindiciæ veritatis Hebraicæ adverſus Ludovici Cappelli Criticam quam vocat ſacram*, at *Baſle* in 1653. He has alſo compoſed ſeveral Diſſertations upon different Matters relating to the *Jewiſh* Literature, in which he excelled. Many Learned Men, who admire the Rabbinical Excellency of theſe two Great Men, are not always ſatisfy'd with their Judgment ; they believe theſe Authors too much led by the Rabbies, and that *Cappellus*, though not ſo great an *Hebrician*, has written more judiciouſly upon this Argument. They add, That the ſtrong Fancy which a great part of the *German* and *Geneva* Divines have for the *Hebrew* Points, proceeds from the regard they had to the Two *Buxtorfs*, whoſe Opinions they blindly followed, not being able to go to the bottom of ſo difficult a Diſquiſition.

BUZELIN, *(John)* a Jeſuit of *Cambray*, living in the 17th Century : His Works are *Gallo-Flandriæ Deſcriptio. Annales Gallo-Flandriæ, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. S. J.*

BUZYGES, an Illuſtrious Citizen of *Athens*, ſaid to be the Inventer of Plowing the Ground with Oxen. Hence he had his Name Βουζύγης, which is compoſed of Βοῦς, an Ox, and of Ζεῦγος, a *Yoak* ; it was he with whom *Demophoon* truſted the *Palladium*, after he had received it from *Diomedes*, to carry it for *Athens*.

BYAS, a famous Carver, born in the Iſle of *Naxos*, in the *Ægean* Sea, he lived before the 55th Olympiad, and invented the Uſe of the ſmall pieces of Marble cut in the Form of Slates, to cover Temples and other Sumptuous Buildings. *Pauſan. L.5. Eliac.*

BYRSA, the Name of the Cittadel of *Carthage* in *Africa*, on the Top whereof was a Temple dedicated to *Æſculapius*, which the Wife of *Aſdrubal* burnt after the taking of that City. The occaſion of the Fable concerning the Foundation of that City in as much bounds as could be compaſſed with an Ox Hide, is, That anciently inſtead of Money they uſed little bits of Leather marked, with which *Dido* bought the Place to build her City on ; the *Greeks* abounding in thoſe ſorts of Inventions, by drawing the Original of all Words from their own Tongue : But thoſe who underſtand the old *Phænician* Tongue, which *Dido* introduced into *Africk*, know that the true Name of the Cittadel of *Carthage* was not *Byrſa*, as the *Greeks* pronounced it, but *Botzra*, or *Boſra*, that is in *Hebrew*, a *Fortreſs*, or *Tower*.

BZOVIUS, (*Abraham*) a *Dominican*, born in *Poland*, and died at *Rome* in 1637. He was a Man extreamly laborious, and compoſed ſo many Books, that it's hardly credible that one Man could have writ ſo many. The moſt conſiderable of his Works is the Continuation of Cardinal *Baronius*'s *Annals* in Nine Volumes, from 1198. until his own time, and is ſo particular as to the Affairs of the *Dominicans* as if he had deſign'd the Annals of that Order. He compoſed alſo the Lives of the Popes in Three Volumes. He pick'd a Quarrel with the *Cordeliers*, on occaſion of *John Scot*, the *Subtil Doctor*, of whom he ſpeaks contemptuouſly ; and with *George Hervart*, on the Account of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* ; which drew upon him ſuch Replies as he could not well Anſwer. *Starovolſcius, de Illuſt. Polon. &c.*

C.

C. This Letter among the Ancients was a Mark of Condemnation, and was called the fatal Letter, as the Letter *A* was the Mark of Abſolution, according to *Pierius*. *Metellus* ſays, That it was a Cuſtom among the *Indians* to Mark the Foreheads and Arms of ſuch of the Royal Blood as became Chriſtians, with this Letter, ſo that it became an Honourable Mark of their Religion. The Letters C and Q differ ſo very little, that ſeveral *Grammarians* had a mind to reject Q as ſuperfluous, pretending that the C and U would ſuffice. Yet the Diſtinction and Difference of theſe two Letters is ſo neceſſary, that we find ancient Poets placed their C where we make uſe of Q, when they had a mind to divide a Word. So *Lucretius* makes *cuiret* of three Syllables for *quiret*, and *Plautus* has *acua* and *relicuus* for *aqua* and *reliquus*. *Plautus, Auſonius.*

CAB, a Meaſure of the *Hebrews*, containing 97 cubick Inches of Water. *Cumberland.*

CABADES, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Obalas* in 486. but was dethroned in 497. becauſe he would eſtabliſh the Cuſtom of having Women in Common. *Zamaſques* his Son governed in his Place until he himſelf was re-inthroned in 501. He put a great number of Chriſtians to Death; but afterwards, ſeeing a Prelate work Miracles, and Diſpoſſeſs the Devils of a Caſtle, where they gave diſturbance, and in which Place there was a great deal of Treaſure found, he ſuffered the Chriſtians to live unmoleſted in his Country. The *Manicheans* having a deſign to Dethrone him a Second time, and to ſet up his Son, who promiſed them Countenance, diſpleaſed the old Prince to that degree, that he Executed great numbers of 'em, baniſhed the greateſt Part, and declared the Remainder uncapable of any Office. He made War againſt the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*. *Marcellin* the Count writes, That *Cabades* beſieged *Amida* in 502. and took it after a Siege of five Months, through the Treachery of ſome Friars, whom he beheaded for their Pains. The Town was re-taken the next Year, and *Cabades* made a Peace with *Anaſtaſius*, and then with *Juſtin* his Succeſſor. This laſted for ſome time, after which *Juſtinian* got ſeveral Advantages over *Cabades*, by the Conduct of *Beliſarius*. *Cabades* died in 532. after he had Reigned 35 years at two ſeveral times. *Marcellin in Chron. Agathias. Cedrenus.*

CABALE, or *Cabaliſto*, a certain Sect amongſt the *Jews*, which hold to the Tradition of the Ancients, or to that Science, which as they pretend, contains all the Myſteries of the ancient Law, all the Secrets of the ineffable Name of GOD, the Cœleſtial *Hierarchies*, the Science of Numbers, and many other Curioſities, or rather Dreams. They divide this Knowledge into Speculative, which conſiſts in the Contemplation and Search of theſe Myſteries, and into Practick, which conſiſts in the *Taliſmans*, in the Science of the Planets and Stars, and perhaps of *Magick*, and the Philoſopher's Stone; many of the *Jews* are ſo obſtinate and headſtrong in this *Cabale*, that they apply themſelves to Magick, abuſing the Name of God and Angels, in expectation of performing ſupernatural Things. It is probable that the *Cabale* had its beginning from *Plato*'s and *Pythagoras*'s Philoſophy, which ſome of the *Jews* have intermixed with their Religion, adding an infinite number of Dreams and ridiculous Superſtitions, as may be ſeen in the Books of *Adam*, *Enoch*, *Solomon*, *Zohar*, and ſeveral others. In the firſt Ages of the Church, Hereticks eaſily fell into the Superſtitions of the *Cabaliſts*, eſpecially the *Valentinians* and *Baſilians*, of whom we have yet ſome *Agats* with Medals, having Hieroglyphic Figures engraved in them, which reſemble much the *Taliſmans* of the *Jews*; there are yet found ſome Figures of their making, which the *Latins* call *Amuleta*, a kind of Preſervatives that they uſed to hang about Childrens Necks, to ſecure them from the Evils that might befall them, eſpecially from Enchantments and Witchcraft. The Speculative *Cabale* is divided into *Gametria*, *Notarica*, and *Themura*. *Gametria* is an Explication that is made by tranſpoſing the Letters of a Word: As for Example, It is ſaid in *Exodus* (*Præcedet te Malachi, i.e. Angelus meus.*) The *Cabaliſts* find that this Angel is *Michael*, becauſe the Letters of *Malachi* being tranſpoſed, make *Michael*. *Notarica* makes an entire Word of every Letter, or explains one Word by another, of the ſame number of Letters. It is writ in the third Pſalm, *Multi inſurgunt in me.* The *Hebrew* word that ſignifies *multi* is compoſed of R, B, I, M, whence the *Cabaliſts* conjecture that the People meant by this, are the *Romans*, the *Babylonians*, the *Ionians* or *Greeks*, and the *Medes*. Thus they ſay, that *Macom* is the ſame with *Jehova*, becauſe the Letters of theſe two Words, written in *Hebrew*, make both the ſame Number of 186. *Themura* or *Ziraph* conſiſts in the Changing of Letters, which are made equivalent in certain Combinations. Here follows an Example in the *Latin* Tongue, having made the Combination of the Letters thus, A, B, C, D, E, F, *&c.* They pretend that the two Letters of each Combination can be put one for the other, ſo that what is written DBCE may be read *Fade*; that is, *Call.* All the three Parts of this *Cabale* are good for nothing elſe but to amuſe ſhallow Wits. For to make uſe of the ſame Examples, may not we read inſtead of *Michael*, *Chamiel*, *Kimhel*, *&c.* that is, Angel of Fire, Angel of Wounds, *&c.* and by the four Letters R, B, I, M, cannot we underſtand the *Rabbies*, the *Bactrians*, the *Italians*, and *Moabites*; and this Diviſion of the *Cabale* is but a Superſtition invented by the Modern *Rabbies*, for the ableſt divide the *Cabale* into two Parts, the one *Mercava*, which is the Science of the Chariot; and the other *Bereſith*, that is, the Work of the Creation; the firſt conſiders the Intellectual World; the other the Viſible one, as Father *Kircher* explains it in the Second Tome of his *Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

CABALLO, (*Emmanuel*) a famous *Genoeſe*, who has rendered his Name immortal by his bold Undertaking, when the City of *Genoa* was beſieged by the *French*. The Town being much ſtreightned for Proviſions, after a Siege of 16 Months, there arrived a *Genoa* Ship laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, which to ſhun the Enemies Fleet, ſailed towards the Citadel, not knowing the *French* were Maſters of it, and fell into their Hands; the Beſieged perceiving this Miſtake, begun to think of Surrendring, until the brave *Caballo* raiſed their drooping Spirits, and deſired only a Ship, that he might reſcue the other; and being accompanied with a good Number of ſtout young Men, he ſails directly towards the Citadel, paſſing through the midſt of the *French*, and receiving their Shot from all ſides, without the leaſt Fear, cuts the Cables, and brought the Ship off, to the Amazement and great Joy of the *Genoeſes*, who looked upon him as the Deliverer of their Country, and honoured him accordingly. *Folieta Elog. clar. viror.*

CABASILAS, (*Nicholas*) a *Grecian*, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, lived about 1350. and not in 1300. as *Sixtus* of *Sienna* writes. He writes for the *Greeks* againſt *Thomas Aquinas*, and an Expoſition of the *Greek* Liturgy, which we have according to the Verſion of *Gentianus Hervetus*, and is put ſince in the *Bibliotheck* of the Fathers. He publiſhed another Treatiſe, *De Vita in Chriſto*, and an Oration *Contra Fœneratores*; but divers other Works are aſcribed to him which he never compoſed. *Poſſevin, Pontanus.*

CABASOLE, (*Philip*) of *Cavaillon* in *France*. After ſeveral Promotions he was made a Cardinal by *Urban* V. He died at *Perugia* in 1372. The Book, *De Nugis Curialium*, is commonly aſſign'd to this Cardinal. His Friend *Petrarch*, dedicated his Book *De Vita Solitaria* to him. *Petrarch, Lib.2. Ep.1.&c. St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt.*

CABES, *Capes Cape, Tacapa*, a conſpicuous City on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, over againſt *Trepano* in *Sicily*, which has a River conveyed to it from a Lake behind it, and a Port, though of no great Uſe, becauſe expoſed to all Winds, which makes the River, though ſmall, of the greater Value, the Tides filling it, and bringing up thoſe Ships it will bear. From this City the *Syrtis Minor* is now called *Golfo de Caps*. It lies 70 Miles from *Safucos* to the Eaſt, and two Stations from *Cairuan* to the South Eaſt, and 20 Miles from *Tunis* South Eaſt. The Lake is called *Tritonis*, in *Ptolemy*, and is ſaid to be hot, and to cure the *Leproſie*. *Leo Africanus*, p.256. ſays, it was a ſtrong *Roman* Town.

CABESTAN, a Borough of *France*, in the Province of *Languedoc* near *Niſmes*; whence *William* of *Cabeſtan*, a Provincial Poet, that lived in the 13th Age, took his Name. He was of the ancient Houſe of *Cervieres*, and ſpent the five firſt Years of his Youth with the Lord of *Cabeſtan*, where he fell in Love with a Lady of the Houſe of *Beaux*, and made Verſes in her Praiſe. The Lady fearing he would prove Inconſtant, made him eat of an Herb that had like to have kill'd him, for it quite deprived him of his Senſes; which when he recovered again, he left that Gentlewoman, and began to admire *Tricline Carbonel*, Wife to *Raimond* of *Seillans*, who ſhewed him ſo much Kindneſs and Civility for the Verſes he made for her, that the Husband became ſo jealous of him, that meeting him abroad in the Country, he killed him, and barbarouſly pulled out his Heart, which he made his Wife eat as if it had been ſomething elſe; but when ſhe found what it was, ſhe died of Grief in 1213. *Petrarque Noſtredamus.*

CABIRA, a Nymph, Wife to *Vulcan*, and Mother of *Camilus*: This *Camilus* had three Sons of their Grandmother's Name, from whom are deſcended the Nymphs, called *Cabarites*, mentioned by *Acuſilaus* the *Argive*, cited by *Strabo* in his 10th Book.

CABIRES, certain Gods who were worſhipped in *Samothracia*, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*, according to *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 2. This Name probably comes from the *Hebrew* word כביר *Cabir*, which ſignifies Great and Powerful. They were in ſuch Veneration, that it was a Crime to mention their Name amongſt the People. It was believed that ſuch as were initiated in their Myſteries were under their Protection, and might obtain any thing they wiſhed for. The Ancients do not agree about the Number of theſe Gods. *Mnaſeas* allows three of them, *Axieres*, *Axiocerſa*, and *Axiocerſus*; that is, *Ceres*, *Proſerpina*, and *Pluto*. *Dionyſiodorus* adds a Fourth to them, whom he names *Caſmilus*, that is, *Mercury*. Others hold, that there were but two *Cabires*, whereof *Jupiter* was the Eldeſt, and *Dionyſius* the Younger: *Athenion* ſays, that *Jaſon* and *Dardanus*, who were named *Cabires*, were deſcended of *Jupiter* and *Electra*; ſome are of Opinion that they were God's Miniſters, and others think that they were Devils. They had alſo a Temple in *Egypt*, which none entred into but the Prieſts of thoſe Gods, and they had another in the Territories of *Thebes*. And there were *Cabires* of *Ceres*, which were ſo reſpected, that it was thought, that any who ſhould dare to beat them, ſhould never eſcape the Vengeance of the Gods. The *Phœnicians* had alſo Gods called *Cabires*, or *Caberes*, which were worſhipped chiefly at *Berythus*. *Damaſius* in *Photius*, *Heſychius*, *Cauſabon*, &c.

CABRIRA *Moralis*, (*Francis*) a *Spaniard*, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He was a good Linguiſt, and wrote a Continuation of *Ciaconius*'s Hiſtory of the Popes, and ſome other Works. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Belg.*

CABRIERES, a Town in the *Compte Venaiſſin* in *Provence*. See *Merindal*.

CABUL, a Town and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*, the fartheſt advanc'd towards *Perſia* and *Wibeck*, having *Cachemire* to the Eaſt. It is in this Kingdom that the River *Nilab* and *Behat*, that diſcharge themſelves into the *Indus*, have their Sources. The Town is great, and has two Fortreſſes: It ſtands upon the Road from *Labor* to *Samarcand*. The other Towns are *Ghidel* and *Paſſaur*, which are all Towns of great Commerce for Musk, Silks, Rhubarb, and other Merchandizes that are brought from *Cathai*. The *Tartars* ſell 60000 Horſes here every Year. It was the firſt Seat of the *Great Mogul*.

CACA, *Cacus*'s Siſter, diſcover'd to *Hercules*, her Brother's ſtealing of his Oxen; for which reaſon, as *Servius* obſerves upon the 8th *Æneid*, the Veſtal Virgins ſacrificed to her, though *Virgil* in the ſame Place, and *Ovid* in his firſt Book *De Faſtis*, give another account of the Diſcovery of this Thievery.

CACACA, a Town in the Province of *Garel*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean Sea*, ſeven Leagues from *Melile* by Sea, though but two by Land. The Duke of *Medina* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1496: After the taking of *Melile*, he demoliſhed the Town, leaving nothing but the Caſtle, which is very ſtrong, becauſe upon a Rock that cannot be Undermined. *Mar.*

CACALLA, (*Auguſtin*) of *Valladolid* in *Spain*, he was a long time Preacher to *Charles* V. but having quitted the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and turn'd *Lutheran*, he was condemn'd by the Inquiſition, and burned at *Valladolid* in 1559. *Theodorus Beza.*

CACCIALUPI, (*John Baptiſt*) a Celebrated Lawyer of *Bononia*, living in the beginning of the 15th Century. This Doctor's Opinion, both in Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Matters, was the moſt valued of any in his time. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in his Profeſſion; *De Juſtitia & Jure. De Debitore Suſpecto Fugitivo. De Pactis. De modo Studendi. De Tranſactione. Defenſorium Juris, &c. Forſter in Vit. Juriſc. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon. &c.*

CACERES *de Camarinha*, a Town of *Aſia*, in the Iſle of *Lucon*, one of the *Philippines*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Manille*. It is ſituate upon the Streights of *Manilha*, and has a Port that belongs to the *Spaniards*.

CACHAN, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Yerak*, 22 Leagues from *Iſpahan* towards *Kom*. There are two Market Places called *Bazars*, and ſeveral *Caravanſera*'s built with Brick. In this Town is made the beſt Silver and Gold Brocades in all *Perſia*, and here are above 1000 Jewiſh Families, who pretend to be deſcended from the Tribe of *Juda*; as do alſo thoſe of *Iſpahan* and *Kom*. *Tavernier Voyage de Porte.*

CACIQUES, the Name of the Governors or Princes under the ancient *Incas* or Emperors of *Peru*; the Chief of the Native Nobility of the Country retain ſtill the Names of *Incas* and *Caciques*, though they are Subject to the *Spaniards*; and the Princes of *Cuba* in *America Septentrionali* bore the Name of *Caciques* when the *Spaniards* conquered them.

CACUS, a Shepherd of *Italy*, who lived upon Mount *Aventin*, before it was joined to *Rome*. He was a great Robber in that Country, for 'tis ſaid that *Hercules* in his return from *Spain*, after he had killed *Geryon*, as he was driving that King's Herd Home, came near *Cacus*'s Dwelling, who ſtole ſome of his Cows; but that the Theft might not be diſcovered, nor the Cattel traced to his Den, he drew them backwards by the Tail. *Hercules* miſt his Oxen, and ſearched for them in *Cacus*'s Den, but could never imagine that they were ſhut up there, becauſe their Footing ſeemed to be outwards, until they bellowed when they ſmelt the reſt of their Company about the Place. Whereupon *Hercules* broke the Door of the Cave, and killed *Cacus* with his Club. Poets ſay that this *Cacus* was Son to *Vulcan*, and that he caſt Flames out of his Mouth; which is perhaps becauſe he burned Houſes after Plundering them. They add, he was a Giant of a prodigious Bigneſs, who lived upon Humane Fleſh, and that he was but half Man, ſuch as the Satyrs are repreſented to be. Others will have him to be a Prince of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, who gave his Name to *Mount Cacus* in *Arragon*, upon the Borders of *Old Caſtile*, which is now called *Moncaio*; that he was horrible, and of an extream Savage Humour, which was the reaſon he was called half Man: That he had invented Fire-Arms, and a kind of Gun-powder like ours, which was alſo the reaſon why he was called Son of *Vulcan*: And finally, that he purſu'd *Hercules* into *Italy*, where he ſtole four of his Cows. *Tit. Liv.*

CADI, Judge of the Civil Affairs in the *Turkiſh* Empire, though in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, the *Cadi* gives Sentence in Spiritual Matters. *Cadi* is generally taken for the Judge of a Town; Judges of Provinces are called *Mollas*. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADILESCHER, or *Cadileſquer* in the *Turk*'s Empire, is the Head Judge, who judges all Caſes in the *Divan*. *Cadi* ſignifies Judge, and *Leſcher* Army, whence it comes that *Cadileſcher* is Judge of the Army or Soldiers. There are but three ſuch Judges in all the Grand Signior's Territories. The firſt is he of *Europe*, the ſecond of *Natolia* or *Aſia*, and the third reſides at *Grand-Cairo*. The laſt was eſtabliſh'd when *Selim* conquered *Egypt*, and is the moſt conſiderable, becauſe his Juriſdiction reaches over the *Egyptians*, the *Syrians*, *Arabians*, and over a Part of *Armenia*. Now the Soldiers are not under the *Cadileſcher*'s Juriſdiction, for they have obtained the Privilege to be Judged by none but their own Officers. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADIZ, an Iſland near the Weſtern Coaſts of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, Northwards of the Streights of *Gibraltar*. It was formerly called *Tarteſſus*, the Iſle of *Juno*, becauſe the *Pagans* had a magnificent Temple in it, where they worſhipped that Goddeſs. Afterwards it was called *Gades*, whence came the Word *Cadiz*. It is ſeven Leagues long, its greateſt Breadth three, and at ſome places it is but a League broad. To the Eaſt of it is a Bridge called *Pont de Sac*, 700 Paces long, by which it joins with the firm Land. There are both Fields and Mountains in it, but no Springs, the want of which is ſupplied by a great number of Wells. The Entrance into the Bay of *Cadiz* is very dangerous, by reaſon of the Rocks called the *Diamont* and *Los Pueros*. The Port of the Town, which is at the Weſt end of the Iſland, looks to the Eaſt. The Town is inhabited by a great number of rich Merchants, who have the fineſt Magazines and Store-Houſes in *Europe*. It is here that the Fleet and Galleons arrive with the Gold and Silver, which the *Spaniards* draw from *America*. Its Caſtle was built by the *Moors*, and was lately well fortified. The Fort of St. *Sebaſtian* was built to defend the Mouth of the Gulph, and the Fort of St. *Philip* to ſecure the Port. The Town has the Title of a Biſhoprick, has many well built Churches in it, and is one of the ancienteſt Cities in *Spain*, ſcarce yielding to any in the Empire for Greatneſs, Magnificence, and the Number and Quality of Inhabitants. It was here that *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh* burned the *Spaniſh Indian* Fleet, conſiſting of 40 Sail of Ships, whoſe Lading was valued at eight Millions of Crowns, and overcame the *Spaniſh* Navy, conſiſting of 57 Men of War, took the St. *Michael* and St. *Andrew*, two great Galleons, with their Lading, and carried away more Martial Furniture than could be ſupplied in many years after, forced the Town, in which they ſlew and took Priſoners 4000 Foot, 600 Horſe, and brought a conſiderable Booty thence: This happened in 1596. The Iſland has ſuch good Paſture, that Cattel would burſt if they were ſuffered to feed any long time, and not bled every Month. *Cadiz* is one of the Keys of *Spain*, and one of the three Towns which the Emperor *Charles* V. adviſed his Son *Philip* II. to have a watchful Eye upon. The other two, were *Fluſhing* in *Zealand*, and *Goulette* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The Town, after it was taken by the *Engliſh*, paid Five hundred and twenty thouſand Ducats for its Ranſome. There were two Millions more offered to preſerve the Ships in *Port Real* from being burnt; but it was refuſed by the Admiral, becauſe his Orders were to burn all the Ships he could not bring away. The whole Loſs was eſteemed at 20 Millions of Ducats. The Earl of *Eſſex* offered to have kept this Iſland with three hundred Men, and three Months Proviſion; but it was denied him by the other Commanders, who were become wonderfully Rich, whilſt the Earl reſerved nothing but a Noble Library for his Share. *P. Labbé. Cambden*'s *Eliz.*

CADIZADELIRES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, that reſemble very much the *Stoicks*; they ſhun Feaſts and Diverſion, and affect an extraordinary Gravity in all their Actions. They ſpeak inceſſantly of GOD, both in private and publick, and ſome of this Sect make a mixture of

Chriſtianity and Mahometiſm, eſpecially thoſe who live on the Borders of *Hungary* and *Boſnia*. They read the Goſpel in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, and the *Alcoran* in the *Arabick*; they drink Wine in the Month of *Ramazan*, or the *Turks Lent*, but put neither Cinnamon nor other Drugs in it, and then they look upon it to be permitted; they love and protect Chriſtians; they believe that *Mahomet* is the Holy Ghoſt, and that the Deſcent of the Fiery Tongues upon *Whitſuntide*, was the Figure of the Coming of this Falſe Prophet. They practiſe Circumciſion as the Jews do, and make uſe of the Example of *Jeſus Chriſt* to authorize it. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

CADMUS, King of *Thebes*, Son to *Agenor* King of *Phœnicia*, Brother to *Phœnix* and *Cilix*, and Grandchild to *Epaphus*; He went to *Bœotia* and built *Thebes*, or at leaſt the Caſtle called *Cadmea*, about the Year of the World 2620. and brought into *Greece* theſe ſixteen Letters, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, η, κ, λ, ν, ο, π, ζ, σ, τ, υ, to which *Palamedes* is ſaid to have added theſe four, θ, ξ, φ χ, in the Time of the War of *Troy*. Poets ſay that he left his Country to ſeek his Siſter *Europa*, ſtollen away by *Jupiter*, and that the Oracle commanded him to travel into *Bœotia*, where one of his Retinue was devoured by a Dragon as he was drawing ſome Water out of a Well, which *Cadmus* ſlew by *Minerva*'s Order, and ſowed its Teeth in a Field, whence ſprung an Army of Men who deſtroy'd one another. That he Married *Hermione* or *Harmonia*, Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, on whom he begot *Polydorus*, who ſucceeded him, *Semele*, *Ino*, *Antonoe*, and *Agave*. But they who ſeek truth in theſe curious and ingenious Fables, affirm, That *Cadmus* paſſed into *Bœotia*, a Province of *Greece*, at that time called *Aolia*, and killed a Prince who was called *Dragon*, ſowed cunningly a Diſſention amongſt his Subjects, who would oppoſe his Eſtabliſhment, and improving the Diſorder, made himſelf Maſter of the Country, and gave the Name of *Thebes* to the firſt City he built, to ſhew that his Anceſtors were of the great City of *Thebes* in *Egypt*. He poliſhed and civilized the People, and afterwards the Diſtractions of his Family made him go to end his Life in *Illyrium*. This *Cadmus*, according to others, was Lord High Steward to a King of *Tyre* or of *Sydon*; and *Hermione* or *Harmonia*, his Wife, was a Player on the Flute. The Word *Cadmus* ſeems to have come from *Cadmoni*, which is the Name of a Nation in *Palæſtina*, the ſame with *Heveans*. *Harmonia* derived her Name from *Hermon*, a Mountain of that Country, which is ſaid to have been changed into a Serpent, becauſe that the Word *Heveans*, in the *Syriack* Tongue, ſignifies a *Serpent*; and it's ſaid that he ſowed the Serpent's Teeth, and that Armed Men ſprung from them, becauſe in the *Phœnician* Language, to expreſs Men armed with Braſs Darts, they made uſe of certain Words that might be tranſlated armed with Serpent's Teeth. It's more probable that *Cadmus* brought the *Phœnicians* Letters into *Greece*, than that he invented them. *Pauſanias*, *Bochart*. *Canaan*, &c.

CADMUS of *Miletum*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, Son of *Pandion*; He writ in four Books a Work of the Original of *Miletum*, and of all *Ionia*. It was to him that *Pliny* attributed the Invention of Hiſtory. He lived about the time that the *Grecians* took *Troy*, which was *An. Mundi* 2870. or thereabouts, 1184 years before the Birth of our Saviour. He writ a Hiſtory of *Ionia*. We muſt take care not to confound this *Cadmus* with another Hiſtorian of the ſame Name, born at *Miletum*, who liv'd a great while after the firſt. This Latter wrote the Hiſtory of *Attica* in 16 Books. *Pliny*, *Suidas*, *Joſephus*.

CADOLOUS, or *Cadolus*, Biſhop of *Parma*; He lived in the 11th Age, and was choſen Anti-pope by two Prelates, that were of the Emperor *Henry* IV's ſide, and was named *Honorius* II. in oppoſition to *Alexander* II. in 1061. He took the Field with an Army, and being well provided with Money, came before *Rome*, whence Duke *Godfrey* made him retire to *Parma*; ſome time after, being recalled by ſome Seditious People, he made himſelf Maſter of the Church of the *Vatican*; but being worſted a ſecond time, abandoned by his own Party, and beſieged in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, whither he got by *Cincius*'s Favour, he bought his Liberty, and ſtole away alone. The Council of *Mantua*, held in 1064. condemned him in preſence of *Annon* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, Regent and Tutor of *Henry*; after which he died miſerably, but always holding himſelf to be Pope to his very Death. *Leon* of *Oſtia*, *Platina in Alexand.* II. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 1061.

CADORINE, a Country in *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Treviſano*, in the Territories of the Republick of *Venice*, Northward of all *Italy*, towards the County of *Tirol* and the *Alps*, which are to the Weſt and North of it, as *Friuli* is to the Eaſt, and *la Marche* to the South. Its Capital is *Pieve di Cadore*, ſituated upon the River *Pieve* or *Piave*.

CADOVIN, an Abbey of the Dioceſe of *Sarlat*, in *Perigord*, where the pretended Winding-Sheet of *Jeſus Chriſt* is kept.

CADRITES, a ſort of *Mahometan Fryars*, whoſe Founder was called *Abdul-Cadri*, a Man of great Reputation for Philoſophy and Law. They ſpend a great part of the Night in turning round, holding each others Hands, and repeating inceſſantly the Word *Hai*, which ſignifies Living, and is one of the Attributes of GOD, and all this time there is one of them playing upon the Flute, to hearten the reſt to Dance; this they do every *Friday* Night. They are a Subtle ſort of Hypocrites, and never diſcover the Secrets of their Practice, but to thoſe of their own Profeſſion; never cut their Hair, nor cover their Heads, and always go barefoot; they have Liberty to leave the Convent, and to Marry if they pleaſe, provided only they wear black Buttons to diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of the People.

CADVALLUS was choſen Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, after that *Gillus* was expelled for his Male-adminiſtration, being Chief of thoſe who conſpired againſt him. *Gillus* having retired into *Ireland*, made War thence upon *Scotland*; but *Cadvallus* not only repulſed, but following him thither, gave him a total Rout; and returning back into *Scotland*, loſt the greateſt Part of his Army in a Tempeſt, together with a rich Booty, for Grief whereof he died. *Buchanan*.

CADUCEUS, the Name of the Rod which *Mercury* received of *Apollo* for the Harp of ſeven Strings which he gave him; ſome will have this Name to come of the *Latin* word *Cadere*, which ſignifies to fall, becauſe, according to the Fable, this Rod had the Virtue to appeaſe and make all Differences fall; ſo that as the *Romans* made uſe of *Heraulds*, whom they called *Feciales*, to declare War, ſo alſo they had ſome to proclaim Peace, whom they named *Caduceatores*. The ancient *Egyptians* adorned this Rod with two Serpents, the one Male, and the other Female, which were twiſted about it, and formed a kind of Knot in the middle, and at the top ſeemed to kiſs each other, and formed a kind of Arch or Bow with the upper part of their Bodies, to which they added Wings. All this is founded, as the *Mythologiſts* ſay, upon *Mercury*'s parting with his Rod two Serpents that he found fighting together; ſo that he carried it ever after as a Mark and Symbol of Peace. Others ſay, that the *Caduceum* marks the Power of Eloquence, which can compoſe the Mind, and gain the Heart; that the Serpents are the Symbol of Prudence, which is neceſſary for an Orator, and that the Wings ſignifie the Sublimity of Diſcourſe, and the Readineſs of Speech, which made *Homer* call ſome Words winged. Poets give this Rod two other Properties, as to lead the Souls to Hell, or bring them thence; and to cauſe or diſturb Sleep, &c. *Virgil Æneid.* 4.

CÆCILIUS was no more than Son to a Slave made free, but had in great Conſideration, by reaſon of his Parts: He was of *Calantis*, a Town in *Sicily*. He taught Rhetorick at *Rome* in *Auguſtus*'s time. He writ a Hiſtory, or Relation of what paſſed in the *Slaves War*. There are other Books aſcribed to him; amongſt the reſt, a Collection of what Orators ſaid for and againſt Hiſtory. *Athenæus*.

CÆCILIUS, or the *Cæcilian* Family: Authors ſpeak differently of the Original of the *Cæcilian* Family, which was one of the moſt Conſiderable among the Plebeians of *Rome*; the ancienteſt of them whom we know, is, *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, Sirnamed by ſome *Dentex*, who was Conſul with *C. Servilius Tucca*, the 470 Year of *Rome*, and the 384 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. The Family of the *Cæcilians*, beſides other great Men hereafter mentioned, produc'd two Eminent Lawyers, the firſt called *Publius Cæcilius*, whom we find often cited in the *Digeſts*; the Name of the other is *Sextus Cæcilius*, who profeſs'd the Law in the Reigns of *Trajan* and *Adrian*. *Bernardinus Rutilius* mentions both of 'em, in the Lives of the Ancient Lawyers. *Paterculus*, upon the occaſion of the Triumph of *Metellus Numidicus*, which happened in the Year of *Rome* 647. upon this Occaſion, I ſay, He makes the following Remark upon the Grandeur of the Family of the *Cæcilians*. At this time, ſays he, there were above 12 Magiſtrates of this Name, who, in 12 Years, were raiſed to the higheſt Poſts in *Rome*; ſome were Conſuls, and ſome were Cenſors; and to the above-mentioned Promotion, ſome were ſo Fortunate, as to add the Glory of a *Triumph*. *Vell. Paterc. Lib.* 2. *Hiſt.*

CÆCILIUS *Metellus* (*Quintus*) a Conſul and *Roman* Captain, who was Sirnamed of *Macedonia*, becauſe he ſubdued that Country, and vanquiſhed one *Cheriſcus*, who pretended to be King of it, and had taken the Name of *Philip*. He defeated the *Achaians*, and gained great Victories in *Spain*: His great Severity drew the Peoples Hatred upon him, which was like to keep him from the Conſulſhip that was deny'd him twice. It was taken much notice of, that he was carry'd to his Grave by four Sons that he left behind him, after he had the Pleaſure to ſee three of them honoured with the Dignity of Conſuls, and the Fourth carry the Honour of a Triumph.

L. CÆCILIUS *Metellus*, Conſul and *Roman* Commander; he is thought to be the Son of *Cæcilius Dento.* He made War in *Sicily* againſt the *Carthaginians*, and at firſt kept within the Mountains, and took care that his Army ſhould neither be expoſed to the Enemy, nor be pen'd up by them: A little after he came into the Plains, and carry'd *Theruce* and *Liparis* almoſt at the Enemies Noſe, and had ſuch a watchful Eye upon *Aſdrubal*, a great Soldier and General of the *Carthaginians*, ſeeking all Occaſions to ſurpriſe him, and took his time ſo well, that he charged him unexpectedly near *Palermo*, as he was going to remove his Camp, and gave him an entire Defeat. He killed him 26 Elephants, and took 104. which were led to *Rome*, with 13 of the chiefeſt Officers of the Enemies Army, who were a great Ornament to his Triumph. He was Conſul afterwards twice, in 503 and 507 of *Rome*. *Polybius*, *Eutropius*, *Pliny*.

CÆCILIUS *Metellus*, (*Quintus*) was Son to *L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus*, who was Conſul, and gained the Name of *Numidicus*, becauſe he overthrew *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, in the 645th year of *Rome*; and it was then he got the Conſulſhip with *M. Junius Silanus*. *Africa* fell to his Lot, he entred the Enemies Country, after he had reeſtabliſhed the Military Diſcipline, which was much decay'd through the Negligence of former Generals. *Jugurtha* being frighted at his coming, profered him a Peace, with a Promiſe to turn Subject to the *Romans*. This Offer did not make the Conſul neglect his Buſineſs; he encamp'd himſelf advantageouſly, and hearing that *Jugurtha* was far off, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Vacca*, where he made his Magazines. Afterwards he defeated *Jugurtha*; but that Victory not being altogether ſo compleat as he could wiſh, he lays Siege to *Zama*, Capital of *Numidia*, which the King made him raiſe. *Vacca* revolted the year after, which was the 646th of *Rome*; but *Metellus* retook it by a Trick, and cut the Inhabitants in pieces, who came abroad to meet him, taking him for *Jugurtha*. After this he gave that King a freſh Defeat, in a Town called *Thala*, which the Enemies abandoned. The War then beginning to grow tedious, *Cæcilius Metellus* was obliged to return Home, and *Marius*, that was made Conſul in 647. obtained a Commiſſion to end it; but this did not diminiſh any thing of *Metellus*'s Triumph. Being choſen Cenſor, he would never admit one *Quinctius* into the City Regiſter, becauſe he falſly called himſelf *Tiberius Gracchus*'s Son: He alſo refuſed to Swear to the Law of *Apuleius*, becauſe it was not Authoriſed but by Force; whereupon he was baniſhed, and went to *Smyrna*, under the Sixth Conſulſhip of *Marius*, *A. R.* 654. but he was recalled the next year, upon the Petition of his Son, who for that reaſon was called the *Pious*. *Salluſtius*, *Florus*, *Appian*.

CÆCILIUS, (*Statius*) a Comick Poet, born in the Neighbourhood of *Milan*; he lived in the 179th year before our Saviour's Birth. *Cicero* accuſes him of ſpeaking very bad *Latin*, though *Volcatius Sedigitus* calls him Prince of the Comick Poets. *Aulus Gellius*. He was Contemporary with *Ennius*, and wrote ſeveral Comedies, the Fragments of ſome of which are collected by *Robert Stephens*.

CÆCILIUS, an Eminent Lawyer in *Rome*, living at the end of the Second and beginning of the Third Century. This Perſon, *Minutius Felix* introduces in his Dialogue, call'd *Octavius*. This *Octavius* was *Minutius*'s Friend, and prov'd Inſtrumental in Converting the Lawyer *Cæcilius*: 'Tis ſaid, that this latter was afterwards a Chriſtian Prieſt, and the ſame *Cæcilius* mention'd in the Life of St. *Cyprian*, and was aſſiſting toward the Converſion of that Father, who at his Baptiſm took the Name of *Cæcilius* out of regard to his Inſtructor. *Minut. Felix. in Oct. Pontius in Vit. S. Cypr. Baron. A.* C. 211. *N.* 2.

CAEN upon *Orne*, a Town of *France*, and Capital of *Low-Normandy*, has a Preſidial, Bayliwick, Cuſtom-Houſes, and an Univerſity. It is called *Cadomum* in *Latin*. Though it was in no great Eſteem before the Thirteenth Age, it is now become a Great, Rich, and Populous Town. The River *Orne* runs between it and its great Suburb called *Vaucelle*, joined together by the Bridges of St. *James* and St. *Peter*. The Town-Houſe is built upon this laſt, with 4 great Towers belonging to it. Beſides, *Caen* has a fine Caſtle built upon a Height, and does not want Churches, Abbeys, Monaſteries, nor any Publick Buildings that may contribute to its Embelliſhment, and round it are pleaſant Walks and Fountains. *Henry* II. eſtabliſhed a Mint-Chamber in it in 1430. the Univerſity was founded about 1430. whereof the Biſhop of *Bajeux* is Chancellor, and the Biſhops of *Lizieux* and *Coutances* are Overſeers of the Apoſtolick Privileges; the Univerſity has 3 Colleges, which are called *du Bois*, *du Cloutier*, and of the *Arts*, beſides that of the Jeſuits. There is alſo an Academy, or Society of Learned Men, that was eſtabliſhed about the middle of this Age. Beſides all theſe Advantages, *Caen* is a Town of great Commerce, being but at 2 or 3 Leagues diſtance from the Sea, whence great Veſſels come with the Tide to the very Town upon the River *Orne*, which receives the *Oudon* at the Bridge of St. *Peter*; the River divides the City in two Channels, and ſerves for ſeveral Uſes; one of its Streams runs near the *Place Royal*; the other paſſes by the Place of St. *Sauveur*, where the College of *du Bois* is. There are many Fairs in this Town, of which, that of the *Quaſimodo* is the moſt famous. *Caen* ſhared in the Troubles of the Civil Wars. The Inhabitants boaſt of their Loyalty, and pretend, that it's for this Reaſon they are allow'd *Three Flower-de-Luces* in their Arms. 'Tis believed, that the Second Council, convened by *Morillus* Archbiſhop of *Roan* in 1063. was held at *Caen* in the preſence of *William* the *Conqueror*; which Prince was buried there. *Du Cheſne. Thuan.*

CAERLEON, by the *Romans* called *Iſca Silurum*, is a Market Town of *Usk* Hundred, in the South of *Monmouthſhire*, ſituate on the River *Usk*. In the time of the *Romans* here lay the Legion called *Iſca*, to keep the *Silures* in awe; the *Roman* Coins, and remains of Theatres, Aqueducts, Hot-Houſes, *&c.* ſufficiently evidence its former Antiquity. In the firſt Planting of the Goſpel in King *Lucius*'s time, this was one of the Three Archbiſhops Sees in *Britain*, the other Two being *London* and *York*; but *Arthur*, King of the *Britains*, tranſlated the See hence, farther off from the *Saxon* Fury, to a Place called *Menew*, afterwards St. *Davids*, in memory of *David* the Archbiſhop, who ſo tranſlated it. In the Reign of *Henry* II. this City was deſolate; but ſince it has made ſhift to recover it ſelf to ſome degree, being now a pretty large Town, and the Houſes thereof for the moſt part built of Stone. It ſtands Nine miles Eaſt from *Landaff*, 20 from *Brecknock* South Eaſt, and 62 from *Hereford* South Weſt.

CAERPHILLY, a Market Town in the County of *Glamorgan*, in *Wales*, Capital of its Hundred, the Eaſt of *Pembroke*; has a Noble Caſtle in it, from *London* 122 miles.

CAERWIT, a Market Town in *Flintſhire* in *Coleſhul* Hundred, from *London* 155 miles.

CAFFA, a Town in *Little Tartary*, upon the Coaſt of the *Black Sea*, near the *Boſphorus Cimmerianus*, now called the Streights of *Caffa*, from this Town. The *Genoeſes* became Maſters of it in the Thirteenth Century, in the time of the Holy War, and Decline of the Eaſtern Empire; but it was taken from them in 1475 by *Mahomet* II. and is ever ſince ſtrongly Garriſoned by the *Turks*. There are two Forts in this City, whereof one commands all the Neighbouring Places, and is the Reſidence of the Baſhaws; the other is the leſſer of the two, but is well furniſhed with Artillery. They count 4000 Houſes in *Caffa*, whereof 3200 belong to *Turks* and *Tartars*, and the other 800 to *Grecians* and *Armenians*. There are no Stone Buildings, except Eight old Churches, which were built by the *Genoeſes*; The ordinary Houſes are of Earth and Mortar. It has good Air, but their Water is naught, and there grows but little Fruit about it; but as for other Proviſions, it's thought it does not yield to any Town in the World, either for Goodneſs or Cheapneſs; very good Mutton coſts but the third part of a Penny a Pound, and other Meat, Fowls and Bread, are proportionably Cheap, or rather Cheaper. But freſh Fiſh is very ſcarce, for they can get but little ones about the Town, and that but in *Spring* and *Autumn* neither. All the *Turks* and *Tartars* wear little Caps lined with Sheep-Skins; and becauſe moſt part of the Chriſtians in *Aſia* were Caps, thoſe of *Caffa* are obliged to ſow a little piece of Cloth to theirs (as the *Jews* do to their Cloaks in *Germany*) to diſtinguiſh them from the *Mahometans*. The Road of *Caffa* is very convenient and ſafe, and the Town has the greateſt Commerce of any Port on the *Black Sea*; The greateſt conſiſt in Salt Fiſh, and *Caviar*, that is brought from the Sea of *Zabache*, and ſent into *Europe*, and to the *Indies*. It's ſaid, that there are Fiſh taken in that Sea which weigh 8 or 900 Pound a-piece, and whereof one fills 3 or 4 Ferkins of *Caviar*. The Reaſon the Country People give for the great Number of theſe prodigious Fiſhes, is, that the Water is fat and muddy, and but very little Salt, by reaſon of the River *Don* or *Tanais*, that diſcharges it ſelf into that Sea; this draws the Fiſh from the *Black Sea*, and fatneth them in a little time. They begin to Fiſh in the Month of *October*, and continue to *April*. Beſides the Ships that go for Fiſh to *Caffa*, there are many that tranſport Corn, Butter, and Salt, thence to *Conſtantinople*, and other Places: Its Butter is the beſt of all *Turky*. The *Venetians*, after much Coſt, and many Endeavours, got Leave to Trade here in 1672. but the Maſter of the Cuſtoms of *Conſtantinople*, repreſenting to the great Viſier the many Inconveniences that this would occaſion, made him revoke the Licence; he inſiſted much upon this, That it would open the Chriſtians a new way of holding Correſpondence with thoſe that lived about this Sea already, and were uneaſie under the Government. Beſides, That it would ruine a great number of their own Subjects, for that the *Venetians* would ingroſs all the Trade unto themſelves, becauſe all People would think it more ſafe to put their Goods aboard them than any others, *&c.* *Chardin in Voyage de Perſe in* 1673.

CAFFRARIA, or the Coaſts of *Cafres*, a Country to the South of *Africa*, which has the *Indian* Sea to the Eaſt, the *Æthiopian* to the Weſt, and the Southern Ocean to the South, and the Kingdoms of *Mataman* and of *Monomotapa*, with the Coaſt of *Zanguebar*, and the Mountains of the Moon, to the North. It is a Country inhabited by divers ſorts of People, who have their particular Governours. The Chief of thoſe that were diſcovered are the *Goringhaconas*, the *Gorachouquas*, and the *Goringhaiquas*, who all live about the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the Neighbourhood of the *Hollanders* Fort. There are beſides the *Cachoqueas*, the *Cariguriquas*, the *Hoſaas*, the *Chainoaquas*, the *Cobonas*, the *Sonquas*, the *Namaquas*, the *Heuſaquas*, the *Brigoudis*, and the *Hancumquas*. Travellers give us the following Account of theſe People. The *Goringhaconas*, whom the *Hollanders* call *Watermen*, are four or five Families of *Cafres*, which are about 50 in Number, under one Commander. The *Garachouquas*, Sirnamed *Tabaco-Thieves*, are 4 or 500 Men able to carry Arms, who alſo have their Captain. The *Goringhaiquas*, and People of the *Cape*, becauſe they aſcribe to themſelves the Property of the *Cape of Good Hope*, can make up 4 or 500 good Soldiers, and have their King. The *Cochoqueas* or *Soldanhars*, are 4 or 500 Families, who inhabit 15 or 16 Villages in the Valleys of *Saldanha-Bay*, and are a ſort of Herdſmen, who, with the reſt ſpoken of before, live towards the *Cape of Good Hope*. Theſe who follow, are farther off the Coaſts. The *Chainoaquas* live about 3 Months Journey from the Cape, their Prince wears a Leopard's Skin, and all his Body ſhines with Greaſe, according to the Cuſtom of that Country. The *Gobonas* live beyond them, and are *Anthropophaques*, People that roaſt alive all them they can catch, without ſparing the *Cafres* themſelves: They are the blackeſt of the *Negroes*, and wear their Hair very long. The *Sonquas* inhabit the higheſt Mountains, and live of Veniſon, and of a Root that ſerves them for Bread: They have wild Horſes and Aſſes in their Country, that have ſeveral lively and handſome Spots of different Colours. In 1662. the *Sonquas* brought one of theſe Skins, and ſold it to the *Hollanders* at the *Cape of Good Hope* for *Tabaco*. The latter ſtuffed it with Straw, and hung it in the Caſtle-Hall as a thing worthy to be ſeen by Strangers. The *Cafres* make a Trade of Stealing, and look upon all the Cattle they can light on, to be good Prize. Their Apparel are Buffle-Skins, ſow'd together in form of a Cloak, and Women carry Umbrella's made of Oſtritch Feathers, which they wear round their Heads. The *Namaquas* keep 150, and ſometimes 200 Leagues from the *Cape of Good Hope*; they are of good Stature, wear Beaſts Skins, deck'd with ſome Grains of the Glaſs of *Cambaye*, which they buy of the *Portugueſes* for Sheep and Goats, for they go often as far as *Monomotapa*; Men wear Plates of Ivory before their Bellies, and Women cover that part with a rich Skin, and wear a *Paraſol* about their Heads, as the *Sonquas* do, and have all the reſt of their Bodies naked. Theſe *Cafres* all obey one King, and when they received the *Hollanders* in 1661. a Company of Muſicians were ſent to meet them, who had each a Reed, making a Noiſe that reſembled a Trumpet-Marine. The King Treated the *Hollanders* with Milk and Mutton, and they preſented him with Brandy, Tabaco, Coral, Grains, and ſome Pieces of Braſs. The *Heuſaquas* live very far off, to the Northweſt of the Cape. None has yet been in their Country, nor ſeen any of the Natives, excepting ſome that came upon the Coaſts with the Prince of the *Chainouquas* to Traffick in Cattle. They are Shepherds and Herdſmen, as the other *Cafres*, and beſides are given ſomewhat to Agriculture; amongſt other things, they ſet a kind of Root call'd *Dacha*, which infuſed in Water, renders the Liquor ſo ſtrong, that it makes People as Drunk as the ſtrongeſt Wine could: They have Nets and Snares to catch Lyons, which they Tame and make as Docile as Dogs, and bring them up to faſten upon, and fight their Enemies when they have occaſion to come to a Battel. The *Brigoudis* have never yet been ſeen by Travellers, but are ſaid to be very rich in Cattle. The *Hancumquas* live near the *Heuſaquas*, but People have had no Dealing with them yet. Moſt part of the *Cafres* are Tawny and Olive-coloured, have flat Noſes, thick Lips, wild and frightful Looks; They that Trade with the *Hollanders* begin to be Civilized, the reſt are very Savage, and live in deep Ignorance; their Arms are Bows and Arrows, with a *Zagaye* or a Spear. They eat nothing but Roots boyl'd in Water, or burn'd upon Coals, and the Fleſh of their worſt Cattle, which they never kill if they be not old or ſick; they alſo feed upon the dead Fiſh they find on the Shoar; they put a great Value upon Sea-Dogs, which they kill with their Staffs on the Coaſts, whither they come in great Shoals; they alſo hunt Elephants, Unicorns, Elks, Tygers, Lions, Buffles, and other Wild Beaſts. They live to 100 or 120 years; when they die, they are buried ſitting, and all naked, and uſe this Ceremony, That all who are a Kin to the Dead Perſon muſt cut off the Little Fingers of the Left Hand, to put them into the Grave with him; for which Reaſon they do not love to ſee any of their Kindred die. Their Houſes are Tents made of the Branches of Trees, and covered with Mats made of Ruſhes, and ſome of theſe Huts are ſo big, that a Family of 30 Perſons may live in them. All they that live about the Cape ſpeak one Language, which is ſo confuſed, that their Words reſemble more the Sound of Bells than articulate Expreſſions: And though Strangers cannot learn this Language, they make a ſhift to learn theirs, for there are many of them that ſpeak *Dutch* pretty well, and ſo plain, that they can be underſtood; They ſet no great Value upon Linen or Woollen Cloath, nor upon Looking-Glaſſes or Bells, much eſteemed by other Blacks; but they eſteem Iron, Braſs, Copper, Axes, Knives, and ſuch other Inſtruments, and are great Lovers of Coral, Tabaco, and Brandy. They willingly give a Cow for a piece of fine Braſs twice as broad as the Palm of their Hand, and for a piece of Tabaco. As for Religion, they own a Sovereign Being, which they call *Humme*; but they ſeldom worſhip him, if it be not when he ſends them fair Weather, and complain of him when either the Rain, Heat, or Cold incommode them; they alſo adore the Moon when it begins to appear, and ſpend the Night in Dancing and Singing. *Ladolf* believes that theſe People are called *Cafres* from the Arabick *Cafres*, and the Plural *Cafiruna*, which is a Name the *Arabians* give all them who deny that there is but one God. *Tavernier, Part* 2. *p.* 204. ſaith, Thoſe who live about the *Cape of Good Hope*, were the moſt hideous and brutiſh People he ever ſaw in all his Travels; their Language was ſcarce Articulate: The beſt were Cloathed with Skins of Beaſts; the reſt had only a naſty Rag to hide their Nakedneſs; the Mother cuts out the Right Stone of every Male as ſoon as it is born. They know nothing of Gold or Silver, God or Religion: Neither Men nor Women are aſhamed to ſhew their Nakedneſs, for indeed they are but a ſort of Humane Beaſts; yet after all, they have ſome Knowledge in Simples, and cured ſeveral *Dutchmen* of deſperate old Sores with Herbs. They ſell their Cattle for *Aquavitæ*, Tabaco, Cryſtal, and Agat-Beads, and old Iron. In all this he exactly agrees with Mr. *Herbert*. *Dapper Deſcript. Afric.*

CAGAN, or *Caran*, a Name that is thought to have been common to the Kings of the *Huns*, one of whom, about the end of the Sixth Century, entered the Territories of *Sigebert* King of *Auſtraſia*, with a potent Army, and was beaten back the firſt time; but coming two years afterwards, in 571. and, as it's ſaid, making uſe of Charms and Witchcraft inſtead of Arms, he diſpirited the *French* ſo that they could not defend themſelves. *Sigebert*, to deliver himſelf from this Extremity, was forced to give them Money, and ſupply them with the Proviſions they ſtood in want of. *Gregory* of *Tours*.

CAGANUS, King of the *Avares*, in the *European Scythia*, who having killed *Giſulphus*, Duke of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, beſieged *Friuli* in 612 with a very numerous Army; being ſeen by *Romilda*, *Giſulfus*'s Wife, as he was viewing his Troops in the Camp, ſhe became ſo enamoured with this young Prince's Beauty, that ſhe ſent him word ſhe would deliver him the Town if he would promiſe to Marry her. He accepted the Offer, and took her to Wife for a Day, but on the next, delivered her to Ten young Soldiers to ſatisfie her immoderate Luſt; after which he cauſed her to be impaled; nor was he ſatisfied with this inhumane Action, but made all the People come out of the Town, and burned it, with all the Riches that the *Lombard* Princes had heaped up there a long time before, thinking that a Place of great Safety. *Sabelli, Lib.* 5.

CAGLI, or *Caglio*, *Cale*, *Calle* and *Callium*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Urbino* in *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Urbin*. It was called the City of St. *Angelo* for a time, and is ſituate at the foot of the Mountains, towards the Confluence of the Rivers *Cantiano* and *Boaſi*, between *Urbino* and *Eugubeo*.

CAGLIARI, *Caglier*, or *Cailleri*, in Latin *Calaris*, Capital of the Iſland of *Sardinia*, an Archbiſhop's See, and Seat of the *Vice-Roy*, is a pretty good Sea Port, and divided into Three different Boroughs, beſides its Commerce, which makes it conſiderable; there are many of the Nobility of the Iſland that live in it. It gives its Name to a neighbouring Promontory, called *Capo Cagliari*. It has particular Privileges, as having been a Metropolitan See for a long time, it being recorded that the famous *Lucifer* was Prelate of it in the Reigns of *Conſtantine the Great*, and of *Conſtantine the Young*; for there is a Book Printed in 1639 at *Cagliari*, Intitled, *Defenſio, Sanctitatis, B. Luciferi nec non Primatus Archiepiſcopi Calaritani*. It was firſt built by the *Carthaginians*, and ruined by *Gracchus*. It is ſtrong by Nature, being ſeated on the Top of an Hill, and hath under it a ſpacious and goodly Haven, much frequented by Merchant-Ships. It has a beautiful Cathedral, and is exempted from the Juriſdiction of the *Vice-Roy*, being governed more immediately by its own Common-Council.

CAGNATI, (*Marſilio*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Verona*, living in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He underſtood the *Belles Lettres* and Philoſophy no leſs than the Buſineſs of his own Profeſſion. His Works are, *De Sanitate tuenda, Lib.* II. *Opuſcula varia, &c. Janus Nicius Erythræus, Pin.* I. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 52. *Vander Linden, De Script. Medic.*

CAGNOLI, (*Jerome*) an Eminent Lawyer of *Verceil*. He Profeſs'd the Law a great while at *Turin*, afterwards at *Padua* and *Venice*, and died in the year 1551. His Works are, *Variæ Legum Enarrationes. De Vita & Regimine boni Principis, &c. Thomaſin in Elog.*

CAHIER, (*Peter Victor Palma*) he was a Doctor in Divinity, and quitted the *French* Proteſtant Communion, for that of *Rome*. He died at the College of *Navarre* in 1610. He wrote the Hiſtory of what occurr'd, for the firſt Seven years, after the Peace of *Vervins*, which was made in 1598. He wrote likewiſe Two other Books, the one of 'em call'd, *Conſilium Pium de componendo Religionis Deſidio*; and the other, *Remede aux diſſolutions publiques*, preſented to the Parliament. *J. De Toulouſe, Antiq. Abbat. S. Victor.* Monſieur *Bayle* calls this *Cahier, Cayet*. Vid.

CAHORS upon the *Lot*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Province of *Querci*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Bourges*, with an Univerſity. It is the *Divona Cadureorum* of the Ancients, which the Authors ſince the *German* Empire call *Cadurcum*. It is ſituated in a *Peninſula*, formed by the River *Lot*, and raiſed on one ſide upon a ſteep Rock, where there was formerly a Cittadel. This is an ancient, great and populous Town, the Birth-place of *James* of *Oſſat*, who was Pope under the Name of *John* XXII. and founded the Univerſity of *Cahors* in 1331. Beſides this Univerſity, there is a College in *Cahors* which belongs to the *Jeſuits*. The Biſhop hereof takes the Title of Count of *Cahors*, and has, as ſome ſay, Privilege to officiate with his Boots and Spurs on. Some Authors take *Cahors* for *Uxellodunum*, which was the laſt Town of the *Gauls* that reſiſted *Cæſar*; but there is but little likelihood of the Truth of this, though it is certain that it was a Place in *Querci* that held out the laſt againſt that General. The River *Lot* is very ſerviceable to the Town, which has Three Stone Bridges upon it. This Place ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars, being then very ſtrong, both by its Situation, and by a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock, which is now demoliſhed. *Gregory* of *Tours, St. Marthe.*

CAJANIA, or *Bothnia Orientalis*, a Province of *Suedeland* in *Finland*, between the Gulph of *Bothnia* and *Laponia*: Its chief Borough is *Caſaneburg*, which has a Fortreſs near the Lake of *Oulo*. See *Bothnia*.

CAJAPHAS, a Town of *Phœnicia*, ſituated by the Sea ſide, at the Foot of Mount *Carmel*. It's thought to be the *Porphyreum* of which *Polybius* and *Stephanus* of *Bizantium* ſpeaks. It was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tyre*, and Reſidence of many Powerful Lords, when the Chriſtians were Maſters of the Holy Land.

CAIAPHAS, High Prieſt of the *Jews*, he ſucceeded to *Simon*, Son of *Canuth*, in the Nineteenth year after Chriſt's Birth, whom he condemned to Death, according to the Evangeliſts, but was himſelf put out of his Place by the Emperor *Vitellius*, after he had been in it about 17 years; This Diſgrace afflicted him ſo ſenſibly, that he made himſelf away through Deſpair, according to what is mentioned in the Conſtitutions of St. *Clement*. *Nicephorus* ſays the ſame of *Annas*. *Joſeph. lib.* 18. *Ant. cap.* 2. *St. Clement in Conſt. lib.* 8. *c.* 2.

CAJAZZO, and *Gajazzo, Calatia*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, with an Archbiſhoprick depending on *Capoua*, ſituated near the River *Volturnus*, between *Capoua, Theleſe*, and *Caluy*. *Cajazzo* is of no great Note now, but is ancient, for *Cicero, Cæſar, &c.* make mention of it.

CAJENNE, or the *Cajenne*, is an Iſland in *Southern America* in *Guiana*, about 100 Leagues from the River of the *Amazons*. It receives its Name from the River *Cayenne*, which is Southward of it. This River ſprings in the Mountains near the Lake of *Parime*, runs through the Country of the *Galibis*, and is 100 Leagues long; The Iſland which it environs, is 18 Leagues in Circuit, and is good and fertile; The *French* firſt eſtabliſhed themſelves in it in 1625. and built the Fort of *Ceperou*, but have been often forced to quit it, yet returned thither again, as in 1640, in 1652 and 1654. and were conſtrained to leave it for want of Succour. The *Hollanders* ſetled there in 1656. and kept there until 1664. when they were beat out by Mr. *Tracy*, and Mr. *De la Barre*. They had their Revenge, and drove the *French* out in 1676. but were themſelves beat out in 1677 by the Vice-Admiral *d'Eſtrees*. The Soil of this and the Continent is very pleaſant, and a Champagne Country, with little Wood in it. The Inhabitants were *Caribbes*, great Friends to the *Engliſh* then, becauſe driven by the *Spaniards* from *Oronoque*. The Natives are generally a Lazy and Vagabond People, few in Number, and often change their Abode. They live on Fiſh, have many Wives, and obey their Petty Kings as long as they pleaſe. They puniſh with Death nothing but Murther and Adultery. *Laet. P.* 640.

CAJETAN, Cardinal. See *Boniface* VIII. and *Vio*.

CAIFUNG, the Capital formerly of the Province of *Honan* in *China*, ſituated in a Bottom to the South of the River of *Huang*, which is but a League and a half from it; and becauſe this River was much higher than the Town, there was a great Bank made to ſtop it, and to hinder its overflowing the Country. When the Town was beſieged in 1642 by the Uſurper *Lyncungh*, the Inhabitants deſigning to drown his Army, opened the Damme, which had that effect, that it made the Enemy retire to the neighbouring Hills; but the Water taking its Courſe towards the Town, overthrew all the Houſes, and drowned above 300000 Inhabitants, and turned the City into a Lake, which was formerly the Reſidence of great Emperors. *Embaſſie of the* Hollanders *to* Japan.

CAIMACAN, in the *Ottoman* Empire, is the Name of the Governor of *Conſtantinople*, who is as a Lieutenant to the Grand Viſier; but beſides him, there is another, who always attends the *Sultan*. When there happens any Difference between the Soldiers or Ambaſſadors, the *Caimacan* immediately acquaints the *Grand Viſier* with it, or waits on the *Grand Signior* for his Orders about it; but when the *Viſier* is at *Conſtantinople*, the *Caimacan* has no Power.

CAIMAN, an Iſland of the Northern *America*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*, famous for the Fiſhery of Tortoiſes. It is called great *Caiman*, to diſtinguiſh it from another of the ſame Name, and in the ſame Gulph; which belongs to the *Engliſh*, and is called *Caiman Pequegna*, or Little *Caiman*.

CAIMI, (*Euſebius*) Biſhop of *Cita-Nova*, living in the Seventeenth Century. He was a Prelate of great Learning and Worth, and died in 1640. He wrote theſe following Manuſcripts, *Reſponſorum Volumima* II. *Juris Miſcellania, &c. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Viror.*

CAIMI, or *Caimo*, (*Pompei*) an Eminent Phyſician, Brother to the Biſhop *Euſebius*, above-mentioned. He was a Domeſtick of Cardinal *De Montalto* at *Rome*; afterwards the Senate of *Venice* got him to *Padua*, where he Profeſs'd in that Faculty. His Works are, *De innato Calido* in Three Books. *De Febrium Putridarum Indicationibus. De Nobilitate. Del ingegno Humano, &c. Thomaſin in Vit. Illuſt. Viror. Janus Nicius Erythræus, Pinac.* I. *Imag. Illuſt.*

CAIN, whoſe Name ſignifies Acquiſition, Eldeſt Son of *Adam* and *Eve*; he was the firſt that ſet Bounds to diſtinguiſh Inheritances, and built a City which he call'd *Enoch*, from his Eldeſt Son's Name; he ſurrounded it with Walls, and Peopled it with Inhabitants. He murthered his Brother *Abel*, and the ancient Tradition of the *Hebrews* has very ſingular things concerning his own Death; for it aſſerts he was kill'd by *Lamech*, who ſeeing the Leaves of a Buſh ſtir, under which *Cain* lay, he ſhot an Arrow into it, and killed him, *Anno Mundi* 688. according to *Torniel* and *Salian*, though others think it was in 701. *Joſephus, Torniel, Salian.*

CAINAN the Ancient, Son of *Enos*, was born *Anno Mundi* 326. his Father being 90 years old. *Cainan* begot *Mahalaleel* at 70 years of Age, *Anno Mundi* 396. and died at the Age of 910. in the 1235 of the World. *Salian, Torniel.*

CAINAN the Young, Son of *Arphaxad*, was born *An. Mundi* 1694. his Father being then 35 years of Age; his Son *Salah* was born in 1724. and died *Anno Mundi* 2053. aged 360 years. It's worth taking notice of, that the Name of this Second *Cainan* is neither found in the *Hebrew* Original of the Books of *Geneſis* and *Deuteronomy*, nor in the Vulgar *Chaldaick Paraphraſe, Joſephus, Philo, Theophilus* of *Antioch, Julius Africanus*, nor in St. *Epiphanius*; but only in the Tranſlation of the *Septuagint*, and in the Genealogy of St. *Luke*. *Auguſtin, Cajetan, Janſenius, Genebrard.*

CAINITES, or *Cainians*, Hereticks, a Sect of the *Gnoſticks* of the Second Century; they were called after *Cain*'s Name, who, they ſaid, was formed by a Celeſtial and Almighty Power, and that *Abel* was made but by a weak one. They held, that the way to be ſaved, was to make tryal of all manner of things, and ſatisfie their Luſt with all wicked Actions; They fancy'd a great number of Angels, to which they gave barbarous Names, attributing to each of them a particular Sin; ſo that when they were about any wicked Action, they invoked the Angel whom they fancy'd to preſide over it. They compoſed a Book, Intituled, *St.* Paul'*s Aſcenſion to Heaven*, which they filled with Blaſphemies and Execrable Impieties, as if they were the ſecret Words that Apoſtle had heard in his Ecſtaſie. They had a particular Veneration for *Cain, Corah, Dathan, Abiram*, the *Sodomites*, and eſpecially for *Judas*, becauſe his Treachery occaſioned the Death of Jeſus Chriſt. And they made uſe of a Goſpel that bore that falſe Apoſtle's Name. *Tertullian, Baronius, Auguſtin.*

CAIRO, upon the *Nile*, a Town of *Africa*, Capital of *Ægypt*; the *Arabians* call it *Alchabir*, and others *Alchair*: It is great, populous, and of good Commerce, but is much leſſened, and very different from what it was when the Souldans of *Ægypt* reſided in it. Now it belongs to the *Turks*, ever ſince *Selim* took it in 1517 from the *Mammelucs*, who had been Maſters of it about 370 years before. *Marmol* believes that *Cairo* was firſt built by a Runagade *Sclavonian*, that it had 6000 well built Houſes, and ſeveral magnificent Palaces that faced the River, and a Moſque of an admirable Structure; and adds, that the Town of *Memphis*, where the *Pharaoh*'s reſided, and is now deſtroyed, ſtood on the *Nile*, ſome Leagues from *Cairo*, where its Ruines are to be ſeen to this day. Some Authors will have this *Cairo* to be the *Babylon* of the Ancients in *Egypt*; but it's a Miſtake, for the Ruines of that are yet to be ſeen at ſome Leagues diſtance from *Cairo*. Some others divide this Town into four Parts, *viz. Boulac*, the *Old Cairo*, *New Cairo*, and *Caraſat*, which are at a pretty diſtance from one another. They ſay that theſe four, together with their Suburbs, are 12 Leagues in length, 7 or 8 broad, and have a Circuit of 25. and that the Streets of all the four, with them of the Suburbs, make 16 or 18000. That there are 6000 publick Moſques, beſides 20000 particular ones, with 200000 Houſes, ſeveral Squares, Bazars, and Market-places. But they that examine things without prevention, and have not a mind to exaggerate, own that *Cairo*, conſidered without its Suburbs, and the Buildings that are all round it, is not bigger than *Paris* or *London*, and that it has nothing ſo very extraordinary in it; that the Streets are very narrow, and finally, that the Town is much fallen from what it was, which was occaſioned by the Decay of Trade there; for ſince the Voyages and Navigations of the *Indies*, we receive thence the Merchandizes and Proviſions we formerly had from *Cairo* and *Alexandria*. *Cairo* has a Caſtle upon a Rock, which is a fine and very ſtrong Place; The Paintings and Ornaments that are yet left there, manifeſt the great Magnificence of the *Souldans* of *Egypt*; Its Proſpect upon the Town, the *Nile*, and the Country, is admirable; it receives Water from the River by an Aqueduct of 350 Arches. At *Cairo* People ride upon Aſſes, as in other Cities in Coaches. This Cuſtom was introduced by the *Turks*, to reſerve the Horſes for their own uſes. Here are ſeveral Manufactories, and amongſt other, one of curious Tapeſtry, call'd *Turky-work*. Travellers never neglect to viſit the Pyramids and Mummies, that are near *Cairo*; and *Joſeph*'s Well and Granaries, which are in the Town; and make us believe ſtrange things of them, as well as of many other Curioſities they meet with in their Journeys. *Cairo* is by the *Hebrew* Writers called *Noph*. It is commonly thought one of the largeſt Cities in the World: The true Name in *Arabick* is *Elchahira*, the *Imperious Miſtriſs*. It containeth within the Walls 800000 Families, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants. It is ſeated on a beautiful Plain, two miles from the *Nile*, and is inviron'd with ſtately Walls. *Beb. Zavaila*, one of its Suburbs, contains 12000 Families. *Beb. Elleck* 3000, *Bulach* 4000. and *Caraſa* 2000; and there is another called *Gemeth Tailon*, of the Number of which he gives no account; ſo that the whole is about 30000 Families or Houſes. Yet ſome of theſe Suburbs ſtand a Mile or two from the City, ſo that it is not one continued Pile, as *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark* are. The Inhabitants of this City are of a chearful Diſpoſition, will promiſe much, but perform little, and they have no great Inclination to Learning. *Cairo*, in 1566. was in Circuit 18 Miles, ſo populous, that it could receive no more, and they were then building new Houſes without. It was Inhabited by *Chriſtians*, *Armenians*, *Abiſſins*, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Jews*, *Indians*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, and *Arabians*, who Trade here. The *Baſha* of all *Egypt* reſides in it, and with a *Cadie* Governs it; and he hath under him 20 *Sanjacks* (Captains) 3000 *Janiſaries*, and 4000 Horſe. The *Old Cairo* ſtands two Miles from it, ten Miles in Compaſs, but not half inhabited. The *New Cairo* payeth to the Port yearly 600000 Ducats of Gold, clear of all Charges. The Houſes without are fair, within richly hanged. It ſtands from the *Nile* a Mile, on a Plain, having a Caſtle on an Hill, rich, large, and finely adorned with Gardens; in *Auguſt*, the *Nile* overflowing, paſſeth through the City; the Women are Beautiful, Libidinous, and richly adorned; the Soil fertile, their Cattle fat, *&c. Hackl. T.* 2. *P.* 200. In 1586 it had 2400 Moſques, and was wonderfully Populous. There is in this City a Caſtle, in which is *Pharaoh*'s *Gynecium*, or Womens Court, (as the *Moors* ſay) having 55 Marble Pillars of the ſame Order with thoſe of the *Royal Exchange* in *London*. They are 60 Foot high, and 14 in Compaſs. *Hackl. T.* 2. *P.* 281. The Emperor of the *Turks* Coins ſome Ducats in this City; in all other Places he Mints nothing but *Aſpers*, which are as ſmall and irregular as a *Spangle*. From *Meſſe* or *Grand Cairo* to *Bagdad* or *Babylon*, is 570 Leagues, or 1710 Miles, *Nub. P.* 107. From *Grand Cairo* to the *Red Sea*, are 90 Miles, *Ib. P.* 108. To the South Weſt of *Cairo* lies the deſolate ſmall Town of *Menf* or *Memphis*, and the famous Pyramids, and to the North of *Ainſems*, the *Fountain of the Sun*; but they are now both Country Villages, *Nub. P.* 98. In this Latter are the Gardens of *Balſam*, which now grows no where elſe on the Earth. The *Nubian* placeth *Cairo* 50 Miles South of the Diviſion of the *Nile* into Branches. *Gabriel, Chap.* 9. ſaith, The Balſam Plants were in his Time (1619.) removed to *Mecca*, where they thrived very much. He obſerves alſo, That the Inhabitants of *Grand Cairo* are very Numerous, Vile and Effeminate, Lazy and Vicious to the utmoſt degree; and, except the Soldiers and a few Merchants, that they generally ſpent their time in Basking in the warm Sun, or wandering about the Streets in great Poverty and Miſery, without any Virtue or Labour, truſting to the Clemency of the Air, and the Fertility of the Soil for a Subſiſtance. And their Maids, till 14 years of Age, go moſtly ſtark naked. Dr. *Heylin* ſays, That the Compaſs of *Cairo* is not above Eight Miles, but is full of Streets, the number ſaid to be 18000, every one fortified with a Gate at each end, which being well barr'd, made every ſeveral Street an impregnable Fortreſs, found ſo by *Selymus* the Firſt, when he Conquered *Egypt*, who ſpent three days in forcing his way through it with his numerous Army: The Private Buildings very mean, the Publick beyond Thought Magnificent, viſited every Seventh year with a dreadful Peſtilence, yet ſtill ſo populous, that it's conceiv'd to be in good Health, if there die not above 1000 a day, or 300000 within the year; adorned with many delicate Orchards, both within the City and without, full of variety of Contentments, and neighboured by a pleaſant Lake, but made more pleaſant by the Company which meet there in Boats for their mutual Solace and Delights. *Marmol. Thevenot. Sanſon. &c.* Some Eccleſiaſticks and Jeſuits held a Council at *Cairo* in 1582. by the Order of Pope *Gregory* XIII. The Deſign of this Council was to diſcover the Errors of *Neſtorius* and *Dioſcorus* to the *Cophti*, and to bring them back to the Communion of the Church. The Patriarch of the *Cophti* aſſiſted at this Council, with ſeveral Abbots and other Conſiderable Perſons of his Communion; They were ſo far convinc'd, as to own Two Natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and abjure their Error by Word of Mouth; but the Patriarch dying ſoon after, his Pretended Succeſſor prevented the Subſcribing it. *Poſſevin. T.* II. *Appar. Spondan. A. C.* 1582.

CAIROAN, or *Caruan*, which the *Arabians* call *Cairauan*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*, towards the Gulph of *Capes*. It was built in 652, by *Occuba*, General to *Odman*, Third Calife of *Syria*, and ſo is the firſt Town the *Mahometans* built in *Africa*. The Moſque built by *Occuba* is very magnificent, wherein are the Tombs of the Kings of *Tunis*. Here was formerly an Academy, compoſed of ſeveral Learned and Able Men, whither People reſorted out of all Parts of *Africa*. All the Country about it is Sandy, and bears neither Corn nor Fruit, nor is there any Water, but what is kept in Ciſterns, for they have neither Springs, Wells, nor Rivers. When the Emperor *Charles* V. drove *Barbaroſſa* out of *Tunis* in 1535. the Inhabitants of *Cairoan* choſe the Chief *Alfaqui*, or Doctor of the great Moſque for their King, who was ſurpriz'd, and kill'd by *Bragut*. This laſt made himſelf Maſter of the Town, which is ſtill in the Hands of the *Turks*. It was founded by *Hucba*, General of the Wandering *Arabs* under *Hutmen*, 361 Miles from the *Mediterranean*, and from *Tunis* to the Eaſt 100, and was intended only for a Harbour for that Nation, to ſtore up the Spoils of *Africa*: To that end he ſurrounded it with impregnable Walls. This was in the year of the *Hegyra* 400. *A. C.* 991. when this General led 80000 Men to the Conqueſt of *Africa*; after which, he makes theſe *Arabs* to Enter, and Conquer *Spain*. It is ſeated in a Sandy Plain, which beareth neither Corn nor Trees, but has Plenty of Water from Mount *Gueſlet*, 12 Miles from it. For a great while it was the Seat of the *Arabian* Learning in *Africa*. In after-times it was Sacked, and could never recover its ancient Splendor, being now inhabited only by Tanners, and Subject to the Kings of *Tunis*. *Marmol* of *Africa*.

CAITHNESSE, a County in the North of *Scotland*, abounding with Paſturage, and pierced in many Places with Arms of the Sea. It was formerly the Reſidence of the ancient *Catti*, now the *Clanchattan*, or *Mac-Pherſons*, whence it took Name. The Trade of this Country conſiſts moſt in Grazing and Fiſhing. It gives the Title of Earl to one of the Families of *Sinclair*, or St. *Clare*; the firſt of the Name advanced to that Dignity, having Married the Heireſs, and being Pantler to the King of *Scotland*.

CAIUS and *Lucius*, *Roman* Princes, Sons of *Agrippa* and *Julia*, Daughter of *Auguſtus*, and adopted by this Emperor. As ſoon as they began to appear in the World, the *Romans* offered them a Conſulſhip; but they being then but 15 years old, *Auguſtus* allowed them only the Quality of Nominal Conſuls. The *Roman* Knights proclaimed them *Principes Juventutis*, that is, Princes of the *Equeſtrian* Order. Both died as they began to taſte of the Happineſs of their Fortune.

St. **CAIUS**, or *Gaius*, Pope, a *Sclavonian* by Nation, and Kinſman to the Emperor *Diocleſian*. He was choſen after *Eutychian* in 283. The Care he took to hearten ſome Martyrs as they were Suffering, eſpecially his Niece *Suſannah*, Daughter of *Gabina*, whom *Diocleſian* would fain perſuade to marry *Maximinus Galerius*, his Nephew and Aſſociate in the Empire. This Care, I ſay, occaſioned *Caius*'s own Martyrdom, which hapned in 296. after he had been Pope 12 years and 5 days. *Platina* adds, That this *Caius* ſtated the ſeveral Orders in the Church, by which, as by certain Degrees, the Clergy were to riſe to the Epiſcopal Dignity; theſe were the Door-keeper, the Reader, the Exorciſt, the Acolythus, the Subdeacon, the Deacon, and the Presbyter. He ordained likewiſe that no Laick ſhould commence a Suit of Law againſt a Clergy-man; and that no Pagan or Heretick ſhould have Power to accuſe a Chriſtian.

CAIUS, or *Gaius*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, Son to *Caius Rufus*, from whom the Family of *Auguſtus* ſprung, according to *Suetonius*. We know no more of him, but that he was a Learned Man; that he lived in the Second Century, about the year 160. that he was choſen after *Symmachus*, and was ſucceeded by *Julian* II. *Euſebius*, *Baronius*.

CAIUS, or *Gaius*, a Prieſt of the Church of *Rome*, a very Learned Man. He lived in the third Age, and diſputed in publick againſt *Proclus*, a famous Diſciple of *Montanus*, and confuted him ſo that he had not a Word to Anſwer for himſelf. Pope *Zephirin* hereupon, in 215. Excommunicated all thoſe that ſhould follow *Montanus*. This Diſpute was Publiſhed by *Caius*, and was ſeen by *Euſebius*, and in his Opinion contained unanſwerable Arguments againſt the *Montaniſts*, which is all we know of it; for this Piece, with many other of the Primitive Ages, is loſt. *Euſeb. Photius*, *Baro*.

CAIUS or *Kayes*, (*John*) a famous Phyſician born at *Norwich*, and brought up in the Univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Padua*. Liv'd to the latter end of the 16th Century. He Tranſlated good part of *Galen* and *Celſus* into *Latin*, and made large Remarks upon thoſe Authors: At his Death he gave his Eſtate for the building a New College to *Gonvil-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and aſſign'd a perpetual Maintenance for 23 Students. This Houſe is now called *Gonvill* and *Kayes* Colledge, where the Founder has a Monument with this Inſcription, *Fui Caius*. *Cambden Eliz.* p.200.

CAKET, a Kingdom of *Georgia* towards Mount *Caucaſus*, is properly the Antient *Iberia*: It was conquered by the King of *Perſia*, and its Prince has now only the Title of Viceroy. All the Towns of this Country are ruined, except one called alſo *Caket*: It's thought that it was the Northern People of Mount *Caucaſus*, *i. e.* the *Huns*, and the *Alans*, that laid this Country waſte. *Chardin*.

CALABER, (*Quintus*) Compoſed a Greek Poem, Entituled, *The Paralipomena of* Homer, becauſe it is the Continuation and Accompliſhment of the *Iliads*. This Author is generally known under the Name of *Calaber*, becauſe this Work of his was found in the Ancient Monaſtery of *St. Nicolas* in *Calabria*; but it ſeems he ſhould be rather called *Quintus Smyrnæus*, ſince he ſays of himſelf, That he *was employed at* Smyrna *to Feed the illuſtrious Flock of the Muſes*. He is a very pleaſant and poliſhed Poet, who imitated *Muſæus*, and hardly yields to *Homer* neither in Invention or Style. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

CALABRIA, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of a Dutchy. It is very different from what it was formerly, and is leſs Spacious than it was in the time of the *Meſſapians*, deſcended from one *Meſſapus*, who gave his Name to the Country; which afterwards took that of the *Calabrians* brought from *Great Greece*. That part of the Country near the Gulf of *Tarentum*, was Inhabited by the *Salentins*, and in after times the Name of *Puglia* was made uſe of to ſignifie the Country that was between the *Ferentins* and *Calabria*, as *Cluvier* Remarks; ſo that in them days *Calabria* contained all that end of *Italy* between the *Adriatick* and the *Mediterranean* Sea, *viz.* the Land of *Otranto*, of *Barry*, the *Baſilicata*, and all that which is about the Gulf of *Tarentum*. Now the *Calabria* comprehends the Country of the *Brutians*, and a Part of *Great Greece*, called ſo becauſe a great many *Greeks* Eſtabliſhed themſelves there. It lies moſt Southward of any place in *Italy*, and is of *Sicily* ſide, from which it is ſeparated by a little Channel: It has the Gulf of *Tarentum* and the *Ionian* Sea to the Eaſt and South, and the *Tuſcan* to the Weſt, and the *Baſilicata* to the North. It is divided into Higher and Lower; In the Higher is the *Iſthmus*, ſo renowned in Hiſtory for the Wall that *Licinius Craſſus* built againſt *Spartacus*, Chief of the Rebellious Slaves, which was in the year 681 of *Rome*, and 74 before the Birth of *Jeſus Chriſt*: *Coſenza* is the Capital of this Part of *Calabria*; the other Towns are *Roſſano*, an Archbiſhop's See, *Caſſano*, *St. Marco*, *Biſignano*, and ſeveral others which are Biſhops Sees; and the Town of the *Sybarites*, ſo Famous in Ancient Writing, was in this part of *Calabria*. The Low *Calabria* has *St. Severina* and *Reggio*, both Archbiſhop's Sees; *Cotrone*, *Iſola*, *Belcaſtro*, *Taverna*, *Nicaſtro*, with ſeveral other Biſhops Sees; the Principalities of *Maida*, *Satriona*, *Mileto*, *Roccella*, *Seiglio*, *Silla*, and *St. Agatha*, with *Semnaria*, where the *French* defeated *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, in 1496. and *Gioia*, where the *French* themſelves were beaten in 1503. *Calabria* is not equally Fertile in all its Parts; for there are ſome that are barren, as others are of an extraordinary good Soil. Its Situation renders it very important. It was under the *Roman* Yoak, and afterwards Subject to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until the *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of it in 827. and made Incurſions into the reſt of *Italy*, until the Famous *Robert Guichard*, a *Norman*, beat them out of it in the Eleventh Age. He was made Duke of *Apuleia* and *Calabria* in 1059. and died in 1085. He had a Brother that ſettled in *Sicily*. *Robert* his ſecond Son had *Calabria*, which he left to *William*, who left it to *Robert* II. his Kinſman, who was King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Famous for his Courage and Conqueſts. He died in 1152. with the Honour of having ſubdued *Apuleia*, *Calabria*, *Sicily*, and Part of *Africa*, which is ſignified by this Verſe that he got Engraven on the Blade of his Sword,

Apulus & Calaber, Siculus, mihi ſervit & Afer.

Since that time *Calabria* was made a Part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Sons of the Kings of that Kingdom bore the Title of the Dukes of *Calabria*, as *Charles*, Son to King *Robert*; *John* of *Anjou*, Son of K. *Renatus*; *Nicholas*, Son to the ſame *John*, &c. *Calabria* is ſubject to Terrible Earthquakes, as thoſe it had from 1638. to 1641. whereof there is a particular Relation under this Title, *Hiſtorico racconto Dei Terremoti della Calabria del Anno* 1638. *ad* 1641. *Dal Agalio de ſomma*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*.

CALAHORRA, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tarragon* and *Burgos*. It is ſituated upon the *Ebro*, which receiveth there the River of *Cidacos de Caſtiglia*. The Biſhoprick of *Calzade*, or that of *St. Domingo* of *Calzade*, was united to that of *Calahorra* in 1236. *Quintilian* and *Prudentius* were both of this City; the ancient Inhabitants of it ſuſtain'd a Siege againſt *Pompey* with ſo much obſtinacy as at laſt to kill their Wives and Children, and Salt them like Pork, and Eat them for Proviſions.

CALAIS, a Town and Sea-Port of *France*, in that part of *Picardy* which is called the Re-conquered Country, ſince it was taken from the *Engliſh*. Some Authors think it is the *Portus Iccius* of the Ancients; but Mr. *Sanſon* ſays, That *Boulogne* was that *Portus Iccius*. This Town, as ſeveral others, had its Name from the Country it's in, which was called *Caletes*, and ſome ſay, reaches from the Mouth of the *Seine* to that of *Aa*. It's aſſured that *Baldwin* IV. called *Fairbeard*, Count of *Flanders*, begun the Building of the Port of *Calais*; and that *Philip* Count of *Boulogne*, one of the Malecontents that join'd together againſt the Regency of *Blanche*, Mother of St. *Lewis*, ſurrounded it with a Wall, it being but a ſimple Borough before. *Edward* III. King of *England*, beat the *French* out of it in 1347. after he had lain before it Ten or Eleven Months. The *Engliſh* held it for 210 Years, and brag'd that they had the Key of *France* hung at their Girdles, until the Duke of *Guiſe* retook it after a Siege of Nine or Ten Days, in the beginning of 1558. Queen *Mary* reſented the Loſs ſo much, that it's thought ſhe died of Grief for it, ſaying not long before her Death, *That if ſhe were opened they ſhould find* Calais *at her Heart*. The Arch-Duke *Albert* of *Auſtria*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, made himſelf Maſter of this Town in 1596. but it was delivered two Years after to *Henry* IV. by one of the Articles of the Peace of *Vervins*. When the Duke of *Guiſe* took it, it was defended by three Baſtions, and had a Fourth towards the South, where the old Cittadel was; and ſince it has been more Regularly Fortified, and now has Nine great Royal Baſtions, beſides that of the Cittadel, and many other Works, all covered with Stone, and round it are many Forts, ſo that it is one of the ſtrongeſt Places of the Kingdom. It has a double Ditch, very large and deep, through which runs the River of *Hames*, and ſeveral other ſmall Rivulets that come from the Neighbouring Bogs, and diſcharge themſelves into the Ditch: There is no coming into the Town but by this Bog, and a Cauſey called *Pont de Nieville*, and no entrance into the Port without coming by the Fort *Ruban*. This Port is divided in two Parts; one whereof is called *Caldegray*; the other, the Biggeſt of both, is defended by Two Moles covered with Stone; part of the River runs through the Town; and of the other ſide there is a Channel which makes it very convenient for Traffick. *Calais* is no great Town, but is mighty Populous and well Built, the Streets are fair and ſtraight, the moſt conſiderable is that that begins at the Gate of the Lands ſide, and reaches to the Port; it paſſes through the great Square where the Town-Houſe is, and near the Palace of the Auditory and the Watch Tower. It has beſides, ſeveral fine Buildings, Magnificent Churches and Monaſteries. *Calais* in *Latin*, *Caletum*, gives its Name to the Channel between it and *Dover*, which is thought to be but ſeven Leagues over, and is called the Streight of *Calais*. In 1416. *Sigiſmond* Emperor of *Germany*, coming into *England* to *Henry* V. and ſeeing and conſidering well the Importance of *Calais* and *Dover*, laid two of his Fingers upon his Eyes, and ſaid, *Brother, Keep thoſe Two Towns as carefully as you would your Eyes.* The Duke of *Guiſe* (ſaith Dr. *Burnet*) came before this Town the Firſt of *January* 1558. when there was not above 500 Soldiers, and 200 Men fit to bear Arms in it, though King *Philip* had given the Queen notice before that the *French* had a Deſign againſt it. The greateſt Defence of the Town was in *Newnam-Bridge* Fort, a Mile from it to the Land, and in Fort *Risbank*, which Commanded the Haven; but the Governor not daring to weaken his Gariſon, ſent no ſupplies thither, ſo that they were taken without any Oppoſition. Then the Enemy drew the Water out of the Ditch, which was about the Town and Caſtle, and paſſing it, aſſaulted and carried the Caſtle by Storm, it being the leſs guarded becauſe thought Impregnable. The Governor tried ſeveral times to retake the Caſtle, but could not; and having loſt 200 of his beſt Men, the 7th of *January* he yielded the Town alſo, when it had been 210 years in the Hands of the *Engliſh*. *Philip* had offered to put Men into it, and it was refuſed by the Jealous *Engliſh*, who for want of Money were then not able to Man it themſelves: Thus far *Burnet* in that Year. In the year 1696. this Place was Bombed by the *Engliſh* Fleet, and received ſome Damage, but not near ſo much as was expected, or as other *French* Maritime Towns had before and ſince ſuſtain'd. *Papyr. Miſſon. du Cheſne.*

CALAIS and *Zetes*, Brothers, Sons of *Boreas* and *Orithya*, to whom Poets attributed Wings; they went the Voyage of *Colchis* with the *Argonauts*, and delivered *Phineus*, King of *Paphlagonia* or *Bithynia*, from the *Harpyes* that were always incommoding him, but were afterwards ſlain by *Hercules*. *Ovid.*

CALAMA, an Ancient Town of *Africa*, between *Hippo* and *Conſtantinople*, with a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan of *Carthage*: There is mention made of it very often in St. *Auguſtin's* Books, and eſpecially in his Second againſt the *Donatiſts*, and in the Second of his Retractations.

CALAMATA, a Borough of the Province of *Belvedere* in the *Morea*: It is pretty well Inhabited, though it has no Walls to ſecure it from a Surpriſe: It had a Caſtle upon a Neighbouring Hill, which was Regularly Fortified; but being taken in 1685. by General *Moroſini*, was Demoliſhed by his Order.

CALAMATA, a Town of *Africk*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, near the River *Maior*. *Marmol. Deſc. Afr.*

CALANUS, an *Indian* Philoſopher, who followed *Alexander the Great* in his Expedition to the *Indies*, having lived 83 years without the leaſt Sickneſs, and being at his return into *Perſia* taken with a Cholick, he reſolved to diſpatch himſelf: For that end he deſired the King to order a Funeral Pile, and that when he ſhould put himſelf in it he would be alſo pleaſed to Command Fire ſhould be put to it. *Alexander* diſſuaded him as much as poſſibly he could, but ſeeing no hopes of prevailing, he was forced to Conſent to what he deſired. But as he Lov'd this Philoſopher, ſo he Honour'd his Death with a Funeral Pomp, worthy of his own Magnificence. He drew out his Army, and ordered certain Perſons to throw very rich Perfumes upon the Pile, where *Calanus* placed himſelf richly Cloathed, and then lay him all along, and did not ſtir nor ſhew the leaſt ſign of Pain when the Flame came at him. It's ſaid when he was ask'd, Whether he had any thing to ſay to the King, who withdrew from this ſad Spectacle; he anſwered, No, Becauſe he expected to ſee him in a little time after at *Babylon*: Theſe Words ſeem'd to foretell *Alexander's* Death, which happen'd three Months after. *A. R.* 430. *Quint. Curt. Arian.*

CALAROGA, a ſmall Borough in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, in the Dioceſe of *Oſma*, Famous for being the Birth Place of *Dominick* of *Guzman*, Founder of the *Dominican* Order.

CALASIO *Marius*, a *Franciſcan*, Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue in *Rome*. He made a Concordance of the Bible, which was Printed in 1621. and conſiſts of four great Volumes in Folio; a Work much Commended by all Learned Men: For beſides the *Hebrew* Words of the Bible, which are in the Body of the Book, with the *Latin* Verſion over againſt it, there are in the Margents the Differences between the Septuagint and the Vulgar; ſo that at one View may be ſeen wherein the Three Bibles agree, and wherein they differ: Moreover, at the beginning of every Letter there is a kind of Dictionary, which gives the Signification of each *Hebrew* word, and is compared with the Neighbouring Languages; as the *Chaldaick*, *Syriack*, and *Arabick*, which is a help to underſtand the *Hebrew* Words. The Ground of this *Hebrew* Concordance was taken from *Rabbin Nathan*, Printed at *Venice*, and afterwards Augmented by *Rabbi Mardochée*, and Printed at *Baſle*. *Memoir. Scavans.*

CALATAJUD, Lat. *Bilbilis Nova*, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, ſituated at the Foot of a high Mountain upon the *Xalon*, which receives there another River called *Rio Baubula*, is towards the Frontiers of *Caſtile*, between *Saragoſſa* and *Medina Cœli*. It is a great and fine Town, built in a very Fertile Country; Has a Caſtle upon a Rock hard by it that commands all the Place. It was formerly noted for the beſt Swords in the World, and a generous Breed of Horſes. *Auſonius, Nonius.*

CALATRAVA, a Military Order in *Spain*, Inſtituted under *Sanchas* III. King of *Caſtile*, when that Prince took the ſtrong Fort *Calatrava* from the Moors of *Andaluſia*, he gave it to the Templars, who wanting Courage to defend it, returned it him again. Dom *Raimond*, Native of *Bureva* in *Navarre*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Mary* of *Hytero*, and of the Order of the *Ciſtertians*, accompanied with ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Courage, made offer to defend this Place, which the King thereupon delivered to them, and Inſtituted that Order in 1158. which increaſed ſo much under the Reign of *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*, that the Knights deſired they might have a great Maſter, which was conſented to, and the firſt was Dom *Garcia Redon*. There are now above Eighty Commanderies of theſe Knights in *Spain*; who at the beginning wore a White Robe and Scapulary, as the Monks of the *Ciſtercian* Order do; but Pope *Benet* XIII. diſpenced with this Garb, and *Paul* III. gave them leave to Marry once. *Le Mire, Mariana.*

CALAZOPHYLACES, or *Chalaſophylaces*, certain Prieſts amongſt the *Græcians*, whoſe Care was to divert Hail and Tempeſts, by Sacrificing a Lamb or a Chicken; but if they wanted ſuch little Animals, or if they foreſaw any Evil a coming upon them, then they cut their own Fingers with a Penknife, or pricked them with a Bodkin, to appeaſe the Anger of the Gods with their proper Blood. *Gyraldus.*

CALCAGNO, in *Latin*, *Calcanius (Lawrence)* born at *Breſcia* in *Italy*, in the 15th Century. He was one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of his time. He wrote *De Commendatione Studiorum. De Peccatis Mortalibus. Conſilia*, &c. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Leandr. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

CALCAR, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, ſituated upon the River of *Meine*, a League from the *Rhine*, and two from *Cleves*. It has a Caſtle, and is well Fortified; The Streets are narrow, ſo that there is nothing very conſiderable but the great Place, where the Town Houſe is.

CALCEDON, or *Chalcedon*, an Ancient Town in *Aſia Minor*, now *Natolia*, upon the Coaſts of the Sea of *Marmora*, at the Mouth of the Channel of the *Black Sea*. It was formerly much Renown'd; is now only a ſmall Village, there being neither the Famous Temples of the Ancient Pagans, nor the fine Churches of the Primitive Church: There is no other Church now but a part of that of St. *Euphemia*, which is yet ſtanding, and is that where the few *Græcians* that are in this Town Pray. It was in this Church that the Fourth General Council was held. As for the other Antiquities, there remain none but pieces of Tombs, and ſome Inſcriptions, with part of a curious Aqueduct. The Port is not Chain'd as formerly, to hinder Ships from coming in, which now do not frequent that Port. *Chryſopolis*, now called *Scutari*, was its Arſenal, and a Place where all Stores and Proviſions were laid up; but at laſt, the *Perſians*, *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*, have utterly ruined it. The Emperors of *Conſtantinople* labouring to make their City Famous, Embelliſhed it with the Spoils of *Calcedonia*; for the great Aqueduct, which is near *Solimania*, and the greateſt Part of the Moſque, is built of the Ruines of that Famous and Antient City. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

CALCHAS, a kind of *Aſtrologer*, or Prophet, who went with the *Græcians* to the Siege of *Troy*. He found out that the Fleet was retained at the Port of *Aulis*, becauſe *Diana* was angry with the *Græcians*; ſhew'd them the Means to appeaſe her, and foretold that *Troy* would not be taken before the Tenth year. At his return he paſſed into *Ionia*, where he took ſo much to Heart, (that *Mopſus* told what he himſelf did not foreſee) that he died of Diſcontent. *Homer*, *Virgil.*

CALCHINIA, the only Daughter of *Leucippus*, King of *Sicyonia* in *Peloponneſus*; She ſucceeded her Father, and Married *Meſſapus*, a Sea-Captain, who had forced her; but to hide her Diſhonour, ſhe made the *Sicyonians* believe that it was *Neptune*, and not *Meſſapus* that had Violated her: She died, *A.M.* 1246.

CALCHUT, a certain Place in *England*, called *Chalchutum* in *Latin*: There was a Council held there by *Gregory* Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and *Theophylact* of *Todi*, Legate to Pope *Adrian* the Firſt, in 787. The holding of this Council, is the only account we have of this Place. See *Labbè*, Council, *T.* 7.

CALDAS *de Pereira, (John)* a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living at the beginning of the 17th Century. There are four Volumes of his writing in the Law: *Quæſtiones Forenſes, & Controverſiæ Civiles. Syntagma de Univerſo Jure Emphyteutico. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

CALDERIN, *(John)* lived in the 16th Century to 1571. in which year he publiſhed a Book called, *De Hæreticis,* where he mentions all the Parts of the Function of an Inquiſitor. *Miræus de Script. Sæc. 16.*

CALDERINO, a famous Bath, 10 miles diſtant from *Verona* in *Italy,* commonly called the *Bath of Verona*: The Waters of it are counted very Medicinal, and many Authors have wrote of their Virtue for the curing of Diſtempers. *Beyerlink, T. 1.*

CALDERON, *(John Alphonſus)* a *Spaniſh* Lawyer of Note, who lived till about the year 1640. He wrote 5 or 6 large Volumes *of the Rights of the King of Spain*; which he was perſuaded to contract to half the bulk. They are publiſhed under the Title of, *El Imperio de la Monarquia d'Eſpagna. Nich. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

CALDIUS, is a Name the Soldiers gave in deriſion to the Emperor *Claudius*; it was formed by tranſpoſing the Letters of that Word *Claudius*; as of *Tiberius* is made *Biberius,* of *Nero, Mero, &c.*

CALEB, Son of *Jephunneh,* was born *A. M.* 2506. He was choſen among thoſe of the Tribe of *Judah,* to go with the Deputies of the other Tribes to ſee the Land of *Canaan*: He made a true Report of what he ſaw there, and, with *Joſhua,* oppoſed them that diſcouraged the People; and had like to have been ſtoned by the others, had not GOD defended them from the Violence of thoſe Murmurers. They only of all that Multitude entred into the Land of Promiſe. The Country of *Hebron* fell to *Caleb*'s ſhare, who promiſed he ſhould have his Daughter *Achſaph* who could take the Town of *Kirjathſepher,* which was performed by *Othniel. Caleb* died 113 years of Age, *An. Mund.* 2617.

CALECUT, or *Calecat,* Lat. *Calecutium,* a Town and Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies,* in the Country of *Malabar,* in the *Peninſula,* on this ſide *Ganges.* The Inhabitants call their King *Samori,* or *Zamorin*; that is, Sovereign Emperor, and God upon Earth; and they chooſe him out of the Race of *Bramene,* who built the Town of *Calecut,* if we believe them of the Country. The Riches of the Country conſiſts in Pepper and Jewels, which makes it be much frequented by foreign Merchants. The *Portugueſe* could never ſettle themſelves there, though they gain'd very great Victories about the end of the 16th Age. People meet with ſeveral Religions there; as, Pagans, Mahometans, Arabians, and Chriſtians of St. *Thomas,* and others converted by the Miſſionaries. The King has promiſed very often to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, but never did. This Prince is ſerved with great State; is not Intemperate, and takes no care to Dreſs himſelf but upon great Solemnities. The Town is commended for its good Port and great Traffick: It is ſituated between *Cranganor* and *Cochin,* which it has to the South; and *Cananor,* which it has to the North. The *Engliſh* have been eſtabliſhed here a long time, and have built them Houſes upon a Heighth to be ſecured from Inundations, which the lowneſs of the Town renders it very ſubject to. The Sands all along the Shoar are mixed with ſeveral Pieces of fine Gold, which any body may gather and turn to his own proper Uſe. The Town was formerly the Reſidence of the *Camorin,* or King of *Calicut*; but now he keeps a Governour there, which they call *Rajador.* The Gentlemen, who are called *Nayres,* wear Bracelets of Pearls and Gold Rings, to diſtinguiſh them from People of the lower Rank, who are called *Polyas.* Many of theſe *Nayres* do not marry at all, becauſe they may uſe their Companions Wives or Daughters when they pleaſe. When they go into any Houſe, they leave their Swords and Bucklers at the Door, to ſhew they are there; and if the Man of the Houſe ſhould chance to come, he paſſes by, when he ſees the Arms at the Door. All the *Nayres* generally bear Arms, and keep about the King's Perſon when he goes to the Wars. All the *Polyas* are Merchants or Tradeſmen. The King eats of nothing that is not firſt preſented to his Pagod or Idol: And this Kingdom has this particular Cuſtom, That the new Queen, as well as all other new-married Women, is put into one of the *Bramen*'s hands, to diſpoſe of them as he thinks fit before the Conſummation of the Marriage; nor is it the King's Son, but his Siſter's Son, that ſucceeds to the Crown, becauſe they think this the ſurer way to have a Succeſſor of the Royal Blood; becauſe the Queen may have Children by others, as by the *Bramen*; but the Siſter's Son will be always of the Royal Blood, becauſe the Mother is aſſuredly of it. Their King is much addicted to the Worſhip of Idols, and is held in great Veneration by his Subjects. When he appears in Publick, he is carried in a Chair, or drawn by Men in a Coach, adorned with all manner of precious Stones, and environed with Trumpeters and Muſicians, and follow'd by his Nobles, a Company of Archers and Light Horſemen going before to clear the Way. None comes within three or four paces of him; and when they that wait on him reach him any thing, it's at the end of a Pole; becauſe they hold it a Crime to touch him with their Hands. He has in his Oratory the Image of the Devil, with a Crown on his Head, ſo very frightful, that the moſt Reſolute tremble at the very ſight of it: The Wall is all painted with leſſer Devils, and in each corner ſtands one of Braſs, ſo well done, that it ſeems all in Flames. The *Bramens,* or Prieſts, ſprinkle theſe Images every morning with odoriferous Water, burn Frankincenſe, and other Aromaticks, and adore them proſtrate upon the Ground. The King can raiſe an Army of 100000 Foot, and inſtead of Cavalry, makes uſe of Elephants. Their Arms are a Cutlace, Lance, Bow, and Arrows, *&c. Mandeſlo, Olear. Dellon.*

CALEDONIA, the ancient Name of *Scotland,* whence the People were named *Caledones,* or *Caledonii*; and the Footſteps of this ancient Name are ſtill to be found in the Word *Dunkelden,* which ſignifies an Hill full of Haſle-trees, wherewith that Country abounds: Hence that which is called the *Deucalidon* Sea, ought to be called the *Duncalidonian* Sea. The *Caledons,* or *Caledonians,* heretofore one of the moſt famous Nations among the *Britains,* compoſed part of the Kingdom of the *Picts,* according to *Ammianus Marcellinus,* who divided the *Picts* into two Tribes, the *Caledones* and *Vecturions*: And by the *Caledones,* ſo often mentioned in *Tacitus,* and other Hiſtorians, it's evident that the *Scots* are underſtood. *Buchanan.*

CALEDONIA, an *Iſthmus* or Neck of Land in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies,* lying betwixt the 8th and 10th Degrees of North Lat. and in the narroweſt place is between 60 and 80 *Italian* miles over; and in length, from the River *Darien* to Port *Sorivan,* about 140 miles; and might be very commodious for a ſpeedy and ſhort Communication of Trade betwixt the North and South Seas, were it not for the exceſſive Rains and unwholeſom Air, which make it not habitable. Some Ships, ſent by the *Scotch Eaſt-India* Company, landed there, and endeavoured to make a Settlement, in the latter end of 1698. calling it by the Name of *New Caledonia*; but after ſeveral Rencounters with the *Spaniards,* and other Diſappointments, too long here to relate, were forced to leave the ſame again, about the beginning of the year 1700. after having endured great Hardſhips, and a great loſs of Treaſure. *See Wafer, Dampier, and the Hiſtory of the Scots Settlement at Darien.*

CALEMBERG, or *Kalemberg, Ceſius,* or *Ceticus Mons,* a Mountain of *Germany* in *Auſtria,* which reaches from the *Danube* to the *Save,* and divides it ſelf into ſeveral Parts, which have alſo ſeveral Names.

CALEMBERG, a part of *Germany* in *Lower Saxony* and the Dutchy of *Brunſwick,* ſituated between *Hanover, Gottinghen, Hamelen, &c.*

CALENDAR, the Order and Series of the Months that make up a Year: It comes from the Word *Calendæ,* the Name which the *Romans* gave to the firſt Days of the Month. The *Roman* Calendar was compoſed by *Romulus,* Founder of *Rome,* who being better vers'd in Martial Affairs than acquainted with the Stars, made a year of ten Months, whereof the firſt was *March,* then *April, May, June, Quintil,* called afterwards *Julius,* and *Sextil,* called alſo in ſucceſs of time *Auguſt, September, October, November, December.* He gave *March, May, Quintil,* and *October,* each 31 days, and but 30 a-piece to the other 6; ſo that altogether made but 304 days. *Numa Pompilius* reformed this, and imitated the *Grecians* to allow the Year 12 Lunar Months, of 30 and 29 days each, one after the other, which made 354 days: But becauſe he loved an uneven Number, through a Superſtition that he held from the *Ægyptians,* he made his of 355 days, and gave it 12 Months, *viz. January, February, March, &c. January* was of 29 days, *February* of 28, *March, May, July, October,* of 31, and the other 6 of 29 each. He did not matter *February*'s being an even Number, becauſe he deſigned it for the Sacrifices that were made for the Infernal Gods, to which that Number, becauſe unlucky, better belong'd. *Numa* would have the Month of *January,* which he placed at the Winter Solſtice, to be the beginning of the Year, and not *March,* which *Romulus* placed at the Equinox of the Spring: He alſo made uſe of the Intercalation of the *Grecians,* who added a ſupernumerary Month every ſecond Year, which conſiſted ſucceſſively of 22 and 23 days, and that to equal the Civil Year to the Motion of the Sun, which makes its Revolution in 365 days, and about 6 hours. He ordered the Chief Pontiffs to ſhew the People the time and manner of inſerting theſe extraordinary Months; but whether it was through Ignorance, Superſtition, or Intereſt, they confounded things ſo much, that the Feaſts which ſhould be kept according to this Inſtitution at certain times, fell upon quite different Seaſons, as the Feaſts of Autumn upon the Spring, *&c.* This Diſorder was ſo great, that *Julius Cæſar,* Dictator and High Prieſt, after he had won the Battel of *Pharſalia*, did not look upon the Reformation of the Calendar as a thing unworthy his Care. He ſent for the famous Aſtrologer *Soſigines* from *Alexandria*, who ordered the Year according to the Courſe of the Sun; and having compoſed a Calendar of 365 Days, he left the 6 Hours to form a Day at the end of every fourth Year, which Day was to be inſerted in the Month of *February*, after the 24th of that Month, which the *Romans*, according to their way of counting, called the 6th of the Calends: And hence came the Word *Biſſextile*, becauſe they ſaid twice *Sexto Calendas*. To ſupply the 10 days, by which the Solar Year of 365 days ſurpaſſed *Numa*'s of 355, he added 2 days to *January*, *Sextil* and *December*, who had before but 29, and added to *April*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, a day to each, leaving the Month of *February* but 28 days in the ordinary Years, and 29 in the *Biſſextile*. And as by the Negligence of thoſe who were to order and diſtribute the Intercalary Months, the beginning of the Year was found to be 67 days before the Winter Solſtice, and that it was then alſo a Year of the Intercalation of the Month of 23 days, which in all made 90. For this Reaſon, I ſay, this Year of the Correction of the Calendar by *Julius Cæſar* was of 15 Months, and of 445 Days, and was therefore called the *Year of Confuſion*. It is of Importance to obſerve, That this Emperor, willing to accommodate himſelf to the Humour of the *Romans*, who were uſed ſo long to the Lunar Year, began the *Julian* Year upon a day of the New Moon, which followed the Winter Solſtice, and which was at that time 8 days after it; and that was the reaſon why the Year begun about 8 days after the Solſtice of *Capricorn*. It was not hard for the *Romans*, who then commanded moſt part of the Earth, to make this Correction of *Julius Cæſar* to be received, and bring it in uſe amongſt the remoteſt Nations. The *Grecians* left of their Lunar, and the Intercalation of their 45 days every fourth Year. The *Ægyptians* fixed their *Thot*, or the firſt day of their Year, which before changed from one Seaſon to another: The *Hebrews* did the like; ſo that it became the Calendar of all Nations. The Primitive Chriſtians kept the ſame Name of the Months, the ſame Number of Days of the Month, and the Intercalation of a Day in the *Biſſextile* Year; but took out of the *Julian* Calendar the *Nundinal Letters*, which marked the Days of Aſſembly, or *Feriæ*, and put other Letters in their place to mark *Sunday*, and the other Days of the Week; and inſtead of the Prophane Feaſts, and the Plays of the *Romans*, they placed in order the Feaſts and Ceremonies of the True Religion. About the beginning of the 6th Age, *Dionyſius Exiguus*, an Abbot, ſeeing the different Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches, about the time of celebrating *Eaſter*, propoſed a Calendar according to the *Victorian Period*, compoſed of Cycles of the Sun and Moon, with reference to the Birth of JESUS CHRIST; for until then, the greateſt part of the Chriſtians counted the Years from the Foundation of *Rome*, or from the Conſuls and Emperors, always keeping to the Cuſtom of the *Romans* as to the beginning of the Year, fixed on the Firſt of *January*. This Calendar of the ancient Church, ſhewed preciſely enough the New Moon, and conſequently the time of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*; but in ſucceeding Ages it was diſcovered, that this Calculation did not agree altogether with the Courſe of the Sun and Moon; and that the Feaſt of *Eaſter* was no more held upon the Full Moon of the firſt Month. And this Error in Aſtronomy was of evil Conſequence, becauſe the Feaſt of *Eaſter* would have inſenſibly fallen in Winter, and then in Autumn and Summer. To remedy this Diſorder, Pope *Gregory* III. ſent Briefs to all Chriſtian Princes, and to all Famous Univerſities, to deſire them to ſeek means to re-eſtabliſh the Vernal Equinox in its right place; and after he had received the Opinions of all the Learned, he cut off 10 days in the Calendar, and confirmed it with a Bull in 1581. ſo that the day after St. *Francis*, which is the 4th of *October*, was called 15 inſtead of 5. By this Correction, what was before the 11th of *October* became the 21ſt; and the Equinox of Spring, which fell upon the 2d of *March*, was changed to the 12th, as it was in the time of the Council of *Nice* in 325. The ſame Pope found a way to hinder the like Diſorder for the future, in cutting off one *Biſſextile* day every 100 years. This Correction was received by all thoſe that are of the Church of *Rome*; but has not been allow'd of by the Proteſtants of *England*, *Germany*, *&c.* And there were ſeveral Learned Men that writ againſt this Reformation; amongſt others *Mæſtlinus*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks at *Tubingen*, *Scaliger*, and *Georgius Germanus*; and there was a new-modell'd Calendar made by Mr. *Viete*, and preſented to the Pope, with his Notes upon the Faults that he obſerved in the *Gregorian*. The Learned *Clavius*, who was concerned in making this Correction, thought himſelf obliged, eſpecially having *Clement* VIII.'s Order, to publiſh a Treatiſe of the Calendar, in which he endeavours to clear the Doubts, and anſwer the Objections againſt the *Gregorian* Reformation. *Sethus Calviſius*, who lived a good while after, pretends to prove from *Tycho-Brahe*'s Aſtronomical Obſervations, That there ought to be made conſiderable Alterations in this Calendar: In anſwer to this, it will not be amiſs to ſet down the Words of *Tycho-Brahe* on this Subject: *Thoſe People* (ſays he) *give themſelves an inſignificant Trouble, who endeavour to regulate the Courſe of the Year by the Tables of* Copernicus; *their Attempts to diſprove the New* Gregorian *Reformation, by this Scheme, being to no purpoſe; both becauſe it agrees the neareſt with the Motion of the Sun and Stars, and alſo becauſe it is difficult to come to a preciſe Exactneſs; which, to ſpeak plainly, were it practicable, is not abſolutely neceſſary.* This Teſtimony is ſo much the more conſiderable, in regard *Tycho-Brahe* was of the Proteſtant Religion, and alſo a very extraordinary Perſon in his way. This is alſo called the New and Perpetual Calendar, becauſe the Diſpoſition of the Epacts, which are ſubſtituted for the Golden Number, will make it of uſe in all times, whatever new Appearances may be diſcovered in the Motion of the Stars. *Blondel.*

CALENDARIO, (*Philip*) a Famous Architect and Statuary: He got much Reputation at *Venice*, when *Marin Faletri* was Doge of that Republick, in the year 1354. It was he that made the fine Galleries, ſupported by Marble Pillars, which are round the Place of St. *Mark*; and upon theſe a Magnificent Building, embelliſh'd with Bas-Reliefs and rich Paintings. This Work, that was admired by all the World, was very well recompenced by the Republick; and the Doge, upon its account, honoured him with his Alliance. *Egnat. l.* 8.

CALENDERS, a ſort of *Mahometan* Friars, ſo called from *Santon Calenderi*, their Founder. This *Santon* was of the number of the *Abdals*, which ſhall be ſpoken of in this Article. He continually play'd the Name of God upon his Flute: He went bare-headed, without a Shirt, with the Skin of a wild Beaſt upon his Shoulders, a kind of Apron before, whereof the Strings were adorned with precious Stones, intermix'd with falſe Diamonds. His Diſciples now mind nothing but their Pleaſures, and are rather a Sect of *Epicureans*, than a Society of Religious People. They honour a Tavern as much as they do a Moſque, and think to worſhip God as much by a free Uſe of his Creatures, as others do by their greateſt Auſterities and Devotions. They are called in *Perſia* and *Arabia*, *Abdals*, or *Abdallas*, that is People conſecrated to the Honour and Service of God. Their Apparel is but a ſingle Coat made up of ſeveral pieces, and quilted like a Rug: Some others of them wear a furr'd Skin, which they keep cloſe to their Body, with a Braſs Serpent that the Doctors give them at their Promotion, as a Badge of their Learning. Theſe Preach in Market-places the Miracles of their Saints, and curſe *Abu-Beker*, *Omar Oſman*, and *Hanife*, who are all much honoured by the *Turks*; together with the Saints of the *Tartars*, called *Usbeques*, of whom they tell very ridiculous and abſurd Stories to make them deſpiſed. They eat what their Auditors give them, and receive Money if they give them any. They are generally very vicious People, given to Theft and Lewdneſs; for which reaſon they are not admitted into any Houſes to lodge, but are ſent into Chapels built deſignedly for them near the Moſques. *Ricaut.*

CALENIUS, (*Walter*) a *Welſh* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, living in the time of *Henry* I. about the year 1120. He added more than four Centuries to the Hiſtory of his Country, which has ſince been abridged, and tranſlated into Latin. This Book is called *Auctuarium Annalium Britanniæ*. He wrote likewiſe, *De Rebus ſui Temporis*, *&c.* *Bale*, *Pitſæus de Script. Angl. Voſſius*, *Lib.* 2. *De Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 48.

CALENTER: The *Perſians* give this Name to their Treaſurer, and to them that receive the Rents of the Provinces: He overſees the King's Revenues; receives and gives an Account to the Council, or by the King's Order to the Cham, who is Governour of the Province. *Olearius.*

CALEPIN, (*Ambroſius*) of *Calepio*, a Town near *Bergamo*, whence he took his Name. He was an *Auguſtine* Monk, who in the 16th Age made a Dictionary, known under the Name of *Calepin*, which was afterwards augmented by *Paſſerat* and others. *Leand. Alberti.*

CALEPIO, a Borough of *Italy* near *Bergamo*, gives its Name to the *Valle di Calepio*, near the Lake *Iſeo*. It is ſituated upon *Oglio*, and is called in Latin *Calepium*, and its Inhabitants *Calepini*.

CALIARE *Veroneſe*, (*Paolo*) born *Anno* 1532. was a Diſciple of *Antonio Badile*, and not only eſteemed the moſt excellent of all the *Lombard* Painters, but, for his copious and admirable *Invention*, for the Grandeur and Majeſty of his *Compoſition*, for the Beauty and Perfection of his *Draperies*, together with his Noble Ornaments of *Architecture*, *&c.* he is ſtiled by the *Italians* the *Happy Painter*. He ſpent moſt of his time at *Venice*; but the beſt of his Works were made after he returned thither from *Rome*, and had ſtudied the *Antique*. He was highly in favour with all the Principal Men in his time; and ſo much admired by all the

Great Maſters, that *Titian* himſelf uſed to call him the Ornament of his Profeſſion. *Dryden's Tranſlation of Freſnoy, p.* 299. *&c.*

CALIF: This Name was proper to the Succeſſors of *Mahomet*, which are called Califs of *Syria*, before there aroſe other Califs, who uſurped a Sovereign Authority in *Perſia*, *Egypt*, and *Africa*, in *Mahomet* II.'s Reign. In 814. the *Mahometan* Empire was divided into five Parts. *Mahomet*, Calif of *Syria*, left the Town of *Damaſcus*, and removed his Seat to *Bagdat*, which he cauſed to be built on the Ruins of *Seleucia*, a day's Journey from the ancient *Babylon*, and was therefore called Calif of *Babylon*. *Abdala* his Brother was Calif at *Cairo* in *Egypt*. There was a third Calif at *Caruan*, and a fourth at *Fez* in *Barbary*, beſides the Calif of *Spain*, who alſo took the Title of King. From time to time there have been very powerful Califs in *Perſia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, and *Meſopotamia*. *Piſaſire*, who Governed in 958. was the laſt Calif in *Aſia*, when the *Turks* became Maſters of it; ſo that there was no Calif left but them of *Egypt*, of *Africa*, and *Spain*. There were ſome Califs ſince that time in *Syria*, but were not looked upon but as Sovereign Pontifs. *Eliur*, Son of *Piſaſire*, was Calif of *Egypt* in 990. and his Succeſſors Reigned until 1164. at which time *Saladin* made himſelf Maſter of *Egypt*, taking the Quality of *Soudan*, or *Sultan*, and leaving the Title of Calif to the High Prieſts of the *Alcoran*.

CALIFA, The *Perſians* give this Name to a Maſter who Teaches in a Metzin, or Moſque, which ſerves both for a Temple and School. The *Molla* is the Prieſt of the Temple, and the Principal of the College. *Olearius*.

CALIFORNIA, an Iſland of Northern *America*, in the Southern Sea, which reaches to *New Spain*, or *New Granada*, and is ſeparated from them by a Branch of the Sea. Its length is about 6 or 700 Leagues from North to South, from the Promontories called the *White Cape*, the Cape of St. *Sebaſtian*, *Cabo Mendicino*, to the Promontory called *Cabo de St. Lucar*. The narrow paſſage that ſeparates this Iſland from the firm Land is called *Mar Vermejo*, or the *Red Sea*, by the *Spaniards*. The Country is dry, barren, and cold, though in a Situation that ſhould rather render it hot than temperate. There are Pearls fiſhed for to the Eaſt of the Coaſts of *California*, as well as upon the Coaſts of *New Mexico* and *New Granada*, firſt diſcovered by *Corteſius*, in 1535. In 1587. Captain *Cavendiſh*, an *Engliſh-man*, took near the South Cape of this Iſland a very rich Ship. In 1620. it was found to be an Iſland, paſſing before for a part of the Continent. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1577. winter'd in this Iſland, and took poſſeſſion of it for his Miſtreſs, and call'd it *New Albion*. *Herrera*.

CALIGULA, (*Caius Cæſar*) Son of *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, ſucceeded his Unkle *Tiberius* in the Empire, the 37th year after the Birth of CHRIST. He was called *Caligula*, becauſe he was born in the Army, where the Soldiers wore certain Breeches which they called by that Name. His Impatience to ſee himſelf Maſter of the World, made him, as 'tis ſaid, ſmother his Benefactor *Tiberius* as he lay at the point of Death. The beginning of his Reign was pretty moderate; but it did not hold long; for his Cruelty furniſhing him with Pretexts to puniſh the Innocent, he employed himſelf wholly in ſhedding of Blood; and whilſt he defiled his hands with the Maſſacres of the moſt famous Men of the Empire and Senate, he diſhonoured himſelf alſo with Inceſts with his own Siſters; and ſoon laviſhed the great Treaſures which *Tiberius* had heap'd up for many years, which amounted according to our way of numbring to 62675000 Crowns of Gold. After which, he made no ſcruple of the moſt horrid Injuſtices, and demeaned himſelf any way to get Money. But his chief Folly was, That he would paſs for a God, and would get the Heads taken off the Statues of the ancient Gods, to put his own in their place, and uſed to ſtand between the Statues of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, to be adored, and bragg'd of lying with the Moon, *&c.* He had an ardent Deſire to have his Statue put in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, becauſe he knew how unwilling the *Jews* would be to tender him an Honour that their Law forbad them to do. *A. C.* 39. he ordered *Petronius*, who was then Governour of *Syria*, to get a Statue made, that ſhould repreſent him under the Form of *Jupiter*, and to place it in the *Sanctuarium*. *Petronius* obſerving the *Jews* much concerned at the Deſign, and fearing a general Rebellion, wrote to the Emperor, That the Workmen could not finiſh the Statue. *Caligula* underſtanding the reaſon of his writing ſo, became extraordinary incenſed againſt him. In the mean time, *Agrippa*, Son of *Ariſtobulus*, whom *Herod the Great* put to death, hearing of the Prince's Intention, fell in a Swoon, and afterwards writ to him ſuch a moving Letter, that he promiſed he would make no Innovations in the Temple of the *Jews*: But being very Inconſtant, he ſoon repented his Promiſe, and commanded a Golden *Coloſſus* to be made at *Rome*, and deſigned to place it in the *Sanctuary* before they could be aware of it: But GOD hindred his pernicious Deſign, and puniſhed him for his Crimes by the Hands of *Caſſius Chereas*, Captain of his Guards: This happened the 24th of *January*, *A. C.* 41. after he had Reigned 3 years, 10 months, and 8 days. He would not only be adored as a God, and be called the *New Jupiter*, but he affected to have all the Gods and Goddeſſes Worſhipped in his Perſon. Sometimes he carried a Trident like *Neptune*, and at another time a *Caduceus*, or Rod, like *Mercury*; ſometimes he would take a Harp like *Apollo*, or a Pike or Buckler like *Mars*, or a Club to repreſent *Hercules*: He would alſo very often dreſs himſelf like *Venus*, with a Crown of Myrtles; afterwards like *Diana*, with a Dart and Quiver. And when he neither appeared as God or Goddeſs, he wore a Cloak embroidered with Gold, and ſet with Pearls and Jewels. At other times, to act a Valiant Man, he would put on *Alexander*'s Corſlet, which they had taken out of his Tomb, and walked generally with his Triumphal Ornaments; that is, a Crown of Laurel, or Gold, an Ivory Cane, a Gown bordered with Purple, and a Coat worked with Gold Flowers reſembling Palm-Trees. He had a high Chin, which ſhewed his Cruelty; a ſtaid Countenance, which was, as *Tacitus* ſays, but a falſe Cover of his criminal Deſigns. *Suetonius* ſays, He ſometimes affected a terrible and frightful Countenance to put fear into all them that approached him; which was a Mark of his Folly, whereof his ſlender Neck, his great Forehead, his ſmall Legs, and ill-proportioned Body were Signs: The Crown of his Head was bald, which ſhewed how much he was given to Women. *Spon. recherche Curieuſes d'Antiq.*

CALIGURITAINS, ancient Inhabitants of the Town called now *Calahora*, in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*. They defended their Town ſo obſtinately againſt *Pompey*'s Army, that after they had eat all the Beaſts, Skins, and other things that could be eat, they fed upon their Wives and Children, which they ſalted as People do Hogs. *Valer. Maxim.*

CALINGIANS, ancient People of the *Indies* towards the Sea; their Women bore Children at 5 years of Age, and hardly outlived 8, if we may believe *Pliny*, *L.* 6. *c.* 17.

CALIPPUS, a Mathematician of *Cyzicum*, was in great eſteem in *Greece*, obſerving that he could not make the Solar and Lunar Years exactly agree; and finding a Fault in the Order of *Meton*, he invented a Period, which contained 4 *Metonick* Sycles, each of 19 Years, and all making up 76, or 19 Olympiads. He begun it about the end of *June*, the third year of the 112th Olympiad, which was he 419th of *Nabonaſſar*, and the 4384th of the *Julian* Period, 424th of *Rome*, the 3724th of the World, the 330th before Chriſt, *Ariſtophon* being Archon of *Athens*, and the ſame year that *Darius* was killed by *Beſſus*. *Ptol. Petau, Voſſius.*

CALIXTINS. See *Calliſtins*.

CALIXTUS, (*George*) a famous *Lutheran* Divine, was born in 1586. in *Holſtein* at *Medelburg*, a Village in the Diſtrict of *Sleſwick*. His Father was a Miniſter, and deſigned him from his Youth for Divinity. He ſtudied in the Univerſities of *Helmſtadt*, *Jene*, *&c.* and travelled with *Matthias Overbeck*, a rich *Lutheran*, ſettled in *Holland*: This Man ſeeing *Calixtus* was a promiſing Youth, generouſly aſſiſted him as well as *Hermanus Conringius*, and others. *Calixtus*, after he had travelled into *France*, *England*, and *Holland*, returned into *Germany*, where he taught Divinity at *Helmſtadt*, in 1614. and acquitted himſelf ſo well, and ſo much to the Satisfaction of them who ſent for him thither, that *Frederick* Duke of *Brunſwick* would never ſuffer him to go thence, though he was invited, in 1633. by *Erneſt* Duke of *Weymar*, during his Travels; and by the whole courſe of his Studies he had acquired ſuch a Moderation, as made him loth to condemn thoſe that were in different Sentiments to his, eſpecially in things that were not Eſſentials of Religion, as appears by his dying Words: *I deſire*, ſaid he, *to die under Jeſus Chriſt, Head of the Church, in the true Catholick Faith, in the Love of all that ſerve and love God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. I will not condemn any that err in unneceſſary Truths; and hope God will pardon me, if I have committed Errors of this nature.* He died the 18th of *March*, 1656.

CALLAO, or *Calao de Lima*, a little Iſland in the Southern *America*, upon the Coaſt of *Peru*, over-againſt the Town and Haven of the City of *Lima*. There is a little Borough in it, with a Caſtle upon the Shoar.

CALLIAS of *Elaa*, a Prieſt of the *Sybarates* in *Italy*, who being afraid of Puniſhment for neglecting his Duty in a Sacrifice, fled to *Crotona*, where he adviſed the *Crotoniates* to take the Town of *Sybaris*, and gave them Inſtructions how to compaſs it: which they did, and afterwards burned the Town. *Herodot.*

CALLIAS, a famous Architect and Engeneer, Native of *Aradas*, an Iſle of *Phœnicia*; he gained much eſteem at *Rhodes* for his new Inventions. He made an Engine wherewith he raiſed a Helepole ever the Walls: This Helepole was a kind of moving Tower, which Beſiegers made uſe of to make their Approaches with towards a Town, and engage thoſe that were upon the Rampart. *Vitruv.*

CALLICRATES, a *Greek* Hiſtorian of *Tyre*, who lived about the end of the Third Age, about the year 280. He writ the Life of the Emperor *Aurelianus*. *Vopiſcus*.

CALLICRATES, an Ingenious Engraver, who Engraved ſome of *Homer*'s Verſes upon a Grain of Millet, and made a Chariot that could lie entirely under a Fly's Wing: It is not known at what time he lived. *Pliny*, *Plutarch*.

CALLICRATES, a *Grecian* of a conſiderable Intereſt in *Achaia*. He oblig'd his Country to ſubmit to the *Roman* Empire, and hinder'd the *Achæans* from making an Alliance with *Perſeus* King of *Macedon*. He manag'd the Matter ſo, that the Propoſals of the *Perſian* Ambaſſadors were refuſed by the *Greeks*, but was afterwards puniſh'd for his Treachery by *Menalcides*. *Pauſan. Lib. 6.*

CALLICRATIDAS, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, gained great Victories over the *Athenians*, and employed himſelf altogether for the good of his Country. He took the Town of *Methymne*, and beſieged *Conon*, the Enemies General in *Mytelene*. The *Athenians* came to the relief of the Town, fought a Battel near the Iſlands called *Arginuſæ*, wherein *Callicratidas* was drowned in the beginning of the 347th year of *Rome*. *Xenophon*.

CALLIDIUS, or *Cornelius Callidius* of *Goude* in *Holland*, lived towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. He had Learning, but all his Opinions were not as they ſhould be; for he wrote a Book, *De vera & falſa Magia*, which was condemn'd by others, and recanted by himſelf. His other Works were better receiv'd. The moſt conſiderable of 'em are, *Illuſtrium Utriuſque Germaniæ Scriptorum Catalogus. Defenſio Urbis & Orbis*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CALLIMACHUS, an *Athenian* Captain, choſen General of the Army in a Council of War held by the *Athenians* before the Battel of *Marathon*. He was of *Miltiades* his mind, for giving Battel to the *Perſians*, and was found after that Fight, all pierced with Darts, but yet upon his Feet. *Suidas*.

CALLIMACHUS, a famous *Greek* Poet of *Cyrene*, a Town in *Africa*, Son of *Battus*, and Diſciple of *Hermocrates* the *Grammarian*: He was one of the ableſt Men of his Age, but never affected long Works, becauſe his Word was, That *a great Book was a great Evil*: He taught *Grammar* in *Egypt* with much reputation; amongſt his other Diſciples the Poet *Apollonius* was one, who proving ungrateful, *Callimachus* writ a very ſharp Poem againſt him, and deſcribed him under the Name of *Ibis*, and made all thoſe Imprecations againſt him, which *Ovid* has ſince Tranſlated into *Latin*, in his Book, Intituled, *In Ibin*. We have nothing left of *Callimachus*, but ſome Epigrams and Hymns; his Stile is neat and manly. *Voſſius*.

CALLIMACHUS, a famous Architect Sirnamed Κακιζότεχνος, which ſignifies he never found any of his own Works to his liking; He was a Native of *Corinth*, and lived a little after the Sixtieth Olympiad; He worked in Marble with an extraordinary neatneſs; and it was he that invented the *Corinthian* Chapiter or Head, adorned with the Leaves of the ſmooth Thiſtle *Acanthus*. The manner of it was thus: A young Woman of *Corinth* dying, her Nurſe plac'd a Basket upon her Grave, having ſome ſmall Veſſels in it which ſhe took delight in when ſhe liv'd, and cover'd the Basket with a large Slate. It happen'd that this Basket was juſt placed upon a Root of *Acanthus*, which ſhooting up in the Spring, the Leaves roſe by the ſides of the Veſſels, and meeting with the Slate bent back again. *Callimachus* obſerving this, form'd the forementioned Chapiter upon that Model. He was alſo very good at Painting and Carving, which he addicted himſelf moſt to. It is Recorded, That he made a Lamp of Gold for the Temple of *Minerva* at *Athens*, whereof the Match or Wick was of that Flax or Cotton which is drawn from the Stone *Amyanthe*, and laſted a whole year lighted day and night, without any new ſupply of Oil. *Vitruvius*, *Pliny*.

CALLIMACHUS *Experience*, (*Philip*) born at *San-Geminiano* in the Dominions of *Florence*: He was very much eſteem'd in the Fifteenth Century; being fallen under the diſpleaſure of Pope *Paul* II. he was oblig'd to quit his Country, upon which he Travell'd into *Poland*, where King *Caſſimer* made him Præceptor to his Children. *Callimachus* wrote ſeveral Hiſtorical Pieces, particularly, *The Hiſtory of Attila*; Three Books of the Wars of *Uladiſlaus* the Fifth, King of *Poland* and *Hungary*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Varna*. One Book of the Conduct and Management of the *Venetians* to excite the *Tartars* and *Perſians* againſt the *Turks*; and ſome other Books cited by *Trithemius*, *Spondanus*, and others, under the year 1490. in which *Callimachus* died. *Paul. Jov. In Elog. Doct.* 41. *Voſſius Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 3. C. 8.

CALLINICUS, who had Care of the Conſecrated Veſſels of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, was made Patriarch in 691. after the death of *Paul* III. He was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, which made *Juſtinian* the young, when he took *Conſtantinople* in 705. to get his Eyes put out, and ſent him in that condition to *Rome*. *Baronius*.

CALLINICUS, Native of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, invented in 670. that kind of Fire, commonly called the Fire of *Greece*, which the Emperor *Conſtantine Pogonat* uſed with great ſucceſs in burning the *Saracens* Fleet, as *Zonaras* and others have writ. The Curious may conſult *Valturius*, who teaches how to prepare this Fire. *Zonaras*, *Valturius*.

CALLIOPE, one of the Muſes, the Goddeſs of Rhetorick, and Heroick Poetry, was for this Reaſon invoked by the Ancients when they deſcribed Heroick Actions. They repreſented her very young, Crowned with Flowers, wearing upon her left Shoulder ſeveral Garlands of Lawrel, and holding in her Right Hand Three Books, the *Odyſſes*, the *Iliads*, and the *Æneids*.

CALLIPATRIA, a Woman of the Country of *Elis*. She tranſgreſſed the Law, that forbad any Womans going over the River *Alpheus* during the Olympick Plays; ſhe was diſcovered, though ſhe had dreſſed her ſelf up like a Wreſtler, and was pardoned for her Father and Brother's ſake, who had carried the Prize in Wreſtling: But there was a Law made then, that all Wreſtlers ſhould thenceforth enter the Liſts naked. *Pauſanias*. *Cæl. Rhodig.*

CALLIPPE, Tyrant of *Sicily*, who killed *Dion* the Deliverer of that Country, and became himſelf the Tyrant of it: This happened in the 400 year of *Rome*, about 354 years before Jeſus Chriſt; but God ſuffer'd him to periſh by the ſame Knife which he made uſe of to deſtroy *Dion*. *Plutarch*.

CALLIRHOE, a Fountain of *Judea* beyond *Jordan*; Its hot Waters ran into the Lake *Aſphaltites*, and were not only Medicinal, but alſo very agreeable to the Palate. *Joſephus*, who ſpeaks of this Fountain, remarks, That *Herod* falling very ill came thither to drink the Waters, but received no benefit by them. *Pliny*, *Pauſanias*.

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of *Scamander*; She Married *Tros* Third King of *Dardania*, which took from him the Name of *Troy*, and had Three Sons, *Ilus* who left his Name to that ſame Town, *Ganymedes* taken away by *Jupiter*, or according to others, by *Tantalus* King of *Mæonia* or *Paphlagonia*; and *Aſſaracus* Father of *Capis*, and Grandfather of *Anchiſes*. *Meſſala Corvinus*, *Homer*.

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of *Lycus*, Tyrant of *Libya*; She delivered her Husband *Diomedes* from the Ambuſhes that were laid for him by her Father; he forſook her afterwards, which troubled her ſo much, that ſhe Hang'd her ſelf for deſpair, deteſting his ingratitude.

CALLIRHOE, Daughter of the River *Achelous*; She Married *Alcmeon*, who being murthered, *Achelous* obtained of *Jupiter*, that his Children ſhould grow elder on a ſudden, that they might revenge their Father's Death. *Ovid*, *Lib. 9. Metam.*

CALLISTHENES of *Olynthus*, a Philoſopher and Scholar of *Ariſtotle*, followed *Alexander*'s Court, but his ſeverity and humour made him be little regarded by that Prince, who finding how much he was againſt the deſign his Courtiers had of adoring him after the *Perſian* manner, and the liberty he took to ſpeak againſt it, accuſed him of having a hand in the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, of which his Pages were convicted, and got him expoſed to Lyons in the 427 of *Rome*, the One hundred and thirteenth Olympiad, and three years before *Alexander*'s death. *Plutarch*, *Quintus Cur.* Some Authors believe, that the Conſpiracy was no more than a Pretence to deſtroy *Calliſthenes*.

CALLISTINS, or *Calixtins*; a Name given to them of *Prague*, who oppoſed the *Thaborites* in the Fifteenth Age; they followed the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* in all things, but in the depriving Laicks of the Chalice or Cup: There are ſome of this Sect in *Poland*. *Spondan*.

CALLISTO, Daughter of *Lycaon* King of *Arcadia*, one of *Diana*'s Nymphs, debauched by *Jupiter*, which *Juno* took ſo ill, that ſhe turned her and her Son *Arcas* into a Bear; but *Jupiter* placed them afterwards among the Stars.

CALLISTUS, the Firſt Pope of that Name, a *Roman* born, whom ſome Authors call *Domitius Callixtus*; he ſucceeded *Zephirin* in the Popedom in 219. The bounty the Emperor *Alexander Severus*, Son of *Mammea*, had for Chriſtians, and the Judgments he pronounced in their favour againſt the Inn-keepers of *Rome*, concerning a place that belonged to them, put him upon building a Church in that ſame place, which is now our Ladies Church beyond the *Tiber*; and according to a Tradition, abundance of Oil ſprung up out of the place at the ſame time; but ſo little certainty have the Roman Catholick Writers concerning theſe things, that they do not agree either in the manner or time of his death; ſome alledging, that he was famiſhed in Priſon, and every day, during his confinement, whip'd with Rods, and Baſtinado'd by the Emperor's Command, whom others give out to have been ſo great a Friend to the Chriſtians, but that his Councellors not being ſo favourable as himſelf, put *Calliſtus* into Priſon, where they kept him to the 14th of *September* 224. and then threw him into a Well, after he had been Pope

Five years, one month, and twelve days. *Baronius, Genibrard.*

CALLISTUS the Second, one of the greateſt Popes that ever was, a *Frenchman*; he was Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, his Name was *Guy* of *Burgundy*, and he was Fifth Son to *William the Great*, and Brother to *Rainaud* and *Stephen*, Counts of *Burgundy*; he was choſen Pope in the Abby of *Cluni*, where he aſſiſted at the Burial of *Gelaſius* II. his Predeceſſor, and took the Name of *Callixtus*, becauſe he was Crowned the 14th of *October*, which is the day upon which the Church of *Rome* keeps the Feaſt of *Callixtus* I. At firſt he oppos'd his own Election, leſt the Cardinals of *Rome* not approving of it, there might follow a Schiſm in the Church, whereof they had had a freſh Example before, by King *Henry* the Fifth's making *Gelaſius* to fly into *France*, and ſubſtituting *Maurice Burdin* Archbiſhop of *Braga* in his place. Before *Callixtus* left *France*, he held Councils at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, *Toulouſe* and *Rheims*, and a little after went to *Rome*, where he held the Firſt General *Lateran* Council in 1123. to ſettle a Peace between the Popes and Emperors, and Impriſon'd the Antipope *Burdin*, who endeavoured to hinder this Agreement. He died the 13th of *December* 1124. having been Pope 5 years, 10 months, and 13 days. *Baron.* St. *Mart.*

CALLISTUS the Third, Pope, called before *Alphonſus* of *Borgia*, a *Spaniard*, Native of *Xativa* in the Dioceſe of *Valencia*, was choſen Pope in 1455. after the death of *Nicholas* the Fifth, he was 76 years old at his Election. One *Vincent Ferrier* foretold him he ſhould be Pope, which made him Vow to make War againſt the *Turks*; but thô he kept his Promiſe, and perſwaded the moſt part of *Europe* to Arm againſt them, yet this had not the ſucceſs that was expected. Some time after, he Canoniz'd the Prophet that foretold he ſhould be Pope. He died in the year 1458.

CALLISTUS, Antipope. The Emperor *Frederic*'s Party, who raiſed *Octavianus*, Cardinal of St. *Cecile*, againſt *Alexander* III. and gave him the Name of *Victor*, and afterwards choſe *Guy* of *Crema*, whom they named *Paſchal* III. and after the death of both the Famous Pontiffs, *John* Abbot of *Struma* was put in their place in 1170. under the Name of *Caliſtus* III. He had this Title until he was degraded by the Council of *Venice* in 1177. there being then an Agreement made between the Popes and Emperors. *Caliſtus* came afterwards to *Freſcati*, and caſt himſelf at Pope *Alexander*'s Feet, who received him very charitably, and made him ſit at his Table. *Baronius.*

CALLOT (*James*) a famous Engraver, Son of *John Callot*, *Herald* of Arms in *Lorrain*, was born at *Nancy* in 1593. He learned to Deſign, and Engrave at *Rome*, from *Philip Thomaſſin* of *Troye* in *Champagne*, who had ſettled in that City; he came afterwards to *Florence*, where the Great Duke employed him and ſeveral other Excellent Workmen. *Callot* at that time began to Draw in Miniature, and had ſo good a Genius for it, that he became incomparable therein. He quitted his Graver, and uſed *Aquafortis*, becauſe this was both the quickeſt way of Working, and gave more Strength and Spirit to the Performance. After the Duke's death, *Callot* began to have thoughts of returning to his own Country; about that very time, *Prince Charles* came through *Florence* in his Journey from *Rome*, and ſeeing ſome of *Callot*'s Curious Pieces, was ſo much taken with them, that he perſwaded *Callot* to go along with him into *Lorrain*, promiſing him a good Salary from his Father-in-Law *Henry* Duke of *Lorrain*. This Duke received him joyfully, and gave him a very conſiderable Penſion. Whilſt he reſided at *Florence*, he obſerved that the Varniſh, which thoſe who made Lutes made uſe of, did dry and harden a great deal ſooner than the ſoft Varniſh which he uſed himſelf, and by conſequence, was proper for his Buſineſs; for this reaſon he carried a great deal of it home with him to *Nancy*, and was the firſt who uſed that ſort in Graving with *Aquafortis*. His Reputation ſpread it ſelf ſo much over all *Europe*, That the *Infanta* of the *Low-Countries* ſent for him to *Bruxelles*, when the Marquiſs of *Spinola* laid Siege to *Breda*, that he might Draw, and then Grave the Siege of that Town. Thence he went into *France*, where *Lewis* XIII. made him Deſign, and grave the Siege of *Rochelle*, and the Iſle of *Re* in 1628. and after he had received a large Recompence from the King, he returned to *Nancy*, where he applied himſelf ſo cloſely to his Work, that he left 1380 Pieces of his own making. When the late Duke of *Orleans*, Gaſton of *France*, withdrew into *Lorrain*, he made him Engrave ſeveral Silver Stamps, and went to his Houſe two hours every day with the Count of *Maulevrier*, to learn to Draw. When the King had reduced *Nancy* in 1631. he ſent for *Callot* to Engrave that new Conqueſt, as he had done *Rochelle*; but *Callot* beg'd to be excus'd, for that being a *Lorrainer*, he thought he ought to do nothing that would be againſt the Honour of his Country or Prince. The King was not diſpleaſed at his Anſwer, but ſaid, *The Duke of* Lorrain *was happy to have ſuch faithful and affectionate Subjects*; ſome of the Courtiers ſaid, That he ſhould be forced to do it; to which *Callot* made Anſwer, That *He would ſooner cut off his Thumb, than be obliged to do any thing againſt his Honour.* But the King, inſtead of forcing him, endeavoured to draw him into *France*, and promiſed him a 1000 Crowns *per Annum* if he would ſerve him; *Callot* anſwered, That *he could not leave his Country and Birth-place, but that there he would be always ready to ſerve his Majeſty.* Nevertheleſs, when he found the ill Condition *Lorrain* was in, after the taking of *Nancy*, he had thoughts of going with all his Family to *Florence*, but died before he could execute the Deſign, in 1635. being 43 years of Age. *Felibien entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

CALMAR, a Town of *Swedeland* in *Oſtro-Gothia*, Capital of *Smallandt*, upon the Frontiers of *Denmark*. It is a Port of the *Baltick*, regularly fortified, the Cittadel being very much eſteemed over all the North. *Calmar* was almoſt quite burn'd in 1647. but it was rebuilt ſince, and is now the place where the *Swedes* embark for *Germany*: It gives its Name to that Chanel that is between it and the Iſle of *Gotland* called *Calmarſund*.

CALNE, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, ſituate upon a River of the ſame Name, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt into the *Briſtol Avon*. A Synod was held here in 977. where it's ſaid the Clergy preſented Complaints againſt St. *Dunſtan* for his Partiality to the Monks; but whilſt the Caſe was in Debate, the Roof of the Houſe fell, and St. *Dunſtan* alone eſcap'd unhurt. This Corporation returns Two Burgeſſes to Parliament. From *London* 87 Miles.

CALO, (*John*) or *Beau John*, King of the *Bulgarians* in the Thirteenth Century, ſubmitted to the *Roman* Church under *Innocent* III. In 1202. made War againſt the Emperor *Baldwin*, whom he took Priſoner in an Ambuſcade, which he laid for him, and kept him confined above a year at *Trinobis* Capital of *Bulgaria*, and then put him to death in 1206. He hated the *Greeks* ſo much, who followed the Emperors, that he took great pleaſure in putting them to death, for which he was called *Romanicide*. He died of a Pleuriſy at *Theſſalonica*. *John George, Nicetas.*

CALOCERUS, chief Keeper of the Camels in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; he had the Impudence to proclaim himſelf King; but being overcome, and taken by *Conſtantine the Great*'s Nephew *Dalmatius*, the Emperor cauſed him to be flead alive, and burnt in a Town of *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, in the beginning of the Fourth Century.

CALOMNY, or rather *Calumnie*, a Goddeſs, to which the *Athenians* conſecrated Altars, ſhe was called by the *Greeks* Διαβολὴ, whence came the Name of *Devil*, which we give to him who is the Father of all Calumny. This Goddeſſes Picture made by *Apelles*, is eſteemed one of his beſt Pieces, for there Calumny is repreſented with all its Attendants: Credulity appeared with great Ears like *Midas*, ſtretching out her Hands to Calumny, which was coming towards her; on both ſides of Credulity was Suſpicion and Ignorance, this laſt under the form of a Blind Woman, and the other appearing like a frowning unconſtant Fellow, but nevertheleſs repreſented ſo, that his Countenance expreſſed a kind of Satisfaction for the diſcovery of ſome hidden thing: In the middle of the Picture was Calumny with her Face towards Credulity, ſhe appeared very fair and well-dreſſed, with a fierce Look, and blazing and angry Eyes. In her Left Hand ſhe carried a lighted Torch, and in the Right ſhe held a Child, who by his Tears ſeemed to implore aſſiſtance from Heaven; ſhe had before her Envy, under the Shape of a lean and dry Man devoured by his Cares and Troubles; and Two Women behind her that ſeem'd to wait on her. Theſe Two Attendants were Impoſture and Flattery, within ſight was Truth, which ſeem'd to walk towards the place where Calumny ſtood; and behind Truth was Repentance in a very Mournful Habit. It was thus *Apelles* ingeniouſly repreſented Calumny, and made a preſent of the Picture to *Ptolemæus*, one of *Alexander the Great*'s Generals, to revenge himſelf of the Calumny of a Painter, that had unjuſtly accuſed him of Plotting againſt the King. It is eaſie to comprehend what every part of this Work meant; Calumny tears and deſtroys Innocence, and is received by a fooliſh or malicious Credulity, which proceeds from Ignorance or Suſpicion. The Calumniator dreſſes and orders all things by the help of Impoſture, and uſes Flattery to inſinuate himſelf into the Hearts of the Hearers. But Truth appears ſoon or late, which diſcovers the Malice of the Lye; and there is nothing left to Calumny for her labour, but a ſharp and bitter Repentance. *Theophraſtus.*

CALOYERS, *Greek* Monks of St. *Baſil*'s Order, or of the Order of St. *Elias*, or St. *Marcellus*, who almoſt all follow the ſame Rule, and wear the ſame Habit throughout all *Greece*, without the leaſt Change, or leaving out of any of their ancient Conſtitutions. They lead a very retired, poor, and auſtere Life, and never eat Meat. Beſides this continual Abſtinence, they obſerve Four Lents in the year, and ſeveral other Faſts, which all the *Greek* Church keep very ſtrictly: And in theſe Faſting times, they neither eat Eggs, Butter, nor Fiſh. And the *Armenians* abſtain, beſides all this, from Oil; yet give very good Treats to thoſe that viſit them in *Lent*. And they who ſcruple to eat Fiſh, do nevertheleſs eat Oiſters and all Shell Fiſh, and make ſeveral kind of Diſhes of Eggs and the Milt of Fiſhes, that are far beyond the Fiſh it ſelf; neither will ſome of them ſcruple to eat between Meals, ſo what they eat be neither Fleſh, Fiſh, Eggs or Butter. The *Armenians* do neither uſe Butter nor Oil in their Sauce, but Almonds and Peel'd Nuts pounded in a Mortar, and warm'd in a Chaffing-Diſh, which does far exceed our Butter; but there are others ſo auſtere, that they content themſelves with a Morſel of Bread, and ſome Herbs, and drink only Water. *Grelot's* Voyage to *Conſtantinople*, *Ricaut*.

CALPE, a high Mountain of *Andaluſia*, one of *Hercules's* Pillars, oppoſite to the *Abila* of the Ancients, on the Coaſts of *Africa*, which the *Spaniards* call *Sierra de las Monas*, Mountain of the Apes, becauſe there is abundance of thoſe Beaſts ſeen upon it.

CALPURNIA, *Julius Cæſar's* Wife, Daughter to L. *Piſo*; She Dreamed the day before *Cæſar* was Murthered, That the Roof of the Houſe was fallen down, and her Husband ſtab'd in her Arms, and all of a ſudden the Doors opened of themſelves. She withdrew after his death to *Mark Anthony*, carrying a conſiderable Sum of Money, and all her Husband's Papers along with her, which turned to a good Account to the ſame *Mark Anthony*. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

CALPURNIA, a certain *Roman* Woman, who pleaded her own Cauſe with ſo much Paſſion before the Magiſtrates, that they made a Decree, That no Woman ſhould Plead for the future. *Antoninus Auguſtinus de Legibus*.

CALPURNIA, a Law amongſt the *Romans* againſt the Theft and Cheating of Magiſtrates; It was called *Calpurnia Repetundarum*: And there were Two other, *viz. Calpurnia de Ambitu*, and *Calpurnia Militaris*.

CALPURNIANS, a Family very conſiderable at *Rome*, and divided into Two Branches, whereof one was Sirnam'd *Frugi*, or honeſt People; both had alſo the Name of *Piſo*. About 494 M. *Calpurnius* did the Republick conſiderable Service in *Sicily*; for the Conſul *Attilius* being engaged in a narrow Paſſage, *Calpurnius*, then a Military Tribune, with 300 Men, Marched directly to the Enemy, and fought 'em with ſuch Courage and Reſolution, That the Army had time to diſingage it ſelf and take more Ground. Fortune crowned his Courage and Conduct, for he not only ſaved the Army, according to the Project he propoſed to himſelf, but alſo, making uſe of the occaſion, acquired all the Glory of a great Action. *Valerius Maximus* mentions one *Calpurnius Piſo*, Conſul, who, after he had delivered *Sicily* from the fury of the fugitive Slaves, recompenced the Soldiers with all ſorts of Military Rewards, eſpecially ſuch as behaved themſelves well; and gave his Son only the Character of having deſerv'd a Golden Crown of Three Pound weight; the value of which he left him in his *Will*, ſaying, That *a prudent Magiſtrate ought never to give any thing that might return into his Houſe*. Pliny.

CALPURNIUS, *(Titus)* a *Sicilian* Latin Poet, living under the Emperor *Carus*, and his Sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. He wrote *Eclogues*, which he Dedicated to *Nemeſianus* of *Carthage*, another Poet: We have Seven of theſe *Eclogues* remaining. *Lilius Giraldus Dial. de Poet. Voſſius de Poet. Lat. Cap.* 4.

CALSERY, a little Town of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Territories of the Great Mogul in the Kingdom of *Jamba*, about 25 or 30 Leagues off *Ganges*; ſome Authors take it to be *Batan Cæſara* of *Ptolemæus*, formerly *Golgotha*.

CALVARY, a Mountain near *Jeruſalem* whereupon our Saviour ſuffered. The Emperor *Adrian* out of ſpight to the Chriſtians, placed the Idols of *Jupiter* and *Venus* upon it in 131. but they were demoliſhed by *Conſtantine* the Great and his Mother *Helena*, and Churches built in their places. The greateſt part of this Mountain was walled in, and in the Incloſure was the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, ſurrounded with many Chapels, ſmall Churches, and Lodgings, inhabited by Catholick *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Syrians*, *Coptes*, and *Abyſſinians*. At the entrance, which is towards the South, there is a great Court, on the Right Hand of which are the Lodgings of the *Armenians* and *Coptes*, and a Chapel of our Lady, called *Stabat Mater*; On the left is the Habitations of the *Greeks*, with a great ſquare Tower which was formerly a Belfrey; Againſt the Entry of the Court is the great Portail of *S. Sepulchres* Church, near which is a Garriſon of *Turks*. At the foot of this *Portail* are a great number of Nails driven into the Ground to the head, by the Command of the Patriarch of the *Grecians*, who Excommunicated the *Roman* Catholicks or *Latins* every year, and as a Sign of the Excommunication, he got Nails beat into the Ground with a great Beetle, forbidding to pull them up upon pain of Five hundred Baſtinadoes, or paying a great Fine to the Bacha or Cady of the Town. Ten or 12 Steps within the Church is the Stone of Unction where our Saviour was imbalmed according to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*. Over-againſt this Stone are 3 Tombs of Kings of *Jeruſalem* without any Inſcriptions, the Schiſmaticks having raz'd 'em out. At the right is a Chapel, where is the Tomb of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* I. King of *Jeruſalem*, and of his Brother *Baldwin* I. who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom. Theſe Two Tombs are very plain, ſupported by four little Stone Pillars of a foot high. Near this is the Chapel where Chriſts Croſs was made, and where he was tied to it. St. *Jerom* ſays, that this Place was hid from the Emperor *Adrian's* time until the Reign of *Conſtantin* the *Great*, which was about 180 years, for the Pagans through Malice had covered it with Earth, and placed there the Idol of *Venus*, that the Chriſtians ſhould not come near it. But St. *Helena* got this encloſed with the Holy Sepulcher where the Idol of *Jupiter* was. This Chapel is very magnificent, its Vaults and Walls being all covered with Moſaick Paintings, compoſed of little Stones as clear as Chriſtal, the different Colours of which are extream lively, but ſomewhat blackned with the ſmoak of the Lamps that always burn there. From this Chapel of the Croſs there is a Way round the other Chapels, which encompaſs the Church, to that of the Apparition, which is on the North ſide, in the place where our Saviour is ſaid to have appeared to his Mother after his Reſurrection. This Chapel belongs to the Chriſtians, and the Monks of *St. Saviour* celebrate Divine Service there night and day after the *Roman* manner; they have extraordinary rich Ornaments beſtowed upon 'em by Chriſtian Kings and Princes, eſpecially by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*; and the Monks have the Privilege to Ring to Office with a ſmall Bell, which is very rare in all the Holy Land. To the Weſt are the Chapels that belong to the *Syrians*, *Coptes*, and *Abyſſinians*. This is moſt of what is remarkable about the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. As to the Building, the Body of the Church which is to the Weſt, is round, the *Dome* is of pure Cedar, covered with Lead, and receives light by a Hole in the Roof that has a kind of Wire Grate, it is environed with four great ſquare Stone Pillars, and 6 Marble ones, which in all form 17 Arches that ſupport a fair and great Gallery; in the middle of the Body of the Church is the Holy Sepulcher covered with white Marble, and environed with 10 ſmall Marble Pillars which ſupport a Platform, upon which are 12 little Pillars joined two and two, making ſix Arches that bear a *Dome* covered with Lead; under theſe Arches are 18 lighted Lamps, beſides one in the middle of the Vault. Within this Building is the Rock wherein our Saviour's Sepulcher was wrought, it conſiſts of two ſmall Grotto's or Hollowneſſes joined together. The firſt is called the *Angels*, becauſe it's thought to be there where the Angel appeared to the Holy Women who went to ſeek after our Saviour's Body. The ſecond is the Sacred Tomb of Jeſus Chriſt, which is 6 foot long, 6 foot wide, and almoſt 8 foot high. At the right Hand Northward is an Altar which covers the Coffin wherein our Saviour's Body was laid, it is ſix foot long, three foot wide, and about two and an half high. The inſide of theſe Chapels and the Altar are of grey Marble, much blackned by the ſmoak of 60 Silver Lamps that burn there continually. There are 44 in the Holy Sepulcher, and 18 in the Angels Chapel; of theſe 30 belong to the Friers, and the reſt to the Chriſtian *Greeks* and other ſeparatiſts from the Church of *Rome*, who are privileged to perform their Devotions there, but have not leave to ſay Maſs, the *Roman* Catholicks only having this Privilege. In the firſt Grotto, at the ſide of the Holy Sepulcher, was the great Stone ſix foot and an half long, three foot and two inches large, and nine inches and an half thick, which ſerved to ſhut up the Sepulcher, and was ſeen in St. *Cyril's* time about 380; and St. *Jerom*, who died 40 years after, writes, that it was in being in his time. But it has been tranſported ſince to the Church built in the place where *Caiaphas's* Houſe was upon *Mount-Sion*. Out of the Body of the Church People paſs into the *Quire*, which is towards the Eaſt, ſurrounded with a Wall as Monaſteries are, the chief Door is over-againſt the Holy Sepulcher, and is parted in two by a fine Balaſter of Wood gilt with Gold, which has three Doors, a great one in the middle, and two leſſer ones at the ſides. In the firſt part, which is the Quire of the *Greeks*, there is on one ſide a Marble round Stone 4 Inches hollow, which the Eaſtern People ſay is the middle of the Earth. In the ſecond part, which is the Quire of the *Roman* Catholicks, over-againſt the great Door of the Balaſter, is the great Altar, with a little one at the ſide of it, where the Prieſt prepares all things neceſſary for Maſs. In the bottom is the Pope's Seat, which has 6 Steps up to it, and at the right Hand, a little lower, is the Seat of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and on the left Hand, that of the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, which has 4 Steps to it. The Seats of the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem* are on the other ſide of the Balaſter towards the *Greeks* Quire. All the Quire is covered with a fine Dome of Carved Stones, ſupported by ſeveral Pillars. Almoſt in the middle of both is an Altar from whence the Patriarch of the *Greeks* diſtributes his Celeſtial Fire every *Saturday*. This Ceremony was eſtabliſhed by reaſon of a Miracle which is ſaid to have been formerly done in the Holy Sepulcher, where the Night before *Eaſter* a Flame deſcended viſibly, and lighted the Lamps that were quenched on *Good Friday*. The Order of the Ceremony is thus: All the Lamps of the Church being put out, the Holy Sepulcher locked, and guarded by Six Janiſaries hired for that purpoſe; About One in the afternoon the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Syrians*, *&c.* begin to run round the Church by four and five, holding each other by the Arms, and crying from time to time *Eleeſon*, *Eleeſon*, and as the People gather, the Confuſion and Diſorder increaſes more and more. The Women ſeated in Galleries and upon Scaffolds make great Exclamations, lifting up their Hands, with many other ridiculous Geſtures. After all this ſtrange Confuſion they go in Proceſſion, the Patriarch walks after the Prieſts, Biſhops, and Archbiſhops, who are all very richly Cloathed after the *Greek* Faſhion. There are Four Deacons who go immediately before the Patriarch, and walk backwards cenſing him as he comes along. He is dreſſed up in a Velvet Coat with a Gold ground, has a *Cope* of Cloth of Silver, his *Mitre* is almoſt all of Gold, he carries his Paſtoral Staff in his Left Hand, and in his Right has a little Croſs, with which he gives the People his Benediction. After they have walk'd round the Church thrice, the Patriarch goes in with two Biſhops, charging the Janiſaries to ſuffer none to come near; then they ſtrike Fire with an Inſtrument hid in the place, or that they carry in with them, and light one of the Lamps, with ſome Bundles of ſmall Candles which they diſtribute as they go out, and then immediately all the Lamps in the Church and Chapels are lighted, ſo that all ſeems of a Fire. *Conſtantine* the *Great* walled in Mount *Calvary*, and built the Church of the Sepulcher with all poſſible magnificence, giving the Charge of the Work to the Biſhop *Macarius*, to whom he writ, That he would have that Church ſurpaſs all others in Beauty and Riches, as it did in Holineſs. About Nine years after the ſame Emperor had it Dedicated, and gave it the Name of *Martyrion*, that is, the Place of Martyrdom or Witneſs, becauſe there our Saviour ſuffered, and manifeſted the Greatneſs of his Love for Mankind. In 615 *Choſroes* King of *Perſia* conquered *Judea*, plundered the Town of *Jeruſalem*, deſtroyed the Church of *St. Sepulcher*, and took away the Croſs. But the Emperor *Heraclius* overcame this Infidel 12 years after, and obliged him to bring the Croſs back upon his Shoulders, and ſet it in the ſame place whence he took it in 628; and the ſame Emperor afterwards gave Orders to the Biſhop *Modeſtus*, Succeſſor to *Zacharias*, to rebuild the Church, but the Building was hardly begun, when the *Arabians* made themſelves Maſters of the Town. Nevertheleſs the Emperor *Conſtantin Monomachus* got leave for the Chriſtians to rebuild the Holy Sepulcher, and other Churches, which was done in 1044. The Biſhop of *Tyre* ſays, that they built but the Round which covers and environs the Holy Sepulchre, and that *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, rebuilt the Quire which is now ſeen there, in 1099. Several of the Ancients have writ that *Adam* was buried on this Mountain, but others think that it was a Giant of that Name. Here it was alſo, according to ſome, that *Abraham* was to have ſacrificed his Son *Iſaac*. And St. *Jerome* and *Sozomen* ſpeak of a Shining Croſs ſeen here at Mid-day in 351 and 353, when the Emperor *Conſtantius* was moſt Zealous for the *Arrians*, whereupon St. *Cyril*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, wrote an Account thereof to that Prince, to let him underſtand that it was by that Sign that Jeſus Chriſt, whoſe Divinity he attack'd, had overcome the World, and that it was by him alone that he could be Victorious upon Earth. *Doubdan. Thevenot.*

CALVERT, (*George*) Lord *Baltimore*, was born in the laſt Age at *Kypling* near *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, and bred in *Trinity*-College in *Oxford*, from whence he Travelled beyond Sea to improve his Knowledge. At his return in King *James* his Reign, he was made Secretary to Sir *Robert Cecil*, who in his greater Preferments retain'd him ſtill for his Prudence and Faithfulneſs in many weighty Matters. At laſt by the means of the ſaid Sir *Robert* he was made one of the Clerks of the Council, and Knighted at *Hampton-Court* in 1618. He ſucceeded Sir *Tho. Lake* in the Office of Principal Secretary of State, which he diſcharged with great Prudence, until becoming *Roman* Catholick he reſign'd it of his own accord. The King however continued him Privy-Councellor all his Reign, and ſoon after created him Lord *Baltimore* of *Baltimore* in *Ireland*. He had the Property of the Province of *Avalon* in *Newfoundland* granted him by King *James*, for the improvement whereof 'tis ſaid he laid out 25000 *l.* and went thither twice in Perſon, but the *French* did ſo annoy it, that he was at laſt forced to give it over. Then he went to *Virginia*, and having viewed thoſe parts, obtained at his return a Patent to him and his Heirs for *Maryland* on the North of *Virginia*, with the ſame Title and Royalties as in *Avalon* aforeſaid, which proves a hopeful Plantation. This he obtain'd from King *Charles* I. who had as great an Eſteem of him as King *James* I. had before him. He died at *London*, *An.* 1632. in the 53d year of his Age, leaving his Eſtate and Honour to *Cecil Calvert* his Son, and was buried in the Chancel of St. *Dunſtans* in the Weſt, of whom theſe Memorable things are recorded. Though a *Roman* Catholick, yet he kept himſelf ſincere and diſengaged from all Intereſts, behaving himſelf with ſuch moderation that all Parties were taken with him. He was a Man of great Senſe, but none leſs wedded to his own Opinions, and could better bear a moderate Cenſure than an affected Applauſe. Whilſt he ſerv'd the King, he brought him every Night a well digeſted and exact Account of Affairs; And as to the Foreign Plantations, Judge *Popham* and he agreed as to the deſign, but differ'd in the manner; the firſt was for extirpating the *Indians*, he for converting 'em, and would ſtock it with the ſobreſt not the lewdeſt People, granting Liberties with great caution, and leaving every one to provide for himſelf by his proper Induſtry.

CALVI, a Town of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Capoua*. The Ancients called it *Cales*, and pretended that it was built by *Calais* Son of *Boreas*. It is 5 or 6 Leagues from *Capoua*. The *French* and *Turks* laid Siege to it to no purpoſe in 1555.

CALVI, a Town of the Iſle of *Corſica*, belonging to the *Genoeſes*; it is ſituated on the Sea to the Weſt of the Iſland, where there is a Gulf called *Golfo di Calvi*. The Town has a good Port, with a conſiderable Fortreſs.

CALVIDA, King of the *Scythians*, Son of *Gnure*, reigned together with his eldeſt Brother called *Saulie*, and alone after this Brothers death. Hiſtorians ſay *Calvida* had no hand in the death of his youngeſt Brother *Anacarſis*, who was killed by *Saulie*. *Calvida* liv'd in *Solon*'s time, and conſequently in *Cyrus*'s days, or a little before, which might perſwade that *Thomyris* was *Calvida*'s Wife, that ſhe reigned after him, and that her only Son *Sargapiſes* being killed by *Cyrus*, as *Juſtin* relates it, ſhe left the Crown by her death to the Son of *Saulie*, called *Idathyrſus*. See *Saulie*

CALVIN, (*John*) born at *Noyon* in *Picardy*, in the year 1509. He Studied Humanity at *Paris*, was afterwards ſent to *Orleans*, where he applied himſelf to the Civil Law, under *Petrus de Stella*, and afterwards continued this Study at *Bourges*, under *Andrew Alciat*, in which he made a great progreſs: He likewiſe Studied the *Greek* Tongue at *Bourges*, by the aſſiſtance of *Wolmar*, the Profeſſor. After the death of his Father, he went to *Paris*, and wrote Remarks upon *Seneca de Clementia*. The Reformation in *France* being roughly handled, he retir'd to *Bazil*, where he Studied *Hebrew*; Here he Publiſh'd his *Inſtitutions*, and Dedicated them to *Francis* I. from thence he went to the Dutcheſs of *Ferrara*, where he was well receiv'd: He came to *Geneva*, and was made Profeſſor of Divinity there in 1536. the year following he made all the People ſolemnly Swear to a Confeſſion of Faith, containing, amongſt other things, a Renunciation of the Popes Authority; but proceeding farther than was agreeable to the Town and Government, *Farellus*, himſelf, and another Miniſter, were ordered to depart the Town within two days, becauſe they refus'd the Communion to the People, unleſs they came up to *Calvin*'s Plan. From *Geneva* he retir'd to *Strasbourg*, where *Bucer* and *Capito* eſteem'd him extreamly; he ſet up a *French* Church in *Strasbourg*, and was the firſt Miniſter of it, and likewiſe was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity in that Town: His affection for the Church of *Geneva* ſtill continued, as is evident, among other things, by the Anſwer he wrote to the Florid and Artificial Letter of Cardinal *Sadolet* Biſhop of *Carpentras*. Two years after, the Divines of *Strasbourg* deſired him to aſſiſt at a Diet, which the Emperor had conven'd at *Worms* and *Ratisbon*, for Compoſing the Differences in Religion: He complied with their Requeſt, and had a Conference, at that meeting, with *Melanchton*: By this time the Town of *Geneva* was very preſſing for his Return; at laſt he yielded to their Importunity, and came thither in *September* 1541. to the great ſatisfaction of the Magiſtracy and People. The firſt thing he did, was to ſettle a Form of Diſcipline, and a Conſiſtorial Juriſdiction, with a Power to inflict Cenſures, and Canonical Pennances, even to Excommunication: This Method was, by a great many Perſons, interpreted over rigorous, and too near a-kin to *Roman* Tyranny; notwithſtanding, the Matter was carried; and this new *Canon* was legally paſs'd, by an Aſſembly of all the People, *Novemb.* 20. 1541. the Clergy and Laity ingaging themſelves to an unalterable Conformity to it. *Calvin* got himſelf a great many Enemies by his inflexible Severity, in maintaining the Rights and Juriſdiction of his Conſiſtory, theſe Rigours being ſometimes the Occaſion of Diſorders in the Town. He was a Perſon of indefatigable Induſtry, great Parts, and conſiderable Learning; had a good Memory, and a fine Pen; and was very Zealous, and much in Earneſt for his Perſuaſion; Even *Maimburg* and *Moreri* allow him to be a Perſon of Senſe and Learning, of a very Regular Life, as to Sobriety, and ſo far from Covetouſneſs, that he did not die worth above Fifty Pounds, Library and all; but then they pretend, that he was extreamly troubled with Choler and Chagreen, and that his Friends (particularly *Martin Bucer*) charge him with being over Satyrical. Thoſe who have a mind to enquire farther into the Truth of theſe Imputations, may conſult his Juſtification, publiſh'd by Monſieur *Drellingcourt*, a Miniſter in *Charenton*, in 1667. He died in the 56th year of his Age, in 1564. *Bayles Dict. Hiſt. Maimburg. Hiſt. Du Calviniſm.* His whole Works are Nine Volumes. *Commentaries upon the* Old *and* New Teſtament, *&c.*

CALVINISM, the principal Opinions of the *Calviniſts*, are drawn from the Writings of *Calvin*, contain'd in the 40 Articles of their Chriſtian Faith, which they preſented to the King of *France*, in their Catechiſms and Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. They oppoſe the Sacrifices of the Maſs; the Merit of Good Works; the Real, or rather Corporal Preſence of our Saviour, in the *Euchariſt*: They reduce the Number of the Sacraments to Two; Reject Evangelical Councils and Monaſtick Vows; Defend Imputative Righteouſneſs, and diſpute againſt the receiv'd Notion of Juſtification. *Calvin* maintains, That God has created the greateſt Part of Mankind, on purpoſe to Damn 'em, without any foreſight of their Sins, or Prevarications, being ſo hardy, as to affirm, That God has made ſome People *in Contumiliam & Pœnam. Perron, Richlieu, Bellarm. Calvin's Inſtit.*

CALVISIUS, a *Roman* who lived under *Tiberius*, the 35th year after Chriſt; He accuſed *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother, at the ſollicitation of *Julia Silana*; but ſhe being found Innocent, *Calviſius* was Exiled, but was recalled ſome time afterwards. There have alſo been *Calviſius Tullus*, and *C. Calviſius Sabinus*, *Roman* Conſuls.

CALVISIUS, (*Seth*) a *German*, he was of *Grosbeb*, a little Borough in *Turingia*, lived in the beginning of this Age, and publiſhed ſeveral Books of Chronology, *viz.* in 1605. his *Latin* Chronology, according to the Principles of *Joſeph Scaliger*, who gave him great Commendations. He printed a Piece in 1611. againſt the *Gregorian* Calender, under the Title of *Elenchus Calendarii a Papa Gregorio* XIII. *comprobati.* The beſt Edition of his Chronology was Printed in 1620. He died in 1617. *Scaliger, Voſſius.*

CALUS, called by others *Aualus* or *Attalus*, Nephew of *Dedalus*. He was the Inventer of the Saw and Compaſs, which made *Dedalus* ſo jealous of him that he killed him, and this was the reaſon that he quitted *Athens*, and went to *Creet*. *Pauſanias.*

CALYDON, a Town of *Ætolia* which has given its Name to the Foreſt, wherein Poets feign that *Meleager* killed the Prodigious Boar. There is alſo a Foreſt of this Name in *Scotland*, and a Borough that thoſe of the Country call *Dunkeld*. There is alſo a part of the Sea thereabouts, called *Oceanus Caledonius*. The Town of *Calydon* in *Ætolia*, was the Seat of a Biſhop, and was Capital of the Country. *Strabo.*

CALZA, or *Galza*, a Military Order of *Venice*, inſtituted upon the Model of the *Bande* in *Spain*, to exerciſe Youth in Military Affairs, as well by Sea as Land. It was renewed in 1562. which made ſome Authors think that it was eſtabliſhed at that time. *Giuſtiani Hiſt. Venet.*

CALZADA, or *Calzade*, or *St. Domingo de la Calzada*, *Calciata*, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, and the little Country of *Rivia*, formerly *Navarre*. It has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Burgos*, united to that of *Calahorra* in 1236. It is ſituated in the Mountains, and famous for St. *Dominick*'s Devotion.

CAMALDOLI, a Religious Order founded by St. *Romuald* about the end of the 10th Age. This Saint gave his Monks the Rules of St. *Benet*'s Order, with ſome particular Conſtitutions, and a white Habit, after a Viſion he had of ſeveral Perſons Cloathed ſo, who were going up upon a Ladder to Heaven. He was of a Noble Family of *Ravenna*, and having found in the *Appennin* Mountains near *Arrezo* a frightful ſolitary Place, called *Campo Maldoli*, he began to build a Monaſtery there about the Year 1009. and this Monaſtery gave its Name to all the Order. The Congregation of Hermits of St. *Romuald*, or of *Mount Couronne*, is a Branch of that of *Camaldoli*, to which it joined in 1532. *Paul Juſtinian* of *Venice* began its Eſtabliſhment in 1520. and founded the chief Monaſtery in the *Appennin*, in a Place called the *Mount of the Crown*, 10 miles from *Perugia*, and Dedicated it to our Saviour in 1555. *Baronius in Annal. Rainald. Spond.*

CAMARINA, a Town of *Sicily*, built according to *Euſebius*, in 150 of *Rome*, in the 44th Olympiad. The *Syracuſians* demoliſhed it 50 years after, but it was rebuilt by one *Hipponas*. It was ſince quite ruined, and has left its name to a River of *Sicily*; Yet is ſtill famous for what has happened to its Inhabitants, upon the occaſion of ſeveral ſtinking Bogs that incommoded them, for having conſulted the Oracle, they were Anſwered, That if they dried them they would be the more annoyed. Looking upon this Anſwer as ridiculous, they Drained the Bogs, and ſo gave their Enemies means to enter the Town, whence came the Proverb, *Movere Camarinam*, when one would expreſs a Misfortune occaſioned by him that it happens to. *Herodotus, Leander Alberti.*

CAMB, or *Kamb*, *Cambus*, a River in *Germany* in *High Auſtria*. It has its Source about the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Danube*.

CAMBADAGI, the Diſciple of *Xaca*, he taught the *Japonians* to adore the Devil, charmed this Nation with the ſtrange effects of his Magick. *Cucuboa* help'd him to introduce the Worſhip of the Devil in *Japan*.

CAMBAIA, *Cambaie*, or *Guzarate*, a Town and Kingdom of the *Eaſt Indies* in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*. Part of this Kingdom is a Peninſula between the Gulphs of *Indus* and *Cambaia*, and part is firm Land towards *Decan*. The chief Town is *Amedebad* or *Amadabad*; the others are *Cambaia, Surate, Baroch, Diu, &c.* The Town of *Cambaia* is ſituated at the end of a Gulf to which it gives its Name, where the River *Carari* diſcharges it ſelf into it; and gives its Name alſo to that Kingdom, and is ſo conſiderable that it is commonly called the *Cairo* of the *Indies*. It has good ſtrong Walls with 12 Gates, the Houſes are great and well built, and the Town is altogether rich, and of great Commerce. *Guzarate* is a Province of this Country, and is ſo conſiderable that the whole is called by its Name. The Inhabitants are either Pagans or Mahometans, Lovers of Learning, make uſe of all ſort of Arms, and are very Ingenious. The Country abounds with all the Proviſions that are brought out of the *Indies*, and has Mines of Cornelians, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones. It abounds alſo in all ſorts of Grain, Fruit, Beaſts, Cotton, Aniſeed, Opium, Oils, Soaps, Sugars, has Manufactures of Linen, and Cotton, Carpets, Cabinets, *&c.* which are all well wrought by the Inhabitants; and ſold by them likewiſe, for they are the ableſt Merchants in the *Indies*, *Cambaia* has above 30 good Towns of great Traffick, and it's ſaid its Revenues amounted formerly to 20000000 of Gold a Year, for then there were Kings that brought great Armies to the Field. *Mandeſlo* ſays, That *Cambaia* is one of the Greateſt, the Richeſt, and beſt Traded Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*; that it's Wall'd with a fair Wall of Free-Stone, greater than *Surat*, being 10 Leagues in compaſs, hath three Bazars or Market-Places, and four Noble Lanks or Ciſterns able to find the Inhabitants Water all the Year: Though there is ſeven Fathom Water in the Haven at High Water, yet at Low Water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud. *Linſchot, Maffeus.*

CAMBALU, a Town that moſt Geographers made Capital of *Catay*, which they thought one of the principal Parts of *Tartary*, but it has been ſince diſcovered that *Cambaul* and *Peking* are the Names of the ſame Town, and that *Catay* is the moſt Northern part of all *China*. It was the *Hollanders* in their Voyage to *China*, and Father *Kircher* the Jeſuit, that firſt found out this Truth, for that Father in his Relation of *China*, tells us, That *Peking*, Capital of *China Septentrionalis*, is that which the *Saracens* and *Moſcovites* call *Cambalu*. It is true, that the Profil, or Draught of *Cambalu*, which the *Portugueſe* have at *Lisbon* in the Cuſtom-Houſe, differs from that of *Peking*, which the *Hollanders* brought along with them. But that proceeds from this, That the *Hollanders* repreſented *Cambalu* in another proſpect, and of another ſide; for all the reſt agree, the Buildings are the ſame; and it is well known, that the *Tartars* that live to the North of *China* are wandring Vagabonds, who have neither Palaces, Pagodes, Temples, Triumphant Arches, nor Publick Monuments, with that extraordinary Magnificence that thoſe Places of *Peking* are ſaid to have. *Embaſſy of the* Hollanders *to* China.

CAMBDEN, (*William*) the Learned Antiquary of the *Britiſh* Iſlands, was born in *London*, *An.* 1553. At 15 years of Age he went to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, as Choriſter or Servitor, from whence he removed to *Broadgates-Hall*, now *Pembroke-College*, and at laſt to *Chriſt-Church*; in 1571 he was made Second Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School; in 1582 he took a Journey through *Suffolk* into *Yorkſhire*, and returned through *Lancaſhire* in order to the Compleating of of his *Britannia*, which he publiſhed the ſame Year, and has got him an Eternal Fame in the Common-wealth of Learning; This he writ in *Latin*, of which there have been three Editions in *Quarto*, and two in *Folio*, with Maps of every County. The *Folio* Edition, Printed in 1607. was put into *Engliſh* by *Philemon Holland* of *Coventry*, and publiſhed twice in our Language, *viz.* *An.* 1610. and 1637. He was made Prebendary of *Salisbury* in 88. In 159$\frac{2}{3}$ he was chief Maſter of *Weſtminſter* School, in the place of Dr. *Edward Grant*. In 97 he publiſhed his *Greek* Grammar. The ſame year he was created Firſt Herald, and then *Clarenceux* King of Arms, in the place of *Richard Lee* Eſq; deceaſed. *An.*1606. he began his conſtant Commerce of Letters with *Thuanus* that famous Hiſtoriographer of *France*, Styl'd by him, *Galliæ Lumen & Hiſtoricorum noſtri ſæculi Princeps.* In 1618 he began to compile his Hiſtory of Queen *Elizabeth*, and three years after he founded the Hiſtory-Lecture of the Univerſity, to which he gave the Mannor of *Boxley* in *Kent*. Thus having lived many years in Honour and Eſteem, he died *November* 9. 1623. being 74 years of Age, and was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abby with this *Latin* Epitaph:

Qui fide Antiquâ & operâ aſſiduâ Britannicam Antiquitatem
Indagavit,
Simplicitatem innatam honeſtis ſtudiis excoluit
Animi ſolertiam candore Illuſtravit
Gulielmus Cambdenus, ab Elizabetha Regina
ad Regis Armorum (Clarentii Titulo) dignitatem evocatus
hic ſpe certa reſurgendi in Chriſto S. E.
Q

Obiit Anno Domini 1623. 9 *Novembris, Ætatis ſuæ* 74.

He was much admired, not only by the Chiefeſt of the Nobility, and the moſt Learned of the Nation, but alſo beyond the Seas, particularly by *Ortelius*, *Lipſius*, *Scaliger*, *Thuanus*, *Caſaubon*, *Pontanus*, *Swertius*, &c.

CAMBOJE, or *Camboge*, a Kingdom of the Peninſula of the River *Indus*, or of the Gulf of *Bengala*, ſituated upon the Southern Shore between the Kingdoms of *Siam*, *Chiampaa*, and of *Cochin-china*. Its Capital, which is of its own Name, and is alſo called *Ravecca*, is 60 Leagues off the Sea, upon a Branch of the River *Mecon*, which overflows every Year like the River *Nile*, and *Manam* in the Kingdom of *Siam*. It begins to ſwell and increaſe in the Month of *June*, and in *July* and *Auguſt* overflows all the Neighbourhood. For this reaſon the Town of *Camboje* was built upon a riſing Ground, where it makes but one Street, and is of great Commerce; there being ſome from *Japonia*, *Cochin-china*, *Malais*, and many from *Portugal* that Trade there; Its King is Tributary to the King of *Siam*, and his Palace is fortified with a Palliſado inſtead of Walls, with ſome Cannons from *China*, and 24 that belonged to two Dutch Ships which were caſt away upon the Coaſt. The Lords of the Court are diſtinguiſhed into *Okinas*, *Tonimas*, *Namprας*, and *Sabandars*, who are all of different qualities, but are commonly without any particular Office, except the firſt, which are the moſt conſiderable, and as it were Councellors of State. There is but one Pagode in the Town, near which all the Prieſts have their Dwellings. It is a very fertile Country, and the Inhabitants are much inclined to the Chriſtian Religion, which ſeveral of them have already embraced, as we underſtand by modern Relations. Proviſions are ſo cheap there, and in ſuch abundance, that the Inhabitants ſell for little or nothing, very good Deer, Oxen, Hogs, Hares, and all ſorts of Wild Fowl, as alſo Citrons, Oranges, Coco's, and all other Fruits of the Country. The *Portugueſe* are ſo well ſettled there, that they have hinder'd the *Dutch* to Trade in that Country. The King's Palace is fortified, not only with a great many Cannon, but likewiſe with two Regiments of Guards and 16 Elephants. The Councellors of State, called *Okinas*, when they go to their publick Aſſemblies or Meetings, carry a Bag Embroidered with Gold, which contains three Gold Boxes filled with *Cardamums*, and other well ſcented things, and when they are in the King's Preſence they ſit round in a half Circle, and have behind them the *Toni* or Great Men of the Kingdom. The Prieſts come neareſt the King's Perſon. And when an Ambaſſador comes to have his Audience, he ſits below the *Okinas* 25 Paces from the King. *Embaſſy of the* Hollanders *to* Japan.

CAMBRA, Sirnamed the Beautiful, was Daughter to *Belin* King of the *Britons*, the ancient People of what we now call *England*. This Princeſs had ſo much Wit and Prudence, that the King and the Great Men of the State conſulted her as their Oracle, and followed all her Advice. The *Sicambrians* were ſo called from her Name *Cambra*: She governed theſe People about 40 years, according to the Laws ſhe gave them; She alſo invented the Manner of Fortifying Citadels, and afterwards died, *An. M.* 3590. after ſhe had gained much Reputation. *Pitſæus de illuſt. Angl.*

CAMBRAY upon the *Schelde*, a Town in the *Low-Countreys* with an Archbiſhoprick, is Capital of the Country called *Cambreſis*. It's the *Cameracum* of the Ancients, four Leagues from *Douay*, and ſeven from *Valenciennes*, and from *St. Quintin*. It is great, fair, well built, and one of the ſtrongeſt Towns of *Europe*, with two Citadels in it. Some Authors write, That *Camber* King of the *Sicambrians*, was the Founder of it. *Ado* remarks, That *Claudion*, King of *France*, conquer'd it in 445. and afterwards it fell to *Charles the Bald* in 843. and 870. after the Death of *Lothaire* II. and ſometimes after it became the Subject of War between the Kings of *France*, the Emperors of *Germany*, and the Counts of *Flanders*. *Baldwin* I. Count of *Flanders* took it, and gave it to his Son *Raoul*. The Emperors declared it a Free Town, but for all that the *French* never quitted their Claim to it. In 1542. *Francis* the Firſt of *France*, conſented it ſhould be *Neuter*. But the Emperor *Charles* V. took it the Year after, by the Intelligence he had given him by the Biſhop who was of the Houſe of *Crouï*, and Garriſon'd it, and kept the Inhabitants in awe by a Citadel built at their own Expences. It changed Maſters ſome time after, when the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to K. *Henry* III. was made Count of *Flanders* in 1582. He was alſo Maſter of *Cambray*, and left it to *John Montluc* Sieur of *Balagny*, who ſoon after joined himſelf to the League, and made Peace with *Henry* IV. who made him Prince of *Cambray*, and Mareſchal of *France* in 1594. But the *Spaniards* ſurprized this Town ſoon after, and forced him to deliver them the Citadel the 9th of *October* 1595. The Inhabitants acknowledged *Philip* II. of *Spain*, but the Archbiſhop made ſuch Complaints, and ſhewed ſuch Reaſons, that he was himſelf made Lord of *Cambray*, the King being ſatisfied with being Maſter of the Citadels, and Protector of the Country, leaving all other Juriſdiction to that Prelate. The *Spaniards* fortified this Town very well, and kept ſuch a ſtrong Garriſon in it, that it was looked upon to be impregnable. Yet the King of *France*, having taken *Valenciennes* in the beginning of 1677. laid Siege to *Cambray*, whereof he made himſelf Maſter in a ſhort time, and ſoon after forced the Citadel to Capitulate. This Town is ſituated upon the River *Schelde*, which runs through a part of it. The great Citadel is upon a height which commands all the Town; the Ditch is wrought in a Rock which has help'd to raiſe its Walls. The Ramparts of the Town are alſo environ'd with deep Ditches, chiefly to the Eaſt, and defended with many good Baſtions. It reaches to the River, and has another Fort to defend it on that ſide, which lying low, may be ſoon drowned by drawing the Sluces which keep in the Water. The Chapter of this Town is one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Low-Countreys*, conſiſts of 48 Canons, and 95 Eccleſiaſticks which Officiate in our Lady's Church. It's affirmed, that *Diogenes*, a *Grecian* by Nation, was the firſt Prelate of *Cambray*, ſent into *France* by Pope *Siricius* about 408. Pope *Paul* II. made it an Archbiſhop's See in 1559. upon the Requeſt of King *Philip* II. of *Spain*: The Biſhopricks of *Arras*, *Tournay*, *St. Omar*, and *Namur*, were given it for Suffragans. The Archbiſhops take the Title of Dukes of *Cambray*, Counts of *Cambreſis*, and Princes of the Empire. The Streets of this Town are wide, and very neat, and the Chiefeſt and Richeſt end in a great Square, where the Town-Houſe is built, which has a very curious Clock. There are alſo very good Manufactures at *Cambray*, and eſpecially Linen; it was a Place of conſiderable Commerce before the Wars, and now begins to have good Trading again. *Guichardin deſcript. du Pais bas, &c.*

CAMBRESIS, a Country between *Picardy*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*, almoſt 10 Leagues long, from the Villages *Or* and *Chatillon* to the Town of *Arleux*. This Country is very fertile, and has a Caſtle called *Caſtel Cambreſis*, where in 1559. there was concluded a Peace between *Spain* and *France*, which laſt gave 98 conſiderable Places for *S. Quintin*, *Ham*, and *Catelet*.

CAMBRIDGE, Lat. *Cantabrigia*, anciently *Camboritum*, or *Camboricum*, is not only the chief Place of *Cambridgeſhire*, and that from whence the County is denominated, but alſo a moſt famous Univerſity. It lies by common computation 44 miles from *London* North-eaſt-ward, and is ſo called from the River *Cam*, upon which it is ſeated, which River in its Northern courſe meets with the *Ouſe*, and falls into it three miles above *Ely*. The Colleges are built in the Skirts of the Town, which afford 'em the better and more delightful Walks and Gardens about 'em. The Town is of that large extent, that it contains 14 Pariſhes; but whereas there are in *Oxford* 18 Endow'd Colleges and 7 Halls, here are but 12 Colleges and 4 Halls. Their Names, and thoſe of their Founders, with the time of their Foundation, you have in the following Table.

Colleges and Halls.	Founded by	*Anno.*
St. *Peter*'s Houſe.	*Hugh de Balſham*, Bp. of *Ely*.	1280
Clare Hall.	*Richard Badow*, Chancellor of the Univerſity.	1326
Pembrook Hall.	*Mary St. Paul.*	1343
Corpus Chriſti College.	*Henry* of *Monmouth*, D. of *Lancaſter*.	1344
Trinity Hall.	*William Bateman*, Biſhop of *Norwich*.	1347
Gonvile and *Caius* College.	*Edward de Gonville*, and *Caius* afterwards.	1348
King's College.	King *Henry* VI.	1441
Queen's College.	*Margaret*, Wife to King *Henry* VI.	1448
St. *Catharine*'s Hall.	*Robert Wood*, Chancellor of the Univerſity.	1475
Jeſus College.	*John Alwik*, Chan. of *Engl.*	1520
St. *John*'s College, and	Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry* VII.	1505
Chriſt's College.		1508
Magdalen College.	*Thomas Audley*, Chancellor of *England*.	1519
Trinity College.	King *Henry* VIII.	1546
Emanuel College.	Sir *Walter Mildway*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.	1584
Suſſex and *Sidney* College.	*Francis Sidney*, Chancellor of *Suſſex*.	1596

In the time of the *Romans*, *Cambridge*, known amongſt them by the Name of *Camboritum*, was a *Roman* Colony, had then its Schools, wherein the *Roman* and *Britiſh* Youth were inſtructed, until the Wars of the *Saxons* and *Danes* occaſioned a diſcontinuance; but they began to flouriſh again in the Reign of King *Henry* I. above two hundred years after King *Alfred* re-eſtabliſhed *Oxford*. *Cambridge* has not only been Dignified with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Eminent Perſons, but alſo with that of a Dukedom, in Four Sons of King *James* II. when Duke of *York*; Three of them by the firſt Dutcheſs, *Charles*, *James*, and *Edgar*, who all died very young; and the Fourth by the Queen. Mr. *Cambden* ſays, It's called *Cambridge*, becauſe ſituated upon the Eaſt Banks of the River *Cam*, near which it has a Bridge. It ſends four Burgeſſes to Parliament, two from the Town, and two from the Univerſity.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland County of *England*, is bounded Eaſtward both with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, Weſtward with *Bedford* and *Huntington-ſhires*; Northward with *Lincolnſhire* and *Norfolk*, and Southward with *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*. It reaches from North to South about 35 miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 20; the whole divided into 17 Hundreds, wherein are 18 Market-Towns, and 163 Pariſhes. This County, together with *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, was the Seat of the *Iceni* in the time of the *Romans*; a Member of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles* in the time of the *Heptarchy*; and now makes up the Dioceſe of *Ely*. The South Parts of it are Champaign and Plentiful, both of Corn and Graſs. The Northern Parts are fenny, unhealthful, and therefore thinly Peopled; but repleniſhed both with Fiſh and Fowl. This Country yields excellent Saffron, the deareſt Commodity that *England* produces; and the Herb called *Scordium*, or *Water-Germander*, grows alſo here very plentifully.

CAMBYSES, Second King of *Perſia*, was the Son of *Cyrus*, whom he ſucceeded, *A. R.* 225. He invaded and ſubdued *Egypt*, and intended to make War againſt the *Æthiopians*; but a great part of his Army being buried under the Sands, as he marched to deſtroy the Temple of *Ammon*, he changed his Deſign. His Reign was of 7 years and 5 months; for having put his Brother *Tanioxares*, or *Smergeis*, to death, he became frantick, and died of a Wound he gave himſelf in his Thigh. This happened *A. R.* 232. in the 64th Olympiad, 532 years before Chriſt. *Valerius Maximus* relates a very ſevere Action of this Prince's Juſtice, in the Perſon of a Judge that did not diſcharge his Office; for he cauſed him to be flea'd alive, and ſpread his Skin upon the Juſtice-Bench, to put his Son, to whom he gave that Office, in mind of exerciſing his Charge better. *Herodot. Juſtin.*

CAMBYSES, a *Perſian* of a midling Birth, who lived in the 50th Olympiad, about the year of *Rome* 174. and 3474th of the World. *Aſtyages*, laſt King of the *Medes*, married his Daughter to him, hoping by ſo diſproportioned a Match, to ſhun the ill Conſequences of a Dream that he had, which threatned him, as he imagin'd, with ill Luck; for he ſaw a Vine ſpring from the Princeſs, whoſe Branches covered all *Aſia*; which was interpreted by Aſtrologers, That his Daughter *Mandane* would have a Son that ſhould dethrone him. *Cambyſes* begot *Cyrus*, who put himſelf upon his Grandfather's Throne. *Herodot. Lib.* 1.

CAMELFORD, a conſiderable Borough and Market-Town in *Cornwal*, ſituate on the River *Camel*; Governed by a Mayor. From *London* 184 miles.

CAMERARIUS, in High Dutch *Cammermeiſter*, *(Joachim)* was of *Bamberg*, a Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*, where he was born in 1500. His Family was ancient and conſiderable; but he made it more eſteemed by his great Merit. He made great Progreſs in all kind of Learning, as in Languages, Hiſtory, Mathematicks, Phyſick, and Politicks; beſides which, he was naturally ſo Eloquent, that he could perſuade what he pleaſed. Theſe great Qualities endeared him to all the famous Men of his time, and the greateſt Princes Honoured him with their Friendſhip; as, *Charles* the Fifth, the Emperor *Maximilian* the Second. He taught with great Applauſe at *Nuremberg*, *Tubingen*, and at *Leipſic*. He died in 1574. having juſt entred upon the 75th year of his Age. He compoſed theſe Verſes on his Death-bed:

Morte nihil tempeſtivâ eſſe optatius, aiunt,
Sed tempeſtivam quis putat eſſe ſuam?
Qui putat, ille ſapit; namque ut fatalia vitæ,
Sic & quiſque ſuæ tempora mortis habet.

Camerarius was married to *Anne* of *Truches* of *Grunſperg*, deſcended of a Noble Family, and had nine Children by her, 5 Sons and 4 Daughters. He tranſlated out of Greek into Latin the Works of *Herodotus*, *Demoſthenes*, *Xenophon*, *Euclid*, *Homer*, *Theocritus*, *Sophocles*, *Lucian*, *Theodoretus*, *Nicephorus*, and of St. *Gregory* of *Niſſe*, &c. Beſides this, he writ the Life of *Philip Melancthon*, who was his Friend; writ alſo the Life of *Eoban* of *Heſſe*, and publiſhed a Catalogue of the Biſhops of ſeveral Churches, and Letters in Greek. He likewiſe publiſhed *Plautus* from two ancient Manuſcripts. *Melch. Adam. Thuan.*

CAMERARIUS *(Joachim)* a famous Phyſician, Son of the other *Joachim Camerarius*: He was of *Nuremberg*, where he was born in 1534. He upheld the great Reputation his Father had acquired by his great Learning. He ſtudied in the beſt Univerſities of *Germany*, and afterwards went to *Italy*, and ſtudied at *Padua* and *Bononia*, where he made himſelf many Friends amongſt the Learned Men; as, *Fallopius*, *Aquapendente*, *Capivaccio*, *Aldrovandus*, *Vincent Pinelli*, &c. At his return thence, the Reputation of his great Learning made ſeveral Princes court him to live with them; but he loved his Studies too well to yield to any ſuch Solicitations. He applied himſelf chiefly to Chymiſtry and Botanicks, and not only kept a Garden furniſhed with the moſt curious Simples, but alſo bought the Botanick Library of *Geſnerus*; ſo that he wanted nothing to make him perfect; but was much interrupted by the many Viſits he received from People of the higheſt Quality. He left Children by three Wives, and his *Hortus Medicus: De re Ruſtica: De Plantis Epiſtolæ*, &c. He died in 1598 *Melch. Adam.*

CAMERARIUS, *(Philip)* a conſiderable Lawyer of *Nuremberg*. He died in the year 1621. He wrote *Hiſtorical Meditations*, tranſlated into ſeveral Languages, with other Works.

CAMERINO, a Town of *Italy*, formerly in *Ombria*, but now belonging to the Marquiſate of *Ancona*, with a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Holy See. *Latin* Authors call it *Camerinum*, and *Camarinum*, and the Inhabitants *Camerices*. It's ſituated between *Macerata* and *Spoletto*, and had in former times the Title of a Dutchy. It is ancient; for *Titus Livius* mentions, in his 9th Book of the *Roman Hiſtory*, That *Marcus Fabius*'s Brother, being ſent to obſerve the Enemies of *Rome*, was very well received by thoſe of *Camerino*.

CAMERON, *(John)* a *Scotch-man* of *Glaſgow*, was one of the moſt famous Divines amongſt the Proteſtants of *France*. He came very young from his own Country, and arrived at *Bourdeaux* in 1600. where ſome of his Religion obſerving his great Qualities, and the Progreſs he had made in Learning, ſent him, at their proper Expences, to ſtudy Divinity; and he was afterwards a Miniſter of their Church. The place where he got moſt Reputation was at *Saumur*, where he taught Divinity for 3 years. He was Author of a new Syſtem of Grace; the *Calviniſts* being then ſomewhat divided amongſt themſelves, by reaſon of the new Opinion of *Arminius*, to which *Cameron* inclined very much: And the Great Men of their Party, as *Amaraut*, *Cappel*, *Bochart*, *Daillé*, and others, followed his Opinion, being perſuaded that *Calvin*'s Tenets upon Grace, Free-will, and Predeſtination, were ſomewhat harſh. This was the reaſon that the other *Calviniſts* ſpoke of the School of *Saumur*, as of a Party oppoſite to the true *Calviniſts*. *Cameron* publiſhed but few of his Books himſelf, beſides his Conference with *Tilenus*, Entituled, *De Gratiæ & voluntatis humanæ concurſu in vocatione Leydæ*, *Anno* 1622. And another Book alſo in Latin, Printed at *Saumur* in 1624. wherein he maintains his Opinion concerning Free-will and Grace. After his Death were Printed his *Prelections*, or Leſſons of Divinity, which contains the Explications of ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture, in form of common Places, after the Method of Controverſiſts, and in a copious and neat Style. There were alſo Printed at *Geneva*, Learned and Judicious Remarks of his upon the *New Teſtament*, with the Title of *Mirothecum Evangelicium*, which were afterwards inſerted in the *Criticks* of *England*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

CAMERONIANS, a Party of *Presbyterians* in *Scotland*, ſo called from one Mr. *Archibald Cameron*, a Field-Preacher, who was the firſt that ſeparated in Communion from the other *Presbyterians* that were not of his Opinion, concerning the Miniſters who had accepted of an Indulgence from King *Charles* II. which he alledged to be a Countenancing of the Supremacy in Church-Affairs; and they ſaid, That it was only a making uſe of the Liberty to exerciſe the Paſtoral Function, from which they had been unduly reſtrained. The Debate and Heats encreaſed on both ſides, which the other *Presbyterians* adviſed to lay aſide, until the Controverſie could be determined by a General Aſſembly: But the *Cameronians*, by a furious Zeal, did ſeparate from them; and ſome who aſſociated with them, ran into the laſt Exceſſes of Frenſie and Diſloyalty. They declared, That King *Charles* II. had forfeited his Right to the Crown and Society of the Church, by his breaking the Solemn League and Covenant, which were the Terms on which he received the former; and his vicious Life, which, *de Jure*, ſaid they, excluded him from the latter; they pretended both to Dethrone and Excommunicate him; and broke out into a Rebellion, which was ſuppreſſed by the Duke of *Monmouth* at *Bothwell-Bridge*. They chearfully complyed with his preſent Majeſty King *William* on the Revolution, and on all occaſions have witneſſed their Zeal for him with no ſmall Gallantry; as at *Dunkell*, *Steinkirk*, *&c.* under their Brave Officers, *Cleland*, *Fullerton*, and Major *Ker* of *Kerſland*, the latter being Repreſentative of the ancient Family of the Name in *Scotland*, and very inſtrumental in bringing thoſe People to concur with the preſent Government in Church and State; but was untimely ſnatched away by his early Fate, and died of the Wounds which he received as fighting gallantly at *Steinkirk*. As for their former Differences in Church-Matters, they are alſo laid aſide, the Preachers of their Party having ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* in 1690.

CAMILLA, Siſter of Pope *Sixtus* V. She was Wife to one that lived in a little Village of the *Grottes*, near the Town of *Montalto*, in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*. When her Brother *Felix Peretti*, called afterwards Cardinal of *Montalto*, was made Pope by the Name of *Sixtus* V. ſhe was ſent for to *Rome*, whither ſhe came accompanied with her Kindred and Daughter. When ſhe came near the City, ſhe was met by the Cardinals of *Medicis*, *Eſte*, and *Alexandria*, who led her into a Palace, where they cauſed her to be dreſs'd like a Princeſs, thinking thereby to oblige the Pope, who they knew had a great Kindneſs for her. The ſame Cardinals conducted her after this, and preſented her to the Pope, who ſeeing her in that rich Dreſs, pretended he did not know her, and withdrew into another Chamber: But when ſhe came the next day to the *Vatican* in her ordinary Garb, he embraced her, ſaying, *Now you are my Siſter; and I do not pretend that any but my ſelf ſhall make you a Princeſs.* Then lodged her in the Palace of *Mary Major*, allowing a conſiderable Penſion for her Maintenance; but he forbad her to meddle with any Buſineſs, or to ask him for any Favour; which ſhe obſerved ſo punctually, that ſhe contented her ſelf with a Grant of Indulgences for a Confrery in the Church of *Refuge* in *Naples*, whereof ſhe her ſelf was choſen Protectreſs. *Greg. Leti.*

CAMILLE, Queen of the *Volſci*; ſhe was killed as ſhe was leading Succour to *Turnus*, and to the *Latins* againſt *Æneas*. It was *Aruntius*, or *Aronce*, that killed her, and he was puniſhed immediately for it. *Virg. Æneid.*

CAMILLI, was the Name which the ancient *Romans* gave the young Boys that ſerved the Prieſts of *Jupiter* in their Sacrifices. They alſo called young Girls *Camillæ*, who were employed in any of their Sacred Myſteries. And hence it was that *Mercury*, in the ancient Language of the *Hetrurians*, was called *Camillus*, that is, Miniſter, or Servant of the Gods, as *Plutarch* mentions it in the Life of *Numa*. *Bochart* remarks, That the Augurs, or Soothſayers, and the Miniſters of the Gods, were called *Koſemins* by the *Hebrews*, as the *Romans* call them *Caſmilles*, from the *Hebrew* Words *Coſme-el*, which in the Holy Tongue ſignifies the Miniſters of God. *Bochart. de Animal Sac. Part.* 1. *l.* 2.

CAMILLUS, *(M. Furius)* Conſul, Military Tribune, and *Roman* Dictator. He defeated the *Faliſques*; and after a Siege of 10 years, took the Town of *Veji*, in the 358th year of *Rome*, whence he brought a great Booty, which he diſtributed amongſt the Soldiers againſt his Vow; wherefore he was baniſhed ſome time after: But before this, he conſecrated the Temple of *Juno*, and that of *Maluta*, or *Leucothoe*. During his Exile, the *Galli Senones* beſieged *Rome*; he came to its Relief, and defeated the Enemy, which got him the Name of a Second *Romulus*, and Deliverer of his Country, hindring the *Romans* from quitting their City, and retiring to *Veſes*. After this, he put the Laws in their former force, ſubdued the *Volſci*, and defeated the *Tuſcans* and other neighbouring People. Laying Siege to *Faleria* in 360. a Schoolmaſter brought him the Children of the moſt conſiderable Families of the Town, whom *Camillus* received, but without ſtaining his Honour with the Baſeneſs of this Man; for he ſent him home again bound, and the Children along with him; which charmed the Inhabitants ſo, that they ſurrendred to their Generous Enemy. The Noiſe of a new Incurſion of the *Gauls* into *Italy*, made him be choſen Dictator for the 5th time. In 387. he defeated the Enemy, who were come as far as the Plains of *Alba*, and returned in Triumph to *Rome* 23 years after he had delivered her from the laſt Extremity before; and died of the Plague 2 years after, in the 389th of *Rome*, and the 365th year before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Plut. T. Liv. Flor. Aur. Victor.*

CAMILLUS, *(L. Furius)* a *Roman* Conſul and Dictator, Son to the firſt, and worthy of ſuch a Father. He was named Dictator in 404. and the year after choſen Conſul with *Appius Claudius Craſſus*, who dying ſoon after, *Camillus* was forced to reſiſt the *Gauls* alone. He had the good Fortune to defeat them; and it was in this Rencounter that *Valerius* killed one of the *Gauls*, through the Aſſiſtance (as 'tis ſaid) of a Crow that flew about his Head; which is the reaſon that he is called *Corvinus*. In 416. being Conſul with *C. Menenius Nepos*, they overthrew the *Latins*, and were honoured with their Statues on Horſeback, which was allowed none before them. *Camillus* made himſelf alſo Maſter of the Town of *Antium*; and taking away all the Gallies he found in the Port, he had their Braſs Prows carried to the great Place of Orations, or Publick Speeches, which were for that reaſon afterwards called *Roſtra*, and *pro Roſtris*. In 429. of *Rome*, he was again Conſul with *Decius Junius Brutus Scæva*; the laſt marched againſt the *Pelignians*, *Marſi*, and *Veſtinians*; but being taken very ill upon the way, he named his Dictator, the moſt famous General of his time, which was *L. Papirius Curſor*. *T. Liv. Plin.*

CAMILLUS *Scribonianus*, was choſen Emperor by the *Romans*, being tired of *Claudius*'s Reign; but he was ſoon forſaken by his Party, and afterwards murthered; and his Wife *Arria*, unwilling to ſurvive him, killed her ſelf *A.C.* 42. *Tacit.*

CAMIN, Lat. *Caminum*, a ſmall City in the farther *Pomerania*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ginſen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It ſtands on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Diwenow*, overagainſt the Iſland of *Wolenſche*, not above a mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about ſeven from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and has embraced the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

CAMIS, Idols which the *Japonians* adore, and chiefly the *Bonzi*, or Miniſters of the Sect of *Xenxus*. Theſe Idols repreſent the Principal Lords of *Japan*, to whom the *Bonzi* erect magnificent Temples, as to Gods, and invoke them to recover their Health, and to gain Victories over their Enemies. *Kircher de la Chine.*

CAMMA, a Lady of *Galatia*, married *Sinatus*, who was much eſteemed in that Country. This diſguſted *Sinorix* ſo much, who was mightily in love with *Camma*, that he got *Sinatus* killed. In the mean time the Widow retired to the Temple of *Diana*, to lament her Loſs, where ſhe was followed by *Sinorix*, who employed all his Care and Friends to gain her Love. The Lady feigned to be ſomewhat pleaſed with the Services of the one, and ſeeming to give ear to the continual Requeſts of the others, promiſed to accept of him for her Husband; ſo ſent for him to the Church, where ſhe preſented him the Nuptial Cup, wherein ſhe had mixed Poiſon; and finding that he drank one half of it, ſhe took the other off her ſelf, proteſting ſhe was not in the leaſt concerned at her Death, ſince ſhe had revenged her Husband's. *Plut. des Vertues des Femmes.*

CAMOENS, *(Lewis)* a famous Poet, called by his Country-men the *Virgil* of *Portugal*. He was born of a good Family, and gave great Proofs of his great Genius for Poetry in his very Youth, whilſt he ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Coimbra*; but having no Eſtate to maintain him, he went into the Army, where he behaved himſelf with a great deal of Honour: But being ſent to *Ceuta* in *Africa*, he loſt one of his Eyes in its Defence againſt the *Moors*. From thence he returned to *Portugal*, and from *Portugal* he went to the *Indies*. He was in ſome Eſteem with the Officers of the Navy for his Wit; but being ſomewhat Satyrical upon one of the Chief Commanders, he was forced to withdraw out of the reach of his Anger. He then went to the Frontiers of *China*, where he lighted of a Conveniency to come to *Goa*; and coming thence to *Portugal*, he was caſt away, loſt all his Goods, and had much a-do to ſave his Life. At laſt he made a ſhift to come to his Country, but very poor, not having wherewithal to ſubſiſt. It was then he ended his Poem, Entituled, *As Luſiadas*, which he Dedicated to *Dom Sebaſtian*, then King of *Portugal*; but that Prince being then young, and thoſe that were about his Perſon no Admirers of Poetry, the unfortunate Poet was much diſappointed, and was forced to live the reſt of his days miſerably in *Portugal*, where he died in 1579. Beſides that Poem of his, which has been tranſlated into divers Languages, we have a Collection of divers Pieces, under the Name of *Rimus de Luis de Camoens*. His other Works are loſt. He is accuſed of mixing Fables of Paganiſm with the Truth of Chriſtian Religion, and of having ſpoken, without Diſcretion, of Prophane Deities in a Chriſtian Poem. *Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

CAMPAGNA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the furthermoſt Principality, with the Title of Marquiſate and Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Conza*, to which has been joined that of *Saby*, now a ruined Town. *Campagna* is of *Salern* ſide, three or four Leagues from the Sea.

CAMPAGNA *di Roma*; *Pliny*, in his Natural Hiſtory, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 5. ſaith of this Country, *What Pen is able ſufficiently to diſplay the Beauties of theſe Shoars, the bleſſed and raviſhing Pleaſantneſs of this Soil! So that Nature ſeemed to* *to have prodigally ſpent all her Skill in the Enriching and Adorning this one Spot of Land. She alone enjoys a lively, ever healthful Air. How fertile are her Fields! How ſoft and eaſie are her Hills! How innocent and harmleſs are her Foreſts! How dark the Shades of her Woods! How vaſtly numerous are the Kinds of Trees, and how uſeful to Mankind! How pleaſant are the Breezes from her Mountains! The abundance of her Fruits, Vines, and Olives, the noble Fleeces of her Flocks, her fat and lovely Bulls, the Beauty and Plenty of her Lakes, Rivers, and Fountains, which water her in all places, are all of them inexpreſſible. Her large Bays, ſafe Ports, quiet Creeks, and Boſom always open to receive the Commerce of the whole World; and the many Promontories which ſhe thruſts into the Sea like Arms, ſeems to aſſure Mankind how ready and deſirous ſhe is to ſuccour thoſe that approach her, and ſecure them in her Arms, from the Violence of the Waves.* Thus elegantly the Naturaliſt deſcribes the State of it in his time. *Campagnia*, ſaith *Florus*, is the moſt beautiful Vale not only in *Italy*, but in the whole World. There is in Nature nothing ſofter than its Air, which makes the Flowers to ſpring twice in one year. There is nothing more fruitful than the Soil, which is ſaid to be the Stage on which *Bacchus* and *Ceres* try their utmoſt which ſhall be Conqueror. There is nothing more kind to Paſſengers than her Seas: Here are the Noble Ports of *Cajeta* and *Miſenus*, and the warm Baths of *Baiæ*; the ſmooth Lakes of *Lucrinus* and *Avernus*, into which *Neptune* retires to enjoy a ſweet Repoſe. Here the Mountains called *Gaurus*, *Falernus*, and *Maſſicus*, are covered with excellent Vines. *Veſuvius* imitates the Flames of *Ætna*. This Province came to the Popes, as Sovereigns of *Rome*, to which, for many Ages, it has been annexed. It was the Seat of the ancient *Latins*, who were conquered with great difficulty by the *Romans*, in the year of *Rome* 296. They revolted after the City was ſacked by the *Gauls*, and were again conquered in the year of *Rome* 414. But whatever it was then, it is now one of the moſt deſolate Countries in the World, (as Dr. *Burnet* aſſures us) there being not an Houſe to be ſeen as far as one's Eyes can carry one, though it is a moſt rich Champaign Country; nay, the very Air too is become unhealthful for want of Inhabitants and draining the Ground. This he aſcribes to the Rigour of the Government, which hath driven away the Inhabitants, and made the Country almoſt not habitable.

CAMPANELLA, *(Thomas)* a Friar of St. *Dominick*'s Order, was of *Stilo*, a little Town of *Calabria*: He became famous in the Art of making Syllogiſms, and got much Reputation in Diſputing at the *Publick Act*; but having anſwered ſomewhat ſourly to an old Profeſſor of Divinity, of his own Order at *Naples*, the old Man got him into the *Inquiſition*, under Pretence of Hereſie, and of being about to deliver that City to their Enemies. He was kept in the *Inquiſition* for 25 years, and treated very cruelly, being put 24 times to the *Queſtion*; but at laſt Pope *Urban* VIII. got him his Liberty, and he came to *Paris* in 1634. where he taught Philoſophy with ſome Reputation, and was in ſome Eſteem with the Cardinal of *Richelieu*. He died in 1639. being the 71ſt year of his Age. He compoſed ſeveral Books, and had this Character from one of his own Country: That he had a great deal of Wit, but little Judgment, and that he wanted Solidity and Diſcretion. He wrote *Phyſiologia. Quæſtiones Phyſiologicæ. De Senſu rerum. Atheiſmus Triumphatus. Opuſcula Phyſica, Mathematica, Poetica. Tractatus Aſtrologicus. Monarchia Hiſpaniæ, &c. Gaſſendi. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

CAMPASPE, or *Pantaſté*, the Name of a very handſom Woman, which *Alexander the Great* loved, and commanded *Apelles* to draw her Picture; which he did; but fell in Love with her in the Work; which when *Alexander* perceived, he conſented that he ſhould have her. *Pliny.*

CAMPATOIS, a Heretick Sect, which St. *Jerome*, writing againſt the *Luciferians*, calls *Montois*. They roſe againſt the Church in the 4th Age, and followed the Doctrine of the *Donatiſts* and *Circuncellians*. *Prateole.*

CAMPDEN, a Market-Town in *Glocceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kiſtgate*. The Earl of *Gainsborough*, Viſcount *Campden*, has a Seat here.

CAMPECH, a Town in the *Yaccatan*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, on the North Shoar, in 19. 00. North Lat. 50 Leagues from *Merida*, having a large but ſhallow Haven. This Town was taken by *William Parker*, an *Engliſh*-man, by ſurprize, in the year 1596. and plundered by a ſingle Ship's Company, together with a large Frigat, that had taken in the King of *Spain*'s Tribute for that Year.

CAMPEGI, or *Campeius*, *(Laurence)* Cardinal: He lived in the 14th Age, and was of *Bononia*, where he ſtudied in the Law, and after roſe by degrees, until he got a Cardinal's Hat in 1517. In 1524. he was ſent Legate into *Germany* againſt the *Lutherans*, *Clement* VIII. being then Pope, where he made ſome Ordinances for the Reformation of Manners. He was afterwards ſent Legate into *England*, to be Judge of the Divorce of *Henry* VIII. who had a mind to annul his Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain*, that he might marry *Anne Bullen*. The Pope recalled him the year after, finding that nothing could be concluded to his Mind in that Buſineſs. He was Biſhop of *Bononia* in the year 1523. and aſſiſted at the Coronation of *Charles* V. in that City, whence he went Legate into *Germany*, and aſſiſted at the Diet of *Augsburg*; and at his return, the Pope being dead, he gave his Voice for *Paul* III. who named him his Legate at the ſitting of the Council of *Vicenza*, which was afterwards continued at *Trent*. He died in 1539. *Onuphr. Sleidan. Sigon. in Epiſc. Bonon. Lib.* 3. *Spondan. in Annal.*

CAMPEN, a Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, ſituated upon the left Bank of *Yſſel*, within 5 Leagues of *Deventer*. It's a very pretty Place, and can drown all the Neighbourhood, which lies lower. *Latin* Authors call it *Campi*. It gave its Name to *Heimeric* of *Campen*, known under the Name of *Heimericus de Campo*. He lived in the 15th Age, and taught Philoſophy at *Cologne*. He was afterwards at the Council of *Baſle*, where he was much eſteemed by Cardinal *Cuſanus*, a Man of great Learning, who perſuaded him to write ſome Treatiſes, whereof that *De Authoritate Coucilii*, was the moſt conſiderable. Afterwards he ſtuck to *Eugenius* IV. and publiſhed the Reaſons that made him act ſo, in an Apology which we have of his. He died afterwards in the *Low Countries*, in 1460. Beſides the Works before mentioned, he writ *Compendium Quæſtionum. Super Sententias, Lib.* 4. *De Eſſe. De Eſſentia. Compendium Divinorum. Quæſtiones variæ, &c.* *Campen (John)* commonly called *vanden Campen*, was of the ſame Town, and lived in the beginning of the 16th Age, was a great Maſter of Languages, which he afterwards taught at *Louvain*. Pope *Leo* X. ſent for him to *Rome*, where he gave him a Canonicate; and as coming back again into the *Low Countries*, he died of the Plague at *Fribourg* in *Briſgaw*, in 1538. He left a *Hebrew Grammar*, and a Paraphraſe on the *Pſalms, &c.* This Author is not the ſame with *John Campen* the *Carmelite*, that lived about 1404. who compoſed *Commentaries* upon the *Sentences*; *Quodlibetorum Opus*; and, *Summulæ artium*. In 1520. there was a War between the Inhabitants of *Campen* and *Zwol*, for the Cuſtoms to be paid upon the *Yſſel*, both Cities claiming them: They of *Zwol* called *Charles* the Fifth to their Aſſiſtance, who overpowered both the Parties, and poſſeſſed the thing in controverſie, to the great Diſſatisfaction of the Inhabitants of *Zwol*. This City enjoyed the Liberty of Minting their own Moneys till 1553. when that Privilege was taken from them by *Charles* the Fifth. Though this Town ſtands in the *Veluwe*, yet it belongs to *Over-Yſſel*, and is a Rich and a Beautiful City, and ſeated near the old *Roman* Port. It was built ſince the times that Chriſtianity was ſettled here by *Charles the Great*. It became a Free Imperial City in 1394. with *Zwol* and *Deventer*. In 1578. the Garriſon of this Town refuſing to ſubmit to the States, and declaring for *John* Duke of *Auſtria*, the *Spaniſh* Governour, the Count *de Remeberg* beſieged and took it for the States. This Place was ordered to be fortified by the States in 1688.

CAMPIAN, *(Edmund)* a Jeſuit, born in *London*, and living till towards the end of the 16th Century: He was a Polite and Good-natured Perſon: His Education was at *Oxford*, where he was Proctor, and afterwards took Deacon's Orders in the Church of *England*; which not long after he renounc'd for the *Romiſh* Communion, and turned Jeſuit at *Rome* in 1573. In 1581. he was indicted for High Treaſon, for adhering to the Biſhop of *Rome*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Enemy, and for raiſing Forces to abett that Intereſt. He was caſt at his Trial, and afterwards executed, perſiſting obſtinately to the laſt to defend the Pope's Authority againſt the Queen. He had ſome time before, in a written Paper, challenged the *Engliſh* Clergy to a Diſputation. He wrote a Book in Latin, called, *Decem Rationes*, in Defence of the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*; and a *General Cronology*. *Cambden's Eliz. Spondan. An.* C. 1580, 1581.

CAMPIANO, a little Town in the Village of *Taro*, which is called by thoſe of the Country *Stato di val di Taro*. It is ſituated near the River *Taro*; and becauſe it is an important Paſs, the Dukes of *Parma*, to whom it belongs, take care to fortifie it well.

CAMPOBASSE, a *Neapolitan* Count, who being in the Service of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to *Philip the Good*, conſpired againſt him, and got him murthered, in 1477.

CAMPO-LONGO, *(Æmilius)* a Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Padua*, 1578. His Works are, *Methodus Conſultandi. De Variolis. De Arthritide. Thomaſin in Elog. Illuſt. Viror. p.* 1.

CAMPSON-CAURI, Soldan of *Egypt*, was raiſed to that Dignity by the *Mammelucks* about 1540; he was againſt it himſelf in the beginning, when he conſidered the Misfortunes that happened to the Princes of *Egypt* in ſo ſhort a time before, by the Faction of the moſt conſiderable of the State. Fortune, that drew him from Miſery and Slavery to place him among the *Mammelucks*, helped him with the chiefeſt Employments about the Soldans, and at laſt ſettled him upon the Throne. He Governed with great Prudence, quieted the Troubles of the Kingdom, by putting to Death the principal Fomenters of them. Afterwards he ſent an Army into the *Indies*, to drive the *Portugueſes* thence, that he might poliſh and refine his own Subjects with Commerce. It's true, his Deſigns had not the ſucceſs he propoſed to himſelf; for the *Portugueſes* worſted his Fleet the 13th of *February* 1509. Nevertheleſs, *Campſon* was a great Man in the Eaſt, and was, as it were, the Counterpois of Two great Monarchs, *Iſmael* King of *Perſia*, and *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*; but was at laſt oppreſſed by the laſt, and by the Treachery of one of his own Subjects, called *Caierbey*, Governor of *Aleppo* and *Comagena*; for *Selim* pretending to march againſt *Iſmael*, came againſt *Campſon*, who expected him with his Army. Both met in *Comagena*, in the ſame place where the *Turks* defeated the *Perſians* the year before; *Caierbey* deſerting to *Selim*, the *Mammelucks* were routed, and *Campſon* being 70 years of Age, being Corpulent, and having a Rupture, fell from his Horſe, and was trod to Death. *Leunclavius, Paul. Jov.*

CAMPUS-PIORUM, a famous Place in *Sicily*, near *Catane*, where the Two Brothers, *Amphinomus* and *Anapus* carried their Father and Mother upon their Backs, and ſaved them from the Flames of *Mount Ætna*; as *Valerius Maximus* has it in his Fifth Book.

CAMUS, *(Stephen)* Biſhop of *Grenoble*, named by *Lewis* the Fourteenth to that Biſhoprick, but became Cardinal without the Nomination of his King, by the proper Motion of *Innocent* XI. in 1687. He leads an Exemplary Life, and of all the *French* Biſhops, was the moſt againſt the Dragoon Perſecution, and moſt unwilling that the pretended Converts ſhould be forced by Methods of Severity. He is alſo very moderate upon the Points of Religion, and has publiſhed a Letter ſome years ago to the Prieſts of his Dioceſs, upon the Worſhiping of Images, and the Invocation of Saints, which has made a great Noiſe.

CAMUSAT, *(John)* a famous Printer of *Paris*, and one of the Ableſt and moſt Underſtanding Bookſellers there. As he was a Man of great Senſe, and a good Judge of Books, he never Printed any but what was very good; ſo that at laſt it became an infallible Sign of the Worth of a Book, to be Printed by him, which was the reaſon the *French* Academy choſe him for their Bookſeller. *Relat. de L. Acad. Françoiſe.*

CAMUSAT, *(Nicholas)* Canon of *Troy* in *Champaigne*, liv'd in the Seventeenth Century, and was Eminent for his Learning. He wrote ſeveral Things, particularly, a Book, Entituled, *Promptuarium Sacrarum Antiquitatum. Tricaſſini Diœceſis, &c.*

CANA, a little Town of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, where Chriſt wrought his firſt Miracle, changing Water into Wine at a Wedding that he was at, and afterwards coming to this Town, he cured the Son of one of the King's Officers. *John* the Evangeliſt mentions this in *chap*. 2. and 4. for it is of it that he ſpeaks thus; *It was there that Jeſus Chriſt wrought his ſecond Miracle, i. e.* the ſecond which he did at *Cana*, for it's ſo St. *Auguſtin* explains it, when he makes the Evangeliſts agree in his Treatiſe upon this Subject. *Cana* is now but a poor Village, inhabited by *Mahometans*, and the Church which the Empreſs *Helena* built, where the Houſe was that our Saviour did this Miracle in, does not belong to the Chriſtians. The Building is ancient, all of hewen and wrought Stones, and conſiſts of the Church, ſupported in the midſt by Pillars, and the Houſe the Eccleſiaſticks live in, between which and the Church is a ſpacious Court, that has a great Door to it; the great Stone that ſerves as Lintel to this Door, has three Pitchers raiſed in *Relief*, and an old Inſcription half blotted out, which ſhews that this is the Place where Jeſus Chriſt changed Water into Wine. The Church is now prophaned by the Infidels, who have turned it into a *Moſque*, and the Apartments are taken up by the *Santons*, or *Mahometan* Clergy. *Doubdan Voyage de la terre Sainte.*

CANAAN, *Palæſtina, Judea, Terra Sancta,* or *The Land of Promiſe*, was the nobleſt part of *Syria*, extended in a long Tract of Land, from the South-Weſt to the North-Eaſt; on the Eaſt it had *Syria* and *Arabia*, on the South the Deſert of *Pharan* and *Egypt*, on the Weſt the Great and *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the North *Mount Libanus*, which ſeparated it from *Phœnicia*. From *Berſheba* in the South, to *Dan*, afterward called *Cæſarea Philippi*, in the North, it ſtretched 67 German Miles, or 288 Engliſh Miles, ſaith *Hornius*, *Fuller* only 160 Engliſh Miles; according to *Ptolemy* 180 Miles, from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Mountains of *Syria*: In Breadth it was 16 German Miles, 64 Engliſh Miles; according to *Fuller* 80. It had the Name of *Canaan* from one of the Sons of *Ham*, who firſt Peopled it ſoon after the general Deluge. Beſides thoſe, there were many other Nations that inhabited this Land before the Children of *Iſrael* conquered it. The *Amorites* lived on the Eaſt of *Jordan*, from *Arnon* to *Jabock*, a populous and potent Nation, and the firſt that were conquered by *Moſes*. The *Philiſtins* were deſcended of *Miſraim* the Son of *Ham*, and dwelt from *Cæſarea Palæſtina* to *Gaza* on the *Mediterranean Sea*. The *Hittites* dwelt about *Hebron*, on the Eaſt of the *Philiſtines*, with whom *Abraham* and his Poſterity for many years converſed. The *Jebuſites* were next them to the Weſt, and built *Jeruſalem*, *Anno Mundi* 2023. The *Perizzites* were next theſe to the Weſt from *Bethel* to *Samaria*. The *Girgaſhites* lived to the North Eaſt of the Lake of *Tiberias*, towards *Cœlo-Syria*. The *Sidonians* lived at the Foot of *Mount Libanus*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. All theſe Nations were become Pagan Idolaters to the utmoſt degree, when God gave them up into the Hands of the *Iſraelites*, after their return from *Egypt*. God deſcribes the Fertility of this Land, by ſaying *it flowed with Milk and Honey*; denoting the Abundant of Plenty of all that was neceſſary or pleaſant, ſo that indeed it was the Paradiſe of the whole Earth. Its preſent State in its Deſolation and Deſertion is no leſs miſerable; ſo that Travellers that now ſee it, wonder how ſuch Numbers of Men, and ſo many potent Cities could heretofore ſubſiſt in ſo ſmall and barren a Spot of Ground. The Lands beyond *Jordan* were divided between the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, in the year of the World 2493. The ſame year *Moſes* died, and the *Iſraelites* went over *Jordan* under the Conduct of *Joſhua*, to the Conqueſt of *Canaan* on this ſide *Jordan*; ſix years that War laſted, and the 7th the Diviſion was made; ſo that in the year 2500 every Man was peaceably ſetled in his Inheritance, and the Land divided among the Tribes. *Aſher.*

CANADA, a great Country in *America Septentrionalis*, which is alſo named *New France*, becauſe the *French* poſſeſs the better part of it, and have divers Colonies there. Beſides this, it was they that diſcovered it in 1504. and *John Verrazan*, a *Florentine*, took Poſſeſſion of it in 1525. in *Francis* the Firſt's Name. After *Verrazan*'s Death, who was taken and devoured by the Savages, *James Cartier*, of St. *Malo*, ſubdued this ſame Country in 1534. The *French*, who had neglected theſe Navigations, were again engaged in them, by reaſon of their Commerce in *Florida*, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* IV. In 1604. the Colony ſent thither increaſed conſiderably, and has given the Names of the Towns in *France* to them that they have built in this Country. Under the Name of *Canada* is comprehended all the Country that lies along the great River of *Canada*, or of St. *Lawrence*, from the Iſlands which are over againſt its Mouth, up as far as we know, and from the Gulphs and Streights of *Davis* and *Hudſon* to *New Spain*; ſo that this Name may comprehend all the Iſlands of *Terra Nova* or *Newfoundland*, the Land of *Labrado*, and the particular *Canada*, which gives its Name to the Country. The *Acadia*, *Seguenay*, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, the *Algonquins*, and a great number of other People not yet known. The *Europeans* have given particular Names to the Parts of the Country they are Maſters of; ſo that there are in *Canada* (beſides a *New France*) a *New England*, a *New Holland*, and a *New Swedeland*. The Land is Woody, and of a cold Temper. We have Caſtors, Train Oil, and Green Fiſh or Cod thence. The Savages are divided into ſeveral Nations, under the Government of their *Samagos*, who are the eldeſt of their Families, and ſpeak ſeveral Tongues. They are moſt of them wild, count their Years by the Courſe of the Sun, their Months by the Moon, the Seaſons by what happens conſiderable in them. In cold Weather they cover themſelves with Elk, Caſtor, Otter, and Bear Skins, much after the Faſhion that the Ancients have repreſented *Hercules*, and that we paint St. *John Baptiſt*. They wear great Stockings in Winter, and go always bare-headed; and the Women wear, as Ornaments, the Trifles that we carry them out of this Country. They have their Feaſts at Marriages, and at their Victories, and when they receive their Friends; and they take a great quantity of *Tobacco*, which is the reaſon perhaps why their Merriments are called *Tabagies*. Here they eat the Enemies they have taken in War: They Marry many Wives, who are for the moſt part barren, for they eat of a certain Root to make themſelves Miſcarry when they find they are Breeding, becauſe their Husbands forſake them as ſoon as they find they are with Child: Young Women are not very diſcreet, but Married Women are forc'd to be, for the Savages mark them in the Face that have ſinned for the firſt Puniſhment, at the ſecond time they cut a Piece of the Fleſh of the Face; and if they find them do amiſs the third time, they put them to Death without any Mercy. They have ſeveral Exerciſes, and have many ſingular ways of Hunting. Their Religion is very odd too. The People the *French* Traffick with, beſides thoſe of *Canada*, are the *Hurons*, the *Algonquins*, the *Attiquameques*, *Nipiſirians*, *Montagnets*, thoſe of *Seguenay*, of *Acade*, *&c.* and all this Trade conſiſts in Exchange; they give us Caſtor, Otter, Martin, and Sea-Wolves Skins, and we give them Bread, Peaſe, Beans, Prunes, Pots, Kettles, Bills, Awls, Bodkins, Rugs, *&c.* The particular *Canada* is on the Right, and above the lower Part of the long River;

and the *French* have many Colonies in it, *viz.* at the Holy Croſs at *Todenſac*, at St. *Joſeph* at *Quebec*, where are a Hoſpital and a Monaſtery of *Urſelins*. This Colony of *Quebec*, eſtabliſhed in 1608. is the moſt conſiderable. There are others in St. *Joſeph* of *Sillery*, another of Conception at *Richelieu*, *Montroyal*, *&c.* Nothing is neglected to make theſe poor Savages become Chriſtians; ſuch of them who have embraced Religion are very Faithful and Good. *Linſchot. du Val.*

CANADA, or St. *Laurence*, a great River of Northern *America*, and one of the faireſt in the World. It is 200 Fathoms deep, and is 25 or 30 Leagues large at the Mouth, where are the Gulph of St. *Laurence*, and the Iſlands of *Newfoundland*. That part that is known of its length is near 500 Leagues, and ſome People pretend that a Way may be found through the Lakes, whence this River is ſaid to ſpring, to go to the *Eaſt-Indies* by the Weſt. This River has its Source in the Weſt of *America*, and afterwards receives Two very conſiderable Rivers, which come from the North, which are the *Seguenay*, and that which is called the *Three Rivers*; and it diſcharges it ſelf in the Gulph of St. *Lawrence*, towards the Iſle of *Natiſcotec*, and an Iſland of *Newfoundland*. It abounds not only with freſh Water Fiſh, but alſo with Sea-Fiſh. Its banks are very pleaſant, being bordered with wild Vines; and its Chanel, which is very large, contains many great Iſlands. The *Nut-Tree Iſland* is Three Leagues long, and Two broad. The Iſle of *Orleans*, formerly called the Iſle of *Bacchus*, by reaſon of the great quantity of wild Vines that grow in it. It is ſix Leagues long, and one and a half broad, which, with all the Country that borders upon the Rivers of *Canada*, is inhabited by Savages, who, though they ſeem of a melancholick and dull Humour, are yet very merry; they ſpeak ſlowly, and ſeem to think firſt. They who live near *Quebec*, fiſh for Eels from *September* to the end of *October*, and keep them dry for Winter; and in time of the great Snows, which ſometimes is three foot high over all the Ground, they Hunt Caſtors, and tye a kind of Racket to the Soles of their Feet, to go the better upon the Snow. When they have eaten their dry'd Eels and their Veniſon, they look for Snails, and if they are much bit with Hunger, they feed upon their Dogs. Theſe People are very Revengeful, and exerciſe extraordinary Cruelty upon their Enemies; they are alſo very Treacherous, and there is no truſting to their Promiſes, the moſt part of them living without either Law, or Religion. They have ſome Magicians and Witches, which they call *Pillotoas*, who pretend, they ſpeak very familiarly with the Devil, and receive from him the Knowledge of Things to come. Some repreſent them to be very ugly and deformed, though the People are well enough, but of a middle Stature, a kind of Olive-Colour, cauſed by certain Drugs which they rub themſelves with, not that it is their natural Dye; and ſome of them mark their Skins with Figures, made with the Points of certain Inſtruments. In Summer they go quite naked, but in Winter they wear wild Beaſts Skins. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, a great Wooden Club, and a Buckler covered with Leather. The Women, when they come to be 14 or 15 years old, proſtitute themſelves to them they like, and after they have ſpent a year in this Laſcivious Liberty, chooſe a Husband, with whom they live very chaſte all the reſt of their Lives. If they be found Barren, it is lawful for their Husbands to repudiate them, and take others. When they bury their Dead, they put their Cloaths, their Arms, and what they loved moſt in their Life-time, by them in the Grave. They who have any kind of Religion, believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that there's a Place of Pleaſure in the other World, where the Dead live with their Friends. The Savages, who live between the Cape of St. *Lewis*, to the Mouth of the River, and are called *Montaineers*, *Canadois*, and *Souriquois*, do not Till the Ground, but live very poor; but thoſe who live above the Leap, as the *Algoumequins*, *Ochaſtagnins*, and *Iroquois*, ſow their Land, and have pretty good Corn. The *Attigouantans*, who live towards the Lake of *Champlain*, dwell in Places made in form of Ovens, covered with the Bark of Trees, 30 yards long, and 6 wide; on both ſides are a kind of Lofts, raiſed 3 or 4 foot from the Ground, upon which they reſt, during the great Heats of Summer, and in Winter they lie upon Mats near the Fire, which they kindle in ſeveral places of their Houſes, according to the number of the Families that live in the ſame Dwelling, which are ſometimes above 20 in all. Their ordinary Food is *Indian* Wheat, or *Turky* Beans; they look upon Dogs and Bears Fleſh to be very delicate, and dreſs it in their great Feaſts with that of other Wild Beaſts. Several of them paint their Faces with Black or Red, mixt with Bears Greaſe; and the Men hardly apply themſelves to any thing but Hunting, Fiſhing, and Traffick. Women follow their Husbands to the War, and carry their Baggage for them. Their greateſt Laws or Religion is, that ſometimes they aſſemble a Council of the ancienteſt People in each Village, to deliberate what they are to do, and ſuperſtitiouſly Honour a certain Deity, which they call *Oqui*, which is a Name they give to all they admire more than ordinary, and call their very Magicians ſo, which other Savages call *Manitons*. The Magicians practiſe Phyſick and Chirurgery, and pretend to foretel what is to come. Their way of practiſing Phyſick is very extravagant, for they do nothing elſe but Dance, Sing, and Drink by the Sick, to Cure them, as they ſay, with this Mirth. In Winter, which laſts from the beginning of *December* to the end of *March*, they make good Chear, and invite the next Village to their Feaſts; ſo that ſometimes there are 500 Savages, with their Wives and Children, all in a Company, whereof ſome diſguiſe themſelves, and run through the Villages Dancing and Singing with the young Women, who upon ſuch Occaſions are extraordinary well Dreſs'd. *De Laet Hiſtoire du Nouveau Monde.*

CANAL, an Artificial Cavity to receive part of the Sea or a River: The Ancients have often taken a great deal of Pains to no purpoſe, to cut through Iſthmuſſes, with a deſign to make a Communication by Water, from one Place to another. *Herodotus* reports, that the *Gnidians*, Inhabitants of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*, attempted to dig through the Iſthmus, which joins the Peninſula of *Gnidius* to the Continent, but were diſſuaded to proceed by the Oracle, the Enterprize being likely to be of dangerous Conſequence: Several Kings of *Egypt* have endeavour'd to join the *Red-Sea* with the *Mediterranean*, by a Canal, open'd from the *Red-Sea* to one of the Arms of the River *Nile*, which diſcharges it ſelf into the *Mediterranean*. *Cleopatra* likewiſe was for attempting this Project; and the *Turkiſh Solyman* the Second employ'd 150000 Men upon this Buſineſs to no purpoſe. The *Greeks* and the *Romans* had a mind to make a Canal croſs the Iſthmus of *Corinth*, which joins the *Morea* to *Achaia*, with a deſign to make a Communication between the *Ionian* Sea and the *Archi-Pelago*. King *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*, made their Experiments, but without ſucceſs; and 'tis obſervable, that all the grand Projectors came to an unfortunate end. In the Reign of *Nero*, *Lucius Verus*, one of his Generals in *Gaul*, endeavoured to join the *Saone* and the *Mozelle* by a Canal, drawn from the one to the other, and to make a Communication between the *Mediterranean* and the *German* Sea, by an uninterrupted Navigation on the *Rhone*, the *Saone*, the *Mozelle*, and the *Rhine*, but this Deſign was dropt, being hinder'd by *Helius Gracilis*, who envied *Lucius Verus* the glory on't. King Lewis the Thirteenth made the Canal of *Briare* to join the *Loire* and the *Seine* together by the River *Loine*; and King *Lewis* the Fourteenth has made the Canal of *Languedoc* for a Communication between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean, by the *Garonne*. *Bergier Hiſtoire des Grands Chemins. Bernard de la Conjunction des Mers.*

CANANOR, a Town and Kingdom in the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, on this ſide the *Ganges* in *Malabar*; it ends at the River *Gancerocora*, where *Malabar* begins, and reaches to *Puripatan*. Beſides the Capital City, which gives this Kingdom its Name, there are alſo the Towns of *Cota*, *Mongate*, *Marabis*, *Caroba*, &c. *Cananor* is about 25 Leagues in length, all by the Shore ſide. The *Hollanders* have ſome time paſt taken the Capital City, and the King of this Country has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Iſles, *Divanduron* and *Malicut*, amongſt the *Maldives*. *Maſſeus Hiſt. de Indes.*

CANARA, a Kingdom of the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, and the Gulph of *Bengala*, upon the Weſtern Coaſt in *Narſingue* of *Biſnagar*. *Barboſa* calls it *Tulamar*. The River of *Gangerocora*, which it has to the South, parts it from *Malabar*, as that of *Aliga*, which is to the North of it, divides it from the Kingdoms of *Cuncan* or *Cunkan*; and Eaſtwards there are Mountains that ſeparate it from *Biſnagar Proper*, and to the Weſt of it is the *Indian Sea*. It comprehends the Kingdoms of *Onor* and *Baricala* upon the Coaſt, and farther in the firm Land, *Borcopa* which reaches to the Mountains of *Gate*. The King, and great part of his Subjects, are *Pagans*, and the reſt are *Mahometans*. The *Canarians* are Enemies to the *Malabars*, and in continual War with them; they are all good Soldiers, and underſtand Mining very well; their Ways and Cuſtoms are much the ſame with the Subjects of the *Great Mogul*, to whom the King of *Canara* is Tributary. Their fantaſtical way of ſolemnizing their great Feaſt is very ſtrange and ſurpriſing. Their Idols are carried in Triumph upon Carts adorned with Flowers; the Wheels have great Hooks faſtned to the Spokes, upon which, ſuch as are minded to ſignalize their Zeal, caſt themſelves to turn with the Wheel, and others lay themſelves upon the Ground to be cruſhed to Death by the Chariot, and ſo periſh in the fooliſh thoughts of becoming Immortal, for undergoing that Death for the Glory of their Gods. The manner of puniſhing Criminals in *Canara* is alſo very remarkable. They are ty'd Hand and Foot, and ſtrip'd naked, then plac'd upon Sand, and expoſed to the Heat of the Sun, that by this, and the Biting of Flies, they may die a lingring Death. Though this Kingdom is but ſmall, it is nevertheleſs very fertile, for it furniſheth the greateſt part of *Europe* with Rice, beſides what it ſends into the Iſlands of the *Sunde*, and other Parts of the Eaſt. *Dellon Relation des Indes Orientales.*

CANARIES, Iſlands of the *Atlantick* Sea, to the Weſt of *Africa*, the Ancients call them fortunate Iſlands, oppoſite to *Mauritania*, and almoſt over-againſt the Capes of *Boyador* and *Non*. They are Seven in Number, though the Ancients knew but Six. The moſt conſiderable is *Canary*, which has a Town of the ſame Name. This Iſland has 18 or 20 Leagues Circuit, and is not only the Chief for its great fertility, but alſo becauſe it is the Place the Governour reſides in. The Town of *Canary*, or City of *Palmes* is Great, Fair, and well Peopled; the other Towns are *Tedle*, *Galder*, and *Guja*. There are alſo 12 Sugar Mills in this Iſland. Their Corn is gathered twice a year, in *February* and *May*, and they have great abundance of Fruit in all Places. The other Iſlands are *Tenariſe*, the Iſle of *Palma*, the Iſle of *Ferte*, *Ventura*, *Gomora*, and *Lancelotè*. *Pliny* ſays, That the great Number of Dogs that were found in theſe Iſlands, was the Occaſion of calling them *Canaries*, from the *Latin* Word *Canis*. They were diſcovered by a *Frenchman*, called *Bothencourt*, in the time of Pope *Clement* VI. who gave them, in 1343. to *Lewis* Count of *Clermont*, Son of *Alfonſus* of *Cerda*, Sirnamed the Diſ-inherited, who was deſcended of the Royal Blood of *France* and *Spain*. Since that time they have often changed Maſters, and belong now to the *Spaniards*. The Inhabitants are *Roman* Catholicks, and have a Biſhoprick in the *Canaries*. The Land is very fertile, eſpecially in good Wine, whereof there are near 16000 Hogſheads tranſported every year into *England*. The Iſland of *Ferrera* is very famous for a Tree which is ſaid to furniſh the Inhabitants with Water, there being no Spring in the whole Iſland; this Water comes from a Cloud which is ſeen always over the Tree, and diſſolves into Water upon the Leaves, and drops continually into Reſervatories, whither the Inhabitants come to take it; the Girt of the Body of this Tree, which the *Spaniards* call Saint, is of 12 Foot. Its Height from the Foot is 40, and the Diameter of its Branches is 25. It bears a Fruit with a Kernel like an Acorn, which is of an excellent Aromatick Taſte. *Canary Iſles*, They are in number Twelve, though the Ancients mention only Six; their Names are, *Canaria*, *Laucharota*, *Fuerteventura*, *Hierco*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, *Sta*, *Clara*, *Lobos*, *Roca*, *Gratioſa*, *Alegranza* & *Infierno*. They yield plenty of Barly, Sugar, Honey, Goats, and Cheeſe, and *Orchel* for Dying. The natural Inhabitants are of a good mild Diſpoſition, very nimble, but ſo rude when they were diſcovered, that they knew not the uſe of Fire. They all agree in one God the Creator of the World, and in nothing elſe; nor had they any Iron, which yet they valued afterwards above Silver or Gold. *Canaria*, the greateſt of them, is 90 Miles in Circuit, and hath about 9000 Inhabitants. Their principal Trade is their Wines, heretofore wonderfully valued in *England*, but ſo much adulterated, that they are not now enquired after. *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, in 1598. put out a Fleet of Eleven Ships at his own Charge: He took *Lancerata* and *Boriquena*, and *Porto Riceo*, in which he intended to have ſetled a Colony of *Engliſh*, but was forced to give over the Deſign by a Sickneſs amongſt his Men. *Cambden*. The firſt Diſcoverer was *Lewis de Cerda*, but they were not attempted to be Conquered till the year 1393. *Brachamantius*, a *French* Gentleman, in the year 1405. began another Conqueſt, by Grant from *Henry* Third, King of *Caſtile*. The Old People that were found here, abhorred the Killing of a Beaſt as diſhonourable, and therefore impoſed it on their Priſoners. *Herbert*, *P*. 3. They were attempted by the *French* in 1417. and Conquered by the *Spaniards* in 1418. *Hackl. T*. 2. *Part*. 2. *P*. 1.

CANATHE, a Fountain near *Nauplia*, called now *Napoli di Romania*. *Pauſanias* aſſures, that *Juno*, by waſhing her ſelf every year in this Fountain, became a Maid again.

CANAUESE, or *il Canaueſe*, a Country of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, between the Town of *Juree* and the River *Po*. It was heretofore of *Montferrat*, but now it makes a part of *Piedmont*; ſince it was left to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631.

CANAYE, *(Philip)* Sieur *du Freſne*, Privy Counſellor to *Henry* the Fourth of *France*. He was Ambaſſador to this Prince at *Venice*, where he had the ſatisfaction to contribute towards adjuſting the Difference betwixt this Republick and Pope *Paul* the Fifth. He died in the year 1610. He was a Voluminous Author, but there's none of his Works publiſh'd, excepting his *Embaſſies*, which are Three Volumes in Folio, where his Life is ſet before them.

CANCER, a Crab, one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, conſiſting of Nine Stars, which are ſaid to repreſent the Figure of a Crab. The Sun enters this Sign in *June*, and then makes the Summer Solſtice, beginning then to come back again towards the *Æquator*, which is the likelieſt Reaſon why this Conſtellation was called *Cancer*, becauſe the Sun, when it enters it, ſeems to go backwards like a Crab. Poets feign that it was the Crab *Juno* ſent againſt *Hercules*, when he fought againſt the *Hydra* of *Lerna*, and which bit him by the Foot, and that to recompence it for this Service, ſhe placed it in Heaven amongſt the Conſtellations. *Hyginus Aſtronom. Poetic.*

CANCER, known by the Name of *Jacobus Cancerus*, a *Spaniard* living in the end of the Sixteenth Century. He ſettled at *Barcelona*, where he Practis'd, Pleading at the Bar. He has left an excellent Performance in Three Volumes, Intituled, *Variæ Reſolutiones Juris Cæſarei*, *Pontificii*, & *Municipalis*, *Principatus Cataloniæ*. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

CANCHE, or the *Canche*, a River of *Picardy* in *France*, ſprings in *Artois* near *Blaincour*, and paſſes by *Liguey* upon *Canche*, and at *Heſdin*, where it receives the *Ternois*, and afterwards at *Montrevil* and *Eſtaples*, where it joins the Sea.

CANCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Kiangſi* in *China*, it is Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and governs Eleven Cities. It is a Place of great Commerce and Reſort; and the Reſidence of a *Vice-Roy*, who commands ſome Towns of the Provinces of *Tokien*, *Quantung* and *Huquang*, which are near *Cancheu*. This *Vice-Roy* is not leſs Powerful than the *Vice-Roy* of the Province of *Kiangſi*, and was eſtabliſhed in this Country to hinder the Incurſions of Robbers, who continually robb'd upon the Borders of theſe Four Provinces, and afterwards would retire to the Mountains. There is a fine Bridge at *Cancheu*, built of 130 Boats, faſtned together with Iron Chains, and on the River are Three Mills, like to thoſe of *Italy* and *Germany*, which ſerved to water their great Fields ſowed with Rice. *Martin Martini*.

CANDACE, a common Name to all the Queens of *Meroe*. An Eunuch of one of theſe Princeſſes returning from *Jeruſalem*, whither he went as a Proſelyte to make his Vows at the Temple, met the Deacon *Philip*, and was Baptized by him, as it is mentioned in the 8th Chapter of the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. This new Convert became JESUS CHRIST's Apoſtle in *Æthiopia*, according to the Teſtimony of St. *Jerome*, St. *Cyril* of *Jeruſalem*, *Euſebius*, and of ſeveral other Holy Doctors. St. *Dorotheus* adds, That he Preached alſo in *Arabia Fœlix*, and in the Iſle of *Taprobane*, and that he was at laſt Honoured with a Crown of Martyrdom. As for *Candace* in particular, *Strabo* ſpeaking of the Victories which *Petronius* gained in *Africa*, ſays, That Queen Reigned in his time in *Æthiopia*; That ſhe was of a Maſculine Courage, and had but one Eye. And continuing to ſpeak of that *Roman*, he makes mention of Ambaſſadors which that Queen ſent him, and that becauſe ſhe would not conſent to let him have what he deſired, he took the Town of *Napata*, from whence one of her Sons made his eſcape. By comparing the times, this Queen ſhould be ſhe we ſpeak of; yet *Caſaubon* is not of this Opinion, which notwithſtanding *Marmol* and *John* of *Barros* eſteem to be very reaſonable, and is confirmed by the teſtimony of *Pliny*, St. *Irenæus*, St. *Jerome*, St. *Cyril*.

CANDAHAR, a Town and Province in *Aſia*, which formerly belonged to *Perſia*, but is now in the Territories of the *Great Mogul*. It is pretty forward in *Perſia*, which is to the Weſt, South, and North of it, and it has *Hajacan* to the Eaſt. It's ſaid that this Province is fertil enough, eſpecially the Southern Part, but that it wants good Water, that which it has being either brackiſh, or of an ill ſmell. The *Pattans*, *Aguans*, and *Couli*'s, famous Robbers, make many incurſions into this Province, to wait for the Caravans that generally come through here from the *Indies* to *Perſia*, and this Paſſage renders the Town of *Candahar* conſiderable, by reaſon of the Duties that Merchandice pay there. The Town is not big, but is very ſtrong and advantageouſly ſituated. It often occaſions War between the *Perſians* and the *Mogul*. *Cusbeſcunnan* is another Town of this Province; the reſt are not of great importance. It was Conquered firſt by *Scha-Abas* the Great, Revolted from *Scha-Sephi* his Succeſſor, to the *Great Mogul*, by the means of *Ali-Merdan-Kan*, Governor of it; and was retaken by *Scha-Abas* the Eleventh, in 1650. It ſubmitted to the King of *Perſia*, on Condition that the Governor ſhould ever be of the Regal-Line. In 1651. *Scha-Gehan* the *Great Mogul*, ſent his eldeſt Son with an Army of 300000 Men, who loſt the greateſt part of them, and yet could not take it. The two following years it was beſieged with no better ſucceſs, and ſince has remained in the Hands of the King of *Perſia*. *Tavernier*. *Bernier* in his Hiſtory of the Empire of the Mogul, *p*. 57. has almoſt the ſame Account, calling it, *That Strong and Important Place, which is the Capital of this Noble and Rich Kingdom of* Candahar, *which yields a great Revenue to the Prince that has it*.

CANDAULES, which the *Greeks* call *Marſilus*, according to *Herodotus*; he was Son to *Mirſus* or *Meles*, deſcended of *Alieus*, Son of *Hercules*, and was the laſt King of *Lydia* of *Heraclides*'s Family; the beginning of his Reign is fixed upon the 3323 year of the World. *Candaules* doted upon his Wife ſo much, that he thought her the Handſomeſt Woman in the World; This fooliſh Fancy made him to ſhew her to one of his Favourites called *Gyges*, quite naked. The Queen was ſo concerned at this Action, which render'd her ſcandalous according to the Cuſtom of the *Lydians*, that ſhe conceiv'd an extraordinary hatred for her Husband, inſomuch, that ſhe commanded *Gyges* to kill him, or elſe to prepare for death himſelf; *Gyges* preferring his own Life before all others, killed the King, *An. M.* 3340. afterwards Married the enrag'd Queen, and became King of *Lydia*, from whom began the Line of the *Mermnades*, which laſted to the defeat of *Crœſus* in the 210 year of *Rome*. *Candaules* Reign'd 18 years. *Euſebius*, *Herodotus*.

CANDE, or *Candes*, *Candæum* & *Candenſis vicus*, a Borough of *France* in *Touraine*, upon the Frontiers of *Anjou*, ſituated upon the River *Loire*, where it receives the *Vienne*, famous in the Writing of *Salpitius Severus*, and of *Gregory* of *Tours*, for St. *Martin*, who died in this Borough the 11th of *November*, *An.* 400.

CANDEA, or *Candi*, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the Iſle of *Ceilan*; This Kindom is ſituated in the middle of the Iſland, and is the moſt conſiderable of any of that Country. The Town upon the River of *Trinquilemale* is pretty big and populous.

CANDEENS, ancient People of the *Arabick-Gulf*, they were called *Ophiophages* by ſome, becauſe they uſed to feed upon Serpents.

CANDELARO, a River of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; It has its Source in the *Appennine* Mountains in the *Capitanata*, and joins the *Adriatick Sea* near *Manfredonia*. It muſt not be confounded with *Candelora*, a Town and Principality of *Anatolia* in *Caramania*.

CANDIA, or *Crete*, an Iſland and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, Long. 51. Lat. 34. ſituated at the Entry of the *Archipelago*, and ſtretches from Eaſt to Weſt, one ſide towards *Aſia*, and the other towards *Africa*: It has the *Egean Sea* to the North, and a Sea which, from its own Name, is called the *Cretick*, or the Sea of *Candia*, to the South, the *Mediterranean*, which has no other Limits but *Libya* and *Egypt*. It's greateſt length is from *Cape Solomoni* to *Cape Cornico*, which is 70 *German* Miles, and its breadth is but about 15. The Country is good and fertil, and has divers ſmall Rivers and Mountains, whereof *Mont-Ida*, now called *Pſiloriti*, is the higheſt, from the top of which both Seas may be ſeen. It's Inhabitants were the firſt that made themſelves powerful at Sea by Navigation, and on Land by the uſe of Arrows. Beſides their Experience at Sea, they taught the way of ordering Squadrons of Horſe, and bringing Horſes up for Manage, and were alſo the firſt that recorded their Laws, and are thought to be the firſt Inventers of Muſick. This Iſland was alſo very famous for the Labyrinth of *Minos* invented by *Dædalus*, and for the Ship called the *Bull*, wherein *Europa* was carried away; 'twas likewiſe famous for the Amours of *Paſiphae*; and for the Birth of *Jupiter*, to whom this Iſland was conſecrated. It is now divided into Four Territories, which bear the Names of ſo many principal Towns, which are *Candie*, *Canea*, *Rettimo*, and *Sittia*. The Ancients reckon'd above 100 Towns in it, and call'd it *Hecatompolis*. It's Inhabitants have always had the repute of being Vicious, Lyars and Pyrates. They were firſt of all under Kings, then they lived under Captains, in form of a Republick. The *Lacedæmonians*, under the Conduct of their King *Agis*, took *Candie* in *Darius* his Name, in the 422 year of *Rome*: But they did not keep it long, for *L. Cælius Metellus* being Conſul in 686 of *Rome*, 68 years before the Chriſtian *Æra*, made himſelf Maſter of it. Afterwards this Iſland was ſubject to the Emperors of *Rome*, and thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, until 823. that it was taken by the *Saracens*, who built the Town of *Candie*, that gave its Name to the Iſland. *Nicephorus Phocas* retook it in 962. and St. *Necon* re-eſtabliſhed the Catholick Faith here: *Boniface* Marquiſs of *Montferrat* was Maſter of it, and after *Conſtantinople* was taken by the *French* and *Venetians*, ſold it to the latter in 1204. The *Venetians* fortified this Iſland in ſome places, becauſe the *Candiots* were very ſubject to Rebel; for in 1364. they had a mind to bring in the *Genoeſes*, but they were diverted by the Wiſe Politicks of the Republick. The *Turks* under pretence of Beſieging *Maltha* in 1645. to be revenged for the great Prize that the Knights under the Command of *Bois-Baudran*, had taken in 1644. with a Sultana and an Ottoman Prince, fell into *Candie*, where they continued the War until 1669. They made themſelves Maſters of *Canea* in 1645. and after laid Siege to the Town of *Candie*. Pope *Clement* IX. imployed himſelf to get help to reſcue it from the endeavours of thoſe Barbarians. The *French* upon his requeſt croſs'd the Seas, to ſhew their Zeal for their Religion, and their Concern for the *Venetians* againſt the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom: But after a very deſperate War of 24 years, *Candie* was forced to yield to the Turks, but made Honourable Conditions. Some ſay that *Gortina*, in the Valley of *Meſaree*, was formerly the Capital. This Valley is to the South of the Iſland, where there are yet the Plains of *Liſe*, *Laſcilo Campo*, *Omal Campo*; and of this ſide all along the Shoar, are the Town of *Gierapetra*, *Antropoli*, *Stramatali*, *Girotela*, *Sfacia*, *Fenice*. The Towns towards the North are *Sittia*, *Mirabel*, *Candie*, *Rettimo*, *Canea*. The Towns of the firm Land are, *Certoneſe*, *Cinoſa*, *Gortina*, *Olerno*, &c. It's aſſured, that towards the Source of the Brook called *Lene*, which is to the North of Mount *Ida* or *Pſilori*, there is a Grotto cut out of a Rock, which is ſaid to be the Labyrinth of *Minos*, made according to *Dædalus* his Directions. The chief Fortreſſes of *Candia* are *Grabuſer*, the *Suda* and *Spina Longua*, that were left to the *Venetians* by their laſt Treaty with the *Port*. As for Religion, the Noble *Venetians* are *Roman Catholicks*; but the other Inhabitants of the Iſland are of the *Greek* Church. *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Du Cange*.

CANDIE, a Town of the Iſle of *Candia*, which gave it its Name, ſituated in the moſt Northern part of the Iſland, over-againſt the Iſle of *Standia*, and is very ſtrong both by Art and Nature: It was the Seat of an Archbiſhop who had Nine Suffragans. The *Turks* laid Siege to it in 1645. after the Battel of *Carvaca*, but were forced to raiſe it, after they had loſt the beſt of their Army; but left it block'd up very cloſe until 1667. and then they renewed their Siege again in the Month of *May*, and took it by Compoſition in 1669. It is generally thought that the *Turks* loſt 5 or 600000 Men at that Siege, which expoſed their Government to Rebellions, often begun in the Town of *Conſtantinople*.

CANEA, a Town of *Candie*, Capital of a Territory with a Biſhoprick: It was formerly called *Cydon* by the *Grecians*, and was the *Mother of Towns*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1645. and was Beſieged by the *Venetians* about the 18th of *July* 1692. with very promiſing hopes of Succeſs, but the Baſha of *Rettimo*, with the Turkiſh Army, coming ſuddenly to the Relief of it, the Chriſtians abandoned the Enterprize, embarked the Troops, and ſailed away for *Napoli di Malvaſia*.

CANICULUS, a Celeſtial Sign which riſes the 16th of *July*, and appears upon our Horizon for ſix weeks, all which time is called Dog-days. The *Greeks* call this Sign *Procyon*, or *Foredog*, becauſe there is another Conſtellation call'd the *Dog*, before which the *Caniculus* riſes a whole day. Poets feign, that this *Dog* was left by *Jupiter* to guard *Europa*, and that his Truſtineſs procur'd him this Preferment in the Skies. *Hyginius*, *Caſius*.

CANINIO, (*Angelo*) born at *Anghari* in *Italy*, in the Sixteenth Century. He was a very Eminent Linguiſt, and particularly, a great Orientaliſt; for, as *Thuanus* obſerves, in the Nineteenth Book of his Hiſtory, he was a perfect Maſter not only of *Greek* and *Latin*, but likewiſe in *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and all the Eaſtern Languages: All that's Printed of his Works, is a *Greek* Grammar, and a Method for the Learning the Oriental Tongues call'd, *Inſtitutiones Linguarum Syriacæ*, *Aſſyriacæ* & *Thalmudicæ*, *una cum Æthiopicæ* & *Arabicæ Collatione*.

L. CANINIUS *Gallus*, a *Roman*, Conſul with *Vipſanius Agrippa*, in the 717 of *Rome*, and 37 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, the ſame year that *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Herod* aſſiſted by *Caius Soſius*.

C. CANINIUS *Gallus* was made Conſul in *M. Plautius Silvanus* his place, and died in the exerciſe of this Charge, in 742 of *Rome*, which is the year that *Onuphrius*, *Sigonius*, *Pererius*, *Salian*, *Salmeron*, &c. think our Saviour was born in.

C. CANINIUS *Rebilius*, Conſul with *Julius Cæſar* in the 709 year of *Rome*. *C. Tribonius* dying the laſt day of the year, this *Rebilius* was put in his place for ſeven hours only, which made *Cicero* ſay, that the City was obliged to him for his vigilance, for that he did not ſleep all the time of his Conſulſhip.

CANISA, a City of *Hungary*, ſituate towards the Frontiers of *Stiria*, near the River *Drave* and *Fort-Serin*. This place was taken by the *Turks*, *A. C.* 1600. notwithſtanding the endeavours of the Duke of *Mercœur* to the contrary. *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Auſtria* laid Siege to it in *September* the year following, aſſiſted with the Forces of the Pope, and other Princes of *Italy*; but was fain to raiſe the Siege again, after two Months ſpent in vain before it. In 1664. Count *Serini* being entred into *Hungary* in the Month of *January*, took *Funfkirken* and ſome other Places, burnt *Sagetz*, and afterwards laid Siege to *Caniſa*, and had taken it, but that he was diſappointed of his expected Succours. The Grand Vizier underſtanding that this important Place was beſieged, haſtned thither with an Army, Raiſed the Siege, and afterwards took *Fort Serin*, *Komorrha* the leſſer, &c. In 1688. *June* 30. the Count *Budiani* Blockaded *Caniſa* with a Body of 6000 *Hungarians*, and 1000 *Heydukes*, which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when, in purſuance of a Capitulation that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates, hanging upon a Chain of Gold, were delivered to the Count *de Budiani*, by a *Turk*; ſaying, *I herewith conſign into your Hands, the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the Ottoman Empire*. The Imperialiſts found in it great ſtore of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the Chriſtians, and ſome with old *German*

Inſcriptions. It is ſituate on a River towards the Frontiers of *Styria*, near the *Drave*, and not far from the Fort *Serin*; It is alſo environed on all ſides with a Moraſs or Marſh, that no Army can lie near it, which renders the Town almoſt impregnable and inacceſſible.

CANISIUS *Henry* of *Nimeguen*, was not only a famous Lawyer, but alſo was very able in all other parts of Learning. He publiſh'd *Summa Juris Canonici. Commentarium in regulas Juris. Prælectiones Academiæ. De Decimis, Primitiis, Oblationibus & Uſuris. In Lib.*3. *Decretalium. De Sponſalibus, & Matrimonio*, and divers other Treatiſes of the Canon Law, with ſix Volumes of a Work, Entituled, *Antiquæ Lectiones*, Ancient Lectures, that is, a Collection of divers curious Pieces, and a Treaſure for the Hiſtory of the Middle-Age, and for the Chronology: He publiſhed them in 1601, 2, and 3. which ſhews the time he lived in. This Collection is become very ſcarce, and is now hardly to be found but in Libraries. *Du Cheſne, P. Sirmond.*

CANISIUS, (*Peter*) Born at *Nimeguen* in the *Low-Countries*, a Monk, and firſt *Provincial* of the Jeſuits in *Germany*, was one of the greateſt Scholars in the 16th Century. His Works are ſufficiently known: The moſt conſiderable of them, are, *Summa Doctrinæ Chriſtianæ. Inſtitutiones Chriſtianæ Pietatis, &c. Matthew Raderus* and *Francis Sacchinus* have written his Life. *Miræus in Elog. Belg. Alegamb. & Reibadineira Bibl. Script. S. J. &c.*

CANIUS, a *Latin* Poet; he was of *Cadiz*, and lived under the Reign of *Domitian*, was an intimate Friend to *Martial*, who tells us, That this Poet was of ſo gay an humour, that he Smil'd always, and made others Laugh. It is in the 19th Epigram of his third Book, that he ſhews what Work *Canius* applied himſelf to; for thus he ſpeaks:

Dic, Muſa, quid agat Canius meus Rufus,
Utrum-ne chartis tradit ille victuris
Legenda temporum acta Claudianorum,
An quæ Neroni falſius aſtruit Scriptor,
An æmulator improbi jocos Phædri? &c.

This Poet Married two Wives, *Theophila* who was Learned, but over-free; and *Sapho* that was not ſo Witty, but was more Diſcreet, as *Martial* ſays of them:

Caſtior hæc, & non Doctior illa fuit, &c.

CANNÆ, a little ruinated Town of *Apulia*, called now *Cannata de Strutta.* It became famous by the Victory which *Hannibal* got there by the defeat of 40000 *Romans*, conducted by the Conſul *Paulus Æmilius*, whom the Raſhneſs of his Colleague *Terentius Varro* engaged in a Fight. This happened in 538 of *Rome*, in the 141 Olympiad, and about 216 Years before the Chriſtian *Æra. Paulus Æmilius* was killed upon the Place, and *Hannibal* ſent three Buſhels full of Rings that belonged to the *Roman* Knights that were kill'd in the Battel, to *Carthage. Tit. Livius, Florus, Polybius.*

CANNARES, Savages of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru* in Southern *America*; they are very well made, and very active, they wear their Hair long, but they weave and bind it about their Heads in form of a Crown, which diſtinguiſhes them from other Savages. Their Cloaths are made of Wooll, or Cotton, and they wear fine faſhion'd Boots. Their Women are handſom, but too great Lovers of the *Spaniards* and other Strangers; they generally are at work abroad in the Fields, Tilling and Manuring the Ground, whilſt their Husbands at home do all the Work of the Houſe, and Card and Spin Wooll and Cotton: This Country had very many rich golden Mines, now drain'd by the *Spaniards.* The Land bears good Wheat and Barly, and it has very fine Vineyards. The Magnificent Palace of *Thomebamba* was in the Country of the *Cannares. De Laet. Hiſt. de Nouveau Monde.*

CANNES, a Borough of *France* in *Provence*, ſituated upon the Sea, in the Dioceſe of *Graſſe*, over againſt the Iſlands *Lerins. Clavier* thought that the *Oxibius Portus* of *Strabo*, which he calls *Ægyptina*, was at *Cannes*, but is miſtaken, for this Village has but a ſhallow Shore, and no Port. And moreover, the Country of the *Oxybians* was upon the River of *Var.*

CANNIBALS, or *Caraibes*, People that inhabited the *Antille* Iſlands, but have now only ſome of them. They us'd to eat the Priſoners they took in War, after they had made them faſt three Days, and devoured their dead Enemies in every place of Battel: They had no Religion, yet were much againſt Avarice. Their Commerce with the *Europeans*, but eſpecially with the *French*, has render'd 'em more civil and tractable. *Rochefort.*

CANO, or *Ghana*, a Town and Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia.* It has the River *Niger* to the South, *Caſſena* to the Eaſt, the *Agades* to the Weſt, and the Deſart to the North. The Town of *Cano* is the Capital of the Country; the others are *Taſſaua, Germa, &c. Cano* is ſituated near a Lake, and environed with a Wall of Wood and Earth, and the Houſes are made of the ſame Materials; the Inhabitants of the Country are moſt of them either Shepherds or Labourers. The King was formerly very powerful, and kept a great Army on foot to make the Kingdoms of *Zegzeg* and *Caſſena* Tributary to him. But King *Yſchia*, under pretext of Aſſiſting the Owners of theſe Kingdoms, made them away by Treachery, and three years after made War againſt the King of *Cano* himſelf, and after a long Siege forced him to Marry one of his Daughters, and to pay him a Third of his Revenues. *Sanut. Marmol.*

CANO, *Sebaſtian*, Born at *Biſcaye*, Embarked with *Magellan*, who ſailed from *Spain* the 10th of *Auguſt*, 1519. and gave his name to the *Streights* of *Magellan*, and after he had paſs'd it, died in the Iſle of *Malan*, one of the *Philippines.* After the Death of this famous Voyager, *Cano* came to the Iſlands of the *Sonde*, thence by the *Cape of Good Hope* he returned into *Sevill* the 8th of *September*, 1522. having gone round the World in three Years and four Weeks. The Emperor *Charles* V. gave *Cano* for Deviſe a Terreſtrial Globe with theſe Words, *Primus me circumdediſti*, You are the firſt that went round me. Sir *Francis Drake*, an *Engliſhman*, went the ſame Voyage in 1580. in leſs than three years. *Oliver Vander North*, a *Hollander*, went it in 1601 in three Years and eight Weeks. And in our days *Francis Pala*, Biſhop of *Heliopolis*, Apoſtolical Vicar of *China*, in his Voyage to the place of his Miſſion, was driven by a Storm to *Manille*, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, whence the *Spaniards* ſent him back into *Europe* by *Mexico*, and ſo went round the World againſt his will. It is remarkable, that he is the firſt who went round by the Eaſt. *Choiſy Hiſt. de Salomon.*

CANO *Melchior*, or *Cantus*, a *Spaniſh* Dominican, and Biſhop of the *Canaries*, was very Learned, and wrote with a great deal of Spirit and Vehemence. He was ſent to the Council of *Trent* under *Paul* III. He was mightily in favour with *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and poſſeſſed him with an Opinion, that he might make War upon any Prince he pleaſed, in purſuance of his Right, which diſpleaſed the Court of *Rome* mightily, for the deſign was againſt the Pope. He died in 1560 at *Toledo*, and left 12 Books, call'd, *Loci Theologici, &c.* His other Works are, *Prælectio de Pænitentia. De Sacramentis, &c. Sixtus Senenſis, Lib.* 4. *Bibl. Sanct. Poſſevin in Appar. Sacr. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

CANON is a *Greek* word which ſignifies a Rule, and is applied to many things, as the Canon of the Maſs, the Canon of the Scripture, the Canonical Books, *i. e.* the Books contain'd in the Canons of the Bible, the Canons of the Councils, *&c.* The Canon of the Maſs is what the Prieſt reads low to himſelf, and begins by theſe words, *Te igitur*, becauſe they are the Rule or Form for Conſecration. In the Councils, the Deciſions that ſerve as a Rule, are called Canons, yet the Canonical Books of Scripture only can be relied on as a Sacred and Divine Rule. The Jews have their Canons different from the Chriſtians, for they do acknowledge only for Canonical and Divine the Books of the *Old Teſtament*, which are written in *Hebrew*, whereas the Chriſtians receive both the *Old* and the *New Teſtament*, and the *Roman* Catholicks many Books written in *Greek*, and later than the Canon of the *Jews.* The Canons of the Apoſtles are a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws which are attributed to St. *Clement*, Biſhop of *Rome*, and Diſciple of St. *Peter*, but it's more probable that it is the Work of ſome Biſhops of the Eaſt, who about the middle of the Third Century, collected into one Body the things that were moſt in uſe in the Churches of their Country, part of which might be handed down by Tradition, from the Times of the Apoſtles, and part of them introduced by Provincial Councils. There is ſome difficulty, as well about the Number as Authority of theſe Canons: The *Greeks* generally count 85. but the *Latins* receive but 50. nor do they obſerve all theſe neither. The *Grecians* count the firſt 50 much after the ſame manner that the Church of *Rome* does; but they add others, in the moſt part of which there are things little conformable to the Diſcipline or Belief of *Rome*, and it's for this that that Church rejects the 35 laſt Canons. As touching theſe Canons, they are rang'd among Apocryphal Writings by Pope *Gelaſius*, in a Council held at *Rome* in 494. This Judgment was paſt upon 'em before, by Pope *Damaſus*, who ſeems to have been the firſt Determiner of what Books ought to be either receiv'd or rejected; according to this Precedent *Iſidore* cenſures the Apoſtles Canons likewiſe, as *Gratian* cites him in his 16th *Diſtinction.* On the contrary, Pope *Leo* IX, excepts the firſt 50 Canons from the Apocryphal Number: Before his time *Dionyſius Exiguus* placed theſe 50 at the Head of his Code of Eccleſiaſtical Canons. *Antoninus Auguſtinus*, Archbiſhop of *Tarragon*, is of opinion, That the firſt 50 Canons of the Apoſtles ought to be receiv'd, and that the remaining 35 have no Authority in the Weſtern Church, as being either made or Interpolated by Hereticks. See *Beveridge* in his Preface to theſe Canons, *&c. Doujat Hiſt. du Droit Canon.*

CANNON, a Piece of Ordnance or Artillery. It's thought that the firſt Inventer of Cannon was a Fryar, called *Bertholde Schwartz*, or *Conſtantine Anklitzen*, a famous Chymiſt. They began to make uſe of it on the Sea of *Denmark* in 1350. but it was not much uſed until the War between the *Genoeſes* and the *Venetians* in 1380. See *Platina, Life of Urban* V. Six years after, the Uſe of it paſſed into *England*, two *French* Ships, which had ſome Pieces of Cannon and Caſks of Powder in them, being about that time taken by the *Engliſh*, as *Walſingham* ſays. After that, about the Sixteenth Age, the *Engliſh* caſt ſome Iron Cannons, and now the effect of theſe Machines are ſo known, that all the Coaſts of *Europe* are bordered with them, ſo that they are become terrible both by Sea and Land.

CANOPUS, a certain God of the *Egyptians*, much honoured by the Superſtitious People. The *Chaldeans* adored Fire, and maintained that all other Gods did it Homage, becauſe it conſum'd all things. This Diſpute brought the Prieſts of both to make their Idols fight. The *Egyptians* put upon the Idol of their *Canopus* a great Pot inſtead of a Head, and pierced it with holes, which they afterwards ſtopp'd with Wax, and then fill'd the Pot with Water. In the mean time the *Chaldeans* kindled their Fire, which when it melted the Wax the Water run out at the Holes and put it out, ſo that they were forced to acknowledge that the God of the *Egyptians* was more powerful than theirs. *Ruffin.*

CANOPUS, a Town of *Egypt*, ſtanding upon the Mouth of one of the Arms of the *Nile*, poſſibly ſo call'd from the Worſhip of the Idol *Canopus*. Some Authors believe it to be the Modern *Bochira*, near *Alexandria*. 'Tis a Town of great Antiquity, and was formerly a Biſhop's See. *Strabo, Pliny*, &c.

CANOSA, upon the River *Ofanto*, a Town and County of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Land of *Bari*, with a Biſhoprick united to the Archbiſhoprick of *Bari*. The Prelate of *Bari* bears the Title of both the Churches. *Canoſa* is ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill, five miles from the Ruines of *Cannæ*. *Strabo, Pliny*, and other ancient Writers ſpeak very often of this Town, which is not to be confounded with *Canoſa*, a County in *Modena* near *Parmeſan*. *Canoſa* was formerly called *Canuſium*, and was in great eſteem for its Wooll of Gold colour, whereof it made very rich and fine Cloth, and ſuch as wore it were called *Canuſiali*. It was in this Town that the Emperor *Henry* IV. who was Excommunicated by Pope *Gregory* VII. ſubmitted himſelf, and was abſolved in 1077. *Horace* calls the Inhabitants of *Canuſium, Bilingues*, whether it was becauſe they ſpoke *Greek* and *Latin*, or whether becauſe they ſpoke neither, but made a Medly of both, is uncertain.

CANSLAT, a Town of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, upon the River *Necre*, between *Eſlinguen* and *Stugard*.

CANTABRES, or *Cantabrians*, ancient People of *Spain*, properly the Inhabitants of *Guipuſcoa* and of *Biſcaye*, rebelling in *Auguſtus*'s time againſt the *Romans*; this Emperor went in Perſon to *Spain* to reduce them, and after he had worſted them in ſeveral Rencounters, he forced them to fly to Mountains and Deſarts, and at laſt beſieged them in a Town, where they killed themſelves, preferring Death to Servitude. This happened in the 728th year of *Rome*, and 25th before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Auguſtus* falling ſick during this War, gave the Management of it to *Caius Antiſtius*. *Silius Italicus* ſpeaks thus of the *Cantabers* Manners:

Cantaber ante omnes, hyemiſque, æſtuſque, famiſque
Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore:
Mirus amor Populo, cum pigra incanuit ætas,
Imbelles jam dudum annos pervertere ſaxo,
Nec vitam ſine Marte pati, quippe omnis in armis,
Lucis cauſa ſita eſt & damnatum vivere paci.

Strabo, Florus, Pliny.

CANTERBURY, Lat. *Cantuaria*, the chief Place of *Kent*, an Archbiſhop's See, is ſeated on the River *Stoure*, 53 miles Eaſtward from *London*. 'Tis a City of great Antiquity, and was formerly the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*. King *Ethelbert*, upon his Embracing the Chriſtian Faith, beſtowed it upon *Auſtin* the Monk, the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and removed his Seat to *Reculver*, a Town by the Sea-ſide. The Buildings of it are for the moſt part but mean, and the Walls which encompaſs it, in a decaying Condition, whereas our Chronicles do ſufficiently teſtifie, that both in reſpect of Private Mens Houſes, and the Magnificent Structure of its Churches, it anciently exceeded the fineſt Cities of *England*. But there have ſince happened ſeveral things which have contributed to the loſs of its Greatneſs and Beauty. As the Vicinity of *London*, the Ruine of St. *Auſtin*'s Monaſtery, the Loſs of *Calais*, and the pulling down of Archbiſhop *Becket*'s Shrine, things which occaſioned a great concourſe of People, one only Ornament thereof ſurvives, *viz.* the Cathedral, which having been a Church before in the *Britains* time, was by Archbiſhop *Auſtin* repaired, and dedicated to the Name of Chriſt, which it ſtill retains, though a long time together it was called *St. Thomas*, in honour of *Thomas Becket*. In this Church lie interr'd the Bodies of eight Kings of *Kent*, of *Edward* the *Black Prince, Henry* IV. Queen *Joan* his Wife; a Church noted beſides for the Coronation of King *John* and Queen *Iſabel* his Wife, and the Marriages of King *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. but unhappily ſtain'd with the Blood of the foreſaid *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop hereof, murther'd in this Church in the Reign of *Henry* II. And this ſuppoſed Martyr being afterwards Canoniz'd for a Saint, upon a Preſumption of Miracles wrought by him, had ſo rich and glorious a Shrine in this Church, that Gold was the meaneſt thing thereof, amongſt which was a Stone of ſpecial Luſtre, called the Royal of *France*, offer'd by *Lewis* VII. with a great Maſſy Cup of Gold. *An.* 1179. the Spoil of this Monument fill'd two Cheſts in King *Henry* VIII's time, whereof each was ſo very heavy, that it requir'd Eight Men to carry it. *Canterbury*, if taken as the Seat of the Metropolitan, has under it 21 ſuffragan Biſhops, whereof 17 are in *England*, and the other four in *Wales*; Thoſe in *England* are *London, Wincheſter, Ely, Lincoln, Norwich, Hereford, Worceſter, Bath* and *Wells, Chicheſter, Lichfield, Exeter, Salisbury, Rocheſter, Oxford, Glouceſter, Peterborough, Briſtol*. In *Wales, St. Aſaph, St. David, Bangor*, and *Landaff*; whereas the Archbiſhop of *York* has no ſuffragan Biſhops but *Durham, Cheſter*, and *Carliſle*, beſides the Biſhop of *Man*. But *Canterbury*, as Seat of a Dioceſan, contains only a Part of *Kent*, to the Number of 257 Pariſhes, the reſidue being in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. 'Tis true, there are belonging to it ſome particular Pariſhes belonging here and there to ſeveral Dioceſes. It being an ancient Privilege of this See, that whereſoever this Archbiſhop had either Mannors or Advowſons, the Place came thereby exempted from the Ordinary, and was reputed of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Biſhop whereof is Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, and the firſt Peer of the Realm, having precedency of all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood, and all the great Officers of the Crown. The Title of Grace is given him, and he writes himſelf *Divinâ Providentiâ Epiſcopus Cantuarienſis*, where other Biſhops only uſe *Divina Permiſſione*. In the King's Books this Archbiſhoprick is valued at 2816*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* and the Clergy's Tenths come to 651*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* *Auſtin* the Monk held a Council at *Canterbury* about 604 or 605. for the Regulation of the Time of *Eaſter*: King *Ethelbert* V. and *Bertha* his Queen, together with *Eadbald* their Son, were at the holding of it. There was a ſecond Council held there in 820. under *Wulfret* the Archbiſhop, and *Beornulfe* King of the *Mercians*. *Thomas Becket* held a Third there in 1299. for the Reformation of Manners, and for what they call'd the Defence of the Liberties of the Clergy: And laſtly, *Henry Chichley*, the Archbiſhop of that Place, held a Council there in 1419. At this Council *Richard Walecher* was accuſed of tampering with Magick; upon hearing of the Cauſe, he was put under Penance, and his Magick Book burnt.

CANTERUS, (*William*) Born at *Utrecht*, in 1542. He was a good Philologer: His Works are, *Novarum Lectionum, Lib.* 8. *Syntagma de Ratione Emendandi Græcos Authores, &c. Suffridus Petri de Script. Friſ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CANTERUS, (*Theodore*) Brother to *William* abovemention'd. He was Scholar to *Lambinus* in *Paris*, and was a great Linguiſt. He wrote *Variarum Lectionum, Lib.*2. *&c. Suffridus Petri de Script. Friſ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CANTICLES, The *Cantiques*, one of the Canonical Books of the *Old Teſtament*, made by *Solomon* Divinely inſpired. It contains in Eight Chapters the Myſtical Union of *Jeſus Chriſt* with his Church. Divers Authors have made Commentaries upon this Excellent Book.

CANTIUNCULA, (*Claude*) Born at *Metz*, and living to about the Year 1550. He was a Learned Lawyer, and *Eraſmus* mentions him to advantage. He wrote, *De Poteſtate Papæ, Imperatoris & Concilii. Paraphraſes in tres priores Lib. Inſt. Juſtiniani. De Officio Judicis, Lib.* 1. *&c. Eraſmus in Ciceron. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Juriſc. &c.*

CANTON, a Town in *China*, Capital of the Province of *Quantung*. See *Quantung*.

CANTONS, a Name that is given to the Confederate Body of the *Swiſſers* Commonwealth; they obſerve this Order in their publick Aſſemblies, according to *Plantin*. *Zurick, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Bale, Fribourg, Soleurre, Schaff-hauſe, Appenzel.* In which this is remarkable, that though the Canton of *Zurick* was but the Fifth that Leagued it ſelf with the others, nevertheleſs in conſideration of the Antiquity and Nobleneſs of that Town, the other Cantons of one accord yielded her the firſt Place in their Diets, Embaſſies, and other ſolemn Actions. *Berne* is but the Second in order, yet is the biggeſt and powerfulleſt of all the reſt: It almoſt environs that of *Lucerne*, for it is to the North, South, and Weſt of it. *Uri, Schwitz*, and *Underwald*, give precedency to

Zurick, *Berne*, and to *Lucerne* alſo, though they were the chief Inſtruments of the Liberty of *Swiſſerland*, and were Allied together before all the reſt. They have no Towns, but Villages that are well built. *Schwitz* has given its Name to all the other Cantons, whether it was becauſe they fought for their Liberties in that Canton *Schwitz*, or whether their Confederacy began here, is uncertain. *Zug* and *Glaris* are but ſmall, and have, beſides the Town of *Zug*, nothing but Villages. *Bale* is without the Bounds of the Old *Swiſſerland*, yet becauſe of its Alliance it's reputed a Part of it. The Canton of *Fribourg* is, as it were, nail'd in that of *Berne*, which environs it on all parts, and furniſhes it with Wine. The greateſt Part of *Soleurre* is in *Montjura*: *Schaff-hauſe* on *Germany* ſide near the *Rhine* and the *Black Foreſt*: And *Appenzel* is above *St. Gal*, towards the Frontiers of the *Griſons*. The Cantons are firſt diſtinguiſhed into Great and Small. The Great are *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Baſle*, *Fribourg*, *Soleurre*, and *Schaff-hauſe*; the Small are *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. They are again diſtinguiſhed in reſpect of Religion into Romiſh and Proteſtant: *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Baſle*, and *Schaff-hauſe* are of the latter; And *Lucerne*, *Fribourg*, and *Soleurre*, and all the ſmall Cantons of the other, except *Glaris* and *Appenzel*, where both Religions are mixed. And as for Intereſt the Great Cantons have always appeared moſt for *France*, and the Little for *Spain*. The Allies of the Cantons are of two ſorts, ſome have a common Confederacy with moſt part of the Cantons, and others a more Particular with ſome Cantons only. The Abbot of *St. Gal* has for Allies and Protectors the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz*, and *Glaris*: And the Town of *St. Gal* of its ſide is Allied to *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz*, *Zug*, and *Glaris*. The *Griſons* make three Leagues, the League of *Griſe*; that of the *Houſe of GOD*, and the *Ten Communities*; who alſo have the Sovereignty of the *Valtoline*, and of the County of *Chaveane*, and are alſo Allied to the firſt ſeven Cantons, *viz. Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*. The *Walleſans* and their Biſhop made a particular Alliance, firſt with the Canton of *Berne*, and afterwards with the ſeven Popiſh Cantons, as *Lucerne*, *Fribourg*, *Soleurre*, *Zug*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwald*: And the Town of *Mulhauſe* was Allied to the thirteen Cantons, but is now particularly with the four Proteſtant. And ſome are Leagued with one or two only, as the Town of *Geneva*, with *Zurick* and *Berne*, and the Towns of *Bienne* and *Neufchatel*, with *Berne* alone. *Davity*.

C. CANULEIUS, Tribune of the *Roman* People, he was beloved for his Complaiſance to the Meaner ſort, and for his Care to reſiſt and oppoſe the Nobles. He aſſembled the People upon the Mountain *Janiculus*, *A. R.*309. and was Author of that Sedition which obtained, That the Families of the Meaner ſort might make Alliances with the Patricians, which was not allowed them before.

CANUT the Firſt, King of *Denmark* in the Ninth Century, ſucceeded to *Eric* III. his Father, who became a Chriſtian. He alſo was Baptized, but being deluded by ſome Pagans, he cowardly Apoſtatized again, and renounced the Religion which *Froton* his Succeſſor re-eſtabliſhed. *Saxo Grammat.*

CANUTE, the firſt *Daniſh* King of *England*, a ſecond Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to *Edmund*, Sirnamed *Ironſide*, in the Crown of *England*, which being divided by Agreement betwixt him and *Canute* upon their ſtruggling for the Crown; *Edmund* dying, *Canute* laid Claim to the whole, notwithſtanding *Edmund*'s two ſurviving Sons, the one named *Edward*, and the other *Edmund*. For no ſooner was *Edmund* deceas'd, but *Canute* intending to Reign ſole King of *England*, calls to him all the Peers and Biſhops of the Land, of whom he cunningly demanded, Who were Witneſſes of the Agreement made between him and *Edmund* when the Kingdom was divided? And, Whether the Sons and Brothers of *Edmund* were to Govern after him, *Canute* living? His meaning being underſtood, the Fear of his Power wrought in 'em ſuch a Compliance, that the Peers ſwore Fealty to him, but received from him no other but the Pledge of his bare Hand. Thus the Houſe of *Edmund* was renounced, and *Canute* Crown'd; Who, not thinking himſelf ſecure in his Poſſeſſion whilſt *Edwin*, Brother of *Edmund*, and the young Princes *Edward* and *Edmund* his Sons lay in his way, took care in the firſt place that *Edwin* ſhould be made away, which was done accordingly; and the two Princes, being ſent out of the Land, went into *Hungary*, where *Edmund* died, but *Edward* had the fortune to Marry *Agatha*, Daughter to the *German* Emperor. Thus *Canute* ſettled in his Throne, and his former Wife being dead, he Marries *Emma* the Widow of King of *Ethelred*. Having now made uſe of Duke *Edric*'s Treaſons as much as ſerved his turn, and fearing to be next betray'd himſelf, he cauſed him to be ſlain. And whereas he had promiſed him, for the Murder of King *Edmund*, to exhalt him above all the Peers of *England*, to make good his words, he ordered his Head to be fixed on a Pole, and ſet upon the higheſt Tower of *London*. Nay, for his ſake, he cauſed ſome great Men to be put to death, only becauſe he knew 'em to be great with him, ſuch as Duke *Norman* the Son of *Leofwin*, *Ethelward* Son of Duke *Agelmar*. Though he lived in Peace, yet he would not part with his Army; to maintain which he oppreſs'd the Country. As he was King of *Denmark* he took that Kingdom into Conſideration, and went thither to repreſs the *Swedes*, *An.* 1019. There he had a Body of *Engliſh*, under the Command of Earl *Goodwin*, who, the Night before a Battel to be fought with them, ſtole with his Men out of the Camp, aſſaulted the *Swedes*, and had got the Victory before *Canute* knew of any Fight. For which bold Attempt, though againſt Diſcipline, he had (ſays my Author) the *Engliſh* in more eſteem ever after. *Anno* 1028. he went to *Norway*, and having ſubjected it to his Power, returned the next year King of *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. *Anno* 1031. he ſailed again into *Denmark*, from whence he went to *Rome*, where he offered to St. *Peter* great Gifts of Gold and Silver, and other precious Things, beſides the uſual Tribute of *Peter-pence*; which was not indeed, *Nudato Petro Paulum*, but rather *Nudato Paulo Petrum tegere*. Backwards and forwards he gave great Alms by the way, with great Expence, freeing many Places from Cuſtom and Toll where Strangers were wont to pay, having vowed great Amendment of Life at the Sepulchre of *Peter* and *Paul*, and likewiſe to his whole People, in a large Letter that he writ unto them from *Rome*. Thus, having eſtabliſhed himſelf by Oppreſſion and Bloodſhed, he now becomes all of a ſudden a great Saint; and having attain'd the height of his Ambition by the utmoſt Violences, he thinks now to bribe God with a ſhare of his Spoils. He grows zealous of doing Juſtice, when he thinks himſelf under no neceſſity of doing any more wrong; and ſeeks the Love of his Conquered Subjects, for the Love of his own Quiet. As for his Marriage with *Emma*, his Aim in it doubtleſs was, that *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, her Brother, might the leſs care what became of *Edward* and *Alfred* her Sons by King *Ethelred*. However, *Canutus* was famous all over *Europe*, and much honoured of *Conrade* the Emperor. He did one thing to the ſhame of Court-Flatterers, which is worth our taking notice of: While the Tide was coming in, he cauſed his Royal Seat to be put on the Shore; and, with all the State that Majeſty could put into his Countenance, ſaid thus to the Sea: *Thou Sea, belongeſt to me, and the Land whereon I ſit is mine, nor has any one unpuniſhed reſiſted my Commands; I charge thee come no further upon my Land, neither preſume to wet the Feet of thy Sovereign Lord*. But the Sea, as before, came rowling on, and without reverence did both wet and daſh him: Whereat the King quickly riſing, wiſhed all about him to behold and conſider the weak and frivolous Power of a King, and that none properly deſerved to be ſo called, but he whoſe Eternal Laws are obeyed all over the World, by the Heaven, the Earth, and the Sea: And 'tis ſaid, that from that time forth he never would wear a Crown. At laſt, King *Canute* paid his Tribute to Nature in the 18th year of his Reign, and died at *Shaftsbury*, but was Interred at *Wincheſter* in the old Monaſtery. To inherit his three Crowns of *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, he left three Sons, *Harold*, *Canute*, and *Sueno*. *Harold* ſuceeeded him here, *Canute* in *Denmark*, and *Sueno* in *Norway*. *Harold* and *Sueno* were his reputed Sons by *Algiva* his firſt Wife, Duke *Alfhelm*'s Daughter, and *Canute* (commonly called *Hardi-Canute*) by *Emma* his ſecond Wife.

CANUTE, or *Hardi-Canute*, King of *England*, ſucceeded to *Harold* his Half-Brother. He was poſſeſſed of the Crown of *Denmark*, when that of *England* fell to him; being at *Bruges* in *Flanders* with his Mother, when he was invited to accept of it as his Right, which happen'd *Anno* 1040. Being come over ſome time before *Midſummer*, with 60 Ships, and many Soldiers out of *Denmark*, he was ſeated in the Throne with great Acclamations. A Prince Intemperate in his Diet, Exorbitant in his Taxes, Cruel in his Reſentments: So great a Lover he was of good Cheer, that he uſed to ſit at Table four times a day, with all the variety of Diſhes the Seaſon could afford. Under colour of ſetting out and maintaining his Fleet, he levied ſuch heavy Taxes, that they who had been ſo forward to call him over had enough of him, when they found that he had too much of theirs. His Cruelty appeared firſt upon his deceaſed Brother King *Harold*, whoſe Body he commanded to be digged up, and thrown (like a Dog's Carkaſs) into a Ditch, but by a ſecond Order into the *Thames*. 'Tis true, he balanced pretty well that piece of Cruelty by his tender Regard to his Brothers *Alfred* deceaſed, and *Edward* living, the Sons of Queen *Emma* by King *Ethelred*, though being Rivals of his Crown. As to *Alfred*'s death, whereof you will find an Account in the Reign of King *Harold*, he called to an Account for it *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, and *Leving* Biſhop of *Worceſter*. The firſt took his Oath before him, that he was forced by the Command of *Harold* to do what he did, as to the putting out of *Alfred*'s Eyes. And, to incline the King to Pardon him, he made him a ſumptuous Preſent, which the King was pleaſed to accept: 'Twas a Galley with a Gilded Stem, finely Rigged, with 80 Soldiers in her, every one with Bracelets of Gold on each Arm, weighing 16 Ounces, the Helmet, Corſlet, and Hilt of his Sword gilded, a *Daniſh* Curt-Ax liſted with Gold or Silver hung on his Left Shoulder, a Shield with Boſs and Nails gilded in his Left Hand, and a Lance in his Right. With this rare and coſtly Preſent *Godwin* made his Peace with the King. The Biſhop, whom the King deprived of his Biſhoprick, made his with a round Sum of Money. As for Pr. *Edward*, who was ſtill living, the King received him out of *Normandy* with unfeigned Kindneſs, and entertained him honourably in his Court. *Worceſter* was a great Sufferer in this Reign, and felt ſeverely the King's Indignation, for the Death of two *Houſecarles* or Collectors, who were ſlain at *Worceſter* by the People, in the Performance of their Office. For this Fact, committed by a few, he ordered the City to be plundered and burnt, and the Citizens to be put to the Sword. The News whereof made all the People fly, the Countrymen where they could, the Citizens to *Beverege*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Severn*, which they fortified and defended ſtoutly, till they had leave to return in Peace. But their City they found ſacked and burnt, wherewith the King was appeaſed. Thus Reigned King *Canute* II. till at two years end Death ſnatched him away in the midſt of his Mirth, at a *Daniſh* Wedding kept in *Lambeth*; where, as he was drinking, he fell down ſpeechleſs, and died upon it. His death put a period to the Tyranny of the *Danes*, who, for above 200 years after their firſt Invaſion, had cruelly haunted this Kingdom. And now the *Saxon* Blood being Re-inthron'd in the Perſon of *Edward*, Sirnamed, *The Confeſſor*, the *Danes* that remained here, mixing with the *Engliſh*, became one Nation with them. This King *Canute* was buried at *Wincheſter* by his Father *Canute*. He had a Siſter, which was Earl *Godwin*'s firſt Wife.

CANUTE the Fourth of this Name, King of *Denmark*, called the Saint and Martyr, he was Brother to *Herald* or *Herold* the *Lazy*, to whom he ſucceeded in 1074. and came into *England*, where this Devout Prince was killed in St. *Alban*'s Church. This happened in 1085. A Son of his, and of his own Name, kill'd with him at that time, was Canonized by Pope *Alexander* IV. in 1164. and the *Roman* Church celebrates his Feaſt the 19th of *January*.

CANUTE the Fifth, King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded to *Eric* V. about 1147. and was killed by *Suenon*, at a Feaſt in 1155. *Pontanus*.

CANUTE the Sixth, Son of *Valdemar* I. and of *Sophia* Siſter to *Canute* V. Reign'd ſome time after his Father, to whom he ſucceeded in 1185. He Warr'd againſt the People of *Pomerania*, oppoſed ſome Seditious People, and died about 1210. It's ſaid he Married *Mathilda*, Daughter of *Henry* of *Lion* Duke of *Saxony*. *Pontanus*.

CANUTE, King of *Swedeland*, in the 12th Age; he was Son to *Eric* IX. Sirnamed, the *Saint*. He killed *Charles* VII. who was ſuſpected to have had a Hand in his Father's death, and Reign'd 23 years with much Glory and good Succeſs, and died about 1292. *Magnus*.

CANUTIUS, (*Tiberinus*) Tribune of the People, he inveighed againſt *Anthony*, who was held an Enemy to the Commonwealth. But the great Liberty he took after *Cicero*'s Example coſt him his Life, as his did that famous Orator. When *Anthony* and *Cæſar* accuſed him of following *Iſauricus*'s Inſtructions in the Adminiſtration of his Charge; He anſwered, That he had rather be his Diſciple, than Scholar to the Calumniator *Epideus*. *Velleius Paterculus*.

CAPACCIO, or *Capaccio Nuevo*, *Caput Aqueum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the hithermoſt Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Salerno*. This is a new Town ſituated in a Plain, but was formerly built upon a Mountain; where its Ruines are yet, and bear the Name of *Capaccio Vecchio*.

CAPANEUS, one of the Captains that were at the Siege which *Polynices* laid to *Thebes*, about the Year of the World 2833. and the firſt who put the Ladder to the Walls of the Town; whence Poets feign'd that he made War againſt *Jupiter*. *Apollodorus*.

CAPAX, in the Order of *Malta*, is a Name given to the Knights that have reſided five years at *Malta*, and have made four Caravans, or Sea Campaigns, and are in a condition of coming to a Command.

CAP-D'AGUER, or *Saint Cruz*, a Town of the Province of *Sus* in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africk*, ſituated near the Sea, at the Foot of a Promontory form'd by *Mont Atlas*, between the Towns of *Meſſa* and *Teſtane*. This Place owes its beginning to a *Portugueſe* Gentleman, who about the Year 1500. built at his own Charges a Caſtle of Wood, to ſecure them who Fiſh'd for Cod and other Fiſh, which are in great quantities in that Sea: He call'd it *Saint-Cruz*, or *The Caſtle of the Holy-Croſs*; and the Moors call it, *Dar Rumia*, that is, *Houſe of the Chriſtians*. The King of *Portugal* ſeeing the Importance of this Place for the Navigation of them Seas, and for the Conqueſt of *Africa*, purchaſed the Caſtle, and built a well Fortified Town there, Garriſon'd and furniſhed it with Artillery. The *Portugueſes* making frequent Courſes hence, with a great number of *Africans* and *Arabians*, who had made themſelves their Vaſſals, would ſoon have become Maſters of the Country, had not the Diſcovery of the *Indies* ſeem'd more advantageous to them. This Town was taken by the Cherif of *Sus*, which prejudiced the *Portugueſes* conſiderably, who had a very convenient Place of it to refreſh themſelves in their Voyages to *Guinea* and the *Indies*. *Marmol*.

CAPE *of Good Hope*, a Promontory at the Point of the Coaſt of *Cafres* in *Africa*. The *Hollanders* have a Fort near this Cape with five Baſtions, and about 100 Houſes for Inhabitants within Musket Shot of the Fort; Theſe Houſes are as clean within, and on the out ſide, as any in *Holland* are. The moſt part of the Inhabitants are Catholicks, though they have not the liberty of their Religion. The Situation is Pleaſant, and the Climate very Temperate: Their Spring begins in *October*, their Summer in *January*; their Autumn in *April*, and their Winter in *July*. Their Summer is extream Hot, but there are Breezes that cool the Air. The *Holland Eaſt India Company* have a very Beautiful Garden here, where are to be ſeen in four different Plots, or great Beds, the moſt rare Trees and Plants of the Four Parts of the World. Beyond a Neighbouring Mountain, which is full of great Monkeys or Apes, is a Plain 10 Leagues long, where the *Hollanders* have built other Towns. The Ground is very good, and bears plenty of Corn, and all other Things. The Natives have Senſe in their Faces, but none in their Heads. They go Naked, wearing only a Skin upon their Backs, and another before to hide their Nakedneſs. Their ordinary Food is Butter and Milk, and a Root that taſtes like a Nut, which they Eat inſtead of Bread. They are their own Phyſicians and Chirurgeons, making uſe of the Simples they know to Cure their Diſtempers and Wounds. The greateſt Lords among them are they that have moſt Cattel, which they keep themſelves. Theſe People are divided into divers Nations, who have all the ſame way of living. Each Nation has its Hereditary Captain or Leader, to whom they ſhew great Reſpect. The Right of Inheritance belongs to the Eldeſt, who are ſerved by the Younger Brothers, who do not ſhare at all in the Inheritance, Their Cloaths are Sheep Skins with their Wooll on, dreſs'd with Cow-Dung, and a kind of Greaſe that renders it inſupportable to the Sight and Smell. They have no Knowledge of the Creation of the World; yet they Adore GOD, to whom they Sacrifice, ſometimes to obtain Rain, at other times for fair Weather, according as they have occaſion, for they expect no other Life after this. But withal this they have ſome Good Qualities; for they puniſh Adultery and Theft as Capital Crimes. The chiefeſt of them are the *Songuas*, which the *Europeans* call *Hotentots*, perhaps, becauſe their People have always that Word in their Mouth when they meet with any Strangers; they live towards the Southern and Eaſtern Coaſts, and being Nimble, Strong, Bold, and more Expert than the reſt in handling of Arms, they are hired by them for Soldiers; ſo that beſides them of their own Country, every Commander has ſome *Songuas* to ſerve under him. They are much given to Hunting, and are very good at killing of Elephants, Rhinocerots, Elks, Deer, Wild Goats, Dogs, and other wild Beaſts, which are in great numbers about the Cape; for the *Hotentots* being perſuaded that there is no other Life beſides this, they endeavour to give themſelves all the Pleaſures it can afford. To hear them ſpeak, even when they ſerve the *Hollanders* for a little Bread. Tabaco, or Brandy, you would think they look upon them as Slaves that come to Till their Ground with a great deal of Pains, inſtead of diverting themſelves by Hunting, as they do: Yet, notwithſtanding this their great Opinion of themſelves, they are very miſerable, and naſty to that Exceſs, that one might well think they make it their Buſineſs to render themſelves Frightful: When they have a mind to Dreſs themſelves to advantage, they beſmear their Faces and Hands with the Soot of their Pots, or with a black kind of Greaſe, which renders 'em hideous, and of an inſufferable Smell; they alſo Greaſe their Hair with the ſame, and hang pieces of Leather and Glaſs on the naſty Locks: The greateſt Men amongſt them wear Ivory Rings above and below their Elbows. The Women, beſides this Dreſs, wear pieces of Skins, or Guts twiſted round their Legs; and make themſelves Bracelets and Girdles of Bones of different Colours. When a Woman loſes her firſt Husband, ſhe muſt cut off ſo many Joints of her Fingers, beginning with the little Finger, as ſhe Marries other Husbands. The Men cut out one of their Teſticles, in their Youth, thinking that that will make them more active. Their Cabins are made of Branches of Trees, covered with Skins and Mats, in form of Tents. The Second, or next Nation of the Inhabitants of the Cape are the *Namaquas*, towards the Weſtern Coaſts; They have the Reputation of being Warriors, and powerful in their Country, though their greateſt Army hardly ſurpaſs 2000 Fighting Men: Theſe for the moſt part are of good Stature, and Robuſt, and do not want Wit; laugh ſeldom, and ſpeak but little. The Third Nation is that of the *Ubiquas*, who are in the middle of the Land, and make Profeſſion of Robbing and Stealing: Though they cannot raiſe 500 Men, yet it is not eaſie to ſuppreſs them, becauſe they retire to inacceſſible Mountains and Faſtneſſes. The *Gonriguas* live near the Eaſtern Coaſts, towards the North, and have no great ſpace of Land. The *Gaſſiguas*, who live about the Mouth of the *River without end*, are rich and powerful, but are unskilful Warriors. The *Giriguas*, on the contrary, who live towards the Weſtern Coaſts, are very expert in War. The Seventh Nation is that of the *Souſiquas*, who live neareſt the Cape, and are allied to the *Odiques*. In a Voyage that the Governour of the *Cape of Good Hope* made in 1685. along the Weſtern Coaſt, he diſcovered ſome different Nations about the 28th Degree of Latitude, in a pleaſant Country, abounding with all kind of Fruit and Beaſts: Theſe People are much more tractable than the others; they are well-made, and ſtrong of Body, and wear their Hair ſo very long, that it covers all their Shoulders: Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, with a *Zagaye* or long Dart: Their Apparel is a Cloak of Tyger-Skins, which hangs to their Heels; and amongſt them are ſome as white as the *Europeans*; but they make themſelves black with Greaſe, and the Pouder of a black Stone, which they rub over all their Body. Some of them are very skilful in Minerals, which they underſtand to melt and prepare; but put no great Value upon them, becauſe they have a great many Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines in their Country. The Women are naturally very white, but to pleaſe their Husbands they black themſelves like them: They that are married have the top of the Head ſhaved, and painted Shells hanging at their Ears. The Governour of the Cape had Trumpets, Hautboys, and 5 or 6 Violins along with him: When theſe People heard the Sound of thoſe Inſtruments, they came in great Numbers, and ſent for their own Muſick, which conſiſted of 30 Perſons, who had for the moſt part different Inſtruments: He that was in the middle had a muſical Horn, and the reſt Flagelets and Flutes. This Symphony was accompanied with Dancing and Leaping, whilſt the Muſick-maſter beat the Meaſure, and ſhew'd to keep Time, with a great Stick that could be ſeen by all. See *Cafres*. *P. Tachard.*

CAPE *de Non*, a Promontory upon the Coaſts of the Province of *Sus*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*: It was called ſo, as if one ſaid *Cape de non ultra*; becauſe 300 years ago it was thought there was no Land beyond it to the Weſtward.

CAPEL, (Sir *William*) Lord Mayor of *London*, *An.* 1504. (20 *Hen.* VII.) built a fair Chapel on the South-ſide of the Church called St. *Bartholomew's*, wherein he was buried: From him deſcended *Arthur Capel* of *Hadham* in *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; a Perſon of great Merit, who being advanced to the Dignity of Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Capel* of *Hadham*, *An.* 1641. 17 *Car.* I. put himſelf in Arms, and raiſed ſome Troops of Horſe at his own proper Charge for His Majeſty, throughout the long continuance of thoſe unhappy Troubles; and the King being Priſoner in the Iſle of *Wight*, courageouſly adventured himſelf, with all the Strength he could raiſe, to reſcue him; but miſcarrying, ſuffered Death for the Glorious Attempt, *March* 9. 1648. He left four Sons; *Arthur*, *Henry*, made Knights of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. *Edward* and *Charles*: And as many Daughters; *Mary*, married to *Henry* Lord *Beauchamp*; and ſurviving, to *Henry* late Marquiſs of *Worceſter*; *Elizabeth*, to *Charles* Earl of *Carnarvan*, *Theodoſia*, to *Henry*, then called Lord *Cornbury*, now Earl of *Clarendon*; and *Anne*, to *John*, Son and Heir Apparent to *Giles Strangways* of *Melbury-Sandford*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſquire *Arthur* ſucceeding, was both for his Father's Eminent Actings and Sufferings, and his own Perſonal Merits, advanced by King *Charles* II. to the Title of Viſcount *Maldon* in the County of *Eſſex*, and Dignity of Earl of *Eſſex*, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 20th of *April*, in the 13th year of his Reign; and ſome time after, conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, where his Behaviour acquired him much Reputation. In the latter end of King *Charles* II.'s Reign, this Lord was committed to the *Tower* for Treaſon, where he unhappily murthered himſelf with a Razor, as appears both by a Coroner's Inqueſt, who brought him in *Felo de ſe*, and likewiſe by the Silence of a Committee of Lords ſince the Revolution; who upon Enquiry into the ſaid Murther, let it drop without coming to any Reſolution; which is a plain Evidence of their being ſatisfied with the Verdict above-mentioned.

CAPELAN, a Mountain twelve day's Journey from *Siren*, Capital of *Pegu* in the Peninſula of the *Indus*, the other ſide of the Gulph of *Bengala*. There is a Mine in it, which has a great quantity of Rubies, yellow Topazes, blue and white Sapphires, Jacinths, Amethiſts, and other precious Stones of different Colours. *Tavernier.*

CAPELLA, a Learned Orator that lived in the ſecond Age, and was one of thoſe which the Emperor *Marc. Arel. Antoninus*, the Philoſopher, choſe for the Education of his Son *Commodus*, who profited but very little for his Maſter's Care. *Lamprid.*

CAPELLA, or *de Capilla*, (*Andrew*) Biſhop of *Urgel* in *Catalonia*, was a good Linguiſt, equally skill'd in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and applied himſelf particularly to the Study of the Holy Scriptures. He compoſed ſome Commentaries in Latin upon the Prophet *Jeremiah*, and writ ſeveral other Works in Spaniſh; as, Conſiderations upon the Sundays of the Year, upon the Days of *Lent*, *&c.*

CAPELLA, (*Martianus Minaus Falix* :) 'Tis not certainly known in what time he lived, nor whether he was a *Roman* or *Carthaginian*; however, 'tis probable he lived in the beginning of the Sixth Century, being cited by *Boethius*. He wrote *De Nuptiis* : *Philologiæ*, *Lib.* 7. The beſt Edition of his Works was publiſhed by *Hugo Grotius*, in 1599. 8º. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. De Math. & de Poet. Lat.*

CAPELLE, a Fortreſs of *France* in *Picardy*, in that part called *Tierache*, towards the Frontiers of *Hainault*, about a League from the River of *Oyſe*, between *Landreu*, *Auſne*, and *Guiſe*. *Capelle* was built in the Sixteenth Age, to hinder the People of the Low Country to make Incurſions into *Picardy*, and was often taken and retaken in the laſt Age. The *Spaniards* took it in 1636 but it was retaken again the next year by the Cardinal *de la Valette*, who loſt the Sieurs *Buſſi*, *Lamet*, and *Rambures*, in the Siege.

CAPELLIANUS, Præfect of *Mauritania* for the Emperour *Maximin*, about the end of the Third Century: He attacked the two *Gordiens*, the Father and Son, who had got themſelves proclaimed Emperours in *Africa*, and had the Senates Approbation of their Election. The Son at forty ſix years of Age was killed in the Battel, and the Father ſoon after killed himſelf for Grief. *Jul. Capitolin.*

CAPERNAUM, or *Caphernaum*, one of the ten Cities of *Decapolis*, and a famous Mart-Town, ſeated on the Banks of the River *Jordan*, upon the North end of the Lake of *Tiberias*, in the Tribe of *Napthali*; and made more Illuſtrious by our Bleſſed SAVIOUR's chuſing it for His Habitation, and on that ſcore often mentioned in the Holy Goſpels, many of His moſt Illuſtrious Miracles being wrought here; for which cauſe, he ſeverely threateneth the Inhabitants for their Infidelity, *Matth.* 4. 9. *Mark* 1. 2. 3. 7. 9. *Luke* 4. 3. 7. 8. 10. *Matth.* 8. 11. It is at this day a ſmall Village, conſiſting only of eight or ten ſmall Fiſhermen's Cottages. To the Weſt of it lies a Mountain, called *The Mountain of Chriſt*, becauſe He often Preached there whilſt He lived, and appeared there after His Reſurrection, to *Peter*, *Thomas*, *Nathanael*, *James*, and *John*, *Joh.* 21. Out of this Mountain of *Capernaum* ſpringeth a very noble Fountain, mentioned by *Joſephus*, 3 *de Bello* 18. as very apt to generate and breed up Fiſh. It falls into the River of *Dothaim*, and with it ſoon after entreth the Lake of *Tiberias*. This Mountain is placed nearer *Bethſaida* than *Capernaum*, though it has the Name from the latter, *viz.* *Capernaum*. The preſent Inhabitants are *Moors*, and exact Money from Pilgrims who come to ſee the Place. It is alſo Famous for the Calling of St. *Matthew*, who was a Publican here.

CAPES, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, comes from *Mont Atlas*, and diſcharges it ſelf in the *Mediterranean*, near the Town of *Capes*, where is a Gulph of the ſame Name. Its Water is brackiſh, and ſo hot when it is drawn up, that it is left to cool for an hour in the Air before it can be drank. *Marmol.*

CAPET, the Sirname of *Hugues*, Count of *Paris*, and Duke of *France*, Son of *Hugues the Great*. See *Hugues Capet*.

CAPETANS, or *Capetiens*, a Name given to the Kings of *France*, of the Third Race, which began in *Hugues Capet* in 987. *Lewis* XIV. is the Thirtieth King of this Family.

CAPETUS, Sixth King of the *Latins*, deſcended of *Æneas*, Reigned 26 years, from *A. M.* 3064. Others call him *Atys Ægyptus*, and *Capetus Sylvius*: It's ſaid he left *Capys Sylvius*, who Reigned 24 years; and that this was ſucceeded by another of the ſame Name, who Reigned but 13. *Titus Livius.*

CAPHAREUS, a famous Promontory in the Iſland of *Eubœa*, and is now called *Capo del Oro*, or, *Il Capo Figera*, in the Eaſtern Point of the Iſle of *Negropont*. It is very dangerous for Ships, by reaſon of the great number of Rocks that lie before it. It is twenty miles from the Iſle of *Schizo*, twenty from *Cariſto*, and ſeventy from the Town of *Negropont*. Here *Nauplius*, King of *Eubœa*, revenged the Death of his Son *Palamedes*, who was killed by the Treachery of *Ulyſſes*; for as the *Grecians* were coming from the Siege of *Troy*, *Nauplius* got a Light made on the top of this Mountain, which occaſioned the loſs of many of their Ships upon the Rocks thereabouts. *Virgil. Priſcian.*

CAPI-AGA, or *Capou-Agaſi*, Great Maſter of the Seraglio, the Chiefeſt in Credit and Dignity of all the White Eunuchs, is always about the Grand Signior's Perſon, where-ever he is: It's he introduces Ambaſſadors to his Audience; and all Buſineſs of Moment paſſes through his hands, before they come to the Prince's Knowledge: His Place makes him neceſſary to all others, and gets him a great many rich Preſents. None can either enter into, or come out of the Emperor's Apartment, without his Order; and when the Grand Viſier has a mind to ſpeak to him, it's this *Capi-Aga* that preſents him. He wears the Turban in the Seraglio, and goes always a Horſeback by the Privilege of his Charge. He bears the Grand Signior company to the Sultaneſs's Apartments, but ſtays at the Door. His Table is furniſhed at the Grand Signior's Expences; and he has 10 Sultanins a day, which make 60 Livres, or 20 Crowns; and there have been ſome *Capi-Aga's* who have died worth 2000000, which returns all into the Grand Signior's Coffers. If the *Capi-Aga* quits his Place, and leaves the Seraglio, he cannot be a Baſſa. *Tavern.*

CAPILUPI, (*Lælio*) a famous Poet of *Mantua*, where he died in 1560. being ſixty two years old. He was ſo good at turning the Senſe of *Virgil*'s Verſes, that he has quite effaced the Glory of *Auſonius*, *Proba Falconia*, and others, who have exerciſed themſelves upon the ſame Subject: For, beſides other things, he hath made two or three Cento's of that Poet's Verſes; upon the Origin of Friars; upon their Lives, Rules, and the Ceremonies of the Church; upon the Diſtemper of *Naples*, or *French* Diſeaſe, *&c.*

CAPILUPPI, (*Camillo*) an *Italian*. In the year 1572. he printed a Book at *Rome*, called, *The Stratagems*; in which he mentions at large the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*: There are very remarkable and ſingular things in this Book, concerning the Reaſons and Motives which carried the Court of *France* to this Act of Violence. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 22. *&* 53. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

CAPITANATA, a Province of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It's ſaid it derived its Name from a famous Captain, ſent thither by the Emperor *Baſileus*. To the Eaſt and North of it is the *Adriatick* Sea; to the Weſt the County of *Moliſſe*; and to the South the Land of *Barri*, the *Baſilicate*, and the farther Principality. The *Capitanata* is the *Apulia Daunia* of the Ancients. Its Towns are *Mont St. Angelo*, an Archbiſhop's See, united to that of *Manfredonia*, *Aſcoli*, *Lucera*, *Ardona*, *Boſvano*, *Arpi*, *Florenzuola*, *Troya*, *Siponte*, *&c.* Mount *Gargan*, famous for the pretended Apparition of St. *Michael*. This Province is very fertile, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Leand. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Merula.*

CAPITANES, a Name that was given to the Governours of ſome Places of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, when the *Greek* Emperors held theſe Provinces under the Emperours of *Germany*; and it is for this reaſon, that a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* is called *Capitanata* to this very day. *Sigon.*

CAPITANIES, Little Governours in the Kingdom of *Braſil*, according to the Diviſion that the *Portugueſes*, who are Maſters of the Coaſt, made of it: There are Fourteen, the Captains whereof Command each in his own Territory.

CAPITO, an Hiſtorian of *Lycia*, lived in the end of the 4th Age. He writ 8 Books of *Iſaurium*; of his own Country, and of *Pamphylia*; and tranſlated the Abridgment of *Eutropius*; which ſhews that he lived after *Julian*, becauſe it was under his Reign that *Eutropius* compoſed his Abridgment. *Voſſius.*

CAPITO, known under the Name of *Wolfangus Fabricius Capito*, a *German*, born in *Haguenaw* in *Alſace*, in 1478. He ſtudied at *Baſle*, and, to pleaſe his Father, became a Doctor of Phyſick; but having a greater Inclination for Divinity, he applied himſelf to that Study after his Father's Death, and took the Degrees of Doctor in that Faculty alſo. After this, he learned the Tongues, but particularly the *Hebrew*; and Cardinal *Albertus* of *Brandenburgh*, Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, inviting him to live with him, he paſſed Doctor in the Canon Law. Being well vers'd in ſo many different Sciences, he made himſelf very great Friends: The Cardinal procured a Patent of Nobility for him and his Family; after which, *Capito* embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and withdrew to *Strasbourg*, then to *Baſle*, and thence to *Haguenaw*, and became intimate with *Bucer* and *Oecolampadius*, married the Widow of this laſt, and wrote his Life. After this Wife's Death, he married another called *Agnes*, a very Learned Woman; but he died ſome time after, in the year 1542. leaving ſeveral Books of his Works; as, *Inſtitutionum Hebraicarum, Lib.* 2. *Enarrationes in Habaccuc & Oſeam. Vita Joannis Oecolampadii, &c.*

CAPITOL, the Name of the Fortreſs of *Rome*, where there was a Temple built for *Jupiter*. *Tarquinius Priſcus* laid the firſt Foundation of it in the 139th year of *Rome*, and *Tarquin the Proud* finiſhed it in 221. It has the Name of *Capitol* from the Latin Word *Caput*, becauſe a Head was found in digging its Foundations, according to *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*. It was burnt under the Reign of *Vitellius*, and rebuilt by *Veſpaſian*, at the time that the Temple of *Jeruſalem* was deſtroyed: But being conſumed again by a Fire from Heaven, under *Titus*, *Domitius* got it made up again with great Pomp, and ordained Plays, which were celebrated every 5 years, they reckoning their Time by theſe Plays of the Capitol, after the manner of the *Olympiads*. The Chriſtians have ſince that time built a Church in the place where it ſtood, called *Ara Cœli*. *Dion. Halicarn. Baron. Annal.*

CAPITOLINUS, a Name that was given to *Jupiter*, by reaſon of the Temple he had in the Capitol. This *Jupiter Capitolinus* is different from Thundering *Jupiter*, to whom *Auguſtus* Dedicated a Temple, in remembrance of his Delivery from a great Danger, when one Night on his March, in his Voyage of *Spain*, a Thunder-bolt fell upon his Litter, and killed him that guided it. *Sueton.*

CAPITOLINUS, (*Julius*) an Hiſtorian, who lived in the latter end of the 3d, and beginning of the 4th Age, under the Reign of the Emperor *Diocleſian*, to whom he Dedicated the Lives of *Verus* and *Antoninus Pius*, and Dedicated the Lives of *Claudius*, *Albinus*, *Macrinus*, and the two *Maximins* and three *Gordians*, to *Conſtantine*; wrote alſo the Lives of *Balbinus* and *Maximus*, but addreſſed them to none; with divers others that have periſhed through the Injury of the Times. *Voſſius.*

CAPITOULS, a Name which thoſe take at *Toulouſe*, who have care of the Buſineſs and Government of the Town. At *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Rouën*, *Orleans*, *Rheims*, *Troyes*, *Poictiers*, *Rochelle*, and in all the other Towns of *France*, between the *Garonne* and *Somme*, a River in *Picardy*, they are called Sheriffs; at *Bourdeaux* they are called Jurats; and in the other Towns of *Guienne*, *Languedoc*, *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*, they are called Conſuls, a Word taken from the *Romans*, but uſed by them in a different ſence. In ſome of the Great and Rich Towns of the Kingdom, the King makes them Gentlemen after the Performance of their Office. They have great Privileges; the Chiefeſt of them is called Provoſt of the Merchants in *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Rouën*, *&c.* and Mayors in other Towns, as at *Bourdeaux*, *Rochelle*, *&c.*

CAPITULAIRES, Ordinances of the Kings of *France*, wherein are many Articles or Heads which regard the Government of the Church, and were made by the Advice of an Aſſembly of Biſhops. The Original of this Word comes from *Capitula*, which were Articles that the Prelates made and publiſhed, to ſerve as Inſtructions to the Clergy of their Dioceſe; ſo that at laſt the Name of *Capitulaires*, or Ordinances, was given to all the Articles that concerned Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. Thoſe of *Charlemaigne* and *Lewis the Meek*, were collected into Four Books by the Abbot *Angeſiſus*. Thoſe of King *Lothaire*, *Charles* and *Lewis*, Sons of *Lewis the Meek*, were collected by *Bennet* the *Levite*, or *Deacon*, into Three Books, to which there has been ſince four or five Additions; and Father *Simon* has publiſhed, in our times, thoſe of *Charles the Bald* in particular. And Mr. *Baluze* has lately publiſhed a Treatiſe on this Subject, which is much perfecter than any we had before.

CAPITULATION *of the Empire*, is a ſort of Contract which the Emperor makes with the Electors, in the Name of all the Princes and States of the Empire, before he is declared Emperor, and which he ratifies before he is raiſed to that Sovereign Dignity. The uſe of theſe Capitulations was introduced ſince *Charles* V.'s time; for before, the Ordinary Conſtitutions of the Empire ſerved in ſome meaſure inſtead of theſe Capitulations; but the vaſt Dominions which that Monarch poſſeſſed beſides the Empire, giving the Electors reaſon to fear that he ſhould at ſome time or other encroach upon their Privileges, they thought fit to propoſe ſome Conditions to him; which he ſubmited to: And this has been obſerved at the Election of all the other Emperors ſince his time; which is a kind of Reſtraint upon their Authority, hinders their Government from being altogether Monarchical, and renders it a Mixture of Monarchy and Ariſtocracy. When the Emperour is choſen, the Electors lead him to the Church, and place him upon the Great Altar, where the Archbiſhop of *Mayence* gives him the Capitulation to Sign, with a Promiſe to confirm, immediately after his Coronation, all the Liberties and Privileges which the Electors, and other Princes of the States and Empire, enjoy before. This Promiſe he executes preſently after, and diſpatches his Letters Patents, Signed and Sealed with the Great Seal, to each Elector, and other Parties concerned. By the Capitulation of *Leopold*, choſen in 1658. this Emperor obliged himſelf to obſerve and maintain the *Golden Bull*; The Agreement made at *Augsburg* in 1555. The Treaties of *Munſter* and *Oſnabruck* in 1648. and ſeveral other Articles, which make in all

47, and run chiefly upon Changing nothing in Matters of Religion; and to hinder him from Aboliſhing any Laws; Declaring of War; Impoſing Taxes or Contributions; Making of Peace or Alliances, or Building any Fortreſs, or doing any other thing that relates to the General Good of the Empire, without the Conſent of the States of the Empire, and the Advice of the Electors and other Princes of it. Hitherto theſe Articles or Capitulations were preſented to the Emperor by the Electors only, without the Concurrence of the other States, who have complained from time to time againſt ſuch Proceedings: And in the time of the *Weſtphalian* Treaty, it was propoſed to deliberate, in the following Diet, upon a Way of making a perpetual Capitulation; but it had no effect. Some *German* Authors own, That this Capitulation limits the Emperor's Power; but maintain, That it does not weaken his Sovereignty: Tho' the moſt part maintain, That he is not Abſolute, becauſe he receives the Empire under Conditions, which ſet Bounds to an Abſolute Authority. *Severinus de Monſambanos*'s Preſent State of the Empire.

CAPIVACCIO, *(Jerom)* of *Padua*, one of the chiefeſt Phyſicians of the 16th Age: He was a good Linguiſt, able Scholar, and prime Philoſopher. He died in his own Country in 1589. It's ſaid, That an Aſtrologer foretelling him that he ſhould die if he undertook any Journey in his old Age, he laughed at the Prophecy; but at his return from viſiting the Duke of *Mantua*, who was ill, he fell into a violent Fever, whereof he died in few days. He compoſed ſome Books; as, *Medicina Practica, Lib.* 7. *De Methodo Anatomica. De Differentiis Doctrinarum, &c. Vander Linden, &c.*

CAPO, or *Cabo d'Iſtria, Juſtinopolis, Ægida, & Caput Iſtriæ*, a Town of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Aquileia*: It's the Capital of the Province of *Iſtria*, ſituated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Trieſte* and *Parenzo*. It's thought the Emperour *Juſtin* rebuilt it, and that from thence it was called *Juſtinopolis*.

CAPORALE, *(Cæſar)* an *Italian* Poet of *Perouſe*, who lived in the Sixteenth Age: He compoſed a Poem of the Court; and deſcribed a Courteſan's Life ſo well, that all People took delight in reading it. He had naturally a great Fancy, and much Vivacity; was alſo Merry, and ſo great a Maſter of Words, that he delivered his pleaſant Thoughts with ſuch Grace, that all People were taken with them, and eſteemed his Poems mightily. He compoſed another of *Mæcenas*'s Life, which he divided into ten Parts; but not living to compleat this Work, his Son publiſhed it after his Death, which happened in 1601.

CAPOU-AGASI, the Maſter of the *Turkiſh Port*, who Commands all the other Officers belonging to the ſame.

CAPOUTAN-BACHA, the Name of the *Turkiſh* Admiral, or Baſcha of the Sea.

CAPPADOCIA, a great Country in *Aſia Minor*, which had the Title of a Kingdom. It'sdivided now into 4 Chief Provinces; as, *Genech*, *Suas*, *Anatolia*, and *Amaſia*. It has *Armenia Minor* to the Eaſt, *Cilicia* to the South, *Pamphylia* and *Galatia* to the Weſt, and *Pontus* to the North. Its moſt conſiderable Towns were, *Comana*, *Sebaſta*, *Neocaſarea*, *Trebizonde*, *Cæſarea*, *Amaſia*, *Strabo*'s Country, *&c.* but now the face of Affairs is changed under the Tyranny of the *Turks*. *Ariarates* was one of the ancient Kings of *Cappadocia*: *Pharnaces* Ruled before him, and had ſeveral Succeſſors that were Friends to the *Romans*. *Ariobarzanes*, driven out by *Mithridates*, was re-eſtabliſhed by *Pompey*, about the 690th of *Rome*. And after this Prince and his Brother *Ariarathe*'s Death, *Archelaus* obtained the Crown by *Anthony*'s Favour, and matched his Daughter *Glaphyra* to *Alexander*, Son to *Herod the Great*. This Kingdom held about four hundred and ſeventy ſix years, and afterwards the *Romans* reduced it into a Province,and Governed it by Proconſuls. *Iſaac Commenus*, who fled from *Conſtantinople* when it was taken by the *French* in 1204. eſtabliſhed an Empire in it called *Trebiſonde*, becauſe of the Capital of that Name, which laſted until *David*, Sirnamed *Cale-Johannes*, or *Fair John*'s time, who was taken by *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1461. and led Priſoner into *Greece*, where he and his Children were put to death a little after. This Province in *Aſia* is bounded to the Eaſt by *Armenia* the Greater; to the North by the *Euxine* Sea; to the Weſt by *Galatia*; and totheSouth by *Cilicia*, ſeparated from it by *Mount Taurus*, as *Armenia* is by the *Euphrates*. The *Turks* now call this Province *Tocat*, from the principal City. The *Hebrew* Writers called it *Caphtor*, or *Caphtorum*, *Gen.* 10. *verſ.* 14. It was peopled at firſt by a Son of *Miſraim*; the Son of *Chus* and the *Philiſtines* of *Canaan* were a Colony of this People. In after-times they were called *Leucoſyri*, *i. e.* white *Syrians* and were Governed by a Race of Kings deſcended of *Archemenes* King of *Perſia*; the firſt of which was *Mithridates*, one of the Competitors for *Perſia*, after the death of *Cambyſes*. One of his Succeſſors of the ſame Name was conquered by *Sylla*, *Lucullus*, and *Pompey the Great*. It had Kings till *Nero*'s time, and then was made a *Roman* Province.

CAPPEL, a Family. *Denys Cappel*, buried at *Paris* in 1472. in St. *Innocent*'s Church-yard, left *Gervaſe Cappel*, who had a Son called *James Cappel*, that was a Councellor and the King's Advocate in 1536. His Sons were *James*, *William*, Lord of *Preigny*, Phyſician and Curate of *Planoy*; *Lewis*, Miniſter and Profeſſor at *Sedan* and *Leiden*; *Ange*, one of the *French* King's Secretaries; and ſeveral Daughters. *James* was Councellor of *Rennes* in *Britany*; but was obliged to quit his Office becauſe he was a Proteſtant, and withdraw himſelf to a place which belonged to him in *Brie*, whence he went in 1585. to *Sedan*, where he died the year after. The Abridgment of his Life is writ in his Son's Preface to his Commentaries upon the Old Teſtament, Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689. He had many Children, eſpecially the two following, who continued to render the Name of *Cappel* famous.

CAPPEL, *(James)* Lord of *Tilloy*, and Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sedan*, Son to *James Cappel*, Councellor of the Parliament of *Rennes*; was born in 1568. and ſtudied Divinity at *Sedan*, where he was received to beMiniſter. He began to exerciſe his Miniſtry in the Land of *Tilloy*, but was called to *Sedan* by the Duke of *Bouillon* in 1599. and died in 1624. He has writ ſeveral Treatiſes of Divinity, ſome critical Obſervations upon the Holy Scriptures, with Controverſies and Hiſtorical Books, ſome whereof are Printed, and the reſt are in the hands of *James Cappel*, his Nephew, who is now in *England*. His Notes upon the Old Teſtament were Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689. which have at the Head of them the Abridgment of his Life, and the Index of all his Works.

CAPPEL, *(Lewis)* born in 1585. was a Miniſter and Profeſſor of Hebrew at *Saumur*: He has publiſhed many Works, in which he ſhewed a depth of Judgment and Skill in all that belonged to the Criticks of the Holy Scripture. He is alſo Author of that excellent Treatiſe, Entituled, *Arcanum punctationis revelatum*; which was Printed in *Holland* by *Tho. Erpenius*, becauſe *Gappel* could get no body in *France* nor *Geneva* to approve it: On the contrary, thoſe of his own Country oppoſed its Publication, imagining the Reformed Religion would be prejudiced by it. This Book proves the Modernneſs of the Hebrew Points to a Demonſtration. This Learned Man has alſo compoſed a Work, Entituled, *Critica Sacra*, Printed at *Paris* in 1650. This made more noiſe than the other, and got him the Ill-will of his own Party, as if he had made it his only Buſineſs to maintain the Opinion of the *Roman* Church againſt the Authority of Scripture, and to undermine the Hebrew Text. They oppoſed the Printing of this Book at *Geneva*, *Sedan*, and *Leiden*, for 10 whole years; but at laſt Father *Petau* a Jeſuit, Father *Morin* of the Oratory, Father *Merſenne* a Mimim, got leave of the King of *France* to have it Printed at *Paris*. This appeared ſtrange to the Court of *Rome*, which was ready to condemn it; becauſe it was a thing unheard of, That a Proteſtant's Book, treating of Divinity, ſhould be Printed with the King's Leave at *Paris*. But it was *Cappel*'s Son, a *Roman* Catholick, who overſaw the Impreſſion; for the Father did not appear in it at all. Father *Simon* quotes a Letter, that Father *Morin* writ to Cardinal *Francis Barberin*, upon this Subject; wherein he intimates, That they would do *Cappel* a Kindneſs in condemning his Book, becauſe it had got him the Hatred of all his own Party; but that at the ſame time it would be prejudicial to the *Roman* Catholick Cauſe, to which thoſe Criticks were ſerviceable. This Letter was Printed in *England*, and added to a Collectionof Letters, Entituled, *Bibliotheca Orientalis*; wherein alſo is the Cardinal's Anſwer to Father *Morin*. This Work has nothing elſe in the ſix Books it conſiſts of, but ſome Readings, and a Catalogue of the Faults that have ſlipp'd into the Copies of the Bible, thro' the Fault of the Copyiſts; and theſe he accompanies with his Critick Reflections. This Critick was cenſuredby ſeveral Proteſtants; but *Grotius*, with ſome others of the greateſt Sufficiency, were ſatisfied with it, as appears by *Grotius*'s Letter to him: *Contentus eſto magnis, potius quam multis Laudatoribus.* He has alſo writ ſome Apologies to defend his Book: But that which deſerves moſt to be conſidered, is, his Apologetical Letter, addreſſed to Archbiſhop *Uſher* againſt *Betius*, who accuſed him of having combined with Father *Morinus* to deſtroy all the Originals of the Bible. He ſhews to the contrary, That in his [illegible]riticks he was much againſt the Opinion of Father *Morin*; but that Father being concerned in the Publiſhing his Book, with his Son *John Cappel*, had ſuppreſſed that which made againſt himſelf; which is all Printed with this Apologetical Letter, and may be ſeen at large in the 19th and following Pages. *Cappel* alſo publiſhed ſeveral other Works, which are very conſiderable. *Walton* has Reprinted this Author's Sacred Chronology, that was Printed at *Paris* in 1655. in the *Prolegomena*, which are at the beginning of the *Engliſh Polyglot*; as alſo his Deſcription of the Temple of *Solomon*. His

Theological Commentaries and Criticks upon the Old Teſtament, with his *Arcanum*, in Folio, were Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689. He died at *Saumur* in 1658. having made the Abridgment of his Life in his Work *De Gente Cappellorum.*

CAPRAIA, a little Iſland between *Corſica* and *Italy*, in the Sea of *Genoua*. It was formerly inhabited by Monks; but is now ſubject to the *Genoueſes*, who have a Garriſon in it. The Ancients called it *Ægitlon*, or *Ægilium*, *Caprarin*, and *Capraſia*.

CAPRAROLA, a famous Palace of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, and built in the Sixteenth Century by Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*. It's in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, in the County of *Ronciglioni* near *Viterbo*, and about 25 miles from *Rome*. *Caprarola* is the Work of the famous Architect *Vignole*, and is eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent Palaces of *Italy* for its Structure. It's over-againſt a Mountain, built in a Pentagone, with 5 Fronts, all equal and high, with a round Court in the middle, as are alſo the Corridors and Galleries that environ it; yet the Halls are ſquare and proportionable. The chiefeſt was painted by *Peter Orbiſta*, who was in great Reputation under *Paul* III. There is one of the Chambers, where 4, each in a corner, with their Ears turned to the Wall, may hear one another, though they ſpeak but very low, and thoſe that are in the middle do not hear a word. There is another, where if one ſtamps with the Foot in the middle of the Chamber, they that ſtand abroad think it a Piſtol-ſhot. And all the other Apartments have each their particular Beauty: And the Gardens and Fountains are proportionably Magnificent.

CAPREE, or the Iſle of *Capri*, *Capræa*, and *Capreæ*, an Iſland of the *Tyrrhen* or *Tuſcan* Sea, over-againſt *Puzzoli*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, on which it depends. This is the Iſland whither *Tiberius* withdrew to commit his Crimes, which were not kept ſo private, but *Suetonius* knew them, and tranſmitted them to Poſterity, to raiſe an Averſion againſt him, who committed them without Shame. It's about 8 miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about 12 in compaſs. The chief Town of it is called by the ſame Name, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*; the Biſhop's beſt Revenue comes from Quails, which twice in the year reſort to this Iſland, and whence ſome have call'd him Biſhop of *Quails*.

CAPREOLUS, a Native of *Breſcia* in *Italy*, an excellent Lawyer and Hiſtorian, was in great Eſteem in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age. He compoſed ſeveral Works which gain'd him great Reputation, as the Hiſtory of *Breſha* in Fourteen Books, whereof Twelve were Printed; *Defenſio Statuti Brixienſium. De Ambitione & ſumptibus funerum minuendis. Dialogus de confirmatione Fidei. Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

CAPREOLUS Biſhop of *Carthage*, ſent the Deacon *Beſula* to aſſiſt in the Council of *Epheſus* in 431. the miſerable Condition that the *Vandal* War brought the Churches of *Africa* into, hindering the Prelates themſelves from being there in Perſon. He writ a Letter of Excuſe, which is to be ſeen amongſt the Acts of the Council of *Epheſus*, and ſomething of Incarnation, quoted by Cardinal *Baronius*.

CAPREOLUS, (*John*) a Dominican living in the Fifteenth Century. He wrote Four Books of Commentaries upon the Maſter of the Sentences, and was a great Champion for *Thomas Aquinas*. *Bellarmin. Trithem.*

CAPRICORN, one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, conſiſting of 28 Stars, which are ſaid to repreſent the Figure of a Goat. The Sun enters this Sign in the Month of *December*, and then makes the Winter Solſtice, when the Sun begins to return to the *Æquator*. Poets ſay, that it's *Amalthea*'s Goat, which had nouriſhed *Jupiter* with its Milk, and that this God, to recompence this good Office, has made it a Conſtellation. Others feign'd that the God *Pan*, fearing the Giant *Typho*, diſguis'd himſelf into a Goat that had a Fiſhes Tail, and that he was afterwards taken up into the Skies by *Jupiter*'s Order, who much admir'd this Cunning. *Auguſtus Cæſar* was born under this Sign, and therefore had ſome Gold and Copper Pieces coin'd that bore its Figure. *Pliny* ſays, that thoſe that lived towards the South of *Attica*, had a Day which they called *Caprificiel*, and dedicated it to *Vulcan*, on which they began to gather their Honey.

CAPROTINA, is the Name that the ancient *Romans* gave *Juno*, and to the *Nones* of *July*, upon which they celebrated a Solemn Feaſt, whereof the Original is as follows. After the *Gauls* had left *Rome*, the neighbouring People, who knew that the Forces of the Republick were drained, found the Occaſion favourable to make themſelves Maſters thereof, and gave the Command of their Troops to *Lucius*, Dictator of the *Fidenates*, who ſent a Herald to the Senate, to declare, that he was willing to preſerve the Remains of *Rome*, ſo that the *Romans* did but ſend them their Wives and Daughters. The Senators ſeeing their Ruine at hand, and not knowing what to reſolve upon, a Slave, call'd *Philotis*, aſſembled all the other Women Slaves, and dreſſing themſelves in their Miſtreſſes and Daughters Dreſſes, they went directly, in this cheating Garb, into the Enemies Camp, where they were no ſooner come, but the General diſtributed them amongſt the Officers and Soldiers, whom the cunning Females invited to Drink and make Merry with them, under pretence, that on that Day they celebrated a Solemn Feaſt; and when they found that they had drank hard, and began to droop, they made a Sign from the top of a wild Fig-tree, to which the *Romans* ran and put all to the Sword. The Senate, to recompence this good Office, gave theſe generous Slaves their Liberty, and aſſigned each of them a Portion out of the Publick Revenues. The *Romans* call'd this day of their Deliverance *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, and eſtabliſhed an Annual Feaſt to *Juno Caprotina*, called ſo from *Caprificus*, which ſignifies a wild Fig-tree. *Plutarch.*

CAPSA, a Town in the innermoſt *Libya*, in the middle of her vaſt Deſarts, which environ it on all ſides, and thence it has its Name, according to the Learned *Bochart*. *Caphas* in *Hebrew*, whence he takes *Capſa*, ſignifying to preſs, incloſe, and lock in. *Florus* and *Saluſt* ſpeaking of the Inhabitants of *Capſa*, ſay, they are in the midſt of their Sands and Serpents, which defend them better from thoſe that would attack them, than their Armies and Ramparts would.

CAPUA, a Town of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It's built upon the *Vulturnus*, two Miles from the Ruines of the ancient *Capua*, which was compared to *Rome* and *Carthage*, and deſerved to be called the Town of Pleaſures. Some attribute its Foundation to the *Oſcians*, and others to the *Trojan Capys*. In 330 of *Rome*, the *Samnites* made themſelves Maſters of it in the Night, it being then a Colony of *Tuſcans*, and Maſſacred all the Inhabitants. *Hannibal*, after the Battel of *Cannæ*, which was fought in the 538th of *Rome*, wintered his Army in this Town, which weakned and made his Soldiers ſo Lazy, that they could never after make Head againſt the *Romans*, who re-took *Capua* in 543. and it being debated whether it ſhould be demoliſhed or no, it was carried in the Negative, becauſe it did the Commonwealth that conſiderable Service in ſoftning the Courage of the *Carthaginians* by its Pleaſures, and it became a Colony afterwards; it was deſtroyed by *Genſericus* King of the *Vandals*, but re-built in the Sixth Age by *Narſes*, General to the Emperor *Juſtinian*. The *Lombards* ruined it a ſecond time, and its thought they laid the Foundation of *New Capua* upon the *Vulturnus*. Pope *John* IV. erected it into an Archbiſhoprick in 968. *Capua* is now very different from what it was formerly, and decreaſes daily, ſo that there is nothing but its Name which renders it conſiderable. It's defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and ſome other Fortifications. Pope *Sericius* aſſembled a Council at *Capua* in 389. to put an end to the Diviſions of the Church of *Antioch*, which had alſo created ſome Trouble in the Weſtern and Eaſtern Churches. St. *Ambroſe* preſided in it, and it was ordained that *Anicius* of *Theſſalonica* ſhould examine the Buſineſs of *Bonoſus* Biſhop of *Macedonia*, who taught ſome Errors. The Second was held in 1087. for the Election of *Victor* III. who, after a great deal of Oppoſition, was at laſt led to *Rome*, where he was Crowned. Pope *Gelaſius* II. held another in 1118. where the Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, with *Maurice Burdin*, who was Anti-pope in Pope *Gregory* the Eighth's time, and there were others of leſſer Note.

CAPUCHIATI, one of the Names given to the *Wicclevites* in *England*.

CAPUCINS, a ſort of *Franciſcan* Fryars; called *Caputins* from their great *Capuchon*, which is an odd kind of Cap or Hood ſow'd to their Habit, and hangs generally down their Back. It's ſaid that the firſt Convent of this Order was built at *Camerino* by the Dutcheſs *Catharine Cibo*. In *Charles* the Ninth's Reign, theſe Fryars were received in *France*, and had firſt of all a Convent built them at *Meudon* by the Cardinal of *Lorrain*. *Henry* III. built them another in the *Fauxbourg* of St. *Honore*. They have Nine Provinces in this Kingdom, or Ten, counting that of *Lorrain*, and a great number of Monaſteries. *Gratian. Spondan.*

CAP-VERDE, a famous Promontory of *Nigritia*, in the Weſt of *Africa*, South of the Mouth of the River *Senega*. This Coaſt is frequented by the *Europeans*. The Iſlands of *Cape-Verde* were diſcovered in 1440. They are in Number Nine, the greateſt, St. *Jago*, is 70 Miles long. The *Portugueſe* have built a Town upon it, by a pleaſant River, which contains 500 Families. The Iſlands of *Cape-verd* are in number Ten, St. *Antonio*, St. *Vincent*, St. *Lucia*, St. *Nicholas*, *de Sal*, St. *Jago*, *de Fuego*, *de Brava*, *de Mayo*, and *de Bona Viſta*. This laſt is the neareſt to the *Cape*, and in the Sea Chart of *Anth. Jacob* is placed 100 Leagues from it to the North Weſt, whereas in Maps they are all placed to the South Weſt of the Cape, *Bona Viſta* is placed by him in 15. 42. The Air of theſe Iſlands is unwholſom, ſo that the Inhabitants are very ſubject to Fevers, Aches and Fluxes. Their Rains are in *June*. The Inhabitants are *Portugueſe*, *Mulattoes*, and *Negroes*; at St. *Jago* there is a Biſhop to take care of theſe Iſlands. They were diſcovered in 1440 by *Antonio de Noli*, a *Genoueſe*. *Del Fuogo* was taken by Sir *Antho. Shirly*, in 1596. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be the *Gorgades* of the Ancients. *Herbert* our Countryman ſaith, they were found in 1495. *P. 6.* ſo ſuppoſeth they were the *Heſperides* of the Ancients.

CAP-VERDE; This Cape is called by *Ptolemy Arſinarium*, and is one of the moſt famous Head Lands in *Africa*. It is embraced by the Branches of the *Niger*; the South Branch is called *Gambræ Gambea*, and the North Branch *Senega, Sanega, Pory*, Pag. 43. Juſt upon this Cape is a Knot of Seven ſmall Iſlands, utterly deſtitute of Inhabitants, and called the *Barbacene*; for the greater Iſlands, ſee the Iſlands of *Cape-Verde*. This Cape was firſt diſcovered by *Alovis de Gadamoſta*, a *Venetian*, for the *Portugueſe*, in 1455. *Lat.* 14. 43. *Hackl.*

CAPYS, Sirnamed *Sylvius*, Seventh King of the *Latins*, and of the Family of *Æneas*, ſucceeded *Capetus*, *Anno Mundi* 3090. and Reigned 28 years; others ſay but 24. Some Authors think that this *Capys* cauſed the Town of *Capua* to be built. *Suetonius* ſays, that there were Braſs Plates found in *Capys*'s Tomb the ſame year that *Julius Cæſar* was kill'd, with Inſcriptions in *Greek*, that when *Capys*'s Bones came to be diſcovered, one of *Julius*'s Deſcendants ſhould be killed by his own Party. *Dion. Halicarn.*

CAR, Son of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*, Reigned at *Megara*; he called this Town and Province *Caria*, from his own Name, built a Temple for the Goddeſs *Ceres*, and is ſaid to be the firſt that found the Art of Divination, by the Flight and Singing of Birds. *Herodotus, Lib.* 1.

CARA *Muſtapha*, the Grand Viſier. The Prime Viſier *Coprogli*, or *Cuperly*, his Uncle, got him brought up among the *Itchoglans*, or young Men of the *Seraglio*; his good Qualities gain'd him the Love of the Eunuchs, and in leſs than Ten years, he was made one of the Officers of the Treaſury. The Sultaneſs-Mother *Valida* having gone thither one day with her Son *Mahomet* the Fourth, was much taken with *Muſtapha*'s Air and good Mien, and made him a Preſent of a very fine Emerald, which the Sultan had given her. It's ſaid ſhe had him very often afterwards into her Chamber, to ſatisfie her great Paſſion for him, and took care to help him to the greateſt Imployments in the Empire, and at laſt to be Grand Viſier. She firſt got him made Maſter of the Horſe to the Grand Signior. Some time after he killed *Aſſan* Baſcha, who had revolted in *Aſia*, which procured him the entire Eſteem of his Prince, who recompenſed him with the Place of *Baſcha Capoutan*, or Admiral at Sea. He was afterwards *Kaimacan*, which is the Second Dignity in the Empire, and was at laſt made Grand Viſier, and had the Grand Signior's Daughter in Marriage. He had been happier in his Miniſtry, if he had concerned himſelf leſs with the Intreagues of the *Seraglio*. The Princeſs *Baſch-Lari*, Widow of the Unfortunate *Aſſan*, and Siſter to the Emperor *Mahomet*, was innocently the Cauſe of his Fall. For he became ſo deſperately in Love with her, that he would have undertaken any thing to enjoy this Princeſs; but to no purpoſe, for the Sultan *Valida* being irritated at his Diſdain, whom ſhe her ſelf had raiſed, made all his Deſigns miſcarry; and he, to be revenged of her, got her deprived of the Part ſhe had in the Government of the Empire. This was enough to raiſe the Empreſſes Indignation, and make her ſtudy by all means to ruine him. She repreſented to the Grand Signior the many Complaints which the great Men of the Port made againſt his Tyranny, blam'd his ill Conduct in the War of *Hungary*, accuſed him of Cowardice for ſhamefully raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*, after he had loſt the beſt Troops of the *Ottoman* Empire; and at laſt made uſe of the loſs of *Gran*, to animate the *Janiſaries* to a Rebellion, thereby to oblige the Grand Signior to ſacrifice that inſolent Miniſter to their publick Hatred. *Mahomet*, in the beginning, had ſome difficulty to conſent to this, becauſe he loved the Viſier very well; but ſeeing himſelf forced to it, after he had got him Condemned by the *Mufti*, or Head of Religion, he ſent a Warrant for his Execution by Two Aga's of the *Janiſaries*, who ſtrangled him at *Belgrade* the 25th of *December* 1683. His Head was brought to *Conſtantinople*, where it was a pleaſant Sight to the People. None wept for his Death but the Princeſs *Baſch-Lari*; who got his Head ſecretly taken away, not being able to ſuffer that the Head of one ſhould be expoſed as a publick Spectacle, whom ſhe had honoured with her Eſteem. *Hiſtory of his Life.*

CARACALLA (*Marcus Aurelius Anthoninus Baſſianus*) Emperor, ſucceeded his Father *Severus* in *February* 211. He was Born at *Lyons* in the Palace of *Antiquaile*, when his Father governed this Province; and he was proclaimed Emperor near *Vims*, now the Marquiſate of *Neufville*. At his return to *Rome*, he got the Phyſicians put to Death, becauſe they had not diſpatched his Father as he would have had them. He killed his Brother *Geta* in his Mother's Arms, put the great Lawyer *Papinianus* to Death, becauſe he would neither excuſe nor defend his Parricide, and all his Father's and Brother's Servants; ſo that the Hiſtorians of that Time, number 20000 that were Maſſacred by his Order. He alſo had the Impudence to Marry *Julia* his Father's Widow. Then going to the Eaſt, he filled the Town of *Alexandria* with the Blood of the Inhabitants, and conſulted none but Magicians and Aſtrologers, and yet he boaſted of imitating *Alexander the Great*. So many Cruelties haſtned his Death; ſome Officers conſpired againſt him, and as he went from *Edeſſa* to *Carra* of *Meſopotamia*, one of his Captains, called *Martian*, killed him by *Macrinus*'s Order, who ſucceeded him. The Captain took his time to do this as *Caracalla* quitted his Horſe to eaſe Nature, having for that end withdrawn himſelf from his Guards. Which was a juſt Puniſhment for his Crimes; for he was become the Object of the Hatred of the Empire, and all neighbouring Princes, being neither Humane to his Subjects, nor Honeſt to his Allies. *Abagarus*, King of *Edeſſa*, came to ſee him as an Ally, but he ſeiz'd him, and made himſelf Maſter of his Country. He did the like to the King of *Armenia*, and to his Children, and to *Artabanus*, King of the *Parthians*; all which he Treated the ſame way, after he had ſcandalouſly deceiv'd them, with a great deal of Diſſimulation and Foul Play. His Anger againſt thoſe of *Alexandria* proceeded from a Report that thoſe People ſpoke ill of him. *Caracalla* Reigned ſix years, two months, and ſix days; from the 2d of *February* 211. to the 8th of *April* 217. He was Twenty nine years old; or according to *Spartan* Forty three. He had the Name of *Caracalla* given him, becauſe of a certain Garment which he brought from *Gaul*, and would have the People to wear it. He alſo aſſumed the Name of *Germanicus*, after he had ſubdued ſome People of *Germany* which had revolted, he would have *Parthicus* and *Arabicus* joined to his Title, which made *Helvius Pertinax*, Son to the Emperor of that Name, ſay, That they ſhould alſo add *Geticus*, becauſe he killed his Brother *Geta*, and that the *Goths* are call'd *Getæ*. *Spartian. Herodian. Dion. Caſſius.*

CARACCIO, one of the moſt Noble Families of *Naples*, which has produced Great Men.

CARACCIOLI, (*Charles Andrew*) Marquis of *Torrecuſi*, Duke of St. *George*, &c. was of the Family of that Name at *Naples*, where he was born in 1583. He was hardly out of his Childhood when he bore Arms in *Africa*, and begun a Calling which gained him much Reputation afterwards. At his return he commanded a part of the Infantry in the Fleet that was ſent to *Braſil*, and ſo advanced himſelf by little and little in the Army. He bore the Cardinal Infant Company into the *Low-Countreys*, and was at the Battel of *Norlinguen* in 1634. After this he was Maſter of the Artillery in *Alſace*, and in 1635 he put Succours into *Valence* in *Lombardy*, then beſieged by the Mareſchal *de Crequy*, jointly with the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Parma*. This Succour ſaved the Place. *Caraccioli* came next into the *Franche County*, whence he went to *Navarre*, and thence to *Biſcaye*, where he reſcued *Fontarabia* in 1638. and re-took *Salſes* the next year. In 1641. he loſt his Son at the Siege of *Barcelona*, and the King of *Spain* writ him a Letter with his own Hand to comfort him, and afterwards gave him the Command of his Armies in *Rouſillon*, *Catalonia*, *Portugal*, and in the Kingdom of *Naples*. But he withdrew himſelf from theſe Publick Affairs, and lived at Home at his Eaſe and Pleaſure; until he was forced to take the Field again, to go to the Relief of *Orbitello*, which was beſieged by the *French*. He compaſſed it happily, put Succours into the Place, and raiſed the Siege in *July*; and returning thence in the great Heat into *Italy*, he was taken with a violent Fever, whereof he died the 5th of *Auguſt* 1646. He was a very honeſt Man, a good Captain, free-hearted, and worthy of the Reputation which he had acquired. *Galeazzo Gualdo. Priorato Scena de gli Huom. Illuſt.*

CARACCIOLI, (*John*) Prince of *Melphi*, Duke of *Venouſa*, *Aſcoli*, and *Soria*, great Seneſchal of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Marſhal of *France*: He was born at *Naples*, Son to *John Caraccioli* Prince of *Melphi*. He adhered to *France* under the Reign of *Charles* the Eighth, and continued under *Lewis* the Twelfth, and was at the famous Battel of *Ravenna* in 1512. But afterwards the Revolution of *Naples* made him take new Meaſures, and declare for the Emperor *Charles* V. The Sieur *Lautrec*, who commanded the Armies of *France*, took him and all his Family Priſoners at *Melphi* in 1528. and in this Condition, ſeeing himſelf abandoned by the Emperor *Charles* V. who refuſed to help him with what he wanted for his Ranſom, he ſubmitted himſelf to the Generoſity of *Francis* I. who being the civileſt and moſt obliging Monarch in the World, gave him his Liberty, and made him Knight of his Order, and ſome time afterwards choſe him to be Lieutenant General of his Armies; and in conſideration of the good Service he did him, and of the Loſs of his Lands in *Italy*, he gave him ſome in *France*, as *Romorentin*, *Nogent*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, &c. *John Caraccioli* did very good Service againſt the Emperor in *Provence* in 1536. and the year after was at the taking of the Caſtle of *Heſdin*, and continued afterwards to make himſelf admired for his Bravery and Fidelity. The Enemy endeavoured to corrupt him; but it was to no purpoſe. In 1543. he relieved *Luxembourg* and *Landreci*. In 1544. the King gave him the Mareſchal's Battoon at *Fontainbleau*; and in 1545. named him to be his Lieutenant General in *Piedmont*, where he continued until 1550. Count *Charles* of *Coſſe*, Duke of *Briſſac*, being on his Journey to *Piedmont*, *John Caraccioli*, Prince of *Melphi*, ſays *Thuanus*, reſolving then to return into *France*, after he had governed that Province with a great deal of Glory, and had re-eſtabliſhed Military Diſcipline, repreſſed the Soldiers Inſolency, who committed a great deal of Diſorder in all Places, dy'd at *Suſa* in 1550. aged 70.

CARACCIOLI, (*Galeazzo*) Marqueſs of *Vic*, eſteemed at *Charles* the Fifth's Court, who made his Father a Marqueſs. He was Gentleman to *Philip* the Second's Son, but converſing with ſome Proteſtants in *Germany* and *Italy*, he learned their Religion, and went to *Geneva* in 1550 to make Profeſſion of what he believed. His Wife would not come after him, wherefore he had leave given him at *Geneva* to take another. His Life is publiſhed in *Italian*, *French* and *Engliſh*. See *Galeacius*.

CARACCIOLI, (*John Anthony*) he was Son of *John*, the Prince of *Melphi* abovementioned. He had a great deal of Elocution, underſtood the Tongues, and did not want other Learning. Theſe Qualities made him no leſs eſteemed than his Birth. He was intended for the Church, and preached with great Applauſe, and frequented none but Learned Men. In conſideration of his Father's Merit, he was made Abbot of St. *Victor*, and it was at this time that he compoſed a Work, Intituled, *The Looking-Glaſs of true Religion*. Afterwards, *Lewis*, Cardinal of *Lorrain*, reſigned him the Biſhoprick of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, and he was conſecrated the 15th of *November* 1551. This Prelate always had a ſecret Inclination for the Proteſtant Religion, and in 1561. after the Conference at *Poiſſy*, not only declared himſelf the Protector thereof, but after being choſen by the People, preached its Doctrine publickly; whereupon he was bereft of his Dignity, and withdrew to *Chateau Neuf* upon the *Loire*, which was part of the Land that *Francis* I. gave to his Father, and there he died in 1569. *Thuanus.*

CARACCIOLI, (*Cæſar Eugenius*) liv'd in the Seventeenth Century, and publiſh'd a Book call'd, *Napoli Sacra*. *Antonius Caraccioli* Printed a Treatiſe, *De Sacris Eccleſiæ Monumentis* in 1645. And *Metello Caraccioli*, a Jeſuit, wrote Three Volumes of Commentaries upon *Iſaiah*, with ſome other Pieces. *Sanſovin Famil. Ital. Alegamb. Hiſt. Script. S. J.*

CARACHE, or *Caracci*, (*Ludovico*) Uncle to *Hannibal* and *Auguſtin* of that Name hereafter mention'd, Studied at *Parma* after *Coreggio*, and excell'd in Deſign and Colouring, with ſuch a Grace, and ſo much Candour, that *Guido* the Scholar of *Hannibal*, did afterwards imitate him with great ſucceſs. There are ſome of his Pictures to be ſeen, which are very beautiful, and well underſtood. He made his ordinary Reſidence at *Bononia*, and it was he who put the Pencil into the Hands of *Hannibal* his Nephew. *Freſnoy's Art of Painting.*

CARACHE, (*Hannibal*) in a little time excell'd his Maſter in all Arts of Painting. He imitated *Coreggio*, *Titian*, and *Raphael*, in their different Manners as he pleas'd, excepting only, that you ſee not in his Pictures the Nobleneſs, the Graces and the Charms of *Raphael*; and that his Out-lines are neither ſo pure nor ſo elegant as his; in all other Things he's wonderfully accompliſh'd, and of an Univerſal Genius. *Freſnoy, Art. P.*

CARACHE, (*Auguſtino*) Brother to *Hannibal*, was alſo a very good Painter, and an admirable Graver. He had a Natural Son, call'd *Antonio*, who dyed at the Age of 35 years, and who, according to the general Opinion, would have ſurpaſs'd his Uncle *Hannibal*, for by what he left behind him, it appears that he was of a lofty Genius. *Freſnoy, Ibid.*

CARACTACUS, a *Britiſh* King, who Reigned jointly with *Tododumnus* his Brother. He proved to be one of the braveſt Kings of *Britain*, who held out Seven years, or, as *Tacitus* ſays, Nine, againſt the *Roman* Forces in this Iſland, with great Courage and Prudence. The Seat of his War was among the *Ordovices*, on the Weſt Borders of *Shropſhire*, where the Odds were all on his Side, and the Difficulties on the *Roman*. All the Avenues, and the very Hills themſelves, he fortified with Heaps of Stones, and ſtrong Guards of Men; and to come at him, a River muſt be waded, the Paſſage whereof was unſafe. *Oſtorius*, with the *Roman* Forces, being come up to him, he went up and down animating his Officers and Soldiers, telling them, That this was the Day, and this the Field where they muſt venture their Lives to defend their Liberty. He put them in mind of his glorious Anceſtors, whoſe Valor had hitherto preſerved them from Bondage, their Wives and Children from Reproach, *Oſtorius* the *Roman* General, by this time took all the Precautions poſſible, ordered his Army to paſs over the River, who being come within reach, the *Britains* ſlew abundance of them with Arrows, Darts and Stones; but the *Romans* cloſing their Ranks, and holding their Targets over their Head, threw down the looſe Rampires of the *Britains*, and broke in amongſt them with ſuch Fury, that having neither Helmet nor Cuiraſs to defend them, they were ſoon overcome. In this Battel the Wife and Daughter of *Caractacus* were taken, and he eſcaping to *Cartiſmandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, was betray'd by her to the *Romans*, who ſent him to *Rome*. At his Entrance into the City, his Servants came firſt in order, bearing his Trophies won in other Wars; then his Wife and Daughter, and himſelf laſt of all, who alone, bearing a reſolute Countenance in this Diſgraceful and Captive Condition, ſpoke to this purpoſe to *Claudius*, ſtanding before his Tribunal: *If my Mind,* Cæſar, *had been as moderate in the heighth of Fortune as my Birth and Dignity was eminent, I might have come a Friend rather than a Captive to this City. Nor couldſt thou have diſliked him for an Ally, who is of ſo Noble a Deſcent, and who has ruled ſo many Nations. My preſent Eſtate is to me Diſgraceful, to thee Glorious. I had Riches, Horſes, Arms and Men, and 'tis no wonder if I ſtruggled hard to keep them. But if by Fate yours muſt be the only Empire, then of neceſſity Ours amongſt the reſt muſt ſubmit. Had I ſooner been forced to yield, my Misfortunes had been leſs Notorious, and your Conqueſt leſs Renowned. In the ſevereſt Determining of me, both will be ſoon forgotten. But if you grant that I ſhall live, by me will live to you for ever, that Praiſe, which is next to Divine, the Clemency of a Conqueror. Cæſar*, affected with his Speech, as he was with his Countenance, freely granted him and all the reſt their Pardons, for which they returned him their Thanks in a moſt ſubmiſſive manner. *Tacit.*

CARADOCUS, a *Welſhman*, living in the Reign of King *Stephen*, about 1150. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Succeſſion of ſeveral Petty Kings of *England*, *De Situ Orbis*; Commentaries upon *Merlin's* Prophecies; The Life of the Abbot *Gildas*, *&c.* *Pitſ. De Script. Angl. Voſſius De Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 15. The following Diſtick was made of him:

Hiſtoriam Britonum doctus ſcripſit Caradocus,
Poſt Cawalladrum regius ſceptra notans.

CARAFFA, one of the moſt Noble, and moſt Illuſtrious Families of the Kingdom of *Naples*, where it is divided into the ſeveral Branches of *Ariano*, *Montorio*, *De Ruvo*, *Monte-Negro*, and *Anza*. Authors ſpeak differently of the Original of this Family. They ſay that it came from a *Neapolitan* Knight, of the Houſe of *Caraccioli*, in great Eſteem with *Otho* Emperor of *Germany*, in the Tenth Age, whom he followed where-ever the Intereſt of the Empire made him turn his Arms; and that this Emperor engaging himſelf once too far amongſt his Enemies, ſo that he was in great Danger of his Life, this Knight faced them with an undaunted Courage, ſuſtained all their Efforts, and gave time to the other Troops to come to his Relief; ſo that he ſaved the Emperor's Life with the Loſs of his own in a glorious manner, receiving ſeveral Wounds, whereof one was in the Heart. The Emperor, after he had put his Enemies to Flight, came himſelf to the Place of Battel to ſearch for this generous Knight's Body amongſt the Dead, and as ſoon as he found it, he quitted his Horſe, and laid his Hand upon his dead Heart, crying (O *Cara fe!*) intimating, that his Fidelity coſt him dear. Since that time, that Family this Knight was deſcended of, took the Name of *Carafe*, from the Emperor's Word *Cara fe*. Others ſay, That the Prince ſeeing his Armour all bloody, laid his three Fingers upon it, ſaying, *Cara fe M'è la noſtra*; and that the Fingers wiping off the Blood, and leaving three white Stroaks behind, is the reaſon of the three white Bars in their Coat of Arms. *Memoires du Temps, &c.*

CARAFFA, (*Anthony*) Cardinal, was Native of *Naples*, of the Family of *Caraffa*: He came to *Rome* very young, and was brought up near Pope *Paul* IV. his Great Uncle, who made him his Chamberlain, and gave him a Canonicat at St. *Peter's*. He was perſecuted by the ſucceeding Pope, but re-called to *Rome* by *Pius* V. who made him Cardinal. Some time afterwards he made him Chief of the Congregation, eſtabliſhed for the Correction of Bibles, and of that which was held for the Explication of the Council of *Trent*. His Learning rendred him fit for theſe great Employments: He was alſo made the Apoſtolick Library-Keeper under *Gregory* XIII. and died in 1591. Cardinal *Caraffa* Tranſlated ſeveral Works out of *Greek* into *Latin*. As *Catena veterum Patrum in Cantica, veteris & novi Teſtamenti. Comment. Theod. in Pſalm. S. Gregorii Nazianzeni Orat. &c.* He alſo corrected the Bible of the *Septuagint*, and added Notes of his own making; collected the Popes Decretals into Three Volumes, reduced St. *Jerom's* Epiſtles into common Places, and left ſeveral other Works, which ſhew the depth of his Knowledge, and withal, that he was very laborious. *Baron. Spondan.*

CARAFFA, (*Charles*) Cardinal, Nephew to Pope *Paul* IV. was Third Son of *John Alphonſus*, Count of *Montorio*: He was born at *Naples* the 29th of *March* 1517. He ſerved under the Marquis of *Guaſt* in *Piedmont*, and bore Arms under the Duke of *Parma* in *Germany*. But at laſt *John Peter Caraffa*, his Uncle, being choſen Pope in 1555. all things changed to his Advantage, for he was made Cardinal, and ſent Legat into *France* in 1556. to ratifie the Articles, made privately at *Rome*, for a Truce between the Pope and King *Henry* II. but the Cardinal kept Correſpondence with the *Spaniards*, and in 1557. went Legat for Peace to *Philip* II. who kept his Court at that time at *Bruſſels*. There were many Complaints made againſt him, which obliged the Pope to baniſh his Kindred out of *Rome*, and ſend them into ſeveral Parts. This fell out in 1559. and the Pope died about the latter end of the ſame year. Pope *Pius* IV. ſucceeded him, who made the Cardinal, the Duke of *Palliano*, his Brother, Count *Aliffe*, their Brother-in-Law *Leonard Cardini*, Priſoners, but miſſed the Count of *Montebello* of the ſame Family, whom they deſigned to ſerve as they did the others. Theſe Proceedings ſeemed the more ſurpriſing, becauſe *Pius* IV. ſeemed willing to favour the *Caraffa*'s. After this he brought them to Trial, and having aſſembled the College, after the Proceſs had laſted Nine Months, he made them report their Proceeding on *Monday* the 3d of *March* 1561. and afterwards, without adviſing with the Cardinals, he pronounced Sentence of Death himſelf on the four Priſoners. The Duke of *Palliano* was accuſed of putting his Wife to Death, whom he had ſurpriſed in Adultery, and the reſt were charged with being his Accomplices, and of having a Hand in the Cardinal's Tyrannies. The Duke, the Count of *Aliffe*, and *Leonardo Cardini*, were beheaded, and the Cardinal was Strangled. This Inflexible Severity of *Pius* IV. ſays *Onuphrius*, was a greater Blot to his own Memory than to that of the *Caraffa*'s. *Spondan. Sacchini. &c.*

CARAFFA, (*Jerome*) Lieutenant-General of the King of *Spain*'s Armies, he was Marquis of *Monte-Negro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he was born in 1564. He was Son to *Renald Caraffa*, and Nephew of Cardinal *Anthony*, who had him brought up in Learning and the Knowledge of Tongues, which he ſpoke with a great deal of Facility. From 1587. he ſerved in the *Low-Countreys* under the Duke of *Parma*, where he acquired a great Reputation upon many Occaſions. He was at the Aſſault of *Lagni* in 1590. at the Succour of *Roan* in 1592. at the Surprize of *Amiens* in 1597. and at ſeveral other Rencounters after. He defended this laſt Town after the Death of *Porto-Carrero*, and ſurrendred it to *Henry* IV. He alſo ſerved under the Archduke *Albertus*, augmented his Fame in 1620. and in *Milan* in 1621. It was in this year that *Philip* IV. King of *Spain* being about ſending him into *Sicily* as Commander of his Horſe, he was beg'd of him by the Emperor, who imploy'd him to good purpoſe in *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, *Alſace*, and afterwards made him Prince of the Empire. Being return'd into *Spain* in 1628. the King made him Viceroy and Captain General of the Kingdom of *Arragon*. Afterwards the Cardinal *Infant* coming Governor to the *Low-Countreys*, and deſiring very much to have him along with him, the Marquis follow'd him, but died in *Genoua* in 1633. being then 69 years of Age.

CARAFFA, (*Oliver*) Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Naples*, Biſhop of *Oſtia*, *&c.* was Son to *Francis Caraffa*, and *Nephew* to *Daniel* Count of *Matalone*. *Paul* II. made him Cardinal in 1467. and as he had a great deal of Courage, and much Experience in what belonged to Peace and War, *Sixtus* IV. made him General of the Fleet which he was ſending againſt the *Turks*, conſiſting of 19 Galleys. In 1472 he join'd the *Venetians* who had 47 Galleys, and then *Ferdinand*'s Fleet which was of 17, making in all, with the two Galleys of *Rhodes*, 85 Sail: And yet this great Fleet did no memorable thing, except the taking of the Port of *Satalia* and the Town of *Smyrna*. This Cardinal died at *Rome* the 20th of *January* in 1511. being then Eighty years old.

CARAFFA, (*Peter Lewis*) Cardinal-Biſhop of *Tricarico*, was Son to Don *Octavio* Marquis of *Anza*, and born at *Naples* in 1581. He was a Perſon much valued for his Learning and Probity. The King of *Sweden*, Prince of *Orange*, and other Proteſtant Princes, had a particular Eſteem for this Prelate: So great is the Force of real Worth, that it makes a Man admir'd, even by his Enemies. He was offer'd the Archbiſhopricks of *Capua* and *Urbin*, both which he refus'd, ſaying, *he was contented with the Spouſe God had given him, notwithſtanding her Poverty*. He was afterwards made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent* X. and after the death of this Pope, he died in the Conclave in 1655. when every body expected to have ſeen him Elected. *Galeazzo Gualdo Priorati. Sen. Du Huom. Illuſt.*

CARAITES, a Sect of the *Jews* now contrary to the Rabbiniſts, that is, to thoſe who admit the *Talmud* of the Rabbins. The *Caraites* were ſo call'd about the Eighth Age, a little after the publication of the *Talmud*, becauſe they kept to the Books of the Bible, and would not receive the Traditions that the Rabbins had invented. *Carai* ſignifies a Man throughly Read in the Study of the Holy Scripture, and therefore they who build their Belief upon the Bible are called *Caraites*: And ſome call'd them pure or refined *Jews*, becauſe they make profeſſion of preſerving the purity of their Religion. The Author of the *Caraite Commentary*, call'd *Aaron* Son of *Joſeph*, liv'd about the end of the Thirteenth Age, whoſe Manuſcripts are kept in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory at *Paris*, whither it was brought from *Conſtantinople*. It approves all the Books of the Bible which are in the *Jewiſh* Canon, and reckons their number 24, as the other *Jews* do, but it recites Human Traditions, that is the Fables of the *Talmud*, and the Dreams of the Rabbies, not receiving any but what are conſtant and conform to the Holy Scripture. There are ſome of theſe *Caraites* at *Conſtantinople*, ſome at *Cairo*, and in other places of the Eaſt; There are alſo ſome in *Muſcovy*, who have their Synagogues apart, and call themſelves the only true Obſervers of *Moſes*'s Law, as perhaps they really are. It were to be wiſh'd, that they who ſend for Books to the Eaſt, ſhould get ſome of the Rabbi *Caraites* Books brought, whereof the moſt part are very Learn'd, and there are but few of theſe Books in *Europe*, eſpecially in *France*. *Selden* ſeems to have read moſt of them. There are many of their Works in the Library of *Leyden* in *Holland*, but not much valued.

CARAMAN or *Great Caraman*, a Sovereign Prince in *Caramania*, whom the great *Turk* deprived of his Eſtate about 200 years ago.

CARAMANIA, a Country of *Aſia* in *Anatolia*, which formerly had the Title of a Kingdom. It comprehends *Pamphylia*, and a great part of *Cilicia*, *Piſidia*, and *Cappadocia*. *Leunclavius* thinks that it had this Name from a *Turk* called *Caraman*, who drove the *Armenians* out of it. It is divided into great *Caramania*, where is *Cogni* upon *Cydnus* or *Caraſa*, *Aiſarat*, *Caola*, *Tianée*, *&c.* and into *Caramania* properly ſo call'd, which is between *Mount Taurus* and the *Mediterranean* Sea over-againſt the Iſle of *Cyprus*. Here are alſo *Chiolſar*, *Patera*, *Salatia*, *Side*, *Soale*, *Mure*, *&c.* The Princes of *Caramania* defended themſelves againſt the *Turks* for ſome time, but were wholly diſpoſſeſs'd by 'em in the Fourteenth Century. There is another *Caramania*, which is a Province of *Perſia*, lying Eaſtward of it, and is now call'd *Kirman*.

CARAMIT, *Cara-Hemid*, a Town in *Meſopotamia* or *Diarbeck*, with an Archbiſhoprick that has Seven Suffragans; It's the *Amida* of the Ancients, famous by the Wars of the *Romans* againſt the *Perſians*, and for the Merit of many of its Prelates. *Mereas* was at the firſt Council of *Conſtantinople* in 381. and *Simeon* aſſiſted at that which was called the Brigandage or *Concilium Leſtricum* of *Epheſus*, and afterwards at the General Council of *Epheſus*. *Theodoret* ſpeaks of it in his Third Epiſtle, wherein he calls it the Metropolitan of its Province. The Emperor *Conſtantine* the *Great* augmented it, and gave it the Name of *Conſtantina*. *Cedrenus* and *Curopalates* write, that the *Saracens* gave it the Name of *Emet*. It's now very conſiderable, ſurrounded with Walls and 360 Towers.

CARAMUEL of *Lobkowitz*, (*John*) Biſhop of *Vigevano*, was born in 1606 at *Madrid* in *Spain*; his Father was of the *Low-Countreys*, and his Mother of *Germany*. It's pity that this Prelate imploy'd the great Wit which Nature beſtow'd upon him, and which his very Adverſaries could not deny him, in fruitleſs barren Studies. The Author of the *Anti-Caramuel* writes, that he heard a Man of great Judgment ſay, that *Caramuel* was Witty to the Eighth or higheſt degree, Eloquent to the Fifth, but that his Judgment did not exceed the Second. He that inſerted a Diſcourſe of Mathematicks in this Author's great Volume upon the Architecture of the Temple of *Solomon*, ſpeaks more advantageouſly of him; for he aſſures us, that if God did ſuffer the Sciences of all the Univerſities of the whole World to periſh, the only Book of *Caramuel* would ſuffice to re-eſtabliſh or revive them again. *Nicolas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.* He wrote a Cabbaliſtical Grammar, Printed at *Bruſſels* in 1642. and in 1651 he Printed his *Grammatica Audax* in Folio at *Frankfort*. Towards the latter end of his Life he Printed a Book at *Vigevano*, call'd, Λεπτότατος, i. e. *Subtiliſſimus* or *Nova Dialecto Metaphyſica*.

CARANUS the Firſt King of *Macedonia*, the Seventh of the Family of the *Heraclides* after *Hercules*. The Fabulous Hiſtory ſays, that this Prince being minded to found a Monarchy, was adviſed by the Oracle to eſtabliſh one where he ſhould be conducted by the Goats; and accordingly he found ſome in *Emathia* now *Macedonia*, call'd ſo then from *Emathius* Contemporary to *Cadmus* King of *Thebes*, and afterwards *Macedonia* from the Name of *Macedon*, who liv'd in *Belochus*'s time the Ninth King of the *Aſſyrians*. When *Caranus* had lighted on the Goats, he followed a great Herd that ran to the Town of *Edeſſa*, which he ſurpris'd, and drove *Midas* out of a great part of this Province, which he held, ſo that he became the only Maſter of the whole, and eſtabliſh'd that Family, *An. M.* 3240. He reign'd 30 years. They commonly count 23 Kings from *Caranus* to *Alexander*, who are not much renown'd in Hiſtory, if we except *Amyntas* and his Four Sons that reign'd ſucceſſively. *Philip*, who was the youngeſt, laid the firſt foundation of the *Greek* Monarchy, which his Son *Alexander* eſtabliſhed upon the ruine of that of *Perſia*. This Kingdom of *Macedonia* held until the death of *Alexander* in 490. and to the fall of *Perſeus* its laſt King in 646.

CARAQUES, Savages of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*, who live towards the Coaſts of the South Sea; they have but little Wit or Addreſs, though they that live upon the ſame Coaſt towards the North of the Province, are Ingenious, and very fit for Mechanick Arts. Theſe paint their Faces with certain Marks drawn from the Ears to the Chin, and wear Golden Chains wrought with ſuch Artifice, that the *Spaniards* admir'd them very much when they firſt arriv'd in that Country. *De Laet. Hiſt. du Nouveau Monde.*

CARATACUS, the Eighteenth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Metellanus*, he ſubdued the Rebels of the Weſtern Iſlands, but not without much difficulty. *Oroſius*, *Eutropius*, and *Bede* ſay, that the *Orcades* were ſubdued by *Claudius Cæſar* in his Reign, but *Buchanan* diſſents from them, becauſe *Tacitus* affirms, that before the coming of *Julius Agricola* into *Britain*, that part of *Britain* was utterly unknown to the *Romans*. *Caratacus* died in the Twentieth year of his Reign, *An. Chr.* 27. *Buchan.*

CARATCHOLI or *Karakioles*, the People of *Mont Caucaſus* between the Eaſt and North of *Mingrelia*. Some call them *Caraquirquez*, that is black *Circaſſiens*, though they have very white Skins; but perhaps they were call'd black becauſe the Air of their Country is always dark and covered with Clouds. They ſpeak the *Turkiſh* Tongue, but ſo quick, that they can hardly be underſtood. They derive their Original from the *Humns*, who inhabited the Northern part of *Mount Caucaſius*, whence alſo came the *Turks*.

CARAVAGGIO, a Borough of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, ſituated towards the Frontiers of *Bergamaſque*, famous for the Victory that *Francis Sforza*, afterwards Duke of *Milan*, gained over the *Venetians* in 1446. It's alſo renowned for being the Birth-place of *Polydorus* of *Caravaggio*.

CARAVAN, a Company of People that meet together to Travel with more ſafety; though this Name is chiefly given to the Pilgrims of *Mecha*: For every year there are five Caravans of *Mahometans* who go to viſit the Tomb of their Falſe Prophet at *Medina*, and the Moſque of *Mecha* his Birth-place: Which are that of *Great Cairo*, which conſiſts of *Egyptians*, and of all them that come from *Conſtantinople* and the Neighbourhood; that of the *Magrebins*, which comprehends them of *Barbary*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*; one of *Damaſcus* for the Pilgrims which come from *Syria*; one of *Perſia*; and that of the *Indies* or *Great Mogul*. There are very often great Lords who go this Journey with the Pilgrims. The *Emir Adge* is the Chief, and has generally 1500 Camels to carry his Baggage, and to ſell or hire to them that ſhould want any, for they die abundantly upon their way. The Caravan of *Morocco* takes its Rout by *Taffilet*, *Tegorarin*, *Tripoli*, *Quibriche*, and *Alexandria*, whence it paſſes to *Cairo*, and thence to *Suez*, which is a very long Journey, and takes up a whole Year. The Grand Signior ſends every year great Preſents to *Mecha*, they conſiſt in Ornaments and Silver. Theſe Ornaments are made at *Cairo* and *Damaſcus*, and are ſome great pieces of Crimſon Velvet Embroidered, with great *Arabick* Letters wrought in Gold, a great Tent of Crimſon Satin Embroidered, with ſome *Arabick* Figures; it ends in a Point like a Steeple, and has a great Golden Ball at the top, and four leſſer ones round about; there is another ſquare Canopy, but of leſſer Price. Theſe Preſents are carried upon a great Camel very richly Harneſs'd, with another after him to carry the Burthen, if the firſt ſhould chance to tire. For the greater ſecurity of theſe valuable things, the *Emir Adge* has ſix ſmall Field Pieces along with him all the Journey. The Caravan of *Cairo* parts commonly 57 days after the beginning of *Ramazan*, that is about a Month after it is ended. That of *Barbary* begins its Journey not till a Day after, having a diſtinct Commander. The Caravanes of *Aſia* take this following way; they that come from the Eaſtern Iſlands, as *Macaſſar*, or *Celebes*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, and the *Maldives*, and thoſe which come from the *Indies* on this ſide of *Ganges*, come by Sea to *Mocha*, a Sea-Port of *Arabia-Felix*, and thence on to *Mecha* upon their Camels. The *Perſians* that live along the Sea-ſide, come down either to *Ormus* or *Bander*, then croſſing the Gulf, which is but 12 or 13 Leagues broad, they croſs *Arabia*, and arrive at their Prophet's Town. But they of the *Uppermoſt Perſia* towards the *Caſpian* Sea, and all the *Tartars*, come to *Taurus*, and go thence to *Aleppo*, whence the great Caravan marches which croſſes the Deſart; ſome take the way of *Bagdad*, but very ſeldom, becauſe the *Bacha* there exacts a Tribute, eſpecially of the *Perſians*, whom the *Turks* look upon to be Hereticks, which makes the King of *Perſia* to forbid his Subjects going that way. They take the way of *Bagdad* for Devotion ſake to ſee the Tomb of their Prophet *Ali*, which is but eight days Journey thence in a Deſart, where there is no Water but what is very bad, the Chanel which *Cha-Abas* made from the *Euphrates* being quite ruined; for the Princes of *Arabia* they have no great Journey either to go to *Mahomet*'s Tomb, or *Mecha*. The *Mahometans* of *Europe* go to *Aleppo* to join the Caravan from *High Perſia*, and thoſe of *Africa* go by *Great Cairo*, whence they take their way by *Suez*, and meet the Caravan of *Aleppo* in the Deſart, 18 Leagues from *Medina*, where there is Water which runs to that Town, and as the *Mahometans* believe, ſprung out of the Earth by pure Miracle in favour of their Prophet, who happened to be thirſty in this Place, and drinking of this Water, made it ſweet, though bitter at firſt. The Caravans travel in the Night, and reſt in the Day, to avoid the great Heats; and when the Moon does not ſhine, they have Men who carry Lanthorns at the end of great Sticks; their Camels are tied one to another, ſo that there is but little trouble in guiding them. Amongſt them that go to *Mecha*, there are many that go for Devotion; ſome go to Traffick, and many to ſhun the Puniſhment which they have deſerved for ſome Crime, for this Journey abſolves them from all things; for whatever Wickedneſs a Man has committed, if he can 'ſcape, and go this Pilgrimage, he is never ſought for afterwards, but is look'd upon to be an Honeſt Man. During the Journey they ſing ſome Verſes of the *Alcoran*, and give ſome Alms according to their Abilities. Two days before they come to *Mecha* they ſtrip themſelves quite Naked, and take only a Napkin about their Neck, and another round their Loins. Such as are out of order or ſick, keep their Cloaths on, but inſtead of this Ceremony they diſtribute ſome Alms. When they come to *Mecha*, they ſpend three days there in praying and viſiting ſome Places which they call Holy. Afterwards they go to *Minnet*, where they arrive at Little *Bairam*'s Eve. The next day, which is the Feaſt of *Bairam*, they ſacrifice ſome Sheep, and then take their Cloaths as they were eight days before; then they go to *Mount Arafat*, where they pray for three days; and all theſe Ceremonies being ended, *Sultan* Sherif, or the Prince of *Mecha*, who accompanied them to this Mountain, gives them the Benediction or Bleſſing. Thence the Pilgrims go to *Medina*, where *Mahomet*'s Sepulcher is, and the *Kiabe* or great Moſque. About a Month and a half after the Caravan of *Cairo* has begun its Journey, there comes an Aga from the ſame Town with freſh Proviſions that their Friends ſend after them, and meet 'em about half way. This Caravan performs the Journey in 45 days, and takes up as much time in their return, and are as many days there about their Devotions, *&c.* *Emir Adge* gains much by this Voyage, for beſides a thouſand leſſer Advantages, the Goods of all thoſe who die by the way fall to him, and during this Pilgrimage he is abſolute Maſter, and acts as he pleaſes. *Thevenot*, *Tavernier*.

CARAVAN of Merchants, is, as it were, a great Convoy of many Merchants which meet at certain Times and Places to travel more ſafely, becauſe of the Robbers who are ſometimes in great Troops in the Countreys which they croſs. The Merchants chuſe a Captain among themſelves, who is call'd *Caravan-Bachi*: It's he that orders their March, fixes their days Journey, and that with the other Principal Men of the Caravan, judges the Differences which happen during their Journey. One might travel with 10 or 12 Men only, and go a great way, but it is ſafer to go along with the Caravan, whereof there are ſome compoſing 1000 Camels, and ſo many Horſemen, which look like an Army, becauſe the Camels walk as if in File or Rank. Each Camel-driver leads ſeven Camels, which are tied together by a little Cord. This Caravan goes more always in the Night than in the Day in Summer, to avoid the great Heats; and in the Winter and other Seaſons, to come in Day-time to the place where they Camp, becauſe it would be hard to pitch their Tents, dreſs their Camels, and provide all other Neceſſaries in the Night. Nevertheleſs, in the depth of Winter and great Snows, they hardly march before the break of Day, but then they go but a very little way, becauſe they Encamp again immediately after Sun-ſet. The *Chaoux*, which are poor *Turks* or *Armenians*, guard about the Camp, and watch the Goods. When they go from *Conſtantinople*, from *Smyrna*, or *Aleppo*, they dreſs according to the faſhion of the Country they travel into, otherwiſe they would ſeem very ridiculous; ſo when they go into *Turkey*, they put on a *Turkiſh* Garb, *&c.* Nevertheleſs, if one wears a Waſtecoat after the *Arabian* faſhion, with ſome kind of Belt, and a Coat made after the *French* faſhion over it, he may go where he pleaſes without any fear. To wear a Turban, one muſt of neceſſity ſhave their Hair off, for it would not hold on elſe; but as for their Beards they never cut them, but eſteem the greateſt to be handſomeſt; yet in *Perſia* they ſhave their Chin, but leave a Muſtache, which they value moſt when it's thickeſt and longeſt. *Tavernier*.

CARAUSIUS, Citizen of *Menape*, and Governor of *England* for the Emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximilian*. He uſurp'd the Sovereignty, allied with the *Gauls*, and maintain'd himſelf upon the Throne, and oblig'd the *Cæſars* to make Peace, but was killed by *Alectus*, one of his own Captains, the ſeventh Year after his Rebellion, *A. C.* 293.

CARAZOLE, (*Joannin*) Native of *Ombria* in *Italy*, one of a mean Family, but a great Example of bad and good Fortune. Being Secretary to *Joan* II. Queen of *Naples*, he had the good Fortune to pleaſe her, who loved him extraordinarily, and gave him the Dutchy of *Melfi*, and made him Lord High Conſtable of the Kingdom; but this great Elevation had a very Tragical end, for ſhe deprived him of all his Goods and Honours, and put him to Death with as much Cruelty as ſhe had Love for him before.

CARBANDA, or *Carbaganda*, Brother of *Caſſan* King of the *Tartars*, and his Succeſſor in 1304. He was born of a Chriſtian Mother, who had him Baptiz'd, and nam'd *Nicholas*; He made profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion whilſt his Mother lived, but after her death he turn'd *Mahometan*, and ruin'd the Concerns of all the Chriſtians in the Eaſt. *Spondan*.

CARBILIUS *Ruga* was the firſt of the *Romans* that Divorc'd his Wife for being Barren, in the 523d year of *Rome*, under the Conſulſhip of *M. Attilius*, and of *P. Valerius*; He proteſted to the Magiſtrates, that though he loved his Wife very well, yet he quitted her without reluctancy, becauſe ſhe would bear no Children, and that he preferr'd the Commonwealth's Good to his own particular Pleaſure. Others call him *Carvilius Maximus*, who was Conſul with *L. Poſthumus Albinus* in 520 *Aul. Gell. Lib.* 4.

CARBO, a great Orator in *Cicero*'s time, who ſpeaks of him. It's ſaid, that not being able to ſuffer the Inconſtancy or Lightneſs of the *Roman* People, after he had endeavoured ſeveral times to redreſs it, he voluntarily kill'd himſelf. We muſt not confound him with divers other Magiſtrates of this Name, as C. *Carben, Triumvir*, with *Grachus* and *Flaccus* in the 633d of *Rome*. They differed about the Diviſion of the Fields. One who was Conſul three times. He that follow'd the Party of *Marius* and *Sertorius* in 667. and was killed in *Sicily* by *Pompey*'s Order. An Orator, Brother to the firſt, endeavouring to make the Soldiers quit their Debauches and Diſorders, and to revive the ſtrict Military Diſcipline, was murthered.

CARBURY, a Town and Barony in the County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, and another Town in the County of *Cork*.

CARCANO, (*Archilao*) a Phyſician, born at *Milan*, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Pavia*, lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was much eſteemed for his Learning. He wrote ſeveral Tracts upon the Aphoriſms of *Hippocrates*: *De Peſte, &c. Ghilini. Theat. de Huom. Letter. Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

CARCANOSSI, a Country of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, towards the Southern Coaſt, where the *French* have lately eſtabliſhed ſome Colonies, finding the Country fertile, and pretty well manured.

CARCASSONNE upon *Aude*, a Town of *France* in *Languedoc*. It's a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Narbonne*, and is of the Parliament of *Tolouſe*: It's the *Carcaſſo, Carcaſſum Volcarum*, or *Tectoſagum*, of the Ancients. It conſiſts of two principal Parts, the Town and the City, in which laſt is the Cathedral: It has alſo a Caſtle, wherein are kept very ancient Acts of a particular Character upon the Bark of Trees, and upon Linen, whereof many are thought to be brought thither by the *Viſigoths* after the ſacking of *Rome*. Here are alſo a Seneſchalſhip and a Preſidial. *Pliny* ſpeaks of *Carcaſſonne*; *Cæſar*, *Ptolemy*, and ſeveral other Authors make mention of it. St. *Guimera* is thought to have been the firſt Biſhop of it, who died in the year 300. *Hilarius* and *Valerius* are received there as Saints. The Town is large, ſtrong, and pretty well built. The River is divided into two parts; and beſides the Cathedral of St. *Nazaire*, there are many other Religious Houſes. Some Authors think that the *Goths* fortified *Carcaſſonne*; that they built the Caſtle to preſerve there the Spoils of the City of *Rome*. However it is, as the Situation of the Place rendred it very Important, the *French* beſieged it, after the Defeat of *Alcaric* in 507. but were forced to take other Meaſures. King *Gontran* inveſted it afterwards to no purpoſe; yet took it ſome time after by Treachery: But his Army not keeping a good Watch in their Camp, was defeated by *Recarede*, King of the *Goths*. This happened about 587. or 88. It fell afterwards to the *French*, who keeps a Count there to Govern it. The firſt of theſe that we know of was *Bernard* the Second, Count of *Toulouſe*, who lived in 871. *Carcaſſonne* is Capital of a little Country called the *Carcaſſes*; there are divers Manufactures in it. St. *Marthe. Gregor. Turon.*

CARDAMUS, a certain King of the *Bulgarians* in the Eighth Age. It's ſaid, That having obliged the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* to pay him Tribute, he would force *Conſtantine Porphyrogennetes* to augment it, that Prince promiſed to ſatisfie him; and entring with a powerful Army into *Bulgaria*, which he found unprovided for defence, he put all to Fire and Sword. This hapned in 796. *Cardamus* died ſoon after. *Baron.*

CARDAN, (*Jerom*) a Phyſician and Aſtrologer of *Milan*, who lived in the Sixteenth Age, and is well known by the Works he publiſhed; as, his *Commentaries upon the Four Books of* Ptolemy. *Judgment upon the Stars. The Reſtoring of Time. The Aphoriſms of Aſtronomy. De Subtilitate*: And ſeveral other things, which we have in ten Volumes. He has writ his own Life, which is to be ſeen at the beginning of his Works, under the Title of *Vita propria*, where he relates things with the ſincerity of a Man of Parts. He was born on the 13th of *Auguſt*, 1501. his Father being then pretty old, had him by a certain Wench called *Clara Micheria*: And *Cardan* himſelf acknowledges in his Life, That his Mother took ſeveral things to make her Miſcarry; and in his third Book of *Conſolation*, he acknowledges that the College of Phyſicians of *Milan* would not receive him, becauſe they ſuſpected he was not lawfully begotten. *Julius Scaliger* was his mortal Enemy; and when he began to write againſt him, he ſought to contradict him in all things. Yet thoſe that have no Intereſt in their Diſpute, agree, That tho' *Scaliger* was perhaps the better Humaniſt of the two, yet that this latter had penetrated farther into the Secrets of Natural Philoſophy. He died at *Rome* in 1576. being then 75 years of Age. It's ſaid, That having foretold the Year and Day of his Death, when he came to the time, he let himſelf die of Hunger, to preſerve his Reputation. *Thuan* writ ſo, according to the common Opinion of thoſe Times; and ſome ſay that *Cardan* himſelf compoſed this Epitaph:

> *Non me terra teget, Cœlo ſed raptus in alto,*
> *Illuſtris vivam docta per ora virûm:*
> *Quicquid venturis ſpectabit Phœbus in annis,*
> *Cardanum noſcet, nomen & uſque meum.*

Voſſius, Vand. Linden.

CARDERON, (*Roderic*) Son of *Francis Carderon* and *Mary Sandalin*, Concubine to his Father, who was in Garriſon at *Antwerp*. After he had been Page to the Vicechancellor of *Arragon*, he entred into the Service of *Sondoval*, Duke and Cardinal of *Lerma*, and Firſt Miniſter of Srate to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, whom he got in Favour with, and was preferred by him to Great Offices. He was firſt of all *Ayde* of the King's Chamber; afterwards Secretary of State; and marrying *Ignes* of *Vergas*, a Lady of *Oliva*, he received the Collar of St. *James*'s Order, was made Commander of *Ocagna*, and obtained the Place of Captain of the *German* Guards. This Poſt, and the Credit he had with the King, made him ſo Inſolent, that he deſpiſed the Greateſt Lords of the Kingdom, and abandoned himſelf to all ſorts of Vice, which occaſioned his Diſgrace. He was ſeized in 1619. and carried to the Caſtle of *Montachez* near *Portugal*, where he was Tried, and Condemned to have his Head cut off in the common Place of Execution, whither he was to be led on a Mule. His Sentence contained above 240 Articles of Accuſation. The 19th of *October*, 1621. he was put in mind to make his Will, and diſpoſe of 2000 Ducats, and to prepare himſelf for Death: After which, he was ſtripp'd of his Knight's Habit, and on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, he was led to the place of Execution, with a black Caſſock, Cloak, and a Monk's Cowl of Frize. After the Execution, his Body was laid on a piece of Frize, with a Croſs upon the Stomach, and four Torches at the ſides, and was watched in this Condition upon the Scaffold by four Archers. The Clergy that came to make his Funeral Pomp, were ſent back, and forbidden to accompany the Corps, which, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, was attended by the *Confreries*, and carried to the *Carmelites* Church, as he ordered it himſelf. Some aſſure it as a Certainty, That he had above 200000 Ducats yearly Rent; and that his other Goods were valued at 400000. *Du Puy Hiſt. des Favor.*

CARDIFF, Lat. *Cardiffa*, the chief Town of *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*, ſtands in the S. E. part of the County, on the E. ſide of the River *Tave*, within leſs than 3 miles of its Fall into the Sea. This Town and County fell under the Power of *William Rufus*, the *Norman* Conqueror's Son, by whom it was ſoon after encompaſſed with a Wall, and fortified with a great and ſtrong Caſtle, wherein *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son of *William the Conquerour*, being routed out of his Dukedom by his younger Brother, K. *Henry* I. of *England*, was impriſoned, his Eyes being firſt put out, where he led a miſerable Life for the ſpace of 26 years. It's 163 miles from *London*.

CARDIGAN, Lat. *Ceretica*, the chief Place of *Cardiganſhire* in *South-Wales*, ſtands in the utmoſt South-Weſt part of the County, bordering upon *Pembrokeſhire*, and not above three miles from the *Iriſh* Sea: 'Tis ſeated upon a ſteep Bank; the South-ſide guarded by the River *Twy*, over which it has a Stone Bridge with ſeveral Arches. The County being firſt wreſted from the *Welſh* by *William Rufus*, and wholly conquered by *Henry* his Succeſſor, King *Henry* beſtowed it upon *Gilbert de Clare*, who preſently fortified *Cardigan* with a Wall and ſtrong Caſtle. In 1661. it was Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *Thomas Brudenel*, Baron *Brudenel* of *Stoughton*, who was created by King *Charles* II. to whom ſucceeded, three years after, his Son *Robert Brudenel*, the preſent Earl of *Cardigan*. See *Brudenel*. Beſides the Town, there is an Iſland of that Name at the River's Mouth. It's 162 miles from *London*.

CARDIGANSHIRE, Lat. *Ceretica*, a Maritime County of *South-Wales*, ſo called from *Cardigan*, the chief Place thereof. The River *Dovy* parts it from *Merionethſhire* Northward; the *Twy* from *Pembrokeſhire* Southward; the *Twy* from *Brecknockſhire* Eaſtward; and on the Weſt it is bounded with the *Iriſh* Sea: In length from North to South 32 miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 15. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 64 Pariſhes, and 4 Market-Towns, anciently the Seat of the *Dimetæ*, and now making part of the Dioceſe of St. *David*: Here the Soil is, like all *Wales*, hilly, yet leſs towards the Sea than in the Eaſt and North parts. Beſides the great and high Hill called *Plinlimon* in the North-Eaſt parts, out of which the *Severn* riſes, here is a ridge of leſſer Hills, which ſpread themſelves almoſt over all the Country: But their Valleys are rich in Corn and Paſturage, being well watered with Springs from the Rocks, which branching themſelves as Veins in the Body, make the Soil very fruitful all along their Courſe. According to *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, the River *Twy* did formerly breed abundance of Beavers, whoſe Breed is now quite deſtroyed. The Market-Towns are *Cardigan* the County Town, *Abereſtwith*, *Llanbeder*, and *Tregaron*; but *Cardigan* is the only place privileged to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire.

CARDINAL: This Name ſignifies at this time an Eminent Dignity in the *Roman* Church. Among the *Latins* the Word *Cardinalis* ſignifies Principal; and in this ſenſe were *Venti Cardinales*, four Cardinal or Chief Winds: *Princeps Cardinalis*, a very Sovereign Prince; *Miſſa Cardinalis*, and *Altare Cardinale*, for the Great Maſs, or Great Altar of a Church. It was alſo a Name that was given to certain Officers of the Emperor *Theodoſius*; as, to Generals of Armies; to the *Præfecti Prætorio* in *Aſia* and *Africa*, becauſe they poſſeſſed the Chiefeſt Offices in the Empire. As for the Cardinals of the *Roman* Church, this is their Origin: There were two ſorts of Churches in Towns; one ſort was as our Pariſh-Churches of theſe times, and were called *Titles*; the others were Hoſpitals for the Poor, and were called *Diaconia*: The firſt were taken care of by Prieſts, and the other governed by Deacons. The other Chapels in the Towns were called *Oratories*, where Maſs was celebrated without adminiſtring the Sacraments. The Chaplains of theſe Oratories were called Local Prieſts, that is, Prieſts that belonged to ſome particular Place: And to put a greater diſtinction between theſe Churches, the Pariſh-Churches were called *Cardinales*, or *Cardinal Titles*; and the Prieſts that officiated in them, and adminiſtred the Sacraments, were called Cardinals. This was chiefly uſed at *Rome*, where the Cardinals attended the Pope whilſt he celebrated Maſs, and in the Proceſſions; and therefore *Leo* IV. calls them *Presbyteros ſui Cardinis*. In the Council held at *Rome* in 853. the Deacons, who looked after the *Diaconia*, had alſo the Title of Cardinals, either becauſe they were the chiefeſt Deacons, or becauſe they aſſiſted with the Cardinals, *i. e.* Prieſts at the Pope's Maſs. The greateſt Function of the *Roman* Cardinals was to go to the Pope's Council, and to the Synods, and to give their Opinions concerning Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. It was one of them that was generally choſen Pope; for it was rare that any Biſhop was choſen in thoſe days; it being recorded in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, That Pope *Stephen* VII. choſen in 896. cauſed his Predeceſſor *Formoſus* to be dug up again, and annulled all his Ordinances, alledging, That he was made Pope againſt the Diſpoſition of the Holy Decrees, in the time that he was Biſhop of *Oſtia*. Finally, theſe Cardinals have engroſſed to themſelves the Power of chuſing a Pope, ſince the Council, celebrated at *Rome* in 1059. under *Nicholas* II. In proceſs of time, the Name of Cardinal, which was common to all Titulary Prieſts or Curates, was appropriated to them of *Rome*, and afterwards to ſeven Biſhops of the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. All theſe Cardinals were divided under five Patriarchal Churches; as, St. *John* of *Lateran*, St. *Mary Major*, St. *Peter* of the *Vatican*, St. *Paul*'s, and St. *Lawrence*'s. The Church of St. *John* of *Lateran* had ſeven Cardinal-Biſhops, which were called *Collaterales*, or *Hebdomadarii*, becauſe they were the Pope's Aſſiſtants, and celebrated Divine Office for him each his Week: Theſe were the Biſhops of *Oſtia*, of *Porro*, *Sylva Candida*, or *St. Rufine*, *Albano*, *Sabina*, *Fraſcati*, and *Paleſtrina*. The Biſhoprick of St. *Rufine* is now united to that of *Porro*. St. *Mary Major*'s Church had alſo ſeven Prieſt-Cardinals; as, that of St. *Philip* and St. *James*, of St. *Cyriacus*, St. *Euſebius*, St. *Prudentia*, St. *Vitalis*, of the Saints *Peter* and *Marcellin*, and of St. *Clement*. The Patriarchal Church of St. *Peter* had the Prieſt-Cardinals of St. *Mary* of the *Tiber*, of St. *Chryſogonus*, St. *Cecile*, St. *Anaſtaſia*, and St. *Lawrence* in *Damaſo*, of St. *Mark*, and of the Saints *Martin* and *Sylveſter*. The Church of St. *Paul* had the Cardinals of St. *Sabinus*, St. *Priſcus*, St. *Balbina*, and the Saints *Nerea* and *Achilea*, of St. *Sixtus*, St. *Marcellus*, and St. *Suſanna*. The Patriarchal Church of St. *Lawrence* without the Walls, had alſo its ſeven Cardinals; them of St. *Praxede*, of St. *Peter ad vincula*, St. *Lawrence* in *Lucina*, and of the Saints *John* and *Paul*, of the four Crown'd Saints, of St. *Stephen* in *Mont Cælio*, and of St. *Quiriſcus*. *Baronius* makes mention of a Ritual, or Ceremonial, made in 1057. which was extracted out of the *Vatican* Library, and contains this number of Cardinals. In following times, the Pope gave the Title of Cardinal to other Biſhops, beſides theſe already mentioned: And, 'tis ſaid, the firſt that had this Honour conferred upon him, was *Conradus* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, who received it from Pope *Alexander* III. who alſo conferred the ſame Honour on *Gardin* of *Sala*, Archbiſhop of *Milan*, in 1165. And ſince that, ſome Biſhops were created Cardinal-Prieſts of *Rome*, with one of the Titles thereof; ſo *William*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, was made Cardinal, with the Title of St. *Sabina*, by Pope *Clement* III. or, according to others, by *Alexander* III. And, finally, *Clement* V. and his Succeſſors, gave the Title of Cardinal-Prieſts to many other Biſhops, which Cuſtom has been followed ſince. As for the Deacon-Cardinals, it muſt be obſerved, That in the beginning there were ſeven in the Church of *Rome*, and in the other Churches: This Number was augmented at *Rome* to fourteen; and at laſt they created eighteen, who were called Cardinal-Deacons, or Principal, to diſtinguiſh them from others that had not the Care of Deaconries. After this were counted twenty four Deaconries in the City of *Rome*; and now there are fourteen affected to the Deacon-Cardinals. The Prieſt-Cardinals are to the number of fifty, which, with the ſix Cardinal-Biſhops of *Oſtia*, *Porro*, *Sabina*, *Paleſtrina*, *Fraſcati*, and *Albano*, who have no other Titles but thoſe of their Biſhopricks, make generally the number of ſeventy. *Innocent* IV. gave the Cardinals the Red Cap in the Council of *Lyons*, held in 1243. *Paul* II. the Scarlet Habit, in 1464, *Gregory* XIV. beſtowed the Red Cap upon the Regular Cardinals, who wore but a Hat before. *Urban* VIII. gave them the Title of *Eminence*; for they had before but that of *Moſt Illuſtrious*. When the Pope has a mind to create any Cardinals, he writes their Names that he deſigns for this Dignity, and gets them read in the Conſiſtory, after he has told the Cardinals, *Fratres habetis*; that is, *You have for Brothers, &c.* The Cardinal-Patron ſends for them that are at *Rome*, and conducts them to his Holineſs to receive their Red Caps from him: Until then, they are *Incognito*, and cannot come to the Meeting: And as for them that are abſent, the Pope diſpatches one of his Chamber-men of Honour to carry them their Cap: But they are obliged to receive the Hat at his own hands. When they come to *Rome* they are received in Cavalcade. The Cardinals Dreſs is a Sattane, a Rochet, a Mantelet, or ſhort Purple Mantel over their Rochet; the Mozette and a Papal Cape over the Rochet in Publick and Solemn Actions. The Colour of their Garment differs according to the Times; either it's Red, or of the Colour of dried Roſes or Violets. The Regular Cardinals wear no Silk, nor any other Colour but that of their Order; but the Red Hat and Cap are common to them all. When Cardinals are ſent to Princes Courts, it's in Quality of Legates *à Latere*; and when they are ſent to any Town, their Government is called Legation. Their are five Legations, *viz.* that of *Avignon*, of *Ferrara*, of *Bolonja*, of *Ravenna*, and of *Perugia*. Here follows *Fr. Maimbourg*'s curious Remarks upon this Subject: When the Cathedral Church was vacant, the Popes ſent one of the Neighbouring Biſhops to Govern it, until another Biſhop was choſen, who took poſſeſſion of it as of his proper Church, and received its Title, which the adminiſtring Biſhop, or he that took care of it during the Vacancy, had not. This was what they called a Cardinal-Biſhop in thoſe times, from the Word *Cardo*, which ſignifies a Hinge; ſhewing by that, That the Titulary Biſhop was tied to his Church, to exerciſe continually, of his proper Authority, all the Functions of his Biſhoprick. This is what the Word Cardinal ſignifies in its natural and true Interpretation, as can be clearly ſeen in many Letters of St. *Gregory the Great*; for this Pope underſtanding that the Church of *Aleria*, in the Iſle of *Corſica*, was vacant, he writ to a Biſhop of *Corſica*, called *Leo*, to go to Govern it, and afterwards eſtabliſhed *Martin* there, to be the Cardinal-Biſhop thereof; ſo here is a Succeſſion of two Biſhops, whereof the one was but Viſitor, or Adminiſtrator, and the other Titular. The ſame *Gregory* ſatisfied the Clergy and Nobility of *Naples*, that he approved their Deſire of having *Paul* Biſhop of *Neri*, and their Viſitor made their Cardinal-Biſhop: Whence it is eaſie to ſee, That in this Pope's time, and before him, all Titular Biſhops, who by their Ordination were tied to their Church, were all called Cardinal-Biſhops. The ſame may be ſaid of the Prieſts and Deacons, to whom their Biſhops had given ſome Benefice or Charge that tied them to any Church in their Dioceſe: And alſo the Archdeacons and the other Dignities were Cardinals of the Churches they Governed. The other Prieſts and Deacons that had no ſuch Tie, were not called Cardinals. And it was for this reaſon, that thoſe the Pope's ſent into Provinces, and the Nuncio's he ſent to *Conſtantinople*, were indeed Deacons of the *Roman* Church, but not Cardinals. By this ſame reaſon, all the Curates, tied by their Titles to the Pariſhes wherein they Adminiſtred the Sacraments, were Cardinal-Prieſts. He was alſo call'd a Cardinal-Prieſt, who officiated in chief in any Great Man's Chapel or Oratory; ſo that there were Deacon, Prieſt, and Biſhop-Cardinals in all the Dioceſes of the World: And as for the Church of *Rome*, there was no other Cardinal-Biſhop in Pope *Gregory*'s time but he himſelf, who, in Quality of Proper Biſhop of the particular Church of *Rome*, was tied there as to his Title. The Prieſt-Cardinals were all the Curates of *Rome*, and all the other Prieſts that officiated in any other Chapel or Oratory. The Deacons and Cardinal-Archdeacons, were ſuch as had a Title where to exerciſe their Functions. This is what the Cardinals of the Church of *Rome* were in St. *Gregory*'s time, and near 400 years after him: But in the Eleventh Age, the Popes, whoſe Grandeur was much increaſed, taking Crowns, which was begun the firſt time by Pope *Damaſus* II. in 1048. They begun alſo to ſettle a Court, and a Regular Council of Cardinals, Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons, different from thoſe that had this Title before. The Cardinal-Biſhops were they that were Suffragans of the Pope as Metropolitan. The Prieſt and Cardinal-Deacons were choſen by the Pope, at pleaſure, in all the Provinces of Chriſtendom, whether Biſhops, Prieſts, Abbots, Princes, Commanders, Monks, or other Religious, to whom he gave the Title of Churches, without obliging them to officiate in them. And ſo as the Name of Pope, which in the 5 or 6 firſt Ages was common to all Biſhops, was afterwards appropriated to the *Roman* Pontiff; ſo likewiſe the Name of Cardinal, which had been common to all Titulary Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons, in regard of the Churches they were linked to, as St. *Gregory* ſpeaks, does now belong only to the Cardinals of the Church of *Rome*, who are in the higheſt Rank of that Church. Neverthelesſs it is obſerved, That even ſince the Eſtabliſhment of this College of Cardinals, the Biſhops maintaining their Preheminence, have had the firſt Place in Aſſemblies and Publick Meetings in the Pope's own preſence. This is ſeen in the Act of the Dedication of the Church of *Marmoutier* by Pope *Urban* II. in 1090. when he came to *France* to keep the famous Council of *Clermont*: For in that Ceremony, *Hugo*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, was next to the Pope, and after him followed the other Archbiſhops and Biſhops, followed by the Prieſts and Deacons that were Cardinals, and of the Pope's Retinue. In 769. the Council of *Rome*, held under Pope *Stephen* IV. Decreed, That none ſhould be choſen Pope but a Prieſt or Deacon-Cardinal. In 1130. the Cardinals began to be Maſters of the Pope's Election under *Innocent* II. and made themſelves the ſole Chooſers, to the Excluſion of the reſt of the Clergy of *Rome*, under *Alexander* III. in 1160. So raiſing more and more, they are at laſt come to that, that though they be but Prieſts and Deacons, yet the Dignity of Cardinal alone places them above Biſhops. We muſt add here a thing that is very important concerning the Prieſt-Cardinals: Hiſtory informs us, That there has been of theſe Prieſt-Cardinals in *France* as well as at *Rome*, and were nothing elſe but Curates: This appears by two ancient Titles; one of *Thibauld*, Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, confirming the Foundation of the Abbey of St. *John* of *Vignes*, made by *Hugo*, Lord of *Caſtle-Thierry*, wherein he reſerves to himſelf, That the Cardinal-Prieſt of the Place, *Presbyter Cardinalis ipſius loci*, (that is to ſay, the Curate of the Pariſh within whoſe Precincts the Abbey of St. *John* of *Vignes* was founded) ſhould be liable to give the Biſhop of *Soiſſons* an account of his Care of the Pariſhioners, or to his Archdeacon, as he uſed to do before. This Cardinal-Prieſt, ſays *Gris*, Canon-Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine* in that ſame Abbey, was Curate of St. *James*'s, and one of the Twelve Curates of the Town of *Soiſſons*, or its Neighbourhood. The other is the Confirmation of this Foundation by *Philip* I. in 1076. where the ſame Terms are repeated. The ancient Manuſcript Pontificial, which was uſed by the Biſhops of *Troyes* above 400 years ago, ſhews, That in all times the Biſhops of *Troyes* had Cardinal-Prieſts, who were no other but the Thirteen Curates mentioned in the Manuſcript Ritual of the ſame Church, who do now alſo aſſiſt the Biſhop when he Conſecrates the Chriſm and the Unctions of *Holy Thurſday*, and at the ſolemn Benediction of the Fonts on the Eves of *Eaſter* and *Pentecoſt*. They are called in the Pontificial, *Sacerdotes Cardinales*. *Paſquier* reports upon this Subject, That in a Council held at *Metz* under *Charlemaign*, it was ordered, That Biſhops ſhould diſpoſe Canonically of the Cardinal-Titles, eſtabliſhed in the Towns and Suburbs, that is, the Pariſhes. And it may be alſo remarked upon this Subject, That in the Abbey of St. *Remigius* at *Rheims*, four of the Monks were always called Cardinals, or Chief, becauſe it was they that officiated at the Great Altar upon ſolemn Feſtivals: Neverthelesſs, it is ſeen in ſome of St. *Gregory*'s and *Adrian* II.'s Letters, that *Cardinalis Sacerdos* may be taken for a Biſhop; and that *Cardinalem conſtitui in Eccleſia Bituricenſi*, ſignified to make one Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, tho' for the moſt part, as I have already obſerved, the Pariſh-Prieſts of the *Gauls* were called *Presbyteri Cardinales*. *Maimbourg*.

CARDONA, a Borough of *Spain* in *Catalonia*, with the Title of a Dutchy, ſituated upon a River of this Name, about two Leagues from *Solſona*, and ſeven or eight from *Montferrat*: It has Salt-Mines which render it famous; yet it's more renowned for giving its Name to Lords of the Houſe of *Folch*, who raiſed themſelves by their proper Merit, and whereof there have been many Cardinals and other Prelates, and ſome who have had very Illuſtrious Alliances with the Royal Houſe of *Arragon*, and with the greateſt Families of *Spain*, Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Travels in *Spain*, *p.* 470. placeth *Cardona* two Leagues beyond *Montferrat*; and ſaith the Mountains of Salt yield a yearly Revenue of 30000 Pieces of Eight; and that the Dukedom of *Cardona* contains three or four Villages beſides the Town; the Duke being one of the richeſt Grandees in *Spain*, and poſſeſſing beſides it three Dukedoms, four Marquiſates, and two Earldoms, *&c.* and he lives moſtly at *Madrid*, but ſends hither every three years a new Governour, the King of *Spain* having nothing to do with this City. This City is the freeſt in *Spain*, and beſides the 10th of the Corn and Wine paid to the Duke, it never payeth any Tribute to him or the King. It is Governed by a Council and Four Conſuls choſen every year by Lot; ſo that no Man of the Council can ſerve again till three years are expired.

CARDONA, *(John Baptiſt)* Biſhop of *Tortoſa* in *Catalonia*, living till towards the end of the Sixteenth Century: He was very much valued by *Gregory* XIII. and had an excellent Talent in reſtoring the Paſſages of old Authors. His Works are, *De Regia St. Laurentii Bibliotheca. De expurgandis Hæreticorum propriis Nominibus. De Diptycis, &c. Andreas Scotus Bibl. Hiſp. Gaſpard Eſcolanus, Lib.* 5. *Hiſt. &c.*

CARELLIA, or *Karelen*, a Province of *Sweden* in *Finland*; it lies partly upon the Gulph of *Finland*: Its Capital is *Viburg*. The *Muſcovites* were formerly poſſeſſed of part of this Province; but it now remains wholly in the *Swede*.

CAREMBOULE, a part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* upon the Southern Coaſts, between the Country of the *Ampatres* and the *Mahafales*: This place is ſomewhat too dry for Corn, but is good Paſture-Land. It abounds in Cattel, and Cotton grows alſo in great quantity there. *Flacourt Hiſt. de Madagaſcar.*

CARENCIA, a Town of the ancient *Rugians*, Inhabitants of a part of *Pomerania*, upon the Coaſts of the *Baltick Sea* in *Germany*. There were three Temples in this City, where three monſtrous Idols were adored: The firſt, which they called *Regevithe*, had ſeven Faces to one Head; ſeven Swords in their Scabbards hanging on the ſame Belt, and a naked Sword in its Right Hand: They believed that this God preſided over War, as well as *Mars*. Their ſecond was called *Porevithe*, with five Heads, but without Arms. The third, which they called *Porenuce*, had four Faces to his Head, and a fifth at his Stomach, covering his Chin with his Right Hand, and his Forehead with the Left. *Saxo. Crantz, de Vandal.*

CARENTAN, a Town of *France* in *Low Normandy*, ſituate upon the River *Douve*, or *Ouve*, which receives there that of *Carentan*, or *Carentei*, 3 Leagues from the Sea, and 7 or 8 from *Coûtances*. The greateſt Barks come up thither with the Tide, which makes the Town of pretty good Trade: It has two great Suburbs, a good Caſtle, and is pretty ſtrong, having good Ramparts, Ditches filled with Water, and environed with Marſhes. This Town has a Bailiwick Election, and Title of Viſcount. The Country-People ſay it was built by *Caros*, one of *Cæſar*'s Colonels. This place ſuffered much in the Civil Wars of the Sixteenth Age. The Count of *Montgomery*, one of the Chief Commanders of the Proteſtant Party, took it in 3 days in 1574. and the Count of *Malignon*, the King's Lieutenant in *Normandy*, and Commander of his

Troops, retook it ſoon after, and made *De Lorges, Montgomery*'s Son, who Commanded in the Town, Priſoner. *Pap. Maſſon.*

CARETTE, *(Fabricius)* the 42th Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem,* whoſe Convent was in the Iſle of *Rhodes* : He ſucceeded *Guy* of *Blanchefort* in 1513. made a League with the Sophy of *Perſia,* againſt *Selim* I. The *Turkiſh* Fleet returning from *Egypt* at the end of Autumn, preſented it ſelf before the Port of *Rhodes,* with their Banners diſplay'd, and Trumpets ſounding. The Baſſa who Commanded this Army, ſent the Great Maſter an Officer to acquint him, That *Selim* gain'd a Battel of the Soldan of *Egypt,* and to deſire him to partake of the Victory. To which the Great Maſter made anſwer, That *he was obliged to the Baſſa for his Civility, and would ſerve him, if there were occaſion.* In the mean time put himſelf in good poſture of defence : After he had done all that the Exerciſe of his Charge obliged him to do, he died in 1521. *Boſio.*

CAREY, *(William)* deſcended of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cokkington* in *Devonſhire,* being Eſquire of the Body to King *Henry* VIII. took to Wife *Mary,* Daughter to *Thomas Bullen,* Earl of *Wiltſhire,* Siſter to *Anne,* ſecond Wife to King *Henry* VIII. by whom he had a Son called *Henry,* who, in regard of his near Alliance to Queen *Elizabeth,* was Knighted ſoon after her coming to the Crown, and afterwards advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hunſdon* ; ſent to carry the Garter to the King of *France* ; at his return made Governour of *Berwick* ; and after the Execution of the Queen of *Scots,* ſent to pacifie her Son. He left by *Anne* his Wife four Sons ; *George* , *John* , *Edmund,* and *Robert,* afterwards Earl of *Monmouth* ; and three Daughters. *George,* his eldeſt Son, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houſhold, and one of her Privy Council, dying without Iſſue Male, the ſecond Son, *John,* ſucceeded in the Honour ; his Son *Henry* ſucceeding him as Lord *Hunſdon,* was advanced to the Dignity of Viſcount *Rocheſter,* 19 *Jac.* and to the Title of Earl of *Dover,* 3 *Car.* I. *John,* his Son and Heir, died without Iſſue Male. *Robert,* third Son to the firſt *Henry* Lord *Hunſdon,* being Warden of the Marches towards *Scotland,* 40 *Eliz.* was created in 19 *Jac.* Lord *Carey* of *Lepington* , in *Com. Ebor.* alſo Earl of *Monmouth,* 1 *Car.* I. His Son *Henry* ſucceeding him in Honour, had two Sons and eight Daughters. *Dugdale.*

CARFAGNANA, which the Latin *Carferoniana,* and *Grafiniana,* a Valley of *Italy,* between *Mont Appennine* in the Dutchy of *Florence, Luquois,* the State of *Regio,* and *Modena.*

CARGAPOL, a Town and Weſtern Province of *Muſcovy,* which has the *White Sea* to the North, the Province of *Wologda* to the South, the Lake of *Onega* to the Weſt, and the River *Dwina* to the Eaſt. This Town is not very conſiderable.

CARIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor,* now called *Aidinelli,* which has belonged to the *Turks* ſince the 14th Age: It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Lycia,* now called *Menteſeli* ; on the Weſt and South with the *Mediterranean* and *Archipelago* , and on the North with the River *Mader.* This Province had formerly the Towns of *Magnaſca, Alabanda, Stratonice, Minde, Priene, Miletus* , now *Malazo* , or *Milaſſo,* which laſt ſent forth eighty Colonies at ſeveral times. It was the Birth-place of *Thales,Halicarnaſſæus,&c.* Its Mountain *Latmus* gave occaſion to the Fable of *Endymion* and the *Moon.* The *Macedonians* called a Council here, which conſiſted of thirty four Biſhops, who rejected the Term *Conſubſtantial,* and approved the Formule or Profeſſion of Faith made by the Aſſemblies of *Antioch* and *Seleucia. Sozom. Baron.*

CARIATI, a Town of the hithermoſt *Calabria,* with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of St. *Severinus,* and Title of Principality. It is not very conſiderable. It's ſituate upon the *Ionian* Sea, at the mouth of the Gulph of *Tarentum* , towards *Umbraccio* and *Strongoli.*

CARIBES, or *Caraibes,* People of *America Septentrionalis,* who were formerly Inhabitants of the *Antilles.* See *Antilles* and *Cannibals.*

CARIDIE, a ſmall Borough and Gulph of *Romania,* upon the *Archipelago* : It was formerly an important Town, known under the Name of *Cardiopolis* ; but now it's but an inſignificant Borough, 10 or 12 Leagues from *Gallipoli.*

CARIE, Lat. *Carya,* a Town of *Peloponneſus,* deſtroyed by the *Grecians,* to be revenged of the Treachery of its Inhabitants, who joined with the *Perſians* that were in War with the reſt of *Greece.* The Men were all put to the Sword, and the Women led away Captives : To treat them ſtill with more Ignominy, after they had led them in Triumph, they would not ſuffer them to put off their fine Robes, nor other Ornaments, that they might have the Confuſion of appearing always as Great as they did in the Triumph. And the Architects of that time made uſe of their Statues in their Publick Buildings, inſtead of Pillars and Pilaſters, to tranſmit to all ſucceeding Ages the Puniſhment that was inflicted upon them for their Infidelity. Theſe Statues were called *Caryatides,* and there were ſome in the ſumptuous Building at *Bourdeaux,* which were called the Pillars in *Tuteles.* In the Great Hall of the *Swiſs* Guards in the *Louvre* , are four *Caryatides* that ſupport a *Tribune,* or Muſick-Room, enriched with Ornaments ; they repreſent Women that have their Arms cut off, and are covered with a Robe that hangs down to their Feet. *Vitruvius.*

CARIGNAN, a Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont* , with the Title of Principality, ſituated upon the *Po,* over which is a fine Bridge between *Turin* and *Carmagnole* : It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and its Soil abounds with Mulberry-Trees for the Silk-worms. *Thomas Francis* of *Savoy* , fifth Son of *Charles Emanuel* , firſt of that Name, Duke of *Savoy,* and *Katharine Michelle* of *Auſtria* , bore in the 16th Age the Title of Prince of *Carignan.* He was Great Maſter of *France,* and died in the year 1656. In 1625. he married *Mary* of *Bourbon,* Daughter to *Charles* of *Bourbon,* and *Anne* Counteſs of *Montafie, &c.* and begot on her *Joſeph Emanuel* ; *John,* who died in 1656. *Eugen Maurice* , Count of *Soiſſons* ; *Amadeus Ferdinand, Charlotte Chriſtine,* both died young ; and *Louiſe Chriſtine,* married to *Ferdinand Maximilian.*

CARINÆ, certain Women in great Vogue, and hired to make Moan for the Dead at Burials. They derived their Name from *Carie,* the Country they came from. There were alſo Buildings in *Rome* in form of Ships, which were called *Carinæ,* from the Latin *Carina* ; and others ſay there was a Street of this Name in that City, wherein *Pompey's* Palace was. *Virg.*

CARINGTON, (Lord.) See *Smith.*

CARINOLA, called *Carenum,* and *Carinula,* a Town of *Italy,* in *Terra di Lavoro,* with the Title of County, an Archbiſhop's See, Suffragan to *Capua.* It's ſituated upon a little River 4 or 5 miles from the Sea, between *Capua* and *Seſſa.* Some Authors take it to be the *Celenum* of the Ancients, mentioned by *Strabo, Pliny,* and others, though it's certain it was built 2 or 3 miles from the Ruins of this other.

CARINTHIA, called by the *Germans Karnten,* a Province of *Germany,* belonging to the Archdukes of *Auſtria,* with the Title of Dutchy : It divides into Higher and Lower by the *Drave,* and lies between the Biſhopricks of *Saltzburg* , *Stiria* , *Friouli* , *Carniola* , and *Tyrol.* Its Chief Towns are, *San-veit, Villach, Volcmark, Judenburg, Claghenfort,* which laſt is its Capital. This Country fell to the Archdukes of *Auſtria, Henry,* its laſt Duke, dying without Iſſue. It's ſaid that the Boors of *Carinthia* have the Privilege of inveſting their Sovereigns always when they change their Prince ; and that the Duke, dreſſed up like one of themſelves, aſſiſts at a certain Ceremony they perform abroad in a Meadow. This Privilege was allowed them becauſe they were the firſt that embraced the Chriſtian Religion. A Country-man preſents the Duke two Oxen, one a fat, and the other a lean one. The Duke accepts this laſt, and receives a light Blow on the Ear from the Boor. *Carinthia* is a hilly Country ; its Inhabitants abhor Theft mightily ; they uſed formerly to hang thoſe they only ſuſpected to have ſtolen, and judged them three days after. If they were found guilty of the Crime they were accuſed of , they let them hang until they rotted ; but if they were found innocent , they were buried publickly, and their Souls pray'd for. *Æneas Silvius, Cluvier, Monſtrelet.*

CARINUS, *(Marcus Aurelius)* Son of the Emperor *Carus,* who made him and his Brother *Numerianus Cæſars,* about 283. and taking this laſt with him to the Eaſt, he ſent *Carinus* to *Gaul,* where he gave himſelf over to all manner of Vice. He married nine Wives, and put ſeveral to death upon bare Suſpicion ; which made his Father diſown him, if we believe *Vopiſcus.* After the death of both the Sons, the Emperor oppoſed *Diocleſian,* and ſlew in the Plains of *Verona, Sabinus Julianus,* who would invade the Empire ; but was at laſt killed by one of his Captains, whoſe Wife he had debauched. This hapned at *Margus* , a Town of *Mæſia* , in 285. *Vopiſcus, Aurelius Victor.*

CARION, *(John)* a *German,* born in 1499. He was a good Linguiſt and a great Scholar, well skill'd in the Mathematicks, which he taught with great Applauſe at *Wirtemberg* and elſewhere , and publiſhed ſeveral Works that gained him Reputation ; as,his *Practico-Aſtrologicæ Ephemerides* : A Chronicle, which *Peucer* and others have continued, *&c.* This *Carion* died in 1538. that being but the 39th year of his Age. *Melch. Adam.*

CARIUS, Son of *Jupiter* and *Torrhebia.* The Ancients ſay, That as he walked about the Lake *Torrhebia,* and heard the ſweet Voice of the Nymphs, he learned the Muſick, and taught it afterwards to the *Lydians* ; and in acknowledgment of this good Office, they worſhipped him as a

God, and built him a Temple upon a Hill, which was afterwards called *Carienne*, and in Latin *Mons Carius*, from this Hero's Name.

CARLINFORD, a Sea Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, about 30 *Engliſh* Miles Eaſt of *Armagh*, and 5 North of *Dundalk*.

CARLISLE, the chief Place of *Cumberland*, and a Biſhop's See, in the Province of *York*, ſituate on the South Banks of the River *Eden*, 235 Miles North Weſt from *London*. Beſides the *Eden*, which about 16 Miles lower falls into the *Iriſh* Sea, this City is Watered with Two leſſer Rivers, the *Cawda* and the *Pettrell*, mixing here their Waters with the *Eden*'s. In the *Roman* time this City flouriſhed under the Name of *Luguvallum*, as ſtanding near the *Picts* Wall, by them called *Vallum Picticum*, and made to defend theſe Borders from the *Picts*; ſo that it ſeems to have been of old the Boundary between the Two Nations, which the *Northumbers* afterwards extended to the Bank of *Dunbriton Fryth*. After the *Romans* had quitted this Iſland, this City felt the Fury of the *Picts*, but was Walled about in the Reign of *Egfrid* King of the *Northumbers*. Afterwards the *Danes* conſumed it into Aſhes, and it lay un-repaired in Rubbiſh till *William Rufus* rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Succeſſor, made it a Biſhop's See, *Anno* 1133. Thus it recovered it ſelf to that degree, that it is now a fine City, well inhabited, and a Place of good Trade. The Cathedral was founded by *Walter*, Deputy of theſe Parts for King *William Rufus*, and by him Dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, but finiſhed and endowed by King *Henry*, out of the Wealth *Walter* had amaſſed for that purpoſe; upon which *Ethelwolf* was made the firſt Biſhop thereof. The Dioceſe contains all *Weſtmorland*, and part of *Cumberland*, in all 93 Pariſhes; but theſe exceeding large, as generally they are in the North. In the King's Books 'tis valued at 513 *l.* 4 *s:* 11 *d.* the Clergies Tenth amounting but to 161 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.* As for Honorary Titles, this City has given that of Earl to ſeveral Families, and is now injoy'd by the Right Honourable *Charles Howard*, the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, derived to him from his Grandfather *Charles Howard*, deſcended from *William Howard*, Third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and created Earl of *Carliſle* by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1661.

CARLOMAN, King of *France*, Son of *Lewis* the *Liſper*, was Crown'd with his Brother *Lewis* III. at *Terriers* in *Gatinois* in 879. Some paſſionate Hiſtorians write, that theſe Two Brothers were Baſtards, others hold the contrary, and ſay the King begot 'em on *Anſgarde*, whom he Married in his Youth. It's true his Father got them Divorc'd, becauſe ſhe was of mean Birth, and he had not given his Conſent to their Marriage, but this does not make the Children Baſtards. The Two Brothers divided their Eſtate at *Amiens*, *Lewis* had *Neuſtria*, and *Carloman Aquitany* and *Burgundy*. The *Normans Boſon*, who had made himſelf King of *Arles* and *Burgundy*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, being Leagued againſt 'em, they won the laſt to their ſide, defeated *Boſon* in a pitch'd Battle, and afterwards laid Siege to *Vienne* in 881. where he had left his Wife. The *Normans* made ſuch continual Incurſions into their Territories, that *Lewis* was forc'd to go to oppoſe them, but died at St. *Denis* in 882. *Carloman* quitted preſently the Siege of *Vienne*, and left the Command of his Troops there to Count *Richard*, and came himſelf to Command the Army in *Picardy*. He worſted thoſe Barbarians in ſeveral Rencounters, and at laſt obliged them to leave his Country. Some time after being a Hunting at the Foreſt of *Iveline* near *Montfort*, he was wounded by a Wild Boar, or by ſome of his Attendance, and died a few days after in 884. *Reginon in Chron.*

CARLOMAN, King of *Auſtraſia*, *Burgundy*, and of a part of *Aquitany*, Crown'd at *Soiſſons* the 9th of *October* 768. he was Son of *Pepin* the *Short*, and Brother to *Charlemaign*, with whom he ſhar'd his Father's Eſtate. Some Wicked People, Enemies to Peace, labour'd to ſet them at variance. *Carloman* was inclin'd to it, but he died ſoon after, and was buried at *Reims*. He left Two Sons by his Wife *Gerberge*, *Pepin* and St. *Siagre* Biſhop of *Nice* in *Provence*. *St. Marthe. Mezeray.*

CARLOMAN, Duke and Prince of the *French*, eldeſt Son of *Charles Martel* by his firſt Wife *Crotrude*, commonly call'd *Rotrude*, who died in 724. He had for his Share *Auſtraſia*, *Germany*, and *Thuringia*. He took the Field with his Brother *Pepin* againſt *Hunaud* Duke of *Aquitany*, whom they drove beyond *Poictiers*, and forced to an Agreement after they had taken the Caſtle of *Loches*. After this they divided the Kingdom at the place call'd *Old Poictiers*, and thence march'd into *Germany* againſt *Thibaud* Duke of the *Germans*, whom they ſubdued in 742. After which *Carloman* ſubdued *Odilon*, and then *Thierry*, Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, having before revenged himſelf of *Hunaud* for his Treachery. Then recommending to his Brother *Pepin* a Son of his call'd *Dreux*, he went to *Rome*, where having taken the Habit of St. *Benet*, in 747. he retired to *Mont Sorate*, but being too much importun'd with Viſits there, he went to *Mont Caſſin*. He came afterwards to *France* to interceed for *Aſtulfe* King of the *Lombardians*, who feared *Pepin* II. then Protector of Pope *Stephen* II. and the Holy See, though the pretext of this Journey was to demand St. *Benet*'s Body, which was at *Fleury* upon the *Loire*, but not meeting with the Reception he expected, he retired to *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, where he died the 17th of *Auguſt* 755. His Body was carried to *Mont Caſſin*. *Reginon, Eginard.*

CARLOMAN, eldeſt Son of *Lewis* Sirnamed *Germanicus*, Brother of *Lewis* II. and of *Charles* the *Burly*, had to his Share the Kingdom of *Bavaria*, to which *Pannonia*, *Carinthia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia* belong'd, and was Honour'd beſides with the Title of King of *Italy*; He took the Field to join this Kingdom to the Empire, but a Panick Fear ſeiz'd him, and made him alter his Deſign. He gained Two Victories over *Raſtie* Duke of *Moravia*, and *Gondacre* Count of *Carinthia*, but was afterwards worſted by the Rebels of *Moravia*. He fell into a Palſy, whereof he died, in 880. and was buried at *Ottinghen* in *Bavaria* in a Monaſtery that St. *Maximilian* founded there, and left Two Baſtards, a Son and a Daughter. *Arnoul*, who had *Carinthia*, and was afterwards Emperor, and *Giſete* Married to *Zuendipold* King of *Moravia* in 890. whom ſome Authors for this reaſon take to be *Carloman* Son of *Charles* the *Bald* by *Ermentrude* his firſt Wife. See *Bodenſtein*.

CARLOMAN, Son of King *Charles* the *Bald* and *Ermentrude* his firſt Wife. He Rebell'd againſt his Father, and *Heldegard* Biſhop of *Meaux* Ordain'd him Deacon whether he would or no; Afterwards he was poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Abbies: He Rebell'd again, and was thrown into Priſon, from whence he was afterwards enlarg'd at the Inſtance of Pope *Adrian* II. But theſe Favours were thrown away upon him, for being at Liberty, he relaps'd into his old Seditious Practices; Upon this the King got him ſeiz'd, and degraded by the Biſhops at *Senlis*; and in the year 866. he had his Eyes put out, and was thrown into the Abby of *Corbie* for further Pennance. *Flodoard Hiſt. Remen. Lib.* 3. *C.* 28. *&c.*

CARLOVINIANS, a Name that was given to the Kings of the Second Race of *France*, which began in 752 in *Pepin* the *Short* Son of *Charles Martel*, and ended in *Lewis* the Fifth, in 987. There were Fourteen Kings of this Family.

CARLOWITZ, is a little Town in *Sclavonia*, ſituated upon the *Danube*, about five *Engliſh* Miles to the North-weſt of *Peter-Waradin*, render'd of late very Memorable by the Peace that was there concluded in the year 1699. after a Bloody War, firſt and laſt of 17 years continuance, between the Emperor, King and Republick of *Poland*, the Republick of *Venice*, and Czar of *Moſcovy*, on the one Part, and *Muſtapha* XI. Emperor of the *Turks*, on the other, whereby the latter yielded to the Emperor all his Conqueſts in *Hungary*, and Protection over *Tranſilvania*; To the *Venetians* the whole Country of the *Morea*, and a great many Places in *Dalmatia*; To the *Poles*, *Caminiec*, and all *Podolia* and *Ukrania*; and made a Truce only for Two years with the *Muſcovites*, which expires at *Chriſtmas* 1700. leaving them in the mean time in Poſſeſſion of the almoſt impregnable Fortreſs of *Aſaph*, *Keſikermen*, and all the reſt of their Conqueſts upon the *Black Sea*.

CARLSBOURG, Lat. *Caroloburgum*, a little Town in *Germany*, in *Low-Saxony*, in the Dutchy of *Bremen*, ſituated upon the *Weſer*, lately built by the *Swedes*, and called ſo from their King *Charles* X. It's a ſtrong Place, yet was taken by the *Danes*, aſſiſted by the Inhabitants of *Lunebourg*, in 1676. They reſtored it again in 1679. by the Mediation of the King of *France*, and the Peace that was concluded the ſame year at *Fontainbleau*. *Baudrand.*

CARMAGNOLE, a Town of *Italy*, in the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, ſituated about two Miles from the *Po*, and eight or nine from *Turin*. It's of Importance for its good Fortreſs. *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, made himſelf Maſter of it in 1588. during the Civil Wars of *France*, and alſo ſubjected the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, now incorporated into *Piedmont*, it being left to *Savoy* in Exchange of *Breſſe* and *Bugey*, *&c.* by the Peace made in 1601. The *French* took it in 1691. and it was retaken from them the ſame year by the Duke of *Savoy*.

CARMAGNOLE, (*Francis*) a famous General, who took his Name from the Town *Carmagnole* in *Piedmont*. He was a Boor's Son, and kept Pigs all his Youth, at laſt Liſted himſelf a Soldier, and mounted by degrees, until he became General under *Philip Viſconti*, Duke of *Milan*, who had ſeen Proofs of his Courage and Conduct. *Carmagnole* continuing to ſignalize himſelf by ſeveral brave Actions, this Duke gave him a Couſin of his in Marriage, and honoured him with a conſiderable Government, which Height got him the Envy of ſeveral Powerful Men, who miſ-repreſented him to the credulous Duke, which occaſioned his Retreat for Security to the *Venetian* Territories, where he was received very honourably, and made General of their Army againſt the Duke of *Milan*, whom he worſted in ſeveral Battels; but neglecting to make the Advantage

vantage he might, of a Victory he had gained, in order to reconcile himſelf with this Duke, the *Venetians* got him brought to *Venice*, where he was Beheaded in 1422. *Pompil. Tot. Elog. de Capitain.*

CARMANIE, or *Kirman*, a great Country of *Perſia*, which has *Gedroſia*, or *Corcan* to the Eaſt, *Farſi* to the Weſt, *Subleſtan* to the North, and the Gulph of *Ormus*, and the *Indian Seas* to the South, and comprehends the Provinces of *Guadel*, *Dulcinde*, and *Ormus*. Its Capital is *Cherman*, upon the River *Baſſiry*; its other Towns are *Berſil*, *Bem*, *Bermaſil*, *Chabiz*, *Tzireſt*, *Bander-Gamron*, *Ormus*, &c. It's pretty barren towards the North, in the Place where *Carmania* the Deſart was; but about the middle of the Country, it has fertil Valleys, all covered with Fruit and Flowers, but eſpecially with Roſes: Hence we have ſome *Turquoiſes*, and *Tutie*, or Flower of Braſs. *Sanſon.* See *Caramania.*

CARMARTHEN, Lat. *Maridunum*, the chief Place of *Carmarthenſhire*, in *South-Wales*, is pleaſantly ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Towy*, which runs through the midſt of this Shire, and falls South, about ſix Miles from hence, into the Sea; over the River there is a fair Bridge of Free Stone, with a large Caſtle built over it upon a ſteep Rock; from which Stone Wall, another intermingled with Brick, rangeth about the Town. Upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, this Town was brought under their Obedience, and for a long time oppreſſed with the Calamities of War, yet it was made by the *Engliſh* Monarchs the Chancery and Exchequer for all *South-Wales*. This was the Birth-Place of that famous *Britiſh Apollo*, called *Merlin*. Since the late Revolution, this Town ſtands Honoured with the Title of a Marquiſate, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Thomas Osborn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Lord Preſident of Their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council. It's 206 Miles from *London*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, Lat. *Maridunenſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *South-Wales*, ſo called from *Carmarthen*, the Chief Place thereof. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Cardiganſhire*, on the South with the *Severn Sea*, Eaſtward with *Brecknock* and *Glamorganſhires*, and Weſtward with *Pembrokeſhire*; in Length, from North Eaſt to South Weſt, about 35 Miles; in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 30: The whole divided into Six Hundreds, wherein are 87 Pariſhes, and 8 Market Towns; anciently the Seat of the *Dimelæ*, poſſeſſed of this with *Pembroke* and *Cardiganſhires*. This Shire is not ſo over-grown with Hills as her Neighbours are, and what Hills ſhe has, are much better for Corn and Paſturage. Beſides the *Tivy*, which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*, here is the *Tovy*, that runs from North to South into the Sea, the *Tave*, and ſeveral others. On the Eaſt ſide of the *Tovy* is a Place called *The Golden Grove*, wonderfully Pleaſant and Fruitful, belonging to the Earl of *Carbery*; Not far from which, to the Southward, are the Ruins of *Careg-Caſtle*, upon a high Hill, under which are to be ſeen many Vaults and ſpacious Caves, conceived to be the Refuge of the routed People in the Civil Wars. Where alſo, ſays *Giraldus*, is a Fountain, which, like the Sea, ebbs and flows twice in 24 Hours; of the Market Towns, *Carmarthen* the County Town only is Privileged to ſend a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire.

CARMEL, or *Mount Carmel*, a Mount of *Galilee* in *Palaſtina*, 12 Miles from *Nazareth*, towards the Weſt, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean Sea*: It's ſeparated from the other Mountains, has 30 Miles in circuit, with a great number of little Hills and Valleys that are always green, Foreſts of high Trees, Groves, Gardens, Springs, pleaſant Fountains, and quantity of Vines. Its Air is very good, its Fruit excellent, as well as its Wines, with Game in abundance. A ſteep Path lying between the Rocks, with Steps wrought with a Chizle leads to *Carmelites Hermitage*. This Hermitage conſiſts in Five little Cells wrought in a Rock upon the ſide of the Cape that looks to the North, the Weſt and South, whence is a fair Proſpect of the wide Sea, of the Towns of *Caiphas*, and of St. *John* of *Acre*, and all the neighbouring Country; one of the Cells is a Chapel, another their Refectory or Dining-Room, with Three Stone Tables, and Seats of the ſame for Eight or Ten Perſons: There are Two other that are Dormitories, and the Fifth is where the Pilgrims lodge; before the Door of this Cell the Fryars have made a little Platform upon the Rock, which is ſhaded by Branches of Trees, where they Treat the Viſitors ſometimes with a Collation, which conſiſts in Dates, dry'd Raiſins, Figs, and Bisket, with Ciſtern Water, for they drink no Wine there. Towards the Foot of the Mountain is *Elias*'s Grotto, much honoured, not only by Chriſtians and *Jews*, but alſo by *Infidels*, *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabians*, who hold by Tradition, that it was the ordinary Reſidence of the Prophet *Elias*; this is kept by a *Santon* or *Mahometan* Monk who has the Phyſiognomy of a Holy Anchoret, and looks as if he was waſted away with Auſterities; he receives Alms of all them that go to Pray there, for giving them Leave to enter it. Somewhat higher is *Eliſha*'s Grotto, and Grotto's which belong to the Hermitage above-mentioned. There is another Grotto at the top of the Mountain, which is call'd *Elias*'s Grotto, near which are the Remains of a ruin'd Monaſtery, which was built of Free Stone, more like a Fortreſs than a Religious Houſe; 40 or 50 Perſons might lodge in this ruined Building ſtill, and there are Four or Five poor Families of *Moors* that live in ſome of the Chambers now. Between this Monaſtery and the Grotto, was a little Chapel, whereof there remains nothing now but the Walls, and the Altar leaning back upon the Grotto. There are alſo the Remains of another Monaſtery in a Valley towards the Weſt, held to be the firſt that was built in the Eaſt for the *Anchorites* of *Mount Carmel*; Here are beſides great Buildings ſtill entire, of good Free Stone, formed into many Stories, with a large Hall, which is thought to have been the Oratory that was to the Chapel. A little higher is *Elias*'s Fountain, ſaid to have ſprung out of the Ground by Vertue of this Prophet's Prayers. There were formerly ſeveral Towns at the Foot of this Mountain, amongſt which, *Strabo* makes mention of that of the *Sicamins*, of the *Bouviers*, and *Crocodiles*. *Pliny* adds another, which he calls *Carmel* and *Ecbatane*. *Suetonius* mentions, that in *Veſpaſian*'s Time, *An. Chriſti* 82. there was a little Temple upon *Mount Carmel*, ſo very famous, that this Emperor conſulted the Oracle they adored there, which aſſured him of good Succeſs in all his Deſigns. It's not known whether this was any Remains of the Idolatry of *Baal* or *Beelzebub*, which was formerly worſhipped in the Town of *Acre* or *Eckron*, or whether it was a Chapel of the true God, ſerved by the Succeſſors of *Elias*, under the Conduct of the Prophet *Agabus*, whom perhaps the Emperor conſulted about the Event of his Enterpriſes. The Town of *Caiphas* is at the Bottom of the Mountain, near the Port of St. *John* of *Acre*, and *Acre* is over-againſt it, on the other ſide of the Port; from *Caiphas* to *Acre* or *Eckron* are four or five Leagues, to go round the little Neck that forms the Port. In 1259 St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, in his return from the *Holy Land*, paſſing through *Mount Carmel*, begg'd Six of the Monks of the Abbot, and brought them to *Paris* in their white Habits, and white Cloaks Laced at the bottom with a kind of Liſt; but Pope *Honorius* IV. made them take the Minims Habit with the White Cloak, which they wear to this very time. *Doubdan voyage de la terre Sancte.*

CARMEL, or our Lady of *Mount Carmel*, a Military Order, which is alſo called of St. *Lazarus*, eſtabliſhed by *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1608. He received none but *French* into it, to diſtinguiſh it from that of St. *Lazarus* of *Savoy*, which conſiſts of none but *Italians* and *Savoyards*. This Order conſiſted of 100 Gentlemen of the Kingdom, who, in War time, were to keep about the Kings Sacred Perſon, to guard him. Monſieur *Philibert* of *Nereſtang*, was choſen Great Maſter of this Order, and took the Oath to the King at *Fontainbleau*, in Preſence of the Princes and Lords of the Court, ſwearing Allegiance and Fidelity to him and all his Succeſſors, Kings of *France*. Then the King put him on the Collar, which is a kind of tawny coloured Ribband, with a Golden Croſs hanging at it, with our Lady's Image engraven on it, ſurrounded with a Golden Glory; afterwards put on his Cloak, with the Golden Croſs of the ſame Order, which Pope *Paul* V. approved, or re-eſtabliſhed. *Lewis* XIV. revived this Order. *Spond. Anno Chriſti* 1608.

CARMELITES, or our Lady of *Mount Carmel*, a Religious Order, which begun in the Twelfth Age in *Syria*, where ſeveral Weſtern Pilgrims lived in different Hermitages, expoſed to the Violence and Incurſions of the *Barbarians*. *Aimeric*, Legate of the Holy See in the Eaſt, under *Alexander* III. and Patriarch of *Antioch*, brought them together, and placed them on *Mount Carmel*, formerly the Retreat and Reſidence of *Elias* and *Eliſha*, whoſe Succeſſors they ſtile themſelves. They derived their Name of *Carmelites* from this Mountain. *Albert*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, Native of the Dioceſe of *Amiens*, and Kinſman of *Peter* the Hermite, gave them Rules in 1205. which Pope *Honorius* III. confirmed two years after. Their Habit was at firſt White, and their Cloak Laced at the bottom with ſeveral Liſts. But as this manner of Apparel did not agree very well with their State, Pope *Honorius* the Fourth commanded them to change it. So they ſtrip'd theſe Laces off, and to looſe nothing of their Colour, they took the Habit of the *Minims* under their White Cloak. Pope *Innocent* IV. mitigated the Severity of the Rules that were given them in 1245. They came into *Europe* in 1238. and have now Seven Provinces in *France*. This Order has flouriſhed very much in the *Romiſh* Church, which it has furniſhed with a great number of Biſhops, Preachers, and Learned Writers. *Onuphrius*, *Genebrard*.

CARMELITES, or *Diſcalceated*, a Congregation of Fryars, eſtabliſhed in the Sixteenth Age. After the Mitigation of the Rules of the *Carmelites* made by Pope *Eugenius* IV. the Order was reformed by St. *Thereſa*, a Nun thereof, belonging to the Convent of *Avila* in *Caſtile*, her Birth-place. She began with the Women, then afterwards undertook to reform the Men, being aſſiſted with Two Fryars of the Order, Father *Anthony* of *Jeſus*, and Father *John* of the *Croſs*; and theſe new Reformed had a Convent near *Avila*. Part of the Profeſſion of theſe Monks is to go bare-foot, which makes 'em call 'em *Diſcalceated Carmelites.* Pope *Pius* V. approved their Deſign, *Gregory* XIII. confirmed their Reformation in 1580. and *Clement* VIII. ſeparated their Congregation in *Italy* from that of *Spain* in 1598. and gave them large Privileges. They came into *France* about 1605. and have 44 or 45 Convents in that Kingdom. The *Carmelites* were there Two years before by Cardinal *Berule*'s Care. Theſe Fryars are divided into Two Congregations, whereof each has its general and particular Conſtitutions. Theſe Two are the Congregation of *Italy*, which comprehends all the Convents that are not in the Territories of *Spain*, and the other that of *Spain*, which reaches to Six Provinces. *Spond. Anno Chriſti* 1568.

CARMENTA, Mother of *Evander*; ſhe left *Arcadia* with her Son, and arrived in *Italy*, where they were civilly received by *Faunus* King of the Country; this was about 60 years before the taking of *Troy*, and about the year of the World 1810. They called her *Nicoſtrata* and *Carmenta*, becauſe ſhe prophecy'd in Verſe. *Carmen* in *Latin* ſignifying Poetry. The *Roman* Matrons built a Temple to her Memory, and celebrated Feaſts that were called *Carmentales. Plutarch* reports the Subject of that Feaſt to have been as follows. The *Roman* Matrons having taken a Reſolution not to ſee their Husbands until they had the Privilege of Riding in their Coaches as before, and that new Decree of the Senate, that deny'd them that Conveniency, were recalled, the Senators were forced to reſtore them to their former Liberty, which appeaſed them; and being come to a good Underſtanding with their Husbands, they found the Effects of an extraordinary Fruitfulneſs in the great number of their Children; for which, being willing to thank the Goddeſs *Carmenta*, they built her a Temple to Sacrifice in, and offer their Preſents. *Ovid. Lib. de Faſt. Plut. In Queſt. Rom.*

CARMIDES, which others call *Carmadoes*, and others *Carneades*, was a *Grecian*, of ſuch a prodigious Memory, that he would ſay any Book he had but once read, by Heart. *Pliny, Lib.* 7. *Cap.* 24.

CARNA, or *Carnee*, a certain Goddeſs of the ancient *Romans*, which preſerved the inward Parts of Men. *Junius Brutus*, when he drove *Tarquinius Superbus* from *Rome*, Sacrificed to this Goddeſs upon *Mount Cælius* the firſt Day of the fourth Month, which from his Name was called *June*. The Ancients alſo celebrated Feaſts in Honour of *Apollo Carneus*, or *Carnien*, whoſe Prieſts governed the Kingdom of the *Sicyonians* after *Leuxippus*'s Death; their 26th, and laſt King *Archelaus* was the firſt of theſe Ruling Prieſts, and *Caridemus* the laſt, who being unable to ſupply the Expences that were to be made, quitted the Government.

CARNARVAN, Lat. *Arvonia*, the chief Place of *Carnarvanſhire* in *North-Wales*, was built by King *Edward* I. out of the Ruines of old *Segentium*, at the Fall of a River into the *Iriſh Sea*, which being called to this Day *Seiont*, ſhews its Derivation from the Word *Segentium*. This Town heretofore was very ſtrongly Walled and Fortified with a fair Caſtle, was the Birth-place of the firſt Prince of *Wales* of the *Engliſh* Line, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* II. and from *Carnarvan*, called *Edward* of *Carnarvanſhire*. Here the Princes of *Wales* had their Chancery and Exchequer for all *North-Wales*, which was no ſmall Improvement to it. King *Charles* I. conferred the Title of Earl of *Carnarvan*, *Anno* 1628. on *Robert Dormer*, who being ſlain at the firſt Fight near *Newbury*, 1643. left it to his Son *Charles Dormer*, the preſent Earl thereof. It's 186 Miles from *London*.

CARNARVANSHIRE, Lat. *Arvonienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North-Wales*, ſo called from *Carnarvan* the chief Place thereof; Northward 'tis parted from *Angleſey* by an Arm of the Sea; it is bounded Weſtward with the *Iriſh Sea*, Southward, partly with the Sea, partly with *Merionethſhire*, and Eaſtward with *Denbighſhire* and *Merionethſhire*. From *Ormſhead Point* Northward to *Pevenkel Point* Southward, it extends about 40 Miles, and from the River *Conway* Eaſtward to the *Llenoy* Weſtward, about 20: In which Compaſs it has 68 Pariſhes and 5 Market Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now in *Bangor* Dioceſe. Here the Air is ſharp and piercing, and the Soil not very fruitful, except the Weſtern Sea Coaſt, which is the beſt part of it. This is by Nature it ſelf the moſt defenſible County in *Wales*, by reaſon of its high and craggy Hills, among which *Snowdon Hill* is the higheſt. *Carnarvan* is the only Town privileged to ſend a Burgeſs to Parliament, beſides a Knight of the Shire.

CARNEADES, an Academick Philoſopher, Native of *Cyrene* in *Libya*, Founder of the Third, or New Academy, Succeſſor to *Chryſippus*, and one of the Eloquenteſt Perſonages of his Time. He did not apply himſelf much to Phyſick, but cultivated Morals with particular Diligence, and gave himſelf ſo much to that Study, that he neglected all other things; ſo that he ſometimes ſate at Table and forgot to eat, until his Maid *Meliſſa* rouzed him from his Thoughtfulneſs. When he underſtood that *Antipater* had poiſoned himſelf, he did the like, and died the fourth year of the One hundred ſixty ſecond *Olympiad*, according to *Diogenes Laertius*, in the Eighty fifth year of his Age, 3925 of the World, 625 of *Rome*, and 129 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. And there was at that time an Eclipſe of the Moon, according to *Apollodorus*, quoted by that ſame *Diogenes*. *Cicero*, who ſpeaks of him as of the moſt Eloquent Man in the World, makes him Ninety years of Age, which makes it difficult to determine preciſely what year he died in. This Philoſopher was ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome* along with *Diogenes* the Stoick, and *Critolaus* the Peripatetick, under the Second Conſulſhip of *P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica*, and of *M. Claudius Marcellus*, in the Five hundred and ninety ninth year of *Rome*. His Buſineſs was about the Town of *Athens*, which was Taxed in 500 Talents, becauſe the Inhabitants were the Occaſion that the Town of *Oropus* was plundered, as *Panſanias*, *Aulus Gellius*, and *Cicero* report. *Carneades* ſurpriſed the whole *Roman* Senate ſo much with the Force of his Eloquence, that *Cato* the Cenſor, adviſed them to ſend him away immediately after he had his Audience, becauſe his Speech had wrought ſo upon their Underſtanding, that they could not diſtinguiſh Truth from Falſhood after he had ſpoken. And *Ælian* reports, that the Senators complained that this Philoſopher came to inſult over them, even in the very Senate, by the force of his Diſcourſe. And *Cicero* adds, that he perſwaded People to whatever he pleaſed; and indeed it may be ſaid, that never any had a better Talent for it than himſelf, which with his making Profeſſion of following *Plato*'s Doctrine, gained him an extraordinary Eſteem at *Rome*. Finally, the new Academy, whereof this Philoſopher is acknowledged the Chief, differs from the middle in this, that *Arceſilaus*, Author of the laſt, denied the Truth of the very Things themſelves; which *Carneades* allowed, but maintained that our Underſtandings were not fine or piercing enough to diſtinguiſh this Truth from Falſhood. He alſo taught, that Material and Senſible Beings were as Shadows of the Truth. He proceeded no farther in denying the probability of things, though he did not pretend to be govern'd by it. *Diogenes Laert. Aul. Gell. Valer. Maxim.*

CARNIOLA, a Province of *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It's part of the ancient *Carnia*, or Country of the *Carnians*, which comprehends alſo *Friuli*, and is divided into the Upper, which is called *Dry*, where *Czernicz* lies, and into the Lower, about the River *Save*. The *Germans* call this Country *Kraim*. Its Capital is *Laubach*, with a Biſhoprick. There are alſo *Krainburg*, *Cillei*, *Comté*, *Menſprug*, the Marquiſate of *Vindes*, &c. The Inhabitants are partly *Slavonians*, and partly *Germans*. *Cluvier*, *Ortelius*. This Country lies between *Iſtria*, *Friuli*, and *Carinthia*.

CAROBERT, or *Charles Robert*, whom the *Hungarians* call *Charles* II. of that Name, King of *Hungary*, Son to *Charles* I. Sirnamed *Martel*, who was Son of *Charles*, called *the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Scicily*, Count of *Provence*, &c. *Martel* inherited the Kingdom of *Hungary* by his Mother, who was Daughter to King *Stephen* V. Siſter and Heireſs of *Ladiſlaus* IV. both Kings of *Hungary*. This Prince died before his Father *Charles the Lame*, and left this Son we ſpeak of. *Robert*, Brother of *Charles Martel*, raiſed a great Diſpute upon the Point of Succeſſion, that is to ſay, whether the Eldeſt Brothers Son, or the Uncle, were to be preferr'd, in the Caſe of Proximity, and whether the Son repreſented his Father to Inherit from his Grandfather, All the famous Lawyers of that time, together with Pope *Boniface* VIII. were for *Carobert*, who was inveſted by this laſt in 1299. though he was then but a Child, but was not received by the *Hungarians*, who choſe *Andrew*, called the *Venetian*, for their King after *Stephen*'s Death; yet he put himſelf upon the Throne by Force, and was Crowned by Pope *Clement* the Fifth's Legate, and afterwards gained a Victory in 1312. over *Matthew*, Palatin of *Trichinia*, Chief of the Rebels; this rendered his Subjects very ſubmiſſive, his Government was ſo eaſie, that they acknowledged there was not a milder Prince in time of Peace, nor a more Couragious in War. After he had joined *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Servia*, *Lodomeria*, *Ruſſia*, *Comania*, *Bulgaria*, and *Boſnia*, to his Territories, he died at *Belgrade* in 1342. at 50 years of Age, and was buried at *Alba Regalis*, in the Tomb of the Kings of *Hungary*. This Prince took for his firſt Wife *Mary* of *Poland*, Daughter of *Caſimir*, Duke of *Cujavia*: She died without Children in 1315. His ſecond Wife was *Beatrix* of *Luxembourg*, eldeſt Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* VII. and of *Margaret* of *Brabant*, who dying about the latter end of the ſame year, he Married *Elizabeth* of *Poland*, Siſter to *Caſimir* III. called *the Great*, and of *Ladiſlaus* III. called *Laſtic* King of *Poland*; this Queen bore him Two Sons, who died young, and *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, *Andrew* King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and *Stephen* Duke of *Sclavonia*. *Bonſinius*, *Cromer*.

CAROLINA, a Country of *Florida*, in the North, lying South of *Virginia*, extending it ſelf from the 29th to the 36th Degree of Northern Latitude, and watered on the Eaſt by the *Atlantick Sea*; firſt called *Carolina*, not from King *Charles* II. as our Authors give it out, but from *Charles* IX. King of *France*, in whoſe Reign, this Country was by one *Ribaut*, a *Frenchman*, wreſted from the *Spaniard*, which *Ribaut* gave not only the Name of *Carolina* to this Part of the Continent, but named the Rivers there by the Name of the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Somme*, *Garonne*, and others of more Note in his Country. But the *French* were ſoon diſpoſſed by the *Spaniards*, who enjoyed it till 1627. when they were routed out again by the *French*, who quitting the Country after this their Expedition, the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion of it. *Anno* 1663. King *Charles* II. granted it by Letters Patents in Propriety to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkeley*, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhly*, ſince Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *John Coleton*, Knights and Baronets; and Sir *William Berkeley* Knight, by which Letters Patent the Laws of *England* are always to be in force in *Carolina*; only the Lords Proprietors have Power, with the Conſent of the Inhabitants, to make ſuch By-Laws as may be thought neceſſary for the better Government of the Province. The two Colonies of *Albemarle* and *Aſhly* River, are now in a very thriving Condition,for the Soil is generally good, yields plenty of Corn and Paſture, eatable Roots and Herbs, and excellent ſorts of Fruits. The Vines thrive here to Admiration, and its plenty of Mulberry-Trees makes it capable of a good Silk-Trade; nor does it want Tame or Wild Fowl, or any ſort of Game. The Air is very temperate, conſidering its Southern ſituation. For the Benefit of Trade and Navigation, there is ſcarce a Country better accommodated with good navigable Rivers, ſo that one cannot fix any where farther than ſeven Miles diſtant from ſome River or other, many of them Navigable, even againſt Stream, for the ſpace of 300 Miles. The two Principal Colonies now planted there, are at *Albemarle* and *Aſhly* River, that lying in the moſt Northerly Part towards *Virginia*. This is in the Latitude of 32 Degrees, and ſome odd Minutes, both ſettled at the Charge of the Lords Proprietors; the firſt in 1670. and the laſt ten years after. *Charles-Town*, the chiefeſt Place of the whole Country, is the Port Town for both.

CAROLINS, or *Libri Carolini*, the Name of a Work made in 790. to refute ſeveral Propoſitions drawn from the Acts of the ſecond Council of *Nice*, and called *Carolin*, becauſe *Charlemaigne* countenanced the making it. It conſiſts in four Books, wherein are propoſed 120 Heads of Accuſations againſt the Council: Theſe lay dormant and in Darkneſs, until a *Lutheran* found an ancient Manuſcript of them in 1549. and publiſhed them with a Preface of his own; wherein he is very home againſt the Worſhip of Images, and ſtiles the Author *Eli. Phili.* *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, acknowledged he had ſeen this Work; Beſides, it's apparent by the Anſwers Pope *Adrian* made to the Objections that this Book contains, that it is the true Work which was attributed to *Charlemaigne*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Iconoclaſtes.*

CAROLSTADT, Lat. *Caroleſtadium*, a Town of *Croatia*, built by *Charles* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and well fortified againſt the *Turks*; ſeated at the Confluence of the Rivers *Kulp* and *Mereſwiz*, and is the Empire's Bulwark on *Croatia* ſide.

CAROLSTADT, a Town of *Swedeland*, in that Part of *Gothia* called *Vermeland*. *Charles* IX. King of the *Swedes*, gave it his Name. The *Danes* have almoſt utterly ruined it in 1644.

CARPATHIA, now called *Scarpanto*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, which gave its Name to the Sea of *Scarpanto*, between the Iſles of *Rhodes* and *Candie*. It's the *Carpathus* of the Ancients. Here are ſeen ſeveral Pieces of Antiquity, and the Ruines of ſeveral Towns. The *Turks* keep a *Cadi* in this Iſland to adminiſter Juſtice. The Inhabitants are Chriſtian *Grecians*. The Coral of *Scarpanto* is ſtill in requeſt, and the Iſland renowned for *Philo* a Biſhop, ordained by St. *Epiphanius*. The *Carpathian* Hills, *Montes Sarmatici*, *Capes*, *Sarmaticæ*, *Carpates*, are called by the *Germans*, *Wurtzgaten*, the *Herb-Garden*; by the *Hungarians*, *Tarchzal*; by the *Sclaves*, *Tatri*; by the *Ruſs*, *Bieſcid*; and by the others, *Crapack*. It is a long chain of cragged Mountains, beginning at *Presburgh*, and ending at the *Euxine Sea*, dividing *Poland* to the North from *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*; and in ancient times, the *Sarmatians* from the *Roman* Empire. It has the Name of *Carpathian* from the *Greek* Word Καρπὸς. *Fruit*, becauſe more Fruitful than the Mountains in theſe Northern Countries uſually are. It is of more Length than Fame in Story, and is now only regardable as a Boundary, and the Mother of many Rivers. *Heylin.*

CARPENTERIE, or *Carpenteland*, the Name of a vaſt Country in Southern *America*, lately diſcovered by *Carpentier*, a *Hollander*, who gave it his Name, which is all we know of it yet.

CARPENTRAS, upon the River *Ruſſe*; a Town of *Provence*, Capital of the County of *Venaiſſin*, belonging to the Holy See, and ſuffragan to *Avignon*. It's the *Carpentoracte Meminorum*, mentioned by *Pliny*, built upon the Ruines of *Venaſque*, *Vindauſca*, or *Vendauſca*, as appears by *Petrarchus*'s Letters to *Guy*, Archbiſhop of *Gennes*. The Town is very pleaſant, ſeated in a fertile Country, and environ'd with good Walls. It's the Juſtice-Seat of the County of *Venaiſſin*. The Cathedral is a Noble Structure,with a great open Place to the Front, and the Biſhop's Palace ſideways, built after the Modern way. And there are beſides this, many Religious Houſes, and a College of Jeſuits. There has been a Council held here in 527. under the Pontificate of Pope *Felix* IV. and the Conſulſhip of *Mavortius*, though *Baronius* places it in 529. *S. Cæſarius* of *Arles*, preſided in it, and ordained, that ſuch Biſhops as had a competent Maintenance of their own, ſhould take nothing from the Pariſhes of their Dioceſes; but if he could not ſubſiſt without this Contribution, that then the Prieſts, having ſecured a Competency for their own Support, ſhould give him the reſt. There is alſo a Letter of this Council to *Agracius* Biſhop of *Antibe*, who was ſuſpended there for a Year from celebrating Maſs, becauſe he had ordained a Prieſt againſt the Canons, and did neither come nor ſend to this Aſſembly. *Baronius*, *Anno Chriſti* 529.

CARPI, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Modena*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bononia*, and Title of a Principality: It's ſeated upon the Canal of *Sethia*, about 6 or 12 Leagues from *Modena*, and 4 or 5 from *Regio*. It's a ſtrong Town, with a Caſtle, good Walls, and Ditches full of Water. This Principality was poſſeſſed by the Family of *Pio*, from 1319. until about 1550.

CARPOCRAS, or *Carpocrates*, an *Hereſiarch*, Native of *Alexandria*, in the Second Century; and a Diſciple of *Simon Magus* in the Firſt Century. He held that the Son of GOD was but meer Man, and Son of *Joſeph*, and that his Soul had nothing above the reſt, only that it received more Virtues and Energy from GOD, whilſt it dwelt with him, before its Union with the Body, than other Souls did; and that GOD was thus liberal to it, to the end it might be able to overcome the Devils, who had created the World. He rejected the Old Teſtament, deny'd the Reſurrection of the Dead, perſuaded himſelf that there was no ſuch thing as Evil in Nature, but only in Peoples Fancy; He added ſeveral other Impieties; left a Son called *Epiphanius*, that inherited his Crimes, and held his abſurd Sentiments. *Irenæus*, *Tertullian.*

CARRANZA, (*Alphonſus*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living to about the Year 1630. He wrote, *De Partu Naturali & Legitimo. Diatriba Super Doctrina Temporum Dionyſii Petavii, &c. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CARRANZA, (*Bartholomew*) called *Miranda* from his Birth-place in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, a Dominican, and Archbiſhop of *Toledo*: He took the Habit of that Order in *Caſtile*, where he made great Progreſs in Learning, and taught Philoſophy with that Applauſe, that he was choſen to aſſiſt at the Council of *Trent*, where he pronounced the Oration which we have of his the firſt *Sunday* of *Lent* in 1556: This Speech is very Eloquent. Before this time, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, Marrying *Mary*, Queen of *England*, in 1554. carried this Father along with him into *England*, where the Queen choſe him for her Confeſſor. King *Philip* himſelf, who was a good Judge of Men, raiſed him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo* in 1557. and made him Primate of all *Spain*, which contributed more and more to render his extraordinary Qualities known and eſteemed. The Emperor *Charles* V. then in his Retirement at St. *Juſt*, was well ſatisfied with this Election, and had ſo particular an Eſteem for him, that he made choice of him for his Director in his latter Minutes, and conſulted him in whatever belonged to his Conſcience. Notwithſtanding all which, this Prelate found himſelf expoſed to the Perſecution of ſome Members of the Inquiſition, his Enemies, who treated him with the greateſt Rigour imaginable; and not being ſatisfied to pull him out of his Archiepiſcopal See, and drag him to Priſon, they charged him with Hereſie, and withal, that he poſſeſſed the Emperor with his Erroneous Doctrine at his Death. To be eaſed of ſo enormous a Perſecution, he appealed to *Rome*, whither he was led in 1567. and ſuffered much under *Pius* V. and *Gregory* XIII. which laſt forced him to make a publick Abjuration of the Errors he was accuſed of in 1576. and delivered him to them of his Order of the Monaſtery of *Minerva*, where he died the Second of *May* the ſame Year, being then 72 years old. All the Learned Men of the laſt Age ſpeak very advantageouſly of the Merit of *Carranza*. *Thuanus* ſpeaks of him in his Hiſtory of the Inquiſition, ſaying, *That* Spain *it ſelf was not free from this Evil, for that* Bartholomew Carranza, *A.B. of* Toledo, *was taken Priſoner upon this Subject, and had all his Goods confiſcated: Thô*, ſays he, *He was a great Man, and worthy of his Dignity for his great Learning and good Morals. Martin Aſpileveta*, known by the Name of *Nattarus*, went to *Rome* at 80 years of Age, to defend this

Prelate, his Friend. All in general admired his Patience and Humility, during this long and rigorous Perſecution. He has left us many Books, as, *The Sum of the Councils and Popes, from St.* Peter *to* Julius *III. A Treatiſe of Patience* : Another in *Latin*, concerning Reſidence of Biſhops, and other Guides of Souls: He likewiſe publiſhed a *Spaniſh* Catechiſm for the Uſe of his Dioceſe. *Antonio, Herrera.*

CARRARA, a Town in *Italy* with the Title of a Principality. It belongs to the Marquis of *Maſſa*, of the Houſe of *Cibo*, and lies between *Maſſa* and *Sarzana.*

CARRERI, (*Alexander*) Born at *Padua*, one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers of his time. He was firſt Rector of the Pariſh of St. *Andrew's*, and afterwards reſign'd his Benefice that he might have more leiſure to Study. He died in the year 1626. and wrote *De Sponſalibus & Matrimonio, Lib. 5. Defenſio pro Libris ſuis. Thomaſin Vir. Illuſt. Elog.*

CARRES, a Town of *Meſopotamia*, where *Craſſus*, led by a treacherous *Syrian*, called *Mezera*, was defeated by *Sillaces* and *Syrena*, Lieutenants of the *Parthian* Kings. This happen'd in the 701 of *Rome*, about the Month of *June*. Some Authors think that *Carres* is the *Cars* of this time, though there is more likelihood that it is *Caran* in *Diarbec*. Others place a Town of this Name in *Arabia*, and pretend it's that which has the Name that is given to the other; but it's certainly the ſame that is ſeated upon the River *Charra*, which empties its ſelf into the *Chabouas*, and had a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Edeſſa. Tobie.*

CARRETO, (*Fabricius*) of the Family of the Marquiſſes of *Final*, a *Genoueſe* by Nation, was afterwards Admiral of the Order of *Rhodes*, and ſince choſe Great Maſter in 1523. He made Peace with the Sultan of *Egypt*, in 1516. and fearing the Arms of *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, he fortified *Rhodes*, which was nevertheleſs taken by *Soliman*, Son and Succeſſor of *Selim*, under the Government of the Great Maſter *Liſle Adam*, choſen in 1521. *Boſia, Baudoüin.*

CARRICK, the Name of a County or Bailiwick in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which lies upon *Dumbarton Firth*. It abounds with freſh Paſtures, and Commodities of Sea and Land. The Earl of *Caſſills* is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country. It had formerly Earls, but the laſt Heireſs, *Martha*, falling in Love with *Robert Bruce*, a handſome young Gentleman, ſhe Married him, and by this Marriage they had *Robert Bruce*, the Famous King of *Scotland*: Since which time the Title hath been in the Royal Family. *Cambd.*

CARRICKFERGUS, otherwiſe called *Knockfergus*, a Borough, Market, and Sea-Town of *Ulſter*, in the North-Eaſt parts of *Ireland*, about 90 miles North of *Dublin*. It lies in the County of *Antrim*, whereof it's the chief Place, having a good Harbour, defended by a Caſtle. This Place, after few days Siege, ſurrender'd to the late of D. *Schomberg*, upon his Landing at *Bangor* from *England*. It took its Name from *Fergus* King of *Scotland*, who was Shipwrack'd near it.

CARRILLO, (*Martin*) a celebrated *Spaniſh* Lawyer, living in the 17th Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Archbiſhops of *Saragoſſa*; He wrote Annals likewiſe. *Itinerarium Ordinandorum. Manuel de Confeſſarios, &c. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CARROUAGES, (*Bernardin*) an *Italian*, an Apprentice to a Clock-maker in *Pavia*. He made *Alciat* a Clock, which was ſo contriv'd that when the Hammer ſtruck the Bell, it likewiſe ſtruck Fire out of a Flint, which lighted a Match firſt, and afterwards a Lamp, ſo that the ſame Movement gave a Man an account of the Hour of the Night, and alſo furniſh'd him with a Light to riſe by. *Bernard Sav. Lib.8. Ticin. Hiſt.*

CARROUSEL, a Courſe performed with Chariots, Machines, Speeches, and Horſe-Dances. There's nothing to be met with in Antiquity, more Noble, and more Ingenious, than this Cuſtom. When the People were intent upon theſe Diverſions, the Idolatrous Prieſts offered Sacrifices to their Gods; the Soldiers were Exerciſed; and the Men of Learning held forth in their way; all which was both very Agreeable and Inſtructive. The *Romans* at the beginning had no *Circus*, or very convenient Place for their Courſes or *Carrouſels*, but a wide Space between the Banks of the *Tiber* on one ſide, and a Paliſſado of Swords, with their Point upward, on the other, which render'd the Courſes dangerous. *Tarquin* was the firſt that built a great *Cirque* between *Mont Aventin* and the Palace. The Cenſor *Flaminius* gave one of his Parks without the Town to make another of, which from his Name was called *Circus Flaminius. Dion. Chryſoſtom* ſpeaks of them of *Alexandria*; and there were others at *Conſtantinople*, *Athens*, *Jeruſalem*, and ſeveral other Cities. Now there are no ſuch Places as were formerly, but upon occaſion ſuch Places are choſen as can be beſt fitted for the Repreſentations that are to be made. All the great Towns in *Spain* have places for ſuch Courſes. *Florence* has the place of *Santa Croce*. At *Naples* there is the place of *Palazzo Reale*. At *Paris* is the place *Royale*, and another place in the *Tuilleries*; and at *Verſailles*, there is a place in one of the Courts of the King's Stables. In former times there were *Cirques* for *Carrouſels* at *Paris* and *Soiſſons*. The ſeveral Troops that compoſed the *Carrouſels* are called *Quadrilles*, from the *Italian* word *Squadriglia*, diminutive of *Squadra*, which ſignifies a Company of Soldiers ranked in order. In great *Carrouſels*, Princes head theſe *Quadrilles*, their Number is determined; the leſſer is of four, and the greateſt does not exceed twelve; for if there be only two Troops, it's properly but a Tilting, and if but one, it is a Tournament, or a Courſe. Theſe *Quadrilles* are known one from the other by their Apparel, or at leaſt by the Colours they make choice of; for among the *Greeks* and the *Romans*, the Courſers diſtinguiſhed themſelves by four Colours; whence aroſe the White, the Green, the Red, and Blue *Quadrilles*, ſo famous in ancient Hiſtory, by the Factions they often cauſed. And though there were four *Quadrilles*, nevertheleſs they compoſed but two Parties, under the Names of Green and Blue, which occaſioned ſo much Trouble at *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Egypt*, and in all other Parts of the Empire. The Cuſtom of theſe *Quadrilles*, which is univerſally received in all places where they run Courſes, or do Feats on Horſeback, was introduced but a ſhort time ago in *France*. For as they preferred there the Exerciſes of Valour to thoſe that are of Invention and pure Skill or Slight, ſo they exerciſed themſelves more at Juſts and Tournaments, than in *Carrouſels*, and ſtrove more to become good Soldiers and Horſe-men, than to appear expert Courtiers, which is the reaſon the *French* were not much for *Quadrilles*, or the regulated Troops or Numbers now in uſe. The firſt beginning of theſe Sports, was under *Henry* IV. in 1606. in the great Court of the *Louvre*. It was a *Carrouſel* of the four Elements, repreſented by four *Quadrilles*, or Squadrons of Knights, that came out of the Palace of *Bourbon*. The *Carrouſel* being always an Allegory or Emblematick Invention, deſigned for the Honour of Princes, and Inſtruction of the Beholders and Actors, there is care taken to Explain the Particularities of the Pompous Appearance, and of the moſt conſiderable Machines that compoſe it; and for this purpoſe there are Nymphs, little Cupids, falſe Gods, Victors, Heroes, Genius's, &c. who rehearſe and ſing Verſes; nor is there ever wanting ſome Harmony, becauſe theſe are Feaſts of Shew, and publick Mirth. This Harmony is of two ſorts, one a Military and Warlike; the other Soft and Pleaſant. The firſt puts it ſelf in the Front of each *Quadrille*, to encourage the Knights, to declare their coming into the Liſts, and their Courſes. The other is us'd in Recitals, and accompanies the Pomp. Their Inſtruments are different, according to the different Qualities of them that are introduced: For the *Germans* have Kettle-Drums, and other ordinary Drums; the *Perſians*, *Clairons*, a ſort of Wind-Muſick; the Satyrs have Flutes, the Shepherds Bag-pipes; *Apollo* and *Orpheus*, a Harp, &c. Military Machines have Warlike Inſtruments; the Country Machines, alſo Impliments of their kind; Ships, Marine Trumpets, &c. At the Sound of theſe Inſtruments, are Horſe-dancing, firſt invented by the *Sybarites*, Inhabitants of the Southern *Italy*. Upon which *Athenæus* made this Remark, That the *Crotaniates*, who made War againſt them, obſerving their Cuſtom of Training their Horſes up to Caper and Dance at the Sound of Trumpets, made their own Trumpeters learn their Tunes; and when they came to engage, ordered them to play them, which ſet the *Sybarites* Horſes a Dancing and Capering inſtead of Fighting; ſo that the Riders not being able to manage them, were ſoon put in Diſorder, which gave the *Crotoniates* the means of Cutting them in pieces without much difficulty. It's not ſtrange that Horſes can be brought up to Dance, ſince Dogs, Monkeys, Bears, and even Elephants, the moſt heavy of Beaſts, are trained up to keep Time, and obſerve the Difference of Sounds. The Pomp of the *Carrouſel* conſiſts of ſeveral ſorts of Perſons, as the *Meſtre de Camp*, his Aids, the firſt Challengers, the Aſſaulters, the Heads of the *Quadrilles*, the Heralds, Trumpeters, Pages, Foot-men, Waiters; they that make the Speeches; that direct the Machines, Muſicians, Pleaders, and Judges. The *Meſtre de Camp* leads all the Pomp, regulates the March, and introduces them into the Liſts. The Challengers make the Overture, and proclaim a Defiance by their Heralds. The Aſſaulters take them up, anſwer their Challenge, and maintain the contrary. The Pages on Horſeback carry their Maſters Bucklers, their Devices and Lances. Their Grooms have their Led-Horſes, and are diſguiſed into *Turks*, *Moors*, *Slaves*, *Savages*, *Monkeys*, *Bears*, &c. The God-fathers in former times were young Men, who led the Chariots, with the Repreſentations and Images of the Gods. And in Duels it is they were given to the two Combitants to plead for them, and for Form-ſake, there are yet ſome received in the *Carrouſels*; each *Quadrille* has two, four, or ſix, according as the Ceremony is Auguſt and Great. The Judges are generally old experienced Knights, named to preſide in theſe Exerciſes, and to adjudge the Prize to thoſe that deſerve it. The *Comparte* is much the ſame in *Carrouſels*, as Entries in great Balls, or as Scenes in Comedies and Tragedies; that is, it's the coming in of the *Quadrille* into the *Barrier* or Liſts, which they go round to be ſeen by the Spectators, and to go to their Tents, and other places ordered them: And it's then People have a Sight of their rich Dreſſes; of the Beauty and Pride of their Horſes; of the Invention of the Machines; and of all the Pomp of the Train. The moſt ordinary Exerciſe is, Firſt, The breaking of Lances in the Liſts one againſt another. 2. The breaking them againſt a piece of Wood, or wooden Statue. 3. The Running at the Ring. 4. The Courſe of Heads. 5. Fighting on Horſeback with Sword in Hand. 6. The Lancing of Darts. 7. Running all in a Ring one after another. Since the Miſchance that happen'd to *Henry* II. of *France*, when he was mortally Wounded by a Splinter of the Count of *Montgomery*'s Lance, the Conflict of Lances was given over, which was much uſed before. That way of Fighting was thus, two Horſe-men, armed *Cap-a-pee*, ſet forth at the ſame time from both ends of the Liſts, to meet in the middle, where they paſſed their Lances with ſuch Force each againſt the other, that ſometimes it put them out of their Saddles, and bore them to the Ground. Secondly, The Exerciſe of breaking Lances *a la Quintaine*, is ancient, and ſaid to be invented by *Quintus*. This *Quintaine* is the Stump of a Tree, or a Pillar, which they ran againſt, to accuſtom them the better to hit their Enemies where they aim. In *France*, it's generally a piece of Wood, ſhaped like a Man, and hung upon a Spindle, or kind of Hinge: It does not move when hit right in the Forehead, or middle of the Face; but when it is touched in any other place, it turns round ſo briskly, that it hits the Horſe-man if he be not quick enough to avoid the Blow with a wooden Sword, or a Bag of Earth, which is no ſmall Diverſion for the Spectators. Thirdly, The Running at the Ring is much in uſe, becauſe it's the eaſieſt, leaſt dangerous, aud moſt pleaſant to the Sight, of all the Exerciſes that are performed on Horſeback. Fourthly, The Courſe of Heads is but of late uſed in *France*, but is of more ancient Date in *Germany*, where it's very like their Wars with the *Turks* has brought it in Faſhion; for it is the Cuſtom of that barbarous Nation, to recompence the Soldiers that bring them the Heads of thoſe they kill; which the *Germans* endeavour often to take away from them, and do therefore exerciſe themſelves in Running at *Turks* and *Moors* Heads, againſt which they caſt their Darts, and ſhoot off their Piſtols; others they raiſed upon the Point of their Swords, inclining their Bodies in the Courſe, with a great deal of Addreſs and Activity. To perform this, three or four Heads are placed at certain diſtances in the ſame Liſt, to the end, that in the ſame Courſe they may lance a Dart at one, ſhoot a Piſtol at another, cleave a third with an Ax, or batter it with a heavy Club; and finally, that they lift the fourth upon the Top of their Sword or Lance. The Fight with the Sword is performed by two armed Horſemen, that wheel twice one to the other, and at each time ſtrike upon their Head-pieces. The High Conſtable *Montmorency*, whilſt he was but Mareſchal of *France*, made himſelf very famous in this Exerciſe in two Tournaments; the firſt at *Bayonne*, when the Queen of *Spain* came thither to meet her Brother *Charles* IX. there he ſtruck a Prince that fought againſt him, and laid him upon his Horſe's Crooper. The ſecond was at *Paris*, for the Wedding of *Anthony* of *Croui*, Prince of *Portian*; and here he threw from his Saddle a Perſon of Quality, who had the Reputation of being one of the Beſt Horſemen of his time. The Throwing of Darts is called by the *Spaniards* the *Canneplay*, and is an Exerciſe they learned from the *Moors*, which, turning their Horſes round, caſt *Cannes* at one another, and defend themſelves with their Shields. This paſt into *France* when *Charles* VI. viſited the Count of *Foix*, who diverted his Majeſty with that Paſtime, then much uſed by the Gentry of that Country: *La Foule*, which the *Italians* term *la Fola*, is when all the Knights take their Courſe one after another without Interruption; after which the Feaſt or Play ends with Artificial Fires, *&c.* *P. Menetrier.*

CARS, a Town of *Turcomania* in *Aſia*, towards the Source of *Euphrates*, and the Frontiers of *Georgia*. It's ſo conſiderable, that the Grand Signior puts amongſt his other Titles, that of being Lord of *Cars*. A modern Traveller thinks that this is the Town of *Carres*, of which I have already ſpoke, where *Craſſus* was defeated by the *Parthians*; but *Carres*, as I have ſaid before, was in *Meſopotamia*. *Sanſon.*

CARSISTS, or *Carciſts*, the Name of certain Seditious People, who joining with another Troop of Mutineers, called *Razats*, cauſed a great deal of trouble in *Provence*, when Queen *Catharine De Medicis* made her Progreſs through the Southern Provinces of *France*: Theſe *Carſiſts* were abetted by the Nobles, and the *Razats* were ſupported by the Commonalty and the Parliament. *Mezeray Abregé Chronolog.*

CARTALO, Son to *Maleus* or *Mazeus*, General of the *Carthagenians*: This *Maleus* ſet down with an Army before *Carthage*, having been unjuſtly Baniſhed his Country. His Son *Cartalo* was Prieſt to *Hercules*, and having viſited his Temple at *Tyre*, in his return he paſſed through his Father's Army in his Pontificalibus, without ſaluting him. But after having enter'd the Town, he deſired the Senate that he might have leave to viſit his Father; which being granted, the General received his Son coldly, making no allowance for his Obedience to the Magiſtracy, but puniſh'd him for his Omiſſion, in not taking notice of him before. *Juſtin. Oroſ.*

CARTHAGE, called the *Great*, was the chief Town of *Africa*, upon the Coaſts of *Barbary*, near *Tunis*, with an Archbiſhoprick and Primacy. Some Authors report, that it was built by *Dido*. And *Bochart* ſhews, in *Lib.*1. *Cap.*24. of his *Canaan*, that all the *Greek* Etymologies of the Word *Carthage*, are falſe, and that it was called in the *Phœnician* Tongue *Karthachadtha*, that is, a new Town, and its Citadel *Botſra*, which ſignifies a ſtrong Place. The ſame Author has likewiſe the Deſcription of this Town. *Joſephus* aſſures, after *Menander*, who compoſed the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Tyr* and *Phœnicia*, that this Place was built in 144. after the Foundations of the Temple of *Solomon* were laid, which was in the 3825 of the *Julian* Period, 3466 of the World, 296 after the Town of *Troy*, 114 before the firſt Olympiad, 137 before *Rome*, and 887 before *Jeſus Chriſt*. The *Carthaginians* render'd themſelves very famous in War, they were the Inventers of the Battering Ram, and the firſt that armed Galleys with four Ranks of Rowers. They ſubdued *Lia*, carried their Arms into *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, and paſſed their Conqueſts as far as *Spain*, yet gained themſelves more Credit by the Wars they maintained againſt the *Romans*. The firſt laſted 24 Years, from the 490 year of *Rome*, to the 513. and begun upon the Account of the *Mammertins*, Lords of *Meſſina*, who being attacked by King *Hiero*, and the *Carthaginians* asked Succour of the *Romans*. The ſecond *Punick* War begun in the 536th of *Rome*, by *Hannibal* taking the Town *Saguntum*, a faithful Ally to *Rome*. This War laſted 17 years, and was both Fatal and Glorious to the *Romans*, by the Loſſes they ſuſtained by *Hannibal* in *Italy*, and the Advantages gained by *Scipio* in *Africa*. The third *Punick* War laſted but three Years, from 605 to 608. for then *Scipio* the Younger took and ruined this beautiful City. It was afterwards built by the *Romans* themſelves under C. *Graccus*, Tribune of the People in 631. and under the Emperor *Auguſtus*, who ſent a Colony of 3000 Men thither. *Genſericus*, King of the *Vandals*, took it in 432. or 39 of the Chriſtian *Æra*; but it was re-taken again for the *Romans* by *Beliſarius*, in 523. and at length falling to *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors, about the Year 685. it was utterly ruined by the *Arabians*. This City was Capital of the Dioceſe of *Africa*, which conſiſted of ſix Provinces: It was alſo a Primacy, with the Title of *Metropolis*, in the Proconſulary Province, or *Africa Propria*, which is now part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. There remains nothing now of this great Town, once eſteemed the Third of the *Roman* Empire, but the Ruines, which are ſtill conſiderable, for the Situation, Antiquity, and vaſt Extention of the Foundation; the Circuit is ſaid to have been 360 Furlongs, as that of *Babylon* was, and all well Peopled by warlike Inhabitants. At the beginning of the laſt *Punick* War, the Conſul *Martius* having commanded them to bring him their Arms, they delivered in 200000 Pair of compleat Arms, as uſed in thoſe Times, and 2000 Machines for caſting of Stones and Darts, with an infinite Number of Pikes, Arrows, *&c.* When *Martius* had ſecured theſe, believing them then in no Condition to defend themſelves, he declared he had Orders to demoliſh the Town, and endeavoured to perſuade them that they would gain by it, for that the *Romans* promiſed to build a New *Carthage* in the firm Land, 4 Leagues from the Sea. This bitter Speech afflicted the *Carthaginians* mightily, and the more, when they ſaw they were inveſted both by Sea and Land, deſtitute of Arms to defend themſelves, or Means to loſe their Lives Fighting in defence of their Churches, Wives, Children, and Liberties. Nevertheleſs, taking a Reſolution to ſtand it out, they made new Arms, built other Veſſels, and the Women and Maids cut their Hair to help to furniſh them with Cables, ſo defended their Towns three Years; and when they were forced to yield, there were but 5000 of both Sexes that marched out, the poor Remains of that great and famous City, once *Rome*'s Rival. St. *Auſtin*, in his Book of the Unity of the Church, *Chap.* 5. aſſures, That the Church of *Africa*, and conſequently that of *Carthage*, was Founded by the Preachers which the Apoſtles ſent thither. It ſuffered much through the Schiſms of *Feliciſmus* and *Novatus*, againſt St. *Cyprian*, by that of the *Donatiſts*, by the *Vandals*, and laſt of all by the *Mahometans*, that quite ruined it. *Agrippinus*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, aſſembled all the Biſhops of his Province, and of *Numidia* in 215. under the Pontificate of Pope *Zephirin*, where they decreed, That Children Baptized by Hereticks, were to be Rebaptized. This we underſtand by St. *Cyprian*, in his 71ſt Epiſtle. St. *Cyprian* himſelf held two Councils, in 252. and 253. againſt the Schiſmaticks *Novatus* and *Feliciſſimus*, and aſſembled many in Pope *Stephen*'s time, for the Baptizing of Hereticks. The *Donatiſts* held two Councils againſt *Cecilian*, lawfully choſen after the death of *Menſurius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, and ordained by *Felix Aptungitanus*, a neighbouring Biſhop. The Firſt was aſſembled in 306. where 70 of the other Party diſplaced *Cecilian*, and put one *Majorinus* in his room, a Reader in the Family of a very wealthy *Spaniſh* Lady. The Second conſiſted of 270 Schiſmatick Biſhops, aſſembled in 308. *Gratus*, Biſhop of the Town, ſeeing the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts* quite diſappear, through the Care of *Paul* and *Macarius*, ſent by the Emperor *Conſtance*, aſſembled a Council in 348. which was called the Firſt of *Carthage*, wherein the Reiteration of Baptiſm, practiſed by the *Donatiſts*, was condemned; and they who killed themſelves, or put others upon doing it, and were eſteemed Martyrs by thoſe Hereticks, were deprived of the Honour of that Name. After this, were made 14 Canons for the regulating the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. The Second, in 390. under *Genethlius*, has 13 Canons. The Third, celebrated in 397. has 50. 214 Biſhops held the Fourth, in 398. and made 104 Canons: Theſe ſent to the Emperor *Honorius*, to pray him to aboliſh the Remains of the Idolatry of *Africa*; which they obtained. *Aurelius* called a Provincial Council in 401. to ſend to Pope *Anaſtaſius*, and *Venerius* Biſhop of *Milan*, for Clergy-men to ſerve in Churches, which the *Donatiſt* Schiſm had left unfurniſhed. There were 32 Canons publiſhed in this Synod; and another was appointed for the Month of *September*, which was held in the *Baſilique* of the *Sacriſtie*. St. *Auguſtine* was the chief Promoter of the Reſolution that was taken in this Aſſembly, of reſtoring the *Donatiſts*, that ſhould return into the Boſom of the Church, to their former Dignities; which Uſage brought many of them back again. There were two others held againſt the *Donatiſts*; and Deputies ſent in 404. and 405. to the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. Others were alſo held in 407. 408. 410. and 412. The Biſhops, to the number of 64, held one againſt *Pelagius* and *Celeſtius* in 416. And that which is called the Firſt, about the *Pelagians*, was aſſembled in 417. to undeceive Pope *Zozimus*, whom *Celeſtius* had prepoſſed with a falſe Submiſſion: And the year following the Prelates met to the numbe of 214. in the *Sacriſtie* of the *Baſilique* of *Fauſtus*, againſt the ſame Innovators: This is called the Sixth. The other, that is called the Seventh, was held in 419 for the Appeals to *Rome*. There is one ſaid to be held in 424. under *Celeſtine*, and another in 446. againſt the *Monothelites*. *St. Cyprian, St. Auguſtine, Baronius.*

CARTHAGENA, *Carthago Nova*, is a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Aſdrubal*, one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in *Spain*, to the end that it might be the Seat of the *Punick* Nation, who were then entred into a War for the Conqueſt of *Spain*. This *Aſdrubal* was the Son-in-Law of *Amilcar*, and was ſucceeded by *Hannibal*, who led his Country-men againſt the *Romans*, in the ſecond *Punick* War. It was ſituated in a *Peninſula*, in a large Bay, having a Moraſs on the Weſt, a Harbour on the Eaſt and South, ſecured by a ſmall Iſland called then *Scomberia*, (now *Eſcambera*) ſo that it was ſecure againſt all Winds. The City was only approachable on the North; ſo that when it was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*, it was more owing to his Wit than Valour. It was twice Sack'd by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and the *Moors*. In the time of the *Nubian* Geographer, it was regardable only for its Antiquity, and as it was the Port of *Murcia*. Four Things render it conſiderable: Firſt, That it is the beſt Port in *Spain*. Second, That they fiſh for Mackeril about an Iſland over-againſt the Port. Third, The great quantity of Ruſhes which they call *Eſparto*, and whereof they make Cabats, or Frails. Fourth, Its Mines of Precious Stones. It's a Town of great Traffick, has a ſtrong Fortreſs, and many beautiful Churches. *Silvius Italicus* gives a very high Deſcription of it. *Strab. T. Liv.*

CARTHAGENA *Nueva*, Lat. *Carthago Nova*, a City of *New Granada* in Southern *America*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Santa Fe de Bogola*, ſeated 10. 59. Lat. No. 70. from the Meridian of *Toledo* Weſt, upon a *Peninſula*, having a large Plain to the North: To the South it has a Moraſs; ſo that it is approached by a Cauſey of 250 Paces length. The City ſtands on a ſandy Ground, full of Freſh-water Springs, at two Fathom depth. It is more healthful than *Nombre de Dios*, or *Porto Bello*, or any Sea-Town on this ſide. It is well built, has a Biſhop's See, ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *New Granada*, and in *Herrera*'s time had above 500 *Spaniſh* Families. The Haven was thought then one of the beſt in *America*. This City was Founded in the year 1532. by *Petro Heredia*. Sir *Francis Drake* found not in it that Wealth he expected, becauſe they had notice of his coming before-hand a Month, and ſent moſt of it away to the Mountains, and an inland Town called *Tolu*; ſo he burnt part of it, and ſold the reſt to the Inhabitants for 120000 Ducats. *Laet.* p. 364. In 1587. it had 450 *Spaniſh* Families, and moſt of the Houſes were built with Stone, being vaſtly Traded to by all the other Plantations of the *Spaniards* in *America* About this time the *Spaniards* firſt fortified it; and about the year 1630. it was encreaſed to 4000 *Spaniards* and 14000 *Negroes*, and was the beſt Mart in *America*, encompaſſed with a Wall 18 Foot high above the Level, and guarded with Baſtions, and filled up within with Earth, and armed with 70 Braſs Guns. See *Hackl. T.* 3. *pag.* 549. This important Place was taken by our Famous *Drake* in the year 1585. The *Engliſh* landed five miles from the City, and marched directly to it, the *Spaniards* having ſufficient time to provide for their Security by Sea and Land; and as to the firſt, they defended themſelves ſo well, that *Drake* could not break into the Harbour with his Ships by Sea, nor the General by Land, till the Sea retiring opened him a way into it. The *Spaniards* then fled, and were forced to pay 110000 Ducats to redeem the City from Fire, which was forthwith divided amongſt the Soldiers and Seamen: The reſt of the Prey was little, becauſe the Inhabitants had ſent away all that was valuable to other places: Yet the Terrour of this Expedition dwells ſtill upon the Inhabitants of this City, as Mr. *Gage* ſaith in his Travels. *Carthagena* loſt to Sir *Francis Drake* 230 Pieces of Ordnance; yet it is now well fortified, and is a fair and gallant City, and very rich in Pearls, and the Treaſures of *Nova Granada*, ſent by this Place to *Spain* in their great Fleet. This Place in 1697. was attacked by a Squadron of *French* Men of War, under the Command of Monſieur *Ponti*, who had ſome Regular Troops, and divers Bucaniers that engaged with him in the Expedition; and on the 6th of *May* was delivered up to him, with all the Wealth in it, upon a Capitulation: but the Booty was not near ſo much as the *French* expected; Notwithſtanding they ſpared neither Churches nor Religious Houſes, though they were pleaſed to ſoften that part with ſaying, *They gathered only what was for the Decoration of them.* For the Place having taken the Alarm before, the greateſt part of the moſt precious Movables were conveyed upon Mules backs, far enough out of their way. But the *French* did not think fit to hold it; and therefore on the laſt of *May*, having firſt ruined the Fort of *Bocca Chica*, left it.

CARTHAGENA, a Province of the *Golden* or *New Caſtile*; in Southern *America*: It has taken its Name from its Capital, which is called *Carthagena*, from the Reſemblance of its Port with that of *Carthagena* in *Spain*. This Country furniſhes Liquors and Aromatick Gums, and Balſoms of great Value, which drop of themſelves, or are drawn by the Savages from Trees, by cutting, or heating, and ſcorching of the Bark. Here grows alſo a kind of long Pepper, which is more biting and ſharp than that of the Eaſt, and is much ſtronger than the common, generally called Pepper of *Braſil*. There are but few Mines of Gold, yet in former times there were great quantities gathered in the Torrents that ran from the Mountains. The Capital City is ſeated in a *Peninſula*, upon the Coaſts of the Northern Sea. Its Port is one of the moſt convenient of all *America*, ſheltered by a little Iſland formerly called *Codego*, and now *Carex*. There is a Bridge 250 Paces long, that reaches from the Town to the firm Land. The Houſes are very well built, and the Ramparts fortified with ſtrong Baſtions. It's the Seat of a Biſhop, Suffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Santa Fee de Bogota*. The Cathedral is Magnificent, and there are two very fine Convents of St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*. The Inhabitants are computed to be 18000, whereof 4000 are *Spaniards*, the reſt *Negroes*. The ſmall Town of *Tolu*, Dedicated to St. *James*, is twelve Leagues from *Carthagena*, famous for its excellent Balſom, called *Balſom of Tolu*, much eſteemed in *Europe*. *Laet.*

CARTHAGENA, (*John*) a *Spaniſh Franciſcan*, employed by Pope *Paul* V. to write againſt the *Venetians*. He publiſhed a Quarto, Entituled, *Pro Eccleſiaſtica Libertate & Poteſtate tuenda verſus injuſtas Venetorum Leges. Propugnaculum Catholicum. De jure Belli Romani Pontificis adverſus Eccleſiæ Jura Violentes.* He likewiſe wrote upon the Maſter of the *Sentences. Homiliæ Sacræ & Morales, &c.* He died at *Naples* in *An.* 1617. *Wadinge de Script. Minor. Nich. Ant. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

CARTIER, or *Quartier*, (*James*) born at *St. Maloes*, one of the Learned'ſt and moſt Experienced Pilots of his time: He lived in the 16th Age, under the Reign of *Francis* I. The Baron of *Lery* having diſcovered in 1518. a part of *Canada*, which we now call *New France*, and deſigned to eſtabliſh a Colony in the Sandy Iſland to the South, over-againſt the River *Canada*, in 1534. ſent *James Cartier* thither, who being a very underſtanding and curious Man, he viſited all the Country with a great deal of Care, and gave us an exact Deſcription of the Iſlands, Rivers, Streights, and

Promontories, that he diſcovered there; and moſt part of our Mariners to this day uſe the Names given by him to theſe different Places.

CARTISMANDA, Queen of the *Brigantes* in *England*, under the Empire of *Claudius*: She with a great deal of Affection ſupported the *Roman* Intereſt; took their Enemy *Caracticus* Priſoner; and for the ſame reaſon ſhe ſlighted *Venuſius*, her firſt Husband, to marry his Gentleman of the Horſe; which ſow'd a Diſſention in the Kingdom, ſome being for the baniſhed Husband, others for their Queen. The Husband raiſed a powerful Army, worſted this Princeſs, and would have taken her, if ſhe had not been aſſiſted by the *Romans*, who made themſelves Maſters of her Eſtate for a Recompence of their Service. *Tacit. Annal. l.* 2. *& Hiſt. l.* 3.

CARTULARIES: *Jerome* of *Coſta* ſays, are Papers wherein the Contracts, Sales, Exchanges, Privileges, Immunities, Exemptions, and other Acts that belong to Churches and Monaſteries, are collected, the better to preſerve the ancient Deeds, being much later than the Facts mentioned in 'em. *R. Simon Traite des Benefices.*

CARVAGAL, *(John)* a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, who having been unjuſtly caſt in an Indictment for Murther, and ſentenced to be thrown down from the Top of the Rock *Martos*, by *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*, in the year 1312. 'tis ſaid, That before his Execution, he ſummoned this over-credulous Prince to appear with him at the Bar of Heaven within 30 days; and that *Ferdinand* died ſuddenly upon the laſt day of that Term. *Lewis de Mayerne. Turquet Hiſt d'Eſpagne*,

CARVANSERA'S, Inns in the Eaſtern Countries very different from ours: There are two ſorts of them; ſome are Rented, and in theſe People are lodged and ſerved *gratis*: In the other kind there are but Lodgings. They are built ſquare, much after the manner of Cloiſters, and generally are but one Story high. There is a great Gate to the Court, where there are Chambers for Travellers on every ſide: In the middle of the front and ſide, are great Halls and Chambers for the moſt Conſiderable; and behind the Chambers are Stables for their Horſes, and Houſes for Waggons and other things. In *Turkey* none have the Privilege to found theſe Free *Carvanſera's*, but the Mother and Siſter of the Grand Signior, or the Viſiers and Baſſa's that have been thrice engaged againſt the Chriſtians. There are many *Carvanſera's* between *Buda* and *Conſtantinople*; but from *Conſtantinople* to *Perſia* there are but empty Chambers in the *Carvanſera's*, and there People muſt provide themſelves with all Neceſſaries; which they may do at cheap Rates; for the Country-people bring them Lambs, Fowls, Butter, and Fruit, according to the Seaſon of the Year; nor do they want Straw, and other Accommodations for their Horſes. Abroad in the Country there is nothing paid for Lodging in theſe *Carvanſera's*; but in Cities there is ſome ſmall thing given. The Caravans ſeldom lodge in ſuch places, becauſe there is hardly any that can entertain more than 100 Horſemen; therefore thoſe great Companies lie for the moſt part abroad in the Fields in Tents. Firſt Comers have the Privilege of chooſing their Places and fitting themſelves. At night the Steward ſhuts the Door, ſets a Watch, and is reſponſible for all that is given him in charge. In *Perſia* theſe Buildings are generally fairer, and more convenient than in *Turkey*, and are at reaſonable diſtances one from the other throughout all the Country. If theſe *Carvanſera's* do not ſuit the Rich as well as our Inns of *Europe*, at leaſt they are convenient for the Poor, ſince they pay nothing for Lodging in them, and are not obliged to ſpend more than they pleaſe. *Tavernier.*

CARVILIUS *Maximus, (Spurius)* a *Roman* Commander, who was Conſul with *L. Papirius Curſor*, in 461. of the Foundation of *Rome*. Whilſt this laſt made War againſt the *Samnites*, and defeated them near *Aquilonia*, *Carvilius* took *Amiterno*, killed 2800 Men, and made 4000 Priſoners, and afterwards made himſelf Maſter of *Cominium*, *Palumbi*, *Herculanum*, *&c.* Theſe Succeſſes made the Neighbourhood begin to fear for their Liberties, ſeeing the *Samnites* almoſt ruined: The *Taliſques* and *Tuſcans* ran to Arms; *Carvilius* made head againſt them both, whilſt his Colleague took *Spino*. Afterwards both returning to *Rome*, were Honoured with a Triumph. *Spurius Carvilius Maximus* had a Son of the ſame Name, who was Conſul in 520. with *L. Poſthumus Albinus*, and is thought to be the ſame that repudiated his Wife in 523. See *Carbilius Ruga*.

CARVILIUS *Marinus*, a Captain which the Militia raiſed to the Empire in *Pannonia*, after the death of the *Philips*, about 249. But his Qualities not anſwering their Expectations, he was murder'd by the very ſame that proclaim'd him Emperor.

CARUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, Emperor, was Native of *Narbonne*, as *Eutropius*, *Aurelius Victor*, and others have remarked, though *Vopiſcus* ſeems to aſſure that he was a *Carthaginian*. He was choſen Emperor after the death of *Probus*, in 282. He had two Sons, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, both which he made *Cæſars*; ſending the firſt into *Gaul*, he carried the other along with him to the Eaſt, where he defeated the *Sarmates* and *Perſians*, and was afterwards killed with a Thunderbolt at the Town of *Cteſiphonte* in *Meſopotamia*, in 283. having Reigned a year or two, according to *Aurelius Victor*.

CASAL, or *Cazal* of *S. Vas Caſale*, or *Bodincomagus*, a Town of *Italy* in *Montferrat*, belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*. It has a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of *Milan*, and is ſeated upon the *Po*, between *Turin* and *Valence*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Italy*. P. *Sixtus* IV. made it a Biſhop's See in 1474. at the Solicitation of *Will. Paleologue*, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*; then it became Capital of the Country, and the Reſidence of the Marquiſſes of *Montferrat*, who before that reſided at *Occimian*. Its ſituation upon the *Po* is very advantageous; the Land about it is very fertile in all manner of things. It is defended on one ſide with a good Citadel, one the other ſide with a ſtrong Caſtle, and is environed with Ditches, Ramparts, ſtrong Walls, and many Baſtions and Half-moons. The Caſtle has four great Towers, and as many Half-moons which cover the Flanks, with a large Ditch, a Counterſcarp, and a Corridor faced with Bricks; beſides this, the Lodgings are very convenient, there being very fine Apartments. The Citadel conſiſts of 6 Baſtions. The Town it ſelf is pleaſant enough, and has ſeveral fair Churches. The *Spaniards* beſieged it, under *Gonçales*, in the beginning of 1629. but the approach of *Lewis* XIII.'s Army made them retire in the night. The next year they laid ſiege to it under *Spinola*; but it was vigorouſly defended by Mareſchal *Toiras*. He that writ this General's Life, obſerves all the Circumſtances of that Siege. The *Spaniards* beſieged it again under the Marquiſs of *Leganez*, in 1640. but the Count of *Harcourt* drove them from before it, took their Colours, Artillery, and all their Baggage, killed 2000 Men, and took as many Priſoners. They were more ſucceſsful during the Diſorders of *France*; for they made themſelves Maſters of this important Place in 1652. but it was afterwards rendred to the Duke of *Mantua*, of whom the King of *France* bought it in 1681. In 1695. it was beſieged by the Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperor, and the *Spaniards*, and ſurrendred by the *French* to the Duke of *Mantua*.

CASAL, or *Cazal Maggiore*, a little Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan* and Territory of *Lodi* near the *Po*, and towards the Eſtates of *Parma* and *Mantua*; was block'd up a long time by the Confederate Troops during the late War, and in the year 1695. actually beſieged by the Imperialiſts, *Piedmontois*, and *Spaniards*, to whom it was yielded by a Capitulation, ſigned on the 11th of *July* in the ſame year; by virtue of which, the Fortifications of the City, Caſtle, and Citadel, were utterly demoliſhed and deſtroyed, and only the Walls of the City left to ſtand, and the Place it ſelf given to the Duke of *Mantua*.

CASALIUS, *(Gaſpar)* a Monk of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, and Biſhop of *Conimbria*, or, as others ſay, of *Santandren* in *Portugal*: He was Præceptor to *John* III. Prince or Infant of *Portugal*. His Works are, *De Sacrificio Miſſæ, l.* 3. *De Cœna & Calice Domini, l.* 3. *De uſu Calicis, l.* 3. *Axiomata Chriſtiana. De Quadripartita Juſtitia. Andr. Schotus. Nich. Ant. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CASAS, *(Bartholomew)* Biſhop of *Chiapa* in *America*: He made ſeveral Voyages to and from the *Indies* to *Spain*, and expoſed himſelf to the Hatred of all his Country-men, to put a ſtop to the Cruelties the *Spaniards* exerciſed upon the poor *Indians*, and procure them ſome kind of Liberty. His zealous and continual Remonſtrances had that Succeſs, that he at laſt obtained, in 1543. particular Laws for the *Indians*, which the Governours themſelves ſhould be obliged to obſerve, and ſee executed. The Court was then at *Valladolid*, where Dr. *Sepevelda*, and ſome others maintain'd, That People might abuſe the *Indians* without Sin: Againſt which this Good Man wrote ſix or ſeven Treatiſes; and in ſome of them deſcribed the Rigour and Tyranny the *Spaniards* exerciſed over them poor Creatures, uſing them in the moſt cruel and barbarous manner imaginable; for, beſides the plundering and taking their Eſtates from them, they kept them under a moſt ignominious Slavery, making them dig in the Mines, carry unreaſonable Burthens, or drudge in Pearl-fiſhing, without allowing them any time to refreſh themſelves. *Caſas* refuſed ſeveral Biſhopricks that were offered him in *America*; but was at laſt forced to accept that of *Chiapa*, which is in *New Spain*: Here he kept his Reſidence until 1551, when being very ancient and weak, he returned to *Spain*, and gave his Biſhoprick up to the Pope. He withdrew to *Madrid*, where he died in 1596. 92 years of Age. He compoſed many Works, which were not all publiſhed: Amongſt others he made a General Hiſtory of the *Indies*, which *Antonio* of *Herrera* made uſe of in compoſing his. *Spond. Thuan.*

CASAUBON, *(Iſaac)* a *Freuch-man*, born in 1559. at *Bourdeaux*, a ſmall Town in *Dauphine* in *Diois*, and not at *Geneva*, as ſome write. His Family is yet extant under the Name of *Caſebonne*. This Man was one of the beſt skill'd in the Greek Tongue of his time, according to the Judgment of *Joſeph Scaliger*, who ſeldom praiſed any. But tho' *Scaliger* had not given him this Commendation, his Works manifeſted the Truth. *Caſaubon* taught a long time at *Geneva*, and was Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue at *Paris*, where K. *Henry* IV. gave him many Marks of his Eſteem, and made choice of him to be his Library-Keeper. Afterwards *James* I. enticed him into *England*, where he made good uſe of him, until he died in 1614. being 55 years of Age. We have ſeveral of his Works, all well ſtored with profound Doctrine. The moſt important are upon *Suetonius*; upon *Diogenes Laertius*, *Strabo*; his *Epiſtolæ*, *Animadverſiones in Athenæum*, *Strabonem*, *Polybium*, *&c.* He alſo publiſhed *Polyænus* in Greek, after he had bought the Manuſcripts very dear. He alſo compoſed a Critique upon the Beginning of Cardinal *Baronius*'s Eccleſiaſtical Annals, which he Entituled, *Exercitationes 16 ad Cardinalus Baronii Prolegomena in Annales, &c.* *James Capel*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Sedan*, writ an Apology for him againſt *Fr. Roſweidus* a Jeſuit.

CASAUBON, *(Merick)* Son to *Iſaac*, and Prebendary of *Canterbury*. His Works are, *De Quatuor Linguis, Hebr. & Saxon. Notæ in Optatum Milevitanum. In Diogenem Laertium. In Epictetum, &c.* He likewiſe tranſlated *Marcus Antoninus Philoſophus*'s Book into Engliſh; and was a Perſon of very great Learning; but had not ſo fine a Pen as his Father. *Pontanus in Orig. Franc. Caniſius, Voſſius, &c.*

CASAUX, *(Charles)* one of the two Conſuls of *Marſeilles*, and Colleague to *Lewis* of *Aix*; having by his Violence offended a great many at *Marſeilles*, and ſeeing he could expect no Security amongſt People hard to be appeaſed, he choſe to treat with the King of *Spain*, who promiſed him great Lordſhips in the Kingdom of *Naples*, rather than to have recourſe to *Henry* IV. his Natural Prince. He ſent for this purpoſe three of his Confidents to *Madrid*, having in the mean time obtained a Succour of 1200 Men from *John Andrew Doria*, under the Command of his Son *Charles*, with promiſe of more in a ſhort time after. But this did not hinder his Ruine; for one of the Burgeſſes, by Name *Peter Libertat*, Native of *Corſica*, a ſtout and bold Man, who was truſted with the keeping of the Royal Gate, and ſought all occaſions of raiſing himſelf by ſome memorable Action, treated privately with the Duke of *Guiſe*, and let him into the City, and kill'd *Caſaux* with his own Hand; but his two Sons and his Colleague made their eſcape to *Genoua*. *Mezeray.*

CASBIN, or *Caſwin*, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Airach*, taken by ſome Authors for the ancient *Ecbatane*. It's ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, between *Iſpahan* and the *Caſpian* Sea. *Casbin* is held to be one of the greateſt and moſt populous of all *Perſia*, and was the Reſidence of *Schah-Tamas*, after the *Turks* had taken *Tauris*. There is a fine Palace, a great number of Moſques, and many Bazars, or covered Streets, well ſtored with all kind of Merchandice.

CASCAR, or *Kaſghar*, a Town and Kingdom of *Aſia* in *Tartary*, bordering upon the Kingdom of *Thibet*, which is to the South of it; others call it *Chazalg*. There are, beſides *Kaſghar* and *Jarchan*, which is its Capital, the Towns of *Taraz*, *Chotan*, *Jecel*, *&o. Jarnc. l.* 5. *&c.*

CASE, *(John)* an *Engliſh* Phyſician, living in the 16th Century: He profeſſed this Faculty in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He wrote *Super Ariſtotelis Organum. Oeconomica. Encomium Muſices, &c. Pitſ. de Illuſt. Angl. Script. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

CASE, *(John)* Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, living in the 16th Century, under the Pontificate of P. *Paul* III. *Marcellus* II. and P. *Paul* IV. He was very much eſteemed by theſe Popes, and had ſeveral Honourable Employments under them. He had much Learning and a great deal of Spirit and Delicacy in his Writings. He wrote the Lives of Cardinal *Bembo*, and Cardinal *Conterini*; and a Treatiſe called *Galathée*, which has been tranſlated into ſeveral Languages; and the *French* Verſion of it is a very fine one. *Johan. Imperial. in Muſæo Hiſt. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16. *Thuan. &c.*

CASERTA, a ſmall Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Padua*, and Title of Principality, belonging to the Family of the *Gaetans*: It's ſituate at the Foot of the Mountains near the River *Vulturnus*, between *Cera* and *Capua*.

CASHEL, a Town in *Ireland* upon the *Seure* in the County of *Tipperary* in *Munſter*: This Town is alſo the Seat of one of the four Archbiſhops of *Ireland*, and had a Council held in it in 1171. It's now meanly inhabited, having ſuffered much by the *Engliſh*. It ſtands 23 miles North of *Waterford*.

CASIMAMBOUS, People of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, called otherwiſe *Zaffe-Caſimambous*, who are very powerful in the Country of *Matatane*. Their Hiſtory tells us, That they are deſcended of a Troop of *Arabians*, which the Califf of *Mecque* ſent in the great *Indian* Boats, about 200 years ago, to inſtruct the Inhabitants of this Iſland: That the Chief of theſe married the Daughter of a *Negro* Prince, upon this condition, That the Offspring ſhould take the Mother's Name *Caſimambou*; for it's the Cuſtom in the Southern part of that Iſland, that the Name of the Family ſhould come by the Mother's ſide. They are white, but ſomewhat more ſwarthy than the *Zaffe-ramini's*; and their chief Profeſſion is to be *Ombiaſſes*, that is, Writing-Maſters, that teach to Write and Read the *Arabick* Tongue in the Villages where they keep School. They Command the *Zaffe-ramini's* in the *Matatane*; and theſe Whites dare not kill their own Cattel or Fowl, but muſt ſend for a *Caſimambou* to do it. *Flacourt.*

CASIMIR the Firſt, King of *Poland*, Son of *Mieczſlaus*, or *Miciſlaus* II. who died in 1034. and left this Son under the Guardianſhip of his Wife *Riſkche*, or *Rixa*, Daughter to *Rhienfroy*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Niece by the Mother's ſide to the Emperor *Otho* III. This Princeſs put *German* Officers in all Places of Truſt; which irritated the *Polanders* ſo much, that they revolted, and made her fly into *Saxony*, whither ſhe brought all the Treaſure of *Poland*. *Caſimir* came *incognito* to *France*, under the Name of *Charles*, and ſtudied at *Paris*; after which, he became a Monk at *Cluni*, under St. *Odilon*, where he took the Order of Deacon. Seven years after, the *Polanders* underſtanding where he was, obtained of Pope *Benet* IX. upon ſome particular Conditions, That their Prince ſhould come to Govern their Country, and Marry. He took to Wife *Mary*, or *Dobrogneue*, Daughter of *Ulodormir*, and Siſter to *Joriſlaus*, Duke of *Ruſſia*; Governed the Kingdom very well, and ſubjected ſeveral Provinces to the Crown; civilized the *Polanders*; was a great Benefactor to the Church, founded many, and ſent for ſome of the Religious of *Cluni* to *Poland*. He defeated *Maſſas*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, in 1044. took *Siliſia* from the *Bohemians*, and eſtabliſhed the Epiſcopal See at *Breſlaw*. His Reign held 18 years. He died 1058. *Boleſlaus the Bold*, or *the Cruel*, and *Ladiſlaus* called *Herman*, ſucceeded him, the one after the other; theſe he had by his Wife *Dobrogneue*, beſides *Mieſche* and *Otho*, who died young, and *Suentochna*, married to *Primiſlaus*, Prince of *Bohemia*. *Cromer, Longinus.*

CASIMIR the Second, called *the Juſt*, Son to *Boleſlaus* III. called *Crivouſt*. He was put, in 1177. in the Place of *Mieczſlaus*, or *Miciſlaus* III. his Brother, called *the Old*, who was dethroned for his Covetouſneſs. *Caſimir* eaſed his Subjects of Taxes, and would have rendred the Crown to his Predeceſſor, if the *Polanders* had not oppoſed it. His Piety made him undertake a War againſt the *Pruſſians*, whom he overcame, and obliged to take to the Chriſtian Religion, which they had baſely quitted. He Reigned 17 years, and died in 1194. being 67 years of Age. *Lesko* V. his Son, called the *White*, was choſen after him, whom he begot of his Wife *Helena*. Some ſay that this *Caſimir* II. died ſuddenly in a Feaſt that he made for his Nobles, being poiſoned by a Woman which he loved paſſionately. *Cromer, Guagnini.*

CASIMIR the Third, Sirnamed the *Great*, was born in 1309. and was Crowned after the death of *Ladiſlaus Loctick* his Father, in 1333. He received the Crown with his Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Gedemin*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*; and after the death of this Princeſs, he married *Adelaide*, Daughter to *Henry* Landgrave of *Heſſe*; but ſoon confin'd this to a Monaſtery becauſe of her Uglineſs, and kept a *Jeweſs*. *John* King of *Bohemia* made War againſt him; but *Caſimir* got the better, and took ſeveral Places from him; and after that ſubdued all *Ruſſia* at ſeveral times; and his Queen being dead, he married *Hedwige*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Glogovia*. He deſerved the Name of *Great*, not ſo much for his Military Exploits, as for his great Love for Peace, by his Magnificence in the Churches and Hoſpitals he Founded; by the great number of Fortreſſes and Caſtles he built; and eſpecially by the Addreſs he had to gain all People's Love, and to render every body impartial Juſtice. He died of a Fall he had off his Horſe at a Deer-Hunting, being ſixty years of Age, and that the thirty ſeventh of his Reign, in 1370. He had by his laſt Wife, *Elizabeth*, married to *Boguſlaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*; and *Anne*, married to *William*, Count of *Cilie*. *Caſimir* is the laſt King of *Poland* of the Family of *Piaſt*. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, Son of his Siſter *Elizabeth*, ſucceeded him. *Michou, Cromer.*

CASIMIR the Fourth, before Duke of *Lithuania*, was Son to *Jagelon*, called *Ladiſlaus* IV. He was called to the Crown after the Bloody Battel of *Warnes*, or *Varna*, in which *Ladiſlaus* V. his Brother and Predeceſſor, loſt his Life in 1440. But his Death being doubted of by ſome, *Caſimir* would not take his Place, until the Meſſengers he ſent into *Thrace* and *Greece* aſſured him he was dead, and until the *Polanders* ſeemed inclined to receive *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Maſſovia*, if he tarried longer. He was Crowned in 1443. three years after his Brother's death. A little afterwards, the Tyranny of the Teutonick Knights forcing the *Pruſſians* to have recourſe to his Protection, *Dantzick* ſubmitted it ſelf to him; but he loſt a conſiderable Battel in 1454. by the great Opinion his Commanders had of their Forces, and the little Value they put upon their Enemies. This loſs enraged him, and he recovered it, and forced the Knights, after they had loſt *Marienbourg*, and their other beſt Towns, to ſue for Peace, which he agreed to upon the Requeſt of the Pope. His Son *Ladiſlaus* being choſen King of *Bohemia*, in 1471. was oppoſed by *Matthias Corvinus*, which occaſioned a War. After the death of this *Matthias*, who was King of *Hungary*, the States of that Kingdom were for putting *John Albert*, Son of *Caſimir*, upon the Throne, who rendred himſelf famous by the Victory he gained over the *Tartars*; but ſome of them having given their Suffrages before to *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, it occaſioned another War, where *John Albert* was worſted, and forced to come to an Agreement with his Brother. *Caſimir* ſtood neuter, and died the 7th of *June*, 1492. being 64 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 45. He married *Elizabeth* of *Auſtria* Daughter of *Albert* of *Auſtria* and *Elizabeth* of *Luxemburg*, Queen of *Hungary*, of whom he had *Elizabeth* of *Luxemburg*, Queen of *Hungary*, and *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who died in 1516. *John Albert*, who died a Batchelor in 1501. *Caſimir*, who died in 1482. *Alexander* and *Sigiſmund*, Kings of *Poland*; *Frederick*, Cardinal-Biſhop of *Cracovia*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Gneſne*, who died in 1503. *Hedwinge*, married to *George*, Duke of *Bavaria*; *Sophia*, *Frederick* the Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*'s Wife; *Anne*, allied to *Bogiſlaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Frederick* II. Duke of *Legnicia*; *Barbara*, married to *George* Duke of *Saxony*; *John*, *Margaret*, *&c.* *Michou*, *Cromer*.

CASIMIR, *(John)* the Fifth, Son to *Sigiſmund* III. by his Second Wife *Conſtance* of *Auſtria*: He was choſen after the death of his Brother *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died in 1648. This Prince having deſigned himſelf for the Church, and having ſeen moſt of the Courts of *Europe*, and being two years at the Jeſuits College at *Rome*, Pope *Innocent* X. gave him a Cardinal's Hat. But the Condition of *Poland* obliged him to mount the Throne, and to get a Diſpenſation to marry *Louiſe Mary* of *Gonzague*, Widow of the King his Brother, on whom he begot a Daughter that died the year after. *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, made a cruel War againſt him, and did much harm in *Poland*. *Caſimir*, tho' defeated in the beginning, took Courage, and beat him out of his Territories; and after that Prince's death, he made Peace with *Charles* his Succeſſor in 1660. After this, his Army defeated the *Muſcovites* in *Lithuania*, the 5th of *November*, 1661. but made no better uſe of the Victory, than to rebel againſt their King, and abuſe the Clergy. The King nevertheleſs ſubdued theſe Rebels, eſpecially after the death of *Lubomirski*, Head of the Faction, who died at *Breſlaw* the 31ſt of *July*, 1667. and having loſt his Queen, he provided for the good of his Country, and made a voluntary Abdication of the Crown, to paſs the remainder of his Life in Peace and Quiet. The States of *Poland* choſe *Michel Koributt Wieſnowiski* the 19th of *June*, 1669. who was Crowned the 29th of *September* the ſame year. *John Caſimir* came to *France*, where he met with a generous Reception, and had a Penſion from the King to maintain himſelf like a Perſon of Quality; but being but ſickly, he fell ill at *Nevers* in his return from the Waters at *Bourbon*, and there died in 1672. His Body was carried to *Warſaw* in *Poland*, and his Heart was buried in the Abbey of *St. Germain des Prez* (whereof he was Abbot) at *Paris*. The Monks built him a Magnificent Tomb. This King was Prudent and Courageous, but ſomewhat unlucky, though he eſcaped ſeventeen or eighteen Battels, which he for the moſt part gained.

St. **CASIMIR**, Prince of *Poland*, was Son to *Caſimir* III. King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*: He vowed himſelf to God from his Youth, and lived in his Palace as in a Holy and Retired Place. He obſerved an untainted Chaſtity, notwithſtanding the Advice of Phyſicians, who excited him to marry; and ſhewed an extraordinary Zeal for the Catholick Religion, in employing all poſſible means to root out the Schiſm of the *Ruſſians*. He died at 25 years of Age, the 4th of *March*, 1489. and his Body was carried to the Cathedral of *Vilna*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Lithuania*.

CASIUS, a Mountain of *Egypt* upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, near the Lake of *Stirben*, upon the Borders of *Paleſtina*, whence it reaches Southward towards the Frontiers of *Arabia Petræa*; now it's called *Lariſſa*; and the Lake of *Stirben* is called the *Gulph of Teneſe*, or the *Baranguerlis*. At the foot of this Mountain there was formerly a Town called *Caſium*, famous for the Tomb of *Pompey*, and a Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter*. *Strab. Liv.*

CASLONA, a Borough of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, upon the River of *Guadalimar*: It was formerly a conſiderable Place, called by the *Latins Caſtulo*, which was a Biſhoprick Suffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Toledo*. There are Mountains near this Place which derive their Name from it, and are famous in Hiſtory for the memorable Defeat the *Chriſtians* gave the *Moors* there in the year 1202. where they killed two hundred thouſand of theſe Infidels, under the Reign of *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*. *Baudrand*.

CASMIR, a Province of the Empire of the Great Mogul, near the River *Indus*, where it's ſaid the Climate is very temperate, the Soil fertile, and the Trees ſo much abounding with Fruit, that there is hardly any place in *Europe* that has all things in ſo great plenty.. It's remarked that there are flying Cats in the Mountains here; but theſe Cats are nothing elſe but a ſort of great Batts, whoſe Bodies are furr'd, and are headed like Cats. Their Wings are not compoſed of Feathers, but of Cartilages full of little Bones joined together by Nerves. Theſe are as big as Hens or Geeſe, and the Country-people make a delicate Meſs of them. Theſe Animals, in the Night, ſet upon whole Herds of Cows, or great Flocks of Sheep, to ſuck their Blood and Milk. There are alſo many of them in *China* and *Braſil*. *Kirch. Bern.*

CASONI, *(Guy)* born at *Saravalla* in *Marca Treviſana*, lived in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century: He was a good Linguiſt and Lawyer. He ſettled himſelf at *Venice*, and was Inſtrumental in the ſetting up the Academy *De Gl' Incogniti*. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in *Italian*, as, *The Life of Taſſo*. *La Magia D' Amore*. *Diſcorſa del Impreſe*. *Il. Theatro Poetico*, *&c.* *Lorenzo Craſſo. Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

CASPIAN, or *Caſpian Sea*; though properly it's but a Lake that neither ebbs nor flows, and has no communication with other Seas, unleſs it be by ſubterranean Conduits, by which it's thought to empty part of its Water, either into the *Black Sea*, the Gulph of *Balſora*, or the *Indian Sea*; and this muſt be the reaſon why it does not grow ſenſibly bigger, though it receives very conſiderable Rivers, as the *Volga*, *Aras*, and others. It has the Kingdom of *Usbeck*, or *Mauralnahar*, to the Eaſt, *Perſia* to the South, *Georgia* to the Weſt, and the Deſart *Tartary* to the North. Thoſe of the Country, as well as other People, call it a Sea, after the Cuſtom of the Ancient and Modern Geographers, who call all great Waters, confined with the Land, ſo: As, the Lake *Aſphaltites*, the Lake of *Tiberias* in *Paleſtina*, are vulgarly called Seas; the firſt called the *Dead Sea*, and the ſecond the Sea of *Geneſareth*, or *Galilee*. The ſame is ſaid of the Lake of *Geneva* and *Conſtance*, which the *Germans* call *Genſerzee* and *Conſtantzerzee*; that is, Sea of *Geneva* and of *Conſtance*. And the *Hollanders* call *Harlem*-Sea, the Lake of *Harlem*, which has but about 8 or 10 Leagues circuit. As for the Situation, the Ancients ſtretch it from the Weſt to the Eaſt, and the Modern from the South to the North, making it of an oval Figure, and of about 600 Leagues circuit; others make it 800 miles long, and 650 large, and aſſure that the greateſt part of it is frozen in Winter. It was alſo called the Sea of *Hyrcania*, from the Name of a Province of *Perſia*, now called *Ghilan*, which is to the South of it, and now it is called the Sea of *Tabriſtan*, *Bachu*, and *Sala*, from the Countries and Towns that lie near its Coaſts. The *Caſpian* Ports, or Gates, are certain Streights, or difficult Paſſages, between very ſteepy and high Mountains near the *Caſpian* Sea, towards the Town of *Berbent*, in the Province of *Schirvan*, which depends of the Kingdom of *Perſia*. The Name of *Derbent* ſignifies a narrow Gate; and the *Turks* call this Town *Demir-Capi*, that is, Iron-Gate; which agrees with the Name of *Caſpian* Gates. It is reported, That this famous Paſſage was worked with the Hand all in a Rock, eight hundred Paces through; and that in the wideſt part, there is hardly room enough for a Chariot to paſs. Some Moderns call theſe Paſſages the Gates of *Teflis*, which is a Town of *Gurgiſtan*, otherwiſe of the particular *Georgia*.

CASPIANS, People of *Scythia*, neigbouring upon the *Hyrcanians*, and near that great Lake which is called the *Caſpian* Sea from their Name. It's ſaid of them, That they uſed to ſhut up their ancient Parents in ſome narrow place, and there ſtarve them to death. *Strab. l.* 2.

CASPIAN Mountains, are a ridge of Mountains in *Aſia*, that ſtretch from the North to the South, between *Armenia* and the *Caſpian* Sea.

CASSAN, or *Caghan*, King of *Perſia*, lived about the end of the Thirteenth Century: He was Son of *Aragon*, who was alſo King of that Country, and came to the Crown in this following manner: *Raithe*, Succeſſor of *Aragon*, being killed, *Baiton* was put in his Place; this laſt being a Chriſtian, always favoured that Party, and perſecuted the *Mahometans*; which Proceeding incenſed his Subjects, and made them riſe in Rebellion againſt him, and preſent the Crown to *Caſſan*, who was a Chriſtian, upon Condition that he would change his Religion, and follow their Prophet's Law. He accepted the Offer, and fulfilled the Conditions, gained a Battel of his Rival in 1294. Then ſeeing himſelf well ſettled upon his Throne, he laboured altogether for the Propagation of Chriſtianity, made a League with the Catholick Princes of the Eaſt, overthrew *Melechenazer*, King of *Egypt* in *Syria*, and gained very conſiderable Advantages. *Carbenda* his Brother ſucceeded him in 1304. *Sanut. Haiton.*

CASSANDER, Son of *Antipater*, ſucceeded *Aridæus*, who had Eſtabliſhed *Polyſperchon* in his place. He was ſecond King of *Macedonia* after *Alexander* the *Great*, in 437 of *Rome*, and made ſeveral Conqueſts in *Greece*, abrogated the Democracy at *Athens*, and conſtituted the Orator *Demetrius Phalereus* Governor of the City. Being at the Siege of *Tegea*, a Town of *Arcadia*, when the News was brought him that *Olympias*, *Alexander*'s Mother, had cauſed *Aridæus*, *Eurydices* his Wife, and 100 other *Macedonians*, his Friends, to be put to death; he quitted his Enterprize, returned into *Macedonia*, laid Siege to *Pydne*, whither the Queen had retired, and after he had gained the Town by corrupting the *Epirotes* and *Polyſperchon*'s Soldiers, he put that cruel Princeſs to death to revenge his Friends. This happened in the 438 of *Rome*. After this he Married *Theſſalonice*, Siſter to *Alexander*, and returned to proſecute his Conqueſts in *Macedonia*. And, it's ſaid, that it was at this time he re-built the City of *Thebes*. In 443 he put *Roxane*, Daughter of *Oxiarthes*, and one of *Alexander*'s Wives, to death, with a Son ſhe bore that Prince after he was dead, and was called by his Name, leſt his Enemies and Rivals ſhould make uſe of them to gain People of their ſide, that might diſpute the Crown with him. He likewiſe perſuaded *Polyſperchon* to make away another of *Alexander*'s Sons called *Hercules*, whom they would have to bear his Father's Name. After this he entred into a League with *Seleucus* and *Lyſimachus*, againſt *Antigonus* and his Son *Demetrius*; when he joined his Forces with them of his Allies, they made up an Army of 76000 Foot, 10500 Horſe, and 6000 Armed Wagons. With this he gained a memorable Victory of his Enemies, who had 70000 Foot, 10000 Horſe, and 75 Elephants; The Battel was fought near the Town of *Ipſus* in *Phrygia*, *An. M.* 3753. and the Third year of the One hundred and nineteenth Olympiad. *Caſſander* died Dropſical three years after this Victory, when he had Reigned Nineteen, and left Three Sons by his Wife *Theſſalonice*, *Philip* who Reigned but one year, *Antipater* and *Alexander* who made War about the Succeſſion. *Juſtin. Diodorus. Euſebius.*

CASSANDER, *(George)* of *Bruges*, or, according to others, of the Iſle of *Caſſandt*, was much eſteemed in the Sixteenth Age for his Skill in the Languages, and his univerſal and profound Knowledge. After he had taught at *Gant*, *Bruges*, and other Places, he applied himſelf to the Controverſies of his time concerning Religion, and publiſhed a Book under the Title of the *Godly Mans Duty* in the Diſpute of Religion; he did not put his Name to it, which made ſome take *Francis Baldwin*, that firſt brought it into *France*, for its Author. Prince *William* of *Cleves* invited *Caſſander* to his Country, to oppoſe the Anabaptiſts, and he was at *Duisbourg* in 1564. when the Emperor *Ferdinand* writ to him to come to *Vienna*; and when *Caſſander* let him underſtand, that the Gout confined him to his Chamber the greateſt part of the year, that Prince writ to him, and deſired, that ſeeing his Health did not permit him to labour by his preſence for the re-union of the Diſſenting Parties, that he at leaſt might contribute to their Agreement by his Writing and good Advice, and begged that he would make an Abridgment of the Chriſtian Doctrine, and that beſides the Articles of Faith that are comprehended in the Confeſſion of *Ausbourg*, and are not diſputed of, he would explain and clear ſuch as were Debated. He finiſh'd *His Conſultation*, which he Printed, and ſent to *Maximilian* II. for *Ferdinand* was dead. This, ſays *Thuanus*, was the laſt Work of this Excellent Man, who was far from all Paſſion, and ſincerely profeſſed the Truth that Jeſus Chriſt left; yet there were ſome Errors found in his Works, which were put in the *Index* of Prohibited Books, or *Index Expurgatorius*. He publiſhed the Works of *Vigilius* Biſhop of *Trente*; and likewiſe another of *Honorius* of *Autun*, *De Prædeſtinatione & Gratia*. His own Works are, *Commentarium*; *De duabus in Chriſto Naturis*; *De Baptiſmo Infantium*; *De Origine Anabaptiſticæ Sectæ*; *Liturgica Traditionum Veteris Eccleſiæ Defenſio*; *Epiſtolæ*; *Supputatio rei Nummariæ Romanorum & Græcorum ad Monetam Flandricam*, &c. *Caſſander* died in *February* 1566. *Thuanus* gives him the following Character, in his Hiſtory of the ſame year. ‘I ſhall only ſay (ſaith he) in Com‘mendation of this good Man, who was a conſiderable ‘Maſter in *Greek* and *Latin*, well vers'd in the Learning of ‘Antiquity, and had gone to the Bottom of the Diſputes in ‘Religion, I ſhall only ſay, That he was Modeſt beyond ‘the common Example of this Age, and therefore I think ‘him fit to be propoſed as a Pattern to thoſe who are ‘concerned in adjuſting the Differences in Religion, that ‘ſo they may ſtand clear of all Animoſity and Satyr, in the ‘*Manage* of the Controverſie; for *Caſſander*, though he had ‘ſo many good Qualities to recommend him, had not the ‘leaſt Tincture of Vanity or Self-conceit: It was not his ‘way to return Evil for Evil; and no Man could ever ob‘ſerve, either in his Writings or Converſation, that he had ‘any thing of Arrogance or Magiſterialneſs in his Temper. *Thuan. &c.*

CASSANDRA, Daughter of *Priamus* King of *Troy*, once Beloved by *Apollo*, who gave her the Gift of Prophecy; but finding her unworthy of that Favour, he ordered it ſo, that ſhe was never Credited, ſo her Predictions were Laughed at when ſhe foretold the Misfortunes that were to befall *Troy*. After the Deſtruction of this City, ſhe was violated by *Ajax* in the Temple of *Minerva*, and was made Slave to *Agamemnon*, to whom ſhe foretold the Death that his Wife was preparing him, but was not believ'd. *Homer.*

CASSANDRA, *(Fidelis)* a Learned Woman of *Venice*; She lived in the Sixteenth Century: Her Family was of *Milan*, but came to ſettle at *Venice*, where *Caſſandra* was born about 1465. She Learn'd Things with ſo much Facility in her Youth, that it was ſoon ſeen ſhe had a great Genius for Sciences, wherein ſhe made ſuch progreſs, that beſides her Skill in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues; She was well Vers'd in Hiſtory, Philoſophy, and Divinity, and became ſo famous, that Pope *Julius* II. *Leo* X. King *Lewis* XII. *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, *Elizabeth* Queen of *Caſtile*, the Duke of *Milan*, and ſeveral others of the higheſt Rank, took pleaſure in manifeſting their Eſteem of her. The Learn'd themſelves admir'd her Abilities, conſulted her, and many came to pay her Viſits to *Venice*. She maintain'd ſome *Theſes* of Philoſophy at *Padua*, and pronounc'd an Oration that was Printed. *Angelus Politianus* calls her the Ornament of *Italy*, and others give her as great Encomiums. She Married *Mario Marpelio*, a Phyſician of *Vicenza*, who died about 1521. as appears by her Letter to Pope *Leo* X. She was Fifty ſix years of Age at his Death, and lived a Widow all the reſt of her Life, which was pretty long, ſhe being about 102 years old when ſhe died. We have a Collection of Letters of hers, and other Works that are attributed to her, as, *De Literarum Laudibus*, *De Scientiarum Ordine*, *&c. Fulgoſius*, *Thomaſin.*

CASSANDT, or *Caſſant*, a ſmall Iſland of the *Low-Countries*, upon the Coaſts of *Flanders*, over-againſt the *Eclaſe*, or *Sluces*: There is alſo a Village and Fortreſs of this Name. The *Hollanders* are Maſters of it, having taken it in the beginning of this Age, during the Siege of *Oſtend*. The Iſland was much bigger formerly than it is now, for the Tempeſts and beating of the Sea has made it leſs by one half.

CASSANO, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Calabria*, with the Title of a Principality, and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*. It ſtands near the little River *Lione*.

CASSEL, or *Keſſell*, *Caſtellum*, *Cattorum*, *Caſſilia*, and *Caſella*, a Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*, Capital of the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, ſeated upon the River *Fulde*, between *Marpurg* and *Paderborne*, and is the Reſidence of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, now *William* the Seventh of the Name. The Town is very well Fortified, and has a ſtrong Cittadel: It's alſo great and well built, and of good Commerce, eſpecially for Wool. Some take it for the *Stercontium* of *Ptolemy*; but this is not the Opinion of *Bertius*.

CASSEL, or *Mont-Caſſel*, *Caſtellum*, and *Caſtellum Morinorum*, a little Town of the *Low-Countries*, ſeated upon a Mountain four Leagues from *Bergue S. Vinox*, and much at the like diſtance from *Aire* and *Terouanne*. It's well Fortified, and has a conſiderable Juriſdiction. *Caſſel* is an Ancient Town, has two Fairs, one in *Auguſt*, the other in *January*. King *Philip Auguſtus* took it in 1213. and it was taken and retaken ſince upon ſeveral Occaſions. This Town of *Mont-Caſſel* is remarkable for a Battel fought there *April* 11. 1677. between the *French* commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Armies commanded by the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince attack'd the *French* with a deſign to Relieve St. *Omers*, but the *Dutch* Infantry being broken, and wanting Courage to renew the Charge, his Highneſs was obliged to Retreat, and leave St. *Omers* to the *French*, who had it ſurrender'd to 'em in a few days. *Temple's Memoirs.*

CASSEMIR, or *Chiſmere*, a Province of the *Great Mogul*'s Empire, on this ſide the *Ganges* towards *Tartary*. It's obſerved, that in this Country, Women have no Hair, and that Men have but very little on the Chin. *Tavernier.*

CASSERIUS, *(Julius)* a Phyſician and Chirurgeon living in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. He was born at *Placentia* in *Italy*, and Studied under *Aquapendente*. His Works are much eſteem'd, and are, *De Vocis, Audituſque Organis*. *Hiſtoria Anatomica*. *Pentæſtheſeion, hoc eſt, De Quinque Senſibus, Liber.* *Thomaſin.* f. 1. Part. *Elog. Doct. Vir. Vander Linden*, *De Script. Med. &c.*

CASSIAN, which others call *Caſchan*, a Town of *Perſia* in the Province of *Airach*, or *Heirach*. It's great, fair, well Peopled, and of great Traffick, ſituate in a Plain, about three days Journey from *Hiſpahan*, towards the *Caſpian*

pian Sea. Here are ſumptuous Houſes, fine Gardens, good Fruits, and a great Commerce for Silks; but there is no good Water, and the Inhabitants are much incommoded by Scorpions, whoſe Bitings are very dangerous.

CASSIEN, (*John*) a *Scythian* Originally, and an *Athenian* by Birth, as it's believed; He lived in the Fifth Age, paſſed the firſt years of his Youth in the Monaſteries of *Paleſtina*, where he became very intimate with the Abbot *Germain*, with whom he went into *Egypt*, and there lived ſeven years after. He was Diſciple to St. *Chryſoſtom*, who made him a Deacon; And when this Holy Biſhop was Baniſh'd from his Church by the Faction of his Enemies, the Church of *Conſtantinople* having addreſs'd it ſelf before to Pope *Innocent* I. deputed afterwards in 403. *Caſſien* and *Germain* to repreſent the Violence and Injuſtice they did its Paſtor. After this Saint's Death, in 407. *Caſſien* came to *Rome*, where he contracted Friendſhip with *Leo*, who was afterwards Pope; And when the City was taken by *Alaric* in 410. *Caſſien* came to *Provence*, and ſettled at *Marſeilles*: Here he was Ordained Prieſt by the Biſhop *Venerius*; founded two Monaſteries, one for Men, and the other for Women, and appeared a great Maſter of a Monaſtick Life; and it was then he writ his Conferences, or Collations of the Fathers of the Deſert, in 24 Books; whereof he Dedicated the firſt Ten to St. *Leontius* Biſhop of *Frejus*, and to *Helladius*; Seven others to *Honorat* and *Eucherius*; And the Seven laſt to *Jovinian*, *Minervus*, *Leontius*, and *Theodorus*. He had already made the Inſtitutions of a Monaſtical Life, and Writ Remedies againſt the Eight Capital Sins, in Twelve Books, which he Dedicates to *Caſtor*, Biſhop of *Apt*. And at Pope *Leo*'s Requeſt, he wrote a Treatiſe of the Incarnation of the Word, againſt the Errors of *Neſtorius*: This Work of his is in Seven Books, Dedicated to the ſame Pope. Notwithſtanding all which, this great Man's Reputation remains low, by the ill Doctrine that appears in the Thirteenth Conference; wherein, under the Name of the Abbot *Cheremon*, he ſpeaks like a Semipelagian. This made St. *Proſper* Write thoſe Books againſt him, which are call'd, *Contra Collatorem*, or the Author of Conferences. However, we cannot call him a Heretick, becauſe he never defended his Opinions with Obſtinacy, neither have they been formally and explicitly condemn'd by the Church. He Writ all his Works in *Latin*, but ſome were afterwards Tranſlated into *Greek*. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*.

ST. CASSIEN, Martyr, was the firſt Biſhop of *Siben*, whoſe Seat is now at *Brixen*, or *Breſſenon*, in the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*, towards *Italy*, where after he had built a Church to the Honour of our Lady, he was Conſecrated Biſhop by *Fortunatus*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, in 350. but was Baniſh'd by the Infidels: He retir'd to *Rome*, afterwards went to *Cornelium*, called now *Imola*, in *Romania*, where he kept a publick School, but was taken in 365. by *Julian* the Apoſtate's Order, and expos'd to his Scholars, who kill'd him with the ſame little Braſs Pencils he us'd to write with on Wax'd Tables. *Petr. de Natal.*

CASSIERE, (*John* Biſhop of) Fifth Great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s Order, when the Convent was at *Malta*, and Succeſſor to *Peter* of *Mont* in 1572. He was Great Marſhal before, and Chief of thoſe who belong'd to the Quarter of *Auvergne*. Some years after, the Council of Order Interdicted him from his Office, and choſe as their Lieutenant General *Maurice* of *Eſco*, Sirnamed *Romegas*. The Biſhop of *Mayole*, who was at *Rome* all the time of the Conteſtation between *Caſſiere* and *Romegas*, mentions the Succeſs of that Buſineſs, as a very remarkable thing. For the Plaintifs and Defendants, the Judges and Witneſſes, all died before the Judgment paſs'd, nor was there any Act of all the Proceſs left to be ſeen, which happened thus. The Great Maſter being cited to *Rome*, to anſwer before Pope *Gregory* XIII. the Accuſation made againſt him upon Points of Faith, his Holineſs ſent Judges to hear Witneſſes in the very Iſland of *Maltha*; but in the mean while the Great Maſter, and *Romegas* his Accuſer, arriv'd at *Rome*, where they both died ſoon after. The Judges alſo, with the Notaries and Acts, together with the Witneſſes, were caſt away as they came to *Rome*, as if God had a Mind to reſerve to himſelf the Judgment of that Buſineſs: Yet People were well ſatisfied of the Great Maſter's Innocence, and of the Falſhood of *Romegas*'s Accuſations, which were ſufficiently deſtroy'd by the Marks of the Great Maſter's Piety that are yet to be ſeen at *Maltha*, in the City of *Valette*, where he built a Church, Dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, and ſettled 1000 Crowns of Rent upon it. He alſo built the Palace of the Great Maſters, the Chatellenie, or Palace of Secular Juſtice, an Infirmery, and ancient Hall of Arms, and ſeveral other Buildings that will render his Name Immortal: He had for Succeſſor, *Hugues de Loubens Verdale*. *Naberat.*

CASSIN, or *Mont-Caſſin*, a famous Abby of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, built by St. *Benet*, Patriarch of the Weſtern Monks. The Town of *Caſſin*, or *Mont-Caſſin*, *Caſinum*, or *Mons Caſſinus*, was in *Terra di Lavoro*, at the foot of the Mountain where the Monaſtery is, and was a Biſhoprick of the *Roman* Province. The Town of St. *Germain* is encreas'd by the Ruine of *Caſſin*, whoſe Name is only preſerv'd in the Monaſtery. The Chronicle of *Mount Caſſin*, publiſh'd in 1603. contains all the moſt remarkable Paſſages relating to this Order, and indeed relating to the whole Church, from the year 542 to 1138. It is Printed in Four Books; the Three firſt were written by *Leo Oſtienſis*, and *Petrus Diaconus* added the Fourth, which begins in 1086.

CASSIODORUS, (*Magnus Aurelius*) Secretary of State to *Theoderick* King of *Italy*, ran through all the Honourable Imployments of the Government, and in the year 514 was Conſul by himſelf; perceiving the Affairs of the *Goths* Embarraſs'd under their King *Vitiges*, he retir'd into a Monaſtery which he had built at the farther end of *Calabria*. In this Retirement he entertain'd himſelf with ſeveral Curioſities, ſuch as Sun-Dials, Water-hour-Glaſſes, Lamps that never went out, and a ſelect Library. He wrote a *Commentary* upon the *Pſalms*, the *Canticles*; *Two Books* of *Divine Inſtitutions*; Twelve Books of Epiſtles, wrote in the Reign of King *Theoderick*; And Twelve of the Hiſtory of the *Goths*, abridg'd by *Jornandes*; An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, extracted out of *Socrates*, *Theodoret* and *Sozomen*, for this reaſon call'd, *Hiſtoria Tripartita*; A Chronicon, ſeveral Treatiſes of Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Arithmetick, Muſick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Orthography. He died about the year 562. almoſt a Hundred years old. There are ſeveral Editions of *Caſſiodorus*, as that of 1491, 1588, *&c.* *Greg. Magn. Lib.* 7. *Ep.* 31. 33. *Paulus Diaconus*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 25. *Hiſt. Longobard. Baron. A. C.* 562. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Lib.* 2. *C.* 19. *&c.*

CASSIOPE, a ſmall Town of *Epirus* in the Mountains, and towards the Frontiers of *Macedonia*, in that Country which the Ancients call'd *Caſſiopee*. It was formerly a Biſhoprick, and is different from *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*'s *Caſſiopee*, which truly is in *Epirus*, but on the Sea ſide, and is now call'd *Joannina*.

CASSIOPEA, or *Caſſiopé*, Wife to *Cepheus* King of *Æthiopia*, and Mother of *Andromeda*; She was vain enough, as Poets ſay, to think her ſelf more Beautiful than the *Nereides*, which ſo enraged the Sea Nymphs, that they pray'd *Neptune* to Revenge the Contempt. This God ſent a Monſter into the Country, who did much harm; and when they conſulted the Oracle to know how to appeaſe the Gods, anſwer was made, that they ſhould expoſe *Andromeda*, the Kings only Daughter, to a Sea Monſter; But ſhe was deliver'd from this danger by *Perſeus*, who alſo obtain'd of *Jupiter*, that *Caſſiope* might be plac'd after her Death amongſt the Stars: This is a Northern Conſtellation, which conſiſts of 13 Stars. In *Charles* the IX's Reign, in 1572. People begun to obſerve a new Phænomenon in the Skies, which reſembled a fixt Star, becauſe it was very clear, and that it had a fix'd place amongſt the Stars; That it ſeem'd in the ſame height, and ſeem'd always to have the ſame motion; It form'd a Lozenge, with the Thigh and Breaſt of the Conſtellation, *Caſſiopea*. Firſt of all it was as big as the Planet *Jupiter*, but it diminiſh'd by little and little, and diſappear'd quite at the end of eighteen Months. *Mezeray*.

CASSITERIDES, Iſlands of the Weſtern Ocean upon the Coaſts of *Hiſpania Taraconaiſa*. They were call'd by that Name by the *Greeks*, becauſe they had a great quantity of white Lead thence, which they call'd κασσίτερος. The *Phœnicians* Traded thither firſt, and *Midacritus* was the firſt that brought Lead thence: *Herodotus* ſays, there was alſo Tin in theſe Iſlands, which according to *Cluvier*, and other Geographers, are near the Northern Coaſts of *Galicia*, over-againſt *Cape d'Orte Guere*, where that which is towards the Weſt is called *Zigarga*, and the other towards the Eaſt, called the Iſle of St. *Cyprian*.

CASSIUS, (*Avidius*) a *Roman* Captain, Son of *Heliodorus*, a *Syrian*, Governor of *Egypt*. He was bred up in the Army, and gain'd great Reputation by his Conduct, Courage, and the Care he had of the Military Diſcipline; which Qualities render'd him in great Eſteem with the Emperors, *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, *L. Verus*, and *Marcus Aurelius*: Yet ſome aſſure, that his Courage was accompanied with a Brutal Severity, which ſometimes proceeded to Cruelty: This appear'd in the Puniſhments he inflicted, wherein was more of Paſſion and a Capricious Humour, than Juſtice and Reaſon. He was of an Ambitious Temper, which always found ſomewhat Ill in the Government. In his very Youth he would have rais'd himſelf againſt *Marcus Antoninus Pius*, had not his Father *Heliodorus*, who was a very Prudent Man, hindred him. After this, he gain'd great Advantages over the *Parthians* and the other Barbarians that were Enemies to the Empire. *L. Verus* ſuſpecting his Deſigns, Writ to *Antoninus* the Philoſopher about him. Notwithſtanding, after the Death of the firſt, which happen'd in 169. *Avidius* manag'd his Intreague ſo well, that he got himſelf Saluted Emperor, but was kill'd three Months after, and his Head ſent to *Antoninus* about the year 172. *M. Dacier. Dio in Antonin. Julius Capitolin.*

CASSIUS, (*Brutus*) who at a time that the *Romans* were in War againſt the *Latins*, would have betray'd his Country to the Enemy, being ſurpriz'd as he was opening them a Gate to enter by, he ran to the Temple of *Pallas*, thinking to find there a certain Shelter ; but his Father *Caſſius*, willing to puniſh his Son's Treaſon himſelf, ſhut the Temple Door ; and after he had Starv'd him to Death, drag'd his Body thence, which he would not ſuffer to be Honour'd with a Burial. *Plutar. in Parallell.*

C. CASSIUS, call'd *Longinus*, deſcended of one of the beſt Families of *Rome* : He was Queſtor for *Craſſus* in *Syria*, in 701 of the Æra of *Rome*. After the Death of this General, he gather'd together the Remains of his Army, and overthrew *Oſaces*, the King of *Parthia*'s Lieutenant General, near the River *Orontes*. Afterwards having ſided with *Pompeus*, in the height of the Civil Wars, he was overcome by *Cæſar*, who yet received him into his Favour, which did not hinder *Caſſius* from becoming the chief of the Conſpiracy that was carried on againſt him ; and it's ſaid, that when one of theſe Conſpirers could not reſolve to Murder ſo brave and great a Perſon, *Caſſius* bid him *rather than fail, to ſtrike through his own Head* ; ſo the thing was done in 710. And when *Auguſtus*, *Marc Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, joined together to Revenge *Cæſar*'s Death, *Caſſius* went to *Syria*, and join'd *Brutus*, who Governed *Macedonia*. They were ſet upon near *Philippi*, where *Caſſius* believing that *Brutus* was overcome, got himſelf kill'd by one *Pandorus*, in the 712 of *Rome*. *Velleius Paterculus* took pleaſure to compare *Brutus* and *Caſſius* one with the other. One may ſay, ſays he, of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, That the laſt was the beſt Officer, but the firſt the Honeſter Man ; ſo that it were better have *Brutus* for a Friend, and more reaſon to fear *Caſſius* for an Enemy. The one had more Vigour, the other more Virtue ; and had they remain'd Victorious, as much as it was Advantageous to the State to have *Cæſar* for its Prince rather than *Anthony*, by ſo much would it be to their Profit to be Govern'd by *Brutus* rather than *Caſſius* : This is *Velleius Paterculus*'s Opinion. *Caſſius* was a Learned Man, and loved all ſuch as made profeſſion of Learning : He followed the Sect of *Epicurus*. We have ſome of his Letters amongſt *Cicero*'s, and ſome of this Orator's directed to him. *Cicero* ſpeaks of him in other places of his Work. *Sueton. Tit. Liv. Cic. 2. Orat. Philip.*

CASSIUS, (*Longinus*) a famous *Roman* Lawyer, who flouriſhed in the firſt Age of the Church, under the Emperors of *Rome*. Such as follow'd his Doctrine were call'd *Caſſians*, as they were call'd *Proculains* that adhered to *Proculus*, whence ſprung the Two Famous Law Schools at *Rome*. *Bertrand.*

CASSIUS, (*Scæva*) a Valiant Captain, under *Julius Cæſar*, who gave extraordinary Marks of his Valour, both by Sea and Land : Being beſieged by one of *Pompey*'s Lieutenants, in a Caſtle wherein he Commanded, he fought with incomparable Obſtinacy, and ſuſtain'd all the Enemies Efforts with invincible Courage : Nor did he ſhew himſelf leſs Valiant at Sea ; For in *Cæſar*'s Enterpriſe againſt the *Britains*, when he rendered their Iſland Tributary to *Rome*, he put himſelf, with four of his Companions, into a Boat, which he tied to a Rock near the Shore, that was all bordered with great numbers of the Enemies, whom he received with extraordinary Manhood, though his Companions had Cowardly left him, and defended himſelf, until finding he was much wounded, he leap'd into the Sea, and Swam off. *Cæſar* came to take him aboard his own Ship, Commending his Valour in preſence of the whole Army, and in Recompence thereof, gave him a Company of 100 Men. *Cæſar. Valer. Max.*

CASSIUS, (*Severus*) a Famous Orator, but of Mean Birth. His Writings being Diſadvantageous to the Reputation of ſeveral Men of Quality, were the occaſion of *Auguſtus*'s making a Law to puniſh Defamatory Libels. It's ſaid he was one of them that conſpired againſt *Cæſar*, and that after *Brutus* and *Caſſius*'s Defeat in 712 of *Rome*, he followed young *Pompey*, and afterwards *Anthony*, but was put to Death at laſt by *Varus*, who receiv'd a Commiſſion from *Auguſtus* to make him away, which he did ; for finding him in his Study, he put Fire to it, and burn'd him, together with his Books : Yet *Tacitus* ſays, that he was ſent to the Iſle of *Crete* by *Tiberius*'s Order, where he ſtirr'd up the ancient Feuds, and created new, ſo that he was deprived of all his Goods, and confin'd to the Iſle of *Seriphus*, where St. *Jerome* ſays, He died very Poor, after 15 years Baniſhment, and had not where-withal to cover his Nakedneſs, *Vix panno verenda contectus*. He mentions him in the Fourth year of the Two hundredth Olympiad, that is, about the Three and thirtieth year of the Chriſtian Æra. *Voſſius*, *Macrobius*. We muſt take care not to confound this Perſon with *Caſſius* of *Parma*, a great Verſifier mention'd by *Horace*.

> ——————*Amet ſcripſiſſe ducentos*
> *Ante cibum verſus, totidem cœnatus ; Etruſci*
> *Quale fuit Caſſii, rapido ferventius amni*
> *Ingenium : Capſis quem fama eſt eſſe Libriſque*
> *Ambuſtum propriis.* —— *Hor. Sat. 10. Lib. 1.*

Quint. L. 10. App. L. 5. Bel. Civ. Plutarch, &c.

CASSIUS *Viſcellinus* (*Spurius*) a *Roman* Conſul, one of the greateſt Men of his time, yet more unlucky than deſerving ; he was Conſul the firſt time in 252 of *Rome*, with *Opiter Virginius Tricoſtus* ; at which time he reduced the *Sabines*, and puniſhed rigorouſly them of *Camerin*, who had withdrawn themſelves from the Alliance of the *Romans* in that War. In 261 he was Conſul a ſecond time with *Poſthumius Cominus Auruncus*, and in 268 with *Proculus Virginius Tricoſtus Rutilus*, when he plundered the Country of the *Herniques*, and compell'd them to ſue for Peace. The Senate did *Caſſius* the Honour to ſend him the *Herniques* Ambaſſadors, acknowledging thereby, that he was better acquainted with their Meſſage. This Conſul ſued for a Triumph. It's ſaid of him, that his unconſtant Humour made him at firſt propoſe a Law that ſhould ordain all the Lands acquired by the Sword to be divided amongſt the People. The year after the Queſtors *Fabius*, *Cæſo*, and *L. Valerius* joined againſt *Caſſius*, whom they accuſed of having aſpired to be King, for which he ſuffered. Some aſſure, that his own Father was one of his ſevereſt Judges, which makes People think that he was the ſame that was ſpoken of before, notwithſtanding *Valerius Maximus* his Words that ſeem to perſuade the contrary. However it's ſure this *Sp. Caſſius Veſcellinus*, who was twice Conſul, and had twice deſerved the Honour of a Triumph, was accuſed of Aſpiring, as was ſaid before, and was therefore precipitated from the *Tarpeian* Rock in 296 of *Rome*. Monſieur *Bayle* affirms with a great deal of probability, that *Caſſius Spurius*, and *Caſſius Viſcellinus*, are but one and the ſame Perſon, but *Valerius Maximus* ſeems to aſſert the contrary. The Family of the *Caſſians*, *Caſſia gens*, was very famous at *Rome*, and has furniſhed the Republick with ſeveral Magiſtrates ; as *Q. Caſſius Longinus*, Conſul in 590 of *Rome* ; *A. Manlius Torquatus*, his Son, was Conſul in 630. and this Sons Son in 647 with *C. Marius*, and was killed by the *Swiſſers* of the Canton of *Zurich* or *Tigurians*, who had advanced as far as the Frontiers of the *Allobroges*. It would be tedious to Name others that were Conſuls in 658. *&c.* and after our Saviour's Birth, as *Caſſius Apronianus*, who was Conſul in the 191 year of Grace, and many others that have had the ſame Dignity.

CASSOPO, a Town to the North of the Iſle of *Corfou*. It was formerly call'd *Caſſiope*, and was famous by its Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter Caſſien*, but is now but a decay'd Fortreſs, with a Church Dedicated to *Panagia*, that is the Bleſſed Virgin, ſerv'd by Caloyers or *Greek* Monks. There is in this Church an Image of our Lady painted upon a Stone, ſpoken of as a Miraculous thing ; for the Travellers that deſire to know whether any of their Friends be dead, hold a Penny of the Braſs of *Corfou*, or of *Dalmatia* to it, which if it ſticks to, it's a ſign, as they ſuppoſe, that he they thought of is living, but if it falls, it denotes the contrary. *M. Spon* ſays he ſaw many Pence that ſtuck to it, and that he ſtuck ſome to himſelf, and that others dropt, which he attributed to their not being flat and even. *Spon.*

CASSOVIE, or *Caſchaw*, *Caſſovia*, a Town of *Upper-Hungary*, Capital of the County of *Abamwivar*. It's very well fortified, ſeated upon the River *Kunnert*, which empties it ſelf into the *Teiſs* 5 or 6 Leagues from the *Carpathian* Mountains, between *Eperies* and *Borſanie*. This Town owns the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, though it's free, and has conſiderable Privileges

CASSUBIE, or *Caſſuben*, *Caſſubia*, a Country of *Germany* in *Pomerania* with the Title of a Dutchy, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pruſſia*, and the Dutchy of *Stetin*. Its principal Towns are *Colberg*, *Coſlin*, *Belgard*, *&c.* all which of late belong to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

CASTABALA, otherwiſe *Peraſia*, an ancient Town of *Lower Cilicia* on the Confines of *Syria*. Its Inhabitants, according to *Pliny*, when they went to the Wars, carried whole Troops of Dogs with them ; which is not very incredible, ſeeing, that at *St. Malo*'s in *Britany*, they have no other Watch without the Gates but Dogs. Some Authors mark, that theſe Dogs of *Syria* and *Phænicia* were as big and ſtrong as our *Engliſh* Dogs. Here was alſo a Temple of *Diana Peraſienſis*, whoſe Prieſts are ſaid to have gone into it upon live Coals quite barefoot.

CASTALIO, (*Joſeph*) born at *Ancona* in *Italy*, liv'd till towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. He was an excellent Orator, and a good Poet, and raiſed the Reputation of his Countrymen ; The *Italians*, before that time, not being look'd upon as any ways conſiderable for Polite Learning ; He wrote a Treatiſe upon the Triumphal Pillar of the Emperor *Antoninus*, which he Dedicated to *Sixtus Quintus*. *Variæ Lectiones* ; *De Prænominibus Romanorum. De Nomine Virgilii, &c. Eryth. Pinacoth. Vir. Illuſt.*

CASTALIO, or *Caſtilio, (Sebaſtian)* born in the Mountains of *Dauphine* in the Sixteenth Century. He taught a School at *Geneva*, and was a great Linguiſt, and particularly a great *Hebrician*. This Talent put him upon Tranſlating the Bible, where he is blamed for taking too much liberty in his Verſion; His over-fondneſs for Phraſeology and Polite *Latin*, put him upon this Latitude. Father *Simon*'s *Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 21. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 35. *Spondan. A. C.* 1563.

CASTEL-BOLOGNESE, a Borough of *Italy* in *Romania*, belonging to the Holy See, between *Imola* and *Faience*.

CASTEL-DURANTE, a Town of the Dutchy of *Urbin* in the Church Lands in *Italy*, was much eſteem'd in the laſt Age for its fine Earthen Works like them of *Faience* a Town of *Romania*. The Painter *Baptiſta Franco* drew the Draughts, and the Workmen of *Caſtel-Durante* finiſhed them with ſo much addreſs, that the Duke of *Urbin* ſent as many to *Charles* the Fifth as furniſhed two great Side Boards. The Veſſels as to the Quality of the Earth were like them that were made in former times at *Arezzo*, but ſurpaſs'd theſe laſt mightily in the Paint, both by the fine luſter of their Enamel, and diverſity of their colours. *Felibien.*

CASTEL-GANDOLFE, Borough of *Italy* in *Campania di Roma*, it's the Popes Pleaſure-Houſe towards *Albano* and *Velitri*, finely ſeated upon a little Hill, having the Wood and Lake of *Albano*, call'd *Lago di Gaſtel Gondolfo* of one ſide, and *Campania di Roma*, and the City it ſelf on the other, at 12 miles diſtance from it.

CASTEL *a Mare*, or *Caſſella Mare di Stabia*, *Stabia* a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhops See Suffragan of *Sorrento*. It's ſituated upon the Gulf of *Naples*, and has a pretty convenient Port, was taken by the *French* under the Duke of *Guiſe* in 1654. Ancient Authors make mention of this Town, and Modern take it to be *Pompeii*, a ruined Town now call'd *Torre dell Annunciata*.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a Town of the Dutchy of *St. Saba*, or of the Province of *Herzegovine* in *Dalmatia*, ſeated upon the Canal of *Cattaro*, three Leagues from its Mouth, and over-againſt the Eaſtern-Sea. The Caſtle of *Sulimanega*, which is joined to the place on the North-ſide, is built upon a very rocky place, and is commanded by the Mountain of *St. Veneranda*, whence alſo the Tower of *Faſtagick*, which is partly built upon the Rock, and partly upon the joining Ground, can be batter'd. This great Tower is us'd by the *Turks* as a Magazine fot Powder. The high Fortreſs called *Goringrad* is 650 paces from the Town of *Caſtel-Nuovo* on the Northern ſide, and this may be battered to pieces from the top of *Mont-Sliebi* which is nigh it. This Place was attack'd in 1538 by the Popes, the Emperors, and *Venetian* Army, and taken by them, and Garriſon'd with *Spaniards*, but put Three Colours into it, one for the Pope, one for the Emperor, and a Third for the Republick: They did not enjoy it long, for the very next year *Barbarouſſe* came into the Chanel with 90 Galleys, and 30 Fuſtes or Ketches, and having landed 80 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Men, that were joined by the Sangiac of the Province, he batter'd the place, and carried it by Aſſault. The *Spaniards* ſuſtain'd a great loſs in this occaſion, for there were 4000 of them either killed or put in Irons. The *Venetians* endeavoured to retake it in 1572. but were forced to give over the Enterprize, yet have at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it in 1687. jointly with the Popes Troops, and them of the Order of *Malta*, which fell out thus; Count *Herbeſthein*, great Prior of *Hungary*, and General of the Galleys of *Malta*, and Commander of the Popes Seven Galleys, received Orders from his Holineſs to join the *Venetian* Army in the *Morea*, commanded by the Generaliſſimo *Moroſini*, to undertake ſome conſiderable Enterprize in *Dalmatia*, which he did upon the 7th of *Auguſt* 1687. and with General *Cornaro* reſolved upon the Siege of *Caſtel-Nuovo*. The Chriſtian Army conſiſting of above 100 Sail appeared before the place the 2d of *October*, the *Venetian* Army was of 6 or 7000 Men, the Popes and them of *Malta*, that were both in one Body, made but 1500 Men; beſides which there were 120 Knights under the Command of the Knight *Mechatin*, and the Count of *Montevecchi*. The *Turks* quitted the Town the 29th of the Month, and the next morning them of the Caſtle yielded, upon Condition, that they might part with their Arms, and might have with them what they could carry upon their Backs, with Veſſels to tranſport them into *Albania*; all which was executed the firſt of *October*. The *Turks* came out, being 900 Men well Armed, and about 1000 Women and Children. This Place was confirm'd to the *Venetians* by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699. *P. Cornell. Memoirs du Temps.*

CASTEL-TORNESSE, a little Town in the Province of *Belveder* in the *Morea*, near the Cape of *Torneſſe*, and not far off the Gulf of *Chiarenza*, built upon a height, about three Leagues from the Sea. After the taking of *Patras* and *Lepanto* in 1687. *Moroſini*, Generaliſſimo of the *Venetian* Army, ſent to Summons this place, which the Aga delivered preſently, though it was conſiderable, becauſe it defended 200 Villages in the moſt fertile part of all the *Morea*, who all ſubmitted upon the ſurrender of that place; 50 of the *Turks* received Baptiſm, and the reſt went to *Achaia*. There were 9 Braſs Cannon found in the place, and 20 Iron ones.

CASTELLANE, *(Peter)* a Phyſician, born at *Grand-Mont* in *Flanders*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Geertsberg*, in 1585. He was a Maſter in the *Belles Lettres*, and the World expected great things from him, but he died young. His Works are, *De Græcorum Feſtis. Vitæ Illuſtrium Medicorum, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CASTELLANA, or *Civita Caſtellana*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. 'Tis a Biſhops See, join'd with *Otri*, and immediately depending upon the Pope.

CASTELLANE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, in the Dioceſe of *Zenoz*, with the Title of a Barony, Bailiwick, and a Seneſchal's Seat of the Province; it's ſeated in the Mountains, and is taken by ſome Authors to be the *Civitas Salinientium*; it was formerly built upon a Rock, and in 1260 the Inhabitants rebuilt it near the River *Verdon*, which has a Bridge over it there.

CASTELLANETA, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Otranto*, with a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarentum*. It lies upon the little River *Talvo*, 7 or 8 miles from the Gulph of *Tarentum*, between *Matera* and *Motula*.

CASTELLESI, known under the Name of *Adrian* of *Corneto*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Hereford* in *England*; He was of *Corneto*, where he was born of poor Parents, yet was one of thoſe of his time that made the greateſt progreſs in the *Latin* Tongue, and beſt imitated *Cicero*. Beſides his Skill in this Tongue, he was well vers'd in *Greek*, *Hebrew*, Divinity, and other Sciences, and more particularly in the Works of the Holy Fathers. This Learning made him much eſteemed at *Rome* by Pope *Innocent* VIII. who ſent him Nuncio to *Scotland*. It was in this laſt Voyage that he made himſelf great Friends in *England*, and got into *Henry* the Seventh's favour, who firſt made him Biſhop of *Hereford*, and then of *Bath*. Upon his return to *Rome* Pope *Alexander* VI. Succeſſor to *Innocent*, imployed him in his Buſineſs, made him Secretary, and afterwards a Cardinal in 1503. the very year that this Pope poiſon'd himſelf in Cardinal *Corneto*'s Garden. This Cardinal was of the number of the Baniſh'd, for *Cæſar Borgia* was too jealous of his Power, and had too great a mind to his Wealth to let him live quiet. He quitted *Rome* under the Pontificate of Pope *Julius* II. who perſecuted *Alexander* the Sixth's Favourites, and afterwards fled in *Leo* the Tenth's time, being then convicted of Conſpiring with Cardinal *Alfonſus Pettruci*, who had a mind to make the Pope away. He was then declared uncapable of his Cardinalſhip, and that he had forfeited the Character of Prieſt and Clergyman. After this Misfortune, he hid himſelf for ſome time at *Venice*, and afterwards at *Ricca* in the Dioceſe of *Trent*, where he made this following Epitaph for his intimate Friend *Polydorus Caſamicus*:

> *Exulat Adrianus: tu jam Polydore quieſcis*
> *Æternumque vales, nobis dira omnia reſtant.*

After this, he withdrew to *Conſtantinople*, where he died a little after. He compoſed ſome Works, and amongſt the reſt one, Entituled, *De Vera Philoſophia*, drawn out of the Writings of St. *Jerom*, St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Auguſtin*, and St. *Gregory*. *Onuphre. Polydorus Virg.*

CASTELNAU, *(Michael)* Lord of *Mauviſſiere* and *Concreſſau*, Baron of *Joinville, &c.* He liv'd in the Sixteenth Age, under the Reign of *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. he was much imploy'd in the Affairs of theſe times, being Counſellor of State, and Ambaſſador in *England* in 1571. He was alſo Knight of the King's Order, and Governor of St. *Dizier*: It was he that left the Memoirs of the moſt conſiderable things that he had ſeen in *England* and *France*, under the Reigns of thoſe Two Kings I named, which were firſt Printed in a Volume in Quarto in 1621. and afterwards in Folio.

CASTELNAUDARI, a Town of *France* in *Languedoc*, Capital of the County of *Lauragais*, where King *Henry* II. eſtabliſh'd a Preſidial in 1553. *Latin* Authors call it *Caſtellum Arianorum*, or *Caſtellavium Auracium*, between *Toulouſe* and *Carcaſſonne*, near St. *Papoul*, in a very fertile Territory; here are a great many Manufactures, eſpecially Woollen. The Town is remarkable for the Battel fought there in 1632. between Mareſchal *Schomberg* and the Duke of *Orleans*'s Army, wherein Count *Moret* was kill'd, and *Henry* Duke of *Montmorency* wounded and taken, who was afterwards beheaded in *Toulouſe*.

CASTEL-ZARAZIN, a little Town of *France* upon the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Quercy*, towards *Montauban* and *Moiſſac*, about the place where the *Tarn* and *Garonne* meet; Its ſituation is low, but yet is ſtrong, being renown'd from *Charles Martel*'s time; for it was thence he took his Name, and thereabouts he had ſeveral conflicts with the *Saracens*: This Town alſo ſhar'd in the Civil-Wars.

CASTELVETRO, (*Lewis*) born at *Modena* in the Sixteenth Century. He wrote Notes upon *Ariſtotle*'s Book of Poetry, which are very much eſteem'd. *Thuanus Hiſt. Lib.* 50. *Lorenzo Craſſo. Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

CASTIGLIONE, a Town of *Italy*, in the hither *Calabria*, with the Title of a Principality.

CASTILE, a Kingdom of *Spain* in *Europe*, ſituate in the Twelfth Degree of Longitude, and the Thirty ninth of Latitude, between *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Aragon*, and the Kingdom of *Valencia*, which it has to the Eaſt, *Galicia* and *Portugal* to the Weſt, the *Aſturies* and *Biſcaye* along the *Cantabrick* Ocean to the North, and *Andalouſia*, *Granada* and *Murcia* to the South. It's generally divided into *Old* and *New-Caſtile*: The Capital of the firſt is *Burgos* an Archbiſhops See; its other Towns are *Valadolid*, the Reſidence of ſome Kings of *Spain* formerly; *Palanca*, *Salamanca*, whoſe Univerſity is very famous. *Numantia*, that made ſo great a Reſiſtance againſt the *Romans*, was in this Province, but there is not the leaſt ſign of it now. The Capital of *New-Caſtile* is *Toledo*, the Archbiſhop whereof is Primate of *Spain*: The other Cities are *Madrid*, the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Spain*, from which the Monaſtery of St. *Laurence*, called the *Eſcurial*, a very Magnificent Structure built by *Philip* II. is but at 5 Leagues diſtance to the Weſtward. *Alcala* of *Henarez* is alſo famous for the Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*. *Caſtile* was Govern'd by Counts in *Ferdinand Gonzales*'s time, who liv'd in 930. until *Garcia*'s days, who died in 1029 Iſſueleſs, and left the Sovereignty to *Nunna* his Siſter, Wife to *Sancho* the Great King of *Navarre*, who made this a Kingdom; and *Ferdinand* the Second, King of *Leon*, Heir to his Nephew *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, united the Two Kingdoms about the year 1217. It was united to *Arragon* under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella* in 1474. if we count after the death of *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, or in 1479. to begin from the time that *Jean*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. became a Nun in the Convent of the *Conumbrienſes*, when ſhe obſerv'd that the *Portugueſes*, from whom ſhe expected Succour, had agreed with *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*. It's ſaid, That the Ancient *Caſtile* had its Name from a Caſtle that was made to oppoſe the *Moors*; both theſe Kingdoms have good Cities, but the Country is full of Mountains. *Mariana. Turquet.*

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of Caſtile.

1029	*Sancho* III. *King of* Navarre.	6
1035	*Fernand* or *Ferdinand* II.	30
1065	*Sancho* II.	7
1072	*Alphonſus* I.	37
1109	*Alphonſus* II.	
1122	*Alphonſus* III.	35
1157	*Sancho* III.	1
1158	*Alphonſus* IV. *The Good*, or, *The Noble.*	55
1214	*Henry* I.	3
1217	*Alphonſus* V.	9
1226	*Ferdinand* III.	26
1252	*Alphonſus* VI. or, *The Wiſe.*	32
1284	*Sancho* IV.	11
1295	*Ferdinand* IV.	17
1312	*Alphonſus* VII.	38
1350	*Peter the Cruel.*	17 or 19
1369	*Henry* II. Earl of *Triſtemare.*	10
1379	*John* I.	11
1390	*Henry* III. or, *The Sickly.*	16
1406	John II.	48
1454	*Henry* IV. or, *The Impotent.*	20
1474	*Fredinand the Catholick*, and *Iſabella.*	30, and 42
1504	*Philip* I. call'd, *The Fair*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria.*	2
1516	*Charles* I. Emperor, or, Fifth of *Germany.*	39
1555	*Philip* II.	43
1598	*Philip* III.	23
1621	*Philip* IV,	44
1665	*Charles* II.	

Mariana Hiſt. Hiſpan. &c.

CASTILE D'OR, or *New-Caſtile*, a Country in *Southern America*, which has the Country of the *Caribbes* and *Guiana* to the Eaſt, the *Pacifick-Sea* to the Weſt, *Peru* to the South, and the Kingdom of the *Amazones* to the North. It was called *New-Caſtile*, becauſe it was the *Caſtilians* that diſcover'd it in *Columbus*'s Third Voyage to *America*, and it's nam'd *Caſtile d'Or*, or *Golden Caſtile*, from the Golden Mines that are found in it, eſpecially in the Province of *Uraba*. Its principal Provinces are *Panama*, *Carthagena*, *Uraba*, the Province of St. *Martha*, of *Rio de la Hacha*, of *Venezuela*, *Comana*, *Paria*, *New-Andaluſia*, and *New-Grenada*. The moſt conſiderable Rivers are, *San-Juan*, or, *Rio Grande del Darien*; *Rio Caucha*, or, *Rio Grande de Santa Martha*; *Rio Grande de Santa Madalena*; and *Rio de Paria*, or, *Orinoque*. The Places near the Sea are not ſo healthful becauſe they are moiſt, as the Places farther in the Country that lie drier. There are ſome Places ſo very fertile, that they yield two Crops in a year; The Trees bear excellent Fruit, and extraordinary good Balſam, if People will take the pains to make Inciſions in due times: This Balm is in as great eſteem amongſt the *Spaniards*, as that was formerly which was brought out of *Egypt*. There are alſo many Lakes, Fountains and Rivers, which yield very wholeſom Waters, but there are ſome alſo that are very dangerous. The Water of *Darien* in *Panama* engenders Toads when it's ſpilt upon the Ground. In the Foreſts, and upon the Mountains, are great numbers of Lions, Tigers, and other wild and fierce Beaſts. There were alſo ſome Gold Mines, but the *Spaniards* have quite drain'd them, ſo that there are now but ſome Silver, and thin ones; formerly alſo People Fiſh'd very fine Pearls along the Shoar, but now they are very rare. The Inhabitants are Tawny, their Hair very Black and Curl'd, went formerly quite naked, hiding only their Privy Members in Shells or Gourds which they tied round their Reins; but now they are much civiliz'd, and hang a piece of Cloath before them. They love to Carouſe and Dance, and are naturally very Violent and Paſſionate: There are ſome that live on Crows, Bats, Graſhoppers, and upon the very Spiders. The Women Houſewife their Buſineſs at home, and Till the Land, whilſt the Men make War againſt their Neighbours, and paſs their time in Fiſhing and Hunting. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, which they dip in the Juice of certain Herbs, and ſome Serpents Blood to Poiſon them; ſo that whomſoever they wound, if he does not immediately cut off the infected part, it ſwells all the Body, and he dies mad ſoon after. Thoſe that live in the Mountains are Idolaters ſtill, and worſhip the Sun and Moon, taking one for the Husband and the other for the Wife; yet they believe the Immortality of the Soul, That there is a Reward for the Good, and a Puniſhment for the Evil. Their Prieſts whom they call Piaces, are their Phyſicians too. The *Spaniards*, though they are Maſters of this Country, yet they were never able to reduce the Mountaniers, but were forc'd to build Forts round about the Hills to ſecure themſelves from their Incurſions: It's remarkable that theſe Forts are not cover'd with Stone, becauſe the Earth has that property, that after it's wetted it dries and hardens like a Stone. *Herrera. Laet.*

CASTILLON, a ſmall Town in *Perigord* in *France*, near *Dordogne Saint Foy*, *Puy Normand*, and *Libourne*, it's famous for the Victory gain'd by the *French* over the *Engliſh* under *Charles* VII. The firſt had beſieged *Caſtillon*, and Sir *John Talbot*, one of the beſt Officers of thoſe days, endeavouring to ſuccour it, was kill'd with a Son of his the 17th of *July* 1453. The remainder of the *Engliſh* Body was alſo routed; ſo that this ſerv'd to drive them all together out of *Guienne*, whereof they were Maſters a long time before.

CASTINUS, General of an Army, was ſent into *Spain* by the Emperor *Honorius*, to oppoſe and put a ſtop to the Violence and Oppreſſion of the *Vandals* and *Alains*; where his haughty Spirit render'd him inſupportable to Count *Boniface*, a Man that had gain'd much Credit in the War, and who for this Reaſon withdrew into *Africa*. *Caſtinus* ſoon experienc'd his loſs of ſo neceſſary a Companion for a good ſucceſs of the buſineſs truſted to him; for a ſhort time after, having beſieged his Enemies, inſtead of taking them upon compoſition as they deſir'd, he came to a Battel ſo unſeaſonably, that near 20000 of the *Roman* Soldiers were defeated, and he himſelf forc'd to fly to *Tarragona*. This happen'd in 423. and the year following *Honorius* dying of a Dropſie, the chief Secretary of State, and *Præfectus Prætorio*, uſurp'd the Empire by *Caſtinus*'s aſſiſtance; but loſt his Life in 425. and *Caſtinus* was exil'd, who in that ſad condition went into *Africa*, where Count *Boniface*, who was then Governor there, receiv'd him at the Inſtance of St. *Auguſtin*.

CASTOR and *Pollux*, believed to be Brothers to *Helena*, and Sons of *Jupiter*, and *Leda*, Wife to *Tyndarus*; they follow'd *Jaſon* to *Colchis* for the Conqueſt of the Golden Fleece, where they ſignaliz'd themſelves very much: *Jupiter* made *Pollux* Immortal; but *Caſtor* being killed, and *Pollux* deſiring that he might have part of his Immortality, *Jupiter* ſhar'd it between both, ſo that they Liv'd and Died by turns, and were plac'd in Heaven, and made the Sign of the Twins, or *Gemini*. This Fable was grounded upon this, That theſe two Stars are never both ſeen at a time. The *Romans* built them a Temple, and look'd upon them as their Protectors, believing that they had defended them upon ſeveral Occaſions; They were alſo Honour'd as Gods of the Sea, becauſe they had clear'd it of Pirates. Antiquity alſo took them for a kind of *Meteor* or *Ignis fatuus*, which ſhin'd like a Star, and promiſed well when they appeared both together, but were an ill Omen when they appear'd ſingly. Thô the Ancients ſeem to have never taken notice of more than one or two of theſe Fires, yet it is known by Experience, that People in the ſame Fleet, and ſometimes in the ſame Ship, have obſerved four or five of them, which are now called St. *Elme*'s Fire by the *Spaniards*, who keep a ſolemn Feaſt for this Saint, eſpecially in *Guipuſcoa* in *Biſcay*, and at *Thuy* in *Galicia*, becauſe they look upon him as the Guardian and Protector of Seamen. *Alex. Roſs*, in his Treatiſe of the Religions of the World, makes this Obſervation, That by *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, the Ancients underſtood the Sun and Moon, which may be ſaid to divide Immortality, ſince one generally ſucceeds the other, and live and die to us according as they are over or under our Horizon.

CASTOR, an Amphibious Animal, otherwiſe called a Beaver, in Latin *Fiber*, or *Canis Ponticus*. It lives half the time in Water, and the other half on Land, is of a White or Aſh-colour, has very ſharp Teeth; Its Fore-feet are like a Dog, and its hindermoſt reſemble Geeſes Feet, having each five Toes. What was formerly ſaid, That this Beaſt being purſued, did uſe to tear its own Stones out, is found falſe; for beſides that *Pliny* ſays, That *Seſtius* a famous Phyſician, very well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, denies this Particular; Mr. *Gendron*'s Letter writ from *Canada*, which is to be ſeen in *Davity*, at the end of the Tome of *America*, gives us theſe following Particulars of this Beaſt: That it's the chiefeſt Wealth of the Country, its Fleſh ſerves the Inhabitants for Food, its Skin for Raiment, and they have ſo many of them, that they Truck and Exchange them for the other Commodities they want: And finally, That what is ſold the Apothecaries for the real Stones or Cods of *Caſtor*, is nothing but certain *Glands* that are found near the Flank and Share, the true Stones being cut out and thrown away by the Huntſmen as ſoon as they catch the Beaſt, that they ſhould not infect either the Fleſh or Skin. He adds, That this Animal builds his Cabin or Lodge upon the Banks of Lakes and Rivers with an admirable Induſtry; forming it of Wood and Earth, with two or three Stories ſo cunningly contriv'd, that it can hardly be ſurprized, having a Paſſage into the Water, if the Huntſman comes on the Land ſide, and a Place to take to the Land, if the Enemy comes on the Waters ſide.

CASTOR of *Rhodes*, a *Greek* Hiſtorian and Rhetorician at *Marcelles*. *Strabo*, and ſome other Authors, affirm, That this *Caſtor* was Son-in-Law to *Dejotarus* King of *Galatia*, who put him and his Wife to Death: *Suidas* adds, That this Prince would not have gone to this Extremity, had not *Caſtor* caluminiated and miſrepreſented him to *Cæſar*. The Criticks are at a loſs, whether this *Caſtor*, againſt whom *Cicero* pleaded for King *Dejotarus*, is the Perſon above-mentioned, or whether it was his Son, or his Grandſon: The Inquiſitive Reader may conſult *Voſſius*, where the Controverſie is diſintangled. *Voſ.Hiſt.Gr. C.*24.*P.*158.*&c.*

CASTORIUS, a certain *African* Biſhop, living in the Fifth Century. He's mentioned in the Acts of the Council of *Milevus*, conven'd in 402. where he was made Biſhop upon the following Account: *Maximianus*, who had quitted the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts*, perceiving himſelf unacceptable to his People, becauſe he had formerly been engag'd in a Schiſmatical Party, very Chriſtianly reſolv'd to give them ſatisfaction, and deſired the Fathers of the Council, that he might have liberty to reſign his Biſhoprick; the Prelates approved of his Reſolution; and to ſhew their reſpect to him, made this *Caſtorius*, who was his Brother, Biſhop in his place. St. *Auſtin. Epiſt.*217.

CASTRATIUS was Magiſtrate at *Plaiſance* in *Sylla*'s time, when the Conſul *Cneius Carbo* came from *Marius* thither to require Hoſtages, leſt that Town ſhould take the part of *Sylla* his Enemy. The better to frighten *Caſtratius* into a Compliance, he told him he had many Swords; to which *Caſtratius* made anſwer, That he himſelf had many Years, intimating, without doubt, that he would oppoſe his Prudence and long Experience to that Strength and the Forces he was threatned with. *Valerius Maximus*.

CASTRES, a Town in the Upper *Languedoc* in *France*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Albi*, and ſtands upon the River *Agout*. *St. Marthe. Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

CASTRO, a Town and Dutchy in *Italy*, towards the Patrimony of St. *Peter*. The Town belong'd to the Duke of *Parma*, and had a Biſhoprick depending immediately on the Holy See, and was ſituated 10 or 12 miles off the Sea, near *Toſcanello* and *Corneto*, ſurrounded with Precipices that rendered the Avenues very difficult. Pope *Innocent* X. ſent a Biſhop to reſide and Govern the People of this Town; but this Prelate was kill'd, which made the Pope ſend the the Count of *Videman*, General of his Troops, to demoliſh it in 1646. The Biſhoprick was transferred to *Aquapendente*. The Dutchy of *Caſtro*, or *Statio di Caſtro*, belonging now to the Holy See, derived its Name from this Town: It has the Patrimony of St. *Peter* to the Eaſt, the *Siennois* to the Weſt, the *Mediterranean* to the South, and the Land of *Orviette* to the North. Pope *Paul* III. gave the State of *Parma* and *Plaiſance* to *Peter Lewis Farneſe* his Son, Duke of *Caſtro*, who was kill'd in 1541. by *Charles* V's Party; for though that Duke was Married to the King's Natural or Baſtard Daughter, yet this Prince could not ſuffer that he ſhould poſſeſs *Plaiſance*, which he pretended did belong to *Milan*, and for that reaſon ſeiz'd it immediately after that Murder. *Peter Lewis* left four Sons, *Octavius* Duke of *Parma*, *Horace* Duke of *Caſtro*, *Alexander* Cardinal, and *Rainuccio* alſo a Cardinal and Archbiſhop. Since this time, the Popes pretended that theſe States were feudatory to the Church, which occaſion'd great Wars under Pope *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. The laſt demoliſhed the Town of *Caſtro*, as it was ſaid before, and in 1649. agreed to let the Duke of *Parma* have that Dutchy, upon payment of a conſiderable Sum of Money, which being not paid, the Eſtate was as it were forfeited to the Apoſtolical Chamber until the Treaty of *Piſa*, between Pope *Alexander* VII. and *Lewis* XIV. that Pope bound himſelf to revoke that Incameration or Forfeiture, and to allow the Duke of *Parma* eight years to releaſe his Lands. *Caprarola*, the fine Palace, built by Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*, is in this Dutchy.

CASTRO, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Land of *Otranto*, which has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Otranto*, ſituated upon the *Ionian* Sea, between *Otranto* and *Alezano*, and is taken by ſome for the *Caſtrum Minervæ* of the Ancients. The Turks very often Plundered and made ſad havock in it, as in 1537. when they Pillag'd the Town, kill'd and made Slaves of the greateſt part of the Inhabitants. Yet it is pretty well recovered ſince. There are ſome other Towns of this Name, as *Caſtro Vilare*, a Dukedom of the hithermoſt *Calabria* near *Caſſano*. *Caſtro*, a Town in the Iſle of *Meleos*. *Caſtro Novo* in *Abbruzo*. One in the *Campagnie* or *Plain* of *Rome*: And another in the *Baſilicata*.

CASTRO, *(John of)* a *Portugueſe*, and one of thoſe that ſignalized himſelf moſt in the Conqueſt of the *Eaſt-Indies*, being once pinch'd for Money, he cut off one of his Muſtachio's, and deſired to borrow 20000 Piſtoles upon it of the Inhabitants of *Goa*; They lent him the Money, which he ſoon repaid, and ſo releaſed the valuable Pawn.

CASTRO, *(Alphonſus)* a *Spaniard*, born at *Zamora*, in the 16th Century, and a *Franciſcan* Monk: He was much eſteemed by the Emperor *Charles* V. and attended *Philip* II. into *England*, when he Married Queen *Mary*; He was nominated Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, but died at *Bruſſels* before he had received his Inſtruments. He is counted a conſiderable Author by thoſe of the Church of *Rome*. His Works publiſhed by *Feuardentius*, are, *Adverſus Hæreſes Lib.*14. *De juſta Hæreticorum Punitione. De Poteſtate Legis Pænalis. In Pſalmum* 50. *Homiliæ* 25. *In Pſalmum* 31. *Homiliæ* 24. The Life of this Author is ſet before his Works. *Eiſengreinius Teſt. Verit. Andreas Schottus. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CASTRO, *(Ann)* a *Spaniſh* Lady, famous in the Writings of *Lopez de Vega*; She had a great deal of Wit, and wrote ſome things very ingeniouſly: Amongſt others, a Book called, *Eternidad del Rey D. Felippe* III. Printed at *Madrid* 1629. *Lopez de Vega in Lauro Apollin. Nich.Anton. Bibl.Hiſp.*

CASTRO, *(Ferdinand)* Died at *Compoſtella* in 1633. and left a Book of Morality in three Volumes, called *Operis Moralis de Virtutibus & Vitiis, Tom.*3. *Ribadineira & Alegamb. De Script. Soc. J. &c.*

CASTRO, *(Leo)* Canon of *Valladolid* in *Spain*, lived in the 16th Century. He was very much eſteemed at *Salamanca*, for his Skill in *Hebrew* and *Greek*, and for the Application of his Skill in theſe Languages upon the Holy Scriptures: He maintained againſt *Arrius Montanus*, that the *Vulgar* and *Septuagint* Tranſlations were preferable to the *Hebrew*, which oblig'd him to write an Apology, call'd, *Apologeticus pro Lectione Apoſtolica, pro vulgata D. Hieronymi, Pro Tranſlatione Septuaginta Virorum, Proq; omni Eccleſiaſtica Lectione contra earum Obtrectatores.* He wrote likewiſe Commentaries upon *Iſaiah* and *Hoſea*. *Miræus, De Script. Sæc.*16.

CASTRO, *(Roderick)* a *Portugueſe* Phyſician, living in the beginning of the 17th Century. He practiſed in his Faculty, at *Hamburg*. His Works are mentioned with Commendation, by *Zacuti* and other Authors; They are, his *Medicus Politicus. De Univerſa Mulierum Medicina. De Natura & Cauſis Peſtis. Nich. Anton. Script. Hiſp. Vander Linden de Script. Med.* There was another Phyſician of the ſame Name, born at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, who profeſſed Phyſick at *Piſa* in *Italy*, and was much valued for his Learning. He died in the Year 1637. His Works are, *De Meteoris Microcoſmi. Lib.* 5. *De Complexu Morborum. De Potu refrigere rato. De Animalibus Microcoſmi, &c. Nich. Bibl. Hiſp. Zacutus, &c.*

CASTRO, *(Lewis)* a Divine and Franciſcan, born at *Liege*, in the 17th Century. He wrote, *The Diſ-union of the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys. The Examination and Confutation of the Synod of* Dort, *&c.* Monſieur *Morery* makes him a conſiderable Man. *Valer, Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

CASTRUCCIO *Caſtracani*, one of the moſt famous Commanders of his time, lived in the 14th Age, was of

Lucca, and deſcended of the Family of *Antelminelli*; he bore Arms in his youth in favour of the *Gibelins*, and was therefore Baniſhed afterwards by the *Guelphs*; then he came to *France*, and in 1317 Liſted himſelf in King *Philip* the *Long*'s Army, who was in War at that time with the *Flemins*, but ſoon after return'd into *Italy*, join'd with *Uguecione Faggivota*, chief of the *Gibelins* of *Tuſcany*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Lucca*, *Piſtoia*, and ſeveral other Towns, made Alliance with the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, againſt Pope *John* XIII, *Robert* of *Naples*, and the *Florentines*. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* gave him the Inveſtiture of *Lucca*, under the Title of a Dutchy, and beſides this, made him Senator of *Rome*; ſo that nothing ſeem'd to oppoſe his Succeſs and Courage. Cardinal *John Cajetan* of *Urſins*, was at this time Legate in *Italy*, and endeavoured to take *Caſtruccio Caſtracani*, but not being able to compaſs his deſign, he Excommunicated him in 1326. which did but augment the Evil that did not end before the Death of the Tyrant of *Lucca*, in 1330. the 47th of his Age. He left two Sons who were not as ſucceſsful as he himſelf. *Machiavel* writ his Life, which is Tranſlated into *French*. *S. Antonin.*

CATACOMBS, Burying Places in Caves, near *Rome*, where the Primitive Chriſtians buried the Martyrs, and ſometimes abſconded there, to avoid the Perſecution of the *Roman* Emperors. There were ſeveral of theſe Catacombs, both within and without the Town; the moſt conſiderable, are thoſe of St. *Agnes*, St. *Pancrace*, *Caliſtus*, and St. *Priſcilla*. When the *Lombards* beſieged *Rome*, they deſtroy'd the greateſt Part of theſe Catacombs, which made Pope *Paul* and *Paſchal* remove the Saints Bones, and bury them in the Churches of St. *Stephen*, St. *Silveſter*, and St. *Praxede*. *Roma Subterran.* Some Learned Authors are of Opinion that theſe Catacombs were publick burying Places, for Slaves, poor People, and Malefactors, and made by the Heathens. *See Dr.* Burnet'*s Travels into* Italy.

CATADUPI, People of *Æthiopia*, who live about the Cataracts or falls of the *Nile*, whoſe Noiſe gave them this Name, for δοῦπος ſignifies a Noiſe. *Cicero* mentions this Place in his *Somnio Scipionis*, and ſays, That the great Noiſe made by the fall of the Waters of the River *Nile*, from great heights upon Rocks, renders the People that live thereabouts, all naturally Deaf, by diſordering the Organs of Hearing. *Senec. Quæſt. Nat.* 4. 2.

CATALONIA, a Province of *Spain*, with Title of Principality. It's thought this Name is come from the *Catti* and *Alani* that lived there. The *Pyrenees*, and ſome Provinces of *France*, border it to the North; the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valencia* are to the Weſt of it, and the *Mediterranean* to the Eaſt and South. Its Capital is *Barcelona*, which has a very fine Port. The other Towns are *Tarragone*, an Archbiſhoprick, *Tortoſa*, *Gyronne*, *Lerida*, *Roſes*, *Solſona*, *Urgel*, *&c.* The Country is very fertile, though full of Mountains: There are alſo ſeveral fine Ports, good Rivers, and a Commerce that enriches it mightily. In *Catalonia* are alſo the Dukedoms of *Rouſillon* and *Cardonna*, with the Monaſtery of *Montferrat*, famous for the great numbers of Pilgrims that come thither out of moſt parts of the World. *Charles Martel* aſſiſted the *Catalonians* againſt the *Moors*, who had eſtabliſhed their Empires in *Spain*. *Lewis the Debonnair* took *Barcelona* from theſe Infidels; and *Catalonia* had its particular Princes, until it was united to *Arragon*: Some pretend that it was made a County in 873. by *Charles the Bald*, and others think *Charles the Burley* erected it into a County in 884. *Godfrey*, or *Wilfred the Hairy*, firſt Hereditary Count of *Catalonia*, is the Stock or Head of the Family of the Princes who poſſeſſed that Country, as was ſaid before. The People of this Country put themſelves under the *French* in 1640. *Joſeph Margarit* being a great Inſtrument of the Revolution, in ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, and ſubmitting to the *Moſt Chriſtian King*'s, who kept their Viceroys and Governors there; but this Province became the Theatre and Seat of War for 20 years, until it was ordered by the 42 and 43 Articles of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* in 1659. That the *Pyrenean* Mountains ſhould part both the Kingdoms; by which Agreement, *Catalonia*, and the County of *Cardonna* that are beyond the Mountains, were adjudged to the *Spaniards*; and the Counties of *Rouſillon* and *Conflans*, which are on this ſide, left to the *French*. *Peter de Marca*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, has given a Deſcription of this Country in a Poſthumous Work, Printed at *Paris* 1688. called *Marca Hiſpanica*: In this Book, the Situation and Antiquity of the Towns are accounted for.

CATAMELITA, a Baker's Son of *Nani* in *Italy*, being ſent by his Father to cut Wood in the Foreſt, loſt his Ax, and being afraid to come home without it, follows a Horſeman that chanc'd to ride by to the Army; He behaved himſelf with ſuch great Courage upon all occaſions, that he got a Captain's Place, and was at laſt made General. The *Venetians*, to reward the great Service he did them in the War againſt *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, about the middle of the 15th Age, erected his Statue on Horſeback, which was a greater Honour than they ſhew'd the other Officers. *Pontan.*

CATANA, or *Catania*, a Town of the Iſle of *Sicily*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Montreal*: This was ſo conſiderable a Town the 287 year of *Rome*, that King *Hiero* died in it the 78th Olympiad, and at this very time one may ſee the remains of an Amphitheatre, with many Inſcriptions and other ſigns of its Antiquity. This Place, which *Latin* Authors call *Catana*, and ſome *Catina*, is in that part of *Sicily*, called *Val de Demonia*, upon a Gulph to which it gives its name, at the Mouth of the River *Judicello*, and is one of the greateſt Towns in *Sicily*; has a Caſtle built upon a high Rock, that ſecures the Entrance of the Port. Moſt of the Streets are long and ſtrait, and all lead to a fine large Place, where there are very fair Buildings. The Cathedral is a very ſumptuous Structure; its Portal being ſupported by 10 Marble Pillars; and though all this contribute to render *Catana* a very good Town, with its great Trade, and the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil; yet the Neighbourhood of *Mount-Ætna* is very prejudicial to it. This Mountain is 20 Miles off the Town, yet it has much damaged it at ſeveral times. *Catana* was almoſt deſtroy'd by an Earth-quake in 1693.

CATANEUS, (*John Mary*) of *Novara*, in *Italy*: He publiſhed *Pliny*'s Epiſtles, with fine Notes upon 'em, which were printed at *Milan* in 1506. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. c.* 79. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

CATANZARO, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and farthermoſt *Calabria*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Regio*: *Latin* Authors call it *Catacium* and *Catanzara*, ſituate two or three miles from the Sea, between *Squillace* and *Nicaſtro*.

CATAONIA, a Town and Country of *Aſia Minor*, between *Cilicie* and *Cappadocia*, according to *Cornelius Nepos* his deſcription. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 12. ſays, That when he Travelled in them Parts, there was a Temple in this Town dedicated to *Bellona*, which they call'd *Comana*; and that though the Inhabitants were Subjects to the Kings of *Cappadocia*, yet they alſo paid Obedience to their Sovereign Prieſt, who had 60000 both Men and Women at his Command, all devoted to that Goddeſſes Service: He alſo adds, That this Sovereign Prieſt was the next Man in the State to the King himſelf, and was generally of the Royal Race, and that likely *Oreſtes* and his Siſter *Iphigenia* brought this kind of Worſhip from *Schythia*.

CATAPHRYGES, Hereticks that begun to appear in the ſecond Age; this Name was given them, becauſe the chiefeſt Promoters of this Hereſie came out of *Phrygia*. They followed *Montanus* his Errors, laughed at the Ancient Prophets, to gain a greater Credit for their own Doctors, corrupted the Form of Baptiſm, Chriſtened the Dead, and made up the Bread of Communion, or Euchariſt, with young Childrens Blood; They prick'd theſe poor Innocent Babes with Needles, and when the Children died in the Torment, which happened very often, the *Cataphryges* invoked them as Martyrs, and Liſted thoſe that 'ſcap'd in the Number of their Prieſts. *St. Epiph. St. Auguſt.*

CATARACTS, a Name the Ancients gave the high and broken Places whence Waters fell, and thus they call the fallings of the Water too, as of the *Nile*, of the *Rhine* below *Schafhauſe*. There is alſo a Place in the *Danube* very dangerous for Navigation, which has been formerly called *Cataract*, and is now called *Sewreſſel*, according to *Lazius*: It's below *Lintz* in *Auſtria*; *Caſcati di Tivoli* in *Italy*, was alſo called by this Name.

CATARO, or *Catarro*, a Town of *Dalmatia* belonging to the *Venetians*, well Fortified againſt the *Turks*, and is the Seat of an Archbiſhoprick, ſuffragan of *Raguſa*; *Latin* Authors call it *Catharum* and *Cathara*; and *Le Noir* takes it to be the *Aſcrivium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*; yet it's more likely that was *Caſtle-novo*, or ſome other Place. Let it be what it will, *Cataro* is ſeated upon a Gulf, to which it gives its Name, and is defended by a Caſtle built upon a Hill: The *Turks* have often endeavour'd to carry it.

CATAY, the Northern part of *China*, which comprehends the ſix Provinces of *Pekin*, *Xantung*, *Honan*, *Suchuen*, *Xenſi* and *Xanſi*; the Southern Part that comprehends nine Provinces, is called *Mangin*. Theſe are the Names that the very *Moors* and *Tartars* give both theſe Parts of *China*. In former times People thought that *Catay* was a Kingdom of great *Tartary*; but our late accounts make appear, that all which was heretofore written of *Catay*, agrees exactly with what has been lately publiſhed of the ſix Northern Provinces of *China*, and that the Town of *Cambalu* is what is now commonly called *Pekin*. *Martin Martini.*

CATECHISE, a Word derived from the *Greek* κατήχησις, which ſignifies an Inſtruction, or teaching by word of Mouth, is a ſhort and methodick way of teaching the Myſteries of Faith, or Religion; for in former times, theſe Myſteries were not delivered in writing, leſt they might fall into the hands of Infidels, who might ridicule and laugh at them for want of the Knowledge of their true Meaning. *John Gerſon*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, amongſt his other Occupations, gloried in Inſtructing and Catechizing Children; and uſed to anſwer thoſe that adviſed him to apply himſelf to ſome more conſiderable Employments, That he believed there was none ſo neceſſary and glorious as what he did. *Gerſon.*

CATECHUMENS, a Name given, in the firſt Ages of the Church, to the *Gentiles* and *Jews* who were prepared and inſtructed to receive Baptiſm: This Name comes from the Greek Word κατηχεῖν, which ſignifies to teach by word of mouth, or *viva voce*; and of that word is formed this other, κατηχούμενος, which denotes him that is taught ſo: Theſe had People a purpoſe to learn them. *Euſebius*, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, makes mention of *Pantenus*, *Clemens*, and *Origen*, who were Catechiſts in the Church of *Alexandria*, and had a particular Place in the Church, where they uſed to Teach, which was called the Place of the *Catechumens*, as appears by the Canons of the Council of *Neocæſarea*. The *Catechumens* were not permitted to aſſiſt at the Celebration of Maſs; for immediately after the Goſpel was read, the Deacon cried with a loud Voice, *Withdraw in peace, you* Catechumens; as appears by the Book of *Apoſtolical Conſtitutions*. The Service, from the beginning to the Offertory, was called *Miſſa Catechumenorum*. The *Catechumens* had only ſome of the *Panis Benedictus* given them; for, not being Baptized, they were not to receive,nor not ſo much as permitted to ſee the conſecrated Elements in the Euchariſt. They were not allowed to pray with the *Faithful*, or thoſe in full Communion, as appears by a Canon of the Council of *Orange*. There were ſeveral Degrees of Favour in the State of the *Catechumens*: At firſt, they were inſtructed privately, or by themſelves, and afterwards admitted to hear Sermons in the Church: Theſe latter were called *Audientes*. There was a third Rank of *Catechumens* called *Orantes*, or *Genuflectentes*, becauſe they were preſent, and concerned in ſome part of the Prayers. Theſe three Diſtinctions are explained by *Albaſpinæus*, Biſhop of *Orleans*, in his ſecond Book of Obſervations of the Ancient Rites of the Church. To theſe we may add a fourth Degree of the *Catechumens*, which is the *Competentes*; for ſo they were called when they demanded Baptiſm. *St. Aug. Serm. de Temp.* 116. 237. *Morin. de Pœnitentia.*

CATELET upon *Eſcaut*, a little but ſtrong Town of *France* in *Picardy*, upon the Frontiers of *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*: The *Spaniards*,that took it in 1557. reſtor'd it again in 1559. and being Maſters of it alſo in the laſt Age, yielded it up by the 40th Article of the Peace of the *Pyrenées*, in 1659.

CATERLAGH, *Catherlough*, *Carlough*, a Town in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Barrow*, thirty miles South-Weſt of *Dublin*; which *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence* began to Wall, and *Bellingham*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, fortified with a Caſtle. This is alſo the Head of a County of the ſame Name.

CATHANCE, a Name that the *Novatian* Schiſmaticks choſe in the Third Age, to expreſs, by this Term, which ſignifies Purity, That they had no hand in the Crime of thoſe unfortunate and wicked People who denied their Faith in their Torments, and refuſed to admit of them to do Penance. They wore a white Habit, or Robe, as an Apparel that became the Purity of their Conſcience, and denied that the Church had the Power to Remit or Forgive Sins. *Baronius*, *Euſebius*, *Socrates*.

CATHEDRAL: By this Word is underſtood the Epiſcopal Church of any Place, and it comes of the Word *Cathedra*, or Epiſcopal See; for in former times the Prieſts compoſed the ancient *Presbyterium* with their Biſhops, and were ſeated in Chairs after the faſhion of the *Jews* Conſiſtories; and the Biſhop that preſided in the Aſſembly, ſat in a Chair raiſed above all the reſt; whence to this very time they obſerve the Feaſts of St. *Peter*'s Chair at *Rome* and *Antioch*. But theſe Cathedrals of ancient times are not to be confounded with ours; becauſe the Word Church in them ſignified an Aſſembly of Chriſtians, and not Temples as they are built now; for the Chriſtians were not privileged to have any ſuch before *Conſtantine the Great*'s time.

CATHERINE, a Virgin-Saint of *Alexandria*: She is ſaid to have been ſo Learned, that at the Age of 18 years, ſhe diſputed againſt, and got the better of 50 Philoſophers, and ſuffered at laſt in the year 307. under *Maximin*'s Reign. *Baron. Bede, &c.*

St. **CATHERINE** of *Sienna*, a Nun of the Third Order of St. *Dominick*: She lived in the Fourteenth Age, came to *Avignon* to bring the *Florentines* to a good Underſtanding and Agreement with Pope *Gregory* XI. who had Excommunicated them. This Holy Virgin gained upon him ſo much, that he immediately left *France*, and paſſed into *Italy*, and arrived at *Rome* in 1377. re-eſtabliſhed there the Pontifical Seat, ſeventy years after Pope *Clement* V. had tranſported it to *France*. There are ſeveral Printed Letters attributed to this Saint, with ſome little Treatiſes of Devotion. She died in 1380. being the thirty third year of her age, and was Canonized by *Pius* II. in 1461. *Bzovius.*

CATHERINE of *Medicis*, Queen of *France*, was the only Daughter and Heireſs of *Lawrence* of *Medicis*, Duke of *Urbin*, and *Madelaine de la Tour* of *Auvergné*: She was born at *Florence* the 13th of *April*, 1591. Her Marriage was treated of and concluded at *Marſeilles* in 1513. with *Henry* of *France*, then Duke of *Orleans*, and ſince Dauphin, and after King, and Second of that Name. All this Buſineſs was concluded during the Interview of Pope *Clement* VII. and King *Francis* I. She was Crowned after the King her Father-in-Law's death, at *St. Denys*, the 10th of *July*, 1549. and after 10 years Barrenneſs, bore 10 Children, the Eldeſt whereof being *Francis* II. was but 16 years of age when his Father *Henry* II. was unfortunately killed in 1559. One of her Sons and two of her Daughters died very young: Four Sons ſurvived, *viz. Francis*, *Charles*, *Alexander*, and *Hercules*: Theſe two laſt had their Names changed when they were confirmed, the firſt being then named *Henry*, the ſecond *Francis*. The firſt three Reigned one after the other, and neither continued his Poſterity. The three Daughters were, *Iſabella*, who was Married to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*; *Claude*, Married to *Charles* III. Duke of *Lorrain*; and *Margaret*, that was Wife to *Henry* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, and afterwards of *France*, under the Name of *Henry* IV. This Princeſs was thrice Regent of the Kingdom; the firſt time, during her Husband's abſence when he went to *Lorrain* in 1552. the ſecond time in *Charles* IX.'s Minority; the third time was after this Prince's Death, until *Henry* III. came back from *Poland*, where he was choſen King. The Civil Wars, the Uneaſineſs and Diſcontent of the Great Men, together with the Corruption of the Commonalty, gave her ſo much Subject of Trouble, that her Management of Things was not liked by all People. She permitted a Conference at *Poiſi* between the *R.* Catholicks and Proteſtants, in 1561. publiſhed an Edict for Liberty of Conſcience the year after; which, with the Privileges ſhe allowed them, and her readineſs to yield them what they deſired, got her the Hatred of the other Party, and the Cenſure of the Writers, who accuſed her of much Ambition, little Devotion, and to be the cauſe of all the Evils that befel the Kingdom. She died at the Caſtle of *Blois* of Grief, if we believe ſome People, for the Maſſacre of the Duke and Cardinal of *Guiſe*, *January* 5. 1589. which was the ſeventieth of her Age. Her Body was not carried to *St. Denys* until the year 1610. and then it was entombed in the fine Chapel which ſhe began to build there her ſelf. *Thuan. Mezeray.*

CATHERINE of *Arragon*, or *Spain*, Queen of *England*, was Daughter to *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon*, and *Elizabeth*, or *Iſabella*, Queen of *Caſtile*, who bred her to Learning, Piety, and the Knowledge of Sciences, in which ſhe made conſiderable Progreſs. She was married the 14th of *November*, 1501. to *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, Son of *Henry* VII. King of *England*, and apparent Heir to the Crown: This Prince dying five Months after, without conſummating the Marriage, as ſome ſay, ſhe was promiſed to *Henry* VIII. *Arthur*'s Brother, which Pope *Julius* II. diſpenſed with; yet *Henry* VIII. when he aſcended the Throne, would hardly compleat the Marriage, until his Council made him ſenſible how important it was to effect it. He married *Catherine* in 1509. who brought him a Son the next year; but this young Prince lived but three Months: Some time after ſhe was brought to bed of a Daughter, named *Mary*, which Reigned after King *Edward* VI. ſo that this Marriage continued pretty happy at firſt, until the King began to think of Divorcing the Queen. The Pope refuſed to authorize his Proceeding, alledging ſome Scruples of Conſcience, as Reaſons of his refuſal, though he had promiſed to licence it ſeveral times before. This Juggle and Breach of Word, put *Henry* upon ſeparating from the Communion of *Rome*, and publiſhing an Edict to forbid any one's calling *Catherine* a Queen, but only the Prince of *Wales*'s Widow. Then this Princeſs being baniſhed to *Kimbolton*, one of the King's Houſes in the County of *Bedford*, compoſed Meditations upon the Pſalms, and a Treatiſe of the Sinner's Complaints; and died in 1536. being the third year after the Divorce. To ſay the Truth, this Queen's Age and Inclinations bore no juſt Proportion with King *Henry*'s; for as ſhe was four or five years elder than him, ſo ſhe ſurpaſſed him much in Virtue and Purity of Life. She bore her Misfortunes with great Patience and Conſtancy, imputing them to Cardinal *Wolſey*, as ſhe had juſt reaſon, when he came to ſee her along with Cardinal *Campegi*, Legate then in *England*. When ſhe felt the approach of Death, ſhe writ the King a Letter, which forced ſome Tears from him in the reading. *Sanderus*, *Pol. Virgil. Burnet.*

CATHERINE of *Poland*, Queen of *Sweedland*, Daughter of *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*, and of *Bonne S. Force*, his ſecond Wife. King *Sigiſmond Auguſtus* gave her in Marriage to *John*, Prince of *Sweedland* and Duke of *Finland*, Son of *Guſtavus* I. and Brother to *Eric* XIV. King of the *Swedes*. This King, ſomewhat jealous of his Brother's Merit, impriſoned him in the Caſtle of *Wiburg*, whither Princeſs *Catherine* his Wife came and kept him company the ſeven years he was confined there, until at the end of that term, *Eric* ſet him at liberty, made him Viceroy of *Sweedland*, and gave him the famous *Pontus* of *Gardie* to be his Counſellor. A little while after, new Differences aroſe, and the *Sweeds*, diſſatisfied with their King's proceeding, impriſoned him, and placed Prince *John* upon the Throne. This Revolution happen'd in 1568. *Hilar. de Coſte.*

CATHERINE of *Auſtria*, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and of *Elizabeth* of *France*: She was promiſed in 1588. to *Emanuel* I. of that Name, Duke of *Savoy*, who went the next year to *Spain*, married her in *Saragoſſa*, and three Months afterwards brought her into his own Country: This Journey was very ſumptuous, which gave ſome Hiſtorians occaſion to ſay, That the Dutcheſs's Portion was leſs than the Charges the Duke was at in his Voyage to fetch her. She died at *Turin* in 1597. being but 30 years of age, and left 5 Sons and 4 Daughters. *Guichenon Hiſt. Savoy.*

CATHERINE of *Portugal*, Dutcheſs of *Bragança*, Daughter to *Edward* II. of that Name, King of *Portugal*: She married *John* of *Portugal*, ſecond of that Name that was Duke of *Bragança*, and had a happy Iſſue, amongſt the reſt *Theodoſius* II. Father to *John* IV. King of *Portugal*, in 1640. *Catherine* being Right Heir of this Eſtate, diſputed the Poſſeſſion with *Philip* II. of *Spain*, in 1580. She was a Courageous and very Witty Princeſs, well skilled in the Greek and Latin Tongues, as alſo in the Mathematicks and other curious Sciences, which ſhe carefully inſtructed her Children in. She died in 1582. *Nicholas Antonio.*

CATHERINE of *France*, Queen of *England*, youngeſt Daughter of *Charles* VI. of *France*, and *Iſabella* of *Bavaria*. In the year 1420. ſhe was married to *Henry* V. of *England*; this Prince died two years after, and the Queen privately married *Owen Tudor*, a *Welſh-man*. By her firſt Husband ſhe had *Henry* VI. King of *England*; and by her ſecond ſhe had *Edmond* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to *Henry* VII. King of *England*. *Du Cheſ. Hiſt. d'Angl. &c.*

CATHERINE of *Auſtria*, Queen of *Portugal*, Daughter to *Philip* Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Joan* Queen of *Caſtile*, and Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. She was married to *John* III. King of *Portugal*, in 1525. She was a Princeſs of great Probity and Devotion, and Governed the Kingdom very prudently under the Minority of her Grandſon *Sebaſtian*. *Franciſc. Andrada. Vida de D. Juan* III. *&c.*

CATHOLICK is a Greek Word which ſignifies Univerſal, and is a Sirname which is given to the True Church, as may be ſeen in the Apoſtle's Creed, *Credo Sanctam Eccleſiam Catholicam.* It ſhews the Univerſality of the Church ſpread in all Times, Places, and amongſt all the Nations of the Earth, according to what our Saviour ſaid to the Apoſtles after His Reſurrection, when He ſent them to Preach His Doctrine throughout all the World, *Acts* 1. 8. *See St. Aug. Epiſt.* 107. *againſt Petilian.* And tho' this Title of right did belong to no other than the True Church, nevertheleſs the *Donatiſts* did attribute it to their Sect, as have ſeveral Hereticks after them. In ancient times, the Word *Catholick* was a Title of Dignity, which ſignified a Primate, or Patriarch, according to *Tyrius* and other Authors. In ſucceeding Ages the King of *Spain* aſſumed this Title, for defending the True Religion. *Ricaredus*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, after he had driven the *Arrians* out of his Territories, in 585. was the firſt that was proclaimed Catholick, and this by the Council of *Toledo.* *(Mariana, l. 7. c. 4. Vid. in his Chronology.)* After him, *Alphonſus*, *Pelagius*'s Son-in-Law, when he had gained ſeveral Victories over the *Saracens*, and re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Faith in his Country, was Honoured with this Title in 738. *(Vaſæus in his Chron. of Spain.)* From this time we cannot obſerve that the Kings of *Spain* have been called *Catholick*, until *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, after he had cleared all his Kingdom of the *Moors*, reaſſumed that Sirname in 1492. which is ſince that time become hereditary to his Succeſſors. But the Kings of *Spain* were not the only Princes to whom this Name was given; for we read in the Eighth Book of *Paulus Æmilius*, and the Firſt Book of *Froiſard*, That *Philip* of *Valois*, King of *France*, bore that Name, for defending the Rights of the Church. And it's thus the King of *France* takes the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian King*, and of *Eldeſt Son of the Church*: The King of *Poland*, that of *Orthodox*: The King of *Navarre*, of *Moſt Faithful*: And the Kings of *Great Britain* have retained the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, conferred upon *Henry* VIII. by Pope *Leo* X. before he ſeparated from the Communion of *Rome*.

CATILINE, deſcended of a Noble Family of *Rome*; a Man of ſo diſſolute and lewd a Life, that his extravagant Expences, in the frequent Debauches he made, reduced him to great neceſſity: This put him upon a Deſign to oppreſs his Country, exterminate the Senate, plunder and rifle the Publick Treaſury, and finally to ſet the City a-fire, the *Roman* Army being then abſent, and employed at the end of the World. To go on with this Enterprize, he corrupted Perſons of no mean Birth, and of conſiderable Employments, and made them Accomplices of this Madneſs, drinking, as an Earneſt of their ſtrict Union, Human Blood ſerved up in Cups. In the mean time, the Conſuls *Cicero* and *Anthony* came to hear of this Conſpiracy, in the 691ſt year of *Rome*, the wicked Undertaking being then diſcovered by *Fulvia*, a Lady of Quality. *Cicero* aſſembled the Senate, and in an eloquent Speech accuſed *Catiline* of the Deſign, and made it out to his Face; yet this ſerved for little elſe but to mind *Catiline* of ſaving himſelf; which he did, threatning publickly, That he would ſet fire to every Corner and Street of *Rome*. Then he went to *Tuſcany*, to Head the Troops he had raiſed there; but was defeated in the Field by *Anthony*, in the 692d year of *Rome*, at the very ſame time that his Accomplices were puniſhed in the Town. *Plut. Flor Saluſt. Cicer.*

CATILLUS, Biſhop of *Lincoping* in *Sweedland*, who generouſly delivered his Country from the *Daniſh* Yoke in the 15th Age. Which happened thus: *Chriſtiern*, King of *Denmark* taking the Advantage of the Diſgrace and Abſence of *Canutus*, who was baniſhed by a Faction of his Subjects, enters into *Sweedland*; upon which that Zealous and Dexterous Prelate goes to his Church, puts on his Pontifical Habit, as if juſt ready to officiate; but immediately pulls off all again, and lays them on the Altar, making a Solemn Vow, in the preſence of the Canons, never to retake them before he had reſtored his Country to its former Liberty; and at the ſame time takes Arms, and putting himſelf at the Head of the Canons, augments that ſmall Body with what Loyal *Swedes* he could bring together in haſte. Then feigning to fly away from the *Danes*, he drew them into narrow Paſſes amongſt the Ice, where they were never able to get clear, until they were moſt of them cut in pieces. After this bloody Battel, King *Canutus* was re-eſtabliſhed upon his Throne. *Joan. Magnus.*

CATIVULCUS, King of part of the *Eburones*, a People of the Old *Gallia Belgica*, now the Country of *Liege*: This Prince finding himſelf concerned in the Revolt of *Ambiorix*, and not being able to undergo the Fatigues of War, upon the account of his Age, nor willing to diſentangle himſelf diſhonourably, poiſoned himſelf with Yew, to prevent his falling into the hands of *Cæſar*. *Jul. Cæſ. de Belg. Gall.*

CATO, *(Marcus Porcius)* Sirnamed the *Cenſor*, Native of *Tuſculum*. Before he went to the Wars, he lived in the Country of the *Sabines*, where he had a very fine Houſe, but came to *Rome* at the ſollicitation of *Valerius Flaccus*, where he was choſen Tribune of the Soldiers for the Province of *Sicily*, about the 549th, or 50th year of *Rome*; and was afterwards made Quæſtor; in which Office he behaved himſelf very modeſtly under *Scipio* in *Africa*; yet diſagreeing with him afterwards, he came back to *Rome*, to accuſe him to the Senate. Afterwards he was raiſed to the Dignity of Prætor, which he rendred Venerable by his Juſtice; ſubdued *Sardinia* in 556. where ſome ſay he was inſtructed in the Greek Tongue by *Ennius*, and Ruled that Province with much Moderation. In 559. he was choſen Conſul with the ſame *L. Valerius Flaccus* that adviſed him to come to *Rome*, and uſed all his Endeavours to maintain the *Oppian* Law. The next year he reduced ſome People of *Spain*, and afterwards Commanded a Legion in the Wars of *Syria*; poſted himſelf at the Streights of *Thermopylæ*, whence he had beat the Enemies Garriſon; and gave great Proof of his Courage in his Engagements againſt *Antiochus the Great*; which got him a particular Veneration, eſpecially amongſt the *Grecians*; and at his return was made Cenſor, which was one of the moſt important Offices in the Commonwealth, wherein he behaved himſelf with farmore Integrity than any of his Predeceſſors before him: He accuſed the Bad, was much againſt their Luxury and Exceſs, and condemned Offenders without the leaſt Partiality; ſo that his Enemies, who did very often, and were always ready to accuſe him, were never able, with their Calumnies, to ſtain his Innocence in the leaſt. He was pretty well in years when he began to learn the Greek Tongue. He commonly repented for three things: 1. For ſpending a Day without learning ſomewhat. 2. For imparting a Secret to a Woman. 3. For going by Water, when he could as well go by Land. At 80 years of age he married a young Woman called *Salonia*, and had a Son by her. In his very Youth he compoſed fine Orations, and in his Old Age writ Seven Books of Hiſtory, according to *Cornelius Nepos*, in the ſmall Fragment that we have of his Life. The Firſt Book contained the Actions of the Kings of *Rome*; in the Second and Third he treated of the Origin of the Cities of *Italy*; and this is the reaſon why he Entituled all his Books *Origines*: The Fourth ſpoke of the Firſt *Punick* War, and the Fifth of the Second. *Annius* of *Viterbo* publiſhed a Work under the Title of *Cato*'s *Origines*; but was looked upon by all the Learned as a ridiculous Cheat. *Cato* made ſome other Works, and had this Commendation from *Cicero*, That he was an excellent Orator, a good Senator, and an experienced and worthy General. He was always for deſtroying *Carthage*, and expoſed and ſacrificed himſelf upon all Occaſions for the Good of the Commonwealth. It's not well known what year he died in; yet moſt fix his Death in the 606th year of *Rome*, which was the 86th of his Age, the 3906th of the World, the 148th before our SAVIOUR's Birth, and the 158th Olympiad, during the ſecond *Punic* War. *Plut. Cicer. Corn. Nepos.*

CATO the Prætor, called *Uticenſis*, Great Grandchild to the Cenſor above-mentioned: His Father having left him a young Orphan, he was brought up, together with his Brother *Cepio* and his Siſter *Porcia*, in the Houſe of *Livius Druſus*, his Unkle by the Mother's ſide. He begun in his very tender Age to give ſuch Proofs of his Generoſity and Affection for the Commonwealth, that being but 14 years old, he deſired he might have a Sword, to kill *Sylla*, Tyrant of his Country. He was alſo a great Admirer of Philoſophy, and applied himſelf moſt of all to the Sect of the Stoicks, whence he had that Strength of Soul which he ſhewed upon ſo many Occaſions. His firſt Campagne, which he undertook for his Brother *Cepio*'s ſake, was in 681. in the time of the War of the Rebellious Slaves, Commanded by *Spartacus*; and immediately after led 1000 Foot into *Macedonia*: Whence he travelled into *Aſia*; but ſo meanly attended, that Peopled laughed at him; which troubled him very little; nor did he take great notice of the Honour and Reſpect *Pompey* and *Deiotarus* ordered to be ſhewn him. At his return he was made Quæſtor, which Charge he exerciſed with a great deal of Care, reforming the Officers, and impoſing Taxes and other Puniſhments upon the Murderers, that were paid out of the Publick Treaſury in *Sylla*'s time. He put in for a Tribunate, purpoſely to hinder an ill Man, who ſought to have it; and when *Catiline*'s Conſpiracy was diſcovered in 690. he joined with *Cicero* to puniſh the Accomplices, and oppoſed *Cæſar* in the Senate. Finding that *Hortenſius* was in Love with his Wife *Martia*, he yielded her to him, and retook her again when *Hortenſius* died; which gave *Cæſar* occaſion to ſay, That he parted with her when poor, with a deſign to have her again when ſhe became richer. When he was Quæſtor in 698. his Enemies, who had no mind he ſhould live near them, removed him by an Honourable Commiſſion, procuring an Order to have him ſent to *Cyprus*, to ſeize upon this Iſland, which the *Romans* had made King *Ptolemy* forfeit, without any juſt ground, imagining that he ſhould never compaſs that nice and ticklish Buſineſs; but would do ſomething that ſhould render him odious to the Commonwealth: But he carried the matter on with ſo much Prudence, that they could charge him with no Miſmanagement. His own Friends had moſt reaſon to complain of his Severity, in refuſing them the Wealth, which he preſerved for the Publick Treaſury. He always had a watchful Eye upon the Intrigues of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, when theſe were united; and endeavoured all he could to bring them to an Agreement during the Civil Wars, until finding he laboured to no purpoſe, he ſtuck to the latter, whom he conſidered as the Defender of the Commonwealth. After the Battle of *Pharſalia* and *Pompey*'s Death, in 706. he went into *Africa*, joined with *Juba* and *Scipio*, and left the Conduct of the Army to the laſt, and withdrew to *Utica*, where when he heard that *Cæſar* purſued him, he adviſed his Friends to be gone, and bid his Son try the Conqueror's Mercy; as for himſelf, he lay down upon his Bed, ſent for *Plato*'s Book of the Immortality of the Soul, and having read it over twice, thruſts a Sword through his Body; but the Wound not being mortal, was dreſſed up, which he ſoon undid again, and died in the 708th year of *Rome*, which was the third of the 183d Olympiad, and 48th of his Age, and about 45 years before CHRIST's Birth. The firſt *Cato* the Cenſor had a Son of his own Name, who gave ſuch great Proofs of his Valour in *Macedonia* under *Paulus Æmilius*, in 586. that this General gave him his Daughter *Tertia* in Marriage. This Son died a Prætor before his Father, who married as was ſaid, at eighty years of age, and had another Son Sirnamed *Salonius*, from his Mother *Salonia*; this died alſo a Prætor, and left a Son that was Conſul in 540. with *Manius Acilius Balbus*, and was Grandfather of *Cato Uticenſis*, who left another *Cato*, that was killed fighting againſt *Auguſtus* and *Anthony*, the 712th year of *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

CATO, *(Marcus Valerius)* a Poet, living about the 700th year of *Rome*. He wrote ſeveral Poems, amongſt others, one called *Lydia*; and another, *Diana*. He is likewiſe the Author of the *Diræ* in *Virgil*'s *Catalecta*, Printed by themſelves at *Leiden*, with Notes. *Suet. de Illuſt. Grammat. Voſſ. c. 1. de Poet. Lat. &c.*

CATOLICA, or *La Catolica*, a Borough of *Italy* in *Romania*, between *Peſaro* and *Rimini*; called ſo, becauſe amongſt the four hundred Biſhops who were aſſembled in the Council of *Rimini*, in 359. by Pope *Liberius*, there were ſome few Orthodox and True Catholicks, that ſeparated from the *Arrians*, to celebrate their Holy Myſteries in this place, which was from that time called *Catolica*. *Baron.*

CATTI, ancient People of *Germany*, in the Country of *Heſſe* and Modern *Thuringia*, where *Caſſel*, or *Caſtellum Cathorum* is. They fought a great Battel in *Tiberius*'s Reign againſt the *Hermondures*, for a little River, whoſe Water turned into Salt, and which both Parties would have in their own Country. The *Catti* were worſted, and their Misfortune was the greater, that the Conquerors vowed their Spoils to *Mars* and *Mercury*, which was a kind of Conſecration, or Vow, by which all was to be deſtroyed, Men, Horſes, and Cattel. The *Catti* paſſed into the Iſle of the *Batavi*, now called *Holland*, where is yet *Catwick-op-zee* upon the Sea-ſide, and *Catwick-op-den Rhein* upon the *Rhine*.

CATULLUS, *(Caius, or Quintus Valerius)* a Poet, born at *Verona*. St. *Jerom* thinks he was born in the *Peninſula* of *Sirmion*, which ſtretches into the Lake of *Benacus*, now called Lake *di Garda*, and is not far off *Verona*; and that it was under the ſeventh Conſulſhip of *Caius Marius*, and of *Lucius Cornelius Cinna*, 86 years before the Birth of CHRIST, 666 after the Foundation of *Rome*, and in the 163d *Olympiad*. He was intimate with *Cicero*, *Plancus*, and moſt of the other great Men of his time. *Julius Cæſar* had a great Kindneſs for him, and invited him to Supper, after he had ſeen his Verſes againſt himſelf. *Catullus* was a great Admirer of *Ipſitille*, who was of his own Country; and alſo loved one *Claudia*, whom he calls *Lesbia*, both very famous in his Writings, eſpecially the laſt. We have 117 Epigrams of his; his other Works are loſt. He died at 30 years of age, in the 698th year of *Rome*. *Scaliger* is of Opinion he lived much longer, and moſt of the Learned think ſo too. *Sueton. Voſſ.*

CATUMSYRITUS, *(John Baptiſt)* a *Grecian*, who ſtudied at the College, for that Country, at *Rome*; made a great Noiſe in *Italy*, at the publiſhing *Arcudius*'s Book, which endeavoured the Reconciliation of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches. He preſented a Petition to the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at *Rome*, to inform the Pope, That *Arcudius*'s Book was full of Hereſies, and abetted *Lutheraniſm* and *Calviniſm*. He puſh'd the Point ſtill farther, and Printed a Book at *Venice*, in 1632. againſt *Arcudius*, Entituled, *De vera Utriuſque Eccleſiæ Concordia*. He falls upon *Bellarmine*, and ſome other Jeſuits, and repreſents them as if they knew nothing of the Controverſie in Queſtion. He makes frequent mention of the *Euchologion*, found in the Monaſtery called *Cripta-Ferrata*, and pretends this Manuſcript, though eſteemed in *Italy*, and followed by *Arcudius* and the Jeſuits, was faulty. He cenſures it in ſeveral places, as if ſome of the Sacraments were not to be found in it; and accuſes *Arcudius*, and the *Greeks* of the College at *Rome*, as Favourers of new Hereſies, in following this *Euchologion*. But then, on the other ſide, it muſt be ſaid of *Catumſyritus*, That he wrote with more Heat than Judgment. *Memoir. Schavans.*

CATUS, *(Elicius)* or, according to others, *Ælius*, a *Roman* Conſul, renowned both for his Virtues and Victories; yet was ſo modeſt, that he eat in earthen Veſſels, having but two ſilver Goblets, or Tumblers, which his Father-in-Law, *L. Paulus*, preſented him with, after he had beaten King *Perſeus*, and could not refuſe from him; yet would not receive ſome that were offered him by the Deputies of the *Ætolians*, when they ſaw him ſerved in his earthen Veſſels. *Plin.*

CATZENELBOGHEN, or *Catzenellebogen*, *Catti Meliboci*, a County of *Germany* in *Veterania*, belonging to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and was part of what the ancient *Catti* poſſeſſed, who gave it their Name.

CAVA, or *La Cava*, a little Town in the hither Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*.

CAVAGNE, *(Arnaud)* Maſter of the Requeſts, being declared an Accomplice of the Crime Admiral *Châtillon* was accuſed of, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. King of *France*: He was drawn upon a Sledge to the *Greve*, or Place of Execution at *Paris*, where he and an old Gentleman, called *Briquemant*, were executed together; and becauſe the Admiral was killed ſome days before, he was repreſented in Straw, and ſerved like the reſt. *Mezeray.*

CAVAILLON, a Town of *Provence*, in the County of *Venaiſſin*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Avignon*: It is the *Cabellio Cavarium* of *Strabo*, called by others *Cabellicum*, or *Urbs Cavallicorum*, and is ſeated upon the River *Durance*, in a very fertile Plain. It was formerly built upon a little Hill, where ſome Remains of Houſes are yet to be ſeen. This Town is but ſmall, and ill built: The Cathedral bears the Name of St. *Veran*, who lived in the 6th Age. *S. Marth. Gall. Chriſt.*

CAVALCANTI, (*Guido*) born at *Florence*, and lived till towards the end of the Thirteenth Century: He was both a Poet and Philoſopher; and amongſt other Works he left one of Directions for Polite Writing. *Leand. Albert. Deſc. Ital. &c.*

CAVALIERI, (*Bonaventure*) a Jeſuit of *Milan*, counted one of the greateſt Mathematicians of the Seventeenth Century: His Worth procured him the beſt Employments in his Order. He wrote ſeveral very ingenious Treatiſes; as, his *Directorium Generale Uranometricum*, publiſhed in 1632. *Geometria Indiviſibilium continuorum, nova quadam ratione, promota. Lo Specchio Uſtorio, &c. Voſſ. de Scient. Mathem. c. 58. ſec. 13. Ricciol. Chron. Reform. &c.*

CAVAN, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, where the Duke of *Berwick* had his Horſe ſhot under him, and his Troops defeated by a Party of K. *William*'s Army, in 1689. The Town is defended by a pretty ſtrong Fort.

CAUCASUS, a Mountain in *Mingrelia*, or *Colchide*, which begins towards the Mouth of the *Phaſis*, and ſtretches by a long Chain or Ridge thro' all *Aſia*, which it divides from one end to the other. The three higheſt Parts of theſe Mountains are called *Caucaſus*, *Taurus*, and *Imaus*. The *Caucaſus*, towards the Mouth of the *Phaſis*, is full of Rocks and frightful Precipices; the top always covered with Snow, and uninhabited. The Guides of the Country have certain Sandals or flat Shooes, proper to go upon the Snow with; the Sole like a Racquet without a Handle, but not quite ſo large; the Strings are ſlacker, and Wood round: This hinders them from ſinking into the Snow, ſo that they hardly go into it an inch deep, and leave but a very light track or footing. Under the top of this Mountain the Land is fertile, and abounds much in Gom, (a Grain that reſembles Millet, and is ſown like Rice) in Corn, Honey, Wine, Fruits, Hogs, and great Cattel. The Water is very good; and here are ſeveral Villages. The Vines grow round the Trees, and riſe to the higheſt Branches; this makes the Wine very good, and ſo cheap, that in ſome places 300 Pound weight is ſold for a Crown. The common ſort live in Cabins made of Wood, and each Family has four or five, and make their Fire in the middle of the greateſt, and ſit all round it. They bake their Bread in hollow Stones, which they heat before they put in the Paſte or Dough, and then cover them with Aſhes and live Coals. Their Wine they keep in great earthen Urns, as in *Mingrelia*. The Inhabitants are moſt of them Chriſtians of the *Georgick* Rite; are of a freſh and lively Complexion, and their Women very fair, and are far better provided of Neceſſaries than the *Mingrelians*, and other People of Mount *Caucaſus*, that are not Subject to the *Turks*: Being come to the top of the Mountain, by ſeveral winding and ſteep ways, People deſcend of *Akalziki*-ſide, for four Leagues together; in the middle of this Deſcent, are ſeen on ſome Heighths, the Ruines of Caſtles and Churches, which the Country-people ſay were deſtroyed by the *Turks*. At the foot of the Mountain is a fair and pleaſant Valley, about three miles broad, which is very fruitful, and well ſtocked with Villages. The River *Kur* runs through the middle of it, and the little Hills that environ it are cover'd with Cattel. 5 Leagues forward, in the Plain, is the Fortreſs called *Akalziki*, ſituate in a very low place, between twenty Heighths that command it, and whence it may be battered on all ſides: Near this Fortreſs is a Borough, conſiſting of 400 Houſes, and inhabited by *Turks*, *Chriſtians*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Greeks*, and *Jews*. The *Chriſtians* have Churches, and *Jews* their Synagogue. The Baſſa lives in the Fortreſs; the Principal Officers and Soldiers keep in the neighbouring Villages. The Fortreſs was built by the *Georgians*, and was taken from them about the end of the 16th Age. At three Leagues from *Akalziki*, the Plain grows narrow, and the Mountains are but at half a League's diſtance the one from the other: Hereabouts is a ſtrong Fort, called *Uſker*, built upon a Rock on the right-ſide of the River *Kur*; at the foot of this Rock is a ſmall Town, that takes up all the Ground between the Fort and the oppoſite Mountain. Here is a *Sangiac* with his Militia, and a Cuſtom-houſe. 2 Leagues beyond *Uſker*, is a Mountain that parts *Perſia* and *Turkey* on that ſide. *Chardin.* The *Macedonians*, and thoſe that wrote the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, miſtook *Caucaſus* for *Paropamiſus*, a Mountain in *India*: This was well obſerved by *Erotoſtanes* of *Cyrene*, as we may learn from *Strabo* and *Arrian*. *Strab. Lib. 11. Arrian Lib. 5.* The Reader, if he pleaſes, may ſee more of this matter in a Book called *Ars Critica*, part 3. ſec. 3. c. 2.

CAUCUS, (*Anthony*) a *Venetian* Lord, and Archbiſhop of *Corfu*, being ordered by Pope *Gregory* XIII. carefully to look out the Errors of the *Greeks*, collected them to the number of 30 in a Latin Book, which he Dedicated to the ſame Pope; but was never Printed. It's in Manuſcript in the *French* King's Library, where it's like *M. Simon* took what he publiſhed in his Hiſtory of the Belief and Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern Nations. *Leo Allatius*, in his Third Book of the Agreement of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches, handles *Caucus* very roughly, calling him an Ignorant, a Slanderer, and a Man of no Judgment, who thought to oblige the Popes, by multiplying the Errors of the *Greeks*, and attributing to the whole what he only ſaw at *Corfu*. To ſay the truth, it were more proper to diminiſh their Errors, than either to add to, or aggravate them, as *Caucus* did in ſeveral places, nevertheleſs *M. Simon* excuſes him, and undertakes his Defence againſt *Leo Allatius*, in the Book that we mentioned above. *R. Simon.*

CAUDEBEC, a Town of *France* in *Normandy*, in the Country of *Caux*, near the Bar of the *Seine*, which is a Name that is given this River, where it grows broad towards the Sea. *Caudebec*, which Latin Authors call *Calidobecum*, is 7 Leagues below *Roan*, towards *Harfleur* and *Havre de Grace*. Here are ſeveral Manufactures, and eſpecially of Hats, that are called *Caudebecs* from the Town's Name.

CAVE, or *Caba*, Daughter of *Julian*, Count of *Ceuta* and *Conſuegra*, was violated by *Roderic* King of *Spain*: This Injury incenſed *Julian* ſo much, who was then Governour for that King in *Africa*, that he joined with the two Sons of *Vitiza*, the former King, whom *Roderic* had blinded, and excluded his Children from the Crown, and called the *Saracens* into *Spain* in the year 712. where he defeated King *Roderic* the following year, and ſubjected the whole Country to their Tyranny. *Vaſæus Chron. Mariana.*

CAVENDISH: This Noble Family derives its Deſcent from a Younger Branch of the *Gernons*, Men of great Note, ſome Ages paſt, in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Eſſex*; which being ſeated at *Cavendiſh* in *Suffolk*, aſſumed that Place for their Sirname. The firſt that laid the Foundation of the Greatneſs this Family now enjoys, was *William Cavendiſh* of *Chatſworth*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; who in 31 *Hen.* 8. upon the great Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, was one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation, and afterwards made Treaſurer of the Chamber to that King, and alſo one of his Privy Council. King *Edward* VI. continued him in the ſame, and Queen *Mary* advanced him to the Dignity of Knighthood. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick*, in the County of *Derby*, Eſq; Siſter and Coheir to *John* her Brother, three Sons, *Henry*, *William*, and *Charles*; and three Daughters, *Frances*, married to Sir *Henry Pierpoint* Kt. *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*; and *Mary*, to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. *Elizabeth* the Mother, by her ſucceſsful Marriages after the Father's Death, firſt with Sir *William St. Lo*, Captain of the Guard to Q. *Elizabeth*, and Poſſeſſor of divers fair Lordſhips in *Glouceſterſhire*; and afterwards with *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, enlarged the Eſtate very conſiderably, and built the Noble Houſes of *Chatſworth*, *Hardwick*, and *Old-Cotes*, all in *Derbyſhire*. *Henry*, the eldeſt Son, dying without Iſſue Legitimate, in 1616. *William*, the ſecond, inherited his fair Eſtate, and was by Letters Patents, bearing Date 3 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and 16 *Jac.* created Earl of *Devonſhire*. This *William* dying, in 1625. was ſucceeded by *William* his Son and Heir; and this by another *William*, his Son and Heir, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Saliſbury*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons; *William*, advanced by His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. to the Dignity of Marquiſs of *Hartington* and Duke of *Devonſhire*, and is Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold; and *Charles*, who died unmarried; and one Daughter, called *Anne*, firſt married to *Charles* Lord *Rich*, only Son to *Charles* Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards to *John* Lord *Burleigh*, only Son to *John* Earl of *Exeter*. *William* Lord *Cavendiſh*, now Duke of *Devonſhire*, married *Mary*, a Noble and Virtuous Lady, Daughter to *James* late Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had Iſſue *William*, *Henry*, and *Elizabeth*; which Lord *Henry*, a Gentleman of the greateſt Hopes, died in 1700. very much lamented by all that knew him. Of this ſame Family was Sir *William Cavendiſh*, in 18 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ogle*; as alſo of Viſcount, by the Title of Viſcount *Mansfield*; and upon the 17th of *March*, 3 *Car.* 1. to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendiſh* of *Bolſover*, and Earl of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, and choſen to be Governour to Prince *Charles*. In the beginning of the Troubles, he manned and fortified the Town and Port of *Newcaſtle* for His Majeſty's Service; and afterwards levying other Forces, took many ſtrong Holds, gained the Victories of *Gainsborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*, *Pierebrig*, *Cecroft*, *Tankerſley*, *Tadcaſter*, *Sheffield*, *Rotherham*, *Tarum*, *Beverley*, *Cawode*, *Selby*, *Hallifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*; in which laſt, having vanquiſhed the Rebels greateſt Northern Army, (himſelf valiantly led on) he took twenty two great Guns, and many Colours: For which, and other Services, he was by Letters

Patents, bearing Date at *Oxford* the 27th of *October*, 19 *Car.* I. advanced to the Dignity of Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle*; and in 16 *Car.* II. to the Dignity of Earl *Ogle* and Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugdale.*

The CAVES in *Wiltſhire*, between *Luckington* and *Great Badminton*, upon the edge of the County, 9 in number of a row, of ſeveral dimenſions, the leaſt 4 foot broad, and 9 or 10 foot long; are credibly ſuppoſed to be the Tombs of ſome Heroick Men among the ancient *Romans*, *Saxons*, and *Danes*, becauſe Spurrs and pieces of Armour have been digged out of them.

CAUMONT *la Force*, or *James Nompar* of *Caumont*, Duke of *la Force*, Peer and Mareſchal of *France*, General of the King's Army, Son of *Francis* of *Caumont*, and *Philippa* of *Beaupoil*: He bore Arms from his very Youth, and ſtuck to *Henry* IV. whom he ſerved very well upon ſeveral Occaſions, as in 1589. at the Engagement of *Arques*. He alſo ſerved in *Lewis* XIII.'s Reign, defended *Montauban* in 1621. and having afterwards ſubmitted himſelf to the King, was made Mareſchal of *France* at *St. Foy*, in 1622. and Lieutenant-General of the Army in *Piedmont*. He took *Pignerol*, and defeated the *Spaniards* at *Carignan* in 1630. The year after, he ſerved in *Languedoc*; afterwards, in 1634. he was ſent to *Lorrain*, and into *Germany*, where he raiſed the Siege of *Philipsbourg*, ſuccoured *Heidelberg*, and took *Spire* the 21ſt of *March*, 1635. He alſo did conſiderable Service upon ſeveral other Occaſions. The King erected his Patrimony of *la Force* to a Dukedom and Peerage in 1637. He died at *Bergerac* the 10th of *May*, 1652. being about 90 years of age.

CAUNUS, Son of *Miletus* of *Crete*, obſerving his Siſter *Byblis*'s unlawful Love for him, he left his Country, and built a Town in *Caria*, to which he gave his own Name. *Ovid.Met.*9. This Town is now called *Roſſa*, and is upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Macre*. *Strabo* makes mention of it, and ſays, that the exceſſive Heats render it a very dangerous place for Health, during Summer and Autumn. *Herodotus*, in his Firſt Book, ſays, That thoſe of *Caunus* were much given to Wine and Women; and that they baniſhed out of their Town the foreign Gods, with the Prieſts that ſerved them, and kept none but the Gods of their own Country.

CAUSSIN, *(Nicholas)* a Jeſuit of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*: He was counted a Perſon of great Probity and Reſolution. He endeavoured to puſh at Cardinal *Richelieu*; but this Miniſter being too hard for him, got him baniſhed; ſo that he returned not to *Paris* till after the Cardinal's Death. *Cauſſin* died in the year 1655. His Works are, *Theſaurus Græcæ Poeſeos. De Symbolica Ægyptiorum Sapientia. La Cour Sainte*, or *The Holy Court, &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſu. Life of Cardinal Richelieu, Printed at Amſterdam in* 2 *Vol.*

CAUVRESTAN, a great Village between *Car*, a Town of *Perſia*, in the *Farſiſtan*, and the Iſle of *Ormus*, which is at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Balſora*. This Place is remarkable for its Muſmelons, which are as big as our Gourds, and are the beſt of all *Perſia*: The Pulp is of a pure Red, and as ſweet as any Sugar. Here are alſo ſome Radiſhes that weigh 30, and ſome 35 pounds, and are of an exquiſite Taſte. *Tavern.*

CAUX, or *Pas de Caux*, a Country of *France* in *Normandy*, thought to be the Reſidence of the ancient *Caletes*: It is a Bailiwick of the Parliament of *Roan*, between the *Seine* and Ocean, comprehending *Diepe*, *Havre de Grace*, *Aumale*, *Harfleur*, *Caudebec*, *St. Valery*, *&c.* There is alſo the Promontory of *Caux*, with a Borough of the ſame Name.

CAWOOD, a Market-Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Barkſton*.

CAXAMALCA, a Country of *America Meridionalis* in *Peru*, in the Province of *Lima*, near the River *Vagna*, and 30 Leagues from the Pacifick Sea. It is remarkable in Hiſtory, becauſe it was there that *Atabalipa*, King of *Peru*, was defeated and taken by *Francis Pizarro*, General of the *Spaniards*, who put him to death afterwards, in *An.* 1533. Here were formerly ſeveral Palaces of the *Ynca's*, or Emperors of *Peru*, and of the Great Lords of their Court.

CAXTON, a Market-Town in *Cambridgeſhire*, in the Hundred of *Slow*.

CAXUME, Capital of the Kingdom of *Tigremahon* in *Abyſſinia*. *Marmol* calls it *Tigray*, takes it for the *Teneſis* of *Strabo*, and that it was the Seat of the Queen of *Sheba*, who viſited *Solomon*, and the Cuſtom of that Place to be Govern'd by Women. *Marmol, l.* 10. *c.* 23.

CAYENNNE, an Iſland of *Guiana*, upon the Coaſt of the Northern Sea, in Southern *America*. To the South of it is the Mouth of the River *Cayenne*, which runs between the Country of the *Caribbes* and that of the *Galibis*, about 7 Leagues long, 3 Leagues broad, and its Circuit is about 18 or 20. It forms ſome Promontories, whereof the moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Fort Loüis*, of *Seperou*, and *Mahury*. Here are alſo fine Meadows and Paſture, which the Savages call *Savanes*. The principal Dwelling-places of the Iſland are *Mahury*, *Armine*, *Bourg*, and *Maſhoury*, without comprehending thoſe of the Savages. The Air is very temperate, though it is but four Degrees North of the Equinoctial Line, which makes the Days and Nights to be almoſt of a length. The Woods are full of Game, and the Rivers abound as much in Fiſh. The Chief Commerce of the Country conſiſts in Tabaco. It belongs to the *French*, who built *Fort Loüis* in a place called *Bourg*, or Borough, becauſe it has no Walls, and conſiſts only of two hundred Lodges, or little Houſes, which form two Streets. The Fort was named from *Lewis* XIII. who gave Orders to build it. It's placed upon a Heighth, with its Batteries always ready to fire upon the Borough and the Sea. The Port has very good Anchorage, and the Entrance into it is defended by 4 great Pieces of Cannon. *De Laet.*

CAYERBEY, Baſſa or Governour of *Aleppo* and *Comagena*. To revenge his Brother's Impriſonment, he betray'd his Prince, *Campſon*, Soldan of *Egypt*, and maliciouſly engaged him in a War with *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*; in which himſelf being Chief Commander, he turned his Arms againſt his Maſter, and was the Occaſion of his Death, and the Defeat of his Army. This hapned on the 14th of *Auguſt*, 1516. and opened the *Turks* a Paſſage into all the Places of *Syria*; and afterwards all *Egypt* ſubmitted, and the *Cayerbey*, and ſome of the Chief *Mammeluc*'s joined with them, who for all that never got but a very limitted Power. *Davity.*

CAYERNITES, little Iſlands near the Weſtern Coaſts of the Iſle of *Eſpagnole*: Theſe Iſlands are frequented for their Tortoiſes, which are in great numbers, and very big; one of them will weigh 200 weight of Fleſh, without counting the Fat, which they melt, and which the *French* and *Spaniſh* Inhabitants eat with their Pulſe, and ſome will yield 30 Quarts of Oil. Their Fleſh is of a very good Taſte, and very nouriſhing; the Adventurers Feaſt of it. Theſe Beaſts are taken, ſome with Nets, which the Iſlanders call *Falbes*, and lay on the Graſs, where they feed commonly; and ſome are taken by ſtriking an Iron Hook into their Backs; others by turning them upon their Backs; which is done thus: There is a Stick laid under the Sand where they are to paſs, when they come on the Land to lay their Eggs, which is lifted up, when they put their two Forefeet beyond it; being thus thrown upon their Backs, they can by no means get up again: When they are thus taken, they beat them with the Handles of their Knives upon their Noſe, which is above their Mouth, in form of two ſmall Holes, by which they reſpire; this makes them bleed abundantly, whereof they die ſoon after. They muſt of neceſſity be ſtruck in this place; for if they were beat upon their Head, or elſewhere, they could not be kill'd, tho' it were with a Leaver, or other ſuch-like maſſie Body. *Wyfflet, Oexmelin.*

CAYET, *(Peter Victor)* was firſt a *Hugonot* Miniſter, and officiated in the Chapel of *Catherine*, Siſter to the King of *Navarre*: He afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*. In 1605. he publiſhed his *Chronologie Septennaire*, beginning at the Peace of *Vervines*, which was concluded in the year 1598. This Work was ſo much valued by ſome of the Great Lords at Court, that they perſuaded him to add the 9 years War of K. *Henry* IV. which he had managed from his firſt coming to the Crown, in 1589. to the Concluſion of the Peace at *Vervines*. This he perform'd in the 3 Tomes of his *Nine Years Chronology*, which was Printed at *Paris* in 1608. In which Book, before he proceeds to the Reign of *Henry* IV. he premiſes an Abridgment of the moſt conſiderable Paſſages of the *League*, to the Death of *Henry* III. *Mnimb. Hiſt. de la Ligue.*

CAYMADAN, the 24th Califf, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, who Reigned after *Oſman* in 873. He was in great Wars with the *Perſians*, who implored the *Turks* Aſſiſtance, and ſo gave them way into the *Mahometan* Empire: But he ſubdued theſe Rebels; and after he had waſted their Provinces, he turned his Arms againſt the Emperotir of *Conſtantinople*. He had no good Succeſs in this Undertaking, and ſuffered great Loſſes during the thirty years of his Reign. After his Death, the Empire of the *Arabians* was divided between Four Califfs, which ſhall be ſpoken of in the Article of *Coſdar*. *Marmol.*

CAYM-BEARMILA, Califf of *Carvan* in *Barbary*, ſucceeded Califf *Abdala* in 986. and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Arabians*, made himſelf Maſter in a ſhort time of *Africa Orientalis*; whence paſſing towards the Weſt, he ravaged ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom of *Fez*. Afterwards, by the Valour of a *Sclavonian* Captain, he conquered all *Barbary*, *Numidia*, and *Libya*, where now is *Biledulgerid*; and gathering immenſe Riches in *Carvan*, he became the Powerfulleſt Prince that had ever Reigned in *Africa*. After this, he aſpired higher, and ſent the *Sclavonian* to Conquer *Egypt* and *Syria*: This brave Officer took Great *Cairo*, which he environed with new Walls, and good Fortifications, and drew the Califf *Caym* thither, and put him in poſſeſſion of all the Wealth of *Egypt*. But as he was thinking of beſieging *Babylon*, News was brought him that *Abulbagex*, Governor of *Carvan*, had raiſed a Rebellion in his Abſence, and ſent to the *Califf* of *Elvir*, to put himſelf under his Protection; This broke his Deſign upon *Babylon*, and put him upon giving the *Arabians* Leave to go into *Africa*, which his Predeceſſors would never permit. He publiſhed throughout all *Arabia*, that all were free to go to *Africa*, and carry their whole Train and Equipage along with them, paying but a Ducat a-piece at their going out of *Egypt*, for which they were promiſed Proviſions for their Voyage, and Swearing to make War againſt *Abulbagex*. This was no ſooner publiſhed, but Three *Arabian* Tribes, or great Families, who had no Settlement in their Country, began to march, to the number of above a Million of Souls, in which great Company, there were above 500000 fighting Men; as ſoon as they entred into *Barbary*, they marched to *Carvan*, where they took *Abulbagex*, whom they put to Death with cruel Torments. The Town was demoliſhed in 1001, and then the Victorious *Arabians* divided the Country amongſt themſelves, acknowledging *Caym* for *Califf*, who remained in *Egypt*, where his Succeſſors Reigned after him for 160 years, until *Hadoc*, the laſt *Califf*, who was killed by *Saladin* I. *Soudan* of *Egypt*, in 1164. *Marmol.*

CAYPHAS, a Town of *Paleſtina*, ſeated upon the *Mediterranean*, at the foot of *Mount Carmel*, and but two Leagues by Water from St. *John* of *Acre*, which is over-againſt it upon the oppoſite Shore. It's now but a Village inhabited by ſome *Moors*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*; the Caſtle and Walls lay ruin'd ever ſince; *Saladin* demoliſhed the Town in 1191. together with *Jaffa* or *Joppa*, *Cæſarea*, and other Seaports and Maritime Towns, for fear the Chriſtians, who had taken St. *John* of *Acre*, ſhould alſo become Maſters of theſe, and fortifie themſelves in them. *Cayphas* had its Name from *Caiphas* High Prieſt of the *Jews*, who re-eſtabliſhed it in our Saviour's Time. *Doubdan.*

CAYT-BEY, Sultan of *Egypt* and *Syria*, originally of *Circaſſia*, and born a Slave; but his Wit and Courage made him to be ſo highly conſidered by the *Mammeluks*, that with a general Conſent, they choſe him for their King. He defeated *Bajazet*'s Army near *Tarſus*, commanded by *Querſole* his Son-in-Law, a ſtout Man, who was taken Priſoner. After this Victory, he beat *Aſſimbeck* back, who Reigned in *Meſopotamia*; and being Maſter of *Bir* upon the *Euphrates*, made Incurſions very far into *Syria*. He alſo ſubdued the *Arabians*, diſperſed the *Ethiopian* Slaves, who aſſembled in great numbers to deſtroy the *Mammeluks*, and threatned *Egypt* with a terrible Revolution.

CAZAN, a Kingdom of the *Tartary* of *Aſia*, with a Town of the ſame Name, belonging to the great Duke of *Muſcovy*. This Kingdom lies between *Bulgaria* and *Czermiſſi*. *Caza*, its Capital, is upon a ſmall River of its own Name, which a little below the Town empties it ſelf into the *Volga*. This Place *John Baſileus*, great *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, took from one of the Kings of the *Tartars*. The other Towns are *Kackſago*, *Nova*, *Allateur*, *Saluch*, and others, known but very little by the *Europeans*.

CAZAN, or as others write *Hazan*, an Officer in the *Jews* Synagogues, who repeats aloud the Prayers the *Jews* ſay in their Synagogues, and ſings when they ſing. He is in a high Place above all the reſt, where the *Rabbin* ſeats himſelf to preach. All this is done in great diſorder, the *Jews* interrupting each other, and diſcourſing of their Affairs. The *Cazan* goes on always, and raiſes his Voice now and then. This Word is found in St. *Epiphanius*, which in his time ſignified a Miniſter of the Synagogue. It's probable the *Jews* called this Officer by that Name, becauſe he ſees all that done in the Synagogue, and has a particular Care of the Reading of the Law, and of all the Office. *P. Simon.*

CAZARES, People that made a part of the *Huns*, and joined themſelves to the *Avares*. See *Avares*.

CEADRAGUE, Son of *Thraſicon*, Prince of the *Aborites*, Subjects to the *French*. This *Thraſicon* was aſſiſted by the *Danes* during the Reign of *Charlemaign* his Protector, and when *Lewis the Meek* had baniſhed *Sclaomir*, who was odious to the People, *Ceadrague* was named Duke, but being convinced of correſponding with the *Daniſh* Princes, he was degraded of his Dignity, and *Sclaomir* re-eſtabliſhed. The laſt dying in 818. *Ceadrague* came to the King at *Compiegne* to juſtifie himſelf, and obtained the Principality which he had before.

CEBA, *(Aufaldo)* a *Genoueſe*, living in the Seventeenth Century. He had a great deal of Wit, and a good Genius for Poetry: He wrote ſome Epick Poems, and ſeveral Plays, amongſt others, *Ill Furio Camillo, & la Regina Eſter.* This laſt Piece is ſtuff'd with Fables, which make an unſuitable mixture with the ſolemn Hiſtory of the Holy Scriptures; and for this reaſon, this Play of *Ceba* was rang'd among the Prohibited Books. He wrote likewiſe a *Roman* Hiſtory in *Italian*; *Eſſercici Accademici. Dialoguo d l Poema Heroico, &c. Giuſtiniani & Soprani, Script de la Lig. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pin.* III. *Imag. Illuſt.*

CEBARES, or *Oebares*, the Name of *Darius*'s Gentleman of the Horſe, by whoſe Addreſs and Contrivance that Prince became King of *Perſia*. For after the Death of the *Smerdi*'s, who had made themſelves Maſters of that Monarchy, the Great Men that pretended to the Crown, being puzled about the Choice of a Monarch, bethought them at laſt to leave the Election to Fortune; wherefore they agreed to come all on Horſeback before the Palace, and conſented he ſhould have the Crown whoſe Horſe ſhould firſt neigh before the Sun was up, for the *Perſians* held the Sun to be a Deity, and uſed to conſecrate Horſes to it. *Darius*, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, one of the Pretenders, breaking his Head to find the Means of becoming King, *Cebares*, his Gentleman, promiſed to do him good Service on this Occaſion, and the Night before the Day appointed for the Meeting, he leads *Darius*'s Horſe and a Mare to the Place where that Prince was to ſtand before the Palace. The next day, when all the Competitors met at the appointed Hour, *Darius*'s Horſe finding that was the place where he had ſeen the Mare the day before, immediately falls a Neighing before all the reſt; whereupon his Maſter was ſaluted King, and acknowledged by all the Aſſiſtants and Spectators. It was thus that Buſineſs hapned, though others ſay, that *Darius*'s Gentleman ſtroaked a Mares Buttock, and held that Hand to the Horſe's Noſe, who moved by the Smell, fell immediately a Neighing. *Juſtin. Herod.*

CEBARSUSSI, a Borough near *Carthage*, famous for a Council held by the Donatiſt Prelates of *Africa* there about 394. againſt *Primianus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, who was choſen after *Parmenian*, who ſucceeded *Donatus*. This Prelate, accuſed by a Deacon called *Maximin*, whom he Excommunicated, was cited before the Council held at a Place called the *Cavernes* or *Grottos* of *Suſes*; but refuſing to appear, and abuſing them who were ſent to him, he was depoſed in this ſecond Synod of *Cebarſuſſi*, held a little time after the firſt. *Maximin* was choſe in his Place, and was ordained by Two Schiſmaticks. *S. Auguſtin. Cont. Creſcon.*

CEBES, a *Theban* Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Socrates*. He wrote Three Dialogues, one call'd, *Hebdomas*, another *Phrynicus*, and the Third *Pinax*, or his *Table*; which contains an account of the Birth, Life and Death of Mankind: This Piece was thought imperfect till lately, but now *James Gronovius* has publiſh'd it intire, from a Manuſcript of the King of *France*'s Library, Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689.

CECCI, or *Ceccus*, *Francis*, Native of *Aſcoli*, a Biſhoprick of *Italy*, in the March of *Ancone*: He was Aſtrologer to the Duke of *Florence*, and was put in the Inquiſition, and burned at *Bologne* in 1327. becauſe it was ſaid that he made a Treatiſe *De Sphæra*, wherein he taught that Evil Spirits were engendred in Heaven, who could work ſtrange things under certain Conſtellations, and that Jeſus Chriſt coming upon Earth, was born under one of theſe Conſtellations, that rendered him poor of neceſſity; and that Anti-Chriſt would come into the World under a Conſtellation that would make him rich. He writ more ſuch ſcandalous Stuff. Others pretend, that the Biſhop of *Averſa*, this Duke's Chancellor, put him to Death, moved to this Violence by *Dinus*, a Learned Phyſician, who was jealous of *Cecci*'s great Reputation, and *Dinus* himſelf died 15 days after his Execution. *Deſc. Ital. Leander.*

CECILIAN, Deacon of *Menſurius*, Biſhop of *Carthage*, who lived in the Fourteenth Age, and was choſen Biſhop in 306. after the other Prelate's Death, by the unanimous Conſent both of the Clergy and People. *Botrus* and *Celeſius*, Prieſts of the ſame Church, ſeeing themſelves deprived of this Dignity, formed a Schiſm, which was hatched, and begun to appear when *Cecilian* demanded the Holy Veſſels of the Church, which during the Perſecution, were put in the keeping of ſome that were thought to be Honeſt and Faithful. Theſe would not deliver them upon Demand, but joined with the Two ambitious Clergymen to diſquiet their new Paſtor, and ſeparate themſelves from his Communion. They alledged his Ordination was null, accuſed him of ſeveral Crimes, and at laſt drew a rich Dame, called *Lucilla*, to their Side; this Lady was a Native of *Spain*, and one that hated that Prelate. Theſe Schiſmaticks called themſelves *Donatiſts*, from *Donatus*, Succeſſor of *Majorinus*; they divided themſelves afterwards into Two Parties, and imbroiled the Church of *Africa* for almoſt 200 years. Yet *Cecilian* was cleared of the Crimes they imputed to him at the Synod of *Rome*, which Pope *Melchiades* held in 313 at *Conſtantine* the *Great*'s Requeſt; beſides, the Pro-Conſul of *Africa* protected him, and the Council of *Arles*, aſſembled in 314. undertook his Defence, and condemned the *Donatiſts*; which *Conſtantine* did likewiſe by a more particular Sentence. *Cecilian* aſſiſted at the General Council of *Nice* in 325. and died a little after. *Auguſtin, Baronius, Optat. Lib* 1.

CECILL, *(David)* of *Stanford, in Com. Linc.* being in conſiderable Imployments in the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh and Eighth, obtained for *Richard* his Son and Heir, the Office of Page of the Crown. This *Richard* was afterwards advanced to be Groom of the Robes to King *Henry* the Eighth, and obtained ſeveral conſiderable Grants of that Prince, and a Legatee in his Will. Departing this Life of 34 *H.* 8. his Son *William* ſucceeded him in the King's Favour; and being a Perſon of great Learning, ſingular Judgment, and other great Endowments, was, through the Favour of the Duke of *Somerſet*, advanced to the Office of *Cuſtos Brevium*; and in the 5 *E.* 6. conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Privy-Council. Queen *Mary*, notwithſtanding his differing in Religion, had a great Eſteem for him; and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Firſt of her Reign, choſe him of her Privy-Council, and in the Third, conſtituted him Maſter of the Wards; and though ſome of the Nobility ſtomached his Preferment, advanced him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Burleigh*; and in the 14th of her Reign, conſtituted him Lord Treaſurer of *England*; ſupported him againſt all the Deſigns formed againſt him, and valued him as her ableſt Miniſter of State: She would make him always ſit down in her Preſence, ſaying, *My Lord, We make uſe of you, not for your bad Legs, but for your good Head.* And viſiting him when ſick of the Gout, at *Burleigh-Houſe* in the *Strand*, the Lord's Servants conducted her in at the Door, deſir'd her Majeſty to ſtoop: She anſwered, *For your Maſter's Sake I will ſtoop, but not for the King of* Spain. His Saying was, *Prudens qui Patiens*; his Maxim, *Nolo minor me timeat deſpiciatve major*, My Inferior ſhall not fear; my Superior ſhall not deſpiſe me. Parting this Life in 1598. *Thomas*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, in 3 *Jac.* was by Letters Patents bearing Date the 4th of *May*, created Earl of *Exeter*, and was ſucceeded in the Honour by *William*, his Son and Heir, whoſe Iſſue Male being extinct, that Honour fell to *David Cecill*, Son and Heir to Sir *Richard Cecill*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, which *David*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*, had Iſſue, *John*, the preſent Earl of *Exeter*; who by the Lady *Francis* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*, hath had Iſſue *John*, now Earl of *Exeter*. *Dugdale.*

CECILL, *(Robert)* Son to the before ſpecified *William* Lord *Burleigh*, being a Knight in 38, was made one of the Queen's Principal Secretaries of State, ſent afterwards to *France* to mediate a Peace betwixt the *Spaniard* and the *French* in 1 *Jac.* created Lord *Cecill* of *Eſingdon*, in 2 *Jac.* Viſcount *Cranborne* (being the firſt of that Degree that ever uſed a Coronet) and in 3 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Saliſbury*, ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge.* Departing this Life in 1612. *William* his Son and Heir ſucceeded, who took to Wife *Catharine*, the youngeſt Daughter to *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had Iſſue Seven Sons, *James*, who died young, *Charles*, *Robert*, *Philip*, *William*, *Algernon*, and *Edward*; and 5 Daughters. *Charles*, who died in his Father's Life-time, Married *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir to *James Maxwell*, one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles* I. afterwards made Earl of *Darlton* in *Scotland*, and by her had Iſſue Seven Sons, *viz. James*, who ſucceeded his Grandfather, as alſo *Robert*, *Charles*, *William*, *Edward*, *Henry*, and *George*, all dead unmarried. *William* Earl of *Saliſbury* being Knight of the Garter, dying in 1668. the forementioned *James*, his Grandſon, ſucceeding him, Married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters of *John* Earl of *Rutland*, and by her had Iſſue Four Sons, *James* the preſent Earl, *Robert*, *William*, and *Charles*, and Four Daughters, *Catharine*, *Francis*, *Mary* and *Margaret*. *Dugdale.*

CECROPIUS, Biſhop of *Sebaſtia* aſſiſted at the General Council of *Chalcedon* in 451. and maintained in its ſecond Seſſion, that Pope *Leo* had propoſed a Model of Faith in his Letter to *Flavian* upon the Diſpute raiſed by *Eutyches*. The Council deputed him and Two other Prelates to Summon *Dioſcorus*, and carry him a Writing; and when that Hereſiarch deſired Secular Commiſſioners, the Holy Biſhop anſwered, That ſince it was a buſineſs that touch'd his own Perſon, it was not fit Laymen ſhould be preſent at it. In the Fourth Seſſion he fell in a Paſſion againſt the Biſhops of *Egypt*, who refuſed to ſubſcribe to St. *Leo*'s Letter, and ſaid, it was unjuſt 1200 Prelates ſhould be deſpiſed, and 10 Hereticks heard. In the Fifth Seſſion, to remedy ſome Diſorders, he deſired the Synod would be pleaſed to aboliſh all the *Pragmatiques* made in the Provinces againſt the Holy Canons, which the Aſſembly conſented to. See the Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon*. *Baronius.*

CECROPIUS, Biſhop of *Nicomedia* in the Fourth Century, and an Abettor of the *Arrians*, and Perſecutor of St. *Athanaſius*: This Biſhop ſucceeded to the Hereſy, as well as to the See of *Euſebius*, and periſhed miſerably in the Ruines of this Town, occaſioned by an Earthquake; which is deſcribed by *Ammianus Marcellinus*. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 17. *Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Sozomen Lib.* 4.

CECROPS the Firſt of this Name, an *Egyptian* by Nation, was the firſt King of the *Athenians*; he built, or, as others will have it, Ornamented the City of *Athens*, which from his Name was called *Cecropia*. He Married *Agraule*, Daughter of *Actus*, chief Lord of *Attica*, where he founded his Kingdom. He was Sirnam'd *Diphyes*, either becauſe he ſpoke Two Languages, the *Greek*, and that of his own Country; or becauſe it was he that firſt brought in Marriage, and aboliſh'd the Cuſtom of having Women in common, which was till then tolerated amongſt the *Grecians*. And it's for this reaſon that all Antiquity thought that King had Two Faces. He inſtituted the firſt Sacrifices that were perform'd at *Athens*, and begun by his Ordinances to bring his Subjects under Government. His Reign continued 50 years. *Euſebius* thinks it begun in the 35th year of *Moſes*; which was the 2496 or 98 of the World, and 1556 before Chriſt. *Cecrops* had 16 Succeſſors in the ſpace of 487 years until *Codrus*'s time, who was the laſt. The unknown Chronologer of the Iſle of *Paras*, publiſhed by *Seldenus*, begins his *Epocha* from this King. We may obſerve, that there are ſeveral things in *Cecrops*'s Laws, agreeable to the Conſtitution of the *Jews*, occaſion'd by the *Hebrews* imitating the *Egyptians* in a great many things; which *Egyptian* Cuſtoms were brought by *Cecrops* into *Attica*. *Samuel Petitus* has collected and commented upon the Laws of the *Athenians*. *Pauſanias, Torniel, Salian.*

CECROPS the Second, Seventh King of the *Athenians*; he ſucceeded his Brother *Erectheus* in the year of the World 2705. and Reign'd 40 years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

CECULUS, Son of *Vulcan*, conceived, according to the Poets, of a Spark of Fire that flew into his Mother *Preneſte*'s Boſom, and as a Mark of what gave him his Being, he had always an inflammation on his Eyes. He built the Town of *Preneſti* in *Italy*, and took *Turnus*'s part againſt *Æneas*. Poets, to ſtrengthen, or add to this Fable, ſay, that upon ſome People's Diſpute with him about the Honour of his Deſcent, his Father *Vulcan* rais'd Thunder, and made the Thunderbolt to fall upon them. Others ſay, that Shepherds found *Ceculus* newly born in a Fire, and that it's becauſe he received no hurt by the Flames that he was believed to be *Vulcan*'s Son. *Virg. Æneid.* 7.

CEDES, a great and ſtrong Town of *Upper-Galilee* upon the Mountain *Nephalim*, in the Tribe of that Name, four Leagues from *Cephet* and *Cepharnaum*. *Joſhua* having kill'd the King hereof, gave the Town to the Prieſts and Levites for their dwelling-place. It was a ſhelter and Place of Refuge for all ſuch as committed unwilful Murders. *Joſeph. Lib.* 10.

CEDITIUS, *(Quintus)* Tribune of the Soldiers, ſeeing the whole *Roman* Army ſurrounded by the Enemy in *Sicily*, without any hopes of ſafety, freely offer'd the Conſul *Attilus Calatinus* to put himſelf at the Head of 400 young Men, to fall upon the Enemy that coup'd them up ſo cloſe. He well foreſaw, that neither he himſelf nor any of his Company ſhould eſcape, but was confident, that whilſt he engaged part of the Enemy, the Conſul might attack the reſt, and by that means reſcue the Army from the impending danger. The thing happened as *Ceditius* projected it, and the *Romans* were rid of the danger as he expected, but all his Party periſh'd to himſelf, who was preſerv'd by extraordinary good Fortune, for he was found lying among the dead, all cover'd with Wounds, but ſtill reſpir'd, and was taken care of by the Generous Enemy, who admir'd his Courage and Vertue. Several Authors make mention of him, eſpecially *Aul. Gellius*, who in his Third Book and Seventh Chapter ſays, that *Cato* compared him with the famous *Leonidas*, who at the Head of a Handful of *Lacedæmonians* fought after the ſame manner at *Thermopylæ* to ſave *Greece* from the *Perſian* Incurſion.

CEDOGNA, *Cedegma*, or *Cedonia*, a Town of *Italy* with a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Conza*, in the farthermoſt Principality, a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some take it for the *Aquilenia* of *Tit. Liv.* where he ſays the Conſul *L. Papirius* made the *Samnites* Swear Fidelity or Allegiance. *Latin* Authors call it alſo *Laquedonie*.

CEDRENUS, *(George)* a *Grecian* Monk who lived in the Eleventh Age, about the year 1057. and writ Annals from the beginning of the World to the Reign of *Iſaac Comnenus* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who ſucceeded *Michael* VI. in 1057. There is alſo another Hiſtory attributed to him, which Knowing Men think was made by *John Curopalates*, and add, that *Cedrenus* did nothing but Tranſcribe it. We have an Edition of *Cedrenus* his Annals Printed at *Paris* in 1647. with the *Latin* Tranſlation of *William Xylander*, the Notes of Father *James Goar*, a Dominican, and a Gloſs of *Charles Hannibal*. *Fabrot. Poſſevin. Geſner.*

CEDRON, a Torrent or Stream that runs through the middle of the Valley of *Joſaphat* near *Jeruſalem*, which it waſhes in Winter time, and when it Rains much. This little River is but narrow, being but Three Paces broad, and does not run but in Rainy Weather. Before the Valley was fill'd with the Ruines of the Town, as it is now, there were ſome Springs in the Church of our Ladies Tomb that furniſh'd this River with Water, which is now loſt, and ſinks in the Ground. Here are two little Bridges, each of an Arch only upon this Brook, one towards our Ladies Sepulchre, the other towards *Joſaphat*'s Sepulchre. This Torrent is much ſpoke of in Scripture, Jeſus Chriſt paſs'd it ſoon after his death, *John* 18. *David* went over it likewiſe when he fled from his Son *Abſalom*, *Sam.* 2. 25. It was in the Valley through which this little Stream runs, that King *Aſa* cauſed the Scandalous Idol to be broke in pieces, and burnt, which his Mother *Maacha*, whom he deprived of the Regency, had put up in a Grove, *Kings* 13. and it was here that King *Joſias* got the like done to all the Veſſels and Utenſils that were made for the Service of *Baal*, *Kings* 23. the ſame was done near *Cedron* by King *Ezechias*, 2 *Chron.* 29. *Doubdan.*

CEDWELL, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in the Sixth Century. He attempted to Conquer the Kingdom of *Kent*, after the death of the Uſurper *Edric*, put to death by the People. *Cedwell* made Two Expeditions for this purpoſe, but miſcarry'd in 'em both. *Bede, & Du Cheſne, Hiſt. Angl.*

CEE, or *Cea*, one of the *Cyclades*, now call'd *Zee* or *Zie*; The *Greeks*, according to *Pliny*, call'd it *Hydruſſa*. *Julid* or *Julis* is the Capital, famous for the Birth of the Two Poets, *Simonides* and *Bachillides*. *Plin. Lib.* 4.

CEFALONIA, *Cephalenia*, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea belonging to the *Venetians*, is near the Iſle of *Zant*, which is Southward of it, and the *Morea* and Gulf of *Patras* to the Eaſt. *Ceſalonia* is about 100 Leagues round, having a Town of its own Name built upon a Hill, and well fortified. The reſt are but Boroughs. The Port of *Argaſtoli* is of *Zant* ſide. The Inhabitants of this Iſland follow the Religion of the *Greeks*.

CEFALU or *Cifalu* upon the Sea, a Town of *Sicily*, call'd by the *Latins*, *Cephalædis* or *Cephaludium*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to the Archbiſhoprick of *Meſſina*. Some Authors think its Name comes from the *Greek* Word Κεφαλὴ, which ſignifies a Cape or Promontory, becauſe it's built in the North of *Sicily*, upon a Cape that ſtretches into the Sea, and has a good Port. The Town is well built, and defended by a Caſtle that ſtands upon a Hill, the Cathedral Church has a ſtately Front. *Ceſalu* is near *Termini*.

CEILAN, *Ceilon*, or *Zeilan*, an Iſle of *Aſia* in the *Indian* Sea, on this ſide *Ganges*, near the Cape of *Comori*, upon the Streight of *Manar* or *Quiloa*. This Iſland is one of the moſt remarkable of theſe Seas, and it is not to be forgot that *Bochart* has proved by ſeveral Reaſons, that it is not only the *Ophir* of *Salomon*, but alſo the *Taprobane* of the Ancients mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *&c.* though we muſt confeſs, that the laſt makes *Taprobane* far bigger than we find *Ceilan* is; which nevertheleſs does not weaken *Bochart*'s Reaſoning, ſince the Iſlanders aſſure, that the Sea has gain'd upon and overflown a great part of the Land. The Air of this Iſland is the pureſt and wholeſomeſt of all the *Indies*, and it's therefore the *Indians* call this place *Temariſin*, that is, Land of Pleaſure. It is about 100 Leagues from South to North, and about 60 from Eaſt to Weſt. Some divide it into Seven Kingdoms, others into Nine. The moſt conſiderable are *Candea* or *Candi*, which is the beſt of the Iſland, *Jala*, *Batecala*, *Cayatauaca*, *Colombo*, *Jafanapatan*, *Chilao*, *Trinquilemale*, and *Galo*, which have all Towns of the ſame Names. The *Hollanders* are Maſters now of moſt of the Maritime Towns that were formerly poſſeſs'd by the *Portugueſe*. The Figure of the Iſland reſembles the form of a Pearl. Its Fruits, Flowers, and Plants, have a moſt pleaſant ſmell. Here is ſome Cinamon, that is the very beſt of the whole World, and all kind of other Drugs, with Precious Stones, Gold, and Pearls, which are fiſh'd in the Streights between *Ceilan* and the firm Land. The Mountain or Pic of *Adam* is in the midſt of this Iſland, and is eſteem'd the higheſt in all the *Indies*. *Bochart, Strabo, Ptolemy.*

CEJONIUS, (*Lucius Elius Verus Commodus*) a very beautiful young Man adopted by *Adrian*, and made *Cæſar*, though he was Son in Law to *Nigrinus* who had attempted the death of that Prince. *Cæſar* made him Prætor, gave him the Government of *Pannonia*, and named him Conſul in 136. yet all theſe Honours were not able to preſerve him from a cruel Diſtemper that rendered him uncapable of performing the Functions of ſo great a Charge, ſo that *Adrian* ſeeing him ſo ill, told his Friends, that he loſt the Money he gave the Soldiers, and People for his Adoption, and that he thought to prop and ſupport the Republick with a Wall which ſunk by its own weight. *Cejonius* died at his return from his Government of *Pannonia*, which was in 138. And then *Adrian* Adopted *Antoninus Pius*, but it was upon condition, that he ſhould do the like in favour of *Annius Verus* Son of this *Cejonius*, who was aſſociated to the Empire with *Antoninus* the Philoſopher. *Spartian.*

CEIX, Son of *Lucifer*, King of *Trachinia*, and Uncle of *Chirone*, whoſe Tongue *Diana* Shot through with an Arrow, which afflicted his Father *Dedalion* to that degree, that he threw himſelf down a Precipice. *Ceix* was diſturb'd with ſtrange Viſions after the death of *Dedalion*, and having conſulted *Apollo*'s Oracle at *Claros*, upon the Occaſion, was caſt away in his return, *Alcione* his Wife drown'd her ſelf upon hearing the News, and both of 'em were turn'd into Kings-fiſhers. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* 11.

CELER, a Captain who commanded in the place where *Rome* was a building, and had Orders from *Romulus* to kill any one that ſhould dare croſs the Ditch, or mount the Ramparts. It happened that *Remus* ſeeing this new Town, leap'd upon the Walls, and laugh'd at ſo inconſiderable a Fortification againſt an Enemy. *Celer* obſerving this, through a blind Obedience to his Prince's Orders, immediately kill'd *Remus*, ſo ſpilt his Blood upon the Foundations of *Rome* that ſhould have govern'd it with his Brother. *Ovid. L.* 4. *Faſt.*

ST. CELESTIN the Firſt of this Name, Pope, and *Roman* by Nation, ſucceeded *Boniface* I. in 423. and held the Seat Eight years, five months, and three days. When he underſtood that ſome Innovators began to riſe in the Provinces of *Narbonne*, and *Viennois*, who inſiſted upon this Paſſage of Scripture, *Let your Reins be girt*, perſuaded the Clergy to change their former Dreſs, and obliged them to wear great Cloaks, with Belts about their Reins. He writ in 428 a long Epiſtle to the Biſhops of them Two Provinces, wherein he condemned this Abuſe. He alſo condemned *Neſtorius* in a great Synod aſſembled at *Rome* in 430. and ſent his Legates to the Council of *Epheſus* in 431. He writ to the Biſhops of *France* in favour of St. *Auguſtin*, to the Prelates of the Council of *Epheſus*, to the Emperor, and ſeveral others. Soon after he was made Biſhop, the great Diſpute about Appeals of the *African* Clergy to the Pope of *Rome*, which had made ſo much noiſe in the time of *Zoſimus* and *Boniface*, was brought upon the Vote again. The Biſhops of the *African* Synod having ſent their Legates into the Eaſt, to inſpect the Council of *Nice*, theſe Legates brought a Copy of that Council back with them, which clearly deſtroy'd the Pretence of Appeals to *Rome*, and determined the Controverſy on the ſide of the *African* Biſhops; upon which they wrote a Letter to Pope *Celeſtin*, defended the Privileges of their Churches, and tax'd the Pope's inſiſting upon Appeals, as a Piece of Secular Vanity and Encroachment. *Concil. Tom.* 2. *Pag.* 1674. *Cave. Hiſt. Liter. Part* 1. *Pag.* 319. *Baron.*

CELESTIN the Second, before called *Guy Du Chaſtel*, becauſe he was Native of the Town of *Tiferne* called *Cita Caſtello*, and Studied under *Peter Abaillard*. *Honorius* II. in 1128 created him a Prieſt Cardinal of the Title of St. *Mark*. He ſucceeded *Innocent* II. the 25th of *September* 1143. and he died five months and thirteen days after. St. *Bernard*, and *Peter* the *Venerable* Abbot of *Cluny*, wrote him Two Letters. That of the firſt is the 234th, and the ſecond is the 17th of the Fifth Book. *Platina, Du Cheſne, Ciaconius.*

CELESTIN the Third, a *Roman*, call'd *Hyacinthe Bobo* before he was made Pope. He was made a Deacon Cardinal in 1145 by *Eugenius* III. and was employed in ſeveral Legations in *Germany* and *Spain*, and ſucceeded *Clement* III. in 1191. being made Prieſt on *Holy Saturday*, conſecrated upon *Eaſter Sunday*, and the *Monday* following he Crown'd the Emperor *Henry* V. and his Wife *Conſtance*. His great deſire of the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land* made him deeply engaged for *Richard* King of *England*, againſt ſome of his Factious Peers, who had rebelled whilſt that Prince was buſie againſt the Infidels in the Eaſt. For the ſame Subject he made uſe of his Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures againſt the Emperor and Duke of *Auſtria* in 1195. And after the Emperor's death in 1197. gave *Sicily* to his Son *Frederic*, upon Condition that he ſhould pay a Tribute to the Church. When he found himſelf very weak, and ſaw death at hand, he propoſed to the Cardinals the putting *John* of St. *Paul*, a Cardinal Prieſt of the Title of St. *Priſque* in his place, offering upon that Condition to relinquiſh the Popedom; but this Propoſition was rejected. *Celeſtin* Canoniz'd St. *John Gualbert* in 1194. he was Pope Six years and nine months lacking two days, and died in 1198. The Seat was not vacant one day, as Cardinal *Baronius* aſſures, who ended with this year the Twelfth and laſt Tome of his Annals of the Church.

CELESTIN the Fourth, who was call'd *Geofrey* before, of the Houſe of *Caſtiglione* in *Milan*, Son of *John* and *Caſſandre Cribelli* Siſter to *Urban* III. He was choſen the 22d of *September* 1241. 30 days after the death of *Gregory* IX. by Ten Cardinals only, the reſt being kept Priſoners by the Emperor *Frederic*, a great Enemy to the Church. *Celeſtin*, when his Uncle *Urban* lived, was Canon and Chancellor of the Church of *Milan*, and afterwards became a Friar of the *Ciſtercian* Order. *Gregory* made him Prieſt Cardinal of the Title of St. *Mark*, and afterwards Biſhop of the Title of *Sabine*, and foretold, when he heard that he made himſelf Protector of the Poor Clergy, that he would be raiſed to the Popedom; Nevertheleſs *Celeſtin* died 18 days after his Election, and was never Crowned, and then the Seat was vacant 21 months, the Wiſer ſort of

Men not thinking it fit to chooſe a Pope until *Frederick* had ſet the Cardinals at Liberty. *Platina. Spondan.*

CELESTIN the Fifth of *Iſernia* in *Abruzzo,* call'd before *Peter* of *Mourrhon,* was Founder of the Order of the *Celeſtins.* He was born in 1215. and at 15 years of Age withdrew into a Solitude; afterwards he came to *Rome,* where he received the Order of Prieſthood, and became of the Order of St. *Benet,* and about the year 1239 retired into one of the Grotto's of *Mount Morron,* whence he received the Name of *Peter* of *Morron* or *Mourrhon.* In 1244 he went to *Mount-Majella,* where they built the Monaſtery of the *Holy Ghoſt,* and here he eſtabliſhed his Order, which was confirmed by *Gregory* X. at the Second Council of *Leon* in the year 1294. He was choſen Pope after *Nicholas* IV. the Chair being vacant Two years, three months, and ten days, and the Cardinals being met at *Perugia,* where they could not agree about the Election of a new Pope until *Latin* Cardinal of *Oſtia* propoſed this Holy Man, who was choſen the 5th of *July* 1284. He was ſo ſurpriſed at this himſelf, that he deſigned to run away; but at laſt,upon the Requeſt of the Prelates, and of *Charles* II. King of *Sicily,* he accepted this Dignity. He came upon an Aſs to *Aquila,* where he was Conſecrated in the preſence of above 200000 People, who flock'd thither from all parts to ſee this ſight. In the beginning of his Reign he created Twelve Cardinals, moſt *Frenchmen*; one was *John le Moine* Founder of the College of that Name at *Paris*: Yet becauſe *Celeſtin* was not fit for Court Affairs, they began to talk of Depoſing him, eſpecially after Cardinal *Latin*'s death, who ſupplied that want in him. *Benet Cajetan,* who ſucceeded him under the Name of *Boniface* VIII. thinking that he himſelf would become the Popedom better, perſuaded him to abdicate it voluntarily, which he did five months after his Election; and as he was retiring into his Solitude again, *Boniface* got him confined in the Caſtle of *Fumon,* where he died the 13th month after his Demiſſion in 1296. After the death of *Caliſte* II. *Thibald* Cardinal of the Title of St. *Anaſtaſius* was choſen Pope under the Name of *Celeſtin* II. and as *Te Deum* was ſung for his Election, *Robert Frangipani* proclaimed *Lambert* Biſhop of *Oſtia* Pope, who aſſiſted at the Ceremony, ſo that *Celeſtin,* who was choſen againſt his own deſire, freely yielded the Dignity to *Lambert* who was call'd *Honorius* II.

CELESTINS, a Religious Order which derived its Name from its Founder *Celeſtin* V. a Hermit that followed the Rules of St. *Benet,* and got the Inſtitution confirmed by Pope *Gregory* X. in 1273. at the Second General Council of *Lyons,* whither he himſelf came a-foot. This Order ſoon multiplied in *Italy,* and was brought into *France* by King *Philip* the *Fair,* who ſent to *Peter* of *Sorre,* a Singer of the Church of *Orleans,* or, according to others, of that of *Amiens,* his Ambaſſador then at *Naples,* to beg Twelve of this Order of the Abbot General of it, to be ſent into *France,* where when they were come, the King gave them Two Monaſteries, one in the Foreſt of *Orleans,* at a Place call'd *Ambert,* and the other in the Foreſt of *Campiegne* at *Mount Chartres. Charles,* Dauphin and Regent of *France,* in 1352. whilſt King *John* his Father was Priſoner in *England,* ſent for Six of theſe Religious of *Mount Chatres,* to eſtabliſh them at *Paris* at a place called *Barres,* where there is a Monaſtery of that Order ſtill, and this Prince in 1358 gave 'em every month a Purſe under the Seal of the Chancelery, which Gift was confirmed by a Patent in 1361. at King *John*'s return. When *Charles* came to the Crown himſelf, he made 'em a Gift of 10000 Livres of Gold, with 12 Acres of the beſt Timber in the Foreſt of *Moret* to build their Church, where he himſelf laid the firſt Stone, and had it Conſecrated in his preſence; afterwards he ſettled a conſiderable Parcel of Land upon the ſame Monaſtery. This Convent is the Head of the Order in *France,* and has 21 under it, governed by a Provincial, who has Power of a General in that Kingdom, where they chooſe a new one once every three years. *Beurier.*

CELICOLI, i. e. *Heaven-Worſhippers*; certain Vagabonds, condemn'd in 408. in the Reſcripts of the Emperor *Honorius* amongſt Heathens and Hereticks; Their being placed under the Title of *Jews* in the *Theodoſian Code,* makes ſome Authors believe that they were Apoſtates from the Chriſtian Religion, but declin'd to take the Name of *Jews* upon the account of its being odious; however they were not rang'd under the Juriſdiction of the Jewiſh Patriarch, but had a ſort of Superiors whom they call'd *Majores,* and without doubt had particular Errors of their own. *Lib.* 12. *Cod. Theod. &* 16. *Cod. Juſtinian de Jud. Celic. Baron. A.* C. 408.

CELLITES, a certain Religious Order which has Houſes at *Antwerp, Louvain, Malines, Cologne,* and in other Towns of *Germany,* and the *Low-Countreys.* The Founder of this Order was one *Alexius,* a *Roman,* mentioned in the Hiſtory of *Italy,* where theſe are alſo call'd *Alexians.*

CELIUS, call'd by others *Clodius* of *Terracine,* of an Illuſtrious and ancient Family, being found murdered in his Bed, his Two Sons that lay in the next Room to his, were accuſed of the Parricide, there appearing no Grounds to ſuſpect that any of the Domeſticks did that Evil Action. Yet the young Men were acquitted, becauſe the Judges conſidering that they were found aſleep with their Chamber Door open, concluded that an infallible ſign of their Innocence, it being altogether unlikely that Nature ſhould ſuffer Children to reſt ſo ſoon had they bath'd themſelves in their Father's Blood.

CELME, or *Celmis,* Foſter Father of *Jupiter,* was, according to the Fable metamorphoſed into a Diamond upon this following Occaſion. When *Jupiter* was young he lov'd *Celme* mightily, but after he had baniſh'd his Father *Saturn,* and call'd to mind that *Celme* had told ſome People he was Mortal, he changed him into a Diamond. *Ovid. Met.* 4. *F.* 7. This Fable is interpreted two different ways; ſome ſay that Poets feign'd *Celme* was turn'd into a Diamond, becauſe, that for ſpeaking ill of his Prince, he was ſhut up in a Tower that was as impenetrable as that Stone, and perhaps for that reaſon was call'd a Diamond. The others ſay, that his being Metamorphos'd was a Recompence rather, and hold, that *Jupiter* to requite the great Care he took in bringing him up, gave ſo much Riches, and ſetled ſo ſure an Inheritance upon him, that it was thence feign'd he was chang'd into a Diamond, becauſe, that as this Stone is the moſt precious, ſo it's the moſt durable of other valuable ones. In whatever ſenſe we take the Fable, it learns us, that we ought to honour our Kings, and ſerve them faithfully, they being the Maſters of Rewards and Puniſhments. Some will have it that *Celme* was a very moderate and even tempered Man, and that from the difficulty of putting him in a Paſſion he was ſaid to be changed into a Diamond, becauſe this receives no impreſſion. And that if we believe *Pliny, lib.* 37. *ch.* 10. there is a ſort of it has the vertue to moderate Anger, and ſuppreſs the Violence of our Paſſions.

CELOSYRIE, a Name that is given to that ſpace of Ground that lies between *Libanus* and *Anti-libanus,* where the River *Orontes* has its Source, which is now call'd *Farfare* or *Tafar.* Upon whoſe Banks are ſeen the Ruines of the famous Town of *Antioch,* formerly the Metropolitan of all *Syria.*

CELSUS, a Philoſopher of the Epicurean Sect; he lived in the Second Century, in the Reign of *Adrian.* It's to him that *Lucian* Dedicated his *Pſeudomantis.* He writ a Work againſt the Chriſtians under the Title of a *True Diſcourſe,* which was anſwered by *Origen* in another of Eight Books. *Celſus* promis'd another Work, wherein he undertook to teach how ſuch ſhould live that would follow the Rules of Philoſophy. When *Origen* ſent *Ambroſe* his Anſwer to *Celſus*'s Book, he deſired him to ſend him that other Book if there was any ſuch to be found, but it's not known whether *Celſus* made his Promiſe good, or that he has work'd at all upon this Subject. *Origen contra Celſ. Lib.* 8. *Euſeb. Hiſt.* 6. C. 26. *&c.*

CELSUS, *Cajus Titus Cornelius,* a Tyrant that got up in *Africa* in the time of *Galienus* the Emperor, about the year 265. The *Africans* perſuaded him to take the Empire,and put him on a Veil of one of their Statues for an Imperial Cloak; but he was killed ſeven days after by *Galiena* Kinſwoman to the Emperor. The Inhabitants of *Sicca* left his Body to be eaten by Dogs, and as a new kind of puniſhment, tied his Effigies to a Gallows. *Tribellius Pollio.*

CELSUS, (*Aurelius Cornelius*) living under the Reign of *Tiberius,* was a Philoſopher, of the Sect of *Aſclepiades,* and is commended by *Quintilian*: He wrote upon the Subject of *Rhetorick* and *Art-Military,* beſides Eight Books of *Phyſick,* which are ſtill remaining; We have ſeveral Editions of 'em, the laſt of which was Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1687. with the Notes of ſeveral Learned Perſons, collected by Monſieur *d'Almelovine. Quintil. Lib.* 9, 10. *Voſſius de Phil. Cap.* 12. *Sec.* 4. *&c.*

CELSUS, (*Juventius*) a Lawyer living in the Second Century, under the Reign of *Trajan* and *Adrian*; He was Conſul in the year 129. and left 39 Books of *Digeſts,* 20 Books of *Inſtitutes,* and ſome others. There were ſeveral others of this Name.

CELTÆ, an ancient People that came to ſettle in *Europe* after the Deluge. Some will have them deſcended from *Aſchenaz*; others, as *Appian Alexandrinus,* think they ſprung from *Polyphemus* and *Galataa,* who they ſay had Three Sons, *Celtus, Gallus,* and *Illyricus*; and ſome derive their Name from *Celtes* IX. King of the ancient *Gauls.* And though ancient *Greek* Authors, as *Herodotus,* call'd the *Germans* and *Gauls* promiſcuouſly by this Name, yet others that have conſidered the thing nigher, as *Polybius, Diodorus, Plutarch, Ptolemy, Strabo, Athenæus, Joſephus, &c.* give it to none but to ſuch as are originally *Gauls,* though ſome add the *Spaniards,* imagining with ſome Reaſon, that the *Celtes* had made Alliance with the *Iberians,* and that it was thence the Name of the *Celtiberians* came. This is the Opinion of *Lucian, lib.* 4. *Pharſ.*

——— Profugique à gente vetuſta
Gallorum Celtæ miſcentes nomen Iberi.

However theſe People were more particularly *Gauls*. The Empire of the *Celtes* was famous under the Reign of *Ambigat* Prince of the *Berruiers*, who rul'd when *Tarquin* the *Ancient* govern'd *Rome*, as *Tit. Liv.* obſerves, which was about the year 164. of *Rome*, in the 48th Olympiad, and 591 before *JESUS CHRIST*. This Prince's two Nephews rendred themſelves very famous by the two great Colonies they led into *Italy* and *Germany*, the latter being conducted by *Segoveſus*, the other under *Belloveſus*. In *Cæſar*'s time theſe ſame *Celtes* held all that lies between the *Rhine* and the Ocean, between the Mountains of *Vauge* and the Rivers of *Marne* and *Seine* of one ſide, and the *Rhone*, the Mountains of *Cevennes*, and the *Garonne* on the other. After *Cæſar*, this Place was called *Gaule Celtique*, or *Lyonnois* ; and *Auguſtus* would have it comprehended by the Rivers *Rhone, Marne, Seine, Loire*, and the main Sea or Ocean. *Herodot. Cæſar.*

CELTES *Protutius*, *(Conrade)* born at *Schweinfurt* upon the *Maine* in *Franconia*, lived in the Fifteenth Century : He was much in favour with the Emperor *Frederick* IV. who made him Poet Laureate, being the firſt *German* who had the Honour of this Privilege. He was famous for his Pieces in Poetry, and wrote likewiſe ſeveral Hiſtorical and Geographical Books. *L. Girald. Dial.* 2. *de Poet. &c. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. l.* 3. *c.* 10.

CELTIBERIANS, People of the Ancient *Gaul*, that is the *Celtes* that went into *Spain*, and poſted themſelves all along the *Ebro*, making Alliances with the *Iberians*, firſt in *Arragon*, and then in *Caſtile*. They were very ſtout Warriors, reſiſted the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* with a great deal of Courage, which makes *Florus* call them *The Strength of Spain.*

CEMELE, a ruined Town in the Maritime *Alpes*, near *Nice* in *Provence* ; it was called ſo from the Neighbourhood of Mount *Camenus*, which comprehended all the ſpace that is from the Source of the *Var*, to the place where it empties it ſelf into the Sea. It was compriſed in the *Gauls*, and *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* call it the Town of the *Vidiantins*, a Word of whoſe Primitive we are ignorant. It was alſo the Capital and Reſidence of the Governour of the Maritime *Alpes*. The *Romans* did alſo ſettle there, as may be ſeen by the Inſcriptions and Tombs that ſtill appear ; but its ancient Greatneſs is more viſible by the Remains of a great Amphitheatre, by ſome Conduits diſcovered of late, and by the Ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*. This Town was alſo a Biſhop's Seat, and had ſeveral Prelates famous both for their Learning and Sanctity. *Cemele* was ruined by the *Goths* and *Vandals* in the 6th Age, according to ſome Authors ; or by the *Lombards* and *Saracens* in the 7th or 8th Century, as ſome are of Opinion. The Biſhop's See is removed to *Nice*, which was but inconſiderable when *Cemele* flouriſhed ; but is now a very rich Place, ſince the other is ruined. *S. Marth. Gall. Chriſt. &c.*

CENACLE of *Jeruſalem*, a great Building upon *Mount Sion*, on the South-ſide of the Town, covered with a Dome, and a Convent that belonged formerly to St. *Francis*'s Order, but now belongs to St. *Saviour*. This Church is ſaid to be built upon the Foundation of the Houſe where *JESUS CHRIST* kept His laſt Supper with the Apoſtles. The Empreſs *Helena* incloſed in the Precincts hereof King *David*'s Tomb, with them of the Succeſſors of *Solomon, Roboam*, and others, whoſe Burying-places were upon *Mount Sion* ; but this ſumptuous Building was quite demoliſhed by the Infidels about 640. and was afterwards re-eſtabliſhed by the Chriſtians about 1044. but not near ſo magnificent as before. This Church was in being in the time of *Godfrey*, Firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, who put a Prior and ſome Friars of *Auguſtine*'s Order in it. In 1313. *Robert*, King of *Naples* and *Jeruſalem*, built a Convent there for St. *Francis*'s Order, who were to be the Keepers, or the Guard of the Holy Sepulchre : But theſe Religious were driven thence by the *Turks* in 1560. and the Church that ſtands there now, was built upon the Foundations of that which St. *Helena* built. It's divided into four parts, two above, and two below : That below is 24 Paces in length , and 16 in breadth, as is the Place where *JESUS CHRIST* waſhed the Apoſtles Feet : Out of this People enter into another , not altogether as big as the former : And here is a Tomb held to be *David*'s. The uppermoſt part is likewiſe divided into two great Halls, exactly equal in breadth and length with thoſe ſpoken of before. *Doubdan.*

CENALIS, *(Robert)* Biſhop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, a Learned Prelate in the Sixteenth Century : He wrote an Hiſtory of *France*, and Dedicated it to *Henry* II. and ſoon after an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Normandy*. He wrote likewiſe againſt the Emperor *Charles* V.'s *Interim* ; and another concerning *Weights* and *Meaſures*, beſides one called *Larva Sycophantica in Calvinum*. He died at *Paris* in 1560. where he has a Statue of Braſs erected by his Tomb. *Poſſevin. in Appar. Spond. in Annal.*

CENCHRIS, Wife of *Cinyras*, King of *Cyprus*, and Mother of *Myrrha* , was bold to brag, That her Daughter was more Beautiful than *Venus* ; which that Goddeſs took ſo ill, that (if we credit Fables) to be revenged of the Mother's Pride, ſhe ſuffered the Daughter to burn with an unchaſte Flame for her Father, with whom ſhe lay without his own Knowledge, by her Nurſes Addreſs and Cunning : And finding her ſelf with Child , and willing to conceal the Guilt, withdrew into Foreſts, where *Venus* , moved with Pity, changed her into a Tree , of which came *Adonus*, which runs with Myrrh. *Hygin. Fab.* 58. The Scholiaſt of *Theocritus, Idyll.* 1. tells this Story another way ; for he attributes the Misfortune not to *Cenchris*'s Pride, but to *Myrrha*'s own Folly, by incurring *Venus*'s Diſpleaſure, by bragging that her Hair was fairer than that Goddeſs's.

CENEUS, one of the *Lapithæ*, was firſt a Girl, called *Cenis*, if we believe Poets ; but finding her ſelf much beloved by *Neptune*, ſhe deſired him to change her into a Man, and render her Invulnerable ; which he did. She afterwards, under the Name of *Ceneus*, aſſiſted at *Pirithous*'s Wedding, and fought againſt the Centaurs, who ſmotherd her, by caſting great Trees upon her Body : Yet *Neptune* remembring the Love he had for her formerly, that ſhe might not periſh altogether, metamorphoſed her into a Bird. *Ovid. Metam.* 12. *Fab.* 4. They that undertake to unriddle this Fable, tell us, That it was not the Nature, but the Manners and Inclinations of *Ceneus* that were changed, from Mean and Effeminate, as they firſt were, to a Stout and Manly Temper ; ſo that quitting Love-Affairs, he betook himſelf to the War. They feigned him Invulnerable, becauſe by his great Experience in War, and his Skill in Duels, he always eſcaped unhurt ; beſides , though the ſtouteſt Men are ſometimes oppreſſed, and forced to yield to the Number of the Enemies, which is repreſented by the great Trees the Centaurs cruſh'd *Ceneus* under ; yet having performed what could be expected of valiant Men, their Virtue receives no Blemiſh, but remains Invulnerable. They farther add, That *Ceneus* was changed into a Bird after his Death , to ſhew that the Reputations of Great Men ſubſiſt after them in the World ; and that notwithſtanding People's Endeavours to ſuppreſs it, as the Centaurs ſmothered *Ceneus* ; yet their Names will be Glorious, and in ſpight of Envy, Virtue will be recompenſed with Immortality.

CENIS, or *Mont Cenis*, the modern Name of that famous Paſſage of the *Alpes* which parts *Savoy* from *Piedmont*, and was called *Alpes Cottiæ* by the Ancients.

CENOBITES, a Name formerly given to ſuch as entered into a Monaſtick Life, and lived in Communities, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as paſſed their Lives in Wilderneſſes, and alone, as Hermites and Anchorites.

CENSOR, a Name given at *Rome* to certain Magiſtrates, whoſe Buſineſs it was to reform Manners, and to tax and value Eſtates : They degraded Senators upon occaſion, made the *Princeps Senatus*, inſpected the Management of private Families, relating to Education and Expence. In ſhort, they had Authority to reprimand and correct any Irregularity, and to take care that Perſons, both in a publick and private Capacity, behaved themſelves as they ought. There were two of theſe Cenſors choſen together ; one of a Patrician, and the other of a Plebeian Family : They ordinarily continued in their Office five years, unleſs one of them died within that time ; when this happened, the ſurviving Cenſor quitted, and the People proceeded to a new Election ; though this Cuſtom has been ſometimes diſcontinued. The firſt of theſe Magiſtrates were choſen in the 311th year of *Rome*, becauſe then the Senate obſerved, that the Conſul's time was generally taken up in Military Actions, and could not ſo well attend Private Affairs. *L. Papinius Mugillanus, L. Sempronius Atratinus*, begun this Office. *Cic. de Leg. l.* 3. *Plut. in Vit. Caton. Cenſ. Liv. &c.*

CENSORINUS, (*Appius Claudius*) a *Roman* Senator of great Quality, and as great a Warrior, lived in the 3d Age, was Conſul twice, and *Præfectus Prætorio*, and Governour of the City as often ; was alſo ſent Extraordinary Ambaſſador into *Perſia* and *Pannonia* ; and after all theſe Honours, having retired into the Country in his old Age, to be ſomewhat eaſed of a Wound he received in his Foot, when *Valerian* warred in *Perſia*, he was choſen Emperor againſt *Claudius* II. in 268. but being too ſevere in puniſhing all manner of Faults, he was killed by the very ſame that raiſed him to that Dignity. It's ſaid that his Tomb is to be ſeen yet near *Bononia* in *Italy*, with this Inſcription, *Fœlix ad omnia infeliciſſimus Imperator* ; and that after his death part of his Family withdrew into *Thrace*, and the reſt into *Bithynia*. *Trebell. Pollio.*

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BRITANNICUM

CENSORINUS, lived in the 3d Century: He wrote his Treatiſe *De Die Natali*, in the year 228. and Dedicated it to *Quintus Cærellius*. He likewiſe wrote a Book concerning Accents, frequently cited by *Sidonius Apollinaris*. His Treatiſe *De Die Natali*, is very ſerviceable for the ſtating of Chronology. 'Tis Printed with the Notes of *Lindenbrogius*; the laſt Edition of it is that of *Cambridge*, in 1695. *Genebr. Voſſ. Hiſt. Lat. l.* 2. *c.* 3.

CENTAURS, Monſters, half Men and half Horſes, believed by the Ancients to be the Sons of *Ixion* and the Night, or Cloud; being invited to *Pirithous* and *Deidamia*'s Wedding, they quarrelled with the *Lapithæ*, and abuſed them; but were at laſt overcome by *Hercules*, who drove them out of *Theſſaly*. *Pliny* affirms, That he ſaw one of theſe Monſters, embalmed, at *Rome*, brought thither in the Reign of *Claudius*. *Plutarch* alſo ſays the ſame, in his Feaſt of the Seven Sages: But *Palephaſus* believes that this Fable of the *Centaurs*, was invented upon this, That ſome People of *Theſſaly* that lived near *Mont Pelion*, had admirable Addreſs and Skill in Taming Horſes, and being ſeen a horſeback by the Neighbouring People, who never ſaw any ſuch before, were called *Centaurs*.

CENTOBRICA, an ancient Town of the *Celtiberians* in *Spain*, being cloſely beſieged by *Q. Metellus*, General of the *Roman* Army, and part of the Walls overthrown by his Engines, which put the taking the Town quite out of doubt, and made the Beſieged, as their laſt Shift, to expoſe *Rothogenes*'s Children before the Breach, to be battered in pieces by the Rams and other Engines, becauſe that Man had joined with the *Romans*. *Metellus* obſerving this, choſe rather to raiſe the Siege than to ſuffer that the Generous *Rothogenes*, who profered to ſacrifice his Family for his Glory, ſhould have the Diſpleaſure to ſee his Children maſſacred. This Clemency and Good Nature took ſo much with the *Celtiberians*, that they voluntarily opened their Gates for the *Romans*. *Valer. Maxim. Lib.* 5.

CENTONAIRES, certain Officers of the *Roman* Army, who provided Tents, and other Stuff, called *Centones*, made uſe of to quench the Fire which the Enemies Engines threw into the Camp. *Vegetius, Lib.* 4. treating of the Machine that is uſed in Camps to make covered Galleries, ſays, That its outſide was covered with raw Hides, or *Centons*, that is, old Rags and Cloth, proper to reſiſt Fire, and keep Darts off. *Julius Cæſar*, in his Commentaries, ſays, That the Soldiers made uſe of the like to ſecure themſelves from the Enemies Darts. Theſe *Centonaires* kept with the Carpenters and other Officers of the Artillery, as appears by old Inſcriptions.

CENTORIO *de Gli-Hortenſio (Aſcanio)* born at *Milan*, and living to about 1580. He wrote very politely both in Latin and Italian, in Proſe and Verſe. We have ſeveral Treatiſes of his; as, the *Wars* of his own Time; a *Commentary* of the *War* of *Tranſilvania*, &c.

CENTURIÆ, certain Parties of the *Roman* People, which conſiſted of 100 Men each, or thereabouts. It was *Servius Tullius*, ſixth King of *Rome*, that firſt made this Diviſion, when he diſtinguiſhed all the People into Six Claſſes, and ſubdivided each Claſs into ſeveral Centuries. The Firſt Claſs, which was the Richeſt of all, had 80 Centuries, whereof 40 conſiſted of young Men fit to bear Arms, and the other 40 were for their greater Age to remain in the City. The Second, Third, and Fourth Claſs, were each of 20 Centuries, divided and ordered as the former. The Fifth had 30 Centuries. The Sixth comprehended all the meaner ſort, and was counted but for one Century. From amongſt the Nobles the King choſe Eighteen Centuries of Gentlemen, which he added to the Firſt Claſs, or Rank; and added Two Centuries of Tradeſmen and Smiths to the Second; Two of Trumpeters and Players upon the Flute to the Third. Theſe all together made 139, and met always at the Creation of Magiſtrates, at the Eſtabliſhment of Laws, and when War was declared. Each Century gave its Suffrage upon theſe Occaſions, and what was approved by the greateſt Number, was ratified by the People. Here was alſo Juſtice adminiſtred; but that only in Caſes that touched the Commonwealth, or the Privileges of the Citizens of *Rome*. There were none that had the liberty to Aſſemble this great Body but the Chief Magiſtrates; as, the Conſuls, the Prætors, Cenſors, Dictators, and Decemvirs. Their Meeting-place was without the City, in the *Campus Martius*; and whilſt they were met, all the Soldiers were drawn up about the City. In the beginning their Cuſtom was to ſend the People's Reſolution to the Senate to receive their Confirmation; but afterwards the Senate was forced to approve whatever that Aſſembly thought fit; ſo that an Approbation was a Ceremony which could be well enough ſpared. This following Order was obſerved in the King's times: The Ninety eight Centuries of the Firſt Rank, voted firſt; and if they chanced all to be of one Mind, the Matter was concluded without further Debate; becauſe thoſe made up the greateſt Number, the reſt being in all but Ninety five Centuries: But if theſe did not agree, then it was put to the Second and Third, &c. until there hapned to be Ninety ſeven for the ſame ſide. In the Commonwealths time, the Names of the Centuries were drawn by Lots; and that which chanced to be drawn firſt, voted firſt. Since the 512 of *Rome*, that the People were divided into 35 Tribes, and that the Centuries were included in theſe Tribes, they drew Lots for the Firſt Rank of the Tribes; and afterwards the Centuries, or Companies of this Tribe, drew which ſhould have the Firſt Suffrage: And then theſe Companies were named Firſt, Second, Third, &c. according to their Rank. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

CENTURION, was Captain of a *Roman* Century, or Company of an hundred Men. A Legion, when the Commonwealth flouriſhed, was of ten Cohorts, or Regiments, and each Cohort of ſix Centuries; ſo that a Legion conſiſted of 60 Companies, or of ſix thouſand Men. *Roſin. Antiq.*

CENULPHUS, or *Kenulphus*, the 14th King of the *Mercians*, remarkable for his Piety and Courage: He returned the See of *Canterbury* all the Privileges which his Predeceſſor had taken from it. He made War upon the King of *Kent*, took him Priſoner, and was fortunate in all his Enterprizes. He Reigned 24 years, and died about 819. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d'Angl.*

CEPERANO, or *Ciperano*, a certain Place upon the *Garillan*, famous for a Council held there by Pope *Paſchal* II. in 1114. wherein the Archbiſhop of *Cozença* was reſtored to his See, which *Roger* Count of *Sicily* forced him to quit, and take a Habit in *Mont-Caſſin*. *William* was made Duke of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*; and *Landulphe* was accuſed of ſome Crimes, who being not able to juſtifie himſelf, fled to the ſame Monaſtery of *Mont-Caſſin*.

CEPHALONIA, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, over againſt the Gulphs of *Patras* and *Lepanto*, which are between *Achaia* and the *Morea*. This Iſland has 160 miles circuit, and is divided into ſeven parts, *viz.* *Argoſtoli*, *Liſcuri*, *Finea*, *Eriſſo*, *Pillaro*, *Samo*, and *Lucato*, which have each of them many good Towns. The Inhabitants are naturally Men of Courage, and of great Wit. The Land abounds in Raiſins, which the *Venetians* turn to good advantage. In *June* they Harveſt the Corn that was ſown in the middle of Winter; and the Trees generally bear their Fruit in *April* and *November*. Their Roſes and Flowers are very common in their coldeſt Seaſon. This Iſland has ſeveral Havens, and two Ports, the beſt whereof is that of *Argoſtoli*, which is to the South-Weſt. *Gaio*, who was Lord of this Iſland, beſtowed it upon the Republick of *Venice*, in 1224. The *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1479. but were driven thence in 1499. by the *Venetians*, who repeopled it with *Chriſtians*; and in 1595. built the Fortreſs of *Aſſo*, to ſerve as a place of Retreat to the Inhabitants in caſe of an Invaſion, the Town of *Cephalonia* not being big enough to receive them all. This Fort is built upon a high Mountain all ſurrounded with the Sea, to the Reſerve of a narrow Spot about twenty Paces wide, which joins it to the Iſland. This place is Governed by a Noble *Venetian*, that has the Title of *Providitor*, and is ſent thither by the Senate: His Government holds thirty two Months. As for Religion, the greateſt part follow the *Greek* Liturgy.

CEPHALUS, Son of *Dejon*, King of part of *Phocis*, or, according to others, Son of *Mercury*, and *Herſe* Daughter of *Cecrops*, was married to *Procris*, Daughter to *Erectheus* King of *Athens*; but being a great Lover of Hunting, and a very comely Prince, was taken away by *Aurora*, who loved him mightily, but could never gain his Affection: At laſt, enraged to be denied and ſlighted, ſhe ſends him away in great Anger, and threatned him with a ſevere Revenge. So he returns to his only beloved *Procris*; but had a mind to make trial of her Fidelity under a Diſguiſe. He played his part very well, becauſe *Aurora*, deſigning to profit by this Occaſion, changed his Mien and Voice; ſo that *Procris* was juſt ready to yield to his Intreaties, and to the great Offers he made her, until he diſcovered himſelf, and reproached her with her Infidelity; which ſtruck her with ſo much Shame, that ſhe withdrew to the Woods, whence *Cephalus*, not being able to be without her, ſoon brought her back: It was then ſhe gave him the Dog and Dart *Minos* beſtowed upon her; ſo he ſtill followed his Hunting, until at laſt *Procris* becoming jealous of him, went into the Woods, and hid her ſelf in a Buſh, where *Cephalus* thinking it was a wild Beaſt, killed her with the ſame Dart ſhe her ſelf gave him. The Scholiaſt of *Euripides* ſays, That *Cephalus* was warned to appear before the *Areopagus*, to anſwer for *Procris*'s Death; and that this was the Second Judgment of that Famous Senate, the Firſt being when *Mars* was accuſed by *Neptune* of having kill'd his Son *Halirothius*; the Third, when *Dædalus* killed his Nephew *Talus*; the Fourth, when *Oreſtes* killed his Mother *Clitemneſtra*. Some make this Reflection upon the Fable, and ſay, That when *Procris* parted from her Husband, ſhe went into the Territories of *Minos* King of *Crete*, who allowed her a Guard, the Captain whereof was called *Cyon*; this Captain ſhe afrerwards beſtowed upon *Cephalus*, when *Minos* reconciled her to him. It was upon this that the Fable of a Dog and Dart was grounded; for κύων ſignifies a Dog in Greek, and a Dart is taken for Soldiers. *Cephalus* uſed theſe againſt a Valiant and Cunning Captain called *Alopex*, which ſignifies a Fox in Greek, and is the reaſon he was ſaid to have killed a Fox with his Dog.

CEPHEUS, King of *Arcadia*, Brother to K. *Aleus*; he was look'd on as Invincible, on the account of one of *Meduſa*'s hairs, which *Minerva* faſtned to his Head. *Pauſan.*

CEPHISUS, a River in *Phocis*, upon the Banks of which the Oracle of *Themis* ſtood, which was conſulted by *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*: It riſes in *Doris*, and runs by *Parnaſſus*, and at laſt diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euripus*, or the Streight of *Negropont*. It is now called *Ceſiſſo*. *Strab. l.* 9. *&c.*

CEPUSZ, or *Cepuſe*, a County of *Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains. There is part of this County in *Poland*, and part in *Hungary*. The chief Borough of this latter is *Leutſch*.

CERAM, or *Ceiram*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Seas, between the *Molucco* and the Land of *Papous*, *Giolo*, *&c.* It's pretty well ſtocked with Inhabitants, and abounds in all kind of Spices and other Merchandices of the *Indies*.

CERAMICUM, a famous place in *Athens*, or rather two; for there was one within the Town, adorned with fine Portals, the fineſt Walks of *Athens*, and another in one of the Suburbs, where there was a Tile-Kiln, and where *Plato* kept his Academy. *Meurſius* ſays, That the *Ceramicum* was a place without the Town of *Athens*, where they were buried who were killed fighting generouſly for their Country, and had Funeral Orations pronounced in their Praiſe, with Statues and Inſcriptions to immortalize their Memory; and adds, That there was another place of this ſame Name at *Athens*, where Whores lived; and that both had there Name from Κέραμος, which ſignifies a Tile, or Brick, becauſe they were built of Bricks. *Suidas.*

CERASUS, an ancient Town of *Cappadocia*, upon the Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea, and is now called *Chiriſſonda*. Tho' formerly it was conſiderable, it's now ruined, and very thin of Inhabitants. It was hence that Cherries were firſt brought into *Italy* by *Lucullus*, according to *Athenæus*; which is alſo confirmed by St. *Jerom*'s Anſwer to *Marcella*, one of his Diſciples, wherein he ſpeaks, *I received a Basket of fine and red Cherries*; which looked as if they were but juſt brought by *Lucullus*; for it was he, who after ſubduing *Pontus* and all *Armenia*, firſt brought this ſort of Fruit to *Rome*, which has retained the Name of the Country it was brought from; tho', if we believe *Caſaubon*, it's likelier that the Place had its Name from the abundance of this Fruit.

CERAUNIANS, a Name which the *Grecians* gave ſeveral Chains of Mountains, becauſe they were often ſtruck with Thunder-bolts, which is called Κεραυνὸς in Greek: But they gave this Name more particularly to a Ridge of Mountains, upon the Borders of *Epirus*, which end where People begin to diſtinguiſh the *Ionian* and *Adriatick* Sea. The Mountains are now called *Monti di Chimera* in *Chaonia*, and ſtretch from W. to E. and are but 50 Leagues from the Iſle of *Corfu*.

CERAUNUS, a Sirname that was given to *Ptolemy*, King of *Macedonia*, becauſe he was Valiant: There was alſo a Son of *Ptolemy* I. King of *Egypt*, that bore this Name.

CERBERUS, a Name which Poets gave a Dog with 3 Heads, which they feigned Door-keeper of Hell, that careſſed the unfortunate Souls ſent thither, and devoured them that would get out again; yet *Hercules* tied him up, and made him follow. This Dog with 3 Heads denotes the paſt, the preſent, and time to come, which receive, and, as it were, devour all things. *Hercules* got the better of him; which ſhews that Heroick Actions are always Victorious over Time, becauſe they are always preſent in the Memory of Poſterity. Others ſay, That this Dog with 3 Heads repreſents the 3 Enemies of Mankind; and that the Hero that chains them is the Figure of a great Soul, which generouſly ſurmounts the Deſigns of its declared Enemy.

CERCOPES, certain cheating Fellows which *Jupiter* metamorphoſed into Monkeys, which expreſſes God's puniſhment of the Perfidious.

CERCYON, a famous Robber of the Country of *Attica*: He forced Paſſengers to wreſtle with him, and killed thoſe that were thrown by him. He was afterwards worſted by *Theſeus*, and ſerved the ſame Sauce. *Plut. in Theſ.*

CERDA, a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, Native of *Toledo*, where he took the Habit in 1574. He writ three Volumes of Commentaries upon *Virgil*, with Arguments, Notes, and Explications upon all *Tertullian*'s Books. He wrote Commentaries likewiſe upon *Tertullian*. *De Pallio*. *Adverſaria Sacra*, *&c.* *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CERDAGNE, or the *Cardagna*, a little Country in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, between *Languedoc* and *Catalonia*, belonging in part to the *French* King, and part to the King of *Spain*, according to the Agreement made in the year 1659. This is the Country of the ancient *Ceretani*, or *Coretani*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and other ancient Authors. The Capital Town is called *Pincerda* upon *Segro*.

CERDON, a Hereſiarch of the Second Age, Diſciple of *Heracleon*: He ſtuck to *Saturninus*'s and *Simon* the Magician's Tenets, as St. *Epiphanius* obſerves, ſpread his Errors in *Syria*, holding there were Two Gods, one who created Heaven, and the other the Earth, rejecting the Laws and Prophets, and all the New Teſtament, except a part of St. *Luke*'s Goſpel, and ſome Epiſtles of St. *Paul*. He alſo taught, That JESUS CHRIST came in the Shape of Man, but had not a real Body; admitted the Reſurrection of the Soul only. He came to *Rome* in Pope *Hyginus*'s time, about 152. and by a counterfeit Abjuration of his Doctrine, endeavoured to cheat the Church; but was diſcovered, and baniſhed thence. *Tertull. Iren. l.* 1.

CEREALES, certain Feaſts among the Pagans, in Honour of *Ceres*, Goddeſs of Corn, inſtituted by *Triptolemus*, King of *Eleuſis* in *Attica*, to whom that Goddeſs learned the Art of Agriculture. Theſe Feaſts were celebrated with ſuch Religious Worſhip, that whilſt they held, Men kept from their Wives Company. The Sacrifice was performed with extraordinary Reſpect, and no Wine was employed in it. Theſe Feaſts are called *Theſmophoria*, becauſe they were dedicated to *Ceres Theſmophore*, that is, Law-maker. *Plin.*

CEREALIS, Unkle to the Emperor *Gratian*, in the Fourth Century. He cauſed *Valentinian*, the younger Brother of that Emperor, to be proclaimed *Auguſtus*, being but 9 or 10 years old, according to *Socrates*; though *Ammianus Marcellinus* ſays he was 14. *Gratian*, being a very ſweet-natured Prince, let the Election paſs without any Oppoſition. *Socrat. Hiſt. l.* 4. *c.* 26. *Am. Marcellin. l.* 30. *&c.*

CEREALIS, or *Petilius Cerealis*, a *Roman* General, who was routed by *Bonduica*, or *Boudicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, in *Great Britain*. This Defeat hapned in the Reign of *Claudius*. *Tacit. Lib.* 14. *Annal.*

CEREALIS, Biſhop of *Caſtulum* in *Africk*, lived in the Fifth Century, to about the year 490. about which time he wrote a Book againſt *Maximianus*, an *Arrian* Biſhop, who had engaged him in a Diſpute before the King of the *Vandals*: This Book is in the 4th Tome of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and is Entituled, *Liber de Fide S. Trinitatis*: 'Tis divided into 20 ſhort Chapters, containing Scripture-Authorities to prove the Conſubſtantiality of the *WORD* with His *FATHER*. *Gennad. de Script. Eccl. c.* 96. *&c.*

CEREMISSES, or *Czeremiſſes*, People of the Eaſtern *Muſcovy*, on both ſides of the River *Volga*, between *Niſi*, *Novogorod* and *Gazan*, which are the *Tartars* the Great Duke of *Muſcovy* ſubjected to his Empire in 1552. They have no Houſes, but live altogether in Hutts: They feed moſt on Honey and the Milk of their Cattel, with what they can kill in the Woods. Some are *Mahometans*; but they that live near *Cazan* are all *Pagans*, and perfect Strangers to Baptiſm or Circumciſion. Moſt of them believe that there is an Immortal GOD, who ſhould be adored; but deny the Immortality of the Soul, and Reſurrection of the Dead: And though they neither believe there is a Heaven or Hell, yet they Sacrifice to God: This they do likewiſe to Evil Angels, which they endeavour to appeaſe by this Worſhip, and hinder from tormenting them in this Life. In their Sacrifices to God, they kill an Horſe, an Ox, or a Mutton, and burn the Skin with a piece of Fleſh, pouring a Porringer of Hydromel into the Fire. They likewiſe adore the Sun and Moon. Their Language is particular; but thoſe who have occaſion to Trade with the *Muſcovites*, learn theirs. They get their Heads ſhaved, except Batchelors, who let their Hair grow very long, and hang upon their Backs, or buckle it up. Polygamy is very common amongſt them, there being few without 4 or 5 Wives. *Olearius.*

CERES, Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, deſirous to find her Daughter, which *Pluto* took from her, lighted two Torches upon Mount *Ætna*, reſolving to ſeek her Night and Day throughout all the Earth. She comes to K. *Eleuſis*'s Court in *Attica*, where having offered to Nurſe his Son *Triptolemus*, and willing to render him Immortal, fed him in the day-time with Divine Milk, and at night hid him in the Fire. The King, ſurprized to ſee the Child grow ſo faſt, watched the Nurſe one night, and ſeeing her put him into the Fire, cry'd out, and diſcovered himſelf to his own Ruine; for this Goddeſs, enraged at his Curioſity, put him immediately to death; but for young *Triptolemus*, ſhe learned him to Till the Earth, and Sow Corn; and having placed him in a Chariot, drawn by winged Serpents, ſent him throughout all the World to teach Men Agriculture. *Ovid, Lib.* 5. *Fab.* 6 and 7. ſays, That *Ceres* was the firſt that Tilled the Ground, and furniſhed Men with Corn for their Food, and by good Laws learned them Juſtice, and the manner to live in Society. He adds, That being forced to return into *Sicily*, the Nymph *Arethuſa* acquainted her that it was *Pluto* had taken away her Daughter *Proſerpina*; whereupon ſhe obtained of *Jupiter*, that her Daughter ſhould be reſtored, provided ſhe had eat of nothing in Hell: That *Aſcalaphus*, Son of *Acheron* and *Orphne*, one of the Infernal Nymphs, informed, That he had ſeen *Proſerpina* gather a Pomegranate in *Pluto*'s Gardens, and ſuck ſeven of the Grains out: Which ſo irritated *Ceres*, that ſhe changed him into an Owl, the Meſſenger of ill News: And finally, That *Jupiter*, to comfort his Siſter, agreed that ſhe might enjoy her Daughter 6 Months in Heaven; and that ſhe ſhould be the 6 other with her Husband in Hell. Some Poets take *Ceres* for the Moon, and *Bacchus* for the Sun: As *Virgil*, in the Firſt of his *Georgicks*:

——— Vos O clariſſima Mundi,
Lumina labentem Cœlo quæ ducimus Annum;
Liber & alma Ceres.

Others take *Ceres* for the Earth, which is the Nurſe of Mankind, and call her *Theſmophore*, or Law-maker, becauſe that after ſhe had learned Men to Till and Manure the Land, they then began (who lived before without Law or Order) to divide the Land; and ſome People pretend that it was hence Law and Property ſprung. In ancient times *Ceres* was held to rule and preſide over all the Rural Oeconomy; and *Pauſanias* in *Arcadicis* makes mention of an Altar where the Fruit of Trees, Honey, Wool, and other things of this nature were offered to her, but never any Wine; which made *Plautus*, ſpeaking of a Wedding where there was no Wine, compare it to that of *Ceres*. *Ceres* was repreſented in a Chariot drawn by two Dragons, holding Peacocks Heads in one hand, and a burning Torch in the other, with a Sheaf of Corn upon her Head. Thoſe that have a mind to ſee more of the Mythology of *Ceres*, together with the Origin and myſterious Ceremonies of the *Sacra Eleucinia*, may conſult the Explication of the Hiſtorical Fable of *Ceres*, inſerted in the 6th Tome *de la Bibliotheque Univerſelle*, where the Reader may find a Supplement of what was wanting in *Meurſius*'s Book, called, *Eleucinia*.

CERETI, or *Cereta Laura* of *Breſce*, Daughter of *Bapt.Cereti*, a Phyſician. She made ſuch great Progreſs in Learning, that ſhe defended *Theſes* of Philoſophy at 18 years of age, and afterwards taught it 7 years together. She lived about the beginning of 1600. but it's uncertain when ſhe died.

CERIGO, the firſt Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, to the South of *Cape Maleo* of *Morea*, and to the Eaſt of the Gulph of *Colochina*. The Ancients called it *Cythera*, and dedicated it to *Venus*. The Circuit is of 60 miles, all environed with Rocks. The beſt of its Ports is at 10 Leagues diſtance from the Fortreſs, and is deep and ſafe, and has room for 40 Galleys. This Iſland produces very good Wine, but in no great quantity: It does not want Corn, Olives, or ſtore of good Veniſon. There are alſo great numbers of wild Aſſes; and it's ſaid there are certain Stones found in their Heads, which help Women in Labour. The Capital, which bears the ſame Name with the Iſland, is built upon the point of a Rock, and is very well fortified, both by Art and Nature: The Sea ſerves it for a Ditch, and its Cannon are placed upon a Heighth that commands all round it. The Republick of *Venice* is in poſſeſſion of this Iſland, ever ſince the Diviſion of the *Grecian* Empire, and every two years ſends a Noble *Venetian* to Command there, in Quality of Governour, or Providitor. The *Greeks* have ſome Convents in it, the Chief whereof is that of *San Giovanni della Grotta*, built in a Rock to the right of the Fortreſs. The Inhabitants have the greater Veneration for this Place, becauſe they think it was here St. *John* began his *Apocalyps*. Here are four Mountains in this Iſland, which formerly had many Towns built upon them; but now there remains none but the Town of *Cerigo*, which is very well Peopled, becauſe many of the Inhabitants of *Candie* flocked thither, to be nearer the pleaſant Climate of *Greece*. *P. Coronelli*.

CERINTHUS, a Diſciple of *Simon Magus* and *Carpocrates*, a Heretick, lived in the Firſt Century: He was one of the principal Authors of the Diſſention which had like to have made a Schiſm among the Chriſtians, concerning the Obſervation of the Legal Ceremonies, which this Heretick had a mind to incorporate with Chriſtianity: He affirmed, That *Jeſus* was the Son of *Joſeph* and *Mary*; and that *Chriſt* came into his Soul in the form of a Dove when he was Baptized, from which time he began to underſtand the Sovereign Father, and received the Power of Miracles. He added, when *Jeſus* ſuffered, *Chriſt* flew up into Heaven, without being ſenſible of any Inconvenience. Some Authors likewiſe affirm the Millenary Doctrine taught by *Cerinthus*. St. *John* being returned to *Epheſus*, after the Death of *Domitian*, wrote his *Goſpel* to confute the Errors of this Arch-heretick. *Iren. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 25. *Epiphan. Hær.*22. *&c.*

CERISANT, (*Mark Duncan*) Son of an Eminent Phyſician called *Mark Duncan*, who was a *Scotch* Gentleman: He was Ingenious and Handſome, but vain and Ambitious. His Latin Poetry is very much eſteemed by the Learned, the Genius and Character of it being Noble and Elevated, inſomuch that ſome of his *Odes* are ſuppoſed to be written up to the fineſt of *Horace*'s. *L. Aub. du Maurier. Memoires, &c.*

CERISOLES, a Borough of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, ſituated upon a Hill near *Carmagnole*, and famous for the Battel between the *French* in the Reign of *Francis* I. and the Troops of *Charles* V. It was fought the 14th of *April*, 1544. *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Enguien*, commanding the *French*, and *Alphonſus* of *Avalas*, Marquiſs of *Guaſt*, being General of the *Imperialiſts*. Theſe laſt were totally routed, with the Loſs of 12000 Men killed upon the ſpot, and all their Cannon and Baggage taken, amongſt which were found 4000 Chains, which the Marquiſs of *Guaſt* brought to put the *French* in.

CERNE, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire* in *Totcombe* Hundred, ſtanding in a Champaign Country, and watered with a fine Rivulet; conſiderable for its being heretofore an Abbey-Town. Ninety nine miles from *London*.

CERTITIUS, or *Cerditius*, a *Saxon* Captain, who put to Sea about 495. with five Ships full of Soldiers, and ſailed to the Coaſts of *Great Britain*, where he landed in ſpight of the Inhabitants, and kept there in continual War for 24 years; and, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome neighbouring Princes, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Weſtern part of the Iſland, and was the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. *Du Cheſne*.

CERVANTES *Saavedra*, (*Miguel*) a *Spaniard*, born at *Seville*, or, as ſome ſay, at a Town near *Toledo*: He was a Perſon of extraordinary Worth and Parts, had a Noble Genius, and a great deal of Fire and Delicacy in his Imagination: This Character is ſufficiently made good by his Writings in Proſe and Verſe. *Cervantes* had been Secretary to the Duke of *Alva*; and afterwards retiring to *Madrid*, he was treated with ſome Neglect by the Duke of *Lerma*, Firſt Miniſter to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*. To revenge himſelf of this Stateſman, who had no value for Men of Letters, he wrote the Romance of Don *Quixote*; an incomparable Piece in its kind, and a very handſom Satyr upon his Nation; the *Spaniſh* Nobility, who are ridicul'd in this Book, being then ſtrangely ſmitten with the Fancy of Knight-Errantry. *Cervantes* publiſhed the Firſt Part of his Don *Quixote* in 1605. Beſides this Book, he wrote ſeveral Novels and Comedies. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

CERVARIUS, (*Poculus*) a *Roman* Knight, who joined in the Conſpiracy that *Piſo* was Head of; but upon his ſudden Repentance, and Diſcovery of the reſt, he was pardoned by *Nero*. *Tacit.*

CERVETERE, a Town in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony in *Italy*, upon a little Hill, 3 miles from the *Tuſcan* Sea, and 8 from *Bracciano*; formerly a fair ſpacious place, called *Cære*, or *Cerevetus*, Capital of *Hetruria*; whence certain Regiſters were called *Cærites Tabulæ*, in which the Cenſors got the Name of ſuch written, who were deprived of the Privilege of Noting: For when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, the Inhabitants of *Cære* received very civilly them that brought thither the Sacred Things, and eternal Veſtal Fire, for their greater Security. To recompence this good Service, the Commonwealth gave them all the Privileges of *Roman* Burgeſſes, except that of giving their Suffrages. *Strabo*, *l.* 5.

CERVIA, formerly called *Ficocle*, a Town of *Italy* towards the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Ravenna*. *John Francis* of *Guidi*, (Cardinal *Bagni*) Biſhop of this Place, held a Synod in it in 1634. whereof we have ſtill the Ordinances.

CESAR, a Title of Honour which the *Roman* Emperors gave to their Sons, or to ſuch as they adopted to be their Succeſſors. The Title of the King of the *Romans* now of our days, is ſomewhat like it.

CESAR, (*Julius*) firſt Emperor of *Rome*, Son to *Lucius Cæſar*, and *Aurelia*, Daughter to *Cotta*. Some will have him deſcended by the Father's ſide, from *Iulus*, the Son of *Æneas*, and by his Grand-Mother *Marcis*'s ſide, from *Ancus Martius*, fourth King of the *Romans*, as he himſelf has it in his Funeral Oration for his Aunt *Julia*. He was born the 12th of the 5th Month, ſince called *July*, from his Name, the 654 of *Rome*, and 80th before our Saviour's Birth. At 16 years of Age he loſt his Father; and the year after he was choſen High Prieſt of *Jupiter*. The Dictator *Sylla* ſuſpecting his ambitious Humour, would have him be put to Death; but *Cæſar* was ſo wary in ſhifting his Lodging at Nights, though at that very time he was troubled with a *Quartan Ague*, and ſo cunning in Bribing thoſe that were employed to find and take him, that he ſcaped this Danger, and was at laſt received into *Sylla*'s Favour; who, when he was overperſuaded to pardon him, told his own Friends that preſſed him to it, *That he, whoſe Intereſt was ſo dear to them at that time, ſhould one day ruine their City*. After this, *Cæſar* goes to the Army in *Aſia*, and at his return accuſed *Cornelius Dolabella* of defrauding the Publick, then ſets ſail for *Rhodes* to ſtudy under *Apollonius Molo*; but was taken by Pyrates, who proffered him his Liberty for 30 Talents; but he ſcorning it at ſo low a Price, gives them 50. As ſoon as he was out of their Hands, he takes other Ships, attacks the ſame that took him, takes them, and crucifies them all; ſo verified what he uſed to threaten them with in Jeſt, when their Priſoner. The firſt Office he was raiſed to by the Peoples Suffrages, was that of a Tribune of the Soldiers; then he was choſen afterwards *Queſtor*, was made an *Ædilis*; and here being diſappointed in his hopes of obtaining a Commiſſion to re-eſtabliſh the King of *Ægypt*, he puts in for the Place of *Pontifex Maximus*, or High-Prieſt; and it's ſaid he was ſo ſure to carry it, that he foretold his Mother, in taking his Leave of her early in the Morning, before he went to the Meeting-place, that he would never return to his Houſe e'er he had it: Which proved true, for he carried it from two powerful Competitors, who exceeded him in Age and Authority. After this he became *Prætor*, then Governor of *Spain*, where, when he ſaw *Alexander the Great*'s Image in the Temple of *Hercules* in *Cadiz*, he could not forbear weeping, to think that he himſelf had done no remarkable thing at an Age that *Alexander* had ſubdued moſt part of the World. At his return, in 695. he was choſen Conſul with *Bibulus*, whom he depoſed, and confined to his Houſe during the reſt of his Conſulſhip, becauſe he would not conſent to the publiſhing of the Law *Agraria*. So that he himſelf ruled alone, which made ſome, in a joaking way, mention in their Dates, *Not* Cæſar *and* Bibulus *being Conſuls, but* Julius *and* Cæſar *being Conſuls*. During his Conſulſhip, being aſſiſted by *L. Piſo*, his Wife *Calpurnia*'s Father, and *Pompey*, his Daughter *Julia*'s Husband, he choſe the Government of the *Gauls*, which he formed into a Province, during the ten years he commanded the Army, and impoſed a yearly Tribute of 400000 Seſterces upon it. He was the firſt of the *Romans* that laid a Bridge over the *Rhine* to attack the *Germans*, over whom he gained ſeveral memorable Victories. He alſo ſubdued the Inhabitants of *Great Britany*, People the *Romans* never heard talk of before his time, and obliges them to ſend him Money and Hoſtages; but while he was thus victorious abroad, his Daughter *Julia* dies at *Rome*, and his and *Pompey*'s Friendſhip and good Underſtanding falls with her; ſo that after this they looked upon each other as *Competitors*; and as the one could not ſtoop to a Superior, ſo could not the other abide a Rival. This made *Pompey*, then at *Rome*, to oppoſe all *Cæſar*'s Deſigns, and hinder the Senate's yielding him his Requeſts; upon which he leads his Victorious Army into *Italy* in 705. which ſo frightned his Enemies that they fled for it, makes himſelf Maſter of ſome conſiderable Places, and takes *Domitius* Priſoner, who was named to ſucceed him in the Government; then paſſes along the Coaſts of the *Adriatick* Sea ſtrait to *Brindes*, or *Brunduſium*, whither the Conſuls and *Pompey* were gone to croſs the Seas; but miſſing them, returns to *Rome*, aſſembles the Senate upon the Affairs of the Commonwealth, and afterwards goes into *Spain* to engage *Pompey*'s Army, commanded by his three Generals, *M. Petreius*, *L. Afranius*, and *M. Varron*; ſaying, as he went, that he was going to fight an Army without a Head or General, with an Intention afterwards to find out the General without an Army. He ſoon compaſſed his Deſign, though the Siege of *Marſeilles* retarded him ſomewhat; then comes back again to *Rome*, paſſes into *Macedonia*, and after four Months Encampment near *Pompey*, defeats him in the Plains of *Pharſalia*, in the 706th year of *Rome*, purſues him as far as *Alexandria*, where hearing of his Death, he turns his Arms againſt *Ptolemy*, who deſigned to ſurpriſe him; and though it was then in the depth of Winter, and *Cæſar* was unprovided of Neceſſaries, and in a City that belonged to a powerful and cunning Enemy, yet he got the better, and made himſelf Maſter of all *Ægypt*, which he left to *Cleopatra*, and marched into *Syria*, thence into *Pontus*, where on the fifth day after his coming, in one Battel of four Hours, he quite defeated *Pharnaces*, Son to the great *Mithridates*. After this he overthrew *Scipio* and *Juba*, who had gathered together the Remains of their ſcattered Troops in *Africa*, and overcame *Pompey*'s Children in *Spain*. In all theſe Civil Wars, Fortune never proved his Enemy but twice, once at *Dyrrachium*, when *Pompey* made him fly, but did not purſue him, which made *Cæſar* ſay, he did not know how to Conquer; and the other in his laſt Engagement in *Spain*. When he put an end to theſe Wars, he went in triumph five times, was declared Dictator during his Life, was made Conſul for ten Years, and afterwards willingly embraced the Title of Emperor. The firſt, and moſt Magnificent of his Triumphs, was that of the *Gauls*, the ſecond of *Alexandria*, the third of *Pontus*, the fourth of *Africa*, the fifth and laſt, that of *Spain*. After this he diverted the People with ſeveral ſorts of Shews and Plays, and then applied himſelf with great care to regulate the Commonwealth. In 707. he reformed the *Faſti*, conformed the Year to the Courſe of the Sun, and made it conſiſt of 365 Days, reforming the *Roman Calendar*, by the Advice of *Soſigenes* and other eminent Aſtrologers, and begun that Year, which of his Name was called the *Julian*. He compleated the Number of Senators, ſhared the Power of chuſing Magiſtrates with the People, took a Liſt of the Citizens, and ſettled all other things with much Judgment and Prudence, particularly in what related to Luxury and Expence. He was a great Admirer of Learning from his very Youth, and compoſed ſeveral curious Pieces both in Proſe and Verſe upon different Subjects; yet his Commentaries are all we have now of his, and certain Authors pretend that he himſelf compoſed but ſome of theſe too, for they aſcribe the ſeventh Book of the War againſt the *Gauls* to *Hirtius*, who has alſo made Commentaries upon the Wars of *Spain*, of *Africa*, and *Alexandria*. Others think that *Oppius*, an intimate Friend of *Cæſar*'s, was the Author of this Book. The Curious may conſult *Voſſius*, *la Mothe*, *le Vayer*, *&c.* upon this Subject. In his latter days, when he ſaw the Commonwealth all in Peace, he made ſeveral Projects, both for the Embelliſhment of *Rome*, and the Conſervation of the Empire; as, firſt, to build a Temple for *Mars*, the greateſt and moſt Magnificent of any then in the World; to abridge the Law; to eſtabliſh publick Libraries; to dry the Bogs and Marſhes of *Pontus*; to drain the Lake *Fucin*, and cut a good way from the Sea to the *Tiber* through the *Alpes*; but before he could begin any of theſe great Deſigns, he was murthered in the Senate-houſe the 15th of *March*, the 709th year of *Rome*, the 56th of his Age, and 43 years before the Birth of our Saviour, three Years, four Months, and ſix Days after his perpetual Dictatorſhip, and in the 184th Olympiad. As for his Perſon, he was Tall, of a paliſh Complexion, with quick and lively Eyes, which are ſigns of a Cholerick Temperament, with a Mixture of Phlegm; his Noſe was of the biggeſt, drawing much upon an *Aquiline* or Hawk-Noſe, which denotes great Courage, and a Deſire for Glory and Domination. His black and lively Eye, his *Aquiline* Noſe, and the Dent in the middle of his Forehead, ſhewed him a Man of great Deſigns, and as conſtant in his Undertaking. The good Shape of his Head, and juſt Proportion of the Eminencies before and behind, his long Neck, his quick Eye and Forehead ſomewhat ſunk in, all together concurr'd to make him an able Scholar, and eloquent Orator. The Baldneſs of his Head before, marked his Inclination to Venery; and to hide this, he asked the Senate leave to wear always a Crown of Lawrel. As for his other Qualities, he was very neat, mild, and ſoon reconciled to his Enemies; He wept bitterly for *Pompey*'s Misfortune, pardoned ſome Poets that writ ſcurrilous Libels againſt him; and in the Battel of *Pharſalia*, publiſhed an Order to ſpare the *Roman* Citizens, and gave each of his own Soldiers leave to ſave whom he pleaſed of the Enemy; and when he heard *Cato* got himſelf killed in *Africa*, he ſaid with ſome concern, That he envied Death for envying him the Glory of giving him his Life. Beſides this, he was a good Friend, and very Magnificent; the only thing he was accuſed of, was of being over free with the fair Sex. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

CESAR, (*Lucius*) Uncle to *Mark Anthony* the Triumvir: He was in the Intereſt of *Pompey*, and employed ſeveral times to treat of Peace. He was afterwards in *Auguſtus*'s or *Octavius*'s Liſt of Proſcrib'd Perſons, and given up to be Executed by his Nephew *Mark Anthony*, who obtain'd the Murther of *Cicero* from *Octavius* by this Conceſſion.

CESAREA, a Town of *Cappadocia*, firſt called *Mezaca*, till *Tiberius* chang'd it. It is mention'd by *Strabo*, and *Stephanus Byzantius* affirms, that it was anciently call'd *Edeſſa Parthenæos*. A Modern Traveller in this Country, pretends to prove, that this Town was called *Apamea*, and that *Erſeron* is the Name of it at preſent. St. *Baſil the Great*, was Biſhop of this City. *Strabo, Lib.*12. *Stephanus de Urbibus*, *&c.*

CESAREA *Philippi*, it was ſo called, becauſe *Philip* the Son of *Herod* built it in Honour of *Caligula*: It ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, near the Springs of *Jordan*, and 'tis thought, 'tis the Modern *Beline* or *Bolbec*. It was a Biſhop's See, under the Metropolis of *Tyre*. *Bellon, Lib.*2. *Obſerv. C.*95.

CESAREA, a Town of *Paleſtina*, built by *Herod the Great*, by the Sea-ſide, in a very advantageous Situation, in a Place called the Tower of *Straton*: He dedicated it to the Honour of *Auguſtus*, entertained the People with fine Sights, and an incredible Magnificence. *Joſephus* gives a good Deſcription of the fine Buildings of this Town, of its Port, its Mole, and its other Rarities. It was afterwards the Metropolis of *Paleſtina*, and honoured with the Name of a *Roman* Colony, for the good Services it rendered *Veſpaſian*'s Troops againſt the *Jews*. This is ſuppoſed to have been the Birth-place of the Prophet *Agabus*, and has had ſeveral Prelates of great Learning, amongſt others *Euſebius*, and that *Theophilus*, who in Pope *Victor*'s time held a Synod concerning the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and determined it ſhould be celebrated on *Sunday* after the Fourteenth of the Moon of *March*; This was about the Year 197. *Joſeph. Ant. Lib.*4. *Euſeb. Lib.*25.

CESAREA upon the Sea, a Town of *Africa*, very famous in the *Roman* Hiſtory, thought to be *Jol* of *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela*. The *Califes* demoliſhed it in 959. yet there are ſtill ſome ſigns of its Greatneſs; and the very Remains of the Walls ſhew its Circuit was of three full Leagues. It was a very rich Town when the *Arabians* over-ran that Country.

St. **CESAREUS**, Brother to St. *Gregory Nazianzenus*, lived in the 4th Age, ſtudied in *Alexandria*, whence he came to *Rome*, where *Julian the Apoſtate* made him Over-ſeer of the Treaſury after *Mammertin*. *Gregory* writ to him, That ſuch a Dignity in an Emperor's Houſe, who was an Enemy to *JESUS CHRIST*, gave Scandal to all the World: That *Gregory*, their Father, was extreamly concerned for it; but that they had kept it from his Mother *Nona*'s Knowledge. who, had ſhe heard it, would die for Grief: That therefore he deſired he might return to his Parents Houſe, where he might have Wealth enough for a moderate Man. This Advice moved *Ceſareus* ſo much, that he quitted his Place; but before he came to his Father's, he confuted *Julian* in a Publick Diſpute, and clearly made out, That it was Impious to Worſhip Idols. This got him the Reputation of a Learned and Courageous Man, and no Ill-will from the Emperor, who had a particular Love and Eſteem for him. After this, the Emperor *Valens* made *Ceſareus* a Quæſtor, which Office he exerciſed at *Nice* in *An.* 368. when that terrible Earthquake happened, that quite deſtroyed this City. Here he eſcaped miraculouſly; but died in the latter end of this ſame, or beginning of the next year. *Photius, Suidas, &c.*

St. **CESAREUS**, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, much renowned both for his Learning and Piety, lived in the 6th Age, and was brought up in the Iſle of *Lerins*, or *Lerina*, under the Abbot *Porchaire*, until the Air of that Place diſagreeing with his Conſtitution, forced him away to *Arles*, where he was made Deacon, Prieſt, and then an Abbot by *Eonius* Archbiſhop of this Town; and at laſt ſucceeded him in the Year 500 or 501. In 506 he preſided in the Council of *Agde*, at that of *Carpentras* in 527. at the Council of *Vaiſon*, and at the Second of *Orange* in 529. and at another, in which *Contumelioſus*, Biſhop of *Riez*, was Accuſed and Depoſed. He received the *Pallium* at *Rome*, from Pope *Symmachus*, and died the 27th of *Auguſt* 543. leaving us many Books of his own making; amongſt others, one upon *Grace*, and another upon *Free-Will*, according to St. *Auguſtin*'s Principles. *Baronius, Bellarmin.*

CESARINI, (*Julian*) deſcended of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was, for his great Merit, made Cardinal by *Martin* V. in 1426. and afterwards ſent to preſide in the Council of *Bale* by Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Martin*'s Succeſſor. Some time after he was ordered to *Hungary*, to manage a very nice Buſineſs; his Errand being to perſuade *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*, to break his Peace with *Amurat* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, there being then, as was thought, a very favourable Conjuncture to humble that Prince. Cardinal *Julian* abſolved *Ladiſlaus* from his Oath to *Amurat*, to obſerve the Articles of this Peace. And ſoon after was fought the Battel of *Varnes*, wherein the Chriſtians ſuſtain'd a Loſs they never ſince were able to retrieve. King *Ladiſlaus* was killed in the Fight, nor did Cardinal *Julian* eſcape; but it's not known whether he fell in the Skirmiſh, or in the Retreat; and ſome think he was Murthered for his Money by the Waterman that was to Ferry him over the *Danube*. *Onuphr. Spond. Ciaconius, &c.*

CESARION, a Name that was given to one affirmed to be *Julius Cæſar*'s Son by *Cleopatra*. *Anthony* proteſted in open Senate, that *Cæſar* did acknowledge him to be his Child, notwithſtanding all which, *Auguſtus* put him to Death. *Suetonius.*

CESENA, a Town of *Italy* in *Romandiola*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; 'tis called, *Curva Ceſena*, in *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, and ſtands upon the *Savio*. *Strabo, Lib.* 5.

CESENNIUS, (*Pætus*) a *Roman* Captain, ſent by *Nero* into *Armenia*, to Command the Army in *Corbulo*'s Place. He made a ſhameful Peace with the *Parthians*, which made the Emperor welcome him with this ſharp Joak at his Return. *I forgive you*, ſays that Prince (as ſoon as he ſaw him) *and that juſt now, leſt, becauſe you are ſo eaſily frighted, you may fall ill if you doubted longer of Pardon.*

CESIS, or *Ceſi* (*Angelo*) Duke of *Aqua-Sparta*, a *Roman*, much eſteemed in *Urban* VIII's time: He was a good Philoſopher and Mathematician, underſtood the *Belles Lettres*, Mechanicks, and was particularly inclined to the Study of Natural Philoſophy; His moſt conſiderable Works are, *Apicarium. De Cœlo. Metallophytum. Tabulæ Philoſophicæ. Moralia. Paradoxa. Monita, &c.* This Duke of *Aqua-Sparta* ſet up the Academy of the *Lincei* at *Rome*, and died about the Year 1640. *Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt.* 3. *Cap.* 23. *Leo Allatius in Apib. Urban, &c.*

CESIUS, (*Baſſus*) a Lyrick Poet and Hiſtorian, who lived in *Galba*'s and *Nero*'s time; *Perſius* was his Friend, and addreſſed the 6th Book of his Satyrs to him.

CESONIA, the Emperor *Caligula*'s Wife, was killed by *Julius Lupus*, as ſhe wept by that Prince's Corps after he was murdered in 41. ſhe expoſed her naked Neck to the Conſpirators, and ſuffered with great Conſtancy. Her Daughter *Julia Druſilla*, though then but a Child, was barbarouſly ſtrangled with her. *Sueton. Joſeph.*

CESSE, a River of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, which after it has paſſed *Ham* upon *Heſſe*, near *Rochefort*, empties it ſelf into a frightful Cavern, and runs under Ground for a League together, then appears again as fair and clear as when it entered it. The Entrance into this Place is ſo very frightful, that it daunts People from venturing into it, and the more, becauſe it has been obſerved that light Bodies thrown in, take above a days time to get through. Yet of late years, ſome deſperate Watermen took lighted Torches, went into it, and paſs'd through great Rocks, where the Fall of the Water made ſo terrible a Noiſe, that it frighted them; yet they ventured farther, until they came into a large Place like a Sea, but durſt not go farther, leſt they ſhould get into ſome narrow Paſſage or Windings, whence it would be difficult to return again. *Memoires du Temps.*

CESSELIUS, famous for his great Knowledge in Law, lived about 30 years before Chriſt's Birth, and could never be perſuaded, either through Love or Fear, to put any thing in his Collection of the Laws that was ordained during the *Triumvirate*. This ſame Perſon ſpeaking ſomewhat freely of *Cæſar*, and deſired by ſome of his Friends to be more cautious, anſwered, *There are two things unwelcome to moſt Men, that now make me dare ſay what I pleaſe; which are, I am Old, and have no Children.* Valerius Maximus, *L.* 6.

CESSELIUS, (*Baſſus*) an *African*, who came to *Rome* to acquaint *Nero*, that in his Lands near *Carthage*, he found a Cave where there was great ſtore of maſſy Gold. The Emperor, without any farther Enquiry, diſpatched two Galleys for this pretended Treaſure, but found nothing, for *Baſſus* did but dream it. Some ſay, that when he found the Vanity of his Dream, he choſe to kill himſelf, rather than come to a more ſhameful Puniſhment. Others ſay, that he was diſpoſſeſſed of all he had, and ſuffered nothing elſe. *Tacitus.*

CESTIUS, (*Gallus*) Governor of *Syria* for *Nero*, being invited into *Judæa* by *Florus*, he leads a mighty Army that ruined and ranſacked all Places; but at laſt, drawing near *Jeruſalem*, the *Jews* attacked him, and forced his whole Army to retreat; he afterwards, taking the Advantage of their Diviſions, beat them back to the Town, which he beſieged, and would have made himſelf Maſter of, had not he unwiſely raiſed the Siege. The *Jews* purſued, and killed him many Men in his Retreat. *Joſeph. de Bello Judaico, Lib.* 2.

CESTIUS, a malicious and fooliſh Jeerer, who had the Impudence to laugh at *Cicero*, but paid for it ſeverely at laſt; for Dining one day with *Marcus Tullius*, *Cicero*'s Son, who then had the Government of *Aſia*, but nothing of his Father's Wit, and but a very ordinary Memory. *Tullius* having very often asked who it was that Dined at the Lower End of the Table, and one of his Servants anſwering him as often that it was *Ceſtius*, which Name he could never remember, until one of the Servants added, That it was the ſame who maintained that *Cicero* was an Aſs. *M. Tullius* no ſooner hears this, but he ſends for Rods, and gets *Ceſtius* ſeverely whipp'd in his own Preſence. *Senec. Suaſor.* 7.

CEVA, a little Town of *Italy* in *Piedmont*, Capital of the Country of the *Langhes*, a Name that is given to ſome ſmall Hills that make the beginning of the *Appennine*; it has a Caſtle, and is a Marquiſate. The Country about, eſpecially towards *Tende* and *Montferrat*, is full of Game, eſpecially Pheaſants and Partridges.

CEVENNES, Mountains of *Cevennes*, and Country of *Cevennes, Gebenna, Cemmenius* and *Gebennici montes*, Mountains of *France*, to the North of *Languedoc*, between *Aquitany*, and the *Gallia Narbonenſis* of the Ancients, reaches about 30 Leagues from the Source of the *Loire* to *Lodeve*. The Mountains of *Cevennes* are very Fruitful, and well Inhabited; have ſome Mines, eſpecially of Lead and Tin. This Country was a long time the Theatre of the Civil Wars, both in the latter end of the laſt, and beginning of this Age.

CEURAWATH, the Name of a certain Sect of the *Benians* in the *Indies*, who hold the *Metempſycoſis* with ſo much Superſtition, that they will not kill the leaſt Inſect. Their *Bramens*, or Prieſts, carry a piece of Linen before their Mouths, that no Flys may enter. The reſt go bare Headed and bare Foot, with a white Stick in their Hands to diſtinguiſh them from others. They drink no Water before it's boil'd, leſt they might ſwallow ſome living Creatures, and take care to keep Flies, and other ſuch Animals from burning themſelves in the Fire. They ſay God is not abſolute Maſter of *Futurities*, nor Diſpoſer of Good and Evil Fortune. They neither believe there is a Heaven or Hell, but hold that the Soul is Immortal, and make her paſs from one Body into another, of Man or Beaſt, according as it deſerved in its former Station. Their *Moſques* which they call *Rale*, are built ſquare ways, and the Chapels of their *Pagods* or Idols, in a Pyramidal Form. They burn the Bodies of their old People after their Death, but bury them of Children that die under three years of Age. Their Widows are not obliged to bury themſelves with their Husbands, but vow an everlaſting Widowhood. All theſe of this Sect may take the Orders of Prieſthood, Women as well as Men, but the Women muſt be above 20 years of Age, though the Men are received after nine; They that enter this kind of Life, muſt take the Habit, vow Chaſtity, and practiſe great Auſterities, to that degree ſometimes, that for nine Days together, they take nothing but Water with a certain bitter Wood grated in it, ſaid to be nouriſhing, which ſeems incredible, yet it is held as a certain Truth in the *Indies*. All other Sects of the *Banjans* have an Averſion and great Contempt for this, and condemn it ſo much, that they continually exhort their Auditors to ſhun the Converſation of all ſuch People. *Olearius.*

CEUTA, a Town and Caſtle of *Africa*, upon the Streights of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. It's in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Habat*, and was [illegible]merly Capital of *Mauritania Tingitania*. The *Romans* called it *Civitas*, and *Pomponius Mela*, *Septa*. It was taken from the *Romans* by the *Goths*; the *Arabians* were Maſters of it afterwards, and in 1415. *John* I. King of *Portugal*, took it from the *Moors*: *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, having gained all *Portugal* in 1580. and obſerving the Strength and Importance of this Place, and how near it was to his Kingdom of *Spain*, put a *Spaniſh* Governor into it, which was the reaſon that this was the only Place that was left to *Spain*, when in 1640. all Places which belonged to the Crown of *Portugal*, having all, except this, *Portugueſe* Governors, ſhook off in one day the *Spaniſh* Yoke, to acknowledge their own natural Sovereign.

CEYLAN, an Iſland in the *Indies*, near the *Cape Comori*. This Place is extreamly fruitful; for, beſide the common Product of other Countreys, here are whole Woods of Oranges and Citrons, and particularly great quantities of Cynamon, which ſmells a great way off at Sea; Precious Stones likewiſe of all ſorts, except Diamonds, are plentiful in this Country: Here's Pearl-fiſhing too, but the Pearls are not ſo fine as thoſe of *Baharen* in the *Perſian* Gulph, but as for their Ivory, it is the beſt in the World. The Mountain *Pico de Adam*, is ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in the *Indies*; and the Inhabitants are poſitive that *Adam* was Created on this Mountain, and lies buried under it. They likewiſe pretend that Paradiſe was in their Iſle. As to their Religion, they are Idolaters, and follow much the ſame Religion with the *Bramins*. The *Mahometans* are likewiſe tolerated among 'em; As for the Towns, under the Juriſdiction of the *Hollanders*, they are (as our Author Words it) of their Religion. *Mandeſlo, Olearius.* See *Ceilan*.

CHABANNES, (*James* II.) Lord of the *Palice* of *Paſſi*, and Marſhal of *France*, and one of the greateſt Generals of his time: His firſt Appearance at Court was in *Lewis* XI's Reign, where his Wit and good Preſence made him be much taken notice of, eſpecially by the *Dauphin*, who honoured him with his Eſteem: He followed this Prince when he became *Charles* VIII. of *France*, into the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1495. Here, and in all the other Wars of *Italy*, he gave ſuch great Proofs of his Courage and Conduct, that *Lewis* XII. made him Great Maſter of *France*, and *Francis* I. his Succeſſor, made him Marſhal. He did this Prince great Service, eſpecially when the High Conſtable of *Bourbon* proved falſe to him. He followed this Prince into *Italy* in 1525. and was killed at the unfortunate Battel of *Pavia*, after he had wiſely adviſed the King to retreat, as did all the other Chief Officers of the Army, excepting Admiral *Bonnivet*, who was for coming to a Battel. A *Spaniard*, called *Buzarto*, killed this Marſhal in cold Blood, though he was Priſoner to another *Spaniard*, that was a Captain, and called *Caſteldo*.

CHABLAIS, a Province of *Savoy*, which comprehends the Bailiwicks of *Tarnier* and *Gaillard*, and the Lands of *St. Victor*, and the *Chapitre*. It has the Lake of *Geneva* to the North, and the Country of *Velay* to the Eaſt, *Fouſigny* to the South, and is bordered with the Territories of *Geneva* to the Weſt. The *Romans* kept great Studs in this Province, which for that reaſon they called *Provincia equeſtris* and *Caballica*. From this laſt Word is thought to come the preſent Name *Chablais*.

CHABLI, a Town in *France* between *Burgundy* and *Champaigne*, towards *Auxerre*, 'tis famous for its excellent Wines.

CHABRIAS, an *Athenian* Captain, rendered his Country famous in the 376th year of *Rome*, gained the Sea Battel fought near the Iſle of *Naxos* againſt *Pollis* the *Lacedæmonian*. His Stratagem in the Battel of *Thebes*, when he came to the Aſſiſtance of the *Bœotians* againſt *Ageſilaus*, got him the Eſteem of all the World; for when he ſaw the Mercenary Troops give ground to the Enemy, he ordered the Remains of his own Batallion to keep firm and caſt their Darts, learning them the Invention of putting one Knee to the Ground, and covering themſelves with their Bucklers, thus to ſtand the Enemies Charge; this ſucceeded ſo well, that *Ageſilaus*, ſurpriſed at the Novelty dared not venture farther, but commands a Retreat. This Stratagem was ſo much admired in *Greece*, that *Chabrias* choſe that Poſture himſelf in the Statue the *Athenians* erected for him in their Publick Place. *Cornelius Nepos.*

CHABUR, or *Chabor*, a River of *Aſia*, which ſome take for the *Chobar* of the Prophet *Ezechiel*. It has its Source in *Mount Mazius*, which is part of *Mount Taurus*, upon the Frontiers of *Great Armenia*. It runs through *Meſopotamia*, paſſes by *Orpha* and *Harran*, until at laſt, after it has received ſeveral Rivers, it joins the *Euphrates* below *Querqueſia* in *Arabia deſerta*.

CHACABOUT, the Name of a Sect, of the Religion of the *Tonquinois*, between *China* and the *Indies*; The Name comes from a retired Man, who preſcribed them Ten Commandments, as Rules to live well by: In theſe he forbids, Murther, Theft, Lyes, Unchaſtity, Outrages, Perfidiouſneſs, Immoderate Deſires, Back-biting, Anger, and injoins the Study of Sciences neceſſary to every one. This Man has alſo eſtabliſhed Religious Orders, that renounce the Pleaſures of this Life, and apply themſelves to Meditation, and to helping the Poor. He has alſo poſſeſſed them with the *Metempſycoſis*, but promiſed everlaſting Pleaſures to the Obſervers of his Law, as he threatned thoſe that ſhould deſpiſe it with endleſs Torments; and aſſured, that ſuch as received it without obſerving it as they ought, ſhould for the ſpace of 3000 years ramble in different Bodies, to fit them for the Manſion of the Happy. This Sect has ſpread it ſelf all over the Kingdom of *Siam*, and in part of *Japan* and *Tonquin*. *Tavernier.*

CHAGAN, King of the *Avari* or *Huns*, who made Incurſions into *Thrace* in the Reign of the Emperour *Mauritius* in 598 or 601. and though he then made Peace with *Priſcus* the Emperor's General, yet he enters into *Thrace* again, where the one half of his Army died of the Plague, and Seven of his Sons in one day, a Puniſhment ſome will have inflicted upon him for burning of *Alexander* the Martyr's Church. He continued his Hoſtilities in the Emperor *Heraclius*'s Reign in 623 and 26, when being joined by ſome of the *Barbarians*, he formed a Deſign of Beſieging *Conſtantinople*, which proved ſucceſsleſs. This Name *Chagan* was common to all the Princes of the *Huns*, though it ſeems in ſome Hiſtories particular to this we ſpeak of.

CHA-GEHAN, King of the *Indies*, called before *Koaram*, ſecond Son to *Gehan-guir*, the eldeſt being named *Koſron*. After *Gehan-guir*'s Death in 1627. the Crown of right belonged to *Bolak*, *Koſron*'s Son; but *Aſous-kan*, firſt Miniſter of State, by his Craft and Artifice, got it for *Cha-gehan* his own Son-in-Law; for being General of the Army, he gained the Chief Officers of his ſide, and to manage the Deſign with more ſurety, he gives out that *Kourom* was dead, and that his Body was to be carried to *Agra*, where he had deſired it might be laid with his Fathers; in the mean time perſuades the young King *Bolaki* to ſend his Army to meet his Uncle's Corps, and come himſelf within a League of the Town. In the mean time *Cha-gehan* marches *incognito*, and when he came near the Town, puts himſelf into a Coffin, which is carried into a great Tent, where all the Officers pretending to pay their Reſpects to the Prince, in viſiting his Body, proclaim him King in ſight of the whole Army; *Bolaki* hearing this ſtrange News on the Road, without farther Deliberation, makes his Eſcape, and leaves his Uncle the Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom. *Cha-gehan* was no ſooner on the Throne, but he exerciſes all ſorts of Cruelties to ſecure the Crown, putting all to death that ſhewed any Affection for his Nephew; yet all would not do, for as he uſurped it from the Lawful Heir, ſo he was juſtly deprived of it by one of his own Sons, named *Aureng-zeb*. He had Four Sons, the Eldeſt called *Dara-cha*, the Second *Sultan Sujah*, the Third *Aureng-zeb*, and the youngeſt *Morat Bakche*: Theſe he made Governors or *Vice-Roys* of his Four moſt conſiderable Provinces or Kingdoms, giving the firſt the Government of *Dehli* and *Sendi*; to the ſecond, the Kingdom of *Bengala*; to *Aureng-zeb*, the Kingdom of *Decan*; and to *Morat Bakche*, that of *Guzarate*; endeavouring to give equal Content to all his Children: But their Ambition, far from being ſatisfied with this Allowance, aſpired all Four to their Father's Throne, upon the Rumour of his being dead, when, being indiſpoſed, he withdrew for a time into the Women's Apartment, and was not ſeen for ſome days. *Dara-cha*, as 'twas ſaid, concealed this pretended Death, to gain time to ſettle his Buſineſs, and poſſeſs all the Places of the Empire; Upon this falſe Report the Three other Sons ſprung out into Action, *Morat Bakche*, the youngeſt, laid Siege to the Town of *Surate*, and became Maſter of it;

then he gets himſelf proclaimed King, not only of *Guzerate*, but of all *Cha-gehan*'s Dominions. In the mean time *Sultan Sujah* ſubdues the Kingdom of *Bengala*, and advances into that of *Lahor*, but is beat back by *Solyman Checour*, *Dara-cha*'s Son, who ſecured the Frontiers with ſtrong Garriſons. All this time *Aureng-zeb*, every whit as ambitious, but more cunning than his Brothers, leaves them to ſpend their firſt Fire, and feigns to have no Pretention at all to the Empire, as if he had forſaken the World to live as a *Dervis*, or a Religious *Mahometan*, and the better to ſpeed in his Deſign, profers to join with *Morat Bakche*, and help him to beſiege *Agra*; *Dara-cha* meets and fights them, but being left by a great part of his Army, is forced to retreat to *Agra*, where the Father then began to mend, and adviſed him to retire to the Fortreſs of *Dehli*, and to carry the Treaſure of *Agra* along with him, which he did, leaving *Aureng-zeb* and *Morat Bakche* Maſters of the greateſt part of the Kingdom. Soon after, *Chaeſt-kan*, Son to *Aſouf-kan*, *Cha-gehan*'s Brother-in-Law, and Uncle to the Four Brothers, with moſt of *Dara-cha* and *Morat Bakche*'s Chief Officers, declare for *Aureng-zeb*, upon which he ſeizes *Morat Bakche*, and confines him in the Fort of *Govaleor*. In the mean time, *Cha-gehan*, to ſecure himſelf from his Victorious Sons, gets into the Fortreſs of *Agra*, to ſee how far his Children's Inſolence would puſh them on. *Aureng-zeb* entered *Agra* in 1660. and feigned he was perſuaded *Cha-gehan* was dead, and that it was one of the *Omra*'s, or Chief Lords, that pretended to keep the Fortreſs. *Cha-gehan*, on the other ſide, did what he could to ſhew he was yet alive, and to convince *Aureng-zeb* of that Truth, ſends him *Fazel-kam*, his High Steward, with his Orders to go back to his Government of *Decan*. *Aureng-zeb* made Anſwer, That he was ready to obey, but had a mind to ſee his Father firſt: When his Father conſented he ſhould, then he deſired he would diſmiſs his Garriſon, pretending he feared, that the King, miſ-informed of his Intentions, might order he ſhould be ſeized on. *Cha-gehan* found his Circumſtances would not permit he ſhould deny him this neither When *Aureng-zeb* had gained this Point, he ſent in a Garriſon of his own, commanded by his Eldeſt Son *Sultan Mahamoud*, whom he ordered to ſecure the King's Perſon, whilſt he himſelf looked after what *Dara-cha*'s haſty Flight could not permit him to take along with him, and ſettle himſelf firmly on the Throne. Some time after, *Cha-gehan*, quite abandoned by his Subjects, who owned no other but *Aureng-zeb* for their Soveraign, died in *Priſon* in 1666. *Tavernier*. *Bernier*.

CHAGFORD, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Wonford*; 152 miles from *London*.

CHAGRE, a great River of *America*, that has its Source near the Southern Seas, ſome Leagues Eaſtwards of *Panama*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Northern Sea. The Mouth of it is defended by a Fort, which the *Spaniards* call St. *Laurence*, and there is a Town on this River called *Chagre*. The *Engliſh* Adventurers went up this River in 1670. and plundered *Panama* on the Southern Sea. It would prove an eaſie Matter to make a Communication between theſe two Seas by this River and ſome others, that run into the Pacifick Sea.

CHALCEDON, or *Calcedon*, a Town of *Aſia* in *Bithynia*, with the Title of an Archbiſhoprick, ſituated on the *Boſphorus* or Chanel of the Black Sea, near *Scutari*, and over againſt *Conſtantinople*. It's affirmed that the *Megareans* built this City ſome years before *Byzantium*, and called it *Proceraſtis*. *Strabo* and *Euſebius* ſpeak of this Foundation, which they ſay was in the 13th *Olympiad*, in the 69th of *Rome*, and 685th year before Chriſt; ſince which time this Town was very conſiderable, and was taken by *Theramenes*, an *Athenian*, in the year 345 of *Rome*, whilſt *Alcibiades* made himſelf Maſter of *Byzantium* *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, having taken *Bithynia*, beſieged *Cotta* in *Chalcedon* in 680. but the Place was relieved by the Conſul *Lucius Lucullus*. And in the Fourth Age, in 363. *Procopius*, who pretended his Deſcent from *Julian* the Apoſtate, gained this City, entred ſecretly into *Conſtantinople*, and ſo made himſelf Maſter of the whole Empire; but was put to death by *Valens*, who alſo gave Orders to demoliſh the Walls of *Chalcedon*, which for all that, has not ceaſed to be famous, eſpecially ſince the great Council held there in 451. Some Authors take this Place for *Scutari* or *Scuderet*, but it's a great Miſtake, for it's certain that *Scutari*, which the *Turks* now call *Iſcodar*, was never called *Chalcedon*, but rather *Chryſopolis*, or Town of Gold, becauſe it was there the Kings of *Perſia* gathered all the Tributes they drew from *Aſia*. After that *Neſtorius* was condemned in the General Council of *Epheſus* in 431. *Flavian* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, aſſembled ſome Biſhops here in 439. upon ſome particular Buſineſs; and it was in this Meeting, that *Euſebius*, Biſhop of *Doryleum* in *Phrygia*, accuſed *Eutyches* a Prieſt, and Superior of a famous Monaſtery of *Conſtantinople*, for denying Two Natures in *Chriſt*. *Eutyches* ſtuck obſtinately to that Doctrine, and drew *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, no Well-wiſher of *Flavian*, to his ſide, notwithſtanding the latter condemned the Error, and was murthered afterwards at *Epheſus*, when the Council, called *The ſtollen one of Epheſus*, was aſſembled in 449. After this, *Marcian*, Succeſſor to the Emperor *Theodoſius*, called a Council at *Nice*, but ſome urgent Buſineſs of the Empire making him alter the Deſign, he removed it to *Chalcedon*, whither 630 Biſhops came, according to *Marcellin*'s and *Liberatus*'s Chronicle. Theſe, with Pope *Leo*'s Legates, held their firſt Seſſion the 8th of *October* 451. and here they condemned *Eutyche*'s Errors, depoſed *Dioſcorus*, and gave the Title of a *Metropolis* to the Church of *Chalcedon*: They met 15 times, made 27 Canons, to which *Anatolius* added three for his own Church of *Conſtantinople*. See *Calcedon*.

CHALCIDIUS, a Philoſopher; it is not certain in what time he liv'd; all that we know of him is, that he wrote a Commentary upon *Plato*'s *Timæus*. *Voſſius de Sæc.Philoſ. C.* 16.

CHALCIS, now called *Negropont*, Capital of the Iſle *Eubæa*. It was formerly a Colony of the *Athenians*, but now is one of the principaleſt that belongs to the *Turks* in the *Archipelago*. See *Negropont*.

CHALCIS, a Town of *Etolia* in *Greece*, formerly conſiderable, but not as much as known now.

CHALCONDYLAS, (*Laconicus*) an *Athenian*, living in the Fifteenth Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the *Turks*, in *Greek*, in Ten Books; He begins his Hiſtory with *Ottoman*, who was declar'd King about 1300. and carries it on to 1463. when *Mahomet* II. diſappointed the Attempts of *Matthias* King of *Hungary*, and the *Venetians*.

CHALDEA, a Province of *Aſia* in *Aſſyria*, between the *Euphrates*, the *Tigris*, the *Perſick Gulph*, and Mountains of *Arabia Deſerta*. This Province, now called *Caldar* or *Yerak*, has many fine Towns, as *Bagdad*, *Balſera*, *Couſa*, *Waſet*, &c. it formerly belonged to the *Perſians*, but now the *Turks* are Maſters thereof. We are to obſerve that there are Two Countreys of this Name, the one is Mountainous, lies to the North of *Meſopotamia*, and is mention'd by *Zenophon* in the Third Book of his *Cyropedia*, and in the Twelfth Book of *Strabo*: This in the Scripture is call'd *Ur*, and was the Country of *Abraham*, as is evident from *Bochartus*. *Geograph. Sac. Lib.* 11. *C.* 6. *&c.* The Inhabitants of this Country were of a Warlike Temper, and liv'd upon Padding: The other *Chaldea* lay to the South of *Babylon*, and near to *Arabia Deſerta*, and was moſt of it Champaign; here the *Chaldean* Aſtrologers liv'd, and had, as *Tully* obſerves, a good Opportunity to make Obſervations on the Stars. *Strabo* in his Fifteenth Book gives a Deſcription of this Country.

CHALDEANS, or *Babylonians*, People that inhabit that part of *Aſſyria* which is now called *Yerak* and *Diarbeck*. They who follow the Opinion of *Euſebius Cæſarienſis*, and of *Julius Africanus*, concerning the Duration of the Kingdom of the *Babylonians*, ſay it begun in *Nimrod*'s, *Cham*'s Grandchild's, Days, *Anno Mundi* 2787. and that after many Revolutions and Changes, it ended under *Nabonidas* or *Baltaſar* in 5335. ſo that it held 2548 years; to which, if we add the 538 that paſſed between the Fall of this Kingdom, and the coming of the *Meſſias*, it will be found that the *Babylonian* Empire begun about 3086 years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt.

CHALDEANS, Philoſophers of *Babylon*, who made it their Profeſſion to ſhew the Motions of the Stars, the Viciſſitude of Seaſons, and foretel things to come; they held the World Eternal, without beginning or end, and brag'd that their Anceſtors, for 43000 years, had applied themſelves to the Starry Science, and that the Children had it by Tradititon from their Parents. Yet they divided themſelves into two different Sects, as *Orchines* and *Borſippenes*, and held each in particular ſome contrary Opinions. It's not known whether *Abraham* learned his Arithmetick, Geometry, and Aſtrology of theſe, or whether he taught them theſe Sciences; but it's here without diſpute, that the *Egyptians* and other People had them; for *Herodotus* remarks, that it was from them the *Egyptians* learned what they knew concerning the Elevation of the *Pole*, the Uſe of the *Quart*, or fourth part of the *Circle*, and how to divide the Day into 12 parts. Beſides, he ſays the *Chaldeans* year was of 365 days as the *Egyptians* was, and they alſo held the *Æra* of *Nabonaſſar*. 'Twill not be improper to obſerve, that the Philoſophy and Theology of the *Chaldeans* was very different from that of the *Greeks*, excepting the Diſciples of *Plato* and *Pythagoras*, who reſembled them in ſome things, and, indeed, had their beſt Notions from thence; Many Learned Perſons have endeavour'd to give an Account of the Philoſophy and Cuſtoms of the *Chaldeans*, but none has done it with that exactneſs and perſpicuity, as one *Thomas Stanley*, an *Engliſhman*, in his Hiſtory of Philoſophy. That part of it which relates to the Eaſtern People is Tranſlated into *Latin*, and Printed at *Amſterdam* in 1690. in *Octavo*. We are to take notice that the *Chaldeans* and the *Magi* were not the ſame; the *Magi* were, ſtrictly ſpeaking, Prieſts, Interpreters of Dreams, and *Babylonian* Poets: As for the *Chaldeans*, they applied themſelves only to Aſtrology, and pretended they could foretell every Man's Fortune, by Calculating his Nativity. But the *Magi* deny'd the certainty of this Science. *Not. in Oracula Chaldaica, & Ind. Philolog. in Hiſt. Philoſ. Oriental.*

CHALES, (*Francis*) a Jeſuit that compoſed a whole Courſe of Mathematicks; his Treatiſe of Navigation is in ſome requeſt.

CHALON, or *Chaalons* upon *Marne*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of Biſhoprick, Suffragan to *Rheims*, a County and Peerage of *France*. It's the *Catalannum* of the Ancients, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, in whoſe Plains *Merouee*, King of *France*, *Aetius* General of the *Romans*, and *Theodoric* King of the *Viſigoths*, with their joyn'd Forces, fought *Attila* in 451. and killed him about 200000 Men. I ſpeak here according to the common Interpretation of the Words in *Campis Catalaunicus*; for others ſay, this great Defeat was in *Campis Catalaunicis*, in *Soulougne*, near *Orleans*. Be it how it will, *Chalon* is an ancient City, ſituated in a fertil Plain upon the *Marn*, part whereof enters the Town, and forms a manner of an Iſle, and is of great uſe to the Inhabitants. Its Fortifications on this ſide are indiffernt ſtrong. There is a good Wall round it, and a deep Ditch, for the moſt part full of Water. The Streets are large and fair, the Houſes well built. It has ſome Squares or large Places that embelliſh it much, as that where the Town-Houſe ſtands, and another where the Collegial Church of our Lady is ſeen, St. *Stephens*, the Cathedral, is very famous for the great number of renowned Prelates it's ſaid to have had, and its preſent Chapter. Beſides this, there are 12 Pariſh Churches, 3 Abbeys, ſeveral Religious Houſes, and a College that belongs to the Jeſuits; all the Avenues to this Town are pleaſant. Its Walks are very fine, and it ſelf of great Commerce, for the River *Marn*, which has 3 Bridges over it here, carries all manner of Proviſions to *Paris*, whence the Parliament was removed hither in 1592. and paſſed that famous Act againſt the Pope and the League, who ſtrove, under a falſe Pretext of Religion, to deprive the right Heir of his Crown. *Conon*, Biſhop of *Præneſte*, and Pope *Paſchal* the ſecond's Legate in *France*, having held ſeveral Councils at *Rheims*, *Troyes*, and at *Cologne*, againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. and his Adherents, aſſembled one here upon the ſame Subject in 1115. *Jerome* of *Bourg* held another in 1557. and *Felix Vialart* called Two here in 1642 and 57.

CHALON, or *Chalons* upon *Soane*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, with a Biſhoprick depending of *Lyons*, a Bailiwick, and has the Title of a County, and is an ancient Town, mentioned by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, and called by *Latin* Authors, *Cabillo Æduorum Cabillonum*, *Cabillonia*, and *Cabillonus*. Its Antiquity is apparent enough in the great number of Statues, Inſcriptions, remains of an Amphitheatre, and pieces of publick Structure to be ſeen ſtill. The Town is fair and great, ſituate in a fertile Plain between *Verdun* and *Tornuo*. The River *Soane* forms an Iſland in it, called the Suburb of St. *Laurence*, which was walled and fortified, when ſome new Fortifications were added to the Place. The Town is divided into Old and New, which, beſides the Cathedral and other Churches, comprehend ſeveral fine Buildings, and the Town-houſe, the Hoſpital, the Prince's Palace, Jeſuits College, *&c.* The Citadel is in the New Town, flanked with five great Royal Baſtions, yet it ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars, being taken by the *Huguenots* in 1562. Here have been held ſeveral Councils, whereof the moſt ancient and conſiderable was that called by St. *Patient*, Biſhop of *Lyons*, in 470. wherein the Arch-Deacon *John*, ſince put into the Catalogue of Saints by Pope *Paul* VIII. was choſen Succeſſor to *Paul* II.

CHALVETTI, Founder of ſeveral Religious Orders amongſt the *Turks*. They are his Rules which the *Mimetulahites*, the *Cadrites*, the *Calenders*, *Edhemites*, *Hizrevites*, and *Bactaſchites*, follow. *Ricaut.*

CHALUS, or *Chalſus*, a Borough of *France* in *Limoſin*, towards the Frontiers of *Perigord*, between St. *Hirier* and *Limoge*; is noted for a great Horſe-Fair kept there on St. *George's-Day.*

CHALUS, in Latin *Caſtrum Lucii*, a Borough of *Limoſin*, at whoſe Siege *Richard* King of *England* died of a Wound he received there in 1199. The occaſion of the Siege was this; A Lord of *Chalus* found the Image of an Emperor, his Wife and Children ſitting at Table, the whole of pure Gold, which he refus'd to give King *Richard*; who thereupon beſieges his Caſtle, and is wounded with an Arrow ſhot thence, of which he died.

CHAM, one of *Noah*'s Three Sons, and youngeſt of the Three, was born according to the more common Opinion, *An. M.* 1559. which was the 502 of *Noah*'s Age. *Sam. Bochart* in his *Phaleg*, *Lib.* 1. has prov'd, that *Jupiter Hammon* of the *Egyptians*, is the ſame with this *Cham*; his Poſterity ſettled moſtly in *Africk*, whence the old *Greek* Name of *Egypt* was [illegible], or the Land of *Cham*.

CHAM, a Name of the Kings of *Tartary*. In *Perſia*, the Lords of the Court, the Governors of Provinces, and chief Judges, are alſo call'd by this Name, whom the King generally ſends upon ſolemn Embaſſies to Foreign Princes, and are obliged to entertain a certain number of Soldiers ready for Service upon occaſion. There are ſome Provinces that have no *Chams*, and where the Cities are govern'd by a *Daruga*, or particular Governor; as a part of *Georgia*, the Towns of *Caſuin*, *Iſpahan*, and *Ormus*, theſe keep no Soldiers, but pay certain Tributes to the Kings, who alſo ſends them Preſents called *Kalaats*, and are commonly a Veſt, a Turbant, or a Horſe all ready Harnaſſed: If this *Kalaat* be Red, it's thought an ill ſign to the Receiver; but this is not infallible. *Thevenot.*

CHAMBER of Accounts, a Sovereign Company eſtabliſh'd to receive and overſee the Accounts of the Kings Officers. There are Nine in *France*, viz. one at *Paris*, another at *Roan*, a third at *Dijon*, the reſt at *Nants*, at *Montpelier*, at *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, at *Aix* in *Provence*, at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, at *Pau* in *Navarre*, beſides that of *Blois*, which is for the Appanage of the Dukes of *Orleans*. That of *Paris*, chiefeſt of the Kingdom, was Eſtabliſhed by St. *Lewis*; the number of its Members was but inconſiderable then, but is ſince increaſed ſo much, that now, beſides the firſt, and 10 other Preſidents, there are above 70 Maſters of Accounts, 30 Correctors, 74 Auditors, with the Kings Attorney and General Procurer, and ſeveral other Inferior Officers, who ſerve in their turns, and Examine and Judge Sovereignly of all that belongs either to the receiving or laying out of the Kings Revenues and Treaſure; for all other Chambers of Accounts are to ſend that of *Paris* a Copy of what relates to this Matter in their reſpective Provinces: Beſides this, it Verifies and Regiſters the Proclamations, Declarations and Ordinances, ſent thither by the King; as alſo Declarations of War, Treaties of Peace, Naturalizations, Titles of Nobility, Gifts and Gratifications, and generally all Publick Acts of any Importance. The Children of the Kings of *France* have the Power to Eſtabliſh a Chamber of Accounts in the chief Town of their *Appanage*; but this ceaſes in Caſes of Reverſion to the Crown, for want of Heirs *Male*, and generally they bring their Treaſurers to give in their Accounts in the Chamber at *Paris*. All the Members of this numerous Company wear long black Gowns, ſome of black Velvet, others of Satin, Damask, *&c.* according to their Places. There was another Chamber call'd the *Flaming* or *Fiery*, which was a Place of Juſtice, where in former times thoſe were judg'd that ſtood accus'd of Crimes againſt the State, it was call'd the Burning Chamber, becauſe it was hung all in black, and enlightned with Torches. This Name was alſo given to a Chamber eſtabliſh'd in 1679. to Examine ſuch as were impeach'd of making or giving Poiſon. *Davity.*

CHAMBERY, Capital of *Savoy*, Lat. *Cameriacum*, *Camberiacum*, or *Camberium*, the ancient Reſidence of the Duke, and Seat of a Parliament, which they called a Senate, becauſe it conſiſted of Senators and Four Preſidents: This Town is ſituated upon the little River *Orbanne* in a Plain environ'd with ſeveral little Hills, is great and well-built, with a good Caſtle that commands the Town. The chief Church is that of the Pariſh of St. *Leger*, but there are ſeveral others, which together with many fine Monaſteries, and the Jeſuits College, are a great Ornament to it. It is alſo imbelliſh'd with many fine Fountains, which diſtribute their Water into its ſeveral parts; beſides this, for the greater conveniency of the Inhabitants, there are ſeveral ſmall Channels of the River *Orbanne*: The Houſes in many places towards the Street are built on Pillars which form a Gallery, and are good Places to walk in in Rainy weather. *Chambery* to the Eaſt has the Suburb of *Montmeillan*, to the Weſt that of *Machee vernay*, and on both ſides very pleaſant Walks, amongſt which the Mall is the moſt reſorted and pleaſant.

CHAMBOR, one of the *French* King's Houſes, three Leagues off *Blois* towards *Orleans*, begun by King *Francis* I. a little before his death, and finiſh'd by *Henry* II. It's ſeated in the middle of a great Park, upon the Banks of the little River *Couſſon*, which almoſt comes round it; four great Pavillions make the Body of the Work, in the middle of which is a very curious Staircaſe in form of a Snails Shell, with Steps that wind ſo within one another, that ſeveral may go up together and ſpeak, but cannot ſee each other.

CHAMBRE, (*Marin Cureau*) one of the Kings Counſellors, and his Phyſician in Ordinary, a profound Philoſopher, and great Ornament of the *French* Academy, whereof Cardinal *Richelieu* made him a Member ſoon after he had eſtabliſh'd it: He alſo choſe him, amongſt a great number of Writers, to anſwer a Work, Entituled, *Optatus Gallus de Cavendo Schiſmate*. This Learned Man writ ſeveral curious Treatiſes that gained him much Reputation, the chiefeſt are, His *Characters of the Paſſions*: *The Art of Knowing Men*: *Of the Knowledge of Beaſts*: *Conjectures upon Digeſtion*: *On the Rainbow*: *The Light*: and *A Syſtem of the Soul*: *Uſus Aphoriſmorum*, *&c.* *Lewis* XIV. had ſuch an Eſteem for his great Parts, that he ſettled a yearly Penſion upon him, and gave him one of the chiefeſt Places in the Academy of Sciences.

He died the 29th of *November*, 1669. that being the 75th of his Age.

CHAMOS, *Chemoſh*, Idol of the *Moabites*, which St. *Jerom* believes to be the ſame with *Beelphegor* or *Priape*, but the moſt probable Opinion is, that it was *Bacchus*, God of Wine, who is call'd Κῶμος or *Chomos* by the *Greeks*, or the *Dionyſius* of the *Egyptians*.

CHAMPAGNE, a Province of *France* with the Title of County, which has *Lorrain* and *Franche-Comte* to the Eaſt, the Iſle of *France* and the *Gatinois* to the Weſt, *Burgundy* to the South, and part of *Luxembourg* and *Hainault* to the North. *Gregory* of *Tours* is of Opinion, that it was called *Champagne* from its ſpacious and fine Fields, that furniſh Corn in great abundance, and feed all kind of Cattle. It comprehends part of *Brie* and *Sennonois*, the *Rhetelois*, *Baſſigni*, *Remois*, the Principality of *Sedan*, *&c.* Its length from North to South being about 70 Leagues. Its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt unequal, in ſome places 30, in others 45 Leagues. The common diviſion is into Higher and Lower, though others divide it according to the courſe of the Rivers, which are the *Seine*, the *Marne*, *Aine*, *Aube*, *&c.* with the *Meuſe* and *Yonne*, which water part of it. Its Two Archbiſhopricks are *Rheims* and *Sens*, the Four Biſhopricks being *Chalon* upon *Marne*, *Langres*, *Meaux*, *Troyes*. This laſt Town upon *Seine* is its Capital; its other Towns are *Bar* upon *Aube*, *Moaſon*, *Provins*, *Mezieres*, *Nogent* upon *Seine*, *Sedan*, *Eparnay*, *Vitri*, *Chaumont*, *Charleville*, *St. Dizier*, *St. Menehou*, *Rocroy*, *Chateau-Thierry*, *Montereau-faut-yonne*, *Joinville*, *Chateau Porcien*, and *Raucour*, Principalities: *Beaufort*, *Pinei*, *Choiſeul*, *&c.* Dutchies: *Brienne*, *Placi*, *Anglurre*, *&c.* This Country, according to *Cæſar*'s Diviſion, made part of *Gaule Belgique*, and afterwards made part of the Kingdom of *Metz* or *Auſtraſia* when *Clovis* the Firſt's Children divided the *French* Monarchy. Since this time it has had ſeveral Counts, famous for their frequent Expeditions into the Holy Land, until *Henry* III. Brother to *Thibaud* V. who died in his return from *Palæſtina*, left it to his Daughter *Joan*, who Marrying *Philip* the *Fair*, Son to *Philip* the *Bald*, in 1284. join'd it to the Crown of *France*, which was afterwards confirm'd by particular Treatiſes, as by that of *Laon* in 1317. between King *Philip* the *Long* and *Eudes* of *Burgundy*, and another on the 14th of *March* 1335. between *Philip* of *Valois*, and King *Philip* of *Navarre*, and *Jean* of *France* his Queen, where by this Agreement the King and Queen of *Navarre* quitted their whole Claim to *Champagne* and *Brie* in conſideration of ſome other Lands given 'em by King *Philip* of *Valois*. The chief Counts of *Champagne* had the Title of *Palatins*, and had Seven inferior Counts their Vaſſals, which they call'd Peers of *Champagne*, but when the Kings of *France* became Maſters of it, they chang'd this Method.

CHAMPAIGNE, (*Philip* of) a famous Painter born at *Bruſſels* in 1602. From his very youth he ſhewed a great inclination to Painting, which his Parents forwarded by ſending him firſt to learn to deſign: He firſt applied himſelf to Figures, afterwards to Land-ſhapes, in which, and in all other things he undertook, he ſucceeded ſo well, that he was adviſ'd to Travel into *Italy*; but coming to *Paris*, Mr. *Du Cheſne*, Painter to Queen *Mary* of *Medicis*, was ſo taken with him, that he kept him at his Houſe, and Married his Daughter to him; and he himſelf dying ſome time after, *Champaigne* was choſen to be the Queens chief Painter, and had an Apartment given him in the Palace of *Luxembourg*, where he made ſeveral Curious Pieces. This Princeſs employ'd him alſo to Paint the Vault of the Carmelites Church in the Suburb of St. *James*, where his *Crucifix* is much eſteem'd; He made ſeveral other very Curious Pieces, but the beſt of his Works is thought to be his *Platform* or *Ceiling* in the Kings Apartment at *Vincennes*, made on the Subject of the Peace in 1659. After this he was made Rector of the Academy of Painters ſoon after its Eſtabliſhment. He died in 1674. leaving his Nephew *John Baptiſte* of *Champaigne*, whom he himſelf brought up, Heir of his Wealth and great Parts.

CHAMPION, in former times was a Combatant that enter'd the Liſts to put an end to a Quarrel or Difference by way of Duel, but in after Ages this Name was given any that undertook to fight for any other, when Weakneſs, Youth, or Old Age excus'd himſelf from engaging; for in former Ages, Caſes that could not be decided by the common courſe of Law, were tried in ſuch ſingle Fights, which were ſometimes ordered to find the Innocence or Guilt of ſuch as were accus'd of any Crime, ſo that he who had the good fortune to Conquer, was always reputed Innocent, and to have Juſtice of his ſide. But Knights and great Lords never fought againſt them that they accus'd of Theft, Rape, or any ſuch like Crime; but ſubſtituted others for them; as did alſo Clergymen; and generally all ſuch as were impeached with a Crime that neither deſerved taking away their Lives, or cutting off any of their Members, were privileged from fighting in Perſon, and allow'd a Champion; but Parricides, Robbers, and others of this Quality, were obliged to anſwer their Challenge themſelves, if their Health and Age gave them Strength to Fight. Mercenary Champions, that fought for Intereſt, and not for Glory, or the Defence of their Innocence, were look'd upon as Infamous Perſons; theſe hired themſelves to great Lords, to ſerve them upon ſuch Occaſions, and did Homage for their Penſion, or the *Fief* allowed them. They fought a-foot, and never on Horſeback, their Weapons being only a Stick, and a Buckler, their Hair was cut to a kind of Crown or Round, which was left at the top of their Head. In *England* they call the King's Champion a Knight, who after the Prince's Coronation preſents a Challenge to any one that dares deny the new Prince Lawful King of *England*. *Thomas Milles*, *Walſingham*, and *Froiſſart*, deſcribe ſuch Challenges after the Coronation of *Edward* III. in 1327. of *Richard* II. in 1376. and of *Henry* the IV. in 1399. *Froiſſart* deſcribes it thus, *A Knight* (ſays he) *compleatly Armed, mounted on a War Horſe, with a Horſeman before that carried his Lance, after the Second Courſe, came up to the King at Table, and preſented him a Challenge, wherein he defied any one that durſt ſay* Henry *the* IV. *was not the Lawful King of* England. This the King got proclaimed by a Herald of Arms in the great Hall, and in Six different Places of the City. Some think this Champion repreſents all *England*, becauſe (ſay they) the King is not to fight on ſuch Occaſions, but by his Champion, which is no other but his Kingdom. *Vallani* ſays, that about the year 1270. there was talk of giving the Counts of *Anjou* and *Provence* the Title of Champions of the Church, that is of Defender and Protector. *Du Cange*.

CHAMPS *de Mars*; At the firſt beginning of the *French* Monarchy they called the General Meetings of the People by this Name. Theſe Aſſemblies were conven'd every year by the Kings to make new Laws and Orders, and to decide the bigger ſort of Controverſies between the Princes and Lords of the Court; and likewiſe to make a Review or Muſter of the Troops: Some Authors are of Opinion, that theſe Aſſemblies were call'd *Champs de Mars*, becauſe they were held in a Field, reſembling the *Campus Martius* near *Rome*, and almoſt for the ſame Buſineſs; Others believe theſe Meetings had this Name, becauſe they were held in the beginning of *March*, which was the Cuſtom under the *Merovean* or Firſt Line of *France*; but King *Pepin* concluding this Seaſon improper for Muſtering the Army, made choice of the Month of *May* about the year 755. ſo that theſe Aſſemblies were afterwards call'd *Champs de May*, or *Fields of May*: But, notwithſtanding this, they were generally called by their own Name. At theſe Aſſemblies the Kings were Preſented by their Subjects, and receiv'd their Annual or Royal Preſents, as they call them; which were deſigned to be expended in Defence of the Kingdom. Under the Second Race, theſe Aſſemblies were held twice a year, that is to ſay, in the Spring, and in *Auguſt* or *September*. Under the Third or *Capetian* Line, this Meeting was turn'd into that which they call the *States-General*. *Du Cange Diſſertat.* 4. *Seur Hiſtoir de St. Lewis*.

CHANAAN, Son of *Cham*, lived *A. M.* 1670. who was Curs'd by *Noah*, which makes ſome Interpreters conjecture, it was he that firſt ſaw his Grandfathers Nakedneſs, though in the Holy Scripture, *Gen.* 9. 22. it ſays it was not he, but his Father *Cham*; However *Bochart* in his *Phaleg*, *l.* 1. *c.* 2. ſhews, that *Canaan* was the *Mercury* of the Pagans.

CHANCELOR, one that poſſeſſes the higheſt place in Juſtice, appointed by the King to act in ſuch Caſes, with the ſame Power and Authority, as he would himſelf. The *Romans* call'd him that had much ſuch an Office under their Emperors by the Name of *Quæſtor Sacri Palatii*, and he was to be profoundly skill'd in the Divine and Humane Laws, that ſo he might be able to explain them for the People. This Dignity was in great requeſt under the Kings of the Firſt and Second Race, and is now in far greater under theſe of the Third, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of Parliaments; for the Lord Chancellor preſides in the Kings Councils, declares his Majeſties Will, when he goes to Parliament to hold his Seat of Juſtice, and ſits there before him on the left ſide.

CHANCELOR of the *French* Academy, is the ſecond Dignity of that Society, and is he that officiates as Director when this Member is abſent.

CHANCELOR, or Great Prior of *France*, is he that Seals the Commiſſions and Acts of the Chapter or Aſſembly of Knights; he Records their Deliberations, and delivers the Acts under the Seal of the Order. They that move to be received Knights of *Maltha*, receive the Commiſſions from him that are neceſſary to prove their Nobility, and when theſe are allowed of in the Chapter or Aſſembly, he ſends them Seal'd to *Maltha*.

CHANCELORY of the Univerſity of *Paris*. There were in former times Two famous Publick Schools at *Paris*, one in the City near the Cathedral, and the other near the Church of St. *Genevieve*. The firſt was Govern'd by the Biſhop of *Paris*, who kept his Chancelor to Licenſe ſuch as were Capable to be Maſters in any Science, that is, to give 'em leave to Teach in any Place within the Precincts of his Dioceſe. The Abbot of St Genevieve had the Direction of the other Publick Schools, and kept a Chancelor under him to give Degrees not only in Arts, but alſo in Divinity, Canon Law, Phyſick, *&c.* And as he depended immediately of the Holy See, the Pope gave him an Apoſtolical Privilege, to impower thoſe he Licenc'd to teach over all the World, *Hic & Ubique terrarum.* The Chancelor of the Cathedral obtain'd the ſame Privilege of Pope *Benet* XI. in the Fourteenth Age.

CHANGCHEU, a Great Town of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, has Juriſdiction over Nine Cities; It's ſo near the Sea, that the Tide comes up to it. On the South-ſide, where the River *Chanes* Streams by the Town, is a magnificent Bridge of 36 great and high Arches, with Houſes and Shops built upon it, where one may be furniſhed with what is moſt rare in *China*, and other Foreign Countreys. The Town is well Peopled: The Inhabitants are both Witty and Induſtrious; but are naturally Cheaters, and much given to their Pleaſures. Round the Place are abundance of Orange Trees, that bear Excellent Fruit. Here have been found ancient Monuments of the Chriſtian Religion, as Croſſes, Images of our Lady work'd in Stone, and other Signs of Chriſtianity. And the Jeſuits have in their Church a fine Marble Croſs, which they had out of the Governor's Palace. Here has alſo been ſeen a great part of the Holy Scripture in *Latin*, writ in *Gothick* Letters on Parchment, which the *Chinois* that had it would not part with for any Price, ſaying, it was a Book he would preſerve in his Family as a Rarity left by his Anceſtors.

CHANGCHEU, another great Town of the Province of *Nanking* in *China*, Capital of a Country of the ſame Name, with Juriſdiction over Four Cities, in a fertil Soil water'd by the River *Kiang*, and a Canal. Upon the Key of this Town are ſeen ſeveral very ſumptuous Triumphal Arches; and in the City of *Ginking*, one of the four which it commands, are made Earthen Veſſels much eſteem'd for the pleaſing taſte and ſmell they give their *Cha* or *Thea*. *Martin Martini in Thevenot.*

CHANGTE, a great Town, Capital of ſome Land that bears its Name in the Province of *Honan* in *China*, which commands Six Cities, *viz. Cu, Tangin, Linchang, Lin, Ungan*, and *Xe*. Here is a ſort of Fiſh in this Country that cries like a Child when taken, and reſembles a ſmall Crocodile; its fat is of that nature, that when once it burns, there is neither Water nor any thing elſe can quench it. *Idem.*

CHANGTE, another great Town, Capital of ſome Lands in the Province of *Huquank* in *China*, commands Three Cities, which are *Taoyven, Lungiang*, and *Ivenkiang*. This little Country ſurpaſſes all others in fertility, and produces Oranges of all ſorts, whereof ſome are call'd Winter ones, becauſe they grow when the Seaſon of all the reſt is paſt. It alſo abounds in *Azure* Stones, and has ſome *Manna*. *Idem.*

CHANGXA, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of its own Name in the Province of *Huquang* in *China*, which has Juriſdiction over Ten Cities, *viz. Siangin, Ningbiang, &c.* This Country abounds with all Neceſſaries, eſpecially Rice, whereof there grows a prodigious quantity, becauſe the Ground is water'd with ſeveral Lakes and Rivers; beſides they have very many fine Inventions and Machines to Sluce and ſend the Water into the Places that want it moſt. Near *Changxa* is the Mountain *Jumo*, which has great ſtore of Iſinglaſs. Not far off the City *Siangin* is the River *Mieto*, very famous for the Feaſt of *Tuonu*. This *Tuonu*, Governor of this Country, and mightily beloved by the People, being purſued by ſome Traitors, threw himſelf headlong into this River, for whoſe Memory they keep every year Publick Plays, Battels upon the Water, Feaſts, and other Solemnities, not only about *Siangin*, but alſo all over *China*. *Idem.*

CHANTILLY, an ancient and fine Caſtle, eight Leagues off *Paris*, and two from *Senlis*, near the Foreſt of this Name. Its fair Gardens and Waters render it one of the pleaſanteſt Places of the Kingdom. It belongs to the Prince of *Conde*.

CHAOCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Quantung*, upon the Frontiers of that of *Fokien* in *China*; It's Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Ten Cities under it. The Tide comes up to its very Walls, which makes it conſiderable for Traffick. Here are many ſumptuous Temples, and a Bridge that is five Perches wide, and eighty in length. *Thevenot. Vol.* 3.

CHAOKING, a great Town of the Province of *Quantung* in *China*, Capital of a Scope of Land of its own Name, the Viceroy's Place of Reſidence, has Ten Cities under it. Here Private Houſes, as well as Publick Buildings, are very ſumptuous. It has a Tower of *Porcelan* like that of *Nanking*, and all without the Town are rows and ſets of fine Trees. In the Country about it are great numbers of Wild and Tame Peacocks, which are very ſcarce in the other Provinces. And in one of the Rivers here are ſome Fiſh call'd the Swimming Cow, which comes ſometimes on the Land, and fights with the other Cows, but when it ſtays any conſiderable time out of the Water, its Horns ſoften, and is forced to go into the River again to recover their former hardneſs; and hereabouts grows abundance of the Wood of *Aquila* and *Roſewood*, much us'd by the *Portugueſe* for Tables, Chairs, and ſuch other Furniture. This Wood is blackiſh, ſomewhat inclining to red, naturally painted with very lively Colours. Near the City of *Sinhing* is a ſtrange Lake call'd by the Inhabitants *Dragons*, becauſe that as ſoon as the leaſt Stone is caſt into it, it returns as great a noiſe as if it Thundred, and immediately the Sky darkens, which is ſoon followed with Rain. Some ſay that there is ſuch a Lake as this in the *Alpes*. Near *Teking*, another of the Ten Cities, is the Mountain of *Caoleang*, which bears great Trees, that for their hardneſs and weight are call'd Iron.

CHAPELAINS, a ſecond Rank or State of the Order of *Malte*, the firſt being that of Knights. Theſe Chapelains are received Deacons in order to be promoted to Prieſthood.

CHAPELETS *des Turks*, a thing like the Beads *Roman* Catholicks uſe, which the *Turks* make uſe of, as they of theirs, when they Pray. Father *Simon* deſcribes 'em thus; The *Turks* Beads (ſays he) have not grains of unequal bigneſs as ours, becauſe they do not repeat different Prayers upon 'em, as we do. It's true (continues he) the hundredth Stone or Grain is ſomewhat different from the reſt, becauſe the whole is divided into thrice 33, which making but 99, there was a great Stone added to compleat the hundredth. Upon each of the firſt 33 they cry *Scubhan Lallah*, that is, *God is Praiſe-worthy*; Upon the ſecond they ſay *Elhamd Lallah*, which ſignifies *Glory be to God*; And upon the laſt 33, they ſay *Allah echer, God is great* This ſame Father writes, that this Bead drew its Origine from *Meah Heracoth*, or the 100 Benedictions the *Jews* are obliged to repeat every day.

CHAPERON, an ancient kind of Hood or Cap worn by Men in *France* during the Firſt and Second Race of their Kings, and to King *Charles* the Fifth's Reign of the Third. Now they are wore by none but Doctors and Batchelors, as Signs of their Degrees, according to which they vary, and are of different Colours according to the difference of Faculties.

CHAPERONS, a Name given to ſome Factious People that got up in *France* in King *John*'s Reign, in 1358. and were call'd thus from a certain *Chaperon* or Hood they wore, which was blue and red There happened ſuch another Sedition in 1413. under *Charles* VI. but only that their *Chaperon* was white: They ſent one to the Duke of *Guyenne*; and *John* of *Troy*, Head of this Faction, had the Impudence to preſent the King himſelf with one as he went to our Lady's Church. *Mezeray.*

CHAPPARS, a Name which the *Perſians* give to ſuch as carry *Expreſſes* from the King to the Governors of Provinces, and from them back again to the King; the King's or Governor's Gentleman of the Horſe provides them a Horſe, and ſends one along to fetch it back again. They are to diſmount any Horſeman they meet, if they find their own Horſes weary, or fear they cannot be able to go through, and the Horſeman muſt either go himſelf, or ſend another for his Horſe when the *Courier* thinks fit to leave or change him. This was alſo the Cuſtom in *Turkey*, until *Sultan Amurat* hearing that thoſe that were diſmounted and hindred in their Journeys gave him a thouſand Curſes, eſtabliſhed Poſt-Houſes at reaſonable Diſtances, and furniſhed them with ſix or eight Horſes, each to be kept at the Countreys charge; ſo that now in *Turkey* a Traveller is not ſubject to the Inconveniences he muſt now and then meet with in *Perſia*, where there is no pardon either for a Traveller that ſhould refuſe to let a *Chappars* have his Horſe, or for any other that ſhould deny him the beſt Horſe in his Stable. *Tavern.*

CHAPPEL *in the Firth*, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *High-Peak*, 154 miles from *London*.

CHARADG, or *Gharag* amongſt the *Turks*, is a Tribute which the Chriſtians and Jews are obliged to pay the Grand Signior. This is a kind of Poll which Men pay when they come to Nine, or according to others Sixteen years of Age; Women, Prieſts, and the Chriſtian Clergy, as well as the Jewiſh *Rabbins*, are exempted; There are alſo ſome Chriſtians call'd *Franguis* or *Franks*, who are not liable to it, as well as the Jews that are born and live under Chriſtian Princes. This Tax is generally a Piſtole a Head, and ſometimes four Crowns. The Chriſtians that come either to Traffick or Travel in *Turkey* pay it at the firſt Town they arrive at. The *Greeks* that come from *Muſcovy* pay 350 *Aſpres*, whereas the *Armenians* that come from *Perſia, Georgia, Mingrelia*, and other Countreys, pay but 300. And as the *Turks* make their year but of 12 Moons, ours being of 12 and 11 days, they raiſe a double Poll every 33th Year to have the Payment according to their Account, without loſing the 11 days of our Civil year. *Ricaut.*

CHARANTE, *Carantonus* a River in *France* that ſprings in *Cheronoc*, a Village on the Frontiers of *Limoſin* and *Angoumois*, runs by *Sivray*, *Rufec*, *Angouleme*, *Vibrac*, *Jarnac*, and *Cognac* in *Angoumois*, where it receives the Rivers *Argens*, *Sonne*, *Tardovere*, *Boveme*, *Nay*, *&c.* in *Angoumois*, afterwards it enters *Zaintonge*, paſſes by *Taillebourg*, *Xaintes*, *Tournay*, *Charente Rochefort*: In this Province the *Chalandre*, *Seugne*, and *Boutonne* joins it before it empties it ſelf into the Ocean between *Soubize* and *Port-Lupin*, over againſt the Iſle of *Oleron*.

CHARCAS, or *Los Charcas*, a Province of the Southern *America* to the South of *Peru*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn* towards the *Pacifick* Sea: Its principal Town is *Plata*, the leſs Conſiderable being *Potoi*, *Oropeſa*, *Tobiſo*, *&c.*

CHARDON, or *N. Dame de Chardon*, a Military Order inſtituted by *Lewis* II. Sirnam'd the Good, Duke of *Bourbon*. This Prince having ſent for, and Aſſembled, the Chief Gentlemen of his Dutchy on *New-Years-Day*, 1369. told 'em he had taken for *Deviſe* the word *Hope*, and would preſent them with an Order, call'd, *The Crown of Gold environ'd with Pearl*, and having this Motto, *Allen*, *Allen*, that is, Let us go together to the Service of God, and join in the Defence of our Country. It conſiſted of 26 Knights, famous for their Birth and Valour, under the Prince and his Succeſſors the Dukes of *Bourbon*. They were to wear always a Blue or Sky-coloured Belt lin'd with Red Satin, all Embroidered with Gold, with the word *Hope* Embroider'd in it. The Buckle and Tongue was of pure Gold, enamell'd with Green, repreſenting a Thiſtle's head. Their Cloak was of Blue Sky-colour lin'd with Red Satin. Their Collar of refin'd Gold, weighing ſix Marks, wrought in *Lozanges*, enamell'd with Green and full of Golden Lillies, with the word *Hope* writ in Capital Old Characters; from the Point of the Collar down upon the Breaſt hung an Oval with the Image of our Lady, bordered with a Golden Sun, and crown'd with 12 Silver Stars. Their Hats were of Black Velvet, cock'd-up and fac'd with Crimſon Silk, upon which was the Crown of Gold and Deviſe *Allen*, *Allen*.

CHARENTON, *Charentonium*, the Name of ſeveral places in *France*, whereof the moſt conſiderable is a League above *Paris*, near the Place where the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*, join. This is a great Borough Wall'd in, where the Proteſtants had a Church of late Years, but it is now demoliſhed.

CHARIBERT, *Cherebert*, *Caribert*, or *Aribert*, King of *Paris*, Succeeded his Father *Clotaire* in 561. caſt off his Wife *Ingoberge*, or *Nigebride*, whom he Married in his Father's Life time, to take *Meroflede*, and afterwards her Siſter *Marcoeſe* a profeſs'd Nun, and both Daughters to a Wooll-Comber; a while after he took *Theodegile*, a Shepherd's Daughter, and kept all three together. This publick Scandal obliged St. *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*, to forbid him the uſe of the Sacraments; ſoon after he died at *Xaintonge* in the Caſtle of *Blaye* on the *Garonne*, after a Reign of Nine Years, leaving by his firſt Wife a Daughter called *Editberge*, or *Berthe*, who was Married to *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, whom ſhe converted to the Chriſtian Religion.

CHARIBERT, King of *Aquitain*, Son to *Clotaire* II. King of *France*. His Eldeſt Brother *Dagobert* I. gave him for *Appanage*, or Portion *Xaintonge*, *Perigord*, *Agenois*, *Toulouzain*, with the third *Aquitain* entire; He fixed his Reſidence at *Toulouſe*, where he was hardly ſettled when he Died in 630. or 31. and was ſoon followed by his Son *Chilperic*, a ſucking Child, thought to be made away by *Dagobert*. *Haymo*.

CHARICLE, Daughter of *Hydaſpes* King of *Æthiopia*, who was born very White, becauſe the Queen her Mother when big with her, had often beheld the Picture of a Beautiful young Woman that was extraordinary White, yet this Colour being uncommon in that Country, the Queen was in ſome fear that her Husband ſhould ſuſpect her Honeſty; but ſoon after, to her great ſatisfaction, there appeared a round Spot of the colour of *Ebony* upon the Princeſs's Arm, a Mark almoſt hereditary to the Family of *Hydaſpes*. *Heliodorus*.

CHARIDEMUS, the laſt of *Jupiter*, *Cranaus*'s Prieſts, who was put to Govern the *Sicyonians* as King, but fled away being unable to ſupply the Expences of ſo high a Place. *Euſebius* ſpeaks of him in his Chronicle. *Darius* put an *Athenian* Captain of this Name to Death, who would put the *Perſians* upon Undertakings profitable indeed, but not pleaſing to them. *Diodorus Sic. Lib.* 17. *Quintus Curt. Lib.* 2.

CHARILAUS, Son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*; he begun to ſignalize himſelf by the Victory he gain'd of the *Argians*; afterwards he made War againſt the *Tegeate*; but though he obſerved the Oracle's Command, he loſt the Battel and was taken Priſoner. For the Town of *Tegea* being cloſely beſieged by the *Lacedæmonians*, the Beſieged made a vigorous Sally, wherein the Women charging with the Men, did ſo raiſe their Courage by that Generoſity, that the Beſiegers were ſoon put to flight, and *Charilaus* made Priſoner; but he procured his Liberty by granting of a Peace. This King was of ſo ſweet a Nature, that his *Colleague Archelaus*, ſpeaking one day of his great Bounty, ſaid, He did not admire he was ſo good to Perſons of Merit, ſince he was good to thoſe that did not deſerve it in the leaſt. *Plutarch* in *Apophthegm*.

CHARILAUS, King of *Lacedæmon*, of the Family of *Proclides*, or *Eurypontides*, Reigned about 64 Years, being beholding to his Uncle *Lycurgus*, both for his Life and Fortunate Reign. For his Father *Polydectes* dying very Young, left the Management of all his Concerns to his Brother *Lycurgus*, who would not accept the Crown until the Queen, who had Conceived but a Month before *Polydectes*'s Death, was brought to Bed. This Ambitious Princeſs, that ſhe might Reign ſtill, ſends to the Uncle, that if he would promiſe to make her his Wife, ſhe would undoubtedly make him King, by taking ſomething to make her Miſcarry: *Lycurgus*, who trembled at this Propoſal, leſt ſo unnatural an Ambition ſhould put her upon ſome ill thing, feigns to be well pleaſed with the offer, but adviſes her to go on all her time, both becauſe a Miſcarriage is not only fatal to the Fruit, but very often to the Mother too; adding, That after her Delivery it would be an eaſie matter to diſpatch ſo helpleſs a Creature. The Queen was mightily pleaſed with this, but he, when her term was expired, ſends his Guards to take away the Child, which proving a Boy he Names him *Charilaus*, that is, the *Peoples Joy*, ſhew'd him to the *Lacedæmonians*, telling 'em, it was their King, and brought him up carefully until he was of Age to Govern. This happen'd *An. M.* 3170. 300 years after the Siege of *Troy*, and 108 before the firſt Olympiad. *Herodotus* ſpeaks of another of this Name, who made his Brother *Meander* take Arms againſt the *Perſians*. *Herodotus*, *Lib.* 3. *Plutarch* in *Lycurg.*

LA CHARITE upon the River *Loire*, is a Town of *France* in *Nivernois* between *Nevers* and *Coſne*, ſituated upon the ſide of a Hill over the River, which has a fine Bridge here. It has a good Market, ſeveral Churches and a famous Priory of the Order of *Cluny*. This Town ſuffered very much during the Wars with the *Engliſh*, and but little leſs in the laſt Civil Wars, in the 16th Century, for it was often taken and retaken. The Roman Catholicks were Maſters of it in 1569. under the Reign of *Charles* IX. when *Wolfgang* Duke of *Deux-Ponts* took it, and march'd the Succours through it which he led to the Proteſtants in *Guienne*; the manner of its taking was thus, the Commander of the Place, ſtealing away ſecretly by Night, leaves the Inhabitants to ſhift for themſelves, who ſeeing they were forſaken and ſtreightned, deſir'd to Capitulate; but while the Deputies of both ſides were conferring together, ſomebody in the Town gives a Signal, and hangs a Cord down, by which the Enemy having got up one after another poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, where there was nothing but fear and confuſion; and thus it was delivered as a Prey to the *Germans*, to ſatisfie them for a Months pay which they grumbled for. *Thuanus*, *Hiſt. Lib.* 31. *&c.*

CHARITE, a Religious Order inſtituted by B. *John* of GOD, for to ſerve and look after the Sick, and approved by *Leo* X. in 1520. Thoſe of this Order do not ſtudy at all, nor aſpire to Holy Orders, and the Prieſts that are received amongſt them, can never accept any higher Dignities. Their Founder went every day to beg for the Sick, crying as he went along with a loud Voice, *Do good my Brethren for the Love of* GOD, for which reaſon the Brothers of the Order are called in *Italy*, *Fatte ben Fratelli*.

CHARITE *Chretienne*, an Order inſtituted by *Henry* III. King of *France* and *Poland*, for Soldiers that had loſt their Limbs, or were diſabled in the publick Service, aſſigning them a Maintenance out of the Revenues of the Hoſpitals and Infirmeries of *France*, with a Houſe at *Paris* in the Suburb of *St. Marcellus*. Thoſe of this Order were to wear a Cloak with a Croſs on the Left ſide of white Satin Embroidered, Hem'd and Border'd with Blue Sky-colour. In the middle of the Croſs was a *Lozange* of Blue Sky-colour'd Satin, charg'd with a *Flower-de-Luce* of Gold, with theſe words embroider'd in Gold, *For having ſerved Faithfully*: But King *Henry*'s Death, hinder'd the Advantages of this promiſing Deſign.

CHARITE of our Lady, a Religious Order that obſerves St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule, eſtabliſhed in the Dioceſe of *Chalon* in *Champagne*, by *Guy* Lord of *Joinville*, and of the Borough of St. *George*. This Order was approved by *Boniface* VIII. and *Clement* VI.

CHARITON of *Agrigentum*, who to Revenge a young Man he loved very much, called *Melanippus*, undertook to Kill *Phalaris*, Tyrant of their Country; but the Deſign being diſcovered, *Melanippus* goes immediately to the Tyrant, and to ſave *Chariton*'s Life, tells him it was he that put him upon the Undertaking, which Friendſhip ſo ſurpriz'd the Tyrant, that he forgave both, on Condition that they would quit the Country. *Ælian Var. Hiſt. Lib.* 2.

CHARKLIQUEU, a Borough two Leagues from *Tocat* in *Cappadocia*, or *Amaſia*, a Province of *Natolia*, ſituated between very fertile Hills, upon which grows excellent Vines. This is the Place where the beſt blue Maroquins, (Goats Leather dreſs'd with Galls) are made, by reaſon of the Goodneſs of the Water. *Tocat*, and this Borough, are Famous for thoſe ſorts of Maroquins, or *Turkey* Leather, as *Biarbekir* and *Bagdat* are for Red, *Moſſul* and the ancient *Nineve* for Yellow, and *Orfa* for Black. At 2000 paces diſtance from the Borough is a Rock thought to have been St. *John Chryſoſtom*'s Place of Reſidence during his Exile, becauſe on the Eaſt-ſide there are eight or nine Steps that lead to a little Chamber with a Bed, a Table, and Cupboard, all wrought in the Rock; on the Weſt ſide is a Gallery, alſo wrought in the Rock, with five or ſix Steps up to it, whence the Chriſtians of this Country ſay, That St. *Chryſoſtom* Preach'd to the People that flock'd thither from all Parts. The *Caravans* that paſs through this Country ſtop here for two or three Days, to take in Proviſion for their Journey, and that the Chriſtian Merchants, who make the greateſt part of them, may have time to do their Devotions in this Rock, whither the Biſhop, follow'd with ſome Prieſts, with each a lighted Taper in his Hand, comes to ſay Maſs. *Tavernier.*

CHARLEMONT, Lat. *Carolomontium*, a Borough and ſtrong Fortreſs of *Ulſter* in the North of *Ireland*. But how ſtrong ſoever, it was fain to yield in the Month of *September*, 1689. to the Duke of *Scomberg*, being much ſtreighten'd for want of Proviſions. It ſtands upon a Hill in the County of *Armagh*, at the foot whereof runs a River called *Blackwater*, 4 miles S.E. of *Dungannon*, and was Fortified by King *Charles*, from whom it took the Name of *Charlemont*.

CHARLEMONT, a ſmall Town of *Flanders* in the County of *Namur*, with a very good Fortreſs, built by *Charles* V. in 1555. upon the top of a Mountain, with ſtrong Bulwarks, and other regular Fortifications. The *Meuſe* runs at the bottom of this Mountain below *Givet*, three Leagues from *Mariembourg*, and ſeven from *Namur*. It's called in Latin *Carolomontium*.

CHARLEROY, a Town and Fortreſs in the County of *Namur*, upon the Frontiers of *Hainault* in *Flanders*, built upon a Mountain near the *Sambre*, about five Leagues from *Namur*, and ſix from *Mons*. It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1667. who kept it by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, but gave it back again to the *Spaniards* in 1678. by the Peace of *Nimeguen*. In 1693 they ſat down before it with a numerous Army; the Marquis *de Villeroy* carrying on the Siege, and *Luxembourg* covering him; ſo that King *William* of *Great Britain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, not being ſtrong enough to Attack them, they carried the Town by Surrender, after a Gallant Defence by the Marquis *de Caſtillo* the Governor, who held out againſt 27 Days open Trenches, and Capitulated on very Honourable Terms, *October* 1. being allowed four Cannon, two Mortars, and all the uſual ſigns of Honour, with 300 Wagons, whereof 100 were Covered; and 100 conſiderable *Frenchmen*, who had Deſerted, were ſuffered to march out with him in Masks. This Place, by the Peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697. was reſtored to its right Owner the King of *Spain*, with its Dependencies in the Condition it was then in, with the Artillery that was in it at the time it was taken.

CHARLES, Sirnamed *Borroméus*. See *Borroméus*.

CHARLES the Firſt of the Name, Emperor of the Weſt. See *Charles* the Firſt, called the Great, or *Charlemagne*, King of *France*.

CHARLES the Second. See *Charles* II. call'd the *Bald*, King of *France*.

CHARLES the Third. See *Charles* the *Burley*.

CHARLES the Fourth, Emperor, King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Luxemburg*, Son to *John* King of *Bohemia*, and the Emperor *Henry* VII's Grandſon, was choſen upon the requeſt of Pope *Clement* VI. and of *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, a Year before *Lewis* of *Bavaria*'s Death; this was done at *Rentz*, a Village upon the *Rhine* above *Coblentz*, in 1346. And though *Edward* King of *England*, the Marquis of *Miſnia*, and *Gunter* Count of *Schwartzembourgh* were alſo created *Cæſars*, yet *Charles* remain'd unmoleſted in poſſeſſion of the Empire. He was at the Battel of *Crecy*, fought by the *French* and *Engliſh*, where his Father was kill'd, and he himſelf received three wounds. In 1355. he was Crown'd at *Rome* by *Peter Bertrand*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and the next Year made that famous Conſtitution for the Election of Emperors, called, *The Golden Bull*. It is ſo call'd, becauſe it is a Seal of Gold, of around Figure, faſten'd with ſilken Strings Yellow and Crimſon; upon the one ſide the Emperor is repreſented, Sitting upon his Throne, and on the Reverſe the Capitol of *Rome*. This Prince had ſuch Veneration for the Church, that he was Named *Emperor of the Prieſts*. He added *Bohemia*, *Luſatia*, and *Sileſia* to the Empire, Founded the Town and Univerſity of *Prague*, bought the Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg* of his Son-in-Law *Otho* of *Bavaria*, and ſettled it upon his Son *Winceſlaus*, who gave it to his Brother *Sigiſmond*. He alſo introduced the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Faſhions of *France*, as much as he could poſſibly into *Germany*. It's ſaid of him, That as he ruined his Family to come to the Empire, ſo he undid this to re-eſtabliſh that again: That he could ſpeak ſeveral Languages, and form'd great Deſigns, but never executed any. He had four Wives, the firſt *Agnes* Daughter of *Rodolphus*, Palatine of the *Rhine*; the ſecond *Blanche*, Daughter of *Charles* of *Valois*, by whom he had four Daughters; of his third Wife *Anne* he had *Winceſlaus* and *Sigiſmond*, both Emperors; his fourth Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Duke of *Stetin*; he died the 29th of *November*, 1378. at *Prague*, at the Age of 63. and after 3[illegible] years Reign. This ſame Emperor divided the Empire, and Created four Dukes, *viz.* of *Brunſwick*, of *Bavaria*, of *Suabia*, and *Lorrain*; four Landtgraves, of *Thuringia*, *Heſſe*, *Leuchtenberg*, and *Alſace*; four Marquiſes, of *Miſnia*, *Brandenbourg*, *Moravia*, and the *Lower Baden*; four Burgraves, of *Meidenbourg*, *Nurembourg*, *Renеck*, and *Strombourg*; four Counts, of *Cleves*, *Schwartzembourg*, *Saxony*, and *Savoy*; four Counts Captains of the Empire, to govern and look after the Army, *viz.* The Count of *Flanders*, *Tyrol*, *Aldenbourg*, and *Ferrara*; four Lords, of *Milan*, of *Eſcale*, *Mirandole*, and *Padua*; four principal Abbots, *viz.* of *Fulden*, *Kempton*, *Wiſſembourg*, and *Murbach*; four Great Marſhals of the Empire, the Lords of *Pappenheim*, *Juliers*, *Miſnies*, and *Veſlinge*; four Barons of the Empire, Lords of *Limbourg* in *Franconia*, of *Tockembourg*, *Weſterbourg*, *Andelwalden*; four Knights of the Empire, Lords of *Andelaw*, *Meldinghen*, *Strondeck*, and *Frenberg*; four Grand Veneurs or Maſters of the Game, Lords of *Hurn*, *Urach*, *Schombourg*, and *Meiſth* near *Kur*, which belongs to the *Griſons*; four Hereditary Officers of *Suabia*, the Carver Lord of *Walpourg*, the Cup-bearer of *Radach*, the Lord-Steward of *Mardorff*, and Chamberlain of *Kemnat*; four Eſquires of the Empire, Lords of *Waldeck*, of *Hirten*, *Tulchen*, *Arnſperg*, and *Rabnaw*; four Metropolitan Towns of the Empire, as *Ausbourg*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Spire*, and *Lubeck*; the four Ruſticks of the Empire, *Cullen*, *Ratisbonne*, *Conſtance*, and *Saltzbourg*; four Poſſeſſions of the Empire, *Ingelheim*, *Altdorff*, *Liechtenaw*, and *Denckendorff*; four Boroughs of the Empire, as *Aldenbourg*, *Meidenbourg*, *Rotenbourg*, and *Meckelbourg*; four Villages of the Empire, as *Bamberg*, *Ulme*, *Haguenaw*, and *Seleſtad*; four Mountains of the Empire, *Munnerberg*, *Friberg*, *Heidelberg*, and *Nuremberg*: But the moſt part of theſe ancient Lordſhips are erected into Dukedoms, and other Titles of Honour, and this Diviſion quite neglected ſince the Empire was divided into Ten Circles. *Favin.*

CHARLES the Fifth, Emperor, and King of *Spain*, Eldeſt Son of *Philip* I. Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and of *Jean* Queen of *Caſtille*, was born at *Gaunt* the 24th of *February*, 1500. ſucceeded his Father in his Kingdom of *Spain* in 1517. and was choſen Emperor two years after by the Electors at *Francfort*, after the Death of his Grandfather *Maximilian*. He received the Imperial Crown firſt at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and was afterwards Crown'd by Pope *Clement* VII in 1530. on the 24th of *February*, being the Feaſt of St. *Matthias*, and a Day that was obſerv'd to have been very favourable to him, for it was on this day in 1525. that his Army took *Francis* the Firſt Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*, with whom he was in continual War for four or five years before. This Prince purchaſed his Liberty 13 Months after, upon ſome hard Conditions which the States of the Kingdom diſapprov'd. This Emperor's Army took *Rome* in 1527. and plunder'd it two Months, without reſpect to the Pope, or any thing elſe; during which time it was obſerved, that the *Spaniards*, though *Roman* Catholicks, outdid the *Germans*, who were profeſs'd *Lutherans*. The Emperor pretended to be diſſatisfied at their Proceedings, but it was well known that he countenanc'd their Violences. In the mean time the Pope Ranſoms himſelf, and makes an Agreement with *Charles* in 1529. who alſo concluded a Peace with *Francis* the Firſt at *Cambray*, the 5th of *Auguſt* of the ſame year. The *October* following he forc'd *Solyman* to raiſe the Siege of *Vienna*, and carried an Army of above 50000 Men into *Africa*, where he took the Fort of *Goulete*, re-eſtabliſhed *Mulei Haſſen* in *Tunis* in 1535. and then came back into *Italy*, whence he enter'd with a powerful Army into *Provence*, againſt the *French*, where he loſt 30000 Men; but this Army was ſtop'd, and he himſelf like to be kill'd by ſome Boors, that had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Caſtle of *Muy* in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*, ſo that after he had beſieged *Marſeilles* to little purpoſe, he was forc'd to take his way back by the *Alps*; but the Peace of *Nice* in 1538. put an end to theſe Troubles, and he paſſed through *France*, to chaſtize the Inhabitants of *Gent* that had revolted, and ſent Ambaſſadors to *Francis* the Firſt, to intreat him to receive them under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, whereof they ſaid they were ancient Subjects, which the King refus'd by reaſon of his Peace and Friendſhip with the Emperor, who hearing of this, ſent to pray the King that he might paſs through his Kingdom, promiſing the *French* Ambaſſador then in *Spain*, that he would give 'em *Milan* back again, but deſired, that leſt it might ſeem that he was forced to this, it ſhould not be ſpoke of, whilſt he was within the Territories of *France*: Thus he gull'd the *French*, who received him moſt Magnificently, and ſhewed him all the Civility imaginable; for the King's Children accompanied him throughout all the Kingdom; and the King himſelf, forgetting all their former Diſputes, and his own hard Uſage whilſt he was Priſoner, came along with him to *Paris*, where he treated him with all manner of Kindneſs without troubling him with the leaſt Demand: Yet *Charles*, of his own accord, confirmed his Promiſe of *Milan*, and the Lord High Conſtable *de Montmorency* paſſed his Word to the King for the Performance. But notwithſtanding all this, when the Emperour was afterwards deſired by the Biſhop of *Lavaur* at *Valenciennes* to fulfil it, he refuſed to do it, which occaſioned new Wars, and *Montmorency*'s Diſgrace. In 1541. he went into *Africa* againſt *Barberouſſa*; but this Undertaking proving unfortunate, he returned to *Spain* with great Loſs. *Roman* Catholicks accuſe him for countenancing *Lutheraniſm* in *Germany*, by his Edict called the *Interim*, which though it ordered that they ſhould follow a certain Form of Doctrine, it privileged Prieſts to Marry, and allowed Laicks the Uſe of the Chalice, until it were otherwiſe decreed by a Council; and all this that he might reap Benefit by theſe Diviſions. It's true, he perſecuted the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*; but it was more through Intereſt, and a Deſign to eſtabliſh a Monarchy, than for any Principle of Religion; for he gave *Luther* leiſure enough to eſtabliſh the Reformation, and draw the Princes and People of his ſide that were ſince called Proteſtants, for proteſting, in 1529. againſt the Ordinance of the Diet of *Spire*, which obliged every one to conform to the ancient Doctrine: So that this Party being ſtrengthned by the Offenſive and Defenſive League of *Smalcalde*, in 1530. could neither be ſuppreſſed by *Proſcriptions*, nor by his great Victory over their powerful Army at *Mulberg* the ſame year, nor by the Confinement of the Chief of them, *John Frederick* of *Saxony*, and *Philip* Landtgrave of *Heſſe*. And when the *Germans*, in 1551. and 52. took Arms under the Protection of *France*, he was forced to come to a Peace; and by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, to allow a Liberty of Conſcience, called *Evangelical*, and leave them the Church-Lands that they had uſurped, enlarged their Priſoners, and gave them the privilege to be received into the Number of the Judges in the Imperial Chamber. This, and his fruitleſs Undertaking upon *Metz*, when he beſieged it in 1552. with an Army of 100000 Men, ſhewed that there was a Limit to the *Plus ultra*, which was his Motto: And theſe Diſappointments made him think it was time to withdraw from the World, which he did, reſigning all his Poſſeſſions to his Son *Philip*, on the 25 of *October*, 1555. at *Bruſſels*; whence he himſelf went into *Spain*, to ſpend the remainder of his Life in the Convent of St. *Juſtus*, of the Order of the *Jeronymites*, in the Province of *Eſtramadura*, 8 miles from *Palença*; here he died upon 3 years after, about the 21ſt of *September*, 1558. being 58 years and 7 Months of Age, whereof he held the Empire 38 years, 2 Months, and 24 Days. He was a Prince of great Parts and Courage, but ſomewhat Cunning, and a Diſſembler, that Sacrificed all to his Ambition. He made 50 different Voyages and Journeys, 9 into *Germany*, 10 into *Flanders*, 6 into *Spain*, 7 into *Italy*, 4 into *France*, 2 into *England*, 2 into *Africa*, 8 upon the *Mediterranean*, and 2 upon the Ocean. He left three Children by *Iſabella* of *Portugal* his Wife, *viz. Philip* II. of *Spain*, *Mary*, Wife to the Emperor *Maximilian* II. and *Jane*, that was married to *John* Prince of *Portugal*; and before his Marriage he had, firſt *Margaret*, that was of one of his Concubines, married to *Alexander de Medicis*, and afterwards to *Octavian Farneſe*; and after the Empreſs's Death, he had *John* of *Auſtria* by a young Woman of *Ratubonne*, whoſe Name could never be known. *Guichard. Thuan. Paul. Jovius.*

CHARLES the Firſt, Third Son to *James* the Sixth of *Scotland*, and Firſt of *Great Britain*, &c. by *Anne* of *Denmark*, was born at *Dumfermlin* in *Scotland*, *Novemb.* 19. 1600. and at two years of Age was created Duke of *Albany*. In 1603. his Father ſucceeded Queen *Elizabeth* in the Crown of *England*; and this Prince, with the reſt of the Royal Family, was brought hither: His Education was committed to the Care of Mr. *Thomas Murray*, under whom he made a great Progreſs in Learning. His Brother Prince *Henry* dying, he ſucceeded him as Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwal*. *Feb.* 18. 1622. being attended by the Duke of *Buckingham*, Mr. *Porter*, and Mr. *Cottington*, he embarked at *Dover*, and landed at *Bulloigne* in *France*, rode Poſt from thence to *Spain*, to expedite the Match propounded betwixt him and the *Infanta*. He and his Attendants paſſed through the Court of *France* in diſguiſe, where, at a *Mask*, he had a View of the Princeſs, whom he afterwards married. The *French* King having notice of him, a little after he left the Court, ordered him to be ſtopp'd; but his Order did not overtake him. The Motives to this Match with *Spain*, were, amongſt others, The Reſtitution of the *Palatinate* to his Brother-in-Law the Elector. The Prince ſucceeded ſo far in his Addreſs, that the Match was declared publickly: The *Infanta* learned the *Engliſh* Tongue, and ſeemed almoſt ready to embark for *England*, when, of a ſudden, the whole Affair was cruſh'd, whether by the *Engliſh* or *Spaniſh* Court, is ſomewhat uncertain. In the mean time, the Prince diſengages himſelf luckily out of the *Spaniards* hands, and arrives in *England*, having behaved himſelf ſutably to his Dignity in every reſpect upon this Occaſion. Not long after his arrival, a Match was propoſed and accepted with *France*; and King *James* dying, Prince *Charles* was proclaimed King. The Articles of Marriage between the King and *Henrietta Maria* of *France* were Signed, and the Duke of *Buckingham*, with the Royal Navy, was ſent to bring over the Queen, who upon her arrival, was met by the King at *Canterbury*. On the 18th of *June*, a Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, the King preſſing for Supplies to carry on the War for recovering the *Palatinate*; but the *Commons*, inſiſting upon an Account of former Subſidies, and being eager for the redreſſing of pretended Grievances, diſappointed the King's Neceſſities, and left him in that War, which the former Parliament had engaged his Father in. The Plague reigning in *London*, the Parliament was adjourned to *Oxford*; and proving incompliant to the King, were ſoon after diſſolved: Upon which, Letters were directed to the Lords Lieutenants, for the Loan of Money upon Privy Seals. Another Parliament was called *February* 6. and a Proclamation iſſued out againſt Papiſts. The Coronation was appointed ſoon after, and a Proclamation publiſhed for thoſe who had 40 *l.* Lands *per Ann.* to come in and receive the Order of Knighthood. This Parliament fell upon the Old Subject of Publick Grievances, Miſcarriages, and Male-adminiſtrations, and refuſed to furniſh the King. The Earl of *Briſtol* and Duke of *Buckingham* impeached each other. The Duke being afterwards impeached by the *Commons*, makes a handſome Defence for himſelf, and inſiſts upon King *James*'s General Pardon, and King *Charles*'s Coronation-Pardon. This Parliament is diſſolved; and the King, by the Advice of the Privy Council, collects Tonnage and Poundage, though not ſettled upon the Crown by Parliament; which, notwithſtaningd the Complaints about it, was no more than was done by King *James* and Queen *Elizabeth*. A Benevolence was likewiſe ſet a-foot. Not long after, a War broke out with *France*: The Duke of *Buckingham* was made General, and miſcarried at the Iſle of *Rhée*. Several who refuſed the Loan were impriſoned, and Diſcontents run higher and higher. The *Rochellers*, and thoſe of *Rean*, declared for the *Engliſh*, and petitioned King *Charles*'s Mediation in behalf of the *French* Proteſtants. Dr. *Sibthorp* and Dr. *Manwaring* preſſed the King's Prerogative too far in the Pulpit. A third Parliament was called, *March* 17. 1627. Here the King demanded Supplies with great Earneſtneſs. The Parliament petioned for a Publick Faſt, and gave in a Summary of their Grievances; as, Billeting of Soldiers, Loans, Impriſonment without cauſe ſhewed, and unparliamentary Methods of raiſing Money. To obviate theſe Inconveniencies, they bring in the Bill, called, *The Petition of Right*, which was Signed by the King to their Satisfaction. Not long after, the Duke of *Buckingham* was ſtabb'd at *Portſmouth* by *Felton*, who boldly own'd the Murther; but being ſorry for't afterwards, declared, That the Remonſtrances that the Parliament had made againſt the Duke, was that which put him upon it. This Parliament met again after a Prorogation, and Grievances in the State, together with the Danger of Religion, being altered, were as much as ever complained of by the *Houſe*. Mr. *Selden*, and ſome other Members, taking ſome unuſual Freedoms in their Remonſtrances, were committed to the *Tower*, and the Parliament ſoon after diſſolved. After this, the King goes into *Scotland* to be Crowned, and *Prin*, *Baſtwick*, and *Burton*, were Tried in the Star-Chamber, and Sentenced to the Pillory for their Misbehaviour. The King levies Ship-money; Mr. *Hambden* conteſts the Point at Law with His Majeſty. The Lawfulneſs of Ship-mony being ſent as a *Quere* to the Twelve Judges by the King, Ten of them gave their Anſwer in the Affirmative; and the other Two, Mr. Juſtice *Hutton*, and Mr. Juſtice *Crook*, afterwards owned it Lawful, and came over to the Opinion of the reſt. The *Scots* ſet up a *Covenant* againſt the King's Authority: The ground of their Complaints againſt the King, was ſuppoſed to be His Majeſty's Legal Revocation of ſuch things as had been paſſed away in prejudice to the Crown, during the Minority of his late Predeceſſors; which, though done by the Advice of the Counſellors of State, Learned Advocates, and according to the Precedent of former Kings, was not at all reliſhed by ſeveral Great Men there, who were likewiſe farther diſſatisfied by the King's granting out Commiſſions of ſurrender of Tithes, in favour of the Clergy and the inferior Laity, who had very hard Uſage from the Lords of the Erections, or Impropriators, in the payment of Tithes: By virtue of this Commiſſion a Rate was ſet upon Tithes, and they were purchaſed by the Owners; ſo that the Lords of the Erection had a ſufficient Compenſation for their Right. Thus the Maintenance of the Clergy was augmented, and much leſs incumbred with unreaſonable Conditions than before: The Owners of the Lands likewiſe were freed from their former Servitude and dangerous Dependance on their Fellow-Subjects. The Lay-Patrons, though ſeemingly ſatisfied, were not inwardly pleaſed with theſe Proceedings; and not being able to charge them with Injuſtice, gave out that this Commiſſion was procured at the Inſtance of the Biſhops, who meant, by it, no good to Religion. Upon this, the *Scots* erected Four *Tables*, as they call 'em, in *Edinburgh*, out of the ſeveral Degrees of People in the Kingdom: Theſe *Tables* conſulted what was to be propounded to the *General Table*, compoſed of Commiſſioners choſen from the Four *Tables*, the Reſolutions of the *General Table* being to be put in practice with an implicite Obedience. Their firſt Act of Rebellion, as *Nalſon* calls it, was their *Solemn League and Covenant*, which was a Combination againſt all that ſhould oppoſe them, not excepting the King. Some little time before, the *Scots Service-Book* was ſent down, which had been prepared in King *James*'s time, and at the reading of it in the King's Chapel, there was great Diſturbance made by the Rabble. The *Covenanters* continue their Aſſemblies, in oppoſition to the Royal Authority, ſeize upon the King's Forts and Caſtles, and raiſe an Army under the Command of General *Leſley*. The King marches againſt them, with a Force much Superiour, to *Berwick*, where His Majeſty condeſcends to a Treaty with the *Scots*, revokes the Liturgy, the High Commiſſion, the Book of Canons, and the Five Articles of *Perth*. The *Covenanters* break the Pacification at *Berwick*, and ſent a Letter to the *French* King for his Protection; indict an Aſſembly without the King, in which they aboliſhed Epiſcopacy, Excommunicated the Biſhops, and all that adhered to them. They march their Army a ſecond time into *England*, and come up as far as *Newcaſtle*, having before repulſed ſome part of the King's Army, under the Command of my Lord *Conway*. The King levies another Army, and comes in Perſon, in this ſecond Expedition, as far as *York*, whither he ſummons the Peers to attend him. In this Great Council, the *Scots* having many Friends, a ſecond Treaty was ſet a-foot, and concluded at *Rippon*, and, as Sir *Roger Manley* words it, upon very diſhonourable Conditions; the Four Northern Counties being allowed the *Scots* for their Winter-Quarters, and 850 *l.* a day, during the Truce, for their Subſiſtence. So chargeable were theſe *Scotch* Rebellious Expeditions unto this Kingdom, that the Earl of *Briſtol* obſerved in Parliament, That they had coſt *England* 1100000 *l.* beſides Damages. At the raiſing this ſecond Army againſt the *Scots*, the King ordered the Country to furniſh Moneys for the Marching and Cloathing of the Soldiers; this Charge was called *Coat* and *Conduct-Money*, which the King promiſed to repay out of the Exchequer. Another Parliament was called in *England*, to meet *Novemb.* 3. 1640. They inſiſted upon their Old Grievances, and impeached Archbiſhop *Laud*, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Lord Keeper *Finch*, *&c.* After this, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the Triennial Parliament. The Earl of *Strafford* is attainted of High Treaſon after his Trial: The Bill of Attainder had an extraordinary Clauſe in it, to prevent its being a Precedent for the future. The King paſſes the Bill againſt the Earl, though with great Reluctance, being perſuaded to it by a Letter from the Earl himſelf; though, as *Sanderſon* obſerves, he was much ſurprized at the King's Compliance. When the King ſigned this Bill againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, he likewiſe ſigned the Sitting of the Parliament, during the Pleaſure of both Houſes, which was a great Blow to the Royal Authority. The Parliament voted the *Scots* Army 300000 *l.* for their Service. The *High-Commiſſion* and *Star-Chamber-Courts* are put down by Act of Parliament. The King goes for *Scotland*, and in hopes of quieting that Nation, confirms their late extraordinary Encroachments upon the Crown and Church. While the King was in *Scotland*, the *Iriſh* Rebellion broke out, in which a great number of the *Engliſh* were murther'd: The King, upon his return to *London*, preſſes in Parliament for Relief for *Ireland*, and offers to go thither in Perſon to ſuppreſs the Rebellion. *Macquire* and *Mac-Mahon* are ſeized; the firſt of which, at the Place of Execution, clears the King of the Calumny of underhand fomenting theſe Diſturbances. Some diſaffected People, who had a mind to blacken His Majeſty, pretended the King had Authorized that Rebellion, by ſending the *Iriſh* his Broad Seal for that purpoſe: This Aſperſion was likewiſe taken off by Sir *Philim O Neal* at his Execution. This Sir *Philim* was offered, by the *Parliamentarians*, his Liberty and Eſtate, if he would prove he had the King's Commiſſion for the Riſing: He generouſly anſwered, That *he neither could nor would farther burthen his Conſcience, by unjuſtly Calumniating the King*; confeſſing withal, That he and his Party had forged a Commiſſion, and fixed a Great Seal to it; but that this was only the Seal of a Patent of Honour belonging to the Lord *Caulfield*, which Sir *Philim* took when he ſurprized the Caſtle of *Charlemont*, making uſe of this Artiſice, as he confeſſed to the Judges at his Trial, to promote the Cauſe he had ſo far engaged in. The King orders the Attorney-General to draw up a Charge of High Treaſon againſt the Lord *Kimbolton*, Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Hollis*, and Mr. *Stroud*, and ſent a Serjeant at Arms to the Parliament-Houſe to take them into Cuſtody; but the Houſe refuſed to ſend them: Whereupon the King went himſelf, attended with ſome Gentlemen of the Court, to demand them; but they having notice on't, withdrew into the City, from whence they ſoon after returned, with a pompous Guard, to the Parliament-Houſe; the Houſe of Commons having before voted the King's coming to the Houſe with Papiſts and Soldiers, a Traiterous Deſign againſt the King and Parliament. The Biſhops having proteſted againſt all Acts made in their abſence as null, were accuſed of High Treaſon, and committed. At laſt it came to an open Rebellion; for the neighbouring Counties growing troubleſome by Petitions, and the *London* Apprentices being worked up to a Tumult, inſomuch that the King not thinking Himſelf ſafe in *London*, retired into the Country. The Parliament ſeized the Militia, though declaring a little before they had nothing to do with it; and ſo forward were they in their Rebellion, that they had raiſed 20000 Men, before the King had raiſed 500. They vote His Majeſty's Commiſſions of Lieutenancy illegal. The King goes to *York*, and ſummons the Gentry thither, ſetting forth to them, in his Speech, the Neceſſity of his Arming, and the Juſtice of his Cauſe. His Majeſty goes from thence to *Nottingham*, and ſets up the Royal Standard: He is refuſed entrance into *Hull* by Sir *John Hotham*. The Parliament ſends Nineteen Propoſitions to the King, by which, in effect, they demand a Surrender of all His Regal Power. They invite the People to bring in Plate and Money to *Guild-Hall*, and engage the Publick Faith for the Payment on't, and forbid the Publiſhing the King's Declarations. The King marches from *Nottingham* towards *Shrewsbury*, and makes a ſort of Proteſtation at the Head of his Men at *Wellington*, *That he would defend the Proteſtant Religion as by Law Eſtabliſhed, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberty and Property of the Subject.* Upon which, his Army very much encreaſed. *Eſſex* goes to the Rendezvous of his Army at *Northampton*, conſiſting of 14000 Men. The King marches from *Shrewsbury* towards *London*, with 6000 Foot, 3000 Horſe, and 2000 Dragoons: Both Armies met at *Edge-hill* in *Warwickſhire*. Some time before this, the King had proclaimed *Eſſex* and his Adherents Traitors. But to return to *Edge-hill*, where the King's Right Wing, being Commanded by Prince *Rupert*, charged the Rebels Left Wing, led on by Colonel *Ramſey* and *Scot*, and routed them; but the Prince's Horſe following the Chaſe too far, ſuffered the Victory to ſlip out of their hands. The Foot were all engaged without any great Diſadvantage on either ſide. The King's Standard was once taken, but recovered by Captain *Smith*, who was Knighted upon the Place for that Service. Night being come, the King drew off to the Hill, where he lay all night in his Coach. *Eſſex*, being recruited with three freſh Regiments, lay in the Field of Battel; but thinking it not adviſeable to attempt any thing further upon the Royaliſts, retreated to *Warwick*, and ſuffered the King to continue his March towards *London*. The Earl of *Lindſey*, the King's General, was killed in this Fight, in which, the Slain of both ſides, upon a ſtrict Enquiry, did not amount to above a thouſand. The Members at *Weſtminſter* cry out againſt the King for making uſe of his Popiſh Subjects, and yet invite them to come in to the *Good Old Cauſe*. The Earl of *Newcaſtle* raiſes Forces for the King in the North, and beats the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *Thomas*, his Son, at *Tadcaſter*: But the *Fairfax's* being afterwards recruited, take *Leeds*, and gain'd a Battel at *Wakefield*, againſt part of *Newcaſtle*'s Army; but the Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle* (for ſo he was now) being reinforced, drove the Rebels quite out of the Field, and ſhut up the Lord *Fairfax* in *Hull*, before which Town, he unfortunately ſate down; whereas had he marched into the Eaſtern Aſſociated Counties, he had, in all Humane Probability, put an end to the Rebellion without any more Blood. This Year, in the Spring, being 1643. the Queen lands at *Burlington*, with a great many Officers of Note, and Stores of Arms and Proviſions. The Earl of *Montroſs* underſtanding the bad Deſigns of the *Covenanters*, quitted that Party, and came with 120 Horſe to wait upon the Queen at *York*, where he informed Her Majeſty, that the *Covenanters* were preparing to invade *England* with another Army: This Intelligence was baffled and neglected by the Counter-reports of Duke *Hamilton*. Sir *Ralph Hopton*, afterwards Lord *Hopton*, routed Major-General *Chudleigh* at *Lanceſton* and *Chafford*, and defeated both him and the Lord *Stamford* in a great Fight at *Stratton*, where, beſide a great many ſlain, the Rebels loſt their Cannon and Baggage, and had almoſt 2000 made Priſoners. Soon after this, *Exeter* was ſurrendred to Prince *Maurice*. Upon theſe Advantages, the greateſt part of the Weſt returned to their Duties to the King. My Lord *Hopton*, after his Victory, marched into *Somerſetſhire*, and charges Sir *William*

liam Waller at *Landſdown* near *Bath*: The Fight was maintained with great Reſolution on both ſides, and continued till late in the Night: At length the Rebels drew off into the Town, their Loſs, in this Action, being greater than the Royaliſts, as well in Officers as in Soldiers. The Royaliſts loſt their Magazine by an Accident, which obliged the Lord *Hopton* to ſhut himſelf up in the *Devizes*, where he was blocked up by Sir *William Waller*, till the King ſent him a Recruit of Men and Stores: This Reinforcement put the Royaliſts into a Condition to fight the Enemy at *Roundway-Down*; in this Action the Rebels Horſe were firſt entirely routed; their Foot, ſtanding firm for ſome time, when they perceived the King's Foot marching out of Town, threw down their Arms, and diſperſed, but were almoſt all killed or taken. The Loſs on the King's ſide was very ſmall. Soon after, *Briſtol* was ſurrendred to the King by Colonel *Fienes*, who not long before had murthered *Robert Yeomans* and *George Boutchier*, two Eminent and Loyal Citizens, who were executed, upon pretence that they deſigned to deliver the City to Prince *Rupert*. *Chaloner* and *Tomkins* likewiſe were executed at *London*, for their Endeavours to Serve His Majeſty; Loyalty being then branded, by the Rebels, by the Name of Conſpiracy and Plotting. The King's Forces gained a Victory upon the Rebels at *Hopton-Heath*, where Colonel *Gell* and Sir *William Brereton* loſt their Cannon and the Day: But this Victory was not obtain'd without the loſs of *Spencer*, the Noble Earl of *Northampton*, who being fallen from his Horſe amongſt the Coney-boroughs, was barbarouſly murthered. The Lord *Brooks*, attempting to force *Litchfield-Cloſe*, though compleatly armed, was ſhot in the Eye upon St. *Chad*'s Day, the Saint that gives the Name to that Cathedral: This *Parliamentarian* Lord had, ſome time before, deſired a Sign from Heaven, in Approbation of his Enterprize. Prince *Rupert* beats the *Roundheads* at *Chalgrave-Field*, where many Perſons of Note were killed and taken Priſoners, among the reſt Colonel *Hambden, One of the Five Members*, was ſlain in that very Field where he firſt Rendezvous'd his Men againſt his Sovereign. The Rebels invite the *Scots* to their Aſſiſtance *The Aſſembly of Divines* are ſet up, and the *Scotiſh Solemn League and Covenant* is taken by the Members at *Weſtminſter*. And here we may take notice, That moſt of the Lords, and many of the Commons, had left the Parliament-Houſe, and repaired to the King. The *Juncto* at *Weſtminſter* made Sale of the King's Lands, and made an Ordinance for Felling the Timber in his Majeſty's Chaces and Parks. The Timber belonging to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops and Chapters, being diſpoſed of the ſame way. The King ſits down before *Gloceſter*, though contrary to his own Opinion, which gave the Rebels time to recruit their Army; whereas, had his Majeſty been Govern'd by his own Judgment, and march'd for *London*, he had, in all likelihood, diſperſed the Members at *Weſtminſter*, and put an end to the War. *Eſſex* marches down and relieves this City, takes in *Cirenceſter*, by which his Army was furniſh'd with Proviſions: Preſently after was the firſt Fight at *Newbury*, where, after much Slaughter, neither ſide could boaſt the Victory, though the Earls of *Carnarvan* and *Sunderland*, and Viſcount *Faulkland*, were ſlain there on the Kings ſide, the noiſe of which gave the Rebels ſome Reputation with their Party. This Summer likewiſe, being 1643. his Majeſty's Forces were worſted at *Wakefield* by the Parliamentarians. The *Scots* invade *England* in 1643. which much revived the Spirits of the Rebellion. *Henry Martin* is order'd by the Commons at *Weſtminſter* to ſurvey the Regalia, who having broken up the Iron Cheſt where they were kept, dreſſes up *George Withers*, a Dogrel Poet, in the Royal Robes, and makes him ſtrut about in Antique Poſtures, with the Crown upon his Head; Afterwards they ſold the Church Plate and the Rich Copes; and being deſired to leave but one Silver Cup for the Communion, they piouſly reply'd, *That a Wooden Diſh would ſerve the turn.* Theſe Holy Zealots, who counted nothing too rich for the Rebellion, thought any thing good enough for God Almighty. The Clergy were uſed no better than the Churches, a Hundred and fifteen of which in the City and Suburbs only, were turn'd out, Plunder'd, Impriſon'd, and Starv'd, for the ſole Crime of adhering to their King, the known Laws, and Eſtabliſhed Religion of their Country; but to relate all the Barbarities of the Party upon this Head, would require a Volume. The *Scots* being enter'd *England*, the Marquiſs of *Newcaſtle* having ſtop'd their progreſs for ſome time, was oblig'd to retreat to *York*, the Rebels now having form'd Three Armies againſt him, the *Scots* under General *Leſley* Earl of *Leven*, and the other Two commanded by the Earl of *Mancheſter* and the Lord *Fairfax*. Theſe Armies came up to *York* and beſieg'd it, the Marquiſs's Army being in the Town: The King detach'd Prince *Rupert* to their relief, who, in his march, having gain'd ſeveral Advantages over the Enemy, relieves the Place; the Enemy, upon his Approach, quitting the Siege, and drawing off four Miles to a Place called *Marſton-Moor*: Many of the King's Officers thought it not adviſeable to fight the Enemy upon this Occaſion, but were over-ruled into a Battel by Prince *Rupert*, where though at firſt, he broke the *Scots* and the *Fairfaxes*, yet following the Chaſe too far, he loſt the day, by the Conduct and Courage of *Cromwell*; The Fight laſted from 7 till 10 at night with great Courage and Slaughter on both ſides, but the Victory, by the misfortune above-mentioned, fell to the Rebels, who took the Royaliſts Cannon and Baggage; and immediately after *York* was ſurrender'd. The King being in the Weſt, and ignorant how Matters went, ſends Overtures of a Treaty to *London*, but the Parliamentarians, elated with their late Succeſs, ſlight the Propoſal: But afterwards his Majeſty having beaten *Waller* at *Cropredy-bridge*, and perfectly routed the Earl of *Eſſex* at *Leſtwitheil* in *Cornwall*, they took ſome notice of the King's ſecond Meſſage of a Peace, though clogging it with unreaſonable Conditions. The Two Houſes now proceed to aboliſh the *Common-Prayer*, and ſet up the *Directory*, in Compliment to the *Scotch* Invaſion. This year being 1644. Archbiſhop *Laud* was beheaded by the Rebels on *Tower-hill*, *Jan.* 10. and ſoon after the Treaty began at *Uxbridge*. A little before Sir *John Hotham* and his Son, who kept the King out of *Hull*, and Sir *Alexander Carew*, who held *Plimouth* for the Parliament, were all Three Executed by their Maſters, upon the diſcovery of their Inclinations to return to their Loyalty. The ſecond Battle at *Newbury* happen'd likewiſe in *October* this year. This Fight was maintain'd with great Reſolution, the King loſing 3000, and the Rebels 2500: Upon the whole, in this Action, the King had rather the diſadvantage, where 'tis likewiſe obſervable, that none of the Rebels fought more fiercely than thoſe, who at the delivering up their Arms in *Cornwall*, had their Lives given 'em, upon their Engagement never to fight againſt the King. The Houſes at *Weſtminſter* make a *Self-denying Ordinance, That no Member of either Houſe, ſhould, during that War, enjoy any Office, either Military or Civil, which had been granted or confer'd on 'em by either Houſe, or by any Authority derived from either Houſe.* By this Order the Earl of *Eſſex*, their General, was diſcharg'd with many others of the *Presbyterian* Party. *Cromwell* was the only Perſon excepted in this General Order, having a particular Privilege to continue in the Camp: And now the Earls of *Eſſex*, *Denby*, *Mancheſter*, and *Warwick*, lay down their Arms, and leave their Poſts to the Independents. In 1645. *Fairfax* ſits down before *Oxford*, but hearing the King was ſomewhat conſiderable, after the taking of *Leiceſter*, he rais'd his Siege, and march'd after 'em. The King hearing of his approach, call'd a Council of War, where ſome of the Officers diſſuaded an Engagement, till General *Goring* had joined his Majeſty from the Weſt; but this Prudent Advice was over-rul'd, and a Battel reſolv'd; In this Action the King had the better at firſt, Prince *Rupert* having routed part of the Wing commanded by *Ireton*, but purſuing 'em too far, left the King's Foot open to the Enemies Horſe, and occaſion'd the Loſs of the Day; The King, notwithſtanding he had loſt all his Foot and Cannon, would have charg'd the Rebels Horſe again, before their Foot had come up, but the Courage of thoſe about him being leſs than his own, the Greatneſs of that Reſolve was diſappointed. In this Fight the King's Cabinet was taken, and his Private Letters to the Queen publiſh'd with unparallell'd Indecency and Inhumanity. His Majeſty's Loſs here was never recover'd, the Royaliſts after this time being never able to effect any thing to purpoſe, the Lord *Goring*, who had the only remaining Body of the King's Foot, being defeated by *Maſſey* and *Fairfax* at *Longport*; *Bridgwater* and *Briſtol* being taken ſoon after, by which the Royal Party was in a manner utterly diſabled: Affairs being in this ill Poſture, the Lord *Hopton*, who had a gallant Body of Horſe, being ſhut up in the Straights of *Cornwall*, deſpairing of Relief, accepted of fair Conditions, and disbanded his Army; And ſoon after *Exeter* was ſurrender'd upon Honourable Terms; Prince *Rupert* likewiſe and Prince *Maurice* Capitulated with *Poynts*, for Paſſes to go beyond Sea. When *Exeter* was ſurrender'd by Sir *John Berkley*, Sir *John Stowell* was comprehended in the Capitulation, though afterwards the Articles were broken, and he barbarouſly us'd. In *Ireland* the Diſturbances continued, for the *Iriſh* underſtanding their Eſtates were to be divided amongſt the Parliamentarian Adventurers, pretended neceſſity and ſelf-preſervation for their Inſurrection; and thus the Rebellion grew more general and better fortified. The King's Affairs being embroil'd in *England*, and not being in a Condition to tranſport a ſufficient Force into that Kingdom, orders the Marqueſs of *Ormond* to conclude a Ceſſation with the *Iriſh* Rebels; In which Treaty the *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, and Parliamentarians, refuſe to be comprehended. This Ceſſation afterwards improved into a Peace, but the Popes Nuncio proteſting againſt it, and threatening Excommunication to the *Roman* Catholicks who comply'd, the Kingdom was by this Means reimbroil'd, and the Rebellion flam'd out more than ever; This Pope's Nuncio beſieges *Dublin* by Land, the Parliamentarians blocking it up by Sea. The Marquiſs of *Ormond*, who held it for the King, acquaints his Majeſty with the ill Condition of his Affairs, and that 'twas impracticable to hinder the City from falling into the Hands either of the *Iriſh* or Parliamentarians; The King being more enclined to the latter Rebels than the former, ſends Orders to the Marquiſs to deliver it into the Hands of the Parliamentarians. To return to *England*. The King, upon a farther declenſion of his Affairs, is forced to leave *Oxford*, from whence he goes to the *Scotch* Army, who carry him to *Newcaſtle*. About this time *Hereford*, which had before baffled the *Scotch* Army, was taken by ſurprize, but *Cheſter* made a brave Defence, and at laſt ſurrender'd Honourably: This year likewiſe, being 1646. Sir *Tho. Fairfax* beſieges *Oxford*, which was deliver'd to him upon good Conditions. The *Scots*, while poſſeſt of the King, uſe him ill, and extort ſeveral things from him prejudicial to his Affairs, particularly they oblige him to deliver up his Garriſons to the Parliament, and to ſend his Inſtructions to *Montroſe* to Disband his Forces in *Scotland*; this Earl having with a ſmall Force made an extraordinary Progreſs for his Majeſty in *Scotland*, and being in a good Condition when he receiv'd the King's Orders to Disband. The *Scotch* Army, after ſome haggling with the *Engliſh* Parliament about driving their Bargain, deliver up the King to the *Engliſh*, upon the receipt of Two hundred thouſand Pound. The Parliament order'd the King to be ſent to *Holmeby*, where he was wretchedly us'd, and deny'd even the Aſſiſtance of his Chaplains. The Two Houſes Order the King's Broad Seal to be broken, and having perfectly cruſh'd the Royaliſts, were willing to Disband their Army, but found it impracticable; For *Cromwell*, with ſome other of the Independents, who now began to be Powerful in the Parliament Houſe, but more ſo among the Souldiery; Theſe Independents by the Management of *Cromwell* and *Ireton*, put the Army upon a Remonſtrance againſt the Parliament, making the Soldiers believe, that they were in danger of being Disbanded without Pay, or to be ſent to *Ireland* to be Starv'd; Upon this the Soldiers enter'd into an Aſſociation among themſelves, taking upon them not only the Military, but the Civil Power. They took the King from the Parliament into their own Cuſtody, upon pretence of Treating him better, but making themſelves Maſters of the City of *London*, acted at Diſcretion: But their Reſpects to the King was all pretence, for ſoon after they perſuaded their Party in the Two Houſes to Treat with his Majeſty no longer. Upon this many of the People, ſeeing through their Deſign, and unwilling to bear their Tyranny, take up Arms in the Royal Cauſe, but were diſperſed by *Cromwell*, who alſo beat the *Scots* at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, who came into *England* to aſſiſt the King. During the abſence of *Cromwell*, who went to fight the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton*, the Parliament had re-aſſum'd the Treaty with the King, and by his Majeſty's large Conceſſions, the Buſineſs was carried on ſo far, that there was great hopes of an Accommodation: The Two Houſes having Voted the King's Preliminary Compliance a good foundation for a Peace: But this Complexion of Affairs was ſoon changed by the Army; who, Headed by *Ireton*, *Cromwell*'s Son in Law, over-aw'd the Houſe to break off the Treaty, by their *Vote of Non-Addreſſes*; And now the Army being wholly at *Cromwell*'s Devotion, he ſets the *Agitators* on work again to make a Remonſtrance in the Houſe of Commons, wherein they Require, Firſt, *That the King be brought to Juſtice*; Secondly, *That the Prince and Duke of* York *be Summoned to appear at a day appointed, and proceeded with according as they ſhould give Satisfaction*; Thirdly, *That the Parliament ſettle the Peace and future Government, and ſet a reaſonable Period to their own Sitting, and make future Parliaments Annual or Biennial.* Fourthly, *That a Competent Number of the King's Chief Inſtruments be Executed.* This they demanded to have done, both by the Houſe of Commons, and by a general Agreement of the People, teſtified by Subſcriptions; nor did they ſtay for an Anſwer, but preſently ſet a Guard of Soldiers at the Parliament Houſe Door, and other Soldiers in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſuffering none to go into the Houſe but ſuch as would ſerve their turns; all others were frighted away, or made Priſoners; and ſome upon divers incompliances, ſuſpended; the remaining *Juncto* being perfectly in the Intereſt of *Cromwell*: This Remainder of a Parliament being nicely cautious to avoid Perjury, declared the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance void, and preſently after made another Ordinance to bring the King to his Tryal. They likewiſe Vote, That the Houſe of Commons have the Supream Power of the Nation, and that whatſoever the Members of that Houſe Enact, is Law; all this paſt into an Ordinance, *Nemine Contradicente*: After this they Erected the *High Court of Juſtice*, conſiſting of a certain Number of *Commiſſioners*, of whom any Twenty had Power to Try the King, and to proceed to Sentence and Execution according to the Merit of the Cauſe. The generality of the People look'd upon this Court as an abominable Inſolence, ſome Presbyterian Miniſters cry'd out againſt it in their Pulpits: The *Scots* Proteſted againſt it, and the Ambaſſadors of ſeveral Princes did their utmoſt to oppoſe it. Before this pretended Court the King was accuſed of High Treaſon, and of all the Calamity and Bloodſhed occaſioned by the late War. The King maintaining his Character, and refuſing to acknowledge the Authority of theſe pretended Judges, had Sentence of Death paſt upon him; and after a great many Abuſes by the Soldiers, was beheaded upon a Scaffold, erected for that purpoſe, before the *Banquetting-Houſe* at *Whitehall*. This Execrable Murder was committed upon the 30th of *January* 1648. This King, to ſpeak a Word of him by way of Character, was a Prince of great Abilities for the Functions of Government, of great Regularity of Life, and Equality of Temper: Well furniſh'd both with Capacity and Reſolution to adviſe in the Cabinet, and Execute in the Field. His greateſt Misfortune ſeems to have lain in his too Modeſt Senſe of his own ſufficiency; This Diffidence made him ſometimes over-rul'd by other Mens Opinions, worſe grounded than his own. To Conclude, His Works Printed in Folio, ſhew ſufficiently the Extent of his Knowledge, the Strength of his Reaſon, and the Noble manner of his Expreſſion; There being a peculiar Force and Delicacy in his Compoſitions, hardly to be met with in the Age he liv'd in. He died with great Compoſedneſs and Chriſtian Fortitude, and declared himſelf of the Communion of the Church of *England*, as it was ſettled in the time of his Father King *James*. *Nalſon*'s *Collections*. *Dugdale*'s *Short View of the Troubles of* England. *Hobs*'s *Behemoth*. Sir *Roger Manley*. *Hiſt. of Rebellion*. *Bates*'s *Elenchus Motuum*, &c.

CHARLES the Second, King of *Great Britain*, was Son to *Charles* I. by *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. of *France*. He was born *May* 29. 1630. Being at the *Hague* when his Father was Murther'd, was Honourably Entertained by the *States* of *Holland*. The *Engliſh* Rebels forbid the Proclaiming him King on Pain of High Treaſon: They Vote the Houſe of Lords Uſeleſs and Dangerous, giving the Peers at the ſame time, leave to ſit in the Houſe of Commons, provided they were Elected. The Rump Parliament who now ſits at the Helm, aboliſh'd Kingly Government, and choſe a *Council of State*, with whom they lodge the Executive part of the Rebellion. They make a new *Great Seal*, and take down the *Kings Statue* from St. *Paul*'s and the *Old Exchange*. They Erect a pretended High Court of Juſtice, by which Duke *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Holland*, and the Lord *Capel*, are Try'd and Murther'd: The Lord *Capel* behaving himſelf upon the Scaffold with great Bravery and Chriſtian Fortitude, telling the People, *That he was brought thither for obeying the Fifth Commandment, &c.* And now to make the Uſurpation more eaſie, they *abſolve* the People from all Oaths made to their Soveraign and his Poſterity: This is a Piece of Law, which Mr. *Hobs* ſays, he could not underſtand, *That when many Men Swear ſingly, they may, when they are Aſſembled, if they pleaſe, Abſolve themſelves.* From whence they proceed to Obtrude the *Engagement* upon the People, by which *they promiſe to be true to the Commonwealth of* England *without King or Houſe of Lords.* The *Scots* now ſeem to repent of their Infamous Delivering the King up to the *Engliſh*, which they found was but a leading ſtep to his Murther, and, as they had Proteſted againſt the Kings Tryal, and the Barbarous Conſequence of it, ſo they acknowledge the *Succeſſion* of his Son *Charles* II. and Proclaim him King with great Pomp and Solemnity, diſpatching Commiſſioners at the ſame time, to acquaint his Majeſty with their Duty, who was then at the *Hague*. The *Dutch*, tho' the King had the freedom of their Country, did not receive him with Publick Ceremony, the States, 'tis likely, being not willing to diſoblige the *Engliſh* Rumpers; but the *Daniſh* and *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors, having as yet none of theſe fears, ſaluted the King with the uſual Reſpects of Condoleance and Congratulation. His Majeſty was likewiſe Nobly Treated by the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, Governor of the *Low-Countreys*; and having ſtay'd ſome time in *Flanders*, he went for *France*, and was Honourably received by the *French* King at *Compiegne*: While the King was in *France*, his Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, died at *Carisbrook* Caſtle, being denied the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Phyſicians as ſhe deſir'd. *Cromwell* having over-run the greateſt part of *Ireland*, and left *Ireton* to compleat his Victories, comes for *London*. The *Scotch* Covenanters take advantage of the King's Neceſſities, and ſend *Windram* to his Majeſty, with the following Propoſals, *That he ſhould take the Covenant, Revoke his Commiſſion to* Montroſe, *Renounce his Negative Voice in Parliament, with ſome others not very reaſonable.* The King having Deliberated with his Council, reſolves not to break with them, and for the better *Management* of the Treaty, removes from *Jerſey* to *Breda*; During this Treaty, the Noble *Montroſe* being, by the King's Commiſſion, landed in *Scotland*, and raiſing Forces there, was after a Defeat, brought to *Edenburg*, and there put to Death with all the Diſreſpect and Infamy imaginable: The King being in no Condition to Reſent this Uſage, conſents to the *Scotch* Articles with ſome little Qualification and Reſtriction; and ſo ſetting Sail from *Scheveling* in *Holland*, arrives in the *Spey*, and upon his Landing, is the ſecond time Proclaimed King of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*. The *Engliſh* Rebels being inform'd of the Tranſactions in *Scotland*, prepare for Reſiſtance; and being apprehenſive of a *Scotch* Expedition againſt them, reſolv'd to be before-hand, and carry the War into their Enemies Country; and General *Fairfax* refuſing to March againſt his Brethren and Confederates, the *Scots*, he is oblig'd to lay down his Command, which was immediately beſtow'd upon *Cromwell*, who march'd with a good Army for *Scotland*: The *Scots* in the mean time were well provided for Defence, and being confident of their Succeſs againſt *Cromwell*, the Council of War and the Miniſters manag'd the Army without the King, fearing his Intereſt ſhould improve too much amongſt the Soldiers, and at laſt oblige him to remove from the Camp. But the *Scots* quitting their Poſts of Advantage, marching down into the Plains, and unſeaſonably fighting the *Engliſh*, were the occaſion of their being entirely defeated at *Dunbar*; However the Covenanters continue Extravagant and Troubleſome in their Behaviour, impoſed new Conditions upon the King; pretend to Reform his Family, and endeavour to extort a Declaration from him againſt himſelf, and ſuch who were faithful to him: Provok'd with theſe Indignities, the King withdraws and retires towards the Northern Provinces; But the *Scotch* Parliament perceiving themſelves ruined, unleſs ſupported by the King's Preſence and Authority, and being grown much better Natur'd ſince the Mortification given them by *Cromwell*, ſend after the King, and humbly deſire his Return: This Requeſt, his Majeſty was pleas'd to hearken to, upon the promiſe of better Conditions. The King, being now at the Helm, and Orders given for new Levies, he was Crown'd at *Scone* with as much Solemnity as the Circumſtances of Affairs would admit. *Cromwell* with his Army continuing in *Scotland*, having advantage of the King's Forces, and over-running the Country; His Majeſty perceiv'd the continuance of the War there impracticable, and therefore, while *Cromwell* was buſied in the Siege of *St. Johnſton*, takes hold of the Opportunity, and marches for *England*. His Army, conſiſting of about Twelve thouſand Effective Men, came up to *Carliſle* about the beginning of *July* 1651. from thence advancing into *Lancaſhire*, after ſome Skirmiſhes with *Lambert* and *Harriſon*'s Cavalry, they forc'd their Paſſage at *Warrington-Bridge*, and came at length to *Worceſter*. The King was of Opinion to have march'd from *Warrington* directly to *London*, but the Army was too much fatigued for ſuch an Attempt. *Cromwell* appears before *Worceſter*, ſix days after the King; his Army was about Threeſcore thouſand, his Majeſty's amounting to not above Fourteen Thouſand. Upon the 3d of *September* the Rebels attack'd the King's Forces: His Majeſty in Perſon, with a ſmall Party, charg'd the Van of the Enemy with ſo much Bravery, that he made them give ground, and took their Cannon, but could not maintain the Advantage by reaſon of their numerous Reſerves; ſo that having perform'd the Part of a great Commander, by rallying his Troops, and encouraging them by his Preſence and Example, he was forc'd to give way to the numbers of the Enemy; and retiring to the City, when he ſaw the Day was abſolutely loſt, ſlipt away in the Croud. The Slaughter in the City was very Barbarous, Citizens and Soldiers being ſlain without diſtinction, and all Places filled with Rapine and Murther. After his Majeſty had left the City, he was oblig'd to diſcharge his Guards, and having avoided his Purſuers, by many Providential Eſcapes, he embarks at *Bright-Hamſted* in *Suſſex*, and being attended with the Lord *Wilmot*, arrives ſafely at *Roan* in *France*. By this time the *Scots* were perfectly ſubdued by *Cromwell*, the Adminiſtration of Civil Affairs is moſtly in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, they being oblig'd to ſubſcribe to the *Engliſh* Government, and unite into one *Commonwealth*; To this purpoſe they are ordered to ſend 30 Commiſſioners to the pretended Parliament in *London*; which Commiſſioners themſelves were all *Engliſh*, except the Marquiſs of *Argile* and Laird of *Swinton*; The uſe of Arms is likewiſe denied to that Nation, nay, and Horſes too, unleſs for ſome extraordinary Ends and Uſes. The King is ill us'd by the *French* Court, who clap up a Peace with *Cromwell*, upon which his Majeſty removes to *Cologne*: About this time, being 1655. Royal Commiſſioners began to be appointed all over *England*, to Manage the King's Affairs, and to Promote his Reſtoration, but are diſcover'd by *Cromwell*'s Intelligencers, and diſappointed; ſeveral Perſons of Quality being Impriſon'd, and ſome put to Death. The year before, the King being at *Cologne*, and hearing the Duke of *Glouceſter* was in danger of changing his Religion, ſends for him from the Court of *France*. The *Spaniards* having declared War againſt *Cromwell*, his Majeſty and the Duke of *York* go into *Flanders* by the Invitation of Don *John* of *Auſtria*, where his Majeſty had a Penſion of Nine thouſand Pounds *per Annum* ſettled upon him, and the Duke was made General of the *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Forces. *Oliver Cromwell* dying upon the 3d of *September* 1658. the Old Republican Officers, who menac'd *Richard Cromwell* into a Reſignation, reſtor'd the Rump Parliament, to which *Henry Cromwell* Deputy in *Ireland*, and *Monk* Governor of *Scotland*, ſubmit. In 1659. Sir *George Booth* took the Field with a Party of 2000 Horſe and Foot, expecting to be joyn'd by the Aſſiſtance of moſt other Counties. This Appearance of an Army was a great ſurprize to the Rump, who immediately order'd *Lambert* againſt it, who encountering Sir *Geo. Booth* in *Lancaſhire*, defeated him, and cruſh'd the Deſign; Upon this Succeſs, the Rump ſuſpecting the Ambition of *Lambert*, *Desborough*, and ſome other Officers, Caſheers 'em, and inſtead of a General, appoint a *Supream Council of War over the Army*, conſiſting of *Fleetwood*, *Monk*, *&c.* to the Number of Seven Perſons. *Lambert*, with the reſt of the Caſheer'd Officers, conſpire againſt their Maſters the *Rump*, and ſoon after *Lambert*, at the Head of a ſtrong Body, ſets Guards upon the Parliament Houſe, and turns the Members out of Doors. Upon this ſudden Revolution, the Victorious Officers conſult about ſettling the Government; And, having firſt Modell'd the Army, appoint a *Committee* of *Safety*, conſiſting of Three and twenty Perſons for the Managing of Civil Affairs: The *Iriſh* and *Scotch* Armies, as 'twas before obſerv'd, Declar'd for the *Rump*, and *Monk* having ſettled Affairs in *Scotland*, prepares for an Expedition into *England*. *Fleetwood*, *Lambert*, and their Party, apprehending the Conſequences of his Motion, endeavour to take him off by a Treaty; however, in the mean time, *Lambert* goes, as General, againſt him; *Monk*, being not ſtrong enough to Fight, is willing to delay the time by Treating, and in order to this purpoſe, ſends Commiſſioners to *London*, who, after ſome Debate upon the Matter, ſign the Pacification, but the Conditions being diſliked by *Monk*, he Impriſons *Wilks*, one of his Agents, for exceeding his Commiſſion; He likewiſe ſends Letters to *Fleetwood*, objecting his Exceptions againſt ſome of the Articles, and deſiring a new Treaty to be ſet a-foot at *Newcaſtle*; Theſe Propoſals are impoliticklу agreed to by *Fleetwood* and *Lambert*. In the mean time the Garriſon of *Portſmouth* declares for the *Rump*, as likewiſe did Vice-Admiral *Lawſon*. Upon this *Fleetwood* ſubmits, and reſigns to *Lenthall* the Speaker, and the *Committee* of *Safety* is diſſolv'd. The *Rump*, being once more in the Saddle, countermand *Lambert* from *Newcaſtle*; And this General wavering between Submiſſion and Reſiſtance, was, like *Fleetwood*, baſely deſerted by his Soldiers. Things ſtanding in this Poſture, *Monk* marches for *England*, procures *Fleetwood*'s Forces to be removed out of *London*, and then enters the City, having been Addreſs'd to in his March, by a great many Petitions for a free Parliament, to which he return'd ambiguous, tho' not diſobliging Anſwers. The *Rump* make an Oath of *Abjuration*, both of the King and the whole Royal Family; This Oath the Council of State, ſet up by the *Rump*, tenders to *Monk*, which he prudently avoided, under pretence of taking time for further Conſideration. The *Londoners* refuſe to pay the Taxes, rais'd by the pretended Parliament. This unexpected Refuſal enraged the *Rump*, who order *Monk* to March into the City, and pull down the City Poſts, Gates, Chains, and Portcullices. Theſe unacceptable Orders are executed by the General, but being much diſpleas'd with the rigour of the Expedient, he ſends an angry Letter to the *Speaker*, and a day or two after returns into the City, and explains himſelf to the Mayor and Common Council, to their ſatisfaction. *Monk* having, as it were, preſcrib'd the *Rump* a very ſhort time for their ſitting, they endeavour'd to Caſheer him, but he ſtrengthening his Intereſt by re-admitting the *Secluded Members*, gain'd his Point ſo far upon his Enemies, that the moſt Violent and *Abjuring* Party left the *Houſe*. The Parliament being joined with the Secluded Members, made *Monk* the General of the Forces of the Three Kingdoms: Being in this Advantageous Poſt, he receives Letters from the King, and promiſes his Aſſiſtance towards a Reſtoration. About this time *Lambert* eſcaping out of Priſon, conſults with the Heads of his Party, who reſolve to try their Forune once more in the Field, and having got a Body of the Disbanded Soldiers together, rendezvous about *Northampton*: This News coming to *London*, *Lambert* is proclaimed Traytor by the Council of State, and Col. *Ingolsby* diſpatch'd againſt him; *Lambert* ſeeing the Enemy appear, draws up his Men, but ſome of his Troops deſerting him, he ſurrenders himſelf to *Ingolsby*: Not long before this time, on the 17th of *March* 1660. the long Rebellious Parliament diſſolv'd it ſelf, and on the 25th of *April* a new Parliament, or rather Convention, conſiſting of Two Houſes, Lords and Commons, met at *Weſtminſter*. In the mean time the King at *Breda* grants Liberty to Tender Conſciences, and is Proclaim'd by the Members at *Weſtminſter*. The Houſes and City ſend Commiſſioners to the King, together with conſiderable Preſents to his Majeſty, and to his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Gloceſter*. Admiral *Montegue* delivers up the Fleet to the King, who coming on Board the *Admiral*, lands at *Dover*, and makes a ſplendid Entrance into *London* upon the 29th day of *May*, being his Majeſty's Birth-Day. An Act of Indemnity and Oblivion is paſt. This year the Duke of *Glouceſter* died of the Small Pox: Not long after the Regicides were brought to their Tryal, who died obſtinate and unrepenting: The Regicides, who came in upon the Proclamation, were Impriſon'd during Life. The Princeſs of *Orange* falls ſick of the Small Pox at *London*, and dies *December* 24. On the 23d of *April* 1661. the King was Crown'd with great Solemnity, and the next month a new Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, where the Treaſonable *Solemn League* and *Covenant*, that Religious *Bond of Iniquity*, was by the Parliament condemn'd to be burnt by the Common Hangman: The King Marries a Daughter of *Portugal*, of the Houſe of *Braganza*. Sir *Henry Vane* is Executed for Treaſon. In 1660. *Venner*, at the Head of about Fifty deſperate Fifth-Monarchy-Men, makes an Inſurrection in *London*, in the Night-time; they fight the Train'd Bands and the Guards, and continued their reſiſtance till greateſt part of them were wounded or killed. The Madneſs of theſe Rebellious Enthuſiaſts was ſo extravagant, that they propos'd the Conqueſt of the Kingdom with this Handful of Men; and this year, being 1662. there was another Plot diſcover'd, by the Confeſſion of one concern'd in it; *Philips*, *Tong*, *Gibs*, and *Stubs*, were Executed for High Treaſon: By the Scheme of their Rebellion, they had projected a new Form of Government; *Ludlow* the Regicide, was deſign'd to be their General, and their Secret Cabal was a Junto of Six: The King and Duke were mark'd out for deſtruction, and the Conſtitution to be melted down into a Common-wealth. The Faction ſtill continued plotting and unquiet, and in 1663. there was a Deſign laid to ſeize the Caſtle of *Dublin* and the Duke of *Ormond* being Lord Lieutenant, in the Diſguize of Labourers; The Tower of *London* and *Whitehall* being to be ſecur'd about the ſame time: This Conſpiracy conſiſted of *Sectaries*, *Cromwellian* Soldiers, and Abettors of the Long Parliament: But 15 of the Conſpirators, being confronted and convicted of Treaſon, and Executed in *Yorkſhire*, this Plot, like the reſt, was diſappointed. In 1664 the Party renew their Attempts, and endeavour the ſurprizing of *Carliſle*, but ſome of 'em failing to appear at the Place of Rendezvous, the reſt were forc'd to ſeparate, and Three of 'em, being old Conſpirators, were Executed for Treaſon at *Appleby* in *Weſtmorland*; their Names were *Waller*, *Wetherhead*, and *Petty*. As to Foreign Affairs, the *Dutch* took a great many *Engliſh* Ships upon the Coaſts of *India* and *Africa*, Impriſoning the Seamen, and making Prize of the Ships: This Uſage, and the Complaints of the Merchants, made a War with that Republick neceſſary. The Parliament highly Reſented the Injuries and Affronts of the *States*, and Voted the King a Supply for the War. However his Majeſty being willing to prevent a Rupture, demands Satisfaction by his Ambaſſador Sir *George Downing*; but the *Dutch* could not be brought to any reaſonable Terms of Reparation. Upon this Refuſal the King prepares a Fleet, which, being commanded by the Duke, engag'd the *Dutch* on the 3d of *June* in 1665. In this Fight, *Opdam*, the *Dutch* Admiral, was blown up, and their whole Fleet beaten and forc'd to fly, about Five thouſand of the Enemies being killed or taken, Four of the Chief Commanders loſt in the Engagement, with about Eighteen of their Ships burnt, ſunk, and taken. After this Victory, the Royal Navy, having Intelligence that the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Fleet had put into *Bergen*, a famous Harbour of *Norway*, ſet Sail thither, and attack'd 'em under the Protection of the Caſtle; The *Engliſh* had in all probability ſucceeded in their Attempt, had not the *Danes* interpos'd, and fir'd from their Fort upon them: This Succour preſerv'd the *Dutch*, ſo that the *Engliſh* after having done them ſome damage, thought it adviſable to draw off. This year the Plague broke out in *London*, occaſion'd, as was probably conjectured, by Infected Goods brought over from *Holland*; This Contagion carried off in *London* only, above Sixty eight thouſand Perſons. The *French* King coming in to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*, War is proclaim'd againſt that Crown at *London*. In 1666. Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* are pitch'd upon for the Command of the Navy, and put to Sea, but Prince *Rupert*'s Squadron being order'd by the Privy Council to ſtand over to the Coaſt of *France*, to hinder the *French* Fleet from joining the *Dutch*; This Diviſion of the Navy prov'd ſomewhat unfortunate to the *Engliſh*, for the *Dutch*, taking advantage of the Opportunity, engag'd the Duke of *Albemarle*'s Squadron, being almoſt twice his number. The Duke reſolves upon an Engagement, and fights 'em with great Reſolution on the 4th of *June*. In this Engagement Four *Dutch* Ships were burnt, and a Vice-Admiral, with another of leſs value, ſunk. The *Dutch* taking Three *Engliſh* Ships, who were ſeparated from the reſt of the Fleet. The next morning the Fight is renewed, though the *Dutch* were now reinforced with a freſh Squadron, which made 'em double to the *Engliſh*. The Engagement was very obſtinate, continued till night, but the next day 'twas reſolv'd in a Council of War to ſend off the diſabled Ships, and draw off with the reſt; but Prince *Rupert* coming in, at the Report of the Cannon, they fall again upon the *Dutch*, ſink and burn ſome part of 'em, and give chace to the reſt: *July* the 25th the ſame Summer, Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* engaged the *Dutch* on their own Coaſt, and after a hot Diſpute for ſome hours, the Enemy ſheer'd off, and having got behind their Banks, the *Engliſh* could purſue them no further. Soon after Sir *Robert Holms* ſails to the *Vly*, and burns a Hundred and fifty Sail of Merchantmen. This year, in *September*, a dreadful Fire happen'd in *London*, which, beſide an ineſtimable loſs in Goods, burnt down Thirteen thouſand Houſes. In 1667. the Kings of *France* and *Sweden* Mediate a Peace between *England* and *Holland*, and his Majeſty agrees to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Breda* to put an end to the Quarrel; and now the *Engliſh*, truſting to a Ceſſation, grow ſecure, and ſend their Guard-Ships out of the way, and the *Dutch*, taking advantage of the Juncture, enter *Chattam* River with their Fleet, break the Chain, and fall upon the King's Fleet Unrigg'd and Unmann'd, and beſides other Damage, burnt the *Royal Oak*, and carried off the *Royal Charles*. The King, notwithſtanding this Piece of Treachery, was reſolv'd to perform his Promiſe, diſpatch'd his Ambaſſadors to *Breda*, and concluded the Peace upon Honourable Conditions. In 1668. the Theatre at *Oxford* was finiſh'd at the Charge of Archbiſhop *Shelden*; and in 1669. the Queen Mother and the Duke of *Albemarle* died. The Triple League with *England*, *Swedeland*, and *Holland*, was concluded; and the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, the King's Siſter, returns for *France* in the beginning of Summer 1670. and died ſoon after at St. *Clou*. In *April* 1671. Lieutenant Colonel *Blood* and Three more attempt the Stealing the Crown out of the *Tower*, and had almoſt paſt all the Sentinels before they were diſcover'd with it. The King diſengages himſelf from the Triple League, and the Exchequer is ſhut up, by the Advice, as 'twas ſaid, of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. The *Dutch* refuſe *Striking* to the Kings Ships, and Affront his Majeſty by their Medals, which brings him to a Reſolution of breaking with them; Upon this his Frigats fall upon the *Smyrna* Fleet, and afterwards a Declaration of War is publiſh'd; And now in 1672. the *Dutch* are Attack'd by the *Engliſh* at Sea, and by the *French* at Land; And in the latter end of *May* the *Engliſh* Fleet commanded by the Duke, had like to have been ſurpriz'd by the *Dutch* in *Soulbay*, however cutting their Cables, and having juſt time to ſtand out to Sea, they engag'd the Enemy, and after a ſharp Diſpute of Eight Hours, made the *Dutch* retire. In this Action we loſt the Earl of *Sandwich*, with ſome other Officers, and the *Royal-James* was burnt; The *Dutch* loſt an Admiral, and had ſeveral ſunk. In 1673. there were ſeveral Sea-fights betwixt us and the *Dutch*, without much advantage on either ſide. This year the Duke Married the Princeſs of *Modena*, the Ceremony of Marriage being perform'd by the Biſhop of *Oxford*. Duke *Hamilton* is made High Commiſſioner of *Scotland*, and calls a Parliament there upon the 22d of *November*, but the Kirk Party growing troubleſome, his Majeſty's Affairs were diſappointed. The King concludes a Peace with the *Dutch*, and Prorogues the *Engliſh* Parliament. This Parliament was afterwards Prorogued from *November* 1675. to *February* 1676. The Members meeting again, debated whether this long Prorogation did not Diſſolve them, but this Diſpute was dropt by the Houſes, excepting that the Duke of *Buckingham*, Earls of *Saliſbury*, *Shaftsbury*, and Lord *Wharton*, offer'd to maintain before the Judges, that the Prorogation had Diſſolv'd the Parliament; for which theſe Four next morning were ſent to the Tower, for refuſing to Recant their Opinion, and ask Pardon of the King and Houſe of Lords. The Parliament granted a Bill of Six hundred thouſand Pounds for Building of Ships. At their next Meeting they Voted an Addreſs for a League Offenſive and Defenſive with *Holland*: This the King Cenſur'd as an Encroachment upon his Prerogative. Three of the Four Lords above-mentioned are ſet at Liberty upon their Petition, *Shaftsbury* ſtill remaining in Cuſtody. A Peace concluded with the *Algerines*. The Prince of *Orange* in 1677. comes to *Whitehall*, and ſoon after Marries the Lady *Mary*, Eldeſt Daughter to the Duke. The Duke of *Lauderdale* goes for *Scotland*, and by an Order of Council Diſarms ſome of the Mutinous Counties, which, at the Inſtigation of the Field-Preachers, were grown very Troubleſome, and had formerly broke out into a Rebellion at *Pendland-Hills*; and for the better Security of the Peace of that Kingdom, ſome of the Highland Forces were brought down into Places moſt turbulent and ſuſpected; where, notwithſtanding the Clamours of the Kirk-Faction, they were kept under good Diſcipline. In 1678. a Treaty was ſet a-foot at *Nimeguen*, where the *Dutch* ſurpriz'd their

Allies, by making a ſeparate Peace with *France*. This Winter a Popiſh Plot was Voted by the Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, upon the Teſtimony of *Titus Oates*, and the Producing of *Coleman*'s Letters: The Jeſuits, *&c.* who ſuffer'd upon the account of being in a Plot againſt the King's Life, declar'd their Innocency at their Death. The Parliament Preſs the Duke's Removal from the King's Preſence and Councils, and Impriſon Secretary *Williamſon* without his Majeſty's Knowledge; which Liberty the King Reſented to that degree, that he Diſſolv'd this Parliament, after it had continued Seventeen years. Upon the Diſſolution of this Parliament, the King Summons another; and, to remove all Pretences of Diſſatisfaction, the Duke, at his Majeſty's Command, retires into *Flanders*; and to carry his Compliance farther, the King alters his Privy Council, and makes the Earl of *Shaftsbury* Preſident in 1679. but theſe Conceſſions fail'd the King's Expectation, for this new Parliament fell upon the old Subject of Grievances, attack'd the Duke of *York*, (though abſent) and Vote *A Bill of Excluſion*. This unexpected Uſage alarm'd the King's Apprehenſions, put him upon a Diſſolution of this Parliament; though he ſummon'd another to meet in *October* following. While Affairs ſtood thus in *England*, in *Scotland* the Tide run higher, for this Summer *Sharp*, Lord Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, was barbarouſly Murther'd in his Coach, by a Party of Covenanters. This Aſſaſſination happen'd in the beginning of *May*, at the latter end of which began their Rebellion at *Ragland*, at which Place, being well Mounted and Armed, they Proclaimed the Covenant, burnt ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and afterwards fix'd a Declaration to the Market Croſs. In a ſhort time the Rebels increas'd to about Sixteen hundred Horſe and Four thouſand Foot, which in *June* following were defeated by the Duke of *Monmouth* at *Bothwell-Bridge*: The Slaughter was not great, nor the Purſuit vigorous, ſo that moſt of 'em eſcaping, only ſome few of the Priſoners were Executed for their Treaſon. The next year, *June* the 22d, the *Scotch* Covenanters endeavoured to renew their Rebellion, and after a Solemn Proceſſion and Singing of Pſalms, they publiſh a Paper at *Sanchar*, by which they diſown *Charles Stewart*, as they call him, in Opprobrious Language, and declare his Government forfeited for his Perjury and Breach of Covenant with God and his Church: Upon this they proceeded to Excommunicate and Depoſe his Majeſty, and Seventy Perſons took up Arms againſt him; The Chief of which were *Donald Cargile*, and one *Hall*, who were actually in the laſt Rebellion. Theſe Men Swore to each other, that if any Perſon joining with them, ſhould afterwards own or ſubmit to the King, upon any account whatſoever, the reſt ſhould Butcher the Party ſo ſubmitting; And at laſt, ſeveral of 'em being taken, and found guilty of this horrid Conſpiracy, choſe rather to ſuffer as Traytors, than own the King, or ask his Pardon. After the Rebellion at *Bothwell-Bridge*, the King fell ſick of a Fever at *Windſor*; And in 1680. his Majeſty is Crouded with Petitions for the Sitting of the Parliament; The Loyal Party, call'd, *Abhorrers*, declare againſt this Method, as being unlawful by the Thirteenth of *Char.* 2. *Cap.* 5. However the Commons Voted it the Subjects Right in general Terms; and this year they likewiſe Vote, *That if his Majeſty ſhould come by any Violent Death, (which God forbid) they will revenge it to the utmoſt upon the Papiſts.* The ſame year, *January* the 7th, they Vote, *That whoſoever ſhould Lend the King any Money upon the Branches of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe or Hearth-Money, ſhall be adjudg'd to hinder the Sitting of Parliaments, and Reſponſible for the ſame in Parliament.* The Duke of *Monmouth* Cabals, is outed of his Offices, and Declar'd Illegitimate by the King in Council. The Earl of *Shaftsbury* is remov'd from being a Privy Councellor. The Bill of Excluſion is paſs'd in the Houſe of Commons, but thrown out in the Houſe of Lords. The Lord *Stafford* is Tryed and Caſt by his Peers, and Executed as concern'd in the Plot. This year, being 1680. the Parliament was Prorogued on the 24th of *March*, and afterward Diſſolv'd by Proclamation; the King intimating his Pleaſure of Calling another in the *March* following. This Parliament meeting at *Oxford*, and having much the ſame Sentiments with the former, the King thought himſelf oblig'd to Diſſolve 'em, being apprehenſive that his Prerogative was not only in danger, but likewiſe inform'd of a Deſign to ſeize his Perſon. Upon this account *Rouſe*, *Haines*, *White*, *Colledge*, and the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, were committed to Priſon, *Colledge* and the Earl of *Shaftsbury* were brought to their Tryals, but notwithſtanding the ſeeming force of the Evidence, were acquitted by their Juries. However *Colledge* was afterwards Tryed at *Oxford* and Executed. The King brings a *Quo Warranto* againſt the Charter of *London*, and it being declared forfeited, (upon a full Hearing) he takes it into his own Hands. This Legal Advantage gave a turn to Affairs, and ſunk the Faction; And *Shaftsbury*, not likeing the Conduct of his Party, retreats to *Holland*. Soon after this, in 1683. the *Rye-Houſe* Plot, for Aſſaſſinating of the King and Duke, was diſcover'd: *Keeling* gives the firſt Information, and aftewards *Hone*, *Rouſe*, *Bourn*, and ſeveral other of the Conſpitors, confeſs the Plot. *Hone* was Executed for this intended Aſſaſſination; And afterwards the Lord *Ruſſell* and Mr. *Algernon Sydney* ſuffer'd for another Species of Treaſon, *i. e.* for Plotting to ſeize the King's Guards, and Concerting an Inſurrection. The latter, in his Speech on the Scaffold, owns himſelf engag'd in the *Good Old Cauſe*, and Thanks God for't. The King declares, That had he not excuſed the Duke of *Monmouth* from being a Witneſs, in the Matter relating to the Lord *Ruſſell* and Mr. *Sidney*, neither Mr. *Hambden* Jun. nor many others, had eſcap'd death. Sir *Tho. Armſtrong*, who had been Outlawed for High Treaſon, being ſeized in *Holland*, is brought to *London*, and Executed in 1684. Sometime before this, the Duke of *Monmouth* upon his Submiſſion, was, by the Duke of *York*'s Mediation, reſtor'd to the King's Favour; And in a Letter to the King, owns himſelf concern'd in the Conſpiracy, excepting in that part of it which related to the Murther of the King and Duke. About this time ſeveral Charters were ſurrendred into the King's Hands, to prevent Republican Elections. This year, upon *Monday*, *Febr.* 2. the King fell Sick of an Apoplexy, died on the *Friday* following, in the 55th year of his Age, and was buried in *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel. *Bate's Elenchus Motuum. Motus Compoſiti. Hobs's Hiſtory of the Civil Wars. Manley's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. Addreſſes to the Freemen and Freeholders, &c. Part 2. & 3. Animadverſions upon* Kid *and* King'*s laſt Speeches, By an Orthodox Proteſtant. A True Account of the Horrid Conſpiracy againſt the late King, &c.* Or, *a Diſcovery of the Rye-Houſe Plot. Whitlock's Memoirs, &c.* See *Oliver Cromwell*.

CHARLES the Firſt, called the *Great*, and commonly *Charlemaine*, King of *France*, and Emperor of the *Weſt*, born about the year 742. or according to others 747. at the Caſtle of *Ingelheim* near *Mayence*, was Crowned at *Noyon* in 768. after the death of his Father *Pepin* the *Short* or *Little*, and begun his Reign by the defeat of *Hunaud*, Son and Succeſſor of *Gaifre* Duke of *Aquitain*, and of *Loupus* Duke of *Gaſcony*, whom his Brother *Carloman*, that had *Auſtraſia* for his Share, raiſed againſt him through a Jealouſie he bore his eldeſt Brother, which ending with his Life in 771. *Charlemaine* became the ſole and abſolute Monarch of *France*. The next year he overthrew the Rebellious *Saxons* near *Oſnabrug*, and taking the advantage of this Victory, he took the Caſtle of *Eresbourg*, and demoliſhed the famous Temple dedicated to their falſe God *Irmenſul*. About this time *Deſiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, continuing his Predeceſſor's deſign of humbling the *Roman* Pontiffs, abus'd Pope *Stephen*, and *Adrian* his Succeſſor, who begs *Charlemaine*'s Aſſiſtance; whereupon this Prince leads a powerful Army into *Italy* in 771. divides his Men into 3 Bodies, cuts *Deſiderius*'s Army in pieces, their General *Hunaul*, occaſion of all this Miſchief, being Ston'd to death by the Women. After this he takes *Pavia* and the King in it, whom he ſends Priſoner into *France*; In whoſe Perſon ended the Kingdom of the *Lombards* in 776. 200 years after its foundation. In the mean time the Victorious Prince viſits the Pope, confirms the Gift his Father made the Church by the addition of the Territory of *Sabina*, the Dukedom of *Spoleto* and *Beneventum*, particularly taken notice of by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* in his Life of Pope *Adrian*. After this he turns his Arms a ſecond time againſt the *Saxons*, whom he forc'd to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, and their King *Witikind* to receive Baptiſm, after they had reſiſted him 33 years. The ſame Zeal for Religion ſet *Charlemain* upon a Journey into *Spain* againſt the *Saracens* in 778. from whom he took *Hueſca*, *Barcelona*, *Gironne*, *Pampelune*, with ſeveral other conſiderable Places, and ſent Succours to *Alphonſus* the *Chaſt*, to aſſiſt him in ſhaking off the *Saracen* Yoke, which encumber'd him with a Tribute. But as he himſelf was returning from *Spain* with a very rich Booty, his Army was ſet upon, and ſuffered much in the narrow Paſſages of the *Pyrenees* by the *Gaſcoigns* that then liv'd on Theft and Robbery, and being aſſembled in great numbers, cut him off a great many Men and good Officers in the Rear. After this *Charlemaine* returns a ſecond time into *Italy* againſt *Adalgiſus*, *Didier*'s Son, who began to be troubleſom, being put on by *Taſſilon* Duke of *Bavaria*. It was in this Journey that Pope *Adrian* Crown'd his Son *Pepin* King of *Italy*, and his other Son *Lewis* King of *Germany*. Afterwards, to puniſh a Third Rebellion of the *Saxons*, he beheads 4000 of 'em, ſubdued the *Britons*, vanquiſh'd *Aragiſus* Duke of *Beneventum*, and *Taſſilon* Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he confin'd to a Monaſtery, together with his Son *Theodon*. In 788 and 89 he quite defeated the *Huns*, and *Sclavonians*. The following years were no leſs remarkable for ſome other Victory or Monument of his Piety, until at laſt he was Crown'd Emperor at *Rome* in 800 by *Leo* III. *Adrian*'s Succeſſor, who being abus'd by the People of that City, came to *Paderborn* to beg his Protection, and made him take a Third Journey, or according to others a

Fourth, into *Italy*. The Eaſtern Emperor *Nicephorus* conſented to this Choice, and agreed that the State of *Venice* ſhould be the Limits of both Empires. *Charles* took the Name of *Caſar* and *Auguſtus* the Two firſt Emperors of *Rome*, with the Spread and Two Headed *Eagle* to make the *Roman* and *German* Empire, which he then poſſeſs'd in great part, after having ſtretched the Limits of his Dominions by his continued Victories for 47 years: For to the Kingdom of *France*, which then comprehended that part of *Germany* that lies between *Saxony*, the *Danube*, and the *Rhine*, he added *Aquitain*, *Gaſcony*, the Country about the *Pyrenees*, and *Catalonia*, and all *Italy*, excepting the Lower *Calabria*, with *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, all *Saxony*, *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*, except ſome Maritime Towns which he left to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, to preſerve their Friendſhip and Alliance; alſo part of *Poland*, and all the Country along the *Baltick* Sea, ſo that he became a Terrour to Neighbouring Nations, who all ſought his Friendſhip and Alliance, eſpecially *Aaron* the *Haughty* King of *Perſia*, who to ingratiate himſelf with him, though he deſpiſed all other Princes, ſent him great Preſents, and knowing he had great Devotion for the Holy Land and for *Jeruſalem*, he beſtowed 'em upon him, contenting himſelf with the Title of his Lieutenant in that Country. Thus by his Glorious Actions he gained the Veneration of all People, and ended his ſucceſsful Life at the Age of 72 years. He was of a very good Stature, good Humour'd, Liberal, and a great Enemy to Flattery and Lyes. Always when he ſat at Table, he had the Hiſtory of the Kings his Anceſtors, or ſome Book of St. *Auguſtin* read to him. He ſpent the Spring and Summer in War, paſs'd part of Autumn in Hunting, and gave himſelf the Winter to diſpatch the Affairs of the Government in. He collected all the Laws and Cuſtoms of all the Places that were ſubject to his Empire, and made Capitularies or Ordinances, collecting likewiſe all the Ancient Poems and Verſes, which were made upon the Noble and Military Actions of the *Germans* and *French*, deſigning 'em as Memoirs, to furniſh a Hiſtory of thoſe Nations, which he intended ſhould be written. He was a great Lover of Learning, as appears by the deſire he had to have all the Eminent Men of his time into *France*; and particularly he ſent for *Alcuimus* out of *England*, and made him Abbot of St. *Martins* of *Tours*: His Eſteem for Learning appear'd further, by the many Univerſities he founded, as alſo by ſome of his own Works, as *Obſervations upon the Stars, &c.* his Writing againſt the Hereſie of *Felix* of *Urgel*, againſt whom he aſſembled a Council as well as againſt *Helipand*. He was alſo Charitable, and poſſeſs'd other Vertues in an eminent degree, but his glory was nevertheleſs ſtain'd by the Diſorders of his Incontinency, for which he was afterwards Penitent. He died at *Aix la Chapelle* the 28th of *January* 814. after he was King of *France* 45 years 4 months and 22 days, King of *Italy* 41, and Emperor 13 years one month and ſome days. He had Four Lawful Wives, *Hermengarde* Daughter of *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, which he put away the ſecond year of his Reign, ſaid to be his firſt Wife, though it may be ſeen by Pope *Stephen* 3d's Letter, that both *Charles* and *Carloman* were Married in their Fathers Lifetime; his others were *Hildegarde*, *Faſtarde*, and *Ludgarde*. He had Four Sons and Five Daughters by *Hildegarde*. The Sons were *Charles*, *Pepin*, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and *Lothairius*, theſe laſt were Twins, *Lothairius* died young, *Charles* King of *Eaſtern France* or *Auſtraſia*, in 811. and *Pepin* died in 810. ſo that *Lewis* inherited all. The Daughters died all young, excepting one who liv'd to be Married to the Count of *Angilbert* who was afterwards Abbot of *St.Riquier*. *Paul. Diacon. Baronius. Eginhard. Ado Viem. &c.*

CHARLES the Second, call'd the *Bald* King of *France*, and afterwards Emperor, was youngeſt Son to *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, and his only Child by *Judith* his Second Wife, Daughter of *Velfe* Count of *Bavaria*, he was born at *Francfort* upon *Mein* the 13th of *June* 823. and ſucceeded his Father in 840. The year after he join'd his Brother *Lewis*, and in the Plains of *Fontenay* in *Auxerrois* overthrew his other Brother *Lothairius*, and *Pepin* that deſigned to invade both their Patrimonies. This War ended by an Agreement that was of no long continuance; for the frequent Rebellions of the Subjects of theſe Ambitious Brothers ſtill kindled greater Diviſions, which did not end but by *Lothairius*'s retiring from the World, and becoming a Fryar, and by *Lewis*'s death, whoſe Children were ſomewhat troubleſom to *Charles*. Before this *Lothairius* King of *Lorrain*, and Son to the Emperor of that Name, died at *Plaiſance* in *Italy*, and *Charles* was Crown'd King at *Mets* by *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims* in 869. after which he ſubdued the *Britons*, whoſe Duke uſurp'd the Title of King; but was forc'd to yield the *Normans Neuſtria* in 875. the ſame year that he himſelf was Crown'd Emperor by Pope *John* VIII. after the death of his other Nephew *Lewis*. He did not enjoy this Honour any long time; for endeavouring to become Maſter of *Italy*, under colour of ſupporting the Intereſt of his Niece *Hermengarde*, *Boſon* this Princeſſes Husband thwarted his Deſign, and forc'd him to return to *France*, where he died at *Briord* in *Breſſe* the 5th or 6th of *October* 877. and was buried at *Nantua*, whence his Corps was removed ſeven years after to the Abby of St. *Denys*. He was thought to be Poiſon'd as he came back from *Italy* by the treachery of his Phyſician call'd *Sedecias*, a Jew by Nation. *Ado Vienn. Sigebert. Du Tillet. &c.*

CHARLES the Third, through the weakneſs of his Brain call'd the *Simple*, born of Queen *Adelaide* the 17th of *September* 879. after his Father *Lewis* the *Liſper's* death. *Charles* the *Burly*, and then *Eudes*, Sons to *Robert* Sirnam'd the *Strong*, govern'd the Kingdom during his Minority, and are for this only reaſon put in the number of Kings by ſeveral Hiſtorians; but at laſt *Foulques* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, a Prelate of great Courage, undertook to make him be Crown'd King at the Age of 14 years, Crown'd him in 893. and acquainted Pope *Formoſus* and the Emperor *Arnoul* thereof, as may be ſeen in *Flodoard*'s Hiſtory of *Rheims*. He began his Reign with a double Peace with the Duke of *Lorrain*; and *Raoul* or *Rollo*, Chief of the *Normans*, who turn'd Chriſtian, was Chriſten'd *Robert*, and Married *Giſle* the Kings Daughter. In the mean time they whom he unadviſedly made Governors of the Places he had gain'd in *Lorrain*, made themſelves abſolute Maſters of them; and *Haganon* his Favourite abuſing his Goodneſs, alienated the Affection both of the Nobility and Common ſort from him, ſo that they quite forſook him at *Soiſſons* in 920. Whereupon *Robert* Count of *Paris*, Brother to *Eudes* and *Hugues*, *Capets* Grandfather by the Father's ſide, gets himſelf Crown'd King at *St. Remy* of *Rheims* the 29th of *June* 922. and at the Head of a numerous Army gives *Charles* Battle the 15th of the following *June*, but is kill'd, ſome ſay by King *Charles* himſelf, who profited ſo little by this Advantage, that his Enemies had time enough to raiſe *Raoul* of *Burgundy*, and *Herbert* II. of this Name Count of *Vermandois*, againſt him, who drew him to *St. Quintin* upon *Somme*, where they made him Priſoner, whence he was carried to Caſtle *Thierri* upon the *Marne*, and thence to *Peronne*, where he died after ſix years Confinement the 7th of *October* 929. forſaken by all his Subjects in his Diſtreſs; which made ſome Authors call him a Martyr. He was buried in *St. Fours* Church in *Peronne*, after he had lived 50 years, whereof he Reign'd 30 before his Impriſonment.

CHARLES the Fourth, call'd the *Fair*, King of *France* and *Navarre*, was Third Son of *Philip*, bore the Title of Count of *Marche* whilſt his Brothers *Lewis* and *Philip* the *Tall* or *Long* lived, to which laſt he ſucceeded in 1321. about which time he took alſo the Stile of King of *Navarre*, which fell to him by his Mother *Jean* Queen of *Navarre*, Daughter to *Henry* I. and *Blanche* of *Artois*. In the beginning of his Reign he made a general Search for Traitors, and Confiſcated their Eſtates. Afterwards he received Homage from *Lewis* II. Count of *Flanders*, and being diſſatisfied with *Edward* II. of *England*, for not aſſiſting at his Coronation, and taking ill that his Seneſchal of *Bourdelois* had Garriſon'd a Caſtle in the Lands of *France*, he ſent his Uncle *Charles* of *Valois* to take in all the Places that belong'd to the *Engliſh* in *Guyenne* in 1324. until the Council of *England* thought fit to ſend Queen *Iſabelle*, *Charles*'s Siſter, into *France*, with her eldeſt Son *Edward*, to do Homage for *Guienne*, the County of *Ponthieu*, and to Negotiate a Peace, which ſucceeded. After this the Pope profer'd this King the Empire, which he refus'd, and ſoon after fell ill, and died at *Bois de Vincennes* in 1327 without Iſſue Male. *Bellforêt. Paul. Æmil. L.* 8.

CHARLES the Fifth, called, *The Wiſe and Eloquent*, eldeſt Son of *John* and *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, born in the Caſtle of *Bois de Vincennes* in 1337. and the firſt that took the Quality of *Dauphin*, a Title which belongs to the Eldeſt Son of *France*, by *Humbert*'s leaving it to them. He was alſo Duke of *Normandy*, and was Regent during King *John* his Father's Impriſonment, to whom he ſucceeded in 1364. at the Age of 27. His Reign laſted 16 years, 5 months, and 8 days, during which time, though he ſeldom took the Field himſelf, but carried on the War by his Brothers and Generals, he gave the *Engliſh* more Trouble than any of his Predeceſſors; which ſhews that great Buſineſſes are carried on better ſometimes by a good and cunning Management, than by Force and Power, and that the gaining of a Battle is very often as much an effect of Prudent Meaſures taken in a Cloſet, as of the Courage of thoſe that Fight. He firſt of all gains his Brother *Philip* the *Bold* of his ſide, gives him *Burgundy* for *Appanage*, and makes him Marry the Heireſs of *Flanders*. *Bertrand* of *Gueſclin*, and the Mareſchal of *Boucicaut* won him the Battle of *Cocherel* in *Normandy* in 1364. againſt *Charles* *Evreux* King of *Navarre*, Sirnamed the *Bad*, and the formidableſt of his Enemies. Then he ſent his Army into *Britany*, to ſupport *Charles* of *Blois* againſt *John* of *Montfort*, and afterwards into *Spain*, to aſſiſt *Henry* Count of *Triſtea mare*

mare againſt *Peter* the *Cruel*, who cauſed his Wiſe *Blanche* of *Bourbon* to be Strangled to pleaſe his Concubine. In the mean time the continual Complaints the People of *Guienne* made againſt the King of *England*, with an Accuſation of Felony given in againſt him to the Court of Peers, which he refuſed to Anſwer to, put *Charles* upon Confiſcating all his Lands in *France*. And *Gueſclin* at his return out of *Spain* being made Lord High Conſtable, defeats *Robert Knole*'s Army near *Pont Valain* in *Maine*, drove the *Engliſh* out of *Berry*, *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *Limoſin*, and *Rovergue*, gain'd the Battle of *Chizé* near *Niort* in *Poitou* in 1370 ſo that the *Engliſh* Intereſt began to ſink very low, eſpecially after the defeat of their Fleet upon the Coaſts of *Rochelle*, where the Earl of *Pembrook* that commanded it, with 8000 more of his Men, were made Priſoners. Theſe with many more were the Succeſſes of this Wiſe Prince's great Care and good Management of Affairs. He died in 1380. as he was forming other Deſigns. It was ſaid that the King of *Navarre* got him Poiſoned ſome years before, but that the violence of the Venom was abated by an Iſſue which the Emperor's Phyſicians ordered to be cut in his Arm to give it a vent, which drying up occaſioned his death. His Body was buried at St. *Denys*, his Heart at *Roan*, and Entrails at the Abby of *Maubiſſon* near *Pontoiſe*. He was Married to *Jean* Daughter of *Peter* Duke of *Bourbon*, by whom he had *Charles* the Sixth, who ſucceeded him, and ſeveral other Children. *Froiſſart*, *Mezeray*.

CHARLES the Sixth, Sirnam'd the *Belov'd*, was born at *Paris* the 3d of *December* 1368. ſucceeded his Father at Twelve years of Age; his Reign was of 42 years, but unfortunate, for *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou* Regent, and Chief of the Council, managed the Revenues very ill, imploying a great part to forward his Deſigns on the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he himſelf and part of the *French* Nobility periſhed in 1384. and the extraordinary Taxes that he laid upon the People was the Seed of the Rebellion that begun thus; A Farmer of the King's Revenues at *Paris*, forcing an Herb Woman to pay a *Denier*, *i. e.* the Twelfth part of a Penny, for a Bunch of Watercreſſes, the Rabble which ſhe drew together with her Outcries went in a Body, and forc'd the Town-Houſe for Arms, and took from thence 3 or 4000 Iron Hammers, whence this Faction was term'd the Hammerers; This Sedition begun at the ſame time at *Roan*, *Orleans*, and ſome other Cities, and would have had very bad Conſequences had not the King taken ſpeedy Care to ſuppreſs it, by putting the Chief Actors to death, and impoſing heavy Fines on the reſt. This he did at his return from *Flanders*, whither he went in Perſon to Chaſtiſe thoſe of *Ghent*, whom *Philip* of *Arteville* had rais'd againſt *Lewis* of *Marle* their Count; theſe he beat at the Battle of *Roſebeck* in 1382. where they loſt above 25000 Men. and ſoon after the Towns they had poſſeſſed themſelves of ſubmitted to the right Owner, who dying in 1384. left this rich Inheritance to his Daughter *Margaret*, Married to *Philip* the *Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, who ſoon appeas'd the Troubles that aroſe in the Father in Law's Reign. This King forc'd the Duke of *Gueldres* to his Duty in 1388. made a Peace with the *Engliſh*, and in 1391. ratified the League his Father made with *Robert* King of *Scotland*, aſſiſted the *Genoueſes* againſt the Pyrates of *Africa*, who quite ruined the Commerce of the *Mediterranean*. Then he marches his Forches into *Britany* againſt Duke *John* of *Montfort*, for ſheltering *Peter* of *Craon*, who had murder'd his High Conſtable *Oliver* of *Cliſſon*; but as he was going out of *Mans* in the beginning of *Auguſt*, the violent heat of the Sun diſcompos'd his Brain, which Evil was increas'd by a Fright occaſion'd by a Disfigured and Ghaſtly Fellow's coming up to him, taking his Bridle. and ſpeaking thus, *Stop King, whither go you? you are betrayed*, and then diſappearing preſently: To crown his Misfortunes, a Page that carried his Lance being ſleepy, ran the Point by meer chance againſt a Head-piece that another carried before him, which confirm'd the King in his Belief that he was going to be deliver'd up to his Enemies, and put him in ſuch a violent Fit of Phrenſy that he ſounded away, but he came to himſelf, and was pretty well after, until being at a Maſquerade made to Divert him, he relaps'd into his Phrenſy, being frighted by a Fire that took in one of the Actors Pitch'd Garments. In 1394 he made four years Truce with the *Engliſh*, ſent *Sigiſmond* of *Luxembourg*, King of *Hungary*, a powerful Aſſiſtance againſt the *Turks*, who won the Battle of *Nicopolis* in 1396. He received the Emperor *Wenceſlaus* at *Rheims* in 1398. and two years after *Manuel Paleologus* Emperor of the Eaſt. But ſoon after his Kingdom was unfortunately divided into the Factions of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, for after *Charles* the Firſt's Misfortune the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy* declaring themſelves Regents, enjealous'd the Duke of *Orleans*, the King's Brother, who pretended to that Honour himſelf. This Animoſity grew to that height after the King's ſecond Fit, that *John* Count of *Nevers*, who ſucceeded his Father the Duke of *Burgundy*, got the Duke of *Orleans* murder'd in 1407. which divided the Kingdom more and more, and gave the *Engliſh* leiſure to land. In the mean time *Charles* of *Albret*, Lord High Conſtable, loſes the Battle of *Azincourt*, call'd the *Unhappy Day* or *Battel*, wherein Four Princes of the Blood, and the Flower of the *French* Nobility, were loſt or taken Priſoners: Nor did their Misfortunes end there, for the *Engliſh* carried all before 'em, got *Roan*, all *Normandy* and *Maine*, whilſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, together with the Queen, fomented the Diſorders of the State; for this Prince making uſe of the King's Authority, committed moſt horrid murders at *Paris*, where in 1418. he maſſacred the Lord High Conſtable of *Armagnac*, the Chancellor, and others which he ſuſpected Enemies to his Faction; but theſe Crimes were ſoon puniſhed in his own Perſon, for the Dauphin *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, having drawn him under pretext of a Conference to *Montereau-faut-yonne*, he was kill'd there in 1419. by *Tannegui du Chaſtel*. His Son *Philip* the *Good*, to revenge his death, makes an Agreement with *Henry* V. King of *England*, perſuades the King to declare the Dauphin incapable of inheriting the Crown, which he makes him promiſe to leave after his death to that King *Edward* who had Married *Catharine* of *France*, *Charles*'s youngeſt Daughter, and was thereupon declared Regent of the Kingdom in 1420. which made the Dauphin go into *Anjou*, and occaſion'd a hotter War than ever. *Henry* V. died the 22d of *Auguſt*, and King *Charles* the 21ſt of *October* of the ſame year 1422. being 52 years of Age. *Froiſſard*. *Du Bellay*.

CHARLES the Seventh, Sirnamed the *Victorious* or *Well-ſerv'd*, Son of *Charles* VI. was born at *Paris* the 22d of *February* 1403. took the Quality of Regent in 1418. and got himſelf Crown'd at *Poictiers* after his Father's death, whilſt his Mother and ſome others proclaim'd *Henry* VI. Son to King *Henry* V. of *England* and *Catharine* of *France*, King. The Duke of *Burgundy* worſted his Army at the Battel of *Mons* in *Vimica*. The *Engliſh* Maſters of the Chiefeſt Provinces of the Kingdom, term'd him but King of *Bourges*, becauſe in the beginning he kept his Reſidence at *Bourges* in *Berri*. The firſt years of his Reign were very unhappy, for he was beaten at the Battel of *Crevant* near *Auxerre* in 1423. at that of *Verneuil* at *Perche* in 1424. loſt that of *Jeanville* and *Beauce* in 1427. ſo that though he gain'd that of *Gravelle* in *Anjou* in 1423. and the Battel of *Montargis* in 1427. his Enemies eſtabliſhed themſelves more and more every day, until at laſt to crown their Victories they lay Siege to *Orleans*, and preſſed it ſo hard, that the King and the Count of *Dunois* that defended it, began to think of retreating into *Dauphine*, when a young Girl about 18 years of Age, called *Joan* of *Arc*, and afterwards the *Virgin or Maid of Orleans*, preſented her ſelf before the King, and beat the *Engliſh* from before the Town, on *Sunday* the 8th of *May*, 1429. They were alſo worſted at ſeveral other Places, and loſt the Cities of *Troye*, *Chalons*, and *Rheims*, where *Charles* was Anointed and Crown'd by *Renaud* of *Chartres* Archbiſhop of the Town, and his own Chancellor. Theſe Succeſſes were followed with many others; for the King overthrew the Prince of *Orange* at the Battel of *Anthon* in *Dauphine*; but the famous Maiden was not ſo happy, for after ſhe was wounded at the Siege of *Paris*, ſhe was taken before *Compeigne*, led to *Roan*, and burn'd as a Witch in 1431. Yet this did not re-eſtabliſh the Affairs of the *Engliſh*, which began to decline very much, for *Charles* having pacified the Duke of *Burgundy* by the Treaty of *Arras* in 1435. the *Pariſians* rid themſelves of the Strangers, and ſided with him, as did ſeveral other Cities after the Example of the Capital. The King alſo ſuppreſs'd ſome Rebellions that were form'd under the Authority of the Dauphin his Son, and under the Name of the *Praguerie* in 1440. carried *Pontoiſe* by Aſſault the year after; and when he made a Truce with the *Engliſh* at *Tours* in 1444. he turn'd his Arms againſt the Town of *Metz* which he gain'd; and then the War being renewed between him and the *Engliſh*, he makes himſelf Maſter of *Formigni* in 1450. ſoon after of *Roan*, and of all *Normandy*; and alſo of *Guienne* after the Battel of *Caſtillon* in 1453. ſo that the *Engliſh* having loſt their General *Talbot*, that ſame year, loſt all with him, excepting *Calais*, which they kept in ſpight of what the *French* could do, until the Duke of *Guiſe* took it above 100 years after in 1558. This King lov'd extreamly a young Woman called the *Fair Agnes*, which ſometimes made him neglect important Buſineſs; Upon this and ſome other Diſcontentments, *Lewis*, his eldeſt Son, went away into *Burgundy*, where he ſtaid near upon fourteen Years, until the King his Father died in 1461. the 39th year of his Reign, and 58th of his Age. The occaſion of his Death was his fear of being Poiſon'd, which kept him from eating any thing for ſeven days time; this ſo dried and conſum'd his Humours, that the Paſſages being clos'd he could not afterwards ſwallow. It was he that made the *Pragmatique Sanction* or Conſtitution at *Bourges* in 1438. and was the firſt of the *French* Kings that made Alliance with the *Swiſſers*. *Monſtrelet*, *Mezeray*, &c.

CHARLES the Eighth, called the *Affable* and *Courteous*, Son of *Lewis* XI. and *Charlotte* of *Savoy*, born at *Amboiſe*, in 1470. Succeeded his Father at the Age of thirteen Years in 1483. and was Crown'd the year after at *Rheims*, by the Archbiſhop *Peter de Laval*, but being under Age at his acceſſion to the Crown, his eldeſt Siſter *Anne* of *France*, Wife to *Peter* Lord of *Beaujeu*, and afterwards Duke of *Bourbon*, was declared Regent of the Kingdom, according to the King's Laſt Will and Teſtament. This ſo troubled *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, and firſt Prince of the Blood, that he joins ſome other diſſatisfied Lords, and all together raiſe a numerous Army, which was defeated by *Lewis* II. Lord of *Tremouille*, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Army, in 1486. at the Battel of *St. Aubin* of *Cornier* in *Britany*, and this Rebellion ſuppreſs'd. In the mean time *Charles* ſends back *Margaret* Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian*, to whom he was Contracted, and Marries in 1491 *Anne* of *Britany*, which the Archduke of *Auſtria* had himſelf Married by his Proxy. After this he makes a Treaty of Peace with *Henry* VII. King of *England* that ſame Year, and another in 1493. with the Emperor *Maximilian*, and was perſuaded to yield to *Ferdinand* V. King of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, the Counties of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagne*, upon Condition he ſhould not aſſiſt *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, againſt whom *Charles* raiſed Men at the requeſt of *Sforza* who had uſurp'd *Milan*. His own Claim to the Kingdom of *Naples* was, that *Charles* Heir to King *René* had made over his Right to it to *Lewis* XI. ſo he ſets out with his Army from *Grenoble* in 1494. paſſed into *Italy*, and at *Turin* borrows the Rings of the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, which he pawn'd ; then he march'd to *Rome*, where he arrived the laſt day of the year ; Pope *Alexander* VI. though no well Wiſher to *France*, was forc'd to give him the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Crown him Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. After this King *Charles* marches from *Rome* the 28th of *January* 1495. takes *Capoua*, and underſtanding that King *Alfonſus* made his eſcape by Sea, enters *Naples* the 22d of *February*, and made himſelf abſolute Maſter of this Kingdom in leſs than four months, leaving *Gilbert* of *Montpenſier* Governor there, with 4000 *French*, whoſe Inſolence ſoon made the *Neapolitans* Revolt. And as *Charles* returned home, the *Italians* very Jealous of his Succeſs, deſign'd to cut him off, for which purpoſe the Pope, *Venetians*, and *Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, leagu'd themſelves with the Emperor and King of *Spain*, and made up an Army of 40000 Men, through which he forc'd his way with his, conſiſting of not above 8000 Combatants, and gain'd the famous Battle of *Fornove* in 1495. reliev'd his Couſin the Duke of *Orleans* beſieged at *Novaro* ; and all this with the loſs of no more than 80 Men of his ſide. He had thoughts of a ſecond Journey into *Italy*, but chang'd his deſign, and died at *Amboiſe* his Birth-place, ſome ſay of an Apoplexy, as he was looking down from a high Gallery into the Ditch where the Courtiers were at *Tenis* ; others ſay that he died of a hurt he receiv'd by knocking his Forehead againſt a Door ; however he died in 1498. the Twenty ſeventh year of his Age, after a Reign of 14 years, 7 months, and 9 days, leaving no Children by his Wife *Anne* of *Britany*, who Married *Lewis* the Twelfth his Succeſſor. *Guichardin. Comines.*

CHARLES the Ninth, Second Son of *Henry* II. and of *Catharine de Medicis*, was born at *St. Germain* in *Laye* in 1550. bore the Title of Duke of *Orleans* until he ſucceeded his Brother *Francis* II. at Ten or Eleven years of Age, and was Crowned and Anointed in 1561. at *Rheims* by the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, who had perform'd the ſame Ceremony to his Father and Brother. His Mother got her ſelf declared Regent, and made *Anthony* of *Bourbon* Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, not neglecting at the ſame time a cunning Management of the Intereſts of the Princes of *Bourbon* and the *Guiſes*. She ordered the Aſſembly of the *Notables* at *St. Germain*, and the Conference of *Poiſſi* in 1561. where the Diſputes of Religion did but irritate both Parties more and more againſt each other. Nor did the Edict of *January* 1562. give any Satisfaction to the Factious Princes who ſeized on *Orleans*, *Lyons*, *Bourges*, *Poictiers*, *Angers*, and ſeveral other Places : The Prince of *Conde* was at the Head of the *Hugonots* : But were beaten at the Battle of *Dreux* the 19th of *December* 1562. by the Conſtable, *Anne* of *Montmorency* the King's General. Both Generals were taken Priſoners, *Montmorency* by the Admiral of *Chaſtillon* his Nephew, a famous Proteſtant, and the Prince of *Conde* by the Duke of *Guiſe*, who was afterwards kill'd at the Siege of *Orleans* the 20th of *February* 1563. by *Poltrot* Lord of *Mere*, a *Hugonot*. After this the whole Kingdom was but a perfect Butchery, being the Theatre of War and Diviſion ; *Roan* was twice beſieged by the Royaliſts to no purpoſe, the King of *Navarre* was killed at the laſt of the Two Sieges in 1562. After which there was a Peace made the 18th of the following *May*, which did but palliate and not cure the Evil ; The King being declared *Major*, made a Peace with the *Engliſh* ; and going a Progreſs through the Kingdom, had a Conference at *Bayonne* with his Siſter the Queen of *Spain* in 1565. At his return, an Aſſembly of the *States* was held at *Moulins* in 1566. but the *Hugonots* attempting to ſeize upon his Perſon the 27th of *September*, as he came back from *Meaux* to *Paris*, this Enterprize ſet all in a Flame again ; The Proteſtants run to Arms, and the Conſtable defeated them at St. *Denys* in 1567. They were afterwards beaten by *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, the King's Brother, at the Battel of *Jarnac*, where the Prince of *Conde* was killed in 1569. He likewiſe had the better of 'em at *Moncontour* in *Poictou* the ſame year. To give ſome ſort of Remedy to theſe Diſorders, the Marriage of the King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry* the *Great*, with *Margaret* the King's Siſter, was Propoſed and Solemnized. After the Performance of the Marriage Ceremonies, Admiral *Coligni*, Chief of the *Hugonots*, was wounded, and a little after, he was the firſt that was begun with at the Bloody Maſſacre on St. *Bartholomew*, which then happen'd on a *Sunday*. The King now ſuffering himſelf to make uſe of violent Expedients to deſtroy the *Hugonots*. This Slaughter was horrible at *Paris* and all over *France*, whither there was Orders ſent to fall upon 'em at the ſame day and hour ; However this Remedy, as they meant it, did but irritate the Evil. This Maſſacre at *Paris* was a great Blemiſh upon this King's Reign, though he was puſht upon it by other People more than by his own inclination ; for afterwards reflecting upon the unhappy Conſequences of this rough Expedient, he was much diſpleas'd with the Adviſers of it, who were govern'd more, in their Advice, by particular Animoſity and Ambition, than by any regards to their Prince's Intereſt, or the Peace of the Kingdom ; and therefore he had reſolv'd, if he had lived longer, to have govern'd by himſelf ; Declaring upon his Death-bed the Miſerable Condition of a Prince, who coming to the Crown in his Minority, was oblig'd to be Govern'd by his Miniſters. He died the 30th of *May* in 1574. not without ſuſpicion of being Poiſon'd. He was ſucceeded by his Brother the King of *Poland*, who was *Henry* the Third. *Thuan. Hiſt. Davila. Mezeray, &c.*

CHARLES *the Burley*, or *Fat*, which ſome will have King of *France*, becauſe he Governed the Kingdom, after *Carloman*'s Death, during *Charles the Simple*'s Minority, was third Son of *Lewis* I. King of *Germany*. He was made Emperor in 881. Crowned by Pope *John* VIII. and ſucceeded his Brother *Lewis the Young*, who was King of *Franconia*. The beginning of his Reign was ſucceſsful, by the Defeat of the *Normans* ; but afterwards, having loſt the uſe of all his Members, and being rendred incapable of doing any thing, he was depoſed in an Aſſembly held at *Tribur*, in 887. and reduced to ſo low a Condition, that he had ſcarce whereby to ſubſiſt, having but an inconſiderable Penſion from his Nephew *Arnoul*, to whom he had left the Empire. This hard Uſage broke his Heart ſoon after ; for he died the 13th of *January*, 888. Some ſay he was ſtrangled in a Village of *Suabia* ; however, his Body was carried to the Abbey of *Richenone*, upon the Lake of *Conſtance*, where his Epitaph is yet to be ſeen. He left no Children by his Lawful Wives, but had a Baſtard called *Bernard*, whom he recommended to the Emperor *Arnoul*. *Sigebert*, *Otho Friſingen.*

CHARLES *Martel*, Major of the Court or Palace, and Prince of *France*, was Son to *Pepin Heriſtel*, deſcended of *Ferreol*, *Præfectus Prætorio* of the *Gauls*. After his Father's Death, *Plectrude* his Stepmother got him confined at *Cologne* ; but he was ſet at liberty ſoon after, in 715. and began to make War againſt *Mainfroy*, Major of King *Chilperick* II.'s Palace or Court, defeated him the 21ſt of *March*, 717. at the Battel of *Vinciac* near *Cambray*, and at the Fight of *Soiſſons* the next year. After this he made himſelf Maſter of the Government of *France*, overthrew the *Saxons* in three ſeveral Engagements, and then the *Germans*, *Bavarians*, and *Noricians*, in 728. and alſo *Eudes*, Duke of *Aquitain*, and the *Saracens*, to whom he gave a memorable Defeat upon St. *Martin*'s Day near *Tours*, in a Plain between the *Loire* and *Cher*, killing them 100000, with their King *Abderamus*. Some ſay this hapned in 726. but the beſt Chronicles put it in 732. After this he took *Burgundy*, made himſelf Maſter of *Aquitain*, after the Death of *Eudes*, and took the Field a ſecond time againſt the *Saracens*, who had returned into *France*, beat them out of *Avignon* and the *Lower Languedoc*, and returned victorious, after he had defeated King *Amormacha*'s Army upon the River of *Berre*, in the Valley of *Corbiere*. He beat theſe *Barbarians* once more out of *Avignon*, and drove the Duke of *Mouron* out of *Marſeilles* and *Provence*, for being the occaſion of their coming back again. He died at *Creſſi* upon *Oiſe* in 741. being 50 or 55 years of Age, whereof he Governed 26. His Martial Inclination got him the Name of *Martel*. His firſt Wife, called *Rothrude*, left him *Carloman*, Duke and Prince of the *French* ; *Pepin* King of *France* ; and *Chiltrude*, Wife of *Odilon*, Duke of *Bavaria* : His ſecond Wife, called *Sunilulda*, bore him *Griſon*. *Odericus Vitalis. Mezeray, &c.*

CHARLES of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *Alençon*, *Chartres*, *Anjou*, and *Maine*, Peer of *France*, and youngeſt Son of *Philip the Bold*, was born in 1270. and afterwards Sirnamed *Defender of the Church*. He was a King's Son, Brother to another, Unkle to three, and Father of a King, but was not one himſelf: For he was Son to K. *Philip the Bold*. Brother to *Philip the Fair*, Unkle to *Lewis the Mutinous*, *Philip the Tall*, and *Charles the Fair*, and Father to *Philip of Valois*, which Name he has given to the firſt collateral Branch that Reigned in the Third Race 260 years; though this cannot be ſaid very well, by reaſon that the Kings, who Reigned between *Lewis* XII. and *Henry* IV. were of the Branch of *Orleans*. However, Pope *Martin* IV. inveſted *Charles* of *Valois* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; but he quitted the Title, for the ſake of the Publick Good and Peace. He made War in *Guienne* in 1295. and afterwards againſt the *Flemins* in 1299. took the Count's two Sons Priſoners, and ſoon afterwards paſſed into *Italy*, to ſupport the Church and King of *Sicily*, and took the Title of Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, by right of his ſecond Wife *Catharine* of *Courtenay*. Pope *Boniface* VIII. created him *Vicar* and *Defender of the Church*, Count of *Romania*, and *Peace-maker* of *Tuſcany*, after he had wiſely ſuppreſſed the Differences that divided the *Florentines* into the Factions of the *Blacks* and *Whites*. He baniſhed ſome of the firſt, amongſt others, the Poet *Dantes Aligeri*, who, to revenge himſelf, writ bitterly againſt the Count and Court of *France*. After this, the Count, upon an Agreement between him and *Charles* II. King of *Sicily*, paſſes into this Iſland againſt *Frederic*, who, frightned by the Fame of his Arms, did not ſtay his coming, but quitted all his Conqueſts of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, and ſought for Peace, which was concluded in 1302. After which, *Charles*, diſſatisfied with Pope *Boniface* VIII. who promiſed to procure him the Empire of the Weſt, but got it for, and confirmed it upon *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, returns into *France*, and aſſiſted in 1305. at the Coronation of Pope *Clement* V. at *Lyons*. He was alſo employed in the Reigns of his three Nephews, and ſent by *Charles the Fair* againſt the King of *England* in *Guienne*, where he ſubdued all the Country between the Rivers *Dordogne* and *Garonne*.

CHARLES the Firſt, King of *Spain*. See *Charles* V. Emperor.

CHARLES, Prince of *Spain*, known by the Name of *Dom Carlos*, Son of *Philip* II. and *Mary* of *Portugal*, was born in 1545. In the Treaty of Peace begun at *Caſtle Cambreſis*, there was talk of marrying him to *Elizabeth* of *France*, Daughter of *Henry* II. and the Match was then, or ſoon after, agreed upon; but Queen *Mary* of *England* dying much about this time, in 1558. his Father, King *Philip*, married *Elizabeth* himſelf, which the young Prince reſented very much. He was of a Melancholick, Violent, and Jealous Humour, carried a Caſe of very curious Piſtols always about him, and never ſlept but with naked Swords and Fire-arms under his Pillow. His great Ambition to Command, made his Father ſuſpect he might undertake ſomething to compaſs his Deſire; wherefore when he was told that the Prince condoled the miſerable Condition of the *Flandrians* and *Dutch*, and excuſed their Rebellion, he preſently concluded that his Deſign was to ſteal away into the *Low-Countries*; and therefore ſeizes him in the Night-time, diſcharges his ordinary Train, gets him guarded, and cloathed all in Black, orders his Bed and Furniture to be taken away, leaving him a kind of Rowling, or little Camp-Bed, only with a ſorry Quilt. This Uſage put *Dom Carlos* into ſuch Deſpair, that he caſt himſelf into the Fire; at another time almoſt choaked himſelf with a Diamond; but being prevented, he faſted two whole days, and then drunk ſo much cold Water, that he almoſt killed himſelf. A little after this, King *Philip* got him poiſoned, or, as others ſay, ſtrangled: However, he died the 24th of *July*, 1568. Some think that it was Jealouſie that put the King upon this Extremity, when he had diſcovered the Prince's Love to the Queen, and hers to him; which ſeems the more likely, becauſe this Princeſs died alſo the third of the following *October*, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned. It's ſaid, That the Prince complained much of the Duke of *Alva*, *Dom John* of *Auſtria*, and ſome others, who, he ſaid, miſrepreſented him to his Father, of whom he begged his Life with a great deal of Submiſſion, but not baſely or meanly; to which the ſevere Father returned this Anſwer, in ſhewing him his Arm, *When I have any bad Blood, I always get it drawn out*; and that it was this that put him quite into deſpair. *Thuan. Strada de Bello Belgico.*

CHARLES the Second, King of *Spain*, born at *Madrid* the 6th of *November*, 1661. and ſucceeded his Father *Philip* IV. in 1665. which *Philip*, at his Death, left Six Privy Councellors to aſſiſt the Queen Dowager, *Anne-Mary* of *Auſtria*, his Wife, in her Regency, during her Son's Minority. *Charles* took the Government upon him, and was declared a Major in 1676. He had two Wives, *Mary-Louiſa*, of the Houſe of *Orleans*, married in 1679. and *Mariana*, Princeſs of *Newburgh*, in 1690. He had no Iſſue by neither Venter. He died *Octob.* 21. 1700. in the 39th year of his Age.

CHARLES, Sirnamed *Martel*, the firſt of this Name, Son to *Charles* II. called *the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and Count of *Provence*, was born in 1272. and came to the Crown in 1290. becauſe his Mother, *Mary* of *Hungary*, Daughter to *Stephen* V. was Siſter to *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died that very ſame year without Iſſue; but could not take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, becauſe *Andrew*, Sirnamed the *Venetian*, Queen *Mary*'s Kinſman, was enthroned by the *Hungarians*. The Emperor *Rodolphus* obſerving this Diviſion, deſigned to get the Crown from both, for his own Son *Albert*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, until Pope *Nicholas* IV. who had Crowned *Charles* by a Cardinal Legate, acquainted him by *Eugubinus* and *Eſinus*, his Nuncio's, That he could not pretend to a Kingdom that was under the Protection of the Holy See. Upon this, *Rodolphus* ſubmitted, and married his Daughter *Clemence* to *Charles*, who came to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, whereof *Andrew* always kept part. He died in 1301. leaving *Charles* II. his Succeſſor, and other Children by *Clemence* of *Hapſpurg*, his Wife. *Bonfinius.*

CHARLES, the firſt of this Na[illegible]e, King of *Navarre*. See *Charles* IV. King of *France*, Sirnamed *the Fair*.

CHARLES the Second, called *the Bad*, King of *Navarre*, and Count of *Eureux*, *&c.* Son to *Philip*, Count of *Eureux*, and of *Jean* of *France*, Daughter to King *Lewis* X. called the *Mutinous*, and to whom the States gave the Crown of *Navarre*, after the Death of her Unkles, *Philip the Tall* and *Charles the Fair*. He was Crowned at *Pampelune*, in 1349. and came four years after into *France*, with a Train of Miſeries, which his Wit, Eloquence, Boldneſs, and Addreſs, very bad Qualities, when joined to ſuch an Humour as his was, continued a long time; for he got *Charles de la Cerda* of *Spain*, Conſtable of *France*, and King *John*'s Favourite, ſtabb'd, in 1353. at the Caſtle of *Aigle* in *Normandy*; made frequent Alliances with *England* againſt *France*, eſpecially when King *John* was taken and carried into *England*, and deſigned to Poiſon *Charles* V. called the *Wiſe*, who, when but Dauphin, took him Priſoner: But miſcarrying in this Deſign, he takes his Meaſures ſo, that he poiſoned his Brother-in-Law *Gaſton Phœbus*, Count of *Foix*, through the help of his Son *Gaſton*, who innocently gives his Father the Poiſon, which he thought was a Love-Potion to make him ſend for his Mother *Agnes*, which the Count had ſent away to this ſame *Charles* her Brother: But notwithſtanding the young Prince acted with a good Intention, void of all Malice, yet he was accuſed, and died in Priſon. At laſt, by God's Juſt Puniſhment, the Prince that cauſed ſo much Diſorder and Heat, was himſelf burned alive; for, being wrapped up in Cloth that he got ſteeped in Strong-waters and Brimſtone, to revive his natural Heat, much weakned by his looſe and diſorderly Life, or as a Cure againſt his Scurvy and Leproſie, the Cloth took fire, and he was ſcorched or broiled to the very Bones, whereof he died three days after, in the year 1386. being then Fifty five years of Age, and leaving ſome Children, as *Charles* the Third, his Succeſſor, *&c.* *Froiſard, Lib.*3. *Paul. Æmil.* *&c.*

CHARLES the Third, called *the Noble*, and *another Solomon*, was born at *Mantes* in 1361. and in 1386. ſucceeded his Father, and was Crowned at *Pampelune* in 1389. after which, he Governed his Subjects with ſo much Juſtice, good Conduct, and Mildneſs, that he deſerved the Title of *Noble* and *Wiſe*. He made a Treaty of Peace, in 1404. with *Charles* VI. of *France*, who for his ſake erected the Lordſhip or Lands of *Nemours* into a Dutchy and Peerage. This *Charles* built the Caſtles of *Teſſala* and *Olite*, where he died in 1425. after a Reign of thirty nine years, nine months, and ſeven days. *Mariana, Lib.*18 *&c.*

CHARLES of *France*, the firſt of this Name, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Son to King *Lewis* VIII. Sirnamed the *Lion*, and Brother to St. *Lewis*, was born in 1220. and married *Beatrix*, Fourth Daughter and Heireſs of *Raimond Berenger*, Count of *Provence*; by virtue of which Marriage, his Brother gave him the County of *Anjou* and Country of *Maine*. He followed this King to the War of the *Holy Land*, and at his return reduced ſome Towns of *Provence*, which had revolted in his abſence. After which, having had a Grant of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, from Pope *Urban* IV. and *Clement* IV. he went thither in 1266. and received the Crown from *Raoul*, Cardinal of *Chevrieres*, and Legate of the Holy See, after the bloody and glorious Victory he gained over the Troops of *Manfroy*, Baſtard-Son to *Frederick* II. in the Plains of *Benevent*, where this *Manfroy* himſelf was killed. After this, he beat *Conradin* in 1268. near the Lake *Celano*, took him, and his Couſin *Frederick*, laſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, Priſoners, and cauſed both their Heads to be cut off at *Naples*. The *Sicilians*, to puniſh this excuſeleſs Cruelty, maſſacred all the *French*, as they were at *Veſpers*, or *Evening-Song*, on *Eaſter Sunday*, in 1282. whence this Butchery was called the *Sicilian Evening-Prayer*.

Charles made a ſecond Voyage into *Africa*, and at his return was made Titular King of *Jeruſalem*, being already Senator of *Rome*, and Vicar of the Holy Empire. About this time, *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had married one of *Manfroy*'s Daughters, enters *Sicily*, and, to amuſe the *French*, offers to leave this great Diſpute to the Deciſion of a Combat between him and *Charles*, taking each but an hundred choice Knights of a ſide to ſecond them. *Charles* accepts the Challenge, though then almoſt 60 years of age, and the other but 40; and came to the Place appointed them at *Bourdeaux* by the King of *England*; but the King of *Arragon* did not come until after the appointed Day. In 1283. he beſieged *Meſſina*, and the next year, preparing to return thither again, he was beaten at Sea, and his Son, the Prince of *Salerno*, taken Priſoner three days before he himſelf came up with a good Number of Ships. Some Months after, he died in the Caſtle of *Foggia* in *Apulia*, in 1285. leaving a Son called *Charles* II. and ſome other Children. *Blondus, Villani, &c.*

CHARLES the Second, called *the Lame*, who, whilſt his Father lived, had the Title of Prince of *Salerno*, and Lord of *Mount St. Ange*, was ſtill in Priſon, when *Charles* I. to whom he ſucceeded, died, and was not ſet at liberty until a Peace was made in 1288. by the Mediation of Pope *Nicholas* IV. King *Philip* IV. Sirnamed *the Fair*, the King of *England*, and ſome other Princes. Before this, Queen *Conſtance* had ſentenced him to death, but revoked it; for he promiſed that he would perſuade *Charles*, Count of *Valois*, to quit his Claim to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and get the Pope to inſtal *John* of *Arragon* in that of *Sicily*; and as an Aſſurance of the Performance of this, he gave his three Sons and fifty Gentlemen as Hoſtages. As ſoon as he was ſet at liberty he came into *France*, whence he went to *Italy*, where Pope *Nicholas* IV. Crowned him King of *Naples*, and of both *Sicily's* in 1289. He alſo had *Hungary* by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter to *Stephen* V. and Siſter to *Ladiſlaus* IV. who died Iſſueleſs. All which he Governed with a great deal of Moderation, though he had many Competitors. He died at *Naples* in *Anno* 1309 being 63 years of age, and leaving the moſt Illuſtrious Offſpring that a Perſon of his Quality was ever known to have; *viz.* ten Sons and five Daughters. The Sons were, *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*; *Lewis*, Biſhop of *Toulouſe* and *Pamiez*, Canonized for a Saint; *Robert*, that ſucceeded him; *Philip*, Prince of *Tarente*, and Titular Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; *Raymond Berenger*, Count of *Provence*, who died a Batchelor; *John*, that died young; *Triſtan* alſo died in his youth; *John* and *Lewis*, Dukes of *Duras*, and both died without Iſſue; *Peter*, Count of *Grainne*, Sirnamed the *Tempeſt*, or *Storm*, killed at the Battel of *Moncatin*, gained by the *Gibelins* the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, 1315. The Daughters were, *Margaret*, Wife of *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*; *Blanche*, married to *James* II. King of *Arragon*; *Eleonor*, Wife to *Frederick*, King of *Sicily*, the other ſide the *Phare*; *Mary*, married to *Sanche*, King of *Majorca*, *&c.* *Paul. Æmil. Villani, &c.*

CHARLES, only Son of *Robert*, Son to *Charles* II. was called by ſome the *Prince without Lands*, until his Father made him Duke of *Calabria*, and Governour of his Eſtate in *Italy*; an Employment he acquitted himſelf very well of, in driving *Frederick*, King of *Trinacria*, out of *Sicily*, who had joined *Caſtruccio Caſtracani*, and the *Gibelins*, againſt King *Robert*. This good Service made the *Florentines* chuſe him Governour of their City, and receive him with great Magnificence the 30th of *July*, 1326. after which, he went to *Naples* to oppoſe the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*'s Undertakings againſt his Father, and died there the 10th of *November*, 1328. *Petrarch. Lib.* 10. *Ep. Summonte Hiſt. de Naple.*

CHARLES, the Third of this Name, King of *Naples*, *&c.* called *of Peace*, or *Little Duke of Duras*, Son of *Lewis*, Count of *Gravina*, and Grandchild of one *John*, Duke of *Duras*, deſcended of *Charles* II. *the Lame*. He went to *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, who employed him againſt the *Venetians*, and yielded him his Right to the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1308. His Ingratitude was ſo great to Queen *Joan*, that having taken her Priſoner, he inhumanely put her to death: After which, making uſe of Pope *Urban* VI.'s Inſtalment, he got himſelf Crowned King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *&c.* Count of *Provence*, in 1381. but his Title was diſputed by *Lewis* of *Anjou*, Son to *John*, King of *France*, who was adopted by Queen *Joan*. This Prince dying, *Charles* falls out with Pope *Urban*, who Excommunicated him. After which, he, going for *Hungary* to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom given him after King *Lewis*'s death, was killed at *Buda*, in 1386. by *Iſabau* the Queen-Dowager's Contrivance, who would have the Crown for *Sigiſmund* her Son-in-Law.

CHARLES the Fourth, Son of *Charles*, Duke of *Anjou*, was King of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Jeruſalem*, Count of *Provence*, *&c.* He was Adopted by King *Rene* his Uncle, to whom he ſucceeded in the year 1480. He died the 10th of *December*, in the year 1482. and made King *Lewis* XI. his Heir. *Noſtredamus. Ruffy, &c.*

There were Eleven Kings, all called by this Name in the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, whereof the firſt Six are ſo little remarkable in Hiſtory, that without mentioning them, we will begin with the Seventh.

CHARLES, the Seventh of this Name, King of *Swedeland*, who under colour of revenging the Death of *Eric* IX. Sirnamed the *Saint*, put himſelf upon the Throne in 1160 and being already King of *Gothland*, united it to *Swedeland*: But his Reign was but of ſeven years, and *Canute, St. Eric*'s Son, believing he was Inſtrumental to his Father's Death, got him kill'd about the year 1168. *Olaus Mag. Hiſt. Sueciæ, Lib.* 19.

CHARLES the Eighth, deſcended from the ancient Kings of *Swedeland*, was Son to *Canute Boude*, Senator of the Kingdom, and Governor of *Finland*, and was choſen after *Chriſtopher* in 1448 He is not only commended in Hiſtory for his Juſtice and Wiſdom, but alſo for a good Philoſopher, and expert Mathematician; yet he was thrice baniſhed the Kingdom for his Severity towards the Clergy, and died at laſt in 1470. *Johan. Mag. Crantzius, &c.*

CHARLES the Ninth, Duke of *Sudermania*, Son to *Guſtavus* I. Brother to *John* III. and Uncle to *Sigiſmond*, Lawful King of *Swedeland*; which laſt being choſen King of *Poland*, *Charles* was made Governor of the Kingdom in 1595. two years after which, he made himſelf Maſter of *Stockholm*, and of moſt of the other conſiderable Towns, and made a clear Rebellion on't, or, as the Tranſlator of the firſt *Engliſh* Edition calls it, *He ſet up for himſelf in* 1598. He made War againſt the *Danes*, the *Polanders*, and *Muſcovites*, with good ſucceſs, though at that time he was called but Governor or *Regent* of the Kingdom, until the States gave him the Title of King in 1604. He was Crowned four years after, and died in 1611. This Uſurpation occaſioned bloody Wars ſince that time between the Kings of *Poland* and *Swedeland*.

CHARLES *Guſtavus* the Tenth, of the Houſe of *Deux-Ponts*, Son to *John Caſimir*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of *Catharine* of *Sweden*, Daughter to *Charles* IX. ſucceeded Queen *Chriſtina*, who made a voluntary Reſignation of her Kingdom to him in 1654. The next year he begun a War againſt *Poland*, and carried all before him, took *Warſaw*, *Gracovia*, and other Places, and aſſiſted the *Polanders*, who had rebelled againſt their King *Caſimir*; but this laſt, ſupported by the Valour and Conduct of his brave General *Charneski*, defeated the *Swedes* at *Jaroſlaw* on the 12th of *March* 1656. and after ſeveral Battels drove them at laſt quite out of *Poland*. *Charles*, after this, lays Siege to *Dantzick*, but is forced to raiſe it; then begins a War againſt the *Danes*, whom he worſted in ſeveral Rencounters, and at laſt beſieges *Copenhagen*, their chief Town, and would have certainly carried it, had it not been relieved by the *Dutch* Fleet. And being a brave and Enterprizing Prince, it's not to be queſtioned but he would have done great things, had he lived longer, but he died of the Spleen in the Thirty ſeventh of his Age, 1660. leaving his Son *Charles* XI. by *Hedewig Eleonor*, Daughter to *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein*.

CHARLES the Eleventh, King of *Swedeland*, was born *November* 25. 1655. Two years after his Father *Charles Guſtavus* X. of the Houſe of *Deux-Ponts*, was advanced to the Crown, upon the Abdication of Queen *Chriſtina*, whoſe Couſin-German he was, being the Son of *John Caſimir* Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Catharine* of *Sweden*, Daughter of *Charles* IX. and Siſter to *Guſtavus Adolphus*, Queen *Chriſtina*'s Father: This King's Mother, the Princeſs *Hedewig Eleonora*, of the Houſe of *Holſtein*, and Siſter to that Duke, had no other Child, and upon the deceaſe of the King her Husband, in the year 1660. was made Regent of the Kingdom, together with the Five Great Officers of the Crown, and held that Poſt till the year 1672. during which time ſhe governed her Son's Kingdom with much Wiſdom, and added to it by the Treaties of Peace ſhe had the addreſs to make with *Poland* and *Denmark*. The King's Education in his Minority, by his own Genius, and the Indulgence of his Mother, if not by the Contrivance of the Principal Miniſters, was moſtly in order to a Military Life, in which Exerciſes, ſuch as Fencing, and Riding the Great Horſe, he took more Pleaſure, and made a better Proficiency, than in ſuch Studies as required more intention of the Mind; Beſides the *Swediſh* and *High-Dutch* Languages, which he learned in his Infancy, and ſpoke both equally well, he was not perfected in any other, having only a ſmattering of *French*, to which he had ſo great an averſion, that he would neither own nor be brought to ſpeak as much of it as he underſtood; and this cauſed a Reſerved Temper in him, and backwardneſs of Converſation with Strangers, whereby it became more difficult for Foreign Miniſters to Entertain him, and made himſelf uneaſie upon their Addreſſes. He was no ſooner Crowned, which happened in the year 1674. but he found himſelf engaged in the War then on foot, and eſpouſed the *French* Intereſt in Conſideration of the Subſidy of 200000 *l.* a year, in which the firſt Blow was the defeat of Feldt Marſhal *Wrangel* and his Army in *Germany*; a Diſaſter ſo little foreſeen, or provided for, that it made a more eaſie way for all the Miſeries that enſued upon it, and gave him more Eminent Occaſions of ſhewing his Courage in Defence of his Kingdom and People; for the Succeſs of that Action brought the *Danes* to engage in a War, which they began with the ſurprizal of *Holſtein*, and the taking of *Wiſmar*, and thence tranſlated it into *Schonen*; ſo that when the King was called into thoſe Parts, to make Head againſt the *Danes*, he found the Effects of his Miniſters deficiency in making due Preparations, four of the ſix fortified Places of that Province being already in the Enemies Hands; and indeed his Forces were ſo ſmall and ſcattered, and the Account of Loſſes from all Parts ſo great, that the Fortune of *Sweden*, and all its Ancient Glory, ſeemed to be confined to his Perſon and little Army, with which yet in the Compaſs of one year, he won Three Pitch'd Battels, and in one of them was ſaid to have Charged Thirteen times at the Head of a Brigade; and yet, which is very remarkable, valued himſelf for not having drawn the Blood of any one Man: 'Tis certain he gained a great Stock of Military Experience in the Courſe of that War, and that without any tincture of thoſe Vices which commonly prevail in a Camp; and was ſo indefatigable and perpetually imploy'd, that he had ſcarce his Boots off in three years time: The Streights he was often reduced to, taught him many excellent Leſſons, eſpecially the neceſſity of putting his Kingdom into a better poſture of Defence than he found it; Beſides, his Officers and Chief Miniſters about him, made it their Buſineſs to poſſeſs his Mind with an ill Opinion of the Senate, and diſcovered the Malverſations that the Ruling Lords had been guilty of during his Minority, which ſunk ſo deep in him, that his Diſpleaſure fell upon ſome of thoſe Lords during the War; and a ſlight upon them all, neither Communicating his Councels, nor acquainting them with the Succeſs of his Actions; ſo that at the Concluſion of the War in 1680. after he had conſummated his Marriage with the Princeſs *Ulrica Eleonora*, Siſter to the King of *Denmark*, he called the States of the Kingdom together, and gave them a Summary Account of the State of Affairs during the War, and the iſſue of it, and propoſed to them to Inſpect the Occaſions of the great Loſſes the Kingdom had ſuſtained, to find out Means to deliver the Government from the Streights it laboured under, and to Conſult for its farther Security. The Odium of all the Loſſes and Misfortunes of the War fell upon the Miniſters that had Managed Affairs during the King's Minority, and therefore a Committee was choſen out of the ſeveral Bodies of the States, to Enquire into the Reaſon of the Miſcarriages, and the Weight fell heavy upon many Senators, whoſe whole Eſtates were not ſufficient to make Satiſfaction; with this farther addition, That the States declared they needed no ſuch Mediator between the King and them, ſo neither did they find that the Article of his Coronation Oath (wherein he promiſed to Rule the Kingdom with the Advice of the Senators) did oblige him to think it neceſſary any longer to have their Concurrence to any Counſels he thought fit to take, or continue their Salaries to more of them than he was pleaſed to imploy; ſo that ſeveral of them were laid aſide, and the reſt, inſtead of their former Title of Councellors or Senators of the Kingdom, were Stiled the King's Councellors: The States alſo declared, That the King, who received his Crown from God, was only accountable to God for his Actions, and tied by no other Engagements, than what his Coronation Oath imported, namely, To Rule the Kingdom according to Law. Great Taxes were laid to diſcharge the Debts; and, in ſhort, a Reſolution taken to eſtabliſh a new College of Reſumption, with Power to re-unite to the Crown all ſuch Lands, as by former Kings had been alienated by way of Donation, or ſold at an under-value, with a Reſervation only of 70 *l.* a year to the preſent Poſſeſſor; ſo that what with this, the Eſtabliſhment of the Militia, Preparation of the Fleet and Fortreſſes, the Dependance the Nobility and Gentry muſt ſtill have upon him for Imployments, who had not a ſufficient Competency of their own to live upon, and the Miſtake of the Clergy, Burghers and Peaſants, who were eaſily perſwaded, that the Miſeries which they ſuffered proceeded from the too great Power of the Nobility, and that the King could never be too much Truſted, the King had an Opportunity put into his Hands, to lay the foundation of as abſolute a Sovereignty, as any Prince in *Europe* poſſeſſes. Neither did the next Aſſembly of the States, which was held in the year 1683. ſtop here, but, beſides a Benevolence equal to that granted the laſt Seſſions, they proceeded even to the re-union of the 70 *l.* a year reſerved by the former Seſſion, and to a farther and more deſtructive Explanation of the Article *of Ruling the Kingdom according to Law*; declaring, That the King was not thereby tied to the Laws then in being, but might alter the ſame, and add ſuch Conſtitutions thereto as he thought moſt uſeful for the preſent State of the Kingdom, and that whatever Inſtruction he was pleaſed to give any College or Officer, the ſame were a Law to them, and all others that they concerned; adding only this, That they hoped his Majeſty would communicate to the States ſuch Laws as were of a General Nature, and intended to be binding to the whole Kingdom. The next Aſſembly in 1686. proceeded much in the ſame Step and Liberalities. During the War that ſucceeded in about two years after in *Europe*, wherein moſt of the Princes and States thereof were engaged one way or other, he had the Wiſdom and Conſtancy to obſerve an exact Neutrality, which cannot ſo well be ſaid of his Neighbour Prince upon that Occaſion, and by this Means contributed very much to the enriching of his Kingdom, and enlarging of Foreign Trade; and he ſhewed as much Goodneſs in the indefatigable Endeavours he uſed to make the Peace that followed, by offering his Mediation to that end to the ſeveral Parties concerned; but the ſame had not been long accepted by them, before the Thread of his Life was ſpun out, for he died on the 17th of *April* 1697. *N. S.* about 10 of the Clock at Night, in the Forty ſecond year of his Age, and the Thirty ſeventh of his Reign. He was of a Middle Stature, and well ſet, his Hair Brown, of an Healthful and vigorous Conſtitution, and Sanguine Complexion, never attacked with any violent Sickneſs, but what was occaſioned by outward Accidents, of which Two eſpecially endangered his Life, and theſe with others might have ſome influence upon his Death: One was in the War, when the King riding on the Ice, it brake, and he fell into the Water, which brought him into a Fever, of which he narrowly eſcaped; The other happened by a fall off his Horſe, which broke his Leg, and he was ſo ill Treated by his Surgeons, that beſides the danger of his Life then, the Effects of their Miſcarriage were to be ſeen in his Halting to the day of his Death. Two other Accidents befell him, which impaired his Strength; One was, That in Hunting, Monſieur *Wachmaſter* being in danger to be killed by a Bear, the King was ſo eager to reſcue him, that he broke a Vein, and was then like to Bleed to Death, and continued ſo as long as he lived upon any ſudden motion; The other was, That being accuſtomed formerly to Ride Poſt for ſuch long Stages, and with ſo great ſpeed, he was often like to be ſuffocated by the Heat. In a Word, he was a Prince poſſeſſed of many Excellent and Noble Qualities, an Exemplary Piety, and Religious Diſpoſition, that ſhewed themſelves in all his Actions, and an invincible Courage, that often expoſed his Perſon to great Dangers not only in Wars, but alſo in his Divertiſements: His Chaſtity and Temperance were very regular at leaſt, and if there have been any Inſtances of his failing in the latter upon any extraordinary Occaſion or Entertainment, he has never been known, or ſcarce ſuſpected to violate the former: He was frugal to an high degree, made a diligent Inſpection into all the Affairs of his Kingdom, rather more Reſpectful to his Mother than to his Conſort, the natural Antipathy between the Two Nations of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, having perhaps crept into his Bed: And to ſay no more of him, if the Cholerick Temper, which has been incident to all his Anceſtors, carried him ſometimes to low Expreſſions of his Anger, as well towards the Greater as Meaner ſort of Subjects, yet the Fit was uſually ſoon over, and recompenced by his Placability and Readineſs to forgive thoſe that had offended him. By his laſt Will and Teſtament he appointed the Queen Mother, and Five Lords of the Court, for the Government of the Kingdom, and to be Tutors to the young King *Charles* XII. his only Son, that ſucceeds him, till he attained the Age of Eighteen, he being not full Fifteen at his Father's deceaſe.

CHARLES the Twelfth, born the 27th of *June* 1682. The King his Father left him under the Regency of the Queen Dowager his Mother, till Eighteen years of Age. Her Majeſty by the late King's Order, has ſeveral Privy Councellors to aſſiſt her.

CHARLES the Third, Duke of *Bourbon*, *Auvergne*, and *Chaſtellerau*, was born in 1489. and from his very Youth given to great Actions. He accompanied King *Lewis* XII. in his Journey to *Genoua* in 1507. and behaved himſelf very well at the Battel of *Agnadel* two years after. In 1512. he commanded the Army deſigned to recover *Navarre*, and the next year after went againſt the *Switzers* that had fallen into *Burgundy*. King *Francis* I. made him Lord High Conſtable of *France*: In 1515. made uſe of him in *Italy*, where he fought courageouſly at the Battel of *Marignan*, and in the Conqueſt of *Milan*, whereof he was left Governor, until he was ſent for thence, and was preſent at the Enterview of the *French* King and the King of *England* between *Ardres* and *Guines* in 1520. Thus did he ſerve *France* faithfully, and with good Succeſs, until *Louiſa* of *Savoy*, *Francis* the Firſt's Mother, claiming a Right to the Dutchy of *Bourbon*, commences a Suit for it, and through her great Intereſt, carries it, which Miſfortune made him forget his Duty, and Treat with the Emperor, who promiſed him his Siſter in Marriage. His firſt Exploit for this Prince, and againſt his own Country, was in *Provence* in 1525. where he took ſome Places, but was forced to raiſe the Siege he had laid to *Marſeilles*; and was the year after at the Battel of *Pavia*, againſt his King and Country, who was made Priſoner there; afterwards he commanded the Army that beſieged *Rome*, where being one of the firſt that mounted the Breach, he was kill'd on the 6th of *May*, 1527. leaving no Children but a Daughter that was Married to *Bertrand* of *Salmart*, Lord of *Reſſis*. His Body was carried to *Gayette* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

CHARLES of *Bourbon*, Count of *Soiſſons* and *Dreux*, Peer, and Great Maſter of *France*, Knight of the King's Order, and Governor of *Dauphine* and *Normandy*, youngeſt Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, the firſt of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, and of *Frances* of *Orleans* his ſecond Wife, was born in 1566. and in Favour at Court under the Reign of *Henry*, until, upon ſome Diſguſt, he ſided with the King of *Navarre*, for whom he fought at the Battel of *Coutras* in 1587. Some time after he quitted this, and was received into King *Henry* the Third's Favour again; aſſiſted at the States of *Blois*, and in 1589. being come to wait on the King at *Tours*, ſuſtained for a whole day together the Efforts of the Enemies Army in the Battel fought at the Suburb of that Town. After this, being made Lieutenant General of the Army in *Britany*, he was taken Priſoner, and carried to *Nants*, whence he made his Eſcape, and afterwards brought in a Reinforcement to King *Henry* the *Great* at *Diepe*, who made him Great Maſter of *France*. He commanded the Horſe at the Siege of *Paris* in 1590. and ſerved the next year after at that of *Chartres*; yet he was of the Cardinal his Brother's Faction, who would raiſe a Third Party; but this proving ſucceſsleſs, he aſſiſted at *Henry* the Fourth's Coronation in 1594. where he repreſented the Duke of *Normandy* and *Guienne*. He alſo was preſent at *Lewis* the Thirteenth's Coronation in 1610. being then Governor of *Dauphine*, and died two years after at *Blandi* in *Brie*. *Thuan. Davila, &c.*

CHARLES the Second of that Name, Cardinal of *Bourbon*, Archbiſhop of *Roan*, Biſhop of *Beauvais*, Peer of *France*, Son to *Charles* Duke of *Vendoſme*, born in 1523. He was made Cardinal in the year 1547. aſſiſted at the *Colloquy* of *Poiſſy*, and at the Aſſembly of the Eſtates at *Orleans*. He was much averſe to any thing of a Reformation, and Treated the *Hugonots* ſeverely. The Eaſineſs of his Temper made him practis'd upon by the Principal *Leaguers*, who, after the Death of *Henry* the Third, declared him King, under the Name of *Charles* the Tenth, that by this means they might exclude *Henry* the Fourth his Nephew from the Crown. *Spondan. Thuan. &c.*

CHARLES the Third, call'd the *Young*, Cardinal of *Bourbon*, was Fourth Son to *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conde*, and of *Eleonor de Roye*; He ſucceeded his Uncle *Charles* the Second, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Roan*; He was bred among the *Hugonots*, but afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*, and was made a Cardinal by Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1583. This Cardinal projected to Form a Third Party among the *Roman* Catholicks in *France*, with an Intention of getting himſelf made King, but his Deſign came to nothing, by *Henry* the Fourth's declaring himſelf of the *Roman Communion*. *Davila. Thuan. &c.*

CHARLES Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, *&c.* Sirnamed the *Bold*, *the Warrior and Raſh*, Son to *Philip* III. Duke of *Burgundy*, by his Third Wife *Iſabelle* of *Portugal*: He was born at *Dijon* in 1433. and bore firſt of all the Title of Count of *Charollois*: He was at the Battel of *Rupelmonde* in 1452. at thoſe of *Morbeque* and *Gavre*, in 1453. and in 1465 at the Fight of *Montleheri* againſt *Lewis* the Eleventh. In 1467. when he ſucceeded his Father, he begins a War againſt the Inhabitants of *Liege*, who had revolted againſt their Biſhop, and defeated them at the Battel of *Saintron*. After this he invades *Lorrain*, and thereby joyns the *Low-Countreys* to the Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*, ſo renders himſelf formidable to all his Neighbours, and would certainly have been troubleſome to *France*, had not his Deſign to humble the *Swiſſers* imploy'd him on the other ſide; his Pretext to attack theſe, whoſe Submiſſion he deſpiſed, was, becauſe they had invaded the Lands of *James* of *Savoy*, Count of *Romont*; and the Subject of the *Swiſſers* Quarrel with the Count, was no more than a Cart Load of Sheep-Skins which he took away from them. The Duke's Undertaking here was not ſo favourable to him as his former in other Places, for he loſt all his Foot, and his rich Equipage, at *Granſon*, on *Saturday* the 2d of *May* 1476. and near upon 18000 Men before *Moral* the 22d of the following *June*. After this he was killed in his raſh Attempt upon *Nanci* with 3000 Men only, the 5th of *January* 1577. after that Duke *René* had retaken that Town from him. *Philip de Comines. Sainte Marthe, &c.*

CHARLES of *Blois*, Duke of *Britany*, Son to *Guy*, Count of *Blois*, and Lord of *Chatillon* on *Marne*. He Married in 1337. *Jean*, Sirnamed the *Lame*, Daughter to *Guy*, Count of *Penthievres*, and Brother to *John* III. both come of *Artus* II. Duke of *Britany*'s firſt Marriage. *John* III. ſeeing himſelf without Iſſue, gave his Neece to *Charles*, and Treated him as Heir Preſumptive. In the mean time, *John* of *Monfort*, Son to *Artus* II. by his ſecond Wife, diſſembles his Pretenſions to the Inheritance; but after the Death of his eldeſt Brother *John*, endeavours to put himſelf in Poſſeſſion by the Sword. King *Philip* of *Valois* took *Charles*'s Part, received his Homage by the Court of Peers, and declared him Duke of *Britany* in 1341. yet theſe Mutual Pretenſions continued a War a long time, wherein *Charles*, with both his Sons *John* and *Guy*, were taken Priſoners at the Siege of *Roche-derien* in 1347. and was afterwards killed at the Battel of *Auray* in 1364. *Argentré Hiſt. de Bret. Du Cheſne, &c.*

CHARLES of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*, youngeſt Son to King *Lewis*, called *Outremer*, was born in 953. and made Duke of *Lorrain* in 957. by the Emperor *Otho* II. his Couſin, for which he did him *Homage-lige*, a baſe kind of Homage, wherein the *Vaſſal, ungirt, and bareheaded, with joyned Hands, ſwears, and binds himſelf to become an Enemy to all his Lord's Enemies, and to follow him all his Life time againſt all Men but his Lawful King*. Such Meanneſs in a Prince of the Royal Blood of *France*, troubled the *French* Nobility extreamly, and made the States, aſſembled in 987. after the Death of *Lewis* V. called the *Lazy*, this Duke's Nephew, give the Crown, that was then *Charles*'s Right, to *Hugh Capet*. He made ſome Attempt to recover it, but in vain, for his Army, when it took the Field, did nothing elſe but Plunder; and *Adalberon*, called *Aſcelin*, Biſhop of *Laon*, ſent for *Hugh Capet* in 991. and delivered him the Town, where *Charles* and his Wife were taken Priſoners, and ſent to *Orleans*, wherein the Duke died in 991. *Sigebert. Gemblac. &c.*

CHARLES the Firſt, of the Latter Houſe of the Dukes of *Lorrain*, was Son of *John*, who was Poiſon'd at *Paris* the 27th of *September* 1382. *Charles* Proſecuted thoſe that had Poiſon'd his Father; He was at the Battel of *Roſebek* in the ſame year, and aſſiſted *Philip* the *Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, at the Siege of *Ghent*: He made likewiſe an Expedition into *Pruſſia*, where he himſelf took the Duke of *Lithuania* Priſoner, at a Battel near *Vilna*; and in his return, he aſſiſted the Emperor *Robert*, his Father in Law, at the Siege of *Frankfort*: The Princes of *Bar*, *Juliers*, and *Naſſaw*, *&c.* attack'd him in his own Dominions, with a great Army; but *Charles* routed them, and took the Chief Commanders Priſoners. He was not ſo ſucceſsful in his Attempts upon *France*, for, endeavouring to continue the Outrages begun by his Father, he was oblig'd to ask Pardon for them in 1412. He died in the year 1430. and beſides other Children by his Dutcheſs *Margaret* of *Bavaria*, he had *Iſabeau* who ſucceeded him, and was Married to *Reno* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*. *Froiſſart, &c.*

CHARLES the Second, Son of *Francis* Duke of *Lorrain*, born the 18th of *February* 1543. He was Bred at the Court of *Henry* the Second of *France*, where the Miſfortune of the Times having engaged him in the Faction of the *Guiſes*, he march'd with an Army into *Champagne*, and was at the Siege of *Marſeilles*, where he had liked to have been kill'd. There's little more conſiderable of this Duke, who died in the year 1608.

CHARLES the Third, of *Lorrain*, Son to *Francis* III. Son of *Charles* II. was a Courageous, Bold, but Unfortunate Prince through his great Inconſtancy. He Married his firſt Couſin, *Nichole*, Daughter to *Henry*, Eldeſt Son to *Charles* II. and contracted a ſecond Marriage with *Beatrice* of *Cuſance*, Widow of *Eugenius Leopold*, Prince of *Cante Croix*. He had no Children by the firſt, but by this had *Charles Henry*, Legitimated, and called Prince of *Vaudemont*, and *Ann* Legitimated alſo, and afterwards Married to *Julus*, Count of *Iſlebonne*. In 1630. he Caballed in *France* with the Queen Mother and the Duke of *Orleans*, and put the Emperor upon poſſeſſing himſelf of *Moyenvic*, the Chief Place in the Biſhoprick of *Mets*, for which King

Lewis XIII. made himſelf Maſter of all his Country, but reſtored it again by divers Treaties made in 1632. and 33. but notwithſtanding theſe, and a new ſolemn Treaty of Peace made in 1641 at *Paris*, the Duke joyns the Count of *Soiſſons*, and ſides with the Enemy; but theſe being leſs patient than the *French*, and fearing ſome effect of his Inconſtancy, ſeized him at *Bruſſels* in 1654. led him to the Cittadel of *Antwerp*, and thence to *Toledo* in *Spain*, where they kept him until the Peace of 1659. whereof a great part relates to him, for the Sixty ſecond Article bears the Acknowledgment of his Concern for his former Behaviour towards the *French* King, and his firm Reſolution then made to endeavour his Satisfaction for the future; and all the other Articles to the Seventy ninth run upon his Buſineſs. He made heavy Complaints againſt the *Spaniards*, for the ill return they made him for his good Service for them. In 1661. he made another Agreement with the *French* King, and another in 1662. by which he made over all his Eſtate to him upon very diſadvantageous Conditions to his Family, but was no ſooner returned into his Country, but he makes himſelf Maſter of *Marſal*, and Caball'd again with the Malecontents of *France*, which the King forced him to ſurrender afterwards by a Treaty in 1663. After this Duke *Charles* ſought all Means to annoy *France*, made an Offenſive and Defenſive League againſt it, which he continued until he died at *Birkenfeldt* the 17th of *September* 1675. See *Charles* V. This Prince had a great many good Qualities, but his inconſtancy to his Word was Intolerable.

CHARLES the Fourth or Fifth, reckoning from *Charles* the Son of *Lewis Outremer*, late Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, and *Generaliſſimo* of the Imperial Armies, was Son to Duke *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Brother to Duke *Charles* IV. That Family having put themſelves under the Protection of the *Spaniards*, who dealt unjuſtly with them; they caſt themſelves upon the Court of *France*, and *Charles* V. being then very young at *Bruſſels*, was privately ſent after them, where they were all treated with Princely Honour, but ſtript of their Dominions by War and Treaties; yet the *French* Court promiſed Reſtitution from time to time. Prince *Charles* having narrowly eſcaped Death, being ſtruck down by a Poſt, as riding the Great Horſe in the *Manage*, was as unfortunate in his Love, being fruſtrated of the Matches which were deſigned betwixt him and Mademoiſelle *Mancini*, Cardinal *Mazarin*'s Niece, who was afterwards Married to the Conſtable *Colonna*. He was alſo diſappointed as to Mademoiſelle *de Montpenſier*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, as to Mademoiſelle *d'Orleans*, who was Married to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, and as to Mademoiſelle *de Nemours*, who was Contracted to him, though afterwards the Contract was broken by the Pope, and ſhe was Married to the Duke of *Savoy*. Nor was the Prince any happier in his Uncle Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, though his Heir apparent, the difficulty of whoſe Humour, contributed much to the Diſappointments of the Matches abovementioned; and out of a Diſtaſte which he had taken againſt Prince *Charles*, he reſigned over his Country to *Lewis* XIV. which he afterwards repented, but in vain. As ſoon as Prince *Charles* underſtood this, he applied to the King, putting him in mind that he had engaged his Royal Word for the Concluſion of his Marriage with Mademoiſelle *de Nemours*, and hoped he would not take Advantage of his Uncle's Hatred againſt him, ſeeing it was procured by his throwing himſelf upon his Protection. The King looking ſtern, and giving an indefinite Anſwer, the Prince found that all was wrong, but ſuppreſſed his Reſentments, till having Acted his Part at a Ball, which was performed that Night, he made his Eſcape, to the great Surprize of the *French* Court. He went by way of *Tuſcany*, *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Municben* for *Vienna*, where he caſt himſelf upon the Emperor, who received him with great Tenderneſs, promiſed him his Protection, and called him always Brother. Upon Notice that the *French* King demanded *Marſal* from his Uncle, who proteſted againſt the Verification of what he had done in Parliament, becauſe of Failures, as the Duke alledged, on the *French* King's Part; He went ſuddenly from *Vienna*, and put himſelf into *Marſal* to defend it, ſending Notice of his Arrival to his Uncle. Whereat both he and the *French* King were alarm'd: The old Duke being unwilling that his Nephew ſhould take Poſſeſſion before his Death; and the King bethinking himſelf what an Enemy this young Prince might prove to him in time. However, Prince *Charles*, at the Sollicitation of his Father and Uncle, left the Place, and returned to *Vienna*: Whence they afterwards ſent for him, with a Deſign that the latter ſhould have declared him his Succeſſor; but the Uncle, being ſtill Jealous of him, countermanded it, pretending that it would irritate the *French* King, of whom the Prince had ſpoken reproachfully at *Rome* and *Vienna*. Prince *Charles* was ſo nettled with this, that he rode in great haſte to the *French* Court to wipe off that Aſperſion, without conſulting any body; but when he came thither, he was, as 'tis ſaid, denied Admiſſion, and had a Gentleman of the Guards ſet upon him, to ſee him out of the Kingdom in four days; ſo that with much difficulty, he was allowed two Hours to Diſcourſe with his Aunt, the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, and was ſo ſurprized with his Treatment, that though he paſſed by the Palace of *Nemours*, where the Lady lived to whom he was Contracted, he had not the Courage to ſtep in and ſee her, becauſe his Guard alledged it would diſpleaſe the King, which that Lady made uſe of as an Argument againſt him, when ſhe was prevailed on to diſengage from the Prince; who upon this Diſappointment poſted for *Luxemburg*, and being out of Money, could ſcarcely find any Body who would furniſh him, till at length, a Knight, who was unknown to him, lent him 200 Crowns, and ſo he went on for *Vienna*, where the Emperor received him with great Tenderneſs and Concern for his Misfortune, and renewed the Aſſurances of his Protection. The War between the Emperor and the *Turks* falling out in *Hungary*, the Emperor gave the Prince a Regiment of 1000 Horſe; but not being then above Twenty years of Age, he would not allow him to hazard his Perſon; ſo that againſt his Will, he was conſtrained to ſtay at *Vienna*, but at laſt went privately to the Army; and the *Turks* having attacked the Chriſtian Camp, and put their Right Wing in Confuſion, General *Montecuculi* was forced to make uſe of this Prince's Regiment, and with much Reluctancy, becauſe of the young Prince's Danger, gave him Orders where to fall on, which he did with ſo much Valour, and Preſence of Mind, as aſtoniſhed the Old Officers; he performed not only the Part of a General, but a Common Soldier, and wreſted the Colours from the Hands of a *Turk*, who run at him with the Lance to which they were faſtned; ſo that the Victory, wherein above 5000 *Turks* fell, was almoſt wholly owing to the Prince; and the Emperor preſenting him with the Colours which he took, they were ſent to Duke *Francis* his Father, who hung them up in the *Burgundian* Chappel near *Nanci*, with an Inſcription over them. The Duke was afterwards dangerouſly ill of the *Small-Pox* at *Vienna*, and narrowly eſcaped being Poiſoned with the Emperor by the Count *Serini*. He was afterwards Competitor with the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Newburg* for the Crown of *Poland*, but all Three failed in the Deſign. The *French* King, in a little time after, diſpoſſeſs'd his Uncle of all his Dominions, and narrowly miſſed of ſeizing his Perſon; at which Prince *Charles* was much concern'd, but comforted himſelf with Hopes of receiving Satisfaction, if the Emperor had once put an end to the *Hungarian* War; but that being prolonged by the falſe Meaſures which the Emperor took, Prince *Charles* was imploy'd in it, and reduced *Muran*. He ſerved afterwards in the Army againſt *France* in 1672. but met with no Opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf that Campagne. He was again diſappointed of the Crown of *Poland*, as he imagined, by the *French* Intereſt; at which the Prince expreſſed his Reſentments, and obtained Leave of the Emperor to rejoyn his Army in *Flanders*, and performed Wonders at the Battel of *Seneff*; but expoſing himſelf to all the Dangers of a Common Soldier, he received a Gaſh in the Head, which obliged him to withdraw from the Battel. Next Campagne he ſerved in *Germany*, and attacking the *French* at a Bridge which they had laid over the *Rhine*, he killed 400 of them, and brought off ſeveral Colours, with the Standard of the King's Dragoons; but being overpowered by the *French*, he made ſo good a Retreat, that *Turenne* admired it. He was afterwards Wounded by a Muſquet Shot at the Siege of *Strasburgh*, but received ſmall Harm by it. His Uncle *Charles* IV. dying in *September* that ſame year, Prince *Charles* received the uſual Compliments upon his Succeſſion from all the Princes and States in *Europe* but *France*. The Prince was extraordinary Serviceable to the Imperialiſts at that time in *Alſatia*; but upon the News of his Uncle's Death, went to *Kymen* in the *Honſruck*, and having amicably ſettled his Affairs with the Prince *de Vaudemont*, he carried the *Lorrainers* that were there into the Emperor's Service with him. People flattered themſelves, that the *French* King would have reſtored this young Duke to his Dominions, but were deceived, the *French* King refuſing him ſo much as the Title of Duke and Brother. In 1676. *Luxemburg* being made General of the *French* Army, the Duke of *Lorrain* was made General of the *Imperialiſts*, attacked *Luxemburg* near the *Saar*, and fought him for two Hours with Advantage, after which both entrenched themſelves, and at laſt *Luxemburg* decamped in Silence, which the Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of, drove the *French* from the Lanes, wherein they were poſted to cover his Retreat, and thundered on their Rear with ſo much Fury, that the *French* had

ser-certainly been routed, had not Count *Hamilton*, a *Scottiſh* Gentleman, with his Regiment, made a wonderful Effort in their Defence; and though he was ſlain in the Action, yet his gallant Reſiſtance obliged the Duke of *Lorrain* to retire, and gave the *French* an Opportunity to draw off; but the Duke of *Lorrain* encamping cloſe by them, did ply them hard with his Cannon, and obliged them to march off; and by the Defeats which the Duke of *Lorrain* gave him in ſeveral Rencounters, *Philipsburg* was taken by the Prince of *Baden*, the Duke of *Lorrain* having obliged *Luxemburg* to a Retreat in view of the Beſieged, though at the Head of 50000 Men, the Duke ſtill purſuing him, and obſerving his Motions. Next year the Duke of *Lorrain* prepared an Army, deſigning to break into his own Country, where he knew that his Subjects did paſſionately love him; and the *French* King apprehending the Conſequences of ſuch an Attempt, deſtroyed the Forage. However, the Duke marched with his Army, having this Motto in his Colours, *Aut nunc, aut nunquam*, and bending his Courſe ſtreight for *Metz*, took *Illingham* and *Sarbruch* in his way, and purſued the *French*, who lay near the *Seille*, but could not bring them to a Battel, (the Duke *de Crequi* then General, keeping off) though he took the Fort of *Eſpri* in their Teeth, and laid the Country under Contribution as far as *Metz* and *Thionville*, but narrowly eſcaped an Ambuſcade of the *French*. After this he marched towards the *Meuſe*, plundering the *French* Country, levying Contributions, and obliging them to deſert *Mouſſon*. During theſe Proceedings in the Field, the Treaties went on but ſlowly at *Nimeguen*, and the *French* refuſed to own the Duke's Plenipotentiaries as Ambaſſadors, though it was proved that the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Miniſters had been received as ſuch at the Imperial Dyets and elſewhere. The *French* King did alſo propoſe Terms for the Reſtitution of *Lorrain*, as the keeping of the Roads through *Lorrain* to *Alſace*, and thoſe from *France* to *Nanci*, and from *Nanci* to *Metz*, *Briſac*, and *Franche Comté*, which the Duke did altogether reject. The Campagne being over, the Emperor ſent for him to Conſummate his Marriage with his Siſter the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, whom the Duke had a paſſionate Love for: As he paſſed through *Philipsburg*, one of the Planks of the Bridge, being not well faſtned, gave way, ſo that he fell to the bottom of the Moat; however he was recovered, but the Treachery of the Governor was ſuſpected herein. He was met by the Emperor's Coaches ſome Miles from *Vienna*, conducted to the Palace in extraordinary Pomp, and the Emperor made him ſit down by him, and the Marriage was Solemnized with extraordinary Magnificence. Having paſſed the *Lent* with his Queen at *Inſpruch*, before the end of *April* 1675. he arrived near *Worms* to Command the Imperial Army; but this Campagne proved unſucceſsful, becauſe he was neither ſupplied with Money nor Proviſions, and that his Officers were refractury, and would not conſent to give Battel to the *French* when he had an Opportunity. In the mean time the Peace being concluded at *Nimeguen*, the Duke choſe rather to lead a Private Life, than to conſent to the Terms of the *French* King; and the Emperor being not in a Condition to reſtore him without the Aſſiſtance of his Allies, the Duke returned to *Vienna*; and ſoon after the *Turks* broke their Truce. The Duke was made *Generaliſſimo* of the Imperial Army in *Hungary* in 1683. which drew upon him the Envy of ſeveral other Princes: The Duke, at the Head of 40000 Men, laid Siege to *Newhauſel*, which he carried on with great Vigour, and it was no leſs gallantly defended; the Baſſa having made ſome Priſoners at a Sally, put them to Death, and hung their Heads over the Walls of the Town; and the Beſiegers, far from being diſcouraged thereat, treated the *Turkiſh* Priſoners in the ſame manner; but of a ſudden the Duke had Orders to raiſe the Siege, becauſe the Grand Seignior was on his way toward it with 200000 Men. The Duke made his Retreat with great Conduct, reinforcing *Comorra* in his way, and very narrowly eſcaped being ſurprized. He paſſed the *Raab*, and encamped advantageouſly, which he had no ſooner done, but the Enemy appeared on the other ſide of the River; and while the Two Armies looked upon one another, 30000 *Tartars* under their Cham, ſwam the River, and ravaged all before them with Fire and Sword, to the Borders of *Auſtria*, putting all to Death: The Duke was in a mighty Perplexity, and being no more than 24000 ſtrong, he was unwilling to be environed by the Infidels, and therefore, according to the Reſult of a Council of War, he retired toward *Vienna*, not without difficulty. As he was on his March, he received Advice that the *Turks* had decamped, and that 6000 *Hungarians*, who guarded the Paſs, had gone over to the Malecontents, which did mightily terrifie his Army, and that ſo much the more, becauſe the Parties ſent out to diſcover the *Turks*, returned generally in Confuſion, and without half their Number: Yet he continued his March in good Order; but upon Advice that the *Turks* were within a League of a River which he was to croſs, his Horſe fled to avoid their Fury, and would not be perſuaded to ſtay by all the Methods which the Duke could uſe: By this time the *Turks* had ſeized all the Baggage, and begun to fall upon the Infantry with a terrible Slaughter; and the Duke giving himſelf over for loſt, reſolved to die like a great General, or ſave his Infantry; and after he had encouraged his Officers to follow him, he made his way through the thickeſt of his Enemies to their Relief, juſt as his Foot were ready to give Ground; but being animated with the Duke's Preſence and Example, they fought with ſuch Fury, that the *Turks*, who never expected any ſuch thing, but were packing up their Booty, did thereupon fly; and the Duke having by this extraordinary Gallantry brought off his Foot, did not think fit to purſue, but marched on till he came under the Cannon of *Vienna*, where the reſt of the Cavalry waited for him. The *Turks* at the ſame time beſieged *Raab*, and marched to attack *Vienna*, from before which Place the Duke was obliged to retire beyond the *Danube*. The Emperor having withdrawn to *Lintz*, the *Turks* preſſed on the Siege of *Vienna*, and the Duke having repulſed the *Tartars*, who attacked him in paſſing the River, defeated Count *Teckely* near *Presburgh*, reduced that Town, encouraged Count *Staremburg* to hold out *Vienna*, gave him Notice of the Forces which were gathering together for his Relief, and kept the Infidels in ſuch continual Alarm, that he was a Terror to them, conſiderably diminiſhed their Numbers, obliged them to a continual Defence of their Poſts, and prevented their reinforcing their Camp. However, the Beſieged, though they made a gallant Defence, and many ſucceſsful Sallies, were much ſtreightned, and the Baſſa of *Buda* adviſed to cut down the neighbouring Woods, lay the Trees in the Way of the Chriſtian Army, caſt up Entrenchments, and raiſe Batteries, *&c.* to ſtop their March, but the Viſier would not; ſo that the King of *Poland*, at the Head of 100000 Men, advanced to force the Infidels in their Camp. On their Approach, the Grand Viſier left 20000 Men to make continual Attempts upon the Town, and marched againſt the Chriſtians in Three Bodies. The King of *Poland* having entruſted the Duke of *Lorrain* with the Conduct of the whole Army, he led them on with ſuch extraordinary Prudence, that he ſecured them from the Enemies Onſets; and marching down a Hill, at the Foot of which the *Turks* were drawn up in Battel Array, there enſued a ſharp Battel for three Hours, wherein the Duke of *Lorrain* acquitted himſelf well, and forced the Infidels to fly, leaving all their Baggage, Arms, Ammunition and Cannon behind, as alſo the Horſe-Tail, the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire; the *Turks* that eſcaped fled to *Raab*, where they joined the reſt of their Army which blocked up that Place. After this Victory the Duke and King of *Poland* did mutually Congratulate each other as the Chief Inſtruments thereof; and indeed they both had a large Share in it. The Duke was for purſuing the *Turks* while in a Conſternation, and improving the Victory; but the *Poles* being tired out with ſuch a long March, their King was for giving them ſome Refreſhment, by which the *Turks* had Opportunity of reinforcing ſeveral Places on the Frontiers; and the Chriſtian Princes, particularly the Elector of *Saxony*, thought fit to withdraw their Forces; but the Duke and King of *Poland* reſolved to attempt ſomething further, and agreed to attack *Barcam*; but the King of *Poland* advancing with too much Precipitancy, was repulſed with great Loſs, and Hazard of his Perſon, and had been totally routed, if the Duke of *Lorrain* had not come up in good time to his Reſcue, and put the Infidels to flight. This did ſo ſtun the *Polanders*, that they were for going into Winter Quarters; but the Duke prevailed with the King to aſſiſt in attacking *Barcam*, which was done with much Reſolution, though the *Turkiſh* Army of 15000 was near it; and after a bloody Battel the *Turks* were routed, not above 4000 of them eſcaping, and the Fort was thereupon ſurrendered a Month after the Relief of *Vienna*. The Duke, in the next place, reſolved to attack *Gran*, which at length he did; and after two days cloſe Siege, carried it, though the Garriſon conſiſted of above 3000 Men, commanded by Two Baſſa's. Then the Imperialiſts went into Winter Quarters, and the King of *Poland* returned Home. The Grand Viſier was ſtrangled for his ill Conduct, and a new one ſucceeded, who made extraordinary Applications to repair their former Loſſes. The Duke of *Lorrain* was no leſs Induſtrious, and taking the Field early, reduced *Vice-Grad*, *June* the 17th 1684. a Place of great Importance, formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Hungary*, and which commanded the *Danube*. The Duke of

Lorrain having repaſſed that River, defeated the Baſſa of *Buda* with 15000 Men near *Weizen*, taking his Cannon, Baggage, *&c.* with many Priſoners, and then *Weizen* ſurrendered, *June* the 28th 1684. After this he attacked *Peſt*, which is Commanded by the Cannon of *Buda*, and in a few days after routed the *Ottoman* Army near that City, and then beſieged it, carried the Suburbs, beat the Enemy from ſome other advantageous Poſts, and made a Breach in the Wall; but hearing that 20000 *Turks* were advancing to its Relief, he marched, and fought them with 15000, killed 4000, and put the reſt to flight, taking all their Baggage, Ammunition and Cannon, and the Grand Viſier's Standard; then he returned to the Siege, and though the Imperial Army had been much diminiſhed by the bold and frequent Sallies of the Beſieged, yet they ſprung ſeveral Mines with good effect, and widened the Breach to 30 Paces; but as the Duke deſigned a general Aſſault, he was taken ill, and forced to leave the Siege to the Management of Count *Rabata*; and during his Indiſpoſition, the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived with freſh Succours, and ſummoned the Town, but was anſwered no otherwiſe than by Sallies. The Duke of *Lorrain*, though not perfectly recovered, returned to the Siege, but found the Face of Affairs quite changed, his Army much diminiſhed, and the Seraſquier advanced with new Forces, ſo that the Imperialiſts, being both attacked by the *Turkiſh* Army and the Garriſon, and labouring alſo under the Want of Proviſions and Forage, the Duke thought fit to draw off, after having loſt 10000 Men, and continued the Siege three Months and a half; he managed his Retreat with ſo much Courage and Conduct, that the *Turks* durſt not fall upon his Rear: He ordered *Peſt* to be demoliſhed, becauſe he could not keep it, reinforced the Garriſons which he had lately taken, and blocked up *New-Hauſel*, with the Siege whereof he began the next Campagne; and inveſted it the 7th of *July* 1685. carrying on the Siege with great Vigour. The *Turks* in the mean time having ſurprized the Lower Town of *Vice-Grad*, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword, laid Siege to *Gran*, which they diſtreſſed, and had aſſaulted it twice with 60000 Men. The Duke being informed of the Diſtreſs of *Gran*, decamped from before *New-Hauſel* with the Elector of *Bavaria* and ſome other Generals, at the Head of 30000 Men, leaving only 20000 to carry on the Siege. He marched with ſo much Reſolution, that the Seraſquier being afraid, raiſed the Siege, and joined all his Forces, which were 60000. to make Head againſt him, encamping himſelf moreover very advantageouſly. The Duke in the mean time reinforced the Town, and by a Counterfeit Retreat, drew the Seraſquier out of his advantageous Poſt, and then, though the *Turks* charged with incredible Fury, defeated them, killing above 3000 upon the Place, and taking their Camp, with Arms, Baggage, 24 Cannon, proportionable Ammunition, and ſtore of Proviſions. In the mean time Count *Caprara* puſhed on the Siege of *New-Hauſel*, and carried it by Storm, *Auguſt* the 19th 1685. putting all to the Sword. The Seraſquier retiring with his ſhattered Troops under the Cannon of *Buda*, was fired upon by the Governor, who upbraided him for running away; and he was afterwards Strangled for his Misfortunes, though at other times, and then alſo, he had behaved himſelf with Valour enough. The Duke of *Lorrain* in the mean time repaired *New-Hauſel*, and blocked up *Agria*. Next Campagne the Duke perſuaded the Emperor to undertake the Siege of *Buda*, which had a Garriſon of 10000 Men, commanded by a Chriſtian *Renegado* of great Experience, with ſeveral other brave Officers; and the Town was moreover very ſtrong, and well fortified: However the Siege was begun on the 18th of *June*, and carried on with great Vigour, many of the *Turks* cut off in their frequent Sallies, and their beſt Effects, which they were ſending to *Belgrade*, taken. The Duke reſolving on a general Aſſault, ſummoned the Governor, who returned a haughty Anſwer, ſo that the Duke renewed the Attacks with greater Fury than ever, and the *Turks* made a gallant Defence, expoſing themſelves on the top of the Breaches undauntedly to all Hazards, blowing up two or three Hundred Chriſtians at a time by their Mines, and repulſed the Imperialiſts, no leſs than three times in the Aſſault, with conſiderable Loſs, which the Duke ſeeing, he led on freſh Supplies himſelf, and did ſo animate his Men when they ſaw him expoſed to the greateſt of Dangers, that they alſo deſpiſed Death, and aſſaulted the Infidels with ſuch Valour, that they poſſeſſed themſelves of a Roundel, which contributed much to the taking of the Town: The Elector of *Bavaria* and the *Brandenburghers* were no leſs Succeſsful in their Attacks. The Duke was wounded in this Action, which laſted three Hours, till Night obliged them to give over; and all things being ready for a Storm, he ſummoned the Governor again, who was now become more humble, and offered him any other City in *Hungary*, provided he would raiſe the Siege, and make a General Peace; but the Duke rejected this, and made a third Aſſault, and advanced his Lodgments to the Foot of the third Wall, which encompaſſed the City, though not without great Loſs. In the mean time the Grand Viſier advanced to its Relief with 100000 Men, put ſome ſmall Succours into the Town by Surprize, and had frequent Skirmiſhes with the Chriſtians, but declined coming to a Battel. The Duke prepared for a fourth Aſſault; and to amuſe the Viſier, drew out 30000 Foot and Horſe to face him, as if he intended to give Battel to the *Turks*; which had the deſigned Effect, for it kept the Viſier in his Camp, while the Duke went on to the Storm; and being encouraged thereunto by the Confidence of his Men that they ſhould carry it, he renewed the Aſſault with undaunted Reſolution, the Garriſon making ſuch a gallant Defence, that the *Imperialiſts* were ſeveral times obliged to recoil; but at laſt, after many bloody Struggles, the Governor being killed on the Breach, the *Turks* were forced out of their Intrenchments at the Duke's Attack; the *Brandenburghers* entered the City at the ſame time, putting all to the Sword. The Baſſa, who commanded next to the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Attack, was alſo forced to give Ground, and retiring into a Roundel, yielded at Diſcretion; and thus it was ſtormed at all the Attacks, the Duke of *Lorrain*'s being the firſt that entered, and the City was taken in View of the *Turkiſh* Army, after it had been in their Poſſeſſion 150 years: There were found in it near 400 Cannon, 60 Mortars, with an incredible number of Bullets, Granado's, Carcaſſes, Bombs, *&c.* and about 2000 were taken Priſoners, the *Turkiſh* Army retired in the Night for Fear, the Duke being not ſo taken up with the Conqueſt of the Town, that he either omitted, or forgot to purſue them. The Emperor, upon this News, ordered the Duke to attack the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, which he was againſt, as hazardous to his Army, who had ſuch a vaſt way to march through a Country where there was neither Victuals nor Forage; but having refreſhed them two or three days, he embarked 10000 Foot, 12 Cannon, 20 Mortars, and ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion for the Deſign, having ordered the *Croats* to meet him at the Bridge. Next day he and the Elector followed by Land with 24000 Horſe, and 12000 Foot, 6000 *Hungarians*, and 3000 *Heydukes*, ſuffering very much in their March; being advanced near the Place, they underſtood that the Viſier was advantageouſly poſted on this ſide the Bridge; Upon this they divided their Army into Two Bodies, one of them under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who took *Five-Churches*, and Two other Places. The Duke in the mean time croſſed the *Drave*, and detached ſome Regiments from *Upper Hungary*, where they took in *Segedin*, after having twice beaten the Infidels that attempted its Relief. Next Campagne the Duke returned to the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, poſſeſſed himſelf of a Fort near it, where he raiſed ſome new Works, and burnt all the Bridges that were upon the Moraſs. At laſt, having ſtruggled with many Difficulties, by reaſon of Inundations, *&c.* he cut his way through a Wood, and came in ſight of the *Turks* under the Viſier, who was above 80000 ſtrong, and he not above 55000. The *Turks* were ſtrongly fortified with a double Ditch, Two Rows of Palliſadoes, and a Battery of Fifty Cannon. The Duke advanced, and the Infidels with their Cannon cut off 800 of his Men, but would not ſtir from their Camp, ſo that the Duke was obliged to draw off, and the *Turks* durſt not purſue; but at laſt, coming out of his Strength, the Duke, by feigning that he was afraid, and counterfeiting a Retreat, engaged the *Turks* in a Battel, where, after a Bloody Fight, they were routed; the Duke and the Elector of *Bavaria* having behaved themſelves with incredible Courage and Conduct during the whole Action. He took 80 Cannon, and 12 Mortars, with vaſt Riches, and the Grand Seignior's Tent, in which the Elector found Two Millions in Gold and Jewels. This Battel was fought near *Mohats*, and the *Turks* had near 12000 Men ſlain there. The Emperor Congratulated both the Duke and the Elector for this glorious Victory, in a Letter under his own Hand. After this the Prince of *Tranſilvania* having declared for the Port, the Duke marched his Army thither, brought the Prince and States of that Country to a Compliance with the Emperor, and placed Garriſons in their Cities. The Mutinies, after this, grew ſo great in the *Turkiſh* Army, that they conſtrained the Viſier to fly, and depoſed the Grand Seignior himſelf. Then the Duke Summoned *Agria*, which refuſed to ſurrender, but he left Forces before it, which quickly brought it to Capitulation, *November* the 28th 1687. while the Duke went to *Presburg*, and thence to his Wife at *Inſpruck*. After this he fell dangerouſly ill at *Vienna*, inſomuch that his Life was deſpaired of, which rendered the Emperor very Melancholy; but upon his Recovery, and the Deſigns of the

French to ſupport Cardinal *Furſtemburgh* in his Claim to the Electorſhip of *Cologne*, the Emperor became at laſt inclinable to liſten to the Duke's Advice of making Peace with the *Turks*, and turning his Arms againſt *France*, which hitherto he had rejected, being blinded with the Glory of his Conqueſts and Triumphs in *Hungary*, though, as the Duke told him, he gained nothing, but waſted Countries, whereas the *French* King diſmembred the Empire daily: So that the Emperor ſent the Duke to *Buda*, to treat of a Peace with the *Turks*, while the Elector of *Bavaria* beſieged *Belgrade*; but the Duke being ſeized with his Ague again, was neceſſitated to return to *Inſpruck*: He was detained ſick a long time, but recovering at length, the Emperor deſigned to ſend him againſt the *Turks*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* againſt *France*; but the Duke oppoſing it, both of them were ſent with Armies to the *Rhine*, and the Duke arrived with 15000 Men near *Coblentz*, where he was to join the Elector of *Saxony* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, at which time the *French* quitted and burnt the Cities of *Wormes*, *Spire*, *&c.* In the mean time, the Confederate Generals meeting at *Francfort*, agreed to give the Chief Command to the Duke of *Lorrain*, and never to ſheath their Swords till he were reſtored; and they began with the Sieges of *Mentz* and *Bonne*. The Duke of *Lorrain* beſieged *Mentz*, which the *French* had made very ſtrong, and put ten thouſand of their choiceſt Men in it, under the Marquiſs *d'Uxelles*. The Duke, with the Elector of *Saxony* and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, carried on the Siege from three Attacks with great Vigour, and the *French* defended the Town with no leſs Gallantry, making three great and ſucceſsful Sallies, wherein they did mighty Execution, but were always repulſed with great Loſs; and the Confederates being willing to ſave the Town, were the more prodigal of their Men, and ſparing of their Bombs, they purſued the *French* to the Gates, and gained the Counterſcarp, giving no Quarter; which did ſo alarm the Governour, that he Capitulated, *Septemb.* 11. 1689. The Duke having carried *Mentz*, came to aſſiſt the Elector of *Brandenburgh* before *Bonne*, and attacked it with ſo much Vigour, that it did not a little contribute to its Surrender on the 12th of *October*, 1689. The Army being put into Winter-Quarters, the Duke went for *Vienna*, and in his way preſented Memorials to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, about recovering his Dominions, which the *French* King had wreſted from his Unkle, and had a very ſatisfying Anſwer; ſo that he reſolved to have had a Puſh with *France* in the following Spring; but as he was at *Weltz*, within three Leagues of *Lintz*, in his way to *Vienna*, he was ſeized with a Pain in his Ear, which in a little time fell down on his Throat, and ſuddenly the Symptoms of Death began to appear, which diſordered him a little at firſt; but recollecting himſelf, he prepared for it by his Devotions, ſuitably to one who was a *Roman* Catholick; and ſent two Letters, one to the Emperor, and another to the Queen his Wife. In the Emperor's, after recommending his Wife, Children, and Subjects to him, were theſe Words: *Sacræ Cæſareæ Majeſtati, Commendat ſe, & ultimum Vale dicit Carolus Lotharingiæ Dux.* And his Diſtemper encreaſing, he died very compoſed, having all the while of his Diſtemper ordered Prayers for him: And ſo died this Great Prince, *April* 8. 1690. aged 49. The Phyſicians ſaid his Diſtemper was a *Catarrh*. He had a Noble Air, was well Shaped when young, but at laſt grew Corpulent. He had all the Qualities required in a Great General, and was well read in Hiſtory and Politicks. *Dutch*, *French*, *Italian*, and *Latin*, he underſtood perfectly. He was of few Words, but ſpoke to the Purpoſe, and was grave and ſerious with Strangers: He was familiar with his Acquaintance, and dived to the bottom of Things: He was plain in his Habit, punctual to his Word, Generous, Liberal, and of an equal Temper in Proſperity and Adverſity. His Death was univerſally lamented through *Europe*, *France* excepted. He left four Children, the eldeſt of which, called *Leopold*, a young Prince of great Expectations, ſucceeded him in his Title, who is now reſtored to his Country by the Treaty at *Reſwick* in 1697.

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mayenne*, Peer, Admiral, and Great Chamberlain of *France*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour of *Burgundy*, *&c.* Second Son of *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Anne* of *Eſte*, was born in 1554. He was at the Siege of *Poictiers* in 1569. after that, at the Battel of *Moncontour*, and in 1573. at the Siege of *Rochelle*, where he was wounded: Then he was made Admiral, Commanded the Army in *Guienne*, *Dauphine*, and *Xaintonge*, againſt the Proteſtants. He was at *Lyons* when he received the News of his Brother's death at the States of *Blois*, in 1588. upon which, he declared himſelf Head of the League, and took the Title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom and Crown of *France*. This paſſed in open Parliament, where *Charles* the Old Cardinal of *Bourbon* was choſen King in 1589. After this, he attacked *Tours*, until he was forced to come to defend *Paris*, beſieged by King *Henry* III. and the King of *Navarre*; and after the death of the firſt, he ſtill continued to ſupport the League, though his Jealouſie againſt his Nephew, the Duke of *Guiſe*, hindred him from ſeconding the Ambitious Deſigns of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, and other Enemies of the State. He fought *Henry* IV. and was defeated at the Battel of *Yvi*. This, and other ill Succeſs, forced him to ſeek Succour in *Flanders*, with which he raiſed the Siege of *Paris*, and that of *Roan* in 1592. But at laſt, after ſeveral Misfortunes, and the entire Defeat of his Party at *Fontaine-Françoiſe*, in 1595. he ſubmitted, and was kindly received by the King, whom he ſerved faithfully, both at the Siege of *Amiens*, and at other places, until he died at *Soiſſons* *Octob.* 3. 1611. *Thuan.*

CHARLES, Cardinal of *Lorrain*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, Son of *Claude* of *Lorrain*, firſt Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Antoinette* of *Bourbon*, and Brother to *Francis*, Duke of *Guiſe*. King *Francis* I. had ſuch a Regard for him, that he nominated him Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, when he was but fifteen years of Age; and *Henry* II. who was Crowned by him, was much ſway'd by his Advice. He was a great Enemy to the *Hugonots*. He concluded the Treaty at *Cambray*, in 1559. for *Henry* II. and after his death, Crowned *Francis* II. and *Charles* IX. ſucceſſively. In the Reign of the latter, and in the year 1561. he aſſiſted at the Colloquy of *Poiſſy*, where, as *Morery* affirms, he confuted *Beza*, in a Diſpute concerning the Reality of the Body of our Saviour in the Euchariſt. He went afterwards to the Council of *Trent*, at the Head of the *French* Biſhops, where, as Father *Paul* obſerves, at his firſt coming he was for retrenching the Court of *Rome*, and carrying on a Reformation, to ſome degree at leaſt, both in Doctrine and Manners; but afterwards he fell in with the Legates, quitted the *Spaniſh* Biſhops, and precipitated the Council. At his return into *France*, he held a Provincial Council at *Rheims* in 1564. He was a Perſon of great Parts and Elocution, founded ſeveral Academies, and died at *Avignon* in 1574. whither he came to wait upon *Henry* III. in his return from *Poland*. There were two more Cardinals of *Lorrain* of this Name, who lived not long after him. *Ciacon. Spond. Thuan. Dail. &c.*

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Aumale*, Peer, *Grand Veneur*, and Governour of *Picardy*, was born in the year 1555. His Father was *Claude* of *Lorrain*, and his Mother *Louiſa de Brezé*, Lady of *Anet*. He was bred a Military Man, and King *Henry* III. gave him frequent Marks of his Eſteem: Afterwards he went over to the *League*; and beſieged *Senlis* in 1589. but was obliged to riſe from the Place. From this time he had a ſhare in all the Actions of the *League*, and after the Peace at *Verveins*, he ſided with the *Spaniard*, and died in the *Low-Countries* in 1618. *Davila*, *&c.*

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* and *Joyeuſe*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Joinvile*, *&c.* was Son of *Henry* the Firſt of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and of *Catharine* of *Cleves*. He was born in 1571. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf handſomly upon all Occaſions. In 1617. he Commanded the King's Army againſt the Princes of the *League*; and in 1622. he beat the *Rochellers* in a Sea-Engagement; and afterwards, being out of Favour at Court, for having, as 'tis ſaid, ſpoken too freely of Cardinal *Richelieu*, he retired with his Family to *Florence*, and died in the Territories of *Siena*, in 1640.

CHARLES of *Lorrain*, Duke *d'Elbeuf*, Maſter of the Horſe to the King, Peer, and *Grand Veneur*, or Maſter of the Game of *France*, Count of *Harcourt* and *Iſlebonne*, *&c.* Son of *Rene* of *Lorrain*, Marquiſs of *Elbeuf*, was born in 1556. and ſo much beloved by *Henry* III. for his good Qualities, that he created him Duke of *Elbeuf* in 1581. and made him Knight of the Holy Ghoſt the year after. He proved himſelf a Man of great Courage upon ſeveral Occaſions, yet was taken into Cuſtody in 1588. upon ſuſpicion of having a hand in the Duke of *Guiſe*'s Deſigns. He was ſet at liberty in 1591. and made his Peace with K. *Henry* IV. whom he ſerved very faithfully until his death, which happened in 1605.

CHARLES of *Gonzague*, the Firſt of the Name, Duke of *Mantua* and *Nevers*, *&c.* Son to *Lewis* of *Gonzague*, and *Henrietta* of *Cleves*, became Duke of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, by the death of his Couſin *Vincent* II. which happened on the 26th of *December*, 1627. The Emperor, King of *Spain*, Duke of *Savoy*, and *Ferdinand de Gonzague*, Duke of *Guaſtalla*, were againſt his Succeſſion; which occaſioned the Wars that reigned in *Italy* and *Germany* for a long time. King *Lewis* XIII. ſupported *Charles*'s Intereſt the beſt he could, and kept *Cazal* for him; but *Collaire*, the Imperialiſts General, ſurprized the Town of *Mantua*, where he permitted much Diſorder, in 1630. At laſt, the Peace of *Quiras*, concluded in the Month of *July* the year after, put an end to this Buſineſs, and Duke *Charles* died at *Mantua* in 1637.

CHARLES, Duke of *Orleans* and *Milan*, Peer of *France*, Count of *Valois*, *&c.* was born at *Paris* in 1391. and bore the Title of Duke of *Angoulême*, until after his Father, *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, was barbarouſly murdered in 1407. by People hired by the Duke of *Burgundy*. *Charles* preſſed King *Charles* VI. ſeveral times to revenge his death, but without ſucceſs, and was forced to ſubſcribe to the Treaty of *Bourges*, in 1412. and to the others at *Auxerre* and *Melun*. But the State of Affairs changing afterwards, he governed the King, until the *Engliſh* having made a Deſcent into *Picardy*, he was taken Priſoner at the unhappy Battel of *Azincourt*, and carried into *England*, where he was kept 25 years, until *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, Enemy to his Family, procured his Liberty in 1440. which good turn occaſioned their Reconciliation. After this, he had Thoughts of conquering the Dutchy of *Milan*, which was his Mother's Right, and whereof he held only the County of *Aſt*. In 1464. he was preſent with the other Princes at the firſt Aſſembly of the States held at *Tours*; but the year after, he died at *Amboiſe* of Grief, becauſe *Lewis* XI. deſpiſed his Advice. *Mezeray*, *Comines*, *&c.*

CHARLES, the Firſt of the Name, Duke of *Savoy*, Third Son of *Ame* IX. called *the Happy*, ſucceeded his Brother *Philibert* in 1482. being then but 14 years of Age. He was brought up at King *Lewis* XI.'s Court, who became his Tutor after his Brother's Death, to deprive ſome of the Great Men of that Country, who aimed at that Honour, that ſo they might have a plauſible Pretext of diſturbing the State. This young Prince was no ſooner of Age, but the Marquiſs of *Saluces* puts himſelf at the head of ſome turbulent and diſſatisfied People to War againſt him; but his Raſhneſs was ſoon puniſhed by the taking of *Saluces* and *Carmagnole*, and at laſt by the Loſs of all his Eſtate. This Prince was a great Admirer of Learning, and ſo reſpectful to the See of *Rome*, that he refuſed to enter into the *League* of the *Italian* Princes againſt *Innocent* VIII. *Guichenon*.

CHARLES the Third, called *the Good*, Son to *Philip* by his ſecond Wife *Claudine* of *Breſſe*, was born in 1486. and ſucceeded his Brother *Philibert* II. called alſo *the Good*, in 1504. His Reign was long, but uneaſie and unfortunate: For endeavouring to accommodate the Difference between *Francis* I. his Nephew, and *Charles* V. his Brother-in-Law, and unable to keep himſelf Neuter, he became a Prey to both Parties; for the *French* plundered *Turin* in 1536. and *Nizza* in 1543. and ſtruck terrour over all *Piedmont*, after they had won the Battel of *Cariſolet*, in 1544. The Duke ſeeing his Country thus made the Theatre of War, between the two Powerfulleſt Princes of Chriſtendom, was ſo ſtrucken with Grief, that he fell into a lingring Fever, whereof he died at *Vercel*, in the year 1555. being 66 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 49. He was a Pious, Wiſe, and Juſt Prince, a great Lover of Learning and Learned Men, but of no great Courage, being more fit for the Cloſet, than for the Field or Throne. *Thuan. Paul. Jovius.*

CHARLES *Emanuel*, the Firſt of this Name, called *the Great*, Son of *Emanuel Philibert*, Sirnamed *Iron-Head*: He was born in 1562. and married at *Saragoſſa*, in 1582. the Infanta *Catharine Michelle* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to *Philip* the Second, by *Elizabeth* of *France* his Second Wife. This Prince gave ſignal Proofs of his great Valour upon ſeveral Occaſions; as, at the Skirmiſh of *Monbrun*, the Fights of *Vignon*, *Aſt*, *Châtillon*, *Oſtage*; at the Siege of *Verue*, and the *Barracades* of *Suza*, *&c.* He was alſo a Man of very eminent Parts, could ſpeak *French*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh* to Perfection, had a very great Memory, an excellent Judgment, and always an ingenious and witty Repartee, with an admirable Secret to gain the Hearts and penetrate the Secrets of People. He was alſo very magnificent in Palaces and Churches; and both for his perſonal Courage and great Conduct, juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt Commanders of his time. But the Luſtre of ſo many Virtues was ſomewhat eclipſed by ſome conſiderable Faults; as, his great Inclination for Women; that he was no ſtrict Obſerver of his Word, and was ſomewhat over-ſuſpicious. His unlimitted Ambition put him upon making himſelf Count of *Provence*, in 1590. and upon aſpiring to the Kingdom of *France* during the *League*, as alſo to pretend to the Imperial Crown, after the Death of the Emperor *Matthias*; to have Thoughts of Conquering the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and to accept the Principality of *Macedonia*, which was offered him by the People of that Country, driven to deſpair under the *Turkiſh* Tyranny. This Ambition drew many Inconveniences on him, and procured him the Hatred of all his Neighbours. *Henry* IV. took his chiefeſt Towns in *Savoy*, which he reſtored again by the Treaty of Peace in 1601. and then exchanged the Marquiſate of *Saluces* for *Breſſe*. After this, the ſame Duke of *Savoy* becoming concerned in the Wars of *Mantua*, drew firſt the *French*, and then the *Spaniards* upon him, after the War for the *Valtoline*; and after that too the Arms of the *French* a ſecond time for the Duke of *Mantua*, and the *Germans* likewiſe. All theſe Misfortunes caſt him into ſuch deep Grief, that he fell ill, and died in *Savillan*, three days after his coming to defend that Place in 1630. being then above ſixty-eight years; a Prince that for all his Life-time had the Repute of being ſo reſerved and ſecret in his Deſigns, that it was commonly ſaid of him, That more Mountains covered his Heart than his Country. *Guichenon*, *Davila*, *Thuan.* *&c.*

CHARLES *Emanuel* the Second, Duke of *Savoy*, Son to *Victor Amadeus*, was born in 1634. and ſucceeded his Brother *Hyacinth* in the Eſtates of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, in 1638. under the Guardianſhip of *Chriſtina* of *France*, Daughter to *Henry* IV. The Princes of *Savoy*, back'd by the *Spaniards*, did much harm during his Minority; but the prudent Mother, ſupported by her Brother *Lewis the Juſt*, overcame all their evil Deſigns. The Duke being declared of Age in 1648. took the Government of his Country upon himſelf, keeping always a good Underſtanding with the *French*, as an Acknowledgment of the Obligations they laid on him; but was not ſo great a Friend to the *Spaniards*, who were forced, by the Peace of the *Pyrenées* in 1649. to give him Satisfaction for the Loſs he ſuſtained by their means. In 1654. and 55. he levied Forces againſt his Subjects the *Vaudois* of *Lucern*, *Angrogne*, *&c.* Theſe People the Duke had a mind to make *Roman* Catholicks by compulſion, who, it ſeems, were enraged by this Method to that degree, that they pulled down the Churches, outraged the Miſſionaries, and, as *Morery* reports, aſſaſſinated a Pariſh-Prieſt in his own Houſe, and publickly ridicul'd the Solemnity of *Chriſtmas*. All the Proteſtant Princes of *Europe* interpoſed in this Buſineſs, which was taken up at laſt by the King of *France*, who was choſen a Mediator by the Proteſtant Cantons. *Morery* takes notice, That a Proteſtant Miniſter, called *Anthony Leger*, publiſhed an Hiſtorical Account in *Holland*, entituled, *The Perſecution of the Vaudois*; but this Book, ſays he, is ſtuffed with Falſhood and Miſrepreſentation, the Duke's Severities being magnified a great deal beyond matter of Fact. *Charles Emanuel* died in 1675. He was a Graceful Perſon, a Lover of Learning, and a Prince of great Senſe.

CHARLES-TOWN, the Name of three ſeveral Places in our Weſtern Plantations; one in *New-England*, ſituate between the Rivers *Charles* and *Miſtick*, with a Market-place near the River, from which run two Streets beautified with ſeveral good Houſes, beſides a large and well-built Church.

CHARLEVILLE, which ſignifies *Charles-Town*, is the moſt Northern Town of the County of *Cork*, part of the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*. 'Tis a Borough-Town bordering upon *Limerick*.

CHARLEVILLE, in Latin *Carlopolis*, a Town of *France* in *Retelois* in *Champagne*, ſeated on the *Meuſe* below *Sedan*, between *Meziers* and *Rocroy*. It was formerly but a Borough called *Arches*, until *Charles* of *Gonzague*, Duke of *Nevers* and *Mantua*, built it into a pleaſant Town, and gave it his own Name. It has been ſince that time fortified regularly. On the other ſide the River is *Mont-Olympe*, on which are ſeen the Ruines of an old Caſtle, thought to have been a Temple of the ancient Pagans. The Duke of *Mantua* is Sovereign of this Town ſtill; but the Gates, the Walls, and the Caſtle on *Mont-Olympe*, belong to the King of *France*.

CHARLIER, (*Giles*) commonly called *Ægidius Carlerius*, Dean of *Cambray*, was much eſteemed in the Fifteenth Century. He was at the Council of *Basil*, and diſputed there four days together, *De Peccatis publicè corrigendis*. His Diſputation is extant in the Third Volume of *Caniſius*'s Collection, called *Antiquæ Lectiones*. His Anſwers to ſeveral Caſes in which he was conſulted, are likewiſe in two Volumes: The firſt, entituled, *Sportula Fragmentorum*, contains ſeveral Treatiſes; as, *De Conſervatione Bonorum Eccleſiæ, & Defenſorum Eccleſiæ*, *&c.* Printed at *Bruſſels* in 1478. The ſecond, Printed the year after, and called, *De Sportula Fragmentorum*, and is likewiſe a ſort of miſcellany Piece, and treats, *De Electione Judæ Proditoris*. *De* [illegible] *chia Eccleſiaſtica. De Reditibus ad Vitam pro Decimis. De Imaginibus, &c. Miræus in Auct. De Script. Eccl. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CHARLIER, *(John) Gerſon*, or *Jarſon*, Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Paris*, was one of the greateſt Men of his time: He is called *Gerſon*, from the Name of a Village near *Rheims* in *Champaigne*, where he was born in the year 1363. He was looked upon as a ſort of an Oracle, both for his Learning and his Piety. The *Burgundians* handled him untowardly at *Paris*, for condemning the Works of *Johannes Petitus*. The Duke of *Burgundy* receiving this latter Author into his Protection, accuſed *Gerſon* in the Council of *Conſtance*, as if he had falſified *Petitus*'s Books, and interpolated them with Hereſies of his own inſerting: But this Charge was not received by this Council, where *Gerſon* was very much admired. 'Tis ſaid, That at the latter end of his Life, he was much perſecuted for his free way of declaiming againſt the Vices of the Age, and the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*. He died at *Lyons* in 1429. being 66 years of Age. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works; the beſt of them are thoſe of *Paris* in 1521. and 1606. both in two Volumes, where his Life is ſet before his Works. *Pet. Schottus, Trithem. Poſſev. Bellarm. &c.*

CHARLOTTE of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Lewis* II. Duke of *Monpenſier*, was firſt of all a Nun, and made Lady Abbeſs of *Jouare*; but ſhe quitted her Veil and that Dignity in 1572. got ſafe into *Germany* to *Frederick* II. Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, where ſhe embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and was married to *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, whom ſhe loved to that degree, that ſhe fell into a burning Fever, as ſoon as ſhe heard he was wounded by *John* of *Jauregni*, whereof ſhe died at *Antwerp*, *May* 6. 1582.

CHAROLLES, a Town of *Burgundy*, and Capital of the County of *Charollois*, ſituated upon the River *Reconſe*, 6 Leagues from *Cluny*, and about the like diſtance from the *Loire*. This Town is pleaſant enough, having a fine Collegiate Church, ſome well built Monaſteries, and other Embelliſhments. Latin Authors call it *Carolia*.

CHAROLLOIS, a County of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, that lies between *Maconois* and *Bourbonnois*: Its chief Town, as was ſaid before, is *Charolles*; the leſs conſiderable are *Parey le Moineau*, *Charlieu*, *&c.* This ſmall parcel of Lands has often changed Maſters: It belonged in ancient times to the Dukes of *Burgundy*; then it fell to the Houſe of *Bourbon*; afterwards to that of *Armagnac*; at length to the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*, until it was united to the Empire by *Mary* of *Burgundy*'s Marriage with *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*; after which, the Archduke *Philip* did *Lewis* XII. Homage for it in 1499. And *Henry* II. in the Treaty of *Cambreſis*, in 1559. reſerved himſelf that Sovereignty too. At laſt the *French* became the only Maſters thereof, yet reſtored it to the *Spaniards* by the Peace in 1659. but kept it themſelves ever ſince the Peace of *Nimeguen*, concluded in 1678.

CHARON, looked upon by ancient Pagans to be a Ferryman, to whom Souls were obliged to pay a certain Piece of Money for their Paſſage over the River *Styx* to Hell; and this undoubtedly was the reaſon ſome People uſed to put a Piece of Coin in their Friends Mouths when dead, that ſo they might have wherewithal to pay this imaginary Debt. This ridiculous Belief probably was grounded upon what *Diodorus Siculus* obſerves, which is, That *Orpheus* travelling in *Egypt*, and ſeeing the Inhabitants of a certain Town bury their Dead in Tombs that lay on the other ſide of a Lake, make the *Greeks* believe at his return that *Charon* Ferried the Souls of the Dead to Hell, becauſe that in the *Egyptian* Language Ferry-men are called *Charons*.

CHARON, *(Lewis)* called *Charondas*, an Eminent Lawyer of *Paris*, living towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, who by the Works he has written, has ſhown himſelf no leſs a Maſter in the Polite Part of Learning than in his own Profeſſion. He wrote a Panegyrick upon King *Charles* IX. Printed by *Robert Stephens*. He likewiſe wrote *De Reſtituenda & in Artem dirigenda Juris-prudentia. De Juriſdictione & Imperio. Vereſimilium Libri tres. Annotationes in Leges Antiquas. Fiſcard & Foſter. Vit. Juriſc. &c.*

CHARONDAS, Native of *Catana* in *Sicily*; he preſcribed Laws to the Town of *Thurium*, when rebuilt by the *Sibarites*; and amongſt others ordered, That none ſhould come to Publick Aſſembies armed, upon pain of preſent death: This he did to prevent the Diſorders that their mutinous Humours would otherwiſe have certainly occaſioned; but he himſelf coming in haſte to the Meeting, forgets to put off his Sword, which being made ſenſible of by ſome of the Aſſembly, he takes and runs it into his Breaſt, to puniſh the Violation of the Law in his own Perſon. *Diog. Val. Max im.*

CHARRON, *(Peter)* Chanter of *Condom*, is ſufficiently known by his Writings. We have three Treatiſes of his; *The Three Verities: Of Wiſdom, &c. Balſac* affirms, That in his Treatiſe of Wiſdom, *Charron* did no more in effect than tranſcribe M. *Du Vair* and *Montagne*. In ſhort, he had ſeveral other Enemies; and no fewer Friends, who gave in a fair Teſtimony to his Worth. *Gabriel Naudé Bibliograph. &c.*

CHARTIER, *(John)* a *Benedictine*, wrote the Great Chronicle of St. *Denys* in *Franc*, and lived about 1430. We have his Works in 3 Volumes, Entituled, *Les Grands Chroniques de France, Vulgairement Appellées, Chroniques de St. Denys, &c.* It has been ſince carried on to the death of *Lewis* XII.

CHARTRES upon *Eure*, *Carnutum*, or *Autricum Carnutum*, a Town of *France* in *Beauſſe*, Capital of a Country of that Name, has a Preſidial, with a Biſhoprick that was formerly Suffragan to *Sens*, but depends now on *Paris* ever ſince 1622. It's ſo ancient a Town, that ſome Authors are of Opinion, that the *Gomerites*, ſent to People *Gaul* ſoon after *Noah*'s time, were the firſt Founders of it: Others think it was built by the *Druides* and *Saronides*, Miniſters of the Religion of the ancient *Gauls*. Few can determine this difference; but this is without debate, That the People of this Country were the firſt that withſtood the *Romans* in defence of their Liberties, and that they afterwards made Alliance with *Cæſar*, when they could not reſiſt his Power. It has formerly had ſeveral Counts, until being united to the Crown, *Francis* I. erected it into a Dutchy in 1528. in favour of *Rena* of *France*, Dutcheſs of *Ferrara*. As for the Town, it was beſieged in 911. by *Rollo*, Chief of the *Normans*, and was almoſt burned in 1019. In 1568. the Proteſtants laid Siege to it in *Charles* IX.'s Reign, but were forced to raiſe it; yet it was taken by *Henry* IV. in 1591. who got himſelf Crowned and Anointed there, *Rheims* ſiding with the *League*, and perſiſting in its Rebellion againſt their Lawful King. *Chartres*, accounted Capital of *Beauſſe*, built on the extremity of a great Plain on the River *Eure*, which parts it into the Greater and Leſſer, has but narrow Streets, like moſt other ancient Towns, yet has fine Houſes, fair Walks, and very magnificent Churches. The Cathedral is certainly one of the fineſt in the whole Kingdom, much admired by Strangers for its Quire, its two Belfreys, and that part that is built under ground.

CHARTREUX, a Religious Order founded by *Bruno*, Native of *Cologne*, and Canon of *Rheims*, who retired from the Converſe of the World in 1084. to a place called *Chartreuſe* in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*. This Man left the Order no Rules, nor had it any until *Baſil* VII. General thereof, formed ſome Conſtitutions out of the Cuſtoms they were wont to obſerve, and had them confirmed by the Pope. Theſe of this Order obſerve a ſtrict Faſt, and almoſt perpetual Silence, an Abſtinence from Fleſh even in their Sickneſs, a continual Confinement to their Cloiſter, and wear always a Hair Shirt. Their General takes the Title of *Prior of the Chartreuſe*, where he holds every year a General Chapter for the Affairs of the Order. *S. Bernard, S. Martle, &c.*

CHARYBDIS, a dreadful Whirlpool joining the Coaſts of *Sicily* Southwards, and not far off the Rock *Scylla*, which lies Northward on *Italy*-ſide, both very dangerous places, and hard to be ſafely ſhunn'd, as appears by the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin.* Poets feign, That this *Chrybdis* was a paſſionate and lewd Woman, who was Thunder-ſtruck, and turned into this dangerous Abyſs, finely deſcribed by *Virgil*, in his Third Book of *Æneids*. It was here that the *Pharo*, or Watch-Tower was built, called that of *Meſſina*, from its Neighbourhood to that Town. *Charybdis* is now known under the Name of *Capo di Faro*.

CHASSANÆUS, Firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Provence*, was a conſiderable Lawyer, and the King's Advocate in the Bailiwick of *Autun*, and afterwards Councellor to the Parliament of *Paris*: He died in 1542. His Works are, *Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi. Conſuetudines Burgundiæ. Conſilia, &c.*

CHASTEAU-BRIANT, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Upper-Britany*, on the Frontiers of *Anjou*, and about ten Leagues from *Nantes*: Several Authors take it to be the Country of the ancient *Cadutes* mentioned by *Cæſar*; but *Sanſon* and others are not of this Opinion.

CHASTEAU-REGNAUD, upon the River *Meuſe*, a little fortified Town in *Champagne*, has the Title of Principality, and is two Leagues off *Charleville*.

CHASTEAU-ROUX, which the *Italians* call *Caſtel-Roſſo*, and was formerly called *Caryſtius*, is a Town of the Iſle of *Negropont*, very remarkable for its fine Marble, and for being thought the Country of *Briarius* the Giant, ſo famous in Antiquity.

CHASTEL, *(Peter)* or *Chaſtellane*, called in Latin *Chaſtelanus*, Biſhop of *Tulles*, and afterwards of *Orleans*, Great Almoner of *France*, and one of the moſt Learned Prelates of the 16th Century. He was born at *Langres* in the time of *Francis* I. 'Tis ſaid, This Prince asked him once in Converſation, Whether he was born a Gentleman, or not? Upon which, *Chaſtel* replied, That *he was not perfectly certain which of* Noah's *three Sons he was deſcended from. Thuan. S. Marth.*

CHASTEAU-THIERRI upon *Marne*, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, with the Title of *Dutchy*, *Bailiwick*, *Preſidialſhip* and *Election*. It's about eight Leagues from *Meaux*, and but a little farther from *Rheims*, in a place that renders it ſtrong, and alſo very pleaſant. The Duke of *Mayenne* in the laſt Civil Wars took it for the *League*, and ſuffered the *Spaniards* to plunder it with great fury; but it ſoon afterwards yielded to the King, who gave the Inhabitants great Privileges.

CHASTELLERAUD, a pretty pleaſant Town of *France* upon the River of *Vienne*, with the Title of Dutchy, towards the Frontiers of *Touraine*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Poitiers*. It ſuffered much in the laſt Civil Wars. Some will have it, that it was within a League of this Place that a Hind guided Great *Clovis* his Army over the River to fight *Alaric* King of the *Goths*. The Family of *Hamilton* in *Scotland* had the Titles of Dukes of this Place from the *French* King formerly.

CHASTENERAYE, (*Francis* of *Vienne*) Son to *Andrew* of *Vienne* Great *Seneſchal* of *Poitou*, a young Lord in great Eſteem at *Francis* I. his Court, where he was brought up, and was very intimate with *Guy Chabot* Lord of *Jarnac* and of *Monlieu*, until ſome Malicious Perſons ſowed Diſſention between 'em, in acquainting *Charles Chabot*, that his Son *Guy* had boaſted he had Debauched his Step-Mother, *Charles* the Second's Wife, and that they had it from his intimate Friend *Chaſteneraye*; hereupon the Father taxes the Son with what was told him, and the Son Vows to juſtifie himſelf, ſo publiſhes in expreſs Terms, that *Chaſteneraye* Lyed; who immediately Petitioned the King for Leave to revenge the Affront in a Single Combat. Young *Jarnac* was for a Duel too; but were both denied by King *Francis*. But *Henry* II. his Succeſſor, gave 'em Leave to decide their Difference as they deſired, and accordingly the Place was appointed in a Park of *St. Germain en Laye*, whither the King himſelf, the Lord High Conſtable *Montmorency*, with ſome Mareſchals, and great part of the *French* Nobility came to ſee it, which ended thus; *Chaſteneraye* having received many Wounds drops, but would not yield; *Jarnac*, loth to kill him, begs the King would be pleaſed to accept the Gift the other refuſed; which that Prince was firſt of all againſt, yet did upon the Lord High Conſtable's and Mareſchal's preſſing Intreaties, ſo conſented his Wounds might be dreſſed; but he enraged to ſee himſelf thus overcome, rips 'em open again, and ſo died 3 days after, to the great aſtoniſhment of moſt People, who made ſure account he would come off Conqueror, becauſe he had the Reputation of being one of the Valianteſt Men in all *France*. *Memoires Hiſtoriques*.

CHASTILLON-*Sur-Seine*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*, between *Aiſei-le-Duc* and *Bar* upon *Seine*. It's a pretty Place, and divided in two by the River, but all environed with the ſame Wall. The *Bailiff* of the *Mountain* generally reſides here.

CHATRI *Colombe*, a Taylor's Wife of the Town of *Sens* in *Burgundy*, that lived in King *Henry* the Third's time, and is ſpoken of in Hiſtory for a very ſurpriſing accident that befell her: For about Twenty years after ſhe was Married ſhe had all the Signs of being with Child, and at ſome Months end felt the Pains that Women feel before they are Delivered, yet ſhe could by no means be laid of her Burthen, but was forced to keep her Bed for three years, at the end of which her Pains ceaſed, her Belly remaining big and heavy as formerly to her death, which happened about 24 years after, and the Sixty eighth of her Age. Her Husband got her opened, and found to all People's Admiration a Girl quite form'd, but petrified. So uncommon an effect of Nature imployed the Phyſicians a long time to find its real cauſe. *Alibour*, Phyſician in the Town of *Sens* when this happened, and afterwards chief Phyſician to *Henry* the Fourth, writ an Eloquent and Learned Diſſertation upon this Subject. *Paquier. Recherches de France*.

CHAVARIGTS, a Sect of the *Mahometans* oppoſite to that of the *Schiites*. They deny that God ever ſent any Prophet that was Infallible, and who had a Commiſſion to give a new Law to Mankind: They pretend likewiſe, that if ſuch an Office ſhould ever become neceſſary, it would not be confin'd to a ſingle Family, but that every Man of Probity and Vertue would be capable of that Honour. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

CHAUCER, (*Jeffrey*) born at *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Fourteenth Century. He was call'd, *The Engliſh Homer*, and was not only a Poet but a Mathematician, and underſtood, according to the Talent of his Time, the Polite Part of Learning. He died in 1440. and has a Tomb in *Weſtminſter-Abby*. His Works are Printed in Folio, at *London* in 1561. Beſides theſe, he left a Manuſcript, in which he Laments the Liberties he had taken in ſome part of his Poems, inconſiſtent with Modeſty and Religion. This Manuſcript is now in the Hands of the *Reviſer*. *Leland*, *Bale*, *Cambden*.

CHAUVREUX, a Councellor to the Parliament of *Paris*, who having Subborn'd a Publick Notary to Forge ſome Writings, was Sentenc'd by the Court upon the 23d of *December* 1496. to make an *Honourable Amends*, particularly to be ſet on the Pillory, Branded on the Forehead with a Flower-de-Luce, and afterwards baniſh'd the Kingdom; This Sentence, as Recorded in the Parliament Regiſter, was Executed in the Manner following. He was order'd to be brought to the Bar, in a Scarlet Gown, and a Cap lin'd with a Rich Fur, to receive Sentence; Then he was order'd to withdraw, and had a Diſgraceful Habit put upon him, and thus he was brought again to the Bar, Bare-headed and Bare-foot, with a Lighted Torch in his Hand; Afterwards he was deliver'd up to the Executioner, who carried him to the Pillory, in a Cart, where, turning him about thrice, he Branded a Flower-de-Luce on his Forehead with a Hot Iron. *Regiſt. du Parlement*.

CHAUMONT, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, Capital of *Baſigni*, built upon a little Hill near *Marne*, between *Langres* and *Chalon*. In former times, whilſt it had its particular Lords, it was but a Borough fortified only with a Caſtle, but ſince its union to the Country of *Champagne*, and falling to the Kings of *France*, they have augmented it much, and ſtrengthened it with ſeveral Towers, ſo that now it's a very pleaſant, pretty big, and ſtrong Town.

CHAZNADAR-BACHI, Treaſurer to the Seraglio, or Privy Purſe to the Grand Seignior. He Commands the Pages belonging to the Treaſury, and Manages the Revenues aſſign'd to defray the Expences of the Court. The Publick Exchequer for the Affairs of the Empire, being under the Care of the Defterdar. *Ricaut Turkiſh Hiſt.*

CHECH, firſt Founder of the *Bohemian* Monarchy. The *Bohemians* are ſtill called *Cheques* in the *Sclavonian* Tongue.

CHEFEIER, in *Latin Capicerius*; it ſignifies the ſame with *Primicerius*, who was the firſt Perſon in the Catalogue of an *Eccleſiaſtical Chapter*; as much as to ſay, He was *Primus in Cera*, or had his Name ſtanding at the Head of the Roll; it being anciently the Cuſtom to write in Tables of Wax. In the time of *Gregory* the *Great*, the *Primicerius* had an Authority over the Inferior Clergy, and the Management of the Quire, it being his Buſineſs to ſee Divine Service decently perform'd: It was likewiſe his Buſineſs to puniſh the Irregular Clergy, and to inform the Biſhop of ſuch as were incorrigible. *Father Simon*.

CHEKIANG, a Province of *China* upon the Eaſtern Coaſts, between *Nanking* and *Tokien*, the moſt Fruitful and Wealthieſt of all the Country next to *Peking* and *Nanking*, for it comprehends Eleven great Cities, whereof each hath its particular Territories, and all together have Command over Sixty three leſſer ones, with ſeveral Boroughs, Caſtles, and Villages. Their great Foreſts of Mulberry Trees fed ſuch vaſt numbers of Silkworms, that they are able not only to ſupply all *China* and *Japan* with Silks, but alſo the other Parts of the *Indies*, and the Kingdoms of *Europe*. But we muſt not believe what ſome People ſay of theſe Worms, *viz.* that they Work their Silk without the Help and Induſtry of Man, for this is required as well in this Country as in *Europe*. They that Work this Silk have the Art to Interweave Gold and Silver, and to repreſent ſeveral things, eſpecially Dragons in it, for the Emperor and great Lords of the Courts uſe, who wear this as a Badge of their Greatneſs. The People of the Country are very Civil and Witty, but mightily given to Superſtition and Idolatry, notwithſtanding there are a great many Chriſtians among 'em. The Country is very pleaſant, being Watered with ſeveral Rivers and Canals form'd by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, with Magnificent Bridges, ſo that one may Travel both by Land and Water, and that very pleaſantly. *Martin Martini*.

CHELONIS, Daughter to *Leonidas* King of *Sparta*, liv'd in the Seventy fifth Olympiad. This Lady gave great Inſtances of her Juſtice and Good Nature, upon a very nice Occaſion; for her Husband *Cleombrotus*, having diſpoſſeſſed *Leonidas* of his Kingdom, ſhe took her Leave of him, and liv'd with her Father to aſſiſt him in his Miſfortunes; and afrerwards, upon *Leonidas* recovering, and expelling the Uſurper, ſhe quitted her Father's Court, and return'd again to her Husband. *Plutarch. In Vit. Agiſ. & Cleomenes*.

CHEMNIS, an Iſland of *Egypt*, believed by the People of that Country to float. Here are ſeen Palm-Trees in abundance, with many other, whereof ſome bear good Fruit, the reſt afford Shade only. There is alſo a great Temple of *Apollo* deſcribed by *Herodotus* in the Second Book of his Hiſtory. He alſo talks of a City of this Name in the Country of *Thebes* near *Nea*, with a Temple Dedicated to *Perſeus*, who, as the *Chemnites* ſaid, appeared to 'em ſometimes riſing out of the Earth, and at other times in the Temple.

CHEMNITIUS, *(Martin)* a *German Lutheran* Miniſter, born at *Britzen* in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* in 1522. He was a great Divine, and a conſiderable Mathematician, particularly in Aſtronomy; He was very much eſteem'd by the Princes of his own Communion, who often made uſe of him in the Publick Affairs of the Church. He died in 1586. His Works are, *Harmonia Evangeliorum. Examen Concilii Tridentini. A Treatiſe againſt the Jeſuits, &c. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 84. *Melchior in Vit. Theol. Germ. &c.*

CHEOPES, or *Cheops*, King of *Egypt*, ſucceeded *Rhampſinet*, but it's not known what Age he lived in. He ſhut up the Temples, prohibited Sacrifices, and commanded that all ſhould Work for him, employing One hundred thouſand Men continually for Ten years to dig Stones in the Quarries of the Mountains of *Arabia*, and to draw 'em to the *Nile:* After this he ſpent Ten years more to build thoſe prodigious *Pyramids* which have been deſervedly looked upon as one of the Worlds Wonders. Theſe vaſt Expences drain'd his Treaſury ſo much, that he ſhamefully proſtituted his Daughter for Money to go on with the Work. *Herodotus* ſays he Reigned Fifty years, which makes ſome think that he is the ſame *Chemmis* or *Chammos* of whom *Diodorus* ſpeaks. *Herodotus.*

CHEPHENES, Brother to *Cheops* King of *Egypt*, and his Succeſſor, Reign'd Fifty ſix years, and built a *Pyramid* as his Predeceſſor did: Both their Memories became ſo odious to the *Egyptians*, that they would not ſo much as pronounce their Names, but held that the *Pyramids* were built by one *Philiſtion*, a Shepherd that kept his Flocks about this place. *Diodorus* calls him *Chephres*, and ſays, that they who named him *Chabris*, maintained he was Son not Brother to *Chemmis. Herodotus.*

The **CHEQ,** Prince of *Mecca*, who is as it were High Prieſt of the Law, and Soveraign Pontif of all the *Mahometans* of whatever Sect or Countrey they be. The Grand Signior ſends him every year a rich Carpet, a ſumptuous Tent, with a great Sum of Money to provide for all the Pilgrims during the Seventeen days of their Devotion: And to make the Expences appear conſiderable the *Cheq* makes the *Mahometans* believe that there come yearly Seventy thouſand Pilgrims of both Sexes to *Meccha*, and that if this number ſhould happen not to be compleat, that then Angels would aſſume Mens Bodies to make it up. As for the Carpet and Tent they are very rich Pieces, as well for the goodneſs of the Stuff they are made of, as alſo for their other Ornaments. The Carpet is to cover *Mahomet*'s Tomb, and the Tent is pitch't oppoſite to the *Moſque* for the *Cheq* to live in during the Seventeen days of his Devotion, who, when the year is over, ſends Pieces of this Carpet and Tent to ſeveral *Mahometan* Princes, and they ſend him great Preſents in exchange: He makes 'em believe, that in ſticking a Piece of the Curtain that environ'd *Mahomet*'s Tent to theirs, they cannot fail of being Victorious over their Enemies whom he calls *Infidels*. He never ſends the whole Tent or Carpet to any Meaner Perſon than the *Great Mogul* or *Cham* of *Tartary*, and this he does once in Ten years, firſt to the one, and afterwards to the other. Beſides the Gains he has by theſe Cunning Practices, all the Gifts that are ſent either to *Mecca* or *Medina*, belong to him, which with the Pilgrims Expences, when they live upon their own Purſes after the Seventeen days are expired, amount to an immenſe Sum. Yet it's to be obſerved that at *Mecca* there are no other Reliques of this falſe Prophet *Mahomet* but one of his Slippers, for his Tomb is at *Medina. Tavernier.*

CHER, in *Latin Caris*, a River which riſes in *Auvergne* near *Clermont*, and running North-weſt through *Berry*, and on the South-ſide of *Tours*; a little below this laſt it falls into the *Loire*.

CHERAZOUL, a Town of *Curdiſtan*, upon the Road between *Nineve*, or *Moſul*, and *Iſpahan*, built on a ſteep Rock for a quarter of a League together; The Houſes having Ladders, ſome of fourteen or ſixteen Steps to go up to them, with no other Doors but great Mill Stones, which ſhut up or open a paſſage, according as they are roul'd in or out in the Places circled for that purpoſe: Above theſe Houſes, which look like Neſts in a Mountain, are Caves, or great Cellars, where the Inhabitants ſhut up their Cattle, which makes People think that this Place has formerly been a ſtrong Retreat to defend the Frontiers againſt the Incurſions of the *Arabians*, and *Bedovins* of *Diarbek. Tavernier.*

CHERBOURG, in Latin *Caroburgus*, a Town of *France*, on the Coaſts of *Normandy*, near *Harfleur* and *Beaumont*, has a good Port, and was the laſt which the *Engliſh* kept in *Charles* the Seventh's Reign, but loſt it in 1453.

CHEREAS, Captain of the Emperor *Caligula*'s Guards, putting himſelf at the Head of thoſe who had Conſpir'd againſt that Prince, kill'd him as he was going from the *Theater* to the Bath; nor did he content himſelf with this, but ſent to kill the Empreſs *Ceſonia* and her Daughter: Yet, though he rid *Rome* of a cruel Monarch, hated by all People, and open'd his Uncle *Claudius* a way to come to the Empire, he was Sentenced to Die by that ſame *Claudius*, who thought Emperors were not ſafe whilſt ſuch deſperate Fellows liv'd. It's ſaid he ſuffered with great Reſolution, and ask'd a Soldier that ſtood by, Whether his Sword did cut well? and deſir'd they might bring him that wherewith he had kill'd *Caligula*; which being brought, it deprived him of Life with one Blow. *Joſephus, Philo.*

CHERIF, (or *Xeriſ*) in the *Arabick* Tongue, ſignifies a Prince or great Lord The *Turks* give their Emperor this Name, as well as that of Sultan. The Prince of *Meccha* aſſumes it too, and the Emperor of *Suz*, who is King of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*, takes the Title of *Cherif of Cherifs*: Their Riſe in *Africa* was about 180 years ago; The firſt that made himſelf then Sovereign being an *Alfaqui*, or Doctor of *Mahomet*'s Law, who appeared in 1508. under the Name of *Mahomet Benhamet*, otherwiſe called *Cherif Huſceen*: He pretended his Deſcent from their Prophet, and took the Name of *Cherif*, as proper to him for that Reaſon. He had Three Sons, *Abdel Quivir*, *Hamet*, and *Mahamed*, whom he ſent in Pilgrimage to *Meccha* and *Medina*, thus to gain 'em Reputation amongſt the *Africans*. At their return they became of the *Morabites* Sect, which got them the Reputation of very Holy Men amongſt all the Barbarians. After this, he ſends the Two youngeſt, who were very able Scholars, to *Fez*, to Diſpute for a Chair in the College of *Modaraca*, which was given to the Eldeſt of the Two; and the other was made Preceptor to the King's Children. But the Father, who ſtill aim'd higher, put 'em upon asking the King Leave to go and Fight the Chriſtians, who began to be very Powerful in *Africa*, and to Maintain *Mahomet*'s Law by the Sword, which the Quality of *Cherifs* oblig'd 'em to. The King, though he foreſaw of what dangerous Conſequence it might be to give 'em a Privilege, that by joining the Title of Protector of the People, to that of *Cherif*, would enable 'em to do what they pleas'd; yet deluded with their apparet Holineſs, he permitted that they might publiſh a *Gazie* againſt the Chriſtians, (which is the ſame amongſt them as our *Croiſade)* and allow'd 'em a general Tithe for the Maintenance of the numerous Army they rais'd by marching up and down the Country, with Drums and Banners, for People to come in to them. In 1514. they went as far as *Tarudant* in the Province of *Sus*, where having gain'd the Chief of the Country to their ſide, they, with their Father, took the Title of Governors of *Tarudant*, *Dara*, and afterwards of *Sus* it ſelf. The Father Dies about this time, but the Sons, as Ambitious as ever for Rule, attack'd the Governor of *Saſi*, took him Priſoner, with ſeveral other *Portugueſe* Gentlemen, but loſt *Abdel-Quivir* in the Fight; yet this Victory fluſh'd 'em ſo much, that in 1519. they reſolv'd to make themſelves Maſters of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, to eſtabliſh their Power before their Hypocriſie was diſcovered. In this Deſign they went to *Morocco*, and found Means to make the King away, ſome ſay by Poiſon, others, That he was Stab'd in a private Conference that they drew him to. Immediately after they ſeized the Caſtle; and the Eldeſt declares himſelf King, as Kinſman to *Mahomet*, and therefore Lawful Heir to their Crown; And the youngeſt ſtyl'd himſelf Viceroy and Governor of *Tarudant*; And a little after *Hemet* call'd himſelf King of all *Africa*, which irritated the King of *Fez* to that Degree, that he laid Siege to *Morocco*, but was forc'd to raiſe it, and returning afterwards with a more Powerful Army, was utterly Defeated, and loſt his Son, with all his Artillery and Baggage; after which, theſe *Cherifs* Beſieged *Tafilet* in *Numidia*, and carried it in 1536. *Mahamed* King of *Sus*, took the Town of *St. Croix*, of Holy Croſs, at *Cap Aguer*, from the King of *Portugal*, and became ſo formidable, that this Prince was forced to quit moſt of the Places that belonged to him upon thoſe Coaſts. But in the midſt of theſe Succeſſes, Ambition ſets both the Brothers at Variance, and occaſions a Bloody War: For *Mahamed*, the Youngeſt, but moſt Valiant, and beſt Beloved by the People, denies to Obey the Eldeſt's Order, from whom he held *Sus*: Whereupon *Hamet* ſets forth from *Morocco* to compel him, but is beaten and taken, yet ſet at Liberty ſoon after, and an Agreement made in 1543. that they ſhould ſhare a-like in their future Conqueſts. *Hamet* finding himſelf thus free, rais'd a ſecond Army, but is likewiſe beaten a ſecond time, and his Town of *Morocco* taken; yet *Mahamed* uſed him very kindly, ſending him to Command in *Tafilet*, and promiſing to reſtore his Children to his Eſtate. After this, *Mahamed* ſtill uneaſie when out of Action, picks a Quarrel with the King of *Fez*, brings him to a Battel, where both he and his Son are taken Priſoners in 1547. and both ſet at Liberty the year after:

But Three Months after *Mahamed* leads a great Army before *Fez*, makes himſelf Maſter of the Palace, Marries one of the Kings Daughters, but ſends himſelf to *Morocco*, ſo that he remain'd poſſeſs'd of the Town, and of the greateſt part of the Country. A little after he ſent Three of his Sons againſt *Tremecen*, which was delivered them by the *Turk* that Commanded there upon their firſt Summons; Then, upon Suſpicion that the King of *Fez* was perſuading the People of *Morocco* to Rebel, he got him and his Children all put to Death: But the *Turks* of *Algier* having retaken *Tremecen*, and coming near *Fez*, obliged him to take the Field, becauſe that Town has the Privilege of making Conditions for it ſelf, when the Prince is unable to keep the Enemy above half a Leagues diſtance from it: And having loſt the Battel fled to *Morocco*, leaving the *Turks* to Plunder the Town, which he retook again in 1555. but was kill'd ſoon after by ſome of the 1200 *Turks* of his Guards, as he was upon his Journey to *Sus* with a great Body of Horſe. His Son *Abel Munen* purſued the Murtherers, and recover'd his Fathers Treaſure, which they were carrying off to *Tremecen*; And in the mean time, the Governor of *Morocco*, leſt thoſe unconſtant People might Rebel, and Proclaim *Hamet*, Brother to the Deceas'd King, he cut his and his Seven Sons Throats; ſo that both the Brothers coming thus to untimely ends, *Muley Abdala*, *Mahamed*'s Son, was left in quiet Poſſeſſion of the Empire. This left the Crown to *Mahamed* the *Black*, who being deprived of his Right by his Uncles *Melic* and *Hamed*, called *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal* to his Aſſiſtance: They were both kill'd in the Battel of 1578. and *Hamed* kept the Poſſeſſion. The *Cherif* of *Fez* calls himſelf the *Cherif of Cherifs*, and is now in Poſſeſſion of the Empire of *Sus*, the Two Kingdoms of *Tafilet*, *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Tegorarin*. *Marmol. Thuan.*

CHERILUS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Samos*, deſcrib'd the Victory that the *Athenians* gain'd over *Xerxes*. This Poem was ſo fine that they gave him a Stater (about Half a Crown of our Money) for every Verſe, and order'd that it ſhould be publickly rehears'd every year with the Works of *Homer*. 'Tis ſaid that he died at the Court of *Archelaus*, King of *Macedonia*, who had a great Value for him. *Lilius Giraldus De Poet. Suidas, &c.*

CHERONEA, a Town of *Bœotia*, Famous for the Battel gain'd by *Philip* of *Macedon* in the 416th year of *Rome*, over the *Athenians*; and no leſs Famous for *Plutarch*'s Birth.

CHERSONESUS, *Aurea*, or Golden *Cherſoneſus*, a Peninſula of *Indus*, on the other ſide of the River *Ganges*, which comprehends not only the Peninſula now called *Malaca*, but alſo *Sumatra*, ſince ſeparated from it: Several have thought that it was the *Ophir Salomon* ſent his Ships to. *Cherſoneſus* is the ſame in *Latin* with Peninſula. There are beſides this *Golden*, the *Cimbric Cherſoneſus* or *Jutland*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; there is likewiſe the *Thracian* and *Tauric Cherſoneſus*, frequent in the Writings of the Ancients.

CHERTSEY, a Market Town of *Chertſey* Hundred in the North Weſt Parts of *Surrey*, with a Bridge over the *Thames*, noted in the Popiſh Times for its Rich Monaſtery. King *Henry* being made away in the Tower of *London*, was Interr'd here in a private manner, but afterwards removed to *Windſor*.

CHERUBINI, *(Laertio)* born at *Norcia*, an Epiſcopal See in *Umbria*, Eminent in his Profeſſion from Pope *Sixtus* the Fifth to the beginning of the Reign of *Urban* the Eighth, in which he died in 1626. He made a Collection of the Conſtitutions and Bulls of the Popes, from *Leo* the Firſt downwards, and publiſh'd that Body of Collections called *Bullarium*. *Angelo-Maria-Cherubini*, his Son, a Monk of *Montcaſſin*, made great Additions to it, and publiſh'd it, as now extant, in Four Volumes. *Janus Nicius Erithræus Pinac.* III. *Imag. Illuſt.*

CHERUBINS, Angels of the Second Rank of the Firſt *Hierarchy*. *Joſephus* in the Third Book of the Jewiſh Antiquities, ſpeaking of the Two *Cherubins* that covered the Ark, ſays, They were Wing'd, and did not reſemble any of the Creatures, which we know, that *Moſes* repreſented them in the very Form in which they appear'd to him on the Throne of God. But as for *Ezechiel*'s *Cherubins*, their Figure is expreſly mark'd, *viz.* a *Man*, a *Lion*, an *Ox*, and an *Eagle*; but Authors do not agree, whether each had a particular Figure, or whether each had the Four. *Vilalpandus* is for the laſt; and believes that each *Cherubin* had a Shape compos'd of all Four, *viz.* the Face and Arms of a Man, the Wings of an Eagle, a Lions Panch, and Calfs Feet, and thinks that the *Cherubins* of the Ark were the ſame too. See *Spencer. De Legibus Hebr. Ritualibus, Lib.* 3.

CHERUBINS, a Military Order of *Swedeland*, inſtituted in 1334. according to *Siegler*, by *Magnus* IV. King of that Kingdom, in Memory of the Metropolitan See of *Upſale*. The Collar of this Order was compos'd of *Cherubins* of Gold, Enamell'd with red, and of Patriarchal Croſſes without Enamel, in the middle. At the bottom hung an Oval, with the Word *Jeſus* in Gold; and four little Nails Enamell'd black and white, to expreſs our Saviour's Paſſion. But *Charles* the Ninth, when he baniſh'd Popery, aboliſh'd this Order. *Favyn.*

CHESNE, a Suburb of *Chalcedoine*, where *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, and above Thirty Prelates of his Party, held a falſe *Synod* in 403. againſt St. *John Chryſoſtom*, who was Cited thither to anſwer what *John* his Deacon alledged againſt him, a Man that was Depos'd ſome time before by this Holy Prelate for his Vicious Life. *Paul*, Biſhop of *Heraclea*, having ſumm'd up the Votes, St. *Chryſoſtom* was Depos'd, and ſent in Exile to *Pienet* in *Bithynia*; but an Earthquake that happened the next day after his departure, and overthrew part of the Emperor *Arcadius*'s Chamber, made him recall him again. *Socrat. Theod. &c.*

CHESNE, (*Andrew* of) a *French* Man of *Touraine*, one of the ableſt Hiſtorians of our Age, and in great Requeſt for his Knowledge and other good Parts. He Writ ſeveral good Treatiſes when *Geographer* and *Hiſtoriographer* to the *French* King; As, *His Hiſtory of* England, *Antiquities of the Towns of* France; *His Hiſtory of* Cardinals, Authors, *&c.* and died of a fall out of a Chariot as he came from the Country to *Paris* in 1640. Towards the end of his Life he publiſh'd an incomparable and very laborious Work, containing an Account of the Authors who wrote the Hiſtory of *France*; He publiſh'd the Firſt Volume in 1633. It comprehends an Account of the *French* Writers from *Pharamond* down to his own time; Afterwards he publiſh'd Three Tomes more; and after his death, *Francis Du Cheſne* his Son, a Lawyer, Printed a Fifth Volume, and likewiſe Printed a Hiſtory of the Popes and Cardinals, and ſome other Pieces.

CHESNE *Ghirbaſchi*, one of the Twelve Principal Officers of the Grand Signior, and the Chief of the Sultan's Taſters. *Ricaut. Turk. Hiſt.*

CHESHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Ceſtrienſis*, a Maritime County in the North Weſt Parts of *England*, is bounded on the North with *Lancaſhire*, on the South with *Shropſhire*, and part of *Flintſhire* in *Wales*, Eaſtward with *Derby* and *Staffordſhires*, and Weſtward with *Dee*, which parts it from *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*, ſo that it reaches in length from Eaſt to Weſt, about Forty five Miles, in Breadth from North to South Twenty five. The whole divided into Seven Hundreds, wherein are Fourteen Market Towns, and Eighty ſix Pariſhes. In this County, amongſt others, dwelt the *Cornavii* in the time of the *Romans*: In the Heptarchy 'twas a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now it makes part of the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*. Here the Air and Soil equals the beſt, and exceeds that of the Neighbouring Counties: For though the Climate be Cold, touching the 54th Degree of the North Latitude, yet the warmth from the *Iriſh* Seas ſeldom lets the Snow lie long on the Ground, and diſſolves the Ice ſooner than in thoſe Parts that lie farther off. In ſhort, the Air is Healthful, the Soil Rich and Fruitful, both in Corn and Paſturage: But it excels in Three Things, *viz.* Salt, Cheeſe, and Mill Stones. The firſt made in great plenty out of the Salt Pits of *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, and *Middlewich*; The Mill Stones, both great and good, are digg'd up at a Hill call'd *Mowcop* Hill. Beſides the River *Dee*, which ſeveres this County from *Wales*, here are others of good Note, particularly the *Merſey* and *Wever*, which yield plenty of Fiſh; and ſo do the ſeveral Meers and Pools this County is watered withal. Amongſt which, that called *Bag-Meer*, lying near *Brereton*, the Seat of the Honourable Family of that Name, is celebrated for this Prodigy; That before the Death of any Heir of that Houſe, the Bodies of Trees are ſeen to Swim upon this Meer: Theſe are Fir-Trees, which, notwithſtanding the Moiſture of the Ground, they have been for many Ages preſerved ſound, black within as Ebony, and us'd by Carvers to inlay Wooden Utenſils, which is thought to be done by ſome clammy Bituminous ſubſtance about them that prevented their Putrefaction. The Gentry of this Country are remarkable, ſaith Dr. *Fuller*, for four Things: Firſt, For their numerouſneſs not to be parallell'd in *England*, in the like extent of Ground, which makes this County better ſtor'd with Parks than any other; Secondly, For their Antiquity, many of their Anceſtors being fixt here before the *Norman* Conqueſt; Thirdly, For their Loyalty, which King *Richard* the Second was ſo well ſatisfied in, that in Troubleſome Times he ſent for 2000 *Cheſhiremen*, all Archers, to attend him; Fourthly, For their Hoſpitality, no County keeping better Houſes. This County was reputed a Palatinate before the Conqueſt, and has ſince continued in the ſame Dignity; in that reſpect much Senior to *Lancaſhire*: And though it has been long ſince reannexed to the Crown, yet it ſtill holds the Rights and Privileges of a County *Palatine*. The

Market Towns, beſides the City of *Cheſter*, which gives Name to the whole County, are *Altringham*, *Congleton*, *Haulton*, *Knotsford*, *Middlewich*, *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, *Stopford*, *Tervin*, *&c.*

CHESTER, Lat. *Ceſtria*, the Principal Place of *Cheſhire*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *York*, is 150 miles from *London* to the North Weſt, firſt rais'd, as my Author ſays, from the Fort of *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of *Britain*, for *Claudius* the Emperor, and pleaſantly ſeated on the North Banks of the River *Dee*, about 20 Miles from its fall into the *Iriſh* Seas, widening it ſelf all the way from *Cheſter* to a great breadth; But unhappily the Channel is ſo choakt up with Sand for ſome Miles, that Ships dare not venture up the River further than the *New Key* about ſix Miles below *Cheſter*; Over the River there is a fair Stone Bridge, with eight Arches, and at each end a Gate, from whence iſſues the City Wall, that takes up two Miles. This City lies upon a ſquare, and has four Gates for entrance, beſides three Poſterns. The Wall is Built with Seven Watch-Towers, and broad Battlements for Pieces of Ordnance. On the South ſide is a ſtrong built Caſtle of a Circular Form, with a Caſe Court incloſed with a Wall. All along the Principal Streets there is before the Houſes a covered kind of Gallery for People to walk dry from one end to the other. The Houſes for the moſt part are fair and well built; the Town in general both Populous and Rich, much reſorted unto of late years by the Forces in their March for *Ireland*; *Cheſter* being their uſual thorough fair in order to their Imbarkment for that Kingdom; whoſe Vicinity to theſe Parts, affords in ſettled times ſuch an opportunity for conſtant Intercourſe, that the main Trade of *Cheſter* is with *Ireland*. In ſhort, this City is of ſuch compaſs, ſo well frequented both by Gentry and others, as to contain Eleven Pariſhes. One Thing there is which conduces much to the Proſperity of it, which is, its being a County *Palatine*, the Rights and Privileges whereof it enjoys to this day, though it has been long ſince Annexed to the Crown: For the due Adminiſtration of which Rights, here is a Chamberlain, a Juſtice for the *Common Pleas* of the Crown, Two Barons of the *Exchequer*, a Sheriff, an Eſcheator, and other Officers, to the great Eaſe of the Country in Expedition of their Buſineſs. The Cathedral was firſt a Monaſtery, Founded by *Leofrick*, once an Officiary Count in theſe Parts, and by him Dedicated to *St. Werburga* the Virgin; but afterwards Repair'd, Beautify'd, and Indowed by *Hugh* Sirnamed *Lupus*, the firſt Earl of *Cheſter*. In this State it continued till the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, who of a Monaſtery made it an Epiſcopal See; and having Ejected the Monks, ſubſtituted a Dean and Prebendaries; ſo that *Cheſter* is one of the Six new Biſhopricks Erected by that King, the other Five being *Briſtol*, *Oxford*, *Gloceſter*, *Peterborough*, and *Weſtminſter*, which laſt continued but Nine years a Biſhoprick. Thus King *Henry* having had the Spoil of the Monaſteries in the general Diſſolution of them under his Reign, was pleaſed to Refund back again ſome of it upon the Church. And as for that of *Cheſter* it was anciently in the Dioceſe of *Lichfield*, one of the Biſhops whereof removed his See hither, *Anno* 1073. as the more remarkable Place: And though it continued ſo no longer than his time, yet it gave occaſion many times for his Succeſſors to be called Biſhops of *Cheſter*. But when King *Henry* the Eighth Erected it into an Epiſcopal See, it was made up of the Two Arch-Deaconries of *Richmond* and *Cheſter*; of which the firſt had Juriſdiction over *Richmondſhire*, (in the County of *York*) and part of *Cumberland*; the other over *Lancaſhire* and *Cheſhire*. In which Counties, this Dioceſe contains Two hundred fifty ſix Pariſhes, whereof One hundred and one Impropriate. 'Tis valued in the King's Books, 420 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* the Clergy paying for their Tenth the yearly Sum of 435 *l.* 12 *s.* The Earls of *Cheſter* were anciently counted Palatines; for when *William* the Conqueror gave this Earldom to his Noble *Norman*, *Hugh Lupus*, he gave it him to be holden as freely by his Sword, as the King himſelf held *England* by his Crown. The laſt that held it was *Simon de Montford*, after whoſe Death it fell to the Crown, and has been ſince United to the Principality of *Wales*; ſo that the Eldeſt Son of *England* is by Birth Earl of *Cheſter*.

CHESTERFIELD, a Market Town of *Scarſdale*, part of *Derbyſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated between the *Ibbe* and the *Rother*, on the Southſide of a little Hill, and that in a fertile Soil; By the Ruins of it it ſeems to be of good Antiquity. Near this Place was the Battel fought between King *Henry* the Third and his Barons, in which *Robert de Ferrans*, Earl of *Derby*, was taken Priſoner. King *Charles* the Firſt made it an Earldom in the Perſon of *Philip* Lord *Stanhop* of *Shelford*, to whom ſucceeded in that Title his Grandchild *Philip* the preſent Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

CHEW, a King of *China*, the laſt of the Family of *Xanga*. This Prince was Manag'd by his Wife *Takia*, a Handſom, but a very Cruel and Unreaſonable Princeſs: The Aſcendant ſhe had over him made his Government intolerable, inſomuch that the Great Men of the Kingdom ſet the Crown upon *Change*'s Head, who dying ſoon after, was ſucceeded by his Son *Fau*. This *Fau* gain'd a Battel againſt *Chew*, who afterwards ſhut up himſelf in his Palace, and ſet fire to't: Queen *Takia* was taken, and loſt her Head for her Cruelty. *Paul Pezron. Antiq. des Temps.*

CHEWTON, or *Chewton-Mendip*, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, from *London* Ninety ſix Miles.

CHIAOUS, Officers belonging to the Grand Signior. There's about Five or Six hundred of 'em, and their Captain is call'd *Chiaous-Baſchi*, and has a conſiderable Poſt: They frequently meet in the Grand Viſier's Palace, that they may be in a readineſs to Execute his Orders, and carry his Letters and Diſpatches into all the Provinces of the Empire, as occaſion ſerves. The Sultan likewiſe Employs 'em in Embaſſies. They carry a Batoon Silver'd over, and their Arms are a Cimitar and a Bow and Arrows. *Ricaut. Turk. Hiſt.*

CHIAPA, a Province of *New Spain*, in Northern *America*, which took its Name from the Borough *Chiupa*, remarkable for its good Horſes. The Chief Town is *Ciudad Real*, a Biſhoprick, Suffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Mexico*. The Province for theſe ſeveral Ages has been Peopled by Four Nations. The firſt called *Chiapa*, furniſh Men of Excellent Underſtanding, the moſt Poliſh'd and Civiliz'd of all *New Spain*, very expert in Muſick, Painting, and all other Arts, eſpecially Breeding and Tameing brave and bold Horſes; The ſecond is that of the *Zoques* or *Zoaques*; The Third of the *Zeltales*; And the Fourth of the *Quelenes*: Theſe have their ſeparate Territories well ſtock'd with ſmall Villages and Boroughs, and Form as it were ſo many Commonwealths. The Town of *Ciudad Real* is Govern'd by Magiſtrates choſen amongſt the Burgeſſes of the Town by a particular Privilege allow'd them by the King of *Spain*. Here is a River call'd *Gryalua*, which Breeds certain Beaſts not to be found in any other place: They reſemble Munkeys, have a long Tail, and are all ſpotted like Tygers; They hide themſelves generally under Water; and if they ſee any Man or Beaſt Swim by, they twiſt their Tail about a Leg or Arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been obſerv'd that they Eat them. There is alſo another River call'd *Rio Blanco*, which as it were Petrifies Wood thrown into it, yet is clear, and does no harm to Man or Beaſt that Drinks thereof. Here are alſo ſeveral wonderful Springs: Some Flow and Ebb; and one near *Tafixa* yields Water in abundance for three years, let the Weather be never ſo dry; and the next three after, let it Rain never ſo much, it has not a drop; There is a Third that overflows in Summer, and is dry all Winter; A Fourth which Cures all External Ailments that require the application of a Cautery, but kills either Bird or Beaſt that Drinks thereof. There is beſides theſe, a Well, into which if one throws a Stone it will cauſe Thunder, and a great Storm; And near the Borough of *Chicomuzelo* is a Cave, very narrow at the entry, but ſpacious within, with a Lake on one ſide, the Water whereof is very clear, though it Stagnates, and is two Fathom deep towards the Banks. The Province of *Chiapa* was formerly in great Eſteem for the great quantity of Gold drawn thence; nor does it now want rich Veins, if there were Slaves enough to work them. There are alſo good Mines of Silver, and other Metals, which remain untouch'd. To the South of *Ciudad Real* is the Mountain *Ecatepec*, of ſuch a prodigious height, that one muſt go Nine Leagues before he can come to the top; nor is there any time for this but Night, for the Sun is no ſooner up but there riſes ſuch a great Wind and Storm that a Man can't ſtand on his Feet. *De Laet.*

CHIAVENNA, a Burrough in the Country of the *Griſons*, and gives the Title of an Earldom; It ſtands upon the River *Meira*, which joins the *Adda*, and are both diſcharg'd into the Lake of *Como*.

CHICHELEY, (*Henry*) Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, born at *Higham-Ferrers* in *Northamptonſhire*, a Perſon of great Worth. King *Henry* the Fourth, after ſeveral conſiderable Church Preferments, ſent him Ambaſſador to Pope *Gregory* the Twelfth, who was ſo well ſatisfied with his Abilities and Behaviour, that he made him Biſhop of St. *David's*, and Conſecrated him himſelf. In this Station he aſſiſted at the Council of *Piſa*, in 1409. After the Death of King *Henry* the Fourth, Biſhop *Chicheley* was much in Favour with King *Henry* the Fifth, who ſent him Ambaſſador to King *Charles* the Sixth of *France*, and *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, who were then upon ill Terms with each other; and upon the Deceaſe of *Thomas Arundel* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Chicheley* was choſen Archbiſhop in his Place; Afterwards he Crown'd *Catharine* of *France*, King *Henry* the Fifth's Queen, and Chriſten'd King *Henry* the Sixth. In 1424. he founded a College in *Higham-Ferrars*, and in 1440. he Dedicated the Chapel of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, which he founded, and made ſome Statutes for the Government of that Society: In ſhort, he was a great Benefactor to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and to the Church of *Canterbury*, and allow'd Penſions to ſeveral Learned Men. He died in 1443. and was buried in the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in a Tomb made by himſelf, upon which was plac'd his Statue of White Marble, with an Epitaph, giving an Account of his Negotiations and Preferment. *Pits, &c.*

CHICHESTER, Lat. *Ciceſtria*, a Biſhops See in *Suſſex*, 58 Miles diſtant S. W. and by S. from *London*. It was Built by *Ciſſa* the Second, King of the South *Saxons*, whoſe Royal Seat it was; it ſtands in a Plain on the Banks of the *Levant*, wherewith the beſt part of it is encompaſſed, and from whence it runs Southward into the Sea, whereinto it empties it ſelf about 10 Miles from *Chicheſter*, a City conſiſting of 5 or 6 Pariſhes, circular in its Form, and incompaſs'd with good Walls. The Buildings are generally fair: The Streets large and ſpacious; four of which leading from the four Gates of the City, croſs one another in the midſt; and near the Croſs is a fine Market Place, ſupported round about with Pillars, which was Built by Biſhop *Read*. Before the See was removed hither, the Town was of little Note, but for its ſmall Monaſtery, Dedicated to St. *Peter*, and a little Nunnery. *Wilfred* Archbiſhop of *York* was he that planted the See in that Iſland, who being Baniſh'd his Country by *Egfrid* King of the *Northumbers*, came to *Suſſex*, and Preach'd the Goſpel there. *Selſey* was aſſign'd to him for his Seat by *Eddwach* the South *Saxon* King, *Anno* 687. And after *Cedwal* King of the Weſt *Saxons* had Conquer'd this Kingdom, he built a Monaſtery in the ſaid Iſland, which he made the Biſhop's See: Here it continued till the time of *Stigand*, who firſt remov'd the See to *Chicheſter*, *Anno* 1070. The Cathedral Church, anciently Dedicated to St. *Peter*, was new built by *Rodulphus* the Third Biſhop here, which being ſoon after burnt down, was Rebuilt and Beautified by *Siffriddus*, the ſecond of that Name. This Dioceſe contains only the County of *Suſſex*, in which is 250 Pariſhes, whereof 112 Impropriated. 'Tis valued in the Kings Books at 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* and anſwers for the Tenth of the Clergy 287 *l.* 2 *s.* The Biſhops hereof, according to an ancient Charter, were formerly Confeſſors to the Queens of *England*, and had Allowance for the ſame. Laſtly, This City has alſo been Honour'd with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *Francis Leigh*, Lord *Dunſmore*, Created Earl of *Chicheſter* by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1644. but the Title dying with him, it was Reviv'd in his Grace *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Lord *Limerick*, Created Baron of *Newburg*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton*, by King *Charles* II. in 1675.

CHIELEFA, a Town of *Tzaconia*, or *Braccio di Maina* in the *Morea*, built a Mile and a half off the Sea, upon a Hill, and Fortified with five Towers. It was taken by General *Moroſini* upon Compoſition in 1685. and the Garriſon conducted according to Articles to the Place agreed on. The *Turks* endeavoured to retake it again the year after, but were beat off, and all their Rich Camp taken by the *Venetians*, who found in this Town above 50 Pieces of Cannon. *Coronelli, Deſcription of the* Morea.

CHIFLET, or *Chifletius*, (*John James*) a Phyſician born at *Beſançon* in 1588. He was Phyſician to *Philip* the Fourth King of *Spain*, who had a great Eſteem for him; in Requital to theſe Favours he wrote his *Vindiciæ Hiſpanicæ*, being a Juſtification of the Quarrels of *Spain* againſt *France*; which Book was anſwer'd by *Blundel* and others. *Chifletius* wrote other Pieces more ſerviceable to his Reputation, as the Hiſtory of *Beſançon*, Intituled, *Veſuntio Civitas Imperialis libera Sequanorum Metropolis.* The Hiſtory of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*. *De Loco Legitimo Concilii Eponenſis. De Linteis Sepulchralibus Chriſti Servatoris. Portus Iccius Julii Cæſaris demonſtratus, &c.* *John Chifletius*'s Son, a Lawyer at *Beſançon*, was a good Linguiſt, and particularly an *Hebrecian*, who, beſides other Treatiſes, Printed a Book in 1642. call'd, *Apologetica Parænesis ad Linguam Sanctam. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus De Script. Sec.* XVII. *&c.*

CHILDEBERT the Firſt, Third Son of *Clovis* I. by St. *Clotilde*, had in 511. that part of *France* for his Share which was call'd the Kingdom of *Paris*. His Brothers, who were Ambitious of Reigning alone, were firſt of all his Enemies, until the Mothers Intereſt united the Three to Revenge their Grandfather's Death on *Sigiſmond* and *Gondamer*, Kings of *Burgundy*. Afterwards *Childebert*, upon a falſe Rumour of the Death of his Brother *Thierry* in *Thuringia*, enter'd *Auvergne*, where hearing that his Brother was ſtill alive and Victorious, he return'd home to undertake a Juſter Expedition againſt *Amalaric*, an *Arian*, King of the *Viſigoths*, who abus'd his Wife *Clotilde*, King *Childebert*'s Siſter, upon the account of her Religion; and after overcoming him, join'd his Brother *Clotaire*, and conſented to the Death of his Nephews, Sons to *Clodomir* King of *Orleans*, and ſeiz'd part of their Kingdom; Then he Quarrell'd with his Brother *Clotaire*, but this was ſoon over, and *Clotaire* accompanied him in his ſecond Voyage to *Spain* in 542. where he laid Siege to *Saragoſſa*, but rais'd it again; when the Biſhop of the Town preſented him with the *Stole* of St. *Vincent*, Deacon and Martyr; for which St. *Childebert* at his return built the Church, now called St. *Germain* of *Prez*, and Cathedral of *Paris*, where he himſelf was Buried by St. *Germain*, Biſhop of that City in 558. having Reign'd 47 years and ſome days: This Prince is Commended for his great Charity towards the Poor, (ſelling his Plate to relieve their Neceſſities) and his no leſs Zeal for the Chriſtian Religion. *Gregor. Turon. Ado, &c.*

CHILDEBERT the Second, King of *Auſtraſia*, Son to *Sigebert*, was but Five years old when his Father was Murdered at the Siege of *Tournay* by the Emiſſaries of *Fredegonde*; yet his Mother *Brunehaud*, then at *Paris*, carried him to *Metz*, where he was Crown'd in 575. At the Age of Fourteen he Headed an Army into *Italy* againſt the *Lombards*, and ſent another to help the Emperor *Maurice*, and ſometime after ſucceeded his Uncle *Gontran*, King of *Burgundy*, in that Kingdom; yet by a Stratagem of *Landri*, Major of the Palace, or Court, to *Clotaire* II. he loſt the Battel of *Soiſſons*, called that of *Truec*; He made up this loſs by the taking of *Paris*, and afterwards by beating the *Varnes* that had Revolted; He alſo Chaſtiſed *Autharis* for breaking his Word to him. During all this time *Fredegonde* did what ſhe could to get him Murther'd, but to no purpoſe; for thoſe ſhe imployed were always diſcovered and Puniſh'd; yet *Paulus Diaconus* and *Haymo* ſuſpect that ſhe got him Poiſoned at laſt; for he died much at the ſame time with his Wife *Faileube*, being but 25 years of Age, whereof he Reign'd 20 King of *Auſtraſia*, and two in his Uncles Eſtate: He left Two Sons, call'd *Theodebert* and *Thierri* II. with a Daughter call'd *Theudeline*, whom *Clotaire* took with the Grandmother *Brunehaud*. *Aimoin. Paul. Diac. &c.*

CHILDEBERT the Third, Sirnam'd, *The Juſt*, was Son of *Thierri* the Firſt, and ſucceeded his Brother *Clovis* or *Lewis* the Third. In the year 595. *Pepin* the *Groſs*, Major of the Palace, had the whole Adminiſtration of Affairs, *Childebert* having nothing more than the Name of a King. This Prince was ſucceeded by his Son *Dagobert* the Second. *Fredegarius. Haymo, Lib.* 4.

CHILDEBERT, Son of *Grimoald*, Major of King *Sigebert* of *Auſtraſia*'s Palace, who made the People believe after that Prince's Death, that he had Adopted his Son, whom upon that pretence he puts upon the Throne, getting *Dagobert*, *Childebert*'s Son, ſhaved by *Dido*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*, and ſent to *Ireland*. This ſo enraged the *Auſtraſians*, that being reſolved to rid themſelves of the Father and the Son, they ſeiz'd both, and carried them to *Paris*, where *Clotaire* II. ordered that they ſhould be put to Death in 652. *Aimoin.*

CHILDEBRAND, Son to *Pepin* the *Burley* or *Big*, Deſcended from *Fereol*, *Præfect* of the *Gauls*, was Brother to *Charles Martel*, who often intruſted him with the Command of his Troops, and was the firſt of the Branch of the *French* Kings of the Third Race. *Fredegaire* and his Continuator affirm this in expreſs Terms, as may be ſeen in *Gregory* of *Tours*'s Supplement. This *Childebrand* was *Nebelong*'s Father, who had a Son call'd *Thiebert* or *Theodebert*, Count of *Matrie*, a little Country in *Normandy*, between *Eureux* and *Vernon*; After this follows *Robert* I. then *Robert* II. call'd the *Strong*; then *Robert* III. who was Crown'd King of *France* in 922. This was *Hugh* the *Great*'s Father, who begot *Hugh Capet*, of whom the *French* Kings of the Third Race are Deſcended. *Du Cheſne, &c.*

CHILDERIC the Firſt of this Name, ſucceeded his Father *Meroveus* in 457. but through the Extravagancies of the beginning of his Reign, he was Baniſh'd by a General Rebellion of his Subjects, who put a *Roman*, call'd *Ægidius*, or *Gillon*, Governor of *Soiſſons*, in his Place. In this Diſtreſs he goes to his Friend *Baſin*, King of *Thuringia*, leaving his Truſty *Guiemans* or *Guienemau* to labour for his Reſtoration, who ſucceeded ſo well, that he gain'd *Gillon*'s Heart, and put him upon all kind of Violences, ſo that the People wiſh'd their Lawful Sovereign back again; which the Faithful *Guiemans* no ſooner perceiv'd, but he acquaints *Childeric* with it, in ſending him as a Sign of his good Succeſs in the Undertaking, the half of a Piece of Gold which they divided at their parting. Thus the Baniſh'd Prince returns after Seven years Exile, and governed his Subjects with much Moderation; took *Angers*, *Orleans*, and the Iſles of the *Saxons*, made a cloſe League with their King *Odacre*; afterwards defeated the *Germans*, and Married *Baſine*, *Baſin*'s Wife, that followed him from *Thuringia*, on whom he begot *Clovis* I. his Succeſſor, and

Three Daughters: He died in 481. after a Reign of 24 years. *P. Æmil. Du Tillet.*

CHILDERIC the Second, a young Son of *Clovis* II. and St. *Baudour*, ſucceeded his Brother *Clotaire* III. in the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*, in 674. *Ebroin*, who would put *Thierri* on the Throne, being Shav'd and Confin'd in the Monaſtery of *Luxeüil* in *Burgundy*, and the young Prince put in that of St. *Denys*. This left *Childeric* abſolute Maſter of the Kingdom, a Power he abuſed ſo much by his frequent Extravagancies, that he became Odious to all his Subjects, whereupon, *Bodillon*, one whom he had got ſhamefully whipp'd, kill'd him as he returned from Hunting at the Foreſt of *Lanconis* near *Chelles*, in 673. or 677. *Du Cheſne, Mabillon.*

CHILDERIC the Third, called, the *Idiot* or *Lazy*, a Son, a Brother, or Couſin to *Thierri* II. was the laſt King of the firſt Royal Race of *France*. He was put on the Throne in 743. by *Pepin* and *Carloman*, Sons of *Charles Martel*, and Succeſſors to his great Power; but in 751. was Shav'd and Confin'd in the Abbey of St. *Bertin*, near *St. Omars* in *Artois*, by the ſame *Pepin* who got himſelf Crown'd King of *France* in 752. And thus ended the Race of the *Merovingians*, who had ſway'd the Scepter of *France* for 332 years, to count from the 420. that *Faramond* was acknowledged King. *Annal. Fuldenſ. Du Cheſne.*

CHILI, a great Country in Southern *America*, bounded on the Weſt with the Pacifick Sea; on the North with *Peru*; on the South with the Country of the *Patagons*, and with the *Magellanick* Lands on the Eaſt. This Country is very Cold, occaſioned much by the High Mountains *Los Andes* and *Sierra Nevada*, which lying Eaſtward deprives it of the Morning Sun; and ſome pretend that its very Name *Chili* ſignifies Cold in that Country Language: However, it's divided into three Parts, *viz. Chili, Imperiale, Chicuito* or *Cuyo*. *St. Jago* is now its Chief Town, as the *Conception*, or *Arauco*, was formerly: Its other Towns are *Angol, Vallarica, Oſorno, &c.* which, with almoſt all the Country, belong to the *Spaniards*, ſince *Diego Almagro* diſcovered it, and was made Governor thereof in 1534. by *Charles* V. The Soil here is Fruitful, and will bear moſt of what Fruit or Grain is carried thither out of *Europe*. The Country too is pleaſant enough, only now and then there riſes a Wind that pierces and kills People. Its enrich'd with ſeveral Mines of Gold, and great Quarries of *Jaſper*; nor does it want Game or Cattel; their Sheep are ſo extraordinary big that they can carry 50 pound weight on their Backs. The Inhabitants are both Daring and Valiant, eſpecially thoſe of the Valleys of *Arauco, Puren, Tucapel*, and ſome others, not yet altogether under the *Spaniſh* Subjection; Their Apparel is Beaſts Skins; and they Worſhip the Devil under the Name of *Epanomam*, that is, Strong and Powerful; yet there are many of thoſe who are Subject to the *Spaniſh*, that get themſelves Baptiz'd. *Chili* depends partly on the Viceroy of *Peru*, but yet has a particular Governor. *Garcilaſſo.*

CHILIASTS, or *Millennaries*; a Party of Chriſtians, who believe, that after the General or Laſt Judgment, the Saints ſhall live a Thouſand years upon the Earth, and enjoy all manner of innocent Satisfactions. 'Tis thought *Papias* Biſhop of *Hierapolis*, who lived in the Second Century, and was Diſciple to St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*, or, as ſome think, to *John* the *Elder*, was the Firſt who maintained this Opinion: The Authority of this Biſhop, ſupported by ſome Paſſages in the *Revelations*, brought a great many of the Primitive Fathers into this Perſuaſion, as *Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, &c.* Afterwards *Nepos*, an *Egyptian* Biſhop, living in the Third Century, was ſo far engag'd in this Belief, and maintain'd it with ſo much Elocution, that *Dionyſius* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, thought himſelf obliged to write againſt him, upon which, *Coracion*, one of the Principal Abetters of this Doctrine, renounced it publickly, which practice was imitated by the Generality of the reſt. The *Millennaries* were likewiſe condemn'd by Pope *Damaſus*, in a Synod held at *Rome* againſt the *Apollinarians*. Some of the modern *Millennaries* have refin'd the Notion of *Cerinthus*, and made the Satisfactions Rational and Angelical untainted with any thing of Senſuality or Epicuriſm. As for the Time of this Thouſand years, thoſe that hold this Opinion are not perfectly agreed: Mr. *Mead* makes it to commence and determine before the general Conflagration; but Dr. *Burnet* ſuppoſes that this World will be firſt Deſtroy'd, and that a new Paradiſaical Earth will be form'd out of the Aſhes of the Old one, where the Saints will Converſe together for a Thouſand years, and then be tranſlated to a higher Station. *Epiphanius Hær.* 77. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Lib.* 7. *Cap.* 9. *Baron. A. C.* 264. *Mead. Dr.* Burnet's *Theory of the Earth.*

CHILO of *Lacedæmonia*, number'd amongſt the ſeven Sages of *Greece*, was made one of the *Ephori* of *Sparta* about the 56th Olympiad, the 198th of *Rome*, and 556th before the Birth of Chriſt. He generally ſaid there were three very difficult things in the World, *viz. To keep a Secret; To know how to employ Time; and to bear Injuries without Murmuring. Pliny* ſays, he got theſe Precepts engraven in Golden Letters, in the Temple of *Delphos*, (*viz.*) *That one ought to know himſelf; To deſire no very advantageous Thing; And that Miſery is the conſequence of running in Debt, and being Litigious.* It's ſaid, he died of too great Joy, to ſee his Son Crowned at the Olympick Plays.

CHILPERIC, the Firſt of this Name, a younger Brother of *Clotaire* I. was firſt of all King of *Soiſſons* in 561. and then of *France* in 570. after the Death of his Brother *Cherebert*. He took Arms twice or thrice againſt his younger Brother *Sigibert* I. King of *Auſtraſia*, and in 567 made himſelf Maſter of *Rheims*; in 676 he ſubdued *Touraine, Poitou*, and *Limoſin*. This Prince was Witty and Eloquent, conſidering the Times he lived in, and was a Mixture of Virtue and Vice, if that can poſſibly be; for his Deportment to ſome of the Nobility, whom he had forbid his Sight, until they had fulfilled the Penance enjoined them by *Ragnemode* Biſhop of *Paris*, for drawing their Swords in St. *Denys*'s Church, pleads for his Piety; as alſo his Diſcharging *Gregory* of *Tours*, and *Carterie* of *Periguex* upon their Oath, though they were impeached of High-Treaſon. He alſo took Care for the Converſion of the *Jews* of his Kingdom, and was himſelf God-Father to many of them; but thoſe few good Actions bore but a ſmall Proportion to his numberleſs Tyrannies, for which *Gregory* of *Tours* term'd him the *Herod* and *Nero* of his Time. He had the Injuſtice to Uſurp his Brother's Territories, and burthen his Subjects with heavy Taxes, deſpiſing, through his great Pride, all the reſt of Mankind. He Marry'd *Audovera*, whom he ſent away becauſe ſhe ſtood God-Mother to her own Daughter. Afterwards he took *Galſonte*, Daughter to *Athanagilde*, King of the *Viſigoths*, but got her Strangled in her Bed to pleaſe his Concubine *Fredegonde*, whom he lov'd to that degree, that he committed the vileſt things in the World, and even Sacrificed his proper Children at her Requeſt; but ſhe at laſt Sacrificed him to her Gallant *Landri de la Tour*, who at her Perſuaſion, kill'd *Chilperic* at *Chelles*, as he was returning from Hunting, in 584. after 23 years Reign. *Mezeray, Gregor. Turon.*

CHILPERIC the Second, at firſt called *Daniel*, was, according to ſome Hiſtorians, Son to *Childeric* II. and after *Clotaire* the Fourth's Death, was taken out of the Cloiſter by *Rainfroy*, Major of the Palace, *Charles Martel*'s Competitor. It was he that made him take the Name of *Chilperic*, giving him the Sirname *Clerc*; but both were beat by *Charles* on ſeveral Occaſions, eſpecially at the Battel of *Vinciac* near *Cambray*, on *Sunday* the 21ſt of *Mar.* 717. *Charles* alſo won the Battel of *Soiſſons* in 718. about which time, the falſe *Clotaire*, whom he cunningly oppoſed to this King, died, which made him ſend to *Eudes*, Duke of the *Gaſcons*, for this *Chilperic*, who died at *Noyon* in 720. *Greg. de Tours. His Continuator.*

CHILTERN Hills in *Buckinghamſhire*, through which they run in the very midſt, yielding a large and pleaſant Proſpect from the Top; formerly they were overſpread with Woods, and then a Receptacle of Robbers; but ſince *Leofſtan*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, cauſed them to be cut down, the Paſs grew leſs dangerous.

CHIMAY, upon a River of the Low-Country in *Hainault*, called *La Blanche*, or the White, has the Title of Principality, and is at the Entrance of the Foreſts, ſix Leagues from *Avenes*; Notwithſtanding what it has ſuffered by the almoſt continual Wars, it is now very well recovered, and has a fine Caſtle.

CHIMERA, a Mountain of *Lycia* that caſts out Smoak and Flame in the Night, which gave Poets occaſion to feign a Monſter with a Lyon's Head, having a Body like a Goat, and Dragon's Tail; and add, that this odd Beaſt was killed by *Bellerophon*. The truth is, that the top of this Mountain was ſeldom without Lyons, nor the middle, which had very good Graſs, without herds of Goats, and that Serpents did breed at the bottom that was marſhy, which is the likelieſt Subject of the Fiction, and that *Bellerophon* killed that Monſter, ſignifies no more, as *Pauſanias* obſerves, than that he render'd the Mountain Habitable. Philoſophers by a *Chimæra* underſtand a meer Creature of the Imagination, compoſed of ſuch Contradictions and Abſurdities in relation to one another, as cannot poſſibly be any where united into a Being, but only in thought.

CHIMLIGH, an inconſiderable Market Town in *Devonſhire*, 148 miles from *London*.

CHIN, a famous Lake in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, where there ſtood in former times a great City that was quite ſwallowed up by an Earthquake, no living Creature being ſaved but a Child that was caſt aſhore upon a piece of Wood. Here are abundance of Plants, whereof the top that appears on the Water bears the form of a Star, which makes ſome call this Lake the *Starry-Sea*. *Kircher.*

CHINA: See *Chine*.

CHINCA, a great and pleaſant Valley in the Dioceſs of *Lima*, in *Perou*, well known through all the Kingdom, becauſe *Pizarro*, who firſt Diſcovered the Country, deſired the King of *Spain*, that it ſhould be the Limits of his Government to the South, and that the River of *San-Jago* ſhould part it on the North. This Valley bears very good Wheat, and the *Spaniſh* Vines thrive extreamly well in it. *De Laet.*

CHINCHILUNG, or *Iquon*, a famous Pyrate of *China*, who firſt of all Served the *Portugueſe* at *Macao*, and afterwards the *Hollanders* in the Iſle *Formoſa*, then he became Pyrate, and having got Immenſe Riches, kept a Commerce in all the Merchandiſe of the *Indies*, with the Merchants of the Eaſtern Iſlands, until at laſt he became great enough to form thoughts of making himſelf Emperor of *China*, and to compaſs his Deſign, he waved taking the *Chinoeſes* Defence, expecting until *Zunchi*, who had conquered the greateſt part of that Country in 1644. ſhould quite extinguiſh *Thamin*'s Race, but the *Tartars* apprehending his Greatneſs, created him King under the Name of *Pignan*, or Peace-maker of the *South*, yet when they made themſelves Maſters of the Province of *Fokien* by his Conduct, they ſeized and confined him in the Town of *Pekin*. *Martini*, *Hiſt. Conq. of China.*

CHINCHIN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Tartary*, where there is a Mountain that furniſhes Mines of *Salamandre*, whereof they make Linnen that will not burn when thrown into the Fire. This Mineral ſpreads in Threads, which being dried in the Sun, and cleanſed from their filth, may be wrought like Wool or Flax, and what is more ſurprizing, is, that they whiten it in Fire, which conſumes the Filth, but does no damage to the Cloth. This is the reaſon why it's called *Salamandre* from the *Lizard Salamandre*, which common, but ill grounded opinion will have to live in the Fire, for there is no living Creature can bear the heat of that Element; it's true, that little *Animal* caſts a *glutinous* and cold humour out of its body, which abates the force of the Fire, and puts it out if little, but if the Fire be vehement, it dies, yet is not reduced into Aſhes, as other Combuſtible Matters are. But to return to the Linnen, it was in ſome of this kind that great Perſons Bodies were wrapped up and burnt, to keep their Aſhes from mixing with others. Some ſay, that there is now a piece of this Stuff at *Rome*, ſent to ſome of the Popes by one of the Kings of *Tartary*. *Kircher.*

CHINE, or the Empire of *China*, a great and ſpacious Country, on the Eaſt of *Aſia*, much fam'd for its Fruitfulneſs, Wealth, the Beautifulneſs of its Towns, and for incredible number of its Inhabitants. *Ptolemy* ſpeaks of it under the name of *Sinarum Regio*, words which the *Chinoeſes* are not acquainted with, nor indeed have they a laſting Name for their Country, becauſe that when the Empire falls to any new Family, they never fail giving it a new Name too. Thoſe of *Chochinchina* and *Siam* call it *Cin*, whence is formed our *China*, which, according to the beſt Relations, has a great Ridge of Mountains to the North, commonly called *Ottocora*, and where theſe end, there is that famous Wall of near 1000 Miles long, to keep the *Tartars* out, who notwithſtanding this have at ſeveral times made Incurſions, and waſted great part of this Country, and at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it in the XVIIth Century. To the Weſt are other Mountains, which part it alſo from the ſame *Tartars*, and from part of the *Indies*, the main Ocean bounds it to the Eaſt and South, where is alſo the Kingdom of *Tunquin*. It's length, according to the Relation *John Nieuhoff* gives us of it in his Embaſſy, is 600 Leagues, its breadth is little leſs, its form ſquare, and the whole is divided into Seventeen Provinces, or rather Kingdoms, if we conſider the vaſt number of great Cities and Towns comprehended in them, amongſt which are 160 prime and famous ones, called *Fu*, about 240 of leſſer Note, which they call *Cheu*, and near 1200 called *Hien*, or ſmall Towns, beſides Fortreſſes, Caſtles, and Reſidences of the King's Officers. The chiefeſt of all now is *Peking*, about Thirty Leagues from that great Wall, but *Nanking* was formerly the Capital. The Jeſuits have a vaſt number of *Oratories* and *Miſſions* throughout the ſeveral Provinces of this Kingdom, with about Two hundred Churches and Privileged Reſidences, and are building Colleges, if ye believe *F. Kirker*. It cannot be expected that this vaſt Tract of Land ſhould have the ſame temperature of Air, and indeed we hear that it's very cold towards the North of this Country; yet that the Air is ſo pure and ſerene that Men live to a great Age, without being ever viſited by the Plague, but have frequent Earthquakes, Their Riches conſiſt in Gold and Silver Mines, Pearls, Spices, Musk, which is the very beſt of the World, of the true *Ambergriſe Camfre*, Sugar, Ginger, Linen, *&c.* beſides Silk, whereof there is ſuch a prodigious quantity, that the Province of *Chekiang* alone is able to furniſh all the reſt of the Univerſe, as all parts may furniſh themſelves with Cotton from *China*, ſince the *Europeans* ſhew'd them how to ſow it about five hundred years ago. Here are alſo Mines of all other Metals: They have a white kind of Copper, which is but little dearer than the Common yellow Copper, and are very good at caſting Bells and Pieces of Ordinance, which are as well wrought here as in any part of *Europe*. It's remarkable that the Emperors forbid the opening of Silver and Gold Mines, leſt the Vapours and unwholeſome Exhalations might annoy their Subjects, who have only leave to gather theſe Metals in the Sands of their Rivers, and make them up into ſmall Pieces, which are valued but according to weight, for they have no Stamp, unleſs it be upon Braſs Farthings that bear the Countries Arms. Here are alſo Minerals of Quick-ſilver, *Vermillion*, *Azur Stone*, *Vitriol*, *&c.* So much for the Wealth, now as to the Inhabitants, whoſe number is as great as the Country is vaſt, ſo great, that to ſee the great Roads, one could not compare them to any thing better than to an Army on its march, or to one of our Fairs of *Europe*, which ſo ſurprized ſome *Portugueſes* when they went thither firſt, that they asked whether the Women had not nine or ten Children at a time; and indeed, to ſee their vaſt number of Ships, one at a diſtance could not imagine them any thing elſe but Towns on the Water, they lie ſo thick, nor would he ſpeak very improperly that ſhould call them ſo, ſince whole Families live in them, and breed their Hogs, Hens, Geeſe, *&c.* aboard, ſo that the Water, eſpecially in the Southern Parts, is well nigh as much inhabited as the Land. But as to the number of the People, Authentick Authors make it amount to 58914284 Men, without comprehending the Royal Family, the Magiſtrates, Eunuchs, Soldiers, Prieſts, or the Women and Children, ſo that it may not ſeem ſtrange if a late Author affirmed that there were 200000000 of Souls in *China*, nor is this ſupputation hard to be made, for the Laws of the Country oblige each head of a Family under a conſiderable Penalty to hang a Writing at his Door, with the number and quality of the Dwellers. Beſides they have an Officer they call a *Tifang*, who is oblig'd by his office, to keep a Liſt of ten Families. This is obſerved in all their Cities and Towns, which differ only in Juriſdiction and Power, there being ſome of the latter altogether as big as the former. The Cities are generally under the Juriſdiction of the Vice-roy of the Province, and have ſome Towns under them, yet there are ſome Towns too that are Capital of certain Territories, and form little Provinces with the others that depend on them. Their Forts are the ſame with their Cities and Towns, only that in theſe there are Garriſons which live with the *Burgeſſes*. They all hate going up Stairs, and therefore live in their low Rooms, have no Windows to the Street, and keep their Wives in the inner Chambers from the ſight and familiarity of Men, if it be not in the Province of *Junnan*, where they have liberty of walking in the Streets, as with us. The inſide of their Houſes is very magnificent, all the Walls ſhining, being varniſhed with the precious Compoſition *Cié*. The Men are Civil, well Bred, Politick, and Induſtrious, but inſupportably Covetous, and ſo Jealous that they lock'd their Wives in, until the *Tartars*, to their great grief, gave the poor Women the liberty of the open Air. They are covetous to that degree, that they will not ſtand to ſell their very Children, or drown them when they think there are too many, thinking they do them a kindneſs in diſlodging their Souls, which perhaps may paſs into the Body of ſome rich Mans Child. This deſire of Wealth lets them never be idle, and inſpires them all with great averſion againſt Strangers. They have particular inventions for the eaſier and quicker diſpatch of every Work, and have a pretty Invention of Flying Chariots. Several are alſo of opinion, that we had Printing, Gunnery, and our Knowledge of the Load-ſtone from them, becauſe theſe were never known in *Europe* until about the year 1278. which was the time that ſeveral Strangers, amongſt others *B. Oderick Italian*, *Ayton* an *Armenian*, and *Paulus Venetus*, went into that Country, with the *Tartars* of the Family of *Juena*. The Men ſtill go well clad, carry a Fan in their Hand, and when they ſalute each other (for they are very Courteous) they never put off their Hat, but with both Hands joined before their Breaſt, bow their Body. Here is no Nobility but what depends on Science and Learning, without any regard to Birth, except in the Royal Families: And the more Learned any Perſon is, the higher he is advanced in Honour or Poſt of Government. For the Women, they are not accounted handſome, if they have not ſmall Legs, for which reaſon they ſwaddle them up when Children, to hinder their growth, ſo that one may ſee ſome whoſe Legs are ſcarce thicker than Sheep ſhanks. There is another thing very particular in this Country concerning this Sex, which is, that it's the Men, and not they that pay the Portion, which the Bride delivers to her Father, for his trouble and care in bringing her up. Their Letters are not diſpoſed Alphabetically as ours, for they uſe as many Figures as they have Words, which, according to Father *Kircher*, are 1600 in all, and Father *Gunter* ſays, there are but 400. becauſe one Word ſignifies a dozen or fifteen different things, according as it is variouſly pronounced; as for Example, *Ya* ſignifies God, *Yä* a Wall, *Yà* Stupidity or Bluntneſs, *Yá* a Gooſe, ſo that all the force and diſtinction which are very numerous of this Tongue, conſiſts in the diverſity of Accents, Tones, Aſpirations, and Inflection of the Voice. Beſides this they have ſome compounded Figures that expreſs two or three Words all-together, as to expreſs *Good Morrow Sir*, they will not ſeek a particular Figure for *Good*, or *Morrow*, or *Sir*, but ſhall find one different from all three that ſhall yet expreſs them; They have an infinite number of theſe, ſo that it's clear a Mans Life is too ſhort to make a juſt diſcernment of all, yet he is not accounted a Learned *Chineſe* that does not know at leaſt 800000 different Figures or Characters. They are ſo very ingenious in making Fire-

Works, that they repreſent any Character or Figure in them, for *Grueber* the Jeſuit ſays, he ſaw one deſcend from the Ceiling of a great Hall that repreſented a great Vine ſurrounded with another Fire in form of the Leaves, and Grapes, all ſo well coloured, that the beſt Pencil could hardly do them more to the Life. The *Chineſes* make uſe of Litters carried between two Mules, or by Men, but the *Tartars* have a kind of *Calaſh*. The Town of *Nanquin*, with ſeveral others, has without its Walls two magnificent Towers nine Stories high, all fac'd with Porcelain, and generally near each Tower is a Temple filled with Idols, and another dedicated to the *Genius*, or Guardian Spirit of the Town. There are alſo in all Towns and Cities, Triumphal Arches, built in honour of valiant Men, famous Doctors, or of thoſe that have done their Country ſome conſiderable Service; and there are but few that have not a College of *Confucius*, that famous Philoſopher of *China*, where ſeveral Profeſſors teach his Doctrine, but there are no Idols in theſe Schools, which is very remarkable. The Ancient and late Emperors of *China*, before the laſt Invaſion of the *Tartars*, had an abſolute Power over the Lives and goods of their Subjects, the eldeſt Son ſucceeded in the Kingdom, the others had the Title of Kings, but no Sovereign Authority, for the Emperor aſſigned them only a City and magnificent Palace, annexing an *Appanage* for their Royal Maintenance, ordering his receivers to remit them Quarterly their Revenues, ſo that receiving but inconſiderable Sums at a time, they ſhould never be able to undertake any thing. Theſe Emperors, though they ſeldom went out of their Palaces, yet were perfectly well informed how their *Vice-Roys* and Governours behaved themſelves, for they ſent a *Viſitor* yearly with power to ſuperviſe what was done, and according to his Information the Prince ordered all things with the Advice of the Philoſophers, who have been employed in the Government of that Kingdom for above two thouſand years. Thus did they rule happily for many Ages, and unmoleſted by any but the *Tartars*, who at laſt through the Cowardice and Diviſion of the *Chineſes*, made themſelves ſole Maſters of that flouriſhing Kingdom under *Xunchi*, King of *Ninche*, about fifty years ago. The preſent *Tartar*, King of *China*, keeps an Army all of his own Nation, except his Guards, who to the number of about Forty Thouſand, as well Muſqueteers as Bow-men, are out of *Japan*, or *Coréa*. He gives the *Chineſe* the Liberty of their Religion, and of keeping their former Laws, with this alteration only, that in every Tribunal there is a *Tartar* that preſides. As for the Civil Government, he has eſtabliſhed nine Juriſdictions at *Pekin*, Capital of the Kingdom, whereof the higheſt compoſed equally of the People of both Nations, is a kind of Parliament that Judges of all Appeals. The ſecond Examines what Concerns Religion, and decides differences between Men of Learning. The reſt are for the Army, or to judge of Criminal Proceſſes, and other things, as amongſt us. In all the other Towns there are nine ſuch, but all Subalterns, and depending on theſe of *Pekin*. There is no Appeal from the Parliament of *Pekin*; and if any one has recourſe to the King, he is to have an hundred Baſtinado's, but if it be found that he was wronged, it coſts the Judge his Life, or at leaſt his Place. The King has fifteen Wives, but not of the ſame Quality, for there are three that are Principal, whereof the chiefeſt is called *Cinſi*, that is *perfect Queen*, the other two *Tumſi* and *Siſi*, that is, Eaſtern and Weſtern Queens, which the *Chineſes* call *Laterales*, theſe have acceſs to the Sovereign, but they always ſpeak to her upon their Knees, the other twelve never come into her preſence unleſs by their Mediation. As for other Wives, this Prince has as many as he pleaſes. There is no diſtinction made between theſe Queens Children, nor is it the eldeſt, but whom the Prince chuſes that ſucceeds him. When this Prince dies, his Body is burned after the Cuſtom of the *Tartars*, but the Pile is not made of Wood, but is all Paper, ſo that the Expences generally amounts to above ſixty thouſand Crowns, and here they burn with his Body his *Guarderobe*, Jewels, and in a word, all that was deſtined for his uſe, beſides Living Creatures; There are alſo three of his Domeſticks, *viz.* a Councellor, a Prieſt, and a Concubine, who having devoted themſelves wholly to his Soul, Sacrifice their Lives as ſoon as he dies. They have the Liberty to chuſe what kind of Death they are pleaſed to dye, and are generally beheaded; beſides them there are others who freely Sacrifice their Lives to accompany their Prince into the other World. As to their Religion, there are three Sects, *viz.* the Learned, who adore a *Firſt Being*, which they call *Soiax Ti*: The Nobility and Common Sort, who Sacrifice to a good and bad Spirit; and the *Bonzes*, which are down right Idolaters. The *Tartars* alſo have Prieſts who wear a Paper *Mitre*, but for the moſt part go bare Headed, and bare Foot too, and there are ſome Convents for *Tartar* Women, built upon Mountains of very difficult Acceſs. The Chriſtian Religion too is permitted here, and one may ſee in all the Churches the King's Proclamation, that approves and gives both the *Tartars* and *Chineſes* full Liberty to embrace it if they pleaſe. The Learned of the Country agree well enough with the Miſſioners, and none but the *Bonzes* endeavour to maintain their old Superſtition. The *Chineſes* make no Wine, though the Country produces excellent Grapes, their ordinary Drink is *Tea*, and Wine of Rice, which I ſuppoſe they diſtil from the Grain; This is of an Amber-colour, has a very delicate taſte, and there is ſome which is as good as any *Spaniſh*. They uſe *China* inſtead of Plate, both at Court and elſewhere. This Prince formerly in Publick Audiences was ſeated upon a Magnificent Throne, but now the *Tartar* King on ſuch Occaſions is placed on a Carpet on the Ground. The *Chineſes* count Twenty Two Families of Emperors of that Monarchy, which they ſay is of 4635 years ſtanding. The Voyage to it by Sea is both long and dangerous, which made *Nikpoſa*, a *Muſcovite*, to ſeek a way by Land from *Moſcow* to *Pekin*; and here follows the Account he gives us of his Succeſs, and the way he took. From *Moſcow* one may go to *Vologda*, and thence to *Perma-Velik* in *Permia*, hence to *Solkamskot*, in the Province of *Siberia*, thence to *Wiſchiturgium*, a Fortreſs by which one muſt paſs, to ſhun the great Mountains and Rocks, that lie in the direct Road, thence to *Toboul*, capital of *Siberia*, thence up the River *Oby*, for three Weeks together, to *Surgut*, the Reſidence of one of the great Dukes *Vaivodes*. This Country is all inhabited by an Idolatrous ſort of People called *Oſtiaski*. Hence-forward ſtill upon the ſame River *Oby* to *Klarem*, the Reſidence of another *Vaivode*, all this Country is Woody, the Inhabitants *Oſtiaski*; at *Klarem* you quit the River *Oby* for that of *Kieta*, upon which, in five Weeks time you come to *Makouskichoroda*, a Country alſo inhabited by *Oſtiaski*; Here you leave your Boats, and go by Land to *Jeniſca*, a Town ſituated upon a River of the ſame name; here is a *Vaivode*, the People Idolaters, but called *Tonguſi*; after three days Voyage on the River *Jeniſca*, you enter into that of *Tonguſi*, upon which, in three Weeks time you come to *Ilimsko*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode*, the People hereabouts are *Tonguſi* and *Oſtiaski* both; hence by the River *Ilima*, you deſcend to the River *Len*, where the Inhabitants are called *Jakuts*, and are Idolaters; leaving this River you enter into another, upon which is the Town *Jukuſtanke*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode*; hence to *Bratska*, where lives another *Vaivode*; the People hereabout are called *Bratsk*, and reſemble the *Kalmoucs*; from *Bratska* you mount to *Irkutsk*, by the River *Angara* in fifteen days, thence upon the ſame River ſtill to the Lake *Bakala*, whence in three Weeks you may go by the River *Selega* to *Selenginsk*, where is a *Sub-Vaivode*, ſent from *Jeniska*: Here *Muſcovy* confines upon the *Mogull*'s Dominions; where the People are Idolaters, and have their *Kam*; hence you go through Woods to *Jaravana*, then to *Talembi*, and to *Naroninska*, the Reſidence of a *Vaivode* ſent from *Moskow*; Hence in nine days by the Rivers *Schilka* and *Amor*, you come to the Town of *Albaſin*, where the Country begins to be a little hotter; This *Albaſin* is the laſt Town of *Muſcovy*, where croſſing the River *Amor* or *Tamore* you come to the Country of the *Bogdoisk*; hence in a Months time, croſſing the *Mongoul*, you come to *Pekin*, Capital of *China*. This way has appeared ſo much better than going by the long Sea, that ſome Jeſuits have of late gone to *Moskow*, to take that way to *China*. *Martin Martini, Grueber. Relation to Nipicoſa Moſcovita.*

CHINES, Idols of the *Chineſe*, built in Pyramidale form, and curiouſly wrought; in which, ſome ſay, there are a kind of white *Ants*, that lie hid in their little dwellings made in form of *Oratories*. The Pagans ſtand in ſuch fear of theſe *Chines*, that when they buy a Slave, they carry him before them, and after they have offered Rice and other things, according to their Superſtition, they beg of the Idol, that if the Slave run away, he might be devoured by Tygers and Lyons; which keeps the poor Wretches ſo to their Buſineſs, that they never go away, tho' cruelly miſuſed. There is one of theſe *Pyramides* without the Walls of the Town of *Fochieu*, in the Province of *Fokien*, that is nine Stories high, its Figure is *Octogone*, or of eight ſides, the perpendicular height of it, from the top to the Baſis is nine hundred Cubits, and its breadth proportionable to its height. The Walls are faced with fine *Porcelane*, and adorn'd with ſeveral other Imbelliſhments; at every little Story is a Marble Supporter, with imboſs'd Stonework, and an Iron Baluſtrade all gilt with Gold, round each Baluſtrade, eſpecially that at top of the Work are a great number of ſeveral ſorts of little Bells hanging in the Air, which being agitated by the Wind make a kind of pleaſant Harmony, and upon the point of the Pyramid is a Copper Idol gilt with Gold, which is plac'd to guard the Structure. *Kircher, M. Parl.*

CHING, otherwiſe the Eleventh Emperor of *China*, ſecond of the Family of *Cin*, rendred his Name famous, by the many Victories which he gained, for he Conquered all the Southern Provinces of *China*; and it was he who built the prodigious Wall that lies towards the North to ſtop the Incurſions of the *Tartars*; he was the firſt of his Nation that Equipped a Naval Army, ſubdued a great part of the *Indies*, and made his Name famous throughout all *Aſia*, which makes ſome think, that is the reaſon why the *Indians* call his Country *China*. Yet his Cruelty and Averſion to Sciences, which he ſhewed in ordering all the Books of the Kingdom to be burned, makes the *Chineſe* curſe his Memory, though they look upon him as the Founder of their Monarchy. *Pezron.*

CHING, King of *China*, ſecond of the Family of *Cheu*, Succeeded his Father very young, but was brought up by a very able Miniſter. It was this young King that preſented the Ambaſſador of *Cochinchina* with a Curious Machine, that of its own proper motion turned always to the South, and was a certain guide both by Sea and Land. They called it *Chinan*, in their Country Language, which is the name they now give the Compaſs; this makes ſome think, as Father *Martini* obſerves, that it was in uſe at that time, and that other Nations had it thence. *Perzion.*

CHINKIANG, a Town of the Province of *Nanking*, in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Command over four Cities. Near this Town is a great Stone, wherein the King of *Mung* giving Audience to Ambaſſadors ſent him by other Kings of that Country, that denied him the ſatisfaction he required, made a gaſh three Cubits deep with one blow of his Sword, and ſent the Ambaſſadors back to acquaint their Maſters what Metal his Sword was of; This (they ſay) happened about 210 years before Chriſt's Birth. Here is alſo in this part a certain Fiſh which Phyſicians uſe againſt every Ail. *Martin Martini.*

CHINON upon *Vienne*, a Town of *France* in *Touraine*, whither *Charles* VII retreated in 1429. when *Joan* of *Arc*, called the *Maid* of *Orleans*, came to him. The importance of its ſituation makes the *French* King keep a Garriſon in it. This is alſo the Birth-place of *Francis Rabelau*, ſo famous for his pleaſant Jeſts. *Du Cheſne.*

CHINTING, a great Town in the Province of *Pekin*, in *China*, having thirty Cities under its Juriſdiction. There's a ſtately Temple in't called *Lunking*, where there is a Statue of a Maid Thirty yards high. *Martin Martini. In Thevenot's Collection*, Vol. 2d.

CHINTU, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of the ſame name in the Province of *Suchuen*, in *China*. Here is a ſtrange kind of Bird called *Tunghoafung*, with a red Bill, and Feathers of divers Colours, which is engendred of a Flower called *Tunghoa*, and lives but whilſt that laſts. There is a Wall near *Nuikiang*, a Town that depends of this, whoſe Water riſes and falls according to the Ebbing or Flowing of the Seas, though there is none near it. Nigh the City of *Quon* is the Mountain *Cingching*, where the *Chineſe* ſay the *Xinſiens*, whom they hold to be immortal Men, meet generally. And near *Cungking*, upon Mount *Toyung*, are Monkeys that reſemble Men, and are little leſs than they; Theſe are great Lovers of Women, and endeavour to Converſe with them. There is alſo a Lake that neither riſes nor falls by Rain or Drought, and a River that gives a fine Luſtre to Satin when waſh'd in it. *Thevenot.*

CHINYVEN, a Town in the Province of *Junnan*, in *China*. The Fort *Loko* ſtands in the Territories of this City. This Country is well furniſhed with Silver Mines, and has a great many Wild and tame Peacocks. The Mountain *Nalo* breeds abundance of Tygers and Leopards exceeding Fierce. *Martin Martini*, in the Treatiſe above Cited.

CHINYVEN, a Town in the Province of *Queicheu* in *China*. It is the Capital of a Country of the ſame Name. This Country produces the fineſt Flowers in all *China*. There are likewiſe a great Store of *Pomgranates* and Oranges. Thoſe who Inhabit the Mountains have no Salt, but make uſe of the Aſhes of an Herb called *Hive*, to ſeaſon their Meat. *Martin Martini*, Treatiſe above cited, *Vol. 3d.*

CHIO, or *Scio*, *Chios* and *Chius*, an Iſland of the *Egean* Sea in the *Archipelago*, near *Aſia-Minor*, and between *Samos* and *Lesbos*, famous for the great quantity of Maſtick gathered there, for which reaſon the *Turks* call it *Saquezada*, that is Iſle of Maſtick. It's about twenty five or thirty Leagues in circuit, and has a Town of its own name, with a good Port and ſtrong Caſtle. It's generally divided into Upper, which is towards the North, and is called *Anomera*; and Lower, which lie to the South, and is called *Catomera*, where the Lentiſques grow that bear the Maſtick. Some count about thirty ſix Cities in this Iſland, which was formerly ſubject to the *Athenians*, then to the *Macedonians*, afterwards to the *Romans*, at length to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, until the *Genoeſes* made themſelves Maſters thereof in 1346. who governed it in form of a Commonwealth, paying the *Turks* a Tribute till the year 1566. that it was taken from them by *Soliman*'s Order, to *Baſcha Piali*, upon pretence that this Tribute was not duly paid, and that they had acquainted thoſe of *Maltha* with his deſign of Beſieging them. The Town of *Chio*, formerly a Biſhoprick Suffragant to *Rhodes*, and afterwards a Metropolis, is inhabited by *Turks* and *Jews*, and the Suburbs by *Greek* and *Latin* Chriſtians, who have each their Biſhops, and ſeveral Churches. There is but a Chanel of three Leagues, that ſeparates this Iſland from the firm Land of *Natolia*, and the Inhabitants do not only furniſh *Europe* with Maſtick, but alſo with good Turpentine. *Le Mire, Thuan. Ortelius.*

CHIOGGIA, or *Chioza*, the ſame with *Clodia Foſſa*, or *Claudiopolis*, with the Ancients, a Sea-port-Town in an Iſland of the ſame Name, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. *Leandr. Deſc. Inſul. Venet.*

CHIRAM, an excellent Artiſt in Gold, Silver, and Braſs, employed by *Solomon* to make the *Cherubins*, and other Ornaments of his Temple, amongſt which were two Braſs Pillars, eight Cubits high, and twelve round, upon which were Corniſhes of Metal too, in form of Lilies, and five Cubits high, and about the Pillars were great Leaves of Gold, which covered the Lilies, with 200 *Pomegranates* of Braſs hanging in two Cluſters or Rowes.

CHIROMANTIE, an Art of judging of ones Inclinations and Fortune, by the Lines in his Hand, for χεὶρ ſignifies a *Hand*, and μαντεία *Divination*: Though ſome have exerciſed Parts in making certain Rules for this Science, yet none ſhould rely on its certainty; for if, according to the old ſaying, *Frons, oculi, vultus perſæpe mentiuntur*, the Forehead, Eyes, and Countenance very often deceive, what credit can be given to the Hand?

CHIRON, a *Centaure*, Son to *Saturn* and *Phillyris*, lived in the Mountains, where being much given to Hunting, he became very knowing in the vertues of Plants, and one of the famouſeſt Phyſicians of his time; He imparted his skill to *Æſculapius*, and was afterwards *Achilles*'s Governour, until being wounded by *Hercules*, and deſiring to die, *Jupiter* placed him in Heaven, where he forms the Sign of *Sagittarius* or the Archer, others affirm, that this *Chiron* was a Phyſician of *Theſſaly*. *Plin. Suidas.*

CHIRUAN, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia* upon the Weſtern Coaſt of the *Caſpian* Sea, where are the Towns of *Derbent*, or *Demir-Capi*, of *Bachu*, and *Chamaki*. *Derbent* in the *Perſian* Tongue ſignifies a narrow Port, and *Demircapi* in the *Turkiſh* an Iron Gate. It's about this place that the famous paſſage of the Ancients, which they called *Caſpiæ Portæ*, was. *Tavernier.*

CHITOR, a Province of the Great *Mogul*'s Empire in the Main Land of *India*, with a Town of the ſame name, between the Provinces of *Malva* and *Guzurate*. This Province belonged formerly to one *Raja*, who pretended he was of the Race of King *Porus*, who was vanquiſhed, but afterwards reſtor'd by *Alexander*, though this *Raja* had a conſiderable and very ſtrong Country, by reaſon of the great Mountains that almoſt environed it, yet he was not able to eſcape the Misfortunes of other Princes that were forced to yield to the *Mogull*'s. The Town is almoſt ruined, yet there are ſtill ſome remains of the many Temples and ſumptuous Buildings that have formerly been there. Here is alſo a Fortreſs, where Lords of the higheſt Quality are confined for ſmall Crimes, but thoſe that are Condemned to death are kept in the Caſtle of *Rantipor*, Capital of *Malva*. *Thevenot.*

CHNIN or *Knin*, a ſtrong place in *Croatia*, on the Frontiers of *Boſnia*, and *Dalmatia*, conſiderable for its Situation, and its two large Ditches formed by the Rivers *Cherca* and *Botiſniza*. It was taken and Demoliſhed in 1649. by *Foſcolo*, General of the *Venetians*, who beſides ſeveral Machines to carry Canon over the ſteepeſt Mountains, found there a great Cannon that belonged to *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, as appeared by an old Inſcription that was upon it. The great Viſier rebuilt this place again in 1652. and it has ſerved ſince that time as a retreat to the *Turks* when they make Incurſions into *Dalmatia*, and the other places that belong to the *Venetians* and *Morlaques*. *P. Coronell's Deſc. Morea.*

CHOBAR, a River in *Chaldæa*, being an Arm of *Euphrates*, near which, the Prophet *Ezekiel* had his Revelations Communicated to him.

CHOGAN, a Town of the Province of *Xanſi*, in *China*, near the River *Fi*, where there is a marvellous Bridge of one Arch, that joins the Two great Mountains which ſtands on both ſides this Water. It's Forty Pearches long, and Fifty in height, which makes the *Chineſes* call it the Flying bridge, becauſe it appears as if it hung in the Air. That in *France* called *Pont du Gard*, near the Town of *Niſmes*; is ſomewhat like the former, for it joins two Mountains; but there is this difference, that that in *France* has three Stories; the firſt for Carts and Chariots has four Arches; the ſecond, for People that go a-foot, has twelve; and the third, which ſerves as a Chanel for the Water, is ſupported by ſixteen.

CHOCOLOCOCA, which the *Spaniards* call *Caſtro Virreyna*, a Town of *Peru*, Sixty Leagues Southwards of *Lima*, is very Famous for its Siver Mines, which are at the Top of a great Mountain always covered with Snow, and but Two Leagues off of the Town. The Stones of the Mine are of a dark Blui; theſe being Calcin'd and Powder'd, then ſteep'd in Water and Quickſilver, the Oar is ſeparated, and the Silver melted and formed into Bars: Theſe Veins are not very rich, but the Silver is extraordinary fine. There is Plenty of Wine in the Town, brought thither out of the Neighbourhood, where it receives a greater degree of Perfection, through the Pureneſs of the Air, than it's obſerved to have in any other Place, the Air being there ſo very good, that Meat will keep a long time untainted, without being ſalted. *De Laet.*

CHODERLAOMER, or *Chederlaomer*, King of the *Elamites*, Deſcended from *Elam*, Son of *Sem*. 'Tis from theſe *Elamites*, that the *Perſians* are thought to be deſcended. This Prince was defeated by *Abraham*, and his Brother *Lot*, and the Booty which he had taken recovered from him. *Gen. Chap.* 14.

CHOGA, a Town of the Province of *Xanſi*, in *China*, near the River *Fi*. There is a Bridge there with an extraordinary Arch, which joins two Mountains, ſtanding on each Side of this River; the Length of this Arch is Forty Perches, and the height of it Fifty; the *Chineſe* call it the *Flying Bridge*, becauſe it ſeems to hang in the Air. *Kircher China Illuſt.*

CHOISEUL (*Cæſar*) Duke of *Choiſeul*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, Famous in the laſt Civil Wars of that Country, where he ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Battles, and in carrying many Towns, but chiefly by his Victory at the Fight of *Rethel*, in 1650. He Dyed at *Paris*, in 1675. *Du Cheſne.*

CHOLM-KILL, Lat. *Inſula Sancti Columbani*, an Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, famous for a Monaſtery Built there by *Columbanus*, the Apoſtle of the *Scot*'s Nation. It lies oppoſite to *Knapdale*, thirteen Miles North of *Ila*, and about fifty from *New-Caſtle* in *Ireland*. This is one of the five Iſlands called *Hebrides* or *Hebrades*. The ancient City *Sodora* ſtands in it. See *Icolmkill.*

CHONAD, a Town of *Hungary*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Colocza*, is Capital of a County upon the Frontiers of *Tranſilvania*. It's ſituated near the River *Mericz*, not far from the Place where this empties it ſelf into the *Teiſs*. The Town is called by Latin Authors, *Canadium*, and the Country belongs to the *Turks*.

CHONODEMAIRE, one of the 7 *German* Kings, that in *Conſtantius*'s Reign entered into *Gaul*; *Julian* took him Priſoner in 357. and ſent him to the Emperor, where he died in Priſon. *Am. Marcel. lib.16.*

CHOPIN or **CHOPPIN**, (*Renne*) a *French*-man, born in 1537. at *Baleul*, in *Anjou*, and one of the moſt eminent Lawyers in that Age. He was a good Pleader, and looked upon as a ſort of Oracle in his Profeſſion. His Works are *Politia Sacra. Monaſticon*, beſides other Tracts collected in Six Volumes in Folio in Latin, and five in *French*. He died at *Paris*, in 1606. *Le Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Thuan. &c.*

CHOREBUS, an *Athenian*, that invented the Art of making Earthen Pots. It's not known what Age he Lived in. *Plin.* There was another of this Name, who Courted *Caſſandra*, and Aſſiſted King *Priam* at the Siege of *Troy*. *Virg. Æneid. 2d.*

CHOREPISCOPI, a Name that was given formerly to ſuch as officiated for Biſhops in the Villages or Monaſteries abroad in the Country. The firſt Council of *Nice* in 325. makes mention of them; and the Council of *Ancyra*, in 314. ſtiles them the Biſhops Vicars, which made ſome think they were the ſame with Arch-Deacons, or at leaſt, that theſe did the Office of the *Chorepiſcopi*; yet they ſeem'd diſtinguiſh'd in the Canons of the Council of *Nice*, where it's ſaid, That the Arch-Deacons and they, are as it were two Hands and Wings which the Biſhops make uſe of to expedite Buſineſs in the Country. However, the *Chorepiſcopi* were above Prieſts, or at leaſt took their Places in Councils next the Biſhops, but were none, for they neither had the Title, nor an Epiſcopal See. nor all the Ceremonies of a Biſhops Conſecration. Beſides, the Council of *Neo-Cæſarea* in 313. ſays, That they repreſented the Seventy two Diſciples, which ſhews they were under the Biſhops, ſaid to be the Apoſtles Succeſſors. Father *Simon* obſerves alſo, That they had not the Character of Biſhops, nor the Power to Ordain Prieſts or Deacons, but only Sub-Deacons, Readers and Exorciſts, which were the loweſt Eccleſiaſtical Orders, and when Church-Hiſtory makes mention of their conferring the Orders of Prieſthood, *&c.* it was becauſe theſe were really Biſhops, who being baniſhed their own Dioceſſes, by War, or other Misfortunes, were *Chorepiſcopi*, or Aſſiſtants to other Biſhops, who employed them. This Dignity was ſuppreſſed by Pope *Leo*, as may be ſeen in *Charlemaigns's Capitularies*; but ſome retain the Name ſtill in ſeveral Churches of *Cologne*, and others do the Office without the Name, as the Vicars, who in ſome large Dioceſſes have an Epiſcopal Juriſdiction; as the great Vicar of *Pontois* near *Paris*, who thereabouts repreſents the Arch-biſhop of *Roan*, and all depend immediately on him. *P. Simon. Du Cange Gloſſar. Latin. Marka de Concord. Sacerd. & Impar. Lib. 2d.*

CHOSROES, the firſt of the Name, King of *Perſia*, ſirnamed the *Great*, ſucceeded his Father *Cabades*, in 532. had ſome Advantages over the *Romans* in the beginning of his Reign, and then concluded a Peace with them, which he broke Three years after (upon pretence that they had paſſed their own Frontiers) and entred into *Meſopotamia*, then into *Syria*, deſtroy'd all, burn'd the Town of *Antioch*, and threatned to do the like to *Apamia*, which *Thomas*, its Biſhop, wiſely prevented. He came a fourth time into the Empire, in 554. laid Siege to *Edeſſa*, which he was forced to raiſe, and made a Truce of five years with *Juſtinian*, who paid him a great Sum of Money to perſwade him to this Agreement. Theſe Wars continued afterwards under *Juſtin* to *Choſroes*'s advantage, who enter'd into *Armenia*, and being puffed up with his former Victories, refuſed to give Audience to the Emperor's Ambaſſadors, ordering they ſhould follow him to *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*; but his good fortune forſook him in *Tiberius*'s Time, who rais'd a mighty Army in the third year of his Reign, and ſent it under the Command of *Juſtinian* I. againſt the *Perſians*, who beat them two or three times, plunder'd the King's Treaſury, and paſs'd the whole Winter in his Country, without meeting one to oppoſe them. This ſo troubled *Choſroes*, that he died of Grief in 580. after forty years Reign. *Evagr. Agathias. Procop.*

CHOSROES II. was put upon the *Perſian* Throne in 591. his Father *Hormiſdas* being Impriſoned by his Subjects, who thought him unworthy of the Crown. He firſt of all us'd all poſſible means to ingratiate himſelf with his Father, and did treat him well; but the Father recompenſing his Zeal and Duty with Imprecations and Threatning, put him on an inhumane and deteſtable Action, for he caus'd him to be Can'd to Death. This Parricide offended the *Perſians* mightily, and their diſcontent being increaſed by the Murther of ſome of the Nobility, which this King Sacrificed to his own Politick Ends; he was forced to fly for it. It's ſaid, That not knowing in this Conjuncture, whether he had better go to the *Romans* or *Turks*, he left it to meer hazard, giving his Horſe the Liberty to go whither he pleaſed, which carry'd him into a Town that belong'd to the *Romans*, whoſe Emperor *Mauritius* receiv'd him very kindly, and ſent an Army under *Narſes* his Commander, to re-eſtabliſh him on his Throne, which he recovered with as much Eaſe as he was deprived thereof; and when he was in peaceful Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, he ſent to *Gregory* of *Antioch* the Golden Croſs, enriched with Jewels, which his Predeceſſors had taken out of St. *Sergius*'s Church, and made him ſeveral other great Preſents: And after the Emperor *Maurice*'s Death, in 602. he took Arms againſt his Succeſſor and Murtherer *Phocas*, entered *Syria*, ſeiz'd *Paleſtina*, *Phœnicia*, *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*, and did incredible hurt throughout all the Eaſt. *Heraclius* having put *Phocas* to death in 610. and being himſelf Crown'd Emperor, ſu'd for a Peace, and offered a conſiderable yearly Tribute for the Performance; which *Choſroes* refuſed with Contempt, and began his Courſes anew; returned into *Palæſtina* in 615. took *Jeruſalem*, and carry'd away the Croſs that Chriſt Suffer'd on, with the Ornaments that belong'd to the Church, and a great number of Chriſtians, and amongſt the reſt the Patriarch *Zachary*. After this he paſſed into *Africa*, made himſelf Maſter of *Libya* and *Egypt*, and carry'd *Carthage*, and here *Heraclius* ſues for a Peace a ſecond time, which was offered him upon no other Terms, but that both he and his Subjects ſhould deny *Jeſus Chriſt*. This Inſolent Propoſition gave the Emperor the Courage to attack that proud Prince in 622. and God bleſſed him with good Succeſs; for he defeated his whole Army and put him to Flight: He was Purſued by his own Eldeſt Son *Siroes*, whom he would have Depriv'd of the Crown, in favour of a younger Brother, and was ſtarv'd to death in Priſon, in 628. *Evagr. Cedrenus*, &c.

CHOTZIM, *Chotimia*, a little Town in *Valachia*, upon the *Nieſter*, and Frontiers of *Poland* and *Podolia*, very famous in Hiſtory for the great Victory gain'd by *Vladiſlaus*, Prince, and afterwards King of *Poland*, over *Oſman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1621. Theſe Infidels were worſted in this ſame Place, in 1674. by *John Sobieski*, firſt General, the late King of *Poland*; who, to his Immortal Glory, raiſed the Siege of *Vienna*, in 1683.

CHOUL (*William*) born in the Country of *Lyons*, one of the King of *France*'s Council, and Bayliff of the Mountains of *Dauphine*, liv'd towards the latter end of the XVIth Century. *La Croix du Maine* ſays, He was the moſt laborious and learned Antiquary of his time. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, one about Medals, another concerning the Baths of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; a Third, concerning the Religion of the Ancient *Romans*; and a Fourth of the Art of Encamping. *La Croix du Maine.*

CHRAMNE or *Chrane*, Son to *Clotaire* I. who ſent him into *Aquitain*, where he led ſuch a Tyrannical and diſſolute Life, that the People made heavy Complaints to the King, who thereupon ſent for him to render an Account of his Actions; but he, inſtead of obeying, takes Arms. In the mean time both his Brothers, *Charibert* and *Gontran*, leading an Army to bring him to his Duty, he cheated them with the falſe Report of his Father's being dead in his Enterpriſe againſt the *Saxons* which they taking for Truth, returned into *Burgundy*: *Chramne* follows, takes *Chalon* upon *Soane*, and comes forward to *Paris*, where his Uncle *Childebert* made him ſwear upon the *Evangeliſts*, that he would never be reconciled with his Father, *Childebert* his Death depriving him of Protection, he broke his Oath, and came to a Peace, which laſted but a very ſhort time, for he ſoon took up Arms again, and withdrew to *Britany*, to *Conober*, then Prince of that Country. *Clotaire* purſued him, defeated the *Britons* near the Sea, kill'd *Conober*, and took *Chramne* Priſoner, whom he cruelly ordered to be burn'd with his Wife *Chalde*, Daughter to *Wilichaire* Duke of *Aquitain*, and their 7 Children, which was executed immediately, by putting Fire to a thatch'd Houſe, wherein they all were. This hapned in 560. *Gregory* of *Tours.*

CHRIST, *Chriſtus*, or *Jeſus Chriſt*, a Military Order of *Portugal*, inſtituted about 1318. by *Denys* King of *Portugal*, to hearten the Nobility againſt the Moors. The Knights were clad in Black, and wore on their Breaſts a Patriarchal Croſs *Gules*, charged with another *Argent*, and this was the Arms of this Order, which was confirmed by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. who gave the Knights St. *Benet*'s Rule; but *Alexander* VI. licenc'd them to Marry. They have *Commanderies*, not only in *Portugal*, but alſo in *Africa*, the *Eaſt-Indies*, and in *Braſil*, which makes the Great Maſter worth above 100000 Duckats a Year; and this makes the Kings of *Portugal* keep it always annex'd to the Crown, and take to themſelves the Title of perpetual Adminiſtrators, both of this and of the other call'd *D'Avis*, or of *Advice*. The Croſs and Collar of this Order, are to be ſeen in the *Franciſcans* Quire, above the Chairs on the Left-hand, round the Arms of ſome *Portugueſe* Lords, who fled to *France* with their King *Dom Anthonio*, who died at *Paris*, and is alſo buried in the Chappel of *Gondy* in the ſame Church. *Favin. Spondan.*

CHRIST-CHURCH, a Market-Town in *Hampſhire*, ſituate betwixt the Rivers *Avon* and *Stower*, at their Fall into the Sea. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and has the Privilege of electing two Burgeſſes for the Parliament. It is beautified with an ancient large Church. From *London* 86 Miles.

CHRISTIAN, Duke of *Brunſwick*, ſurnam'd *de Halberſtad*, upon the Account of his being Adminiſtrator of that Biſhoprick. They call'd him likewiſe the enrag'd Biſhop, becauſe of the Violence of his Temper and Practices: having taken up Arms for the Elector *Palatine*, King of *Bohemia*, he harraſs'd the Country of his Brother *Frederick Ulrick*; burnt a great many Towns of the Elector of *Mentz*, gave his Army the Plunder of *Ameneburg* in *Weſtphalia*, and cut the Throats of the Garriſon, contrary to his own Articles of Capitulation; and having made himſelf Maſter of all the Towns in the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, he ſet fire to all the Churches, and permitted all ſorts of outragious Liberty to his Soldiers. He forc'd naked Women to wait on him at Table, then ſuffer'd 'em to be abus'd by his Favourites, and afterwards either cut their Throats or drown'd them. He fought the *Spaniards* at *Floriac* in *Holland*, where he loſt one of his Arms, and had an Iron one inſtead on't: Afterwards Count *Tilly* defeated him at the Battel of *Statlo*, and to diſpatch him, he died in 1626. *Chapuy's Hiſt. Fland.*

CHRISTIANS, a Name given to the Faithful at *Antioch*, who were before call'd *Diſciples*. This Appellation was given 'em about the Year 41. They were likewiſe called *Brethren*, *Saints*, *Believers*, &c. The Heathens gave them a great many Nick Names, as *Galileans*, *Magicians*, and confounded them with the *Jews*. The Averſion they had to 'em made them believe them the Cauſe of all the Misfortunes that happen'd to the Empire; they accus'd 'em likewiſe of eating up little Children in their Meetings, worſhipping an Aſs's Head, and other monſtrous Practices. Theſe violent Prejudices put 'em upon torturing the Chriſtians with all imaginable Cruelty; but their Blood, as *Tertullian* obſerves, was a Principle of Life to the Church, which, like the Increaſe of Corn, made it multiply in a ſurpriſing manner. *Acts* 11. *Tertul. Apog. Euſeb. Baron. &c.*

CHRISTIANS of St. *Thomas*, a ſort of Chriſtians in the Peninſula of *India* on this ſide the Gulph; they are in ſome meaſure, *Arrians* and *Neſtorians*; however, they believe the *Real Preſence*, and retain a great many Apoſtolical Traditions. They dwell moſtly at *Cranganor*, and in the neighbouring Country: There are ſome of 'em likewiſe at *Negapatan*, *Meliapor*, and at *Angamale* beyond *Cochin*, where their Archbiſhop reſides, who is under the Juriſdiction of the Patriarch of *Babylon*. The Jeſuits have lately brought ſome of 'em over to the Church of *Rome*. They are call'd *Chriſtians of St. Thomas*, becauſe this Apoſtle preach'd the Goſpel, and was a Martyr in this Peninſula, for whom theſe Chriſtians have a particular Veneration. *Jovet. Hiſtoir. des Religions.*

CHRISTIAN-STAD, a Town of *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Blekin*, ſituated upon the *Baltick-Sea*, with a convenient Port between *Copenhaguen* and *Chriſtianople*. It was built by *Chriſtierne*, the Fourth of that Name, King of *Denmark*, but was afterwards yielded to the *Swedes* in 1658. and 60.

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian*, the Firſt of that Name, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Thierri*, Count of *Oldembourg*, was choſen in 1448. after *Chriſtopher* of *Bavaria* he governed his Subjects with much Prudence, took a Voyage to *Rome* in 1474. where he was very well received by Pope *Sixtus* IV. afterwards he was choſen King of *Swedeland* by the Faction of the Biſhop of *Upſale*, and died in 1481. leaving his Son *John* to ſucceed him. *Crantz.*

CHRISTIERN II. Sirnamed the *Cruel* or *Tyrant*, Born in 1481. begun his Reign in *Denmark* after the Death of his Father *John*, and endeavoured, but to little Purpoſe, to recover *Groenland*, which his Predeceſſors had loſt. Afterwards he aim'd at the Crown of *Swedeland*; to compaſs his Deſign, he croſſed the Sea, and laid Siege to *Stockholm* in 1518. but met with ſuch Reception, that he was forc'd to raiſe it; nevertheleſs, King *Steno* dying the Year after, he got himſelf choſen in his Place; and though he made a ſolemn Promiſe to uſe his Subjects with all poſſible Mildneſs, he exerciſed unheard of Cruelties, eſpecially on the Great Perſons, both Clergy and Laity, getting them all barbarouſly murthered at a Feaſt he invited them to. This inhumane Action made all the *Swedes* revolt, and him to get off to *Denmark*, whence he was alſo baniſhed for the like Faults, and *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein*, his Uncle, was declared King. This happened in 1523. He retir'd into the *Low Countries* with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Siſter to the Two Emperors, *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand*. After ten Years Exile he endeavoured to re-eſtabliſh himſelf upon the Throne again, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Hollanders*, to whom he promiſed great Privileges in the *Baltick Sea*, but was taken and kept Priſoner for twenty ſeven Years, until he died in 1559. in the 78th Year of his Age. *Varillas.*

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* III. Son to *Frederick* I. who uſurp'd his Nephew's Crown, and was nam'd King in 1533. and Crown'd in 1537. according to the Ceremonies of the *Lutheran* Church, whereof he was become a Member. He eſtabliſhed it in his Kingdom, baniſhing the Popiſh Biſhops, both there and in *Norway*. He governed the Kingdom with much Moderation, and died in 1559. 23 Days before the Death of *Chriſtiern* II. his Priſoner, with whom, it's ſaid, he had a long Conference, and was perfectly reconciled a little before his Death, which hapned in the 22d Year of his Reign, and 56th of his Age. He took and puniſh'd a certain Pyrate called *Clement*, that did much Damage in *Jutland*, defeated the Army that belonged to them of *Lubeck*, and to *Chriſtopher Oldemburg*, who had made themſelves Maſters of his Father's Territories; and after the Peace that enſued, he eſtabliſhed the College of *Copenhagen*, founded a fine Library, and gave great Proofs of the Love he always bore learned Men. *Thuan. Chytræus. Saxon.*

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* IV. ſucceeded his Father *Frederick* II. in 1588. but being then but 12 Years of Age, the *Danes* choſe four Councellors to govern the Kingdom until 1596. that he was Crown'd. In 1610. he began a War againſt the *Swedes*, and in 1625. was made Head of the Proteſtant League in *Germany* againſt the Emperor, for the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Elector *Palatine*. Here he made Peace in 1629. and in 1644. retook Arms again againſt *Swedeland*, made himſelf Maſter of ſome of its Holds; but Peace put an end to his Conqueſts, and he died after 60 Years happy Reign, at the Age of 71. leaving, amongſt other Children, *Frederick* III. who ſucceeded.

CHRISTIERN, or *Chriſtian* V. which others Name the VIth, King of *Denmark*, ſucceeded his Father *Frederick* III. in 1670. In the War that broke out in *Europe* in 1672. the *Swedes* having taken part with the *French* againſt the Empire, were engaged in a War againſt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which made the *Danes* reſolve to break with them; but firſt, in 1675. this King, by the deepeſt Diſſimulation, ſecured the Perſon of the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*, as being a Friend to *Sweden*, and poſſeſt himſelf of his Country, to which he was not reſtored till 1689. and in the mean time made himſelf Maſter of ſome Places belonging to *Sweden*; but the King of that Country taking the Field, worſted him on ſeveral Occaſions, as at the Battel fought *Dec.* 14. 1676. at another a Year after near *Landſcroon* in *Schonen*, and in the Sea-Fight between *Malmoe* and the Iſle of *Amag*, *July*, 1676. This War terminating in a Peace, in 1679. the *French* proved ſo firm to their Ally the *Swede*, that King *Chriſtiern* was forced, as well as his Confederate, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to quit all his Pretenſions to the Places he had made himſelf Maſter of during the War. This King, as well as his Neighbour, *Charles* XI. of *Swedeland*, continued neutral during the War begun in *Europe* in 1688. and by that means conſiderably advanc'd the Wealth and Trade of his Country; but ſince the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697. which gave repoſe to *Europe*, he began to be uneaſy upon the account of the Forts built by the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp* for the Security of his Frontiers, contrary (as he alledged) to the Treaty of *Altena* in 1689. and was prevented by Death to conteſt the Matter with that Duke and his Ally the *Swede*, the ſame happening to him *Sept.* 4. 1699. after he had reigned 29 Years, 6 Months and 25 Days, leaving it to be decided by his Son *Frederick* IV. who ſucceeded him. As to his Perſon he was of a moderate Stature, rather lean than corpulent, yet well proportioned and ſtrongly built; his Complexion Sanguine, and the Lines of the lower part of his Face not unlike thoſe of *Charles* II. King of *England*; his Conſtitution was robuſt, and he could undergo all manner of Fatigue; but ſome Fits of the Gout a few Years before his Death, made him think it better to diſpence with Exerciſes that might diſturb his Eaſe. And for his Habit it was uſually modeſt but gentile. As to his Qualities, he was a Prince of ſingular Affability and good Nature, Temperate, in reſpect to the Nature of the Country; his Amours not many, Religious but not Prieſt-ridden, naturally a Lover of Juſtice and Moderation, but often over-rul'd by Miniſters; very free of Acceſs, and Maſter of *High* and *Low Dutch* and *French*. He took a particular Delight in Geography, was a Lover of Fortification, and of undoubted Courage, and in fine, a very mild and gracious Prince, beloved rather than reverenced by his People. He had by *Charlotte Amelia* of *Heſſe Caſſel* five Children, *viz.* *Frederick* IV. that ſucceeded him in the Throne, and now Reigns, Prince *Chriſtian*, Prince *Charles*, and Prince *William*, with one Daughter only: Beſides theſe, this King had two Natural Sons by Mrs. *Mote*, a Citizen's Daughter of *Copenhagen* (whom he made Counteſs of *Samſoe*) the Eldeſt bred to Land-Service, being known by the Name of *Young Guldenlieu*; and the other has been trained up for Sea-Service.

CHRISTINA, Queen of *Swedeland*, Daughter of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, called the *Great*, and of *Mary Eleonor* of *Brandenbourg*, ſucceeded her Father in 1633. and govern'd with much Prudence, until ſhe abdicated the Crown in 1654. in favour of her Couſin *Charles Guſtavus*, and that ſhe might have the Pleaſure of living out of her own Country, ſhe withdrew to *Rome*, where ſhe died in 1688. being in great Eſteem for her Learning and Skill in Languages; but not ſo much conſidered for her Religion, which is ſaid to have been looſe as well as her Life. *Samuel Puffendorf* wrote the Hiſtory of her Reign and Abdication in his Hiſtory of *Swedeland*.

CHRISTINE, or *Chriſtina*, a new Borough of Northern *America*, upon the River *Sud*, in *New Swedeland*, built by the *Swedes* in 1640. who gave it the Name of their Queen: It was after this taken by the *Hollanders*, and at laſt they were beaten out of it by the *Engliſh*.

CHRISTMAN (*James*) Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Heidelberg*, in the lower *Palatinate*, was born in 1554. and beſides his Native Language, was perfect Maſter of the *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Hebrew*, *Chaldean*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Tongues. He Travelled a long time, and then ſettled at *Heidelberg*, where he died in 1613. in the 59th Year of his Age, leaving us ſeveral Treatiſes; *Muhamedis Alfragani Chronologica & Aſtronomica Elementa. Explicatio Calendarii Romani, Ægyptiaci, Arabici*, &c. *Nodus Gordius*, &c. *Voſſius de Mathem.*

CHRISTOLYTES, a certain Sect that appeared in the Sixth Age, which held, that when Jeſus Chriſt deſcended to Hell, he left his Soul and Body there, and only aroſe with his Divinity to Heaven. *Johan. Damaſc.*

CHRISTOPHER, a Martyr, whoſe Hiſtory may be ſeen in *Baronius*'s Martyrology.

CHRISTOPHER (Pope) a *Roman* by Nation, depoſed *Leo* V. and put himſelf in the Chair in 906. which he held but ſeven Months, for *Sergius*, aſſiſted by the Marquis of *Tuſcany*, confin'd him to a Monaſtery, and took the Place himſelf. *Baronius.*

CHRISTOPHER, the Firſt of the Name, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Valdemar* II. was Crown'd in 1252. after the Death of his Two Brothers, *Abel* and *Erric* VII. and Reign'd with pretty good Succeſs, until he was taken Priſoner in his War againſt the Counts of *Holſtein*. Some place his Death in 1268. *Pontanus. Crantz. Hiſt. Dan.*

CHRISTOPHER II. Son to *Erric* VII. got himſelf choſen after his Brother *Erric* VIII. called the *Young* and *Wiſe*, who knowing his ill Nature had deſir'd that he might not Reign after him. He added the Iſle of *Rugen* to *Denmark*, and gave *Roſtoc*, now a Hanſe Town in Fief, to the Dukes of *Mekelbourg*. The Counts of *Holſtein* forced him out of his Kingdom, but he was re-eſtabliſhed again, and died about 1333. after 13 Years Reign. *Crantz. Pontanus.*

CHRISTOPHER III. Duke of *Bavaria*, Son to *John*, *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of a Siſter of *Erric* X. King of *Denmark*, who freely reſign'd him the Kingdom in 1439. He was alſo choſen King of *Swedeland* and *Norway*. His Reign was very mild: He could not however pleaſe his Subjects, who accus'd him of preferring the *Germans* in all conſiderable Offices to the Natives, which they pretended was contrary to his Promiſe. He was married to *Dorothy* of *Brandenbourg*, who was afterwards Wife to *Chriſtiern* I. his Succeſſor, and he died Iſſueleſs in 1448. *Johan. Magnus*, &c.

CHRISTOPHER, Duke of *Wittenburg*, Son of *Ulrick*, in whoſe Reign he paſs'd his time very ill. He did great Service to *Francis* I. and *Henry* II. Kings of *France*, in the Wars of *Piedmont*, and was much eſteem'd for his Probity, Conduct and Experience. He was likewiſe a Bookiſh Prince, and a Favourer of Men of Letters. *Thuanus* gives him a great Character. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 11. 24, 43.

CHRISTOPHERSON (*John*) Biſhop of *Chicheſter* in the Sixteenth Century. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and made a conſiderable Progreſs in Learning: Being a *Roman Catholick* he left *England* in the Reign of *Edward* VI. but returned upon Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, and was preferr'd to the See of *Chicheſter*. He died in 1558. and left a good Library to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. He tranſlated *Philo-Judæus* into Latin, and likewiſe the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Euſebius*, *Sozomen*, *Socrates*, *Theodoret* and *Evagrius*. *Pits*, *Godwin*, &c.

CHRISTOPHORUS (*Sandius*) There are two Writers of this Name, the Father and the Son, both *Arrians*, the Father a Gentleman of *Poland*, Councellor and Secretary of State to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, was forced to quit his Country for profeſſing *Arrianiſm*. *Sandius*, the Son, rendered himſelf very famous by his ſeveral Works, amongſt the reſt, his *Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ*. His Criticks upon *Voſſius*'s Books of *Latin Hiſtorians*. This Younger *Sandius* was the moſt Learned amongſt all the *Socinians*, being well acquainted with Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Humanity, whereas the *Socinians* generally ſtudy nothing but Scripture and Logick. *Richard Simon.*

CHRISTOPHORUS *Angelus*, a *Greek* Author of the XVIth Century. He has publiſh'd *The Preſent State of the Greek Church*, in Greek; where he treats chiefly of the Subject of Diſcipline and Ceremonies: There are a great many curious Diſquiſitions in his Book, particularly, relating to their Faſts, Holy-Days, their manner of Confeſſion and Monaſtick Diſcipline. 'Twas Printed in *England* in 1619. with a Latin Verſion, and it was afterwards Re-printed at *Francfort* in a new Latin Tranſlation without the Original: It has likewiſe been Printed in *Germany* ſince, both in Greek and Latin, with ſome Additions, relating to the State of Modern *Greece*. *Rich. Simon.*

CHROCUS, King of *Germany*, who lived in the beginning of the Fourth, or latter end of the Third Age; by the Inſtigation of his Mother, an ambitious Princeſs, lead a powerful Army into *Gaul*, plundering and deſtroying all Places as he marched along, eſpecially *Treves*, *Mets*, and all that belonged to either. He alſo made himſelf maſter of *Angoulême*, Martyr'd Biſhop *Auſonius*, and afterwards at *Mande*, the Holy Paſtor *Privatus*. But his Carier was ſtopt, and himſelf taken at *Arles* by *Marianus*, Preſident of *Narbonne*; who, after he had led him back through all the Cities that he had but juſt Triumphed in, commanded his Head to be cut off. Some Authors will have this to have happened about the Year 261. others make *Chrocus*'s Irruption in 312. *Baron. Gregor. Turon.*

CHROMATIUS, Biſhop of *Aquileia*, and Succeſſor to *Nicetas*, liv'd to the beginning of the Vth Century, and was eminent for his Piety and Learning. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Matthew*; but all that is now extant of him, are his Homelies on the Eight Beatitudes, and ſome other little Tracts in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. St. *Chryſoſtom. Ep.* 155. *Baron. A.C.* 404, 405.

CHRONOLOGY, a State of Time from the Creation of the World to the preſent Age. This part of Learning is very ſerviceable for the right underſtanding of Hiſtory; we ſhall only mention it ſo far, as to give the Reader a general Idea of this Science. Now, according to the Opinion of many learned Chronologers, the firſt Day of the World was upon the 2d of *May*, according to the *Julian* Regulation of the Year. Other Chronologers place the Beginning of the World upon the 25th of *March*. The *Jews* began their Year near the Seaſon of the World's Creation, *i. e.* upon the New Moon, neareſt to the *Vernal Equinox*. This Month was called *Niſan*, and anſwers to part of our *March* and *April*; but after their coming out of *Egypt*, *i. e.* 1592 Years before our Saviour; they began to reckon their Sabbatick Years, and their Years of Jubilee from the point of Autumn in the Month *Tiſri*, which was the Seventh Month of the civil or common Year, and anſwers to part of our *September* and *October*: Their Year conſiſted of 365 or 66 Days, like the *Julian*; which *Julian* comes neareſt the Annual Revolution of the Sun, being made up of 365 Days and 6 Hours. The *Egyptians*, *Perſians*, *Grecians*, *Arabians* and other Nations, had their particular Years, differing in length from each other; but the generality of Chronologers reduce all theſe ſort of Years to the *Julian* Calculation, which begins upon the firſt of *January*. Chronologers cannot agree about the time of the World's Creation, for, not to mention any others, the *Septuagint* and the *Hebrew* of the Old Teſtament differ from each other about the time; and ſo do the *Alphonſin* Tables, *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, *Torniellus*, *Voſſius*, *Euſebius*, &c. The Year of our Saviour's Birth anſwers to the ſeven hundred fifty third of *Rome*, according to *Labbée* and others. The firſt *Olympiad* begins 776 Years before the Incarnation. The *Spaniſh Æra* anſwers to the 38th Year before our Saviour, that is the 716th of *Rome*. The *Mahometan Hegyra* falls upon the 622d Year of the Incarnation; and the Indictions began *Anno Domini* 312. From the Creation to the Birth of our Saviour, the *Hebrew* and the *Septuagint* differ in the ſtating of the time; but from the Birth of *Abraham* forward, the Chronology of the *Vulgar Tranſlation* and the *Septuagint* falls in with each other. *Riccioli Chronologia Reformata, Lib.* 7. *& alib.*

CHRYSAME, a Prieſteſs of *Thaſſaly*, who having accuſtomed a Bull to feed on venomous Plants, ſent him towards the Enemy: The Chief Officers eating of its Fleſh, became mad, ſo that the *Erethrians* were eaſily overcome by the *Gracians*. *Polyen.*

CHRYSAPHIUS, an Eunuch that was a great Favourite of the Emperor *Theodoſius* the *Young*, upon whom he relied ſo much, that he undertook to baniſh *Flavianus* from the Patriarchal See of *Conſtantinople*, and continued to abuſe his Prince's Eaſineſs ſo far, that he ſowed Diſſention between the Empreſs *Eudoxia* and the Princeſs *Pulcheria*, the Emperor's Siſter, which cauſed much Miſchief to the Empire. After this, he favoured the Hereſiarch *Eutyches*, his God-Father, who, to ſatisfie his particular Hatred againſt *Flavianus*, was like to ruine all the Eaſtern Church. At length, when *Pulcheria* returned to Court, in 450. *Theodoſius* baniſhed this inſolent Favorite, after he had deprived him of all his Wealth and Dignity; and the Princeſs, for a greater Puniſhment, put him in the Hands of one *Jordan*, whoſe Father he had put to Death. *Cedrenus. Baronius.*

CHRYSES, one of *Apollo*'s Prieſts, Father of *Aſtyneme*, called *Chryſeis*, who, when the *Grecians* had taken *Thebes* in *Cilicia*, and divided the Booty, fell to *Agamemnon*'s ſhare; whereupon the Father, in all his Prieſtly Robes, came to the *Grecian* Camp to beg his Daughter; which being denied him, he implored *Apollo*'s Aſſiſtance for Revenge, who infected the *Grecian* Army with ſuch a contagious Diſtemper, that *Agamemnon* was forced to let him have his Daughter. *Homer.*

CHRYSIPPUS, a Philoſopher, Native of *Solos* in *Cilicia*, Son to *Apollonius*, and Diſciple of *Cleanthe*, *Zeno*'s Succeſſor. He was of a very ſubtil Wit, famous for his Logick, which took him up 40 Years, and was in ſuch Requeſt, that it was generally held that the Gods would make choice of it, if they had occaſion to uſe any. He died at 73 Years of Age: Some ſay of a little Debauch in Wine at a Sacrifice, that one of his Scholars invited him to. Others ſay, That he expired Laughing, to ſee an Aſs eat Figgs out of a Diſh, and ordering that he might have Wine to drink too. However, this hapned in the CXLII. *Olympiad*. *Diog. Laert.*

CHRYSOLORAS (*Emanuel*) a Gentleman of *Conſtantinople*, who was much eſteem'd in the Fifteenth Age, being ſent into *Europe* by the Eaſtern Emperor, to implore the Aſſiſtance of Chriſtian Princes, and having acquitted himſelf of that Embaſſy, he ſtoped at *Venice*, where he taught *Greek*, and not only put the *Italians* upon the Study of this Tongue, wholly neglected there for many Years before, but alſo encouraged them to perfect their Latin, which at that time was ſomewhat infected with the Barbarity of the precedent Ages. He afterwards went to *Florence*, *Rome* and *Pavia*, but died at *Conſtance* in 1415. *Spond. Paul. Jov. &c.*

CHTHONIA, a Name firſt of all given to the Iſland of *Crete*. *Ceres* alſo was Sirnamed *Chthonienne*, that is, Earthly, becauſe the *Pagans* made her to preſide over all the Fruits of the Earth. Yet *Pauſanias* ſays, This is not the Reaſon ſhe was called by that Name, but becauſe one *Chthonia*, a young Maiden of *Argos*, had dedicated her a Temple in *Hermione*, a Town of *Peloponneſus*; and that this was alſo the Origin of the *Chthonienne* Feaſt, celebrated yearly in that Town in Honour of *Ceres*, wherein, if we believe them, great Oxen followed, and preſented themſelves of their own accord to be ſacrificed.

CHUCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, all environed with great Mountains, whoſe Vallies are very fruitful in Rice. Here are, if we may believe Travellers, Trees of that vaſt Bulk, that 80 Men can hardly embrace them, whoſe hollow Bodies are ſo capacious, that forty Perſons may with eaſe ſit or ſtand in them; and near *Kingning* is the River *Lugue*, which looks all green, by reaſon of the great quantity of Reeds that grow on its Banks; theſe the *Chineſes* call *Cho*, and the *Portugueſe*, *Bambu*; they are as hard as any Iron, and ſome of them ſo thick, that one cannot graſp them with both his Hands, and there are of them twelve Foot high. The Country People have a certain Art of cutting theſe great Canes into ſmall Threads, whereof they make little Cheſts, Matts, and ſeveral other curious Works. *Martin Martini.*

CHUENHIOI, Fifth King of *China*, ſucceeded *Xaohau*. He compoſed a Calendar to be uſed over all the Kingdom; and Hiſtorians obſerved, that in his Reign was a Conjunction of the five other Planets on the ſame Day that the Sun and Moon were in Conjunction: This, according to their Computation, happened 2513 Years before Chriſt, which makes Father *Martini* think that it was the famous Conjunction of which our Chronologers of *Europe* ſpeak, and ſay, was about *Noah*'s Time. *Pezron.*

CHUNGKING, a great Town, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, in the Province of *Suchven* in *China*, has Juriſdiction over 19 Towns. It's ſituated upon a Mountain, where the Building riſing by Degrees one over another, form a kind of Amphitheatre. It's one of the moſt magnificent of *China*, and yields but very little to our beſt Towns in *Europe*. The Country about it is very fertile, the Air healthful; near *Feu*, one of the Cities of its Juriſdiction, is a very admirable Mountain, where there is an Idol of that prodigious bigneſs, that one may ſee the Eyes, the Noſe, and Mouth, at a Leagues diſtance. There is another Mountain near the Town *Ho*, with a very ſumptuous Temple, and a Library of 30000 Volumes, founded by a Governor called *Sigulus*. *Martin.*

CHUPMESSAHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe that *Jeſus Chriſt* was God, and the Redeemer of the World, which Opinion has been eſtabliſhed among the *Turks* theſe many Years, and is held by ſeveral, even of thoſe in the *Seraglio*, whereof ſome maintain it with ſo much Courage, that they chooſe to die rather than deny it, ſo that in ſpight of Perſecution, it increaſes daily, though few dare make a publick Profeſſion thereof. Some Authors ſay, this Word is compoſed of *Chup*, which ſignifies Protector, and *Meſſehi* a Chriſtian: So that *Chupmeſſalites* ſignifies Protectors of Chriſtians. *Ricaut.*

CHURCH-STRETTON, a Market-Town in *Munſlow* Hundred, and County of *Salop*, ſeated between Hills: 112 Miles from *London*.

CHUS, Son of *Cham*, born about *Anno Mundi* 1657. Some will have the *Ethiopians* deſcended of him, becauſe he was Black; but this is but a Dream, and they who have a mind to know who were the Deſcendants of *Chus*, may conſult the Fourth Book of *Phaleg* of *Bocchart*. *Joſeph.*

CHUSAI, or *Huſhai*, one of *David*'s moſt faithful Servants, lived *Anno Mundi* 3005. Holy Writ mentions his coming to the King with his Cloaths all torn, and his Head covered with Aſhes, when he heard of *Abſalom*'s Rebellion: *David* endeavoured to comfort him, ſaying, That he might do him conſiderable Service, if under pretext ſiding with his Son, he would find him out, dive into his Deſigns, and oppoſe himſelf to *Achitophel*'s ill Counſels, *Chuſai* obeying, went to *Jeruſalem*, where having gained *Abſalom*'s Favour, he diverted his Purſuit of *David*, which he was adviſed to, and acquainted the King with all that paſſed. 2 *Sam.* 15.

CHUSANRHASATHAIM, called by *Joſephus Chuſarte*, was King of *Meſopotamia* or *Aſſyria*, and lived *Anno Mundi* 2600. war'd againſt the *Iſraelites*, whom God, to puniſh them for their Idolatry, ſuffered them to live in 8 Years Bondage, and then raiſed *Othoniel* to gain them their former Liberty.

CHUSISTAN, a Province of *Perſia*, which is the *Suſiane* of the Ancients. The Capital Town is *Sus* or *Souſter*, formerly *Suſe*, the Reſidence of King *Ahaſuerus*: This Town is upon the River *Zeimare*. The Province is very fertile, bounded with the Sea of *Elcatſi*, or Gulph of *Baſera* to the South, with the Province of *Fats* to the Eaſt, that of *Yerack* on the Weſt, and *Hyrack* to the North.

CHUSLEIGH, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire* in *Exmiſter* Hundred, beautified with a noble Seat belonging to the Lord *Clifford*, to whom it gives the Title of a Baron. It's 182 Miles from *London*.

CHYNDONAX, High Prieſt of the ancient *Gauls*, whoſe Tomb was diſcovered in 1598. in the Country of *Pouſſot*, about half a quarter of a League from *Dijon*, with an Inſcription eſteemed by the Curious amongſt the rareſt Antiquities of the *Gauls*. It's engraven in a round hollow Stone, ſhap'd like a ſmall Tun, with a ſmall Glaſs with ſeveral painted pleaſant Colours: The Writing was in two round Lines, in form of a Crown, which were to this Effect: *In the Grove of* Mithra, *this Tomb covers the Body of* Chyndorax *High Prieſt*; *withdraw ye Impious, for the Guardian Gods watch my Aſhes.* One may obſerve in this Inſcription, that the ancient *Gauls* agreed with the *Perſians* and *Grecians* in Worſhipping the Sun or *Apollo*, under the Name of *Mithra*. *Gabriel, Simeon, &c.*

CHYTENES, or *Cliſtenes*, Son of *Areſtonymus*, Tyrant of *Sicyon* in *Peloponneſus*, was choſen General of the *Grecian* Army againſt the *Currheans*, forbad the rehearſing of *Homer*'s Verſes, becauſe they were in too great Eſteem at *Argos*, and demoliſhed the Monument that was raiſed in Memory of *Adraſtus* King of *Sicyon*: And at the Olympick Plays, expoſed his Daughter, and conſented that the valianteſt Combatant ſhould carry her; ſo ſhe fell to *Megacles*, a Prince of the Race of *Alcmeon*, who carried her to *Athens*. *Herodot.*

CIACONIUS (*Alphonſus*) a Dominican, and Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Hiſtory was his Favourite Study, in which he ſucceeded indifferently well. His Works are, *Geſta XII. Gregoriorum Rom. Pontif. De S. Hieronymi Cardinalitia Dignitate. Vita & Geſta Rom. Pontif. & Cardinal. &c.* This laſt Treatiſe is the moſt conſiderable this Author wrote; he did not live to finiſh it: Since his Death ſeveral have attempted to perfect it. It has been printed ſeveral times, but the beſt Edition was printed at *Rome* in 1676. in four Volumes in *Folio*. The Lives of the Popes are continued in it to *Clement* the Xth. *Nicholas Anton.* and *Schottus Bibl. Hiſt. Ghilini Teat. di Letter.* &c.

CIACONIUS (*Peter*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt much eſteemed towards the end of the XVIth Century. He was a good Philoſopher, Divine, *Grecian* and Mathematician: Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth employ'd him to correct the Calendar of *Julius Cæſar*. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe of this Subject, call'd, *Calendarii Romani Veteris Explanatio.* His other Works are, *Inſcriptio Columni Roſtrati. De Ponderibus. De Menſuris. De Nummis, &c. Schottus & Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Janus Nicius Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. C.* 112. *Voſſius, &c.*

CIBO (*Lawrence*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*, Son to *Maurice Cibo*, Brother to Pope *Innocent* VIII. This Cardinal was a great Favourite of his Uncle's, but *Alexander* VI. who came after, gave him Trouble enough. *Volaterran. Lib.* 22. *Antr. Onuphrius, &c.*

CIBOLA, or *Civola*, a Province of Northern *America* in *New Mexico*, call'd *New Granada* by the *Spaniards*, who built a Town there of this Name. This Country, though without Mountains, is very cold; the Inhabitants are the Whiteſt, the Wittieſt, moſt Sincere and Orderly of all the *Americans*; they have each but one Wife, and are exceſſively Jealous; and for Religion, they worſhip Water, and an old Woman that was a Magician, made uſe of by the Devil to delude them; they believe ſhe lies hid near one of their Lakes. *Herrera.*

CICERO (*Marcus Tullius*) Prince of *Latin* Eloquence, was born in the 648th of *Rome*, in the CLXVIIIth *Olympiad*. His Father was a *Roman* Knight, deſcended of *Titus Tatius*, King of the *Sabines*, the Mother's Name was *Helvia*. In his very Youth he pleaded with ſo much Freedom againſt *Sylla*'s Friends, that fearing the Reſentment of one that ſpar'd no body, he travelled into *Greece*, heard *Antiochus* of *Aſcalon*, an Academick Philoſopher at *Athens*; thence he paſſed to *Aſia*, ſeeking ſtill the Perfection of his Eloquence; became Diſciple of *Xenocles*, *Denys*, *Menippus*, and afterwards ſtudied at *Rhodes* under *Apollonius Molon*, the eloquenteſt Man of his Time, who being at one of *Cicero*'s Orations, could not avoid crying aloud, That he deplored the Misfortune of *Greece*, which being already conquered by the *Romans*, was then like to loſe, by his Scholar's Eloquence, the only Advantage it had over that Victorious Enemy. Hence *Cicero* came to *Rome*, where, in conſideration of his great Parts, he obtained *Sicily*, and was made *Queſtor* of *Rome*; when he was choſen *Ædilis*, he condemned *Verres* to make Satisfaction for the Violences and Extortions he committed in that Province. In 691 he was Conſul with *C. Antonius Nepos*, during which Conſulſhip, he diſcovered *Catilina*'s Conſpiracy, and puniſhed the Accomplices, for which he was ſtiled *Preſerver of the Commonwealth*; yet in 696 he was baniſhed, through the Envy, and by the Practices of *Claudius* and others; but the People ſhewed ſuch Concern for this Misfortune, that he was recalled the next Year after at the Requeſt of *Pompey*, who had a hand in his Exile. After this, *Cicero*, at his Return from *Cilicia*, where he was Proconſul in 702. followed *Pompey* in the Civil Wars; after whoſe Death, in 706. he was pardoned by *Cæſar*, whom he reconciled to *Ligarius*. He had no Hand in that Prince's Death, though he was an intimate Friend of *Brutus*; but after this Murder, he favoured *Auguſtus*, who deſired to be Conſul with him, had not his Intereſt made him take other Meaſures, and joyn with *Anthony* and *Lepidus* to be of the Triumvirate. *Anthony* making uſe of his Power, and hating

Cicero extreamly, by reaſon of the Orations he wrote againſt him, which we call the *Philippicks*, got him Purſued and Beheaded in the 711th Year of *Rome*, 43 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, and in CLXXXIV. *Olympiad*, in the 64th Year of his Age. His Executioner being one *Popilius*, whom he had formerly defended againſt ſome who accuſed him of having killed his Father. His many Works are well known, as his Books, *De Inventione*, *De Oratore*, *&c.* His *Orations*; *Epiſtles*; *Academical Queſtions*, *De Finibus*; his *Tuſculan Queſtions*; with his Works, *De Natura Deorum*, *De Amicitia*, *Senectute*, *&c.* And it's ſaid, he writ three Books in Verſe of what had befallen him during his Conſulſhip. *Plutarch.*

CICERO (*Quintus*) Brother to the Orator, *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant General in *Gaul*, and afterwards *Prætor* in *Aſia*, was put in the Number of thoſe *Proſcrib'd* by the *Triumvirate*, and killed in 711 or 12 of *Rome*, with his Son, who, as *Plutarch* and *Appian* affirm, deſired the Murtherers, as a great Favour, to be diſpatch'd before his Father, who alſo beg'd to be kill'd before him, but they were both cut off juſt at the ſame time.

CICLUT is a ſmall Town in *Dalmatia*, ſituated upon the River *Narenta*, for a long time under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but the *Venetians*, in 1694. having landed an Army of 12000 Foot and 1000 Horſe within a Mile of it, under General *Zeno*, on the 15th of *June*, preſently rais'd two Batteries, and play'd upon the Two Towers that ſecured the Bridge, and they were ſurrendred to him, as was the Town by the 21ſt, wherein, among divers pieces of Canon, they found one very large one, with this Inſcription, *Carolus Archidux Græciæ*. The *Turks* ſoon after endeavoured to regain it in vain, and were forced to yield all their Pretentions to the Republick by the Peace of *Carlowitz*, in 1699.

CICONES, People of *Thrace*, near the River *Hebrus*, vanquiſhed by *Ulyſſes*, who was driven thither by a Storm in his return from the Siege of *Troy*, and plundered their Town *Iſmarus* with the loſs of very few Men in the Attempt. *Ovid* in his *Metam.* ſpeaks of a River of the *Cicones*, which turn'd any thing it touch'd into Stone.

Flumen habent Cicones quod potum Saxea reddit
Viſcera, quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.

It's thought it was in this Country that *Orpheus* was diſmembred by the *Bacchantes*.

CICULES, or *Zeckles*, *Tranſilvanians*, who live in the North part of the Country, upon the Confines of *Poland*; *Newmark* is their Capital, as for their Religion, they are moſt of them, either *Socinians* or of *Calvin*'s Perſuaſion.

CIGALE (*John Michael*) who was at *Paris* in 1670. under the Name of *Mahomet Bey*, called himſelf a Prince of the *Ottoman* Blood, Baſſa and Sovereign Plenipotentiary of *Jeruſalem*, the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, *Trebezonde*, *&c.* yet this pretended Prince was born of Chriſtian Parents in the Town of *Trogoviſti* in *Valachia*, where his Father being much eſteemed by *Matthias Vaivode* of *Moldavia*, he got him into this Prince's Favour, who ſent him along with his Reſident to *Conſtantinople*, whence he came back again after *Matthias*'s Death full of great Hopes; but being diſappointed he returned to *Conſtantinople*, and became *Turk*; after which time he travelled in Countries where he was not known, publiſhing his Fabulous Hiſtory with the greateſt Impudence Imaginable; talked of the Antiquity of the Family of the *Cigales* in *Sicily*, pretended his Deſcent from *Scipio*, Son to the famous Viſcount *Cigale*, taken Priſoner by the *Turks* in 1561. He ſaid that *Scipio* was Priſoner with his Father, and that to pleaſe *Solyman* II. he took the *Turban*, whereupon he was raiſed to the greateſt Places in the Empire, and married *Sultana Canon Salie*, Daughter to Sultan *Achmet*, and Siſter of *Oſman Amurat* IV. and *Abrahim Mahomet* the Fourth's Father: He ſaid this Princeſs was his Mother, and told how he was made *Vice-Roy* of the *Holy-Land*, afterwards Sovereign of *Babylon*, *Caramania*, *Magneſia*, and at laſt *Vice-Roy* of *Trebezonde*, and *Generaliſſimo* of the *Black Sea*: Adding, That he ſtole away ſecretly to *Moldavia*, whence he went to the *Coſaques* Army, who were then in War with the *Muſcovites*. After that he went to *Poland*, where he was honourably received by Queen *Mary de Gonzagues*, who perſwaded him to be Baptized in the Cathedral of *Warſaw*, where he received the Name of *John*, and afterwards that of *Michael* at his Confirmation. Some time after this he came to *Rome* (but made himſelf known to none but Pope *Alexander* VII) whence, as ſoon as he was returning back again into *Poland*, he heard that the Emperor was in War with *Sultan Mahomet*, which obliged him to fight in his Army in Defence of the Chriſtian Religion; where having ſignalized his Courage, and Peace being concluded, he returned to *Rome*, made his publick Entry and had Audience of Pope *Clement* IX. who received him very kindly; then he went to *Venice*, and came thence to *Paris*, where he alſo met with good Reception, both from the King, the Dauphine, and Nobility of the Court, but eſpecially from the great Prior of *France*, who honoured him with a Place in the Aſſembly of the Chapter of the great Priory in the Temple at *Paris*. This falſe Prince paſſed afterwards into *England*, and appeared there very great at Court, until his Cheat was diſcovered by a Perſon of Quality, that had ſeen him at *Vienna*, which was likewiſe confirmed by a *Perſian* Gentleman then in *England*, who gave this true Relation of the Family of the *Cigales*. *Scipio Cigale*, who was called *Sinan Baſſa*, when he took the Turban, had but two Sons, *Ali* and *Mahomet*, whereof the Eldeſt died ſoon after his Father, and *Mahomet* Married *Mahomet* the Third's Daughter about 1595. of whom he had a Son called *Mahomet* too. This Youth did not affect Command, but contented himſelf to accompany the Sultan in his Diverſions, was in Favour with the Emperors *Achmet*, *Oſman*, *Amurat* and *Ibrahim*, and no leſs beloved by *Mahomet* IV. Depoſed in 1687. He made him his *Capu Baſſaci*, that is, Captain of the Porters, or Guard of the Seraglio; afterwards his General in *Candia*, and at laſt Grand Viſier; but he did not enjoy this Place any long time, for he died during the Wars of *Candia*, in 1658. which is all that can be ſaid of that famous Renegado *Scipio Cigale*. *Rocôles*, *Les Impoſtures*, &c.

CILICIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, that ſtretches along the *Mediterranean* Sea, which binds it on the South, having part of *Cappadocia* and part of *Armenia* to *Mount Taurus*, that border it to the North. This Country is now comprehended in *Carmania*, and ſubject to the *Turks*. It's Towns are *Tarſus*, *Pompeiopolis*, *Adena*, *Lajazzo*, which gives its Name to the Gulph *Aiazzo*, or *Lajazzo*, the *Sinus Iſſicus* of the Ancients. *Mercator.*

CILLEY, call'd in Latin, *Celia*, a German Town in *Stiria*, upon the Confines of *Carniola*; It ſtands upon the River *Saana*; is a very ſtrong and ancient Town, and the Capital of a conſiderable County belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

CILO, an *Athenian* of an Ancient, Noble, and Powerful Family, of whom it's reported, that having gone off Conqueror at the Olympick Plays, and married the Daughter of *Theagenes*, Tyrant of *Megara*, he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*, to know when to attempt the Deſign he had of making himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſs of *Athens*, and was adviſed to execute it in the moſt Solemn Times of *Jupiter*'s Feaſts; he choſe the Olympick Plays, believing both that they were the great Feaſt of that God; and beſides that, they had ſome relation to himſelf upon the Account of his late Victory at them; and ſo, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Friends, and part of his Father-in-Law's Troops, he ventured, and carried the Fortreſs, during the XLV. *Olympiad*, and in the 154th Year of *Rome*; but being beſieged by the Citizens, he and his Brother, with the reſt of the Party, were forced to fly for Refuge to the Altar of *Eumenides*, where they were all ſlain. This was looked on to be ſo great a Sacrilege, that both they that committed it, and their very Deſcendants were eſteemed impious, and therefore baniſhed *Athens*. *Thucydides*. *Plutarch*.

CIMABUE (*John*) nobly deſcended and born at *Florence*, in the Year 240. was the firſt who reviv'd the Art of Painting in *Italy*; He gave ſomething of Strength and Freedom to his Works, which was above the Talent of thoſe Times, and though he wanted the Art of managing his Lights and Shadows, and was but little acquainted with the *Rules* of *Perſpective*, and in divers other Particulars but indifferently accompliſh'd; yet the Foundation which he lay'd for future Improvement, entitled him to the Name of the Father of the firſt Age or *Infancy* of *Modern Painting*. *A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. Printed with the Tranſlation of *Freznoy*.

CIMBELINE, King of *Britany* in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, he pretended to refuſe the Emperor Tribute at firſt, but when he ſaw his Forces ready to march, he came too, and entreated his Protection. The Reign of this Prince was both long and fortunate, but his Three Sons he left behind him, embroyl'd the Country with Civil Wars for a great while. *Dion. Caſſius. Polydor. Virgil. Du Cheſne. Hiſt. d'Angl.* &c.

CIMBRI, People, about whoſe Original, the ancient Authors, *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Plutarch*, *Pliny* and *Tacitus* much differ, for ſome will have them come from the *Scythians*, others confound them with the *Cimmerians*, and many take them to be *Danes* or *Saxons* originally: But *Cluvier*'s Opinion is, that they came from the moſt Northern Parts, and firſt of all poſſeſſed that whole Peninſula, which ſtretches it ſelf into the *German* Sea, and tis now called *Jutland* or *Cherſoneſus Cimbria*. This is confirmed by the Teſtimonies of *Velleius*, *Paterculus*, *Eutropius*, and *Oroſius*. Theſe ſame People, about the Year 639 of *Rome*, or the 3940th of the World, left this Place, whether becauſe the Sea had gained upon it, or that it began to be over-ſtocked, and receiving all ſuch as would join with them, ſought a new Habitation; ſo that joining with the *Teutons*, *Ambrons*, and *Tigurians*, People of *Germany*, they made a formidable Body, ſome computing the Number of the very *Cimbrians* to have exceeded 500000, beſides Women and Children, over-ran and ravaged *Germany*, *Iſtria*, *Sclavonia*, the *Griſons*, and all *Swiſſerland*, whence they fell into *Dauphine*, *Languedoc* and *Provence*, to paſs into *Italy*. The *Romans* being ſurprized at ſuch a vaſt Inundation of *Barbarians*, ſent their Armies againſt them, which were often defeated; but at laſt *Marius* beat them near *Arles*, in the Plains of *Camargue*, and gave them a general Rout between *Aix* and St. *Maximin*; the Signs of which great Victory are yet to be ſeen upon the ſame Road, where the *Romans* erected Pyramids in Memory of this famous Battel, fought the 652d Year of *Rome*, and 102 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. Some Authors think that the *Cimbrians* invented Drums; at leaſt *Strabo* remarks, that they ſtretched Skins over their open Chariots, and did beat them at the beginning of the Fight.

CIMMERIANS, People come out of *Scythia*, to live near the *Boſphorus*, which was called *Cimmerian*, from their Name, and is now inhabited by the little *Tartars*. *Strabo* writes, that their Country was all Woody, and generally ſo covered with Clouds, that the Sun appeared but very little in it. There were alſo *Cimmerians* in *Italy*, that liv'd at *Baya*, near the Lake *Avernus*, where ſome ſay, *Sibylle's* Den or Cavern was. However, theſe *Cimmerians* had their Dens wherein they hid themſelves in Day-time, and uſed the Night to Plunder and Steal from their Neighbours, which gave occaſion to the Proverb, *In the Cimmerian Darkneſs*, uſed by ancient Authors, and makes ſome think that theſe people derive their Name from the *Phœnician* word *Camar* or *Cimmer*, that ſignifies to become *Obſcure* or *Dark*. They were extream Superſtitious, to which the Nature of their Country, where they Worſhip Trees, Rivers, and Fountains, contributes much. They alſo had a famous Den, by which they held, People went down to Hell, after they had Sacrificed to the Infernal Gods: It was on this Fancy that *Homer* founded his Fable of Hell, imitated by *Virgil* in his Sixth Book of *Æneids*.

CIMON, a Captain of *Athens*, Son to *Miltiades*, being in the 266th of *Rome*, kept Priſoner in a place where his Father Died, and not having wherewithal to pay his Ranſom, his Siſter and Wiſe *Elpinies*, (for in thoſe days ſuch Marriages were reckoned Lawful among the *Athenians*) deſired him to give her Leave to Marry *Callias*, who loved her, and would pay the Sum, to which he was very loath, yet at laſt Conſented; ſo having his Liberty, by his Eloquence and great Wiſdom, he ſoon got into great Imployments, and being a perfect Maſter of the Politicks of *Athens*, and very underſtanding in Military Affairs, becauſe brought up from his Youth in his Father's Armies, he ſoon became very conſiderable, both amongſt the Citizens and Soldiers. He put the *Thracians* to Flight near the River *Strymon*, re-eſtabliſhed the Town *Amphipolis*, which he Peopled with ten *Athenian* Colonies; gave a ſecond defeat to the Fleets of *Cyprus* and *Phœnicia*, compoſed of Two hundred Sail, and on the ſame day gain'd a Victory by Land. This happened on the 28th of *Rome*, and was followed with ſeveral others on the *Ægean Sea*, where he took the Iſle *Scyros*, with that of *Thaſos* and its Dependencies; at his Return, he found the Government of *Athens* quite Popular, which he endeavoured to Redreſs, but failed in the Deſign, and was baniſhed in the 294th of *Rome*; he went over to the *Lacedæmonians*, whom he brought to Terms of Friendſhip with the *Athenians*; ſo a Peace being concluded for five years, he was made Admiral of the *Grecian* Fleet, which he commanded to *Cyprus*; and here he gained ſeveral Battles, but before he could Conquer all, he fell ill, and died at the Town of *Citium*, in the LXXXIId *Olympiad*, four hundred and fifty years before Jeſus Chriſt, according to *Salian*'s Supputation. This *Cimon* is very famous in ſeveral Hiſtories for his great Liberality and Charity towards the Poor, whom he clad when he met them Naked, and would give them his Cloak if he had nothing elſe: He alſo buried them at his own Charges, and made himſelf Priſoner to redeem his Fathers Corps; as *Juſtin* obſerves in his Second Book. *Valerius Maximus*, *Nepos*, *Plutarch*, &c.

CIMON, a poor old Man, who being Sentenced at *Rome* for ſome Crime, to be ſtarved to Death, was fed by his Daughter, who came daily to the Priſon to give him Suck, which doubly Saved his Life, for the Judges being informed thereof, pardoned the Father and Daughter, and got the manner of the Action drawn, and placed the Picture in their Temple of *Piety*. *Valer. Max.*

CINALOA, a Province of *New Mexico* in *America*, 'tis Bounded with *Guadalajara* to the South, and the Sea of *Vermeia* to the Weſt.

CINAN, a great Town of the Province of *Xantung*, in *China*, with ſeveral fair Palaces, and ſumptuous Temples; the moſt Magnificent whereof is that of *Tungo*, where the *Chineſe* ſay above Seventy two of their Kings have lived Retired. This City has Juriſdiction over Twenty nine other, the Jeſuits have a Church in it. Near one of the Cities called *Taigan*, is the Mountain *Tai*, in which, being five Miles high, are ſeveral Caverns, and many Temples, where great numbers of *Chineſe* lived retired like *Anchorites*. *Martin Martini in Thevenot.*

CINCA, in Lat. *Cinga*, a River of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, riſing in the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, upon the Frontiers of *France*, which after having joined ſeveral Rivers in its Courſe, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Ebro*, or *Iberus*, a little below *Frage*.

CINCHU, a great Town in *China*, in the Province of *Quangſi*. It is the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and Commands over Three Cities. The Town is Rich, and the Buildings are fine. This Country produces excellent Cinnamon, much better than that of *Ceylon*: Here likewiſe grow the Iron Trees, as the *Chineſe* call them, becauſe of the extraordinary hardneſs of the Wood. The Inhabitants alſo make a ſort of Cloath of the Herb *Tu*, which is better, and dearer than Silks. *Martin Martini*, *Deſcrip. China*, *in Thevenot*, *Vol.* 3d.

CINCIBILIS, King of *Alpes*, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, to make Complaint of the ill Uſage ſome of his Allies received the year before from the Conſul *C. Caſſius*. The Senate made Anſwer, That they did not approve his Proceedings, but nevertheleſs, thought it unjuſt to condemn him without hearing him ſpeak for himſelf, eſpecially ſince he was abſent upon Publick Concerns; and intimated, that at his Return, they might lay what things they could to his Charge, and promiſed them Juſtice; in the mean time, to ſhew the eſteem they had for *Cincibilis*, they diſpatch'd *C. Lelius*, and *M. Æmilius*, in Quality of Ambaſſadors, to acquaint him with the Reſolution they had taken, and ſent the *Gauls* back with rich Preſents. *Titus Livius*, *Lib.* 43.

CINCINNATUS (*Lucius Quintus*) a *Roman* Dictator, Diſinherited his Son for being frequently Reprimanded by the *Cenſors*. In the 296th year of *Rome*, he preſerved the Army Commanded by the Conſul *Marcus Minutius*, which was Beſieg'd in their Trenches by the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, and very near a total Defeat. In this Extremity, the *Lictors* were ſent to *Rome*, to beg the Aſſiſtance of *Cincinnatus*, who was then Ploughing in his Fields, on the other ſide of *Tyber*: Upon the News, he poſted immediately to the Army, routed the Enemy, entered *Rome* in Triumph, and in about a Fortnight's time was jogging at the Plough again. *Liv. Lib.* 3. *Dec.* 1. *Florus*, *Lib.* 1. *c.* 11. &c.

CINCIUS, a *Roman* Senator, brought in the Bill for the *Lex Fannia*, and got it paſſed, which was a kind of Sumptuary Law, to check the unneceſſary Expence of Entertainments. He likewiſe got the *Lex Muneraria* to be Paſſed, to prevent Bribery and Corruption, in the Election of Civil Officers; by this Law, thoſe who ſtood for any Office or Poſt of Government, were obliged not to come to the place of Election, with one Gown over another, or Lin'd, that ſo they might have no conveniency of bringing Money into the Field with them, to purchaſe Votes. *Macrob. Lib.* 15. c. 18. *Alex. ab Alex. Lib.* 3, c. 17.

CINGCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Xantung*, in *China*, which commands over thirteen others, though the Country hereabouts is all full of Mountains, yet the Sea and River ſupplies this City with all ſorts of Neceſſaries, eſpecially Fiſh. The Inhabitants make great Profit of Skins called *Segrin*. Their Cows have a Stone in their Belly, about the bigneſs of a Gooſes Egg, of a yellowiſh Colour, not altogether ſo ſolid as *Bezoar*, but is ſmoother, and perferred by Phyſicians to it, for the Cure of Defluctions and Catarrhs. *Deſcription of* China. *Second Volume of* Thevenot'*s Collections*.

CINNA, Son of a Grand-Daughter of *Pompey*, convinced of being one of the eagereſt for *Auguſtus*'s Death, was thus pardoned. The Emperor ſent for him to his Chamber, and after making him ſenſible of his many Favours to him, and reproaching him with his Ingratitude, he pardoned him. This Generoſity made ſuch an impreſſion upon *Cinna*'s Heart, that he ever afterwards ſerved this Prince with all the Zeal imaginable, and made him Heir of what he left at his Death. *Plutarch* ſpeaks of another that was torn in pieces by the people, who thought he had a hand in *Julius Cæſar*'s Death. *Seneca.*

CINNA (*Lucius Cornelius*) a Roman Conſul, who being often raiſed to the higheſt Dignities, oppreſſed the Commonwealth with the greateſt Cruelty. During his firſt Conſulſhip, in the 667th of *Rome*, he made a Law to re-call all the Baniſhed, but *Cneius Octavius*, his Colleague, generouſly oppoſed their Proceedings, and forced him to withdraw out of the Town, whither he returned again with the help of *Marius Sertorius*, and the Slaves, to whom he promiſed their Liberty; overcame his Enemies, killed *Octavius*, and made himſelf Maſter of Mount *Janiculus*. And after this he made himſelf Conſul in 668. and 669. and a fourth time in 670. about which time, being grown inſupportable to his Army, by his frequent baſe Cruelties, he was ſtoned to death at the Town of *Ancona*, as he was preparing to make War againſt *Sylla*. *Tit. Liv. Aurelius Victor.*, *Paterc.* &c.

CINNADON, a young Man of *Sparta*, who, through his great Ambition to come to the Government, deſigned the death of the *Ephori*. *Ariſtotle* ſays, that the Plot was diſcovered, and that he was ſeized at *Aulone*, where having diſcovered his Accomplices in his Torments, all was preſently diſſipated. But *Xenophon* will have it, that this Treaſon came to be known by the Victims at a Sacrifice that *Ageſilaus* Offered the Gods, called *Alexicaci* by the *Greeks*, and by the *Latins*, *Averrunci*, that is, *Preventers* of Evils; and adds, That when *Cinnadon* was asked, what his Aim was in that Undertaking; he anſwered, It was becauſe he could ſuffer none above him in *Sparta*. *Xenophon.*

CINNAMUS (*John*) a *Greek* Hiſtorian, Stil'd himſelf, *The Royal Grammarian.* He Liv'd about the year 1180. and wrote a Hiſtory of the Reign of *Johannes Compenus*, and his Son *Emmanuel Comnenus*. This Book was printed in one Volume in *Quarto*, at *Utrecht*, in 1652. with a Latin Tranſlation, and *Cornelius Tollius*'s Notes. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

CINYRAS, King of *Cyprus*, was ſo unlucky, as to have his Daughter *Myrrha* in love with him, and at laſt ſhe came to bed to him in a Diſguiſe, and made him the Father of *Adonis*. There are probable reaſons to believe that *Cinyras* is the ſame with *Noah*, and that *Myrrha* or *Mor*, was *Cham*'s Wife. *Explication*

cation of the Fable of Adonis in Biblioth. Univerſe, T. 11. *Ovid. Metam. Lib.*10.

CINYSCA, Daughter to *Archidamus*, King of *Sparta*, and Siſter to *Agis* and *Ageſilaus*; ſhe was the firſt Woman that entered the Ring, at the *Olympick Games*, where ſhe carryed off the Prize at the Foot-race, and had a Statue ſet up for her upon this Score, by the *Lacedæmonians. Pauſan. in Lacon.*

CIOUTAT, a Town and Port of the Sea of *Provence*, between *Marſeille* and *Thoulon*, though it has not been known but of late, yet ſew doubt but it's the Port *Catharitta*, mentioned by *Pliny* and other ancient Authors. It lies ſo well for the Sea, that people reſolved to build a Town there, which Commerce has rendred one of the beſt on thoſe Coaſts: The Port is defended by a good Fortreſs, and there is a good Mole for the Conveniency of Veſſels. *Pliny. Bouche Deſcr. de Provence.*

CIPPUS *Genucius*, a *Roman* Pretor, who perceived, as he went out of the Town to fight the Enemy, that Horns grew out of his Head; ſuch an extraordinary thing made him Conſult the Southſayers, who ſaid it ſignified that he would be made King, if he had the good Fortune to return again to *Rome*. But after he had gained the Victory, he ſent for the *Roman* people out of the Town, and told them, that he had rather Condemn himſelf to perpetual Baniſhment, than to aſpire to the Glory that the ſtrangeneſs of what befel him portended to. Hereupon the *Romans*, to honour the Memory of ſo generous a Pretor, put a Braſs Head to repreſent his, on the Gate he went out at, which ſince was called *Rauduſculana*, becauſe the *Romans* called braſs *Raudus. Val. Max. Lib.* 5. *Chap.* 6.

CIRCASSIA, or the Country of the *Circaſſes*, or *Circaſſians*, a vaſt Place in *Aſia*, which for the greater part belongs to the *Czar*, or *Great Duke of Muſcovy*. The *Black Sea*, and *Mont Caucaſus*, parts them from *Georgia* to the South, and the River *Don* or *Tanais* to the North, where they have the little *Tartars* their Neighbours; on the Eaſt they have the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Mouths of the River *Volga*, and at the Weſt the *Palus Mæotis*, and the Streights of *Caſſa*. Here are ſeveral petty Princes, but all Subject to the Great *Czar*, who is alſo Maſter of the Town of *Teiki*, Fortified after the Modern way by a *Dutch* Engineer. The reſt of the Country has hardly any Towns at all, and is but thinly inhabited, for the *Circaſſians* keep generally in Foreſts to be out of the *Tartars* reach, who hunt after them to make Slaves of 'em, becauſe it's a Nation much eſteem'd, the Men being very handſome, and well Limb'd, and ſo ingenious withal, that they generally ſucceed in whatever they are put to; beſides they are excellent Horſemen. They Traffick moſt in Slaves, Honey, Wax, Cow-Hides, Buck and Tigers Skins, *&c.* and uſe no Money, but Trade altogether by Exchange. They Howe their Grounds. Their Horſes are very lively, and in far greater Eſteem than the Tartar Horſes are; they themſelves are held to be the faireſt and handſomeſt people in the World, and the kindeſt to Strangers. They have been formerly Chriſtians, but are now many of them, for want of Inſtruction, become Mahometans; but becauſe they have no written Laws, they content themſelves with the Profeſſion they make of being Chriſtians or Mahometans, without exerciſing either. Theſe *Circaſſians* ſpeak a particular Language beſides *Turkiſh*. The Grand Seignior is Maſter of *Taman* and *Tameruck*, to the Weſt of them, to ſecure the Paſſage to *Azac*, at the Mouth of the *Don* or *Tanais. Olearius*'s Voyage of *Perſia. Herbert. Sanſon.*

CIRCE, a famous Witch, often mentioned by Poets: ſhe Poiſoned her Husband the King of the *Sarmatæ*, and was therefore Baniſhed by her Subjects, whom ſhe deſigned to Govern her ſelf. In her Exile ſhe came to *Italy*, and kept her Reſidence on a Promontory, which was called by her Name; It was here ſhe changed *Scylla* into a Sea-Monſter, looking upon her to be her Rivaleſs for *Glaucus*. She entertained *Ulyſſes* when his Fleet was caſt away upon the Coaſts near her Houſe; Made the Stars come down from Heaven in his Preſence, and Metamorphoſed his Companions into different ſorts of Beaſts. Mythogoliſts will have *Circe* to be a lively image of Senſual Pleaſures, that change Men of the greateſt parts into Beaſts. *Ovid. Lib.*14. *Hom. Odyſſ.* 10.

CIRCENSES, Plays and Combats us'd at *Rome*, like the Olympicks in *Elis*, a Province of *Greece*, Dedicated to *Jupiter*, the firſt kept in Honour of *Conſus*, God of Counſels, were called *Circenſes*, from the Latin Word *Circus*, a place hedg'd in where the Antagoniſts ran from one Liſt to another, ſometimes with one Horſe, at other times with a Chariot, and two or four Horſes, to ſhew their Fleetneſs and Dexterity; and this place was called the *Cirquus*, whence he that won the Prize was led to the Temple in great Pomp, and Crown'd with Myrtles. The *Roman* Emperors in ſucceeding Ages, kept theſe Sports with much Magnificence, carrying the Images of their Gods, Emperors, and great Commanders, as in their great Triumphs. *Alexander ab Alexandro, l.* 5. *c.* 8.

CIRCUMCELLIANS, a Sect of the Donatiſts in *Africa*, in the fourth Century, they were ſo called, becauſe they rambled from one Town to another, and pretending to publick Reformation, and Redreſſing of grievances, they Manumis'd Slaves without the leave of their Maſters, forgave Debts, which were none of their own, and committed a great many other Inſolencies. They were headed by *Maxides* and *Faſer*. At the beginning of their Diſorders they Marched only with Staves, which they called *The Staves of Iſrael*, in alluſion to the Cuſtom of the *Iſraelites* eating the Paſchal Lamb, with Staves in their hands, but afterwards they made uſe of all ſorts of Arms againſt the Catholicks: *Donatus* called them the Saints Chiefs, and revenged himſelf upon the Catholicks by their Aſſiſtance: A miſtaken zeal for Martyrdom made theſe People deſtroy themſelves; ſome of them threw themſelves down Precipices, others leap'd into the Fire, and ſome cut their own Throats; ſo that their Biſhops, not being able to prevent ſuch horrible and unnatural violences, were obliged to apply to the Magiſtracy to put a ſtop to their Frenzy. *St. Auguſtin, Hereſy* 69. *Baron. A.C.* 331. *N.*9. &c. *Philaſtrius*, &c.

CIRCUMCISION, a Ceremony of the Jews, which has not been particular to them alone, but us'd by ſeveral other People, as may be ſeen in *Herodotus*; and hence it is, that the *Æthiopians* have always obſerved it, and do ſtill, notwithſtanding of their being Chriſtians: It's alſo well known, that the Mahometan, Turks, Perſians and Arabians, practice it ſtill; but the laſt not until they come to the Age of Thirteen years, becauſe *Iſmael*, from whom they derive their Origin, was not Circumcis'd before that Age, according to *Joſephus*, l. 1. of the Jewiſh Hiſtory. *R. Leo* of *Modena* gives us the following Account of the Ceremonies us'd by the Jews, when they Circumciſe, which they never do before the eight days mentioned in the Law, but they defer it when the Child happens to be Ill or Weak. There is a Godfather to hold it during the Operation, and the reſt of the Ceremony: And a God-mother who brings it from the Houſe to the *Synagogue*, and carries it back again. He that does the Operation is called *Mohel*, that is, *Circumciſer*, and may be whom they pleaſe to chuſe; for the Child's Father, if Dexterous enough can be admitted; the place is not determined, but may be in any Houſe as well as the Synagogue. The place pitch'd upon is made ready very early, and two Seats prepared with Silk Cuſhions, one for the Godfather to ſit on, the other deſign'd for the Prophet *Elias*, who is thought to aſſiſt Inviſibly at all theſe Ceremonies; a great many people flock thitherto along with the *Circumciſer*, who brings a Diſh, wherein his Inſtruments, and other Neceſſaries are; as his Raſor, Aſtringent, Powder, Rags, Cotton, and Oil of Roſes; ſome ſay there is alſo a Porringer, with Sand or Earth, to receive the *Prepuce*; whilſt they expect the Godmother, who comes accompanied with other Women, and delivers the Godfather the Infant at the Synagogue Door, for no Woman comes in; they within ſing ſome *Hymn* or *Cantique*, and when the Child is come they all cry, *Baruc Habba*, or *Welcome*. The Godfather places the Child on his Knees, the *Circumciſer* undoes the Clouts, and taking his Raſor ſays, *Bleſſed be thou O Lord who haſt commanded us to Circumciſe*, in pronouncing theſe words he cuts the thick skin of the *Prepuce*, and with the Nails of his Thumbs tears the other thiner; then twice or thrice ſucks the Blood that runs out, and Spits it into a Cup of Wine: After that he dreſſes the Wound with *Dragons Blood*, *Coral Powder*, and what other things are moſt proper to ſtop the Blood, laying Clouts on, ſoak'd in Oil of Roſes, and then ties it up. This ended, the *Mohel* takes a Cup of Wine, and after Bleſſing it once, repeats a ſecond Benediction for the Child, giving him the Name they have choſen for him, and then pronouncing theſe words of *Ezekiel*, *Live in thy Blood*, he moiſtens his Lips with the Wine that he had Spit the Blood into; after which they repeat the 238 Pſalm, *&c. Happy are thoſe that fear the Lord*, &c. This being ended, the Godfather gives the Godmother the Child to carry it home, and give it to its own Mother. If a Child chances to die before he is Circumcis'd, there are ſome that do the Ceremony upon him when Dead with a Reed; but if it be a Daughter, there is no more done, but at the beginning of the Month, when the Mother is up, and goes to the Church, the Singer Bleſſing the Child, gives it the Name that the Father deſires. All this is out of *Leo* of *Modena*'s fourth part of his Book *Of Ceremonies, Chap.* 8.

CIRENCESTER, Lat. *Corinium*, *Durocornovium*, *Cornovium*, an old *Roman* City in *Gloceſterſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Churne*, about twelve Miles South Eaſt of *Gloceſter*. Here the four Proconſular Ways made by the *Romans* croſs'd each other; and vaſt numbers of *Roman* Coins, Inſcriptions, *&c.* have been digged up; but it was ſo ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is Wall'd in there is not a fourth part of it Inhabited, the reſt being Fields and Orchards: The Inhabitants ſubſiſt moſt by Cloathing. It was taken by Prince *Rupert* by Storm in 1643. It is 68 miles from *London*.

CIROLA, an *Arian* Biſhop of *Africa*, who being ſupported by *Huneric*, perſecuted the *Orthodox*. In a Conference that the Catholick Prelates deſired he made them all ſtand, and got himſelf a Throne erected, upon which he ſat in as great Pomp as a Prince. The Biſhops bore this uſage without Complaint, but when they heard the King's Secretary give *Cirola* the Name of Patriarch, they could not forbear asking, that it might be ſhewn what that new Dignity was founded on, which ſo nettled the Hereticks, that they got them ſeverely Baſtinadoed, deprived them of their Goods, and perſecuted them with an incredible Fury. *Baron. Victor Utic.*

CIRQUE, or *Circus*, a ſpacious place at *Rome*, between Mount *Palatin* and *Aventin*, environed with Buildings, in form of a Circle or Oval. This was for the publick Plays; and in the Amphitheatre that was quite round it, were Galleries and Boxes for the Spectators to ſit or ſtand in: Some ſay, That *Tarquinius Priſcus*, the Fifth King of *Rome*, built this *Cirque*, though he did nothing but juſt point the Place; for in his time it was environ'd with Scaffolds of Wood covered with Boards, and Benches. It was after his days that the fine and lofty Buildings were finiſhed, and the place embelliſhed with the great number of Marble Buts, round which the Courſers ran. There were alſo Pillars and *Obelisks*, adorned with *Hieroglyphicks*. The Emperor *Claudius*, to render it more Beautiful, got moſt part of the Marks and *Obelisks* gilt with Gold. *Caligula* Paved it with Vermillion Stone, ſoadered with Gold. *Heliogabalus* added the Filing of Gold and Silver. Nor did the Galleries want their Beauty neither, for in them hung up the Images of their Gods, with the richeſt Spoils of the Enemy. They had other *Cirques* at *Rome*, but this was called The Great one, becauſe it was the moſt Spacious and Beautiful. *Roſin. Lib.* 5.

CIRRHA, a little Town in *Phocis*, upon the Gulf of *Corinth*, now called the Gulf of *Lepanto*, near *Delphos*: The Ancients believe there was a Cavern in it, from whence proceeded Oracular Exhalations, which inſpired People with Predictions: This Town was the Port to *Delphos*, and gave the Name of *Cirrhæus Sinus* to part of the Gulf of *Lepanto*. *Plin. Ptolem. &c.*

CIRTA, an Ancient City in *Numidia*, in *Africa*, called afterwards *Conſtantine*, being the Capital of the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. In this City, we read in *Salluſt*, that *Jugurtha* killed *Adherbal*, the Son of *Micipſa*, King of *Numidia*. It became an Epiſcopal See, in the Primitive Ages of Chriſtianity. A Council was held at it, by *Secundus*, Primate of *Numidia*, wherein moſt of the Biſhops of that Province were Convicted of being *Traditores*, i. e. delivering up their Bibles to the Infidels in the *Diocleſian* Perſecution: A Second Council was held there in 412. under *Sylvanus* their Primate, but the Acts of this Synod are loſt; the only remains of it are in an Epiſtle of St. *Auſtin*'s who aſſiſted at it; 'tis written in the Name of the Fathers of the Aſſembly. *St. Auguſtin Ep.* 152. *Lib. 3d. Cont. Creſc. c.* 26. *&c. Optat. Lib.* 1. *Cont. Parmen.*

CISTERCIANS, or *Citeaux*, a religious Order ſprung from St. *Benet*'s, and is famous ſince the XIth Age, when it was founded in 1098. by *Robert*, Abbot of *Moleſme*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, who built the Firſt Abbey of this Name in the Dioceſs of *Chalons*, by the great Gifts of *Otho* I. Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Aſſiſtance of two Prelates, *Gautier* of *Chalons*, and *Hugues* of *Lyons*, who being then Legate of the Holy See, approved the Inſtitution. *Robert* returned to *Moleſme*, leaving *Alberic*, Abbot of *Citeaux*, in 1099. *Stephen* Succeeded him Ten Years after, Received St. *Bernard* with his Companions, which rendred the Order ſo powerful, that it Governed moſt part of *Europe* a whole Age, both in Spiritual and Temporal Concerns. *Baronius, St. Marthe.*

CITTA-DUCAL, or *Reale*, a City in the further *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhops See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Chieti*: It ſtands upon the River *Velino*, Fifteen Miles from *Aquila*, within the *Eccleſiaſtical State*.

CITTA-NOVA, a City of *Iſtria* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Aquileia*, at the fall of the River *Quieto*, into the *Adriatique*. It ſtands in a bad Air, and conſequently little Inhabited, 'tis called *Nova*, becauſe Built ſince the ancient *Æmonia*, a little below the Ruins of which Town it now ſtands.

CITTA-VECCHIA, *Medina*, or *Melita*, a City in the Iſland of *Maltha*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Palermo*, Situated upon a Hill, in the middle of the Iſland, having formerly been the Capital thereof.

CIVDAD-REAL, a City in the Province of *Chiapa*, (thence commonly it ſelf called *Chiapa*) in the Northern *America*, being a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-biſhop of *Mexico*, whereof the famous *Bartholomeo della Caſa*, was Biſhop in the laſt Age. There is a Town of this Name in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, between *Calatrava* and *Almagra*. 'Tis ſituate in a very fertil Country, and of a large Circumference, but thinly Inhabited, by reaſon of the Scarcity of good Water.

CIV DAD-RODRIGO, a Town in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, ſuppos'd to have been built by *Ferdinand* II. in the year 1200. for a Rampart againſt the *Portugueze*.

CIVENCHEU, a great Town in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, inferiour to no other in Stately Houſes, Magnificent Temples, Palaces, and Triumphal Arches, of an admirable Structure. The Conveniency of the Sea, which is not far from it, renders its Commerce very conſiderable; yet it is more famous for the Bridge *Loyang*, built upon a River of that Name, to the North of the Town. This World is hardly able to match this Sumptuous Work, being three hundred ſixty Perches in length, and one and a half broad, ſupported in lieu of Arches, by three hundred great Pillars that form ſharp and acute Angles to break the ſtrength of the Water; five great Stones take up all the breadth from one Pillar to another, and each of the five is eighteen Foot long; the ſides are adorned with Sculpture, and Embelliſhed with ſeveral Figures; nor is this but one part of the Bridge that ends at a Caſtle; on the other ſide whereof is another almoſt as long as this, and built the ſame way. *Coll. of Thevenot.*

CIVILIS (*Claudius*) a prince of *Batavia*, very Famous, not only for his Royal Extraction, but alſo for his Valour, and great Wiſdom, he lived in 70. and deſerved to be compared for his rare Qualities to *Sertorius* and *Hannibal*, whom he alſo reſembled in ſome Deformity that appeared in his Face. He made his Country Men and Neighbours revolt againſt the Roman Empire, and managed the Affair with ſo much Policy, in the beginning, by chuſing a General amongſt the *Caninefates*, that the *Romans* did not look upon him as a declared Enemy, but ſome time after, when he could no longer keep on his Vizard, he gave them ſeveral Battles, and being beat home, contriv'd his Buſineſs ſo well, that he came off clear, perſwading them to a Peace, and pretending that they were obliged to him for favouring the Legions, alledging, for the Occaſions of the War, his ill Uſage from *Vitellius*, together with his ſecret Inclination for *Veſpatian*, who had honoured him with his Friendſhip when but a private Man, and the frequent and preſſing Requeſts of *Antonius Primus*, who thought thoſe Troubles the only poſſible means to retain the Legions that were on the *Rhine*, and hinder the Gauliſh Youth from croſſing the *Alpes* in favour of *Vitellius*, whom he always conſidered as his Enemy. *Tacit. Hiſt. l.* 5. *Sup.*

CIVITA *Vecchia*, a Town of *Italy*, with a famous Port in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. Some Authors take it to be the *Centum-Celles* of the Ancients. See *Centum-Celles*.

CIVITELLA, a Town of *Italy*, in the farthermoſt *Abruzza*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituated on a place called *Caraceno*, upon the North ſide of a rugged and ſteep Mountain, towards the *Adriatick* Sea. There has formerly been a *Cittadelle* at the Foot of this Mountain, Fortified with five Baſtions, but now demoliſhed. Some ſay the Inhabitants deſtroyed it about the time that *Charles* the VIIIth paſs'd into *Italy*. On the Weſt which is the ſteepeſt Side, is the River *Librata*; yet the *French* attempted to take this place in 1557. under the Duke of *Guiſe*, but were forced to quit the Undertaking. *M. de Thou. l.* 18.

CLADIN, *Sultan* of *Iconia*, who being Baniſhed his Country by the Tartars, made himſelf Maſter of *Aſia Minor*, where he became very Powerful, and laid the Foundation of the Turkiſh Empire, in 1296. gave the Government of *Carmania* to *Otrugarelus*, and was himſelf ſucceeded by his Son *Ottoman*, with the Title of King. *Calviſius* in his Chronology.

CLAES (*Chriſtian*) an Inhabitant of *Leckerkerck*, a Town in *Holland*, eight or ten Leagues from the *Hague*, whoſe Wife was brought to bed on the 21ſt of *June*, 1686. of a Son, that lived almoſt two Months; 17 hours after ſhe was laid of a ſecond Son Still-born, and 24 hours after of a third, that lived two hours; at the end of 24 hours more, ſhe had another Still-Born, but died in Labour of the fifth.

CLAGENFURT, Lat. *Clagefurtum*, formerly called *Claudia*, is a Town of *Germany*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Carinthia*, and was in times paſt the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes: It lies about two Leagues from the *Drave*, and is as far off from St. *Vier*. Its form is ſquare, all environed with a ſtrong Wall, and ſome other Fortifications; the Streets are narrow, but regular; and not far from the Town is a great Lake. *Cluvier.*

St. CLAIRE, a Religious Order of Women, the ſecond that Saint *Francis* Founded about 1213. and was Confirmed by Pope *Innocent* IIId. and afterwards by *Honorius* IIId. in 1223. It was called St. *Claire*'s Order, from its firſt Abbeſs and Nun *Clara* of *Aſſiſe*, and was afterwards divided into *Damianiſts* and *Urbaniſts*. The firſt follow the ancient Diſcipline in all its Rigour: but the others the Rule with *Urban* IVth's Allowance. *Spondan. Wading, &c.*

CLAIR-VAUX, *Clarevallum*, a famous Abby of *Champaign*, upon the River *Aube*, in the Dioceſs of *Langres*, and about Five Leagues from that City. It was founded in the year 1115. by the famous St. *Bernard*; himſelf being the firſt Abbot, who left above 700 Religious in it, at his Death. *Nicholas de Clairvaux, Ep.* 37. *&* 45. *Robert d'Auxerre in Chron.* &c.

CLARE, *Clarence*, Lat. *Clarentia*, a Country Village in the County of *Suffolk*, about ſix miles Weſt of *Sudbury*, upon the River *Stoure*, which divides *Eſſex* from *Suffolk*. It had once a Caſtle, but now ruined, yet famous for the great Men who have Born the Titles of Earls or Dukes of it. The laſt of which was *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the IVth, King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a But of *Malmſey*. The ſecond King at Arms retains the Surname of *Clarencieux*, as appertaining formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*. At preſent the Title of Earl of *Clare* is in the Family of *Hollis*. There is alſo a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland* of this Name. The Town ſtands on the North ſide of a Lake, made by the River *Shannon*, near three Miles South of *Eniſtown*. The County, otherwiſe called the County of *Thomond*, took the Name of *Clare* from [illegible] *de Clare*, one of the younger Sons of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, on whom it was conferred by King *Edward* I. It lies between the River *Shannon* on the South, and the Weſtern Ocean on the Weſt.

CLARENDON, a Noble Country-houſe and Park, belonging formerly to the Kings of *England*, about two Miles North of *Salisbury*, in *Wiltſhire*, famous for a Parliament held there, in 1164. King *Charles* II. made it the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of Sir *Edward Hide*, Lord Chancellor, who upon the 20th of *April*, in 1661. was created Earl of *Clarendon*, Viſcount *Cornberry*, &c.

CLARENTIA, or *Clarenza*, a Country in the *Morea*, ſuppoſed to contain the ancient *Achaia*, (properly ſo called) *Cicyonia* and *Corinth*, heretofore famous under its own Dukes. The Capital City bears the Name of *Clarenza*.

CLARIO, in Latin *Clarius*, (*Iſidore*) Biſhop of *Fuligno*, in *Umbria*, a Perſon of Note in the 16th Century. He aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and harrangued there with Reputation. He made Notes or *Scholia* upon all the Old Teſtament, where he pretends to Correct the Vulgar by the Hebrew, but has, in effect, done nothing more than Tranſcribe *Sebaſtian Munſter*. See Father *Simon's Critical Hiſt. upon the Old Teſtament*. Lib. 2. c. 20.

CLAUDE of *Lorrain*, firſt Duke of *Guiſe*, Peer, and great Huntſman of *France*, Count of *Aumale*, Son to *Rene* II. Duke of *Lorrain*, was Born in 1496. He gave ſuch Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in the Battle of *Marignan*, and at that of *Heſdin*, in the Conqueſt of *Luxemburg*, and in relieving *Landrecy*, that *Francis* I. to manifeſt his eſteem of him, erected the Land of *Guiſe* into a Dutchy and Peerage in his Favour, in 1528. *Claude* died two years after at *Joinville*. *Hiſt of* France, *Geneal. of* Lorrain.

CLAUDE (*John*) Miniſter of *Charenton*, well known this Age by his Writings and Diſputes of Religion, againſt *M. Arnaud*, was born in 1618. in the *Lower Guienne*, where his Father, *Francis Claude*, Miniſter of *Montbaziliac*, improv'd his good Genius, by the Great Care of his Education. At firſt he Exerciſed his Miniſtry at *Treyne*, whence he paſſed to St. *Afrique* in *Rovergne*, and thence to *Niſmes*, where he taught Divinity with great Applauſe for eight years, until his Zeal in oppoſing the Project of Re-union, which was only a Pretext to ruin the Proteſtant Religion procur'd him to be ſent for to *Paris*, where he Compos'd his firſt Anſwer to M. *Arnaud*'s Treatiſe, Intituled, *The Perpetuity of the Belief of the Catholick* Church *concerning the Lord's Supper*. He went hence to *Montauban*, which he was forced to quit four years after by an Expreſs Order from the King; and being come to *Paris*, was choſen Miniſter of *Charenton*, in 1666. where he preached many ſound good Sermons, and publiſhed his Learned Anſwers againſt *Novet* the Jeſuit, M. *Arnaud*, and *Nicole*, in all which he ſhewed a profound and high Genius, a rich and fertil Imagination, with a Majeſtick and Lofty Style, always ſuiting the Subject he handled. All his Works ſeem well Meditated, and furniſhed with a force of thought and Expreſſion not commonly met with in others; for he had form'd a Syſtem of Notions, to which he was always conſtant, never Writing any thing inconſiſtent with his Principles, which with his exact and ſuccinct Style, renders the whole judicious, and clears him from the vain imputation of an expert Sophiſter, and cunning Orator, which Character *Morery* would fix upon him. As for the reſt, his Life was ſo pure, that his very Enemies did never accuſe him of any thing but his pretended Errors. The great Deference the *French* Proteſtants had for him, and his vigorous oppoſition of the Project of Re-union, expos'd him often to Court Storms; as when he was removed by an Order of Council out of *Niſmes*, he came to Court to get this Revoked, but was ſo far from embracing the Re-union, or providing for himſelf, as was falſly given out, that it was at that very time he publiſhed his firſt Work againſt M. *Arnaud*, and ſhew'd clearly by his manner of diſpute againſt the *Roman* Church, how little he was enclined to enter into her Communion. The ſecond piece he was preparing againſt M. *Arnaud*, drew another trouble upon him; for they that had a Concern for *Arnaud*'s Reputation, to interrupt the Work, got him baniſhed from *Montauban*, whither he was invited when he loſt all hopes of returning to *Niſmes*; but this new Diſgrace, and cunning Practice of the *Janſeniſt* Party, contributed to his Glory. For the Jeſuits, who were not at all troubled to ſee M. *Arnaud* Mortify'd by M. *Claude*'s Reply, diſingaged the Preſs from the Embargo, which M. *Arnaud*'s Friends had laid upon it; and the good acceptance this met with in the World, got him the Chair of *Charenton*, where he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf more and more, both by his Sermons, and other Treatiſes, which gain'd him a Reputation that will make his Name Immortal. In fine, His Conduct was ſteady and firm amidſt the great Troubles and Perſecution of thoſe of his Party in *France*, which he aſſiſted with his Advice, and had his ſhare in their Misfortunes. He was a Man of too much Sincerity to deſire Conferences out of a Principle of Vanity. Theſe are only Fictions to ſtain his Credit: As for that he had with the Biſhop of *Condom*, now Prelate of *Meaux*, it's well known he was againſt it a long time; and that Madam *Duras* was reſolved to change her Religion before ſhe ſent for him, but was willing to make a noiſe to render it more plauſible, by pretending it was becauſe ſhe could not be ſatisfied. But ſince both Parties have publiſhed a Relation of this Conference, 'tis in the Reader's power to pronounce upon the Victory. *Morery* obſerves, that in this Diſpute, M. *Claude* was preſſed by the Biſhop, and forced to own the perpetual Viſibility of the Church, which is not unlikely. As for what is ſaid concerning M. *Claude*, and the Arch-biſhop of *Paris*, there is no man of ſenſe will believe that M. *Claude* would engage himſelf, as was pretended, with a Prelate of ſo great Eſteem and Power at Court, at leaſt, in M. *Le Clarke*'s Opinion. Beſides the Books before-mentioned, M. *Claude* Publiſhed one himſelf, Entituled *The Proteſtants Complaints*, which is a kind of Proteſtation againſt the Revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, and the Privileges allowed the Reformed of that Kingdom; and his Son Publiſhed five other Tomes of his after his Death. *Le Clarke*.

CLAUDE, Duke of *Aumale*, Peer and Grand *Veneur* of *France*, &c. Son of *Claude*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and born in the year 1526. He was bred a Soldier, was a Perſon of great Courage, and not to mention his other Exploits, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the Battles of *Dreux*, St. *Denys*, and *Moncontour*, and was killed in the Trenches, with a Cannon Ball, at the Siege of *Rochell*, in 1573. *Davila*, *Thuan*, &c.

CLAUDE, Biſhop of *Turin*, Lived in the IXth *Cent*. He wrote againſt the Worſhip of Images, the Invocation of Saints, and Pilgrimages. *Wallafridus Strabo. De Offic. Eccl. cap.* 8. *Mabillon in Analect.* &c.

CLAUDIA, a Veſtal Virgin amongſt the Romans, was accuſed of Incontinency, becauſe ſhe ſpent much time in Dreſſing her ſelf; but was abſolved by this ſtrange Adventure. At the time that *Hannibal* ravaged *Italy*, they read in the *Sibylles* Books, that they ought to carry *Cybele*'s Statue to *Rome*, and as they deſign'd to bring it up upon the *Tyber*, it ſtopped on a ſudden, and could not be mov'd if ſome pure Virgin did not lend her help; whereupon *Claudia* preſented her ſelf, and begged of the Goddeſs, if ſhe had any Knowledge of her Virtue, to vouchſafe to follow her, ſo faſtning her Girdle to the Veſſel that had the Statue in it, drew it after her. This ſame Virgin at another time, ſeeing a Tribune of the People, out of a grudge he bore her Father, pull him violently out of his Triumphal Chariot, ſhe ran and oppos'd it with ſo much Courage, that in ſpight of the Magiſtrate, her Father went in Triumph to the Capitol.

CLAUDIAN *Mamertus*, Brother and Vicar to *Mamertus*, Biſhop of *Vienne*, liv'd in the Fifth Century, about the year 460. He wrote Three Books concerning the State of the Soul, which he Dedicated to *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who gives him the Character of a Perſon of great Learning and Piety. In this Book *Claudian* endeavours to Confute a Treatiſe ſuppoſed to be written by *Fauſtus*, Biſhop of *Riez*, in which the Biſhop denies the Immateriality of all Created Beings, and thus by deſtroying the Spirituality of the Soul, he conſequently deſtroy'd the Proof of its Immortality. 'Tis ſaid likewiſe, That *Claudian* wrote a Poem againſt the Prophane Poets. *Sidonius Apollinaris, Lib.*4. *Ep.* 3. 11*th*, &c. *with Sirmondus's Notes. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

CLAUDIAN, (*Claude*) a Latin Poet that Lived under *Theodoſius*, and his Sons *Arcadius* and *Honorius* in the IVth Age; and though the Learned do not agree about his Country, they all do in this, that the Style of his Poems draws nigher that of *Virgil*'s, than any one that has imitated that Prince of Poets; and *Scaliger* ſays, That he ſupplied the meaning and bareneſs of his Subject, with the Fruitfulneſs of his Fancy and Wit. *Proſper* is alſo of the ſame Opinion. *Orrſius*, *Voſſius*.

CLAUDIUS, *Herminianus*, Intendant of *Cappadocia*, for the *Romans*; was ſo great an Enemy to the Chriſtians, that by God's juſt Puniſhment he was Eaten alive with Worms, which he endeavoured to keep as ſecret as poſſible, ſaying, That it would be a Satisfaction to Chriſtians ſhould they know it. This happened, *An. J.C.* 208.

CLAUDIUS *Pulcher*, a Roman Conſul, Son to *Appius Claudius Cæcus*. He was Conſul in 505. year after the Foundation of *Rome*, with *L. Junius Pullus*, and loſt the Sea-fight in *Sicily* againſt the *Carthaginians*, which Misfortune was attributed to his ſlighting the Popular Superſtition of the Sacred Birds. The thing was thus: *C. Attilius Regulus*, and *L. Manlius Volſo*, Conſuls in 504. laid Siege to *Lilybeum* in *Sicily*, and *Claudius Pulcher* at the ſame time deſigned an Attempt upon *Drepanum*, which was not carried on ſo ſecretly but *Aſdrubal*, Governour of the Place, had notice of it, and put his Ships in Line of Battle, at the Mouth of the Port. *Claudius* was ſurprized to find him in that Poſture, but withal thought he could not in Honour withdraw, wherefore he raſhly ſets upon *Aſdrubal*, who made ſuch good uſe of his Advantages, that he Sunk ſeveral of the Roman Ships, took 93. and purſued the reſt almoſt as far as *Lilybeum*. This was believed a juſt Puniſhment upon *Claudius*, for deſpiſing the Sacred Birds; which when they were preſented him to obſerve, that they would not Feed, he took the Cage in Anger. and flung it into the Sea, crying, Let them Drink ſince they will not eat. *Claudius* at his Return to *Rome*, was Depoſed and Fined; and being obliged to Name a Dictator, in Contempt of the Senate, he choſe one *C. Glaucia*, a poor Wretch, the object of all Peoples Deriſion, whom the Senate forced to Abdicate in favour of *Attilius Collatinus*. The Family of the *Claudians* was very famous and conſiderable at *Rome*, being

ing come of *Appius Clauſus*, or *Claudius*, that lived at *Regille*, a Town of the *Sabins*, which he quitted to ſettle in *Rome*. *Urſinus de Famil. Roman.*

CLAUDIUS, *Tiberius*, *Druſus*, *Nero*, Emperor, Son of *Druſus*, who was ſecond Son of *Livia*, Daughter of *Auguſtus*, *Claudius*, was alſo Brother to *Germanicus*, and Nephew to *Tiberius*, was Born at *Lyons*, the ſame day that an Altar was Conſecrated to *Auguſtus*, which Sixty different Nations had Erected for him. Whilſt he was young, he was ſo weak in Body and Underſtanding, that he was thought incapable of exerciſing any publick or private Charge, which was the reaſon that neither *Auguſtus* nor *Tiberius* gave him any Employment. *Antonia* his Mother uſed to ſay, he was a Monſter only begun by Nature; and when ſhe found fault with any one, ſhe generally ſaid, He was as great an Aſs as her *Claudius*. In the 37th year of Chriſt he exerciſed the Charge of Conſul for Two Months, but was nevertheleſs ſtill the Object of the Contempt and Deriſion of all the World. He afterwards came to the Crown by a very ſtrange Adventure; for having hid himſelf to eſcape thoſe that had Murthered *Caligula*, he was diſcovered by a Soldier, who ſaluted him Emperor, and carrying him to his Companions, they led him to the Camp, and kept him the whole Night on the Guard; the next Morning they Swore Allegiance to him, and he promiſed them 15 *Siſterces* each. Being thus ſettled on the Throne, he made it his chief Care to aboliſh altogether the Memory of what had paſſed, and provide the City with Neceſſaries, which with his Moderation and Contempt of Honour, gain'd him the Love of all the People: He finiſhed ſeveral conſiderable Works, as the *Aqueducts* to bring Water to *Rome*, which was called for that reaſon the *Claudian* Water; made a Sluce to Drain the *Fucian* Lake; finiſhed the Port of *Oſtia*, *&c.* The Rebellion of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* made him leave *Rome* to reduce them, which he ſoon did in 43. and it was the only Expedition he was in Perſon in all his Life. Afterwards ſuffering himſelf to be Governed by thoſe he had made free, his Weakneſs became ſo apparent, that all People laugh'd at it: And the Power he gave theſe mean People, continued to diſhonour the Empire with all ſort of Vice, frequent Baniſhments, Murthers, and Proſcriptions, whereof they were the only Occaſions. This Emperor was four times Married; firſt to *Plautia Urgulanilla*, and was promiſed before he Married her to *Æmilia Lepida*, *Auguſtus*'s Grand Daughter; was alſo contracted to *Livia Medullina*, who died the very day appointed for the Wedding; *Plautia* bore him a Son and a Daughter: The Son was choak'd when a Boy, by a Pear he threw into the Air, to receive in his Mouth; and the Daughter, after he had turned the Mother away for Adultery, was expoſed at her Door. His ſecond was *Elia Petina*, whom he alſo Repudiated, after ſhe had bore him a Daughter, called *Antonia*, who was Married to *Pompey*, and afterwards to *Sylla*. *Meſſalia*, famous for her Impudicity, was his third Wife: This was ſo bold and extraordinary Impudent, and withal ſo confident of her Husbands Stupidity, that ſhe Married another even in his Life time, but paid for it: For he ordered that ſhe ſhould be put to Death in 48. and ſome days after called for her as if ſhe had been ſtill alive. He had a Son and Daughter by her. The laſt named *Octavia*, was married to *Nero*, who firſt Repudiated, and then put her to Death, after Poiſoning her Brother *Germanicus*. *Claudius* took *Agrippina* for his fourth Wife, which was his own Neece, being Daughter of his Brother *Germanicus*, but ſhe ſoon rid her ſelf of him, by mixing Poiſon with his Muſhroms: This happened in the 54th year of Chriſt; he being then ſixty three years old, whereof he Reigned thirteen. *Seneca*, out of a Complacency to *Nero*, takes notice of an infinite number of Faults in *Claudius*; but *Suetonius* affirms, that he was not Deformed, it's true, ſays he, he had weak Legs, and his Head always ſhaked; but theſe Infirmities were the effects of Poiſon given him in his Youth, which rendered him fearful, ſimple, and extraordinary forgetful, the reaſon why he was ſo great a Slave both to his Paſſions and mean Favourites. His fat Neck and ſlavering Lips, with other Signs of the Infirmity of his Body, mark'd alſo the weakneſs of his Brain; though if we believe *Suetonius*, he undertook to write a Hiſtory at *Tit. Liv.* and *Sulpicius Flavius*'s Requeſt, who helped him, and alſo the Defence of *Cicero* againſt *Aſinius Gallus*, with other Pieces, and ſome Letters. *Dion. Tacit. Sueton.*

CLAUDIUS II. or *Marcus Aurelius Claudius*, called by others, *Flavius Aurelius*, Emperor, lived in the IIId Age, was General of a Roman Army, and choſen Emperor at *Pavia*, in 268. after the Murther of *Gallienus*, and his Brother *Valerian*, to which it's ſaid he was Acceſſary. He beat the *Goths*, the *Scythians*, the *Herules*, with other Barbarians, that made a Body of above 300000 Men, and had 2000 Ships, which they that eſcaped the Fight, hardly recovered to carry them back into their Country. Before this great Victory he had defeated *Aureolus*, when declared Tyrant by *Claudius*, and worſted the *Germans*, which made *Trebellius Pollio* ſay in his Commendation, That he had the Moderation of *Auguſtus*, the Vertue of *Trajan*, and *Antonin*'s Piety. *Eutropius* adds, That the Commonwealth found his Government ſo mild after the Troubles it had underwent, by the Factions of its ſeveral Provinces, that as a mark of their extraordinary Eſteem, they made him put on a Golden Buckler in the Palace, and erected him a Statue of the ſame Metal in the Capitol; they alſo ranked him amongſt their Gods after his Death, which happened in 270. at *Sirmich* in *Pannonia*, after a year and ten Months Reign. *Euſebius*, *Trebellius Pollio*.

CLAUDIUS *Marius Victor*, or *Victorinus*, a Rhetorician of *Marſeilles*, lived in the fifth Century, about the year 425. was one of the beſt Poets of his time; he has left us three Books in Hexameter Verſe, Dedicated to his Son *Ætherius*, in which he writes upon the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*, from the Creation of the World to the Deſtruction of *Sodom*; there is likewiſe an Epiſtle of his to *Salmonius*, extant, in which he declaims againſt the Immorality of that Age. *Gennadius*, *C.* 60: *Tom.*8. *Bibliotheca Patrum.*

CLAVIUS *(Chriſtopher)* a Jeſuit, born at *Bamberg*, in *Germany*, lived towards the latter end of the XVIth Century; he had a ſtrong Genius for Mathematicks, and Cultivated that Study to Perfection, and was looked upon as the Euclide of his time. His Works are in Five Volumes; the firſt contains theſe following Treatiſes, *Commentarius in Euclydis Elementa Geometrica. In Sphærica Theodoſi*; *Sinuum, Tangentium & Secantum Ratio & Tractatus Triangulorum.* In the Second Volume, we have his *Geometria Practica. Arithmetica Practica. Algebra.* The Third contains his *Commentarios in Sphæram Johannis de Sacro Boſco. Aſtrolabium.* In the Fourth Volume are, *Gnomices*, Lib. VIII. *Fabrica & Uſus Horologiorum. Horologiorum Nova Deſcriptio*, &c. In his Fifth Volume we have his, *Romani Calendarii à Gregorio* XIII. *reſtituti Explicatio.* This Treatiſe was written by the Order of Pope *Clement* VIII. to which he added his *Computus Eccleſiaſticus*, *Novi Calendarii Romani Apologia & Appendix ad Apologiam.* *Clavius* died at *Rome*, in the year 1612. being 75 years of Age. *Ribadiniera. Alegamb. Deſc. Soc. Jeſus Voſſius de Scient. Mathem*, *&c.*

CLAUSEMBOURG, called by Latin Authors *Claudiopolis*, and by them of the Country *Coloſwar*, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, with Title of the Biſhoprick, ſituated upon the little Brook *Samos*, at the Foot of the Mountains towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, three Leagues from *Waradin*. It's encompaſſed with very thick Walls, and the Houſes are very well built; it's defended by an ancient Fortreſs; the Suburbs are ſo large and well peopled, that it ſeems to be another Town. The Inhabitants are both *Hungarians* and *Saxons*, who live in a good Unity and Correſpondence, ſo that both are equally capable of offices and Places of Truſt in the Government. The Duke of *Lorrain* in 1687. forced it to receive a Garriſon of *Germans*, for the Emperor.

CLAZOMENE, a Town in *Ionia*, in *Aſia Minor*, 'twas Built about the 98th year of *Rome*, in the 31*ſt Olympiad*, Situated upon the *Ægean* Sea, between *Smyrna* and *Chio*, 'twas famous for the Birth of the Philoſopher *Anaxagoras*, and ſeveral other great Men, *Strabo*, *Lib.* 14. *Plin. Lib.*5.

CLEANDER, Miniſter of State to the Emperor *Commodus*, Lived in the IId Age, and from *Valet de Chambre* to this Prince, ſucceeded to *Perennis* in Favour and Power, who was put to Death for his Crimes, and became Miniſter of State in 186. but was as immoderate as his Predeceſſors in Selling of Places, Recalling and Preferring the Baniſh'd for his proper Gain, for which he alſo put People but juſt made free into the Senate, Revers'd and Annull'd the Magiſtrates Sentences, rendring thoſe he ſuſpected his Enemies, Criminal before the Prince. *Byrrhus* the Emperor's Brother-in-law was put to Death upon his Accuſation, that he aſpired to the Empire, and many other innocent and good people were involved in this pretended Conſpiracy. At laſt his Inſolence and Cruelty went ſo far, that the People reſolved not to ſuffer it any longer, and were ready to Rebel, for *Arius Antoninus*'s Death, whom he had Condemn'd, until the Emperor, to appeaſe them, put *Cleander* to Death. This happened in 190. whereof *Herodius* ſpeaks thus: *Cleander*, a *Phrygian* by Birth, of that ſort of People that are Sold in publick Sale, being received at the Emperor's Court as a Slave, found the way to Ingratiate himſelf ſo much with *Commodus*, that he came to be Captain of his Guards, afterwards great Chamberlain, and ſole Colonel of the *Pretorian* Troops; ſo that ſeeing himſelf both Rich and Powerful, he began to have thoughts of the Empire; for which reaſon, having gathered a vaſt Sum of Money, he bought a great quantity of Corn, which he hid, in hopes, that if a Famine ſhould happen, he might gain himſelf the Soldiers and Peoples Affection, by diſtributing it to them. *Herodian*, *Lampridius.*

CLEANDER, an *Arcadian*, Head of the Slaves of *Argos*, kept up the War a great while, which the Slaves there had begun againſt their Maſters. The Story runs thus: After *Cleomenes*, King of *Lacedæmon*, had extinguiſh'd about Six hundred Families in *Argos*, the Slaves ſeiz'd upon the Eſtates of the Town, and Abdicated their Maſters, who were Minors; *Cleander* headed the Slaves in this Revolution; but after a long Conteſt, the Uſurpers ſunk, and the Right Heirs were reſtored.

CLEANTHES, Son to *Phanias*, a *Stoick* Philoſopher, lived in the CXXXIVth *Olympiad*, in the 510th year of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 240th before the Chriſtian *Æra*, was Native of the Town of *Aſſon* in *Epirus*, and firſt of all a Wreſtler, afterwards went to *Athens*, and having but four Drachmas, applied himſelf entirely to the Study of Philoſophy under *Zeno*, where he deſerved, by his great Aſſiduity and Labour,

bour, the Name of *Hercules*; for being very poor, he was forced to draw Water in the Night-time for his Maintenance, that he might ſtick cloſe to his Study all the day. It's alſo reported of him, that being queſtioned before the Magiſtracy, how he maintained himſelf, he brought a Gardiner, whom he wrought for, and a Woman who uſed to imploy him to knead her Bread; upon whoſe Teſtimony, the *Areopagites* cleared him, and offered him a Preſent, which he refuſed: For want of Money to buy Table-Books, he made uſe of Tiles and Bones, to mark what he learned of *Zeno*, whom he ſucceeded, and amongſt other Diſciples, had King *Antigonus*, and *Chryſippus*, his own Succeſſor. He died very old; 'tis ſaid he ſtarved himſelf, being convinced of the Immortality of the Soul; for he made this Anſwer to his Phyſicians, who told him he might eat, after he had faſted two days for the Cure of his ſwoln Gum, *My time is come. Diogenes Laertius* cites ſeveral Works of *Cleanthes*, of which we have nothing remaining, excepting ſome Fragments in *Stobæus*, and in the fifth Book of *Clemens Alexandrinus*'s *Stromata. Diogenes Lib. 7. Cic. Lib. 3. De Nat. Deor. &c.*

CLEARCHUS ſent by the *Lacedæmonians* to appeaſe the Troubles of the *Byſantins*, and to ſettle the Affairs of that State, became a down-right Tyrant as ſoon as the People had put the Power and Authority into his hands. The better to eſtabliſh his Sovereignty, he rais'd a Company of Guards to ſecure his Perſon, put all the Magiſtrates and Judges to death at a Sacrifice to the Gods, ſtrangled Thirty of the chief Men of the City, and afterwards pick'd out the rich People of *Byzantium*, charged them with Crimes, that he might have a pretence to Baniſh or put them to Death, and ſo Confiſcate their Goods. The *Lacedæmonians* hearing of his Proceedings, ſent to him to quit that uſurped Domination, but he ſlighted the Meſſage, retiring to *Selymbria* with his Riches, where finding that he was purſued, he came to meet his Enemies, loſt the Battle, and being uncapable to defend the Town, fled to *Ionia*, to young *Cyrus*, and was afterwards at ſeveral Fights, in which he ſhewed great Courage. *Greek* Hiſtorians ſay farther of him, that being Chief Commander of the 10000 *Greeks* that went to ſerve young *Cyrus*, and ſeized, contrary to promiſe, by *Tiſſaphernes*, one of *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*'s Generals againſt *Cyrus*, he was carried before that *Perſian* Prince, who ordered he ſhould be Chained, and ſoon after Condemned him and the other Captives to die, and that their Bodies ſhould lie unburied, but only his, that was to have Earth caſt over it, out of which grew a Palm-Tree.

CLELIA, a young Maiden of *Rome*, one of the Hoſtages that were given to *Porſenna*, when to Reſtore the *Tarquins* he laid Siege to the City in the 247th of its Foundation. It's ſaid, ſhe Stole away from his Camp by Night, and that having got a Horſe by Chance, ſhe croſſed the *Tiber*, but was ſent back again to *Porſenna*, who diſpatched his Ambaſſadors to demand her, yet diſmiſſed her and all the reſt for the great eſteem he had for her Vertue. The Senate Erected her a Statue on Horſe-back in their publick Market-place. *Tit. Liv. Aurelius Vict.*

CLEMANGIS (*Nicholas de*) Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, at *Paris*, and Arch-Deacon of *Bayeux*, in *Normandy*; He was Secretary to the Anti-pope, *Benet* XIIIth, and wrote a Treatiſe, *De Corrupto Eccleſiæ Statu*, together with ſome other Pieces. *Spondan, A.C.* 1381. N.6. &c.

CLEMENCE, worſhipped by ancient Pagans as a Goddeſs, repreſenting her with a Branch of Lawrel in one hand, and a Lance in the other, to ſhew that Mildneſs and Mercy belonged properly to Victorious Warriours. The *Romans* Dedicated her a Temple after *Julius Cæſar*'s Death. *Claudian* deſcribes her as the Guardian of the World; and the Emperors *Tiberius* and *Vitellius* had her Engraven on their Coyn.

S. CLEMENT I. of this Name, Diſciple of St. *Peter*; We have nothing that is truly his, but his firſt Letter to the *Corinthians*. See the *Criticks of Rivet*. Biſhop *Pearſon* believes that he kept the See of *Rome* from 67. to 69. and Mr. *Dodwell* thinks it was from 64 to 81. who alſo ſuppoſes his ſecond Epiſtle to the *Corinthians* to be rather a fragment of a *Homily*, than a Letter, or that it was writ by ſome body that heard *Clement* pronounce it. *Irenaic. Diſſ.* 1.

CLEMENT II. a *Saxon* by Nation, named *Suidger*, or *Singer*, Biſhop of *Bamberg*, choſen Pope by the Council of *Sutri*, aſſembled by the Emperor *Henry* IIId. in 1046. where *Gregory* VI. was depoſed. He Crowned the Emperor, and his wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *William* IV. Duke of *Guienne*; he followed them to *Germany*, where he died in 1047. nine months after his Election. *Leo* of *Oſtie, Baronius.*

CLEMENT III. a *Roman*, called before by the Name of *Paulinus*, or *Paul Scholari*, ſucceeded *Gregory* VIIIth, from 1188. to 1191. after whoſe Example he promoted a war againſt the *Saracens*, who became very ſtrong in *Palæſtina*, after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin*. King *Philip Auguſtus*, and *Henry* II. of *England*, met between *Giſors* and *Trie*, and reſolved to take the *Croiſſade*, the firſt raiſed Contributions, under the Name of *Saladins* Tiths, *Baronius, Du Cheſne.*

CLEMENT IV. a *French* man, ſucceeded *Urban* IV. in 1265. his own Name was *Guy the Groſs*; he was firſt a Soldier, and afterwards ſtudied with ſuch Succeſs, that he paſſed for one of the beſt Lawyers of his Age, which made St. *Lewis* make him his Secretary, but his wiſe dying ſoon after, he turned Clergy-man, was Arch-Deacon, then Biſhop of *Puy* in *Velay*, and at length Arch-biſhop of *Narbonne*, where he received the Cardinal's Hat, ſent him by *Urban* IV. who alſo employed him as Legat in *England*, whence, as he returned, he was choſen Pope in 1265. and Crowned at *Viterbo*, where he died in 1268. having Reigned three years, nine Months, and twenty five days. His works are *Quæſtione Juris de Recipiendarum Cauſarum Ratione. Epiſtolarum Volumen, &c. Genebrard, Onuphrius, Platina.*

CLEMENT V. a *Frenchman* of the Province of *Gaſcoigne*, Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, called *Bertrand de Gout*, or of *Agou*, Son to *Beraut* Lord of *Gout*, *Rovillac*, and *Vilandrade*, was choſen Pope after *Benet* XI. the See being vacant about a Year before. He was the only Man of that Nation that the *Italian* Cardinals would hear talk of, looking upon him as Subject to *England*, and an ill Wiſher to *France*, for the bad Uſage his Family received from *Charles* of *Valois* during the Wars againſt the *Engliſh*; yet *Philip the Fair* conſented to his Election, ſome ſay, after a private Conference with him, wherein the Archbiſhop ſwore to keep the Promiſe which he then made him. The Ceremony of his Coronation was kept the 14th of *November*, 1305. at the Church of *St. Juſt* at *Lyons*, *Philip the Fair*, *Charles* of *Valois* his Brother, and ſeveral other Princes aſſiſting at it, which is remarkable for a ſad Accident that happened by a Wall, that, being overburthened with Spectators, yielded, and killed *John* II. Duke of *Britany*, *Gaillard* the Pope's Brother, with many more, the King and his Brother were alſo ſlightly hurt, the *Tiara* or Crown fell off *Clement*'s Head, and loſt a Carbuncle of great Price. This Accident was looked upon as an Omen of the Misfortunes of *Italy* under him, by the Civil Wars occaſion'd by his removing the See to *Avignon*, where it remained 70 Years, called by the *Italians*, *The Captivity of Babylon*. *Clement* died in 1314. after he had held the See almoſt Nine Years. *Poſſevin, Genebrard.*

CLEMENT VI. a *Frenchman* of *Limoſin* called *Peter Roger*, Son to *William Roger* Lord of *Rozez* in the Territories of *Malemont*, ſucceeded *Benet* XII. the 7th of *May* 1342. brought the *Jubilé* of the Holy Year to be kept every Fiftieth, oppoſed *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in his Pretenſions on *Italy*; and died at *Avignon* in 1352. Ten Years Seven Months and Two Days after his Election. *Poſſevin, Arnoul. Petrarch*, who lived in his Time, gives him the Character of a very learned Pope, and commends him for his extraordinary Memory, which retained every thing with ſuch Exactneſs, that he had not ſo much as the Power of Forgetfulneſs, and which is ſtill more remarkable, this prodigious Memory was gain'd by a Fall, which was ſo great, that the Scar always continued upon him.

CLEMENT VII. believed *Antipope*, was called *Robert* of *Geneva*, and was Son to *Amadeus* III. Count thereof. *See* Schiſm of the Weſt.

CLEMENT VIII. *Antipope*, called before *Giles* of *Munion*, was of *Arragon* and Canon of *Barcelona*, but received only by the King of *Arragon*, who had him choſen to be revenged of Pope *Martin* V. This *Antipope* begun to create Cardinals, but in 1429. having called an Aſſembly, he abdicated the pretended Dignity, proteſting that he conſented to his Election only for the Peace of the Church. *Du Puy.*

CLEMENT VII. Lawfully choſen, called *Julius de Medicis*, was Son to *Julian de Medicis*, killed at *Florence* by the *Pazzi* in 1478. He was Knight of *Rhodes*, afterwards made Cardinal by *Leo* X. and ſucceeded *Adrian* VI. in 1523. His Reign is remarkable for what happened during it, for all *Germany* being divided about *Luther*'s Reformation, and *Clement* fearing *Charles* the Fifth's Power, entered into a League with the *French* and *Venetians*, and writ to the Emperor ſomewhat in too high a Strain, who returned him an Anſwer in the ſame Style; and the *Coloneſi* that were of his Party roſe againſt the Pope; the Cardinal of that Name cited him before the Council that *Charles* intended to call at *Spire*, forcing him to retire to the Caſtle of St. *Angelo* in 1526. The next Year *Charles* of *Bourbon*, General of the Emperor's Army, took and plundered *Rome*, ſo that *Clement* was obliged to pay 40000 Crowns of Gold for his Ranſom, and to make his Eſcape *incognito*, after which he made a Peace with the Emperor in 1529. by the Marriage of *Alexander de Medicis* created Duke of *Tuſcany*, with *Margaret*, *Charles*'s Baſtard Daughter. This Alliance was followed by another, *viz.* the Marriage of *Catharine de Medicis* to *Henry* II. afterwards King of *France*. During theſe Tranſactions, *Henry* VIII. of *England* Divorces his Queen *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, and is excommunicated by *Clement*, whereupon that Prince declares himſelf Head of the Church in his own Dominions, and gives way to the Reformation, which he was againſt until then. This Pope died *Sept.* 1334. having held the See ten Years, ten Months, and ſeven Days. It's obſerved that he was the firſt that wore his Beard long, which happened by his neglect to get himſelf ſhaved the ſeven Months that *Charles* V. kept him confined in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*; his Succeſſors in imitation of his, let theirs grow too. *Paul. Jovius. Ciaconius. Genebrard.*

CLEMENT VIII. Native of *Fano* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, was choſen in 1591. after the Death of *Innocent* IX. abſolved *Henry* IV. of *France* in 1595. notwithſtanding the *Spaniſh* Intrigues, forwarded the Peace concluded at *Vervins* in 1598.

and after the Death of the Duke of *Ferrara*, united that Dutchy to the See of *Rome*. At the beginning of his Popedom he viſited the Pariſh-Churches and Monaſteries of *Rome*, and proteſted, in this Viſitation, That he intended to bring the Clergy of this City up to ſuch a pitch of Innocency and Piety, that they ſhould ſerve for a ſort of Pattern to the whole World. Afterwards he made a very commendable Order againſt Duels. He would determine nothing upon the famous Queſtion *De Auxiliis*, or concerning *Grace* and *Free-Will*. He created at ſeveral different Promotions above 50 Cardinals, whereof *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Perron*, *Oſſat*, *Tolet*, and *De Sourdis*, were the moſt conſiderable. He held the See 13 Years and 33 Days, and died in 1605. *Spond. Ciaconius.* In 1667. the Hiſtory of the Congregation *De Auxiliis* was publiſhed in *Flanders*, with part of the Original Memoirs, in which there are a great many honourable things ſaid of this Pope.

CLEMENT IX. called before *Julius Roſpiglioſi*, deſcended of a Noble Family of *Piſtoie* in the States of the great Duke of *Florence*, ſucceeded *Alexander* VII. in 1667. and died in 1669. of Grief to hear that *Candie* was taken, notwithſtanding his great Care and expences for its Relief.

CLEMENT X. of the ancient Family of *Altieri* of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Clement* IX. in 1670. who made him Cardinal on his Death-Bed, and foretold him then that he would be his Succeſſor. He was a peaceable Man, and died in 1676.

CLEMENT, one of *Agrippa*'s Slaves, *Poſthumus* Son of *Marcus Agrippa*, knowing that he was very like his Maſter (who was baniſhed by his Grandfather *Auguſtus* to the Iſle of *Planaſia* near *Corſica*, and murthered by *Tiberius* his Order at his coming to the Crown) let his Beard and Hair grow, and would fain have paſt for the true *Agrippa*. His Boldneſs might have troubled the Empire had not *Tiberius* taken Care to ſeize and put him to Death. *Tacit. l.* 2.

CLEMENT, *Titus Flavius*, called *Alexandrinus*, becauſe he was Prieſt of the Church of *Alexandria*, lived in the Third Age in 205. and 214. under the Empire of *Alexander Severus*, and his Children *Geta* and *Caracalla*. He is thought to be a Native of *Athens*, whence he travelled, and became *Pantænus*'s Diſciple, whom he ſucceeded in the School of *Alexandria*, where *Origen* ſtudied under him. His Works are, *Protrepticon, ſive Oratio Exhortatoria ad Gentes Pædagogia, Lib.* 3. *Stromatum, Lib.* 8. There are ſome other Works aſſign'd this Author, but not with the ſame certainty. They that have a mind to ſee his Life, and the Criticks upon his Works, may conſult the Tenth Tome of the *Univerſal Bibliothec.*

CLENARD, a famous Grammarian born in *Brabant*, lived in the Sixteenth Age. He writ *Inſtitutiones Linguæ Græcæ*, *Meditationes in Linguam Græcam*, *Tabula in Grammaticen Hebræam*, &c.

CLEOBIS, Brother to *Bito*, Sons to *Juno*'s Prieſteſs, who, when their Mother wanted Horſes for her Chariot, ſet their Shoulders to the Coach and drew her to the Temple, which was forty eight Furlongs. The old Lady being much affected with this Inſtance of Duty, pray'd the Goddeſs *Juno* to bleſs 'em with the beſt Fortune which was poſſible to happen to Mankind: The next Morning after this Devotion, they were both found dead in the Temple: Which Story is mention'd by *Tully* in his *Tuſculan Queſtions*, to ſhew, That Death is to be look'd upon rather as an Advantage, than an Evil. *Herod. l.* 1. *Cic. Valer. Maxim. l.* 5, &c.

CLEOBULINA, Daughter of *Cleobulus* King of *Rhodes*, and only Heireſs of his Crown, which ſhe abdicated in favour of *Eraſtides*, to apply her ſelf to Philoſophy, and the Study of other Sciences, which ſhe preferr'd to the Throne. *Suidas.*

CLEOBULINA, Daughter to *Cleobulus* of *Lindus*, call'd by ſome Authors, *Eumeta*. She was a good Poeteſs, and was wonderfully ſubtil at propoſing and inventing of Riddles, which made her famous as far as *Egypt*, where theſe Subtilties were much in vogue. This Lady had a great Delicacy of Genius, the Courage of a Hero, a ſound Judgment, and a charming Humour, inſomuch that ſhe mollified the rigorous Temper of her Father, and made him more mild in the Government of his Subjects. *Euſebius* mentions her under the LXXXIId *Olympiad*, though 'tis probable ſhe lived a great while before. *Diog. Laert. Athenæus, l.* 10. *c.* 15. *Plutarch in Convivio Sapient.* &c.

CLEOBULUS, Son of *Evagoras*, Native of *Lindus*, or, according to others, of *Caria*, deſerved to be named amongſt the Seven Sages of *Greece*. He was Courageous, Handſom, a great Lover of Learning, and as great an Enemy to Ingratitude and Perfidiouſneſs. He always adviſed to oblige Friends, to preſerve them, and Enemies to gain them; and placed Vertue in an Averſion to Vice, and in ſhuning Injuſtice. He died in the LXX *Olympiad* at 70 Years of Age. *Diogenes Laertius.*

CLEOMBROTUS I. of this Name, King or Commander of *Sparta*, was Son to *Anaxandrides*, and begun to govern in the 270th of *Rome*. It's ſaid that he quitted the Deſign he had form'd of building a Wall in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth* againſt the Incurſions of the *Perſians* into the *Peloponneſus*, upon an Eclipſe of the Sun that happened the 2d of *October* at One in the Afternoon. This was according to the Computation of the learned'ſt Aſtrologers in the LXXV. *Olympiad*, and *Cleombrotus* died about the LXXVII. *Pliſtarchus*, Son to *Leonidas*, ſhould of Right have ſucceeded him, but being a Child, *Pauſanias* manag'd the publick Affairs. *Herodotus*, *Plutarch.*

CLEOMBROTUS II. Son to *Pauſanias* II. ſucceeded his Brother *Ageſipolis* King of *Lacedæmon*, who died in the War againſt the *Olinthians*. He was ſent twice againſt the *Thebans*, and the 3d time loſt the famous Battel of *Leuctres* in *Bœotia*, by the Valour of *Epaminondas*, who commanded but a handful in compariſon of the great Number of the *Lacedæmonians*, who, beſides their Credit, loſt their beſt Men, with their King *Cleombrotus*, after a Reign of 9 Years. This Battel was fought in the CII *Olympiad*, the 382 Year of *Rome*. *Xenophon l.* 5.

CLEOMBROTUS, Native of *Ambracia*, an Academick Philoſopher, who reading *Plato*'s Book of the Immortality of the Soul, threw himſelf headlong into the Sea. It's not known what Age he lived in, but *Plutarch* ſpeaks of a Philoſopher of this Name in his Treatiſe of the Reaſons why the Oracles have ceaſed to give Anſwer.

CLEOMEDES of *Aſtipalæa*, a Man of that Strength, that he beat down a Pillar with his Fiſt in a School, where the Ceiling cruſh'd all the Children to Death; being purſued, he got into a Cheſt, which could not be opened until broke in pieces, and then he was not to be found, upon which the Oracle being conſulted, it anſwered, that he was the laſt of the *Demi-Gods*. *Plutarch* compares this Fable to the *Romans* Belief that *Romulus* was carried to Heaven. *Plutar.* in *Rom.*

CLEOMEDES, One of the Thirty Tyrants ſet up by *Lyſander* the *Lacedæmonian* to govern the Republick of *Athens*, after he had taken that Town. This *Cleomedes*, with the reſt of his Colleagues, was baniſhed by *Thraſybulus* the *Athenian*, after he had routed 'em in Battel. *Xenophon.*

CLEOMENES I. of the Name, King of *Lacedæmonia*, lived in the LXXth *Olympiad*, ſucceeded his Father *Anaxandrides*, ſubdued the *Argians*, and freed the *Athenians* from the Tyranny of the *Piſiſtratidæ*, and would have puniſhed the *Eginetæ* for their Treachery in ſiding with *Darius*, had not *Demaratus*, King of another Family, oppoſed the Revenge, and obliged him to return, which troubled *Cleomenes* ſo much, that for Revenge he got *Demaratus* declared Illegitimate, and put *Leutychides* in his Place, having gained *Pythia*, or the Oracle at *Delphos*, to ſpeak againſt his Adverſary, who withdrew to *Perſia*, leaving *Cleomenes* to puniſh the *Eginetæ*; after which he grew ſo furious and mad, that he rip'd his own Belly, and died in this ſtrange Action. *Herodotus.*

CLEOMENES II. Son to *Leonidas* King of *Lacedæmon*, begun his Reign in the 518th of *Rome*; his Tyranny put him and the *Spartans* at difference, but he got the better of them, put four of the *Ephori* to Death, divided the Land, remitted Debts, and allowed the Strangers the ſame Privileges with the Native Burgeſſes, as *Agis* had promiſed, and reſtored the *Laconique* Diſcipline to the ancient Method; after that he marched againſt the *Achæans*, and defeated them in a pitched Battel about the 530th Year of *Rome*. *Aratus* being Jealous of his Succeſs, raiſed *Antigonus* the Tutor againſt him, who after different Fortune, took *Sparta*, and forced him to fly to *Egypt*, where he was kindly received by King *Ptolemy Evergetes*; but this Prince happening to die, *Ptolemy Philopater* his Son and Succeſſor acting by *Soſibius*'s Advice, retained *Cleomenes* Priſoner at the time he expected his Aſſiſtance to be re-eſtabliſhed. This Uſage caſt him into a Deſpair that was the Occaſion of his utter Ruine, and of the Death of many of his Friends in a great Tumult of the People, which he fooliſhly following the Advice of *Nicagoras*, his underhand Enemy, endeavoured to raiſe againſt their Prince in making his Eſcape. *Ptolemy* ordered his Body to be tied to the Gallows, and put his Mother, Children, and his Wife to Death. This happened in the CXL *Olympiad*, and the 535 Year of *Rome*, and 16th of the Reign of this unfortunate Prince. *Polybius. Juſtin.*

CLEON, a very troubleſom *Athenian* Orator, Enemy to the beſt Generals of the Republick. *Ariſtophanes* accuſes him alſo of cheating the Publick in his Comedy called *Equites*, which is a bitter Satyr againſt him. Yet, though he was little verſed in war, having the Command of the *Athenian* Army, he took *Torone* in *Thrace*, and marched with a Deſign to beſiege *Amphipolis*, but upon Advice that *Braſidas*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, was not far off from that place, he quitted the Undertaking;

Braſidas purſued and gave him Battel, wherein both he and *Cleon* were killed. This happened in the third Year of the LXXXIX *Olympiad*, which was the 3632 of the World, 332 of *Rome*. *Thucyd. l.* 4.

CLEON, a Famous Pyrate, who by his Power and Riches made himſelf Sovereign of the Town of *Sicyone* after *Ariſtratus*'s Death, but his Tyranny did not hold long, for he was killed by the Townſmen.

CLEONYMUS, Son to *Cleomenes* II. King of *Sparta*, being concerned that *Areus*, Son to his Brother *Acroatus*, was preferr'd to him in the Kingdom of *Sparta*, brought *Pyrrhus* into the Country; having a Deſign alſo to revenge the Affront his Wife received from the young Nephew. This was about the CXVIII *Olympiad*. *Diodorus* ſpeaks of the ſame alſo, who being ſent to *Sicily* to relieve them of *Tarentum*, then in War with the *Romans*, took *Thurium* in the Country of the *Salentins*, but was afterwards beaten by the Conſul *Æmilius*, in the 452 Year of *Rome*.

CLEOPATRA, *Attalus*'s Niece, was Married about 416 of *Rome*, to *Philip* of *Macedon*, after he had repudiated *Olympias*, whoſe Pride and ill Humour rendred her inſupportable. But *Philip* being killed by *Pauſanias* in the CXI *Olympiad*, the cruel *Olympias* made *Cleopatra* hang her ſelf, and exerciſed the like fury upon all that belonged to her. *Plutarch*, *Diodorus*.

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to King *Philip* of *Macedon*, and Siſter to *Alexander the Great*, married *Alexander*, whom her Father made King of the *Epirotes*. She made a very conſiderable Faction after her Brother's Death, and brought all *Macedonia* under her Power, ſo that *Perdiccas* and ſeveral other Princes ſought her in Marriage, but *Antigonus* put her to death at *Sardis*, in the CXVIII *Olympiad*, the 446 of *Rome*. *Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to *Ptolemy Philometor* King of *Egypt*, much admir'd for her Wit and Beauty, and no leſs hated for her vile Cruelties; ſhe firſt married *Alexander Bela* King of *Syria*, whom ſhe quitted for *Demetrius Nicanor*; and hearing that he being Priſoner in *Perſia*, had married *Rodogune*, ſhe ſent for his Brother *Antiochus Sidetes*, whom ſhe married, but put him to Death; and was ſo angry that her Son *Seleucus* had put himſelf upon the Throne againſt her Will, that ſhe ſhot him dead, ſubſtituting *Antiochus* VIII. firnamed *Gryphus* in his Place, who underſtanding that this Bloody *Megera* had prepared him Poiſon, forced her to drink the Potion her ſelf. This was in the CLXIV *Olympiad*, and 630 of *Rome*. *Joſeph. Appian. Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter to *Ptolemy Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*, was married the firſt time to *Ptolemy Lathurus*, her Brother, but being repudiated by him, ſhe married *Antiochus Cyzicenus* King of *Syria*, who war'd a long time againſt *Antiochus Gryphus* his Brother, married to *Gryphine* another Daughter of *Ptolemy Phyſcon*. Theſe Princeſſes always accompanied their Huſbands, and in a Battel that *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum* loſt, *Gryphine* ſtrangled *Cleopatra* with her own Hands, after ſhe had drawn her from under an Altar, whither ſhe went for ſhelter, but her Cruelty did not remain long unpuniſhed, for *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum*, getting the better afterwards, took *Gryphine* and ſacrificed her to *Cleopatra*'s Ghoſt. *Juſtin.*

CLEOPATRA, Daughter of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, and of another *Cleopatra* Siſter and Wife to *Ptolemy Phyſcon* or *Euergetes*, King of *Egypt*. This laſt died in the 637 of *Rome*, ſo that *Cleopatra* impowered by his Will to make choice of which Son ſhe pleaſed to ſucceed him, deſigned the Crown for her youngeſt Son *Alexander*; but the People unwilling to conſent to ſuch Injuſtice, forced her to give it to the right Heir *Ptolemy Lathurus*. All ſhe could do then was to croſs him in making him put away his Wife and Siſter *Cleopatra*, to take the younger *Celene*; but ſome time after, in 654, ſhe made him leave the Crown to *Alexander*, whom ſhe alſo uſed ſo unworthily, though her beſt beloved, that he quitted the Throne to be rid of her Trouble. *Cleopatra* recall'd him, but he knowing her Deſign, got her cruelly murthered in the 664 of *Rome*. The *Alexandrians* being diſpleaſed at ſo unnatural an Action, and beſides, weary of his ill Life and Conduct, baniſhed him in 665. The other *Cleopatra*, Wife to *Ptolemy Lathurus*, was afterwards married to *Antiochus* of *Cyzicum* King of *Syria* in 641, and was the ſame that was aſſaſſinated in a Temple by her Siſter *Gryphine* or *Tryphine*, Wife to *Antiochus Gryphus*, her Father's Couſin, and Husband's Brother by the Mother's ſide. *Juſtin. Joſephus.*

CLEOPATRA, Queen of *Egypt*, ſo much ſpoken of for her Beauty and looſe Life, was Daughter to *Ptolemy Auletes* King of that Country. She Reigned in 703. of *Rome* jointly with *Ptolemy Denys* her Brother, and ruled alone after that Prince, who ſhunning *J. Cæſar*'s juſt Reſentment, was drowned in the *Nile*. *Cæſar* left the Kingdom to the Siſter, and had, as it's ſaid, a Son by her called *Cæſareon*. However, after *Julius*'s Death, *Marc-Anthony* marching againſt the *Parthians* in 714. ſent to her to meet him in *Cilicia*, and anſwer to what was ſaid of her aſſiſting *Caſſius* and *Brutus*. This Princeſs, who beſides the Charms of her Beauty, had a very engaging Genius, could ſpeak 7 or 8 different Languages, and withal was the beſt bred, and moſt pompous Lady of the whole World, reſolved to ſubmit to this Conqueror, and for that end put her ſelf upon the River *Cydnus* in a Boat which had a Golden Stern, Purple Sails, and Silver Oars, with a Concert of ſeveral Inſtruments that kept Time with the Oars, ſhe her ſelf lying under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, dreſs'd extraordinary rich. The ſame Night ſhe arrived ſhe invited *Anthony* to a magnificent Treat, who was ſo taken with her Charms, that he married her without any regard of his Wife *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, who would fain have followed him to the Eaſt, but he ordered her to ſtop at *Athens*, becauſe *Cleopatra* deſired it. This was in the 719 of *Rome*, and in 722 *Auguſtus* declared War againſt *Anthony*, beat him, and at laſt reduced him ſo low, that he killed himſelf, believing that *Cleopatra* had done the like; but ſhe ſoon followed, being ſtung by a Serpent which ſhe held to her ſelf, that ſhe might not be carried to *Rome* in Triumph, where People were very deſirous to ſee her. The *Hiſtorians* that ſpeak of this Queen accuſe her of being extraordinary Voluptuous, and ſo exceſſively Profuſe, that to ſupply her vaſt Expences, ſhe would put *Anthony* upon carrying the War into the Richeſt Countries, to have the Spoils. She Reigned about 24 Years after her Father's Death, and died the 723 or 24 of *Rome*, being the 4024 Year of the World. *Appian*, *l.* 5. *Florus.*

CLEOPATRA *Selene* (that is Moon) was firſt of all married to *Antiochus Gryphus* King of *Syria*, after him to *Antiochus Cyzicenus* his Brother, and the third time to *Antiochus Euſebius* Son to this latter. This Inceſtuous Princeſs was at laſt taken in a Battel againſt *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, and condemned to die to expiate her Wickedneſs; for though ſuch Marriages were allowed then amongſt thoſe People, yet they ſeemed horrid when ſo frequent. *Strabo*, *Joſeph.*

CLEOPATRA *Selene*, Daughter to *Mark Anthony* and *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, was married to *Juba* Queen of *Mauritania*. She had part of the Realm of *Cyrene* in Dowry; and after the Defeat of *Juba*, ſhe was led in Triumph to *Rome*. *Plutarch.*

CLEOPHANTE of *Corinth*, one of thoſe that invented the firſt Embeliſhments of Painting, and drew Faces with Powder of Brick.

CLEOPHE, Queen of the *Maſagues* or *Aſſacanes* in the *Indies*, defended the Capital of her Kingdom Courageouſly againſt *Alexander the Great*'s Army, until ſhe could hold no longer, and then diſpatched Heralds to the great Conqueror for Peace, and came her ſelf in Perſon to ſubmit to him, who left her the Poſſeſſion of her Kingdom. Some ſay he loved her, and that ſhe bore him a Son called *Alexander*, who was Poiſoned or Murthered by *Caſſander*'s Orders. *Diodorus*, *Q. Curt.*

CLEOSTRATUS, a Native of *Tenedos*, the famous Aſtrologer that firſt diſcovered the Signs of *Aries* and *Sagittarius* in the *Zodiack*; he alſo corrected the Errors of the *Grecian* Year. He lived about the CXI *Olympiad* in *Tarquinius Superbus*'s Days, 220 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*.

CLEPHIS King of the *Lombards* ſucceeded *Albain* in 574. and was killed by one of his Servants after a Year and 5 Months Reign. There was no King choſen after him, for there was an *Interregnum* for 10 Years; 30 of the chief Officers divided the Towns of *Italy*, committing all manner of Wickedneſs, without reſpect to Place or Perſon, ſo that it was as bad as the Perſecutions of the Pagan Emperors. *Baronius*, *Paul. Diacon. Gregor. Magn. Dial. Lib.* 3. *c.* 26, *&c.*

CLERAG, or *Clairac*, a Town of *France* in *Guienne*, four Leagues from *Agen*, and is far from *Nerac* upon *Lot*, which joins the *Garonne* a League below it.

CLERC (*John*) of *Buſſy*, Attorney of the Parliament of *Paris*, and Governor of the *Baſtille* for the Duke of *Guiſe* during the *Ligue*. It was he that undertook to ſeize the Principal Members of that Aſſembly ſuſpected by the Faction of 16. To compaſs it, he entred Armed into the Parliament Houſe, delivered a Writing, by which he deſired that the Court would join with the Provoſt of the Merchants, the Sheriffs and Burgeſſes of *Paris*, for the Defence of their Religion, and then withdrew, but finding 'em linger too long, he came back like a Madman, accompanied with 25 or 30 more all Armed, and order'd thoſe he ſhould name to follow him immediately upon pain of being ſeverely handled if they refuſed it; ſo he named the firſt Preſident *Achilles* of *Harlay*, the Preſidents *Potier*, *Blanc-Meſnel*, and *De Thou*, with the ancienteſt Councellors, and all the reſt to the Number of 60 followed their Head, *Buſſy* lead 'em in Triumph to the *Baſtille*, but confined none but thoſe he knew to be moſt in the King's Intereſt. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de la Ligue.*

CLERMONT upon *Acier*, a Town in *France*, Capital of the Province of *Auvergne*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*. It was firſt call'd *Gergovia*, afterwards *Auguſtonemetum*, and at laſt *Arvernum*,*Averna Civitas*, and *Clarus Mons*, which laſt Name is thought it received from a high Caſtle built in it; nor is it doubted but it's built upon the Ruines of the ancient *Gergovia*, ſo much commended by *Cæſar* in the 7th Book of his Commentaries, though he had the Confuſion of being forced to raiſe the Siege he laid to it. Though this Place has at ſeveral times ſelt the Violence of the *Goths*, *Alains*, *Vandals*, and other Barbarians, yet it's ſtill a great and fair Town, ſituated upon a height, having on one ſide Vines and Hills, on the other fine Meadows, and moſt fertil Plains, and within it ſpacious Squares, Fountains, and ſumptuous Buildings. Here is alſo a very wonderful Bridge, if what is ſaid concerning it be true, that it was formed naturally of the little River *Tiretaine*, whoſe Water is ſaid to petrefie or harden into Stone. It's about 30 Fathoms long, 6 thick, and 8 wide. Here have been ſeveral Councils held, whereof the moſt remarkable is that of 1095. where Pope *Vrban* II. preſided, and moved for the firſt famous Croiſade, commanded by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. *Du Cheſne*.

CLERMONT, a Town of *France* in the Dutchy of *Bar*, with the Title of an Earldom, is built upon a little Hill over the River *Air*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Verdun* to the Eaſt, and towards the Frontiers of *Champagne*; it has been well fortified,but in this Age the very Walls were demoliſhed. The *Pyrenean* Peace in 1659. confirmed the ſeveral particular Treaties by which it was yielded to *France*.

CLERMONT, a little Town of *France* in the Country of *Beauvoiſis*, famous becauſe *Robert* Count of *Clermont*, Son to St. *Lewis*, gave a beginning to the Royal Houſe of *Bourbon*. This Town is ſituated upon a height between *Beauvais*, *Senlis*, and *Compeigne*.

CLESIDES, a famous Painter, lived in the CXXVIth *Olympiad*, and the 480th of *Rome*, under the Reign of *Antiochus*, the firſt of that Name, King of *Syria*. It's ſaid, that being diſſatisfied at the Reception which he had from *Stratonice*, that Prince's Wife, he painted her in the moſt offenſive manner to her Honour poſſible, that is, in a Fiſher's Arms; then expoſed the Picture, and made his eſcape in a Veſſel that was ready to ſet Sail: And that the Queen ſeeing her ſelf advantageouſly drawn, choſe rather to have the Marks of *Cleſides*'s Affront ſeen, than to ſuffer that ſo curious a Piece ſhould be burnt.

CLEVELAND, a Tract in the North Riding of *York-ſhire*, of good Extent, taking its Name from the Clifts running along the ſide of it, near which the Country ſpreads its ſelf into a fine fruitful Plain, King *Charles* I. did this Place the Honour to make it give the Title of an Earl to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, who died without Iſſue.

CLEVES, a County of *Germany*, with the Title of a Dutchy, lies part on this, and part on the other ſide the *Rhine*, having the Dutchy of *Berg*, County of *Mark*, and ſome of *Weſtphalia* to the Eaſt, *Brabant* and part of the Dutchy of *Gueldres* to the Weſt, the Biſhoprick of *Cullen* and Territory of *Aix-la Chapelle* to the South, *Over-yſſel*,and the Province of *Zutphen* to the North. This Country is about fifteen Leagues in length, and four or five broad, the Capital is called *Cleves* too, from the Latin *Clivis*, which ſignifies a Sloping or Deſcent, becauſe it's built in a Place near the *Rhine*, where there are three ſuch deep Deſcents. This Derivation of Name from the Latin, makes ſome think that the Town was built by the *Romans*. However, it's but little, yet well Peopled, and lies upon a little River near the place where the *Rhine* divides its ſelf into two Branches, and where the Fort *Schenk* ſtands; there is a ſquare Tower, and other remains of old Buildings ſeen near it, which ſhew that it has formerly been far greater than it is now. The other Towns of this Country are, *Emerick*, *Weſel*, *Burich*, *Santen*, *Orſoi*, *Rhinberg*, *&c.* The Soil, though hilly, and much covered with Wood, is very fruitful in all kind of Grain, and abounds with good Paſture, and great quantity of Game. The Elector of *Brandenbourg* is now Duke of *Cleves*; he pawn'd *Emerck*, *Rinberg*, *Orſoi* and *Weſel* to the *Dutch*, who rendered him them after the War in 1672. By the taking of theſe the King of *France* began his Conqueſt on the United Provinces in 1672.

CLEVES, a Sovereign Family of *Germany*, extinct by the Death of *John William* Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Mons*, *&c.* in 1609. without Iſſue by either of his Wives, *Jacquelin* of *Baden*, Daughter of *Philibert* Marquiſs of *Baden*, or *Antoinette de Lorrain*, Daughter to *Charles* II. Duke of *Lorrain*. This Death was the Source of the Civil Wars of *Germany*; for *Mary Eleonor*, the Duke's Eldeſt Siſter, left four Daughters, the Eldeſt called *Ann*, was married to *John Sigiſmond*, Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, and Elector of the Empire. This Elector, the Duke of *Newbourg*, the Duke of *Deux Ponts*, and the Marquiſs of *Burgaw*, which three laſt married the three younger Siſters, pretended all to the Succeſſion. *John George* of *Saxony*, who married one of *Eleonor's* Daughters, laid his Claim, and *Charles* of *Gonzague* and *Cleves*, Duke of *Nevers*, appear'd alſo, becauſe he was Couſin by the Mother's ſide, and bore the Name too. In the mean time the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. would Sequeſter the Eſtate, pretending alſo that it was a Fief, with an Intention perhaps to appropriate them to himſelf. It's thought *Henry* IV. was about taking the Field to decide this Quarrel, when he was murthered in 1610. Afterwards the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, aſſiſted by the *Dutch*; and the Duke of *Newbourg*, ſupported by the *Spaniards*, diſputed the Succeſſion, which they divided at laſt. The Dutchy of *Cleves* the Counties of *Marck* and *Ravensberg* falling to the firſt: The Dukedoms of *Juliers* and *Bergue* being left to the Duke of *Newbourg*. The *Spaniards* under *Spinola*, made themſelves Maſters of *Juliers* in 1622. but it was reſtored to the Duke again in 1659. *Sainte Marthe*, *&c.*

CLIFFORD (*Richard*) Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, in conſideration of his real Aſſiſtance, and the ready Supply by him given to King *Charles* I. and by reaſon of his Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to *Henry* late Earl of *Cumberland*, was by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 20th Year of his Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Clifford* of *Lansborough*, *in Com. Ebor.* and afterwards, in farther Conſideration of his faithful Services, both in *England* and *Ireland*, as alſo for the great Merits of the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*, who, at the very beginning of thoſe Troubles, raiſed a conſiderable Power in Oppoſition to thoſe Forces then appearing againſt the King, was by other Letters Patents, bearing Date upon the 20th of *March*, in the 16th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Burlington*, alias *Bridlington*, *in Com. Ebor.* This Earl had Iſſue by the ſaid *Elizabeth* his Wife, 2 Sons, *Charles* and *Richard*, and 5 Daughters, *Frances*, married to the Earl of *Roſcomon* in *Ireland*; *Catherine*, who died in her Childhood; *Elizabeth*, Wife to *Nicholas* Earl of *Thanet*; *Ann*, married to *Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*; and *Henrietta*, to *Lawrence Hide*, ſecond Son to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*. Which *Charles*, commonly called Lord *Clifford* of *Lansborough*,married *Jane*,the youngeſt Daughter of *William* late Duke of *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue 4 Sons, *Richard*, *Charles*, *Henry*, and *William*; and 4 Daughters, *Frances*, *Elizabeth*, *Jane*, and *Mary*. *Dugdale*.

CLIFTON (Sir *Gervaſe*) of *Layton Bromſwould*, *in Com. Hunt.* Knight, being a Branch of the ancient Family of *Clifton*, of *Clifton*, *in Com. Not.* had the Title of Lord *Clifton* by Writ of Summons to Parliament, *9 Jul. 6 Jac.* and *15 Jac.* was committed to the *Tower* for expreſſing, that he was ſorry he had not ſtab'd Sir *Francis Bacon*, Knight, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, for Decreeing a Caſe in *Chancery* againſt him, and in 1618. he murthered himſelf, leaving Iſſue by *Catharine* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to Sir *Henry Darcie* of *Brimham*, *in Com. Ebor.* Kt. Son and Heir to Sir *Arthur Darcie*, Kt. a younger Son to *Thomas* Lord *Darcie*, one ſole Heir, called *Catharine*, who became the Wife of *Eſme Steward*, Lord *D'Aubigny*, a Place of the Dutchy of *Auvergne* in *France*, Son to *John* Lord *D'Aubigny*, younger Brother to *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, who being afterwards Earl of *March*, as alſo Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, had Iſſue divers Sons, of whom there is no Iſſue remaining, but *Catharine*, the Daughter of *George* Lord *Aubigny* (the 4th of them) Siſter and ſole Heir to *Charles* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox* her Brother lately deceaſed; which *Catharine*, the Wife of *Henry* Lord *O-Brian*, Son and Heir to *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, making her Claim to the Title and Dignity of Baroneſs *Clifton*, as ſole Heir to *Catharine* her Grandmother, Daughter and Heir to the before ſpecified *Gervaſe* Lord *Clifton*, in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* 3 *Car.* II. and held by Prorogation for divers Years after, had, in 1674. that her Claim allowed. *Dugdale*.

CLIMAT, The Space of Land comprehended between two Circles, parallel to the *Æquator*, and ſo far diſtant one from the other,that there is half an Hour's difference in the length of their longeſt Day. Ancient Geographers, who did not know any Land to the North beyond the *Baltick*, and were but little acquainted beyond the *Elbe*, marked but 7 Climats from *Meroe* in *Æthiopia*, to the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, now called *Nieper*, northwards of the Black Sea. But ſince all the Earth was diſcovered almoſt near the *Arctick Pole*, Modern Geographers have divided it into 24 Climats, from the *Æquator* to the *Polar* Circle, where the longeſt Day, when the Sun is in the *Tropick* of *Cancer*, and the longeſt Night when it's in that of *Capricorn*, is of 24 Hours. This is ſo in *Lapland*, where the Sun never ſets in Summer, but only edges the *Horizon*, and on the contrary, never appears in Winter, or if it does, it diſappears immediately. There are ſome that add 6 other Climats, where the length of Days and Nights is of whole Weeks and Months; ſo that when the Sun is come to that Point of the Firmament which we call Summer *Solſtice*, there is a Day of 6 Months under the *Arctick Pole*, and a Night of that length when the Son is in the Winter *Solſtice*. There are alſo the ſame Number of Climats from the *Æquator* to the *Antarctick Pole*, or South; and becauſe the Ancients did not know *Æthiopia*, they would not call the 7 Climats there by their proper Names, but made uſe for their diſtinction, of the ſame Names they had given theſe on this ſide the *Æquinoctial*, oppoſing them to the other. As for the great Southern Continent on the other ſide of the *Cape of Good Hope*, which is the moſt Southern Point of *Africa*, as this part of the World is undiſcovered excepting ſome Coaſts that are not inhabited neither. The Climats cannot be named but by the contrary of ours in *Europe*, as the Ancients have done in relation to the 7 firſt. The Climats, the more they draw near the North or South, are the narrower, and they draw ſo near each other towards the *Polar Circle*, that they almoſt touch. *Clavius in Sphær.*

CLINIAS, Son of *Alcibiades* II. renewed the private Friendſhip of Entertainment of Gueſts between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians:* He fought againſt *Xerxes*, in a Galley rigg'd out at his own Charges, and died at *Coronea* in *Bœotia*, in the Battel between the *Athenians* and the *Bœotians*. *Plutarch. Thucid. l. 6.*

CLINIAS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher and famous Muſician, liv'd about the LXVth *Olympiad*. He was extreamly paſſionate, and when he was in the height of his Paſſion, he us'd to bring himſelf to temper again by playing upon his Harp. *Athenæus l. 14. c. 10. Ælian Var. Hiſt.*

CLINTON, of this Noble and Ancient Family, the firſt *Dugdale* finds mentioned, is, *Jeffery de Clinton*, Lord Chamberlain, and Treaſurer to King *Henry* I. Grand-ſon to *William de Tankervile*, Chamberlain of *Normandy*; his Deſcendants continued in great Favour with the ſucceeding Princes. Sir *William Clinton* was the firſt who had Summons to Parliament about the 6th *Edw.* 3. and for his ſucceſsful Services was ſoon after advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Huntingdon*. *John de Clinton*, Couſin and Heir to the Earl, had Summons to Parliament from the 31 *Edw.* 3. till 20 *Ric.* 2. and his Son from 23 *Ric.* 2. till 9 *Hen.* 6. His Son *John* ſucceeding him, revolted from King *Henry* VI. to the Houſe of *York*, for which his Lands were ſeized, and he himſelf attainted in the Parliament then held in *Coventry*; but upon the Change of that Scene, 1 *Edw.* 4. was reſtored, and *Thomas* his Son and Heir was ſummoned to the Parliament held in 7 *Hen.* 8. but died within 2 Years after, leaving Iſſue, *Edward* his Son and Heir, who being the next Heir to the then late Lord *Say*, was in the 28 *Hen.* 8. ſet in the Place of the ſame Lord, next before the Lord *Rivers* (who ſat next before the Lord *Bergavenny*) and ſo, for want of Information, loſt his Place of Lord *Clinton*, which his Anceſtors had enjoyed for a long time before, in 4 and 5 *Phil.* and *Mary*, being then Knight of the Garter, and ſtil'd Lord *Clinton* and *Say:* He was by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 10th of *February*, conſtituted Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland* and *Wales*, in which Year, the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter*; there being a Diſpute betwixt him and the Lord *Stafford* for Preheminence, it was found upon Search, that his Anceſtors, the Lords *Clinton*, by long Continuance, and great Antiquity, had Place next above the Lord *Audley*. He was advanced 14 *Eliz.* to the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*; in which Dignity, *Henry* his Son and Heir Succeeded him, who left by *Catharine*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Lincoln* of *Huntington*, beſides other Children, *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him in his Honour, and married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Charlton, in Com. Wilts*, Knight, by whom he had Iſſue 7 Sons and 9 Daughters, departing this Life in 1618. *Theophilus* ſucceeded, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of Prince *Charles*, *An.* 1616. and married *Bridget*, one of the Daughters to *William* Viſcount *Say* and *Seal*, by whom he had Iſſue. *Dugdale*.

CLIO, the Muſe of Hiſtory, called the Daughter of *Jupiter*, and of Memory to mark the Office of an Hiſtorian. She is call'd *Clio* from the *Greek* Word, which ſignifies Glory, to ſhew that which famous Writers reap by a Work of this Nature, and is generally repreſented in the Shape of a young Maiden Crowned with Lawrel, holding a Trumpet in her Right, and a Book in the Left-hand, with *Thucydides*'s Name written in it.

CLISTHENES, an *Athenian*, Grand-Father to *Pericles*, was the firſt that invented the *Ban* or Ordinance of *Oſtraciſm*, by which they might baniſh a Citizen for his too great Power, leſt he ſhould become Tyrant of his Country. It was by this means that *Hippias*, Son to *Piſiſtratus*, was baniſhed *Athens*, his Tyranny aboliſhed, and the Commonwealth re-eſtabliſhed in the LXVIII *Olympiad*. *Herodotus* ſpeaks of one *Cliſthenes*, Grand-Father to this, and Prince of *Sicyone*, and afterwards Tyrant of *Corinth*, according to *Pauſanias*, one of the two perhaps is the Orator whom *Cicero* ſpeaks of.

CLITOMACHUS, a Philoſopher, Native of *Carthage*, lived in the CLX. *Olympiad*, in the 614th of *Rome*. He went to *Athens* at 40 Years of Age, and became *Carneades*'s Diſciple, who obſerving his Genius, took a particular Care of his Inſtruction himſelf, and proſpered ſo well, that *Clitomachus* ſucceeded him and explained his Opinion by many Works of his own, being perfectly verſed in the Opinions of the three Sects, Academick, Peripateticks, and Stoicks. He is different from another *Clitomachus Thurianus*, Diſciple of *Euclides*.

CLITOR, King of *Arcadia*, ſucceeded his Father *Azan*, with his Brothers *Alphidas* and *Elatus*, kept his Court at *Lycoſura*, and built the Town *Clitora*, where was a Well that made People hate Wine.

Clitorio quicunque ſitim de fonte levarit
Vina fugit gaudetque meris abſtemius undis.

CLITUMNUS, a River, now call'd *Clitumno*, in *Tuſcany*. The Ancients thought this Water had a Quality to make their Beeves or great Cattle White. *Virgil* mentions it in the 2d Book of his *Georgicks*,

Hinc Albi Clitumni Greges, & maxima Taurus
Victima, &c. *Plin. c. 103. l. 2.*

CLITUS, Brother to *Hellanice*, *Alexander the Great*'s Nurſe, accompanied this great Warrior in his Conqueſts, and had the Honour of ſaving his Life at the Battel of *Granicus*, in the 420th of *Rome*, by cutting off one *Roſacez*'s Hand, that was ready to kill him, for which *Alexander* lov'd him much, and truſted him with the Government of one of the moſt important Provinces of his Kingdom, and invited him the Night before he was to go to take Poſſeſſion of his Charge, to ſup with him. *Clitus* drinking a little more than ordinary, began to deſpiſe *Alexander*'s Exploits, and extol the great Actions of his Father *Philip*, which vexed the young Prince ſo much, that he killed him with his own Hand, but repented it extreamly afterwards. This happened in the 426th of *Rome*. *Quint. Cur.*

CLODION, call'd *the Hairy*, the 2d King of *France*, ſucceeded *Pharamond* in 428. He paſs'd the *Rhine* about the Year 441. with a Deſign to break into *Gaul*, but was beaten by *Ætius* the *Roman* General. *Clodion* made a 2d Attempt from *Germany*, march'd through the Foreſt of *Charbonnier* in *Hainault*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and ſome other Neighbouring Places. The *Roman* Empire being much embroil'd, he puſht on his Conqueſts farther, but was a 2d time defeated by *Ætius* in *Artois*. However, this General being otherwiſe employ'd, did not purſue him ſo far as to break him all to pieces. By this Reſpite he recovered his Spirits, made himſelf Maſter of *Artois*, and advancing as far as the River *Somme*, took *Amiens*, and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. He died in 447. or 448. after having reign'd 20 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Meroveus*. *Gregor. Turon. Haymo. Proſper in Chron.*

CLODIUS, a *Roman* Senator, of the ancient Family of the *Clodians*, ſo extraordinary Lewd, that he was accuſed of debauching his three Siſters, and was found in Woman's Apparel at a Religious Meeting, where none were admitted but Women. Being choſen Tribune of the People, in the 696th of *Rome*, he condemned *Cicero* to be exil'd, who being afterwards recalled, got all revoked that *Clodius* had done againſt him; and defended *Milo*, who afterwards kill'd the ſaid *Clodius*, in the 701ſt, or ſecond of *Rome*. *Cic. pro Domo ſua. Pro Milon. &c.*

CLODOMIR, or *Clodemir*, ſecond Son of *Clovis* and *Clotilda*, not being content with *Orleans*, *Bourges*, and ſeveral other Provinces for his Share, pretended Right to *Burgundy* by his Mother's Side, ſo joining his Brothers, *Thierri*, *Childebert*, and *Clotaire*, they ſet upon *Sigiſmond*, Son to *Gondebaud*, and upon his Brother *Gondemar*, defeated them in 523, took the firſt Priſoner with his Wife and Children, whom *Clodomir* ſent to *Orleans*, and ſoon after ordered that they ſhould be thrown into a Well. After this he joins his Brother *Thierri* again, marched againſt *Gondemar*, and defeated him near *Vienna*, but ventured too far in purſuit of the Enemy, and loſing his own Party, was taken and Beheaded by the *Burgundians* near *Vocron* in *Dauphine* in 524. He had three Sons, *Thibauld*, *Gontier*, and *Clodoalde*. His Brother *Clotaire* married his Widow, and killed two of the Nephews: The Soldiers ſav'd the third, which the common People call St. *Cloud*. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Lib.* 3.

CLOGHER, Lat. *Cloceria*, a ſmall City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, in the County of *Tyrone*, and Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, ſeated upon the River called *Blackwater*, 15 Miles Eaſt of the Lake *Earne*, and 25 Weſt of *Armagh*.

CLONMEL, a Market and Borough Town of the County of *Tipperary* in the Province, in the South of *Ireland*, ſeated on the River *Shure*, 80 Miles South of *Dublin*. This Town is conſiderably ſtrong, handſome and rich; it made a gallant Defence againſt *Cromwell*, and killed a great Number of his Men.

CLOISTRES, certain ſquare Galleries in Monaſteries, with a little Flower-Garden in the middle; in former times they were uſed as Schools for the Inſtruction of Youth, and were many of them well endowed, and allowed ſeveral Privileges, amongſt others, that they ſhould be a ſafe Shelter for thoſe that came thither: Princes alſo looked upon them as ſecure Priſons, which made the *Greek* Emperors to confine their rebellious Sons, or any elſe they ſuſpected, in Cloiſters. *Lewis the Debonnaire* was ſhut up in one by his Children, and Hiſtory furniſhes us with many other Examples of the ſame Nature.

CLOTAIRE, the firſt of the Name, called the *Ancient*, Son to *Clovis* I. had at firſt the Kingdom of *Soiſſons*, but after the Death of his Brothers and Nephews, enjoyed *Auſtraſia*, and the whole Kingdom of *France*. He made War twice in *Burgundy*, in 523, and 25, and cut off his Nephews, Sons to *Clodemir*, whom he had cunningly enticed from his Mother, *Clotilde*, under pretext of putting them in Poſſeſſion of their Father's Eſtate. He aſſiſted his Brother *Thierry* in the Conqueſt of *Thuringia*, and afterwards, falling out with his Brother *Childebert*, a great Storm parted their Armies as they were juſt ready to engage; after which the Difference was made up, and both joined in an Incurſion into *Spain*, whereof they ſubdued a great part: This was in 543. about which time *Thierry* and his Son died; ſo *Clotaire* became King of *Auſtraſia*, and beat the *Saxons* and *Thuringians* that had revolted; but whilſt he was taken up in reducing them, *Childebert*, being jealous of his Succeſs, ſeduced his Son *Cramne*, yet had not the Satiſfaction to ſee the end of his Plot, for he died a little after, leaving *Clotaire* ſole Monarch of all *France*, who then pardoned his Son; but finding him a ſecond time in Arms againſt him, he burnt him and his whole Family in a thatcht Cabbin, but was afterwards very ſorry for this Violent Action, and died of a burning Fever that ſeized him a Year after in the Foreſt of *Guiſe*, where he was Hunting, in 561. It's ſaid, he was an able, judicious, valiant and liberal Prince, but withal, very Cruel and Ambitious. He pronounced this memorable Sentence as he was juſt parting this Life; *Alas! Who do you think the King of Heaven is, that has Power to make ſuch great Monarchs of the Earth die. Mezeray.*

CLOTAIRE II. Sirnamed the *Great* or *Young*, came to the Crown of *France* after the Death of his Father *Chilperick* I. in 584. being then but 4 Months old; *Fredegonda* his Mother, fearing the cuſtomary and deſigning Practices of *Brunehaud*, and the Power of *Childebert* King of *Auſtraſia*, begg'd *Gontran* King of *Burgundy*, *Clotaire*'s Uncle, to be his Protector, which this good Prince readily agreed to, and got him baptiz'd in 591. After *Gontran*'s Death, *Fredegonde* ſupported her Son againſt *Childebert*, and beat him at the Battel of *Soiſſons*, carrying the young Prince at the Head of her Army, to animate her Men by his Preſence. This was in 593. *Fredegonde* dying two Years after, *Clotaire* was attack'd by *Theodebert* and *Thierry*, *Childebert*'s Children, who, had not they fallen out amongſt themſelves, would have been very troubleſom to him; but the firſt being kill'd in 611. and the ſecond dying the next Year of a Dyſentery, *Clotaire* inherited both their Eſtates; after this he ſubdued the *Saxons*, kill'd Duke *Bertoald*, with his own Hand, and having puniſhed *Brunehaud*, employed himſelf to ſecure his Kingdom, and reform the Subjects Lives and Manners. He died in 628. *Greg. de Tour. Haimo. Mezeray.*

CLOTAIRE III. King of *France* and *Burgundy*, ſucceeded his Father *Clovis* II. His Mother *Batilda* Governed with much Prudence during his Minority, until *Ebroin*, Major of the Palace, forced her to retire into the Abby of *Chelles*, and taking Advantage of the King's Youth, he rendred himſelf formidable both to the *French* and Strangers, by his Cruelties and Injuſtice. *Clotaire* died at Seventeen, without Iſſue.

CLOTHO, one of the Siſters of *Deſtiny*, which *Heſiod* ſays, is one of the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and according to Pagan Divinity, ſpun the Thread of Mens Lives. She was the third that held the Diſtaff.

CLOTILDE, or *Chrotilde* of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, wife to *Clovis*, the firſt of this Name, was Daughter to *Chilperick*, Niece to *Gondebaud*, *Godegiſile*, and *Gondemar*, Kings of *Burgundy*. *Gondebaud*, the eldeſt, joined with the ſecond in 490. to diſinherit the other two; *Gondemar* was burnt in a Tower, *Chilperick* murthered with his Sons and wife, was caſt into the *Rhone*, but the Daughters were ſpared. *Clotilde*, the youngeſt, lived with her Uncle *Gondebaud*, who did not conſent to her Marriage with *Clovis*, but barely through Fear; the Match was brought about through the Mediation of *Aurelian*, a *French* Lord, who diſguiſed himſelf in Beggars Garments, to be theleſs taken notice of, and they were Married in 492. This wiſe Princeſs ſpoke ſo much to her Husband of Jeſus Chriſt, that he invoked him at the Battle of *Tolbiac*, and being Succeſsful was Baptized. After his Death, in 511. the Queen had the Misfortune to ſee a Civil War amongſt her Children, without being able to make them agree, though ſome attribute the great Storm that hindered the Ingagement of *Childebert*'s and *Theodebert*'s Army againſt *Clotaire*, to her Prayers. She died at *Tours* in 543. or 548. being ſeventy years of Age. *Sigebert*, *Cauſin's H. Court.*

CLOTILDE, Daughter to *Clovis*, and St. *Clotilde*, was Married to *Amaury*, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, in 517. This *Arian* Prince endeavoured firſt of all by his Careſſes, to make her change her Religion; but finding his endeavours ſucceſleſs that way, he imploy'd Violence and Affronts, beating her ſometimes to that degree that ſhe ſpit Blood, and daſh'd her with dirt as ſhe went to Church. *Clotilde* being tired with theſe Abuſes, acquaints her Brother *Childebert* with her Uſage, who, entring with a powerful Army into *Amauray*'s Territories, defeated him, and delivered his Siſter, but ſhe died in her Journey to *France* in 531. See *Gregory* of *Tours*.

CLOVIS I. *Clodovix*, *Ludovin* or *Lewis*, for it's the ſame Name, was born in 467. and ſucceeded his Father *Childerick* in 481. He employed the beginning of his Reign in War, which *Siagrius*, (Son of that *Gillon*, who Uſurped his Father's Crown) overcame and put him to Death. It's taken notice of, that it being then a Law in *France*, to divide the Booty amongſt the Soldiers, *Clovis* begg'd as a Favour, that they would put a Holy Veſſel apart, which St. *Rheims* had a deſire to have, but one of the Soldiers that was againſt it, ſtruck his Ax into the Veſſel, and cryed he would have his Part. The King diſſembled his Anger, but a year after, taking a Review of his Army, picks a Quarrel with this ſame Man, upon pretence his Arms were not in good Order, clove his Head with his own Ax, crying, *You did ſo to the Veſſel at* Soiſſons. After this he Married *Clotilde*, promiſing he would become a Chriſtian, but did not fulfil it until he had experienced the Power and Goodneſs of God, and the Vanity of his Idols: For the *Germans* being Confederated, came towards the *Rhine*, upon the Territories of *Clovis* Allie, and he fearing an Incurſion into his own, met them, and came to a Battle at *Tolbiac*, thought to be *Zulpick* or *Zulg*, ſixteen Leagues from *Cullen*; in the midſt of the *Choque*, his Men were routed, until he bethought him to invoke his Wive's God, vowing, if he were delivered from the Danger he found himſelf in, he would own him, and become of her Religion. This Reſolution was no ſooner taken, but his Men ralſied, and returned to the Charge, and quite routed the Enemy. At his Return from this Expedition, he got himſelf inſtructed by St. *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Rheims*, and having obtained his Army's Approbation of the Change, was Baptized at *Rheims*, on *Chriſtmas-day*, 496. his Siſter *Alboſlede*, and 3000 of his Soldiers became Chriſtians the ſame day, and the reſt ſoon after followed ſo famous an Example. If we will believe *French* Hiſtorians, God, in favour of his Converſion, has honoured him, and the Kings his Succeſſors with many miraculous Gifts, as Curing the *King's Evil*, which he made Tryal of on his Favourite *Lanicet*, with other Relations ſomewhat extraordinary, *viz.* That the Holy *Ampoule*, or Veſſel that contained the Liquor he was Anointed with, was brought by a Pidgeon; the *Flower-de-Luces* and *Oriſlame*, or Fiery Standard, brought and given by an Angel into the Hands of an Hermite in the Wilderneſs of *Joyenval*. After this he revenged the Murther of his Father-in-Law on *Gondebaud*, King of *Burgundy*, and kill'd *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*, an *Arian*, in the Battle near *Poictiers*, in 507. It was here that the Doe ſhewed the Ford of the River *Vienne*, which then had ſo overflown its Banks, that there was no diſtinguiſhing the right Paſſage, which to this very day is called *Pas de la Biche*, or the *Doe's Step*. After this Victory *Clovis* ſubdued ſeveral Provinces, but was at laſt worſted at the Battle of *Arles*, by Count *Ibba*. The Emperor *Anaſtaſius* was ſo great an Admirer of his Valour, that he ſent him a Crown of Gold, with a Purple Cloak, and begg'd he would be pleaſed to accept the Title of Conſul and *Patricius*. It's ſaid, he ſent this Crown to *Rome*, and is the ſame that is ſtill called the *Regne*. *Clovis* died at *Paris*, at the Age of 45. in 511. after a Reign of 30 years. He left four Sons, *Thierry*, *Glodomir*, *Childebert*, and *Clotaire*. He had the firſt by a Concubine, the other three by Queen *Clotilde*. *Gregory of Tours*, *lib.* 2. *Hincmar*, &c.

CLOVIS II. Son of *Dagobert*, and Queen *Nantilda*, was declared King at 11 years of Age, under the Regency of his Mother, and the Guardianſhip of the Majors of the Palace, who began to Rule according to their Fancy and Intereſts. Some Authors ſay, this *Clovis* was mightily Debauched; others, that he governed very prudently; what makes them believe it, is, that after he had emptied his own Coffers to relieve his needy Subjects, in an univerſal Famine, he diſtributed the Silver amongſt them, wherewith his Father *Dagobert* had covered the Church of St. *Denys*. He died in 660. being 27 years of Age, whereof he Reigned 17. leaving *Clotaire* III. *Childerick* II. and *Thierry* I. by his Wife *Batilde*, or *Badeur*, an *Engliſh* Woman by Extraction.

CLOVIS III. Son of King *Thierry* I. Reigned four years, under the Guardianſhip of *Pepin de Heriſtel*, Major of the Palace, who beat the *Suevians* and *Saxons*, being in Rebellion againſt their Prince. *Clovis* died in 694. being 14 years of Age. *Haimo*, *Fredegarius*, &c.

CLOVIS, Son of King *Chilperick* I. and *Andovere* his firſt Wife, obſerving that all his Father's Sons by *Fredegonde*, were dead of a Flux that raged through *France*, and ſeeing none to diſpute the Crown with himſelf, began to ſhew his Reſentment againſt *Fredegonde* for what ſhe had made his Mother Suffer. This cruel Woman, foreſeeing by that what ſhe was to expect if he came to Reign, accuſed him to his Father *Chilperick*, of having put his Children to death. The credulous Father abandons him, his only Son, to the Revenge of a Barbarous Step-Mother, who got his Throat cut at *Noiſs*, near *Chelles*, in 580. and threw his Body into the River of *Marne*, where, being known by its long Hair, a Fiſher put it into a Tomb, and King *Gontran*, his Uncle, ordered it to be brought to St. *Vincent*, now called St. *Germain des Pres*, where it was Buried in 585. *Gregory of Tours*, *Lib.* 5. 8.

CLUENTIUS, a *Roman*, accus'd by his Mother *Soſia*, of the death of his Father-in-Law *Oppianicus*; he was defended by *Tully*. *Cic. Orat. pro Cluent.*

CLUNY, a famous Abby in *Maſconnois*, in *Burgundy*, and Head of a Religious Order: This Abby was founded upon the Rule of St. *Benet*; in 910. by *Pernon*, Abbot of *Gigniac*, by the Aſſiſtance of *William* the Firſt, Duke of *Aquitain*, and Count of *Auvergne*. In 1562. the *Huguenots* took *Cluny*, and as our Author affirms, plundered the Abby, and burnt the Library. *Pet. Bleſen. Ep.* 79. *Baron. A. C.* 1245. *Thuan. Lib.* 41. &c.

CLUSIA, Daughter of King *Thuſcus*, is famous in Hiſtory for her Chaſtity. *Valerius Torquanus*, General of the *Romans*, was ſo charmed with her Beauty, that he begged her of her Father, and being refuſed, began to force the place where ſhe was which when ſhe obſerved, ſhe threw her ſelf down from the top of a high Tower, to avoid falling into his Hands; but received no harm by the Fall, for her coats ſtretching out, carried her eaſily down. *Plutarch in Parall.*

CLUSIUM or **CHIUSI**, a Town of *Italy* in *Tuſcany*, with a Biſhoprick, under the Arch-biſhop of *Siena*, 'twas formerly the Capital of *Hetruria*, under King *Poſenna*. *Livy*, *Leand. Albert Deſc. Ital.*

CLUVIER (*Philip*) a famous Geographer, born at *Dantzick*, in 1580. His Father, a conſiderable Man, took great Care of his Education, ſent him to *Poland*, then to *Germany*, and at laſt to the *Low Countries*, to ſtudy Law at *Leyden*; but this not ſuiting his Genius, which inclined him to Geography, *Joſeph Scaliger* adviſed him to apply himſelf to the laſt, which he did accordingly, after he had ſpent two years in the Wars of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*. And having travelled through *England*, *France*, *Germany*, and *Spain*, he ſettled to teach at *Leyden*, where he died in 1623. in the 43d year of his Age, much lamented by all the Great Men his Contemporaries. He could ſpeak ten different Languages readily, *viz. Greek*, *Latin*, *High Dutch*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Flemiſh*, *Italian*, and the *Hungarian*, *Poliſh*, and *Bohemian* Dialects. The Works we have of his are, *De Tribus Rheni alveis. Germania antiqua. Sicilia antiqua*, *Italia antiqua. Introductio in Univerſam Geographiam tam veterem, quam novam. Meurſius Ath. Bat. &c.*

CLYDSDALE, Lat. *Clydeſdalia*, and *Cludeſdalia*, a County in the South Parts of *Scotland*, ſo called from the River *Clyde*, running through the midſt of it. Out of a Hill in this Country ſprings three Rivers, which run into three divers Seas, *viz.* the *Tweed* into the *German* See, *Anan* into the *Iriſh*, and *Clyd* into the *Deucaledonian* Sea. *Glaſgow*, ſeated upon this laſt, is the Chief Place of the County, which by reaſon of its length, is divided into two Prefectures or Shires.

CLYFFORD, (Lord *Hugh*) Baron of *Chudleigh*. The firſt of this Ancient and Noble Family, mentioned by *Dugdale*, was called *Ponce*, who had Iſſue three Sons, *Walter*, *Drogo*, and *Richard*. The Conqueror's Survey takes Notice, that the two Eldeſt were poſſeſſed of ſeveral Lordſhips, in the Counties of *Oxon*, *Worceſter*, and *Hereford*; but the Line was preſerved in *Richard*, the youngeſt, whoſe Son *Walter* was poſſeſs'd of ſeveral Lordſhips in the Reign of *Henry* II. & Father to the Fair, but infamous *Roſamond*. *Walter de Clyfford*, Eldeſt Son to this *Walter*, was Sheriff of *Herefordſhire*, in the 1ſt, 8th, 9th, and 17th of King *John*, whoſe Son *Walter*, was in the 12th of *Henry* IIId. Conſtituted Governour of the Caſtles of *Caermardin*, and *Cardigan* in *Wales*, and in the 13 of *Henry* IIId. was, upon Levying the Scutage of *Kery* in *Wales*, Acquitted for nine Knights Fees; but in the 17th of *Henry* IIId. adhering to *Richard Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, then in Arms, he was Outlaw'd, and his Lands beſtowed on the *Poictovins*, but the year after, his Eſtate was Reſtor'd to him again. At the Coronation of Queen *Eleonor*, Wife to King *Henry* IIId. he with the reſt of the Barons Marchers, claimed the Right of carrying the Canopy, which belonged to the Barons of the Cinque Ports. He Married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Llewelyn*, Prince of *Wales*, and dyed in the 48th of *Henry* IIId. He was Succeeded by *Roger* his Brother, from whom the following Barons of this Family Deſcended; This *Roger* had nineteen Knights Fees, by *Sibyll* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Ewyas*, a great Baron in *Herefordſhire*: This *Roger* was Succeeded by his Son of the ſame Name, who, in the 43d of *Henry* IIId. attended the King in his Expedition into *France*. He was afterwards ſeduc'd by the Rebellious Barons, under the uſual pretence of Aſſerting the Laws and Liberties of the Conſtitution, and committing great diſorders in the Inſurrection, was, together with *Simon Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Excommunicated by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, but the next year he Recovered his Loyalty, quitted thoſe pretended Patriots, and was with the King at the Siege of *Northampton*, being ſoon after made Governour of the Caſtle of *Gloceſter*, and Sheriff of that County; and having done conſiderable Service for the King againſt the Barons, he accompanied Prince *Edward*, in his Expedition to the Holy Land; and in the firſt of *Edward* the Firſt, Married the Counteſs *Lauritana*, and afterwards was Conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the King's Foreſts in *Hantſhire*, and likewiſe Juſtice of *Wales*. He dyed in the 14th of *Edward* the Firſt, to whom ſucceeded *Robert*, his Grandſon and Heir, who in the 22d of *Edward* the Firſt, was one of the Peers in the Parliament then held at *Lincoln*, who Subſcribed that Letter to the Pope, in which they declared King *Edward* chief Lord of the Realm of *Scotland*, where he Subſcribed himſelf *Robertus de Clyfford Caſtellanus de Appleby*; and in the 24th of *Edward* the Firſt, was with the King at the Fight of *Dunbar*, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf very Honourably, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the Victory, then gained by the *Engliſh*, and having done other Signal Service to the Crown, and been imployed in many places of Honour and Truſt, was at laſt ſlain in the 7th of *Edward* the Second, at that Unfortunate Battle of *Banockmoor*, near *Striveling* in *Scotland*. He married *Iſabel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Vipont*, a Baron of great Note, in the Reign of *Henry* the Third. *Roger* his Son and Heir, was Summoned to Parliament, in the 13th and 14th of *Edward* the Second; to whom ſucceeded *Robert* his Brother and Heir, who ſerved King *Edward* in the Wars in *Scotland*, with very liberal Supplies, and in the 8th of *Edward* the Third, was joined in Commiſſion with *Ranulph de Dacre*, in the Government of *Carlile*, and in the Wardenſhip and Marches adjacent; and the year following was Conſtituted ſole Governour of the Marches of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and alſo Captain General of all the Forces of thoſe Counties, for making Head againſt the *Scots*. In the 15th of *Edward* the Third, he was again in the *Scottiſh* Wars, and dyed in the 18th of that Reign, being ſeized of ſeveral Mannors in the Counties of *Hereford*, *York*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. His eldeſt Son *Robert* dying a Minor, was Succeeded in the Inheritance by *Roger* his Second Brother, who in the 30th of *Edward* the Third, amongſt other Northern Barons, had Orders to Repair to the Marches of *Scotland*, to defend the Borders. He likewiſe aftewards made a Campaign with *Edward* the IIId, in *France*, was Conſtituted one of the Wardens of the Eaſt and Weſt Marches in *Scotland*, made Sheriff of *Cumberland*, and Governour of the Caſtle of *Carliſle*. He had Summons to all the Parliaments, from the 31ſt of *Edward* the IIId, till the 12th of *Richard* the IId; and in the 13th of that Reign Departed this Life, being ſeiz'd of a vaſt Eſtate in Mannors. *Thomas*, his Son and Heir ſucceeded to his Honour and Eſtate, was a Military Man of great Reputation, and had Summons to ſeveral Parliaments under *Richard* the IId. This *Thomas* had two younger Brothers, Sir *William*, and Sir *Lewis Clyfford*, from which laſt Branch, the *Clyfford*'s of *Devonſhire* are Deſcended, amongſt whom Sir *Thomas*, Father to the preſent Lord *Clyfford*, was, upon the ſcore of his great Abilities and Merit, firſt made Comptroller, then Treaſurer to King *Charles* the IId, afterwards advanced to the Dignity and Title of Lord *Clyfford* of *Chudleigh*, and laſtly, to the Office of Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. His Lordſhips Arms are, Checky, Or, and Azure, a Feſſe, Gules. The Motto, *Semper Paratus*. *Dugd. Baron.*

CLYMINE, a Nymph, wife to *Apollo*, and Mother to *Phaeton*, ſhe perſwaded her Son to go to *Apollo*'s Palace, to ſatisfy himſelf about his Extraction. *Ovid. Metam.*

CLYTEMNESTRA, wife to *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycenæ*. 'Tis ſaid, when her Husband was at the Siege of *Troy*, ſhe fell into an amorous Correſpondence with *Ægiſtus*, and perſwaded her Spark to kill her Husband at his Return, which he did, and ſeiz'd upon the Kingdom; ſoon after, *Oreſtes*, *Agamemnon*'s Son, diſpatch'd the Uſurper, and unnaturally Murther'd his Mother. *Vel. Paterc. Lib. Euſeb. Chron. Sophoc. in Elect.* &c.

CNEF, a Deity Worſhipped by the *Egyptians*, to whom they attributed the Creation of the World, as we learn from *Plutarch*, in his *Iſis* and *Oſiris*. *Porphyry*, as he is cited by *Euſebius*, in his Third Book, *De Præparatione Evangelica*, is of *Plutarch*'s Opinion; and reports, That the *Egyptians*. repreſented this *Cnef*, with an Egg coming out of his Mouth; an Egg, with them, being an Emblem of the World; 'tis probable that *Cnef* is the ſame with *Cnuphis* in *Strabo*, *Lib.* 17. who had a Temple in *Syene*, in the Country of *Thebais*, or the *Upper Egypt*.

CNEUS, a *Roman* Surname, given to ſuch as were born with a particular mark upon them.

CO, *Coa*, *Coes*, or *Cos*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* in *Aſia*, towards the Coaſts of *Caria*, famous for the Birth of *Hippocrates*, *Apelles*, and a certain Maiden named *Pamphila*, who invented the way of making uſe of Silk-worms. The Inhabitants of the Iſland Communicated it to their Neighbours, and theſe to the reſt of the World. The *Turks* call the Iſland *Stanco*, or *Stankon*, but it goes commonly by the name of *Lango*, and has a City called ſo too, that lies over-againſt *Halicarnaſſus*, near *Cnide*, and the Iſle *Palmoſa*. It has been very famous in former times for its riches and the fruitfulneſs of the Soil, alſo for the famous Temple of *Æſculapius*, where was formerly a very fine Statue of *Venus*, that was carried to *Rome* in *Auguſtus*'s time, who to recompence the Inhabitants, remitted 'em the yearly Tribute of 100 Talents they were obliged to pay. This Iſland did belong to the Knights of *Rhodes*, but now the *Turks* are Maſters of it.

COANZA, a River of *Africa*, in the Southern parts of the Kingdom of *Congo* towards *Angola*, has its ſource in the Lake *Zaite*, runs through that of *Aquilonda*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Æthiopian* Sea, near the Iſle of *Loande*.

COBALES, certain Demons in Humane ſhape, were called *Satyrs*, and ſaid to keep *Bacchus* Company. The Greek word κόβαλοι is derived from the *Hebrew Chebel*, ſubtle Tricks and Inventions. Some ſay there are many of 'em to this very time in *Sarmatia*, hide themſelves in Houſes, and ſhew much affection for them, whoſe ſervice they have embraced; ſteal from the Neighbours what they ſee wanting at home; dreſs the Horſes, and do any thing whatſoever, that can be expected from the beſt Servants. *Noel le Comte, Mythol. L.* 5.

COBLENTZ, a Town of *Germany*, in the Arch-biſhoprick of *Treves*, upon the Confluent or Meeting of the *Moſelle* and *Rhine*, for which reaſon it's called in Latin *Confluentes* or *Confluentia*. It's a pretty place, with fine Churches and ſtately Houſes along the River. On the other ſide the *Rhine* is the ſtrong Fortreſs *Hermenſtein*, which paſſes for very regular. The Arch-biſhop of *Treves*, Elector of the Empire, has a Palace at *Coblentz*. There was an Aſſembly of the Clergy held here in 860. to regulate the agreement made between *Charles* II. called *the Bald*, *Lewis*, ſurnamed *Germanique*, and *Lothaire*, King of *Lorrain*: There was another held in 922. in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry Oiſeleur*, or the Fowler. *Coblentz* ſtands 12 miles N.E. of *Trier*, and 10 from *Cologne*, to the S. *Gaſpar à Petra*, much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the moſt regular modern way.

COCALUS, King of *Sicily*, lived in the fabulous Ages, receiv'd *Dædalus* and his Son *Icarus*, in their flight from *Minos*, but ſome time after ſmothered *Dædalus* in a Stove, leaſt *Minos*, who was very urgent to have him, ſhould declare War againſt *Sicily*. Others ſay, That it was *Minos* was ſtifled in a Bath by *Cocalus*'s Daughters when he came againſt their Father that refuſed to deliver up *Dædalus*. Poets report this Adventure very differently.

COCCEIUS AUCTUS, an excellent Architect of *Italy*, who carried on the ſeveral Works that *Agrippa* made about *Naples*, amongſt others, the ways wrought under Ground, that reach from the Town to *Puteole*, or *Pozzuole*, and from the Lake of *Pozzuole*, which the Ancients called *Avernus*, to *Cumæ*. *Strabo*, *Lib.* 5.

COCCEIUS (*John*) of *Bremen*. He was born in 1603. Profeſſor of Hebrew in his own Country, in 1630. and went to *Leyden* in 1650. where he was Profeſſor of Divinity. He wrote Commentaries upon moſt part of the Old and New Teſtament, and upon the *Talmud*, which he Tranſlated into Latin. He likewiſe made a Hebrew Dictionary. His Commentaries upon the Bible are ſomewhat too much amplified, and beſides, his Method is a little Singular, it being his way to expound Scripture by ſome Principles or Poſtulata, taken from the *Revelations*. There is an Abridgment of his Life, in the 7th Tome of the *Bibliotheque Univerſel*, and in the firſt and fifth Tomes. The Singularity of his Sentiments concerning the Covenants of God and the Sabbath, are related.

COCCEIUS (*odochus*) a Jeſuit born at *Treves*, he Profeſſed Philoſophy and Divinity, and was afterwards *Confeſſarius* to *Leopold* the Arch-Duke. He dyed in 1622. and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, as *Theologicarum Theſium Libri III. Dagobertus Rex Argentinenſis Epiſcopatus Fundator, &c. Alegamb. de Script. Soc. J. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVI.

COCHIN, a Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide *Ganges* in *Malabar*, takes its name from the Town their King reſides in. The *Portugueze* had another of the ſame name, inhabited by Chriſtians, with a Biſhoprick depending on the Arch-biſhoprick of *Goa*, but the *Hollanders* are now Maſters of the Town. The Chriſtians which are called by the Name of St. *Thomas*, have had time out of mind a Prelate, and their Office in the *Chaldæan* Tongue here.

COCHINCHINA, a Kingdom of the *Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, upon a Gulph of its own Name. The Inhabitants call it *Cachu*, or *Cacbochin*, which ſome Authors think ſignifies *Weſtern China*; but others are of Opinion, That the *Portugueſe* called it *Cochinchine* for its great reſemblance with *Cochin* in *Malabar*. It's bound to the Eaſt with the Sea that forms the Gulph called *Cochinchine*, to the Weſt with the Kingdom *Camboia*, has *Tunquin* to the North, and is bordered with *Chiampa* to the South. It has about 50 good Sea-ports. Is divided into Six Provinces, whereof each has its own Governour and particular Juriſdiction. The Capital where the King keeps his Reſidence is *Caccian*; his Court is very fine, the number of Lords great. The Traffick is alſo very conſiderable, which conſiſts in Gold, Silver, Porcelain, Eagle-wood, Silks, &c. the Country Commodities. Here are Miſſionaries, but have ſuffered much under the late Kings of *Cochinchine*. *P. Alexander* of *Rhodes*.

COCHLEUS, (*John*) born at *Nurenburgh* in *Germany*, and Canon of *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*, an eminent Divine in the XVIth Century. He diſputed publickly with *Luther*, *Bullinger*, *Oſeander*, *Bucer*, *Melanchton*, *Calvin*, &c. *Thuanus* in the 11th Book of his Hiſtory, gives him a great Character for his Talent in managing a Conference. *Miræus de Script. Sect. XVI.* &c.

COCYTUS, (*Cocyte*) a certain River of *Epirus*, one of the four that Poets feigned belonged to Hell, becauſe its name which ſignifies groaning and complaining, denotes the pains of the Sufferers there. It gave its name to the *Cocytian* Feaſts kept in Hell in honour of *Proſerpina*, and is different from another of the ſame name that was in *Italy*, near the Lake *Avernus*, and emptied it ſelf into the Lake *Lucrino*, or *Mar Morto*, now almoſt filled up by a Mount thrown into it by the Earthquake in 1538.

COCKERMOUTH, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Cocker*, near its fall into the *Derwent*, by which two Rivers it is almoſt ſurrounded, about 8 miles from the Sea, with a Caſtle upon one of the Hills adjoyning to it. From *London* 226 miles.

CODE, a Collection of the Conſtitutions of the Roman Emperors. The *Roman* Republick being chang'd into a Monarchy, the Conſtitutions of the firſt Emperors were afterwards Collected into two Codes, by two eminent Lawyers, *Gregorius* and *Hermogenes*, in the Reign of *Diocleſian*, about the year 290. This body of the Law they called the *Gregorian* and *Hermogenian* Codes. In 435. *Theodoſius the Younger*, made another Collection, which he called the *Theodoſian Code*, in which all the Imperial Conſtitutions, from *Conſtantine* till his own time, were inſerted; The Laws contained in theſe three Codes, claſh'd ſo often with each other, that they were in a manner impracticable; inſomuch, that in the year 534. the Emperor *Juſtinian*, thought it neceſſary to Collect a new Body, in which, all the ſignificant and conſiſtent Part of the Law, contained in the three Codes above-mentioned, was comprehended: This he call'd the *Juſtinian* Code, from his own Name.

CODIN (*George Curopalates*) one of the Officers that had the care of the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*'s Palace, wrote of the original of *Conſtantinople*, of the officers of the Palace, and places in the great Church. *Leo Allatius*.

CODRUS, Son of *Melanthus*, XVIIth and laſt King of the *Athenians*, begun his Reign *A. M.* 2962. It's ſaid, that being deſirous to ſave his Country, which was beſet by the *Heraclides*, who for ſome time were Maſters of *Peloponneſus*; he conſulted the Oracle about the Succeſs, and underſtanding that that party would be Victorious whoſe Commander ſhould be killed, diſguiſed himſelf, and ruſhed into the midſt of the Fight, where he was ſlain the 21ſt year of his Reign, being the fifth of *David's*, according to *Euſebius*, and the 2985 of the World. The *Athenians* put ſo great a value on this generous Action, that fearing they ſhould never find ſo good a Prince, choſe to have their Commonwealth govern'd by Magiſtrates called *Archontes*. *Medon*, Son of *Codrus*, was the firſt, and govern'd 20 years. *Juſtin, l.* 2. *Pauſan. l.* 1. *&c.*

COEFFETEAU, (*Nicholas*) a Divine, of the Order of St. *Dominick*, and Biſhop of *Dardania*, a Perſon of great Elocution, both in his Sermons and in his Writings. *Henry* IV. of *France* pitch'd upon him, by Cardinal *Perron*'s Recommendation, to anſwer King *James* I. of *England* his Book; but this Task being undertaken by the Cardinal, *Coeffeteau* wrote an Anſwer to *Mornay du Pleſſis Treatiſe de Euchariſtia*; and at the inſtance of Pope *Gregory* the Fifteenth. He wrote an Anſwer to *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Arch-biſhop of *Spalatro*, Entitling it, *De Sacra Monarchia Eccleſiæ, &c. Adverſus Rempublicam Marci Antonii de Dominis*, &c. He Died in 1623. *St. Marth. Gall. Chriſt.*

COELUS or COELIUS, Son of the *Day*, Husband of *Veſta*, that is, the Earth, as *Cœlus* Heaven. Fable gives them many Children; *Saturn* the youngeſt of them all, maim'd his Father with a Steel Sithe, and it's of his Blood that the Furies ſprung. *Lactantius* in his Book of *Falſe Religion*, ſays, that *Cœlus* was a very powerful Man, and therefore not only honoured and feared as a King, but alſo adored as a God, which made them derive his Extraction from the higheſt and moſt illuſtrious thing in the World. As for *Saturn*, it was he that uſurp'd his Father's Kingdom.

COERANUS, a Native of the Iſle of *Paros*, in the *Ægean* Sea, ſeeing them fiſh one day at *Conſtantinople*, bought ſeveral Dolphins and let them go again, and ſome time after being at Sea and caſt away, none of the company was ſaved but he, who was carried off by a Dolphin, and Landed againſt a Creek of the Iſle *Zacynthos*, called to this very day *Cœranion*. They further add, That *Cœranus*'s Body being burned near the Sea after his Death, the Dolphins appeared along the Coaſt, as it were to honour his Funeral. *Plutarch*.

COESFELDT, a Town of *Germany*, in the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, in *Weſtphalia*; it's ſmall but well fortified. The Biſhop of *Munſter* has a Palace in it, where he reſides for the moſt part.

COETINI, (*Alain*) Biſhop of *Dol*, afterwards of *Cornoüaille*, and at laſt of *Avignon*; was Native of *Bretany*, where he was born in 1407. It was he that oppoſed the Deſign of chuſing *Beſſarion* after the Death of *Nicholas* V. looking upon it as an injury to the Latin Church, who had ſeveral worthy Members of its own, to ſeek one in the *Greek* Church, though he could not deny, but the Perſon preſented was a Man of excellent Parts. After this he boldly, and in a full Conſiſtory, reproached *Paul* II. with his great Vanity, Diſſimulation, and Contempt of others, adding, that he had mortified his Inclinations for 20 years to cheat the Sacred College. This Cardinal died in 1474. the 67th of his Age.

COEVORDEN, a place in the *Low-Countries*, in the Province of *Overyſſel*, capital of the Country of *Drente*: it very well fortify'd, forming a regular *Pentagone*, lies near Bogs towards *Waſtphalia* and the Dioceſs of *Munſter*. *Coevroden* ſuffered much during the Civil Wars in the *Low-Countries*, being often taken and re-taken. The United Provinces made themſelves Maſters of it in 1575. and for the importance of the paſſage fortified it; yet Count *Reneberg*, a *Spaniard*, re-took it, and Prince *Maurice* took it again from them in 1592. The Biſhop of *Munſter* made himſelf Maſter of it 1672. but the *Hollanders* re-took it, and the *Dutch* Governour ſurpriz'd *Groeningue* for his Maſters.

COEUR-DE-ROI, one that ſerved in the Proteſtant Army during the Civil Wars of *France*, being taken Priſoner by the Papiſts, and led to *Auxerre*, he was there torn in pieces, his Heart cut in ſmall bits and ſold to the People, in revenge of his Barbarities in the War.

COGGS, a well-built Seat, not leſs fair in Structure than pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Windruſh*, and adjoining to the ancient Town of *Whitney* in *Com. Oxon.* heretofore the chief place of the Barony of *Arſic*, the Lords whereof branched out of the ſtock of the Earls of *Oxford*, who being many years ago utterly extinct, this Manſion-houſe, with the Mannors, have for ſome time paſt been in the name of *Blake*, the preſent Poſſeſſor whereof is *William Blake*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Francis*, by *Catharine*, Daughter of Sir *Valentine Brown*, of *Croft in Com Linc.* Knight, his firſt Wife (*Mary* Daughter to Sir *William Cope*, of *Hanwell*, in *Oxfordſhire*, Bar. the ſecond died without Iſſue) lineally deſcended from the *Blakes* of *Eaſton-Town Com. Southampton*, and they from thoſe of *Pinehills* near *Calne* in *Wilts*, a Knightly Family of great Antiquity, remarkable for its many Noble and Honourable Alliances, having ſucceſſively matched into the principal Houſes of theſe and divers other Counties, as appears by the Records in the *Tower*, and Manuſcripts remaining in the Herald's-Office, *London*.

COGNAC, upon *Charante*, a Town of *France* in *Angoumois*, towards the Frontiers of *Xaintonge*, between *Jarnac* and *Xaintes*, ſituate in a very fertil Soil, eſpecially in Vines, famous for being *Francis* Iſt's Birth-place, who built the Fortreſs; yet the Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters of it in 1562. and kept in againſt the Duke of *Anjou*, who laid Siege to it after he had won the Battle of *Jarnac*.

COGNI, Lat. *Iconium*, a Town of *Lycaonia*, in *Aſia-minor*, now Capital of *Caramania*, and the Reſidence of a *Beglerbeg*, being formerly an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. The *Cataphryges* re-baptizing them that changed the Catholick Communion for theirs, ſome Orthodox Biſhops of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and other Neighbouring Provinces met in 256. at *Cogne*; and declared, that the Hereticks Baptiſm was invalid, and that ſuch of them as changed their Faith ought to be baptized again. *Firmilian* Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, was the greateſt Promoter of the Decree. This Proceeding made Pope *Stephen* declare theſe Churches Schiſmatick, but St. *Cyprian* defends them. See *Biſhop Pearſon's Annales Cyprianici*.

COHEN, the *Jews* ſtill make uſe of this word, which ſignifies a Prieſt; at preſent it being only a Title of Honour and Reſpect, they being now in no condition to diſtinguiſh the Tribe of *Levi*, and the Line of *Aaron* from the reſt, , and indeed have neither Temple nor Sacrifice. However, *Leo* of *Modena* in his Book of Ceremonies, *part* I. *ch.* 12. obſerves, That there are ſtill *Jews* who pretend they are deſcended of Prieſts and Levites, and have an undoubted Tradition of the truth of their Genealogies, notwithſtanding the Removals and mixed Matches; yet theſe have no other Preheminence amongſt them, excepting ſome Privileges of the Firſt-born, and are the firſt that read the *Pentateuch* in the Synagogue. They alſo in Solemn Feaſts give a Benediction in the words of *Numbers*, *ch.* 6. 14. *The Lord bleſs and preſerve you.*

COIMBRE, or **COIMBRA**, a Town of *Portugal* in the Province of *Beira*, with Title of a Dutchy and Biſhoprick, Suffragan of *Brague*, famous for its Univerſity, founded by *John* III. King of *Portugal*. Some take it for the *Coimbra* of *Antonin*, and *Pliny*, tho' others are ſatisfied, that it's *Condexa la Vieja*, and that *Coimbre*, which they call *Coimbrica nova*, was built on the Ruins of the other. However, this is a great and fair Town, built upon the River *Mondego*, five or ſix Leagues from the Sea.

COINTE (*Charles le*) an *Orator*, born at *Troyes*, in 1611. He wrote the *Annales Eccleſiaſtici* of *France*, a Voluminous, and very Learned Work. He was very much eſteem'd by the great Men of *France* and *Italy*, and dyed in 1681. *Memoirs du Temps*.

COIRE, *Curia*, a Town of *Swiſſerland*, Capital of the *Griſons*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Mayence*, is ſituate upon the River *Pleſſur*, a little above the *Rhine*, which thereabouts begins to bear Boats. It's in this Town the *Griſons* generally keep their Aſſemblies; for it lies between *Chiavene*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The Inhabitants follow the Opinion of *Zuinglius*. The biſhop of the Town, tho' ſuffragan to the Arch-biſhop of *Mayence*, is Prince of the Empire, has his Seat and Voices in their College of Princes, and has withal ſeveral powerful Vaſſals, tho' the Revenues of his Church amount but to 15000 Crowns or thereabouts. Here is found in the Neighbourhood of this place ſome Chamoys, a kind of wild Goat that have certain round balls, about the bigneſs of Tennis-balls in their ſtomach, which the *Germans* pretend have the ſame Virtue with *Bezoar*, which is found in the ſame Manner in the Paunch of certain *Indian* Goats; and here are alſo of the *Alps* Rats which are as big as Pole-cats, and have this admirable Induſtry, that when they make Proviſions of Graſs and Herbs for Winter, there is one that lies on its back to receive and hold the Load, whilſt another drags this by the Tail to the hole; and this, they ſay, is the reaſon why their backs are always bare.

COLALTO, a Town and Caſtle in *Italy*, in *Marca Treviſana*. The Earls of this Town acquired great Reputation in the Wars of *Italy*.

COLAN, a ſmall Kingdom on the Coaſts of *Malabar*, in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the Gulph, ſcarce 20 Leagues long from North to South, and but eight or ten broad from Eaſt to Weſt; was formerly the Seat of the Religion of the *Brachmans*, which was afterwards removed thence to *Cochin*. *De Refuge Geogr. Hiſt.*

COLBERG, a Town of *Germany*, in the Electoral *Pomerania*, ſituated on the Baltick Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Perſantz*, between *Coſlin* and *Trephew*, is pretty ſtrong, and conſiderable for its Salt Mines. The *Swedes* took it in 1631. after a Siege of five Months, but it was afterwards delivered to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Lower *Pomerania*, and Biſhoprick of *Camin*, by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648.

COLBERT (*John Baptiſt*) Marquiſs of *Seignelai*, &c. chief Miniſter of State to the *French* King, a *Scotch* Man Originally; ow'd his great Preferment to Cardinal *Mazarin*, who made him his Controuler, and afterwards recommended him to the King at his Death, in 1661. who having made Tryal of his great Parts, intruſted him with the Management of all his Concerns. He us'd, at the beginning of every year, to give his Majeſty a ſmall *Agenda*, containing all the Sums that were to be received during that year, with an Account of the Funds that were already made, and marked in that Memoir the new ones as ſoon as ſettled; ſo that the King knew what he ſpent, and had to lay out very exactly. Being made Superviſor of the Royal Buildings, he immediately propos'd finiſhing the *Louvre*, and eſpecially Building the Principal Front, with all the Magnificence imaginable, after the Deſign propos'd by Mr. *Peraut* of the Academy of Sciences, which the King liked much better than what the other chief Architects, eſpecially *Bernin* the *Italian* had pitched upon: He alſo promoted Painting, Sculpture, and all other Arts that could be gainful to the Country, or a Credit to the Prince; eſtabliſhed the Royal Society in 1666. chuſing the ableſt Men in the Kingdom to be Members thereof, and invited the famous *Hugens*, inventer of the Pendulum from *Holland*, and *Caſſini*, the great Aſtronomer from *Italy*, built an Obſervatory for this in the Convenienteſt place about *Paris*; and an Elaboratory for the uſe of the Society in the King's Library, where they meet. It was he alſo, that by his great Care and Induſtry made the *French* ſo ſtrong and able at Sea; finiſhed the Canal of *Languedoc*; for the Communication of the two Seas, eſtabliſhed the *Indian* Companies, and Manufactures of all ſuch things that carried moſt Money out of the Country, and ordered Funds for all theſe ſeveral Inventions, as alſo for the Frontier Fortifications, the Buildings, Expences of the King's Houſe, payment of the Navy and Army, and other Charges of the State; ſo that it muſt be allowed, he was a happy Projector for the Prince. He had this particular Property, That he never neglected what he once undertook; and that notwithſtanding his many, and thoſe different Undertakings, he applyed himſelf to each Particular, as if he had no other to Mind. He died at *Paris* of the Stone, in 1682. being Sixty four years of Age, and leaving many Children all well preferred before his Death. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COLCHESTER, Lat. *Colceſtria*, *Colonia Camelodunum*, the chief place of *Eſſex*, is (by common Computation) forty three Miles North Eaſt from *London*; ſeated upon the Riſe of a Hill, on the South-ſide of the River *Coln*, about Six Miles from its Fall into the Sea. A Town of great Antiquity, and built, (as ſome Authors write) by the *Britiſh* King *Coilus*, one hundred twenty four years after our Saviour's Birth: But yet more Remarkable, for giving Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the Firſt Chriſtian King, Empreſs, and Emperor in the World. The ſame is to this day a large and populous Town, encompaſſed with an old Wall, with Watch-Towers upon it, beſides an old Caſtle on the Eaſt. Within the Walls it contains eight Pariſhes, beſides two in the Suburbs. The principal Trade of it conſiſts in making of Cloath, Bays, Says, and other ſuch Stuffs. But it's of ſome Note beſides, for the large and excellent Oyſters that come from thoſe Parts, known by the Name of *Colcheſter-Oyſters*; and much admired by the ancient *Romans*. The Siege this place endured in the year 1648. makes it alſo memorable in Hiſtory; it being the laſt Refuge of the Royaliſts, where they held out to the laſt Extremity, and did not ſubmit till conſtrained to it by Famine. Here thoſe two worthy Knights, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Liſle*, the one a Commander of Horſe, the other of Foot, were ſhot to Death by the Rebels.

COLEBROOK, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in *Stock* Hundred, ſituate upon the River *Coln*. From *London* eighteen Miles.

COLESHILL, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*, upon the River *Cole*. The Lord *Digby* has a Seat near this place. From *London* an hundred and one miles.

COLET (*John*) Eldeſt Son of Sir *Henry Colet*, twice Lord Mayor of *London*, was born in *London* in the year 1466. and Educated at *Oxford*, where he made a very conſiderable Progreſs in Logick, Philology and Mathematicks. After theſe Improvements at Home, he Travelled into *France* and *Italy*, Studied Divinity, and was very much admired by Foreigners, for his Learning. In 1504. having been, for ſome time come back into *England*, and Commenced Doctor in Divinity, he was by King *Henry* the Seventh, preferred to the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s, and in 1512. he Founded St. *Paul*'s School. Dr. *Colet* was a Perſon no leſs Remarkable for the Regularity of his Life, than for his Learning and Munificence. He Died of the *Sweating-Sickneſs*, in 1519. *Athen. Oxon.* *Hiſtory of Saint* Paul's *Cathedral*, by Sir *William Dugdale*.

COLIGNI (*Barthelimy*) a great General, Lived in the Fifteenth Age, ſerved the *Venetians* againſt *Philip* Duke of *Milan*; but when this Prince Died in 1447. *Coligni* Commanded the *Milaneſe*, and afterwards was employed by *Francis Sforza*, until the *Venetians* enticed him back to their Party again. They named him their General againſt the *Turks* in 1475. but he died ſoon after.

COLIGNI (*Francis*) Lord of *Andelot*, &c. General of the *French* Foot, Son of Mareſchal *Coligni*, and younger Brother to the Admiral, was born at *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, in 1521. ſerved in the Wars of *Italy* and *Picardy*, under *Henry* the Second, and was made General of the Foot in 1558. when his Brother, the Admiral, laid down his Commiſſion. This *Andelot* was a great Reader, and correſponded with the Proteſtants of *Germany*, and at laſt embraced their Religion, perſwaded his Brothers to do the like. In 1557. he followed his Brother, who threw himſelf into St. *Quintin*, where both were taken, but he made his eſcape into *France*, and was at the Siege of *Calais*, in 1558. was ſeiz'd by the King's Orders, upon the *Information* the Cardinal of *Lorrain* gave him of his new Sentiments concerning Religion, but was ſet at Liberty upon his Uncle the High Conſtable *Montmorency*'s Requeſt. During the Civil Wars, he ſided with the Proteſtants againſt the King, was at the Battle of *Dreux* in 1562. and Defended *Orleans* the year after. The taking of this Town was followed by a Peace that laſted but until 1567. and it was on the Tenth of *November* that the Battle of St. *Denys* was fought, but he was not there, being kept on the other ſide the *Seine*, by the Troops Commanded by the Sieur *Matignon*, the Night after he joined the Proteſtant Army, which put it ſelf in Battle, where they were beat before. *Coligni* was alſo in the Wars of *Bretany* and *Poictou*, in 1568. and preſent at the Battle of *Jarnac*, *March* the 13th, 1569. died the *May* following of a Peſtilential Fever at *Xaintes*. M. *de Thou* ſpeaks of his Death thus: When *Andelot* had ſhewn his power in the Province, he returned to *Xaintes*, where falling ill of a Contagious Fever that was very rife at that time, he died, that was one of the greateſt Men in *France* for his Moderation, Prudence, and Knowledge in Military Diſcipline. *Thuan. Davila.*

COLIGNI (*Gaſpar* the Second of the Name) Count of *Coligni*, Lord of *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, Knight of the King's Order, Governour, and Lieutenant General of *Paris*, Iſle of *France*, &c. General of the *French* Foot, Lord High Admiral of the Kingdom; one of the beſt Officers of his time, Son to *Gaſpar de Coligni*, Mareſchal of *France*, and of *Loüiſe de Montmorency*, was born in 1516. brought up in the Army, and from his very Youth, gave great Proofs of Courage and Conduct, in and before the Civil Wars of *France*. *Henry* the Second made him Lord High Admiral after the death of *Annebaut*, in 1552; the next year he led the Van Guard of the Army, that Prince Commanded to *Flanders*; and in 1554. contributed much to the *Victory* at *Renti*, afterwards he managed the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Emperor in 1556. and was the firſt that broke it again by the King's Orders. His deſign upon *Doway*, the Sixth of *January* at Night, when all the Inhabitants were dead Drunk, was diſcovered by an old Woman, who waked the Guard with her crying out; but he took and burned *Lens* between *Liſle* and *Arras*, over-ran the Frontiers, and returned with a great Booty. It was the ſame year 1557. that he threw himſelf into St. *Quintin*, but this place being Forced, he was made Priſoner of War. After *Henry* the Second's Death, he undertook the Protection, and made Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, in 1560. In the mean time he is accuſed of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, whereof he juſtified himſelf, came to the Court to ſollicit the Queen Mother to ceaſe the Severity uſed againſt his Party, and delivered the King their Petition in the Aſſembly of the *Notables* held at *Fontain-bleau* the twenty fourth of *Auguſt*, 1562. afterwards declared openly againſt the Houſe of *Guiſe*, and formed a very powerful Party. He Fought Couragiouſly at the Battle of *Dreux*, in 1562. but loſt it. And the Prince of *Condé* being taken Priſoner, he rallied his Men, and endeavoured to return back to the ſame Place the next day; but did not ſpeed. He led his Army into *Berry*, where he took *Celles*, and ſome other Places. Afterwards he came to *Gergeau*, thence to *Orleans*, and thence to *Normandy*; took *Caen*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. He was accuſed of having a Hand in the Duke of *Guiſe*'s Death, when he was Murthered by one *Poltrot*, as he laid Siege to *Orleans*, in 1563. but he cleared himſelf upon Oath from being Privy to the Deſign. The Edict of *March* having put an end to the Wars, they began again with more Fury than before. In 1567. the Battle of St. *Denys* was Fought, and the Admiral, who commanded part of the Proteſtant Forces, was worſted, tho' his Uncle, the Lord High Conſtable, *Montmorency*, that Commanded the King's Army, was killed in the Fight. *Coligni* then took ſeveral Places, Commanded the Vangard in the Battle of *Jarnac*, in 1569. was afterwards forced to Raiſe the Siege of *Poictiers*, loſt the Battle of *Moncontour* the ſame year, and was Out-lawed, and deprived of his Place of Admiral by an Act of Parliament. But upon the Peace in 1571. *Charles* the ninth gave him one hundred thouſand Livres, to repair the Loſſes he had ſuſtain'd during the War, reſtor'd him to his former Place in Council. Being at his Houſe at *Chatillon-ſur-Loing*, he was invited to Court, to aſſiſt at the King of *Navarre*'s Marriage; and upon a *Friday*, as he was returning from the *Louvre*, he was dangerouſly hurt by a Muſquet-ſhot out of a Window. The King of *Navarre* and Prince of *Condé* made their Complaint to the King of this Aſſault, who ſeem'd to be much concern'd, and ordered a Search for the Author of ſo black a Deed. And to make it appear the better, went in Perſon, with the Queen-Mother, his Brothers, the Dukes of *Anjou* and *Alenzon*, and the greateſt Lords of his Court, to viſit him; but all this Honour did not ſecure the Admiral in the bloody Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*'s day, in 1572. His Body was caſt out at a Window, where it lay expoſed to the Fury of the People for three days, and then tied to the Gallows of *Monfaucon*, until his Couſin, *Montmorency*, had it brought and buried ſecretly in the Chapel of *Chantilly*. *Thuan. Davila.*

COLIGNI (*Odet de*) Cardinal of *Chatillon*, &c. was Brother to the Admiral, and to *Francis*, Lord of *Andelot*. He was brought up with a great deal of Care, which improved his great Wit, and forwarded his Inclination for Learning, whereof he afterwards became a conſiderable Protector, embraced the Reformation with his Brothers, and was very ſerviceable to his Party. Pope *Pius* the Fourth, in a private Conſiſtory depriv'd him of his Purple, whereat he was not much concerned; but Married *Elizabeth* of *Hauteville*, Lady of the *Loré*, and died afterwards in *England*, in 1571. *Thuan. Spondan.*

COLIGNI (*John*) Earl of *Coligni*, and Lieutenant General of the Forces of *France*, Son to *Gaſpar* the Third, Marſhal of *France*, whoſe great Actions he imitated, acquitting himſelf with much Reputation, in thoſe ſeveral Poſts he enjoyed under the King. In 1664. he was pitched upon to Command the Auxiliaries, which the King ſent into *Hungary* againſt the Infidels, and gain'd a Famous Victory at the Paſs of *Raab*, where the Grand Viſier was in Perſon; This Advantage, by the Emperor's own Confeſſion, prevented the Ruin of *Germany*, his Imperial Majeſty doing him the Honour to ſend him three Letters in Acknowledgment of his Service, together with his own Picture. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COLISEUM, or **COLOSSEUM**, an *Amphitheatre*, Built at *Rome* by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, and called *Coloſſeum*, becauſe it was near a *Coloſſus* Dedicated to *Nero*. The Form of this Building was Oval, and the Structure Admirable, and there was room enough in it for near a hundred thouſand Spectators, who ſat round the *Arena*, that is, the Place where the Beaſts were let looſe. It was here Saint *Ignatius* the Martyr was expoſed to the Lyons. When the Emperor *Titus* Dedicated it, he Sacrificed above four thouſand Beaſts of different Kinds. The *Goths* have much damaged this Building, which continues to decay daily, the greateſt part being already fallen down. *Du Cange.*

COLLADO (*Diego*) a *Spaniſh* Dominican, and famous Miſſionary into *China* and *Japan*, Lived to about the year 1630. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, as an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Japan*, called *La Hiſt. Eccleſiaſtica del Japan, deſde el Annode*, 1607. *Haſta Annode* 1622. *Ars Grammatica Linguæ Japonicæ. Modus confitendi, ac Modus Examinandi Pænitentem Japonium. Dictionarium Japonicum. Dictionarium Linguæ Sinenſis, &c. Leo Allatius in Apib. Urban. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

COLLAO, a Town of *America Meridionalis* in *Peru*. It's properly the Port of *Lima*, being but two Leagues from it, in a very fertil Soil. This Port is very ſafe, and can receive a great number of Ships, which contributes much to enrich the Town.

COLLATIN, or *Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus*, a *Roman* Conſul, Son to *Egerius Tarquinius*, Couſin to *Tarquinius Priſcus*, the ancient King of *Rome*, and of a Siſter to *Tarquinius Superbus*, married *Lucretia*, Daughter of *Spurius Lucretius*, and commending her Beauty to *Sixtus*, one of *Tarquin*'s Sons whom he alſo carried to his Houſe to ſee her. *Sixtus* liked her very well, and it's ſaid, was ſmitten with her Charms ſo much, that viſiting her one Night at *Collatia*, where ſhe Lived, he forced her. This made *Lucretia* kill her ſelf for Grief. And the *Tarquins* being Baniſhed *Rome*, *Collatinus* and *Brutus* were choſen Conſuls; but the firſt was ſoon Depoſed, out of the general Hatred to the Royal Family whereof he was Deſcended. This happened about 245 of *Rome*. *Livy, Lib.*1. *Dec.*1.

COLLE, or **COLLO**, **CULLU**, and **CULLUS**, a Town of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, with a convenient Port, and a Gulph of the ſame Name; it lies towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Bugie*, near the River *Suffeamar*, between *Hipone* and *Bugie*.

COLLE or **COLLI**, known under the Name of *Hippolytus à collibus*, Son to *Paul Colli*, a Native of *Alexandria de la Paille*, who having embraced the Reformation, quitted his Country to ſettle at *Zurick*, where his Son *Hippolytus* was born in 1561. who being brought up in *Swiſſerland* and in *Italy*, became ſo profound in the Law, that he was choſen to teach it at *Heidelberg*, where he was alſo Rector of the Univerſity, as he was afterwards at *Baſil*, and other Places, until the Prince of *Anhalt* made him his Chancellor, and employed him in ſeveral Negotiations in *France*, *Germany*, *England*, &c. He died in 1612. His Works are, *Conciliarius Principis. De Nobilitate. Commentarius ad Tit. F. de diverſis Regulis Juris, &c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.*

COLLENUCCIO (*Pandolpho*) born at *Peſaro*, living in the 16*th Cent.* a Perſon of extraordinary worth, well skill'd in the Languages, the polite part of Learning, and in the Civil and Canon Law; *Angelus Politianus*, and *Lilius Gyraldus* mention him with advantage. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Naples*, an apology for *Pliny*; and *Leandr. Alberti* aſſures us, that he wrote a Treatiſe concerning the invention of Cannon. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. l.* 46. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

COLLINA, a Goddeſs whom the ancient Heathens ſuppoſed to have the Sovereignty of the Hills. St. *Auſtin* mentions her in his *Civitate Dei*, and *Varro* obſerves, that the Hills were called *Colles à Colendo.*

COLLINA *Regio*, a Name of one of the four parts that *Rome* was firſt divided into. It was called thus, becauſe it comprehended five of the ſeven Hills that were within the Walls of the City. The five were, the *Viminalis*, the *Querinals*, *Salutaris*, *Mutialis*, and *Latialis*. The Tribe alſo that lived in this part was called *Colline*, or *Tribus Collina*, and each other Quarter was alſo inhabited by a particular Tribe. *Varro de Ling. Lat. lib.*4.

COLLINA *Porta*, one of the Gates of *Rome*, at the foot of *Mons Quirinalis*. It was afterwards called the *Salt-gate*, and the Street *Via Salaria*, becauſe the *Sabins*, that brought Salt to *Rome*, came in at that Gate. It was alſo at the *Porta Collina*, that the *Veſtals* were wont to be buried, according to the Teſtimony of *Plutarch* in the Life of *Numa*.

COLLIRIDIANS, Hereticks that Worſhipped the Holy Virgin as a Goddeſs, and offered a Cake in Sacrifice to her. They appeared in the Fourth Age, about 373. *Epiphan. Hær.* 78, 79.

COLLIS *Hortorum*, a little Mountain of *Rome*, where *Salluſt*'s Gardens were. The Emperor *Aurelian* incloſed it in the City. It was famous both for *Nero*'s Tomb, and that there was a Law by which it was ordered, That all ſuch as aſpired to any Preferment in the Commonwealth, ſhould appear upon this Hill before the People, before they came into the *Campus Martius*, to make their Demand.

COLLIURE, or **COLLIOURE**, Lat. *Coccliberis*, a Town of *France* in *Rouſſillon*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near *Elne*, with a very good Port. It formerly belonged to the *Spaniards*, but was given the *French*, by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659.

COLLOREDE, (*Rodolphus*) Count of *Walls*, and Knight of *Maltha*, ſignalized himſelf in the Wars of *Germany*, ſerved alſo under the Emperor againſt *Wallenſtein*; his Merit raiſing by Degrees, until at laſt he became General; in which Poſt he continued, under *Ferdinand* IId. and IIId. until he was made Governour of *Prague*; after the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648.

COLLUTHUS, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, and Rector of one of the Pariſhes of that Town, began a Schiſm about the year 316. He was ſo hardy, as to encroach upon a branch of the Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and Ordain Prieſts; Teaching beſide, that God was in no wiſe the Author of the Troubles and Afflictions of this Life. *Hoſius* Conven'd a Council in the year 319. or 320. at *Alexandria*. Here *Colluthus* was brought to underſtand his Duty, and the Prieſts ordained by him Degraded; However, ſome of his Party continued Refractary, and joined with the *Arians* and *Meletians*. St. *Athanaſius Apol.* 1. *Epiphan. Hær.* 69. *St. Auſtin de Hær. Philaſtrius, &c.*

COLMAN, ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, an *Engliſhman*, Living in the Thirteenth Century. He wrote *a Chronicle, a Catalogue of the Kings of* England, *a Dialogue of the Daniſh Wars*, and ſeveral other Pieces, which gain'd him great Reputation. *Leland, Bale, Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

COLMAR, in Latin *Colmaria*, and *Columbaria*, or according to others, *Argentuaria*, an Imperial Town of *Alſace*, belonging to *France*, ſituate upon the River *Helle*, three Leagues from *Briſac*. The Duke of *Weymar*, aſſiſted by the Troops of *France*, made himſelf Maſter of this Town in 1633. But this Duke Dying, *Colmar* was yielded to the King by the Negotiation of the Mareſchal of *Guebriant*, and confirmed upon him by the Forty ſeventh Article of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, where it's named among the Imperial Towns of *Alſace*. Yet afterwards during the Wars of 1674. it was demoliſhed and abandoned. *Berthius.*

COLMARS, a little Town of *France* in *Provence*, ſituate upon the River *Verdone*, in the Dioceſs of *Senez*, and is well known by its Fairs and Manufactures of Cloth.

COLNE, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire*, in *Blackburn* Hundred; ſituate upon a Hill. From *London* one hundred fifty three Miles.

COLOCZA, or COLOCZ, Lat. *Colocia*, *Coloza*, and *ad ſtatuas Coloſſas*; a Town of *Hungary*, with the Title of an Arch-biſhoprick, ſituated near the Banks of the *Danube*, between *Buda* and *Five Churches*. It has been formerly far more conſiderable than 'tis at preſent.

COLOGNE, upon the *Rhine*, Lat. *Colonia Ubiorum*, and *Colonia Agrippina*; an Imperial, and one of the four Capital Hance Towns, with an Univerſity and Arch-biſhoprick, whereof the Prelate is Prince, and Elector of the Empire, takes the Title of Arch-chancellor and Legate of *Italy*, and Duke of *Weſtphalia*, *&c.* This Place is very ancient, derives its Origen from the *Ubiens*, who ſought *Julius Cæſar*'s Alliance, to reſiſt the *Suevi* their Mortal Enemies. In *Auguſtus*'s Reign they put themſelves under *Agrippa*'s Protection, and paſſing the *Rhine*, they founded on the left Bank the Town of *Cologne*, which they then called the Colony of *Agrippa*. Some ſay, the Place was built before they came, and that they only enlarged it, about Twenty or Twenty Five years before our Saviour's Birth; and afterwards *Agrippina*, grand Daughter of this *Agrippa*, and *Nero's* Mother, to ſhew her Power, when Married to the Emperor *Claudius*, made the Circuit of the City far wider than it was before, and eſtabliſhed a Colony of *Veterans* in it, about forty eight years after our Saviour's Birth, *Anno Chr.* 69. when *Vitellius* and *Veſpaſian* diſputed the Empire, this Town was Beſieged by *Tutor* and *Sabinus*, who had Revolted againſt the *Romans*. She obeyed the preſſing Neceſſity, received their Garriſon, which ſhe afterwards Maſſacred, when *Cerealis* had beaten the Rebels. King *Meroüe* beat the *Romans* hence, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the Third, and ſoon after *Attila* Ruined it. But being Rebuilt by the *Romans*, *Childeric*, Son to *Meroüe*, took it from them a ſecond time, and gave it to a Prince his Couſin, Father to *Sigebert*, called *The Lame King of* Cologne, and *Ribarols*, who was killed in 599. by *Cloderick* his Son. It was then that *Clovis the Great*, who for this Murther put the Executioner to Death, united the People of *Cologne* to the Crown of *France*, under which it remained during the Reigns of the Kings of the firſt Race. Under them of the ſecond it fell to the Princes of *France*, Kings of *Germany*. In 881. when *Charles the Big* went to have himſelf Proclaimed Emperor beyond the *Alpes*, *Godefroy* and *Sigefroy*, Kings of the *Normans*, took and burned *Cologne*, with fifteen or twenty of the beſt Cities in *Gallia Belgica*. The Emperor *Otho the Great*, under whom it was repaired, ſubjected it to his Prelates about 950. but ſucceeding Emperors made it free. *Frederick* the Firſt allowed it large Privileges, ſince which time it increaſed Mightily, eſpecially when in *Anno* 1260. it entred into the League of the Hance Towns, and became Capital of the Fourth of their Provinces. After this it was Governed by Senators until the Senate was changed in 1513. by a Riſing of the People, who Maſſacred the Conſuls, Treaſurers and ſome other Magiſtrates, accuſed to have cheated the Publick. The Senate is much like that of old *Rome*. It governs and judges in Civil Matters; but for Criminals, it only has Power to ſeize and examine them, without the Authority of Acquitting or Condemning them. For the Elector reſerves this to himſelf as the higheſt degree of Sovereign Authority; and it's for this Reaſon, that though the Town is free, yet it does him homage, and ſwears Allegiance, upon condition that he will preſerve the Privileges it enjoys. As for the reſt, *Cologne* is called the *Rome* of *Germany*, for its Greatneſs, its Senate, and fine Buildings. For it is certainly one of the fineſt, ſtrongeſt, and biggeſt of all *Germany*, environed with ſtrong Walls, that have above eighty three Towers, a tripple Ditch that ſurrounds it, in form of a half Moon. Its Metropolitan Church, Saint *Peter*'s, would be one of the moſt Magnificent in the whole World, if quite finiſhed. Beſides which it has ten Collegiate, nine Pariſh-Churches, Thirty ſeven Monaſteries, ſeveral Hoſpitals, Chapels, and other Churches. This Univerſity was Re-eſtabliſhed in 1388. Beſides which, there is a Jeſuits College built after the *Italian* Faſhion, with a very fine Dome. There are five great Squares, or principal Places in this Town, where, beſides its Bigneſs, the Cleanneſs of its Streets, the Magnificence of both its private and publick Structures, the Sweet Humour and Civility of the Inhabitants, amongſt whom there is a great number of Learned Men, contribute much to render it conſiderable. It has been a Biſhoprick in former times, ſuffragan of *Treves*, but was erected into an Arch-biſhoprick, in 755. ten years after *Mayence* was made one, in favour of *Boniface*. The firſt Arch-biſhop was called *Adolph*; who amongſt other Succeſſors had St. *Anno*, who about 1055. got the Judges Eyes plucked out, for pronouncing an unjuſt Sentence againſt a poor Woman, leaving but an Eye to one that was to lead the reſt to their Homes. Hiſtory adds, That to the end this Puniſhment ſhould ſerve as an Example to others, he ordered Brick-heads, without any Eyes, to be nailed over their Doors. This Dignity had for Suffragans the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Liege*, *Oſnabruch*, *Minden*, and *Utrecht*; but the two laſt being become Secular, there are but the three firſt that depend on it now. The Arch-biſhop is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*, but never Exerciſes the Functions of his Office; for Princes that hold any Principalities of the Empire in *Italy*, are its perpetual Vicars, in which Quality they can do in all Places in their Juriſdictions what the Emperor could do in Common Caſes, and in higher Points have recourſe to the Imperial Court. Wherefore the Arch-biſhop of *Mentz*, who is great Chancellor of *Germany*, is Keeper of the *Archives*, and the Titles that concern *Italy*. The Golden Bull declares, That the Arch-biſhop of *Cologne* has the Privilege of Crowning the King of the *Romans*, that is, the Emperor; Nevertheleſs it ſeems this does not belong to him, but when the Ceremony is performed in his Dioceſs, or in the Suffragan Biſhopricks; for the Arch-biſhop of *Mentz* diſputes it with him, when it's done elſewhere. This does not hinder, but the Arch-biſhop of *Cologne* goes before him of *Mayence*, within the Diſtricts of his Metropolitan, and Chancellorſhip of *Italy*, where he puts himſelf on the Emperor's Right, leaving the Elector of *Mayence*, who precedes him in all other Places, the Left. The Archbiſhop of *Cologne* has alſo by the Golden-Bull, the ſecond Suffrage in the Electoral College, with Privilege to vote immediately after the Archbiſhop of *Treves*, exerciſe Juſtice by his Officers in all criminal Caſes in the Town, though otherwiſe free and immediately depending on the Empire. But the Towns-people do not ſuffer him to make any long ſtay with them, nor come with a great Train, which has been the Occaſion of ſeveral Debates theſe many Ages, and is the Reaſon why that Prelate keeps his Reſidence for the moſt part at *Bonne*. The great Chapter of *Cologne* conſiſts of Sixty Canons, all Princes or Counts; for they receive no common Gentlemen, nor any ſo low as a Baron; quite contrary to that of *Treves* and *Mayence*, where they receive neither Princes nor Counts, unleſs for ſome weighty Reaſons. The twenty four Eldeſt of the ſixty, form a particular Chapter for the Election of the Archbiſhop, and have their active and paſſive Votes, having Power to chuſe any of the Colleagues, or be choſen themſelves to the vacant Dignity. The ancienteſt Aſſembly of the Clergy held at *Cologne* was that of 346. wherein *Euphrates*, then Biſhop of the Town, was depoſed for ſiding with the *Arrians*, and *Severinus* put in his place. *Charlemagne* ordered another there in the Eighth Age; and there were others held in the Ninth, for the Reformation of Manners, againſt the Oppreſſors of the Poor, and Inceſtuous Marriages, *&c.* The Arms of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne* are a *Field Argent* charg'd with a *Croſs Sable*. *Heiſſ. Hiſt. Imper. Lib. 6.*

COLOMAN, ſucceeded his Father *Ladiſlaus* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of his younger Brother *Alme*, whoſe Eyes he ordered to be pluck'd out. And to ſecure himſelf the better, he would have his Nephew *Bela* gelt; but the Hangman that was to do this, deceived him, by ſhewing him a little Dog's Teſticles inſtead of his Nephew's. He died in 1114. after twenty one Years Reign. This Prince, beſides his Cruelty, was very much deformed, being lame, crooked, ſquint-eyed, *&c.*

St. COLOMB in *Cornwall*, ſeated on the top of a Hill, the Meeting-place of the Juſtices of Peace for the South-diviſion; 260 Miles from *London*.

COLOMB, a Military Order inſtituted by *John* I. of this Name, King of *Caſtile*, in 1379. but did not continue long.

COLOMBAN, Abbot of *Luxëuil* in *Burgundy*; a Perſon of Conſideration towards the end of the VIth and the beginning of the VIIth Century. His *Canones Pœnitentiales* were publiſhed at *Louvain*, though ſome are of Opinion that theſe Canons do not belong to St. *Columban*. There have been ſeveral of this Name, which we muſt take care not to confound with each other; for that Purpoſe, *Columban* the Abbot of *Luxëuil*, is not the ſame with the *Iriſh* St. *Columban*, who converted part of *Scotland*, as appears by Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s *Antiquitates Britannicæ*. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. Sirmond. T. 1. Concil. Gall. &c.*

COLOMEY, in Latin *Coloma*, a Town in *Poland*, in *Pocutia*, a ſmall Country of *Black Ruſſia*, ſituate upon the little River *Prat*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and at the foot of the Mountains.

COLOMIERS, or *Columiers*, Lat. *Colomeria* and *Colomeriæ*; a little Town of *France* in *Brie*, with a Court and Election. It is ſituate upon the River *Morin*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Meaux*.

COLONA, or *Colonna*, a very Noble and Ancient Family of *Italy*, fruitful in famous Men.

COLONEL-GENERAL of the *French* Infantry: The Title of a great Officer of the Kingdom, who commands all the *French* Foot, having the Camp-Maſters, Lieutenant-Colonels under him; all Military Orders are publiſh'd in his Name. *P. Anſelm. Hiſtoir. des Grands Officers de la Couronne.*

COLONNA (*Stephen*) a great Commander, Father of *J. Cæſar*, Prince of *Palæſtrina*, ſerv'd the Emperor *Charles* V. After, in 1527. Pope *Clement* VII. againſt the *Spaniard*. The Year after he commanded the *French* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under *Lautréc*, then under the Admiral of *Bonnivet*, and coming into *France*, was employ'd againſt the Emperor in *Provence*; but being not us'd as he deſerved, he paſs'd into *Italy*, where Pope *Paul* III. made him General of his Troops, to recover *Camerino*. Hence he paſs'd into *Coſimo de Medicis*'s Service, and commanded at laſt in Quality of *Mareſchal de Camp* under *Charles* V. againſt the Duke of *Cleves*, and died at *Piſa*, in 1548. *Roſcio & Maſcardi.*

COLONNA (*Fabricio*) a great Commander, Native of *Rome*, liv'd in the XVth and beginning of the XVIth Age, was at the taking of *Otranto* from the *Turks*, which they made themſelves Maſters of the Year before, as they returned from *Rhodes*; afterwards ſtuck to the King of *Naples*, and became ſo inveterate an Enemy to the Houſe of *Urſin*, that when theſe ſided with *Charles* VIII. of *France*, *Fabricio* and *Proſper Colonna* quitted his Service, and join'd with *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*. After this they happened to have ſome difference with Pope *Alexander* VI. who baniſhed them out of *Rome* in 1499. at which they were but very little concerned, taking for Device, the Bulruſhes which the Wind bends without breaking, with theſe Words, *Flectimur, ſed non Frangimur.* After ſeveral Adventures, *Fabricio* was at the Battel of *Ravenna*, in 1512. and being taken Priſoner was in great Fear of being put to Death by the *French*; but the Duke of *Ferrara*, that was in their Army, ſecur'd him, and got him his Liberty. He return'd the Obligation in procuring the Duke's Eſcape notwithſtanding all the Pope's endeavours to ſeize him, for ſiding with the *French*. *Charles* V. the Emperor, had great Eſteem for this deſerving Man, continued to him the place of High-Conſtable of *Naples*, given him by *Ferdinand*, King of that Kingdom. He died in 1520. *Guichardine, Paul. Jov. &c.*

COLONNA (*James*) Cardinal, Native of *Rome*, Archdeacon of *Piſa*, received into the Sacred College by *Nicholas* III. who to defend himſelf againſt the *Urſins*, was the kinder to the Houſe of *Colonna*. *Martin* IV. *Honorius* IV. and *Nicholas* IV. this Pope's Succeſſors, gave *Colonna* the marks of their Eſteem and Affection, in making his Nephew, *Peter Colonna*, a Cardinal, who was married; but his Wife took the Veil, and made a Vow of Chaſtity. *Nicholas* IV. dying in 1292. and *Cæleſtine* the Vth. his Succeſſor, dying in Priſon in 1296. after his Abdication, his Succeſſor, *Boniface* the Eighth, was publickly blam'd at *Rome* for his violent and unjuſt Proceeding; and he, purſuaded that the *Colonna*'s exaſperated the People, and rais'd Rumours that were ſo diſadvantageous to his Honour and Dignity, beſides, for the old Grudges of their Family, and becauſe theſe Cardinals oppoſed his Promotion, and refuſed to wait on him according to his Orders at *Rome*, could not diſguiſe his Reſentment; whereupon they who were well acquainted with his haughty and paſſionate Temper, to avoid falling into his hands, withdrew to *Nepi*, where *John Colonna*, a Couſin of theirs, commanded. This enraged the Pope to that Degree, that he publiſhed a Croiſade againſt them, and laid Siege to *Nepi*, which he reduced to that Extremity, that the Governor for its Security was forced to ſend the Cardinals away, who were received at *Palæſtrina* by another *Colonna* that commanded there. This enraged the Pope ſo much, that to be revenged, he came before this Place in Perſon; ſo that the three *Colonna*'s were forced to make their Eſcape, diſguis'd, to a Friend's Houſe at *Perouſe*. The next Morning, the Town being ſurrendred, *Boniface* gave Orders to demoliſh it, with ſome others that received the *Colonna*'s. Then he thundred againſt them with his Cenſures, depriv'd the Cardinals of their Benefices and Dignities, excluded *Sciara Colonna* from the Communion of the Church, and was ſo extravagant, that he publiſhed a Price for their Heads, and Excommunicated all thoſe that ſhould bear the Name or Arms of that Family. *Sciara Colonna* ſhunning this Perſecution, was taken at Sea by Pyrates, who Anchoring at *Marſeille*, *Philip the Fair* procured *Sciara*'s Liberty, and ſent him and *William Nogaret* to *Italy* in 1303. They ſurprized *Boniface* at *Agnania*, where it's ſaid *Colonna* gave him a Blow on the Face with his Hand armed with a Gauntlet. This happened the ſeventh of *September*. And the Pope, after he came back to *Rome*, died of Rage and Deſpair the 11th of *October* following. *Benet* the Eleventh his Succeſſor, re-eſtabliſhed the *Colonna*'s, who continued in great Eſteem under *Clement* the Fifth, and *John* the twenty ſecond. The Cardinal *Peter* died at *Avignon* in 1326, and his Body was removed to *Rome*. *Spondan. Ciaconius.*

COLONNA (*John*) Cardinal, famous in the thirteenth Age, being declared Legate to the Chriſtian Army, was ſent to the *Holy Land*. He was at the taking of the Town of *Damieta* after a Siege of twenty two Days, in 1219. by *John* King of *Jeruſalem*, and the reſt of the Croiſade, and contributed much to the good Succeſs, by forwarding and encouraging the Men. It's ſaid, That being taken afterwards by the *Saracens*, they reſolved to have ſawed him in the middle, as a Puniſhment for what they had ſuffered through his Preſence and Conduct, but was ſet at Liberty when they had obſerved his Reſolution and Conſtancy. After his Return hence, Pope *Gregory* the Ninth gave him the Command of his Army, to diſpoſſeſs the Emperor *Frederick* the Second of the Kingdom of *Naples*; but this had not the Succeſs they promiſed themſelves, and the Cardinal died in 1244. *Onuph. Ciacon.* &c.

COLONNA (*Mark Antony*) Son to *Peter Antony*, Prince of *Salerno*, and Nephew to *Fabricio* and *Proſper*, and nothing inferior to any of the Name in Courage or Conduct. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf much in the Wars of *Italy*, eſpecially at the Battles of *Barlette* and *Gariglan*, where the *French* were defeated, yet took part with thoſe at laſt, and was killed at the Siege of *Milan*, in 1522.

COLONNA, (*Mark Antony*) Duke of *Palliano* and *Marſi*, Lord High Conſtable of *Naples*, and Viceroy of *Sicily*, Commanded as Lieutenant-General, at the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, in 1571. and was received in Triumph at *Rome*. At his Return he died in *Spain*, in 1584. *Guichardin, &c.*

COLONNA (*Pompey*) Cardinal, Son to *Jerom Colonna*, Nephew to Cardinal *John*, and *Proſper* the famous General, who became his Guardian when his Father was killed in a Tumult of the People. His Inclinations were quite for the Army, but was forced by his Tutor to become of the Church, to have the profit of part of his other Uncle's Benefices. It's ſaid, That ſoon after this he accepted a Challenge ſent him by a *Spaniard*, and came to the Place appointed; but being hindered to fight, tore his *Saoune* or Gown in Pieces, out of mere Rage. Some time after this, he differed with Pope *Julius* the Second; for this Prelate paſſing for dead, *Pompey* put himſelf at the Head of ſome of the young Men of the Town, and ſeized the Capitol. This Boldneſs coſt him his Livings, which were diſtributed amongſt his Couſins; but he was ſoon received into favour again; and *Leo* the Tenth made him Cardinal; after which he ſubſcribed to the Election of *Adrian* the Sixth, in oppoſition to the Deſigns of *Julius de Medicis*, whom he could not abide. So that after *Adrian*'s Death, the Intreagues and Jealouſies of theſe two Cardinals kept the Seat vacant for two Months, which gave occaſion to the Latin Epigram.

Ecce iterum è ſummo dejectam culmine Romam
Pompeii & Julii *mens furioſa premit.*
Brute *pium*, Photine *pium*, *nunc ſtringite ferrum*,
Quid ſervâſſe juvat, ſi peritura fuit.

At length the Election of the Cardinal *de Medicis*, under the Name of *Clement* the VIIth, calmed the Animoſities for a time, but they renewed again, and were the occaſion of the taking of *Rome* twice; the firſt time by this Cardinal and *Hugues* of *Moncado*, in 1526. and by the Conſtable of *Bourbon*, the year after. The Pope had deprived him of his Cardinalſhip and Livings; but was forced to have recourſe to him when kept Priſoner in the Caſtle of Saint *Angelo*, and *Colonna* Generouſly Laboured for his Liberty; for which Kindneſs the Pope Re-eſtabliſhed him in all as before, and gave him the Legation of the *Marche* of *Ancona*, the Biſhoprick of *Averſa*, and Arch-biſhoprick of *Montreal*. After that he was Vice-roy of *Naples*, where he died in 1532. He made a Poem intituled, *De Laudibus Mulierum.* *Guichardin.*

COLONNA (*Proſper*) Lord of *Palliano*, and one of the greateſt Men of his time, ſided with *Charles* the Eighth, when he undertook the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, but left him to join *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, and did great Service upon all occaſions againſt the *French*, who at laſt Surprized him at Dinner, at *Ville Franche du Po*, where he was in 1515. to defend the Paſſages of the *Alpes*; but he was Revenged of the Affront, when he was ſet at Liberty, defeated the *French* at the Battle of *Bicoque*, in 1522. and contributed much to the taking of *Milan*, after which he died in 1524. being ſeventy one years of Age.

COLONN (*Victoire*) Daughter of a *Roman* Lord of the Family of the *Colonna's*, and Wife to *Ferdinand-Francis d'Avalois*, Marqueſs of *Peſquaire*. She was very well verſed in all Sciences, but excelled in Poetry. After her Husband's Death, ſhe would not hear of any Propoſal of a ſecond Marriage, but imployed her ſelf wholly to deſcribe his great Actions in a Poem ſhe made to honour his Memory. This made *Muſconio*, a famous Poet of that Age, prefer her Affection to that of *Porcia, Cato Uticenſis's* Daughter, for her Husband *Brutus*, in theſe Verſes;

Non vivam ſine te, mi Brute, *exterrita dixit*

Porcia, *& ardentes ſorbuit ore faces.*

Te, d'Avale, *extincto, dixit Victoria, vivam*

Perpetuò mœſtos ſic dolitura dies.

Utraque Romana eſt; Sed in hoc Victoria Victrix:

Perpetuò hæc luctus ſuſtinet, illa ſemel.

She died in 1541. *Hilarion de Coſta*, &c.

COLONY, a Detachment of People which the *Romans* ſent to Inhabit and Cultivate, either a new or a Conquered Country. There were two ſorts of Colonies *Roman* and *Latin*: The *Roman* Colonies, were *Roman* Citizens, and had the Right of Suffrage, or giving their Vote in the Election of the Magiſtracy, but with this Limitation, of being uncapable of enjoying the Offices, and Honours of the Common-wealth. The *Latin* Colonies had the Right of Election, if the Magiſtrate permitted it, and were Incorporated into the *Roman* Republick, after having born ſome Office in a Latin Town. There were likewiſe Military Colonies, for the entertaining of old Soldiers, when they were incapable of doing further Service. Both the *Romans* and *Greeks* us'd to Ornament their Colonies with Temples, and other magnificent Buildings, to give Satisfaction to the new Inhabitants. They likewiſe gave the Mountains and Rivers the ſame Names, of thoſe they had quitted at *Rome*, or in other Places of *Italy*. Thus *Cologne*, *Treves*, *Toulouſe*, &c. had their *Capitol* like that at *Rome*. *Verona*, *Lyons*, &c. had their *Circus* and Amphitheatre, of which, at preſent, there are conſiderable Remains. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. Lib.* 10. *Adr. Valeſ. Not. Gall. in Præf.*

COLOPHON, a Town of *Ionia*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Birth-place of *Homer*; 'tis called, at preſent *Altoboſco*, or *Belvedere*; The *Colophonian* Cavalry were, as *Strabo* Reports, ſo extraordinary, that they gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Colophonem Addere*, i. e. *To finiſh an Enterprize*, becauſe the *Colophonian* Horſe us'd to Rout the Enemy, and decide the Fate of the Battle where-ever they Charged. *Colophon* was formerly a Biſhop's See, under the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Epheſus*. *Strabo, Lib.* 14. *Plin.* &c.

COLOSSUS, an ancient City of great *Phrygia*, in *Aſia Minor*, on the Frontiers of *Caria*, was firſt a Biſhoprick, and afterwards became a Metropolis. It's particularly known by the Epiſtle Saint *Paul* writ to the *Coloſſians*, Inhabitants thereof; though ſome think that this Letter was Addreſſed to the *Rhodians*, called *Coloſſians*, from the great *Coloſſus* Erected at the Port of that Iſland, in Honour of the Sun. However, the Town of *Coloſſus* in *Aſia*, lies on the River *Licho*, and is what the Greeks call *Chonos*.

COLOSSUS, a Braſs Statue Seventy Cubits high, Erected at the Port of *Rhodes*, in honour of the Sun, and eſteemed one of the Seven Wonders of the World. After it had ſtood Fifty years, an Earthquake overthrew it. Few could embrace or girt its very Thumb. It was of ſuch a vaſt Bulk, that when the *Saracens* made themſelves Maſters of *Rhodes*, *An. Dom.* 667. they Loaded Nine hundred Camels with the Braſs. *Nero* built a *Coloſſus* at *Rome* with his own Head upon it. *Veſpaſian* removed his, and put a Sun thereon. *Commodus* diſplaced this, and ſet his Head on; and *Lampridius* ſays, he added Inſcriptions of his own Name and good Parts, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe times.

COLUMBUS (*Chriſtopher*) a famous Pilot, was born in 1442. *Ferdinand*, his Son, who writ his Life, ſtrains himſelf to derive his Deſcent from great People. Yet it is certain his Father was a Wool-Comber, and he himſelf was of that Calling too, until, being ſome time at Sea, he fanſied that Occupation, and applied himſelf much to the Study of Geography. Then underſtanding by a certain Sea-man called *Andaluza*, or as ſome will have it, he himſelf concluding from the Poſition of the World, that there were ſome habitable Parts in the other Hemiſphere, reſolved to go to diſcover them. Accordingly he addreſs'd himſelf to ſome Princes, who laugh'd at the Enterprize, and ſtil'd it a Dream. But *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, that Reigned then in *Spain*, received him more favourably, and gave him three Ships, with which he ſet forth from Port *Palos de Moger* in *Andaluzia*, *Auguſt* 3. 1492. and ſailed until at laſt he found the Iſlands, and landed at *Guana* Bay, one of the *Luccaies*. The Iſlanders, frighted with an unwonted Sight, gain'd the Mountain with ſuch ſpeed, that the *Spaniard* could take but one Woman, whom he let go again after he had given her Bread, Wine, and ſome Jewels. This good uſage made the reſt leſs wild; ſo that they did not ſhun the Chriſtians ſo much, who did all they could to gain the Affection of their *Cacique*, for ſo they called their King, who gave *Columbus* leave to build a Wooden Fort on the Sea-Coaſt, where he left thirty eight *Spaniards*, and returned in all haſte to acquaint the King with his happy Diſcovery. So arrived in the Month of *May*, the Year after, being fifty Days in the Voyage to port *Palos* again. When he had acquainted the Council with the Means to conquer theſe rich Provinces, they reſolved to ſend him back in quality of Admiral of the *Indies*, and allowed him all the Privileges he would deſire. The King ennobled him and all his Poſterity, and gave him for Arms *A Sea Argent and Azure, Six Iſlands Or*, under the Cope of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, the World as Creſt, and theſe Words,

Por Caſtilla, *y por* Leon,

Itala *Nuevo Monde Halto Colon.*

After this, ſome that envied his Succeſs, repreſented him ill to King *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, but he was received into Favour again, and died in 1506. being ſixty four Years of Age. *Thuan. Spondan.*

COLUMPTON, an indifferent Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, ſeated near the River *Colum*, where it hath a Bridge, 134 Miles from *London*.

COLURI, formerly *Salamine*, an Iſland in the Gulf of *Engia*, famous for the Defeat of the *Perſian* Fleet commanded by *Xerxes*. Some Authors have thought that *Homer* was born in this Iſle.

COLYBES. The Greeks gave the Name of *Colybes* to a certain heap of Corn and Pulſe which they boiled and offered in Honour of their Saints, and for the Dead; and have particular Prayers for this in their *Euchologium*, wherein addreſſing themſelves to God, they ſay, they offer their *Colybes* for his Glory, and in Honour of ſuch a certain Saint, and in Memory of the Dead. *Rich. Simon. in Opuſc.*

COLZIM, a Mountain of middle *Egypt*, in the Deſart of *Gebela*, a Day's Journey from the Red Sea. There is a famous Monaſtery of St. *Anthony*, with a great Number of Religious People. Here is no Door to be ſeen to this Building. People are drawn up over the high Walls with a certain Invention manag'd within, as in the Convent of S. *Catharine* in Mount *Sinai* in *Arabia Petræa*. *Vanſleb. Relat. Ægypt.*

COMACCHIO, in Latin *Comacum* and *Comacula*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Ravenna*, lies amongſt the many Ponds formed by the *Po*, which the Country People call *Valli di Comacchio*, about three of four Miles from the Adriatick-ſea. The Air being very bad here, the Town is not conſiderable, being for the moſt part inhabited by Fiſhermen, who through the abundance of the Fiſh thereabouts live pretty well. Here are alſo ſome Salt-Pits, whence the Pope draws great Revenues.

COMAGENA, a little Country in *Aſia*, which made part of *Syria*, and was changed into a Province by the *Romans*. The chief Town is *Samoſata* upon *Euphrates*, famous for *Lucian's* and *Paul* Patriarch of *Antioch* the Hereſiarch's

Birth. It alſo had particular Princes, as *Antiochus*, King of *Comagena*, defeated by *Marc Anthony*, and another who led Succours to *Veſpaſian*.

COMANIA, a Town of *Aſia*, in the Province of *Pontus*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Neocæſarea*, ſituate on the River *Iris*, and different from *Comania* in *Cappadocia*, upon the River *Sarus*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of a Temple in the former dedicated to *Bellona*.

COMANIA, the Country of *Georgia*, taken in General, ſituate on the *Caſpian* Sea, towards the Eaſt; has Mountains that part it from *Circaſſia* on the Weſt, *Gurgiſtan* on the South, and *Muſcovy* on the North. The Soil is extraordinary good, though but little looked after, by reaſon the Inhabitants live moſt by Robbing and Plunder. They Live at the Foot of the Mountains both for the Conveniency of the fine Springs, and that they may retire at pleaſure into the Hills, when purſued by the Enemy, for all they that live round them, as the *Georgians*, *Mingrelians*, *Circaſſians*, *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*, prey daily upon one another. The *Komouchs* poſſeſs the Eaſtern parts of *Comanie*, towards the *Caſpian* Sea. They are *Mahometans*, and under the protection of the King of *Perſia*, who ſets a great value on them, becauſe they defend that part of his Country againſt the *Kalmouchs*, and his other Enemies. Theſe *Kalmouches* are *Tartars*, who live on the other ſide the *Caſpian* Sea, under the Protection of the great Duke of *Muſcovy*. *Tavernier*.

COMANUS, Son of *Nannus*, King of the *Segobrigians*, gave the *Greeks* of *Phocide*, the place where they Built *Maſſilia*, now called *Marſeille*. Yet a little after was deſired by a Neighbouring Prince to hinder the farther increaſe and power of thoſe Strangers. And the better to perſwade how neceſſary it was to check a Foreign Power in its Infancy, he made uſe of the Fable of a Bitch, which being big with Whelp, deſired a Shepherd to let her have ſome place to lie-in in; having obtained it, ſhe ſued for leave to bring her young ones up in the ſame place, until theſe being grown up, and thinking that with their help ſhe might keep Poſſeſſion, ſhe begun to look upon that as her Right, which ſhe only had on Courteſie. *Comanus* finding by this that it was his Intereſt to Deſtroy the Town, thought to have Surprized it on a day that they Celebrated the Goddeſs *Flora*'s Feaſt, when the Inhabitants were taken up with Mirth and Paſtime; but was ſurprized himſelf and killed, with Seven Thouſand that had accompanied him in the Undertaking. From this time forth the *Maſſilians* kept upon their Guard, ſo that in all their Feaſts they ſhut their Gates, took Notice of what Strangers they had in the Place, and ordered Guards on their Ramparts. *Juſtin*, *Lib.* 45. We are to obſerve, That the *Phocenſes* received the Privilege of Ground to build a Town upon, not from *Comanus*, but from his Father *Nannus*: And *Secondly*, The Prince who inſtigated *Comanus* to Attack the *Maſſilians*, is no more than a private *Ligurian*, or a *Genoeſe*, in *Juſtin*'s Hiſtory.

COMBEFIS (*Francis*) a Dominican, a Perſon of great Learning in the Seventeenth Century. In 1644. he publiſhed the Works of *Amphilochius*, Biſhop of *Iconium*, of *Methodius* and *Andreas*, Biſhops of *Creet*. The year after he Publiſhed ſome new Pieces of Saint *Chryſoſtom*, Printed from Manuſcripts in the King's Library, with a Defence of the *Scholia* of *Maximus* upon Saint *Denys*. In 1648. he Publiſhed a new Edition of the Greek Fathers, with Additions in Folio: In the latter Volume he has given us a true Hiſtory of the *Monothelites*, which Performance was diſliked at *Rome*, only upon the Account of the Freedom he has taken with Cardinal *Baronius*, whom he has proved, to have been ſometimes clearly Miſtaken. In 1672. he augmented the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, with a new Volume in Folio, call'd *Noviſſimum Auctarium Bibliothecæ Græcorum Patrum*. Before this time, in 1653. upon Father *Goar*'s falling ill, he was, by the King's Order, put upon Reviſing the *Byzantine* Hiſtorians, in that Father's room. *Combefis* Reviſ'd the whole Work, and added ſome Notes and Corrections of his own. He publiſhed ſeveral other Works of Antiquity, and a Book of his own called, *Eccleſiaſtes Græcus*, for an Aſſiſtance to the Pulpit. He Dyed at *Paris*, in 1679. being the Seventy fourth year of his Age. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques*.

COMBMARTIN, a ſmall Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, on the *Severn-Sea*, where it hath an in-let, which runs through the Town. From *London* one hundred forty nine Miles.

COME, a certain Captain of *Robbers*; being taken and examined before the Conſul *Rupilius*, he deſired a little Reſpite to Anſwer, and then putting himſelf on his Knees, held his Breath ſo long that he died upon the ſpot. *Valer. Maxim.*

COME or **COMO**, Lat. *Comum*, or *Novocomium*, an Epiſcopal Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, built, according to *Juſtin*'s Opinion, by the *Gauls* when they invaded *Italy* under *Brennus*. This Town being once demoliſhed, was re-built, and then received the name of *Novocomium*, ſince which time there has been Alterations, both under *Anſelmo di Poſterula*, Arch-biſhop of *Milan*, who lived in 1123. and in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, during the Wars of *Italy*; For *Charles* the Fifth having Taken it in 1520. ſuffered great Diſorders there, to Puniſh the Inhabitants for ſiding with *France*. It is built on the Banks of a great Lake, above one hundred Miles round, to which it gives its Name; for it's called the Lake of *Como*, and has ſeveral good Boroughs along its Banks: The River *Adde* runs through it, and has the Fort *Deſluents* built juſt upon the place it enters the Lake. *Como*, is a great, rich, and well peopled Town, with a great Number of fine Churches and other good Buildings. The Poets *Cecilius*, *Pliny junior*, *Paul* and *Benet Jove* were born here. *Strabo. Liv. Leander Alberti.*

COMEDIE, a Performance for a Play-Houſe, wherein Peoples Actions, and the common Occurrences and Accidents of Humane Life are repreſented. *Athenæus* gives it the ſame beginning with Tragedies, ſaying, they were firſt of all nothing but a kind of Hymn the Pagans ſung to *Bacchus*, dancing about the Altar, on which they Sacrificed a He-goat to this God. *Clemens Alexandrinus* attributed the Invention to *Siſarion* of *Icaria*, becauſe, in all likelihood it was he Compoſed the firſt Hymns of *Bacchus*, that were ſung at the Sacrifice of the Goat Inſtituted by *Icarius*, about *Anno Mund.* 2700. It received the Name of Comedy when the *Athenians* made uſe of this Ceremony in their City, and added the *Chorus* or Quires of Muſick, with Set and Figure Dances. Then this was called Tragedy, and the Ceremony, as practiſed abroad in the Country, retained the Name of Comedy or Village Song, from the Greek word κώμη, which ſignifies a Village, and ᾠδὴ a Song, or Hymn. It had not the ſame Progreſs that Tragedy had, for in *Ariſtophanes*'s days, who lived *Anno Mund.* 3630. after *Sophocles* and *Eurypides* it was Compoſed of nothing but Raillery and publick Satyr, though it began to have Actors about the ſame time with Tragedy: That is, in the Poet *Epicharmus*'s time, a *Sicilian*, who flouriſhed *Anno Mund.* 3600. Hence it is, that the *Sicilians* endeavour to maintain, That Comedy had its Original in *Syracuſa*, under their *Epicharmus*, though we have Fragments of *Alceus*'s Comedies, who Lived Two hundred years before him; but they would have it ſo, becauſe he was the firſt that added Actors to the *Chorus*. As ſome would have given *Theſpis* the like Honour for the ſame reaſon, in reſpect of Tragedy. Thus *Diomedes* gives the Names of the firſt Comick Poets to *Sannyrion*, who invented Maſquerades and Poſtures in Comedy; to *Cratinus*, who improved it to three Actors, and ordered the Form of its Compoſition, and to *Ariſtophanes*, who gave it a fuller Perfection. The Comedy of the *Greeks* is diſtinguiſhed into *Old*, *Middle*, and *New*. The Poets of the Old were they that handled People without any Diſguiſe, and called them by their Names, as *Horace* informs us in ſpeaking of *Eupolis*, *Cratinus* and *Ariſtophanes*, where he ſays, That theſe three, with the other Poets of the ancient Comedy reprimanded with a great deal of Liberty, all them that deſerved to be taken notice of for their Malice, Extortions, Debaucheries, and other Crimes, which rendered thoſe kind of Poets formidable to all ſorts of People. But though this Method of ſpeaking Truth was received with much Applauſe by the Common People, and was pleaſing enough to Perſons of Quality for a time, yet they began to be tired of it at laſt, and *Alcibiades* Publiſhed an Order to forbid any Comick Poet to make uſe of any ones Name in his Work. This produced a new kind of Repreſentation called a Middle Comedy, whereof *Ariſtophanes* was the firſt Inventor, and was followed by *Philemon*, *Plato* the Comick, and ſeveral others; who, after his Example, obſerved a mean between Severity and Complaiſance; But at laſt, becauſe though no Body was nam'd, yet the Parties Concerned were eaſily diſcovered, there was a Third kind invented, called *The New Comedy,* wherein they endeavour to ſuit themſelves to the general Temper and Reliſh of the Times, making uſe of feigned Subjects, and new invented Names. *Menander* was looked upon as Author of this, or at leaſt, as he that Succeeded beſt in the Deſign. The Poets of the Old Feigned nothing, the Subjects were always matter of Fact, and the Names the true ones. Poets of the Middle ſort made uſe of Real Subjects, but Counterfeit Names; and they of the New invented both Subjects and Perſonages.------ As Tragedy is a Grave and Serious Repreſentation of a ſad Action or fatal Accident befallen Perſons Raiſed by their great Quality or extraordinary Merit, above the Common ſort; ſo Comedy is an ingenious and merry Repreſentation of a pleaſant Adventure between ordinary People, with ſome mild Satyr for Correction of Manners. *Tragi-comedy* exhibits noble Adventures of Perſons of great Quality, Threatned with ſome great Misfortune, but that come off with happy Succeſs. The Paſtoral has for Object ſome Amorous Adventure between Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes, and is thought to derive its Origin from the *Eclogues*, or, at leaſt, ſeems to be made in imitation of them. Touching theſe Diverſions, ſome are of Opinion, they are an Effect of the profound Wiſdom of the *Grecians*, as great Maſters of Politicks as they were of other Sciences; For their prudent Legiſlators applying themſelves Seriouſly to inſtruct and poliſh the People by all poſſible means, countenanced publick Spectacles, to divert them from Private Contrivances, and Secret Plots againſt the State, and to move them by the Examples there ſhewn them to abhor Vice, and practice Vertue. Hence it came, that ſome Fathers, to beget an averſion to Drunkenneſs in their Children, made their Servants drink to an extraordinary height, & brought 'em into the Childrens preſence in that Condition; who obſerving the ridiculous, and ſometimes naſty effects of too much drink, had juſt reaſon to hate, and ſo decline the Cauſe. *Pliny* remarks, That there were two Places on the Lake *Larius*, now called the *Lake of Coma*, in *Italy*, one called *Comedy* and the other *Tragedy*, from the Spectacles or Sights repreſented in them. *Athenæus, Diog. Laert. Lilius Gyraldus, Hiſt. Poet. Jul. Scalig. lib. Poet. &c.*

COMENIUS (*Amos*) born in *Moravia* in *Bohemia*, was forced to quit his own Country upon the account of his being a Proteſtant, and retiring with ſeveral of his Countrymen into *Holland*, he was generouſly entertain'd by *Lawrence de Geer*. *Comenius* was a conſiderable Maſter in the Latin Tongue, and beſides ſeveral other Pieces, has publiſh'd, *Janua Linguarum, Veſtibulum, Atrium, Didactica, &c.* He died at *Amſterdam* about the middle of the Seventeenth Century. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques.*

COMER, a *Scythian*, coming to *Italy* taught the way of making rouling or portative Towns, by building Houſes on Chariots, according to the cuſtom of his Country. This was in 1360. before the Foundation of *Rome*; and it was from this that the Name of *Vejæ*, an ancient People of *Etruria* came, becauſe the *Scythians* in their Language called a Chariot ſo.

COMES, *Natalis*, or *de Comitibus*, was born at *Venice* and liv'd to the latter end of the ſixteenth Century. He was very well accompliſhed in the *Belles Lettres*, and tranſlated *Athenæus* into Latin. He likewiſe wrote thirty Books of the Hiſtory of his Time, ten Books of Mythology, and ſome other Treatiſes. *Joſeph Scaliger* had no great Opinion of his Performances, as appears from the fourteenth Book of his Epiſtles, *Epiſt.* 309.

COMET, is a luminous Body which appears ſometimes amongſt the Stars, of different bigneſs. Aſtrologers diſtinguiſh it into three kinds, *viz.* the Hairy, the Bearded, and Comet with a Tail; the Hairy ſpreads its Rays on every ſide, the Bearded darts 'em towards that part it moves to; that with a Tail caſts it behind. The Ancients were always of Opinion, That theſe uncommon Sights were the fore-runners of ſome great diſaſter, and ſome of our Moderns cannot yet be beat out of this Opinion, which they endeavour to confirm by alledging the Death of Princes and ſeveral ſad Accidents that have been obſerv'd to follow theſe Appearances, without taking notice that theſe are common events, and Comets but very rare, which ſhews their little Connection and Dependance on each other; but when they appear it's eaſy to make applications enough, according to one's Fancy.

COMINE, Lat. *Cuminum*, a little Iſland in the Sea of *Sicily*, between *Malta* and *Goze*; it belongs to the Knights of *Malta*, who have a Caſtle in it built by the great Maſter *Vignacour*.

COMINGE, a Country and Town of *France* in *Gaſcony*. The Country has the Title of an Earldom, the Town generally called St. *Bertrand de Cominges*, or *Comengo*, in Latin *Convenæ* or *Lugdunum Convenarum*, has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Auſch*. This Town was demoliſhed in 585 by *Gontram's* becauſe it received the falſe *Gondebaud*, who called himſelf *Clothaire's* Son, but was rebuilt in 1085. by *Bertrand* its Biſhop, which is the reaſon it's called *Bertrand Cominge*. It had the Latin Name *Convenæ* from its firſt Foundation; for *Pompey* having worſted *Sertorius* in *Spain*, he forced the People of the *Pyrenæans*, who then liv'd without any Order or Diſcipline, to come and live together in one place, which for that reaſon was called *Convenæ*. *Du Cheſne. Strabo lib.* 4. *Itinerar. Antonin. &c.*

COMITIUM, a place where the *Roman* People kept their Aſſemblies near the great Hall for publick Orations or Speeches, called *Roſtra* from the Ships Stems taken by *C. Mænius*, Conſul, in the Battel againſt the *Antiates* in 416. of *Rome*. Here they propos'd the Laws, made Speeches, and pleaded Cauſes. There was another place called *Roſtra* at the foot of Mount *Palatin*.

COMMANDERIE, Livings or Benefices belonging to the Knights of the Order of *Malta*, or other Military Orders. The chiefeſt *Commanderies* are for Knights who can prove themſelves Gentlemen from four Families; there are others for Chaplains. *Commanderies* of Juſtice is that a Knight obtains by his long ſtanding; and *Commanderies* of Favour which are at the great Maſter or Prior's diſpoſal by a privilege belonging to his place according to the Statutes of the Order.

COMMELIN (*Jerom*) a famous Printer, born at *Doway* in the ſixteenth Century. He was a learned Perſon as appears by his Notes upon ſeveral Greek Authors, as *Heliodorus, Apollodorus, &c. Joſeph Scaliger* gives him a great Character for his Talent in Greek.

COMMENDON (*John Francis*) Cardinal, a *Venetian*, Son to *Anthony*, a Philoſopher and Doctor of Phyſick, was in great eſteem in the ſixteenth Century, and employed in ſeveral Legations by *Julius* the Third, *Marcellus* the Second, *Paul* the Fourth, *Pius* the Fourth and Fifth. He was choſen, though abſent, by the Council of *Trent*, to give the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Firſt an Account of their Proceedings. It's thought he died of Grief to ſee *Gregory* the Thirteenth recover, being full of hopes to ſucceed him if he had died when almoſt given over.

COMMINES, a Borough of *Flanders* with a good Caſtle near *Meſſines* on the *Lys*, has given its Name to the Family of *Commines*.

COMMINES, (*Philip de*) Lord of *Argenton*, an Hiſtorian, of a Noble Family of *Flanders*, much eſteem'd by *Charles the Hardy* of *Burgundy*, and afterward by *Lewis* the XIth. who invited him to his Court, and employ'd him in ſeveral Negotiations of which he acquitted himſelf very well. He was perfect Maſter of the *French*, *Dutch* and *German* Tongues, but not extraordinary skill'd in the Latin; for all that, being a Man of Experience and good Judgment, he undertook to write the Hiſtory of his Time; and did it ſo very well, that the Work was tranſlated into ſeveral other Languages out of the *French*. He died in 1509. *Juſtus Lipſius. Le Mire. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg*, &c.

COMMODUS, or *L. Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*, Son of *Antoninus* the Philoſopher, and of *Fauſtina*, was born in 161. his Father and Uncle being Conſuls, and was declared Emperor immediately after his Father's Death in *Germany*, which happened in 180. *Oneſicritus Altejus* and *Antiſtius* were his Tutors, theſe learned and wiſe Philoſophers had the Care of his Education, yet his evil Inclinations prevailed over Inſtruction; ſo that from his very Infancy he was given to all ſorts of Vice. *Rome* found a ſecond *Nero* in his goodly Perſon, who had no Devotion for the Gods, nor Reſpect for the moſt inviolable Ties of Nature; was ungrateful to his Servants, unfaithful to his Friends, and neither regarded Mens Innocence nor Merits. The Miniſters and Favourites of this vitious Prince did incredible harm too. *Commodus* had a mind to ſet up for *Hercules*, and appeared with the Lion's Skin and Club, quitted the Name of *Marcus Aurelius*'s Son, to be called *Hercules* Son of *Jupiter*; would have Altars and Sacrifices, which the Senate conſented to, rather than irritate his furious Temper. The Chriſtians were much perſecuted for not obeying the ſame Law. In the mean time he uſed the great ones of the Kingdom ſo barbarouſly, that it could hardly be credited if it were not confirmed by all Hiſtorians of his and ſucceeding Times. Upon the leaſt Pretences, whether true or falſe, he would put the *Roman* Senators and chief Officers of the Empire to Death: When he wanted plauſible pretexts he feign'd imaginary Plots againſt his Perſon, and ſo without any Reaſon or Form of Juſtice, would cut off thoſe he either fear'd or hated. When he had made an end of the moſt famous Senators he debauched his own Siſters, gave his Mother's Name to one of the three hundred Concubines he entertain'd, having alſo as many young Boys for his deteſtable Pleaſures. He gave the Government of his Provinces to Perſons noted for Vice or Infamy, and made it his chiefeſt Pleaſure to murder the Innocent, and Men of Parts; was always at the Combats of Beaſts and Gladiators, and took vanity in ſhewing his Addreſs in killing Lions, Tygers, Leopards, and in acting the Gladiator. But at laſt, having deſign'd the Death of *Martia*, whom he kept, of *Lætus* Captain of his Guards, and *Electus* his Lord Chamberlain. *Martia*, to prevent the fatal ſtroke, gave him as he came out of the *Bagnio* ſome Wine mix'd with very violent Poiſon; and becauſe this did not work as quick as they would have it, they had him ſtrangled by a Wreſtler with whom he us'd to exerciſe himſelf ſometimes at that Sport. This happened in 192. the thirty firſt of his Age, and twelfth Year and ninth Month of his Reign. *Lampridius, Eutropius, Onuphrius.*

COMPANY of the *Indies*, or *Eaſt-India-Company*; in *Holland* is a Society of that Country for the Commerce of the *Indies*, and conſiſts of ſix Chambers, which have ſixteen Directors, which makes ſeventeen Voices, becauſe the Preſident has two. The City of *Amſterdam* alone has the one half of this Company, *Middlebourg* a quarter, *Rotterdam*, *Delft*, *Enchuſen* and *Hoorne* the other fourth part; and therefore *Amſterdam* has eight Directors, *Middlebourg* four, and each of the other four has one. They keep the general Chamber at *Amſterdam* four Years ſucceſſively, two at *Middlebourg*, and are not obliged to meet at all in any of the other four. This Company loſt much in loſing the advantageous Poſt it had in the Iſle *Formoſa*. *Tavernier.*

COMPIEGNE, in Latin called by many *Compendium*, is a Town of the Country of *Valois*, ſituate upon the Confluent of the Rivers *Aine* and *Oyſe*, between *Noyon*, *Soiſſons* and *Senlis*, and is famous for having been the Reſidence of many Kings. *Charles* the Sixth took it in 1415. from the Duke of *Burgundy*, who laid Siege to it fifteen days after, and took the Maid of *Orleans* in a Sally there, and ſold her to the *Engliſh*. *Compiegne* is a fine Town with pretty good Houſes, a King's Palace and Town-houſe that are very magnificent; beſides, it's of good Traffick, having ſeveral ſorts of Manufactures, and being the place where they load Wood for *Paris*, from whence it's but eighteen or twenty Leagues. Authors ſpeak of ſeveral Councils held at *Compiegne*, eſpecially of one in 833. wherein *Lewis the Meek* was forced to quit his Crown, by the Conſpiracy of his three Sons, and the Sentence of the Biſhops aſſembled there. But it pleaſed God to reſtore him to his Crown again, notwithſtanding this unjuſt Diſpoſſeſſion, which Hiſtorians confeſs was a Blemiſh to the *French* Nation. *Du Cheſne.*

COMPITALES, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated in their Croſs-ways to the Honour of their Houſhold-Gods, called *Lares* and *Penates*, whom they made to preſide not only in their Houſes but alſo in publick Places, and in the Streets. This Name comes from the Latin Word *Compita*, which ſignifies the meeting of Ways that croſs one another. The Feaſt was inſtituted by *Servius* the Sixth, King of *Rome*, who ordered that the Slaves ſhould do the Ceremonies with the Prieſts, ſo that they enjoyed a kind of Liberty during that time. They alſo kept Plays, and ſacrificed for the Health and Proſperity of Families. *Tarquin the Haughty* conſulting the Oracle upon the Subject of theſe Sacrifices, was anſwered, That he ſhould offer Heads to the Gods *Lares* and their Mother *Mania*; wherefore for ſome Years they preſented young Childrens Heads, until *Junius Brutus* taking compaſſion of thoſe innocent Victims, ordered Poppy-Heads inſtead of theirs. Theſe Plays and Sacrifices being diſcontinued, were re-eſtabliſhed by *Auguſtus*, and kept twice a Year. *Pliny, Ovid, Sueton.*

COMPLUTUM, vulgarly, *Alcala de Henares*, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtile*, famous for its Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Ximenes*, to whom we are oblig'd for the *Bible* in ſix Volumes, called, *Biblia Complutenſia*, wherein, beſides the *Hebrew*, are the *Chaldee*, the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues.

COMPOSTELLA, which the *Spaniards* call, *San Jago de Compoſtella*, Capital of *Galicia* in *Spain*, with an Archbiſhop's See and an Univerſity; is famous for the extraordinary Concourſe of Pilgrims that reſort thither to viſit the Apoſtle St. *James's* Body, which the *Spaniards* pretend they have there. *Compoſtella* is taken for the *Brigantium* of *Antoninus* of *Dion* and *Oroſius*; others take it to be the *Janaſum* of *Pomponius Mela*. The Town is environed with Hills, and watered with ſeveral Brooks; has a ſtately Metropolis, and ſeveral other ſumptuous Buildings. *Mariana.*

COMPOSTELLA, formerly called, *Villa de Spiritu Sancto*, a Town of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain* and Province of *Xaliſco*, which is part of

Audiance of *Guadalajara* or *New Gallicia.* The Town is ſituate near the Sea to the North of *Xaliſco* and Weſt of *Guadalajara*: This Neigbourhood to the Water makes it ſubſiſt notwithſtanding that the Soil is ſteril and Air unhealthy. It was built by a *Spaniard* called *Guſman.*

COMPS (*Arnaud de*) fourth great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, followed King *Amauri* the Firſt in his War againſt the *Caliph* of *Egypt*, who refuſed to pay the Tribute his Treaty with *Baudoüin* the Third, *Amauri* his Predeceſſor, obliged him to. The Battel was fought upon the Frontiers of *Egypt*, and won by the Chriſtians. *Comps*, after this and many other memorable Actions, died in 1167. and was ſucceeded by *Gilbert* of *Aſſale. Boſio. Hiſt. Ordin. &c.*

COMPTON (*William*) deſcended of the ancient Family of *Compton* in *Com. War.* in 8 *H.* VII. became firſt a Page to *Henry* Duke of *York*, ſecond Son to that King, and afterwards, ſo ſoon as the ſame *Henry* aſcended the Throne, being one of the Grooms of his Bed-chamber, ſtood ſo high in his Favour, as to be made Groom of the Stole; and had other eminent Preferments, with very conſiderable Grants of Lands, &c. from the ſame King. He died in the 20th of *Henry* VIII. and his Son *Peter* in the 35th of the ſame Reign, leaving Iſſue, *Henry*, who was ſummoned to Parliament 14 *Eliz.* and afterwards aſſign'd one of the Peers for the Tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. *William*, Son and Heir to *Henry*, was made Knight of the Bath at the Creation of *Charles* Duke of *York*, and in 16 *Jac.* advanced to the Title of Earl of *Northampton*, and ſoon after inſtall'd Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He died in 1630. *Spencer* his Son ſucceeding him in his Title, took Arms for King *Charles* the Firſt againſt the Rebellion, and was killed at *Hopton-Heath* near *Stafford* in 1642. leaving Iſſue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Francis Beaumont*, ſix Sons, *viz. James* his Son and Heir, Sir *Charles*, Sir *William*, Sir *Spencer* and Sir *Francis*, all Knights, and *Henry* Doctor of Divinity, firſt Biſhop of *Oxford*, now of *London*; and two Daughters. *James* now Earl of *Northampton* firſt married the Lady *Iſabella*, one of the two Daughters and Co-heirs to *Richard* late Earl of *Dorſet*, by the Lady *Ann* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *William* and *James*, who both died in their Childhood; and three Daughters, *Ann* and *Iſabella*, who alſo died young, and *Alathea*. To his ſecond Wife he married *Mary*, Daughter to *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Campden*, and by her hath Iſſue, two Sons, *George* and *Spencer*, and two Daughters, *Juliana* and *Mary*. *Dugdale.*

COMUS, a certain Deity which the Ancients made to preſide at their Feaſts and other Solemnities.

CONAN I. of this Name Count of *Bretany*, *Armorica* and *Rennes*, Son of *Juael* or *Beranger*, Count of *Rennes*, and ſaid to be deſcended of a Daughter of *Salomon*, took Poſſeſſion of this County after the Death of *Drogon*, and baniſhed *Hoel* and *Gueric* the Baſtard Sons of *Alain* the Firſt. It's ſaid he cut them both off, one he got kill'd by a Soldier, the other he contriv'd to kill by a poiſoned Lancet with which he was bled, but fell himſelf in the Battel fought in 992. againſt *Foulgues* Count of *Anjou*. *Conan* II. Count of *Bretany*, Son of *Alain* II. founded *Trinity-Church* at *Breſt*, and was poiſoned at *Chateau Gontier* in 1067. by the Contrivance of *William* Baſtard Duke of *Normandy*. *Conan* III. ſurnamed *the Fat* or *Big*, Son to *Alain* III. ſerv'd under *Lewis the Burly* againſt *Henry* I. King of *England*, his own Father-in-Law, for he married this Prince's Baſtard Daughter *Mahaud*. He built the Monaſtery of *Langoüet*, and died in 1148. *Conan* IV. Count of *Bretany* and *Richemont*, Son to *Alain* called *the Black*, and of *Berthe* of *Bretany*, was ſurnamed *the Little*. He died *February* 20. 1170. *Orderic. Vital. &c.*

CONARUS, the twenty fourth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *Mogaldus* about the ſixth Year of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*; he was partner in the Conſpiracy againſt his own Father, and with the Aſſiſtance of the *Picts* fought the *Romans* and *Britains*, who paſs'd *Adrian*'s Wall, and had driven away great Booties. The ſlaughter being near equal on both ſides, a Peace followed for one Year, but *Lollius Urbicus* being ſent over to re-inforce the *Romans*, overcame the *Scots* in a bloody Battel, drove them again over *Adrian*'s Wall, which he repaired, and then there was a Ceſſation of Arms for many Years; during which, *Conarus* drown'd himſelf in all manner of Vices, by which he exhauſted his Treaſures, and calling an Aſſembly of the States, demanded Money under pretence of maintaining a Royal Port, which was ſo ungrateful, that the Aſſembly voted, That he ſhould be kept Priſoner as unfit for the Government, till upon his Abjuration they ſhould ſubſtitute another; and meeting next day, they agreed, that the Revenues were as ſufficient for him as for his Predeceſſors, who had lived ſplendidly at home, and been formidably abroad; and that thoſe Villains upon whom he had conferr'd the publick Patrimony, and for whoſe ſakes he had ruin'd many Perſons of Quality, ſhould not only be obliged to refund, but condignly puniſh'd. The King was ſo far from endeavouring to allay thoſe Heats by gentle Words, that he uſed fierce and minatory Expreſſions; whereupon thoſe who were next ſeiz'd him, and thruſt his Majeſty, with ſome few others into Priſon, putting the Authors of his wicked Councils to death; and to prevent Tumults, choſe *Argadus* for Vice-Roy, till they ſhould chooſe another King; ſo that *Conarus*, partly by Diſeaſes and partly by Grief, ended his Days in Priſon, in the Fourteenth Year of his Reign, about the Hundred and Fiftieth of Chriſt. *Buchan.*

CONCA, a River of *Italy* which has its Source in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, towards the Borough of St. *Leon* and *Macerata*, croſſes *Romandiola*, and empties it ſelf into the *Adriatick-Sea*. It's the *Cruſtumium* or *Cruſtumenius* of the Ancients. It was alſo the Name of a Town that was drowned in the twelfth or thirteenth Age. This town lay near the Borough *Catolica*, and it's credibly reported, That the Tops of the high Houſes and Points of Steeples can ſtill be diſcern'd in calm Weather.

CONCARNEAU, a Town of *France* in *Bretany*, upon the Sea, between *Blavet* and *Penmark*, with a good Caſtle that renders it very ſtrong.

CONCEPTION, a Town of *Southern America* in the Province of *Chili*, the moſt conſiderable of that Country, and Reſidence of the Governor of the Province, built upon the *Pacifick-Sea*, over againſt the Iſle of *Quiriquina* or St. *Vincent*, environed with a good Wall, and has a Citadel built by the Inhabitants for their Defence againſt the *Arauques*, that make frequent Incurſions on that ſide.

The **CONCEPTION**, a little Town of *America Meridionalis* in *Paraguay*, ſituate where the River *Urvaig* joins the *Rio de la Plata*.

The **CONCEPTION**, called of *Salaya*, a little Town in *America Septentrionalis*, in the Province of *Mechoacan* in *Mexico*, built by the *Spaniards* as well as the Habitations of St. *Michael* and St. *Philip*, to ſecure the Road from *Mechoacan* to the Silver Mines of *Zaca-*

techa. They have alſo given this Name to ſeveral Burroughs of *America*, as to that in the *Spaniſh* Iſſe or *Hiſpaniola*, and to a Sea-port of *California*, &c.

CONCEPTION, a Religious Order of Nuns, founded by *Beatrix* of *Silva*, a *Portugueze*, and confirm'd by Pope *Innocent* the Eighth, who gave them the Rules of the *Ciſtercian* Order in 1489. but they, after *Beatrix*'s death, changed them for St. *Claire*'s, retaining the ſame Name and Habit as at firſt. *Julius* the Second drew them quite from the Direction of the *Ciſtercians*, and recommended them to the *Franciſcan*'s Care in 1511.

CONCEPTION, a Military Order, founded by *Ferdinand* Duke of *Mantua*, *Charles* of *Gonzague* Duke of *Nevers*, *Adolph* Count of *Alva*, &c. Pope *Urban* the Eighth confirmed it in 1624. and gave the Croſs to the Duke of *Nevers*.

CONCEPTION, *Immaculate*, or *The Immaculate Conception*; ſo the State of our Bleſſed Virgin's Body and Soul is call'd, before her Birth. *John Moncon*, a Dominican Doctor of Divinity at *Paris*, publiſh'd a *Theſis* in 1387. in St. *Thomas*'s Hall, maintaining that our Bleſſed Virgin was conceived in Original Sin, and that it was an Error in point of Faith to aſſert the contrary. This Opinion was ſolemnly condemn'd by the Univerſity of *Paris*, and afterwards by the Pope. *Maimburg. Hiſtoire du Grand Schiſm d'Occident*.

CONCLAVE, a Place where the Cardinals meet for the Election of a new Pope. The Aſſembly is alſo called by this Name, and it depends of the Members themſelves to pitch upon a Place, for the Conclave has no determin'd one; yet, ſince ſome time the Palace of St. *Peter*, otherwiſe called the *Vatican*, is always made uſe of, both for the greatneſs of the Place and other Conveniencies; ſo that the Cardinals never ſtand to deliberate now, but only for Form's ſake. They build then in a great Apartment of this Palace as many Deal *Cellulæ* as there are Cardinals, with Lodges and Places for the Conclaviſts that ſhut themſelves in to wait and ſerve the Cardinals. Theſe little Chambers have their *Numero* or Number, and are drawn at hazard; ſo that it happens very often, that Cardinals of different Factions lodge near one another. Theſe are made up during the nine days of the Ceremony of the Pope's Funeral, all which time any body may go into the Conclave, and ſee the *Cellulæ*, which are hung on the outſide with green Serge or Camblet; only thoſe that belong to the deceas'd his Favourites, or to them promoted by him, who have theirs covered with deep Violet-colour'd Cloth, and over each is the Cardinal's Arms that lives in it. Between the *Cellulæ* and the Windows of the Palace is a long Gallery for the Conveniency of the Conclave, and it's from this the *Cellulæ* receive their Light. The next day after the Pope's Burial, that is, the 10th after his Death, the Cardinals having heard a Maſs, they call the Holy Ghoſt's, go in Proceſſion two by two to the Conclave, where they all meet in the Chapel every Day Morning and Evening for a *Scrutiny*, which is done by writing their Suffrages in little Billets, and putting them in a Chalice that ſtands upon the Altar; when all are put in, two Cardinals are choſen by the reſt to read openly them that are named, and keep an account of the Number for each; and this is done until two thirds join for the ſame Perſon, but a Pope is ſeldom choſen after this manner; whence it happens that after the Scrutiny they come to what they call an *Accez*, that is, a Tryal, Whether he that has moſt Voices in the Scrutiny could come to two thirds; but it's abſervable, that they cannot give their Suffrages in the *Accez* or Acceſs, to thoſe they have appeared for in the Scrutiny. If this does not ſucceed, they have recourſe to the way of Inſpiration, which is an open Declaration, or rather, a Conſpiracy of many Cardinals to cry together, *Such a Cardinal is Pope*; as for example, *Altieri Papa* is begun by one or two, chief of a Party, when they find Suffrages enough to aſſure them that this method will not fail, and then the reſt of the Cardinals are forced to join, that they may not incurr the Pope's Diſpleaſure, who would be choſen in ſpight of them. As for the Scrutiny it is done thus, Each Cardinal prepares his Billet, wherein he writes his own and his Name he is for, and another word of Device. The Cardinal's Name is writ under a fold of the Paper, and ſealed with a Seal for that Purpoſe. The Name of the Choſen is writ by a Conclaviſt under another fold without Seal, & the Word by which the Cardinal knows that it's his Name that is read, is writ on the outſide; as, *Deo volente*, or ſome ſuch like. The fold that covers the Cardinal's Name is never opened until the Pope is choſen, who to know them that help'd towards his promotion unfolds all. The Motto ſerves in the *Accez*, that it may appear, that each Cardinal has given another beſides that they gave in the Scrutiny, ſeeing two Billets with different Perſons under the ſame Name; and at the end of the Scrutiny and *Accez*, if the Suffrages be not ſufficient for the Election they burn all the Billetings, that the chuſers names may be kept ſecret. During the Conclave each Cardinal is allowed but two Servants, or three at moſt, and this only to Princes, or for ſome particular Privilege. Several preſs for this Employment, becauſe the new choſen Pope gives each Conclaviſt three or four hundred Livres, and they have the Pleaſure of ſeeing all that paſſes; yet the place is troubleſom enough, becauſe they muſt take in the Meat and Drink from a certain place common to all that live in the ſame part, muſt wait at Table, and be as ſtreightly confin'd as their Maſters. *Hiſtoire du Conclave*.

CONCORDAT, by this is generally underſtood *Francis* the Firſt's Agreement with Pope *Leo* the Tenth, in 1516. to aboliſh the *Pragmatick Sanction*: To underſtand both theſe things the better, we muſt obſerve with *Maimbourg*, that *Clotaire* the Second iſſued out an Edict in 615. approv'd by all the Biſhops of his Kingdom, aſſembled at the fifth Council of *Paris*, by which he order'd, That no Biſhop, though choſen by the Clergy and People, ſhould be conſecrated, if the King did not approve of him, and he that ſhould be named by the King ſhould be accepted, if the Metropolitan did find no juſt Cauſe to reject him. Thus did the Prince ſupport the Intereſt of the publick good in ordering things ſo, that Eccleſiaſtical Dignities ſhould not be conferred but upon worthy perſons, and ſuch as were faithful to the King. King *Charles* the Seventh, in the Council of *Bourges* in 1439. eſtabliſhed the *Pragmatick Sanction*, by which, part of the Clergy, without conſulting with the People, or the Archbiſhops, or other Biſhops of Provinces choſe their Biſhop, leaving the King the Privilege of conſenting to, and confirming the Election if he lik'd it. This diſpleaſed the Court of *Rome*, which firſt deſired, and afterwards in the *Lateran* Council cited the King and Clergy of *France* to appear and give their Reaſons why they did not aboliſh that *Pragmatick*; whereupon King *Francis* the Firſt made this Agreement, called *Concordat*, with Pope *Leo* the Tenth, by which the King has the Power to name ſuch as he thinks fit for Biſhopricks, *&c.* and the Pope, if he finds no fault either in the Capacity or Life of the nam'd, is to give his Bulls, in virtue of which he is conſecrated. The Parliament, Clergy and Univerſity of *Paris* were much againſt regiſtring this Agreement, pretending it contrary to the Privileges of their Church, and Laws of the Kingdom; yet conſented to it at laſt, proteſting ſolemnly, That they did it but in Obedience to the King's repeated Commands. This *Concordat* differed in this from *Clotaire*'s Edict of 615. That by his the Pope had no power to examine the Ability of the Choſen, ſo that in his time they conſecrated their Biſhops, without troubling themſelves to ſend to *Rome* for Bulls. See PRAGMATICK SANCTION.

CONCORDAT *Germanick*, or the *Concordat* of *Germany*, a Treaty made in 1448. between Pope *Nicholas* Vth, and the Emperor *Frederick* IIId, confirmed by *Clement* VIIth, and *Gregory* XIIIth. This *Concordat* comprehends four parts. In the firſt, The Pope reſerves the conferring of all vacant Benefices at *Rome*, and two days journey from it, of whatever Degree, either ſecular or regular, which before went by Election, without exception of Cardinals,or other officers of the Holy See. The ſecond concerns the Elections that are to be confirmed by the Pope, as, Metropolis's, Cathedrals and Monaſteries, depending immediately on the Pope,and have the privilege of a Canonical Election.The third concernsLivings that are ſucceſſively given by the Popes and their proper Patrons; thus,the Pope has the privilege to confer both ſecular and regular Livings for the months of *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *September*, *November*, and the Biſhop or Archbiſhop within the Diſtricts of their Dioceſſes,during the other months. The fourth and laſt part ſpeaks of the *Annates* or Firſt-fruits, after the Death or Removal of the Incumbent. *Blondeau*.

CONCORDE, Lat. *Concordia*, a Goddeſs much eſteem'd amongſt the ancient *Romans*. *Julius Cæſar* and *Tiberius* built her a Temple. She was generally repreſented under the ſhape of a young Girl clad in the old faſhion, crown'd with a Garland of Flowers, holding a Baſin with a Heart in it in her right hand, and in the left a bundle of Rods. There is an old Medal of the Emperor *Nerva*, wherein *Union* is repreſented by a woman who bears a Lance in her left Arm, and a Buckler in the other, and by a Ships Stern and Colours with theſe words, *Concordia Exercitum, S. C.* *Angeloni* mentions this laſt in *The Hiſtory of the Cæſars*, p.102. In other Medals they repreſent *Union* with two *Horns* of Plenty in one, and a Veſſel of Fire in the other hand. When *Concord* is invincible ſhe is repreſented by an armed*Geryon*, a golden Crown on his head,with ſix Arms and ſo many Feet; in three of its hands it holds a Lance, a Sceptre and a Sphere, and lays the other three on a Shield. *Tit. Liv.*

CONCORDE, or *Country of Concord*, which the *Hollanders* call *Clandt van Eendracht*, a Coaſt at the end of the *Indian* Ocean, in the Southern Lands, diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1618. when they ſought a Paſſage to the *Molucca's*.

CONCORDIA, an Epiſcopal Town of *Friuli*, which was abandoned and demoliſhed in *Attila*'s time. Its Biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, reſides at *Porto Gruato*, or *Romatino*, near the place where the former was. *Strabo*, *Blondus*.

CONDALUS, Governour of *Lyſia*, for *Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, obſerving that the people of the Country took great delight in fine hair,took occaſion thence to draw a great Sum of money from them, by feigning he had an order from the king to make them all cut off their Hair; but added, That perhaps he could ſhun his maſters diſpleaſure for delaying the execution of the Order, by ſending him ſome contribution. This was joyfully received, and they readily conſented to pay a Poll, which amounted to a very conſiderable Sum. *Ariſtot.*

CONDAPOLI, a Town of the *Indies* in the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, in the kingdom of *Golconda*, ſituate pretty far in the Country, upon a mountain with an indifferent good Fortreſs, between the Town of *Golconda* and *Candavera*.

CONDè, a Town of the *Low-countries*, in *Hainault*, Lat. *Condatum*, or *Condate*, ſituate on the Banks of the *Scheldt*, two Leagues from *Valenciennes*. The *French* took it in 1676. and the king was at the charge of fortifying it regularly, and ſo rendred it a very important place. It has given its Name to many of the Royal Houſe of *Bourbon*,ſince *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Vendôme*, &c. married *Mary* of *Luxemburg*, eldeſt Daughter, and chief Heireſs of *Peter* of *Lunenburg*, ſecond of the Name, Count of S.*Paul*, *Converſan*, *Soiſſons*, Viſcount of *Meaux*, Lady of *Anguien*, *Condè*, &c. *Miræus Not. Eccl. Belg.*

CONDè upon *Nereau*, Lat. *Condæum ad Norallum*, a little Town of *France* in *Normandy*, ſituate on the River *Nereau*, near the place it joins *Orne*, &c.

CONDOM upon *Baiſe*, a Town of *France*, in *Guienne*, with a Biſhops-ſee ſuffragan to *Bourdeaux*. It is the capital of a little Country called *Condomois*,three Leagues from *Nerac*; and it's the *Condomium Vaſconum* of the Latins. Formerly it has been of the Seneſchalſhip and Biſhoprick of *Agen*; but ſince it had its particular Biſhops, it was alſo allowed a *Præſidial*. The Town is great, but thin of Inhabitants.It was taken in 1565. by *Gabriel* of *Montgomery*, who was General of the Proteſtant Army; but as *Dupleix* relates, plundered and burnt the Churches with great Barbarity.

CONDORA, a province of *Muſcovy* towards *Petzora* and *Tartaria Deſerta*, bordered with the Province of *Permski* to the South, with part of *Petzora* to the Eaſt, *Juborski* to the North, and *Dwina*, or the Province of *Arch-Angel* to the Weſt. Its Capital is *Wergaturia*. Moſt of the reſt of the Country is covered with Hills, and over-grown with Woods.

CONDREN (*Charles de*) ſecond General of the Congregation of the Oratory, and Succeſſor to Mr. *de Berulle*, Founder of this Society in *France*, was conſiderable for his Humility, in refuſing a Cardinals Hat, which *Lewis* XIIIth promiſed to get for him; and declining the Offers made him by Cardinal *Richelieu*, of the Arch-biſhoprick of *Rheims* or *Lyons*, for his Learning and great Parts. He died in 1641. He did great Service for his Order, by his Foundations at *Paris*, *Langres*, *Nants*, and *Poictiers*; and more for his Country, in reconciling the King and his Brother the Duke of *Orleans*.

CONDRIEU, or **CONDRIEUX**, Lat. *Condriacum*, or *Condrievium*, a Borough of *France*, in *Lyonnois*, built on a pleaſant Hill upon the *Rhone*, ſeventeen Leagues below *Lyons*, and two from *Vienne*. It's a pretty big Borough, famous for its excellent Wine.

CONEI, in Lat. *Conæus*, (*George*) a *Scotchman*, of a good Family; he Studied in *Italy*, and afterwards was preferr'd at *Rome*, in the Reign of Pope *Paul* Vth, and *Urban* VIIIth, dyed in 1640. and wrote *De Inſtitutione Principis. De Duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos. Demonſtratio Religionis.* The Life of *Mary Stewart*, Queen of *Scots*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythreus*, *Pin. I. Imag. Illuſt.* c.74. *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

CONETTE, (*Thomas*) a famous *Carmelite*, that appeared in 1428. and preached in ſeveral parts of *Europe*, with ſuch Applauſe, that People looked on him as a New Apoſtle, and flocked from far and near to hear him. The Women were ſo moved with his Inſtructions, that they uſed to bring their Jewels and other Ornaments to be burned in open aſſembly, on a Scaffold made up for that purpoſe. At laſt he went to *Rome*, where he preached with ſome Paſſion, and ſhewed his Doctrine was not Orthodox; whereupon the Pope cauſed him to be ſeized and impriſoned, and ordered the Cardinals of *Rouen* and *Navarre* to examine and ſentence him. They found him an Heretick, and he was therefore condemn'd to be burn'd,which was executed publickly at *Rome*. *Paradin, Annal.* &c.

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars, called *Penitents*, eſtabliſhed firſt of all by ſome *Roman* Citizens. *Henry* IIId begun one in *Paris*, in 1583. and aſſiſted himſelf in the Habit of a Penitent, at a Proceſſion, wherein the Cardinal of *Guiſe* carried the Croſs, and his Brother the Duke of *Mayenne*, was Maſter of the Ceremonies. The extraordinary Devotion of the Prince was cenſured as Hypocriſy by ſeveral.

CONFESSION *de Ausburg*, or the *Auguſtan Confeſſion*, a Profeſſion of Faith, drawn up by *Melancton*, which *Luther* and he Preſented to *Charles* V. at *Ausburg*, in 1530. 'Twas divided into two Parts, with a Deſign to ſupport all the points of the *Lutheran* Reformation, and to ſhow the Unorthodoxy of the *Roman* Catholicks: The firſt part contain'd 21 Articles. The I*ſt*. Article acknowledg'd and agreed to all the Deciſions of the Firſt Four *General Councils*, concerning the Trinity. The II*d*. own'd *Original Sin*, but differ'd ſomewhat from the Church of *Rome*, in the Definition of it, affirming it to conſiſt wholly in Concupiſcence. The III*d*. Article contain'd the ſubſtance of the Apoſtles Creed. The IV*th*. Declar'd againſt the *Pelagians*, that a Man could not be *Juſtified* by the meer force and capacity of Nature, but withal maintaining againſt the *Roman* Catholicks, that *Juſtification* was the effect of Faith, Excluſive of *Good Works*. The V*th*. agreed with the Church of *Rome*, That the Word of God, and the Sacraments, were the means of conveying the *Holy Spirit*, but differ'd from that Communion, by aſſerting, This Divine Operation was never preſent without Faith. The VI*th*. affirmed, That our Faith ought to produce *Good Works*, purely in Obedience to God, but not in order to the Meriting our own Juſtification. The VII*th*. Article made the *True Church* conſiſt of none but the Godly. The VIII*th*. acknowledg'd the validity of the Sacraments, tho' adminiſtred by Hippocrites, and ill People. The IXth Declar'd the Neceſſity of *Infant.Baptiſm*, againſt the *Anabaptiſts*. The X*th*. acknowledg'd the Preſence of the Body and Blood of Chriſt under the Conſecrated Elements, adding withal, That this Myſterious Preſence in the Holy Sacrament, continued with the Elements only during the time of Receiving, and that the *Euchariſt* ought to be given in both Kinds. The XI*th*. Granted the Neceſſity of Abſolution to the Penitent, but deny'd themſelves oblig'd to make a particular Confeſſion of their Sins. The XII*th*. condemn'd the *Anabaptiſts*, which affirm that whoever was once juſtify'd could not fall from Grace, together with the *Novatians* who refuſed Abſolution to Sins committed after Baptiſm, aſſerting withal againſt the Church of *Rome*, that a Repenting Sinner was incapable of Meriting Forgiveneſs, by performing any Acts of Penance. The XIII*th*. requires Actual Faith from thoſe who participate of the Sacraments. The XIV*th*. forbad thoſe who had no lawful Calling, to teach publickly in the Church, or adminiſter the Sacraments. The XV*th*. orders the Obſervation of the Holy-days, and the Ceremonies of the Church. The XVI*th*. Acknowledg'd the Obligation of Civil Laws, approv'd the Magiſtracy: Propriety of Eſtates and Marriage. The XVII*th*. acknowledged the Reſurrection, the Laſt Judgment, Heaven and Hell, and condemned the Two following Errors of the *Anabaptiſts*, and *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, (*viz.*) That the Puniſhment of the Devils and Damn'd would have an end, and that a Thouſand Years before the Reſurrection, the Saints ſhould Reign with Chriſt upon the Earth. The XVIII*th*. declar'd, That our Will was not ſufficiently free, in Actions, relating to the promoting of Salvation. The XIX*th*. maintains, That notwithſtanding God has created Man, and ſtill continues to preſerve him, yet he neither is, nor can be the Author of Sin. The XX*th*. That Good Works are not altogether unprofitable: And the XXI*ſt*. forbids the Invocation of *Saints*. The *Second* Part of the *Auguſtan Confeſſion*, is altogether oppoſite to the Church of *Rome*, containing the *Seven* Principal Abuſes upon which the *Lutherans* founded the Neceſſity of leaving the Old Communion. The *Firſt* Argument enjoyns Communion in both Kinds, and forbids the Proceſſion of the Holy Sacrament. The *Second* condemns the Celibacy of Prieſts. By the *Third*, Private Maſſes were Aboliſh'd, and ſome part, at leaſt, of the Congregation were oblig'd to Communicate with the Prieſt. The *Fourth* declar'd againſt the Neceſſity of being particular in the Confeſſion of Sins to the Prieſt. The *Fifth* refuſed to admit Tradition. The *Sixth* diſallowed of Monaſtick Vows. And *Laſtly*, by the *Seventh* they aſſerted, That the Power of the Church conſiſted only in Preaching the Goſpel, and Adminiſtring the Sacraments. This Confeſſion of Faith was Sign'd by the Elector of *Saxony* and his Eldeſt Son, by the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, by *Erneſt* and *Francis*, Dukes of the Houſe of *Lunenburgh*, by the Landgrave of *Heſs*, the Prince of *Hainault*, and the Republicks of *Nuremburgh* and *Rutlingua*. The Four Imperial Towns of *Strasburg*, *Conſtance*, *Nemigen*, and *Linden* preſented a Confeſſion of Faith at the ſame time, which was the ſame with the *Auguſtan* or *Lutheran*, excepting in the point of the Euchariſt, in which they followed the Opinion of *Zwinglius*, aſſerting nothing more in the Sacrament, excepting the Figure or Sign, of the Body and Blood of our Saviour. This Confeſſion was preſented by the Elector of *Saxony*, together with the Princes and States above-mentioned, to the Emperour *Charles* V. before whom 'twas afterwards argued; and the *Roman Catholicks*, being a Majority upon the Vote, 'twas rejected; however, the Emperour gave Order for a Conference between ſeven Deputies of each ſide, conſiſting of two Princes, three Divines, and two Lawyers: They met on the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1530. and *Luther* being abſent, *Melanchton* was then the Head of the Party, who by his mollifying Explications, brought both Parties, the next day, to an agreement of Fifteen of the Firſt Twenty one Articles; for not to mention the Agreement of the *Lutherans* and the Church of *Rome*, in Points relating to the Trinity, they declar'd in their II*d*. Article, That Original Sin is remitted in Baptiſm, tho' Concupiſcence, the effect of it, is ſtill remaining. In the IV*th*. V*th*. & IV*th*. the *Lutherans*, in this Conference, acknowledg'd, that it is not Faith alone, but Faith and Sanctifying Grace by which we are juſtifyed. In the VII*th*. and VIII*th*. they acknowledg'd, That the Church conſiſted of Sinners as well as juſt Perſons; and in the XVII*th*. That we have the Faculty of a Free-Will; but that we can do nothing in the way of Salvation, without the Grace and ſupernatural aſſiſtance of God. The Three following Articles were agreed to but in part: For as to the XII*th*. the Proteſtants were willing to admit of *Satisfaction* as a Part of Penance, in Order to the Performance of Chriſtian Obedience; but not as neceſſary for the Remiſſion of the Puniſhment due to our ſins. For the XX*th*. they conſented to the neceſſity of *Good Works*, but declar'd againſt the Merit of them. And as to the XXI*ſt*. They own'd the Saints and Angels interceded for us, and were willing to honour their Feſtivals and Memory, but refus'd to come up to the Practice of Invocation. The Three other Articles, *i. e.* the XI*th*. XIV*th*. and the XV*th*. relating to that which the Church of *Rome* calls *Sacramental Confeſſion*, to Orders, and to the Ceremonies and Uſages of the Church, were reſerv'd, with the Seven Articles of the *Second Part*, for further Examination; but upon theſe laſt Points they could never agree perfectly upon any one Article: At laſt they reſolved to Retrench the Number of the Deputies, to Three of a Side, (*viz.*) Two Canoniſts, and One Divine: The Divines were *Eckius* for the *Roman* Catholicks, and *Melanchton* for the *Lutherans*, but this Conference broke off, without adjuſting the Differences between them. *Varillas Hiſt. des Revolutions en Mattiere de Religion. Maimburgh Hiſtoire du Lutheraniſm.*

CONFLENT, or *The Confluent*, Lat. *Confluentes*, a little Country now of *France* in *Rouſſillon*, towards the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. It was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenæan* Peace, in 1659.

CONFUCIUS, a famous *Chineſe* Philoſopher, born 551 before our Saviour's birth, in the Kingdom of *Lu*, now called the Province of *Xantung*, of an Antient and Noble Family, his Father *Xoliam-hé*, having a conſiderable Office in the Kingdom of *Xum*. The great vivacity of his Wit and his ſolid Judgment, got him great Reputation from his very Youth; and being *Mandarin*, and employed in the Government of the Kingdom of *Lu*, he ſoon made appear how important it was that the Kings themſelves were Philoſophers, or made uſe of Philoſophers to be their Miniſters. The Knowledge of Morals and Politicks, whereof he was a perfect Maſter, made him be much admired in the Government of the State and Eſtabliſhment of Laws. Yet notwithſtanding his Care, his Prince's Court was much diſordered by ſeveral young fair Ladies ſent on purpoſe by the King of *Xi*, to effeminate, and make the Monarch of *Lu* neglect the Care of his Kingdom. *Confucius* finding the Prince would not liſten to his Advice, quitted his Place and the Court, and retir'd to the Kingdom of *Xum*, where he taught Moral Philoſophy, with ſuch extraordinary Applauſe, that he ſoon had above 3000 Scholars, whereof Seventy two ſurpaſſed the reſt in Learning and Vertue, for whom the *Chineſe* have a particular Veneration ſtill. He divided his Doctrine into four Parts, and his Scholars into ſo many *Claſſes*, or rather Schools. The firſt Order was of thoſe, who ſtudied to acquire Vertue. The ſecond, That learned the Art of Reaſoning well and Eloquence, that is, Logick and Rhetorick. In the third, they treated of the Government of the State, and the Duty of Magiſtrates. The fourth was taken up wholly in Noble Diſcourſes of all that concerned Morals. This great Man was extraordinary Modeſt, declaring openly, That he was not the firſt Inventor of this Doctrine; That he only Collected it out of his Predeceſſors writings, eſpecially the Kings *Yao* and *Xun*, who lived above 500 years before his time, and uſed to ſay, There was a very holy Man in the Weſtern Lands, That he was called *Siſam Zen Ximgim*, but ſaid no more of him. In the year 66 after Chriſt's Birth, the Emperor *Mim-ti*, ſent Ambaſſadors towards the Weſt to ſeek this holy Man, but theſe ſtopped in an Iſland near the *Red-Sea*, to conſider a famous Idol, named *Fé*, repreſenting a Philoſopher that lived 500 years before *Confucius*. They carried this Idol back along with them, with inſtructions concerning the Worſhip rendred to it: and ſo introduced a Superſtition that aboliſhed in ſeveral places the Maxims of *Confucius*, who always condemned Atheiſm and Idolatry. It's ſaid, that this great Man, fore-ſeeing his End, and conſidering the diſorders of the Court, ſighing, ſung ſome Lines to this purpoſe, *Great mountain, where art thou fallen! The vaſt Machine is overthrown! the Wiſe and Vertuous have fail'd.* He was buried in the Kingdom of *Lu*, whither he had gone back with his Scholars: and near the Town *Kio-fu*, upon the Banks of the River *Xu*, his Tomb is in the Academy where he taught. This great place is all wall'd in like a Borough. This Philoſopher has been in great Veneration in *China* above 2000 years, and is ſtill ſo eſteemed, that none can come to the quality of a *Mandarin*, or to an Office, or Charge of the Gown, without paſſing Doctor in his Doctrine. Each Town has a Palace Conſecrated to his Memory; and when any Officers of the Robe, or long Gown, paſs before them; they quit their *Palanquin*, and go ſome way a-foot, to ſhew their Honour for his Memory. The Frontiſpieces of theſe fine Buildings have his great Titles in Golden Letters, as *To the great Maſter, the Famous, the Wiſe King of Learning.* And in all theſe praiſes they never make uſe of the word *Yun* proper to Idols, by which they ſhew that *Confucius* his Doctrine condemns Idolatry. There was one of his Deſcendants that was very conſiderable in the Kingdom in 1646. whom X*anchi*, King of *Tartary*, who then Conquered *China*, received with a great deal of Honour. All thoſe of this Family are *Mandarins* by birth, and have a Privilege common with the Princes of the Blood, that is, not to pay any Tribute. Beſides which, all received Doctors are obliged to make a preſent to a *Mandarin* of *Confucius*'s Race. All this makes the *Miſſioners* learn his Doctrine, and make uſe of his Authority to gain Credit amongſt the *Chineſes*, and diſpoſe them for the Light of Faith. His Principles are moſt of them very reaſonable; and the Learned of the Country will not as much as hear any that deſpiſes his Tenets. *M. Thevenot, P. Couplet Confucius Sinarum.*

CONGALLUS I. the 44th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Conſtantine* I. his Uncle. He applied himſelf to reform the peoples Manners, and reſtrain Thefts and Robberies. He endeavoured to reclaim others to a Civil Courſe of Life by his own Example; and thoſe who were refractary, he either chaſtiſed or deſpiſed, and ſo reduced all things to their firſt ſtate. The *Britains* perceiving that he was a peaceable Prince, ſollicited *Aurelius Ambroſius* to recover *Weſtmorland* from the *Scots*, which was like to have begun a War; but the matter was adjuſted. *Congallus* was in War with the *Saxons* all his time, infeſting them continually with Light-horſe-men, and ſent part of his Army to aſſiſt the *Britains*. In his time lived *Merlin* and *Gildas*, the two famous *Britiſh* Prophets. *Congallus* died *Anno* 500. in the 22d of his Reign. *Buchanan.*

CONGALLUS II. the 47th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* III. *Anno* 558. He was a peaceable and pious Prince, and recommended himſelf to Poſterity by his Vertues. He vy'd with the Clergy of thoſe times for ſtrictneſs of Life, tho' they had then a very ſevere Diſcipline. He enriched them alſo with Lands and Revenues; reſtrained the Licentiouſneſs of the Soldiers and others, more by the Authority of his own Life, than the Severity of his Laws. He aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*; and died in 568. *Buchan.*

CONGALLUS III. the 66th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Achaius*, and having reigned five years in peace, he died in 814. *Buchan.*

CONGLETON, in *Cheſhire*, a large and noted Town, ſituate on the *Dane*, govern'd by a Mayor and ſix Aldermen; the Inhabitants make a great Number of Gloves, Purſes and Points. From *London* 123 Miles.

CONGO, a Kingdom of *Africa*, bordered to the Eaſt with *Abyſſinia*, on the Weſt with the Ocean, has *Monomotapa* and the Coaſts of the *Cafres* to the South, and the Country of the *Negroes* to the North. The Soil is very fruitful by reaſon of a great number of Rivers which over-flow the Country in Rainy weather. Citrons and Oranges grow there in abundance, and are very good. Their Date Trees furniſh much fruit, whereof they make Wine. The Banks of the River *Lelunde*, as far as *San Salvador*, are full of Cedar and other odoriferous Trees. The *Hollanders* have moſt of their *Caſſia* and *Tamarinds* out of this Country; where there are many Elephants of ſuch a prodigious Bulk, that one of their Teeth will weigh above 200 weight. They have a kind of wild Boar called *Emgalo*, much eſteemed for his Teeth, becauſe their ſhavings boiled in Broth, prove an excellent Antidote and aſſured Remedy againſt Fevers; for which reaſon the *Portugueſe* buy great quantities of it. There is alſo ſeen on their Trees a very pretty Beaſt called *Entiengie*, ſpotted with ſeveral Colours, which never comes to the Ground; and it's ſaid, it dies as ſoon as it touches it. It has always other little black Creatures about it, as its Guard, whereof ten go before, and ten more follow; but as ſoon as the firſt fall into the Hunters Nets, they that come behind ſhift for themſelves, and leave the little *Entiengie* to be taken. Its Fur is ſo eſteemed, that none but Kings or Princes, and great Lords who have their Leave, can wear it. And the Kings of *Lovango*, of *Cacongo*, and *Goy*, ſend to the King of *Congo* for ſome, and value them as great Preſents. Moſt of the Inhabitants of *Congo* are very black, but not ſo deform'd as the *Negro's* of *Nubia* and *Guinea*. They are proud and inſolent to their Neighbours, but civil and obliging to Strangers. Their Wit is quick, and Humour fiery; yet have no great Courage, for 20 *Europeans* would make 200 of them run. Before the *Portugueſe* introduced the Chriſtian Religion, great Perſons had no other Name but that of *Their Lordſhips*, as *Mani Songo*, *Lord of Songo*, &c. and the Common People took the Names of Beaſts and Plants. But ſince that time they have received new Names at their Baptiſm, like other Chriſtians. The King of *Congo*'s Revenue conſiſts in a certain yearly Tribute which the Dukes of *Bamba*, *Batta*, and *Sunda*, the Counts of *Pembo* and *Pango*, and his other Vaſſals pay him in Cattle, *Millet*, *Simbo's*, which is a kind of ſmall Shell that they uſe for Money, with ſome Preſents of Wine, of the Oyl of Palm and Dates, and other Fruits. Their Soldiers Equipage is very ſingular. Their Captains wear four corner'd Caps, with Peacocks and Oſtriches Feathers in them. The upper part of their Body is naked, which makes them carry Iron Chains a-croſs over their Breaſts and Backs. Their Arms are the Bows and Arrows, with a Hatchet and a Dagger. They alſo have Bucklers made of the Bark of Trees, and covered with Buffle Skins. Others make uſe of Guns and Muſquets. All their Army are Foot for want of Horſes. And thoſe that begin an attack, wear Bells round their Belts, to encourage the Men on by their Noiſe. The Governours have the Title of *Mani*, with the Name of the Province they Command. So the Governour of *Congo* is call'd *Mani-Congo*, the Lord of *Vamma*, *Mani-Vamma*, &c. Beſides theſe, there are ſome Lords that have the Title of Dukes, others of Counts; and Lords of leſſer Quality are onely called *Mani*. The *Portugueſe* call them all *Soua's*. Their King takes theſe following Titles in his Patents, *Mani-Congo*, by the Grace of God, King of *Congo*, *Angola*, *Macumba*, *Ocanga*, *Cumba*, *Lulla*, *Zouza*; Lord of the Dutchies of *Batta*, *Sunda*, *Bamba*, *Ambuille*, and their Dependencies; of the County of *Songo*, *Angoy*, *Cacongo*; of the Monarchy of the *Ambondes*, and Maſter of the great River *Zaire*. One of his chiefeſt Paſtimes is to treat his Pages and the Nobility of his Court, and wait on them himſelf after he has dined. The Queen is called *Mani-Monbanda*, that is, the Chief of the Women; for though the Prince is a Chriſtian, yet he ſtill keeps his Concubines. The day of his Marriage he gets all his Subjects Beds meaſured, and makes them pay a certain Sum according to their Bigneſs, as the Princeſs's Fees. Formerly the Duke of *Bamba* was preſumptive Heir to the Crown. But now the Election goes by plurality of Votes, and depends on the chief Lords and *Portugueſe*. The Count of *Songo* is the moſt powerful of the Vaſſals of the King of *Congo*, and ſeems inclin'd therefore to withdraw himſelf from his Obedience, and that becauſe his Country is almoſt inacceſſible to great Armies. In 1644. and 47. the Pope, at the Requeſt of the King of *Congo*, ſent a Miſſion of *Capuchins*, who were received very well by the Count, and ſoon ſpread themſelves over the ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom. *D'Apper's Deſcription of Africa*.

CONGREGATION *of the Rites*, a Juriſdiction of *Rome*, compoſed of Cardinals deputed by the Pope, to obſerve the Ceremonies of the Church, over-ſee the Divine Service, what concerns the Canonization of Saints, the Privileges of Precedence, *&c*. This *Congregation* is held at leaſt once a Month, in the Palace of the Cardinal Dean. *Onuph*, &c.

CONGREGATION *of the Holy Office*, a Juriſdiction of *Rome* compoſed of Twelve Cardinals and ſeveral Prelates who are ſtyled Conſultors. It informs it ſelf of Matters of the Inquiſition, what Concerns Hereſy, and hath its Palace, Officers, and Priſons. This *Congregation* generally meets on *Wedneſdays*, at the Palace of the ancienteſt Cardinal, and on *Thurſday* before the Pope. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

CONI, Lat. *Cunæum*, a Town of *Italy*, in *Piemont*, ſituate upon a Hill, at the Confluent, or meeting of two little Rivers, the *Stur* and *Ges*, ten or twelve leagues from *Saluſſe*. Its ſituation renders it naturally ſtrong. It held out againſt *Francis* I. But in 1641. the Count *de Harcourt*, under *Lewis* XIIIth made himſelf Maſter of it. *Lewis* the XIVth was not ſo ſucceſſful in 1691. for he was forced to raiſe the Siege.

CONINK, or *Regius* (*Giles*) a Jeſuit, Born at *Bailleul* in *Flanders*, in 1591. He writ ſeveral Learned Works, as, *Comment. & Diſput. in Univerſam Thomæ Doctrinam*, *De Sacramentis Accenſuris*, *De Mortalitate*, *Natura & Effectibus Actuum Supernaturalium*, *Spe*, *Charitate*, &c.

CONISALUS, a God of the *Pagans*, whom the *Athenians* adored in the ſame manner the *Lampſacians* worſhipped *Priapus*. Several think that both were the ſame Deity, adored in different places. *Strabo*, *Lib*.3.

CONNAUGHT, Lat. *Connaica*, is one of the four great Provinces in *Ireland*, bounded on the North by *Ulſter*, on the Eaſt by *Leinſter*, on the South by *Munſter*, and on the Weſt by the great Weſtern Ocean. It contains Seven Counties, *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Roſcommon*, *Letrim*, *Longford*, *Gallway* and *Clare* or *Thomond*. *Ptolemy* calls its ancient Inhabitants *Gangani* and *Concani*. *Strabo*, *Coniaci*, and *Coniſci*. When the Parliamentarians had fully ſubdued the *Iriſh*, about 1655. they took a reſolution to Tranſport all the Heritors of the *Romiſh* Religion into this Province, which is ſeparated from the reſt of *Ireland* by the River *Shannon*, and the *Curlewe* Mountains, reſerving to the *Engliſh* the Forts, Cities, and Fortified Towns, the Paſſes, and the Sea-ſhoars for Garriſons, to ſecure them from any farther Attempts of that Nature; a Deſign which had been propoſed before by *Spencer*, and thought eaſy, but it proved otherwiſe. *Cambden Britan.*

CONNESTABLE, an Officer of the Crown of *France*, who was formerly in great Conſideration. The laſt Emperors had their *Comites Stabuli*, or *Counts of the Stable*, which paſs'd to the firſt Kings of *France*, and had the Charge of the King's Horſes and Stables; after that their Charge reached the Army; ſo that from Officers of the King's-Houſhold, they became Officers of the Crown. Their Perſons were Privileged, and during the King's Minority, they were named next to the Princes of the Blood. The Army obey'd them next the King. They managed all that belonged to War, either for puniſhment of Delinquents, diſtribution of Booty, Surrender of Places, *&c*. This Office of *Conneſtable* was put down by *Lewis* XIII. and the Juriſdictions and Functions of it are now in the Mareſchals of *France*. *Du Tillet*. *Vignier*. *Godefroy*, &c.

CONNOR, Lat. *Coneria*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, upon the Lake *Cone*, towards the N. W. Corner of the ſaid Lake. The Biſhoprick is united to that of *Down*, under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*.

CONON, or *Cunon*, Pope, Native of *Thrace*, brought up in *Sicily*, and afterwards made Prieſt at *Rome*, where he ſucceeded *John* Vth, in 686. which appeaſed the Schiſm of *Peter* the Arch-prieſt, and *Theodorus* the Prieſt, one choſen by the Clergy, and the other by the Soldiers then at *Rome*. Yet *Conon* did not enjoy it any conſiderable time; for he died about 11 months after his Election, in 687. *Baron. Annal.*

CONON, General of the *Athenian* Army, was beat at Sea by *Callicratides*, with the Loſs of thirty Gallies. This happen'd in 347. of the Foundation of *Rome*; and he was worſted a ſecond time by *Lyſander*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, in a certain place of the *Cherſoneſe* of *Thrace*, called the *Goats* River. So that ſeeing all loſt, he fled to *Evagoras*, King of *Cyprus*; after which he put himſelf under the Protection of *Artaxerxes*, King of *Perſia*, with whoſe Army he delivered *Athens* from the Oppreſſion of Strangers, and rebuilt its Walls. In 360. of *Rome* he beat the *Lacedæmonians* in a Sea-fight, near *Cnidus*, upon the Coaſt of *Aſia*, deprived them of the Sovereign Rule they had on the Sea ſince the taking of *Athens*, and had ſome other conſiderable Advantages over them. But falling afterwards into the hands of *Teribazes* a *Perſian* who envied his Glory and good Succeſs, he was put to Death. *Xenophon.*

CONON, a famous Aſtrologer of the Iſle of *Samos*, lived in CXXth *Olympiad*, in *Ptolemy Philadelphus* and *Euergetes*'s days, made Obſervations on the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, and gave *Berenice*'s Hair or Treſſes a place in the Heavens. *Voſſius*, *Photius*.

CONQUEST, or, *The Conqueſt*, Lat. *Conqueſtus*, a little Sea-port in *Bretany* in *France*, at the extremity of this Province, called *The End of the World*, *Ad Fines Terræ*. *Conqueſt* is 4 or 5 Leagues from *Breſt*, over againſt the Iſles of *Oveſlant*, and it's in this Port that Ships Anchor for the moſt part.

CONRAD, I. of the Name, believed to have been Son of another *Conrad* Duke or Governor of *Franconia*, *Heſſe*, *Wetteravia*, with ſome other neighbouring Provinces, and put in the number of the Weſtern Emperors, by our Hiſtorians, on this ſide the Mountains, for *Baronius*, and the *Italians* own none for Emperors, but ſuch as were crowned by the Popes. *Lewis* King of *Germany*, laſt of *Charlemaign*'s Race, died in 912. leaving Two Daughters, *Plaude* or *Plaiſance*, that was married to *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia*, and *Matilde* Wife to *Henry the Fowler*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Son to *Otho*. Some *German* Lords deſpiſing the Youth and little Courage of *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, to whom this Country belong'd, as lawful Succeſſor to *Pepin*, *Charlemaign* and *Lewis the Meek*, would give the Crown to *Otho* of *Saxony*; but he refus'd it on Account of his Great Age, and adviſ'd them to chooſe *Conrad*, though his Enemy, which was done. In the mean time all the Lords being not ſatisfy'd with this Election, *Arnoul* called *the Bad*, Duke of *Bavaria*, proud that he had beaten the *Hungarians* out of his Country, rais'd an Army againſt him with a deſign to make himſelf King; but unable to accompliſh it, he pretended to eſpouſe *Charles the Simple*'s Quarrel, who ſtill had thoughts of Recovering his Right; ſo making uſe of the Conjuncture of Affairs, he got Poſſeſſion of part thereof, with the Aſſiſtance of *Renier* Count of *Ardenne*, whom he made Governor and Duke of the new Acquiſition. *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* revolted alſo againſt *Conrad*, beat his Lieutenant *Everard*, and put himſelf to flight; whilſt, on the other ſide, the *Hungarians* broke in as far as *Alſace* in 914. and could not be ſatisfy'd by any other means but the payment of a Sum of Money. Some time after, *Conrad* died of a Fever, occaſion'd by a Wound which he receiv'd in the *Bavarian* War. At his Death he generouſly commanded his Brother *Everard* to carry the Royal Ornaments to *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, though he was always in War with him; ſo requited the Father's Kindneſs to himſelf, in giving the Son the Gift he receiv'd of him. *Marianus Scotus.*

CONRAD, II. called *the Salique*, Son of *Herman* Duke of *Worms* and *Franconia*, was choſen Emperor after the Death of *Henry* II. called *the Saint*, in 1024. The Houſe of *Saxony* was againſt his Election, pretending that the Imperial Dignity was Hereditary to their Family as it was to *Charlemaign*'s; yet he got the better of them though their Reſentments involv'd *Germany* in Troubles, which in ſucceſs of time became fatal to themſelves and the Empire. On the other ſide, the *Italians*, e're the Prince could come to *Rome* to receive the Imperial Crown, endeavoured to ſettle it on ſome other, out of their Averſion to the *German Nation*; wherefore they ſent to *Robert* King of *France*, to offer him the Kingdom of *Italy* for his Son *Hugues*, and upon his refuſal they addreſs'd themſelves to the Duke of *Aquitane*, who laugh'd at their ridiculous Propoſals and Conditions; ſo that at laſt *Conrad* coming into *Italy*, was crowned by Pope *John* the XXth in 1027. He appeas'd the Troubles of *Hungary* and *Poland* at his return. *Rolphe* or *Raoul* King of *Burgundia Transjurana* made him his Heir in 1033. becauſe he married his younger Daughter *Giſele*. *Eudes* Count of *Champagne*, Son of *Bertha*, eldeſt Siſter of *Raoul*, put in for part of the Inheritance, and made a cruel War againſt the Emperor, but was worſted and killed at laſt in the Battel near *Bar le Duc*, in 1037. After this the Emperor paſs'd into *Italy* againſt *Pandulph* Prince of *Capua*, who fled at his coming. *Heribert* Archbiſhop of *Milan* was in this Rebellion, which was quite ſuppreſs'd, and *Conrad* return'd into *Germany*, where he died ſuddenly at *Vtrecht*, in 1039. *Glaber. Genebrand.*

CONRAD III. Son of *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, and *Agnes*, Siſter to *Henry* V. was choſen in 1138. after *Lothaire* II. *Henry the Haughty*, Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, ſeeing himſelf fruſtrated in his Deſign of becoming Emperor, march'd with a powerful Army, and came to attack *Conrad* in *Augsbourg*; the Emperor made him retire, follow'd him, confiſcated all his Eſtate, which occaſion'd a long and cruel War, until King *Lewis the Young* having croſs'd himſelf at St. *Bernard*'s Solicitation for the Voyage of the *Holy Land*, *Conrad* did the like; and crowning his Son *Henry*, who died ſoon after, he paſs'd through *Hungary* with 50000 Horſe, and a great Number of Foot, and arriv'd at *Conſtantinople* about the end of *May*, 1147. This Journey was very unfortunate, through the Malice and Treachery of the *Græcians*, who mixed Lime with the Meal they furniſhed the Army with: ſo that the Emperor, after having laid Siege to *Damaſcus* without any good Succeſs, and having marched to *Jeruſalem*, was forced to return into *Germany*, where he died in 1152. after a Reign of 12 Years, 10 Months, and 15 days. *Sigonius* ſays, It was he gave the *Genouſes* the Privilege of Coining; and other Authors add, That having reduced the Rebellious Town of *Veinsberg* to great Extremities, he would only conſent, That the Women ſhould go out with what they could carry on their Backs, deſigning thereby to keep the Men Priſoners; but the generous Women, inſtead of loading themſelves as he expected, with their beſt Moveables, took their Children in their Arms, and their Husbands on their Backs, and ſo marched out. This Sight ſo ſurpriz'd the Emperor, that ſeeing the great Tenderneſs of the Women for the Men, he pardoned all together. He had Two Sons, *Henry* ſpoke of before, and *Frederick* who died at the Siege of *Rome* in 1155. under *Frederick* I.

CONRAD of *Suabia*, Son of *Frederick* II. was made King of the *Romans* by his Father, and proclaimed at the Age of 8 Years, firſt at *Vienna* in 1233. and afterwards at *Spire*. He governed in his Father's Abſence with much Prudence, and bore Arms with Reputation, though not with ſo much good Succeſs; yet he had good Fortune in eſcaping the Murtherers ſent by *Albert* of *Portingau*, Biſhop of *Ratisbonne*, to be revenged of what his Eſtate had ſuffered by that Prince. After *Frederick*'s Death in 1250. *Conrad* endeavoured to keep the Empire, but was oppoſed by the Pope, who expected no better uſage from him than he had received from *Frederick*. *Conrad*, either for revenge, or to invade the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, came into *Italy*, took *Naples* after Eight Months Siege, then *Capoüa* and *Aquino*, committing great Cruelties on every ſide, until *Mainfroy*, his Baſtard Son, who made his Father *Frederick* away, gained his Phyſician to poiſon him with a Gliſter. This happened in 1254.after he had reigned three Years and five Months. *Conrad* was married to *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, but had no other Child by her but the unfortunate *Conradin* that was beheaded at *Naples*. *Villain. S. Antonin. Platin in Innocent* IV.

CONRAD, Son of the Emperor *Henry* the IVth, a wiſe Prince, and of great Valour, yet revolted againſt his Father, when his Lieutenant General in *Italy*, in 1093. and got himſelf crowned King of the *Lombards* by *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Milan*, reigned Nine Years, and died in 1101. *Vrſpergenſis in Chron. &c.*

CONRAD, ſurnamed *the Peaceful*, King of *Burgundia Transjurana* and *Arles*. He was but fourteen Years of Age when his Father *Rodolph* died in 937. which gave the Emperor *Otho* I. occaſion to invite him to his Court, under pretext of becoming his Guardian; but when he had him there, he ſeized him, and made the Palace his Priſon. This Confinement turned to *Conrad*'s Glory and Advantage; for beſides the Art of Ruling well, which he could not chooſe but learn under ſo famous a Prince, his Eſtate was kept entire and unmoleſted, none daring to attack it for fear of incurring the Emperor's Diſpleaſure. He begun to rule himſelf in 951. when *Otho* having paſs'd into *Italy*, firſt ſecured his Siſter *Adelaide* from *Beranger*'s Purſuits, and then married her himſelf. The beginning of his Reign was troubled by the *Huns*, who made Incurſions into his Territories; and by the *Saracens* of *Traſſineto*, who ravag'd all *Provence* and *Lower Dauphine*: He had the good fortune to vanquiſh both; after which the reſt of his Reign was very peaceful. He paſs'd for one of the moſt Vertuous Princes of his Age, and died after a Reign equally long and happy, in 999. *Du Cheſne. Rodolphus.*

CONRAD, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, Lord of *Tyre*, in great Reputation in the Eaſt for his great Courage and Conduct in the Wars againſt the Infidels. He married *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Amauri* King of *Jeruſalem*, who died in 1173. *Iſabella*, after her eldeſt Siſter *Sibylle*'s Death, took the Title of Queen of *Jeruſalem*, and he of King; but was murthered in 1192. by the *Baldwins*. Some accuſe *Richard* King of *England* of conſpiring his Death, becauſe he refuſed to marry his Siſter; and others attribute it moſt to *Humfrey* or *Anfroy* of *Thoron*, who was mad that *Iſabella* had preferr'd *Conrad* to himſelf. However, he had a Daughter by this Wife that was alſo called *Iſabella*, who carried the Title of the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* to her Husband, *John* Count of *Brienne*, called the King of *Acre*, who was alſo Adminiſtrator of the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, as was ſaid elſewhere. *Gal. Tyr. Baron. &c.*

CONRAD, who bore the Title of Prince of *Antioch*, was Son to *Frederick* Baſtard Son to *Frederick* II. When he underſtood that his Couſin *Conradin* took the Field in 1266. to beat *Charles* of *Anjou* the Iſt of the Name out of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; the great Deſire he had to ſee the Princeſs of *Suabia* poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate, made him come out of *Syria* with conſiderable Strength into *Sicily*, where he made moſt of the Towns revolt. *Meſſina*, *Palermo* and *Syracuſe* were the only Places that ſtuck to *Charles*, who having defeated *Conradin*, ſent a powerful Army againſt *Conrad*, forced him in the Caſtle of St. *Orbe*, then put out his Eyes, and afterwards ſtrangled him: Yet ſeveral Authors pretend, That on Pope *Clement* IV's Requeſt, he had got his Life, and was put in Poſſeſſion of ſome Land in *Sicily*; and that having rebell'd againſt the lawful Prince, he was often cited, and at laſt Outlaw'd and Excommunicated by *Martin* IV.

CONRAD, Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *Mayence* in the Twelfth Century, was Brother to *Otho* Count of *Wittelsbach*, of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, and a near Kinſman of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* who contributed much to his Election, and pretended, That for Acknowledgment of the Obligation, *Conrad* ſhould be for the Antipope *Octavianus*, whom he got nam'd *Victor*; but the Archbiſhop refuſing to condeſcend,, was forc'd to quit *Germany* and come to *Tours*, where *Alexander* III. held a Council. *Frederick* hearing he was gone, made *Chriſtian* of *Buche* Archbiſhop in his place, and the Pope made *Conrad* a Cardinal, who after *Chriſtian*'s Death, in 1183. returned again to his Dioceſs, and croſs'd himſelf for the *Holy Land*, where he conſecrated *Leon* King of *Armenia*, and died at his return in 1200. *Vrſpergenſ. &c.*

CONRAD, *de Lichthenaw*, known by the Name of *Abbas Vrſpergenſis*. He liv'd in the 13th Century, and wrote a Chronicle, beginning with *Belus* King of the *Aſſyrians*, to the Year 1229. This Work is made up of a Collection of a great many Authors, which he makes uſe of according to the particular Reliſh of his own time; ſome People charge him with partiality towards the Emperors againſt the Popes, and that he has treated Pope *Innocent* III. and Pope *Gregory* IX. with too much Freedom. *Trithem. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Voſſius, &c.*

CONRADIN, or *Conrad the Young*, Son to *Conrad*, and Grandſon to the Emperor *Frederick* II. of the Houſe of *Suabia*; he was but three Years old when his Father *Conrad* died, who not knowing that *Mainfroy* had a Hand in his Death, gave him the Government of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. This wi[illegible]d Man endeavoured all he could to get his Nephew poiſoned, (who kept in *Germany*,) uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and made ſuch Incurſions into the Territories of the Church, that *Vrban* IV. preach'd a Croiſade againſt him; and inveſted *Charles* of *Anjou*, St. *Lewis*'s Brother, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*. *Clement* IV. his Succeſſor, ratify'd this Choice, upon which *Charles* paſs'd into *Italy*, and won the bloody Victory in the Plains of *Benevento*, where *Mainfroy* was killed in 1266. In the mean time *Conradin* accompanied with his Couſin *Frederick*, Son of *Herman*, Marquiſs of *Baden*, who call'd himſelf of *Auſtria*, rais'd an Army; and notwithſtanding his Mother's ſage Advice, who dreaded the Succeſs of his unexperienc'd Youth, for he was but 16 Years old, againſt the good Fortune and Experience of *Charles*, he ſpent the Winter at *Verona*, and deſpis'd the Pope's Thunder-bolts; afterwards he embark'd at *Genoua*, and went into *Tuſcany*. *Conrad*, Prince of *Antioch*, ſpoken of before, had made all *Sicily*, to a few Towns, revolt. This promiſing beginning undid *Conradin*, and led him to his Death; for *Charles* met him as he was coming into *Sicily*, and defeated his Army near the Lake *Fucin*, now called *Celano*. *Conradin* and *Frederick* were taken in the Retreat, and condemn'd by the *Syndicks* of the Towns of the Kingdom as Diſturbers of the Peace of the Church, and were beheaded on a Scaffold in the middle of the City of *Naples* in 1269. After *Conradin* had made ſad Complaints, he threw his Glove amongſt the People, as a Mark of the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom in any of his Family that would revenge his Death; a Horſe-man took it, and carry'd it to *James* King of *Arragon*, who married *Mainfroy*'s Daughter. *Fazel. Villain. Spondan, &c.*

CONRART, *(Valentin)* Councellor and Secretary of the King's Family, Crown of *France*, and *French* Academy, was a *Pariſian*, and one of the chief Founders of that Society, which begun and kept its Aſſemblies in his Houſe, from 1629. to 1634. This was their Golden Age, during which, they enjoyed all the charming Advantages of ingenious Converſation, and Philoſophy brought up to practice, together with the Innocency and Liberty of the firſt Ages, without any Noiſe or Pomp, or a Subjection to any other Laws but thoſe of Friendſhip. Perſons of the higheſt Rank had a great deal of Conſideration for *Conrart*, both for his good Humour and Nature, as alſo for his uncommon Skill in the *French* Tongue, whereof he was thought an infallible Oracle. Though he was of the Reformed Religion it was not known which of the two parties had moſt value for his Perſon and Merits. He died in 1675. about 74 Years of Age, ſhewing a great deal of Patience the laſt 30, being forc'd to keep his Houſe all that time through the vehemency of the Pains he ſuffered. *Peliſſon Hiſtoire d' l'Academie Franc.*

CONRINGIUS *(Hermanus)* a learned Profeſſor of *Helmſtadt* in theCountry of *Brunſwick*,compos'd ſeveral Works of Law, Hiſtory, and chiefly conſidered for his extraordinary Knowledge of the Affairs of *Germany* and Modern Hiſtory. He died about the middle of the ſeventeenth Age.

CONSENTES, Lat. *Dii Conſentes*, were, according to the Superſtition of the *Romans*, certain Gods of the firſt Order, who compoſed the Council of State of Heaven; their Name was deriv'd from the ancient Verb *Conſo*, which ſignify'd to Counſel, or Conſult; whence came the Name of the God *Conſus*. Others called them *Conſentes* for *Conſentientes*, becauſe they had the privilege of giving their Conſent to the Cœleſtial Deliberations. There were Twelve of theſe Deities, Six Gods, and as many Goddeſſes, with their Statues guilt with Gold, and put up in the great Square of *Rome*, according to *Varro*'s Teſtimony. The Six Gods were, *Jupiter*,*Neptune*, *Apollo*, *Mars*,*Mercury* and *Vulcan*; the Goddeſſes, *Juno*, *Minerva*,*Venus*, *Diana*, *Ceres* and *Veſta*; and each preſided over its Month; as *Minerva* over *March*; *Venus*, *April*; *Apollo*, *May*; *Mercury*, *June*; *Jupiter*, *July*; *Ceres*, *Auguſt*; *Vulcan*, *September*; *Mars*, *October*; *Diana*, *November*; *Veſta*, *December*; *Juno*, *January*; and *Neptune* over *February*. The Poet *Manilius* in his ſecond Book of *Aſtronomy*, gives each Conſtellation of the Zodiack, the Deity that preſides its Month, to regulate its Motions and diſpence the Influences; *viz.* *Minerva* to *Aries*, *Venus* to *Taurus*, *Apollo* to *Gemini*, &c. There were alſo Twelve Deities which the Ancients look'd upon to have a particular Care of the Neceſſaries of a peaceful and happy Life. *Jupiter* and the *Earth* were reverenced as the Producers of all that ſerves our uſe; the *Sun* and *Moon* as having the Management of Time; *Ceres* and *Bacchus* as the Furniſhers of Meat and Drink; *Robigo* and *Flora* as the Preſervers of Fruits and Flowers; *Minerva* and *Mercury* as the Maſters of the Arts and Sciences that improve the Underſtanding, and of Commerce that increaſes Riches; and finally *Venus* and *Succeſs*, as the Authors of our Joy and Happineſs, by the gift of a good Off-ſpring and accompliſhment of our Wiſhes. The *Græcians*, to theſe Twelve, added *Alexander the Great* as the God of Conqueſts; but this laſt was not own'd by the *Romans*, who carried the other Twelve out of *Greece* into *Italy*, where they were adored in a Temple conſecrated to the Twelve together at *Piſa*. *Feſtus*, *Pauſanias*.

CONSTANCE, an Imperial or Free Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, with the Title of a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Mayence*, is ſituate upon a Lake to which it gives its Name, as the Lake of *Conſtance*, *Lacus Conſtantienſis*, which the Ancients called *Lacus Venetus*, *Brigantinus* and *Bodanicus*. The Town is built juſt at the Spring-head of the *Rhine*. *Ortelius* thinks it's the *Ganodunum* or *Harudunum* of *Ptolemy*; and that it received the Name of *Conſtance*, which has render'd it ſo famous,from *Conſtantius Chlorus*, *Conſtantine the Great*'s Father, or *Conſtance* the Daughter of this latter. The Biſhoprick now of *Conſtantia* was once of *Windiſch* or *Vindiniſſa*, demoliſhed by *Childebert* II. in 594. to puniſh the Rebellion of the *Varnes*, a People of *Germany*. The Biſhop is Lord of above 100 Caſtles and Villages, Prince of the Empire, keeps his Chancellors and Officers, and was formerly Prince and Lord of *Conſtance*; takes generally the Title of Baron of *Richenaw*, and keeps his Reſidence at *Mersbourg* and *Petershauſen*. This laſt is a Suburb of *Conſtance* that was fortify'd in 1634. when the Town was Beſieged by the *Swedes*, who were forced to retire, being unable to make themſelves Maſters of it. The Cathedral of St. *Stephen*, is very magnificent; the great Altar very Curious. Beſides this and ſeveral other fine Churches and Monaſteries, the Exchange where the Merchants meet, the Town-houſe, the Streets, Market-places, Bridges and Fortifications, have their particular Curioſities. After the *Rhine* has run through the Lake of *Conſtance*, below this Town, it falls into the Lake of *Cel*, anciently call'd *Acronius*, upon which Lake, which ſome miſtake for the Lake of *Conſance*, the Town of *Schafhauſe* in *Switzerland* is built. There was a Council held at *Conſtance* in 1414. to put an end to the Schiſm which divided the *Romiſh* Church that then had three Popes all at a time; all the Acts are comprehended in 45 Seſſions. The Emperor came on *Chriſtmas-Eve* to *Conſtance*, and ſung the Goſpel in a Deacons Habit at the Mid-night Maſs celebrated by the Pope. The ſecond Seſſion was held the ſecond of the following *March*, 1415. where the Pope renounced his Papacy on condition that *Gregory* and *Benet* would do the like; but whether what he did was through conſtraint, or done without previous conſideration, he ſtole away in the Night and came to *Schafhauſe*, whence he was carried back again and depoſed in the twelfth Seſſion held the 29th of *May* the ſame year; and two days after, he abdicated of his own accord; and *Gregory* made his Submiſſion alſo by *Charles Malateſta*, Lord of *Rimini*, in the fourteenth Seſſion, ſo that there was only *Benet* that proved obſtinate. In the fifteenth Seſſion *Wicliff*'s Memory was condemn'd, and *John Hus* burn'd the 6th of *July* the ſame year, notwithſtanding his Paſs or Protection from the Emperor. *Jerome* of *Prague* abjured his doctrine in the nineteenth Seſſion, but reſuming it again, he was taken and burn'd. *Saturday* the 30th of *May*, 1416. in the twenty firſt Seſſion; in the 41ſt held the 11th of *November*, 1417. *Otho Colonna* was choſen Pope, and took the Name of *Martin* V. He concluded the Council the forty fifth Seſſion, held *Friday*, *April* 12. 1419. the Cardinal *Umbaldo* pronouncing theſe words, *Domini*, *ite in Pace*, the reſt crying, *Amen*.

CONSTANCE, Son to *Conſtantius Chlorus* by his Wife *Theodora*, and Brother to the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, who gave him great Imployments. He married *Galla* and *Baſilina*, by the firſt he had *Gallus*, whom *Conſtantius* created *Cæſar*; and by the ſecond *Julian*, ſurnamed *The Apoſtate*. The ſame *Conſtantius* his Nephew put him and *Dalmatius* to death, accuſed of having fomented a Sedition in the Army. This happened in the 338 of *Rome*. *Zoſim. Lib.* 2. *Eutrop. Lib.* 1.

CONSTANCE, born at *Niſſa*, a Town of *Servia*, and General of the *Roman* Army, the Empires Buckler againſt the Tyrants in the Vth Century. During the Emperor *Honorius* his Reign, he overcame *Conſtantine*, *Conſtance*, *Gerontius*, *Jovinus*, and a great number of others, in 412. and the following years. *Honorius* gave him his Siſter *Galla Placidia*, Widow of *Ataulpe*, and aſſociated him in the Empire in 421. yet he did not enjoy the Dignity any long time, for he died ſeven Months after his Election of a pain in his Side, leaving *Valentinian* by his Wife *Placidia*, who was afterwards the third Emperor of that Name. *Sozom. Lib.* 9.

CONSTANCE, Lord of the King of *Siam*'s Court, and his Miniſter of State, born in *Greece*, at *Cephalonia*, of a Noble *Venetian*,the Governour of that Iſland's ſon,and of a Lady of one of the ancienteſt Families of that Country: about 1660. being then but Twelve years of Age, he foreſaw that the Condition his Family was in, could not ſupport his Quality. This put him on ſhipping with an *Engliſh* Captain that was going back for *England*; here his Wit, Complying, and Winning ways, gained him the affection of ſome of the Court; yet he had no hopes to ſucceed to his mind, and therefore Imbarks again to go to the *Indies*. Having lived ſome years at *Siam*, and got ſome Money by his Induſtry, he quitted the Service of the *Engliſh* Company, to have a Veſſel of his own, and deal for himſelf; but having put to Sea, he was Ship-wreck'd on the Coaſt of *Malabar* in the *Indies*, on this ſide the Gulf, and loſt all his Goods, excepting the value of 2000 Crowns. As he was walking on the ſhore, after this Misfortune, he met a Man with a very ſad and mournful Countenance, who was the King of *Siam*'s Ambaſſador, and lately Caſt away, as he was returning out of *Perſia*. *Conſtance*, profer'd to carry him to *Siam*, and bought a ſmall Barque, and what was neceſſary for their Paſſage. The Ambaſſador, to requite his kindneſs, recommended him highly to the *Barcalon*, or Miniſter of State, who, though he underſtood Buſineſs very well, was over-joyed to meet with an able and faithful Servant, that ſo he might have ſome reſt from his Imployment. It happened alſo about the ſame time, that the King had occaſion to ſend an Ambaſſy into a Foreign Kingdom, and made uſe of *Conſtance*, who acquitted himſelf ſo very well of the Commiſſion, that the *Barcalon* happening to die ſome time after, the King choſe *Conſtance* in his place. He excuſed himſelf, upon pretence that ſuch a Quality would gain him the ill will of all the great Perſons; yet at laſt he did the Function, without taking the Title of *Miniſter of State*, and exerciſes it ſtill with great Applauſe. *P. Tachard.*

CONSTANCE, or *Coûtance*, a Town of *France* in *Lower-Normandy*, with a Bailiwick, Preſidial, and a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Roan*, ſituate on the *Burd*, and is Capital of a little Country called *Conſtantin*, or *Coûtantin*, which *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, pawn'd, when he undertook his Voyage to the *Holy Land* with *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. Some antient Authors imagin this is the *Auguſta Romanduorum*; and that it received the Name it now has from *Conſtantine* or *Conſtantius*, Emperors. However, it's an ancient Town, as may be ſeen by the *Aquæducts* found in and about it. It's pretty big, and well peopled; but without Walls, ſince *Lewis* XI. demoliſhed them, becauſe the Inhabitants had declared for his Brother *Charles*. This made it ſuffer much during the Wars of the *Engliſh*, and expoſed it to the Incurſions of the *Bretons* in his own Reign, yet notwithſtanding this, and its being taken by the *Huguenots* in the year 1562. there are ſtill good Buildings, as our Ladys-Church, the Cathedral, that is very Magnificent, ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, Monaſteries, and a College- *Thuan. Du Cheſne.*

CONSTANS I. of this Name, Third Son of *Conſtantine the Great* and *Fauſta*, was made *Cæſar* in 333. by his Father, after whoſe death, in 337. he had *Italy*, *Africa*, and *Illyrium*, for his proportion of the Inheritance. He preſently overcame the *Francs*, and brought them to ſeek his Alliance; but was forced to defend himſelf againſt his Brother *Conſtantine*, who deſign'd to invade his Territories, until kill'd, as a juſt puniſhment for his Covetouſneſs, at *Aquileia* in 340. leaving *Conſtans* to inherit *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Great Britain*. This good Prince ſtood by the *Orthodox*, againſt the *Arians*, and writ threatning Letters to his Brother *Conſtantius* the Emperor, who favoured the laſt, and perſecuted St. *Athanaſius* and his Party, and did what he could to ſuppreſs the Schiſm of the *Donatiſts* in *Africa*. In the mean time, by a ſecret judgment of God, *Magnenſius*, who had uſurped the Empire of the *Gauls*, got him killed in the beginning of 350. in the Town of *Elne*, in *Rouſſillon*. He was thirty years old, whereof he Reigned 13. St. *Athanaſius* ſpeaks of him as a Martyr, and in this ſhews his Gratitude to a Prince that had defended him againſt the *Arians*, and reſolved to declare War againſt his Brother, if he did not re-eſtabliſh him in his See. *Athanaſ. Apol. ad Conſtant. Socrat. Lib.* 2. *Baron. Annal*, &c.

CONSTANS II. Emperor of the Eaſt, Son to *Conſtantine* III. and Grandchild to *Heraclius*, was ſubſtituted in his Uncle *Heracleonas*'s place, about the end of 641. As he was raiſed by the *Monothelite* Hereticks, he followed and profeſſed their Errors. *Paul*, who was engaged in this Hereſy, was through his Care placed upon the See of *Conſtantinople*. And it was by the perſwaſion of this Heretick Prelate, that he publiſhed his Edict or Formulary, call'd *The Type*, in 648. to impoſe Silence both upon the Orthodox and Hereticks. *Martin* I. who ſucceeded *Theodorus*, called a Council at *Rome* in the *Lateran* Church, in 649. wherein this was Condemn'd, which put the Emperor into ſuch a Paſſion, that he ſent *Theodorus Calliopas*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, to ſeize the Pope, which was executed 653. The Pope died in his Baniſhment two years after. In the mean time *Conſtans* was worſted by the *Saracens*; ſo that he himſelf was forced to put on a Diſguiſe, to make his eſcape with more Security; yet after this he took his advantage of their Civil Wars, and forced *Mahuvias*, their Prince to come to a Peace, and pay him a Tribute. His deſire to appear a good Catholick, or at leaſt to deceive the Pope, made him preſent *Vitalianus*'s Nuncio's, ſent to acquaint him with his Election, with a Book of the Goſpels covered with Plates of Gold, and enriched with Pearls of an extraordinary bigneſs, for St *Peter*'s Church. This was in 656. Four years after, being diſſatisfied with his Brother *Theodoſius*, he made him to be firſt ordained Deacon, and then put him to death. God was pleaſed to ſuffer him to be troubled with ſuch a Remorſe of Conſcience, for this unnatural Murther, that he imagin'd *Theodoſius* always before him; and being in his Deacons Habit, with which he officiated at the Communion, he gave him the Cup, and ſaid, *Drink Brother*. Afterwards went into *Sicily*, whether out of a Deſign to remove the Seat of the Empire thither, or to watch an Opportunity to ſurprize the *Lombards*, is not known. And after Beſieging *Benevento*, and taking *Luceria*, he entred *Rome* in 663. and brought all the Braſs which he found in the Temples, and upon the Houſes, thence. But coming into *Sicily* he was killed by his own *Valet de Chambre*, in one of the Baths of *Syracuſe*. This happened in 668. after he had reigned twenty ſix years, and ſome months. *Anaſtaſ. Bibliothec. Paulus Diaconus*, &c.

CONSTANS, Son to the Tyrant *Conſtantine*, choſen Emperor by the Army of *England* in 407. ſome time after his Father made him *Cæſar*, and ſent him to Conquer *Spain*. He was lucky enough in the beginning, but periſhed at laſt miſerably. Some ſay he quitted the Habit in hopes of the Imperial Diadem. *Proſper & Marcellin. Chron. &c.*

CONSTANTIA, Daughter of *Roger* I. King of *Sicily*, married when an old Maid, the Emperor *Henry* VI. in 1186. Her juſt Pretenſion to the Kingdom of *Sicily* were always diſputed by *Tancrede*, who kept her Priſoner when taken by thoſe of *Salerno*. But Pope *Cæleſtine* III. who crown'd her Empreſs, procured her Liberty. After her Husband's death ſhe ſtill continued to preſs the Popes for the Inveſtiture of *Sicily*, for her and her Son *Frederick*. *Innocent* III. ſeem'd to incline to a Compliance with her deſire, but ſhe died e're ſhe could receive his Bull, and left him Tutor to her Son for that Kingdom. *Farel. l. 6. Hiſt. Sic.*

CONSTANTIA, or *Conſtantia*, Daughter of the Emperor *Conſtantius Chlorus* and *Theodora*, married *Licinius*, who revolted againſt *Conſtantine the Great*, and had another *Licinius* by him that was afterwards *Cæſar*. After the laſt Battle that *Conſtantine the Great* gained of her Husband, ſhe begged, and obtained his Pardon; but rendring himſelf unworthy of ſuch a Favour, by his Correſpondence with the Barbarians, whom he deſigned to raiſe in Rebellion, was ſtrangled in the year 325. Then *Conſtantia* having effectually gain'd her Brother's Ear; *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*, an *Arian*, inſinuated himſelf ſo far into her Favour, that ſhe became Protectrix of *Arius* for his ſake. *Theod. Lib.* 2. *Socrat. Lib.* 1, &c.

CONSTANTIA, Queen of *France*, Daughter of *William* I. of this Name, Count of *Provence*, was very handſom, but as proud, capricious and inſupportable, as ſhe well could be. The good Prince, King *Robert*, her Husband, uſed all poſſible means to reform her humour, but to no purpoſe; for after his death, ſhe imbroiled the kingdom ſtrangely, by endeavouring to deprive her eldeſt Son *Henry*, whom ſhe did not love, of the Crown, to ſettle it on her younger Son *Robert*. To compaſs this Deſign the better, ſhe rais'd againſt *Henry*, *Baldwin* IV. Count of *Flanders*, *Eudes* II. Count of *Champagn*, to whom ſhe delivered the Town of *Sens*; yet for all this her unjuſt Deſigns had no Succeſs, and ſhe was forced to Compound with her Son. She died in 1032. and lies buried with her Husband, King *Robert*, at St. *Denys*.

CONSTANTIA, Queen of *Arragon*, Daughter of *Mainfroy*, *Frederick* the Second's Baſtard, and Wife to *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*, lived about 1284. in great eſteem for her Piety, and Magnanimity in *Sicily*, whereof ſhe was Sovereign. For having determined with the Magiſtrates to put *Charles*, Prince of *Salerno*, to death, to revenge the untimely end of *Conradin* of *Suabia*, ſhe ſent to him on a *Friday* Morning to prepare, for that he was Condemned to die after the ſame manner that *Conradin* ſuffered, that is, on a Scaffold. To which that Prince anſwered with great Courage; *That his death would be by ſo much the more acceptable to him, that it was to be on a day that Jeſus Chriſt was pleaſed to ſuffer on.* When the Queen heard this pious anſwer, ſhe ſaid, *That ſince the Prince of* Salerno *accepted his death ſo freely for the Days ſake, ſhe would pardon him for his Love that ſuffered for our Redemption. Louis de Mayerne. Turquet, Hiſt. d'Eſpagne.*

CONSTANTINE, Pope, Native of *Syria*, was choſen to govern the *Roman* Church in the eighth Age, after *Siſinnius*, a *Syrian* alſo, who held the Seat but twenty days. In the beginning of his Reign, *Felix*, Arch-biſhop of *Ravenna*, refuſing to own him, and having raiſed the Inhabitants of his City againſt him, had his Eyes put out, and was Exiled into the Province of *Pontus*, by the Emperor *Juſtin the Young*, ſurnamed *Rhinotmete*, who prayed the Pope to go into the Eaſt, to accommodate the Affairs of the Church. He was received with all imaginable Magnificence at *Conſtantinople*, whence he went to *Nicomedia*, and at his Return oppoſed *Philippicus*, who had invaded the Empire, baniſhed the Patriarch *Cyrus*, and ſubſtituted *John*, an Hereſiarch Friar in his place, who ſent his erroneous Propoſitions to *Rome* to be approved. *Conſtantine* condemned them in 712. and had the Pictures of all the Fathers that aſſiſted at the Six Firſt General Councils drawn in St. *Peter*'s, which the Emperor had ordered to be defaced in the Church of St. *Sophia* at *Conſtantinople*, and forbad that that Prince's Name or Authority ſhould be made uſe of in publick Acts, or his Image put upon Coyn, ſince he was againſt the Images of their Saints. *Felix* of *Ravenna*, as blind as he was, was Re-eſtabliſhed, upon his Submiſſion to *Conſtantine*, who died in 714. after he had held the Sea ſix years. *Platina*, *Zoſimus*, *Baron.*

CONSTANTINE, Anti-pope, forced on the Papal-chair, after *Paul* I. in 767. For whilſt this Pope was ill, *Tolon*, or *Teuton*, Duke of *Nepi* in *Tuſcany*, entered *Rome* with a powerful Army, and obliged the Pope and Clergy to chuſe his Brother, who was not ſo much as a Clergy-man, and got him ordained and conſecrated by *George*, Biſhop of *Palæſtrina*. *Conſtantine* kept Poſſeſſion for a year and a Month, until his Brother being kill'd in 768, he made his Eſcape out of *Rome*; but being taken, after the Election of *Stephen* III. his Eyes were put out; and being Condemn'd in a Council held in 769. was baniſhed out of the Church, and all his Regiſters burned. *Baron. Annal.*

CONSTANTINE I. *Patriarch* of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the ſeventh Age. Authors do not agree about his being Orthodox. He died in 666.

CONSTANTINE II. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was an *Iconomach*, and the Emperor *Conſtantine Copronymus*, choſe him of his own proper Authority, and without the Conſent of the petty Council held by thoſe of his Sect in our Lady's Church, called the *Blachernes*, in 754. *Theophanes* ſays, He hindred that Emperor to publiſh *Neſtorianiſm*, as he deſign'd. That this want of Compliance diſpleaſed the Prince, who thereupon Baniſhed him; but having a mind to make an end of him quite, he recalled him in 766, ordered he ſhould be ſhav'd and dreſſed up in a Gown without ſleeves; and after he had cauſed him to be put on an Aſs, with his Face towards the Tail, and that in his hand; and expoſed over all the Town, to be laughed at by the Rabble, he ordered him to be beheaded, and his Body to be dragged to the Dunghil. *Zonaras*, *Baronius.*

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, Firſt Emperor of the Name, Son to *Conſtantius Chlorus* and St. *Helena*, was born at *Naiſſe*, a Town of the Province of *Dacia*, the 24th of *July*, about the year 272. when but young, he had *Criſpus* by *Minervina*; after her he married *Fauſta*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximian*. *Hercules Galerius* kept him Priſoner at *Rome*, under pretence of Religion, when his Father was in *England*; but his real Deſign was, to hinder that he ſhould ſucceed him, which *Conſtantine*, underſtood, and found means to make his Eſcape in 305. killing the Poſt-horſes that he ſhould not be followed, and arrived in *Britain* time enough to cloſe his Father's eyes, who died in 306. after which the Army proclaimed him Emperor; but he would take only the Title of *Cæſar*. At the ſame time *Maxentius*, Son of *Maximian Herculeus*, hearing of *Conſtantine*'s Election, got himſelf proclaimed too by the Soldiers of the *Prætorian* Guard. *Conſtantine*, to avoid the ill Conſequences of a Civil War, would fain make an Accommodation with him, offering to aſſociate him to the Empire; but he refuſed all, ſtrangled *Severus Cæſar* in 307. whom *Armentarius* ſent againſt him, and baniſhed his Father out of *Italy*, who came to *Conſtantine*, his Son-in-law, to *Treves*; but he made his Eſcape thence, and fled to *Marſeilles*, where he ſtrangled himſelf, for fear of falling into *Conſtantine*'s hands, who had diſcovered the Deſign he had to take away his Life. After this, the Prince employed himſelf altogether how to compaſs his Journey into *Italy* againſt *Maxentius*, whither his own Intereſt and the Senate invited him. *Maxentius* had great Forces, and he had the difficult Paſſage of the *Alps*, where the Enemy had three or four Armies to encounter with; yet he had God on his ſide, and then it was he received a particular Aſſurance of the Protection he intended to give him; he ſhewed him a ſhining Croſs in the Air, round which were theſe words in Greek Letters, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα, *Conquer in this Sign*. This is ſaid to have appeared near the Town of *Autun*, in 312. The Emperor did not underſtand at firſt what it meant. But the next night *Jeſus Chriſt* appeared, and bid him make a military Sign, like to what appeared to him the day before, which he did; paſſed the *Alps*, and defeated *Maxentius*'s Troops in ſeveral Rencounters; and reſolved to march directly to *Rome*. *Maxentius* who had ſhut himſelf up there, ſeeing *Conſtantine* draw near, came out with 172 thouſand Foot, and 20 thouſand Horſe. *Conſtantine* routed this Army, with his of 8 thouſand Horſe, and 90 thouſand foot. And *Maxentius*, making his eſcape, was drown'd in the *Tyber*, the 24th of *September*, 312. The Emperor, to ſhew his gratitude to the Croſs by which he Conquer'd, got his Statue made at *Rome*, holding that Fortunate Sign in its hand, with five Inſcriptions round it, publiſhed ſeveral Edicts in favour of the Church, and exempted the Clergy from publick Taxes. After this he joined Intereſts with *Licinius*, who married his Siſter *Conſtantia*; and whilſt this laſt beat *Galerius Maximin* in *Illyrium*, he drove the *Francs* out of *Gaul*, in 313. and at the ſame time aſſembled a Synod at *Rome*, to adjuſt the difference of the Biſhop of *Carthage* with the *Donatiſts*; and uſed all poſſible expedients to compaſs it; but finding them ſucceſsleſs, he called a Councils at *Arles*, where he aſſiſted in perſon; and at laſt pronounced Sentence againſt the *Donatiſts* at *Milan*. Thus did this godly Emperor labour for the good of the Church in the Weſt, whilſt *Licinius* perſecuted it ſo in the Eaſt, that he forced him to turn his Arms againſt him, over whom he gained two memorable Victories; one in *Hungary*, in 315. near the Town of *Cibale*, now called *Palme*; and the other in *Thrace*, in the Plain of *Mardie*, and had by the Peace, that ſoon followed this War, *Illyrium*, and all the Weſt. *Licinius* broke it upon a very light occaſion; but was beaten at Sea and Land with the Loſs of above 100000 Men; yet his Wife *Conſtantia* obtained his Pardon of her Brother; but his Correſpondence and Intrigues with the Barbarians coſt him his Life. Soon after, *Licinius* his Death gave Peace to the Eaſtern Church, which *Conſtantine* ſtrengthen'd with his Laws in its favour, and uſed all his endeavours to ſupport it by his Care, and the Privileges he beſtowed upon it; though in the mean time his domeſtick affairs did not go right. His Wife *Fauſta*, in love with his Son *Criſpus*, and willing to revenge his denial of a reciprocal in that kind, pretended, That he ſought to debauch her. The Emperor believed her, and put him to death; but the Falſhood of the Accuſation being diſcovered; ſome time after he got her ſmothered in a hot Bath. *Conſtantine* built at *Rome*, and in other places, very magnificent Churches, furniſhed them with very coſtly Ornaments, and endow'd them for the keeping of Lamps, and Maintenance of their Miniſters; as may be fully ſeen in the Work *Athanaſius Bibliothecarius* made of *Conſtantine*'s Magnificence. After this, this Emperor, willing to build a City that ſhould bear his own Name, laid the Foundation of one near old *Ilium*; but changed his Deſign, and built one at *Byzantium*, in the fineſt ſituation of the whole Univerſe. He firſt called it *New Rome*, and then *Conſtantinople*. Whilſt he was taken up about this great Undertaking, the Hereſy of *Arius*, a Prieſt of *Alexandria*, infected the moſt part of the Eaſtern Church. The Prelates propoſed the calling of a general Council, which the Emperor approved of, and writ to the Biſhops of all Provinces, to meet at the Town of *Nice*, choſen for this Aſſembly. After the Celebration of the Council, he treated all the Prelates very magnificently, and recommended Peace and Union to them; giving Orders at the ſame time to the Governors of Provinces to furniſh Widows, Virgins, and Miniſters of Churches with a certain quantity of Proviſions writ to King *Sapor* of *Perſia*, and recommended the Chriſtians to him that liv'd in his Territories, adding to all his other Cares for the Church, his Edicts againſt the *Arians* and Schiſmaticks. Having found out our Saviour's Sepulchre, he built a very magnificent Church in the place, and put a piece of the Croſs he ſuffered on upon the top of a rich Pillar, which he cauſed to be built in the middle of the great Square at *Conſtantinople*. Afterwards he worſted the *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, and *Perſians*, and divided the Empire between his three Sons, *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius*, and *Conſtans*; then being in the 65th year of his Age, and feeling ſomething of a Fever, he had a mind to try whether changing the Air would eaſe him, ſo went to *Helenopolis*, thence to *Nicomedia*, where it's ſaid he was baptized and confirmed, and alſo received the Communion or the Euchariſt, and died ſoon after at *Achiron*, near the Suburbs of this Town, on the 22d of *May*, 337. after a Reign of 39 years, 9 months, and 27 days, to count from his Father's death, which happened the 25th of *July*, 306. *Socrates*, *Zonaras*, *Eutropius*.

The Hiſtory of this Emperor has been treated of in the precedent Article; however, it may not be improper to add ſomething here concerning the famous Donation, which he is ſaid to have made to Pope *Sylveſter*, of the City of *Rome*, and ſeveral Provinces of *Italy*. *Hincmar*, Arch-biſhop of *Rheims*, who lived about the year 850. is the firſt who makes mention of this *Grant*. Pope *Leo* IX. afterwards gives an Account of it, in a Letter to *Michael*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in 1053. as he is cited by *Petrus Damianus*; *Anſelm* Biſhop of *Lucca*, *Ivo Carnutenſis*, and *Gratian*, have inſerted it into their Collections, notwithſtanding the greateſt part of the *Roman* Catholicks do not believe the Hiſtory of this Donation, and particularly all the *French* are of this Opinion. To give the Reader ſome Proofs of its Forgery; after the Death of *Conſtantine the Great*, the Emperor *Conſtantius* being at *Milan*, ordered *Leontius*, Prefect or Governour of *Rome*, to ſeize Pope *Liberius*, and guard him off to *Milan*, whither he was ſent to the Emperor, who not prevailing upon him to conſent to the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius*, Baniſh'd him to *Berrhea* a Town of *Thrace*. Now, ſince the Emperor had a Governor in *Rome* at that time, and ſentenced the Pope to Baniſhment, it follows clearly, That the Pope was not then the Sovereign Magiſtrate of *Rome*. The Emperor *Valentinian*, ſent ſeveral Orders to *Prætextatus*, his Governour of *Rome*, to ſupport Pope *Damaſus* againſt *Urſicinus* the Anti pope, which *Urſicinus* was expelled the Town, and baniſhed into *Gaul*, in the year 381. To proceed, the Emperor *Honorius* interpoſed his Authority, and ſuppreſſed the Schiſm, which *Eulalius* had fomented againſt Pope *Boniface* the I. *Symmachus* Governour of *Rome* abetted *Eulalius* at firſt, and procured an Order from the Emperor, to oblige *Boniface* to quit the Town, but afterwards *Honorius* being better acquainted with that affair, recalled *Boniface* in the year 419. and ſent inſtructions for the expelling *Eulalius*; upon this Pope *Boniface* returned the Emperor thanks, in a Letter, in which there are theſe remarkakable words; *In your Majeſty's Imperial City* (ſpeaking of *Rome*) or as the Latin has it, *In Urbe Veſtræ Manſuetudinis*. In the year 476. *Odoacer*, having routed the Emperor *Auguſtulus*, made himſelf King of *Italy*, and abſolute Maſter of *Rome*; and *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, who defeated *Odoacer* in 493. did not only Reign in *Rome*, but claim'd the Privilege of confirming the Elections of the Popes, which pretention was likewiſe kept up and exercis'd by *Athalaricus* and *Theodatus*. After the Emperor *Juſtinian* had in the year 539. recovered *Rome* and *Italy* from the *Goths*, he changed the Form of the Government, and made an *Exarch* at *Ravenna*, who was his Vice-Roy in *Italy*; this Exarch had ſeveral Deputy-Governours in the principal Towns, as at *Rome*, *Spoleto*, *Benevento*, *&c.* As for the Emperor *Juſtinian*, he was not only ſatisfied with confirming the Popes, but likewiſe demanded a conſiderable ſum for their Confirmation. Pope *Agatho*, who was choſen in 678. got a Releaſe of this ſort of Tribute, of *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, with this proviſo, that the Inſtrument of the Election ſhould be ſent to the Emperor, according to ancient cuſtom, and the Conſecration of the Pope deferred till his Imperial Majeſty had ſignified his conſent to it. Afterwards, the Emperors Authorized their Exarchs to confirm the Popes Election, as we may learn from *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, who tells us, Pope *Conon* was Confirm'd by the Exarch *Theodorus*, in 686. and that Pope *Sergius* pay'd a hundred pound in Gold to *John*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, upon this ſcore. About the year 725. Pope *Gregory* II. wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Venice*, by which it plainly appears, that R*ome* was, at that time, under the Emperors Juriſdiction; ſpeaking of the Town of R*avenna*, and the State of *Italy*, he delivers himſelf in this manner, *To the End* (ſays he) *the Town of* Ravenna *may return to the obedience of our Lords*, Leo *and* Conſtantine, *and that we may ſtill remain under the Emperor's Authority*. To go on, in the year 752. *Aiſtulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, took the Town of *Ravenna*, and wreſted all *Italy* from the Exarch *Eutychius*; Pope *Stephen* II. perceiving the *Lombard* Marching up to *Rome*, wrote to *Conſtantine Copronymus* for Relief, but this Prince, inſtead of ſending an Army, only diſpatch'd an Embaſſy to *Aiſtulpus*, upon which the Pope applyed to *Pepin* King of *France*, who marching into *Italy* in 755. made himſelf Maſter of all the Towns of the Exarchate, and then made a Grant of them to St. *Peter*, and the Church of *Rome*: For after *Pepin* had taken poſſeſſion of theſe Towns, he gave the Keys of them to his Chaplain *Fulrald*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, with inſtructions to lay them upon the Altar of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, together with a Deed of Gift, and by which they were conveyed to the Church: Theſe Inſtruments, as *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius* Relates were afterwards lodg'd in the *Archives* or

Regiſtry of *Rome*. In the Year 774 *Charlemagne* King of *France* conquer'd *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, and putting an End to that Kingdom, not only confirm'd the Donation, which *Pepin* his Father had made to the See of *Rome*, but likewiſe gave him an Additional Grant of *Terra Sabina*, The Dutchy of *Spoleto*, the Dutchy of *Benevento*, with ſeveral other Towns and Juriſdictions, mentioned by *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, in the Reign of Pope *Adrian* I. In the Year 817. *Lewis the Debonnaire* confirm'd the Grants of *Pepin* and *Charlemagne*, his Predeceſſors, to Pope *Paſchal*, to which that Prince likewiſe added new Endowments. K. *Charles the Bald* ratified all theſe Donations, and gave the See of *Rome* the Dutchy of *Capua*, with a great many other Towns, as appears by a Letter of Pope *John* the VIIIth. to *Landulphus* Biſhop of *Capua*. From the Year 755. in which *Pepin the Short*, gave the Exarchate to the Pope: The Kings of *France* and the Popes were Joint-Governors of the Exarchate, *Rome* being then under the Juriſdiction of Two *Patricii*, the King of *France* One, and the Pope the Other. This is ſufficiently clear from a Letter from *Adrian* I. to the Emperor *Charlemaigne*, from the Annals of *Eginhardus*, and ſeveral other ancient Records, but *Charles the Bald* gave up all his Share of the Authority to Pope *John* VIII. in 876. There are ſeveral other Reaſons and Chronological Demonſtrations to prove the Forgery of *Conſtantine*'s Donation; but what has been ſaid may be ſufficient. *Peter de Marca De Concordia Sacerdotii & Imperii. P. Alexander Selecta Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ.*

CONSTANTINE II. called *the Young*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great*, was born at *Arles* the 7th of *Auguſt*, and made *Cæſar* the firſt of *March* 317. He was Conſul at leaſt four times, and had after his Father's Death in 337. the *Gauls*, *Spain* and *Great Britain* for his ſhare. He was kind to *Athanaſius* Patriarch of *Alexandria*; for when he was baniſhed to *Treves* he ſent him back to his Church again; yet was not ſo juſt to his Brother *Conſtans*, for he would diſpoſſeſs him of the Inheritance left him by their Father. Leading his Troops into *Italy* he was killed at *Aquileia*, in 340. being then but 25 Years of Age, whereof he reigned three. *Zoſim. l. 2. Victor. &c.*

CONSTANTINE III. Son of *Heraclius* by his firſt Wife *Eudoxia*, ſucceeded his Father in 641. reigned but Three Months and ſome Days, being poiſoned by his Step-mother *Martina*, countenanced by the Patriarch *Pyrrhus*. *Theophanes. Paul. Diac.*

CONSTANTINE IV. commonly called *Heracleonas*, Son of *Heraclius* and *Martina* his ſecond Wife. He was but about Six Months in Poſſeſſion of what he got by *Conſtantine* III's Death, for his Noſe was ordered to be cut off, and the Senate baniſhed him and his Mother about the latter end of *December*, 641. *Baron.*

CONSTANTINE V. *the Young*, ſurnamed *Pogonate*, that is, *the Beardy*, becauſe being beardleſs at his going from *Conſtantinople*, he returned with a great one. He was *Conſtans* II's Son, and underſtanding that one *Mizize*, an *Armenian*, had kill'd his Father in 668. at *Syracuſe*, he poſted thither, put him to Death though proclaimed Emperor by the Army, and ſo render'd himſelf peaceful Poſſeſſor of the Empire. He undertook a very ſucceſsful War againſt the *Saracens*, which held ſeven Years both by Land and Sea, and at laſt oblig'd them to pay him Tribute. After this he ſolicited Pope *Agatho* to call a Council that was held at *Conſtantinople* in 680. by 125 Biſhops. This was the 6th General Council, wherein the *Monothelite* Hereſie was condemned, and an Edict publiſhed to acquaint the Empire with it. Some accuſe him of being too great a Tyrant to his Brothers *Heraclius* and *Tiberius*, whom he in the beginning aſſociated to the Empire, but afterwards, upon ſome Suſpicion, cauſed their Noſes to be cut off. *Juſtinian* his Son was taken into the Government, and *Conſtantine* died the 17th Year of his Reign, 685. *Theoph. Cedrenus.*

CONSTANTINE VI. Son of *Leo Iſauricus*, was ſurnamed *Iconoclaſtes*, becauſe he ſupported the Image-breakers, *Copronymus*, becauſe he beray'd himſelf when he was Chriſten'd, and *Caballinus*, becauſe he was a great Lover of the ſmell of Horſe-dung, which he alſo cauſed to be burn'd in his Chamber, and rub'd himſelf over with it. He was crown'd, as little as he was, in 720. and begun to reign all alone, after his Father's Death, in 742. he not only had no regard for the Images, but trod them under foot, and burn'd the Reliques of pretended Saints, put Two Biſhops to Death, and ſeveral other Clergymen, after he had perſecuted and treated them ignominiouſly. He made War againſt the *Bulgarians* with very different Succeſs. In the beginning of his Reign he was baniſhed by *Artabaſdus* his Brother-in-Law, but having taken *Conſtantinople* two Years after, by Famine, he got *Artabaſdus* and his Two Son's Eyes put out, and uſed the falſe Patriarch *Anaſtaſius* but little better. He died in 775. in his Expedition againſt the *Bulgarians*, being mad before he expired, and crying, He was burned alive through the pain he ſuffered by the Plague-ſore he died of. *Cedrenus. Theoph.*

CONSTANTINE, VII. Son of the Emperor *Leo* the IVth, begun his Reign in 780, at the Age of Ten Years, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Irene*, a Woman of great Beauty and extraordinary Wit; ſhe got the ſeventh Council, or ſecond of *Nice* held in 787; but in the mean time, *Conſtantine* coming to rule, depriv'd her of the Government, and made her become a private Perſon in 790. He put his Uncle *Nicephorus*'s Eyes out, and cut out his Four Brothers Tongues that endeavoured to raiſe him to the Empire. He alſo blinded one *Alexis Patricius* becauſe the Legions of *Armenia* had ſome Kindneſs for him. Afterwards put his lawful Wife, call'd *Mary*, away, and took *Theodora* a Waiting-Woman. Theſe Proceedings got him the Hatred of the Great Ones; and his Mother, through her great Ambition to govern, moſt barbarouſly put out his Eyes in the very Chamber he was born in, and on the ſame day that he did the like to *Nicephorus*. Thus *Conſtantine* loſt both Sight and Life in 797. *Theophanes*, *Cedrenus*, *&c.*

CONSTANTINE VIII. Son of *Baſilius* the *Macedonian*, was created *Auguſtus* by his Father in 868. There are many Conſtitutions that bear the Names of both theſe Emperors, yet the Modern do not put them in this Rank, becauſe this *Conſtantine* died before his Father, about 878. *Theophanes.*

CONSTANTINE IX. ſurnamed *Porphyrogeneta*, Son of *Leo the Wiſe*, begun his Reign under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Zoe*, the 7th of *June* 912. The War he was forc'd to declare againſt the *Bulgarians* would have been happily ended had not the Soldiers ran away from their Victory. Another Expedition againſt the ſame People was attended with a like diſgrace through the Imprudence of the Commanders, which encouraged the *Bulgarians* to lay Siege to *Conſtantinople*, and obliged the Emperor to purchaſe Peace by a large Sum of Money. Buſineſs ſtanding thus, *Conſtantine* was as it were neceſſitated to make *Lacapenes*, an *Armenian*, a Man of Fortune his Coadjutor; he was General of the Emperor's Army, who had married his Daughter *Helena*; ſo that with the Authority of Father-in-Law to the Prince he baniſhed his Mother *Zoe*, and governed all himſelf, ſtill abuſing his Son-in-Law's Simplicity: He made his Son *Chriſtopher Auguſtus* in 920 and ſoon after his Two other Sons, *Stephen* and *Conſtantine*, thinking to ſettle the Empire in his Family; but God croſs'd his ambitious Deſigns, for his own Son *Stephen* depriv'd him of the Purple, and then ſhav'd and ſent him into Exile into an Iſland; and as this *Stephen* diſputed the Authority with his Brother, *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta* opened his Eyes, ſhook off his Lethargy, ſeiz'd them both, ſent them into the Iſlands, and governed his Empire with great Commendation, ſubduing ſome Tyrants of *Italy*, took *Benevento* from the *Lombards*, contriv'd it ſo, that many of the *Turks* who plundered the Frontiers of his Kingdom, embraced the Chriſtian Faith. This Prince was a Lover of Learning, left his Son *Romanus* a Book that treated of the Affairs of the Empire, of Leagues, and contained ſeveral other important Advices. This *Romanus*, weary of his Father's long Reign, poiſoned him in 959. the 54th of his Age, and 15th Year of his Reign. This Emperor caus'd an extract to be drawn from many Hiſtorians, digeſted it into common Places, and divided it into 55 Books. This Collection occaſion'd the loſs of the Original Authors, which were neglected after the drawing up this Epitome. *Zonaras. Glycas.*

CONSTANTINE X. Son of *Romanus* and *Theophania*, ſucceeded *Joan. Zimiſcus* with his Brother *Baſilius the Young*, and reigned 50 Years with him, from 975. to 1025. during all which Time he was rather Companion of the Dignity than of the Power of *Baſilius*; for he prefer'd his Pleaſures to the Government. After his Brother's Death he held the Empire about Three Years, during which Time *Conſtantine Diogenes*, Governor of *Smyrna*, defeated the *Boſſinians* on the other ſide of the *Danube*, and the Governor of *Samos* diſperſed the *Saracens* Fleet which plundered the *Cyclades*, and took 12 of their Ships. *Conſtantine* died in 1028, leaving Two Daughters, *Theodora* and *Zoe*; this laſt married *Romanus Argyropylus*, his Succeſſor. *Zonaras.*

CONSTANTINE XI. ſurnamed *Monomachus* or *the Fencer*, was recalled from Baniſhment, where he was ſent by Order of *John* Brother to the Emperor *Michael* the *Paphlagonian*; and having married *Zoe*, Daughter of *Conſtantine* X. and Widow of Two Emperors; he put himſelf on the Throne in 1042. This Prince was very lazy, and quite buried in Vice; kept a Concubine, Siſter to *Romanus Sclerus*, which was like to occaſion his deſtruction; for the People continually murmured againſt him, but *Zoe* and her Siſter *Theodora* ſav'd him. He was forced to ſuppreſs Two Civil Wars, the firſt againſt *George Manaſſes*, who having commanded the Troops in *Sicily*, and being generally attended with good Succeſs, deſigned to make himſelf Emperor, but was killed in *Epirus*. *Leo*, called *Tomitius*, his Rebellion was much longer, yet came to nothing, becauſe this Rebel being taken Priſoner had his Eyes put out in 1046. *Conſtantine* alſo maintain'd the War againſt the *Roxelans*, whom he defeated; and againſt the *Boſſinians*, over whom he alſo had ſome Advantages; but his natural Lazineſs, or his want of Money gave the *Turks* opportunity to begin to extend their Power in *Aſia* in his days. He reigned Twelve Years, and died in 1054. *Curopalates.*

CONSTANTINE XII. ſurnamed *Ducas*, Son of *Andronicus*, was choſen by *Iſaac Comnenus* to govern the Empire, and was crowned in 159. The beginning of his Reign was troubled by a great Conſpiracy fomented by his own Party, but he prudently ſuppreſs'd it, and employ'd himſelf wholly to the good of the Commonwealth. He was eſteem'd a good Catholick; but all that could be ſaid of his Juſtice and Equity could not exempt him from the Imputation of Avarice, which render'd him contemptible to his Subjects. In his time the *Uſians*, People of *Scythia*, to the number of 500000, broke into the Empire, and threatened it with no leſs Ruine than it had ſuffered by the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals* and *Lombards*; they cut the *Bulgarians* and *Romans* in pieces that oppoſed their Paſſage, and deſpiſed the Offers of Peace, and a Tribute that were made them. In this Calamity the Emperor apply'd himſelf to Heaven, ordered a General Faſt, and took the Field with a Hundred and fifty thouſand Men, in this Enterprize God was pleas'd to aſſiſt him, for the greateſt part of the *Uſians* were deſtroyed by the Plague, and the reſt eaſily cut in Pieces by the *Bulgarians*. *Greece* was afterwards ruin'd by the Incurſions of its own proper Inhabitants, and the frequent Inroads of the *Turks*. The Cities of *Conſtantinople*, *Cizicum*, *Nice*, and ſeveral others were terribly ſhook with an Earthquake that overthrew ſeveral fine Buildings. *Conſtantine*, after a Reign of Seven Years and Six Months, died in 1067. 60 Years of Age, leaving his Wife *Eudoxia* Guardian of his Three Sons, having made her ſwear ſhe would not marry after his Death. *Curopalates*, *Glycas*.

CONSTANTINE XIII. which they call the XVth. that number ſome *Cæſars* amongſt the Emperors, was of the Family of the *Palæologi*, and ſurnamed *Dracoſes* or *Dragoſes*, during the Wars of *Peloponneſus*, to intimate he was as ſtrong as a Dragon. He was *Manuel Palæologus*'s Son, and Brother to *John*, whom he ſucceeded in 1445. or according to ſome Modern Authors, in 1448. The beginning of his Reign was ſomewhat embroil'd by his Brothers *Demetrius* and *Thomas*, to whom he gave ſome Lands in *Morea* and elſewhere. Afterwards he render'd the Croiſade ſucceſsleſs that was publiſhed in *Germany* againſt the *Turks*, by his hindring the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, which his Brother *J. Palæologus* promiſed to receive according to the Decrees of the Council of *Florence*. *Nicholas* V. ſurpriz'd at this Oppoſition, ſent Cardinal *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Sabine*, to conclude the Union. The Legate ſped according to the Pope's Deſire; but notwithſtanding the Succors being retarded, *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks* ravag'd all *Greece*, and at laſt laid ſuch a cloſe Siege to *Conſtantinople* by Sea and Land, that he carried it the firſt of *May*, after 58 Days Siege, in 1453. The Emperor *Conſtantine* fighting valiantly, was ſmothered in the Throng at one of the Gates, after he had received a Wound in the Shoulder; his Body being found and diſtinguiſhed by his Armour, the Head was cut off and carried over all the Town on the top of a Lance; the Children and Women that were left of the Royal Family, were either butchered in the Revels and Debauches of the bloody Conquerors, or kept to ſatisfy the Tyrant's Luſt. *Æneas Sylvius*. *Chalcondylas*.

CONSTANTINE I. the 43th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Dongardus*. While he was a Subject he lived temperately, but when mounted on the Throne he immerſed himſelf in all manner of Debauchery. He was cruel and haughty towards the Nobility, but familiar with the Vulgar, and ſneakingly ſubmiſſive to his Enemies. The Nobles being offended with his Carriage did admoniſh him often, but to no purpoſe, ſo that they were ready to revolt; and the *Picts* made a League with the *Saxons*; but *Dugal* of *Galloway*, a Man of great Authority among the Commons, reſtrained them from Inſurrection, alledging, that now when the *Picts* were alienated, and the *Britains* their uncertain Friends, ſuch Commotions would endanger the Kingdom. But *Conſtantine* was at laſt ſlain by a Noble-man, whoſe Daughter he had forced; or, according to *Fordon*, died of a lingering Diſeaſe. In his Reign *Aurelius Ambroſius* came from *Bretany* in *France* into *Great Britain*, to claim his Crown from the Uſurper *Vortigern*, and ſent to renew the ancient League with the *Scots* againſt the *Saxons*, the common Enemies of the Chriſtian Name. The Embaſſy of the *Britains* was kindly received, and the League renewed, which continued till the *Britains* were ſubdued by the *Saxons*, and the *Picts* by the *Scots*. *Conſtantine* died about 479. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE II. the 71ſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus*. He was a Prince of a great Spirit, and very Valiant; ſo that he deſigned to enlarge his Kingdom to the ancient Extent, but the Soldiery being ſlain, and the Youth corrupted in former Reigns, he was adviſed by the Nobility to deſiſt till the ancient Diſcipline could be reſtored. He made his young Soldiers lie on the Ground, and eat but once a Day; puniſhed Drunkards with Death, and forbad all Exerciſes but ſuch as might adapt both the Body and Mind for War; by which Methods he brought the Youth to be very fit for Military Undertakings. *Evenus*, whom the King had made Governor of *Loghaber*, knowing this Severity to be diſreliſhing to the corrupted Youth, did thereupon Foment a Rebellion, but was quickly ſuppreſſed, and himſelf taken and hanged. About this time, the *Danes* being ſollicited by the *Picts*, invaded *Scotland*, and landed in *Fife*, where they cut off all from their inveterate Hatred againſt the Name of Chriſtians. *Conſtantine* marched againſt them, and defeated one of their Armies under *Hubba*, Brother to the King of *Denmark*; but attacking the other commanded by *Humber* in their fortified Camp with too much precipitancy, and the *Picts* deſerting him in the mean time, he was defeated and ſlain near *Carail* in *Fife*; and the *Danes* gathering up the Spoil, ſhipp'd off. The King's Body being found, was buried in *Icolmkill*, *An.* 874. and the 16th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE III. the 75th King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Donald* VI. *An.* 903. The *Danes*, who could never prevail with *Donald* and *Gregory*, the Two laſt Kings of *Scotland*, to take Arms againſt the *Engliſh*, who were then Chriſtians, prevail'd with *Conſtantine* by Gifts and Promiſes, but in Two Years Time deſerted him, and made up a League with the *Engliſh*, who Four Years after having ſpoiled their Countries, the *Danes* renewed their League with the *Scots*, and promiſed to obſerve an Inviolable Amity; ſo that together they invaded the *Engliſh* with a numerous Army; and having ravaged the Country without Oppoſition, they became ſo arrogant as to deſpiſe their Enemy. But the *Engliſh*, being fewer in Number, had recourſe to Policy; and *Athelſtan* the Baſtard, who commanded them, having fought a while ſtoutly, feign'd a Retreat, and abandoned his Camp to the *Danes* and *Scots*; and as they were intent upon the Prey, ſurpris'd and cut them off like ſo many Beaſts. In this Battel moſt of the *Scots* Nobility fell, and their General *Malcolm* was carried off much wounded; and *Athelſtan*, during the Conſternation, took *Weſtmorland* and *Comberland* from the *Danes*, and *Northumberland* from the *Scots*: And *Conſtantine* afterwards being diſcontented, reſign'd his Crown, and retir'd to a Monaſtery amongſt the *Culdees*, or Monks of that Time, at St. *Andrews*, and *Malcolm* the Son of *Donald* was declared King. It is further obſerved of this *Conſtantine*, That he invaded the Peoples Right of Suffrage as to the Succeſſor of the Crown, by making the Title of the Earl of *Cumberland* denote the Succeſſor, as Prince of *Wales* does in *England*. *Buchanan* takes Occaſion here to refute the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, who alledge, That *Athelſtan* reign'd ſole Monarch over *Britain*, and that the other Kings held their Title precariouſly from him, and cite *Marianus Scotus* for their Author. Firſt, he ſays, That by *Britain*, *Bede*, *William* of *Malmsbury*, and *Geoffry* of *Monmouth*, do commonly underſtand that part of the Iſland in which the *Britains* rul'd, *viz.* South of *Adrian*'s Wall; and as for *Marianus Scotus*, there is no ſuch thing to be found in that Edition of his Book Printed in *Germany*. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE IV. the Eighty firſt King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* III. *An.* 994. he made a greater ſtir about getting Poſſeſſion of the Crown than ever any had done before him, and inveighed againſt *Kennethus* I's Law about making the Succeſſion Hereditary, which he ſaid left the Government to the Capricio's of Fortune, and expos'd it to the Management of Children, who perhaps might be rul'd by ſome Woman, or have ſome Imperfection of Body or Mind; adding, What would have become of it, if a Woman Child, or unqualify'd Perſon had been entruſted with the Adminiſtration during the Invaſion of the *Romans*, *Britains*, *Picts*, *Engliſh* and *Danes*; and that it was the greateſt Madneſs in the World to run into that by a Law, which God had threatned as the greateſt of Judgments, and which excluded wiſe and vertuous Men from the Government; therefore he preſs'd the Abolition of that Law. This was a handſom rebellious way of Arguing. And having thus drawn over ſome of the Nobles and a great many of the Commons to his Party, he was declar'd King Twelve Days after *Kennethus*'s Death. *Malcolm*, *Kennethus*'s Son oppos'd him, but being inferior in Strength, disbanded his Army, and retir'd into *Cumberland*; while his natural Brother *Kennethus* diſputed *Conſtantine*'s Paſſage over the *Forth*; but *Conſtantine* having paſſed that River, was fought, defeated, and killed by *Kennethus* at *Almond-water* in *Lothian*, and he himſelf died of his Wounds. *Conſtantine* uſurp'd only One Year and Six Months. *Buchan.*

CONSTANTINE, a Soldier of *Fortune*, whom the Army of *Great Britain* made Emperor in *Honorius*'s Reign. He enter'd *Gaul*, made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Provinces, and depending upon his good Underſtanding with *Alaric* he was preparing to go into *Italy*; ſome things hindered him, ſo that, after making his Son *Conſtans Cæſar*, he withdrew to *Arles*, where he eſtabliſhed the Seat of his Empire. *Conſtans*, who had already gained conſiderable Victories over the Abettors of his Rebellion, came to beſiege him himſelf in *Arles*, which made *Conſtantine* have himſelf ordained Prieſt, thinking to ſecure his Life by that Character; but being taken and ſent into *Italy* with his ſecond Son *Julian*, they were both killed by the way, either by *Conſtans*'s or the Emperor's Order in 411. *Caſſiodor*. *Proſper Chron.*

CONSTANTINE, ſurnamed *African*, becauſe he was a Native of *Carthage*, liv'd about the Year 1070. *Leo Oſtienſis* ſpeaks thus of him, This *Conſtantine* having quitted *Carthage* came to *Babylon*, where he became very famous in the Knowledge of the *Arabick*, *Chaldæan*, *Perſian*, *Egyptian* and *Indian* Tongues; as alſo in Phyſick and other Sciences, ſo that when he came back again to *Carthage*, the Citizens would put him to Death becauſe he was too learned; this made him hide himſelf to make his Eſcape in a Ship that was bound for *Sicily*; where, though he diſguis'd himſelf in a Beggars Garb, he was known by the King of *Babylon*'s Brother then at *Salerno*, who recommended him to Duke *Robert* as a Man of great Parts, and very well worthy his Protection. *Conſtantine* turn'd Monk of St. *Benet*'s Order. He writ *Diatæ Univerſales*; *De Ponderibus medicinalibus*. *Trithemius*. *Genebrard*.

CONSTANTINE, a Heretick of the *Manichæan* Sect, pretending to be *Sylvanus* St. *Paul*'s Diſciple, perverted the *Armenians* in the Seventh Century. The Emperor *Conſtans* II. put him to Death in 653. by means of a *Palatin* called *Simeon*, who being ſeduc'd by this Impoſtor's Cheats, pretended he was *Titus*, another Diſciple of that great Apoſtle. *Baronius*.

CONSTANTINE (*Manaſſes*) a Greek Hiſtorian, liv'd about 1150. in the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus*'s Reign, and writ an Abridgment of Hiſtory in Verſe, under the Title of *Synopſis Hiſtorica*. This contains all memorable Occurrences from the beginning of the World to the Reign of *Alexis Comnenus*; that is, to 1081.

CONSTANTINE (*Robert*) was born in *Caen*, where he profeſſed for ſome time in the Univerſity. He was a Phyſician, and withal very ſkilful in Languages, in Hiſtory, in Plants. He lived to the Age of 103 Years, without any extraordinary diminution of the Vigour of his Body, the Force of his Underſtanding, or any ſenſible decay of his great Memory, and at laſt died of a Pleuriſie in 1605. His chief Works are his *Dictionarium Græcum & Latinum*; *Theſaurus rerum & verborum utriuſque linguæ*; *De antiquitatibus Græcorum & Latinorum libri tres.*

CONSTANTINE, which the *Arabians* call *Cucuntina*, a Town and Kingdom of *Barbary* in *Africa*. This Kingdom that now is but a Province of that of *Algier*, had in former times its particular Kings, and was properly the new *Numidia* of the Ancients. It now comprehends three parts. *Conſtantine*, which ſtretches by the Sea-ſide, and reaches far into the Land, *Bonne*, almoſt all by the Shore, and *Tabeſſe*, far in the Land on *Biledulgerid* ſide. The Town of *Conſtantine*, which is the *Cirta* of the Ancients, is pretty big, and ſituate on a Mountain that has but two ways to it, the reſt being inacceſſible and dreadful Precipices. This renders it extraordinary ſtrong; and beſides, there is a Caſtle towards the North, and the River *Suffegmar* waſhes the foot of the Hill. *Collo* and *Sucaicada* upon the Coaſts, belong to the Government of *Conſtantine*, as well as the Mountains that ſtretch to the Sea. *Marmol.*

CONSTANTINE, Capital of the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*; or of *Tunis*, according to *Marmol.* Its Houſes are very regularly built, and at a certain diſtance from one another, ſo as not to touch. The Streets and places are well contriv'd. The Town is rich. Its principal Traffick conſiſts in ſending Caravans into *Biledulgerid*, and into the *Negroes* Country with Cloath, Silks and Oyl, which bring back the Gold of *Tibar* in Powder, ſome Dates and *Negro* Slaves. The Land is ſo fruitful that it will return thirty Buſhels of Corn for one that is ſown. Without the place are very many curious Antiquities, the Ruins of ſeveral Buildings that have been very magnificent, with a Triumphal Arch like thoſe at *Rome* near the Capitol. There is another curious Work, which is a Subterranean-way, by which one may deſcend to the River with ſteps cut in the Rock; and at the bottom is a great Vault, whereof the Walls and Pillars were alſo worked out of the Rock. In this ſame Rock, about three caſts of a Stone from the Town, is a hot Bath which forms a Fountain falling in upon a Rock; and here do ſeveral Tortoiſes breed, to which People carry ſome food when they go to bathe themſelves, believing them to be Evil Spirits that have remained there ſince the *Romans* were Maſters of the Province. *Marmol.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, a famous City of *Europe*, the ancient *Byzantium*, Capital of *Romania*, formerly *Thrace*, and now the Seat of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Turks* call it *Stamboul*. Its ſituation is the moſt advantageous of any in the World, for it's built on the *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, which command over the *White* and *Black-ſea*, and the pleaſanteſt and moſt convenient Port that can be imagin'd: for it lies in that *Peninſula*, which ending in a point, ſtretches at the extremity of *Thrace* into the Sea, where the *Boſphorus* begins, which joins the *Propontis* to the *Euxin*-Sea, and parts *Aſia* from *Europe*; ſo that it forms, as it were a great Triangle, whoſe Baſe has *Thrace* to the Weſt, the right ſide the *Propontis* to the South, drawing towards the Eaſt to the mouth of the *Boſphorus*; the left-ſide towards the North, ſtretches along the Gulph, which the *Boſphorus* forms in *Thrace*, from Eaſt to Weſt, winding ſomewhat towards the North to make that admirable Port. Of theſe three Angles, the firſt is towards the Eaſt, at the point of the Promontory of the *Boſphorus*, now called *The point of the Seraglio.* The ſecond is to the South, upon the *Propontis*, where the Walls end that are double towards the Land, and fortifyed with good great Towers pretty near one another. The third is the lower end of the Port, and turns from Weſt to North, upon that part of the Gulph which is called *the Blaquernes*; this was a Suburb where there formerly ſtood a very magnificent Palace, and a Church built by the Empreſs *Pulcheria* in honour of the bleſſed Virgin. And it's in this part that the two Rivers *Cidatus* and *Barbiſes* diſcharge themſelves into the Gulph. Here blow but 2 winds, the North and South. When the firſt blows, there is nothing can come from the Sea of *Marmora*, but then the Veſſels that come from the *Black-ſea* have the faireſt Wind that can be, and ſupply the Town with all neceſſary Proviſions: On the contrary, when a Southerly Wind blows, no ſhip can come from the *Black*, but all may come from the Sea of *Marmora* or the *White ſea*; ſo that both theſe Winds are as the two Keys of *Conſtantinople*, that open and ſhut the paſſage for ſhips, and when both ceaſe, ſmall Bottoms are driven by Oars. The great Baſſin which is between *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*, forms the fineſt Port in the Univerſe. It's round this Baſſin that *Conſtantinople* is ſeen to the *South*, and to the *Weſt Galata*; the two Boroughs *Fondukli* and *Tophana* to the North, and the Town of *Scutari* to the Eaſt, which gives the Eye the moſt magnificent object that can be ſeen or imagined; the Buildings of this Neighbourhood being in form of an Amphitheatre, ſo that they can be diſcovered all at a time; the mixture of Cypreſs-Trees, and the Houſes of painted Wood, with the Domes of the Moſques which are on the higheſt places, contribute much to the beauty of this marvellous Aſpect. *Conſtantine the Great*, Founder of this great City, called it *Conſtantinople*, and took ſuch care to enrich and embelliſh it, that he diſfurniſhed other Towns of their fineſt Ornaments to bring them hither. He raiſed ſeven Mountains, built a Capitol, a Circus, and an Amphitheatre, Market-places, Portico's, and other publick Edifices, according to the Model of thoſe of ancient *Rome*; ſo that there was reaſon enough to call this the *New*. He alſo eſtabliſhed a Senate, and drew the great Men of all parts of the World thither, by his great gifts and Liberalities to them; built magnificent Churches, and endowed them proportionably; founded Colleges, and took a particular care to furniſh them with able and learned Profeſſors; begun a Library, and ſtocked it with a great Number of Volumes, which his Succeſſors increaſed to 120000. before it was burned under the Conſulſhip of *Baſiliſcus*. Though this were enough to render this City beautiful and magnificent, other Emperors added yet as well to embelliſh, as fortify and make it greater, ſo that in the Eighth Age, the double Walls that environ'd it towards the Land were almoſt two Leagues round; thoſe of the Sea, towards the *Propontis*, a little more; and thoſe that were of the Gulph and Port ſide, ſomewhat leſs; which in all made above ſix Leagues Circuit beſides the Suburbs, each of which would make a good Town; and what is more ſingular, is, that the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* ſhut in theſe Suburbs, and all the Houſes within 20 Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, with a prodigious Wall, 20 foot broad, that begun at *Pont Euxin*, and reached to the *Propontis*; and yet this prov'd but a weak Bulwark againſt the Barbarians. *Conſtantine* divided his *New Rome* into fourteen Quarters, like the *Old*. The Fortreſs which commanded the Entrance of the Port, and which the *Gracians* called *Acropolis*, was in the firſt Region or Ward, where the *Seraglio* is now; and there is the *Pharos* or Light-houſe, the Arſenal, the Baths of *Arcadius*, the Gallery of *Juſtinian*, &c. The famous Temple of St. *Sophia*, the wonder of the World, the Senate-houſe, the Baths of *Zeuſippus*, re-built by *Juſtinian*, were in the ſecond Region. The *Hippodrome* or great Cirque, the Church of St. *Euphemia*, with the Palace of *Pulcheria* were in the third. The fourth comprehended the Imperial Square encompaſſed with a double rank of Galleries ſtanding upon Pillars. The Palace of *Conſtantine*, the Golden Mile where all the Roads begun, *&c.* In the fifth, and in the ſixth was the Palace of *Theodoſius*, with the great Obeliſque of *Thebes* in *Egypt*, and that of *Conſtantine the Great*, in the midſt of which he raiſed that famous Pillar of *Porphyry*, which ſupported his own Statue made of a Coloſſus of *Apollo*, brought from *Athens* to *Conſtantinople*. The Church of *Anaſtaſia*, and the Pillar of *Theodoſius the Great* were in the ſeventh, which is now the place called *Bezeſtan*. The eighth had the *Theodoſian* Baſilique, the Palace of the Capitol. The *Anaſtaſian* Baths and Palace of *Arcadius* were in the ninth. The Baths of *Conſtantine*, the Palace of the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, and the Church of St. *Martyr Acacius* were in the tenth. In the eleventh were the Temple of the Apoſtles built by *Conſtantine*, and re-built by *Juſtinian*, where were the Emperor's Tombs, and upon the Ruins of which *Mahomet* II. built the magnificent Moſque that bears his Name; the Pillar and Statue of *Arcadius* that was on Mount *Xerolophus*, and was thrown down in the Reign of *Leo Iſauricus*, were in the twelfth. In the thirteenth, on the other ſide the Gulph, where *Galata* is, was formerly a Town called *Juſtinian*. In fine, the fourteenth comprehended the Suburbs. Theſe were the Quarters of *Conſtantinople*, ſo often expoſed to incredible Misfortunes; for in *Arcadius*'s Reign, about 396. it was threatned with Fire from Heaven, and did not eſcape but by God's particular Mercy. In 446. it was afflicted with Plague and Famine, the chief Church was burn'd, and in a Tumult that happen'd in the Cirque, abundance of People were kill'd. The next year was an Earthquake which laſted ſix Months, during which time ſeveral Houſes were over-thrown. The Emperor, who repaired it afterwards, with the Patriarch *Proclus*, and moſt of the Inhabitants went out into the Field, and a ſurprizing Prodigy of a Child rais'd up into the Air, when they had ſung the Hymn it learn'd them, put an end to this Deſolation. Under the Reign of *Leo*, and the Conſulſhip of *Baſiliſcus*, which was in 465. this Town was almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, which reached five Furlongs in length and fourteen in breadth, and in all that compaſs left neither Palace, Temple, Pillar, Statue, nor Houſe, ſo that they were forced to build it all anew. When *Juſtinian* govern'd the Empire about 557. a furious Earthquake almoſt quite Ruin'd it. A ſtrange noiſe was heard under the Earth, and when that ceaſed the Air was agitated with horrible Whirlwinds that made a dreadful noiſe; ſeveral Temples were quite over-thrown, which gave occaſion to *Juſtinian* to re-build them more magnificent than they were. *Procopius* gave an exact deſcription of that of St. *Sophia*, which was one of the Maſter-pieces of Architecture. It would be tireſome to make an exact Narration of all the Accidents that befel this City ſince its Foundation by *Conſtantine*, to the time it was taken by the *Turks*, there being never an Age that it was not afflicted with a Plague, an Earthquake, Fire, Civil-Wars, Incurſions of the Barbarians, and 1000 other Calamities; for the *Saracens* and other Barbarians have often beſieged it. It has been alſo often taken; as by *Conſtantnius Copronymus*, in 744. by the *French* in 1204. who kept it under

Emperors of their Nation for 58 years. *Alexis Angelus*, called *The Tyrant*, had uſurped the Crown from *Iſaac Angelus*, in 1195. *Alexis*, *Iſaac*'s Son, implored the aſſiſtance of the *French* and *Venetians* that were going to the *Holy Land*, and theſe took *Conſtantinople* after eight days Siege, in 1203. The year after *Alexis Ducas Murzuffe* put the Emperor to death that the *Croiſade* had eſtabliſhed. They returned upon this News, made themſelves Maſters of the Town a ſecond time, and made *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders* Emperor thereof; *Henry*, *Peter*, *Robert*, *Baldwin* II. ſucceeded him; but *Michael Palæologus* ſurprized the Town under this laſt, in 1261. at which time it ſtill had its particular Imbelliſhments, which are quite ruin'd and defaced ſince it fell unhappily into the *Turks* hands, only a part of S. *Sophia*'s Church that is to be ſeen ſtill, & ſome remains of the Porphyry Pillar, ſome of the Ruins of the Palace of *Blaquernes*, and two or three more: Beſides theſe, there is now hardly the ſign of that *Conſtantinople* built by *Conſtantine*, but the place it was built in, which is now but a confus'd heap of Cabins rather than Houſes, they are ſo very low; yet ſome Moſques are pretty ſumptuous, the Seraglio's, Carvanſera's, and publick Baths are pretty tolerable ſtill. Some, perhaps, will be glad to hear the Circumſtances and Particulars of its taking by the *Turks*. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, Beſieged it in 1453. *Conſtantine Palæologus* being then Emperor; and after lying before it above 45 days, news came to his Camp about the 25 of *May*, That a powerful Fleet of the Chriſtian Princes of the one ſide, and a formidable Army of *Germans* and *Hungarians* on the other, Commanded by the famous *John Hunniades*, were ready to fall on the Beſiegers; this put them into ſuch a panick fear, that they were for raiſing the Siege immediately, and begun to be very angry with the Sultan, who had a mind (as they ſaid) to deſtroy them. This Prince, as Couragious as he was, had ſuch an Impreſſion made upon him by this terrible mutiny, that he was ready to give way to the unmanageableneſs of the Army and retreat, as his Grand Viſier, *Hali Baſſa*, who favoured the Chriſtians underhand, adviſed him, until *Zagan Baſſa*, confirmed him in his firſt Reſolution, and deſired him rather to venture an Aſſault, and to promiſe the Soldiers the Plunder of that rich Town, to hearten them on. This advice that agreed with *Mahomet*'s Humour, was ſoon put in execution; ſo he ſent to all parts of his Camp, and told the Janiſaries that were about him, that he left them all the Wealth of that City, and deſired nothing for himſelf but the bare Walls and Houſes. The hopes of this Booty diſſipated the Fear the Soldiers were in, and all cryed out to be led quickly to the Breach. A little after they ſent to ſummon the Emperor who was within the Town, to ſurrender it, and have his Life and Liberty; but upon his reſolute anſwer, all the *Turkiſh* Camp, by the Sultan's Order, was full of Lights, and their Ships likewiſe, in order, the next day, to keep a Solemn Faſt, in waſhing and purifying themſelves according to *Mahomet*'s Law, that ſo God might bleſs them with Victory. The Emperor ſeeing by that, that what *Hali Baſſa* acquainted him with before was true, *viz.* that the next day he ſhould be attacqued by Sea and Land, gave all neceſſary orders for a vigorous Defence, and after a general Proceſſion this Couragious Prince animated the moſt conſiderable of his Court and City to fight like Men of Courage in defence of their Country and Religion; and after his other Devotions, he withdrew to the great Palace, took his leave of all his Officers, fore-ſeeing that would be the laſt time he ſhould ſee them; then took his Arms, and put himſelf at the Head of ſome choice Men, and marched towards *Porte Karſie* to defend the Breach. The Sultan begun the Attack at three in the Morning, and the Chriſtians had the better for a time; but the Janiſaries poured themſelves in with ſuch fury, that the *Græcians* were forced to give way in ſeveral places. In the mean time, *Juſtinian*, the Emperor's Lieutenant being wounded in the Thigh and Hand, inſtead of growing hotter on ſight of his Blood, quitted his Poſt, and croſs'd to *Galata*, where he died ſoon after; not of his Wounds, but of Grief for his ſhameful Cowardice. The Emperor, accompanied with *Theophilus Palæologus*, *Francis Comnenus*, *Demetrius Cantacuzenus*, *John* of *Dalmatia*, and the reſt of the ſtouteſt of the Nobility, did more than could be well expected of Man, to oppoſe the inundation of the Barbarians that came in on every ſide, but he was forced to yield to their infinite Number; and it's ſaid, when he ſaw all his Companions killed, he cryed out with a doleful tone, *What, ſhall not I find a Chriſtian that will cleave my Head*? and then one of the Enemy, that did not know him ſtruck him full in the face, and as he intended a ſecond blow, another *Turk* came behind him and ſtruck him dead. Thus died *Conſtantine* XVth. and laſt Emperor of the *Græcians*, defending that famous Town that the firſt *Conſtantine* built to be a ſecond *Rome*. *Mahomet*, to honour the Courage of ſo great a Prince, commanded, That all Funeral Honours due to Emperors ſhould be paid him. After his death there was no more reſiſtance; the *Turks* enter'd on every ſide, and committed (for the three days the Sultan allowed them to plunder) all the wickedneſs and cruelties that can be thought on, only they burned no place becauſe they had an expreſs command to the contrary. The *Græcians* that had fled to St. *Sophia*'s Church for ſhelter, were all maſſacred there or made ſlaves. The famous *Notaras*, who had ſaid publickly, He had rather ſee a *Turk*'s Turban than a Cardinals Cap or Hat at *Conſtantinople*, found ſome means to make his eſcape, and preſent himſelf before the Sultan with all his Treaſures; but was received as a Traitor, and beheaded the next day with his two Sons, by *Mahomet*'s Orders: He alſo made moſt of the Peers of the Empire away, and forced the *Genoeſes* that had held *Galata* a long time before, to ſurrender it. After the three days plunder the Sultan brought things to quietneſs, and promiſed his Protection to all thoſe that ſhould return thither again, and leave for a free exerciſe of Religion: And to people it the better, he ſent for the Inhabitants of the little Kingdom of *Trebizonde*, and other Towns of *Aſia*: So having made his Entry in Triumph, he choſe this for the Seat of the Empire, changed the Church of St. *Sophia* into a Moſque, and gave orders for publick Rejoicing to celebrate his Victory. Some Hiſtorians relate, That after *Byzantium* was almoſt deſtroyed by the Emperor *Severus* in 197. the Dioceſs was transferred to *Perinthe*, a Town of *Thrace*, ſince called *Heraclea*, and Pope *Gelaſius* I. writing to the Biſhops of *Dardania*, *Ep.* 3. ſays, That *Byzantium* was then but a ſimple Pariſh of that Dioceſs. *Zonaras* and *Cedrenus* agree, That *Domitius*, Brother to the Emperor *Probus*, leaving *Rome* about 280. for the love of the Chriſtian Religion, withdrew to *Byzantium*, where he was made Biſhop; and that his two Sons, *Probus* and *Metrophanes* ſucceeded him. This Biſhoprick was ſuffragan to that of *Heraclea*, but the Town becoming the Seat of the Eaſtern Empire, its Church in ſucceſs of time became Metropolis to that of *Heraclea*, to which it was ſubject before; and the Prelates of *Heraclea* had the privilege to Conſecrate thoſe of *Conſtantinople*, as the Biſhops of *Oſtia* did thoſe of *Rome*; and this is the reaſon why *Polyeuctus*, who ſucceeded *Theophylact* in 956. in the See of *Conſtantinople*, was Cenſured, becauſe he was ordained Biſhop by him of *Cæſarea*, and not by him of *Heraclea*. As for what concerns the Patriarchal Dignity, the third Canon of the ſecond Council of *Conſtantinople* gives the Prelate of this Town the firſt place after the Biſhop of *Rome*, becauſe it's the ſecond *Rome*. *M. de Marca*, in his Diſſertation about the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, thinks this Church had no more than the Honour or Precedence of a Patriarchate, by this Canon of the ſecond Council, but that the Patriarchal Right and Juriſdiction was granted to that See by the fourth Council, which was held at *Chalcedon*; and that the 28th Canon of this Synod ordained, That according to the Deciſion of 150 Biſhops who compoſed the firſt Univerſal Council of *Conſtantinople*, that Church ſhould enjoy the Privileges that were allowed it, and hold the ſecond place, after that of *old Rome*. After this, the Ambition of the Biſhops of *Conſtantinople* increaſing daily, *John*, ſurnamed *The Faſter*, having found means to exerciſe his Authority over an Eaſtern Patriarch in *Gregory* of *Antioch*'s Cauſe, took the title of Oecumenick or Univerſal Pope. *Gelaſius* oppoſed this, terming it *A new Vſurpation*. St. *Gregory* oppoſed it with more Paſſion, calling it *A proud Name, full of Blaſphemy, Error, Venom*, and what not. This happened in 595. and the Diſſention grew greater and greater, being fomented by the Complaiſance of ſome Emperors; eſpecially *Maurice*, *Juſtinian the Young*, and *Baſil* the *Macedonian*, after the eighth General Council, in 869. *Photius* was properly the firſt Author of the Schiſm between the Greek and Latin Church; yet the entire Separation was not before the eleventh Century, and the time that *Michael Cerularius* was Patriarch. For after this time, the three other Eaſtern Patriarchs, though Superiors in their own Dioceſſes, owned him of *Conſtantinople* for Univerſal Paſtor.

The firſt Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the IId. General, was held by 150 Biſhops, in 381. under the Pontificate of *Pope Damaſus*, and in the Reign of *Theodoſius the Great*. The Deſign of this Aſſembly was, to ſupport the Doctrine of the Council of *Nice*, which ſeveral falſe Synods had rejected, and alſo to condemn the Error of *Macedonius*, and eſtabliſh Orthodox Prelates in the See. All theſe things were concluded with pretty good Succeſs; For the Fathers received the *Nicene* Creed, upon which ground they made their Canons, relating to Faith, and publiſhed a Creed which *Gregory Nyſſen* drew up; wherein, having clearly expreſſed the Conſubſtantiality of the Son with the Father, they added, for the holy Ghoſt, *proceeding from the Father, and co-adorable with him and the Son*, becauſe of the Hereſy of *Macedonius*. In the Latin Verſion of this Synod, which appear'd a long time after in the Weſtern Church, they read, *who proceeds from the Father and the Son*, as may be ſeen in the Acts of the IId. General Council of *Lyons*, held in 1274. under the Pontificate of *Gregory* Xth. This Confeſſion of Faith being publiſhed in that Synod of *Conſtantinople* which ſpeaks of the Hereſies of the *Eunomians*, *Arians*, and *Semi-Arians*; of the *Sabellians*, *Marcellians*, *Photinians*, *Apollinariſts*, with their ſeveral Authors were condemned. From the Points of Faith the Fathers paſſed to the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and made a Canon that regulated the Juriſdiction of the Superiors of Dioceſſes.

The Second Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the Vth. General, was aſſembled in 553. under Pope *Vigilius*, and in the Reign of *Juſtinian*, to put an end to the troubles and diviſions of the Church, occaſioned by the three Chapters, and by the Books of *Origen*. The Council aſſembled, deſired the Pope, by three Patriarchs, and ſixteen Metropolitan Prelates, to come thither and take his place, but he excuſed himſelf, becauſe he had but few of the Weſtern Biſhops with him; ſo they went on, and in their eighth Seſſion condemned the Hereſies of *Neſtorius*, *Eutyches*, *Origen*, and the Writing of *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*, of *Theodoret*, againſt *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, with the Epiſtle of *Ibas* of *Edeſſa.* Pope *Vigilius* before this had made a Conſtitution wherein he anſwered the Errors *Juſtinian* had obſerved in the Books of *Theodorus.* But when he came to the three Chapters, *ſcil.* to the perſons of *Theodorus*, *Ibas*, and *Theodoret* ; he ſaid, That ſince the Councils of *Epheſus* and *Chalcedon* had not ſubjected them to an *Anathema*, or Excommunication, he could not do it : And alledging the Teſtimonies of the Popes, *Leo*, and *Gelaſius* , he ordained, That none ſhould preſume to condemn the fore-mentioned. This was Dated the 13th of *May*, on which the fifth Seſſion was held. The moſt underſtanding part of Men are of Opinion, that the Emperor, to whom the Pope ſent this, did not ſhew it the Prelates, though Cardinal *Baronius* does not think ſo. However, it's certain that this Council, which was called to put an end to this Schiſm, increaſed it in ſeveral places ; for neither *Vigilius*, nor the Biſhops of *Africa* and *Illyrium*, did acquieſce in the determination of the Eaſtern Biſhops. But *Juſtinian*, who executed the Decree, baniſhed the Pope and ſome Prelates. The Pope, whether it was to return again, or for ſome other Reaſon, condemned the three Chapters afterwards. This Vth General Council, being one of the Principal Records of Hiſtory, to determine the Diſputes concerning the Authority of Popes and General Councils: The inquiſitive Reader, (beſide the Acts of this Synod ; The Abridgment of *Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, *Photius*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, *Nicephorus*, and the Epiſtle of the VIth Council to the Emperor *Pogonatus*) may conſult what the Cardinals *Baronius* and *Bellarmin* have writ upon this Subject. *lib. de Conc. ch.* 5. *&* 19. *Du Perron* in his Anſwers to the King of *Great Britain*, Mr. *De Marca* in his Diſſertation of this Council, *&c.* The Hereſy of *Eutyches* was the Source of that of the *Monothelites*, who, though they acknowledged two Natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, added, there was but one Operation and one Will. Theſe Opinions were condemned, but they begun again more vigorouſly in the Emperor *Heraclius*'s time. This Prince coming by *Hierapolis*, at his Return from the *Perſian* War, deſired *Athanaſius*, Patriarch of the *Jacobites*, to ſubſcribe the Ordinances of the Council of *Chalcedon*, which he promiſed to do, yet would admit but of one Will and Operation in our Saviour. *Heraclius*, having conſulted *Cyrus*, and *Sergius*, declared himſelf Defender of this Opinion, and publiſhed an Edict called *Ecthesis*, or Expoſition, to maintain this Belief. *Conſtans*, who ſucceeded *Heraclius*'s Son, publiſhed an Edict on the ſame Subject, which he called *The Type*, and made Pope *Martin* die in his Exile. *Conſtantine*, called *Pogonatus*, or *The Beardy* , Son and Succeſſor to *Conſtans* , ſtuck to the right Side ; and Pope *Agatho* made uſe of this occaſion to call the VIth General Council, which was the third of *Conſtantinople.* It was begun the Seventh of *November*, 680. in the Chapel of the Palace which was called *Trullus*, *Secretarium Sacri Palatii*, and hither came the Popes Legates , with ſome of the Weſtern Prelates. The *Monothelites* were condemned in the XVIIth Seſſion , and in the XVIIIth. and laſt. All other things were regulated ; and ſo ended the Aſſembly, *September* 16. 681.

The Fourth Council of *Conſtantinople*, which is the VIIIth General one, was held in 869. againſt the Patriarch *Photius*, under Pope *Adrian* II. and the Emperor *Baſilius*, the *Macedonian*, in the Eaſt, and *Lewis*, Son of *Lothairus*, in the Weſt. The Greeks do not admit this Council, but another, that *Photius*, (replaced in the See of *Conſtantinople*, after the death of *Ignatius*) held in 879. where he preſided, as they ſay, over 383 Biſhops, and got his Election confirmed as Canonical, rejected the VIIIth General Council, and raſed the word *Filioque* out of the Creed of *Conſtantinople* ; ſaying, It was added by the Latins. *Zonaras*, *Theodorus*, *Balſamon*, *Nilus*, and many others, defend the Canonicalneſs of this Council. Beſides theſe General, there were ſeveral Provincial Synods, as about the Ordination of *Flavian.* To put an end to the Differences of *Agapius* and *Gebadius* for the See of *Boſtra*, about the Superiority of the Churches of *Antioch* and *Alexandria*, and againſt *Eutyches*, in 448. *&c.* the Worſhip of Images was condemned in one called by *Conſtantinus Copronymus* in 754. conſiſting of 330 Biſhops, and held from the 10th of *February*, to the eighth of *Auguſt.* There was another held in 842. in the Reign of *Michael Porphyrogeneta*, where this Worſhip was re-eſtabliſhed. *Phranzes*, *L.* 3. *Ducas*, *c.* 39. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Schiſme des Grecs*, *L.* 6.

CONSTANTINOW, a place of *Poland*, in *Upper Volhinia*, upon the Frontiers of *Upper Podolia*, ſituate upon the River *Sluez*, which afterwards empties it ſelf into the *Boryſthenes*, and is five or ſix Leagues from *Zeſlaw* , and twelve or fifteen from *Kaminiec.* This Town has been almoſt ruin'd by the *Coſſaques* during the laſt Wars.

CONSTANTIUS I. of the Name, or *Conſtantius Chlorus*, Son of *Flavius Eutropius*, and of *Claudia*, Daughter of a Brother of the Emperor *Claudian* II. His Courage render'd him worthy of the greateſt Imployments a Soldier or Warriour could deſerve ; but to keep them he was forced to quit *Helena* his Wife, to marry *Theodora*, Daughter of the Wife of *Maximianus Herculeus* , who adopted and made him *Cæſar* in 291. as *Diocleſian*, Emperor with *Maximian*, did the like Honour to *Galerius*, ſurnamed *Armentarius*, and made him take his Daughter *Valeria* to Wife. *Conſtantius* had the *Gauls* for his part, and was attacked by the *Germans*, who knew *Maximian* was buſy in *Africa.* He loſt the firſt Battle, and was wounded in 295. but rallying his Army, he came upon the Enemy about five Hours after, killed 60000. and put the reſt to flight, who were forced all to yield, becauſe the Ice had thawn where they expected to croſs the *Rhine :* He pardoned all, and imbodied them in his Troops. In 296. he ſubdued *England* that had revolted. And after in 304. when *Maximian* and *Diocleſian* quitted the Purple, he and *Galerius* remained ſole Emperors. *Conſtance* had for his ſhare *Gaul*, *Italy* , *Spain*, and *Africa*, where he treated the Chriſtians with much mildneſs, and Reigned to 306. when he died at *York* in *England*, whither he was come upon ſome buſineſs of the Empire. He left *Conſtantine the Great* , by St. *Helena*, whoſe Birth and Condition puzzle Hiſtorians very much. He had another *Conſtantine* by *Theodora* , beſides *Dalmatius* and *Conſtantius*, which *Zonaras*, and others call *Hanniballianus*, with three Daughters, *Anaſtaſia*, *Conſtantia*, and *Eutropia. Socrat. l.* 1. *Euſeb. l.* 8.

CONSTANTIUS II. or *Flavius Julius Conſtantius*, Son of *Conſtantine the Great* and *Fauſta*, was made *Cæſar* by his Father in 324. married *Euſebia*, worthy of ſo great a Man, if ſhe had not infected her extraordinary erudition, and the rare qualities of her Underſtanding with the Errors of *Arianiſm.* After *Conſtantine*'s death, the Empire being divided amongſt his three Sons, *Conſtantius* had the Eaſt *Aſia* and *Egypt* for his ſhare. He diſhonoured this great Power by the Murther of many of his own blood, and by embracing *Arius* his Hereſy, which to maintain the better, he perſecuted the Church, exiled the orthodox Prelates, and amongſt the reſt St. *Athanaſius.* He made War in 338. and 348, againſt *Sapores*, King of *Perſia*, a great Perſecutor of the Chriſtians ; but was generally worſted in all the Battles and Sieges he undertook. His Brother *Conſtans*, Emperor of all the Weſt, after the death of *Conſtantine* II. ſought to remedy the troubles that moleſted the Eaſtern Church, deſired *Conſtantius* to re-eſtabliſh St. *Athanaſius*, and conſent to the Convocation of the Council of *Sardica*, where he began to recal the baniſhed Prelates. But he being killed by *Magnenſius* in the year 350. *Conſtantius* begun to repent his former Compliance , eſpecially ſince he had none then to ſtand in fear of ; and as there was a foreign and civil War both together in the Empire, he applied himſelf more carefully to prevent their threatning Effects than to compoſe any differences of the Church. This made him create *Gallus* his Couſin, *Cæſar*, under the name of *Conſtantius. Vetranio*, in the mean time, was ſaluted Emperor by the Army in *Pannonia*, and *Magnenſius* uſurped the Sovereign Authority ; all theſe together forced *Conſtantius* to quit the Eaſt, and prepare for a Journey to *Rome*, to ſuppreſs this Rebellion in the Bud ; but before he ſet out he publiſhed an Order in his Army, by which he caſhiered all Soldiers, who ſhould refuſe to be baptized. This Law was the occaſion that St. *Martin*, then a Catechumen, received Baptiſm. This promiſing Action was ſoon ſtained by the Baniſhment of *Paul* of *Conſtantinople*, which proved the unhappy ſource of a long train of Evils. He marched to the Weſt, to make War againſt *Vetranio* and *Magnenſius* ; and contrived it ſo that by his large promiſes to the one, he diſengaged him from the others Friendſhip ; after which he made ſuch a ſmooth ſpeech to the Armies in *Pannonia* and *Murcia*, that they forced the Uſurper to quit the Purple. *Magnenſius* two years after this killed himſelf at *Lyons*, ſo that *Conſtantius* remained ſole Maſter of the Empire , and then begun to perſecute the Catholick Prelates, and brought the Church to a pitiful Condition. But whilſt he was taken up in calling frequent Aſſemblies of Prelates , reſolved to perſecute the Faithful, his Couſin *Julian*, ſince ſur-named *The Apoſtate*, being created *Cæſar* in 355. and having beat the *Barbarians* out of *Gaul*, was ſaluted Emperor about 360. and marched with his Army towards the Eaſt. *Conſtantius* hearing that he was in *Illyrium*, and by long Marches endeavoured to come into *Thrace* ; to oppoſe him, changed his deſign of going againſt the *Perſians*, who had made themſelves Maſters of ſome ſtrong Holds in *Meſopotamia.* He paſſed the Winter at *Antioch*, where his Wife *Euſebia* died, and he married *Fauſtina*, whom he left with Child of a Daughter, afterwards call'd *Conſtantia*, and married to the Emperor *Gratian.* From *Antioch* he came into *Tarſus*, from thence he paſſed to *Mopſueſtia* in *Cilicia*, and here he died, in 361. 40 or 45 years old, whereof he reigned, 25. *Socrat. l.* 7. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 21. &c.

CONSUL is a Name the *Romans* gave their firſt Magiſtrates, which they looked upon as the chief of their Council. *Lucius Junius Brutus* and *Tarquinius Collatinus*, were the firſt the publick Aſſembly choſe, after they had baniſhed *Tarquin the Proud*, laſt King of *Rome*, the 245th of its Foundation, and 509. or 10. before the Birth of our Saviour. The Conſuls were Commanders of the Armies, chief of the Senate, and regulated the Affairs of the Commonwealth. But the Emperor *Juſtinian* ſuppreſs'd the Dignity, *An. Dom.* 541. which made him be hated by all thoſe that loved Antiquity. *Tribonianus* was alſo reflected on as being the occaſion of this Change ; becauſe he had not Intereſt enough in the People to be choſen one himſelf. It's true the Title then was but Honourable, having but the exterior Marks of the Ancient Power of the *Roman* Conſuls that made the whole Earth tremble. *Juſtin*, to purchaſe vulgar Favour, re-eſtabliſhed it again in 566 ; and to ingratiate himſelf the more became one ; but it did not take. This is certain, That in all the Hiſtory of the Weſt, there is not a more ſure mark of the Times, than what is taken from the *Roman* Conſuls, whether we regard the State of the Commonwealth before *Auguſtus* and the coming of Chriſt, or that we obſerve the different Revolutions of this great Empire, and the ſeveral Tranſactions of the Church to the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *Corippus lib.* 2. See *Rome*.

CONSULS, Judges conſtituted for the determining Differences between Merchants, for the better Regulation of Trade. There was ſome of theſe Conſuls in *Italy* in the Fourteenth Century, as appears by *Salicetus*'s Commentaries; there were likewiſe Conſuls in the Republick of *Athens*, as we may learn by *Demoſthenes*'s Oration againſt *Apalurius*. There were Judges of this Kind in every Trade or Company at *Rome*; as alſo to decide the Differences which happen'd between Perſons of the ſame Buſineſs or Employment. But in *France*, this Juriſdiction was ſet up no longer than about a Hundred and twenty-five Years ſince, in the Reign of *Charles* IX. *Memoirs Hiſtoriques*.

CONSUS, a certain Deity of the Ancient *Romans*, which they believed the God of Counſel. They built it an Altar under the Ground, and called it alſo *Neptunus Equeſtris*, in whoſe Honour they celebrated Plays in the Month of *March*, which they called *Conſuales*, and were like thoſe of the *Circus*. It was during theſe Feaſts that *Romulus* and his Companions carry'd off the *Sabine* Virgins. *Dion. Halicarn.*

CONTARINI (*Gaſpard*) a Noble *Venetian*, Cardinal and Biſhop of *Belluno*. He wrote a Book againſt *Pomponatius*, of the Immortality of the Soul: His other Works are, *De Septem Eccleſiæ Sacramentis. De Optimi Antiſtitis Officio. Scholia in Epiſt. D. Pauli. Confutatio Articulorum Lutheri. De Poteſtate Papæ. De Prædeſtinatione. De Libero Arbitrio, &c.* This Cardinal died at *Bologna*, in 1542. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. Miræus, &c.*

CONTINENT, a Name Geographers give ſome Parts of the Land to diſtinguiſh it from Iſlands, which they look upon as Pieces cut off. According to what Relations we have by late Navigations of the Diſpoſition of the Globe of the Earth, we may count four Continents, whereof there are but two that are well known. The firſt is what we call the Ancient Continent, which comprehends *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Aſia*, three great Parts of the World, ſo united together, that one may go from one to the other without croſſing any Water. It's environed on every ſide with the Ocean, *&c.* and comprehends almoſt all our Hemiſphere. The ſecond is the new Continent, called *America*, and takes up almoſt half of the other Hemiſphere. It's called *The New World*, becauſe it was diſcovered but two Ages ago. The third Continent, which is called the Northern, or Artick, is but narrow in reſpect of the former two, and comprehends *Groenland*, the Iſle of *Iſeland*, the Lands of *Spitzberg*, *Nova Zembla*, and the Lands of *Jeſſo*. The fourth Continent, which is called the Southern, comprehends new *Guinea*, new *Zeland*, new *Holland*, and ſeveral others, little known yet beſides the Coaſts.

CONTIUS (*Anthony*) a *Frenchman* born in *Piccardy* in the ſixteenth Century. He profeſs'd the Law at *Bourges* and *Orleans* with conſiderable Reputation, and differ'd frequently in his Opinion from *Duarenus Hotoman*, and ſome others in that Faculty; which Diſputes were the Occaſion of ſeveral ingenious Treatiſes. He wrote *Lectionum Subceſivarum Juris Civilis Liber. Comment. in Inſtitut. Ad Legem Juliam Majeſtatis. Diſputationes Juris. Des Mariages Clandeſtins, &c. La Croix du Main. Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Thuan. Hiſt. &c.*

CONTUMELIOSUS, Biſhop of *Riez*, lived in the VIth. Century, was depoſed in 534. for ſome Miſdemeanour. *S. Cæſarius* of *Arles*, preſided in the Council that depoſed him, and wrote to Pope *John* II. the manner of their proceeding, who in his Anſwer approved of what was done, and ordered that he ſhould be put into a Monaſtery, and a Viſitor appointed to rule his Dioceſs.

CONTY, Lat. *Contiacum*, a Borough of *France*, in *Picardy*, ſituate upon the little River *Celle*; four or five Leagues from *Amiens*, and a little leſs from *Crevecœur* and *Montdidier*. It belongs now to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and has Title of Principality in the Perſon of *Francis Lewis de Bovillon* Prince *de Conty*, who in 1697. was one of the Candidates for the Crown of *Poland*, being ſtrongly backt by *Lewis* the XIVth. and was proclaimed King by the Cardinal Primate and his Party, while the Biſhop of *Cujavia* and his Adherents proclaimed the Elector of *Saxony*; who being near at hand and a Sovereign Prince who had great Riches and many Troops to command, carryed the Crown from him, though the Prince went to *Dantzick* by Sea towards the latter end of that Year, and returned again without Succeſs. He is a Prince whoſe Valour, Merit, and other excellent Accompliſhments might juſtly entitle him to a Crown; and perhaps had he been ſupported in his Pretenſions by any other Potentate in *Europe* but the *French* King, he might have gained his Point, and been now the Peaceable Poſſeſſor of the *Poliſh* Crown.

CONTZEN, or **CONTZENIUS** (*Adam*) a Jeſuit, born at *Montjoy* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*. He was a good Linguiſt, and more particularly an Orientaliſt. He died in 1635. and wrote *Commentaria in Evangelia. In Epiſt. D. Pauli ad Romanos & ad Corinthos. Defenſio Lib. Card. Bellarmini. de Gratia Primi Hominis & de Peccato. De Hæreſion Incremento. De Pace Germaniæ. Jubilum Jubilorum. Politicorum Libri X. &c. Alegamb. De Script. Soc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CONVERSANO, Lat. *Converſa*, *Converſanum*, and *Cuperſanum*; a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in the Land of *Bari*, with the Title of an Earldom. It belongs to the Family of *Aquaviva*, and has a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Bari*; yet is of no great moment. It's five or ſix Leagues from the Adriatick of *Monopoli* and *Medugno* ſide.

CONWAY, an indifferent Market-Town in *Carnarvanſhire*, 174 Miles from *London*.

CONWAY (*John*) deſcended of Sir *Henry Conway*, a Favourite of *Richard* II. had Iſſue two Sons, *Hugh* and *Edward*. *Hugh*, being Maſter of the Wardrobe to King *Henry* VIIth. became afterwards of his Privy Council, and Treaſurer of his Houſhold. *Edward* left Iſſue *John*, who ſignalizing himſelf in that great Expedition made into *Scotland* in 1 *Edward* VI. was made a Banneret; his Son *John* was made Governor of *Oſtend* in 1586. Departing this Life 1 *Jac.* he left *Edward*, his Son and Heir, Knighted by *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, at the Sacking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*, in 1596. After which he ſerved in the *Netherlands*, as Governor of the *Brill*. In 20 *Jac.* was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State. And in 22 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Conway* of *Ragley*. In 1 *Car.* I. he was conſtituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In 2 *Car.* I. created Viſcount *Killultagh* of *Killultagh*, in the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland*. Alſo 3 *Car.* I. Viſcount *Conway*, of *Conway* Caſtle, *in Com. Carnarvan*. He was afterwards made Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and employed into *Germany* as Embaſſador extraordinary. He died in 1630, leaving Iſſue three Sons and four Daughters; *Edward* the Eldeſt ſucceeding him in his Honours, departed this Life at *Paris* in 1655. leaving Iſſue four Sons, *John* the Eldeſt dying young, *Edward* the ſecond Brother ſucceeded, and married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Heneage Finch* of *Kenſington* in *Com. Midd.* Knight, ſometime Recorder of the City of *London*, by whom he had Iſſue——*Dugdale*.

CONZA, or **CONSA**, Lat. *Conipſa*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of an Archbiſhop's See. It lies at the Foot of the *Appennine* Mountains, towards the ſource of *Ofante*, in the Province of the farthermoſt Principality. It was the Country of the ancient *Hirpins*; now it's not conſiderable.

COOPER (Sir *Anthony-Aſhley*) of *Wimbourn St. Giles*, in the County of *Dorſet*, Baronet, having in ſundry Reſpects manifeſted his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and contributed much by his prudent and ſeaſonable Advices and Conſultations with General *Monke* and others, to the Peaceful Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. was in conſideration of theſe Services, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 13th Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Aſhley* of *Wimbourn St. Giles*; and after this being made Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, as alſo one of the Commiſſioners for his Treaſury, and Lieutenant of *Dorſetſhire*, he was by other Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, in the 24th of his Majeſty's Reign, created Lord *Cooper* of *Paulet*, and Earl of *Shaftsbury*. He had three Wives, firſt, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Coventry*, ſometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; next, the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *David* late Earl of *Exeter*; but by neither of theſe had any Iſſue; and laſtly, *Margaret*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Spencer*, by whom he had Iſſue *Anthony*, who married the Lady *Dorothy*, third Daughter to *John* Earl of *Rutland*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Anthony* and *John*. The Earl of *Shaftsbury* was alſo advanced to the Dignity of Lord High Chancellor of *England*; which Office he executed to general Satisfaction; and, to do him Right, was a Perſon of extraordinary Parts; but his Conduct at the latter end of his Life grew exceptionable, and tarniſh'd his Character, he having then joyn'd a Party of factious Men and concerted an Inſurrection both in *England* and *Scotland*; but perceiving the Faction embarraſs'd with new Difficulties, and not ſo forward in executing the Deſign, as he thought neceſſary, he fled to *Holland*, to ſecure himſelf from Diſcovery and Proſecution; and died there *An.* 1682. *Manley's Hiſt. of Rebellion. Hiſt. of the Horrid Conſpiracy at the Rye-Houſe, Printed* 1685.

COP (*Nicholas*) Rector of the Univerſity of *Paris* in 1536. kept great Correſpondence with *Calvin*, which was taken notice of by ſomething he ſlipt in a Sermon he preached at the *Mathurins* on *All-Saints* day, *&c.*

COPA, a Town of *Aſia*, near the *Palus Mœotis*, or the Sea of *Zabache*, ſituate upon a River of this Name, which Authors call by other different Names. It lies under *Cagia*, upon the ſame River, which has its Source in *Circaſſia*, near *Tzercas*.

COPERNICUS (*Nicholas*) a famous Mathematician, Philoſopher, Phyſician, and afterwards a Canon of *Warmie*, was born at *Thorn*, a Town of Royal *Pruſſia*, 19 *Feb.* 1473. ſtudied Philoſophy and Phyſick with very good Succeſs in his own Country, but his greateſt Inclination was for the Mathematicks, and particularly for Aſtrology, which made him travel to ſee and converſe with the famouſeſt Men of his Times for that Science. He ſtopped a long time at *Bologne* in *Italy*, and went thence to *Rome*, where he taught, and had very able Scholars. He renewed the ancient Doctrine of the Philoſopher *Ariſtarchus*, and maintained after him, with a great many other Philoſophers, That the Earth moved, and that its place was not the Centre of the World. It's true, Cardinal *Cuſa* had moved and defended this Opinion before him; but he had the Honour of the Invention of the Syſtem, becauſe it was he rectified it to that Degree of giving the Reaſons of the Celeſtial Appearances and Motions of the Bodies above. This Opinion was embraced and warmly maintained by *Rheticus*, *Rothmanus*, *Lansberg*, *Kepler*, and *Galilæus*, and in our Days, *Des-Cartes*, *Gaſſendus*, and the Count of *Pagan*, have alſo placed the Earth amongſt the Planets. *Copernicus* makes the Sun the Center of the Univerſe, and holds it's immoveable. *Mercury*, the next Planet to the Sun, compleats its Circle about it in three Months. *Venus* runs her Circle which environs that of *Mercury* in Seven Months and a half. The Earth hers in a Circle that comprehends that of *Venus* in a Year; but has another Motion upon or round its *Axis*, which is of twenty four Hours, and is that by which we explain the Succeſſion of Days and Nights. The Moon rowls about the Earth, and compleats hers in twenty ſeven Days or thereabouts. *Mars* in a fourth Circle comes round that of the Earth, and has the Sun for Center; the time of its Revolution is about two Years. *Jupiter* in about twelve Years. *Saturn*, the higheſt of all the Planets, makes its turn about the Sun in thirty Years or thereabouts. above *Saturn Copernicus* places the Starry Heaven, which is motionleſs in his Opinion. To reſume his Sentiments, The Sun is immovable, and in the Center of the World. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, move in their ſix Circles round the Sun; but the Earth has another Motion on its *Axis*; and the Moon makes its Circuit round the Earth. By this Syſtem we avoid the Difficulty of explaining and giving Reaſons for the daily Motion of the Sun in an immenſe Space, and with an inconceivable Rapidity. But though *Copernicus* places the Sun in the Center of the World, and allows it no Motion, ſo as not to change one Place for another, yet his *Sectators* give it a circular Motion round its *Axis*; and ſay, This Revolution is compleated in twenty ſeven Days. This they do to explain the appearances of Stains or Spots that have been diſcovered by Teleſcopes or Proſpective-glaſſes in its Body, but are obſerved to change their Situation in twenty ſeven Days. As for the Earth, *Copernicus* gives it three Motions; The firſt that it compleats in a Day; The ſecond the Yearly; And the third, which always keeps the Earth's *Axis* in the Same Poſition. The diurnal Revolution is that the Earth makes in twenty four Hours upon its proper *Axis*; ſo that the part that is towards the Sun is always lightned, whilſt the other lies dark. The yearly is, that the Earth runs through the Signs of the Zodiack when between *Venus* and *Mars* it takes its round about the Sun in a Year's time. The third ſerves to give reaſon for the difference of Seaſons, and the inequality of Days in different Climates. *Gaſſendus*.

COPHTES, or COPTES, Chriſtians of *Egypt* who follow the Errors of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*. They are ſubject to a Patriarch, who takes the Title of Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and keeps his Reſidence in the Monaſtery of St. *Macarius*, twenty Leagues beyond *Grand-Cairo*. They have many Monaſteries in *Egypt*, and one particularly in the Houſe whither *Joſeph* and the Virgin with our Saviour retired from the Perſecution of *Herod*; and at *Jeruſalem* they have an Apartment in the Great Church of *St. Sepulchre* allotted for their uſe. To be better informed of the Belief and Cuſtom of the *Cophtes* you muſt read the Collection of F. *Simon* in his *Critical Hiſtory* of *The Belief and Cuſtoms of the Eaſtern Nations*.

COPPENHAGEN, or COPENHAGEN, a Town of the Iſle of *Zeland*, or *Zelandt*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the King's ordinary Reſidence. The People of the Country call it *Copenhafen*, *Kioben-haven*, or *Copen-haſen*. *Copenhaven* by the *Germans*, and *Hafnia* by Latin Authors. It is built upon the Streights of *Oreſund*, with a good Port and conſiderable Cittadel; yet is but a modern Town; for it was *Abſolon Huido*, or *Hues*, Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, and Biſhop of *Roſchildt*, who lived in the XIIth Age, about 1165, built a Fortreſs againſt the Pyrates where the Town is now, and was called *Axel-Huis*. Some time after ſeveral Fiſhermen built Cabins round this Fort, and then the richer ſort built Magazins and Houſes to receive their Cuſtomers that came to buy Fiſh, and kept a conſiderable Commerce; whence the Town begun to be called *Kopmans-Haffen*, that is, Merchants-Port. So Trade making it more and more conſiderable, *James*, Biſhop of *Roſchildt*, gave it many Privileges in 1254. And afterwards, by the particular Care of the Kings of *Denmark* it came to be very conſiderable for its great Commerce. An Arm of the Sea divides it into two parts, the leſſer, which is the Iſle of *Amagger*, is where the Caſtle ſtands environ'd with a deep Ditch, and high Ramparts, the Mint, the Exchange, and the Arſenal, which is one of the fineſt of *Europe*, is alſo on this ſide. It's in this that the admirable Celeſtial Globe, which is of ſix Foot diameter, and reputed one of the moſt curious of *Tycho Brahe*'s Works is kept. From this part to the other are ſeveral fine Bridges. The Streets are wide and well ſtor'd with Magazines. The chief Churches are Saint *Nicholas*, the Holy-Ghoſt, and our Lady's all poſſeſs'd by Proteſtants. It's in the laſt that their King's are Crowned; and of this ſide ſtill is the Port, the Cittadel, the Caſtle of *Taille-bote*, which is properly their Cuſtom-houſe, and the famous Univerſity founded by *Chriſtiern*, who obtained in 1474. or 78. of Pope *Sixtus* IVth. the ſame Privileges with that of *Bologne* in *Italy*. In 1658. *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, came out of the Country of *Holſtein*, into the Iſle of *Funen*, marching his Army upon the Ice, and forced the King of *Denmark* to a very diſadvantageous Peace. The next Year after he laid Siege to *Coppenhagen*; but was forced to raiſe it, which ſhews that it's not only a Town of Trade, but alſo a well-fortified Place. *Bertius*. *Cluvier*.

COPPOLA (*Francis*) Count of *Sarno*, deſcended of a Noble and Ancient Family of *Naples*. His Friends left him but very little; which he improved to that degree by his Traffick at Sea, that he became rich enough to purchaſe the County of *Sarno*. His great Reputation made him be taken Notice of by *Ferdinand* I. King of *Naples*, who joining with him in his Traffick, made him come to Court, and raiſed him to the higheſt Dignities in the Kingdom. But *Coppola*, abuſing his Authority, and led with an unlimited Ambition, formed a pernicious Deſign againſt the King's Perſon, and raiſed a Civil War, that was occaſion of his Ruine; for being convicted of the Conſpiracy, he was condemned by the Barons to be beheaded, which was executed the 15th of *May*, 1487. *Du Puy Hiſt. de Favorits*.

COPRANITZ, or CAPRONCEA, CAPRONITZA, a Town of *Sclavonia*, with a good Fortreſs, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, two Leagues from the *Drave*, four or five from *Waradin*, and as many from *Caniſa*, and is now one of the Emperor's Bulwarks againſt the *Turks* Incurſions.

COPROGLI, or CUPERLI, (*Bacha Mahomet*) great Viſier during *Mahomet* the Fourth's Minority. His Father's Name was *Coprogli*. He was a Sea-man's Son, or as others ſay, Son to a *French* Gentleman, who being ſet upon by Pirates, was killed, and the Son carried Slave to *Cyprus*, where the Governor taking notice of his ſupple Nature and Inclination for Arms, brought him up with great Care, and carried him along with him to the Wars of *Perſia*, where he ſignalized his Courage, which made the Emperor *Achmet* give him a *Timar*, which is a kind of *Fief*, or Commandery, and a very conſiderable Place in the Army, wherein his Son *Mahomet Coprogli* ſucceeded him, notwithſtanding his Youth and the *Turkiſh* Cuſtom that was againſt it. His Merit and good Mien ſupported advantageouſly the Reputation his Valour had acquired him in the War. So having gained the particular Eſteem and Friendſhip of *Uglan-Kiſſar-Agaſi*, Chief of the Eunuchs of the *Seraglio*, he obtained by his means the Government of *Baruth*, and afterwards that of *Aleppo*. But the *Grand-Viſier Achmet* accuſed him of many Crimes, and impriſon'd him with a Deſign to put him to Death. But it fell out quite contrary; for this Miniſter was killed, and the Emperor *Ibrahim* ſtrangled ſoon after, in 1648. And then the young *Mahomet* was put upon the Throne under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Sultana Zaime*, who was declared Regent during his Minority. This Princes knowing *Coprogli*'s Merit, ſet him at liberty, and made him *Grand Viſier* in 1649. He applied himſelf carefully to eſtabliſh his Greatneſs; was very Complaiſant to the Great ones, Mild to the meaner ſort, and adminiſter'd Juſtice impartially without Prejudice or Intereſt, to all Parties concerned. Having thus acquired great Authority, he re-eſtabliſh'd ſeveral good Laws, and laboured very much for the Benefit of the State and Glory of his Prince; who during his very Minority, notwithſtanding his Civil Wars, conquer'd Part of *Tranſilvania*. The *Viſier* died at *Adrianople* in 1663. much bemoaned by the *Sultan* and People, which is very extraordinary in the *Ottoman* Empire, where ſuch Miniſters ſcarcely die of a natural Death.

COPROGLI (*Achmet*) Son of *Mahomet*, and ſucceeded him in his Poſt at 28 Years of Age: He took *New-hauſel* in *Hungary* in 1663. loſt the Battel at St. *Godard* the Year after, which Misfortune he recover'd at the taking of *Candy* in 1669. The greateſt part of his Adminiſtration may be ſeen in the ſecond Tome of the Hiſtory of *Venice*, by *Baptiſta Nani*.

COQ, the Name of an Order of Knights inſtituted about 1214. by a Dauphin in Favour of *Claudius Polier*, a Gentleman of *Languedoc*, who in a Battel againſt the *Engliſh*, wherein *Lewis* XIth. Count of *Tolouſe*, commanded under the Reign of *Philip* III. called *the Bald*, reſcued the Dauphine from great Danger; who as an acknowledgment of this Obligation, inſtituted the Order of *Cock*, becauſe that Gentleman had one for his Coat of Arms.

CORACOTA, a famous Robber of *Spain*, who hearing that the Emperor *Auguſtus* had proffered 10000 Crowns to any that ſhould take him, preſented himſelf of his own accord before that Prince, who thereupon not only forgave him, but alſo gave him great preſents.

CORAN, or CORITANUS (*Ambroſe*) General of the *Auguſtinian* Monks, living at the end of the fifteenth Century. He wrote the Life of St. *Auſtin*. A Chronicle of his own Order, where he mentions the eminent Writers in it: A Panegyrick upon *Rome*, &c. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 3. *Miræus in Auct. de Script. Eccl.* &c.

CORAS (*John of*) Counſellor of the Parliament of *Tolouſe*, and Chancellor of *Navarre*, was one of the Ableſt Lawyers of the XVIth. Age. He was murthered at *Tolouſe* on St. *Bartholomew*'s day, 1572. and his Body, with his Counſellor's Gown hung on a Tree in the Palace Court. This Man compoſed ſeveral excellent Works in Latin and French.

CORASAN, or CHORASAN, a Province of *Perſia*, towards *Zagathai* and *Tartary*, comprehends the Province *Arian* of the Ancients, and ſome part of the Country of the *Parthians* and *Baſtrians.* The Country is good enough, waſhed with many Rivers, and has a great many Manufactures of Tapiſtry, Silks, *&c.* There are alſo good Towns, as *Herat*, *Niſabur*, *Sarachas*, *Turſchie*, *Meruerud*, &c.

CORASMINS, People of *Perſia*, deſcended of the ancient *Parthians*, who being overcome by the *Tartars* in 1244. were forced to go for Refuge to the other ſide of *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they addreſſed themſelves to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, who gave them leave to fall into *Palæſtina*, whereof they could ſoon make themſelves Maſters, becauſe moſt of the Places were without Defence, whereupon they ſpread themſelves all over the Country, plundering and burning all Places without meeting any reſiſtance; and after cutting 6000 Chriſtians in pieces that fled out of *Jeruſalem*, on the Noiſe of their approach, they entred that City, and put all to the Sword, even thoſe that had ran for ſhelter to the Altars of the Holy Sepulchre. Some time after the Chriſtians joining with the three Maſters of the military Orders of *Jeruſalem*, to beat theſe out of the Land, came to a Battle which held two whole days, wherein the Infidels overcame through their unequal Numbers. So that the Chriſtians were moſt of them either killed on the Place, or taken Priſoners. The great Maſters of the *Templars* and *Teutonick* Knights were killed, and the great Maſter of *St. John of Jeruſalem taken*, and led Priſoner with *Gautier* of *Brienne*, to *Babylon*. The *Coraſmins*, whom the *Soldan* made uſe of to revenge himſelf of the Chriſtians, did not meet with the reception they expected; for he drove them out of his Dominions, and they all periſhed miſerably, by the hands of the very *Saracens* themſelves, who abhorred them as the worſt of Men. *Joinville Maimbourgh Hiſt. de Croiſades.*

CORAX, or the Lake of *Coras*, a Lake in *Tartary*, in the Province of *Mongul*. Modern Authors ſpeak differently of it, becauſe the Country is not yet well diſcovered.

CORAX, a great Orator, thought to be the firſt inventor of Rhetorick, becauſe he was the firſt who gave Rules of that Art. *Tiſias* his Diſciple rendred himſelf alſo very famous by his Eloquence. They both lived about 330. of the Foundation of *Rome*, and 424 years before the Chriſtian *Æra*. Both taught in *Sicily* after King *Hieron*'s death. The laſt was ſent along with *Gorgias*, Ambaſſador to *Athens*. *Cicero* ſpeaks of them as well as *Ariſtotle*.

CORBAN, a Ceremony the *Mahometans* perform at the Foot of the Mountain *Arafat* in *Arabia* near *Meccha*, in killing a great number of Sheep. *Corban* ſignifies an *Oblation* or *Offering*.

CORBIE, a Town of *France* in *Picardy*, with Title of County. It lies in *Amiennois*, upon the River *Somme*, where it receives the River of *Ancre*, four Leagues above *Amiens*, and ſeven or eight below *Peronne*. Latin Authors call it *Corbeia*. It's a place of ſtrength that was ſurprized in 1636. by the *Spaniards*, who were ſoon driven thence again. It's ſaid, that being cloſely preſſed here by the King's Army, they all cryed to Prince *Thomas* thus, *Fiat miſericordia tua, Domine, ſuper nos, quemadmodum ſperavimus in te.* Here is a famous Abby that was founded in 662. by St. *Bathilde*, Queen of *France*, and *Clotaire* III. her Son. *Haimo*, *Hinckmar*, &c.

CORBIE, or *Corwei*, Lat. *Corbeia*, a little Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, ſituate upon the *Weſer*, in the Dioceſs of *Paderborne*, whence it is diſtant but eight or nine Leagues. And here is alſo a famous Abby founded by the Emperor *Lewis the Debonair*, in 822. This is called *Corbeia nova*, to diſtinguiſh it from that of *Picardy*, called *Corbeia vetus*.

CORBIEL, Lat. *Corbelium*, and *Joſedum*, a Town of *France*, in the Country of *Heurepoix* and Government of the Iſle of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, and Provoſtſhip, ſituate upon the *Seine*, where it receives *Juine*, called the River of *Eſtampes*, ſix Leagues above *Paris*, and three or four below *Metun*. It has had its particular Counts from the Xth or XIth Century. *Du Cheſne. Ant. des Villes.*

CORBULO, (*Domitius*) a *Roman* General in great eſteem under the Reigns of *Claudius* and *Nero*. He went againſt the *Cauſſes*, who plundered the *Low Countries* in *Claudius* his days, and was ſo rigorous an Obſerver of Military Diſcipline, that he condemned two Soldiers to death, becauſe the one wanted his Sword, and the other his Dagger, tho' both were at work in the Retrenchments. *Frieſland* in the Low Countries was forced to ſend him Hoſtages, and to content it ſelf with the Land he aſſigned its Inhabitants. He alſo preſcribed Laws, and named them Magiſtrates, and put in a good Garriſon, the better to keep them in Subjection. The Emperor, unwilling he ſhould go upon any new undertaking, obliged him to Croſs the *Rhine*, and withdraw his Garriſons. It's ſaid he received this Order as he was pitching his Camp in the Enemies Country; and without further deliberation, gave Orders to ſound a Retreat, ſaying nothing elſe but that *Old Officers were happy.* Before he was recalled, to keep his Soldiers out of Idleneſs, he made them cut a Chanel five or ſix Leagues long between the *Meuſe* and the *Rhine*, againſt the Inundation of the Ocean. This Channel is what is ſtill to be ſeen between *Wiick* and *Crompen*, which the Latins call *Foſſa Corbulonis*. However the Learned are not perfectly agreed which is *Corbulo*'s Canal, tho' 'tis probable 'tis the Canal of *Leck*: The Reader may conſult, if he pleaſes, *Th. Ryckius* upon *Tacit. Annal.* II. *cap.* XX. This *Corbulo* fought the *Parthians*, and was Proconſul of *Armenia*, in the Reign of *Nero*, by whom he was afterwards ordered to Court, and ſeeing himſelf thus ill uſed, he killed himſelf at *Cenchea*, a Port of *Corinth*. *Tacit. l.* 3. *&c. Annal & 3d. Hiſt. Plin. l.* 2. *cap.* 70. *&c. Dio L.* 60. *&c.*

CORCHUT, Brother to *Selim* I. of that name, Emperor of the *Turks*, by whoſe Orders he was ſtrangled; he was a witty and eloquent Man, as he made appear at the very time he was to be put to death; for the Executioners being ready to ſtrangle him according to their Orders; he begged a little reſpit, and employ'd the time they allowed him in writing an invective againſt the Emperor *Selim*, to reproach him with his cruelty. *Paul. Jov.*

CORCK, a County, City and Haven in *Munſter* in *Ireland*, The City is a Biſhop's-ſee under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, from which it lies 35 miles S. and about 10 from *Kingſale* to the N. There are two Biſhopricks united to it for ever. The Wall and Caſtle of this City are conſiderably ſtrong, but the neighbouring Hills command it. The Earl of *Marlborough* took it after a ſhort Siege, in *September* 1690. the Garriſon remaining Priſoners of War. The Duke of *Grafton* was killed before it.

CORDALLERAS, Mountains of *America Meridionalis* to the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Chili*, reaching from *Peru* to the Streights of *Magellan*; they are about 1000 Leagues wide, and are known under divers Names, as, *Cordellera de los Andes*, *Sierra Nevada*, &c. It's very cold upon theſe Mountains, and there are ſome Winds ſo piercing and ſubtle, that they kill, and ſo frieze and harden Bodies that they do not corrupt at all. *Almagre*, the firſt of the *Caſtilians*, who paſſed from *Peru* to *Chili*, was forced to leave ſome of his company behind, whom he found ſtanding at his return, ſome holding their Bridles in their hands, the Horſes being as ſtiff and upright as themſelves. If it were not for this Wind, which yet is not very violent, the Mountains are fertile enough, eſpecially at the bottoms, where there are ſeveral conſiderable Mines. *Garcilaſſo de la Vega, &c.*

CORDELIERS, a Name given to the *Minorite Friars*, of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo called from a Rope they gird themſelves withal; this Order was the firſt which renounced the having any Property in Goods or Eſtates. See *Franciſcans*.

CORDERIUS, known by the Name of *Balthazar Corderius*, a Jeſuit, born at *Antwerp* 1592. He underſtood the Languages very well, and particularly the Greek, as appears by his Tranſlation of *Dionyſius Areopagita*, which he printed in two Volumes in Folio, 1634. This Jeſuit Publiſhed, *Catena 65 Græcorum Patrum in S.Lucam. Catena Græcorum Patrum in Joannem. Joannis Philopona in Cap.*1. *Geneſ. De Mundi Creatione, Lib. IV. Expoſitiones Patrum Græcorum in Pſalm. Tom. III. &c. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

CORDOUE, upon *Guadalquivir*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, which formerly had the Title of a Kingdom, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Toledo*. Latin Authors call it *Corduba*. It has been very famous under the *Romans* and *Moors*, which laſt built a Moſque, the next beſt to that of *Meccha*, and is now the great Church. *Cordoue* is famous for the Birth of the two *Seneca*'s, the Rhetorician and the Philoſopher, for the Poet *Lucan*, the great Commander *Gonzales*, and ſeveral other great Men. *Averrhoes* and *Avicenna* have alſo taught here. *Cordoue* is ſituate in a Plain between *Andujar* and *Seville*, which are all upon *Guadalquivir*. The Epiſcopal Church, which was the Moſque ſpoken of, is ſupported by a great number of Marble Pillars. Its form is ſquare, with ſeveral Chapels about it, and a new one in the middle very neatly built; the Jeſuits ſumptuous Church, the King's Palace called *El Palatio del Rey*, and the great Square called *La Placa Major*, with the fine Houſes ſupported upon the Portique, are very curious. This Town has had ſeveral famous Prelates, amongſt others, *Hoſius*, who preſided at the Council of *Nice*, and afterwards at the Council of *Sardica*, held in 348. and has been under *Mooriſh* Kings for a long time, at leaſt two Ages: *Almanſor*, the powerfulleſt of theſe Princes, was defeated in 998. and died in 1002. his Son reigned but ſix years, after whom the Chriſtians ſettled themſelves by degrees, and expelled the *Saracens*.

CORDOVEN, or the Tower of *Cordovan*, a famous Lighthouſe of *France*, built upon a Rock at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, fifteen Leagues from *Bourdeaux*. The place was called by the Workman's Name that built it in an Iſland, ſince all ſwallowed by the Sea, excepting this Rock that this Tower is built on. Here is a light ſet out every Night to guide the Veſſels that come in and go out, which makes the Navigation very convenient. It was falling into decay, but *Lewis* the XIVth has quite repair'd it, in 1665. and aſſign'd a Fund to keep it always in that condition. *Baudrand.*

CORDUS (*Cremutius*) a Latin Hiſtorian, compos'd the Hiſtory of the Civil Wars, wherein he ran ſo much upon *Brutus* and *Caſſius*'s praiſe, that *Auguſtus* put him to death.

CORDUS, commonly called *Ericius Cordus*, a Poet and Phyſician of *Germany*, he was Contemporary with *Eraſmus*, and eſteem'd by him; there is a Collection of his Poetry extant. He wrote likewiſe *Botanologicum.ſive Colloquium de Herbis, Judicium de Herbis, De abuſu Horoſcopiæ, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Medic.* &c. There was another *Cordus Valerius*, the Son of this *Ericius*, much eſteem'd for his Writings, and Skill in his Profeſſion, which was Phyſick. He wrote *Annotati-*

ones in Dioſcoridem, De Medica materia, Lib. 5. *Diſpenſatorium Pharmacorum quæ in uſu ſunt. Hiſtoria Stirpium, Lib. IV. Sylva Rerum Foſſilium in Germania Plurimarum, Metallorum, Lapidum, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

COREH or KORAH, a Levite, Son of *Iſar*, who joind with *Dathan*, *Abiram*, and *Hon.* to have ſhare in the Prieſthood of the Jews. See *Numb.* xvi. his Diſaſter.

CORé, Daughter of *Ceres*, called ſo from the Greek word κόρος, which ſignifies ſatiety or fulneſs, becauſe *Ceres* in producing the Fruits of the Earth, nouriſhes. There was a Feaſt held for this Virgin that was called *Corée* too, from her Name, as *Pindar*'s Scholiaſt tells us.

CORéE, or COREA, a Peninſula of *China*, to the Eaſt of *Leaotung*, and *Xantung*, whence it's ſeparated by the Gulf of *Cang*. Some ſay it's an Iſland, and that they have gone round it, but they miſtook the great Iſland *Fungma*, which is to the South of *Corée*, for *Corée* it ſelf; for *Corée* joins towards the North to the Kingdom of *Nieuche* in *Tartary*. The *Chineſe* do not call it *Corea*, but *Chaoſien*. We had the other name from the *Japonians*. All this Country is under a Tributary King to the Emperor of *China*. All the Peninſula is divided into eight Provinces; that which lies in the middle is called *Kinki*, where the famous Town *Pingjang*, the King's ordinary Reſidence is; beſides which, there are ſeveral Towns and Cities very well peopled, whoſe Inhabitants have the ſame Cuſtoms and Religion the *Chineſe* have, for they keep their dead Bodies in fine Coffins for three Years together, during which time they render it as much reſpect and civility, as if he that it belonged to were ſtill living, and at the end of the three years they bury them. The Land is very fruitful in Wheat and Rice, whereof ſome grows in Water, as in *Japan*, and ſome in dry Soil, as Wheat; but this Rice is far better than the other. They alſo have Paper of different ſorts, with ſeveral rich Mines of Gold and Silver in their Mountains, and abundance of fine Pearls in the neighbouring Sea. *Martin Martini in Thevenot's Collection, Vol. 3d.*

CORESUS, a Prieſt of *Bacchus*, in the Town of *Calydon* in *Achaia*, a Province of *Greece*, is famous in Hiſtory for his paſſionate Love for *Callirrhoe*; but being refus'd this Virgin in marriage, he ſollicited the God he ſerved for revenge, who thereupon puniſhed the Inhabitants of that place with a kind of ſickneſs that made them as it were mad and drunk. The Oracle being conſulted for the cauſe of this Diſtemper, it returned anſwer, That there was no other way to ſatisfy the irritated Deity, but to order *Coreſus* to Sacrifice *Callirrhoe*, or any elſe that would ſuffer for her; when ſhe was ready to receive the fatal ſtroke, *Coreſus* kill'd himſelf for her, which ſight ſtruck her ſo deep that ſhe alſo kill'd her ſelf on the Banks of a neighbouring Fountain, which has ſince that time retained her Name. *Pauſan in Achaïcis.*

CORF-CASTLE, an ancient Borough in *Purbeck-Iſland*, in *Dorſetſhire*, ſituate between two Hills, upon one of which ſtandeth the Caſtle, is governed by a Mayor, and is 103 m. from *London*.

CORFOU, an Iſland of the *Ionian-Sea*, towards the Coaſts of *Epirus*, a Province of *Southern Turky* in *Europe*, and at the mouth of the Gulf of *Venice*. Ancient Authors called it *Corcyra*, and *Phæacia*; *Climacus* calls it *Drepano*, which ſignifies a Scyth, becauſe it repreſents that figure. It has two principal Capes or Promontories, one towards the North, called *Capo Bianco*, or *White Cape*; and the other towards the South-Eaſt, called *De Leuchin*, and by ſome, *Capo Bianco di Levant*, that is, *White Cape of the Eaſt*. This Iſland is divided into Four parts, to which the *Venetians* give the name of *Baglia* or *Reggimento*, that is, a Government: the four are *Di Mezo*, *Di Leros*, *Givre* or *Agiru*, and *Leuchin*. The Air is very good, and the Land, all over the Country, very Fruitful, with a great many Citron and Orange-trees that bear very excellent Fruit. Their Wine alſo is very delicious. Beſides theſe there is Honey, Wax and Oyl in abundance. And it was here that the famous Gardens of King *Alcinous* were. The Territory of *Leuchin* was formerly very conſiderable, for the ancient Epiſcopal Town *Gardichi* which is at two Leagues diſtance from the Eaſtern-ſea, there are now about 25 villages in this Province, and about 10000 Souls; *Potami* is the biggeſt, and might well paſs for a Borough. Its Inhabitants are the richeſt and the moſt poliſhed of all the reſt; and there is a deep Chanel to carry Ships thence to the Sea. *Agiru* or *Givre* contains twenty Towns, where they count 8000 Inhabitants. The Country of *Mezo*, or the *Midland*, is the beſt peopled; for beſides *Corfou*, the Capital of the Iſland, there are 30 Villages, where there might be 25000 perſons. *Leros* has 25 Villages, and 8000 Inhabitants, *Caſſiope*, now called *Caſſope*, is the Capital. Though the *Venetians* have fortified many Ports and Caſtles in this Iſland, yet there are none that equal the Fortifications of the Town of *Corfou*, for it lies between two Fortreſſes, the *Old* and *New*; the *New* is to the Weſt of the Town, upon the Avenue that is towards the Land, The *Old*, at the entrance of the Port, and is furniſhed with all neceſſaries for a good Defence, as the Port is with good and ſafe Anchorage. Here is an Arch-biſhop's-ſee of the Latin Rite, whoſe Cathedral is very magnificent. The *Greeks*, who are very numerous, have a Vicar General, whom they call *Proto-papa*. *Corfou* was formerly under the Kings of *Naples*, but the troubles of that Kingdom, gave the Inhabitants occaſion to withdraw from their Yoke, and ſubmit to the Republick of *Venice*, in 1386. Father *Giulio Vanello*, of the *Franciſcans* Order, contributed much to this change, both by his Advice and Actions; for it was he that gave *Miani*, Commander of the Gulf, poſſeſſion of the Town in St. *Francis*'s Church, then conſecrated under the name of St. *Angelo*; it was there the *Venetian* Lord received the Keys for the Republick, and in memory of this, all they that repreſent the State of *Venice* come to this Church, accompany'd with the Clergy, every Year on the 20th of *May*; and after the *Proto-papa* has made a Speech upon the Subject, the chief Commanders preſent the Order with two Ducats for the Wax or Candles of the Church, as an acknowledgment of the firſt Contract. The *Venetians* held the Iſle of *Corfou* upon no other Title than this, until *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Naples* made over all his right of it to them in 1401, for 30000 Ducats. In late Ages, the Power of the *Turks* growing very dangerous and formidable, the *Venetians* put themſelves to extraordinary Expences, to make this place impregnable, as the Bulwark of their State, and that hinders the Enemy from coming into the Gulf, for which reaſon *Corfou* is now juſtly called, *The Port of the Gulf*, and *the Barriere of* Italy. The Republick ſends ſix Noble-men thither, whoſe Government holds but two years: The firſt has Title of Baily, the ſecond of Proveditor and Captain, the third and fourth of Counſellors, the fifth of Great Captain, or Governour of the New Cittadel; and the ſixth, of *Caſtelan*, or Governour of the Caſtle *de la Campana* in the old Town. Twenty five thouſand *Turks* landed in this Iſland towards *Campana*, ſent by *Solyman* II. under the Command of the famous *Barbaroſſa*, whereupon the Republick ſent an extraordinary Ambaſſador, to repreſent to the Pope, and by his means to the Emperor, of what Conſequence this place was for the preſervation of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and of all *Italy*; but before any Succours came, they themſelves forced *Barbaroſſa* to make a ſhameful Retreat. *P. Coronelli Deſcr. Morea.*

CORI, formerly *Armaſtis* and *Armachia*, a Town of *Aſia*, and one of the chiefeſt of *Gorgia*. It's Capital of the Country called *Bacatralu*, which was the *Iberia* of the Ancients. *Cori* is ſide-ways of the Lake *Exechia* towards the Eaſt.

CORI or KORIN, Lat. *Corinium*, a Borough in *Dalmatia*, which was formerly a very conſiderable Town, as *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* have obſerved. Now it belongs to the *Turks*, and lies on a Mountain five or ſix Miles from *Novigorod*, according to *Lucio*, who has given a very exact Deſcription of this Country.

CORIA, which Latin Authors call differently *Cauria*, *Caurium*, and *Caurita*, according to *Cluſius*, is a Town of *Spain* in *Old Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Compoſtella*, that formerly depended on *Merida*. It lies upon the River *Alagon*, ſix or ſeven Leagues above the place where it joins the *Tagus*, and four or five Leagues from the Frontiers of *Portugal*.

CORINNA, a certain Lady much addicted to Poetry, learned of a famous Lady of *Greece*, called *Myrtis*, that was very Succeſsful in ſuch Performances. Authors do not agree about *Corinna*'s Birth-place, but it's certain, *Greece* had a Lady of the name that was alſo called the *Lyrick Muſe*. Some add, that ſhe carried the Prize four or five ſeveral times from *Pindar*, but they will have her beauty to have contributed much to that advantage; beſides, as *Pauſanias* obſerves, *Pindar*'s Dorick Language was not ſo well underſtood as *Corinna*'s Dialect. She lived *A. R.* 278. *Plutarch, Pauſan.*

CORINTH or CORNATHO, as it's now called, a Town of *Greece*, in *Morea*, ſituate near the *Iſthmus*, that is, the narrow neck of Land that joins the *Morea* to *Greece*, between the Gulph of *Lepanto*, and that of *Engia*. *Corinth* has formerly been very powerful, and is thought to have been firſt built by *Siſyphus*, a Son of *Æolus*, about *A.M.* 2616. and then it was called *Corcyra*, and *Epyrus*, until being demoliſhed, and then re-peopled again by one *Corinthus*, it took the name of this ſecond Founder. This place was alſo called *Heliopolis*, or the Town of the Sun, and was conſiderable for its Cittadel called *Acro-Corinthe*, built upon a very high Mountain, as alſo for the wealth of the Inhabitants, and for the Celebration of the *Iſthmique* Plays. The *Corinthians* eſtabliſhed divers Colonies, and built the Town of *Corcyra*, after *Corfou*, in the Iſland of this name, and were deeply engaged in moſt of the *Græcian* Wars. *Leocrates*, General of the *Athenians*, defeated them in the 295th year of *Rome*. In 315. the War of *Corinth* was, as it were, the *Præludium* of that of *Peloponneſus*, ſo famous in the *Greek* Hiſtory. In 511. *Aratus*, Commander of the *Achaians*, ſurprized the Cittadel, and forced the Garriſon away, that *Antigonus Gonatas*, King of *Macedonia*, had left in it. This Town ſhar'd alſo in the Misfortunes of *Greece*, under the Reigns of *Philip* of *Macedon*, and his Son *Alexander*. Before this, *Siſyphus*, and his Deſcendants were Kings of *Corinth* about 317 years, until the *Heraclides*, deſcended of *Hercules*, becoming Maſters of *Peloponneſus* under the Conduct of *Temenus*, *Cteſephontes* and *Ariſtodemus*, about 80 years after the taking of *Troy*; *Alethes* beat *Dorides* and *Hiantidas* out, and ſettled in their place, *A.M.* 2951. He Reigned 35 years, and was ſucceeded by *Ixion*. There were twelve Kings of this Family, during 324 years, that it reigned until *Automenes*, who Reign'd but a year; and being dead or depoſed about *A. M.* 3275. two or three years before the firſt *Olympiad*, they ſubſtituted a yearly Magiſtrate in his place, and called him *Pritanes*; but about the 96th of *Rome*, *Cypſelus* and his Son *Periander* begun a new kind of Tyranny over the *Corinthians*, and held it, one 30, and the other 44 years. *Corinth* has produced excellent Work-men, eſpecially Painters, Architects and Carvers, but was utterly deſtroyed by the *Romans* under *Lucius Mummius*, who ſubdued all *Achaia*, and got himſelf the Title of *Achaicus*, the 607th year of *Rome*. It cannot well be imagined what wealth was ſpoiled and conſumed by Fire at the taking of *Corinth*. It is enough to obſerve, that the famous Metal called *the Braſs of Corinth*, and ſo much eſteem'd, was but the remains of that great Conflagration. *Julius Cæſar* rebuilt and peopled it anew. St. *Paul* preached and liv'd a year and half here; and afterwards writ the two Letters we have of his to the *Corinthians*; ſo that *Corinth* became ſomewhat conſiderable. It belonged for ſome time to the *Venetians*, but was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1418. and was again re-taken by the *Venetians*, in 1687. upon the Victory which they gain'd near *Patras*; the manner was thus, the *Seraſquier* having loſt the Battle, retired with the remainder of his Army to *Corinth*, but the *Generaliſſimo Moroſini* purſued him with his Fleet, Re-inforced with 14 Gallies, taken under the Caſtles of *Lepanto*: In the mean time Count *Coningsmark* marched thither by Land; The *Serasquier* deſpairing of making any long Defence, ſet fire to the *Magazenes*, and principal Parts of the Town, and flying towards the Mountains of *Thebes*, quitted *Corinth*, and all the *Morea*; upon this, the *Venetians* immediately quenched the fire, and made themſelves Maſters of the Town and Cittadel. *Relation of the Second of September*, 1687.

CORINTH, another Town; for *Apollodore* ſays, There were three of that Name, one in *Theſſaly*, another in *Epirus*, and the third in *Elide*.

CORIOLANUS (*Caius Marcius*) a famous Commander amongſt the *Romans*, was very ſerviceable to his Country in the eſtabliſhment of the Common-wealth. In 261. of *Rome* he took *Corioli*, a Town of the *Volſci*, whence he had the name of *Coriolanus*. It's ſaid, That when *Poſthumius* gave him leave to chooſe what Recompence he liked beſt for his good Services, he contented himſelf with a good Horſe, and leave to ſet his Hoſt at Liberty, who had formerly treated him very civilly, which was always looked upon as a rare example of Courage and Piety; ſome time after, about the 265. of *Rome*, *Coriolanus* concern'd he could not obtain the Conſulate which he ſued for, did not ſhare the Corn that was brought out of *Sicily* equally amongſt the People: Others ſay, and the reaſon is likelier too, That his deſign was to oblige the People to Till and look after their Ground, that ſo they might not be at leiſure to foment diviſions in the City; yet for all this he was baniſhed out of *Rome*, by the Tribune *Decius*, upon the Peoples Accuſation; whereupon he went to the *Volſci*, and perſwaded them to take Arms againſt the *Romans*, under their General *Actius* or *Aufidius Tullius*, and incamped within four Miles of *Rome*, would not liſten to the Peace the *Romans* begg'd by their Heralds, until his Wife *Veturia*, and Mother *Volumnia*, followed by all the *Roman* Matrons all in Tears, forced him to a Compliance: But ſome time after, about 264 or 265 of *Rome*, the *Volſci* put him to death, as a Traitor that had made them quit their Conqueſt, whereupon the *Roman* Ladies went all into Mourning, and in the ſame place that his Blood was ſpill'd, there was a Temple conſecrated to Feminine Fortune. *Plutarch. Tit. Liv. Florus. Dion. Halicarn.*

CORIUS, or CORIO (*Bernardin*) born at *Milan* towards the End of the XVth Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of his own Country, with a great deal of Exactneſs as to matter of Fact, though in ill *Italian*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. Voſſius de de Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

CORLIN, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, that has a pretty good Fortreſs, ſituated upon the little River of *Perſant* towards *Corlin* and *Colberg*. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhop of *Camin*, but was given up to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Peace of *Weſtphalia* in 1648.

CORNARO-PISCOPIA (*Lucretia Helena*) of the famous Family of *Cornaro* of *Venice*, Daughter of *John Baptiſt Cornaro*, Procurator of St. *Mark*, one of the higheſt Poſts next the Doge. Her great Learning and Skill in moſt Languages, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, *&c.* made them ready to give her a place amongſt the Doctors of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Padua*, had not Cardinal *Barberigo*, Biſhop of the Town, oppoſed it upon good Reaſons, and made her be ſatisſyed with a Doctor of Philoſophy's Cap, which ſhe received publickly in a numerous Aſſembly of Learned and Noble Men, that flock'd from all parts to ſee ſo uncommon a Ceremony in the Cathedral Church, for the Common Hall could not contain the great Number of People. She was received *a la Nobiliſta*, that is, without anſwering Arguments, but by explicating two Paſſages of *Ariſtotle* in two different places, as the Book opened. This was done in 1678. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

CORNARO (*Catharine*) Queen of *Cyprus*, came to *Venice* upon her Brother *George Cornaro*'s Requeſt, where ſhe was received with all the Magnificence imaginable. The Doge and Senators led her in great Pomp in the *Bucentaure* to the Palace of *Eſt*, which was made ready for her Reception, an Honour they never ſhewed any Woman before her. After this ſhe gave her Intereſt in the Kingdom of *Cyprus* to the *Venetians*. *Bembo.*

CORNEILLE (*Peter*) a famous Poet of the *French* Academy, born at *Roan* the 6th of *June* 1606, where he was Attorney at the Marble Table, without acquainting the Publick with, or knowing himſelf that he was Maſter of that extraordinary Talent that rais'd the *French* Theatre to the higheſt pitch it ever came to; it was a piece of Galantry, as ſome call it, that gave occaſion to his firſt Eſſay, entitled *Melite*; the good reception this met with encouraged him to continue that Occupation that has ſince render'd him ſo well known; yet People that could not equal his Productions envied his Fame, amongſt the Reſt, the Members of the *French* Academy it ſelf, as is apparent in their Book entitled, *Their Sentiments upon his* Tragi-Comedy of *Cid*; but his other Works ſoon put him above their Malice; ſo that he was receiv'd in the *French* Academy in 1647. and was Dean thereof when he died in 1684. at the Age of 78 Years.

CORNELIA, a Noble *Roman* Lady, Wife of *Sempronius Gracchus*, who was Conſul in 577. of *Rome*, Daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, and Mother of the *Gracchi*. She writ ſeveral learned Epiſtles much commended by *Cicero* and *Quintilian*. *Valerius Maximus* ſays, That when a certain Lady ſhewed *Cornelia* a great parcel of Jewels, ſhe ſhewed her Children as the only Treaſure ſhe eſteem'd, becauſe ſhe bred them up for the good of her Country, but it did not fall out ſo, for her Sons died unfortunately. *Cic. in Brut. Valer. Maxim. l.* 4.

CORNELIA, a *Roman* Lady, Daughter of *Cinna*, and Wife to *Julius Cæſar*, by whom he had *Julia*, *Pompey*'s Wife. *Cæſar*, to ſhew the Love he bore this Woman, compos'd himſelf her Funeral Oration, and recalled her Brother *Cinna* from Baniſhment about 708. of *Rome*.

CORNELIANS, one of the Nobleſt Families amongſt the *Romans*, was divided into ſeveral Branches, whereof there were four Principal or Chief; as I. That of the *Maluginians*; II. That of the *Scipio's*; III. Of the *Rufini*; and IV. Of the *Lentuli*. The firſt has had *Servius Cornelius Maluginenſis*, who was Conſul with *Q. Fabius Vibulanus* in the 269. of *Rome*. *Denys* of *Halicarnaſſus*, *Titus Livius* and *Caſſiodorus* ſpeak of him. This left two Sons, whereof each made a Branch in the Family of the *Maluginians*. The Eldeſt, *L. Cornelius Maluginenſis Coſſus*, was Conſul in 295. with *Q. Fabius Vibulanus*, who had been one already with his Father; he commanded the Army againſt the *Equi*, which he quite undid by plundering their Camp. This had three Sons, the firſt had no Office, but was ſurnamed *Marcus*; the two Sons he left became very famous; for the eldeſt, *P. Cornelius*, was Dictator in 345. of *Rome*, and Military Tribune in 347. The other called *Cn. Cornelius*, was Conſul in 344. and Tribune of a Legion in 349. Their Uncle, third Son of *L. Cornelius*, was alſo Tribune of a Legion, but died without Iſſue. That of the ſecond *Aulus Cornelius Maluginenſis Coſſus* held longer, for he himſelf was Conſul in 326. General of the Horſe in 328. when *Mamercus* was Dictator, and after Tribune of the People. *Aulus Cornelius*, his Son, being Dictator in 369. defeated the *Volſci*, *Latins* and *Hernici*, and at his Return to *Rome* ſeiz'd *Manlius* that begun to be troubleſome. He left *P. Cornelius*, ſurnamed *Arvina*, who had no Office, and was *Aulus Cornelius Coſſus Arvina*'s Father. This was General of the Horſe in 401. and 405. when *Manlius Torquatus* was Dictator, and was afterwards Conſul in 411. and commanded the Army againſt the *Samnites*. It was at this time that he engag'd his Army in a Valley commanded and poſſeſs'd on all ſides by the Enemy, but *Decius* brought it out of Danger, ſo that they defeated the Enemy in the Battel fought a little after. *Cornelius* was alſo Conſul in 420; and being Dictator in 431. he defeated the *Samnites*. He left *P. Cornelius Coſſus Arvina*, who was Conſul in 448. and in 466. The other Branch deſcended of *Servius Cornelius*, came of *Marcus Cornelius Maluginenſis*, one of the ten Sovereign Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed in 304. his Son *M. Cornelius* was Conſul in 318. with *L. Papirius Craſſus*. This had three Sons, *M. Cornelius* that was Cenſor, *P. Cornelius* that was Tribune of a Legion in 349. and in ſeveral other conſiderable Offices afterwards; and *Aulus Cornelius* Father of *Cneius*, that was Conſul in 345. with *L. Furius Medullinus*, and afterwards twice Tribune of a Legion. *Servius Cornelius Maluginenſis*, Son of *Publius*, was ſix times Tribune, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his great Probity and Valour: *M. Cornelius*, his Brother, had the ſame Office in 384. and 86. and *Servius Cornelius*, his Son, was General of Horſe in 393. under the Dictator *T. Quintius Panus* the third time the *Gauls* invaded *Italy*. Theſe were the moſt conſiderable Men of the Family of the *Cornelii*, which have publiſhed ſeveral Laws during their Magiſtrature, as, *Cornelia de Ambitu*; *Cornelia de Sicariis & Veneficis*, &c. *Dion. Halicarn. Liv.* &c.

CORNELIUS, the Centurion, Captain of a foot Company, called *Italicus*, liv'd *A.C.* 40. ſee *Acts* ch. 10. and profited ſo much by St. *Peter*'s Inſtructions, that he was choſen Biſhop of *Cæſarea* after *Zacheus*, according to the *Roman* Martyrology, upon the ſecond of *February*. *Hieron. Baron.*

CORNELIUS (*Benignus*) of *Viterbo*, a Mathematician that was in great Requeſt in the beginning of the ſixth Century. It was he that with three other Friends corrected *Ptolemy*'s Geography about 1507.

CORNELIUS, Pope, Native of *Rome*, ſucceeded *Fabian* in 251. the Chair being vacant a Year and ſome Months before. His Election was troubled by *Novatian*, choſen by ſome Seditious Prelates at the Requeſt of *Novatus* a Prieſt of *Africa*, who was of the Cabal, and in the Schiſm of *Feliciſſimus* againſt St. *Cyprian*.

This *Novatian* added Hereſie to his other Crime of Schiſm: But *Cornelius* call'd Councils, writ to the Orthodox Prelates, and omitted nothing to ſuppreſs the Schiſm notwithſtanding the Perſecution of the Pagan Emperors, and the Obſtinacy of the Hereticks: But a hotter Perſecution being begun by *Gallus* and *Voluſian*, the Pope was ſent to a Place called *Centum-cellæ*, which *Leander Alberti* calls *Ferrolle*, and others *Civita-Vecchia*, but *Gallus* recalled him ſoon after, and ordered he ſhould be beheaded, becauſe he refuſed to ſacrifice to Idols. *Hieron. de ſcript. Eccl. S. Cyprian. ep.* 52, *&c.*

CORNELIUS GALLUS, that ſome think has been born at *Frejus*, was a *Roman* Knight and Poet, ſo much in the Emperor *Auguſtus*'s Favour, that he made him Governor of *Egypt*; but being baniſhed for his Severity and Extortions,he kill'd himſelf out of Deſpair the 728th of *Rome*, and 43 of his Age. *Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

CORNELIUS (*Nepos*) a Latin Hiſtorian that flouriſhed in *Julius Cæſar*'s Reign, and liv'd according to St. *Jerom* to the 6th Year of *Auguſtus*'s; that is, about 716 of *Rome*. Notwithſtanding Authors Diſputes, its certain he was born at *Verona*, or in its neighbourhood. *Cicero* and *Atticus* were both his Friends. It's paſt doubt that he has writ the Lives of the *Greek* Hiſtorians, ſince he himſelf makes mention of the Work in that of *Dion* ſpeaking of *Philiſtus*, and what he ſays in the Lives of *Cato* and *Hannibal*, ſhews, That he has alſo writ of the *Roman* Generals and Hiſtorians. He left other Works, but they are all loſt excepting the Lives of the moſt famous Generals of the *Roman* and *Græcian* Armies, which *Æmilius Probus* ſought to appropriate to himſelf, to gain *Theodoſius*'s Favour; but this juggle was diſcovered afterwards, though many Authors have miſtaken the one for the other. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

CORNER (*Cornerus Chriſtophorus*) a *German* Proteſtant Miniſter of *Fuges* in *Franconia*, where he was born in 1518. He was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Franckfort*, and afterwards became Miniſter, and had Care of the Churches of the *Marche* of *Brandenburg*. He died in 1592. leaving us ſeveral of his Works; as Commentaries upon the *Pſalms*, and upon the *Epiſtles of St.* Paul *to the* Romans *and* Gallatians. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

CORNETO, Lat. *Cornetum*, a Town of *Italy* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, ſituate at the Mouth of *La Marta*, in the *Tuſcan* Sea, with a Biſhoprick that is joined to that of *Monte-fiaſcone*, becauſe the Air is ſo very dangerous.

CORNIFICIUS, a Latin Poet and Captain, lived in *Auguſtus*'s Time, who had great Eſteem for him. It's paſt doubt that this *Cornificius* was that Critick of *Virgil*, of whom *Donatus* ſpeaks in *Virgil*'s Life; but it's not ſo certain, that it's he to whom *Cicero* has writ ſome Letters, or he to whom *Catullus* makes his Complaint in his 31ſt *Epigram*. St. *Jerom* ſpeaks of the Poet *Cornificius* that was killed by his Soldiers when ridiculing their Fear; he term'd them *Arm'd Rabits*. There alſo have been Two *Roman Conſuls* of the Name. *Macrob. Voſſius, &c.*

CORNOAILLE, or QUIMPERCORENTIN, a Town of *France* in *Low Bretany*, with a Preſidial and Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Tours*. It lies upon the *Oder*, two or Three Leagues from the Sea, between *Balvet* and *Concarnam*, that lie to the Eaſt of it, and *Penmark* to the Weſt. It's the *Coriſopitum Curioſilitarum* of *Cæſar* and *Pliny*, and is alſo called *Cornubia* and *Cornugallia* in ancient Charters; but now it generally goes by the Name of *Quimpercorentin* or *Kempercorentin*. *Kemper* was the Name of the Town, and *Corentin* was its firſt Biſhop, thought to have been ordained by St. *Martin* of *Tours*. The Town is of great *Commerce* and well built, the River *Oder* receives another ſmall River there, that runs round the Walls, ſo that the Place is as it were an Iſland. The Tide brings great Barks up to the Port, which is at the meeting of the two Rivers, where the Suburb is that is called the Duke's Land. This Suburb is very big, and is where the richeſt Merchants dwell. Near the Gate called *Tourbie* is a Tower of an extraordinary bigneſs, which has formerly ſerved as a Caſtle to *Quimpercorentin*. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes, &c.*

CORNUTUS, a Stoick Philoſopher, born in *Africa*, liv'd in *Claudius* and *Nero*'s Reign, which laſt put him to Death. *Cornutus* was the Poet *Perſius*'s Maſter, is alſo put in the Number of Grammarians and Poets himſelf; and often cited by *Aulus Gellius*, *Euſebius*, *Suidas*, and by the Author of the Life of *Perſius*. *Macrobius* quotes *Cornutus*, who writ Commentaries upon *Virgil*; and beſides him, ſpeaks of another that was Contemporary and Competitor of *Titus Livius*; becauſe both reading their Hiſtories at a time, ſtrove who ſhould have moſt Auditors. *Suidas* ſays *Cornutus* had the greateſt Number; but adds, that thoſe of *Titus Livius* were the more ingenious. *Cicero* ſpeaks of one of this Name that was *Prætor*. *Gellius. Macrob. &c.*

CORNWALL, Lat. *Cornubia*, is the fartheſt County in the Weſt of *England*, ſurrounded on all ſides by the Sea, except Eaſtward, where the River *Tamur* parts it from *Devonſhire*. Called *Cornwall*, partly from its Form, partly from its Inhabitants, for ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea, in the Figure of a Horn, and inhabited by Strangers to the *Saxons*, which theſe called by the Name of *Walles*; it came from thence to take the Name of *Cornwall*. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is at leaſt ſixty Miles, its breadth, where broadeſt, forty. The whole divided into nine Hundreds, wherein are twenty four Market-Towns, a hundred ſixty one Pariſhes. This County, with *Devonſhire*, was the Seat of the *Danmonii* in the Time of the *Romans*, a Province of the Kingdom of the Weſt *Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy; and now with *Devonſhire* makes up the Dioceſs of *Exeter*. The Air is here very pure, but ſo ſharp and piercing withal, that it's apter to preſerve than recover Health. The Spring is not here ſo early as in the Eaſtern parts, which makes the Harveſt ſomewhat later. The Soil for the moſt part is lifted up into many Hills, parted aſunder with narrow and ſhort Valleys, cruſted over with a ſhallow Earth, which towards the Sea is made incredibly fruitful, with a Sea-Weed called *Orewood*, and a rank ſort of Sea-Sand. But the principal Riches of this County conſiſts in its Tin-Mines, which yield the beſt Tin and the moſt in Chriſtendom. Theſe being neglected by the *Engliſh Saxons*, the *Normans* were the firſt that found the benefit of them, but eſpecially *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry* III. in whoſe Time the Tin-Mines in *Spain* being ſtopp'd by the Incurſions of the *Moors*, and thoſe in *Germany* not diſcovered until 1240. theſe in *Cornwall* ſupplied the Want in all parts of the World, whereby *Richard* grew ſo exceeding Rich, that he was counted the beſt Moneyed Man in his Time. He made certain Laws called Tin-Laws, afterwards confirmed by Earl *Edward* his Son, with ſeveral Privileges. And in the Reign of King *Edward* III. the Corporation of Tin-Workers was from one Body divided into four,and a Lord Warden of the Stanneries appointed their Judge. The *Corniſh* Diamonds ſet with a good Foil, may at firſt ſight deceive a good Lapidary. In the beginning of King *Charles* I. his Reign, a Maſs of Amber-greeſe, the greateſt and beſt quantity that this Age beheld, was found at low Water on this Coaſt. *Pilchards* are in this Sea from *July* to *November*. This County ſends no leſs than forty two Members to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire; and is dignified with the Title of a Dukedom appropriated to the Eldeſt Son of *England*, who by Birth is Duke of *Cornwall*.

CORNWALLIS (Sir *John*) deſcended of a very ancient and Worthy Family of that Name, which had for a long time eminently flouriſhed in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, for his ſingular Courage and Valiant Actings under *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, at the taking of *Morlaix* in *France*, in the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth. had the Honour of Knighthood then conferred upon him, and ſoon after his return from thence was made Steward of the Houſhold to Prince *Edward*, his Son. Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, Knight, being Sheriff of *Norfolk*, in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign raiſed conſiderable Forces againſt the Oppoſers of Queen *Mary*'s Title, for which Aſſiſtance ſhe conſtituted him one of her Privy-Council, Treaſurer of *Calais*, and afterwards Comptroller of her Houſhold. Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, a Deſcendant of this Family, having ſerved King *Charles* I. both in Court and Camp, and ſuffered the Loſs of his Eſtate, Impriſonment and Exile, for adhering to him, was by King *Charles* II. by Letters Patent bearing date the thirteenth Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Cornwallis* of *Eye* in the County of *Suffolk*. He firſt married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Aſhburnham* of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Suſſex*, Knight, by whom he had three Sons, *Charles*, *Frederick*, and *George*, and one Daughter named *Henrietta Maria*. Secondly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Crofts*, of *Saxham*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knight, by whom he had *Jane*. Departing this Life in 1661. *Charles* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded; had Iſſue five Sons, *Charles* the preſent Lord, *Frederick*, *William*, *Thomas*, and *George*, and one Daughter named *Henrietta Maria*. *Dugdale.*

CORO, or VENEZUELA, a Town of *Southern America*, with a Biſhop's See ſuffragan of St. *Domingo*. This Town is in the Province of *Venezuela*, ſituate near the Sea, in a very fruitful Soil, and mild and pleaſant Air. It was called *Venezuela*, or little *Venice*, becauſe it was built between ſeveral ſmall Iſlands, and in a Lake, as the other. It was once quite ruined; but was ſince re-built, and now belongs to the *Spaniards*.

COROEBUS, Native of the Province of *Elis*, was the firſt that was Crowned at the *Olympick* Plays, having beat all the reſt at the Foot-Race. This was was *An. Mun.* 3278. 776 Years before the Birth of Chriſt. *Athenæus*, in his Diſcourſe of the *Deipnoſophiſts*, ſays, *Corœbus* was a Cook by his Trade. And there was another of the Name, that was *Archon* of *Athens*. *Virgil* ſpeaks of another that was killed at the Wars of *Troy* by *Peneleus*, though *Caſſandra* had foretold him the Misfortune.

COROMANDEL, or COROBANDER, a Country of the Peninſula on this Side the *Ganges* in the Kingdom of *Narſinga* or *Biſnaguar*; it lies along the Eaſtern Coaſts, towards the Fiſhery of the Iſle of *Ceilan*. *Coromandel* is ſo called from the abundance of Rice it produces. It has the beſt Ports of the *Indies* from *Nagapatan* to the South, and thence travelling towards the North to the River of *Aremogan*, as *Maliapour* or St. *Thomas*, *Paliacates*, *Sadrapatan*, *Trangabar*, *Nagapatan*, &c. This Country is divided into ſeveral Provinces, whereof the moſt conſiderable are *Madure*, *Tanjaur* and *Gingy*.

CORON, a Town of *Morea* to the South, and upon the Gulph of *Coron*. The Ancients called it *Corona*, becauſe that in digging the Foundation they found a Braſs Coronet, in Greek call'd Κορωνὶς. *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, took this Place from the *Venetians* in 1500. And *Andrew Doria*, General of *Charles* the Fifth's Fleet, re-took it in 1532. And by the Conditions of the League that this Emperor made with the Republick, it remained in his Hands. He put a *Spaniſh* Garriſon into it. But he quitted it in 1534. leſt it might obſtruct the Peace he was negotiating with the *Turks*. Since this time it remained in the *Turks* hands until the *Venetians* and their Allies under the Command of the Doge *Moroſini* took it by Aſſault the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1685. and put all to the Sword. It's one of the moſt conſiderable Places in all the *Morea*, lying in a Tongue of Land in form of an irregular Triangle, two of the Sides are towards the Land, and the third towards the Sea. The Suburb ſtretches towards the North. It has very good Walls with great Towers, which (though built after the old way of Fortification) yet by the Hardneſs of the Rock, and Solidneſs of the Work, are of great Defence. It has no Port, but the Gulph that bears the Name of one, is capable to contain a great Number of Veſſels. The Country produces all manner of Fruit and Grain in abundance, as well as Oils and Silks, wherewith ſeveral Ships are yearly laden thence. *Strabo lib.* 8. *Chalcondylas. Bembo, &c.* In 1685. General *Moroſini* beſieg'd *Coron*; and immediately upon the Siege, the *Turks* came down by Land upon them, and poſted themſelves within Piſtol-ſhot of their Lines, which they likewiſe attack'd, and took a Redoubt, but they were no ſooner enter'd but the Chriſtians charg'd 'em and beat 'em out, after a Fight of Three Hours; the Conquerors purſu'd their Advantage, killing about 400. and wounding as many. The Chriſtians had a rich Booty, took 17 Colours, and ſet about a hundred and thirty *Turks* Heads upon their Pikes, to intimidate the Garriſon. The *Turks* rally'd after their being routed, and having re-inforced their Troops, charg'd the Chriſtians again in their Trenches, but were Repuls'd, and the Viſier *Halibaſſa*, their General, was taken off with a Cannon-Ball: *Moroſini* was reſolv'd to make the Enemy quit their Poſt, which Deſign was effectually executed on the 7th of *Auguſt*; the Chriſtians made themſelves Maſters of the Infidels Camp, where they found rich Plunder, and all with the Loſs of a very few Men: Upon theſe Advantages, the *Venetians* prepar'd to aſſault the Garriſon, which was for ſome time vigorouſly defended by the beſieged; but at laſt they hung out the White Flag, to Capitulate, which was only to gain Time, and deceive the Beſiegers: But the *Venetians* ſoon reveng'd themſelves of this Perfidiouſneſs, forc'd the Enemy's Retrenchments, and put all the Garriſon to the Sword, after a Siege of nine and forty Days. There was a hundred and twenty eight pieces of Canon found in the Place, with great Store of Ammunition and Proviſions: The Sultan's Standard which was taken, was, by the Order of the Senate, plac'd in the Church of the *Theatins* at *Venice*. *Peter Coronelli Deſcription of Morea.*

CORONA (*Leonardo*) A Painter born at *Murano* in the State of *Venice*, 1461. He learned to paint at *Venice* under *Roch de St. Silveſter*, and having a ſtrong Genius for the Pencil, ſoon exceeded his Maſter. He apply'd himſelf moſtly to ſtudy *Titian*, whom he copied for a conſiderable time, and imitated him very well, both in his deſigning and colouring. *Leonardo Corona* had likewiſe a Manner of his own, which was very charming and delicate, and gain'd him great Reputation. The Palace of *Venice* being burnt, he was employ'd by that Republick, to paint the Hall of the great Council, where he finiſh'd ſeveral fine Pieces. He wrought likewiſe for private Perſons, Painted a great many Churches, and died in 1605. *Rodolfi Vitte de Pittor. Venet.*

CORONEA, a Town of the Ancient *Bœotia*, now *Achaia*, it was ſituated near *Leuctra*, which was towards the Eaſt of it, and the River *Cephiſus* to the North. *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* ſays, *Coronéa* was built by one *Coronus*, Son of *Therſander*. *Tolmides*, General of the *Athenians*, was killed before this Place the ſecond Year of the LXXXIIId. *Olympiad*, in 307. of *Rome*. After that *Ageſilaus* defeated the *Bœotians* near it in 359. But though in the third Age it was a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Athens*, yet now it's but a pitiful Borough inhabited by ſome *Turks*.

CORONIS, Daughter of *Phlegyas*, beloved by *Apollo*, who underſtanding that ſhe favoured a young Man of *Theſſaly*, was ſo troubled, that to puniſh her infidelity, he ſhot her dead with an Arrow. But repenting him of the Fact, he laid her of a Child whom he had educated by *Chiron*, and was he that ſince was known by the Name of *Æſculapius*. The Crow that acquainted *Apollo* with *Coronis's* Crime, had its Feathers changed from white to black for her pains. Another of the ſame Name, Daughter to *Coronéus* King of *Phocis*, ſhunning the Importunities of *Neptune* was metamorphoſed into a Jackdaw by *Minerva*, to whom ſhe fled for ſhelter; but rendring her ſelf unworthy of this Favour by her indiſcreet Tattle, ſhe was baniſhed thence. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 2.

COROPA, a Province of *America Meridionalis*, ſituate between the River of the *Amazons*, and the Lake or Sea of *Parima*. It lies a-long the River *Coropatube*, which runs into that of the *Amazons*, between the River of *Gempape* to the Eaſt, and that of *Orixamine* to the Weſt.

COROZAIM, or CORAZIM, a Town of *Galilee*, one of the Ten in *Decapolis*. It lies over againſt *Capernaum*, upon the Banks of *Jordan*, near the Sea of *Tyberias*.

CORREA (*Thomas*) born at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, one of the moſt eminent Grammarians in the 16th *Cent.* He ſet up a School at *Palermo*, in *Sicily*, afterwards at *Rome*, and laſtly at *Bononia*, and gain'd himſelf a great Reputation by his Poetry, his Treatiſes of Rhetorick, and great Learning. He Publiſhed ſeveral very ingenious and learned Pieces; *De Eloquentia, L. V. De Epigrammate. De Elegia. Explanationes in Lib. Horatii De Arte Poetica. Jan. Nicius Erythræus Pinac. Imag. Illuſt. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

CORREGGIO, (*Antonio*) ſo named from the place where he was born, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, *Anno* 1472. was a Man of ſuch admirable Natural Parts, that nothing but the unhappineſs of his Education hinder'd him from being the moſt excellent Painter in the World; yet nevertheleſs he was Maſter of a Pencil ſo wonderfully ſoft, beautiful and charming, that *Julio Romano* having ſeen a *Leda* painted by him, for *Frederick*, Duke of *Modena*, declar'd he thought it impoſſible, for any thing in Colours ever to exceed it. His chief Works are at *Modena* and *Parma*. *Felibien. Vaſſari, &c.*

CORREGGIO, a Town and Principality of *Italy* in *Modena*, with a good Caſtle. It formerly had its particular Lords, but now belongs to the Dukes of *Modena*.

CORREUS, General of the *Bellovaci*, a People of *Old Gaul*, who poſſeſſed the Country now called *Beauvaiſis*. He rendred himſelf famous by his Courage and vigorous Reſiſtance againſt *Cæſar*. He made uſe of a very ingenious Artifice to get out of a diſadvantageous Poſt that he happened in. For he ordered the Soldiers to reach the Bundles of Straw they reſted on when the Army was forced to ſtand in Arms, from one to another, until all was brought in the Front, where he put Fire to it towards night, which the Enemies Horſe durſt not approach. So he marched his Men off ſafe, and poſted them very advantagiouſly, thinking to draw the *Romans* into ſome Ambuſcade. But *Cæſar* foreſeeing his Deſign, ordered things ſo well, that the Skirmiſh fought in the Plains that *Correus* had made choice of, became a perfect Battle, wherein the *Gauls* were put to Flight, and forced to ſeparate for their ſafer retreat. But the Brave *Correus* reſolved to defend himſelf to the laſt Gaſp. After he had refuſed the Quarters profered him, he died generouſly with his Sword in his Hand. *Hirtius Com. Lib.* 8.

CORSE, Lat. *Corſica*, an Iſland of the Mediterranean, to the South of the Republick of *Genoua*, to which it belongs, and to the North of *Sardinia*. Its firſt Name was given it by the Greeks, *Tercep*[illegible], and afterwards *Cyrne*, upon the account of *Cyrnus*, ſaid to be the ſon of *Hercules*. It's ſaid, it took its name of *Corſa* of a certain Woman of *Liguria*, called *Corſa Bubulca*, who had the Courage to lead a Colony out of that Country hither. Its length from South to North is about thirty eight or forty Leagues, and its breadth ſeventeen, all the Circuit is about ninety; and is but an hours Sail from *Sardinia*. The Towns that were famous in former times were *Aleria* and *Mariana*; one ſaid to be founded by *Sylla*, the other by *Marius*; but now they have but inconſiderable remains of that ancient Splendor. The moſt conſiderable at preſent are *Baſtia*, Capital of the Iſland, *Adiazzo*, *Nebio*, *Calvi*, *Corte*, *Bonifacio*, &c. and there are five Biſhopricks, *Adiazzo*, *Aleria*, *Sagona*, *Mariana*, and *Nebio*. The four laſt Places are ruined ſo, that the Biſhops are forced to live at *Baſtia*, or in the neighbouring Villages. The Country people divide the Iſland into four parts, that correſpond to the four Cardinal parts of the World. They call the Eaſtern part *Bandi di dentro*, the Weſtern *Banda di fuora*, that of the South, *Di la Monti*, and the Nothern, *Di qua Monti*. The Air is not healthful, nor the Soil of this Iſle fruitful; yet in ſome Valleys are Wheat, Wine, Oyl and Fruits, with Iron-mines, and Cattle of all ſorts, and to ſupply the want of Inhabitants, the *Genoeſes* have lately received above five or ſix *Magnotes* or *Mainotes*, that lived in form of a Commonwealth upon the Coaſts of the *Morea*, to the Eaſt of the Gulf of *Coron*, from the Cape of *Metapan* to the River *Calamata*; and that left their own Country ſince the taking of *Candia* by the *Turks*. *Corſica* has three conſiderable Rivers, thoſe of *Liamon* and *Tarignan*, have their ſource in the Lake of *Crena*; this Lake is upon Mount *Graduccio*, towards the middle of the Iſland. Here alſo is the Lake *Ivo*, whence comes the River *Guolo*. There is a Stone found in this Iſland, which is called *Catochites*, and ſticks to ones hands like Glew. The moſt convenient Port is *Bonifacio*, which has a good Fortreſs. The *Capo Corſo*, or *Punta di Morono*, is the *Sacrum Promontorium* of the Ancients; and the *Capo di Manza*, is the *Promontorium Graniacum*. The *Tuſcans* made themſelves Maſters of this Iſland; the *Carthaginians* took it from theſe; and the *Romans* under *Scipio*, from the *Carthaginians* in the 495 of *Rome*. The *Saracens* ſeized it in the eighth Age; but were ſoon driven out of it. After which the *Genoeſes* and them of *Piſa* fought a long time who ſhould have it; but at length the firſt appropriated it to themſelves, and now ſend a Governor every two years to rule there. The *Corſi* are good Soldiers, but mighty cruel, revengeful and unpoliſhed; and it's thought that their robbing and plundering has been the reaſon why they that commit ſuch on Sea, are called *Corſairs* as well as Pyrates. *Strabo Lib.* 2. *Filippini Hiſt. de Corſe.*

CORSCHI, a Name the *Perſians* give the Inhabitants of the Country, deſcended of *Turks*, who live under Tents, as the *Turcomans*. Theſe are ſo numerous that they can make up 50000 fighting Men. Which made *Schah-Abas* King of *Perſia* do all he could to keep them under, in entertaining and bringing up his *Goulams*, and giving them all the Places of Truſt. (The *Goulams* are Slaves and Slaves Children of all Nations) the King keeps about 25000 of the *Corſchi*; their General is always of their own

Nation, and is called *Corſchi-bachi*. They have ſeveral great Lords amongſt them. The *Sophi*'s Army conſiſts of three ſorts of Troops, whereof the firſt are the *Corſchi*, the ſecond the *Goulams*, or Slaves, and the third the *Tufengki*, or Paiſants. The *Corſchi* and *Goulams* fight on Horſe-back, and carry a bow and quiver of Arrows, and ſome have a Carbine. The *Tufengki* are a ſort of Dragoons, have a Muſquet, march on Horſe-back, but fight on Foot. *Thevenot*.

CORTACIUS (*Michael*) a Prieſt of *Creet*, or *Candie*, wrote a Homily upon the Dignity of the Prieſthood, which was Printed at *Venice*, in 1642. Father *Simon* makes uſe of the Authority of this Author, to prove the agreement of the *Greek* Church with the Latin, in the Point of *Tranſubſtantiation*, and that the *Greeks* expreſs themſelves by the word *Tranſubſtantiate*. *R. Simon Creance de l'Egliſe Orientale ſur la Tranſub.*

CORTEZ, (*Ferdinand*, or *Fernand*) a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, Native of *Medelino*, a Town of *Eſtremadura Caſtilliana* upon *Guadiana*, lived in the XVIth Century, and undertook to diſcover *America Septentrionalis* in *Charles* the Fifth's Reign, entred into *Mexico*, in 1518. and having Conquered that Kingdom, Peopled and Cultivated what was ſince called *New Spain*. *Ferdinand Cortez*, Marquis of the Valley of *Guaxaca*, died in his Country, in 1547. ſixty three years old. *Coſta Spondan.*

CORTONA, a Town of *Italy*, in *Tuſcany*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Florence*. It's an ancient Town firſt built by *Miſcellus*, in the third year of the XVIIth *Olympiad*, and forty fourth of the Foundation of *Rome*. It's now a pretty and ſtrong Place, upon the Frontiers of the great Duke's Territories, towards the Church Lands. *Cluvier.&c.*

CORUNA, a Town of *Spain*, in *Galicia*, with a famous Sea-port. Latin Authors call it *Caronium* and *Adrobicum*, and others take it for the *Flavium Brigantium* of the Ancients. It's ſituate upon a Gulf, in the Northern part of *Spain*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Compoſtello*, and a little leſs from *Mondonedo*. Its Port is convenient and well known. The Town ſtrong enough, being built on the ſide of a Hill; at the foot whereof is alſo another Town inhabited by Sea-men.

CORUNCANUS, the firſt of a Plebeian Family, that was preferred to be *Pontifex Maximus*, or High-prieſt at *Rome*. It's ſaid, that being ſent to *Teuca*, or *Teuta*, Queen of the *Illyrians*, he was Murthered, againſt the Laws of Nations, about the 526th of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

CORYBANTES, certain Prieſts of *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods, who moved with a Fury they called Divine, Celebrated their Feaſts in Beating Drums, Dancing, Leaping, and running of every ſide like Mad Folks. *Strabo* makes a curirious Digreſſion concerning the *Corybantes* in his Xth Book, they were the firſt Kings of *Phrygia*'s Guards, and the word *Cherub* ſignifies *valiant* in the *Phœnician* Tongue. *Natalis Comes.*

CORYBUT, an ancient and famous Family of *Poland*. It holds the rank of Prince, and is allied to the Kings that Commanded in this Country. One *Corybut* called *Jagellon*, firſt Couſin to King *Ladiſlaus* IV. was a great Supporter of that Prince's Deſign, to introduce ſome of the Clergy of *Bohemia* into the great Church of the Holy-Croſs in *Cracovia*, to have Divine Office in the Vulgar Tongue, *viz.* the *Sclavonian*, this happened in 1431. See *Laſicius*. *Poland* has alſo lately had a King of this Name called *Michael Corybut Witſnowiski*, who ſucceeded *Caſimir*, and married the Emperor *Leopold*'s Siſter. He reigned but few years, died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded by *Jean Sobieski*.

COS, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*. See CO.

COSAQUES, or *Coſakes*, People that live near *Poland*. This Name was given them for their extraordinary Nimbleneſs; for *Coſa* or *Koſa*, in the *Poliſh* Tongue, ſignifies a Goat. In *Sigiſmond* I. King of *Poland*'s time, theſe *Coſakes* were but Voluntiers of the Frontiers of *Ruſſia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, and the other Provinces of *Poland*, who flocked together and turned Pirates on the Black-ſea, whence they generally brought a rich Booty, as well from the *Turkiſh* Gallies they met with, as alſo by their Deſcents in *Natolia*, where they plundered great Towns, as *Trebiſonde*, and *Sinope*, and have ſometimes had the boldneſs to advance within two Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, and bring off a Booty and ſome Priſoners. About the end of the Seaſon theſe Adventurers ſeparate, and go each to his own home, after they have appointed their Meeting-place for the enſuing Spring, near the Iſlands of the *Boryſthenes*, to return to their old Trade. Beſides their Booty, the Kings of *Poland* give them a certain Salary or Recompence, as was ordered in the *Diette*, in 1562. King *Stephen Batori*, who begun his Reign in 1576. conſidering the great Service that theſe People might render by guarding the Frontiers of *Ruſſia* and *Podolia*, always expoſed to the *Tartar*'s Incurſions, formed them into a regular Body, and gave them the Town and Territory of *Trethimirow*, upon the *Boryſthenes*, to be their place of Arms, or great Guard; made a General, and named Subaltern Officers, allowing them many Privileges beſides their ordinary Pay. He alſo joined 2000 Horſe to this *Coſaque* Infantry, and appointed the fourth of his Revenues for their Subſiſtence. This is the reaſon they are called *Quartani*, and corruptedly *Quartiani*, by others. Theſe Forces thus eſtabliſhed for the Defence of the Frontiers, ſecured it ſo againſt the Irruptions of the *Tartars*, that all the vaſt Country beyond the Towns of *Braclaw*, *Bar* and *Kiovia*, begun to be re-inhabited, and ſeveral Towns and Fortreſſes built by Colonies from neighbouring Provinces. Thus this Army did conſiderable Service; but it has alſo done the Republick much harm too by its frequent Rebellions. For, firſt, they refuſed to obey the *Poliſh* Lords of whom they depended, and then took Arms. The firſt time was after King *Stephen Batori*'s death, under their General *John Podhovia*, who being worſted, was beheaded. The ſecond was in 1596. then having had ſome advantage over the *Poliſh* Army Commanded by General *Zolskiewki*, they looked upon themſelves as Invincible. Yet that able Warriour found means to preſs and lock them in ſo cloſe, that he forced them to deliver him their General *Nelevaiko*, who had the ſame doom with his Predeceſſor. They revolted again in 1637. but with as ill Succeſs as before; for General *Poloski* defeated them in ſeveral Rencounters, and took their General, and four other of their Principal Officers, who were all Beheaded during the *Diet* at *Warſaw*, in 1638. The Loſs of their General was accompanied with the forfeiture of their Privileges, and of the Place of *Trethimirow*, and was followed with the entire Suppreſſion of their Soldiery. After theſe Diſgraces they would try their Fate again againſt the ſame General *Potoski*, and intrenched themſelves on the other ſide the *Boryſthenes*; ſo that to ſatisfy their deſperate humour, they promiſed to re-eſtabliſh them; but this promiſe was not kept; for they made a new modelled Militia, and changed their General very often. The *Polanders* ſoon felt the Inconveniency of the Change by the Incurſions of the *Tartars*, which with King *Ladiſlaus*'s deſign of Warring with the *Turks*, were the occaſion that that was again changed to its former way, and *Theodore*, or *Bogdan Kmielniski* was made their General, who had ſome difference with *Czaphiſniski*, Lieutenant of *Konielpolski*, great Enſign of the Crown, about the Bounds of his Lands. This Diſpute was aggravated by the ill uſage that *Kmielniski*'s Son and Wife received, being ſeverely baſtinadoed in this Quarrel. The Father found means to be revenged by the diſpoſition he found the *Ruſſians* in to get their Liberty, being uneaſy under the Peace concluded with them, having improved their diſcontent, and aſſured himſelf of the *Coſaques*, he withdrew in the beginning of the year 1648. towards the Iſlands of the *Boryſthenes*, to fortify himſelf againſt the Inſults of the *Polanders*. And ſome time after joining the *Tartars*, they won two conſiderable Victories, which loſs became the more ſenſible to the Crown, that the King died about the ſame time. *Kmielniski* heard nothing of this until *John Caſimir*, the King's Brother was put upon the Throne in his place, and then he writ feigned Proteſtations of Obedience: and that they might appear the more plauſible, he ſent the *Tartars* away; yet at the ſame time *Cuzivonus*, another General of the *Coſaques*, a mean Man, but very daring and cruel, ravaged all *Ruſſia* and *Podolia*. Some time after they betook themſelves to their Arms again, and the War begun to be more cruel than before. The Cham of *Tartary* with about 100000 Men, joined them, and laid Siege to *Zbaras*, which they reduced to the laſt extremity, until the King taking the Field to relieve it; and coming as far as *Zborow*, a Peace was concluded the 17th of *Auguſt*, 1649. *Kmielniski*, ſtill ambitious, renewed the War again in 1651. but it was ended by General *Potoski*, who died a little after of an Apoplexy. The *Coſaques* continued to prejudice *Poland* mightily in 1652. and 1653. for notwithſtanding the ſeveral Treaties of Peace with them, yet from time to time they were very troubleſome, as their Army increaſed by the great number of Peaſants that flocked from every ſide to joyn them. They inhabit *Ukraine*, which ſignifies a Frontier, and is what reaches beyond *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, and makes part of the *Palatinates* of *Kiovia* and *Braclow*. Theſe are called *Coſaques Zaporowski*, to diſtinguiſh them from the others that are in *Muſcovy*, upon the *Don* or *Tanais*. It's from the *Porohis* of the *Boryſthenes*, that they have taken their name of *Zaporowski*, for *Porohi* in the *Ruſſian* Tongue ſignifies a Rock, becauſe, that at 50 Leagues from the mouth of that River there are great Rocks that croſs it over, which the *Coſaques* paſs when they go to make Incurſions towards the *Black-ſea*, beyond the *Porohis*: They have in the Iſlands their *Skarbnica Wogskowa*, that is, the Treaſure and Magazines of their Army, where they keep all their Booty. The Inhabitants of *Ukraine*, who are called *Coſaques* now, are of a good ſtature, ſtrong, dextrous, nimble, liberal; great lovers of their Liberty, uneaſy under any Yoke, indefatigable, bold, and good Soldiers, but great Drunkards and very Treacherous. They are much given to Fiſhing and Hunting, yet are vers'd in all the Arts neceſſary to a Country-life as well as in War. They have this peculiar to them, That none knows to prepare Salt-petre better than they; their Country abounds with it, and ſeveral parts of *Europe* are furniſhed thence. In Summer they are mightily incommoded with Flies and Graſs-hoppers, which fly ſometimes in ſuch vaſt numbers, that they form a kind of Cloud, and darken the Air in the cleareſt Day, for they fly in ſwarms that are ſometimes five or ſix Leagues long, and three or four broad, and will deſtroy the Corn they light on, though but green, in leſs than two hours time. Theſe Inſects live but ſix Months, Rain kills them, and the Nothern Winds blow them into the *Black-ſea*. The *Coſaques* have an odd kind of Diſtemper, and particular to themſelves, the Country-people call it *Goſcheſt*, the Phyſicians *Plica*; they that are troubled with it, loſe the uſe of their Limbs, as if troubled with a Palſie, and feel great pain in their Nerves. After ſome time they fall into a great ſweat at Night-time, ſo that the next Morning their Hair is as if glew'd together; this eaſes them much; but their Hair continues knotted, which if they ſhould cut during their diſtemper, the Humour would fall on their Eyes, and quite deprive them of their ſight. The *Coſaques* Language is a Dialect of the *Poliſh* Tongue, it's full of Diminutives and pleaſant expreſſions. The Common ſort are of the *Greek* Church, but the greater part of the Gentry are either Catholicks or Proteſtants. *Le Laboureur. Thuldenus. Paul Paſeiky, in Chron.*

COSDAR, the 25th Califf or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, was choſen after the Death of *Caym Adam*, in 908. there were three others that aroſe at the ſame time, but were looked upon as Tyrants, and *Coſdar* received as the lawful Succeſſor. He was Califf of *Babylon* or *Syria*, the ſecond was of *Perſia*, the third of *Egypt*, and the fourth of *Iconia* in *Cappadocia*. He laid Siege to *Antioch* upon the River *Orontes*, but was forced to raiſe it, and retire with what Troops he had left to *Bagdat*, yet he Conquered *Perſia* ſome time after, which a *Perſian* Commander named *Ignargue* reſtored to its former Liberty in 958. and his Son *Mahomet*, who ſucceeded him, called the *Turks* to his aſſiſtance againſt *Coſdar*, who died that ſame year, leaving his Son *Piſaſire* his Succeſſor. *Marmol.*

COSENZA, in Latin *Coſentia*, a Town of *Italy*, in the *Hither Calabria*, with a large Biſhop's See; It's one of the Principal Towns in that Province, near the River *Crate*, about 10 or 12 Miles from the Sea.

COSERANS, *Conſerans*, or St. *Lizier* of *Coſerans*, a little Country of *France* in *Gaſcony*, with a Town of the ſame name, ſituate upon the River *Salat*. This Town which Latin Authors call *Civitas Conſeranorum* and *Fanum Sancti Licerii*, is near the Source of the River *Garonne* towards St. *Bertrand de Cominges*, twelve or fourteen Leagues from *Tholouſe*, and near upon ſo much from *Auch*. Its ſituation is very pleaſant upon the River *Salat*, is divided into the Town and City with a good Bridge over the River, about the middle of which is a ſtrong Tower. There are two Churches, which are as it were equally Cathedrals, that of our Lady in the City properly called *Coſerans*, and the other St. *Lizier* in the Town, which takes its name.

COSIMO (*Peter de*) a famous Painter of *Italy*, called *Coſimo*, becauſe he was *Coſmus Roſſelus*'s Diſciple: He took great pleaſure to repreſent Monſters and uncommon Sights, therefore applyed himſelf much to *Bacchanalia*'s, that he might have the Liberty in painting Satyrs and Faunes, to ſhew extraordinary ſhapes and actions. Once in Carnaval-time, at *Florence*, he ſhewed about Night, a Cart painted black, with white Croſſes and Death's Bones. This was drawn by four Oxen, and on the top was a Statue with a Scythe in its Hand, and ſeveral Tombs under its Feet, with the Bodies half hanging out and all waſted; a great number of people clad in black, wearing Masks like Death's Heads, walked before, and came after this Cart with Torches in their hands; there were alſo Singers round it, who joined their doleful Notes to the hoarſe ſound of ſome dull Trumpets. A Triumph of this nature caſt the Town into a great Conſternation, yet the Novelty of the Invention and ingenious way that all was carried on, proved, after a ſhort ſurprize, a diverting Spectacle to many of the Spectators. *Felibien.*

COSINGAS, Prince of the *Cerrhenians*, a People of *Thrace*, and alſo a Prieſt of *Juno*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, obſerving that his Subjects were diſobedient and rebellious, bethought himſelf of this pleaſant Artifice to oblige them to be more humble, whilſt he ordered a great number of Ladders to be ty'd one to the other, he gave out, that he intended to go up to heaven, and know of *Juno* what was the reaſon her Subjects were ſo unruly; the dull and ſtupid *Thracians*, fearing he would do what he ſpoke of, begg'd his pardon, and engaged themſelves by Oath, to be more obedient for the future. *Polyenus.*

COSLIN, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, two Leagues from the *Baltick* Sea; it formerly belonged to the Biſhop of *Camin*, who kept his Reſidence there, but was yielded to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who has kept it ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648.

COSMOGRAPHY, that is, a Deſcription of the World: it comprehends *Uranographia*, or the Deſcription of the Heaven, and the Science of the Cœleſtial Spheres; Geography the Deſcription of the Earth, which alſo comprehends that of the Water, properly called *Hydrographia*: Of Geography depends Chorography, or the deſcription of a Country, as of a Kingdom or Province; and Topography, which is but the Deſcription of a particular place, as a Promontory, a Town, *&c.*

COSMOPOLITE, Author of an excellent Work of Phyſick and Chymiſtry, whereof the Title is thus in Latin, *Coſmopolitani novum Lumen Chymicum Authore divi Leſchi genus Amo.* It has been ſuppoſed hitherto, that *Michael Sendivogius* was Author of this Book, becauſe his Name is found in that Anagram which ſignifies, *I love the Country of St.* Leſchius, that is, *Poland*, becauſe *Leſchius* was King thereof; yet others aſſure, that the *Coſmopolite* was an *Engliſhman*, and that *Sendivogius* had but the Manuſcripts of that famous Author, which he publiſhed under the Anagram of his own Name. *Borel. Antiqu.* &c.

COSMUS I. of the Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, Native of *Jeruſalem*, ſucceeded *John Xiphilin*, in 1080. and govern'd that Church until 1086. *Coſmus* II. ſucceeded *Michael*, in 1147. and died two Months after. *Baron.*

COSMUS I. of this Name, Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, was Son to *John* II. and made Duke after the Death of *Alexander de Medicis*; he was deeply concerned in the Wars of *Italy*, between the *French* and the Imperialiſts; for though he endeavoured to be Neuter, yet he was forced to ſide with the Emperor in 1553. for *Sienna*, whereof he became Maſter in 1557. *Coſmus* founded the Military Order of St. *Stephen*, in 1554. or 62. and his Ambition was ſo great, that he ſued for the Title of a King, but could not obtain it; yet Pope *Pius* V. in ſpight of the Emperor *Maximilian*, and of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, made him Great Duke of *Tuſcany* in 1569. His skill in Sciences made him have a great love for the Learned, and endeavour to have them about him. He founded the Univerſity of *Piſa*, to forward liberal Sciences, and died in 1574. the 55th year of his Age, whereof he governed 38 with great Reputation. *Thuan.*

COSMUS II. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Son to *Ferdinand*, whom he ſucceeded in 1609. He married *Magdalen* of *Auſtria*, Siſter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. of whom he had *Ferdinand* II. his Succeſſor, who died in 1670. He was a Prince of ſingular Merit, Mild, Courteous, Liberal; who neglected nothing to keep Peace and Quietneſs in his Eſtate; yet he was very ſickly, and died in 1621.

COSMUS III. Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, Son to *Ferdinand* II. whom he ſucceeded in 1670. married *Margaret Louiſe* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Gaſton John Baptiſta* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, and had *Ferdinand*, Prince of *Tuſcany*, born in 1663. *Jean Gaſton*, born in 1671. and *Mary Magdalen*, in 1665.

COSMUS, a great General, who ſignalized himſelf in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s time in the Wars of *Africa*, where he and his Son were both killed. His death reviv'd the People, who were in great Conſternation ſince the Conqueſt of *Africa* by *Beliſarius*, under the Emperor *Juſtinian*, by reaſon, that according to the interpretation of the Prophecy of *Sibylla*, the World was to end ſoon after this Conqueſt, but the tidings of *Coſmus*'s death ſurpriz'd them all pleaſantly, when they underſtood by a certain Interpreter, that *Mundus* ſignified the ſame with Κόσμος, for both ſignified *the World*; ſo it was clear, *Sibylla* foretold the General and his Son's fall, and not the World's ruin; for this is the Prediction;

Africa cum fuerit Romanis victa ſub Armis,
Tunc Mundus cum Prole cadet.
Procop.

COSNE, Lat. *Conium* and *Conada*, a little Town of *France* upon the *Loire*, between *Nevers* and *Orleans*. Some place it in *Beauſſe*, others in *Nivernois*; however, it's in the Dioceſs of *Auxerre*, on the right ſide of the *Loire*, where the *Nozaim* joins it. *Coſne* is well known for its Knives, and has been often taken and re-taken in the Civil Wars of the Sixteenth Age.

COSSE, (*Artus de*) Mareſchal of *France*, Count of *Secondigni*, and Lord of *Gonnor*, was Son to *Rene Coſſé*, and Brother to Mareſchal *Briſac*. He was a merry good Companion, but a politick ſtout Man beſides. The Queen, in recompence of the good Services he render'd her in defending *Metz* and *Mariembourg* againſt the Emperor's Forces, in 1554. made him Overſeer of her Treaſury, whereupon he began to thrive in the world very well; as his Wife, a ſimple Lady, told the Queen when ſhe came to wait of her, and give her thanks for her Husband's place. *Indeed*, ſaid ſhe, *we ſhould have been ruin'd if it had not been for that office your Majeſty was pleaſed to give my Husband, for we ow'd* 100000 *Crowns; but, God be thanked, we have paid the Debt, and have as much more to purchaſe ſome fine Eſtate*; with which the Queen laughed at the Woman's Simplicity and Innocence, as did all that heard her ſpeak, except the Husband, who curs'd her heartily, crying, *Ha, Madan Fool! by* Jove *thou ſhalt get hence, and never come here again. Pox on her*, continued he, *ſhe has ſet me out finely.* The Queen over-hearing him mutter, laughed but the more. After this he was made Mareſchal, in 1567. was at the Battle of St. *Denys*, and at that of *Moncontour*, in 1569. Before this, he oppoſed the Prince of *Orange* that would enter into *Picardy*, but his Troops were defeated by the *Huguenots*, in 1570. at the fight of *Harnay le Duc*. He did good Service the year after, at the Siege of *Rochelle*, hinder'd its relief, yet was put in the *Baſtile*, and kept there until the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Henry* III. got him his Liberty, in 1575. He ſtuck to this Prince, who made him Knight of his Order. He died in 1582. *Thuan.*

COSSE (*Charles* I. of the Name) Mareſchal of *France* and called Mareſchal *Briſac*, Count of *Briſac*, *&c.* He begun to ſerve in the Army in *Naples* and *Piedmont*, and was afterwards at the Siege of *Perpignan* in Quality of Colonel of the *French* Infantry, where he was wounded, but did behave himſelf ſo well, that the Dauphin *Henry* of *France* ſaid, If he had not been Dauphin of *France* he could wiſh to be Colonel *Briſac*. He was ſo fair a Man, that the Ladies always called him *the Fair Briſac*. In 1543. he relieved *Landreci*, beſieged by *Charles* V. and brought off his Men though twice ſurrounded by the Enemy. *Francis* I.

eſteem'd him ſo much for that conſiderable Service, that after embracing him very kindly, he made him drink out of his own Cup, and made him Knight of his Order. He rendred that Prince many great Services after that time, re-eſtabliſhed Military Diſcipline, reformed Abuſes, accuſtomed the Soldiers to Fatigues, obliging them to be always well armed and obedient to their Officers. He died at *Paris* in 1563. the 57th of his Age. *Thuan.*

COSSEANS, Inhabitants of a Mountain of the Country of the *Medes*. *Polybius* and *Diodorus* ſay, That *Alexander the Great* was ſo much troubled for the Death of his beloved *Hæpheſtion*, that he marched againſt theſe, and by the cruel ſlaughter he made, ſacrificed moſt of them to that great Man's Ghoſt. *Arrian.*

COSTA, or *Acoſta* (*Chriſtopher*) born in *Africa*, but his Father was a *Portugueſe*. He ſtudied Phyſick, and travelled into *Aſia*, where he was taken Priſoner, and kept a Slave a long time, yet made ſhift to ſatisfie his great Inclination to learn the Medicinal Plants and Drugs of that part of the World, and gave an account of them at his return into his own Country in 1578. in a Treatiſe called *Tractado de las Drogas y Medicinas de las Indas*. This Book was tranſlated into Latin by *Charles Cluſius*. *Acoſta* wrote likewiſe a Book in Commendation of Women; A Relation of a Voyage to the *Indies*, *&c.* *Vander Linden.*

COSTA (*Immanuel*) a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit, living in the XVIth. Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of his Society in the Eaſt, which was tranſlated into Latin by *Maffeus*. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe of the *Indies*, and another of *Japan*. There was another *John Acoſta*, a *Spaniſh* Hiſtorian, living in the Year 1578. He profeſs'd Rhetorick at *Salamanca*, and Law at *Saragoſſa*, and wrote a Treatiſe in Two Books *De Conſcribenda Rerum Hiſtoria*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. J. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

COSTA-RICA, a Province of *America Septentrionalis* in *New Spain*, one of the moſt Eaſtern Parts of the *Audience*, or the Government of *Guatimala*, between the *Black* and the *Pacifick Seas*, and to the Weſt of *Veragua*. The Chief Town is *Carthage*, between the two Seas, where it has got Places that ſerve it as its Port of each ſide, and for each Sea; the others are *Aranjuez* and *Nicoya* upon the *Pacifick Sea*, *Caſtro d'Auſtria* in the Lands, *&c.* The Land is fruitful, and has ſome Silver and Gold Mines. *De Laet.*

COSTE DE L'IVOIRE, or, *The Ivory Coaſt*; a Coaſt of *Africk* in *Guinea*, between the Cape of *Palmes*, where the Coaſt of *Malaguere* ends, and Cape of *Three Points*, where the *Golden Coaſt* begins. The *French* call it *Coſt des Dents*, upon the account of the great Store of Elephants Teeth that are found there, which likewiſe is the Reaſon of its being call'd the *Ivory Coaſt*: This Coaſt is well inhabited and furniſhed with the Conveniencies of Life. The *French*, *Engliſh* and *Dutch* trade here, and freight themſelves with Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreeſe, *&c.*

COSTE D'OR, a Coaſt of *Africk* in *Guinea*, ſo called from the great Quantity of Gold found there: It reaches from the Cape of *Three Points*, where the *Ivory Coaſt* ends, to the River *Volta*, in the Kingdom of *Benin* which lies to the Eaſt of it. Its length is about 130 Leagues: Theſe Coaſts likewiſe run up into the Country, where there are a great many Kingdoms and Lordſhips, as *Asbin*, *Axime*, *Commendo*, *&c.* The *Portugueſe* have formerly had conſiderable Forts here, as that of St. *George*, the *Mine*, *Axime*, *&c.* which the *Dutch* have taken from 'em; and are likewiſe poſſeſs'd of *Lamure*, *Fort Naſſaw*, *Cormentin*, *Botru*, *&c.* The *Engliſh* have *Eniacham* and *Capo Corſo*; and the *Danes* have *Fredericksburg*. From this Coaſt, beſides Gold, there are the ſame Commodities brought, as from the *Ivory Coaſt*.

COSTER (*Laurence*) a *Hollander*, Native of *Harlem*; his Country-men attribute the Invention of Printing to him; for they ſay he form'd the firſt Characters in 1420. of Beech-wood, then of Lead, and at laſt of Braſs. They alſo add, that it was he invented the Ink that Printers uſe to this Day; ſo that about 1444. the Art was in its full Perfection: They were ſo well ſatisfied of the Truth of this, that the Senate willing to eternize *Coſter*'s Memory, put this Inſcription over his Door:

> *Memoriæ Sacrum. Typographia ars artium omnium conſervatrix, nunc primum inventa circa annum* 1440.

COTALIS, a Town of *Mingrelia* which was Capital of the little Kingdom of *Imerete*, and now belongs to the *Turks*. It's but a Borough without Fortifications or Walls, open on every ſide, only where the River of *Phaſis* and the Mountain covers it. There are about 200 Houſes of the meaner ſort in the Town, for the King's Palace and great Mens Dwellings, are at ſome diſtance thence. The Fortreſs is built on a Hill on the other ſide the River, ſtrengthened with two high Walls, ſome Towers, and a Dungeon. The *Turks* keep a good Garriſon in it.

COTELERIUS (*John Baptiſt*) Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, and the King's Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue. His Father was a *Huguenot* Miniſter at *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*, who afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*, bred his Son up in that Religion, and obſerving the Pregnancy of his Parts, deſigned him for the Church. *Cotelerius* underſtood Hebrew, was a good Mathematician, and likewiſe a Perſon of extraordinary Learning in Church-Hiſtory, as appears by his Writings: The firſt things that he Publiſhed were four Homelies of St. *Chryſoſtom* upon the *Pſalms*, and his Interpretation on the Prophet *Daniel*; afterwards, in 1672. he put out a Book call'd, *Opera Sanctorum Patrum qui temporibus Apoſtolicis floruerunt*, with very Learned and Judicious Notes; and in 1677, 1681, and 1686. he printed his *Monumenta Græcæ Eccleſiæ*, in three Volumes, where there are a great many fine Critical Obſervations, both upon the Authors and the Subject Matter. *Cotelerius* was no leſs conſiderable for his Probity and good Temper, than for his Learning. He died at *Paris* in 1686. The Reader may ſee his Life by *Stephen Baluſius*, at the Head of the *Patres Apoſtolici* of the *Amſterdam* Edition. *Memoirs du Temps.*

COTHON, a Name given to the Port of *Carthage*, which was divided into three parts, *Byrſa*, *Megara* and *Cothon*. *Feſtus* ſays, That the *Africans* called all Ports by this Name that were done by Art or the Help of Man. *Bochart* thinks, that becauſe this Word was neither uſed by the *Romans*, nor yet by the *Greeks*, that it comes of the *Hebrew Hatham*, which ſignifies *to cut*, becauſe they cut and dig to form convenient Havens. The Port of *Adrumetum*, another Town of *Africa* built by the *Phœnicians*, between *Carthage* and the *Syrtes*, was alſo called *Cothon*, which confirms *Feſtus*'s Opinion.

COTIS or *Cotys*, King of *Thracia*, contemporary with *Nero*, divided his Kingdom with his Uncle *Reſcuporis*, who ſeiz'd the whole and kill'd him treacherouſly. It's probable he was deſcended of *Cotys* King of *Thrace*, of whom *Plutarch* ſpeaks. He ſided with *Pompey*, and as he was very haſty and paſſionate, ſo to ſhun the occaſion of being angry with his Servants, he broke ſome very curious Earthen-Wares that were ſent him, after he had recompenſed him that made him the Preſent. *Tacitus* alſo ſpeaks of *Cotys* King of *Armenia*, under the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, in the 48 of the Chriſtian *Æra*. There was alſo a King of the *Getes* of this Name, as appears by *Ovid*'s 9th Elegy of the ſecond Book *De Ponto*. *Tacitus.*

COTISON, King of the *Daci*, having invaded *Pannonia* was defeated by *Cornelius Lentulus*, *Auguſtus*'s Lieutenant General. *Abraham Milius*, in his Treatiſe of the *Belgick* Tongue, ſays, the Word *Cotiſon* comes of *Gotes Son*, which in the *Teutonick* Language ſignifies *God's Son*, becauſe that King of the *Daci*'s Children, and the chief of his Kingdom would fain perſuade, that they were of the Race of the Gods.

COTITTE or *Cotytto*, Goddeſs of Impudence and Immodeſty amongſt the *Athenians*, to whom the *Baptæ* celebrated Feaſts in the Night time, dancing, *&c.* *Probus* thinks ſhe was a Comedian, and that theſe *Baptæ* were others of the ſame Profeſſion.

COTOVAL in the *Indies* is the Judge of Criminal Caſes. Theſe are *Soubachi* in *Turkey*, and *Daroga* in the *Perſian* Tongue. He cannot ſentence any one to Death before he ſends an Expreſs to the King to know his Will concerning him that deſerves to loſe his Life. This *Cotoval* is reſponſible for all Robberies and Thefts committed in the Town, which is the reaſon he keeps People that have Guard-Houſes, and walk the Rounds thrice a Night; at nine, at Midnight, and at three a Clock in the Morning. *M. Thevenot.*

COTTA, a famous Orator, of whom *Cicero* ſpeaks frequently in his Works. This Family was very conſiderable at *Rome*. There was a *Cotta* Lieutenant to *Cæſar* in *Gaul*, where he was killed by *Ambiorix*'s Army. We find the Name of another who begun an unfortunate War againſt *Mithridates*, and many more in ancient Authors.

COTTA (*Arunculeius*, or *Aurunculeius Cotta Lucius*) a *Roman* Captain that ſerv'd under *Cæſar* in *Gaul*, who nam'd him and *Titurius Sabinus*, to command a Legion that he ſent into the Country of *Liege*; they had no ſooner encamped, but *Ambiorix*, at the Head of an Army of *Gauls*, came to attack them; but miſſing the Advantage he expected, he pretended that he heard that all the *Gauls* had revolted againſt the *Romans*, and that the *Germans* would arrive in two Days time. *Sabinus* believed this falſe Rumour, though *Aurunculeius* was againſt crediting it, ſo ſends ſome of his Troops away the next Morning. The *Gauls* ſet upon, and defeated them in their March. *Aurunculeius Cotta* was kill'd. This happened 700 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*, and 54 before the coming of Chriſt. *Cæſar. Athenæus.*

COTTIES, Lat. *Alpes Cottiæ*, is a Name the Ancients gave that part of the *Alps* that comprehends Mount *Viſo*, the Mount or Neck of the Croſs, Mount *Genevre*, Mount *Cenis*; and on *Italy* ſide, the Vallies of *Lucern* and *Perouſe*; they ſeparate *Dauphine* from *Piedmont*, and comprehend all from Mount *Viſo* to the South, where the *Cottienes Alpes* are, to Mount *Cenis* to the North, where the *Greek Alps* or *Gregeoiſes* begin. This Name is deriv'd from *Cottius*, who was King of this Country. His Kingdom contain'd twelve Towns, each Capital of a little Province. The Town of *Suſa* was chief of all. *Auguſtus* endeavouring to ſubdue this *Cottius*, but not able to compaſs it, receiv'd him into the number of the Allies of *Rome*. *Cæſar. Athenæus.*

COTTON (*Peter*) a Jeſuit, Confeſſor to King *Henry* IV. and *Lewis* XIII. After the wicked attempt of *John Chatel*, *Henry* IV. of *France* importun'd to recal the *Jeſuits*, reſolv'd to keep one of the chief about his Perſon, to be aſſur'd of the Fidelity of the reſt; and for this purpoſe choſe Father *Cotton* to be his Confeſſor; but underſtanding afterward, that he took falſe meaſures, and that inſtead of an Hoſtage, he kept a Spy, ſought to get rid of him the civileſt way he could. He was by ſome ſuſpected to have had a hand in the horrid Murther of that Monarch in 1610. for *Mezerai* reports, That *Cotton* bid *Ravaillac* have a care of accuſing honeſt People; yet Queen *Mary de Medicis* choſe him to be *Lewis* the XIIIth's Director. Some Years after, the Edict the Parliament of *Paris* publiſhed againſt his Society, troubled him ſo much, that he died of Grief in 1626. *Alegamb. Le Mire. Dupleix.*

COTTON (*Robert*) Eſq; Son of Sir *John Cotton* of *Weſtminſter*, Baronet, and great Grandſon of the famous Sir *Robert Cotton*, Founder of the noble Library that goes under his Name, at *Weſtminſter*. This Family has for ſome time been ſeated at *Connington* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and are deſcended from the *Bruces*, of the Blood-Royal of *Scotland*, by the Mother's ſide; not to mention any other Honourable Alliances of this Family, it may be ſufficient to take Notice, That the *Cottons* have flouriſhed in the Condition of the Upper Gentry, long before the time of King *Edward* III. And here it may not be improper to give the Reader a ſhort View of the famous Library abovementioned. This Collection conſiſting of Manuſcripts, affords a large Variety of Chartularies, Regiſters and Schemes relating to the Diſcipline of Monaſteries: Here is likewiſe to be ſeen a Copy of the Four Goſpels, with a *Saxon* Interlineary Verſion above a Thouſand Years old: to theſe we may add, The Lives and Martyrdoms of the *Engliſh*, *Welſh*, *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Saints. This Library is likewiſe furniſh'd with an extraordinary Collection of Heraldry, in which, beſides ſome Tracts giving an Account of the Original of Bearing Arms, together with the Deſcent of ſeveral Noble Families, beſides theſe, I ſay, there are to be ſeen the ancient Forms and Solemnities at Coronations, at Royal Marriages, at the Entertainment of Foreign Princes and Ambaſſadors; the Buſineſs, Diſtinctions, and Precedency of the great Officers at Court, the Regulation of Noblemens Funerals, of Tilting and Turnaments, amongſt which there is likewiſe the Original Patent of Incorporation granted to the Heralds Office by King *Richard* II. To go on, There is likewiſe a vaſt Collection of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, *Sacred* and *Civil*, from whence *Cambden*, *Speed*, *Dugdale* and *Spelman* had no little Aſſiſtance. To which we may add abundance of State-Papers, ſuch as Original Letters of Princes, Forms of Treaties and Confederacy, and Publick Regulations of Trade: The Debates and Privileges of Parliament and Privy-Council, the Juriſdiction of Courts, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, the Revenues and Prerogatives of the Crown, Diſcoveries of Navigation, *&c.* beſides a great Number of Manuſcripts upon theſe Heads, there are Variety of Curioſities in other Parts of Learning; and all rang'd under ſuch methodical Diſtinctions of *Claſſes* and *Numbers*, that the whole Library may, without any Difficulty, be made uſe of. The Arms of this Family are, *Azure, an Eagle Diſplay'd, Argent. Dr.* Smith'*s Life of Sir* Robert Cotton, *and his* Synopſis, &c. *prefixt to his Catalogue of the* Cotton Library.

COVARRUVIAS (*Diego*) Biſhop of *Ségovia* and Preſident of the Council of *Caſtile*, was a *Spaniard*, of Reputation for his Learning in the XVIth Century. He appear'd at the Council of *Trent*, and acquitted himſelf to Advantage. He was a good Linguiſt, a good Divine, and ſo very conſiderable a Lawyer, that he was call'd the *Spaniſh Bartholus*. His Works are printed in Two Volumes. *Andreas Scotus. Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Miræus De Script. Sæc.* 16, *&c.*

COUCY ENGUERRAN, IV. Lord of *Coucy*. His great Love for Hunting made him ſo very cruel, that he could not ſuffer any other ſhould uſe that Diverſion; for it's ſaid, he cauſed three young Gentlemen to be hanged for no other Crime, but that they were found in his Woods ſhooting of Arrows. St. *Lewis* was for having him ſuffer for this heinous Crime, and his Friends could not obtain his Pardon, but upon Condition he would found two Chapels, and give 10000 Livres towards the building the Hoſpital of *Pontoiſe*. *Mezerai.*

COUCY (*Renaut* or *Ralph*) Lord of *Coucy*, liv'd in the XIIth Century, in the Reign of *Philip Auguſtus*, and acquired great Reputation by his Courage and Wit, being one of the ſtouteſt Warriors, and famouſeſt Poets of his Time. He loved a Lady called *Fajel*, and compoſed ſome Verſes in her Commendation; afterwards having accompanied the King in his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, he died of a Wound he received at the Siege of *Acre* in 1191. It's ſaid he writ a little before he died to the ſame Lady, and engaged his Gentleman to take his Heart, after his Death, and preſent it to the Lady, with the Letter. The Gentleman, reſolving to fulfil the Requeſt, met Mr. *Fajel*, who made him deliver what he had for his Wife, and finding what it was, he minc'd the Heart ſmall, and mixed it with other Meat, which the Lady eat; but having underſtood afterwards what it was, died of Grief. *Fouchet.* This Story ſmells a little of Romance.

COVENTRY (*Thomas*) born in *Worceſterſhire*, deſcended from *John Coventry* Mercer, and Lord Mayor of *London*; 4 *H.* VI. being a Member of the Honourable Society of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, he became ſo happy a Proficient in his Studies there, as that in 38 *Eliz.* he was choſen *Autumn* Lector, then elected to the Degree of a Serjeant at Law, and 3 *Jac.* nam'd the King's Serjeant; ſoon after conſtituted one of the Juſtices for the Court of Common-Pleas: His Son *Thomas* purſuing his ſteps, was in 18 *Jac.* made the King's Attorny General. In 1 *Car.* I. he was advanced to the eminent Office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and in 4 *Car.* I. dignify'd with the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Coventry* of *Ailesborough* in *Com. Wigorn. Thomas* his Son and Heir ſucceeding him, married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London*, in *An.* 1611. (9 *Jac.*) and departed this Life *Oct. An.* 1662. leaving Iſſue two Sons, *George* and *Thomas*, which *George*, now Lord *Coventry*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and by her had Iſſue, *John* his only Son, and *Margaret*, a Daughter. *Dugdale.*

COVENTRY, Lat. *Coventria*, a City in *Warwickſhire*, ſeated on the *Sherburn*, a ſmall Stream which not far from hence runs into the River *Avon*, and called *Coventry* from a Convent founded here by the *Daniſh* King *Canute*; by which Convent, and the tranſlating of the See Epiſcopal from *Lichfield* hither, this City grew exceeding rich and wealthy. And though it has now neither Convent nor Epiſcopal See, more than in Ruin and in Title, ſtill it is a thriving Place, by reaſon of the Trade it drives in all theſe parts. It ſtands ſo commodiouſly, and is ſo handſomely built, that it is more than ordinarily frequented for an Inland Town. It belonged once to the Earls of *Cheſter*, and afterwards to *John* of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwall*; by which Annexation the Citizens got more than they laſt. For *Henry* the VIth laying to it ſome of the adjacent Villages, made it, with them, a County Corporate, clearly diſtinct from that of *Warwick*. Thus *Coventry*, though ſeated within the Bounds of *Warwickſhire*, became exempted from its Juriſdiction. And, in the very firſt year of the *Norman* Conqueſt, it became an Earldom, in the perſon of *Edwin*, a *Saxon*, with whom the Title died, and lay buried till the Reign of King *James* I. when *George Villiers*, the late Duke of *Buckingham*'s Father, was created Duke of *Buckingham* and Earl of *Coventry*, *An.* 1623. As for the time when, and manner how this City came to be joined to that of *Lichfield* in the Epiſcopal Stile, ſee LICHFIELD.

COULAN, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*. This Kingdom is between that of *Cochim*, which lies Northward of it, and *Travançor* to the South. The City of *Coulan* has been very conſiderable, rich, well peopled, and extraordinary flouriſhing, by reaſon of its great Commerce; but Sands have now ſo ſtopt the mouth of the Harbour, that *Goa* and *Calicut* have moſt of its former Trade. The *Portugueſe* have had a Fortreſs at *Coulan*, and have been the occaſion of the Converſion of a great many of the Kingdom. *Math. Lib.* 2. *Barboſa*, &c.

COULON-CHA, a Name given in *Perſia* to the Gentlemen the King ſends to the Governours of Provinces, Vice-Roys, and other conſiderable Perſons. *Coulon-cha* ſignifies a Royal Slave, but theſe are none, only take this Title to ſhew they are entirely devoted to their Sovereigns Service, and are moſt of them Perſons of Qualities Children, brought up from their Youth at Court, to fit them for great Employments. The Sophi ſends them to carry Preſents, or Orders of great Moment, to his Governours; he, they are ſent to, gives them a rich Suit of Cloths at their Coming, and a Preſent proportionable to their Quality when they Return: and ſometimes the King ſets the price of the Preſent they are to receive, and then they are paid immediately, and requires that they recompence his Ambaſſador according to his Merit, and the Credit he has at Court. *Chardin Voyage to Perſia.*

COULOUR, a Borough of the Kingdom of *Golconda*, ſeven days Journey from the Town of *Golconda*, on this ſide the Gulf of *Bengala*. Near this Borough is a Diamond Mine, called *The Mine of Coulour* in the *Perſian* Tongue, and of *Gani* in the Country Language. A poor Man diſcovered it about one hundred years ago, for in digging a ſmall ſpot of Land, he found one that weighed about 25 *Carats*; he took it up, obſerving it ſhining and pretty, tho' he did not know what it was, and carried it to *Golconda*, where, as luck would have it, he addreſſed himſelf to one that dealt in Diamonds. This Merchant was ſurprized to ſee a Diamond of that weight, becauſe the greateſt that were found before weighed but 10 or 12 *Carats* at moſt. So this ſpread all over the Country, and the ableſt of the Borough ſent to dig that Ground, and found a great number, ſome weighing above 45 *Carats*. There was one found, which being rough and unpoliſhed, weighed 800 *Carats*, and when worked was ſtill 280 *Carats*. *Mirgimola*, Miniſter of State to *Aureng-Zeb*, great Mogul of the *Indies*, made that Emperor a Preſent of it. They carry all the Earth they dig into a place for that purpoſe nigh at hand, where they ſteep and waſh it two or three times, dry it in the Sun, and winnow it; then ſpread it over the Ground, and beat it ſmall, ſift it a ſecond time, ſo ſpread it all over again thin and even, and begin at one of the ends, and ſo forward, to look for the Diamonds, and trade the ſame way as at the Mine of *Raolconde*. *Tavernier.*

COUNCIL. This Name taken in General ſignifies an Aſſembly of Prelates, that confer and decide what belongs to Religion, and Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. A Council is called a General one, when all the Biſhops of Chriſtendom meet, if there be no lawful Excuſe for abſence; this is alſo called *Oecumenique* from the Greek word οἰκουμένη, which ſignifies *the habitable earth.* A national, is a meeting of the Prelates of a Kingdom or Province, under a Patriarch or Primate. A Provincial is held by the Biſhops of that Dioceſs under a Metropolitan. The word Synod, which in Greek and Latin ſignifies a Council, is left to the Aſſemblies of the Prieſts of a Dioceſs, under the Authority of their Biſhop. Roman Catholicks count eighteen, but Proteſtants allow but ſix General Councils: There were two held at *Nice*, four at *Conſtantinople*, one at *Epheſus*, one at *Chalcedon*, five in the *Lateran* at *Rome*, two at *Lyons*, one at *Vienna*, one at *Florence*, and one at *Trent*. The firſt of *Nice*, a Town of *Bithynia* in *Aſia Minor*, was held in 325 under Pope *Sylveſter* in *Conſtantine the Great*'s Reign, againſt the *Arians*, who deny'd the Divinity of Jeſus Chriſt. The 2d, being the firſt of *Conſtantinople*, was held in 381, under Pope *Damaſus*, in the Emperor *Theodoſius*'s Reign, againſt the *Macedonians*, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. 3. Council of *Epheſus* was Celebrated under Pope *Celeſtin*, in *Theodoſius the Young*'s time, againſt the *Neſtorians*, that diſtinguiſhed two Perſons in Jeſus Chriſt, in the year 431. 4. That of *Chalcedon* was held in 451. under Pope *Leo*, in the Emperor *Marcian*'s time, againſt *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, who confounded the Humane and Divine Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*. 5. That was the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, was held in 553. under Pope *Vigilius*, in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Reign, againſt the Errors of the *Origeniſts*. The 6th, the third of *Conſtantinople*, under Pope *Agatho*, in 680. in the Reign of *Conſtantine Pogonatus*, againſt the *Monothelites*, who allowed but one Will in our Saviour. The 7th, the ſecond of *Nice* in 787. as the Roman Catholicks count it, under Pope *Adrian*, in the Empreſs *Irene* and her Son *Conſtantine*'s time, againſt the *Iconoclaſtes*, or Image-breakers. 8. The fourth of *Conſtantinople* in 869. under Pope *Adrian* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Baſilius*, againſt *Photius*. The 9th, firſt of *Lateran* at *Rome*, in 1122. under Pope *Calixtus* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry* V. for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. 10. The 2d of *Lateran*, in 1139. under Pope *Innocent* II. in the Reign of the Emperor *Conradus*, againſt the Anti-pope *Peter* of *Leon*, and for the preſervation of the Churches Poſſeſſions. 11. The 3d of *Lateran*, held in 1179. under Pope *Alexander* III. in the Emperor *Frederick*'s time, againſt the *Albigenſes*. 12. The 4th of *Lateran*, in 1215. under Pope *Innocent* III. in the Emperor *Otho*'s Reign, againſt the ſame *Albigenſes*, &c. The 13th, the firſt of *Lyons*, in 1215. under *Innocent* IV. againſt the Emperor *Frederick* II. who made War againſt the Pope, and detained ſome part of the Churches Patrimony. 14. The 2d of *Lyons* in 1274. under *Gregory* X. in the Emperor *Rodolphus*'s Reign, againſt the *Greeks*. 15. That of *Vienne*, in 1311. under Pope *Clement* V. in the Emperor *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, againſt the Templars and the *Beguards*, &c. The 16th of *Florence*, in 1439. under Pope *Eugenius* IV. for the Re-union of the *Greek* and *Roman* Church. 17. The fifth Council of *Lateran* in 1517. under *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. for the Abrogation of the Pragmatick Sanction. The 18th of *Trent*, held from 1545. to 1563. under *Paul* III. *Julius* III. and *Pius* IV. *Baron. in Annal. Spondan.* The two beſt Editions of them are, that of the *Louvre* Edition, conſiſting of Thirty ſeven Volumes, in Fol. much larger and more correct than that of *Binius*. And in 1670. *Labée* and *Coſſartius*, Jeſuits, publiſhed a new Edition of the Councils, in 17 Vol. Fol. which is one fourth larger than the *Louvre* Edition, and beſides, they have likewiſe run a Critick upon a great many Authors, and made many very judicious remarks upon abundance of Places, which wanted explanation. *Memoirs Sçavans.*

COURCELLES, (*Stephen de*) born at *Geneva*, in 1586. and died at *Amſterdam* in 1658. He was a Miniſter in *France* for many years, and having retir'd thence into *Holland*, gain'd great Reputation amongſt the *Arminian* Proteſtants, and ſucceeded *Simon Epiſcopius* in his Chair of Lector of Divinity. He was a great *Græcian*, and criticized upon the new Greek Copies of the *New Teſtament*, whereof he gave a new Edition, with divers readings drawn from different Manuſcripts; he prefix'd a Preface to this Work, wherein he obſerves, That it could be wiſh'd, there had not been a variety of Readings in the Books of the *New Teſtament*, but adds, That Experience ſhews, there are a great many, and thoſe very ancient too; yet that there are none that can be of any prejudice to Faith. *Chriſtophle Sandius* has, without reaſon, put *Courcelles*, in his *Bibliotheque* of *Anti-Trinitarians*.

COURLANDE, or CURLANDE, a Dutchy between the *Baltick-Sea*, *Samogitia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and *Livonia*. *Goldingen* is its Capital, and the Town of *Mittau*, the ordinary Reſidence of the Dukes. It was formerly part of *Livonia*, whence the River *Dwina* ſeparated it; but that Province being deſtroyed by the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, the Arch-biſhop of *Riga*, and the great Maſter of the *Teutonick*-Order put themſelves under the King of *Poland*'s Protection, with what little was left them: And it was then *Sigiſmond Auguſtus*, King of *Poland*, erected *Courlande* into a Dutchy, and gave it to *Godard Ketler*, of *Neſſelrot*, laſt great Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Livonia*, to hold as a Fief from the Crown of *Poland*. *Godard* died in 1587. leaving two Sons, *Frederick* who died without Iſſue, and *William*, who ſucceeded his Brother; but being diſpoſſeſſed by *Sigiſmond* III. and the States of *Poland*, he lived in Exile until his re-eſtabliſhment in 1610. The ſmall Province *Semigallia*, wherein the Town of *Mittau* is is a dependant of this Dutchy, which is the reaſon *James*, *William*'s Son, took the Title of Duke of *Courland*, *Livonia* and *Semigallia*. *Olearius.*

COURT OF AIDES, a Sovereign Juriſdiction, Eſtabliſhed in *France* to take an account, and judge of all Taxes, Aids, Cuſtoms, Impoſitions, and of the King's Five great Farms.

COURTS ROYAL, were great Aſſemblies in which the Kings of *France*, who kept them, ſhewed themſelves to the People, and to Strangers, with a Pomp and Magnificence worthy the Royal Dignity. Theſe Solemnities, which were different from them of *Mars*'s Fields, were held on the principal Feaſts of the year, as at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, &c. This Cuſtom was introduced into *England*, by *William the Conqueror*; for *Eadmer*, ſpeaking of *Henry* I. of *England*, calls that Solemnity, *The King's Crown days*, becauſe he appeared then with his Crown on his Head. They kept open Court, and threw Money to the People.

COURTENAI, a little Town of *France* in *Gatenois*, between *Montargis* and *Sens*, famous for having given its name to the Royal Family of *Courtenai*. *Peter* of *France*, Iſt of the name, ſeventh and youngeſt Son of King *Lewis the Big* or *Burly*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Renaud*, Lord of *Courtenai*, *Montargis*, *Chateau Renard*, *Champinelles*, &c. and had ſeveral Children by her. *Peter* II. his eldeſt Son, was Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and died in 1218. leaving his Son *Robert* his Heir and Succeſſor, who died in 1228. His Brother *Baudouin* ſucceeded this, and died in 1273. leaving by his Wife *Mary* of *Brienne*, *Philip*, Titular Emperor, who died in 1281. leaving no other Iſſue but *Catharine* of *Courtenai*, that was married to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, about 1300.

COURTENAI, (*Joſſelin de*) Count of *Edeſſa*, famous for his Vertue and great Courage. This Valiant Prince, who was drawn half dead, and all battered, out of the Ruins of a Fortreſs that he attacked near *Aleppo* in *Syria*, in 1131. lay languiſhing in his Bed, paſt all recovery, when news was brought him that the Soldan of *Iconium*, taking the advantage of his Ilneſs, had laid Siege to *Croiſſon*, who thereupon ordered his Son, Prince *Joſſelin*, to march out of hand againſt the Enemy; and upon his cowardly anſwer, That he did not think convenient to attack a ſtronger Party than his own, he got himſelf put in a Litter at the Head of his Troops, and marched directly towards the Soldan, who upon the News of his approach raiſed the Siege and retired: when theſe Tidings were brought the Generous Count, he got his Litter reſted on the Ground, in the midſt of his Army, and having given God thanks for ſo ſpecial a favour, he expired, more by the exceſs of his Joy, than the violence of his Pain: His Army thus victorious without fighting, brought the Body back in the ſame Litter, as if in a Triumphal Chariot, and buried it with the Honours due to ſo great a Man, in the Town of *Edeſſa*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoir de Croiſades.*

COURTIN (*Anthony de*) born at *Riom*, in 1622. was firſt Secretary to *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*, and ſerv'd in the ſame quality under *Charles Guſtavus*, who choſe him for his extraordinary Ambaſſador to the Court of *France*. After this Prince's death, *Lewis* the XIVth declared him his General Reſident to the Northern Princes; an Employment he would not accept of before he had the Conſent of *Swedeland*, to which he was ſo much beholding, and then engaged. After he had ended this Negotiation, his health not permitting him to undertake any other, he applied himſelf in his retirement to the writing of ſeveral diverting and uſeful Treatiſes, as his Treatiſe of *Civility*, *the point of Honour*, *Idleneſs*, *Jealouſy*, *&c.* and died in 1685.

COURTRAY upon *Lys*, a Town of the *Low Countries*, between *Liſle* and *Tournay*, *Ypre* and *Oudenarde*; Latin Authors call it *Corteriacum* and *Cortracum*, and thoſe of the Country *Cortrick*. It's thought that in *Cæſar*'s time it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Nervi* and *Tournifi*. *Philip the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, built a Caſtle in it, and others have added other Fortifications at different times. The *French*, by their too great Precipitation, loſt a Battle here in 1302. and becauſe they of *Courtray* kept an Anniverſary, to Celebrate the Memory of that happy day, it was plundered and burnt in 1382. Some time after it was re-built again, and is now pretty conſiderable for Commerce, its good Cittadel and great Territories. The River *Lys* divides it in two. The *French* took it in 1646. and the *Spaniards* re-took it the year after. *Lewis* the XIVth made himſelf Maſter of it in 1667. and kept it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668. and fortify'd it regularly; but being afterwards given to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeghen*, in 1678. and re-taken again by the *French*; they diſmantled it before they reſtored it to the *Spaniards*, by the Truce of 1684. in whoſe Hands it remains at preſent. *Guichardin. Graymaye. Valer. Andr.*

COURZOLA, an Iſland, with a Town of the ſame name, upon the Coaſts of *Dalmatia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of the Arch-biſhop of *Raguſa*. It now belongs to the States of *Venice*, for they got it from thoſe of *Raguſa* by this remarkable Artifice. The *Venetians* have a Rock called St. *Marc*, which commands the Town of *Raguſa*, with another little Rock nearer the Place, and has no more level Earth than what one houſe that is built there takes up. Being at difference with the *Raguſians*, they ſent ſome People in the Night to raiſe a Fort of Paſt-board-paper painted with Earth-colour in this little Rock, and ſent ſome wooden Canon thither; the next morning the *Raguſians* were ſo ſurprized to ſee a Cittadel finiſhed and furniſhed with Artillery in ſo ſhort a time, that they deſired to Capitulate; whereupon enſued a Peace, whereby the *Venetians* got the Iſland of *Courzola* in Exchange for their little Rock. The *Raguſiahs* alſo deſired the Rock of St. *Marc*, but had it not. *Courzola* is very convenient for the *Venetians*; for it ſerves as an Arſenal to build and refit their Ships, being all covered with very good Timber. The *Sardines*, or a ſort of Sea-fiſh, and Wine, make the chiefeſt Revenues. The Cathedral, the Town Walls, and moſt of the Houſes, are built of Marble, that is dug in the Iſland about four or five Miles thence. There are five Villages, which have about 1500 Inhabitants each. As the Iſland is almoſt covered with Wood, there are ſeveral wild Beaſts in it, amongſt other, a thing like a Dog, that cries like a Cat, or Peacock. If Fire be kindled near the Woods at night, one ſhall hear great numbers of theſe Beaſts make a noiſe that reſembles a man's voice. They dig up graves, and feed on the Bodies. Are good for nothing till they are dead, and then their Skins make but a ſorry ſort of Fur. The *Greeks* call them *Zachalia*, and the Turks *Tibakal*. Several think they are the *Hyænæ* of the Ancients, which ſome have ſaid to be ſucceſſively Male and Female, and imitated perfectly Man's Voice. *J. Spon. Voyage.*

COUSIN, (*John*) a famous *French* Painter of *Sency* near *Sens*, very expert in Geometry and Perſpective, and in Painting on Glaſs, to which he applied himſelf very much. Some will have him to have been a Huguenot, becauſe that in repreſenting the laſt Judgment on a glaſs of the Church of Saint *Romain* in *Sens*, he plac'd the Pope in Hell environ'd with Devils. *Felibien.*

COUTANCE, an Epiſcopal Town of *France*, Capital of a ſmall Territory in *Low-Normandy*. See CONSTANCE.

COUTRAS, a Borough of *France*, in *Guienne*, near the Frontiers of *Perigord*, ſituate upon the Confluent of the Rivers *Droune* or *Drougne*, an *Iſle*; is famous for the Battle *Henry* IVth of *France* gained there, when but King of *Navarre*, the 20th of *October*, 1587. The Duke of *Joyeuſe*, General of the Royaliſts, was killed.

COUVERDEN, a little Town and ſtrong Place, being one of the moſt regular of *Europe*, in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, in the *Low-Countries*. It's Capital of the Country of *Drente*, and lies in the middle of a great Bog, which renders its Avenues very difficult. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, Son to *William* I. took it from the *Spaniards* in 1592. and the *Hollanders* have kept it ſince. The Biſhop of *Munſter*, aſſiſted by *France*, made himſelf Maſter of it in 1672. but *Rabenhaupt* took it from him two years after. Lying on the Frontiers of *Weſtphalia* and the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, it is a good Bulwark for *Groningen*, and the other neighbouring Towns. It's the great Road to *Germany*, though the Way is narrow, and between Bogs. *Grotius Annal.*

COWBRIDGE, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, the Capital of its Hundred, governed by Bailiffs, annually choſen and ſworn by the Deputy-Conſtable under the Earl of *Pembrook*, of the Caſtle of St. *Quintin* near adjoining. The Juſtices keep a Quarter Seſſions for the County the Week after *Eaſter*. 136 m. from *London*.

COWES, a noted Harbour at the Entrance of the Creek that goes to *Newport* in the Iſle of *Weight*, fortified with a Caſtle.

COWLEY, (*Abraham*) born in *London* in 1618. was Educated in *Weſtminſter-School*, and *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where his Progreſſes in Learning were very promiſing. At the breaking out of the Civil Wars, his Loyalty drew him to *Oxford*, being the King's Head Quarters, here he continued his Studies with Reputation, and was much eſteemed by the Learned part of the Court; Being afterwards ſettled in my Lord St. *Alban*'s Family, he attended the Queen when ſhe was forced to retire into *France*. He was above twelve years abſent from his Native Country, during which time, he was generally employ'd in the King's Affairs; being ſometimes diſpatched into *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Scotland*, &c. and ſometimes employ'd in Decyphering Letters betwixt King *Charles* I. and his Queen. His managing of Intelligence, was a great Fatigue to him, and took up his whole time for ſeveral years together. Some time before the Reſtauration, he was ſent into *England*, to make his Obſervations upon the Poſture of Affairs: He had not been long in *London* before he was accidentally ſeized. The Uſurping Powers tryed to gain him to their Party, at his Examination, but finding him Proof againſt Intereſt and Invitation, they commit him cloſe Priſoner, from which Reſtraint, he was Enlarged by Dr. *Scarbrough* being Bail for him. As to his Temper, he ſeems to have been above Covetouſneſs and Ambition, and of an inoffenſive Behaviour. His Wit did not make him vain, nor his Honeſty moroſe and troubleſome. His Genius for Poetry of all Kinds, except the *Drama*, was Extraordinary. His imagination was Rich and Beautiful, his Judgment ſolid, his Numbers and Stile agreeable to his Subject, and his Learning comprehenſive. His *Miſtreſſes*, being written when he was very young, are the moſt unſerviceable part of his Poems: Here his Images are not always ſufficiently remote, and beſides, his intermixing *Scripture*, and Religious Alluſions, with a light Argument, is an unwarrantable freedom. His Muſe was more conſcientious, and better govern'd in his latter years. He deſign'd to have made a through Enquiry into the Faith and Cuſtoms of the Primitive Chriſtians, for the firſt four or five Centuries, and to have drawn his Obſervations into a Treatiſe, but was prevented by Death in his Undertaking. He liv'd about fifty years, and was bury'd near *Chaucer* and *Spencer* in *Weſtminſter-Abby*. Beſides his Folio in *Engliſh*, he wrote a Latin Poem, *Of Plants*, in ſix Books. See his Life before his Works.

COYACO, Lat. *Coyacum*, a place in the Dioceſs of *Oviedo* in *Spain*, famous for the Council held there in 1050. by all the Abbots, Prelates and Princes, about Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, and the Reformation of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Kingdom under *Ferdinand* I. ſurnamed *The Great*, King of *Caſtile*. *Baron.*

COZBI, Daughter of a *Madianite* Prince, called *Zur*. *Phinees*, Son of *Eleazar*, ſeeing *Zimri*, Prince of the Tribe of *Simeon*, enter boldly in a publick place to ſin with this *Cozbi*, or that he led her for that purpoſe to his Tent, followed and ſtuck both with his Dagger. This happened in *An. Mun.* 2583. or 84. *Numbers*, cap. 35.

COZRI, which ſome *Jews* pronounce *Cuzari*, is the Title of a *Jewiſh* Book, compoſed above two hundred years ago, by *R. Juda, Levita*. It contains a Diſpute of Religion in form of a Dialogue, wherein the Jews are defended againſt the Philoſophers of the *Gentiles*; and has a pretty exact Account of the *Jews* Tenets. It has been tranſlated into ſeveral Languages.

CRACOVIA, or *Krakow*, upon the *Viſtula*, Lat. *Cracovia*, a Town of *Upper Poland*, Capital of the Kingdom, with an Univerſity and Biſhoprick ſuffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Gneſna*, and was formerly for the moſt part the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings, who now generally keep at *Warſaw*. Some Authors take it to be the *Corradunum* of *Ptolemy*. It lies nine Leagues from *Sileſia*, and but a little more from *Hungary*. *Cracus* I. Prince of *Poland*, laid the Foundations of this Town in 700. and gave it his Name. Since that time it was conſiderably augmented, and divided into four Towns, whereof each has its different Officers and Magiſtrates; the four are called *Cracovia*, *Caſimiria*, *Stradomie*, and *Cleparia*. The firſt is environed with a Wall, fortified with ſome round brick Towers, and a Ditch which makes but inconſiderable Defence; but it comprehends the Caſtle built upon a Rock, a Mile in Circuit. It's a great ſtone building with two wings round a ſquare Court, where are three Galleries ſupported with Pillars, and paved with white and black Marble, that anſwer the Apartments, and are adorned with divers Paintings and Statues, and ſo are all the Apartments, eſpecially the King's, which is in the ſecond Story. The Cathedral of St. *Staniſlaus*, is famous for its Chapter and Treaſury. Beſides, there are above fifty other Churches in the Town. Our Lady's Church is in the great Square, which ſtands at the head of ten great Streets, and is environed with four ſumptuous rows of Palaces, built after the *Italian* way. The Academy was founded in 1364. by *Caſimir* I. King of *Poland*, who had the Profeſſors from *Sorbonne*, wherefore the Univerſity is called the Town of *Sorbonne*, as *Cracovia* the *Rome* of *Poland*. *Jews* are permitted to live here. They have a Synagogue at *Caſimiria*. They wear a Hat, a Ruff about their neck, and go in a long black Gown. The *Swedes* took *Cracovia* in 1655. after 5 Weeks Siege. The part called *Stradomie*, was almoſt quite ruin'd, and the Inhabitants forced to pay 300000 Rix Dollars, to ſecure themſelves from being plundered. They are moſt of them Merchants and Strangers, who are naturalized by the King. The Houſes are of Stone, and well built. There are alſo very fine Palaces, and pleaſant Houſes in the Country. *Cromer de ſitu Polon.* &c.

CRACUS, a Deity of the *Egyptians*, to which they uſed to offer ſalt things.

CRACUS I. Prince of *Poland*, choſen by the *Palatines*, in the year 700. *Cracus* II. his Son, ſucceeded him, but did not enjoy the Crown long, being killed, as hunting, by his own Brother *Lech*, who uſurped the Sovereign Authority. *Cromer.*

CRAFURD, the Title of an Earl, chief of the *Lindſeys*, an ancient and honourable Family in *Scotland*. *Cambden* ſays, That the Caſtle of *Crafurd*, in *Clidſdale*, was, together with the Title of Earl, conferred by *Robert* IId. King of *Scotland*, upon Sir *James Lindſey*, for his great valour in a ſingle Combat againſt Baron *Wells* an *Engliſhman-man*; ſo that by this Account they have been Earls about 400 years. He adds, That theſe *Lindſeys* have deſerved well of their Country, and are of ancient Nobility ever ſince that Sir *William Lindſey* married one of the Heirs of *William* of *Lancaſter*, Lord of *Kandale* in *England*, whoſe Niece in the third Degree of Lineal deſcent, was married into the moſt Honourable Family of *Coucy* in *France*. *Camb. Brit.* *Buchanan*, in his Hiſtory of King *James* II. mentions the Earl of *Crafurd* taking part with the *Douglaſſes*, that he ravaged the Lands of *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, their Enemy, and deſpiſed his Excommunication. But his Son, *Alexander Lindſey*, being put out of his place of Sheriff of *Aberbrothock* by that Monaſtery, in favour of one *Ogilvy*; it came to a War betwixt the *Lindſeys* and *Ogilvys*; and juſt as both Armies were about to engage, the Earl of *Crafurd*, being a Man of great Authority, ſtep'd out betwixt them, deſigning to bring his Son and the *Ogilvys* to an agreement; but being treacherouſly killed in the mean time by a Soldier of the other ſide; the *Lindſey*'s fell on, and after a bloody Battle, obtained the Victory, which they proſecuted to the utmoſt. In that ſame Reign he alſo mentions a League betwixt the Earls of *Crafurd*, *Roſs* and *Douglaſs*, being at that time the moſt noted and potent Families in *Scotland*. This did highly incenſe the King againſt *Douglaſs*, who being prevailed with to come to *Edinbourgh* on ſafe Conduct, the King ſtabbed him with his own hand, becauſe he would not diſſolve that League; this was in 1452. Upon this the reſt of the *Douglaſſes* took Arms with the Earl of *Crafurd*, and others of their Allies, ſo that the King had not ſtrength enough to oppoſe them, and therefore waited for the coming of *Alexander Gordon*, Earl of *Huntley*, who had raiſed a great Army for his Aſſiſtance. But as he was marching through *Angus*, the Earl of *Crafurd* gave him Battle at *Brechin*, forced the King's Main-body to give ground, and had probably obtained the Victory, if *Collace*, who commanded *Crafurd*'s left Wing, had not deſerted him upon a grudge; ſo that *Gordon* got the Victory. But being obliged to return and defend his own Country, which was invaded by the Earl of *Murray*, another of *Douglas*'s Allies, *Crafurd* ſtormed the Caſtles, and ſpoiled the Lands of thoſe who had deſerted him. After this *Crafurd*, with the other Nobles of *Douglas*'s Party, were declared Rebels in a meeting of the States at *Sterlin*, and an Army was raiſed to purſue them. So that the Earl of *Crafurd* being wearied out with the War, made his application to the King, and was pardoned. *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of St. *Andrew*'s, being a Man of great Authority, and the Nobility of *Angus* all interceding for him, to prevent the Deſtruction, of ſuch an eminent and ancient Family. *Crafurd* being thus pardoned, did quickly turn the Balance on the King's ſide, and join'd with him ſo effectually, as the Civil War was quickly brought to an end, and he behaved himſelf with ſo much Complaiſance and Courteſy amongſt the neighbouring Nobility, ever after, that his death, which did ſpeedily enſue, was much lamented by the King and all the People. *James* IIId being at variance with his Nobility, endeavoured to bring over ſome of them by Condeſcentions and conferring of Honours upon them; and amongſt others, he created *David Lindſey*, Earl of *Crafurd*, Duke of *Montroſs*; becauſe he was a powerful Man in his Country. The Papers and Records belonging to this great Family having been ſquandered during the eight years Impriſonment of the late Earl, for his adherence to the King, a fuller Account cannot now be given. The preſent Earl lived in Retirement from all publick affairs, during the late Reigns, and ſuffered amongſt others for his Nonconformity. But at the time of the Revolution, he was by his Majeſty's Favour and the Peoples Choice, made Preſident in all the chief Judicatories of the Kingdom, that of Common-pleas excepted, in all which Stations he behaved himſelf as a Loyal Subject, and a true Patriot to his Country. The Manſion-houſe of this Family is at *Struthers* in *Fife*, and the eldeſt Son bears the Title of Lord *Lindſey*.

CRAMOISY (*Sebaſtian*) a famous Printer in *Paris*, and the chief of that Imployment in his time; tho' it muſt be ſaid, his Editions fall ſhort, both in the Correctneſs and Beauty of the Character, of the Preſſes of *Stephens*, *Manutius*, *Plantin* and *Froben*. *Cramoiſy* had the Direction of the fineſt Preſs in the World, ſet up at the *Louvre*, by *Lewis* XIII. There is a Catalogue of his Editions, Printed both by himſelf and his Grandſon, who died in 1687.

CRANBOURN, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, ſeated near the Spring of a River, that runs into the *Stowre*. It is a Town of good Antiquity, having a Chace which extends almoſt to *Salisbury*. 85. miles from *London*.

CRANBROOK, a Market Town in *Kent*, in *Surry-Lath*, Seated at the Head of the River *Medway*, 44 Miles from *London*.

CRANGANOR, a Kingdom in the *Peninſula* of the *Indies*, on this ſide *Ganges*, upon the Coaſts of *Malabar*, with a Town of the ſame Name. It belonged to the *Portugueſe*, who were Maſters of moſt of the Country, but now it's the *Hollanders*. *Cranganor* is between *Cochim* to the South, and *Calicut* to the North. The People are moſt of them Chriſtians, and there is an Arch-biſhoprick ſince 1607. which is properly that of *Angamele*. *Jarric.*

CRANMER, (*Thomas*) born at *Aſlaeton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, in *July*, 1489. He was Son to *Thomas Cranmer*, Eſq; a Gentleman of a very ancient Family, and whoſe Anceſtor came in with the Conquerour. His Son *Thomas* was Educated in *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*, where he Commenced Doctor of Divinity, about the year 1523. The Lawfulneſs of the Marriage between *Henry* the VIIIth, and Queen *Katharine* of *Spain*, being made a Queſtion, *Cranmer* took the King's Side, and diſputed for the Divorce. The King being pleaſed with his way of arguing, Commands him to Court, and afterwards ſends him *Ambaſſador* into *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, where he managed the King's Affairs to his Satisfaction, and upon the Death of Arch-biſhop *Warham*, the King Orders him home, and makes him Arch-bibiſhop of *Canterbury*. He pronounces the Sentence of Divorce againſt Queen *Catharine*, and Marries the King to *Ann* of *Bulloign*. Upon the Receipt of the Popes Bulls for his Conſecration, &c. he Surrenders them to the King, and ſwears Canonical Obedience to the Pope, with an expreſs reſervation, *Not to do any thing contrary to the Laws of God, the King's Prerogative, and Statutes of the kingdom*; nor yet to bar himſelf from ſpeaking his mind freely in matters, relating to the Reformation of Religion, and the Government of the Church of *England*. He diſputes againſt the Popes Supremacy, in Parliament, moves for the Tranſlation of the Bible, and promotes the Diſſolution of Monaſteries; projecting an Erection of New Biſhopricks, out of the Revenues of thoſe Religious Houſes. He Divorces Queen *Ann*, upon her Confeſſion of certain *juſt*, *true*, and *lawful Impediments* againſt her Marriage with the King. He was concerned in the *Biſhop's Book*, being a Summary and Explication of the Grounds of Religion. When *Lambert* diſputed publickly before the King, againſt the Corporal Preſence, the Arch-biſhop argu'd againſt him, and held that ſide of the Queſtion, till the laſt year of *Henry* the VIIIth. *Cranmer*, with that part of the Biſhops that conſented to the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, would not give their Vote that the King ſhould have all the Revenues of them, to his own uſe. They were willing that the Lands, granted by the Crown, to Religious Houſes, ſhould revert thither; but the Remainder, they would have had beſtowed upon Hoſpitals and Grammar-Schools, for a Charitable Proviſion, and the promoting of Learning. When the Bill of the Six Articles came into the Parliament-Houſe, he oppoſed it for three days together, with great Courage and Learning. The Book called, *A neceſſary Erudition of a Chriſtian Man*, was compoſed by him. He was likewiſe Inſtrumental in the *Scotch* Reformation, by diſcourſing ſome Perſons of Quality, Priſoners at his Houſe, after the Defeat at *Muſleborough*. The *Engliſh* Bible was ordered to be read, by an Act of *Parliament* paſſed by his Intereſt: Theſe ſteps towards a Reformation, occaſioned him many Enemies, particularly the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*, together with ſome of the Juſtices of Peace of that County, join in an Information againſt him, and to this purpoſe, preſent a Book of Articles to the Privy Council; the King was ſo much his Friend, that he made him one of the Commiſſioners to Enquire into the Truth of the Depoſitions; upon a full Examination, the Articles were prov'd falſe, and the contrivers puniſh'd. He was afterwards maliciouſly Accus'd in Parliament, by one Sir *John Goſtwick*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, who was afterwards obliged to ſubmit to the Arch-biſhop, and ask Pardon. A little before the Death of King *Henry* VIIIth, he drew up a Form of Communion Service, at the King's Inſtance. The Arch-biſhop Crown'd King *Edward* VIth, and takes out a Commiſſion to execute his Office under him, and afterwards the Homilies were drawn up by him and the reſt of the Biſhops. When the Commons in *Devonſhire* made an Inſurrection, upon the Score of the Reformation, and the incloſing of Commons; he procured Sermons to be made againſt them. He gets the Common-Prayer-book Confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and endeavours to preſerve the Revenues of the Church. Afterwards he publiſh'd his Book againſt Biſhop *Gardiner*, and the *Corporal Preſence*; and in 1551. the New Common-Prayer-book was, by his Care, finiſh'd and authoriz'd. The next year, the Church-Articles were drawn up, by the Arch-biſhop and the reſt of the Biſhops. When King *Edward* declar'd his Intentions of leaving the Crown by Will to the Lady *Jane Grey*; the Biſhop oppos'd this Settlement, as prejudicial to the Right of the Princeſs *Mary*: But afterwards the Lawyers being of the contrary Opinion, he reſigned himſelf to their Judgment, and the King's Importunity, and ſet his Hand to the *Will*. Upon Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Crown, he refuſes to fly, and is ſoon after Attainted of Treaſon, and ſent to the Tower, from whence he's convey'd to *Oxford*, where, after a publick Diſputation about Religion, he is Condemn'd for a Heretick, and being Degraded by the Popes Delegates, Appeals to a General Council; ſoon after, he is prevail'd upon to recant his Principles, but order'd notwithſtanding to be burnt. At the Sermon Preach'd immediately before his Execution, he confeſſes and laments his Diſſembling, and as a Penance upon his Weakneſs, voluntarily burn'd off the hand which ſign'd his Recantation. At his Death he pray'd for King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, charg'd the People to obey 'em, as God's Miniſters, declaring withal, that whoever reſiſted them, reſiſted God's Ordinance. *Dr. Burnet's Hiſt. Reform. Stripe's Life of Arch-Biſhop* Cranmer, where the Reader may ſee an Account of his Works, &c.

CRANOSTAW, or *Kraniſlaw*, Lat. *Granoſlavia*, a Town of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, ſituated upon the little River of *Wieprz*, which forms a Lake there that contributes much to its ſtrength. *Cranoſlaw* has now the Epiſcopal See of *Chelm*, that was removed thither.

CRANTOR of *Solos*, an Academick Philoſopher much eſteemed in the CXVIth. *Olympiad*, or 440th year of *Rome*, was Diſciple of *Xenocrates*, and companion of *Crates* and *Philemon*. He left *Commentaries* that amounted to 30000 Lines, compoſed ſeveral Poems, which he ſealed up, and placed in *Minerva*'s Temple. *Diog. Laert.*

CRAON upon *Oudon*, a little Town of *France*, in *Anjou*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine* and *Bretany*, gave its Name to the Family of the Barons of *Craon*, ſo famous in the Hiſtory of *France*.

CRAPONE, the Name of the *Canal* of *France* in *Provence*, drawn from the River of *Durance* to *Arles*. This Name was derived from *Adam de Crapone*, who gave the Deſign of this Work, and put it in execution. He alſo undertook to make a Communication between the two Seas in *France*; and King *Henry* II. gave him Commiſſioners that begun to forward the Work, when *Crapone* was poiſoned at *Nants*, whither he was ſent to demoliſh a Cittadel that was begun on an ill Spot of Ground.

CRASSITIUS (*Lucius*) of *Tarentum*, took the ſur-name of *Panſa*. He liv'd under the Reign of *Auguſtus*, and was a very famous Grammarian, taught at *Rome*, was *Præceptor* to *Julius Antonius*, *Marc Antony*'s Son, and afterwards apply'd himſelf altogether to Philoſophy. *Sueton.*

CRASSUS, (*Lucius*) an excellent Orator mentioned by *Cicero*, liv'd about ninety years before our Saviour. It's ſaid he was the Son of *P. Licinius Craſſus*, who was Conſul and High-prieſt in the 623d year of *Rome*, and died the ſame year in the War againſt *Ariſtonicus Eumenes*'s Son. *Publius Craſſus* alſo, ſaid to be the Orator's Brother, ſtuck to *Marius*, and kill'd himſelf to avoid falling into the Enemies hands. It was ſaid of the Conſul *Licinius Craſſus*, that he was the Learnedeſt, the Nobleſt, moſt Eloquent and Famous Lawyer of the whole Common-wealth. This Family, a branch of that of the *Licinians*, furniſh'd *Rome* with ſeveral Magiſtrates, and the Common-wealth with Officers; as *C. Licinius Craſſus*, Conſul in 583. of *Rome*; another in 657. *&c.*

CRASSUS (*Marcus Licinius*) a *Roman* Conſul, deſcended of a Noble Family, was Son of a Cenſor. He married his Brother's Widow; and being extraordinary Covetous, dealt in Slaves, to enrich himſelf. So that it's ſaid, when he begun to have ſhare in the publick Concerns, he was worth 300 Talents, that is, 280000 Crowns; and afterwards became ſo very wealthy, that he treated all the people of *Rome*, and gave each Citizen a Proviſion of Corn for three Months. When he was going againſt the *Parthians*, he made an Inventory of his Goods, and found he was worth 7100 Talents, that is 4260000 Crowns. His ordinary ſaying was, as *Cicero* obſerved, *That he eſteemed none rich, but he that could maintain an Army.* Not being able to live at *Rome*, under the Tyranny of *Cinna* and *Marius*, he left it in 668. and retired into *Spain*, where a friend of his, called *Vibicus*, kept him hid in a Cave for eight Months. Thence he paſſed into *Africa*, to *Sylla*, who employ'd him, and upon all occaſions he gave ſignal Proofs of his great Courage in the War againſt the Slaves, commanded by *Spartacus*, which got him the Honour of the little Triumph. Being *Prætor* in 684. he decimated the Deſerters, defeated *Spartacus*, and Crucified all thoſe that fled from the Fight. He was afterwards Conſul in 684. with *Pompey*, then Cenſor, and afterwards of the Triumvirate with *Cæſar* and *Pompey*. This Union was of no long continuance; but *Craſſus* joining with *Pompey* obtained a Conſulate in 699. *Syria* fell to his ſhare; and as his Avarice was ſtill unſatiable, he plundered the Temple at *Jeruſalem*, and carried an ineſtimable booty out of *Judea* in 700. This great Covetouſneſs put him upon a fatal War againſt the *Parthians*; for his Son *Marcus* was killed almoſt in his fight; and he himſelf loſt his Life ſoon after, in the 701ſt of *Rome*. It's ſaid, that the *Parthians* having cut off his Head, and carried it to *Hyrode*, one of their Kings, he cauſed them to pour melted Gold into its Mouth, that as his Soul burned when he was alive, with the inſatiable deſire of that Metal, ſo his Body, deprived of life, ſhould be alſo conſumed with that ſame. *Plutarch*, *Florus*, *Joſephus.*

CRATEUS, Guardian to his Nephew *Idomeneus* King of *Crete*, Son of *Deucalion*, governed the Kingdom when *Idomeneus* was abſent at the Siege of *Troy*, conſulted the Oracle about his Fate, which returned anſwer, That he ſhould be killed by one of his Children. He had a Son called *Althemenes*, and three Daughters; the Son hearing what the Oracle had pronounced, freely quitted his Country, and retired to *Rhodes*; the three Siſters were alſo diſpoſed to foreign Princes; ſo that *Crateus* ſeemed to be ſafe enough, until his Grief for the Son's abſence, made him rig out a Ship, to go in ſearch of him. He landed in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, which made the Inhabitants, taking him to be an Enemy, run to their Arms. His Son among the reſt came too, who aiming at the likelieſt of theſe pretended Enemies, wounded the Father, of which wound he died. *Althemenes* finding what he had done, prayed the Gods that he might not ſurvive his Father; ſo the Earth opened, and ſwallowed him. *Diodorus Sicul.*

CRATERUS, Lieutenant, and Favourite of *Alexander the Great*, lived in the 425th year of *Rome*, gave proofs of his courage and wit, by the fine Works he compoſed of *Alexander*'s Conqueſts. *Voſſius*. *Strabo* in his 15th Book cites a Letter which *Craterus* wrote to his Mother *Ariſtopatris*, wherein he gives an account of the Curioſities which he had ſeen in the *Indies*.

CRATERUS, *Alexander the Great*'s Favourite, and Rival to *Antipater*, to make them Friends; that Prince uſed to ſay, that *Antipater* was Friend to *Alexander*, and *Craterus* to the King; intimating, that the firſt loved his Perſon, the other his Dignity. This was a Gentleman whoſe very Air bore a great deal of Majeſty, and whoſe Courage deſpiſed the greateſt dangers. He was killed in the fight againſt *Eumenes*, who obſerving him expire, in the Throng alighted from his Horſe, took care of him, and had him honourably buried. *Suidas*, *Strabo*.

CRATES, Diſciple of *Diogenes* the Cynick, a *Theban*, Son of *Aſcondus*, lived in the CXIIIth *Olympiad*, the 426th of *Rome*, 328th before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Antiſthenes* in his Succeſſions ſays, That *Crates* having obſerved in a Comedy, that one *Telephus*, who held a Basket of precious things had quitted all to follow the Cynick Philoſophy, ſold his Goods, and did the like. Some Authors ſay, he threw all his Money into the Sea. Others, that he put it into a Banker's hands, with Orders to give it to his Children, if they ſhould chance to have no Wit; but if they ſhould have any, and did become Philoſophers, he ſhould diſtribute it among the People, becauſe the others would have no occaſion for it. *Nicodromus*, a Muſician, having made his Cheek ſwell with a Blow he gave him, he laid a Paper over it with theſe words, *Nicodromus did it.* When *Alexander* asked him, Whether he would be glad that his Country were rebuilt? He anſwered, He did not care whether it were or no; becauſe another *Alexander* might ruine it again; adding, That his Country was his contempt of Fame and Poverty, and that he ſhould never fall into Enemies hands. *Hyparchia*, a Philoſopher too, was *Crates* his Wife. *Laert.*

CRATES, an Academick Philoſopher, Son of *Antigonus*, was of *Athens*, as *Diogenes Laertius* ſays, or rather of a Town called *Trie*. He was Diſciple of *Polemon*, and his Succeſſor. *Polemon* died in the CXXVIIth *Olympiad*, in the 484th of *Rome*. Theſe two Philoſophers were ſo very intimate when living, that they ordered they ſhould be buried in the ſame Tomb. *Laert.*

CRATES, Native of *Pergame*, a Greek Hiſtorian, *Diogenes Laertius*, ſpeaks of one *Crates*, who mode Comedies after the old mode, of an Orator of the Family of *Iſocrates*, of a Peripatetick Philoſopher, and of an Academick Philoſopher of *Tarſus*, of one that made Epigrams, and of a Geometrician, all of this Name.

CRATES, an *Athenian* Comick Poet, was the firſt that brought Drunkards upon the Stage. His Pieces were very diverting, but alſo very Satyrical. *Plutarch.*

CRATESIPOLIS, *Alexander*'s Wife, Tyrant of *Sicyone*, ſhe kept the poſſeſſion of this Kingdom after her Husband's death. The *Sicyonians* looking upon her as a Woman, and Wife to a Tyrant, would have dethroned her; but ſhe put her ſelf at the head of an Army, beat the Rebels, and hanged about forty of the moſt ſeditious. So ſhe revenged her Husband's death, whom they had murthered, and made her ſelf dreaded by thoſe that would not obey ſo worthy a Princeſs. *Diodorus Sic.*

CRATILUS, a Philoſopher of *Athens*, was Diſciple of *Heraclitus*, and *Præceptor* to *Plato* after *Socrates* death. He lived in the 350th year of *Rome*. *Laert.*

CRATINUS, an *Athenian* Poet, who wrote the old Comedy, compoſed 21 Pieces, and carried the Prize nine times. He was bold in his Compoſitions, and ſo free in his Stile, that he did not ſpare the very Officers of the Common-wealth. He was one of the greateſt Drinkers of his time, yet lived to be ninety five years of age, as *Horace* obſerves in one of his Epiſtles to *Mecænas*, *lib.* 1. *ep.* 19.

CRATIPPE, *Cratippus*, a Greek Hiſtorian, contemporary with *Thucydides*, made a Collection in his Writing of what the other had omitted, as *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* obſerves in his Critick upon the Hiſtory of *Thucydides*.

CRATIPPUS, Native of *Mitylene*, a Philoſopher that taught at *Athens* in the 706th year of *Rome*, 46 years before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Cicero*'s Son was one of his Auditors, as appears by the beginning of *Cicero*'s firſt Book *De Officiis*. He alſo comforted *Pompey* after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, as may be ſeen in *Pompey*'s Life writ by *Plutarch*.

CRATIVAS, or *Cratevas*, a Phyſician, contemporary with *Hippocrates*, and much eſteemed by him for his Skill in Plants.

CRATON (*John*) called *De Craftheim*, born at *Breſlaw* in *Sileſia*, in 1519. He was Phyſician to the Emperors *Ferdinand* the Iſt, *Maximilian* IId, and *Rodolphus* IId. His skill in the Languages, Philoſophy, and the polite part of Learning, together with his Conſiderableneſs in his own Profeſſion, procured him the Eſteem of moſt of the Learned Men of his Time. He wrote ſeveral fine Treatiſes, as *Iſagoge Medicinæ*, *Periocha Methodica in Galeni Libros*, *De Elementis*, *Natura Humana*, *Atrabile*, *Temperamentis & Facultatibus Naturalibus*. *Microtechne ſeu, Parva Ars Medicinalis*, *Methodus Therapeutica*, *Concilia*, *Epiſtolæ*, *&c.* *Chytræus in Mænum.* *Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. German.* *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. &c.*

CRATS, (*John Philip*) Count of *Schaupfeſtein*, Colonel in General *Tilli*'s Army, ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral occaſions, as in the re-taking of *Friberg* and *Lanſperg* from the *Swedes*, and making himſelf Maſter of *Weiſſemberg*. The Duke of *Bavaria* ſatisfied with his Fidelity and Valour, made him Governour of one of his Fortreſſes; but the Count liking War better than the keeping of a Fort, asked leave to quit it, under pretext of going to *Bohemia*, to defend his own Lands; and without ſtaying for an Anſwer, went to *Ratisbonne*, and thence to the *Swediſh* Camp, where he was employed. But being taken at the Battle of *Nordlinguen*, was beheaded in the Priſon at *Vienna*, the ſame year, 1634. *Le Blanc.*

CRAU, a great ſtony Place in *Provence*, ſeven or eight Leagues wide. The Ancients ſeeking the reaſon of that prodigious quantity of Stones, ſome were of Opinion, as *Ariſtotle*, that an Earthquake was the occaſion of them. *Poſſidonius* thought that the Place had been formerly a Lake. But *Æſchylus*, making uſe of his privilege to Romance, ſays, That when *Hercules* fought with the *Ligurians*, *Jupiter* ſeeing the Danger he was in, ſhowred thoſe Stones upon the Enemy, and battered them all to pieces.

CRAVEN (*William*) the Son and Heir of Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Merchant-taylor, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1611. 9 *Jac.* I. in his youth much affecting military Exerciſes, was ſent to the Wars of *Germany* by King *Charles* I. where he ſerved under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and afterwards in the *Netherlands*, under *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, in which valiant Adventures he gain'd ſuch Honour, that at his Return, he was by the ſame King *Charles* raiſed to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Craven* of *Hamſted-Marſhal, in Com. Berks*, 2 *Car.* I. with remainder for want of Iſſue male of his own Body, to *John Craven* and *Thomas Craven*, his Brothers ſucceſſively, and to the Heirs male of their Bodies. And for his faithful Services during the Civil War, advanced by King *Charles* II. in the 16th year of his Reign, to the Title of Viſcount *Craven* of *Uffington* in the County of *Berks*, and Earl of *Craven in Com. Ebor.* And by reaſon both his Brothers were then dead without Iſſue, with Remainder of that Title, of Lord *Craven* of *Hampſted-Marſhall*, for want of Iſſue-male of his own Body lawfully begotten, to Sir *William Craven* of *Lenchwike in Com. Wigorn.* Knight, and to the Heirs Male of his body. And for default of ſuch Iſſue, to Sir *Anthony Craven*, Knight, Brother to the ſame Sir *William*, and to the Iſſue male of his Body. And afterwards, by reaſon that the Iſſue-male of the ſaid Sir *William Craven* of *Lenchwike in Com. Wigorn*, Knight, was then extinct, in caſe of failure of Iſſue male from the before ſpecified, Sir *Anthony Craven*, Kt. by other Letters Patents, bearing Date 17 *Car.* II. obtained a farther Grant, That the ſaid Title of Lord *Craven* of *Hampſted-Marſhall*, ſhould remain unto Sir *William Craven*, Knight, Son to Sir *Thomas Craven*, Brother to the ſaid Sir *Anthony*, and to the Heirs male of his Body for ever. *Dugdale.*

CRAVEN, a part of the Weſt-riding of *Yorkſhire*, hilly and rough, in which *Shipton* ſtands. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Honourable *William Craven*, created by King *Charles* the IId. *An.* 1664.

CRECI, or *Creſſi* upon *Authie*, Lat. *Cariſiacum*, a Borough of *France* in *Picardy*, in the County of *Ponthieu*, between *Abbeville* and *Herdin.* It was formerly but an inconſiderable Village, but very remarkable for the memorable Battle loſt by *Philip* of *Valois* againſt the *Engliſh*, which was the greateſt defeat the *French* ever had. *Edward* the IIId, King of *England*, had an entire Victory, for above 30000 *French* Foot, 1200 Horſe, and 80 Colours, were loſt in that Fight on the 26th of *Auguſt*, *An.* 1346. *John* King of *Bohemia*; *Charles*, Count of *Alencon*, the King's Brother; *Lewis* Count of *Flanders*; and ten or twelve of the other chiefeſt Men were killed too. King *John*, as blind as he was, fought very valiantly, getting his Reigns tied to two of the ſtouteſt Knights Bridles. Here has been held a Council by *Hincmar*, Arch-biſhop of *Creci*, in 853. where *Charles the Bald* aſſiſted, and the Monk *Godeſchalk* accuſed of preaching ſome Errors in the Doctrine of *Predeſtination*, *Free-will*, and *Redemption by our Saviour's Paſſion*, was depoſed of his Order of Prieſthood, and whip'd, until he threw his Writings into a Fire that was made before him. See GODESCHALK, and *The Univerſal Bibliotheque*, *T.* 11. *pag.* 229. *T.* 3. *Art.* 1[illegible].

CREDI (*Lorenzo di*) a famous Painter of *Florence*, ſet himſelf wholly to imitate the Works of *Leonardo de Vinci*, his Copies were ſo very fine, that 'twas hard to diſtinguiſh them from the Originals. *Felibien*, &c.

CREDITON, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, upon the Rivers *Credit* and *Forton.* The Capital of its Hundred, and formerly a Biſhop's-ſee, till King *Edward the Confeſſor* tranſlated the ſame to *Exon.* It is adorned with a fair Church built Cathedral wiſe, well inhabited, in a rich Soil, and drives a good Trade of Serges. Both the aforeſaid Rivers fall into the *Ex.* 148 m. from *London.*

CREIL, Lat. *Creolium*, a little Town of *France*, in the Government of the Iſle of *France*, in *Valois*, ſituate upon the River *Oyſe*, that has a Bridge over it there, between the Bridges of St. *Maxence* and St. *Leu*, upon the ſame River, two Leagues from *Senlis*, and a little more from *Creſpi.*

CREKELADE, a Market-town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Highworth*, which returns two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's almoſt encompaſſed with Water, 65 Miles from *London.*

CRELLIUS (*John*) the moſt eſteemed *Unitarian*, next to *Socinus.* The *Socinians* in *Poland*, and *Fratres Poloni*, reckon him an Author of the Second Claſs. He was born in 1590. in a Village near *Nuremberg.* After he was brought up here, he embraced *Socinus*'s Opinion; went to *Poland* in 1612. ſettled at *Racovia*, where the *Unitarians* had a School, in which he became Profeſſor, and was afterwards made Miniſter. He has writ ſeveral Tracts upon the New Teſtament; *Grotius* having writ a Book *Of Chriſt's Satisfaction*, againſt the Doctrine of *Fauſtus Socinus*, *Crellius* made an Anſwer to it. *Crellius* writ alſo a Book *of Morals*, and amongſt other things maintains, That it's Lawful for Men to beat their Wives. *Memoirs Scavans.*

CREMA, a Town of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhoprick erected by Pope *Gregory* XIIIth, and Suffragan of *Bolognia.* It's Capital of a little Country which the *Italians* call *Cremaſco.* *Crema* is upon the River *Serio*, which at the borders of *Milannois* joins the *Adde.* It's fine Palace, its Caſtle, and other Fortifications make it conſiderable; yet it was formerly but an ordinary Town or *Caſtello*, as the *Italians* called it. The Name *Crema* is thought to have been given it when it was re-built upon the ruins of a Town burned by the Arch-biſhop of *Milan*, upon pretence of Hereſy, in 951. However, it belonged firſt to the Emperors, afterwards to the Viſcounts of *Cremona* and *Plaiſance*; and at laſt fell to the *Venetians.* *Merula*, *Blondus.*

CREMELENA, a Caſtle or Palace of the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, in the Town of *Moſcow.* This is environ'd with three Walls, all well furniſhed with Canon. It's ſo big within, that it may paſs for a ſmall Town contained in a greater. In the middle of the Court are two fine Towers covered with Copper gilt. The higheſt is called *John Uvelike*, or *Great John.* In the other is a Bell of ſuch extraordinary bigneſs, that it's ſaid, it weighs Three hundred and thirty ſix Quintals or hundred weight; and takes eighty ſtrong Men to ring it. It's never rung but at great Feſtivals, the Coronation of the great Dukes, and when Ambaſſadors make their Publick Entries. The great Duke's Palace is built backwards, on one ſide whereof is the Patriarch's Houſe, and on the other, great Pavilions, wherein the *Knez* and *Baiores*, that is, the moſt conſiderable Lords of Court live. About 1630. there was a new beautiful free-ſtone Palace, built after the *Italian* faſhion, for the young Prince; the ancient dwelling being of Wood, and therefore thought the healthfulleſt. The Furniture of both is very magnificent, where every thing that is rich, or a Curioſity in Foreign Countries, is to be ſeen. At one end of the great Square, is the Duke's Exchequer-chamber; and within the Walls of this vaſt ſpace, are above fifty little free ſtone Chapels covered with gilt Braſs; the moſt conſiderable is that of St. *Michael*, where the *Czar*'s Tombs are; there are alſo two fine Monaſteries, one of Friars, the other of Nuns, which follow both St. *Baſil*'s Rule, and the Greek Ceremonies, which are practis'd by all the *Muſcovite* Church. At the Caſtle-gate, towards the South, is a fine Church, dedicated to the *Trinity*, and commonly called *Jeruſalem*; it's the moſt magnificent Structure in all *Moſcow.* It's ſaid that the great Duke *John Baſilovitz*, who built it about 1550. was ſo taken with this Building, that he put the Architect's Eye out, that he might not build any other like that. Near this Church are two great pieces of Cannon pointed againſt the Place the *Tartars* uſed to break in at. *Olearius.*

CREMERA, a little River of *Tuſcany*, famous for the Defeat of 300 *Fabians*, who falling into an Ambuſcade of the Enemy, were moſt of them cut off upon the Banks of this River. This troubled the *Romans* ſo much, that they put this day among the other unfortunate ones in their Calendar, and call'd the Gate they marched out at *Scelerata*, or *Unfortunate.* *Livy*, *Baudrand.*

CREMONA, a Town of *Italy*, in *Milanois*, near the *Po*; Capital of *Cremonois*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Milan.* It was formerly a famous Colony of the *Galli Senones*, and then of the *Romans.* It lies in a great Plain near the River *Po*, with which it joins by the Canal *Oglio*, which fills the Town-ditch that is about five hundred paces round. Its Caſtle is very ſtrong and its Tower very high. Moſt of the Streets are large and ſtreight, beautified with good Buildings, magnificent Churches, and large Squares. *Cremona* has been Subject to great Revolutions, and ſuffered, not only when *Hannibal* came into *Italy*, and in *Vitellius*'s time; but alſo by the *Goths*, *Sclavonians*, and *Lombards*, about 630. But it was re-built out of its Ruins, about [illegible] 1284. by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, who built the Tower above-mentioned, which is ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in *Europe.* Since this time it has given the Title of Viſcounts; and was under the *French*, the *Venetians*, and the Dukes of *Milan.* The *French* and *Modenois*, after they had defeated the *Spaniards* in its Neighbourhood, laid Siege to the Town it ſelf in 1648. but could not take it. *Tit. Liv. Leander Alberti.*

CREMPEN, or *Krempen*, Lat. *Crempa*, a little Town of *Holſtein*, in the Province of *Stormaren*, belongs to the King of *Denmark.* It's very well Fortified, and lies upon the River *Store* that empties it ſelf into the *Elbe* near *Glukſtadt.*

CREON, King of *Thebes*, Son of *Menecius*, and Brother to *Jocaſta*, liv'd about *A.M.* 3830. He ſeiz'd the Crown of *Thebes*, both before *Oedipus*'s Reign, and alſo after his Death. He put *Antigone* to death, only for burying of her Brother *Polynices*, which was looked upon as ſo great a piece of Barbarity, that *Theſeus*, at the inſtance of the *Theban* Ladies, made an Expedition againſt him, and depriv'd him both of his Kingdom and Life. *Sophoc. Antig. Statius Thebais.*

CREON, *Archon* or *Prætor* of *Athens*, thoſe that were in that Office before him govern'd ten years, but *Erixias* dying, or being depoſed in the XXIIIth *Olympiad*, the 68th of the Foundation of *Rome*, they ſubſtituted Prætors, who governed but a year, and *Creon* was the firſt of theſe *Archons.*

CREOPHILUS, Hoſt or intimate Friend of *Homer*, liv'd about *A.M.* 3070. ſome will have him of *Samos* or *Chio*, and that he was *Homer*'s Son-in-law: He preſented him with the Poem of the taking of *Oechalia.*

CREQUI, a Noble and Ancient Family of *France*, took its name from the Lordſhip of *Crequi* in *Artois*, upon the Borders of *Picardy.*

CREQUI (*Charles* I. of this name) Lord of *Crequi*, *&c.* Peer and Mareſchal of *France*; one of the greateſt Commanders of his time, and famous for his Duel with *Don Philippin*, Baſtard of *Savoy*, whom he kill'd in 1599. *Don Philippin* being in the Fort called *Chamouſſet*, when it was taken by the *French*, and in haſte to make his eſcape, chang'd Cloaths with a Common

Soldier, and forgot a very rich Scarf; this Soldier falling to one of *Crequi*'s Serjeants, the Colonel charg'd the Trumpet that came from the *Savoyards* to demand the Dead, to tell *Dom Philippin* from him, That he ſhould have a greater care of Ladies Favours. *Dom Philippin* took this joke as a great affront, and three years after, Peace being concluded, came to ſeek *Crequi*, who wounded him, and ſent a Chirurgeon to take care of him. The Duke of *Savoy* hearing of this fight, forbad the Baſtard his fight, before he had repair'd his Honour: So *Dom Philippin* challenges the ſecond time, and was kill'd near the *Rhone*, where they fought. *Crequi* ſignalized himſelf afterwards at the fight of *Pont Cé* in 1620, and at the Siege of St. *Jean Angeli* in 1622. did great great Service upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the *Spaniards*. He was killed by a Cannon Ball at *Crema* in 1638.

CREQUI (*Francis*) *Mareſchal* of *France*, Governour of *Metz*, Lieutenant General of his Majeſties Armies, gave ſufficient Proof, both of his Valour and Conduct, and was a Scholar as well as a Soldier. He was was made Mareſchal of *France* in 1668. and was in moſt of the conſiderable Actions in the Field, about that time. In 1675. he was defeated near *Pont de Conſarbrick* upon the River *Sarr*. After this Misfortune he threw himſelf into *Treves*, when Beſieg'd by the *Germans*, and would never be brought to Sign the Capitulation. In 1676. he ſerv'd in the King's Army, in the Siege of *Conde* and elſewhere. The Year after he was made Governour of *Metz*, and was General of the King's Army in *Lorrain* and *Germany*. The *Germans*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, were forced to quit their Deſign of Recovering *Lorrain*; for the Mareſchal *de Crequi* obſerved them ſo narrowly, that they were forced to repaſs the *Rhine*, after the Loſs of above eight thouſand of their Men. He cut off ſeven or eight hundred of them at the fight of *Cockberg*, and then Marching up into their Country, took *Friburg* from them, in the beginning of *November*.

CRES, Firſt King of *Crete*, begun his Reign, *An.* 2097. of the world, and gave his Name to the Iſland. He built *Gnoſſus*, and a Temple to *Cybile*. *Euſeb. Chron.*

CRESCENS, Diſciple of Saint *Paul*, thought to have Preached the Goſpel at *Mayence* and *Vienne* in *France*, of which laſt Town he was Biſhop, until he was Martyr'd under *Nero*; or, as others ſay, under *Trajan*. The paſſage of Saint *Paul*, in the Fourth Chapter of his Second Epiſtle to *Timothy*, ſays, That *Creſcens* was ſent to *Galatia*, and not to *Gaul*, which makes it queſtionable, Whether he were the *Creſcens* that founded the Church of *Vienne*.

CRESCENS, *Cynique* Philoſopher, liv'd in the IId Age in 154. He accus'd the Chriſtians of ſo many ill things, that *Juſtin Martyr* writ a ſecond Apology, in their Vindication, which he addreſſed to the Emperors: This occaſion'd his own death the 13th of *April*, in 163.

CRESCENTIO, (*Marcellus*) Cardinal, Biſhop of *Marſico*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He was Protector of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, and perpetual Legate of *Boulogne*. *Julius* III. named him his Legate to preſide in the Council of *Trent*, which he did the XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XVth Seſſion; after this laſt ended in 1552, the Cardinal fell ill at *Trent*, his ſickneſs was ſaid to proceed from a fright he took, for ſitting up all Night to acquaint the Pope with what paſſed; he fanſied he ſaw a Dog with a terrible wide mouth, fiery Eyes, and Ears hanging down, that came juſt to him as if he were mad; upon this he called his Servants, who could ſee no ſuch thing; yet, the Cardinal, frighted with the Spectre, began to be delirious, and was ſo ill, that he deſpair'd of ever recovering, though the Phyſicians and his Friends aſſured him, there was no fear of him. Thence he was carried to *Verona*, where, when he was juſt dying, he cryed, *Have a care of that Dog that is getting upon the Bed. Ughel. Bzovius, Spondan. Morery* takes this Story for a ſort of a Fable.

CRESCENTIUS (*Numantanus*) a *Roman* Patrician, lived in the Xth Age, and forced Pope *John* XVth to make his eſcape into *Tuſcany*, in 985. but was re-called ſome time after, and he and *Creſcentius* agreed pretty well. After his death Pope *Gregory* V. was choſen, againſt whom *Creſcentius* ſet up *John* of *Calabria*, Native of *Roſſano*, and Biſhop of *Plaiſance*, under the Name of *John* XVI. The Emperour *Otho* III. came to his Couſin *Gregory*'s aſſiſtance, put the Anti-pope to death, and *Creſcentius* being taken in his Fort, was thrown from the top of one of the Towers, and being dragged from one ſide to another, was at laſt hanged up. Thus *Glaber Rodolphus* tells this paſſage; but the Cardinal *Peter Damienus*, and *Leo* of *Oſtie*, Author of the Hiſtory of Mount *Caſſin*, gives a different account of it; for the firſt affirms in the Life of St. *Romuald*, That the Emperor promiſed *Creſcentius* his Life, upon condition he would deliver him the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, but that he cauſed his Head to be cut off notwithſtanding the Promiſe. *Leo d'Oſtia. Baronius.*

CRESPET, (*Pater*) a *Celeſtin* Monk, wrote ſeveral very learned Pieces, and dyed in 1595. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Summa Catholicæ Fidei & Eccleſiaſticæ Diſciplinæ, abſolutiſſimæ Legis Evangelicæ Pandecta. Diſcourſ. Catholiques ſur le Mortalitè de l'Ame*, &c. *Le Hiſtoire des Celeſtins M. S. in Bibl. Pariſ.*

CRESPI in *Valois*, a little Town of *France*, Capital of *Valois* in the Iſle of *France*; Latin Authors call it *Crepiacum*: It has a Provoſtſhip and Chatelenie. The ancient Counts of *Valois* bore the Title of Counts of *Creſpi*. It was in this Town that *Francis* I. made Peace with *Charles* V. in 1544.

CRESPIN, or **CRISPIN** (*John*) born at *Arras* in the XVIth. Century, underſtood the Law and the Polite part of Learning very well, coming to *Paris*, he was firſt, Clerk to the famous *Charles du Moulin*, and afterwards Advocate to the Parliament; but making an Acquaintance with *Beza*, he turn'd Proteſtant, and retir'd to *Geneva* in 1547. He had already publiſh'd his *Nomenclatura Actionum. Inſtitutionum Imperialium Lib.* &c. And afterwards at *Geneva*, he wrote the Hiſtory of the *French* Proteſtant Martyrs. *Baldwin* obſerves, That *Creſpin* had no luck in his Fortune, being forc'd to go to Service, to maintain himſelf. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Balduin. in Reſponſ. ad Calvin.*

CREST, or the *Creſt* near the *Drome*, Lat. *Creſtidium*, *Creſtum*, and *Creſta Arnoldi*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, five Leagues from *Valence*, and a little more from *Montelimar*, was conſiderable in the XIIth Century, having a Tower and Caſtle that render'd it the beſt that then belong'd to the Counts of *Valentinois*. In the laſt Age this Place declared for the *League*, and in 1589. *Montoiſon* that commanded in it, ſubmitted to *Henry* the IVth. *Videl. Chorier. Hiſt. Dauph.*

CRETE, or *Creet*, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean* to the South of the *Ægean Sea*. It's now call'd the Iſle of *Candia*, to the South of the *Archipelago*; the Inhabitants ſacrificed Men to *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, and likewiſe worſhiped *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Apollo* and *Diana* as Deities. They had a Cuſtom every Night to caſt a black or white Stone into a Quiver, according to the good or evil Succeſs of the Day, and to count all at the Year's end; and as they meaſured their Life by their Joy and Content, they believ'd they liv'd but as many Days as they found white Stones in the Trunk or Quiver. It's ſaid they invented the Religion of the *Greeks*, Muſick, and the uſe of Arms; that is, Bows and Arrows, Swords and Head-pieces. They had Muſicians to play on the Flute and Harp when they charg'd, and danc'd all armed, whence came the *Pyrrhique Dance*, whereof *Pyrrhichius* of *Cydon* was Author. They were in ſuch great eſteem amongſt their Neighbours, that *Philopœmen*, Prætor of the *Achaians*, ſail'd into *Crete*, to form himſelf under their Diſcipline, and learn all the Stratagems of War, wherein they were very expert; and at his return the *Achaians* judg'd him worthy to command their Horſe. Theſe Iſlanders paſs'd for great Pyrates, and as great Cheaters; ſo covetous alſo, that *Polybius* ſays, Gain was ſo welcome to them, that they never examin'd how it came. Theſe ill Qualities gave occaſion to ſay, as *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta* obſerves, That there were three very bad *C*'s, *Crete*, *Cappadocia*, and *Cilicia*; yet this Iſland has produc'd famous Men too, as *Dictys*, who wrote the Wars of *Troy*; *Epimenides*, the Poet; *Cteſiphon*, a famous Architect, with ſeveral others. *Chevreau.*

CRETHEIS, Wife of *Acaſtus* King of *Theſſaly*, became paſſionately in love with the young *Peleus*, newly married to a very beautiful Princeſs called *Erigone*, and having ſought all poſſible Means to make him commit Adultery, without ſucceſs, ſhe chang'd her love into a Deſire of Revenge, ſo made *Erigone* believe, that her Husband courted another Woman, and that the Match was almoſt made up; whereupon the poor credulous Princeſs fell into deſpair, and killed her ſelf. After this, that wicked Woman made complaint to *Acaſtus*, That *Peleus* would have debauch'd her, and got falſe Witneſſes to ſwear to the Accuſation; whereupon *Acaſtus* condemn'd him to be expos'd to the Centaurs, but the generous Prince returned victorious from the Fight, killed *Cretheis* in her Husband's Preſence, and then *Acaſtus* himſelf. *Apollodorus.*

CRETHEUS, Son of *Æolus*, and Grandchild of *Hellen*, King of the greateſt part of *Greece*, poſſeſs'd the Province of *Jolcos* in *Theſſaly*. His Wife *Demodice* falſely accuſed the young *Phryxus*, Son of *Athamas*, and Nephew of *Cretheus*, of endeavouring to debauch her; whereupon the credulous Uncle deſign'd to put him to Death, but diſcovering his Innocence, made the Wife ſuffer, and married *Thyras* his Brother *Salmoneus*'s Daughter, and had three Children by her, whereof the eldeſt, called *Æſon*, ſucceeded him. *Hyginus.*

CREVANT, upon the River *Yone*, a little Town in *France* in *Burgundy*, famous in Hiſtory for the Battle fought in 1423. between the *French* commanded by *John Stuart* Earl of *Boucan* and *Douglas*, and the *Engliſh* and *Burgundians*, which laſt won the Day.

CREUSA, Daughter of *Creon*, King of *Corinth* was married to *Jaſon*, which ſo troubled *Medea*, his caſt-off wife, that to be reveng'd, ſhe deſtroyed ſeveral of the Royal Family by Witchcraft. *Creon* and his Daughter were both wretchedly murthered. *Ovid. Metam. Senec. Trag.*

CREUSA, Daughter of *Erectheus* King of *Athens*, ſhe was Mother to *Achæus* and *Ion. Apollodorus lib.* 1. There was another *Creuſa*, Daughter to King *Priam*, and Wife of *Æneas*, with whom ſhe eſcap'd from the burning of *Troy*; but *Æneas* loſt her, as they were making their way to imbark. *Virg. Æneid.* 2.

CREUSE, or *La Creuſe*, a River of *France*, which hath its Source in the Marches of *Limoſin*, a League above *Feletin*; after a long Courſe, wherein it receives ſeveral leſſer Rivers, it empties it ſelf into that of *Vienne*.

CREW (*John*) of *Stene* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir —— *Crew*, Knight, one of the Serjeants at Law to King *Charles* I. being deſcended from the ancient

Family of *Crew* in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, by his great Prudence with no ſmall hazard, Loyally contributing his beſt Endeavours in order to the happy Reſtoration of King *Charles* II was in the 13th Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Crew* of *Stene*. He married *Jemina*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Edward Walgrave* of *Lawford*, *in Com. Eſſex* Eſquire; by whom he had Iſſue, four Sons, Sir *Thomas* his Succeſſor, *John*, *Nathanael* Biſhop of *Durham*, and *Walgrave*, and two Daughters. Sir *Thomas*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *George Townſend*, late of *E. Raynham in Com. Norf.* Baronet, hath had Iſſue, *John* who died in his Youth, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Temperance*; and by *Anne* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Airmin* of *Oſgodby in Com. Linc.* Baronet, Widow of Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe* of *Wilberhalk in Com. Norf.* Baronet, one Daughter named *Jemina*. *Dugdale.*

CREWKERN, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, ſituate on the Banks of the River *Parret*. From *London* 133 Miles.

CRIASUS V. King of the *Argiens*, ſucceeded *Argus*, *An. Mund.* 2412. reigned 54 Years, and was ſucceeded by *Phorbus*.

CRICKHOWEL, a Market Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, the Capital of its Hundred. The Marquiſs of *Worceſter* has a Caſtle here. From *London* 148 Miles.

CRIM, a Town of the leſſer *Tartary*, which was alſo called *Crim Tartary*. This Country comprehends all the *Peninſula* which the Ancients call'd *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, and was inhabited by the People called *Cimmerians*.

CRINAS, or *Critias*, a famous Phyſician of *Marſeilles*, lived in *Nero*'s time. He was alſo an Aſtrologer, and conſulted his Ephemerides and the Planets for the Cure and Diet of his Patients. He gain'd ſo much Money, that he allow'd a Million to environ the City with a Wall, and left another conſiderable Sum to repair others. *Plin. lib.* 29.

CRINISUS, or rather *Crimiſus*, a River in the Weſtern part of *Sicily*, and now called *Il Belici deſtro*; it has its Source in the Valley of *Mazara*, 28 Miles from *Palermo*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea of *Tunis*. *Servius* tells us this Story about it: *Laomedon* refuſing *Neptune* and *Apollo*, the Recompence he had promiſed them for building the Walls of *Troy*; *Neptune*, irritated at the injuſtice, ſent a Sea-Monſter that deſolated the Town. The Oracle being conſulted about this Misfortune, anſwered, That to be eas'd of it, they ſhould expoſe a certain Number of *Trojan* Virgins. *Hippotes*, one of the moſt conſiderable Men of the Town, fearing it ſhould come to his Daughter's Lot, choſe rather to expoſe her to the Mercy of the Waves in an open Veſſel, that ſhe might periſh far from him, than that ſhe ſhould be devoured at home in his ſight; but by good luck ſhe arriv'd in *Sicily*, where the River *Criniſus* fell in love with her, and enjoy'd her under the Shape of a Dog; or, as others ſay, of a Bear, and begot *Aceſtes* King of *Sicily*. *Virg.*

CRIOLLES, a Name which is given to the Families deſcended of the firſt *Spaniards* that ſettled in *Mexico* in *America*.

CRISPUS, or *Flavius Julius Criſpus*, Son of *Conſtantine the Great*, by his firſt Wife *Minervina*, was born at *Arles*, and made *Cæſar* by his Father in 317. with his Brother *Conſtantine the Young*, Son of *Fauſta*. This to be reveng'd of *Criſpus*, who refuſed to ſatisfie her Luſt, accuſed him to the Emperor of endeavouring to debauch her. The credulous Emperor poiſoned this promiſing Son, ſo worthy to reign, that *Julian*, who laugh'd ſo much at *Conſtantine*, could not help praiſing him. This happened in 326. according to *Idacius*, yet others will have it before the Council of *Nice*. *Criſpus* had given Proofs of his Courage in the War againſt the *Germans*. *Oroſ. l.* 7. *cap.* 18.

CRITHEIS, Mother of *Homer*, was born in the Town of *Cuma* in *Æolia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, and Daughter of *Atellis*, who left her at his Death under the Guardianſhip of his Brother *Meon*; he falling in love with his Niece, got her with Child; but to ſave her Reputation, married her to *Phemius*, a famous Grammarian of the Town of *Smyrna*. The Child was called *Meleſigenes*, becauſe he was born on the Banks of the River *Meles*, which runs by the Walls of that Town, and afterwards took the Name of *Homer*, which in Greek ſignifies *Blind*, becauſe he loſt his Sight. This is what *Herodotus* ſays, but *Ariſtotle* relates it otherwiſe.

CRITHON, one of the principal Citizens of *Oeante*, a Town of *Achaia*, refus'd his Daughter *Themiſto* to *Phricodemus*, who deſired her for his Son *Phiton*; this irritated the Tyrant ſo much, that he caus'd all *Crithon*'s Sons to be killed in his Preſence. *Polyen. l.* 8.

CRITIAS, a Greek Hiſtorian, compoſed a Work of Commonwealths, eſpecially of that of *Sparta*, which *Athenæus* quotes. *Clemens Alexandrinus* has a Quotation very advantageous to this Author's Reputation. It's not known what time he liv'd in. He is, perhaps, the ſame that *Plutarch* cites in the Lives of *Lycurgus* and *Cymon*.

CRITIAS, Son of *Calleſcbres*, at firſt *Socrates*'s Friend, but afterwards turn'd one of the thirty Tyrants that *Lyſander* ſet up at *Athens*, in the 94th Olympiad, 350th Year of *Rome*. *Plato* makes uſe of him in his Dialogues, and *Sextus Empericus* cites a Fragment of his.

CRITICKS, a Name given thoſe that pretend to paſs their Judgments upon the Productions of Wit. Of late Years there have been ſome preſumptuous Criticks, that imagined they might cenſure our beſt Writers, but the ſeverity of the *French* Parliament and Civil Magiſtrates check'd their Boldneſs and Inſolence as appears by ſeveral Sentences upon that Occaſion. And the injurious Criticks that have eſcap'd the Princes and Magiſtrates, could not ſhun publick Hatred, that branded them with Infamy. The Names of *Anytus*, *Melitus* and *Lycon*, became odious to the Ancients for their Boldneſs in falling upon *Socrates*; and in our Days, the Memory of *Gaſpar Scioppius* is become odious to all the Learned, as well Catholicks as Proteſtants, for his Confidence in cenſuring the moſt conſiderable Books and Perſons in the Commonwealth of Learning, as M. *de Thou*, *Scaliger*, *Voſſius*, *Fr. Strada*, and all the Jeſuits in general; and there have been ſome learned Men in late Ages that have loſt their Lives by too raſh a Cenſure of other Peoples Works; for we are almoſt aſſur'd, that the famous Mathematician *Regiomontanus*, that is, *John Muller* of *Coningsberg* was poiſoned by *George* of *Trebizonde*'s Children, becauſe he cenſured their Father's Writing: Nor is any ignorant of *Ramus*'s Murther contriv'd by *Carpentier* in revenge of *Ariſtotle*'s Honour, too paſſionately attack'd by him; and it's thought, that it was the fear of a like Deſtiny that occaſioned the famous *Denys Lambin*'s Death a Month after, who had ſeveral Diſputes with *Carpentier* upon the ſame Subject. *Francis Robortel* was ſtuck in the Belly with a Dagger by *Baptiſta Egnatius*, a *Venetian*, as an Anſwer to his Cenſure. *George* of *Trebizonde* taking upon him to criticize upon *Plato*, was ſo humbled by Cardinal *Beſſarion*, that he quite loſt his Wit, and became the Object of ſome Peoples Laughter, and of others Compaſſion. *Ariſtarchus* and *Zoilus*, famous Criticks of Antiquity, had this difference between them, That the firſt was Learned and Judicious, the other Paſſionate and Unſincere; ſo that his Name has ſince been given to impertinent Criticks, jealous of the Renown of good Authors. All do not agree about the Place or Manner of *Zoilus* his Death, but ſay, It was a violent one, being a juſt Puniſhment for his Raſhneſs and Spight. They that ſay he went from *Greece* into *Egypt*, write, That *Ptolemy Philadelphus* had him hang'd; others ſay he was burned alive at *Smyrna* in *Aſia*; thoſe that ſay he died in his own Country, write, That he was ſtoned to Death. *Ariſtarchus*'s Reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that his Cenſure made all be received that he approved, and all rejected that he condemned; ſo that they that intend to gain Credit by their Criticks, ſhould be Maſters of ſeveral rare Qualities that are hardly met with in any one ſingle Perſon; the moſt important is Judgment, that is, good Senſe, and that accuracy of Wit requiſite to make a juſt diſcernment between Truth and Falſhood, and between Good and Evil; beſides this, he muſt be univerſally Learned and Sincere, exempt of Prejudices and Preventions. *Baillet.*

CRITOBULUS, a famous Phyſician liv'd in the CXth. *Olympiad*, the 414th Year of *Rome*. He drew an Arrow ſo dextrouſly out of King *Philip* of *Macedon*'s Eye, that the Hurt could not be diſcerned. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. l.* 7.

CRITOGNATUS, an *Auvergnac* Lord, who declared for the Liberty of his Nation, and ran *Vercingentorix*'s Fortune; the *Gauls* Army, beſieged by *Cæſar* in *Alexia*, now *Aliſe*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, beginning to be ſtreightned for Proviſions, moſt were for capitulating, or for a generous Sally, that they might die like Men with their Swords in their Hands; *Critognatus* ſpoke, and ſaid, He approved neither the one nor the other; that they who were for the firſt did not deſerve to be called *Gauls*, ſince they would run into a ſhameful Bondage; and that the others that would die with their Arms in their Hands ſeem'd to ſeek Death to be rid from the Inconveniencies of a Siege, which was a great Weakneſs; that for himſelf, he was for holding out to the laſt Extremity, and imitate in that Occaſion the Courage of the ancient *Gauls*, who ſeeing themſelves Pin'd up, and reduced to the greateſt Wants, by the *Teutons* and *Cimbri*, lived of thoſe that were not of Age to fight. This Reſolution was taken, and the *Gauls* were ſoon reliev'd, but to no purpoſe, for they never could force the *Romans* Intrenchments. *J. Cæſar.*

CRITOLAUS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, rendered his Name very famous by a Treatiſe of the *Epirots* cited by *Plutarch* in his third Book. He alſo wrote of Aſtronomy under the Title of *Phænomena*. *Aulus Gellius*, who ſpeaks of this Work, quotes *Critolaus* the *Peripatetick*, and tells how he was ſent to *Rome* along with *Diogenes* the *Stoick*, and *Carneades* the *Academick*. *Macrobius* ſays the ſame in his firſt Book of *Saturnalia*. Some Authors believe, that the Hiſtorian and Philoſopher were the ſame, though it's ſure there were two Writers of the Name. *Aul. Gellius.*

CRITOLAUS, Son of *Reximachus*, Citizen of the City of *Tegæa* in *Arcadia*, was eldeſt of the Three Brothers that fought againſt three Sons of *Damoſtratus*, Citizen of *Phenee*, another Town of *Arcadia*, to decide, by that Fight, the long Quarrel and War of both thoſe Towns; both *Critolaus*'s Brothers were killed, after they had wounded their Adverſaries, but *Critolaus* killed his Man called *Damoſtratus*, and then made an end of the other two wounded: But as he returned Victorious, his Siſter *Damodice*, that was promiſed to *Damoſtratus*, refuſing to congratulate his Victory with the reſt of the Inhabitants of *Tegæa*, ſo vexed him, that he killed her on the Place. Her Mother appeared againſt him before the Senate of the Town; but the *Tegæans* could by no means be brought to condemn him, who juſt gave them their Liberty, and ſecured them from their Enemies. *Plutarch in Paral.*

CRITO, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, lived in the XCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 150th Year of *Rome*. He was one of the moſt zealous Diſciples of *Socrates*, and look'd to him ſo well, that he ſupply'd him with what-ever he wanted. *Critobulus*, *Hermogenes*, *Cteſippus* and *Epigenes*, were all this great Man's Scholars. *Diogenes Laert. Plato.*

CRITON, a Phyſician, Diſciple of *Acron* of *Agrigentum*, lived in the LXXXVIIth *Olympiad*, or 322 of *Rome*, and was the firſt Inventer of Coſmetick, that is, that Art that is for the Beauty and Ornament of the Body.

CROATIA, called *Krabatin* by the *Germans*, and *Corbavia* in Latin, a Province of *Europe* placed by ſome in the ancient *Liburnia*, and by others in the Country of the *Corbates* mentioned by *Cedrenus*; it's commonly diſtinguiſhed into the *Auſtrian* and *Ottoman*, becauſe the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Turks* are Sovereigns thereof; the firſt comprehends the Towns of St. *Vit* upon *Fiume*, of *Segma*, *Aſſangrad*, &c. and the other *Wibitz Coſtannvitz*, *Cliſſe*, *Corbau*, &c. The People of this Province that has Title of a Kingdom, are good Warriors, and take much after the *Germans*, *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians* for their Cuſtoms and Manners, ſo that their Gentlemen are ſaid to ſhare with the firſt in their Drunkenneſs, to imitate the ſecond in their Pride, and to be every whit as importunate as the laſt. It's ſaid, that the *Croates*, eſpecially thoſe called *Vſcokes*, run up and down Mountains like Bucks, and have Shooes made of Cord on purpoſe. Formerly the Kingdom of *Croatia* comprehended all between the *Drave* and the Sea of *Dalmatia*, and was divided into three parts, but now that is called *Croatia* that lies between *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, *Germany* and *Dalmatia*. *Soranzo.*

CROCODILON, a Town of *Thebais* or *Upper Egypt*, ſituated upon the Banks of the *Nile*, and called as it is becauſe Crocodiles were adored there as Gods. The Crocodile is an Amphibious Animal that lives part on Land and part in the Water; is ſhap'd like a Lizard, has a wide Mouth, four ſhort Feet, but well arm'd with Nails or Claws; its Eyes are like Hogs Eyes, and its Tail is very long; its Skin is ſo tough or hard, that a Croſsbow-ſhot will not pierce it. They are very bold, and great Enemies to Man, and have the addreſs to throw Water where People may come either to waſh themſelves or to drink, that ſo the place being ſlippery, they might the ſooner fall, and they the eaſier prey upon them. There are ſome that are ſo very big that they ſwallow whole Children at a Mouthful. *Marmol. Strabo lib.* 7.

CROCUS, a young Man, who falling deſperately in love with the Nymph *Smilax*, was changed into the Herb we call Saffron, and ſhe into the Yew-Tree. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 4.

CRODO, a falſe Deity of the Ancient *Saxons*, more particularly worſhipped in the Town of *Altemburg*, where it was repreſented in the Shape of an old Man ſtanding upon a Fiſh, which they called a Perch, holding a Wheel in one Hand and an Urn in the other. Several think, and perhaps right too, That this was the Idol of *Saturn*; for, beſides that, the Word *Crodo* ſounds ſomewhat like the Greek Κρόνος, which ſignifies *Saturn*, the other Circumſtances of the *Saxon* Godhead agree very well with the God of Time; for there is nothing older in the World at leaſt, than Time repreſented by the Old Man, the Fiſh and Wheel mark'd its Inconſtancy, and the Urn the Plenty it produces. *Crantz. in Saxon. l.* 2.

CROESUS, King of *Lydia*, ſucceeded *Alyattes* II. *An.Mund.* 3496, and was one of the moſt powerful and rich Princes of his time; was the firſt that deprived the Greeks of *Aſia* of their Liberties, and rendred them Tributary; he alſo ſubdued the *Phrygians*, *Myſians*, *Paphlagonians*, *Thracians*, *Carians*, and ſeveral other People; but was vain, as appears by his Diſcourſe with *Solon*; for, dazled with the luſtre of his Greatneſs, he ask'd that great Man, what he thought of his Glory and good Fortune, or if he thought there was any in the World happier than he was; The grave Philoſopher anſwered, That he thought *Telles*, a Citizen of *Athens*, *Clenobis* and *Bito* far happier; adding, That no Judgment could be well made of Mens Happineſs before their Death. *Crœſus* laugh'd at this, and called *Solon* a ridiculous Fellow, becauſe in his Opinion he was too obſtinate and nice an Obſerver of the Philoſophers Severity; yet a little after, intending to make War againſt *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, he was worſted and taken Priſoner in the Town of *Sardis*, the Capital of his Kingdom, the 14th Year of his Reign, and 209 of *Rome*, 675 Years after *Argon* firſt King of *Lydia*, and 170 after *Gyges*, firſt of the Branch of the *Mermnades*, of which *Crœſus* was deſcended. *Cyrus* intending to get rid of him, expos'd him upon a great Funeral Pile; where the unfortunate Prince, conſidering his Death near at hand, reflected upon what *Solon* had ſaid concerning Men's Happineſs, repeated his Words very often and aloud, calling upon that Philoſopher. When this was told the Victorious Prince, he recalled the Sentence, made uſe of his Advice upon all Occaſions, and recommended him to his Son *Cambyſes* at his Death, with whom he ſpent the reſt of his Days. *Cambyſes*, after he had performed 1000 great Exploits, and being ready to depart for *Egypt*, ask'd *Crœſus*, Whether he was equal to his Father; he made anſwer, No, for as yet you have not ſuch a Son as your Father left behind him. *Crœſus* had three Sons, who, though their Names are not known, yet are very remarkable in Hiſtory; the eldeſt being an Hoſtage in King *Cyrus*'s Court, and diſcovered in a Plot againſt that great Prince's Life, was killed in his Father's ſight; the next being Dumb, and the Oracle conſulted about the Occaſion, returned this Anſwer, That the King had no Occaſion to wiſh for his Speech, ſince that was to be the unhappieſt Day of his whole Life that he ſhould begin to ſpeak; and it fell out ſo, for the very day *Sardis* was taken, and himſelf made Priſoner; a *Perſian* Soldier was lifting up his Sword to kill him, which ſight frightened the Child ſo much, that by a wonderful effort of Nature, he cry'd out, *Soldier, hold, do not ſtrike my Father*; and after that Moment he continued to ſpeak; the youngeſt by a quite contrary Prodigy begun to ſpeak diſtinctly ſoon after he was born, which was looked on as a fatal Omen of the Ruine of the Kingdom of *Lydia*. *Herodotus. Valerius Maximus.*

CROISADE, a Name given the Chriſtian Expeditions againſt the Infidels for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, becauſe they who engaged themſelves in the Undertaking, wore a Croſs on their Cloths, and had one in their Standards. There were Eight in all; the firſt in 1096, at the Solicitation of the *Greek* Emperor and the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Peter the Hermit*, who was Preacher of this Croiſade, was made General of a great Army, a thing that did not agree with his Profeſſion, being a Prieſt; and all the Princes, *Hugo* the great Count of *Vermandois*, Brother to *Philip* I. King of *France*, *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, *Robert* Count of *Flanders*, *Raimond* Count of *Tholouſe* and St. *Giles*, *Godefroy of Bouillon* Duke of *Lorrain*, with his Brothers *Baldouin* and *Euſtace*, *Stephen* Count of *Chartres* and *Blois*, *Hugo* Count of St. *Paul*, with a great Number of other Lords, took different ways to meet all at *Conſtantinople*. The firſt who marched his Troops was the famous *Godefroy* of *Bouillon*, who had a greater ſhare than any of the reſt in this Undertaking, but had not the Command of the whole Army, as it's commonly believed. He ſet forwards the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1096. with a Body of 10000 Horſe and 70000 Foot, all well accouter'd Troops, and moſt of 'em pick'd out of the *French*, *Lorrain* and *German* Gentry. Before the other Princes were come to *Conſtantinople*, Duke *Godefroy* and *Tancrede* had paſs'd the *Helleſpont*, and begun the Siege of *Nice* the 6th of *May*. It was then they diſcovered the Emperor *Alexis*'s Treachery, who, notwithſtanding all his fair Promiſes, made what advantage he could of them, waiting for an Opportunity to deſtroy them; for they found out, That from the very beginning of the Siege, he ſolicited the Beſieged to yield to him, and to refuſe to obey the *Francs*; yet that any difference ſhould not prove an Obſtacle to their Deſign, they conſented to let him have the Place after ſeven Weeks Siege. Then the Chriſtian Princes led their Victorious Army through *Aſia Minor*, enter'd *Syria*, and took *Antioch*. *Jeruſalem* was taken in 1099. and *Godefroy* of *Bouillon* choſen King. A little after the Chriſtians gain'd the famous Battel of *Aſcalon* againſt the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, which Victory put an end to the firſt Croiſade, for the Princes and Lords, with thoſe that followed them, believing they had fully accompliſhed their Vow, took leave of King *Godefroy* and return'd to their reſpective Countries. The Second in 1144. after the taking of the Town of *Edeſſa* from the Chriſtians, by *Sanguin*, a *Turkiſh* Prince. This Croiſade was headed by *Conrad* III. Emperor, and *Lewis* VII. King of *France*. The Emperor's Army was either deſtroy'd by the Enemy, or periſhed through the Treachery of *Manuel* the *Greek* Emperor and his Brother-in-Law, and the ſecond Army through the Unfaithfulneſs and Treachery of the Chriſtians of *Syria*, were forc'd to quit the Siege of *Damaſcus*. The Third in 1188. after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin* Soldan of *Egypt*: The chief of this were the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, his ſecond Son, *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, *Berthold* Duke of *Moravia*, *Herman* Marquiſs of *Baden*, the Counts of *Naſſaw*, *Thuringia*, *Miſſen* and *Holland*, and above 60 other of the chiefeſt Princes of the Empire, with the Biſhops of *Beſancon*, *Cambray*, *Munſter*, *Oſnabrug*, *Miſſen*, *Paſſau*, *Visburg*, and ſeveral others. The Emperor *Frederick* parted from *Ratisbonne* in 1189. and marched victoriouſly into *Thrace*, in ſpight of the *Greek* Emperor; thence into *Aſia Minor*, where he defeated the Soldan of *Iconium*; but drawing near *Syria*, he was taken ill, and died in 1190. His Son *Frederick*, Duke of *Suabia*, led the Army to *Antioch*, thence to *Tyre*, at laſt to the Camp before *Acre* or *Ptolemais*, beſieged by *Guy* of *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem*, for two Years before, and propos'd to give a general Aſſault, which was done both by Sea and Land, but without any good Succeſs. This was the laſt Military Action that *Frederick* was in, for he died ſoon after of the Diſtemper that begun to infect the Camp: His Death prov'd fatal to the Chriſtian Army, becauſe the *Germans* in deſpair for the loſs of their Emperor and Prince, would ſubmit to no other General, but returned all home, ſave a few that ſtaid under the Command of Duke *Leopold* of *Auſtria*. Some Months after, *Philip the Auguſt* of *France*, and *Richard Coeur de Lion*, arriv'd with their Fleets, and then the Chriſtian Army, conſiſting of above 300000 fighting Men, was in a Condition to triumph over *Saladin*, had not Diſcord form'd ſeveral Parties amongſt the Commanders. The Kings of *France* and *England* had great Diſputes, which were increaſed by what happened between *Guy* of *Luſignan* and *Conrad* Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, for the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, which the one pretended to keep, and the other would have; but this did not laſt long, a Peace being made, at leaſt in appearance, they forwarded the Siege of the Town, and took it the 12th of *July* 1191. *Philip the Auguſt* fal-

king

ling ill, retired after this Conqueſt, leaving a good part of his Army in *Syria* under the Duke of *Burgundy*; *Richard*, King of *England*, ſtay'd behind a Year longer, and at laſt concluded a Peace with *Saladin* upon theſe Conditions; *That all the Coaſts from* Joppa *to* Tyre *ſhould be left the Chriſtians, and that* Saladin *ſhould have all the reſt of* Palæſtina, *except* Aſcalon, *which was to be his, who at the Expiration of the Truce ſhould be his that could get it; and that during this Truce, which was to laſt three Years, three Months, three Weeks and three Days, it ſhould be lawful for the Chriſtians to go to* Jeruſalem *in ſmall Companies to pay their Devotions there.* After this King *Richard* departed in the Year 1192. leaving the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* to the Count of *Champagne* his Nephew, and that of *Cyprus* to *Guy* of *Luſignan*. The Fourth was undertaken in 1195. by the Emperor *Henry* the VIth. after *Saladin*'s Death. This Emperor rais'd three great Armies; the firſt went by Land to *Conſtantinople*, whence it paſs'd to *Antioch*, thence to *Tyre*, and thence to *Ptolemais* or *Acre*; the ſecond went by Sea, and re-took *Sylves* in *Portugal*, which the *Saracens* poſſeſſed then; the third paſs'd into *Sicily*, where the Emperor, who led it in Perſon, endeavoured to exterminate the Race of the *Norman* Princes. After he had put all thoſe to cruel Deaths that had join'd againſt him, he embark'd part of his Army, which arrived in a few Days at *Ptolemais*. The Chriſtians gained ſeveral Battels againſt the Infidels, took a good many Towns, and were in the way of Succeſs, until the News of the Emperor *Henry* the VIth's Death made them haſten back into *Germany*. The Fifth Croiſade was publiſhed by Pope *Innocent* III's order in 1198. but the moſt part of this amus'd themſelves to take *Zara* for the *Venetians*, and afterwards to make War againſt the *Greek* Emperors. They that went forward to *Palæſtina* made but ſucceſsleſs Efforts for the recovery of the *Holy Land*; for though *John de Neule*, who commanded the great Fleet equipp'd in *Flanders*, arrived at *Ptolemais* a little after *Simon* of *Montfort*, *Renard* of *Dampierre*, and the other Lords who quitted the Confederates before they left *Venice*, and the Monk *Herloin* arrived alſo with the *Britons* he commanded, ſo that there were enough to beat all the Infidels out of *Palæſtina*; yet the Plague deſtroying many of them, and the reſt either returning or engaging in the petty Quarrels of the Chriſtian Princes, there was nothing done; ſo that it was eaſy for the Soldan of *Aleppo* to defeat their Troops in 1204. The Sixth took the Town of *Damietta*, but were forc'd to ſurrender it again. The Emperor *Frederick* in 1228. went to the *Holy Land*, and the next Year made a Peace with the Soldan for ten Years, upon theſe following Conditions; That the Soldan ſhould deliver the Chriſtians the Towns of *Jeruſalem*, *Bethlehem*, *Nazareth*, *Thoron* and *Sidon*, but that the Temple of *Jeruſalem* ſhould be left to the *Saracens*, to perform the free Exerciſe of their Law: After this the Emperor returned into *Germany* without rebuilding the Walls of *Jeruſalem*, or of any of the other Towns deliver'd him, ſo that the Chriſtians were only Maſters of them in Appearance. About 1240. *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall* and Brother to *Henry* III. King of *England*, arriv'd in *Palæſtina*, with a good *Engliſh* Croiſade; This great Prince ſeeing it impoſſible to have any Succeſs whilſt the Templars and Hoſpitallers continued their Diſputes and private Animoſities, with the Advice of the Duke of *Burgundy*, the great Maſter of the Hoſpitallers, and chiefeſt of the Croiſade, accepted the advantageous Conditions the Soldan offered; ſo a Peace was concluded, the Priſoners exchanged on both ſides, eſpecially thoſe taken at the Battel of *Gaza*, amongſt whom was the great Conſtable *Montfort*; and that the Chriſtians ſhould enjoy ſome Lands of *Palæſtina*, then in the Soldan's Poſſeſſion. After this *Richard* imbark'd in 1241. and ſteer'd towards *Italy*. In 1244. the *Coraſmins*, People deſcended from the ancient *Parthians*, driven out of *Perſia* by the *Tartars*, croſs'd the *Euphrates*, and came to beg ſome Land of the Soldan of *Egypt*, who appointed them *Palæſtina*, where they preſently broke in, and gave the Chriſtians a general Defeat near *Gaza*: There were but few Knights, with the Conſtable, Count *Philip* of *Montfort*, Prince of *Tyre*, the Patriarch *Robert*, ſome Biſhops, and a few hundreds of common Soldiers that eſcaped. The great Maſters of the Temple, and of the *Teutonick* Knights were kill'd upon the Place, and the great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, with the famous *Walter de Brienne* Count of *Joppa*, and King *John*'s Nephew, were led in Chains to *Babylon*. The Seventh Croiſade was led by St. *Lewis*, who appeared before *Damietta* after the Feaſts of *Whitſuntide* 1249. This Town was ſoon taken, whereupon they reſolv'd to march directly to *Babylon*, Capital of the Kingdom, but they found the *Saracens* encamped near *Maſſora*, and after ſeveral Battels, a Sickneſs happening in the Chriſtian Army, the King was forced to endeavour a Retreat, but being followed by the Infidels, moſt of his Soldiers were miſerably butchered, and himſelf and the Nobility taken Priſoners in 1250. Then there was a Treaty concluded; by the Articles a Truce was to continue for ten Years; and the Chriſtians were to keep what they were in Poſſeſſion of, excepting *Damietta*, which was to be delivered to the Soldan for the King's Ranſom, with 800000 Bezans of Gold, which amounts according to ſome to 400000 Livres, according to others to ſo many Crowns of Gold, for the reſt of the Priſoners. The King and Lords were thus ſet at Liberty after 31 Days Confinement. The Counts of *Flanders*, of *Bretany*, of *Soiſſons*, with ſeveral other Lords, intending for *France*, took their leave of the King, who ſailed for *Syria*, and arriv'd after ſome Days at the Port of *Acre*, where, after he had put that and the other Sea-ports in a good Condition, he returned into *France* in 1254. This ſame Prince put himſelf at the Head of the Eighth Croiſade in 1270. and arriv'd with his Fleet at *Cagliari* in the Iſle of *Sardinia*, where in a Council of War a Reſolution was taken to beſiege *Tunis* in *Africa*: The Fleet came in ſight of *Tunis* and *Carthage* about the 20th of *July*, and ſoon made it ſelf Maſter of the Port, then of the Tower and at laſt of the Caſtle of the latter; but they delayed the Siege of *Tunis*, expecting the King of *Sicily*, who did not come in a Month after, and was by ſo long a Stay, the Cauſe of the unhappy Succeſs of that Voyage, which he himſelf had ſo eagerly adviſ'd; for as it was in the greateſt heat of Summer, and that they wanted freſh Water, terrible Fluxes and Fevers infected and made a ſtrange deſtruction in the Camp in a little time. *John Triſtan*, Count of *Nevers*, a Prince but 20 Years of age, died on the third of *Auguſt*; the Cardinal Legate outlived him but a ſhort time; and St. *Lewis* himſelf, who died the ſame Month, left the Army in a very ill Condition: The 25th of the ſame Month *Charles* King of *Sicily* came up with a good Fleet about the time the King, his Brother, departed this Life, and begg'd his Son and Succeſſor, King *Philip the Bold*, to finiſh ſo important a War; whereupon they advanced towards *Tunis* to block it up cloſer, and fought ſeveral Battels, wherein the *Moors* were always worſted; ſo that the King of *Tunis* fearing the Succeſs of the War, ſent to deſire a Peace, or at leaſt a Truce; at a Council of War, both the Kings of *France* and *Sicily* conſented to a Truce of ten Years, upon theſe Conditions; *That he ſhould ſet all the Chriſtian Slaves of his Kingdom at Liberty*; *That he ſhould give the* Dominican *and* Franciſcan *Friars leave to preach the Goſpel in his Territories, and build Monaſteries, and baptize all thoſe that ſhould deſire it*; *beſides that, he ſhould pay King* Charles *the* 40000 *Crowns yearly which this Prince paid the Pope for the Kingdom of* Naples *and* Sicily. After this, both Princes embarked each for his own Kingdom; but Prince *Edward* of *England*, who came before *Tunis* with his Fleet about the time this Treaty was agreed upon, ſailed towards *Ptolemais*, where he landed with *John* Son to the Duke of *Bretagne*; his ſmall Body that conſiſted but of 300 *Engliſh* and *French*, were reinforced with 500 *Friſons*, and with a few more which his Brother *Edmund* followed him with out of *England*. This Relief hinder'd *Bendocdar* from laying Siege to the Town of *Acre*; but at laſt, *Hugo* King of *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*, finding he was in no Condition to hinder the Soldan's Conqueſt, obtained a Truce in 1272. and Prince *Edward* returned into *England* to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom left him by his Father King *Henry*'s Death, ſo that this Croiſade contributed nothing to the recovery of the *Holy Land*. In 1291. the Town of *Acre* was taken and plundered by the Soldan of *Egypt*, and the Chriſtians were diſpoſſeſſed of all in *Syria*. There has been no Croiſade ſince that time, though the Popes have often endeavoured and preſſed the Chriſtians to ſuch an Undertaking, as *Nicholas* IV. in 1292. *Clement* V. in 1311. and ſeveral others ſince. *Maimburg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

CROISSANT, *Creſcent*, or Half-moon, an Order of Knights inſtituted in 1448. by *René* of *Anjou*, called *the Good King of Sicily*, Duke of *Anjou*, and Count of *Provence*, in the Town of *Angers*. The Symbole or Mark of this Order was a Creſcent of Gold, wherein was written in blue Letters, *Loz en Croiſſant*, which is a kind of *Logogriſe*, intimating that *Loz* or Praiſe is acquired by encreaſing in Vertue and Glory: They tied to this Creſcent as many ends of Points of Gold enamell'd with Red as the Knights of the Order have been in perillous Rencounters, ſo that by the Number of theſe little Points one might eaſily gueſs at the Courage and great Exploits of the Knights they belonged to. The Knights wore a Cloak of Crimſon Velvet, the ſhort Mantle of White Velvet, with the Lining and Caſſock of the ſame: Under the Right Arm was a Creſcent of Gold hanging upon a Chain of the ſame, and tied to the upper part of the Sleeve. The Order conſiſted of 50 Knights, comprehending the Chief, who was Senator or Preſident; for it muſt be obſerved, That King *René*, when he inſtituted this Order, took only the Title of Maintainer, under the Protection of St. *Maurice*, to whom he would leave the Honour to be Chief. The firſt Article was, That none could be received into the Order if he was not a Prince, a Duke, Marquiſs, Count, Viſcount, or deſcended of an Ancient and Noble Family, at leaſt a Gentleman of Four Deſcents, and without any Blemiſh or Note of Infamy. *Mennius.*

CROIX *du Main* (*Francis la*) born in the Province of *Main* towards the latter end of the XVIth Century. In 1584. he publiſh'd his *French Bibliotheque*, being a general Catalogue of all Authors wrote in *French*.

CROMER (*Martin*) a *Polander*, Secretary to King *Sigiſmond* II. and afterwards Biſhop of *Warmia*, liv'd in the XVIth. Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of *Poland* in 30 Books, from the Year 550. to 1548. together with another Treatiſe of the Situation, Cuſtoms, Inhabitants, *&c.* of that Kingdom. He publiſh'd likewiſe ſome Books of Controverſy againſt the Proteſtants, as *Colloquiorum de Religione Lib.* IV. *De Cœlibatu Sacerdotum*, *&c.* He died in the Year 1589. *Mir. de Script. Sæc. XVI. Martin Zeiler de Hiſt. &c.*

CROMER, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *North-Erpingham*, lying to the Sea, 102 Miles from *London*.

CROMWELL (*Thomas*) Son to a Blackſmith in *Putney* near *London*; a Man of great natural Parts; and for that reaſon entertain'd in the Service of Cardinal *Woolſey :* When the Cardinal declin'd, and a high Charge, conſiſting of many Articles was brought againſt him into the Parliament-houſe ; *Cromwell*, then a Member of the Houſe of Commons, appeared vigorouſly for the Cardinal, and baffled the Bill. At his firſt riſe at Court, he was made Maſter of the King's Jewel-houſe, afterwards advanced to the Degree of a Peer, made Maſter of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, and had a great hand in the Diſſolution of Monaſteries. At laſt the King made him Vicar General, Lord Vice-gerent in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs , Earl of *Eſſex*, and Knight of the Garter. His Office of Vicar General, is often confounded with that of Lord Vice-gerent in Eccleſiaſtical Matters ; but this is a miſtake, for they were two different Places, and held by two different Commiſſions ; by the firſt, he had neither Authority over Biſhops, nor Precedence of them ; but the other gave him place next to the Royal Family, and a compleat Delegation of the King's whole Power in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. He is ſaid to have given too much Encouragement to Bills of Attainder, without bringing the Perſons to their Anſwer, and fell afterwards himſelf by thoſe rigorous Methods of Juſtice. He was Arreſted for High-Treaſon in the Council Chamber , by the Duke of *Norfolk*, ſent to the Tower, Attainted for Hereſy and Treaſon by Act of Parliament, and Beheaded on *Tower-hill*, on *July* 28th, 1540. In his Speech upon the Scaffold, he deliver'd himſelf ſomewhat ambiguouſly in Reference to Religion, but rather in favour of the Roman Catholick Communion. *Burnet. Hiſt. Reformation*, Part Iſt. *Baker's Chron.*

CROMWELL *(Oliver)* born in the year 1599. at *Huntington*, was deſcended of a conſiderable Family in that County. He ſtudy'd ſome little time at *Cambridge* and *Lincolns-Inn*, but without much improvement either in Learning or Law. His Youth was at firſt, unmanageable and lewd. After ſome time he pretends to Reform, upon Church of *England* Principles, and within a little while turns Puritan. He takes a Farm in the Country, but is almoſt broke before he quits it : His Circumſtances being thus Embarraſſed, he was packing up for *New England*. But his Uncle, Sir *Robert Steward*, dying, left him an Eſtate, which prevented his Voyage. He turns Preacher in the Iſle of *Ely*, is made Free-man of *Cambridge*, and afterwards Burgeſs for that Town, in 1640. When the Rebellion broke out, he offered his Service to the Earl of *Eſſex*, and had a Commiſſion for a Captain of Horſe. He brought his Troop to *Edge-hill* ; and imagining the King had much the advantage of the Day , run away from the Fight, for which he had like to have been Caſhier'd : Tho', to do him Juſtice , he afterwards always appeared, a Man of Courage. His Intereſt encreaſing, he promotes and ſettles the rebellious Aſſociation in the Eaſtern Counties , ſeizes Sir *Thomas Conningsby* at St. *Albans*, who was executing the King's Commiſſion of Aray, and ſtifles a Loyal Aſſociation in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* , at *Lowerſtoft*. His Zeal and Succeſſes preferr'd him to the Poſt of Lieutenant General to the Earl of *Mancheſter* : And his Reputation ſtill improving among the Rebels, he is excepted in the *Self-denying Ordinance*, and made Lieutenant General of Horſe: And when Duke *Hamilton* Marched an Army out of *Scotland*, for King *Charles* the Firſt's Service, he was Defeated by *Cromwell*, at *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire :* His Behaviour in the Field has been mentioned already, under *Charles* the Firſt, whither the Reader is referred. After the Royaliſts were diſabled from keeping the Field, the Rebellious Parliament Disbanded ſome of their Forces. Upon this, *Cromwell* apprehending a further Reform, and the Diſappointment of his Ambition, perſwades the Army to ſet up a Council of Agitators , to Remonſtrate againſt the Parliament, and bring the King from *Holmby*, into their own Cuſtody : Being poſſeſſed of the King's Perſon, he treats him with Reſpect, and Solemnly promiſes to Reſtore him againſt the Parliament. But upon the King's refuſing the Dethroning Propoſitions, made him in the Iſle of *Wight* , *Cromwell* declares againſt treating any longer with his Majeſty , and Menaces the Parliament into a Vote of *Non Addreſſes*. The King, being brought to his Tryal, *Cromwell* was one of the *High Court of Juſtice* : And after the Murther of the King, he is ſent General into *Ireland*, in 1649. where, with extraordinary Diligence, and horrid Executions, he ſubdued almoſt the whole Nation, in leſs than the Compaſs of a Twelve-month , leaving his Son-in-law *Ireton* to Conquer the reſt. Upon his coming for *England*, he is made General, in the room of the Lord *Fairfax*, Marches into *Scotland* with Sixteen thouſand Men, and on *September* the Third, 1650. Defeats the *Scots* at *Dunbar*. The next year, about the ſame time, he is join'd by the Presbyterians at *Worceſter*, where he gain'd a Battle againſt King *Charles* the Second. Upon this Victory he Enters *London* Triumphantly, with great Numbers of Priſoners. Some time after, by his Intereſt in the Rump Parliament , he procures the Paſſing of an Act of Oblivion. The Rump pretending to Disband part of the Army, *Cromwell* joins with the Soldiers, comes into the Parliament-Houſe, calls the Members : Jugling fellows, Drunkards and Whore-maſters, [illegible] gets the Speaker pull'd out of the Chair : And in ſhort, the Rump, who had ſwaggered in Tyranny and Treaſon for ſeveral Years, are now turn'd out of the Houſe , with Scorn and Infamy. *Cromwell*, having mov'd this Obſtacle to his Greatneſs, ſets up a Council of State, and ſends Circular Letters to above a hundred of his Creatures, to meet him at *Weſtminſter* ; they come up accordingly, and ſtile themſelves a Parliament. During the Mis-rule of the Rump, The Admirals *Blake* and *Aiskew*, had beaten the *Dutch* thrice in 1652, and 1653. *Cromwell* coming into the Adminiſtration, they are beaten twice by *Monk* , *Blake* and *Dean*, and in their laſt Defeat Admiral *Trump* was killed. The *Dutch* getting nothing but Blows by the War, are glad to ſue for a Peace , which was ſold them by *Cromwell* for a round ſum of Money. To return to the Members at *Weſtminſter* , This pretended Parliament of Anabaptiſts , Fifth-monarchy-men, *&c.* fell vigorouſly upon a thorough Reformation ; They are for taking away Tyths , as Relicks of Judaiſm, ſweeping away the old *Engliſh* Laws as Badges of Conqueſt and *Norman* Slavery ; ſuppreſſing the Univerſities and great Schools, as heatheniſh and unneceſſary, and putting down all Titles of Honour and Diſtinction , as not agreeable to Chriſtianity. They Voted down the Court of *Chancery*, and made an Act for Marriages by Juſtices of Peace. This Enthuſiaſtick and Fanſiful Conduct, made them unacceptable to the Nation , and oblig'd *Cromwell* to put a Period to their ſitting , who , when they went off, reſign'd their Power into *Cromwell*'s Hands. Soon after he takes the Protectorſhip upon him, being offered it, in the Name of the Army and the three Nations ; and this year, being 1653. he ſets up the *Tryers*, for the Approbation of publick Preachers. Upon his Protectorſhip, he is Acknowledg'd, by the greateſt part of the Princes of *Europe*. He paſſes an Act for making *Scotland* one Common-wealth with *England*. This year, being 1654. Colonel *Venables* being ſent by him with ſome Forces, to take St. *Domingo* from the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies* , Miſ-carries in the Attempt, and is ſhamefully Defeated at *Hiſpaniola* ; but landing at *Jamaica*, a Month after, Succeeds in the Expedition, and makes himſelf Maſter of the Iſland : This year Mr. *John Gerard*, and Mr. *Wowell*, two Loyal Gentlemen, were Executed. To go on with his War with the *Spaniards* ; *Blake* and *Montague* lay before *Cadiz* with a Fleet, and Captain *Stainer*, with a Squadron, fell on their Plate-fleet , ſunk ſome, burnt others, and took two : After this *Blake* fell upon the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the Bay of *Santa Cruz* , in the Iſle of *Tenariff*, in the *Canaries* ; and though they were not much inferior to them, in number of Ships, much Superior in Number of Men , and guarded by a Caſtle and Forts, betwixt which there were Trenches, lin'd with Muſqueteers, yet he burnt and ſunk their whole Fleet, having but eight and forty Men killed, and a hundred and twenty wounded. To return to the Affairs in *England* ; *Cromwell* makes his Parliament Subſcribe a Recognition of his Government, and after near five Months Tryal, diſſolves them *January* the 22d. in 1654. After this, in 1656. he Decimates the Royaliſts, and appoints fourteen Major-Generals to Levy this Tax. Theſe Major-Generals , had each ſeveral Counties under his Juriſdiction, over which they Tyranniz'd, in a moſt Arbitrary manner ; and at length grew ſo unſupportable, that *Cromwell* thought it adviſeable to re-call their Power : This year in *July*, he Summons another Parliament , and makes them Subſcribe an Acknowledgment of his Authority, before they enter'd the *Houſe* , He is addreſſed by this pretended Parliament, by an *Inſtrument* called *An Humble Petition and Advice*, to take the Title of *King* ; But the Soldiers, prompted by *Lambert*, and ſome other principal Officers (who had Proſpects of a Protectorſhip for themſelves, after *Cromwell*) ſhewing a violent diſlike of this Expedient, *Cromwell* had not the Courage to venture upon it. However, the pretended Government is caſt into a Monarchical Form , with the old Title of Protector : An Act paſſes in 1657. for an Upper-Houſe in Parliament , of *Cromwell*'s Nomination. This Scheme diſobliged the Anabaptiſts and Fifth-Monarchy-men, and *Oliver* having the Liberty of naming his Succeſſor, *Lambart* deſpairs of Succeeding in the Uſurpation, and begins to fall off to the Male-Contents. Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewet* Suffer for their Loyalty, the latter denying the Authority of *Cromwell*'s Courts. And this year, being 1658. *Cromwell*'s Favourite Daughter *Clapole*, dyes, uſing hard Expreſſions againſt her Father in her Sickneſs. This year *Dunkirk* was taken by the *French* and *Engliſh*. *Cromwell*, upon the Death of his Daughter, and the diſcontents and unſteddineſs, which he perceiv'd in the Army , falls into the Spleen, and ſoon after, falling Sick, at *Hampton-Court*, grows Confident of his Recovery, by the Enthuſiaſm of his Chaplains, but, removing to *White-hall*, Dyes there, *September* the 3d, 1658. He lay in State at *Somerſet-houſe* , and was Bury'd with great Pomp and Solemnity, in *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel. As to his Character, he was a Perſon of good natural Parts, more than ordinary Courage, and indefatigable Induſtry : His conſtant Application to the Buſineſs of War, his good Conduct, and frequent Succeſſes, gave him the Reputation, and that not without reaſon, of a great General. Finding the Army governed by the Anabaptiſts and Fifth-Monarchy men, he ſtruck in with that Intereſt, as moſt for his Purpoſe : And to recommend his Zeal to the Party, prayed and preached ſo long among them, that at laſt he ſeemed an Enthuſiaſt in good earneſt. *Whitlock's Memorials, Hob's Hiſt. Civil-Wars, Bate's Elenchus Motuum, Dugdale's ſhort view of the late Troubles of England*, &c.

CROMWELL (*Richard*) *Oliver*'s eldeſt Son , being named by him for his Succeſſor before his Death, he was by

Order of the Privy-council, proclaimed Lord Protector with great State, and then received the Complements of Congratulation and Condoleance at the ſame time, from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, *&c.* Addreſſes were preſented to him from ſeveral parts of the Nation,promiſing that they would ſtand by him. His firſt Care was, to ſolemnize the Funerals of his Father, which coſt near 60000 *l.* Then it was thought fit to ſummon a Parliament, to eſtabliſh this new Lord Protector, and they met at *Weſtminſter*, *Jan.* 27. 1659. where, after a Speech to them by *Richard*, and the Lord Commiſſioner *Fiennes*, they paſſed a Bill to recognize him as Protector; and for reſtoring the Houſe of Lords. Then they fell upon Debates, about ſetting Bounds to the Chief Magiſtrate's Power, and that of the Upper-Houſe. *Richard*'s Party were for having it according to the Petition and Advice in *Oliver*'s laſt Parliament, but the other Party denied it to be a Law, becauſe obtained by Force, and the Excluſion of above a hundred Members; at which time they alſo took the Purſe from the Commons, by ſettling 1300000 *l.* *per Annum*, for ever, upon a ſingle Perſon. Then they aſſerted their Intereſt in the Fleet and Militia; conſidered how to take away all the Laws about the Exciſe and Cuſtoms after three years. Then they ſet ſeveral Perſons who had been illegally impriſoned at liberty, and reſented the ſending of Free-born *Engliſh-men* to Foreign Plantations, out of the reach of *Habeas Corpus*, againſt their Wills. Theſe Proceedings begot a Jealouſy betwixt the Protector and his Army. The General Council of Officers kept their Meetings at *Wallingford-houſe*; and the Protector with his Party met at *White-hall* to countermine them. This occaſioned a Remonſtrance from the Army to *Richard's* declaring the danger of their Cauſe and Party, and particularly of the Kings Judges, and that the Army was purpoſely kept from their Pay, to make them Mutiny. This Remonſtrance was countenanced by *Tychburn*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who, with the Officers of the City Trained-bands promiſed to ſtand by *Fleetwood* and the Army; and with *Lamberts* aſſiſtance reſolved to lay *Richard* aſide; who being adviſed to ſeize them, yet through Puſillanimity, and the Confidence which he had in *Fleetwood* and *Desborough*, his Relations, he neglected; but repented when too late. The Houſe of Commons reſolving to let the Officers know, That they took them ſtill to be their Servants; forbad any General Council of Officers, and ordered, That none ſhould have any Command but ſuch as were willing to ſubſcribe, That they ſhould not interrupt the Free Meetings in Parliament. The Conteſt grew high betwixt the Protector, and the Officers of the Army, both Sides keeping Guard day and night againſt each other. And he forbad the Officers to Meet, according to the Vote of the Houſe. And thus Affairs continued till *April* 22. that *Fleetwood* his Brother-in-law, and *Desborough*, his Uncle, leaving him, carried off a great part of the Army after them. So that he was forced to give Power to *Desborough* and ſome others to Diſſolve the Parliament, which was accordingly done, though not without the great Reluctancy of the Houſe of Commons. And after this was done, *Fleetwood*, *Desborough*, and the reſt of the Officers, diſcarded *Richard*, and took the Government into their own Hand; but finding the People diſſatisfied with their Military Proceedings, they called together ſuch Members of the Long Parliament as were then in Town. Who meeting again, They declared for Religion, Liberty, and Property; and againſt a King, ſingle Perſon, or Houſe of Lords; but they would ſuffer none of their Fellow Members to ſit, who did not ſubſcribe the Engagement, nor ſate with them ſince 1648. Then they choſe a Council of State of twenty one Perſons, and then went about ſelling the King's and other publick Lands. Then they ſent to *Richard*, to Reſign the Government, and to give an Account of his Debts. As to the firſt, he anſwered, That he had learn'd not to be unquiet under God's Hand, That all belonging to him ſhould behave themſelves peaceably under the Government, whoſe Protection he expected. Then they diſcharged him of his Debts, and gave him a Protection for ſix months. Took all the Houſhold-Stuff, Plate, *&c.* which they found at *White-hall*, into their Poſſeſſion; and ſo *Richard* retired into the Country. *Bate's Elenchus Motuum*, *Whitlock's Memorials*, *Dugdale's ſhort view*, &c.

CRONEMBERG, a conſiderable Caſtle in the Iſle of *Zeland*, in *Denmark*, upon the *Sound*. *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, built it in 1577. and fortified it very well. It is Five Leagues from *Copenhagen*, near the Town of *Elſeneur*; and is a Defence againſt any that ſhould invade the Country, either by the Ocean, or the Baltick-ſea; yet the *Swedes* took this Fortreſs in 1659. but reſtored it again ſome time after. The Kings of *Denmark* receive ſome Cuſtoms here.

CROQUANS, a Nick-name given the Gentlemen of *Guienne*, becauſe in the beginning of King *Henry* the Fourth's Reign they oppreſſed the poor Boors of the Country very much.

CROSNE, a Town of *Poland*, in *Black-Ruſſia*, and the *Chatelenie* of *Przemiſlie*. It lies at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, towards the Rivers of *Viſloc* and *Jaſiolde*, near the Frontiers of *Upper-Poland* and *Hungary*.

CROSS, the moſt cruel and diſgraceful of all Torments and Deaths, uſed in former Ages by almoſt all Nations of the known World. They that deſire to know the different Figures of theſe Croſſes may conſult the Letters of *Salmaſius* or *Bartholinus de Cruce*. Women, as well as Men, were crucified at *Rome*, as appears by the Story of *Decius Mundus*, a young *Roman*, who being deſperately in Love with *Paulina*, *Saturninus*'s Wife, made uſe of *Ida*'s Craft, that once was his Father's Slave, to Corrupt the *Æditui*, or Overſeers of the Goddeſs *Iſis*'s Temple, to perſwade *Paulina*, that the God *Anubis* deſired ſhe would lie one Night in his Temple; being come thither, *Mundus* was admitted in, and *Paulina* received him for that God. This Cheat being diſcovered, *Tiberius* ordered, that all thoſe Lewd Officers of the Temple of *Iſis*, ſhould be Crucified, and that the wicked *Ida*, that firſt invented this, ſhould be crucified with them. Nor was he ſatisfied with this; but having demoliſhed the Temple, he commanded the Statue of *Iſis* to be caſt into the *Tyber*. The ſame *Romans* looked upon it as ſo vile a Death, that *Cicero* imputes it as a Crime to *Verres*, that he Crucified a *Roman* Citizen. And *Valerius Maximus* obſerves, That *Scipio Africanus* exerciſing Military Diſcipline to a Degree of Cruelty, when he took *Carthage*, and was Maſter of all thoſe that deſerted the *Roman* Army. He divided them into two Bodies, in one he put the *Roman* Soldiers, in the other the Foreigners; theſe he commanded to be beheaded, becauſe they betrayed their Truſt, and failed the Party they had engaged themſelves to; but the others he crucified, as guilty of a more ſhameful and a blacker Crime, *viz.* quitting the Defence of their Country, and bearing Arms againſt it. We alſo read in *Lampridius*, That the Emperor *Alexander Severus* having asked ſeveral Kings, what was the Puniſhment of Robbers with them? They all anſwered, It was *The Croſs*.

CROSSEN near the *Oder*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Sileſia*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It's Capital of a Dukedom, and has a good Fortreſs. Is pretty well peopled; and a Town of great Traffick; five or ſix Leagues from *Frankfort*.

CROTONA, a Town of *Italy*, in that part that was called *Magna Græcia*, was built, as ſome ſay, by *Diomedes*, and according to the Opinion of *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus*, it was *Myſcellus* that founded it, in the third year of the XVIIth *Olympiad*, which was the fourth of the Reign of *Numa Pompilius*, King of the *Romans*. It was very famous for its Wreſtlers, whereof there were ſeven that carried the Prize in one day. So that it came to be a Saying, That the weakeſt of the *Crotoniates* was the ſtrongeſt of the *Græcians*. *Pliny* ſays, This Advantage proceeded from the goodneſs of the Air. *Milo*, ſo famous for his ſtrength, rendred this Town ſo too; he was *Pythagoras*'s Diſciple. *Iſchomachus*, *Tiſicrates*, *Aſtolus*, and ſome other noted Wreſtlers, had their Birth here, as well as *Democedes*, the renowned Phyſician, much eſteemed by *Polycrates*, King of *Samos*, and *Darius*, King of *Perſia*. *Orpheus* the Poet, with a great Number of other conſiderable Men, were Natives of this place. *Thucydides*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Denys* of *Halicarnaſſus* *Pomponius Mela*, *Ptolemy*, *Titus Livius*, &c. ſpeak of *Crotona*, which was formerly twelve Miles in Circuit. And though now the Caſe is much altered, yet it's ſtill a good Town in the farthermoſt *Calabria*, with a Fortreſs, and a Biſhoprick ſuffragan of *Reggio*.

CROTOPUS the VIIIth, King of the *Argives*, Succeeded *Triopas* in the year of the World 2547. and Reigned 21 years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

CROWLAND, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ellow*, upon the River *Weeland*, in a very fenny low Ground. The beſt Streets of it are ſevered from each other, not unlike *Venice*, by interjacent Water-courſes; and the Cauſeys leading to it ſo narrow, that no Carts can poſſibly paſs; which may juſtify the proverbial Saying, *All the Carts which come to* Crowland, *are ſhod with Silver.* The chiefeſt Rarity of this Town is its Triangular Bridge, anſwering its three chiefeſt Streets. It's from *London* Eighty eight Miles.

CROWN, firſt a Mark of Victory or Dignity, was afterwards made uſe of upon other occaſions. The Ancients will have *Bacchus* and *Janus* to have been the firſt Inventors of this Ornament; that the firſt Crowned himſelf with Ivy after the Conqueſt of the *Indies*; and that King *Janus* made uſe of one in his Sacrifices. The firſt Crowns of the *Romans* were two or three Ribands interwoven, and tied round their Heads; after they made ſome of the Boughs and Branches of Trees; then of Flowers bound to Willow, Ivy, or other Boughs that bend eaſily. In their Feaſts their Crowns were made of Flowers, Herbs and Branches, that had the vertue to refreſh and ſtrengthen the Brain, as Roſes, Penny-royal, Olive-leaves, *&c.* The Gueſts had three Crowns, one which they wore on the top of their Head, with the ſecond they bound their Fore-heads, and the third hung round their necks. In the Ceremony of their Marriage, the Bridegroom wore a Crown, and the Bride two, one of natural Flowers, when ſhe was led to her Husbands Houſe; and the other of artificial, wrought in Gold, and adorned with Pearls and Diamonds. The Pagans Crown'd [illegible] Statues of their Gods. That of *Bacchus* with Vine or Ivy-leaves, *Saturn*'s with Fig-tree-branches, *Jupiter*'s with all ſorts of Flowers, *Apollo*'s with Lawrel, *Hercules*'s with Poplar, *Pan*'s with Pine and Dane-wort-branches, the houſhold Gods with Myrtle and Roſemary, *Caſtor* and *Pollux* with Reeds, the *Graces* with Olive, and *Minerva* too; *Juno*'s with Vine-branches. *Lucina*'s or *Diana*'s with Dittany. They alſo offered golden Crowns to their falſe Gods, as that which *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, ſent to *Rome*, to be put into the Capitol, and weighed two hundred forty ſix pound; that which *Philip*, King of *Syria*, ſent by his Ambaſſadors, and weighed one hundred pound of pure Gold. The Prieſts, when they ſacrificed, wore Lawrel or Gold Crowns, and the Victims were Crowned with Cypreſs or Pine-branches. In Burials Crowns ſometimes of Olive, Lawrel or Lilies, were laid upon the Graves, which Cuſtom paſſed from *Lacedæmon* to *Athens*, and thence to *Rome*, where Magiſtrates in great Solemnities wore Crowns of Olive or Myrtle, and Ambaſſadors of Vervein or Olive. The Ancients had alſo their Military Crowns, which were given Generals, Officers and Soldiers, in Recompence of their great Actions and Service. The Triumphal Crown was for him that Triumphed after ſome famous Victory. In the beginning theſe were but of Lawrel, after there were ſome of Gold, and at laſt a great many of this Metal were carried before the Triumpher's Chariot. *Titus Livius* tells us, That they carried 234 in the Triumph of *Scipio Aſiaticus*, in the 564th year of *Rome*. And *Appian* counts 2822 in *Cæſar*'s. Round theſe were repreſented the Triumphers greateſt Exploits. The oval Crown, which was allowed them that received the Honour of the little Triumph, was of Myrtle, and ſome of Lawrel. The *Obſidional*, or the Crown which the Beſieged preſented him with that raiſed the Siege, was made of the green Graſs that grew within the Town. There was a *Civick* for a Citizen that ſaved his fellow Citizens Lives; a *Mural* for him that firſt Scal'd, and got into the Beſieged Town; this was of Gold, and the Circle raiſed in form of the Battlement of a Wall. There was alſo a *Caſtrenſis* for him that firſt entred the Enemies Camp; its Figure repreſenting a *Palliſado* that is forced. The *Naval*, for him that firſt boarded the Enemies Ship, was of Gold, and ſet round with Stems of the ſame Metal. Now there are Crowns of Sovereigns, and ſome that are allowed the Gentry in their Eſcutcheons; theſe differ according to the different Degrees of Nobility, and are not the ſame in all Countries. *P. Menetrier.*

CROY, a Village of *France* in *Picardy*, two or three Leagues from *Amiens*. It's hence that the Noble Family of *Croy* in the *Low-Countries* has taken its Name.

CROYDON or **CROYDEN**, Lat. *Neomagus*, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, near the Spring head of the River *Wandle*, nine Miles from *London*, where the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* has a Country-houſe. It has an Hoſpital for the Poor, and a Free-ſchool for Children, founded by Arch-biſhop *Whitgift*.

CROYE, or **CROIE**, Lat. *Croia*, thought to be the *Erebea* of the Ancients, is a Town of *Albania*, now under the *Turks*. *Volaterran* ſays, it was alſo called *Troy*; however; it has been a long time the Reſidence of the Brave *George Caſtriot*, called *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Albania*. But after his Death *Mahomet* II. took it in 1477. It was formerly an Epiſcopal-Town under the Arch-biſhop of *Durazzo*. The River *Lizane* runs by it. It's the ſame that *Chalcondylas* calls *Crua*.

CRUCIGER, (*Gaſpar*) a *German*, born in 1504. made a great Progreſs in Languages, Mathematicks, and in the Proteſtants Divinity; taught at *Magdebourg* and *Wittemberg*, where he died in 1548.

CRUMAW, or **CRUMEAW**, Lat. *Crumavia*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Moravia*, with Title of a Dutchy, lies between *Brin* and *Znaim*, on *Auſtria* ſide, and has a good Fortreſs.

CRUMMUS, King of the *Bulgarians*, being in War with *Nicephorus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, in 811. had ſo much the worſt of it in the beginning, that he ſued for Peace; but being refuſed, he drew new ſtrength from his Deſpair, and in the Night time aſſaulted the *Græcian* Camp, forced it, and went directly to *Nicephorus*'s Camp, killed him before he had time to ſee who was about him; after this defeated his whole Army, and impriſoned or put all the Nobility of his Camp to death. And to leave Poſterity the Marks of his Victory, after he had expoſed the unfortunate *Nicephorus*'s Head upon a Gibbet, he made a Cup of the Scull, and covered it with Silver, that his Succeſſors as well as he himſelf, ſhould make uſe of it in their Feaſts, when they drank the Health of thoſe that ſignalized themſelves in the War. He alſo would compel the Priſoners to buy their Lives and Liberties by changing their Religion; but thoſe Officers choſe rather to die generouſly and like Martyrs. *Crummus* after this gain'd the Battle of *Adrianople*, in 813. and died ſoon after. *Maimbourg Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

CRUSCA, a famous Academy of *Florence* in *Italy*, known by this Name, which ſignifies *Bran* and all the remains of *Meal* when it's boulted, to ſhew the Care they take to depurate the *Tuſcan* Tongue. The place where they are accuſtomed to meet is adorned with Devices, that all allude to the word *Cruſca*. Each Academick takes his Name anſwerable to the Subject. Their Seats are made in form of Paniers to carry Bread in, the Backs of theſe like Shovels, to move and ſtir the Corn. The great Chairs like Tubs of Willow or Straw, to keep the Corn in. The Cuſhions are of Aſh-coloured Satin, in form of Meal-ſacks, and they put their Torches in Caſes that have this form too. The Dictionary of *Cruſca* is entituled, *Vocabulario de gli Academici della Cruſca. Monconys.*

CRUSERIUS, born at *Campen*, in the *Low Countries*, in the 16th *Cent.* He Profeſſed Phyſick, Philoſophy, and the Languages, and afterwards applying himſelf to Study the Law, Commenced Doctor in that Faculty. His Learning preferred him conſiderably both in Buſineſs and Reputation. His Works are *Comment. in Hippoc. Lib. I. & III. De Morbis Vulgaribus, & in Lib. de Dieta. Mir. in Elog. Belg. Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Medic.* &c.

CRUSIUS (*Martin*) whom the *Germans* call *Kraux*, was of *Bottenſtein*, in the Mountains of the Biſhoprick of *Bamberg*, or according to others, of *Grebern*, in the ſame Country. He was born in 1526. made great progreſs in Learning, taught with Reputation at *Tubingen*, and elſewhere. He collected an excellent Library, and died in 1607. This *Cruſius* Profeſſor of Greek and Latin at *Tubingen* in *Germany*, has publiſhed an Excellent Collection of Modern *Greece*, called *Turco-græcia*, printed at *Baſil* in 1584. The firſt part of this Work contains a Hiſtory of *Conſtantinople*, from 1391. to 1578. which he calls *A Political and civil Hiſtory of Conſtantinople.* After this Hiſtory, there is a Letter inſerted of *Theodoſius Zygomala*, to *Martin Cruſius*, in which this Greek deſcribes the Taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *Turks*. Theſe two parts of the Work are written in Common *Greek*: As for the third Book of this Collection, it is called, *A Hiſtory of the Patriarchs of Conſtantinople, from* 1454. *to* 1578. and is written in Modern Greek: *Cruſius* has Tranſlated theſe three Parts into Latin; the Remainder of the Collection is made up of a great many Latin and Greek Letters, to which *Cruſius* has ſubjoyn'd very Learned Remarks. This Work is a very ſerviceable Performance to thoſe who deſire to be informed of the Condition of the *Greeks* of theſe later Ages, and are willing to learn their Modern Language, there being ſeveral large Specimens of Modern *Greek*, and amongſt the reſt *Homer*'s *Batrocomyomachia*. *Rich. Simon.* There was another *Cruſius* (*Jame*[illegible] a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Holland*, who publiſhed a Book of *Latin Epiſtles*, in 1635. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CTESIAS, a Phyſician, Native of *Cnidos*, lived in *Xenophon*'s time; for he was taken in that Battle which *Cyrus the Younger* fought in 352. of *Rome*, with his Brother *Artaxerxes*, called *Mnemon*, and cured this laſt of a Wound he received in that Fight. Afterwards he kept with this King, and practiſed Phyſick for Seventeen Years in *Perſia*. He compoſed in twenty three Books a Hiſtory of the *Aſſyrians* and *Perſians*, which was in ſuch great eſteem with *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Trogus Pompeius*, that they choſe rather to follow it than that of *Herodotus*, becauſe *Cteſias* aſſures us, that he took all he advances there out of the Archives or Records of the Royal Family, *Voſſius.*

CTESIAS, a *Greek* Hiſtorian, Native of *Epheſus*, was the ſame that made ſome Works quoted by *Plutarch* in his Treatiſe *Of Rivers*, and elſewhere.

CTESIBIUS, of *Alexandria*, a Mathematician, who firſt invented thoſe ſorts of Organs that went by the means of Water, whereof *Nero* had the Invention, as we learn of *Suetonius* in that Emperor's Life. He lived in *Ptolemy*'s time, King of *Egypt*, called *Phyſcon*, about one hundred and twenty years before the birth of Chriſt, that is, in the CLXVth *Olympiad*, the 634th of *Rome*. He writ a Treatiſe of *Geodeſie*, which according to *Clavius*, is the Science of meaſuring and dividing Bodies. If we believe *Poſſevin*, this Treatiſe is in the *Vati*[illegible]ibrary. *Vitruv. Voſſius.*

CTESILOCHUS, a Painter who drew *Jupiter* in Head-cloaths, like a Matron crying out among Midwifes, and ready to be delivered of *Bacchus*. *Plin. Lib.* 35.

CTESIPHON, an ancient Town of *Aſſyria*, near the *Tygris*, ſaid to have been built by the *Parthians*, out of Spight to *Seleucus*, to oppoſe it to *Seleucia*. *Strabo Lib.* 15.

CTESIPHON, a famous Architect, who is alſo called *Cherſiphron*, drew the Model of the famous Temple of *Diana* in *Epheſus*, built part under him and by his Direction, the reſt under his Son *Metagenes*, and other Architects. *Plutarch* ſpeaks of another of this Name, who was an Hiſtorian, and compoſed ſeveral Books. *Vitruvius.*

CUAMA, or **COAMA**, a certain River which runs through *Sofala*, a Kingdom of *Africa*. Some pretend it has its ſource in the Lake of *Sachaf*, where it has the Name of *Zamber*, towards the Mountain of the Moon, and that another River, called that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, runs out of the ſame. *Vincent le Blanc*, of *Marſeilles*, brags in his Relation, that he has gone up the River *Cuamá* to the Lake, whence the *Nile* is thought to run; upon which laſt, he ſays, he came thence to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. Suppoſing all this true, we might ſoon explain two great Difficulties; firſt, That there is a Communication of the two Seas, which the Ancients were altogether ignorant of; ſecondly, That if People come down the *Nile* from its ſource, that thoſe dreadful Falls called *Catadupes*, or *Cataracts*, muſt be only in ſome Arms, and that there are other Streams that are Navigable. But *Le Blanc* does not explain this well. *Sanut. Magin. Linſchot.*

CUBA, That is, the greateſt of the *Antilles* in the Northern Sea, is about 230 Leagues in length, 40 in the broadeſt parts, and 15 in the narroweſt. Its Soil is very fruitful, and the Air better than at *Hiſpaniola*. It's divided by a ridge of Mountains, whence a great number of ſmall Rivers ſpring, that are all very well ſtock'd with Fiſhes called *Liſa's* and *Sabella's*, that is, *Barbel* and *Shad*. Their Foreſts are full of Cedar-trees, of an extraordinary height and bigneſs, which the Inhabitants make *Canou's* of, that is, *Boats* made of the Bodies only, hewed and worked, that can hold above fifty Men. There are alſo Wild Vines that bear a great quantity of ſowre Grapes, becauſe they are not looked after. The *Caninga* that grows there, is a Tree whereof the Bark has the taſte of Cinnamon; it is made uſe of to ſeaſon and ſpice Meat, and for a Remedy as Caſſia. Their Paſture feeds a great number of Cattle. On the Southern Side are a great many Iſlands, which the *Spaniards* call *Jardin de la Reyna*, where there are Sea Tortoiſes ſo ſtrong and big, that they can walk with five Men upon their backs. This Iſland is very rich in Metals; for there are ſeveral Rivers in it, that have very fine Gold. It was formerly divided into ſeveral Provinces, whereof each had its particular *Cacique* or *Primaviz*, *Mayzi*, *Bayamo*, *Cueyba*, *Camagueya*, *Macacam*, *Xagua*, *Uhima*. The River *Cueyte* is very remarkable for the great number of Crocodiles it nouriſhes. The ancienteſt of its Towns is St. St. *Jago*, or St. *James*, which was built in 1514. At the end of one of the beſt and greateſt Ports in *America*, it has a Cathedral, whereof the Biſhop is Suffragan under the Archbiſhop of St. *Domingo*, and has very many and good Copper-mines, at three Leagues diſtance. The Town of *San-Salvador*, in the Province of *Bayamo*, is thirty Leagues from the Town of St. *Jacques*, in a very fertile and pleaſant Country. In the Road betwixt *San-Salvador* and *San-Jago*, are a great quantity of Flint-ſtones of different ſizes, but all ſo round that they might ſerve for Canon Bullets. The ſtrongeſt Town is *Havana*, whoſe Port is famous both for its good and ſafe Anchorage, as alſo for the two Caſtles, capable to ſtop the greateſt Fleet in the World. The Town is alſo defended with a very well-fortified Caſtle, and ſo oppoſed to Ships that draw near the Port, that it can play upon their Fore-caſtle, whilſt the other two batter on both ſides. All the *Spaniſh* Fleets that come from the firm Land, from Southern *America*, new *Spain*, and the Iſlands, Anchor here for Freſh-water and Refreſhments; and in the Month of *September* they get by the Streights of *Bahama* into the Northern Sea, and thence into *Spain*. The Governour of the Iſland, and the other Royal Officers keep their Reſidence here, it being one of the richeſt and beſt Towns in *America*, both for its Port and great Commerce. There are alſo ſix Boroughs or Habitations of Chriſtians, *St. Jacques*, *Barcacoa*, *Bayamo*, the *Port of Princes*, the *Holy Ghoſt*, and the *Havana*. Each Village has thirty or forty Families, beſides *St. Jacques* and *Havana*, that have each about eighty Houſes; yet there are but few Slaves, many having hanged themſelves to be rid of the miſeries they underwent in Mines. There goes a Story on this Subject, *viz*. That Seigneur *Vaſco Porcalhos*, Steward to one of the chief Inhabitants, underſtanding that the *Indians* who were under his Command, had all agreed to hang themſelves, went to meet them with a Cord in his hand, at the place they intended to execute the Deſign. As ſoon as he ſaw them come, he walked towards them, and ſaid they were fools to think he was not aware of all their Deſigns; that he well knew what they were then about, and therefore was come to hang himſelf a-long with them, to plague them in the other World a thouſand times more than he did in thi[illegible] This Diſcourſe made the *Indians* change their Reſolution, an[illegible]me back along with him, to obey all his Orders. *Hiſtoire de Floride. De Laet. Hiſt. &c.*

CUBLAI, great *Cham* of *Tartary*, was Baptized about 1256. and eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Religion in his Kingdom, at the Sollicitation of *Hayton*, King of *Armenia*; then ſent his Brother *Haolone* with a powerful Army into *Armenia*, to defend this King againſt the *Saracens*, who ravaged all his Country. See *Haolone. Kircher of China*.

CUCO, a Town of the Kingdom of *Algier*, towards the River *Maior*, or of *Bugia*. Its ſituation is very ſtrong, becauſe it's environed with a high ſteep Mountain, and a Wall, flanked with good Baſtions where the Rock fails. The Plains, at the foot of the Mountains, bear a great quantity of all ſort of Corn, and on the top grows Barly in abundance. There are alſo great numbers of Cattle, an infinity of Bees. Their Olive-trees furniſh much Oyl; and they make the beſt Linen of *Barbary*. Many of the Inhabitants hereabouts make Gun-powder, having ſeveral Mines of Salt-petre, their Merchants furniſhing them with Brimſtone from *France*. They have alſo Iron-mines, and good Workmen that make Swords, Daggers, and Blades, or Heads for Lances; but want Steel, as do all the other parts of *Barbary*; and what they uſe is Iron, which they quench in Water, and boil with Sand and ſome Plants, to make it harder; yet it's not near ſo good as what is carried thither out of *Europe*. *Marmol*.

CUCUBAO, Diſciple of *Xaca*, was the firſt that introduced the Worſhip of bad Angels or Devils into *Japan*, with his Brother *Cambadagi*.

CUCUSA, a Town of *Armenia the leſs*, upon the Frontiers of *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, had formerly the Title of a Biſhoprick, and is famous in Hiſtory, becauſe it was the place St. *John Chryſoſtom* was baniſhed to, by the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, in the beginning of the Fifth Century.

CUENCA, Lat. *Concha*, a Town of *Spain* in *New Caſtile*, with a Biſhoprick under the Arch-biſhop of *Toledo*. It's built upon a little Hill, between two Rivers and high Mountains. Some think it's the ancient *Valeria*, which being deſtroyed by the *Moors*, was re-built by *Alphonſus* IX. and erected into a Biſhoprick by Pope *Lucius* III. *Miræus Geog. Eccleſ.*

CUEVA, a Family that derives its Name from a Borough of *Caſtile*. It became very conſiderable under *Henry* IVth. called *The Impotent*, in 1460. for this King gave the County of *Ledeſma*, the Dutchy of *Albuquerque*, with ſeveral other conſiderable Lands, to his Favourite *Bertrand de la Cueva*, Viſcount *Huelma*, *&c*. It's ſaid that this impotent Prince perſwaded the Queen to let this Favourite of his lie with her, and that ſhe had *Jean the Baſtard* by him, who afterwards diſputed the Crown with *Elizabeth*, *Henry* the Fourth's Siſter.

CUFA, a Town of *Aſia* in *Chaldæa*, or the Province of *Yerac*. It's ſituate upon the River *Euphrates*, towards the Frontiers of the Deſart of *Arabia*, and poſſeſſed by the *Turks*, who took it from the *Perſians*. It formerly was conſiderable, and the Reſidence of *Caliphs* for a time; but now is far another thing.

CUHIUNG, a Town of the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has Juriſdiction over ſix Cities. This Country is fertil and very pleaſant; has many Mines of *Lapis Lazuli*, and a very good Vert for Painters. There are alſo ſome Silver Mines. To the North hereof is a Kingdom that was formerly called *Kinchi*, that is, *The Kingdom of Golden Teeth*, becauſe the Inhabitants uſed to garniſh their Teeth with ſmall thin bits or leaves of Gold. And they ſtill obſerve a very particular Cuſtom near *Nangan*, one of the ſix Cities, in covering a great Stone ten Perches high every year with Gold; they call this *Xinxe*, that is, *A Spiritual Stone*.

CAJACIUS, (*James*) the ableſt Lawyer of his Time, taught for ſome time at *Tholouſe*, of very mean Parents. He was invited to *Cahors*, and thence to the Univerſity of *Bourges*. The King of *France* had a great eſteem for him; looking upon him as one of the famouſeſt Interpreters of the Law. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, prevail'd with him to come to *Turin*, and Pope *Gregory* XIIIth, did his endeavour to have him thence to *Bologne*, his own Native Country; but *Cujacius's* Age not permitting him to accept of the advantageous offers he made him, he continued to teach at *Bourges*, where he took great pleaſure to Communicate familiarly with his Friends and Scholars what he had diſcovered in the Law, and ſhewed them the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt way to come to a perfect knowledge of that Study. He alſo eat and drank with his Scholars, to encourage them in their Studies, and lent them Money and Books to ſet them forwards, which got him the Name of *Father of the Scholars*. *Florent Chriſtian*, K. *Hen.* IVth's Preceptor, made the following Epitaph upon him.

> *Erexit Leges & Jura jacentia* Cujas,
> *Ipſo nunc etiam jura jacente jacent.*
> *Quid Tumulum erigitis? Potius date Legibus ipſis,*
> *Magno ſufficient hæc monumenta Viro.*

The famous *Charles Hannibal Fabrot*, having collected all *Cujacius's* Works, publiſhed them at *Paris*, in 10 *Vol.* in 1659. *Papir. Maſſon. in Vit. Jac. Cujac. Thuan. Hiſt. &c.*

CUJAVIA, a Province of *Poland*, placed generally in that called *The Tower*, to the South of *Pruſſia*, and towards the Banks of *Viſtula*. It comprehends the Palatinate of *Wladiſlaw*, where are *Biechow*, *Bidgoſtide*, &c. and that of *Bizeſtie*, where are *Cowale*, *Krwſwick*, &c.

CULEMBACH, upon the *Mein*, a little Town of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, with the Title of Marquiſate. It's ſituate near the ſource of the *Mein*, between *Bamberg* and *Coburg*, and gives its Name to the Marquiſs of *Culembach*, of the Houſe of *Brandenbourg*. This Marquiſate has a very good Territory with the Fortreſſes of *Blaſſemberg*, *Bareith*, &c.

CULEMBERG, a little Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Province of *Guelderland*, with Title of a County, or Earldom, ſituate upon the left Bank of the River *Leck*, a League off *Buren*. It has a Fortreſs.

CULIACAN, or St. *Miguel* of *Culiacan*, a Province of *America Septentrionalis*, in *New Spain*. It's properly in the *Audience* of *Guadalajara*, bounded with *New Mexico* to the North, the Sea of *Vermeia* to the Weſt, *New Biſcay* to the Eaſt, and the Province of *Chiametan* to the South. The principal Borough is *Culiacan*, the others are St. *Miguel*, *Quinola*, &c. All over it are rich Mines, with Fruit and Cotton in abundance.

CULM, an Epiſcopal Town of *Poland*, in *Royal-Pruſſia*, Capital of a ſmall Country called *Culmia*, and by the Inhabitants *Colmiſchſland*. The Biſhoprick was formerly Suffragan to that of *Riga* in *Livonia*. This Town being almoſt ruined in the laſt Wars with the *Swedes*, the Biſhoprick, at leaſt the Biſhop's Reſidence was removed to a neighbouring Borough. *Culm* is upon the *Viſtula*, five Leagues below *Thorn*. *Cromer*, &c.

CULPEPER (Sir *John*) a Perſon of great Abilities and known Loyalty, was by King *Charles* the Firſt conſtituted Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, afterwards Maſter of the *Rolls*, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council. In conſideration of his good Service during the Civil Wars, he advanced him in the 20th year of his Reign, to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Culpeper* of *Thoreſway in Com. Linc.* And after the Loſs of all, attending King *Charles* the Second, during the greateſt part of his Abode beyond Sea, departed this Life ſoon after his Majeſty's Reſtauration. His Son *Thomas* ſucceeding him in his Honour, married *Margaret*, the youngeſt Daughter and Co-heir to *Le Seigneur Jean de Heſſe*, of the Noble Family of *Heſſe*, in the Land of *Berghen*, near *Cullen* in *Germany*, by whom he hath Iſſue one Daughter called *Catharine*. *Dugdale*.

CUMA, a Town in *Æolia*, the *Foya-Nova*, of theſe days, ſituate upon the Gulph of *Smyrna* in *Aſia-minor*, between *Smyrna* to the South, and *Pergamus* to the Weſt. It has a Fortreſs and good Port, and it was near it that the *Venetian* Fleet defeated the *Turks* in 1650.

CUMÆ, a Town of *Italy* near *Naples*. It was formerly Epiſcopal, but now the Biſhoprick is united to that of *Averſa*. The ancient Greek and Latin Authors often mention this *Cumæ*, and *Virgil* ſpeaks of its admirable Temple of *Apollo*, and its Fortreſs. *Leander Alberti* gives a curious account of the remains of the ancient Buildings, and ſome other remarkable Signs of Antiquity that he has ſeen at *Cumæ*; as the *Grotto* of *Sibyllæ*, and others marked under the word BAJÆ, or BAYES.

CUMBERLAND, Lat. *Cumbria*, is the fartheſt County in *England*, North-weſt-ward, divided Northward from *Scotland*, partly by the River *Kirſop*, partly by *Solom Moſs*, as far as *Solway Frith*. Eaſtward 'tis bounded with *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, Southward with *Lancaſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Iriſh Sea*. So that in form it is not unlike a half Moon, which from its tips North and South, may be allowed to be Forty five Miles in length, whereas in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, it hardly ſpreads thirty. The whole divided not into Hundreds, but Wards, five in number, wherein are ſixteen Market-Towns, and fifty eight Pariſhes. In the time of the *Romans*, this Country, amongſt others, was inhabited by the *Brigantes*. In the Heptarchy it was a Province in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and now the greateſt part of it makes up, with *Cumberland*, the Dioceſs of *Carliſle*. The North and South parts are hilly; but of the two the North is the worſt. In which is *Gilleſland*, bordering upon *Scotland*, as in the South parts *Copland*, ſo called from its copped Hills, among which is one called *Wry-Noſe*, on the top whereof, by the High-way-ſide, are placed three Stones ſtanding a foot from each other; one in this County, another in *Weſtmorland*, and the third in *Lancaſhire*. The middle parts are more level, and better Inhabited, becauſe more fruitful than the reſt; yet the Hills are not ſo barren, but that they feed great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle. Here is alſo plenty and variety of Fowls; nor is any County better ſtored with freſh and ſalt-water fiſh. Here are alſo Mines of Coal, Copper, and Black-Lead. The Copper Mines lay long neglected, till about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, that the *Lapis Calaminaris* was found in *England*. As for *Roman* Antiquities, the Learned *Cambden* takes notice of more in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland* than in all *England* beſides. The reaſon is, becauſe theſe two Counties bordering upon the troubleſome *Scots* and *Picts*, the *Romans* had raiſed here many Fortifications, wherein they kept ſtrong Garriſons, to ſecure their Poſſeſſions on this ſide. In this County the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry are generally built Caſtle-wiſe. The Neighbourhood of the *Scots*, before their Union with *England*, being the occaſion thereof. The Market-Towns, beſides *Carliſle*, the chief place of the County, are, *Abbey-holm*, *Alſton-moor*, *Bowlet*, *Brampton*, *Cockermouth*, *Egremont*, *Ireby*, *Keſwick*, &c. among which *Carliſle* and *Cockermouth* only have Privilege, the firſt to ſend two Citizens, and the laſt, two Burgeſſes, to ſerve in Parliament. This County, together with *Weſtmorland*, being beſtowed by the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, upon *Malcolm* I. King of *Scots*, for his Aſſiſtance in the Reduction of the *Northumbers* to the Crown, was recovered from *William*, King of *Scots*, by *Henry* II. of *England*, after the Battle of *Alnwick*. In *Henry* VIII's Reign it became an Earldom; that Prince beſtowing the Title upon *Henry*, Lord *Clifford*, *Anno* 1525. in whoſe Iſſue it continued till the year 1642. Of an Earldom it became a Dukedom in the Perſon of the Illuſtrious Prince *Rupert*, ſecond Son of *Frederick* Elector Palatine, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of King *James* I. who died without lawful Iſſue at *Whitehall*, *November* 29. 1682. and now the Title is transferred upon his Royal Highneſs, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, created by our preſent King, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, *April* 10. 1689.

CUMÉE, Lat. *Cumea*, called *Italique*, becauſe ſhe propheſied in *Italian*. It's ſaid ſhe was born at *Cimmeric*, a little Borough near *Cuma* in *Campania*, lived ſome time after the Siege of *Troy*, at leaſt if we believe *Virgil*, who ſpeaks of her under the Name of the *Deiphobé*; that *Æneas* conſulted this Sibyl. *Cumée* propheſied ſeveral things concerning our Saviour's Birth; ſo that *Julian the Apoſtate*, obſerving her Books did not favour him, burned them, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* writes.

CUNÆUS, (*Peter*) a Lawyer of *Fleſſingue*, or *Fluſhing*, in *Zeland*, where he was born in 1586. He made great Progreſs in Learning, eſpecially in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaick and Syriack, under *John Druſius*, and with his aſſiſtance gained deep Knowledge in the Jewiſh Antiquities. After this he applied himſelf to the Study of the Law, wherein he ſucceeded ſo well, that he was judged capable to teach it in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, in 1615. having already profeſſed the Latin Tongue, and taught Politicks in the ſame Place. He continued his laſt Imployment until he died, in 1638. His Works are, *Sardi Venales. Satira Menipæa in ſui ſæculi Homines inepte Eruditos. De Republica Hebræorum, Lib. III. &c.* He likewiſe publiſhed *Remarks upon Nonius's Dionyſiaca. Le Mire, Meurſius Athen. Bat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

CUNEGONDA, deſcended of the *Count Palatins*, was Married to the Emperor *Henry* II. with whom ſhe lived in perpetual Virginity. It's ſaid, That to convince that Prince of the wrong opinion he conceived of her Life, ſhe walked upon burning Coals; or, as others ſay, held a burning Iron in her hand. After the Emperor's Death, which happened in 1024. ſhe ſpent the remainder of her Life, which was ſixteen years, in a Convent of Nuns, founded by her ſelf. *Baronius*.

CUNHA (*Roderick*) Born at *Lisbon* in 1577. and Arch-biſhop of *Braga* in *Portugal*. By being Poſſeſſed of this See, he was Primate of all *Portugal*, but this Advantage he willingly Exchang'd for the Archbiſhoprick of *Lisbon*, to put himſelf in a better Condition to ſerve his Country. He dy'd in this See, after having been very Inſtrumental in Reſtoring the Right Line, in the Perſon of King *John* the Fourth, who Recovered his Hereditary Kingdom in 1640. His Works are, *Super Primam P. Decreti Gratiani Comment. De Confeſſariis Sollicitantibus. De Primatu Eccleſiæ Bracharenſis.* His other Tracts are written in *Portugueze*; as *The Hiſtory of the Biſhops of Porto. The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Braga, Lisbon, &c. Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

CUNIBERT, Son of *Pertarit*, King of the *Lombards*, was aſſociated to the Government about 680. and Reigned alone after his Father, in 689. *Alabis*, Duke of *Trent*, whoſe Life he had Saved ſome time before, Revolted againſt him in 691. and made himſelf Maſter of *Paris*; but did not keep it long. He took Arms a ſecond time againſt *Cunibert*; but was defeated, and loſt his Life in a Battle Fought in 694. after which the King Reigned peaceably untill he died, in 701.

CUNIMOND or GUIMOND, King of the *Gepida*, lived in the Sixth Age; made War againſt the *Lombards*, and was afterwards overcome by King *Alboin*, in 571. This laſt, who had married *Roſamond*, Daughter of *Cunimond*, would oblige her to drink out of her unfortunate Father's Skull, which he plaited with Gold, after he had put him to death. This Action made *Roſamond* have ſo violent an Averſion for the Murtherer, that though he was her Husband, ſhe made no difficulty to get him Murthered, in 571. *Paulus Diacon. Lib. 2. De Geſt. Lomb.*

CUNINA, a Goddeſs, who according to ancient *Pagans* had Care of young Children in their Cradles, in Latin called *Cunæ* They did not uſe Wine, but Milk, in the Sacrifices they offered this Goddeſs. *St. Auſtin. De Civ. Dei. Lib.* 4.

CUPIDO, a Deity which the Ancients thought did preſide over Love. Poets ſpeak differently of it. *Plato* admitted two ſorts of Love; one, Son of *Venus Urania*, or Celeſtial; the other, of the Earthly *Venus*, engendred, as Poets feign, of the Froth of the Sea. Both were repreſented under the ſame Form of a very Beautiful Child quite naked and winged, a Veil over his Eyes, a Bow in one hand, a lighted Torch in the other, and a Quiver of Arrows hanging at his ſide. Love, the Son of the firſt *Venus*, being a gift from above, unites hearts, makes peace, enclines to mildneſs, and renders Life perfectly happy. *Zeno* calls it the God of Friendſhip and Liberty, of Peace and Concord, of Happineſs and Conſolation, and of Science and Vertue. He is repreſented in form of a Child, to ſhew, that as Childhood is the firſt Age of Life, Love is the firſt ſtep in all great Affairs. He is naked, to intimate, that it needs borrow nothing, having ſtrength enough to carry on its Deſigns. The Veil over his Eyes, marks, that he himſelf is the ſource of all his Inventions. The Torch, that he lights and inſtructs others. And the Arrows are the Signs of the invincible Eloquence, wherewith he toucheth the Heart, and charms and attracts it. Love, Son of the other *Venus*, is naked, to ſhew, that he has laviſhed his means, and is become the true Son of indigence and indiſcretion. He is repreſented as a Child, becauſe void of reaſon and judgment; painted blind, to intimate his pre-occupation, and ignorance of his beloved Object. His Wings expreſs his inconſtancy; and his Torch, that he is a publick Incendiary: His Arrows, that he is the ſource of all the Paſſions which tyrannize over the Soul. *Plato*, *Pauſanias*.

CURACAO, or *Curaſſaw*, an *Iſland* of *Southern America*, amongſt thoſe called *Sottovento*, is over againſt the Province of *Venezuela*, between the Iſle of *Bonnaire* and *Oraba*. The *Spaniards* were firſt Maſters of it, until the *Hollanders* took it from them in 1632.

CURBICUS, is the right name of the Hereſiarch *Manes*, when he was a Slave. See MANES.

CURCHUS, a falſe Deity of the ancient Inhabitants of *Pruſſia*, who believed ſhe preſided over eating and drinking, wherefore in making their Harveſt, they offered it their Firſt-fruits. They alſo kept a continual Fire in Honour of it, and built it a new Statue every year, breaking their former. *Hartſnock Diſſert. Deor. Pruſſ.*

CURDES, Inhabitants of *Curdiſtan*, who have alſo ſpread over *Meſopotamia* or *Diarbeck*, *Armenia* and *Syria*. They are under the Protection of the King of *Perſia*, and their Language reſembles the *Perſian* very much. Some of them are *Mahometans*, and ſome *Jaſides*. The *Mahometans* are governed by their *Emirs*, or Princes, who are in a manner Sovereign in their Principalities, and as it were independent of the *Grand-Seignior*. There are *Emirs* as far as the Town of *Aiſan*, ſix days Journey from *Diarbekir*, in the neighbourhood of which place are a great number of Chriſtians, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites*, and *Armenians*. The *Jaſide Curdes* are of five ſorts; the *Dacenies*, the *Sachelies*, the *Dennedies*, *Caledies*, and *Strowlars*. They are originally *Parthians*, and in ſome meaſure *Manichees*; for though they adore God, yet they alſo have veneration for the Devil, whom they fear as the Author of Evil. There are ſome that Worſhip the Sun, and are therefore called *Chamſies*. *Jaſides* ſignifies *The Diſciples of Jeſus*, from the word *Jaſid*, which ſignifies *Jeſus* in the *Curdian* Language, and is derived from the Turkiſh word *Aiſa*, that ſignifies the ſame. They acknowledge *Jeſus Chriſt's* Divinity, and his Origin from the Eternal Father, and believe with Chriſtians, that he was born of the Virgin *Mary*, which they call *Meyreme*. The *Dacenies* have their chief Reſidence about half a Days Journey from *Moſul*, which is the *New-Ninive*. Theſe *Curdes* became Chriſtians that very day the Holy Ghoſt deſcended from Heaven, and are named in the *Syriack* and *Chaldaick* Scripture amongſt the Nations that ſaw the Miracle of *Whitſontide*. For the Word *Parthi*, in the Second Chapter of *The Acts of the Apoſtles*, is tranſlated from the Syriack *Kerad*, that ſignifies *Curdes*. And this general Opinion of the *Syrians* and *Chaldæans* is grounded upon the Hiſtory; which learns us, that the Empire of the *Parthians* was eſtabliſhed by Fugitives, out of *Scythia*, and that it reached into *Aſſyria* and *Meſopotamia*. The *Jaſides* then are deſcended from the *Parthians*, and particularly from the *Aſſyrians*, called *Dacenies*, who are inſtructed in their Faith by St. *Jude* or *Thaddæus*, in whoſe Honour they built a Temple, which is the only one of all their Sect. They call this Apoſtle *Cheie-Adi* in their Language. Theſe *Dacenies* love the *Chriſtians* as much as they hate the *Turks*, and being of a Warlike Humour and a *Parthian* Courage, are often heard to ſay, That if the *Franks* did come inte their Country, they would root out all the Infidels. The *Jaſide Sachelies* have a Fort on Mount *Sangare*, which was formerly the Fortreſs of the *Romans* in *Meſopotamia*. This Mountain, that is about three Days Journey in length, has very fruitful Plains on the Top covered with Vines and Fruit-Trees. At the bottom is another great Plain, very fertil in Corn; ſo that this Nation ſupports its ſelf without foreign Supplies. It's divided into ſeveral Villages, in which the Children are brought up to handle Arms from ſeven Years of Age. The Men wear their Hair long, like the *French*; and the Women, which make uſe of Fire-Arms, are not Veiled, as all the others of the Eaſtern Women generally are. When the *Turks* approach their Countries, they never loſe the Occaſion of falling upon them, which makes the *Grand-Signior* not to trouble them for Tribute, but to content himſelf with the Preſent they make him. For it's commonly believed, that one *Sachelie* would eaſily beat five or ſix *Turks*, they are ſo dexterous, and have ſo much Courage. The *Jaſide Dennedies* are Labourers, or Peaſants, that live a Day's Journey from *Mardin*, near the River *Chobar*, which takes its Courſe towards *Bagdat*, and empties its ſelf into the *Euphrates*. There are others that inhabit the Territory of *Serouge*, half a Days Journey from the *Euphrates*, where the Remains of the famous Biſhop, *James* of *Serouge*'s Church, are to be ſeen ſtill. This Biſhop, ſurnamed *The Doctor*, whoſe Reputation holds in ſpight of the Averſion of the *Greeks*, lived in the fifth Age, and left very learned Works both to the *Chaldæans* and *Syrians*. The *Caledies* are above *Diarbekir*, and as they are given to plundering and robbing, they often make Incurſions into *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*. Some call them *Calethlies*, or *Catelies*, and think they are the Murtherers ſo much ſpoken of in *The Hiſtory of the Croiſade*; for the Robbers that now follow the *Caravans*, in former Ages watch'd the Pilgrims, and their old Caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen above *Tortoſa* in *Syria*. The wandring or ſtrowling *Jaſides*, which the *Turks* call *Coucher*, change their Habitations according to the Seaſons for the Convenience of Paſture, and go 25 Days Journey, from *Moſul* to *Arzerum* or *Erzerum*. They paſs often by *Mont Achout*, where are above 20000 Grots of other *Jaſides* that live there without any Form of Religion, only have a Veneration for *Jaſid* and adore the Devil, whom they fear as Author of all Evil. Theſe wandring *Jaſides* have a very pleaſant dwelling in a place called *Bengueil*, or 1000 Fountains. There is a Hill covered with fine Trees, and abundance of Flowers, amongſt which are great Numbers of *Reſervoirs* and Fountains, which running into the Valley, meet in Four Places, and form the *Tygris*, *Euphrates*, the *Guoeſo*, and *Calich*, whoſe Waters after appearing, and then burying themſelves under Ground, meer after a great many Turnings and Windings at *Baſſora* in *Terak*. The *Wanderers* inhabit this terreſtrial Paradiſe during the greateſt Heats of Summer. The *Jaſides* worſhip the Devil as has been ſaid, at leaſt People ſay ſo, all over the Eaſt. In their Night-Devotions they have a kind of Dance to the Beat of ſmall Drums. Their Turbants and Cloaths are Black. When the *Turkiſh* or *Arabs* Children meet them in the Streets, they throw Stones at them, crying, *God confound the Devil.* They hold that the Devil will at laſt make his Peace with God, and cannot ſuffer that any ſhould curſe him, they are ſo much afraid of his Anger. Theſe People have alſo a *Scheik*, or Prelate, who is Superior of all the *Jaſide Monks*. *Relation de la Miſſion de Mardin in* 1681.

CURDISTAN, or the Country of the *Curdes*, a Country of *Aſia*, whereof a part ſtretches into *Great Armenia*, and another part towards *Perſia*, and almoſt to *Bagdat*, where they have the Kingdom of *Carnaba*. This Country is very ſpacious and fertil.

CUREOTIS, in Greek Κυρεῶτις of Κυρᾶ, which ſignifies *Tonſure*, or *Shaving*, was the third Day of the *Apaturia*, certain Feaſts which the *Athenians* kept four Days together. The Fathers on theſe Days carried their Children to be ſhaved, and then to be Regiſter'd into the Tribes of the People, for they preſerv'd their Hair to a certain age in honour of a certain God; and when they came to the ſet number of Years, that they were to cut it off, the Ceremony was done in that God's Church, to which they had conſecrated it, which was generally to *Apollo*, though there was no Law for this. The meaner People of *Athens* conſecrated their Hair to *Hercules*, and great Men to *Apollo Pythius*, for which reaſon they went to *Delphos*. *Heſychius.*

CUREIUS, Son of *Cinnyras* King of *Cyprus*, who built a City in this Iſland which he called *Curium*. *Bochart* derives this Name from a *Phœnician* Word that ſignifies Fiſhy.

CURES, an ancient Town of *Italy* in the Country of the *Sabins*, and thought to have been fonnded by *Medius Fidius*, in the 7th Year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was the 3307. of the World. *Tatius* King of the *Sabins* quitted *Cures* to come to live with his People at *Rome*, whence the *Romans* have taken the Name of *Quirites*. *Numa Pompilius* was born at *Cures*. It's thought that the Town *Veſcovio*, now but a Borough, was built on the Ruines of *Cures*.

CURETES, People of the Iſle of *Crete*, Natives of Mount *Ida*, celebrated their Feaſts with Muſick, like the *Corybantes*. It's ſaid, *Jupiter* was committed to their Care when but new born; and that they were *Cybele*'s Servants or Prieſts. *Strab. lib.* 10.

CUREUS (*Joachim*) a Phyſician of *Germany* living in the XVIth Century, was a Perſon of good Eſteem for his Learning, and wrote the Annals of *Sileſia* and *Breſlaw*. *Johannes in Orat. De Vita & Morte Cur. Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. Germ.*

CURIATII, three Brothers of the Town of *Alba*, maintained the Intereſt of their Country againſt the *Romans*. The *Romans* under their King *Tullus Hoſtilius*, declared War againſt thoſe of *Alba*, but their Strength being found equal, they agreed, that three Brothers ſhould be pitch'd upon by each ſide to decide the Difference; three *Curiatii* for thoſe of *Alba*, and three *Horacii* for the *Romans*. The Fight in the 85th of *Rome* was very doubtful, for the three firſt being wounded, and two of the laſt killed, he that was left, joining Craft to his Valour, pretended fear, and ſo ran away; and thus having tir'd the *Curiatii*, he took them one after the other, and kill'd them all three. *Florus Tit. Livius.*

CURIEA, a Certain part of the *Roman* People which *Romulus* divided into 30 *Curiæ* or Wards, whereof there were 10 in each Tribe, that each might keep the Ceremonies of their Feaſts and Sacrifices in the Temple or Holy Place, ordered for each *Curia*, whereof the Prieſt was called *Curio, à Sacris Curandis*, becauſe he took care of Sacrifices. The People aſſembled in Wards, in the firſt Years of the Foundation of *Rome*, becauſe then there were no Centuries, and but three Tribes; ſo that Kings and Magiſtrates were created, Laws and Ordinances made, and Juſtice pronounced in the Aſſemblies of theſe *Curieæ*, when the Peoples Suffrages were taken; but at laſt theſe Meetings were not kept but for certain Laws, or to create *Flamens*, and the great *Curio*, for private *Curio's* were choſen by each ſingle *Curia*. Theſe Aſſemblies were kept in a place called *Comitum*, in the great Square or Place at *Rome*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 6.

C. CURIO, a *Roman* Orator that liv'd in *Julius Cæſar*'s time, the 700 of *Rome*, was Son to another Orator of this Name. He was naturally Eloquent, and his Sentences very inſtructive. *Tacitus* ſays, he was of thoſe that reap'd the Fruit of their Studies, and that *Claudius* and he received great Sums for pleading. *Suetonius* adds, That in one of his Orations he called *Cæſar*, *Every Woman's Husband, and every Man's Wife.* *Tacit. Sueton.*

CURIO (*C. Scribonius*) Tribune of the People, Son of the Orator of this Name, contracted great Debts, to rid himſelf from which, he put *Cæſar* upon a Civil War, as *Cicero* complains in his Letter to his Brother *Quintus*. After that time, being ſent into *Africa* he fought courageouſly againſt *Varus*, whom he put to flight, but being ſurpriz'd by *Juba*, he kill'd himſelf in the 706th Year of *Rome*, to puniſh his own Imprudence in expoſing the Army to ſuch great Danger. *Plutarch in Vit. Pomp. &c.*

CURIUS *Dentatus* (*Marcus Annius*) a *Roman* Citizen that was thrice Conſul, in the 464, 479, and 480 Years of *Rome*:

He overcame the *Samnites* and *Sabins*, and deſerved the Honour of a Triumph for his Victory over the *Lucanians*. He gave each Citizen 40 Acres of Land, allowing himſelf no more, and ſaid, He did not deſerve the Name of a *Roman* to whom that Quantity was not enough. After overcoming the Enemies of the Commonwealth, he retir'd into the Country, where being once viſited by the Embaſſadors of the *Samnites*, as he was boiling Turnips in a Pipkin, they offer'd him Gold-Plate, to go into their Intereſt: *Curius* refus'd them generouſly, and ſaid, He preferr'd his Earthen-Ware to their Finery; and that his Deſire was not to be rich, but able to command thoſe that were ſo. He was Tribune of the People, and had ſeveral other conſiderable Employments. He defeated *Pyrrhus* in 479. near *Tarentum*, and received the Honour of a Triumph. *Plutarch.*

CURLAND, or *Kurland*, a Province of *Livonia* between *Swedeland* and *Poland*, to the South of the Gulf of *Riga* and *Dune*, that parts it from *Livonia*, and has its particular Duke under the Protection of *Poland*. Its Towns are *Goldingen*, Capital of the Country; *Mittaw*, the Duke's Reſidence; *Winden* or *Wenden*, which is alſo called *Kies*, *Dalen*, *Selburg*, *Goldin*, *Liba*, *Argermund*, *Bauske*, &c. *Cromer Deſc. Polon.* &c.

The **CURSOLAIRS**, which the *Italians* call *Curzolari*, and the *Latins*, *Echinades*; are five ſmall Iſlands over againſt the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, formerly called that of *Corinth*. It was near theſe Iſlands that the Chriſtians gained the famous Battel of *Lepanto* in 1571. againſt the *Turks*, commanded by *Hali* in *Selim* the IId's Reign: The *Turks*, Maſters of the Iſle of *Cyprus* the Year before, making ſome ſtay in that Road, came to inſult theſe Iſlands, and deſigned to attack the chiefeſt, but were prevented by a very remarkable accident. *Antonio Balbo*, Governor of the Iſland, having made his eſcape in the Night and the chiefeſt Inhabitants along with him, upon the firſt noiſe of the *Turkiſh* Fleet; the Women that ſtaid in the Town ſhut the Gates, and by a Prieſt's Advice called *Antonio Roſoneo*, who had endeavoured to ſtay the Governor and Burgeſſes, took their Husbands Cloaths and Arms, got upon the Walls and appeared like People that were reſolved to defend themſelves. This Stratagem was ſeconded with very good Succeſs, for one of the Women ſeeing the *Turkiſh* Galleys draw near to the Walls, boldly fired a Canon that happened to be painted towards the Fleet, and broke down a Maſt, whereupon the *Turks*, fancying that the Garriſon was numerous, and reſolved to make a good Defence, retir'd without landing. The Senate of *Venice* was ſo taken with this generous Action, that when the Inhabitants of *Curſolari*, much preſs'd for Proviſions, ſent to the Republick for Corn, anſwer was made, That they did not deſerve ſuch a Favour from the States; but advis'd 'em to make uſe of their Wives Intereſt, to whoſe Valour they ow'd their Preſervation, and by ſuch an acceptable Recommendation they might expect to be conſider'd by the Senate. *Gratiani Hiſt. Cypr.*

CURSON, or **CURTON** (*Robert*) an *Engliſh* Cardinal, born of a very good Family, towards the end of the XIIth Century. He ſtudied firſt at *Oxford*, and afterwards came to *Paris* about 1180. where his Progreſs in Learning was ſo conſiderable, that he was made a Chancellor of that Univerſity. Pope *Innocent* III. gave him a Cardinal's Hat, with a Commiſſion to publiſh the Croiſade in *France*, from whence he came into *England* for the ſame Buſineſs, and being afterwards ſent as Legate into the Eaſt. He died at *Damiata* in 1218. The following Tracts are ſaid to be his; *Summa Theologiæ. Lecturæ Solennes. An Origenes Salvus ſit? De Septem Septenis, &c. Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, *Bale* and *Pits*, *Goodwin*, &c.

CURTIUS Q. a *Roman* Gentleman, liv'd in the 392d Year of *Rome*. 'Tis ſaid, That upon his perceiving a great Gulph in the middle of the *Forum* at *Rome*, which made an Impreſſion upon the People and ſeem'd to preſage Misfortune; and underſtanding likewiſe by the Oracle, that this Chaſm could not be fill'd up unleſs the *Romans* would be at the Expence of throwing in the moſt valuable thing they had into it. *Curtius* having revolved all this in his Mind, and concluded his own Valour the beſt thing in the Town, what does he do, but arms himſelf for the Field, mounts, and clapping Spurs to his Horſe, gallops into the Abyſs, upon which the Ground cloſed again as well as ever. *Valer. Maxim. l.* 5. *c.* 6, &c.

CURTIUS (*Matthew*) an eminent Phyſician of *Pavia*, born in the XVIth Century. His Works are much valued: The moſt conſiderable of 'em are, *De Curandis Febribus. Ars Medica. De Septimeſtri Partu. Methodus Doſandi, &c. Juſtus in Chron. Medic. Vander Lindin De Script. Medic.*

CUSCO, or *Cuzco*, Lat. *Cuſium*, a Town of *Southern America* in *Peru*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Lima*. It formerly was Capital of *Peru*, and the Reſidence of the Emperors or *Ynca's* of that Kingdom. It's environed with Mountains, and its firſt Buildings were upon the ſide of that called *Sacſa-Huama*, where there formerly has been a Fortreſs, whoſe Remains, yet to be ſeen, ſhew, that the Work was admirable. The Town is divided into two parts, whereof one is called *Hanan Cuſco*, that is, *High Cuſco*, and the other *Hurin Cuſcow*, or *Low Cuſco*. The *Ynca's* Palace was a Fortreſs in *Sacſa-Huama*, and conſiſted of three Caſtles in form of a Triangle, whereof that which ſtood in the middle, ſerv'd him for an Apartment. The Walls were covered with Gold and Silver, and embelliſhed with ſeveral Figures of Beaſts; from one Caſtle to another were Ways under the Ground, with Turnings and Windings in form of a Labyrinth. This ſumptuous Building was deſtroyed by the *Spaniards*, who carried a great many of the Stones to build the Town, leaving nothing but the Walls, and that becauſe they could not remove the Stones, they were ſo very big. The Houſes of *Cuſco* are built upon the Rock without digging any Foundation, yet the Architecture is charming. There is a great Square in the middle of the Town, pointing towards the four Cardinal Points of the World. The moſt famous of the ancient Temples of this Town, was dedicated to the Sun, which they called *Curiacanche*: This was a ſumptuous Building, full of Riches, where the *Ynca's* ſacrificed Children to this falſe Deity they adored, and all placed here the Idols of ſuch People as they conquered, to ſerve as Trophies erected in Honour of their God. During the *Ynca's* Reign, all the Gold and Silver of the other Provinces of *Peru*, was carried to *Cuſco*; ſo that the *Spaniards*, when they made themſelves Maſters of it, found immenſe Treaſures lock'd up in Caves, and hid in Holes in the Earth. The Air here is ſomewhat cold, but healthful, and they want nothing neceſſary for the Support of Life. There is a Fountain in the middle of the Town, whoſe Water makes an excellent Salt. They count about 3000 *Spaniards* in *Cuſco*, and 10000 *Indians* that obey a *Corregidor* or Governor, eſtabliſhed by the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, who reſides at *Lima*. The Land about *Cuſco* is very fruitful and pleaſant by the great Variety of Trees and Flowers it produces. Four Leagues from the Town is the Valley of *Ynca*, which is a very delicious Place, both for the Beauty of its Gardens, and its good and temperate Air; it's environed with high Mountains covered with Trees, and well ſtock'd with pleaſant Streams that run into the Valley. the *Ynca's* took their Pleaſures here, as may be ſeen by the Remains of their ſumptuous Buildings; the chief of *Cuſco* have alſo often deſign'd to remove hither. The *Ynca's*, beſides their Palaces, had a Fortreſs here built on a Rock, and environed with others in form of a Crown, with the Figures of Lions and other Salvage Beaſts, holding ſome Arms in their Paws. The *Spaniards* eſteem this Valley much, and improve its Soil with great Care, ſowing Corn in it, and planting Sugar-canes; they alſo remove their Sick hither for their ſpeedier Recovery. *De laet.*

CUSPINIAN (*John*) a *German*, of *Sweinfort* in *Franconia*, was a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian, Orator, Poet and Phyſician. He liv'd in the beginning of the XVIth Century, and was eſteem'd by the Emperor *Maximilian* the firſt, who employ'd him in ſeveral Negotiations. He wrote, *A Commentary of the Conſuls, Cæſars, and* Roman *Emperors: A Hiſtory of* Auſtria, where he mentions the Marquiſſes, Dukes and Arch-Dukes of the *Auſtrian* Family: *A Hiſtory of the Original of the* Turks, *of their Religion and Tyrannical Uſage of the Chriſtians*, with ſeveral other Pieces. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Voſſius lib.* 3. *De Hiſt. Lat. &c.*

CUSTRIN upon *Oder*, a Town of *Germany* in the new *Marche* of *Brandenburg*. It's very ſtrong, with a good Caſtle ſituate in Moraſſes or Bogs, four or five Leagues from *Francfort*.

CUTHBERT, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, died in 760. He publiſh'd the Acts of a Synod held under him in 747. His other Writings are, *Epiſt. ad Zachariam Papam. De Tumulis Illuſtrium Virorum, &c. Pits De Script. Angl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 29. &c.

CUTLER (Sir *Gervaſe*) of *Stainber-Hall* in *Com. Ebor.* Kt. This Family in former times wrote *Coteler*, as appears by ſeveral Old Deeds and Records in the *Tower* and elſewhere. The firſt of this Name ſince *William the Conqueror*, was of *Saxon* Extraction, and was forc'd for ſome time, upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, to diſguiſe himſelf under another Name. One of this Name was Benefactor to *Spalding-Abby* in *Lincolnſhire*, as appears by the Voucher-Books of that County, by which, and by the Arms born by him, 'tis ſuppos'd that he was deſcended from *Leofrick*, *Saxon* Earl of *Mercia* and *Coventry*. *Hugh Cutler*, of this Family, remov'd from *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, to *Eye* in *Suffolk*, and had Iſſue *William*, who was made Serjeant at Law. The Male-Line of this Branch failing, we ſhall proceed to *John Cutler* of *Wortley*, younger Brother to *Hugh* abovementioned; This *John* was Standard-Bearer in the Wars betwixt *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. who, upon the Score of his extraordinary Valour, was commonly called *the Great*; he remov'd from *Eye* into *Wales*, and afterwards in the 19th of *Edward* IV. ſetled in *Yorkſhire*, at the Inſtance and Invitation of Sir *Nicholas Wortley*, his Kinſman. His Eldeſt Son, *Thomas Cutler*, liv'd at *Old-Hall*, in *Com. Ebor.* whoſe Son *Lawrence* had Iſſue *John* of *Halfit*, and *Kereſford-Hall*, call'd to be Serjeant at Law, and marry'd the Daughter of *Copley*, who had Iſſue, *Thomas Cutler* of *Stainber-Hall*, who was Juſtice of Peace in the Reign of King *James* I. and marry'd a Daughter of *Roger Reyne*, Eſq; and Siſter to Sir *John Reyne* of *Kent*, Baronet, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Gervaſe Cutler* of *Stainber-Hall*, marry'd firſt to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Bentley*, and afterwards to the Lady *Magdalen Edgerton*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bridgwater* by the Lady *Frances Stanley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*: This Sir *Gervais* in the time of King *Charles* I. rais'd a conſiderable Number of Men at his own Charges, to ſerve the King againſt the Rebellion, and convey'd almoſt a Thouſand Pounds worth of Plate to *Pontefract-Caſtle* for his Majeſty's Service. After his Deceaſe his Lady was obliged to compound twice for her Eſtate; by which, and by quartering of Soldiers, ſometimes a Troop at once, ſhe was very much diſtreſs'd in her Fortune. Sir *Gervaſe*, left Iſſue Sir *Gervaſe*, marry'd to *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Henry Franckland* of *Aldwort*, Eſq; 2dly. Sir *Thomas Cutler*, Captain in the Duke of *York*'s Regiment, under whom he ſerv'd, in the *Dutch* Wars, at Sea; being afterwards ſent for four Years and a half into the *French* Service under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, Prince of *Conde*, and Marſhal *Turenne*, and at his Return was Knighted by King *Charles* II. in his Bed-Chamber: He married the Lady *Fettiplace*, was Juſtice of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Officer of the Militia under King *Charles* II. continuing in the ſaid Commiſſions till the Year 1688. *Henry Cutler*, Eſq; is eldeſt Son to Sir *Gervaſe*, as *Edgerton Cutler*, Eſq; is to Sir *Thomas* laſt mentioned. The Arms of this Family are, *Azure*, *Border'd Argent*, charg'd with *Three Wiverns Heads Eras'd*, *Or*. The Creſt, *A Wivern's Head Collate Or*, with a *Ducal Crown about the Neck*. *Fines 2 Ed. 1. Semuan Coteler de Walden in Eſſex. Fines Temp.* 18. *Ed.* 1. *Chart. dat. apud Nottingham Chart. Teſt. Samſon de Coteler. Chart. dat. apud Ebor.* 35 *Ed. III. Teſt. Galfrid de Coteler.*

CUZT, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, ſituated towards the South, at the Eaſt of the *Temeſne*. It's thought its Name is derived from the great extent; for *Cuzt* in the Country Language ſignifies *much*. It is 80 Leagues in length, from the River *Gureygure* to that of *Eſaba*, and comprehends that part of Mount *Atlas* that lies between theſe two Rivers. The Gentry are very generous and of good uſe to the King of *Fez*, againſt thoſe of *Algiers*. The chief Towns are *Tezar* or *Teza*, *Sofroy*, *&c. Marmol.*

CYANA, a Nymph of *Sicily*, who endeavouring to hinder *Proſerpina*'s Rape, was metamorphoſed into a Fountain by *Pluto*.

CYANIPPUS, of *Syracuſe*, for deſpiſing the Feaſts of *Bacchus*, was puniſhed with a Drunkenneſs which ſo diſcompoſed his Brain, that in the mad fit he raviſhed his Daughter *Cyana*. Some time after this, the Plague making an extream Havock in the Country, and the Oracle anſwering, That the Heavens would not be appeaſed until the Inceſtuous were ſacrificed, *Cyana* obliged her Father to offer himſelf for his Country, and ſhe died with him. *Plutarch* makes mention of this in his *Parallels*, where he brings the Example of another of the Name, who killed himſelf upon his Wife's Body, being torn in Pieces by Dogs.

CYAXARES, King of the *Medes*, ſucceeded his Father *Phraortes*, *An. Mun.* 3319. or 20. in XXXVIth *Olympiad*. Some Authors give him the Name of *Aſtibaras*, and affirm, That as he laid Siege to *Nineve* he was forced to return and defend his own Country againſt the Incurſions of the *Scythians*, and that his Army was cut in Pieces by their General *Midias*. *Euſebius* ſeems to put theſe Peoples Invaſion in *Phraortes*'s Reign. However *Cyaxares* defeated them afterwards, for having invited their Chief Officers to a Banquet, he maſſacred them all in their Drink. He then made himſelf Maſter of *Aſſyria*, entred into the Country of the *Lydians*, who had ſhelter'd the *Scythians*, his Enemies. His Reign was of forty Years, his Life very famous, by the many Provinces he join'd to his Kingdom, which he left to his Son *Aſtyages*, *An. Mun.* 3359. or 60. *Euſeb.* &c.

CYBELE, generally called the Mother and Grandmother of the Gods, was by the Ancients thought to be *Saturn*'s Wife; they called her *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Dindymene*, *Berecynthia*, *Good-Goddeſs*, *&c.* They repreſented her crowned with Towers, with a Key in her Hand, and clad in flowred Stuff, placed upon a Chair drawn by four Lions. The Pine-Tree was conſecrated to her; after *Atis*, whom ſhe loved ſo well, was metamorphoſed into it. Her Prieſts were Eunuchs, and they as well as their Sacrifices are laugh'd at by *Tertullian* in his *Apologetick*. The Pagan Divinity, which always conceals ſome natural Truth in its fabulous Myſteries, learns us, that this Goddeſs called *Cybele*, either from the Mountain of this Name whereon ſhe was ſacrificed to, or from the Word *Cube*, was the Earth which produces all things; and it was for this reaſon ſhe was called the Great-Mother. Her Crown of Towers and Cities repreſents what the Earth is covered with. The Key ſhe holds in her Hand marks, that ſhe locks in all her Fruitfulneſs during Winter, which in the Spring begins to appear, and then it's ſaid the Earth opens. This painted or flowered Garment can become nothing ſo well as the Earth which is variegated with all kind of Flowers. The four Beaſts that draw the Chariot, mark the four Seaſons of the Year, wherein the Earth appears ſo differently. Some take them for the four Qualities of the Earth, the four Elements, four Cardinal Winds. And if the Ancients had known the four Parts of the World, they might have been compared to them. In fine, *Saturn*, which ſignifies Time, is believed to be the Earth's Husband, to ſhew that muſt have time to bring forth its Productions. *Euſebius* believes with *Diodorus Siculus*, that *Cybele* was a Woman who had very good Remedies for young Children, and that the Ancients had all their Philoſophy from this Source. *Euſebius*, *Diodorus*.

CYCLADES, Iſlands of the *Ægean* Sea, called *The Archipelago*. They are called ſo, becauſe they make a Circle in the Sea round about the Iſle *Delos*, whither the Inhabitants ſent their Children every Year, to aſſiſt at the Feaſts that were kept there. The beſt known of theſe Iſlands are *Delos*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, *Paros*, eſteemed for its white Marble, *Andros*, *Zea* or *Cia*, *Micoli*, *Naxia*, *Quiniminio*, *Siro*, *Tine*, *Serphone*, *Siphane*, &c.

CYCLE, of the Sun, a Revolution of 28 Years, after which the Year adjuſted to the Sun by the preceding Biſſextile, begins at the ſame Day of the Week, as *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. To conceive this, it muſt be known, that the ordinary Year conſiſting of 365 Days, making 52 Weeks and 1 Day, makes the laſt Day of the Year to be the ſame with the firſt, and the following begins with another Day than the preceding began with. If there was no Change but this, the Cycle of the Sun ſhould be in Seven Years, but the Biſſextile that comes in every fourth Year rendring that longer by a Day, the Year does not begin by the ſame Day the firſt did, but by the following; ſo that we muſt go to the twenty eighth (which is ſeven times four, or four times ſeven) to come juſt to the ſame beginning of the Year. But this relates only to *Julius Cæſar*'s Calendar; for ſince the Reformation of this by Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth. the Solar Cycle muſt be of four hundred Years, and this Number of Years muſt run before the Dominical Letter comes to the ſame point as at firſt. This Cycle of 400 Years begun in 1601. and will end in 2000. during which time, 1700, 1800, and 1900. will not be Biſſextiles in the Countries wherein the New Style is followed. *P. Petau.*

CYCLE of the Moon, or Lunar Cycle, the Revolution of 19 Years, after which the New-Moon returns to the ſame Day of the Month with the Solar Year; but about an Hour and a half ſooner than in the preceding Cycle. This Cycle conſiſts of 19 Lunar Years, in which are ſeven *Emboliſms*, or ſeven Months inſerted, which makes 235 Lunar Months, that make 6939 Days, 16 Hours, 32 Minutes. But 19 Solar Years, according to the *Julian* Calendar, make 6939 Days and 18 Hours, whence it follows, that this Cycle of 19 Years of the Courſe of the Moon is leſs by almoſt an Hour and a half; wherefore Pope *Gregory* the XIIIth ordered the Reformation of the Calendar in 1582. whereby it was found that in the ſpace of 1257. the number of Years that paſs'd from the Council of *Nice* in 325. this Hour and a half that were neglected, cauſed an anticipation of four Days; ſo that the New Moon was marked by the Golden Number four Days too ſoon, in ſuch a manner, that the Rules eſtabliſhed for the keeping of *Eaſter* were not obſerved. *P. Petau.*

CYCLE, *Chinois*, a Period of 60 Years, whoſe uſe had ſome relation, or at leaſt reſemblance, with that of the *Olympiads*, Indictions of the Solar and Lunar Cycles, or the Golden Number. This Cycle is compoſed of ten repeated Letters, and twelve *Chinois* Characters that mark the Hours. Each Year is diſtinguiſhed by a Letter and *Chifre* continuing until they come to a Year that has the firſt Letter and *Chifre*, which is the ſixtieth. Theſe Cycles have their perpetual Revolution from ſixty to ſixty Years, and are very certain Rules for Chronology; for marking the Number of the Cycle with the Letter and *Chifre* of the Year; they give an infallible Knowledge of the Time a thing is done in. As for Example, In ſaying 1 Cycle K 2. I mark the 50th Year of the firſt Cycle, which begins the Year 2697 before Chriſt's Birth; ſo that the 50th Year of this Cycle is the 2648th before the Meſſias, which is known in ſubtracting 49 from 2697. *Couplet. Confucius.*

CYCLOPS, the firſt Inhabitants of *Sicily*, of a monſtrous or gigantick bigneſs, as appeared by the Bones found in ſeveral Tombs. They were very cruel and kept about Mount *Ætna*, which gave Poets occaſion to make them *Vulcan*'s Smiths, who employed them, ſaid they, in making *Jupiter*'s Thunder-bolts. *Bochart* imagines that the *Sicilians* who dwelt towards the *African* Continent, about the Gulph of *Lilybaum* were call'd *Cyclops*. *Can. Lib.* 1. *c.* 30.

CYDIAS, a Famous Painter that did Excellent Works; Amongſt the reſt, his Piece of the *Argonauts* was ſo much eſteem'd, that the Orator *Hortenſius* gave a very conſiderable Sum for it, and put it in one of his Country-Houſes. It's thought he liv'd about the CVIth. *Olympiad*, in *Euphranor*'s Time, who was alſo a famous Painter. *Plin. l.* 35.

CYDNUS, a River of *Aſia Minor*, in *Cilicia*, runs by *Cogni* and *Tarſus*. Its water is ſo very cold, that when *Alexander the Great* waſhed himſelf in it, he fell ſo deſperately ill that moſt of his Phyſicians gave him over. But *Philip* cured him with a Potion or drink he gave him. Some Authors have written, That the Water of this ſame River killed the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in his return from the Eaſt, in 1100.

CYDON, or *Cydonia* according to *Strabo*, and *Cydonis* according to *Ptolemy*. One of the chief Towns of the Iſle of *Crete*, firſt called *Apollonia*. It was a great well-fortified *Tetragon*, and had a Harbour that could contain a great Number of Veſſels. It's now *Canea*, that famous Place of *Candia* which the *Turks* took from the *Venetians* in 1646. See CANEA.

CYGNUS, a certain King of the *Ligurians*, which *Jupiter* metamorphoſed into a Bird of the ſame Name, in *Engliſh* a Swan, becauſe he wept for the Misfortune of *Phaeton* and his Siſters. *Ovid* makes mention of it in his ſecond Book of *Metamorphoſes*. In his fourth he ſpeaks of *Hierée*'s Son turned into the ſame Bird. And in the twelfth, of a Son of *Neptune*, called *Cygnus*, ſlain by *Achilles*.

CYLLABARUS, King of *Argos*, ſucceeded his Father *Sthenelus*, and re-united all the Succeſſions of this Kingdom that were divided into three Sovereignties, whereof one was poſſeſſed by the Succeſſors of *Melampus*, another by the Deſcendants of *Bias*, and the third, which was the biggeſt, by the Heirs of *Prætus*. *Cyanippus*, the laſt of *Melampus* and *Bias* his Race dying without Iſſue, *Perſeus* was lawful Heir by *Danae*, *Acriſius*'s Daughter; but he renounced his Title, and went to reign at *Mycene*; ſo that all theſe were united to what *Cyllabarus* poſſeſſed, who debauched *Egiale* in her Husband *Diomedes*'s abſence, at the Siege of *Troy*; but leaving no Children, the Crown fell to the Family of *Pelops*. *Pauſan*.

CYLLENE, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, famous for the Birth and Education of *Mercury*. It had this Name from *Cyllen*, Son of *Elatus*, King of *Arcadia*. *Le Noire* places another in *Morea*. There was alſo a Town of *Ælis* of this Name, which *Le Noire* calls *Antravida*. *Pomponius Mela. Virg. &c.*

CYNA, Daughter to *Philip* II. King of *Macedon*, and Siſter to *Alexander the Great*, ſhe marryed *Amyntas*, Son to *Perdiccas* the IIId. lawful Heir to the Crown that *Philip* uſurped; and was afterwards married to *Lagæus*, King of the *Agrians*. She was a courageous and heroick Princeſs, commanded Armies, and won many Victories, killed the Queen of the *Illyrians* with her own Hand. After her Brother *Alexander*'s Death, ſhe, that his Poſſeſſions might fall to her Children, oppoſed *Perdiccas*'s Pretenſions, who contriv'd her Death. *Plutarch. Juſtin.*

CYNÆTHUS, a Greek Poet, Native of the Iſle of *Chio* or *Scio*. It's not known what time he lived in; but only that he was the firſt who collected *Homer*'s Verſes at *Syracuſe*, and recited them publickly, according to the Anonymous Author of the *Olympiads*, and by the Scholiaſt on *Pindar*. *Meurſius de Archont. Attic.*

CYNEAS, a *Theſſalian*, Diſciple of *Demoſthenes*, lived in the CXXVth *Olympiad*, about the Year 474 after the Foundation of *Rome*, and was ſo much in *Pyrrhus*, King of the *Epirots*, Favour, that he made him his Councellor of State, and ſent him in 475 of *Rome* to ſollicit a Peace, which was denied him by the Perſuaſion of old *Appius Claudius*. *Pliny* ſays, in Praiſe of *Cyneas*'s Memory, that the next Day after he came to *Rome*, he ſaluted all the Senators and Knights, and called them all by their Names. He and *Pyrrhus* writ a Treatiſe of War cited by *Cicero* in one of his Letters to *Papirius Pætus*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of a fabulous Hiſtory written by one *Cyneas*; but it's not believed, that this was King *Pyrrhus* his Secretary, who was a Man of Wit. *Plutarch in Pyrrh. &c.*

CYNEGYRUS, an *Athenian* Soldier, ſo mad againſt the *Perſians* at the Battel of *Marathon* in the third Year of the LXXth *Olympiad*, and the 264th of *Rome*, 490 before the Chriſtian *Æra*, that he purſued the Enemy to their very Ships, and took hold of one in his right hand, which he held until the hand was cut off. Then he ſnap'd at it with his left, and when this was cut off, made uſe of his Teeth like a Wild Beaſt. *Juſtin lib. 2. &c.*

CYNIQUES, a Sect of Philoſophers, founded by *Antiſthenes* of *Athens*. He lived in the XCIVth *Olymp.* and his Sect grew famous by the Reputation of his Diſciples, *Diogenes* and *Monymus* of *Syracuſe*. *Crates* of *Thebes*, *Hipparchia*, his Wife, *Oneſicratus*, *Menippus*, and ſeveral other, were the moſt renowned of this Sect, which took its Name from the Place *Antiſthenes* taught in, but a little way out of the Gates of *Athens*, called *Cynoſarges*, that is, *Of Dogs*; though ſome were pleaſed to ſay ſince, that the too-free or *canine* way the *Cynicks* lived, was occaſion of the Name. But the People of this Profeſſion did but laugh at the injurious Title; and *Diogenes* made very pleaſant Repartees to thoſe that thought to affront him with it. So he asked *Alexander the Great* when he came to ſee him, Whether he was not afraid the Dog would bite him. Of all the parts of Philoſophy the *Cynicks* applied themſelves to and improved Morality moſt, ſlighting Logick, Phyſick, and the creditable Sciences of Muſick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, *&c.* yet their Morality was not free from its Faults; nothing was more biting and offenſive than their Ways. To render a Man wiſe, they would have him begin by a great Contempt of himſelf; and to uſe him to it, their Lectures look'd more like Inſulting than Advice. Beſides this, their Doctrine had very odd Notions. As for Example, impoſing for Principle, That all the Goods of the Univerſe belonged to God, and that the wiſe Man was his Image and intimate Friend. They concluded, That as all things are common among Friends, the wiſe may make uſe of all things in this World, as if they belonged to themſelves. They are alſo blamed for holding both honeſt and dirty Actions indifferent; to prove which, they made uſe of this Argument, What is Good is Good in all Places, as to eat, drink, and perform the natural Actions: By conſequence there is no harm to eat in the Streets, or act publickly like Brutes in other Inſtances. *Hipparchia* ſuffered *Crates* to lie with her at a full Club, and *Diogenes* is accuſed of the like Indecency. Yet ſeveral Authors excuſe theſe Faults. And ſome of the Fathers commend their Vertue in their Poverty and begging Condition. *Julian* the Emperor compares them to pretty painted Boxes on the out-ſide, that have nothing curious in them. They boaſted of living according to Vertue, which they ſaid was their only end. *Diogenes Laertius. Voſſius, &c.*

CYNOCEPHALE, or *Dog's-head*, a certain Country in *Bœotia*, where the Poet *Pindar* died, it's different from another in *Theſſaly*, where the *Proconſul Quintus* gained the Battle againſt *Philip*. *Pliny* ſaid, There were of theſe *Cynocephalai*, or *Men with Dogs-heads* in *Æthiopia*, and that they liv'd of nothing but Milk. *Livy Lib.* 23. *Pliny Lib.* 6. *c.* 30. &c.

CYNOCEPHALUS, a falſe God of the *Egyptians*, and called otherwiſe *Anubis*, adored particularly in a Town of *Egypt* called *Cynopolis*. *Plutarch.*

CYNOPOLIS, a Town of *Egypt*, in the Eaſtern part of the *Nile*, where the God *Anubis* of the *Egyptians* was adored the Dogs there were maintained at the charge of the Publick. Κυνόπολις ſignifies the *Town of Dogs*. *Strab. Lib.* 7.

CYNTHUS, which the *Italians* call *Monte Cintio*, is a Mountain in the middle of the Iſle of *Delos*, where, if we credit Fable, *Latona* bore *Apollo* and *Diana*. The Pagans built a very famous Temple in it, which was in ſuch great Veneration, that the very *Perſians*; coming againſt *Greece* with above a Thouſand Sail, pay'd a particular reſpect to this place, and violated none of its Privileges of Religion. *Strabo.*

CYPARISSA, an ancient Town of the *Morea*, that did belong to the Government of *Maſſene*, and gave its Name to the Neighbouring Cape and Gulph, called at preſent, *Cap Gonello*.

CYPARISSUS, a very handſome young Boy, much beloved by *Apollo*. He was ſo grieved, That he killed a Deer which he had brought up a long time, that he had a mind to kill himſelf, until *Apollo* changed him into a *Cypreſs-Tree*. *Ovid Metamorph.*

St. **CYPRIAN**, (*Cæcilius*) Biſhop of *Carthage*, lived in the IIId Century, and Succeeded *Donatus* or *Agrippinus* about 248 or 50. His Birth was very Noble, and he taught Rhetorick with great Applauſe, before his Converſion to the Faith of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which was occaſioned by a Friend of his named *Cæcilius*. So to requite the kindneſs and ſhew his gratitude, he took the Name of his good Benefactor. During the Emperor *Decius*'s Perſecution of the Chriſtians, he ſhewed all poſſible Zeal in the Defence of his Flock; and afterwards lying hid in a ſecure place, he ſupplied the Wants of his People by his Letters full of Piety and Inſtruction. He writ others to ſuppreſs the Diſorders occaſioned by the *Libellatici*, for this was a Name ſome Chriſtians were called by, who to avoid the Torments threatned by the Heathen Magiſtrates, took Certificates of 'em, to ſhow their Compliance with the Emperor's Orders in Sacrificing. Theſe ſought to make their Peace with the Church, through the Interceſſion of Confeſſors and Martyrs; and after them all ſort of Perſons, even thoſe who Sacrificed to Idols demanded the ſame Benefit. This Zeal of the holy Prelate was very ill recompenced; for a Prieſt called *Feliciſſimus*, endeavoured to create a miſunderſtanding between him and the Confeſſors, and had the boldneſs to form a Schiſm againſt him. St. *Cyprian* in this Conjuncture conſulted the Clergy of *Rome*, (where then the Sea was vacant) for their Advice in ſo important a Difficulty. They commended his Diſcipline as regular and neceſſary. Soon after *Cornelius* was choſen Pope, and much diſturbed by *Novatus* and *Novatianus*'s Schiſm, though the Biſhop of *Carthage* did what he could to ſmother this Diviſion at its firſt Appearance. This Zeal put him upon an obſtinate defence of the Cuſtom of Re-baptizing Hereticks, who quitted their Errors, as theſe uſed to Re-baptize thoſe of his Party they had perverted. He was Martyred during the Perſecution of *Valerian* and *Galienus*, in 258. or 261. as *Baronius* will have it. To give ſome light to what was ſaid in ſpeaking of the Peace asked in the Church, we muſt obſerve that the *Libellatici*, and other Apoſtates were not admitted into the Communion of the Church until they had confeſſed the Fault, and done long Penance for it. But as this ſometimes was very rigorous, they addreſſed themſelves to the Confeſſors and Martyrs, that is, to the Faithful that had owned *Jeſus Chriſt* before the Heathen Magiſtrates, or ſuffered ſome Torment, were impriſoned, *&c.* to obtain by their Interceſſion ſome Relaxation of their Penance, and this was called, *To ask peace*. Theſe Holy Men moved with their Tears and Compunction, gave them Certificates to acquaint the Prelates that they received thoſe Penitents. The Billets contained theſe words, *Let ſuch an one be admitted to Communion*. And the Authority of theſe Champions of Chriſtianity was at that time ſo conſiderable, that it was believed *Jeſus Chriſt* pronounced this Sentence by their Mouth, and therefore it was to be received without further Appeal. In St. *Cyprian*'s time this good Cauſe produced a very bad Effect. For all perſons, as well they that had Sacrificed as they that had received Certificates, ſued for Peace. The beſt Edition of St. *Cyprian*'s Works is that of *John Fell*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, which was printed in *England* and *Germany*. This has in the beginning of it, the Life of St. *Cyprian*, Entituled, *Annales Cyprianici*, and Written by *John Pearſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*. *Bellarmin*, *Baronius*.

CYPRUS, one of the greateſt Iſlands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, has Title of a Kingdom. It was formerly Conſecrated to *Venus*; who, if we believe what Poets ſay, was born in this Iſland, perhaps becauſe the Inhabitants were obſerved to be very amorous. *Cyprus* has *Syria* to the Eaſt, and is but about Twenty Leagues from the main Land. Formerly it was divided but into four parts; but the *Turks* generally count eleven. As the Country has no Rivers, but inſtead of them great Ponds, the Air is very thick and cloudy, which renders it very often unhealthful, eſpecially for thoſe that are not uſed to it. Setting this inconveniency aſide, the Iſland is fertil enough, bearing great quantities of Corn, Fruits, and other good Proviſions; eſpecially its Wines are excellent, which was the chiefeſt reaſon *Selim* had to take it, as will be afterwards obſerved. It was always ſo conſiderable for its Mines, that the *Grecians* called it *Macaria*, that is, *Fortunate*. After which it was called *Cyprus*, either for the great quantity of Copper found there, or from a certain Tree which the *Grecians* called Κυπρὶς, and is found in great abundance in this Iſland. It's not *Cypreſs*, but the *Liguſtrum* of the Latins, the *Liguſtro* of the *Italians*, and is called *Arbel de la Albenna* by the *Spaniards*, in Engliſh *Privet*, which is a Shrub that bears a white Flower with a very pleaſant ſmell. Its chief Towns now are *Nicotia*, Capital of the Kingdom, *Famagouſta* that has a good Port, *Limiſſo*, *Sirori*, *Maſolo*, *Laſcara*, *Cerines*, &c. and formerly had *Paphos*, now *Baffo*, *Cythera*, *Amathunte*. It had its particular Kings before it became Subject to the *Romans*, whereof *Evagoras*, Ally to the *Athenians*, is moſt ſpoken of, the ſame that was killed by the Eunuch *Nicocles*, in 380. 374 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. After this the *Perſian* Empire being deſtroyed, the Iſle of *Cyprus* was under the *Ptolemies*, Kings of *Egypt*, from *Alexander*'s death, in the 430th year of *Rome*, until 697. or 98. that the *Romans* uſurped it. *Ptolemy*, the laſt King, killed himſelf upon the rumour of their approach. *Cato*, ſent by the Senate into *Cyprus*, gathered and brought off all the Wealth which furniſhed the Exchequer or Treaſury far more than the Spoils of any other Conqueſt. For ſome affirm, that it amounted to above thirty Millions. From *Conſtantine the Great*'s time it always was under the *Grecian* Emperors, until all the Iſland Revolted, and *Iſaac Comnenes*, a cruel man, given to all manner of Wickedneſs, made himſelf Maſter of it. *Richard* King of *England*, going in 1191. to fight the *Saracens* in the *Holy Land*, driven hither by a Storm, took it from this *Comnenes*, who inſtead of helping his Men, ſo miſerably haraſſed by the Tempeſt, came and plundered them. *Richard* left it to *Guy* of the Family of *Leziguen*, or *Luſignan*, of *France*, whoſe Succeſſors held it till 1473. Then *John*, or *Janus*, the laſt King, left it to *Charlotte*, who married *Lewis* of *Savoy*, but *James*, *Janus*'s Baſtard-ſon, and a Clergy-man, uſurped it from her, and married *Catharine*, Daughter to *Mare Cornaro*, a *Venetian*, whom the Senate had adopted and appointed a Dowry for. This *James* died, and left *Catharine* big with a Son that Lived but two years; whereupon *Catharine* made the Kingdom over to the *Venetians*, though *Charlotte* was then ſtill alive, and reclaimed her Right. This Common-wealth kept it until 1571. that the *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of it under *Selim* II. It's ſaid that this Prince, being a great Lover of Wine, though prohibited by *Mahomet*'s Law, would have this Iſland for that good Liquor's ſake. He was alſo willing to Revenge a particular Quarrel, and to pleaſe them that were about him; amongſt others, there was one *John Miches*, a Native of *Portugal*, and deſcended from thoſe Jews, who rather than be forced to quit a Country, do not ſtick to renounce their Anceſtor's Religion. This Man, baniſhed his Country for ſome ill thing he did, retired to *Venice*, where being puniſhed for a certain Crime, reſolved to be Revenged, and ſo went to *Conſtantinople*; there he Married a Rich *Jeweſs*, and having acceſs by his Wealth to *Selim*, put him upon the Conqueſt of *Cyprus*. It's ſaid that this *Turkiſh* Prince one day half drunk, clapped *Miches* upon the ſhoulder, crying, *Thou art King of* Cyprus, *if Heaven favours my Deſigns.* In the mean time, the *Venetians* fortified the Iſle, eſpecially the Towns of *Famagouſta* and *Nicotia*. The *Turks* made their Deſcent under *Piuli* and *Muſtapha*, in *Auguſt* 1570. and took the laſt of theſe Places, after a Siege of forty eight days. Afterwards they inveſted *Famagouſta*, the 22d of *September*; but Winter coming on, the Siege was put off to the next year, when it ſurrendred, after it was battered for 75 days with above 150000 Cannon ſhot. This being thus taken, the *Turks* made themſelves Maſters of the whole Iſland, where they kept a *Beglerbeg*. The Church of *Cyprus* was eſtabliſhed by St. *Paul*, who preached there, with St. *Barnabas*; which laſt was ſaid to be Martyr'd here, and his body found under the Empire of *Zeno*, in 385. with St. *Matthew*'s Goſpel lying on his Breaſt. S. *Epiphanius*, Biſhop of *Salamina*, held a Council here in 399. at *Theophilus* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*'s requeſt, who had himſelf condemned the *Origeniſts*. They were alſo anathematized in this Synod, and *Origen*'s Books forbidden.

CYPSELUS, Son of *Ætion*, a *Corinthian* Lord. It's ſaid, His Birth was foretold by the Oracle of *Delphos*, which being conſulted by the Father, returned this anſwer, That the Eagle would produce a Stone that ſhould oppreſs the *Corinthians*; the Eagle ſignified *Ætion*, which comes from Ἀετὸς, an Eagle; and this Stone was *Cypſelus*, who afterwards oppreſſed the *Prytanes* or Sovereign Magiſtrates of *Corinth*. The *Corinthians*, being ſcar'd at this Prediction, endeavoured to put him to death, but could not compaſs it. It's ſaid, he was called *Cypſelus*, becauſe his Mother hid him for ſome time in a Cheſt; for Κυψέλη in Greek ſignifies a Cheſt or Trunk: Being of age, he uſurp'd the Juriſdiction of *Corinth*, and reign'd 30 years, leaving the Kingdom to his Son *Periander*, and his Succeſſors held it to the time of another *Cypſelus*, Son to *Periander* II.

CYPSELUS II. Son and Succeſſor of *Periander*, King of *Corinth*, and the Iſle of *Corcyra*. Some time after *Periander* had kick'd his Wife *Lyſida* to death, *Cypſelus* and his Brother *Lycophron* were ſent to *Procles* King of *Epidaurus*, that Princeſs's Father, who repreſented their Father's cruelty toward their Mother. *Cypſelus* did not ſeem to be much concerned at what he ſaid, but *Lycophron* ſwore that he would never return to *Corinth* whilſt his Father lived, and ſo retired to *Corcyra*, where the Inhabitants fearing *Periander*'s Preſence in ſearch of this Son, put *Lycophron* to death, and *Cypſelus* mounted the Throne after his Father.

CYR, a Town and Biſhoprick of *Syria*, under the Patriarchſhip of *Antioch*, the ſame that *Theodoret* was Prelate of. Latin Authors call it *Cyrus* or *Cyropolis*, and ſome believe, it's the *Quars* of our days. *John*, Biſhop of this Town, aſſembled a Synod in it againſt *Peter Fonton*, in 476.

CYRANO *Bergerac* (*N. de*) a *French* Author of a very particular Character, (who flouriſhed in the laſt Age.) He was born in *Gaſcony* in 1620. His Father, a very good Gentleman, ſent him to be taught by a Country Prieſt that kept Boarders; but *Cyrano*, who from his very Infancy, had a natural Averſion for thoſe ſervile Wits that apply themſelves to trifles as to the moſt eſſential Points, made but little progreſs under this Maſter, which made his Father ſend him to *Paris*, where he left him to his own Conduct, without conſidering his Age. This liberty of doing what he liked beſt, put *Cyrano* upon a very dangerous deſign, until a friend of his diſſwaded him from it, adviſing him to turn Cadet in the Regiment of Guards, where all the young *French* Gentlemen ſerved their Apprenticeſhips: Here his natural courage and readineſs to ſerve his Friends, made him ſoon known by the frequent Duels he was engaged in, as Second. This, and ſome other deſperate Actions, got him the name of *Intrepid*, and the *Devil of courage*. He was ſhot through the Body at the Siege of *Mouzon*, and ran through the Neck at the Siege of *Arras*, in 1640. What he ſuffered during theſe two Sieges, with the little hopes he had to be preferr'd for want of a Patron; to whom, had he had one, his over free Humour would never have ſuffered him to ſubject himſelf; and finally, his great Love for Learning, made him quite renounce the Trade of War, and apply himſelf altogether to the exerciſe of Wit. He compoſed many Books, wherein he ſhewed his great and quick Imagination. The Mareſchal of *Gaſſion*, who loved Men of Wit and Courage, becauſe he had much of the one and the other. himſelf, would have *Cyrano* with him; but he, being an Idolater of Liberty, looked upon this advantage as a conſtraint that would never agree with him; yet, at laſt, to comply with his Friends, who preſs'd him to procure a Patron at Court, he overcame his great Paſſion for Liberty, and plac'd himſelf with the Duke of *Arpajon*, in 1653. to whom he dedicated his Works the ſame year, for he had publiſhed none before. Theſe were ſome Letters written in his Youth, with two Tragedies, one intituled, *The Death of Agrippa, widow of Germanicus*; the other, *The Pedant, or meer Scholar ridiculed*; for it was after his death that the Comick Hiſtory of the Kingdoms of the Sun and Moon were printed. Thoſe Hiſtories, as well as his fragment of Phyſick, do ſhew, that he was well acquainted with *Des Cartes*'s Principles. He died in 1655. and the 35th year of his age, being much fallen from the dangerous Maxims and Libertinage of his Youth. *Mem. du Temps*.

CYRBES and **AXONES**, Names given to the Laws of *Solon*, who firſt founded the Common-wealth of *Athens*; as *Lycurgus*, founder of the *Spartan* Commonwealth, called his *Rhetra*. From both theſe the *Romans* drew theirs called *Sumptuariæ*, which were put in vigour and executed by the Dictator *Sylla*, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* obſerves, *C.* 16. The *Athenians* called *Solon*'s Laws *Axones*, becauſe they were written in Wooden-Tables, cut Triangle wiſe. The *Cyrbes* contain'd, particularly, what regarded the ſervice of the Gods, and all the reſt was comprehended in the *Axones*. Theſe Laws were kept firſt in the *Acropolis*, the Fortreſs of *Athens*, wherein alſo the Records were laid up: After that time *Ephialtes* drew Copies of them, which he carryed to the *Prytaneum*, leaving the Originals in the *Acropolis*: Theſe were writ in ſuch a way that the firſt line was drawn from the left to the Right, and the ſecond from the right to the left, after the Hebrew Method. *Plutarch* in *Solon*'s Life ſays, he himſelf ſaw ſome remains of thoſe Records. *Bochart.*

CYRENE, Lat. *Cyrene*, now called *Cairoan*, or *Corene*, a Town of *Africa* in *Barbary*, which we call *Barca*, thought to have been built by the *Grecians*, who ſettled firſt in the Iſle of *Plater*, whence they paſſed into *Africa*, and under the Conduct of the *Carthaginians* founded *Zoa* near *Apollo's* Fountain, and choſe *Battus* their King, whoſe Son and Succeſſor *Arceſilas* built and peopled *Cyrene*, about the 138th of *Rome*. He and his Succeſſors kept it about Two hundred years; afterwards it was at ſome times free, and at others ſubject to Tyrants, whereof one called *Nicocrates*, being in love with *Aretuphila*, *Phedimus*'s Wife, killed the Husband to enjoy her; ſhe diſſembled her reſentment until ſhe found an occaſion to rid her ſelf of him, and the Country from his Tyranny. It was after this under *Alexander the Great*, and the *Ptolemies* whereof one ſurnamed *Appion*, and Baſtard Brother to *Lathurus*, being King in 658. of *Rome*, made the *Roman* People his Heir; and the Senate ordered, That the Towns of this little State ſhould be free; but *Cyrene* revolting, was firſt ruin'd, and afterwards re-built by the *Romans*. In proceſs of time it fell to the *Arabians*, and at laſt to the *Turks*. The *Cyrenaick Libya*, which was ſince that time called *Pentapolis*, and is now *Meſrata*, comprehended five fine Cities, *Berenice*, *Teuchire*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*. The firſt four are along the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the laſt ten Leagues from it, upon a Hill near the River *Praſus*, and becomes daily leſs conſiderable. *Strabo* tells us, It has been famous for the Birth of *Ariſtippus*, Diſciple of *Socrates*, and chief of the Sect of the *Cyrenean* Philoſophers; by that of *Areta*, Daughter of *Ariſtippus*, who taught after him; by *Callimachus*, *Eratoſthenes*, *Carneades*, and ſeveral others. *Strabo.*

CYRENAIQUES, or *Cyreneans*, a Sect of Philoſophers ſo called from their Founder *Ariſtippus* of *Cyrene*, Diſciple of *Socrates*, who lived in the XCVIth *Olympiad*. These would have two motions in the Soul, Grief and Pleaſure; the laſt, they ſaid, was a ſweet and gentle one, the firſt violent and harſh; and held, That all Pleaſures were alike. They eſteemed Vertue no otherwiſe than as it conduced to Senſuality, as a Medicine is only regarded for its uſefulneſs, for the regaining and preſervation of Health. They contemn'd Phyſick, and ſeveral of them rejected Logick, according to *Meleager*, quoted by *Diogenes Laertius*. *Ariſtippus* had ſeveral Diſciples beſides his Daughter *Areta*; and amongſt others, the ſame *Hegeſias*, who repreſented the Calamities and Inconveniencies of Life ſo terrible, that many of his Auditors freely ran upon death, for fear of falling into them, which made one of the *Ptolemy*'s to forbid any further Diſcourſes on that ſubject in publick. This *Hegeſias* was chief of the Sect called *Hegeſiacks*; *Annicerus* and *Theodorus* made up the two Societies of the *Annicerians* and *Theodorians* or *Actees*. *Diogenes Laer.*

CYRIACUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the VIth Age, and was ordained in 596. after *John* called *Junior*. As ſoon as he was choſen he diſpatched two Deputies to St. *Gregory*, then Pope, with his Profeſſion of Faith. The Pope returned him a very friendly Anſwer, yet ordered *Sabinian*, his Nuncio, not to aſſiſt at his Maſs or other Functions, if he did not renounce the Title of Univerſal Biſhop. After this *Cyriacus* called a Synod without acquainting *Gregory* therewith, who fearing he would get that Title Confirm'd by the Members of this Aſſembly, Writ to ſeveral of the Eaſtern Prelates to oppoſe it. In the mean time the Emperor *Phocas* encroaching upon the Immunities and Privileges of the Church, this Patriarch oppos'd him vigorouſly. To be reveng'd of this Reſiſtance, *Phocas* made an Edict, wherein he forbad giving the name of *Oecumenick* to any Biſhop but to him of *Rome*. This ſeem'd ſo rigorous to *Cyriacus*, that he died of grief in 606. *Nicephorus*, *Theophanes.*

CYRIADES, Deſcended of a Noble Family of *Syria*, Liv'd in the IIId Age, and fleeing from his anger'd Father, whom he had irritated by his Licentious and Debauched Life, went to the *Perſians*, where his Inclination to King *Sapor*'s Service, got him that Prince's Favour; ſo that having begun a War againſt the *Romans*, he firſt drew *Odenat*, and then *Sapor* himſelf upon the Lands of the Empire; with this Succour he made himſelf Maſter of the Cities of *Antioch*, *Cæſarea* and *Tarſus*; but as *Valerian* came againſt him with his Army, he was killed by thoſe of his own Retinue in 259. *Trebellius Pollio.*

St. CYRIL, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, famous for his Piety and Doctrine, Lived in the Vth Age, and in 411 or 412. Succeeded *Theophilus* his Mothers Brother. He begun to exerciſe his Epiſcopacy with great Authority, and put St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Name in the Eccleſiaſtical Records, at *Atticus* of *Conſtantinople*, and St. *Iſidore* of *Peluſium*'s Requeſt. It was he that preſided at the General Council of *Epheſus*, in 431. wherein *Neſtorius* was Condemned: And afterwards wrote againſt *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſtia*, *Diodorus* of *Tharſus*, and *Julian the Apoſtate*. He alſo writ Commentaries upon Saint *John*'s Goſpel; Seventeen Books of the Adoration of the Holy Ghoſt; Paſchal Homilies, &c. He died in 443. or 444. We have his Works, both Greek and Latin, in ſix Volumes, Publiſhed in 638. by a Canon of *Laon*. *Gennadius*, *Photius*, *Sigibert.*

CYRUS I. of this Name, King of *Perſia*, was Son to *Cambyſes*, a *Perſian* of mean Condition, and *Mandana*, Daughter of *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, and was expoſed to be Devoured in a Foreſt by his Grandfather's Order, who was told, That one of his Grandchildren ſhould Dethrone him. *Harpagus*, who was ſent to executed the Command, preſerv'd and got him brought up in a Shepherd's Houſe; ſo that afterwards, at the He[illegible] ſome of the Rebellious Subjects, he pulled *Aſtyages* [illegible] Throne, and gave a beginning to the Kingdo[illegible] *Perſians*, Founded upon the Ruine of that of the *Medes*. This happened in the LV. *Olympiad*, in the year 195. of *Rome*, and 18th of the Reign of *Tullus Hoſtilius*, *Anno Mund.* 3494. and 559. years before *Jeſus Chriſt*. After this, his great Conqueſts made his way to the Monarchy. *Crœſus*, King of *Lydia*, thinking to ſtop his progreſs, was deprived of all his Poſſeſſions the 210. of *Rome*, and run a great riſque of his Life, for the Pile was made up whereon he was to be burned. God alſo made uſe of him to deliver his People from the Captivity of the *Chaldæans*; for having laid Siege to *Babylon*, in the 216th of *Rome*, in the LXth *Olympiad*, he took it, by turning the *Euphrates* into another Chanel, dug by his Army unknown to the *Babylonians*. It was then the *Perſian* Monarchy begun under *Cyrus*, who had Reigned Twenty one Years. After theſe Exploits he ſet the *Jews* at liberty after 70 Years Captivity, and gave them leave to return into their Country and re-build the Town and Temple of *Jeruſalem*. *Theodoret* ſays, That *Daniel* ſhew'd him his Name in *Iſaiah*, and the Prediction of this Return. In the mean time almoſt all *Aſia* truckled to this great Conqueror, who making War againſt the *Maſſagetes*, defeated their Army by a Stratagem with their General *Spargapiſus*, Queen *Tomyris*'s Son; but this Princeſs coming her ſelf ſometime after, with a powerful Army, routed the *Perſians*, and got *Cyrus*'s Head cut off, and plunging it into a Veſſel full of Blood, bid it fill it ſelf with what it ſo much thirſted for. His Death is generally put in the 224 or 225 of *Rome*, in the LXIIth *Olympiad*, 530 before our Saviour, and the 9th Year of his Empire, which muſt be diſtinguiſhed from his Reign, which was of 30 Years. *Herodotus* and *Juſtin* relate it as well as *Diodorus* of *Sicily*; this laſt ſays, That Queen *Tomyris* made him ſuffer upon a Gibbet. *Xenophon* obſerves more Circumſtances of *Cyrus*'s Life than any other Hiſtorians do, which makes ſeveral Authors believe, That his *Cyropædia*, or Inſtitution of *Cyrus*, is not an Hiſtorical, but purely a Moral Work, wherein he has repreſented a great Prince without any Care of true Events. The Curious may conſult *Daniel*'s Interpreters. *Joſeph. Scaliger.*

CYRUS II. called *the Young*, Son to *Darius* ſurnamed *the Baſtard*, and younger Brother to *Artaxerxes* II. called *Mnemon*. This Prince, not ſatisfied with the Government of *Aſia*, which his Father had given him, would deprive his Brother of the Crown, under pretext, That he himſelf was born ſince his Father was made King. For this Deſign he brought an Army into the Field, but was defeated in the firſt Battel, *An. Mund.* 3653. in the XCIVth *Olympiad*. The *Græcians*, who from 10000 Men were reduced to one half, made their Retreat home under *Xenophon* from the extremity of *Perſia*. *Juſtin. Plutarch.*

CYRUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, a Monk of the Iſle of *Ameſtriada* lived in the VIIIth Age, and was made Patriarch through the Care of *Juſtin the Young*, to whom he foretold he would be re-inthron'd. He went to meet Pope *Conſtantine*, who came to *Conſtantinople* in 710. and was afterwards baniſhed by *Philippicus Bardanes*, when he uſurp'd the Empire in 712.

CYRUS, Native of *Panopolis* in *Egypt*, lived in the Vth. Age, rais'd himſelf by his Wit in the Emperor *Theodoſius*'s Court, and his great Facility in making Verſes, got him the eſteem of the Empreſs *Eudoxia*. *Evagrius* ſays, he commanded the *Roman* Troops in *Africa* at the taking of *Carthage*. After that time he was Conſul in 441. and Prefect of *Conſtantinople*, which he repaired after it was almoſt deſtroy'd by the terrible Earthquake in 446. the new Works he built render'd it ſo beautiful, that the People in the Emperor's Preſence, then in the *Hippodrome*, cry'd, *Conſtantine* built, and *Cyrus* repair'd it; which incenſed *Theodoſius* ſo much, that he confiſcated all his Goods, and depriv'd him of his Place, under pretext, that he was an Idolater. This Misfortune diſpos'd him to embrace Chriſtianity. *Evagr. Nicephor.*

CYTHERA, an Iſland of *Greece*, where Poets ſay *Venus* was formed of the Froth of the Sea, and that is the Reaſon why ſhe is called *Cytherea*. The Inhabitants adored her in a ſumptuous Temple, conſecrated to her under the Name of *Venus Urania*.

CYZICUS, King of the *Peninſula* of the *Propontis*, treated the *Argonauts* ſumptuouſly, who landed there as they went for the *Golden Fleece*. Theſe Heroes parting hence, and being a whole Day at Sea, were beat back again upon the Coaſts at Night by a Storm that happened. *Cyzicus* taking them for Pyrates or Enemies oppos'd their Landing, but was killed in the Engagement: *Jaſon* diſtinguiſhing him the next Day amongſt the Dead, buried him honourably.

CZAR, that is, King, a Name the *Ruſſians* give their Sovereign, whom we generally call Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. *Becman* does not doubt in [illegible]ſt, but they drew this Name from that of *Cæſar*, [illegible] that the other People of *Europe* called him ſo th[illegible] choſen their Emperor, they would have no meaner Title for theirs who commanded a greater Country than *Germany*. They have alſo an Eagle with the Word *Cæſar* to their Arms, as may be ſeen in all their Works, yet they make a diſtinction between the Words *Czar* and *Kaſar*, the firſt being taken for the King's Name, and the other for the Emperor's. He that firſt took the Title of *Czar* was *Baſilius*, Son of *John Baſilides*, under whom the *Muſcovites* Power begun to appear about 1470. See **MUSCOVY**.

CZASLAW, a Town of *Bohemia*, one of the Prefectures of the Country, where is *Guttemberg* and ſome other Boroughs. It's big and well peopled, lying upon the little River called *Crudimk*.

CZENSTOCHOW or *Czeſtochow*, a little Town of *Upper Poland* in *Lithuania*, belonging to the great Duke of *Muſcovy*; it lies upon the River *Deſna* in the Dutchy of *Sewiera*, towards the Frontiers of *Volhinia*.

CZERNOVEL, a Town of *Poland* in the *Lower Volhinia*, ſituated upon the *Boryſthenes* above *Kiovia*, it was often expos'd in this Age to the Fury of the *Muſcovites* and *Coſſacks*.

CZYRKNIZERZEE or *Zyrichnitz* in *Lugea*, a great Lake of *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany* towards *Italy*, ſtretching four Miles between Woods and Mountains, very remarkable, becauſe that every Year they fiſh, hunt, ſow, and reap Corn in it. About the Spring, ſmall Brooks or little Rivers run down the neighbouring Mountains into it. This Water leſſens in its Courſe, becauſe the open Earth ſoaks a great part of it, the reſt is received in Pits of Stone, which look as if they were cut by Mens Hands. When theſe are full, there happens a very ſtrange thing, for the Water not only runs over, but all that they contain'd gets out with extraordinary Violence and rapidity, and the Brooks ceaſing to run, all the Water forms a Lake, where, in the deepeſt Places it's Eight Cubits, and in other Places five Foot. Some time after, this ſame Water returns into the Pits, whilſt part of it is loſt under Ground. It's then they fiſh, and they that live near the Lake ſow their Corn, and through the ſtrange Fruitfulneſs of the Ground reap the ſame 20 Days after. When the Corn is cut down, the Hunters come in for their Diverſion; ſo that this Lake is a Place fit for Fiſhing and Hunting, and yet Arable. *Lazius*.

D.

D.

D. ONE of the Mutes, ſuppoſed to be formed from the Greek Δ, and that from the Hebrew ד inverted. It was anciently repreſented by three Stars ſet in a Triangle; according to the manner of the *Egyptians*, who by that Hieroglyphick underſtood the Name of God; having ſome Knowledge of the Trinity (as is ſuppoſed.) This Letter had divers Significations among the Ancients: In Numbers, it ſignify'd 500. It was us'd to ſignifie *Divus*, *Decimus*, *Devotus*, *Diebus*, *Diutius*, *Dedicavit*. *Pierius* gives a large Account of all that belongs to this Letter. *Pier. Hier.* l. 47. c. 30.

DAÆ, a People of *Scythia*, by the *Caſpian* Sea; called by the Greeks Δάοι; Lat. *Davi:* At laſt became an Appellative for Servants and Comœdians.

DABIR, a Town of *Paleſtine*, near *Hebron*, called *Kirjath-Sephir*, or the *City of Learning*; becauſe there (according to *Lira* and Others) the *Canaanites* firſt invented their Characters, and had an Academy. *Joſhua*, cap. 11. *Salian.* A. M. 2604.

DABUL, an *Indian* Town, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, on the South of the Gulph of *Cambaya*, with a very good Haven and Fortreſs: It is at the Mouth of the River *Helewacho*.

DACIA, a great Country, bounded on the North with the *Carpathian* Mountains; on the South, with the *Danube*; on the Eaſt, with the *Theiſſe*. At this time part of *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, and all *Moldavia*, are contain'd in the Limits of the Ancient *Dacia*. The People were call'd *Daci*, and their Dominions were formerly extended over the *Danube*. They were of old call'd *Getæ*, and liv'd under Kings, till reduc'd into a Province by *Trajan*, Anno 98. who overcame their King *Decebalus*, whom *Domitian*'s Cowardlineſs had made Arrogant. They were afterwards conquer'd by *Conſtantine the Great*, by the *Goths*, *Sarmatians*, *Huns*, &c. The *Saxons* being conquer'd by *Charlemain*, choſe rather to retire to *Dacia*, than live under his Government. They were Cruel and Savage. The Meaner People wore nothing but their Hair; and thoſe of better Rank wore Caps, or Bonnets. They were Converted by St. *Nicetas*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Baronius*. A Colony of them are ſaid to have planted the Sea-Coaſts of *Norway*.

DACIANUS, or *Dacian*, Governour of *Spain*, under *Diocleſian* and *Maximian:* A furious Perſecutor of the Chriſtians, about the End of the IIId. Century. He put St. *Vincent* and ſeveral others to death. *Prudent.* &c.

DACIUS, a Biſhop of *Milan*, in the VIth. Century: He encourag'd the Inhabitants to defend the Town againſt the *Goths*, who beſieg'd it, and at length took it, with the ſlaughter of 300000 People (ſays *Procopius*.) *Dacius* fled into *Greece*; and is ſaid, in his way, to have quieted a Haunted Houſe in *Corinth*. He refus'd to Sign the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Decree againſt the three Chapters. He wrote a Chronicle; in the 10th. Chapter of which, mention is made of the Hymn, *Te Deum Laudamus*. *Baron.* *Voſſius.*

DACTYLI IDÆI, Prieſts of *Cybele*, dwelling at the Foot of Mount *Ida*; reckoned by the Poets the Children of *Sol* and *Minerva*, or *Saturn* and *Alciope:* five of them were Males, and five Females. They were call'd *Dactyli*, or Fingers, becauſe equal in number to the Fingers of a Man's Hand. They were alſo call'd *Corybantes*. *Strabo.*

DADIVAN, a Plain in *Perſia*, betwixt the Towns of *Schiras* and *Lar*, about 4 or 5 Leagues in Circuit, being, for the moſt part, cover'd with Orange, Citron, and Pomgranate-Trees. There are Orange Trees ſo big there, that three Men can ſcarcely graſp them, and are of a proportionable Heighth: From hence *Iſpahan* is furniſhed with Oranges, Citrons and Pomgranates. The reſt of the Plain is ſowed with Rice and Corn, and is one of the moſt delicious Places in *Perſia:* A River alſo waters this Plain, which abounds with Carps, Pikes, Mullets and Crabs. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, at *Ormus*, do often paſs the laſt of the Summer in this Place, where the neighbouring *Baladines*, or Country-Dancers, divert them with Dancing. *Tavernier.*

DÆDALUS, an Ingenious *Athenian* Artiſt, who invented divers Mechanical Inſtruments, as the Saw, Plain, Plummet, Piercer, Glew, and made Moving Statues, whoſe Eyes did alſo move ſo naturally, that they ſeem'd to be really Alive. That which made him famous, was, the throwing of his Brother's Son out at a Window, in Anger, fearing he ſhould excell him in Art, becauſe he had invented the Potters Wheel. Whereupon he fled, with his Son *Icarus*, to *Minos*, King of *Crete*; where he built the Labyrinth ſo much talk'd of; in which he and his Son were ſhut up, becauſe of his having ſerved *Paſiphae*, the Queen, in her baſe Amours; as forming the Statue of a Wooden Cow, in which *Paſiphae* convers'd with a Bull. But making as if he would do ſomething to merit the King's Favour again, he procured Materials to make himſelf and his Son Wings: with which he eſcaped; but his Son, not obſerving his Direction, fell into the Sea, and was drown'd. Some think that this was the Uſe of Sails which he invented. He fled to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*; who cauſed him to be choak'd in a Stove, to prevent *Minos*'s making War againſt him, on his Account. He is ſaid to have liv'd about the Year 2750. He made many famous Works at *Nemphis*, in *Egypt*; where the Inhabitants erected him Altars, and paid him Divine Honours. *Diod. Sicul.* *Pauſan.*

DAGESTAN, or *Dacheſtan*, a Province of *Aſia*, 40 German Leagues in Length; betwixt the *Caſpian* Sea on the Eaſt, and Mount *Caucaſus* on the Weſt; having the *Circaſſians* on the North, and *Scirwam*, a Province of *Perſia* on the South. It is inhabited by the *Tartars*, call'd by the Perſians *Leſgi*, and by themſelves *Highland-Tartars*. For Religion, they are *Mahometans:* And their Commerce is to make Slaves; for which end, they ſteal one another's Children. They plunder Merchants, and are continually Skirmiſhing. They keep ſome Cattle, which is all their Riches. They dread neither the *Perſians* nor *Muſcovites*, becauſe of the ſafe retreat of their Inacceſſible Mountains. They have ſeveral Lords, of whom One is choſen Chief. They have ſome little Towns, of which *Tarcu* is moſt conſiderable, ſituated on a Mountain among ſharp Rocks, whence iſſue divers Fountains; it is near the Sea, and conſiſts of 1000 Houſes, (according to *Olearius*.)

DAGO, *Dagho*, *Daghoa*, an Iſland of *Livonia*, of Form Triangular, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Riga*. It belongs to the *Swede*; its Principal Towns are *Dageroort* and *Paden*.

DAGOBERT I. Son to *Clotarius* and *Bertruda:* He was the IXth. French King, *An.* 628. During his Father's Life, he was King of *Auſtraſia*. *Thuringia* being invaded by the *Sclavonians*, *Dagobert* gave his Son *Sigebert* the Kingdom of *Auſtraſia*; who repulſed them gallantly. He alſo reduced the Rebel *Britons* and *Gaſcons*; and having reſtored Peace to *France*, died *Jan.* 19. in 638, or 644. Aged 42 Years. He was buried at St. *Denys*; the Abby whereof he founded, *An.* 630. and endowed it richly. He Divorced his Firſt Wife, becauſe ſhe was Barren; and Marry'd *Nantilda*, whom (ſome ſay) he took out of a Monaſtery; but others, That the word *Monaſterio* was miſtaken for *Miniſterio*, ſhe being one of his own Servants. He was noted for Incontinency. His Son *Clovis* II. was born of this *Nantilda*. *Haymo* l. 4.

DAGOBERT II. call'd the *Young*, King of *France*, An. 711. Son to *Childebert the Juſt:* He had the Name, but not the Authority of King, which was uſurp'd by the Mayors of the Palace. *Pepin the Groſs*, who in that Station had govern'd *France* 27 Years, died, *An.* 714. and was ſucceeded by his Grand-ſon *Theobald*; whoſe Grand-mother, *Plectrudis*, being willing to govern all, ſhe kept her Son-in-law, *Charles Martel*, Priſoner at *Cologn*. On the other ſide, *Rainfride*, one of the Greateſt and Valianteſt of the Nobility, being Choſen by others of the *French*, made a League with *Ratbod*, Duke of *Frize*; ruin'd the Country as far as the *Meuſe*, making uſe of *Dagobert*'s Name for Authority. *Dagobert* died, *Jan.* 19. 716. *Aimon.* l. 4. c. 49. *Mezeray.*

DAGOBERT, Son of *Sigebert* II. King of *Auſtraſia*; who left him at Three Years old, under the Care of *Grimoald*, Mayor of the Palace; who ſhut him up in a Monaſtery, under the Guard of *Dido*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*; making *Dido* Biſhop of *Poictiers* his Keeper, and at laſt, ſent him to *Ireland*, and ſet *Childebert*, his own Son, upon the Throne, in his ſtead. But the People hating this Treachery, *Dagobert* was recall'd by the Nobles, *An.* 676. and then aſſaſſinated by the Faction of *Thierri*, the Firſt, King of *France*. Of this Name there was alſo one who was Son to *Chilperick*, King of *France*, but he died young, *Anno.* 580.

DAGON, the Philiſtine Idol, of Humane Shape upwards; but from the Belly downwards, his Legs excepted, he was made like a Fiſh, with Scales, and a long Tail turning up. The word in Hebrew ſignifies a *Fiſh*. *Kircher*, *Seld. de Diis Syris*. It's probable he was the ſame which other Heathens call'd *Neptune*, or *Triton*; of whom it's ſaid,

Frons Hominem Præfert, in Piſcem deſinit alvus.

DAIBERTUS, or *Theobertus*, the Firſt of the *Latins* who was Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, An. 1099. *Arnulphus* being thence expell'd: But Diſputing with *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, about the Rights of the Church, he was diſplaced by the Craft of *Arnulphus*; and coming to *Italy* with the Prince of *Antioch*, who was to Marry a Daughter of the French King's, he was ſent back again to his Charge, but died by the way. *Baron.* *Guliel. Tyr.*

DAIBUTH, or *Daiboth*, an Idol of the *Japans*, whoſe Chief Temple is in *Maco*.

DAILLE (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter at *Charenton*, near *Paris*; born at *Chatelleraut*, Jan. 6. 1594. He was deſign'd for a Secular Employment, but his own Inclination led him otherwiſe. He ſtudied at *Poictiers* and *Saumur*; and in 1619. travelled with the Grand-children of the Sieur *Philip du Pleſſis Mornay*, into *Italy*, *Germany*, *Holland* and *England*. He conſulted all Learned Men where he went; and was much importun'd by the famous Father, *Paul Servil*, to ſettle at *Venice*: But he was otherwiſe determined, being receiv'd a Proteſtant Miniſter, in 1623. at his return, by the Sieur *Du Pleſſis*, who died in his Arms quickly after. Mr. *Daille* ſpent part of the Year 1624. in Ordering the *Memoires* of *Du Pleſſis*, which were then Printed in 2 Vol. He alſo review'd his *Life*, written by Monſieur *De Ligues*, a Domeſtick to *Du Pleſſis*. He was afterwards Miniſter at *Saumur*, and then at *Charenton*; and died at *Paris*, April 15. 1670. Aged 77. His Probity and Learning made him very valuable amongſt thoſe of his Communion. He wrote *De Patrum Uſu: Fides ex Scripturis demonſtrata: De Patrum Fide circa Imagines: De Pœnis & Satisfactionibus Humanis, Pſeudepigrapha Apoſtolica: De Jejuniis & Quadrageſima: De Confirmatione & Extrema Unctione: De Confeſſione Auriculari: De Cultus Religioſi objecto: De Cultibus Latinorum Religioſis*: And Sermons on St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles.

DAILLON, a French Family, of which there have been many Famous Men. *Giles Daillon*, a Favourite of *Charles* VII. And *John Daillon*, Favourite, and in great Authority under *Lewis* XI. *Francis Daillon*, Governour of *Lignage*, a Territory belonging to the *Venetians*, taken from them by Force of Arms: He ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battels of St. *Aubin du Cormier*, *Fornowis* and *Ravenna*, where he was ſlain, in 1512. being the firſt that Charg'd the Enemy. He was commonly call'd the *Knight without Fear*, and *without Stain*. *James Daillon*, Chamberlain to *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. who, *An.* 1552. defended *Fontarabia* againſt the *Spaniards*, almoſt a Year, tho' attack'd by Famine, ſo that the Garriſon was forced to eat Cats, Rats, Leather and Parchment. *John*, *Guy*, *Francis*, *Toimoleon*, and *Henry Daillon*, have, ſince that time, born great Offices under their Kings, the laſt being made Duke and Peer of *France*, in 1661.

DAIMACHUS, of *Plataa*, ſent Embaſſador to *Allitrochades*, King of the *Indies*, Son to *Androcotus*, mention'd by *Juſtin*, lib. 5. He liv'd about the Year 450 of *Rome*. and writ a Hiſtory of the *Indies*; but full of Miſtakes, through his Ignorance of the Mathematicks.

DAIN (*Oliver*) Barber to *Lewis* XI. a Native of *Thelt*, in *Flanders*, Son of a Peaſant near *Ghent*, ſirnamed *le Diable*, the Devil; which he changed for *Dain*: He became Favourite to the ſaid Prince, obtain'd great Places, acquir'd a great Eſtate; and aſſum'd, with great Impudence, the Title of Count of *Meulant*: By his Vanity and Inſolence, he became hateful to all. *Anno* 1474. He undertook to reduce *Ghent*, the Inhabitants whereof ridicul'd him. At his return, he enter'd *Tournay* by Surprize. He continu'd in Favour with *Lewis* XI. But in the Beginning of *Charles* the VIIIth's Reign, after the Aſſembly of the States at *Tours*, the Attorney-General proſecuted this inſolent Miniſter, inſomuch that he was hang'd, *anno* 1484. *Mezeray. Du Puy. Hiſt. Deſ. Fav.*

DAIRI, Monarchs of *Japan*, who had Sovereignty over 53 Kings, and were adored like Gods. But *anno* 1500. the Kings of the Provinces rebell'd, and govern'd every one according to his own Pleaſure. Then *Nubunanga*, the Chief of them, having taken the Town *Miaco*, in 1570. became King of the Whole, but ſtill acknowledg'd the *Dairi*. Then *Taikoſamma* being declared Emperor of *Japan*, by the *Dairi*, who voluntary abdicated, *anno* 1600. laid the Foundation of a new Monarchy. *Horn. Orb. Imp.*

DAIRO, the Name of the Great *Japan* Pontiff, or High-Prieſt; to whoſe Family the Empire of *Japan* did formerly belong, till it was uſurped by the Predeceſſors of the preſent Emperor, whoſe Palace is in the City *Jedo*, now the Metropolis of *Japan*; and the *Dairos* in the City of *Miaco*. The Sanctity attributed to the *Dairo* by the *Japaneſe* is ſo great, that his Feet muſt not touch the Earth, nor the Sun ſhine upon his Head: He is never to be expos'd to the Air, nor to have his Hair, Beard, nor Nails cut. His Victuals muſt always be carried to Table in New Baskets, and put upon New Plates. When he goes Abroad, it is in a Litter reſembling our Coaches, whoſe Pillars are all of Maſſie Gold; and on the Out-ſide it is enrich'd with Figures of the ſame Metal: It is cover'd with Silk, ſo fine, that the *Dairo* may ſee every one, but none ſee him. He is carried in this Litter by fourteen Gentlemen of the beſt Quality, and moſt active, in his Court: His Guards march before; and a Coach comes after, drawn with two Horſes, whoſe Houſing is all embroider'd with Pearls and Diamonds: two Gentlemen hold their Reins, while two others march by the Sides, one with a Fan, which he moves continually, to cool the Air; and the other with a *Paraſol*, or *Umbrella*, to keep off the Sun. This fine Coach is for the *Dairo*'s Wife and Concubines; and other fine Coaches follow, cover'd alſo with a certain Stuff through which the Ladies ſee, but are not ſeen. *Ambaſſade des Hollandois au Japan.*

DALE (Sir *Thomas*) flouriſh'd in Martial Prowefs, in the Time of the moſt Victorious *Edw.* III. King of *England*, &c. and was Caſt-away with Sir *John Fitz-Alan* [commonly call'd of *Arundel*, as being Second Son to *Richard*, Third Earl of *Arundel* of that Family] in his Transfretation for *Little-Britain*, in *France*, near unto the Coaſt of *Ireland*, *Decemb.* 15. 1379. 3 *Ric.* 2. Which Sir *Thomas* was Lord of the Mannor of *Dale*, in the Town of *Lalleford*, [i. e. *Lawford*] *Com. Eſſex*, and (in right of *Iſabel* [or *Sibyl*] his Wife,) Owner of *Berkford*, in *Bedfordſhire*; by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *Thomas Dale*, Eſq; the Elder [17 *R.* 2.] Father of *Thomas* Born at *Tatyngeſton*, Com. *Suff.* and Baptiz'd in the Church of the ſame Town, on the Feaſt of St. *George* the *Martyr*, 10 *Hen.* 4. found Heir to his Grand-mother *Sibylla* before-mention'd (who deceaſed upon the *Eve* of the Nativity of our Lady 3 *H.* 5.) by Inquiſition taken at *Manytre* [nunc *Maningtre*] in *Eſſex*, *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*, 4 *ejuſd. Regis*, being then ſix Years old, and in Cuſtody of the Abbot of *Ramſey*. Which *Thomas Dale*, Eſq; prov'd his Age at *Tattingſton* aforeſaid, *Wedneſday prox. ante Feſt. Nativ. St. Joan. Baptiſtæ*, 9 Hen. 6. and was Sheriff of *Rutlandſhire*, the 36th. of that King; being Father to *John Dale*, Eſq; likewiſe Sheriff of the ſaid County, 9 *Edw.* 4. that took to Wife *Emma*, Daughter of *Walter Taylard*, of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, Eſq; [Siſter to *William Taylard*, of *Doddington*, in Com. *Huntingdon*, Eſq; whoſe Heir-General is the Right Honourable *Robert* (Brudnel) now Earl of *Cardigan*, &c.] and died, ſeiz'd of *Totyncote* in *Eſſex*; as alſo of *Temysford* [aliter *Tempsford*] and *Berkford*, Com. *Bedf.* 20. *Octob.* 19 *Edw.* 4. leaving *William*, his Son, *ætat.* 8. *annorum & amplius*, as appeareth by Inquiſit. dat. 18 *Ap.* following. Which *William Dale*, of *Dale*, Eſq; and of *Tedelmarſh*, [modò *Tidmarſh*] in *Berkſhire*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard D'anvers* [vulgò *Davers*] of *Preſcot*, Com. *Oxon.* and of *Culworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *Henry*, Earl of *Danby*, &c. having only Daughters, ſcil. *Jane*, married to *William Wollaſcot*, of *Wollaſcot*, in Com. *Salop*, Eſq; *Anne*, Wife to *Alexander Fettiplace*, of *Swynbroke*, in *Oxfordſhire*, (a lineal Deſcent from *Thomas Fettiplace*, of *Eaſt-Shefford*, Com. *Berks*, Eſq; by *Beatrix*, Daughter to *John*, King of *Portugal*, Relict of *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot*; but before him, of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, &c.) and *Elizabeth*, wedded to *Randolph Lynne*, of *Norfolk*, thereof [temp. *Hen.* 8.] enſued the decay of the Sirname in a direct Line. Yet, by a Younger Brother, viz. *Leonard Dale*, Gent. (Second Son to Sir *Thomas*) there was preſerv'd a Succeſſion of Males, in whom this Name ſtill proſperouſly continueth, at *Hunterſtiehead*, *Weſterdale*, &c. Com. *Ebor.*

DALECARLIA, a great Province of *Sweden*, having *Norway* on the Weſt and North; *Helſingia* on the Eaſt; and *Wermerland*, a Province of *Gothland*, on the South. It's a Mountainous Country, and hath nothing but ſmall Villages. The River of *Dalecarle*, which gives Name to the Province, is one of the moſt conſiderable of *Sweden*. It was this rugged People whom *Guſtavus Erick*, Son of the Noble Family of the *Trolli*, ſtirred up againſt *Chriſtiern* II. of *Denmark*, for recovering their Liberty; and having cleared moſt part of *Sweden* of the *Danes*, he was, by Suffrage of the States, Choſen their King, and laid the Foundation of the preſent Swediſh Grandeur. *Hornius.*

DALECHAMP, or *Dalecampius* (*James*) a Phyſician, of a Gentleman's Family in *Normandy*, liv'd in the 16th. Cent. He was a conſiderable Maſter in the Polite part of Learning, as appears by his Works. He wrote a General Hiſtory of Plants in French, in XVIII. Books. *De Peſte* Lib. III. *Scholia in Pauli Æginetæ Lib. VII.* He publiſh'd likewiſe the Natural Hiſtory of *Pliny*, with Notes of his own; and tranſlated the Fifteen Books of *Athenæus* into Latin. *La Croix du Main. Du Verdier Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, De Script. Med.* &c.

DALEM, a ſmall Town belonging to the *Hollanders*, in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, having a great Territory. It is 3 Leagues from *Aix la Chapelle*, and 2 from *Liege*. It is ſituated on the *Bervin*, hath a good Caſtle, and is well fortified.

DALIA, a Sweediſh Province in *Weſt-Gothland*, between Lake *Wener* and *Bahus*. The Chief Town is *Daleborg*.

DALMATIA, a Province lying on the Gulph of *Venice*, part of the Ancient *Illyria*, taking its Name from the Chief Town, *Delminium*. It was anciently very large, but is now more contracted. It hath *Iſtria* on the Weſt, *Croatia* on the North, *Albania* on the Eaſt, and the Gulph of *Venice* on the South. It's divided between the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. Their Language is *Sclavonick*, and their Religion *Popery*. The People are Martial, but ridiculous in their Divertiſements. The Pope, at a Council held by two of his Legates, at *Salona*, rais'd this Province into a Kingdom, and inveſted *Demetrius*, their Duke, with Sword, Sceptre and Crown, *anno* 1076. In 1199. a Council was held here by *Innocent* III. his Legats, of which 12 Chapt. are extant. (*Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, *Boterus*.) *Diocleſian*, the Perſecuting Emperour, was a Native of this Country, whither he retir'd after his Abdication. St. *Jerom* was alſo born here. In this Country is the Republick of *Raguſa*, anciently call'd *Epidaurus*. It was added to *Hungary*, anno 1310. together with ſome adjacent Provinces.

DALMATICA *Veſtis* is fam'd in Authors, being firſt woven here. It is a long white Robe without Sleeves, embroider'd with Purple Spots reſembling Studs; it was firſt us'd by the Prieſts of *Dalmatia*, and was in ſuch eſteem then in the Church, that *Eutychianus* ordain'd, That no Martyr ſhould be Buried without it; which *Gregory the Great*, looking upon as Superſtition, forbid the uſe of it. It was alſo uſed by the Emperor *Commodus*; but writers tax ſuch Princes as wore it for Effeminacy. The Church of *Rome* have made much to do about it, permitting its uſe ſometimes to Presbyters and Deacons, and at other times reſtraining it to Biſhops. *Baronius.* It was us'd by *Edward* the Confeſſor of *England*. *Walſingham.*

DALMATIUS, or *Dalmetius*, Son of *Conſtantius Chlorus*, Brother to *Conſtantine the Great*, he wore the Purple, and had the Title of *Nobiliſſimus*. His Son *Dalmatius*, called *Cæſar*, An. 336. was Kill'd *An.* 338. by the order of his Couſin *Conſtantius*, Son to *Conſtantine the Great*, under pretence that it was done in a Mutiny of Souldiers. *Bullenger* l. 2. Of this Name there was a Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, who wrote the Acts of the Council of *Nice*, and aſſiſted at the Council of *Epheſus*. It was alſo the Name of a Hermit, who having never come out of his Cell for 48 Years on the moſt urgent Occaſions, yet came out to oppoſe the *Neſtorians*, and was extremely pleaſed at their Condemnation by the Council of *Epheſus*. *Baron. A. C.* 431.

DALTON, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in *Lonſdale* Hundred, ſeated in a Champaign Country not far from the Sea. Here is an ancient Caſtle, wherein are kept the Records, and Priſoners for Debt, for the Liberty of *Furnes*. It's 200 Miles from *London*.

DALZELL, a Barony and Pariſh of the County of *Lanerk*, in the Weſt of *Scotland*, 24 Miles Weſt of *Edenburgh*, lying upon the River *Clyde*. This Barony gives Surname to *Dalzell* Earl of *Carnwath*, who was firſt created Lord *Dalzell* by King *Charles* I. and afterwards Earl of *Carnwath*. It alſo gave Title to *James Hamilton*, ſecond Son to *John Hamilton* of *Orbiſton*, and *Chriſtian* Siſter to the ſaid Lord *Dalzell*; the ſaid *John* being lineally Deſcended from *Gawin* fourth Son to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Kaidzou*, the firſt Lord *Hamilton* and Earl of *Arran*, who married King *James* II's Daughter. This *James* abovemention'd, formerly deſign'd by his Eſtate of *Boogs*, bought the ſaid Barony of *Dalzell* from the Earl of *Carnwath*, his Couſin-Germain, and thereafter carried that Title. He was thrice Married, *viz.* into the Families of *Flemming* of *Clydeſide*, *Henderſon* of *Fordel*, and *Hamilton* of *Broomhill*, a direct Cadet of the Family of *Hamilton*, and Father to the late Lord *Belhaven*, Brother-in-law to the Eminently Loyal *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, Beheaded at *Weſtminſter*, for entring *England* with an Army to deliver King *Charles* I. The ſaid *James Hamilton* of *Dalzell*, left the Eldeſt Son of every Marriage Heir to an Eſtate; *viz. Robert* by the firſt Marriage, to the Baronies of *Cambuſlang* and *Monkland*. To *Alexander* by the Second, the Barony of *Dalzell*, which his Eldeſt Son *James* now enjoys. *James* by the Third, had the Eſtate of *Halſide*, who likewiſe now Poſſeſſes the Eſtate of *Boogs*, his Father's firſt Inheritance. He has alſo two Younger Brethren in *England*, viz. *William* and *David*; the firſt a Courtier, the other being a Famous and Eminent Doctor of Phyſick, and a Member of the Honourable College of Phyſicians in *London*. The only and Eldeſt Brother of the ſaid *James Hamilton* of *Dalzell*, was Sir *John Hamilton* of *Orbiſton*, made Lord Juſtice, Clerk, and one of the Lords of Council and Seſſion in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by King *Charles*. He ſuffered very much for his Loyalty, and was forc'd to flee from the Kingdom upon that account in *Cromwell's* time. His Son Sir *James* Married the Daughter of Sir *Patrick Houſton* of *Houſton*, an Ancient and Honourable Family, and by her had *William* who now enjoys the Eſtate, and Married *Elizabeth Cunningham*, Daughter to the Earl of *Glencarn*.

DAMAN, or *Damaon*, a Fortify'd Town of *India*, in the Kingdom of *Guzurate*, on the Gulph of *Cambay*, 20 Leagues from *Surat*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, having a ſtrong Citadel and Commodious Haven. It was built by the *Portugueſe*, who have kept it ever ſince in ſpite of the *Indians*. The Inhabitants are reckon'd the beſt Soldiers in *India*, and ſome Years ago defended themſelves againſt 40000 Men, ſent to Beſiege them by the Great Mogul. It's within Cannon-ſhot of the Sea, and on the other ſide of the River it is defended by St. *Jerom*'s Fort. The *Portugueſe* eſteem this Town more than all they have beſides in the Eaſt. It's Garriſon'd by 400 White Men, no Blacks being ſuffered to come within it. *Dellon. Relation. Ind.*

DAMASCIUS, a Native of *Damaſcus*, who lived in the 6th. Cent. during the Reign of *Juſtinian*; He writ Four Books of things Extraordinary and Surprizing. The Firſt of 352 Chapters, concerning Incredible Fictions. The Second of 52 Incredible Relations of *Dæmons*. The Third of 63 Incredible Apparitions. And the Fourth of 105 Chapters of Things Super-natural: Some think him to be the Stoick Philoſopher mention'd by *Suidas*, and Author of a Philoſophical Hiſtory containing the Lives and Sentiments of Philoſophers. He flouriſhed about the Year 740. and was Chief of the Greek Schoolmen, as *Peter Lombard* was of the Latins. *Poſtellius* brought his Works in Syriack from the Eaſt, and left them with *Otho Henry* Elector Palatine, among other Manuſcripts. *Honorius Hiſt. Philoſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

DAMASCUS, formerly the Capital of *Syria*, and now of *Phænicia*, being one of the Greateſt, Richeſt, and moſt Magnificent Cities of the *Levant*. The Turks call it *Scham*, and have a Baſſa there; it was formerly the 9th. Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Its mid-way betwixt *Jeruſalem* and *Antioch*, and South from *Aleppo* 240 Miles. It's ſuppoſed to have been Founded by *Us*, Son of *Aram*, and Grandſon to *Noah*. It hath undergone great Viciſſitudes, having been taken and retaken, ruined and rebuilt by the *Aſſyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Perſians*, *Macedonians*, *Romans*, *Parthians*, *Saracens*, *Egyptians*, *Tartars*, and at laſt by the *Turks*, Anno 1622. *Oſman* was Impriſoned by the Janizaries, and Strangled by Command of his Uncle *Muſtapha*, for endeavouring to make it the Seat of the Empire. It is ſituated in a very fruitful Plain, at the foot of Mount *Lebanus*, ſurrounded with Hills reſembling a Triumphal Arch. It's waſhed with the River call'd by the Ancients *Chryſorhoas* or *Golden Streams*; which is divided into ſeveral Chanels: It abounds alſo with Fountains, which makes the City extreamly Pleaſant. Its fruitful and delicious Fields cover'd with Flowers and Fruit contribute to its Fame; whence it's call'd a Houſe of Pleaſure, and the Paradiſe of the World. Its Wines, Fruits, Silks, Wools, Prunes, Grapes, ſcented Waters made of Roſes, Swords, *&c.* make it famous through the World. The Houſes are finer within than without. In the middle of the City, there's a fine Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by a *Florentine*. They have a flouriſhing Trade, and their greateſt Merchants are the Jews. Here moſt of the Sects of the Eaſtern Chriſtians have their Liberty, and the Jeſuits and Capuchins have alſo their Colleges. *Joſephus*, *Strabo*, *Le Mire.*

DAMASIPPUS, an Ignoble *Roman*, who murder'd the Nobleſt Citizens of *Sylla*'s Faction at their Sacrifices like Beaſts, and carried about the Corps of *Arvinas*, a Tribune, on Poles. He was at laſt Slain by *Sylla*, who proved Conqueror.

DAMASUS I. a *Spaniard*, Succeſſor to Pope *Liberius*. *Urſin*, or *Urciſinus* a Deacon, was choſen Anti-pope by a Faction, and in their Conteſt 137 Men were one Day murder'd at Church. But *Damaſus* was confirm'd in the Chair by *Valentinian* the Emperor, and the Anti-Pope was baniſh'd the City. Whoſe Party accus'd *Damaſus* of Adultery, of which he was cleared in an Aſſembly of 44 Biſhops. He call'd a Council againſt *Auxentius* of *Milan*, and the *Arrians*: And another againſt *Apollinarius*. He call'd the Eaſtern Biſhops to this Synod, by the Name of *Sons*; but they wrote back to him and the other Biſhops there Aſſembled, giving him and them no other Title than that of *Brethren* and *Collegues*. He ſent *Zenobius* to hold the Second General Council of *Conſtantinople* againſt the *Arrians*. He is ſaid to have introduced Singing of Pſalms in the Weſtern Church, and Hallelujah at other times than *Eaſter*. St. *Jerom* was one of his Clerks, and his Secretary. He died *An.* 385. St. *Jerom de Script. Eccleſiaſt. Bellarmin.* &c.

DAMASUS II. Biſhop of *Aquileia*, liv'd in the XIth. Cent. ſent by the Emperor *Henry* the IIId. to *Rome*; to Vindicate the Imperial Rights at the time when *Benedict* the IXth. intruded himſelf into the Papal Chair. He was legally choſen Pope, and died 23 Days after: *Benedict* continuing in his Uſurpation and Impieties. *Baron.* There was alſo a *Spaniſh* Poet ſo named.

DAMBEA, a Town and Kingdom in *Africa*, in the Country of the *Abyſſines*, the Seat of the Great *Neguz*. It's ſituated on a Lake of the ſame Name, encompaſs'd with Mountains. The *Nile*, whoſe Fountains are not far diſtant, runs through this Lake, which is 22 *German* Leagues in Length, and 15 in Breadth. It hath 15 Iſlands, of which *Dek* is the greateſt. On the reſt there ſtood anciently Monaſteries. *Marmol. lib.* 9. &c.

DAMIA, the Name of a Heathen Goddeſs, as alſo of her Prieſteſs. The Sacrifice, which was always offer'd in Private Houſes, with Windows and Doors ſhut was call'd *Damium*: No Man nor Picture of a Male was ſuffer'd to be preſent, nor Woman to reveal what paſs'd. They ſpent Nine Days and Nights in this Feſtival magnificently Apparelled, and Danced, Sung, and took what Liberty they pleaſed. This *Damia* was ſaid to have been Wife to *Faunus*, and ſo Chaſt, that ſhe never ſaw nor heard any other Man than her Husband. *Alex. ab Alex.* lib. 6.

DAMIANISTES, Hereticks of the 6th. Century, who followed the Opinion of the *Acephali*. *Baron.*

DAMIANUS and *Fugatius*, ſaid to be ſent by *Eleutherius* Biſhop of *Rome*, An. 181. at the Deſire of King *Lucius* to inſtruct him and his *Britains* in the Goſpel, which they did, Baptizing him and all his Subjects, and aboliſh'd Paganiſm. *Polydor. Virgil. Hiſt.* l. 2.

DAMIANUS, Captain of a Troop of Robbers, who being willing to ſignalize himſelf by ſome bold Enterprize, reſolv'd to kill *Solyman* the Second in his Tent, in the middle of the Army, encamp'd on the Bank of the *Ionian* Sea, near the City *Butronto* in *Albania:* he engaged the Savage People of Mount *Chimera*, in that Province, in his Deſign, perſwading them, That they would gain a great deal of Glory and Advantage thereby; but having come down from the Mountains, and got upon a Tree, the better to deſcry the Grand Signior's Tent, he was diſcover'd by the breaking of a Branch, and being taken and put on the Rack, diſcover'd the Plot; whereupon *Solyman* cauſed him to be Devoured by a Wild Beaſt, which he had juſt taken, and detached ſome of his Troops to cut off his Savage Accomplices. *Jov. Pontan.*

DAMIANUS *de Goez*, a *Portugueſe*, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the King of *Portugal*, and employed by that Court in *Germany*, *Poland*, and the *Netherlands*; he was very Learned, and called from the *Netherlands* in his old Age, to write the Hiſtory of *Portugal*; he was envied becauſe of the King's Favour, ſo that his Adverſaries got him confin'd to *Lisbon*, where he was found dead at his own Houſe, not without ſuſpicion of foul play. There are extant of his, Works concerning the Faith, Religion, and Manners of the *Æthiopians. Deploratio Lapianæ Gentis. Commentaria rerum geſtarum in India, à Luſitanis, An.* 1538. *De rebus & Imperio Luſitanorum. Urbis Olliſſipan deſcriptio. Hiſtoria de Rey. D. Manuel Hiſt. de Principe. De Joan.* &c. *Andreas Scotus, & Nicol. Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

DAMIANUS, a Greek Philoſopher and Mathematician. He wrote two Books of Opticks, now in the Library of Cardinal *Francis Barbarini. Iſaac Voſſius* got 'em Tranſcrib'd, in order to their Publication. *John Gerard, Voſſius de Mathem.* c. 61.

DAMIATA, or *Damieta*, an Egyptian Town on the Mouth of the *Mediterranean*, and the moſt Eaſterly branch of the *Nile*. It was anciently called *Thamiatis* and *Peluſium*, from the Ruins of which it was Built. It underwent the common Fate of other Towns of this Kingdom by the Saracens. It was Beſieged by the *Croiſade*, Ann. 1218. and taken the Year after by the Valour of thoſe of *Harlem*, who in a Boat cut the vaſt Iron Chains which ſhut the Gate. It was reſtored to the Sultan *An.* 1221. the Chriſtians being ſurrounded ſo with Water, that they muſt have periſh'd if they had kept it longer. It was ſurrendered to *Lewis* IX. *Anno* 1249. who reſtored it to the *Barbarians* for his Ranſom, he being taken by them; and afterwards they Burned it, that it ſhould not be the further Occaſion of War. It has been ſince repaired, and is ſtill great and well-peopled, and one of the Keys of the Country, in regard of its important Situation, and its Haven on the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly a Metropolis. *Joinvil. Spondan. Annal. Mireus Geog. Eccl.*

DAMIGELLA (See *Trivulzi*) Daughter of *John* by *Angela Martinenga*, Learned in Greek, Latin and Philoſophy, and famous for her Orations before Popes and Prelates.

DAMIS, an *Aſſyrian*, living in the Firſt Century. He was an Intimate Acquaintance of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, and wrote a Book of his Prophecies, and Diſcourſe in Converſation. He is mention'd by *Philoſtratus* in the Life of *Apollonius*, and by *Euſebius* in his Book againſt *Hierocles*. *Suidas.*

DAMISCUS, of *Meſſena* a City of *Greece* in *Peloponneſus*, who at 12 Years of Age, won a Race from the Youth of the City of *Elea*, who exerciſed themſelves in that Paſtime, and afterwards gaining 5 other Victories of that Nature, the *Meſſineſe* erected him a Statue. *Pauſan.* l. *6.*

DAMMARTIN, a Town in the Iſle of *France*; it gives the Title of a Count of that Name, which Family is much celebrated in Hiſtory.

DAMO, Daughter to *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, who lived in the 70th. Olympiad and 257 Year of *Rome*; She was witty, prudent and faithful; for being entruſted by her Father with all his Writings and the Secrets of his Philoſophy, which on his Death-Bed he forbid her ever to publiſh, ſhe obſerv'd his Commands ſo religiouſly, that tho' reduced to extreme Poverty, ſhe would never publiſh them, notwithſtanding the great Sums ſhe might have gained thereby. *Diogen. Laert. l.* 8. *de Vit. Phil.*

DAMOCLES, a Courtier to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, whoſe Happineſs he extreamly admir'd, but chang'd his Sentiments, when being invited by the ſaid Prince to a Sumptuous Feaſt, and ſate upon a Magnificent Couch, he perceived a Naked Sword hanging over him by a Thread, which made him intreat the Tyrant to reſtore him to his former State, that he might enjoy the happineſs of a midling Condition. *Perſ. Sat.* 3.

DAMOCRITES, a Greek Hiſtorian, famous for his Works about the Art of ranking Battels, and concerning the *Jews*, whom he accuſes of Worſhipping the Head of an Aſs, and Sacrificing a Pilgrim every Seven Years. *Voſſius Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 3.

DAMOCRITUS, General of the *Ætolians*, in their War with the *Romans*, 199 Years before our Saviour. He perſuaded the *Ætolians* to enter into a Confederacy with *Antiochus* King of *Syria*. When *Titus Quinctius* the *Roman* Ambaſſadour demanded a Copy of the League the *Ætolians* had made with *Antiochus*, he told him, he would produce it in *Italy*, when the *Ætolians* were encamp'd there; but afterwards this *Damocritus* was taken by *Acilius Glabrio*, at the Surrender of *Heraclea*, a Town of *Ætolia*, and was carry'd Captive to *Rome*; but eſcaping from his Guard by the way, he had the Misfortune to be retaken, and then run himſelf through, to prevent his being led in Triumph. *Liv. lib.* 31, 36, and 37.

DAMODICE, Siſter to *Critolaus* of *Tegæa* in *Arcadia*, (who at his return from Conquering the three *Damoſtrates*, for which the People did highly applaud him) was ſo tranſported with Grief for the loſs of her Lover, who was one of the ſaid *Damoſtrates*, that ſhe rail'd upon him, which provoked him to kill her on the Spot. *Plutarch in Parallel.*

DAMON, a Philoſopher (Scholar to *Pythagoras*) who flouriſh'd *An.* 354. of *Rome*, he contracted ſuch a Sacred Friendſhip with his School-fellow *Pythias*, that *Dionyſius* the Tyrant having ſignify'd to them his Reſolution that one of them ſhould Die, permitted *Damon* to go home and ſettle his Domeſtick Affairs before his Death, provided he could find one to be Surety for his return. Which *Pythias* forthwith offered voluntarily, and put himſelf in the Tyrant's Power. *Damon* coming back preciſely at the time appointed, *Dionyſius* did ſo much admire their Mutual Fidelity, that he pardon'd both, and pray'd that he might be admitted the Third into their Friendſhip. *Valer. Max. l.* 4. *c.* 7. *Ex.* 10. There was alſo a Greek Hiſtorian of this Name, who wrote a Hiſtory of Philoſophers. And alſo a famous Muſician at *Athens*, of whom it's thought *Plato* ſpeaks in the Fourth Book of his Republick, when he ſays, That his Muſick could not be changed, except the State of the Commonwealth ſhould be at the ſame time altered.

DAMOSTRATES, a *Phenean* in *Arcadia*. He had three Sons, who fought with *Critolaus* and his two Brothers, to end a Diſpute which had continu'd a great while between the *Tegeans* and *Pheneans:* This Combat had much the ſame Succeſs, with that between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*. See *Critolaus. Plutarch in Paral.*

DAMOSTRATUS, a *Roman* Senator, Author of *the Art of Fiſhing, Divining by Water*, and other Miſcellanies. *Suidas. Ælian. Hiſt. Animal.*

DAMOUT or *Damot*, a City and Kingdom of *Africa* in the Upper *Æthiopia*, near the Lake *Zembra*, abounding with Gold Mines; it formerly belonged to the Emperor of the *Abyſſines*, but now to other Kings.

DAMPIERE, the Name of a Barony and extinct Family in *France:* of this Name were the Counts of *Flanders*, particularly one *Guy*, who ſwore fealty for the ſame to St. *Lowis* in 1295. and afterwards entring into a League with the *Engliſh* and others, againſt *Philip le Bel*, he was taken Priſoner, and died at *Compeigne*, An. 1307. Aged 80. juſt as he was to be ſet at Liberty by Vertue of a Treaty. He had one Daughter married to *Alexander* Son to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, and another to Prince *Edward* of *England*. *Du Cheſne.*

DANAE, Daughter to *Acriſius* King of *Argos*, who being inform'd by an Oracle that he ſhould be kill'd by her Son, ſhut her up in a Caſtle of Braſs to prevent it; but, *Jupiter* tranforming himſelf into a Shower of Gold, entred the Caſtle (*i. e.* Brib'd her Keepers) and got her with Child; which being Born, her Father cauſed both it and the Mother to be incloſed in a Cheſt, and to be thrown into the Sea; but being caſt a Shore in one of the Cyclades, the Prince of the Country married the Mother, and the Son *Perſeus* ſlew his Grandfather, according to the Oracle. *Ovid Metam.*

DANÆUS, *Lambert Daneau*, a *Frenchman* born at *Orleans*. He Studied the Law under the famous *Annas de Bourg*, Clerk to the Parliament of *Paris*, who was Burnt *An.* 1559. for *Calviniſm*. *Danæus* thereupon retired to *Geneva* in 1560. where he was Miniſter and Profeſſor of Divinity: And afterwards at *Leiden* in *Holland*, whence he came to *Ghent*; but being chaced thence in 1582. he went to *Bearn*, and being afterwards called to *Caſtres* in *Languedoc*, he died there, in 1596. He was very Learned, and writ much againſt the *Lutherans*. There are Extant of his, Commentaries on *Matthew* and *Mark*; *Loci Communes*; *Harmonia ſive Tabulæ in Salomonis Proverbia & Eccleſiaſten. Geographiæ Poeticæ lib.* 4. *Vetuſtiſſimarum Mundi Antiquitatum lib.* 4. *Elenchus Hæreticorum*, and *Methodus Sacræ Scripturæ. De Thouan. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theolog.*

DANAIDES, or *Belides*, from their Grandfather, 50 Siſters, Daughters of *Danaus*, who married their 50 Couſin Germains, Sons of *Ægiſthus*, their Father's Brother; Theſe cruel Women Murther'd their Husbands, the firſt Night, by order of their Father, who had it from an Oracle, That he ſhould be diſpoſſeſſed of *Argos* by a Son-in-law; but *Hypermneſtra*, one of the Daughters, ſaved her Husband *Linus* or *Lyncæus*, who ſucceeded her Father, and by him ſhe had *Acriſius* Father to *Danae* above-mention'd. The Poets feign, That the other Siſters are puniſh'd in Hell, by filling Water into a Hogſhead without a Bottom.

DANBY, (Sir *Robert*) of *Thorp* in *Com. Ebor.* Knight, Serjeant at Law (a Gentleman of an Ancient and well-deſcended Family) a Reverend and Learned Judge, *ſub Hen.* 6 & *Edw.* 4.

Edw. 4. and died Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, 11 *Edw.* 4. whoſe Heir Male (by a Series of many Knights) Sir *Abſtrupus Danby* of *Maſham*, is a Juſtice of the Peace, of the Quorum, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North-Riding of the County of *York*, one of the Heirs General of the Lords *Scroop* of *Maſham* and *Upſall*, Lineal Heir of *John* Lord of *Great* and *Little Danby*, *Temp. Conqueſt. Angliæ*, and deſcends by Marriages with the ſeveral Houſes of *Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, and Earl of *Weſtmorland*, from *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, Fourth Son to the moſt Victorious Prince *Edward* the Third King of *England*, &c.

DANBY, an Ancient Caſtle in the Tract of *Cleveland*, in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated near a large Park and Chaſe of the ſame Name.. Firſt advanced to the Dignity of an Earldom by King *Charles* I. in the Perſon of *Henry Danvers*, of the Line of the Lord *Latimer*, to whom this Caſtle did anciently belong: and afterwards upon the default of Iſſue from the ſaid *Henry*, in the Perſon of *Thomas Osbourn*, created by King *Charles* II. Baron of *Kineton*, and Viſcount *Latimer* in 1673. and Earl of *Danby* the Year after: And King *William* the IIId. has advanc'd him to the Honour of Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*, and ſince created him Duke of *Leeds*.

DANDALIANS, an Ancient and Mighty People of *Germany* in the 12th. Century; ſo given to Heatheniſm, that they would not hear of the Chriſtian Religion, till forced to receive Preachers, by the King of *Denmark*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Princes of *Pomerania*; by whoſe Dominions they were Surrounded. *Crantz. in Metropol.*

DANDERY, a Fool, who diverted the Emperor *Theophilus*, *An.* 830. Having liberty to go whither he would, he entred the Empreſs *Theodora*'s Cloſet one Day briskly, while ſhe was at Prayers before an Oratory adorn'd with fine Images, which ſhe kept very privately for fear of the Emperor, who was a great Oppoſer of Image-Worſhip. The Fool having never ſeen ſuch before, asked, What they were? She anſwered Babies which ſhe was preparing for her Daughters; He went forthwith to the Emperor at Dinner, and told him how he had found the Empreſs Kiſſing and Hugging the fineſt Babies in the World. The Emperor ſuſpecting they were Images, to which ſhe pay'd a private reſpect, roſe haſtily from the Table, and chid her ſeverely; But ſhe anſwer'd him ſmiling, *That it was a pleaſant Miſtake of the Fools, in taking the Pictures of her Daughters for Puppets, with which he found her ſtanding before the Glaſs.* The Emperor believing her, returned Laughing. But the Empreſs having ſo dexterouſly excuſed her ſelf this time, being willing to prevent the like for the future, ſhe cauſed the Fool to be chaſtiſed: So that he never afterward heard any Body ſpeak of Babies, but he would put his Finger in his Mouth and be Dumb. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

DANDOLI, or *Dandolo*, an *Italian* Family, of which there have been many Doges of *Venice*; as *Henry*, of whom afterwards. *John* who was Doge *An.* 1280. who ſuccoured the Chriſtians in the Holy Land, and was the firſt that Coin'd Ducats. He died in 1290. *Francis Dandoli*, who for his Fidelity was called the *Dog*, pacified *Clement* the Vth's. Anger againſt the *Venetians*, and acquired many Towns to the Republick; He died *An.* 1339. *Andrew*, who was Doge in 1342. made a League with Pope *Clement* VI. and ſent a great Army into the *Levant*. He wrote a Chronicle of the famous Actions of the *Venetians*, cited with Applauſe by *Baronius*, &c. *Nicholas*, Doge in 1570. who loſt *Nicoſia* by Neglect, and was afterwards Killed by the Turks. But to return to the famous *Henry*, He was Doge in 1193. a Prince of great Majeſty, whom his Age of 90. Years rendred yet more Venerable, having augmented the ſtrength of his Mind, and not diminiſhed that of his Body; He was of conſummate Prudence, invincible Courage, and ſtedfaſt in his Reſolves for the good of his Country; He was a great Captain and Politician, and Admirable for his Vigilance; being Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople* 50 Years before his coming to the Ducal Crown; He maintained the Intereſt of the Republick ſo generouſly, that the Perfidious Emperor *Manuel*, cauſed a burning Plate of Copper to be held before his Eyes to make him Blind; which tho' it did not ſpoil the Beauty of his Eyes, yet it did almoſt quite deprive him of his Sight. When the Princes of the *Croiſade* ſent their Deputies to *Venice*, *An.* 1201. he not only granted them Veſſels to carry them into *Syria* or *Egypt*, but join'd them with 50 Gallies, well Equipp'd and Arm'd, to fight the *Turks* by Sea, while the *French* were to fight them by Land, on Condition that the Conqueſts which ſhould be made that Year, ſhould be equally divided betwixt him and them. Moreover next Year in a Grand Aſſembly of the Senate, Princes of the *Croiſade*, and Chief of the People, he mounted the Throne in the Church of St. *Mark*, and notwithſtanding his great Age, and the decay of his Sight, he pray'd the Republick to ſuffer him to take the Croſs, and to Command their Army in Perſon; leaving his Son to Govern in his Abſence. Which being granted, he fixed the Croſs on the Ducal Cap, that it might be ſeen by all. At the Aſſault of *Conſtantinople* in 1203. his Behaviour claims the Honourable Remembrance of all Generations; for, aged as he was, he Armed himſelf Cap-a-pee, and poſting himſelf on the fore-part of the Admiral Gally, with his Sword drawn, and the great Standard of St. *Mark* before him, he commanded them to ſet him aſhore forthwith, by which piece of Gallantry, he drew all from on Board the Fleet after him, who ſcorn'd to deſert their Prince in the Aſſault, and therefore Landed in great Precipitation. The *French* were aſtoniſh'd when all of a ſudden they ſaw the great Standard of St. *Mark* planted upon one of the Towers, and thereupon redoubled their Courage. *Dandolo* having rendred himſelf Maſter of 25 Towers, part of 110 Built along the Haven, and underſtanding that the Emperor had Sallied out upon the *French*, he conveyed himſelf ſpeedily to their Quarter, to ſuſtain the Shock of the Enemy, who quickly retired again into the Town; After the taking of which, 12 Electors were named to chuſe an Emperor, according to Agreement, 6 of them being *Venetians*, and 6 *French*. The *Venetians* were all for their Doge; but by his Advice, they afterward agreed with the *French* to Proclaim Count *Baldwin* Emperor. *Maimbourg. Hiſt. of Croiſades, l.* 8.

DANEBERG, a *German* City with a large Territory, and a good Caſtle on the River *Jetz*, in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, about a League from the *Elbe*.

DANEMARK, in Latin *Dania*, a Kingdom in *Europe*, having the Ocean on the Weſt, the *Baltick* on the Eaſt and North, and *Germany* on the South. It's ſuppoſed to be the Country of the Ancient *Cimbrians*. The *Danes* were formerly very powerful, having ſubdued *England*, and frequently Invaded *Scotland*. This Kingdom now contains but 80 or 90 Leagues from South to North, and 45 or 50 from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Copenhagen* to the Weſt ſide of the Dioceſes of *Ripen*. It was formerly divided into *Jutland*, the *Iſles*, and *Schonen*; but the latter was given to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Copenhagen*, 1660. So that *Denmark* at preſent hath little but *Jutland*, and the Iſles which are to the Eaſtward of it. *Jutland*, formerly call'd the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſus*, is divided into South and North *Jutland*. The Principal Iſles are, *Zeeland*, *Langeland*, *Laland*, *Funen*, *Mone*, *Falſtir*, *Arſen*, *Bornholm*, *Femeren*, *Anhout*, *Leſſo*, *Arroe*, *Wendens*, *Heſelo*, &c. The Streight call'd the *Sound* is betwixt the Iſle of *Zeeland*, and the Province of *Schonen*. There are ſome others, as that of *Belt*, *Little Belt*, &c. *Copenhagen* in *Zeeland*, is the Metropolis of *Denmark*. Other great Towns are, *Elſeneur*, *Roſchilt*, &c. *Jutland* hath 4 Dioceſes toward the North, *Ripen*, *Arhuſen*, *Alborg* and *Viborg*, with 2 Dutchies, *viz. Sleſwick* and *Holſtein*. The K. of *Denmark* is alſo Sovereign of *Norway*, *Greenland*, *Iſlande*, *Fero*, *New Denmark* in *America*, and other places in *Guinee*. He is alſo entitled, Count of *Oldenburg*, *Delmenhorſt*, &c. The *Daniſh* Air is extremely Cold, and tho' the Country be environ'd with the Sea, it is not Marſhy; but very fruitful in Corn and Paſturage. There are Store of Deer and Elks, Horſes and Beeves, which Strangers go thither to Buy; above 50000 being Sold Annually to *Germany*. Their Fiſhing is alſo good, eſpecially that of Herring. The Trade of *Danemark* is not great. The greateſt part of their King's Revenue comes from Impoſts laid on Merchandize that paſſes the *Sound*, which is the Key of the *Baltick*. Neither is this ſo conſiderable as formerly, now that the *Swedes* pay none, and it will be yet leſs, if the Deſign of Joyning the *Baltick* to the *Elve* by the Lake of *Swerin* ſucceed, if they continue to carry Goods by Land from *Hamburgh* to *Lubeck*, and if the Elector of *Brandenburg* accompliſh the Canal which he has begun at *Mulras*, for Tranſporting Merchandize from *Poland* and *Sileſia*, from the *Oder* into the *Elbe*. The *Danes* are almoſt of the ſame Temper with the *Swedes* and *Germans*; but are a little more dexterous, and not ſo ſimple as the latter; more Vain-glorious, but not ſo Gallant as the former. They love Hunting and good Cheer, tho' they be good Husbands. Amongſt them have been many Learned Men, who have writ excellently; as the *Bartholins* on Phyſick, and *Tycho Brache* on the Mathematicks. If we'll believe ſome of their Authors, they derive the Name of their Country and Original of their Kings in a Lineal Succeſſion from *Dan* the Son of *Jacob*. This Kingdom was always Elective, till 23d. *Octob.* 1660. Since which the Nobles don't enjoy their ancient Prerogatives. The preſent King is deſcended of the Counts of *Oldenburg*. *Chriſtiern* I. being the firſt of them that was choſen after *Chriſtopher* the IIId. of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, who died without Children, *An.* 1448. The ſaid *Chriſtiern* was choſen out of reſpect to his Uncles, *Adolphus* Count of *Holſace* and Duke of South *Jutland*, and *Gerard* the Warlike Count of *Oldenburg*. He left 2 Sons, *John* and *Frederick*. *John* was Father to *Chriſtiern* the II. call'd *the Nero of the North*, who was dethroned, and ſucceeded by *Frederick* the Iſt. his Uncle, in 1523. who eſtabliſhed *Lutheraniſm* in *Danemark*; to this Prince the Dutchy of *Holſtein* was given in Appanage. *Chriſtiern* the IIId. his Son, cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated into *Daniſh*, and regulated the Proteſtant Clergy. Pope *Pius* IV. having ſent Nuncio's into *Germany*, to deſire the Proteſtant Princes to come to the Council of *Trent*: Some of the ſaid Nuncio's being at *Lubeck*, ſent to *Frederick* the IId. for leave to deliver him their Orders; to whom he return'd Anſwer, That ſeeing neither he nor his Father had ever held any Correſpondence with the Pope, he did not care to hear of any Orders from him. *Chriſtiern* V. the preſent King, makes the 22d. from *Harold* their firſt Chriſtian King, who began his Reign in 930.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of Denmark, *from the Year* 930.

		Years Reigned
About the Year 930.	*Harold* VI.	50
980.	*Sweno* the Second.	34
1014.	*Canutus* the Second, call'd *The Great*.	21
1036.	*Canutus* the Third.	9
1045.	*Magnus* a *Norwegian*.	4
1049.	*Sweno* or *Swaine* the Third.	27
1074.	*Harold* the Seventh, or *the Lazy*.	2
1076.	*Canutus* the Fourth.	9
1085.	*Olaus*.	10
1095.	*Ericus* the Third.	7
1102.	*Harold* the Eighth, or *Nicholas*	33
1135.	*Ericus* the Fourth.	4
1139.	*Ericus* the Fifth.	8
1147.	*Canutus* the Fifth.	8
1155.	*Sweno* or *Swaine* the Fourth.	2
1157.	*Waldemar* the Firſt.	28
1185.	*Canutus* the Sixth.	18
1202.	*Waldemar* the Second.	40
1241.	*Ericus* the Sixth.	8
1250.	*Abel*.	2
1252.	*Chriſtopher* the Firſt.	7
1259.	*Ericus* the Seventh, call'd *the Elder*.	27
1286.	*Ericus* the Eighth, or *the Younger*.	35
1321.	*Chriſtopher* the Second.	12
1333.	*Waldemar* the Third.	42
1376.	*Margaret* with *Aquin*.	37
1412.	*Ericus* the Ninth, Reſign'd the Crown in 1438.	
	Anarchy of Six Years.	
1445.	*Chriſtopher* the Third.	3
1448.	*Chriſtiern* the Firſt.	34
1482.	*John*.	32
1513.	*Chriſtiern* the Second, Expell'd by his Subjects.	10
1523.	*Frederick* the Firſt, or *the Pacifick*.	11
1534.	*Chriſtiern* the Third.	24
1559.	*Frederick* the Second.	29
1588.	*Chriſtiern* the Fourth.	60
1648.	*Frederick* the Third.	22
1670.	*Chriſtiern* the Fifth.	

The laſt Royal Family of *Denmark*, hath two Ducal Branches, *viz*. That of *Sunderburg*, and *Holſtein Gottorp*. The preſent King hath Four Siſters, and a Brother, nam'd Prince *George*, Married to the Princeſs *Anne*, ſecond Daughter to King *James* II. of *England*, &c. Thoſe of Quality in this Country, take neither the Title of Marqueſs, Count nor Baron. *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Zieler de regno Daniæ*.

DANES (*Peter*) a *Frenchman*, Biſhop of *La Vaur*, *Præceptor* to the Dauphin, Son to *Hen*. II. choſen for a Member of the Council of *Trent*; where he made an Excellent Diſcourſe, Printed at *Louvain*, with the Acts of that Council, *An*. 1567. He is famous for his Anſwer to an *Italian* in that Council, who being Angry with a *French* Doctor for taxing the Abuſes of the Court of *Rome*, in relation to Benefices, ſaid in deriſion, alluding to the Word *Gallus*, which ſignifies *a Cock* or *Frenchman*, *Gallus cantat*, The Cock Crows. To which *Danes* anſwer'd ſmartly in his own Dialect, *Vtinam ad Galli cantum reſipiſceret Petrus*; he wiſh'd, *Peter* (meaning the Pope) would repent at the Crowing of the Cock. He died *An*. 1577. *De Thou*.

DANIEL the Prophet, to whoſe Hiſtory mentioned in the Scripture, we add, That his Prophecies are ſo clear, that the Enemies of Chriſtianity alledge, That thoſe concerning the Meſſias were writ after Chriſt's Death, becauſe they could not otherwiſe avoid the force of them, eſpecially thoſe concerning the Seventy Weeks, at the end of which, the Meſſias was to Die. The Ancient Fathers, and moſt Learned Chronologers, reckon thoſe Weeks from the 20th. or 21ſt. Year of the Reign of *Artaxerxes*, call'd *Longimanus*. They make 490 Hebrew Years, and Jeſus Chriſt being Baptized in the 70th. was Crucified the Third Year following; which literally verified the Prophecy, *That in the Middle of the laſt Week, the Oblation and the Sacrifice ſhould ceaſe*; that is to ſay, by the Oblation of him whom they typified. *Peterius* proves this Opinion ſolidly in his Commentaries on the 9th. of *Daniel*. *Theodoret* ſays, That *Daniel* ſeeing that *Cyrus* had delivered the *Jews* after 70 Years Captivity, ſhewed him his Name, and the Prophecy concerning their return in *Iſaiah*. The Book of the Lives of the Prophets, aſcribed to *Iſidore*, ſays, That *Daniel* died at the Age of 110. *Anno Mundi* 3535. And ſome ſay, he had a Royal Tomb. *Bellarm*. *Pererius*, *Iſidore*.

DANIEL, a Monk, who in Imitation of *Simon Stylites*, dwelt on a high Column built on the Mouth of *Pontus*; the Papiſts attribute many Miracles to him, as Caſting out of Devils, *&c*. *Baronius Au. Mart. An*. 446.

DANIEL, (*Margaret*) Wife to *Reinold Rondeau* of *Bourg de Pleſſe*, belonging to the Marquiſate *de Blin*, of whom it is ſaid, That Conceiving about the 18th. of *Octob*. 1685. and feeling the Child move in her Womb at *Candlemas*, *Good-Friday* following, ſhe heard it Cry thrice. Afterwards the Infant continued to Cry three or four times a Day, ſometimes 4, ſometimes 8 Cries at a time, and that with ſo much force, that the Womans Stomach was ſeen to ſwell, ſo as ſhe was like to be choak'd. *Journal des Scavans*.

DANTZICK, in Latin *Gedanum* and *Dantiſcum*, a Free State, Metropolis of the *Royal Pruſſia*, one of the Four Capital *Hans-Towns*, a great, fine and rich City, and one of the greateſt Trading Towns in the North. It is ſituated on the *Viſtula* or *Weſel*, which brings it all the *Poliſh* Trade. It is about a League from the *Baltick*, on the Gulph of *Dantzick*, where it hath an excellent Haven, and a very good Canal for Tranſporting Merchandice. Beſides the *Viſtula*, there are the *Rodaun* and *Motlave*, 2 other little Rivers. The Canal divides the Town in two Parts; In one, there is an Iſland where the Magazines are; In the other there are 7 great Streets, which croſs that ſide of the City, and terminate at the Key of the Canal. The Churches are magnificent and well built. They are *Lutherans* for Religion, and none but ſuch can be choſen Magiſtrates; they tolerate both *Calviniſts* and *Papiſts*; the former are numerous, and have always eminent Miniſters; the Jeſuits alſo are allow'd a College here. The moſt remarkable things to be ſeen in the Town are, St. *Peter*'s Church, the Town-Houſe, the Arſenal, the Exchange, and St. *Dominick*'s Place. Some write, that the *Danes* had a Fortreſs here of old, whence they will have the Name *Danſwick*, that is to ſay, *Danes Town*, derived. The word *Dans* is pronounc'd *Cdans*, *Gdans*, and *Gdansk*, by the *Pruſſians* and *Poles*, according to the *Sclavonick* Dialect; whence comes the Latin Name *Gedanum*, and the Vulgar *Dantzick*. However that is, *Sabiſlaus* Grandſon to *Suantiborus*, took it from the *Danes* about 1186. and then enlarg'd it. The *Poles* afterwards ſeiz'd it, and *Primiſlaus* made it a City in 1295. The Teutonick Knights uſurped it in 1305. and walled it in 1343. *Caſimir* III. of *Poland* regain'd it in 1454. granted great Privileges to the Inhabitants, remitted their Tribute, and gave them the Guard of the Sea, with Permiſſion to lay on an Impoſt called *Zulag*. It was for this reaſon, that thoſe of *Dantzick* oppoſed themſelves, *An*. 1637. to the Impoſt laid upon the Merchandice which paſſed to his New Town of *Vlaſlavia*. The love of Liberty made them declare for the Proteſtant Religion, and for *Maximilian* of *Auſtria* againſt *Stephen Bathori*, who thereupon proſcrib'd, and afterwards beſieg'd them, *An*. 1577. but by the Mediation of other Princes, they were reſtor'd to their Liberty and Religion, *An*. 1597. They Coin their Money with the King of *Poland*'s Stamp, Adminiſter Juſtice in his Name, and make one of the Members of the State, and were admitted in 1632. to have Suffrage in electing the King; who has ſome Rite to Entries and Cuſtoms there. In 1656. they reſiſted the *Swedes*, and remain'd firm to their Prince *Caſimir*. It is very well fortify'd, and would be Stronger, if it were not Commanded by ſome Hills, which are Garriſon'd in time of War, and the Ramparts on that ſide are ſo high, that they cover the Town very well from the Hills. It has alſo a ſtrong Caſtle at the Mouth of the *Weſel* on the Gulph. This City in the Conteſt between the Elector of *Saxony* and the Prince of *Conti*, in 1697. about the Crown of *Poland*, adher'd to the Intereſt of the former, but withall becoming Regard to the Perſon of the latter, who towards the latter end of that Year came from *France* by Sea near that City. *Cluvier*. *Hennenberger deſcr. Boruſſ*.

DANUBE, or *Danaw*, in Latin *Danubius*, the greateſt River in *Europe*. It has its Source in *Germany*, at the Foot of a Mountain call'd *Abnuba* in the *Black Foreſt*, *Comit. Bar. in Suabia*, whence it has its Name, *quaſi D' Abnubius*. It runs through *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Auſtria*, *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and disburthens it ſelf into the *Black Sea*, by 6 or 7 great Streams, with ſo much rapidity, that its Water continues freſh for 20 Leagues. From its Source to the Mouth, are reckon'd above 700 Leagues, and all the Way a very fine Country. The Upper Part is call'd the *Danube*, and the Lower the *Iſter*; which latter Name it is by moſt Authors ſaid to take, at its *Cataracts* near *Axiopolis*, a Town of *Lower Myſia*. It receives 60 other Rivers, Thirty of which are Navigable. The Chief are, *Inne*, *Iller*, *Leck*, *Ens*, *Morau*, *Vag*, *Drave*, *Save*, *Theiſſe*. The Principal Towns on this River are *Vlm*, where it begins to be Navigable, *Donavert*, *Ingolſtat*, *Ratisbonne*, *Paſſau*, *Lintz*, *Vienna*, *Presburg*, *Komore*, *Gran*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*; beſides many others of leſs Note. Tho' this River riſe from a very ſmall Fountain, yet there is none in *Europe* comparable to it, for Length, Breadth and Deepneſs; of its Length we have heard: it's call'd Broad by way of eminence. Hence *Ovid de Triſtib*. lib. 5. *Latus ubi æquoriis Iſter aditur aquis*. For its Depth, *Jornandes* writes, That it's 200 Foot deep in moſt places. And in the whole it may compare with the *Nile*. Ovid. *Innumeriq; alii quos inter Maximus Amnes Cedere Danubius ſe tibi, Nile, negat*. Then as to the quality of the River, it is for the moſt part coloured like Whey, and very Wholeſome both to Drink and Bath in.

It has many ſorts of Excellent Fiſhes, and ſome Poiſonous. It's very often frozen. Hence *Ovid*,— *Accipe Colloquium gelido Naſonis ab Iſtro*— And elſewhere,— *Dum tepidus Ganges frigidus Iſter erit.*— The number of its Mouths which are 7 in all, is controverted, becauſe two of them are dead and marſhy, but 5 great Streams all agree on; of which, two are only Navigable. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it between the *Turks* and *Chriſtians*; at one time were 20 Galliots, 80 ſmall Pinnaces, and little leſs than a Hundred Ships of Burthen employ'd upon it in a Siege of *Buda*. At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great, brought 200 Ships and Gallies up the Stream; the *Hungarians* ſent a like Number from *Buda*, which after a ſharp Encounter, took many of the *Turkiſh* Ships, and forced the reſt on Shoar and burn'd 'em. In this preſent War, great Fleets have been fitted out on both ſides on the *Danube*, ſome of the Ships carrying 30 Guns.

DANVILLIERS, or *Damvilliers*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, taken by the *French* in 1637. and given them ſince by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It's 4 Leagues from *Verdun*, and 5 from *Luxemburgh*.

DAPHIDAS, a certain Sophiſt, who conſulting the Oracle of *Apollo*, that he might Ridicule his Anſwer, ask'd, *Whether he ſhould have a Horſe for his Journey?* The Oracle anſwer'd *Yes, and a Fall from off him too*; whereupon leaving *Delphos* on Foot, with a deſign to mock the Oracle, he fell into the hands of *Attalus* King of *Aſia*, who cauſed him to be thrown from a high Rock, call'd, *The Horſe*, for having writ reproachfully againſt him. *Valer. Maxim. l.* 1. *c.* 10.

DAPHNE, feigned by the Poets to be Daughter of the River *Peneus*, who at her own Deſire, was changed into a Laurel by her Father, to avoid *Apollo*'s Amours. *Ovid. Met. Daphne* ſignifies Laurel, which grows frequently on that River, and being uſeful in Phyſick, is ſaid to be lov'd by *Apollo*.

DAPHNE, Daughter of *Tireſias*, who propheſied at *Delphos* in ſuch excellent Verſe, that *Homer* is ſaid to have tranſcrib'd many of them into his Works. *Diod. Sicul. Bibl. Hiſt.*

DAPHNE, a pleaſant place near *Antioch* in *Syria*, on the Bank of the River *Orontes*: It was a Village with a Wood 10 Miles in Compaſs, which paſſed for a Suburb of *Antioch*, tho' at 5 Miles diſtance. The Wood was of Cypreſs and Laurel, which the *Roman* Emperors forbid to cut. There were alſo other Trees which cover'd the Walks like Arbours, and under the ſaid Trees grew all manner of Flowers, according to the Seaſon of the Year, pleaſant both for Smell and Aſpect. It abounded alſo with Springs, which compoſed a Lake, pleaſantly over-ſhadow'd with the Trees. In this Wood there was a noble Synagogue of the *Jews*, call'd *Spelunca Matronæ*. The Heathen conſecrated the Grove to *Apollo*, who was enamour'd on *Daphne*; as *Ovid* Romances; and there he had a famous Temple, and a Statue equal in Bigneſs to that of *Jupiter Olympius*, with another Temple conſecrated to *Diana*, and a Fountain to *Daphne*. This beautiful place, made for Pleaſure was alſo fortify'd and guarded by a *Roman* Legion; who became ſo Effeminate by the Converſe of thoſe who frequented the ſame, that the Emperor *Severus* put to Death ſeveral of their Officers for not preventing the ſame. And in fine, the place became ſo infamous for Libertiniſm and Prodigality, that *Chryſoſtome* notes, That no vertuous or frugal Perſon would come near it. Hence came the Proverb, *Daphnicis Moribus vivere*, to live diſſolutely. *Pompey the Great*, Charm'd with the Beauty of this place, gave the Inhabitants more Lands, to render the Village ſpacious. *Conſtantine the Great*, cauſed an Houſe of Pleaſure to be built here, *An.* 326. During the Reign of *Conſtance*, *Gallus*, made Emperor *An.* 351. cauſed the Corps of *Babylas* Patriarch of *Antioch*, who had ſuffer'd Martyrdom, to be tranſported thither; at which time *Apollo*'s Oracle ceas'd to give Reſponſes. And that *Julian* the Apoſtate ordering the Reliques of the Martyr to be tranſported thence, *An.* 362. the Temple of *Apollo* was thereupon Burnt with Thunder. *Sozomen. Hiſt. lib.* 5. *St. Chryſoſt. Hom. in Gentes*, &c.

DAPS, (*Emengard*) the 10th. Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Succeſſor to *Garnier* of *Naples*, An. 1187. he was the laſt of the Order that reſided at *Jeruſalem*. In the Firſt Year of his Government, the City was taken by *Saladin*, who held *Guy de Luſignan* King of *Jeruſalem* Priſoner. The Inhabitants being deſtitute of Aſſiſtance, ſurrendred on Terms, *Oct.* 2. 1187. At which time, all the Religious Military Orders of St. *John*, the Templars, Holy Sepulchre, *Lazarus* and St. *Mary* retired elſewhere. *Daps* held the Convent of his Order at *Margat* in *Phœnicia*; Four Years afterwards at *Ptolemais*, where he died, *An.* 1192. and was ſucceeded by *Geofry de Donjon*. *Boſio. Naberat Privilege des Ordres.*

DARDANELLES, Caſtles on the Brink of the Streight of *Gallipoli*, betwixt the *Archipelago* and Sea of *Marmora*. At the Entrance of this Streight there are 2 Caſtles newly built, whereof one is called the *New-Caſtle* of *Aſia*, or *Natolia*; and the other the *New-Caſtle* of *Europe* or *Romelia*. *Mahomet* IV. Dethron'd in 1687. cauſed them to be built in 1658. underſtanding that the 2 old Caſtles further in the Streight were not ſufficient to ſtop the Paſſage of the Sea of *Marmora*. Theſe two Caſtles are oppoſite to one another, and the Ferry is about a League and a quarter over. That of *Aſia* is ſituated on a Neck of Land which runs into the Sea, and its Walls are Flank'd with ſtrong Towers; ſome Fourſquare, and others Round. They are mounted with Cannon, ready to fire on ſuch as ſhall enter the Streight without leave; but ſo ill planted, that before they could Diſcharge a ſecond time, Guns from on Shipboard might demoliſh part of the Wall, and endanger the taking of the Caſtle. The Moſque of this Fortreſs is very fine, and there are 8 Windmills in an adjacent Village, with 8 Wings each, according to the Cuſtom of *Turky*, which makes them go more ſwift, and grind with more force, but leſs noiſe than ours; whence it comes that the *Turkiſh* Bread is not ſo white as ours, the Bran paſſing with the Meal. The *New-Caſtle* of *Europe*, is near *Cap-Greek*, and of irregular Form. It contains ſome Houſes for the Aga and Officers, with a Moſque whoſe Tower is very conſpicuous, as are all the Houſes, being built upon the height of the place, whence they deſcend by Stairs to fire the Cannon, which lie level with the Water. Further within the Streight, are to be ſeen the *Old Dardanelles*, oppoſite to one another at half a League diſtance. That on the *Aſian* ſide, commonly call'd *Abydos*, is of Square Form, flank'd with 4 Towers; the 2 next the Sea being Square, and the others Round. In the middle of this Caſtle there's a great Square Tower, on the Roof of which are planted ſome Culverins. Behind the Caſtle, there is a great Village peopled by *Turks*, *Jews*, and ſome few *Chriſtians*. This place is only conſiderable in regard of its ſituation. Moſt part of their Cannons are without Carriages; and there are about 30. the leaſt of them 60 Pounders, which carry from *Aſia* into *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great Weight of the Stone Bullets which they diſcharge. The *Old Caſtle* of *Europe*, call'd anciently *Seſtos*, is placed on a Hill. It's of a Triangular Form, but the *Donjon* is Round. It's mounted with 30 Sixty Pounders, which carry into *Aſia*; the Cannons are planted Oblique, leſt when they Diſcharge they ſhould damage the Caſtle on the other ſide. When a Merchant-Ship comes near any of the ſaid Caſtles, he muſt Salute them with 7, 5, or at leaſt 3 ſhot; and if a Man of War, with 11, 9, or 7; to which they Anſwer with 5, 3, or 1. Afterwards the Veſſel muſt thank them with 7, 5, or 3 ſhot, and afterwards they are ſuffered to paſs for *Conſtantinople*: But as they come from it, they oblige the Merchants, and ſometimes Men of War to ſtay three days before the Caſtle of *Aſia*, to be viſited, and pay their Paſſage-Money. And of Chriſtian Ships not above 5 are ſuffered to paſs at a time. *Grelot*'s *Voyage of Conſtantinople.*

DARDANIA, a Country of the Old *Upper Mæſia*, which afterwards made part of *Dacia*; it lies in the Southern part of the Modern *Servia*, where *Nizza* and *Uſchub* ſtand. *Dardania* was likewiſe a Province of *Troas*, which had a Town of that Name, built by *Dardanus*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c.

DARDANUS, Son to *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who fled from *Crete* or *Italy*, as ſome ſay, for killing his Brother, and Founded the City and Kingdom of *Troy*.

DARDANUS, (*Claudius Poſthumus*) a *Roman* Governor in *France*, who contributed to the Uſurper *Jovin*'s Death. *Sidonius Apollinarius* writes of him thus, *Cum in Conſtantino inconſtantiam in Jovino facilitatem, in Gerontio perfidiam, Singula in Singulis, Omnia in Dardano Crimina ſimul execrarentur.*

DARES, a *Trojan* Prieſt, who writ the Wars of *Troy* in Greek, which was extant in the time *Ælian*, as he himſelf aſſures us: *Photius* mentions it likewiſe in his *Bibliotheca*. This Book is now loſt, for that which goes under *Dares*'s Name, and pretends to be a Tranſlation of *Cornelius Nepos*, is undoubtedly Spurious, notwithſtanding the Opinion of *Glandorpius* to the Contrary. *Ælian. Hiſt. Div. lib.* 11. *c.* 2. *Photius Cod.* 190. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 3. & *de Græc. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. &c.

DARHA, a Province of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, with a Town and River of that Name, betwixt the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Teſſet* and *Segelmeſſe*. It is divided into *Darha Proper*, ſtrictly ſo call'd, *Itata* and *Taffalet*. The King of the laſt Diviſion is alſo King of the reſt, which have been often ſubjected to the Xeriffs of *Fez* and *Morocco*. The Inhabitants do almoſt all dwell upon the River, and raiſe Banks to hinder its Inundations in the Winter, tho' in the Summer they can paſs it on Foot. It begins to increaſe on the Firſt of *April*, and waters the whole Country. When its Inundations are great, then they have a Plentiful Harveſt; but otherwiſe, it is very ſmall. The Palm-trees make the principal Revenue of this Province, becauſe their Dates are excellent and very great, and keep longer than others. Thoſe Trees are planted ſo as the Male may be near the Female; for the Males bear only Flowers, but the Females Fruit: But to make them good, it's ſaid, That when they are in the Bloſſom, a Sprig of the Male-Flower muſt be graffed into them, which makes the Dates larger, and of a better taſte. There are many *Jews*, both Tradeſmen and Merchants in this Country, particularly Goldſmiths: Here is great ſtore of Indico for Dyers. They keep great Flocks of Oſtriches, which have fine Feathers, black, white, and ſometimes grey; but their Fleſh is not good to eat. *Marmol. de l'Afric. l.* 7.

DARIEN. See *Caledonia.*

DARIES, a Conſul of *Marſeilles*, who with one *Boniface*, *April* 1585. raiſed a Sedition in that City, and ſeiz'd the Caſtle of *Noſtredame de la Garde*; but 3 days after, he and his Companion were Try'd, Condemn'd and Hang'd for the ſame in one day. *Mezeray, Hiſt. Hen. 3d.*

DARIUS, call'd the *Mede*, Authors are not agreed as to his Reign and Original, moſt part think him to be the *Nabonides* of Prophane Authors, and that he reigned 17 Years from the 198. of *Rome* to the Year 215. in which *Cyrus* the *Perſian* took *Babylon*, and begun the *Perſian* Monarchy. *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, *Scaliger*, &c. are of this Opinion againſt *Torniel Salian*, *Spondanus*, &c. who believe this *Darius* to be Son of *Aſtyages*, Uncle by the Mother to *Cyrus*, whom they call *Cyaxares*. They think alſo that he reign'd over the *Chaldeans* with *Cyrus*, at leaſt it is by this means that they explain what *Daniel* ſays concerning him, that he ſucceeded *Belſhazzar* at the Age of 62. This Hiſtorical Controverſie is very famous among Authours. *Pererius* in his Commentaries upon *Daniel* relates Seven different Opinions; but he declares himſelf of the laſt. The Curious may conſult *Torniel*, *Spondanus* and *Salian*, A. M. 3454, 3472, 3516. *Marſham* affirms, that *Darius* the *Mede* was the firſt King of the *Perſians*, and Grand-father to *Cyrus*. See his Reaſons in his *Canon Ægyptiacus*, pag. 562. of the *London* Edition.

DARIUS I. of that Name, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, who was General of the Army, he joyn'd with ſix other Noble *Perſians* to Dethrone the Counterfeit *Smerdis*, who had Uſurp'd the Crown, and having happily accompliſh'd their Deſign, it was agreed amongſt them, that they ſhould meet within two Days in a Suburb of the City, and that he ſhould be choſen King whoſe Horſe ſhould firſt Neigh; whereupon *Darius* his Horſe Neighing firſt by the Cunning of his Groom, he was choſen King, *An. Mund.* 3532. He made 5 conſiderable Expeditions. The Firſt, was the taking of *Samos*, of which he made *Syloſon* Governour, from whom he had received ſome Kindneſs in *Egypt*. The Second was the Siege of *Babylon*, which had revolted from the *Perſians*, and which he took after 20 Months Siege, by the Cunning of *Zopyrus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 244. The third Enterprize was againſt the *Scythians*, who invaded *Media*. He attack'd them with 700000 Men, and a Fleet of 600 Sail. He alſo laid a Bridge over the *Boſphorus* to paſs into *Europe*; but this Expedition did not ſucceed according to his Expectation, this was *An.* 246. of *Rome*; at his return, he left his General *Magabyzes* with 80000 Men to Conquer *Europe*. He ſubdu'd ſome part of *Thrace* and the Neighbouring Countries: This, with the Defeat of the Revolted *Ionians*, happening ſome time after, may paſs for his Fourth Enterprize. His Fifth Expedition was againſt the Greeks, but here his Army conſiſting of above 500000 Men, was defeated at *Marathon* by 12000 *Athenians* commanded by *Miltiades*: This great Overthrow happen'd in *September*, in the Year of the World 3562. He chaſtiſed the Rebel *Egyptians*, and afterwards declared *Xerxes* his Son Succeſſor, excluding his eldeſt Son *Artabazanes*, becauſe he was born whilſt he was a private Man. *Darius* died *An. Mundi* 3567. 485 Years before Chriſt. *Joſeph. Antiq. l.* 11. *Ant. Corn. Nepos*, *Plutarch*, &c. Some believe that this *Darius* is the *Ahaſuerus* of the Scripture, Husband to *Eſther*; but it's more probable, that *Artaxerxes* call'd *Mnemon*, was he. *Strabo*, *l.* 5. *Herodot.*

DARIUS II. call'd *Nothus*, by *Coſmartidena* of *Babylon*, *Artaxerxes Longimanus* his Miſtreſs, ſucceeded *Sogdianus* his Brother, and Married *Pariſatis* his Siſter by the Father, a very Cruel Woman, by whom he had *Arſaces*, who ſucceeded him under the Name of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and *Ameſtris* before he was King, and afterwards he had *Cyrus the Younger*, and 13 other Sons. He managed ſome Wars by his Generals and *Cyrus* his Son, and died after 19 Years Reign, *An. Mundi* 3649. and 405 before Jeſus Chriſt. *Sulpitius Severus*, *Scaliger*, and ſome other Authors, think this to be the *Darius Ochus* under whom *Zorobabel* finiſhed the Temple.

DARIUS III. Surnam'd *Codomannus*, according to ſome, Brother to *Artaxerxes Ochus*, was Son of *Arſamis* and *Syſigambis*, and ſucceeded to the Crown of *Perſia*, after that the Eunuch *Bagoas* had kill'd *Arſes* the youngeſt Son of *Artaxerxes Ochus*. This Eunuch preſented alſo a Cup of Poiſon to *Darius*, which he made him drink out himſelf, and ſo diſpatch'd a Traitor that had deſtroy'd the Royal Family: He begun to Reign *An. Mund.* 3718. at the time when *Alexander the Great* became formidable to the World, and *Darius* loſt 3 Battels againſt him. The firſt at *Granicus* in *Phrygia*, where the *Perſian* Army was entirely defeated, *An.* 420. of *Rome*. The ſecond at the Streights of Mount *Taurus*, An. 421. of *Rome*; where *Darius* loſt his Mother, his Wife and Children, and with much ado ſav'd himſelf in *Perſia* to raiſe new Men: At length he proffer'd Peace to *Alexander*, who refus'd the ſame, and finally Routed him at the City *Arbela* on the 1ſt. of *October*, 11 Days after that great Eclipſe of the Moon mention'd by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. After this, the Unhappy *Darius* fled into *Media*, where *Beſſus* the Governour of *Bactria* kill'd him, *An. Mund.* 3724. and the 6th of his Reign. So that the *Perſian* Monarchy ended in this Prince 229 or 230 Years after *Cyrus* had laid its Foundation. *Juſtin*, *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, *Quint. Curtius*, *Ptolemy*.

DARIUS, deſcended from *Atropalus*, the firſt King of the *Medes*, who ſucceeded him after 4 others, whoſe Names and Reigns are not mentioned in Hiſtory. He reigned in *Media*, when *Pompey* made War upon *Mithridates Eupator* King of *Pontus*, and was Conquer'd by that famous *Roman* General, who granted him Peace. He was ſucceeded by his Son *Artuaſdes*. *Plutarch.*

DARKING, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon a Branch of the River *Mole*, which at a place call'd *the Swallow*, by the Foot of a Hill here falls under Ground, and riſes again the diſtance of a Mile thence, near *Norbury*. It's noted for the Honourable *Charles Howard*'s Phyſick-Garden. From *London* 24 Miles.

DARLINGTON, a Market-Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, the Capital of its Wapentake, with a fair Bridge over the River *Skerne*, where there runs another ſmall Rivulet into it. 242 Miles from *London*.

DARMSTADT, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Palatinate*, with the Title of *Landgraviate*. It's about 2 Leagues from the *Rhine*, and 3 from *Francfort* on the *Main*. It belongs to a Prince of the Family of *Heſſe*. It hath a well-fortify'd Caſtle; and the Caſtles of *Mariemburg* on the Rhine and *Ruſſelheim* on the *Main*, belong alſo to this Prince.

DARTFORD, a Market-Town of *Axſtance* Hundred in the North-weſt Parts of *Kent*, call'd *Dareford*, from the River *Darent*, on the Weſt ſide whereof it is ſeated, within 2 or 3 Miles of its Influx into the *Thames*, which is a great Advantage to it, for the conveying of their Goods to *London*, and lying beſides (as it does) in *Dover* Road, it has the benefit of entertaining Paſſengers in time of Peace, to and from *France*. Here began the Rebellion headed by *Jack-Straw*, in the Reign of *Richard* II. *An.* 1381. From *London* 15 Miles.

DARTMOUTH, a Market and Borrough-Town, with a noted Haven in the South Parts of *Devonſhire*, call'd *Dartmouth*, from its ſituation at the Mouth of the River *Dart*; where it is defended by two Caſtles, which ſtand on each ſide of the River. The Haven is much reſorted unto, eſpecially by Wind-driven Ships in theſe parts of the Chanel. K. *Charles* II. honour'd this Town with the Title of Barony, which he conferr'd upon Col. *George Leg*, late Baron of *Dartmouth*. It hath 3 Churches, and is govern'd by a Mayor and Brethren. From *London* 165 Miles.

DARWENTWATER, a large Lake in *Cumberland*, being alſo the Name of an Ancient Mannour near it, which has been ſeveral Hundreds of Years in the Poſſeſſion of the Anceſtors of the preſent *Edward* Earl of *Darwent-water*, Viſcount *Radclyff* and *Langley*, and Baron of *Tyndale*, of which his Lordſhip is now the Owner. Of this Noble Family were Sir *John Radclyff* in the Reign of *Henry* the VIth. and Sir *Richard Radclyff* in the Reign of *Richard* the IIId. both Knights of the Garter; Sir *John* was likewiſe Lord Steward of *Aquitain*, Conſtable of *Bourdeaux*, and Earl of *Longueville* in *France*; and in the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth, *Robert*, great Grandſon to Sir *John*, was created Earl of *Suſſex*, to whom ſucceeded five Earls of that Name (*viz.*) *Henry*, *Thomas*, *Henry*, *Robert* and *Edward*, all Knights of the Garter excepting the laſt: The firſt *Henry* was, in reward of his Eminent Services to Queen *Mary*, honoured with the unuſual Privilege of being cover'd in her Preſence: *Thomas* was Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and commanded her Armies upon ſeveral Occaſions. His Lordſhips Arms are, Pearl, a Bend ingrail'd Diamond. *Dugdale Baron. Dales Catalogue of the Nobility*, &c. See *Radclyff*.

DASIPODIUS (*Conrad*) Mathematick Profeſſor at *Strasbourg*, where he read upon *Euclid*, and wrote ſome Treatiſes in Geometry, Opticks and Aſtronomy. He died in the Year 1600. *Voſſius de Mathem. cap.* 12. &c. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Philoſ. Germ.* &c.

DATAMES, a Captain, at firſt a private Souldier in *Artaxerxes*'s Guards, and afterwards General of his Army, which he led with ſo much Conduct, that he vanquiſh'd many of that Prince's Enemies. But thoſe who envy'd him, did this Great Man ſuch Ill Offices with the King, that he was forc'd to fly, and put himſelf at the Head of ſome Troops to defend his Life, whereof *Mithridates* depriv'd him Cowardly, under a pretence of Friendſhip. *Cornelius Nepos. Lives of Generals*, Ch. 14.

DATARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, whoſe Charge is Beneficial and Honourable. All Petitions for Benefices not exceeding 24 Ducats Revenue paſs him, without ſpeaking to the Pope; but thoſe for greater Value he carries to the Pope to ſign, and then adds the Date in theſe Terms, *Datum Romæ apud*, &c. There are many Subdataries under him, through whoſe Hands Petitions muſt alſo paſs to prevent Cheats. *Le Pelletier*.

DATHY, or *Dathus*, (*Auguſtin*) of *Sienna*, in *Italy*, liv'd in the 15th. Cent. under the Pontificate of Pope *Pius* the IId. He was conſiderable in the Polite part of Learning;

ing; he wrote a Hiſtory of *Siena*, in three Books; the Hiſtory of *Piombino*; ten Treatiſes *De Animarum immortalitate*; Letters, *&c.* All printed at *Siena*.

DAVENTRY, a Market-Town of *Fauſley* Hundred, in the Weſt Parts of *Northamptonſhire*, and a great Thoroughfare to and from the North-weſt Counties. It's govern'd by a Mayor and 12 Freemen, 73 Miles from *London*.

DAVID, the Son of *Jeſſe*, born *An. Mundi* 2950, having lived 70 Years, and reigned 40, died. There's a great Controverſie among the Learned, whether he be Author of all the Book of *Pſalms*. *Ambroſe*, *Jerom*, *Hilarius*, *Iſidorus*, *Lyranus*, think not: and becauſe the Title of the Book is not aſcribed to *David*, they conclude, That all the particular *Pſalms* having other Names in their Titles, are compoſed by thoſe there named; and ſo make him only the Author of 70. *Auguſtin*, *Baſil*, *Nazianzen*, *Epiphanius*, *Chryſoſtom*, *Theodoret*, *Caſſiodorus*, *Bede*, *Euthymius*, *Cajetan*, *Bellarmine*, &c. think he compos'd the whole; and that thoſe whoſe Names are found in the Titles, are the Muſicians ordered by *David* to ſet the *Pſalms* to Muſical Tunes: and in effect, 1 *Chron.* 15. 16, 25. we ſee that thoſe named in the Titles were *Chief Muſicians*. The *Pſalm* which ſome add beſides the 150th, is Apocryphal. *Aug. de Civ. Dei. Ambroſe, Pſal.* 43. 47.

DAVID I. the 95th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Brother *Alexander*, *An. Chriſt.* 1124. He liv'd a conſiderable time in *England* with his Siſter, and married there the Daughter of a Niece of *William* the Conqueror, and by her had as Dowry, *Northumberland* and *Huntingtonſhire*. As he equall'd all his Predeceſſors in his Condeſcenſion to hear the Poor, he exceeded 'em in Juſtice, compelling Judges to pay the Damages awarded by their own falſe Judgments. He repair'd Monaſteries, and added the Biſhopricks of *Roſs*, *Brechin*, *Dunkelden*, and *Dunblain*, to the 6 that were before; and gave a plentiful Endowment. The Loſs of the Queen, a very accompliſh'd and beautiful Woman, who died in the flower of her Age, affected him ſo much, that he lived 20 Years a Widower. *Stephen* Earl of *Bologne* having uſurp'd the Crown of *England*, notwithſtanding the Oath he had taken with the reſt of the Nobility to the Empreſs *Maud*, ſent Embaſſadors to King *David*, to ſwear Allegiance for *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Huntington*, which he held of the Crown of *England*; to which he returning Anſwer, That being with *Stephen* himſelf bound in Oath to obey *Maud* their lawful Queen, he would acknowledge no other while ſhe liv'd: hereupon enſu'd a War. The *Engliſh* loſt a memorable Battel, wherein, among many other of their Nobility, the Earl of *Glouceſter*, their General, was taken Priſoner. The *Scots* were defeated afterwards at the River *Tees*. After ſome other Conflicts, with various Succeſs, a Peace was concluded on theſe Conditions, That *Cumberland*, as by ancient Right, ſhould be poſſeſs'd by *David*; and that *Northumberland*, as far as the River *Tees*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, ſhould be enjoy'd by *Henry*, *David*'s Son, upon the account of his Mother's Inheritance; but that he ſhould do Homage to *Stephen* for 'em. Soon after this the Empreſs *Maud* returning into *England*, ſent her Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, to King *David* his Great-Uncle, to be inſtructed in Martial Exerciſes; but his own hopeful Son died, lamented by all that had ever ſeen him. He bore the Loſs with moſt Chriſtian Patience; and having invited the prime Nobility to Supper, comforted 'em with a very pathetick and rational Speech, ſaying, *That the World being govern'd by the Providence of the Almighty, it would be both fooliſh and impious to repine at the execution of its Decrees: That his Son paid a Debt which he had bound himſelf to by his very Birth: That ſince good Men die as well as bad, all Chriſtians ought to be throughly ſettled in this perſwaſion, that no Evil can happen to them, either alive or dead.* Then ſending for his Sons Children, he commended *Malcolm*, the eldeſt of the three, to the Care of the whole Nobility, and particularly of *Mackduff* Earl of *Fife*, and caus'd him to be carried over all the Land, that ſo he might be receiv'd as the undoubted Heir of the Kingdom. *William*, the next Son, he made Earl of *Northumberland*, and ſent him preſently to take Poſſeſſion of that County. *David*, the third Son, he made Earl of *Huntington* in *England*, and of *Garioch* in *Scotland*; then devoted himſelf wholly to a due Preparation for Death, which he foreſaw was near at hand: ſo died in 1153, after a Reign of 29 Years, 2 Months, and 3 Days. *Buchan.*

DAVID II. the 98th King of *Scotland*, being very young at *Robert Bruce*'s Father's Death, the Eſtates pitch'd upon *Thomas Randolf*, Earl of *Murray*, for Regent; who having ratified the Peace made with the *Engliſh*, applied his Mind to ſettle Peace at home. He was inexorable againſt all Murderers, a memorable Inſtance whereof is, his Apprehending a Man who had obtain'd the Pope's Bull of Pardon, notwithſtanding the Bigotry of them times, and ſaying, *That the Pope might pardon the Soul-Guilt if he could; but for the Body-Puniſhment, it belong'd to the King.* To prevent Robberies more effectually, he made a Law, That the Countrymen ſhould leave their Iron-Tools and Plough-Gear in the Field all night; and that they ſhould not ſhut their Houſes nor Stables: if any thing were ſtolen, the Loſs was to be repair'd by the Sheriff of the County, and the Sheriff was to be reimburs'd by the King, and the King was to be ſatisfied out of the Eſtates of the Thieves when they were taken. He hang'd a Countryman, who, over-greedy of Gain, hid his Plough-Irons in the Field, when after he had Satisfaction for 'em, he himſelf was found Author of the Theft. The *Engliſh*, who upon *Robert*'s Death watch'd all occaſions to revenge themſelves, under King *Edward* march'd to the Borders, encourag'd, as *Buchanan* ſays, by a Monk, who aſſur'd him, That *Randolf* would die by ſuch a Day, for he had given him Poiſon that would certainly diſpatch him by that time, yet was miſtaken ſomewhat; ſo that King *Edward* finding the *Scots* ready to receive him, and *Randolf*, tho' much weaken'd by what the Monk had given him, at their Head; march'd his Army back again. Soon after which, *Randolf* died, and *Duncan* Earl of *Marr* was choſen in his place. For the reſt of this Reign, ſee *Baliol*.

DAVID, King of *Æthiopia*, An. 1507. he obtain'd many Victories over his Enemies. He ſent Embaſſadors to *Emanuel* and *John* Kings of *Portugal*, and Pope *Clement* VII. The Titles which he aſſumed were, *David the Beloved of God, Pillar of the Faith, of the Line and Blood of* Judah, *Son of* David, *Son of* Solomon, *Son of the Column of* Sion, *Son of the Seed of* Jacob, *Son of the hand of* Mary, *Son of* Nahu *by the Fleſh, Emperor of the Great and High* Æthiopia, *and of all the Kingdoms and Eſtates thereon depending.* Marmol. *Deſcrip. Afr. Paul. Jov.*

DAVID (*John*) a Dutch-man, a famous Adventurer of this Age. Having retired to *Jamaica*, he made rich Prizes on the *Spaniards*, and perform'd abundance of valiant Atchievements. With 90 Men he pillaged the Town of *Granada*, on the Bank of the Lake *Nicaragua*, where there were at leaſt 800 armed Men; and carried thence a great Booty. *Oexmelin. Hiſt. des Indes Occident.*

DAVID (*George*) an Heretick, Glazier, and ſome ſay a Glaſs-Painter, Son to a Waterman of *Ghent*; he begun about *An.* 1525. to broach his Whimſies, That he was the true Meſſiah, the third *David*, Nephew of God, not after the Fleſh, but after the Spirit. The Heavens, he ſaid, were empty, and therefore he was ſent to adopt Children that were worthy of that Kingdom, and to reſtore *Iſrael*, not by Death, as Chriſt, but by Grace. He denied Eternal Life, the Reſurrection, and Laſt Judgment; he was againſt Marriage, and for a Community of Women; and, with the Followers of *Manes*, he ſaid, That not the Soul, but the Body, was defiled with Sin; that the Souls of Unbelievers were ſaved, and the Apoſtles damn'd; that it was no Sin to deny Jeſus Chriſt; and mocked the Martyrs. Being proſecuted, he fled to *Frieſland*, and from thence to *Baſil*, where he lurk'd under the Name of *John Bruck*. He died in that City *An.* 1556. promiſing to his Diſciples, that he ſhould riſe again within three Years: which, as it happened, was not altogether falſe; for, the Magiſtrates of that City underſtanding what a Monſter he was, did about that time dig up his Corps, which, together with his Writings, they caus'd to be burn'd by the Common Hangman. There are ſtill ſome Remainders of his Sect at *Frederick's-Town* in *Holſace*. *Gautier, Roſſe.*

DAVID *de Pomis*, a Jewiſh Phyſician, Author of a Hebrew Dictionary, and of the Rabbinical Hebrew, under the Title of *Tſemah David*. It is very uſeful for thoſe who would underſtand the Rabbins. It is explain'd in Italian, and has very excellent Remarks on the Learning of the Jews. *P. Simon.*

DAVID, of the Family of the *Comneni*, laſt Emperor of *Trebizond*, ſucceeded his Brother *John*. He enter'd into a League with *Uſun Caſſan* King of *Perſia*, to whom he marry'd his Daughter. *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, diſpoſſeſs'd him of his Dominions; and having drawn him to *Conſtantinople*, under pretence of giving him ſome new Country, by way of Satisfaction for the Loſs of his own, he treacherouſly put him and his Sons to Death, *An.* 1461. *Chalcondylas lib.* 9. *Crant. lib.* 3. *cap.* 27.

DAVID, a *Maronite* Archbiſhop, who, about the Year 1059. tranſlated the Conſtitutions of the Church of the *Maronites* out of *Syriack* into *Arabick*. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* makes frequent uſe of the Authority of theſe Conſtitutions: and a Latin Abridgment of ſome of 'em is inſerted in the Collection of *Morinus*'s Letters, and publiſh'd under the Title of *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. *Father Simon.*

DAVILA (*Henrico Catherino*) deſcended of one of the moſt illuſtrious Families of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; where his Predeceſſors had been Conſtables of the Country, and very rich. But the *Turks* becoming Maſters of that Iſland in 1570 and 1571, *Davila* was forced to fly from their Tyranny, and retir'd to *Avila*, in *Spain*; whence his Family, according to Tradition, drew their Original and Title. It's alſo ſaid, That he had rich Kinſmen there, from whom he hoped for Relief: but being diſappointed, he came to *France*, where the chief of *Henry* III's Court took Pleaſure to oblige him in his low Condition. He had a Brother and two Siſters, whom *Catherine de Medicis* took into her Service; his Brother *Lewis* having formerly commanded the

Fort of *Zara* for the *Venetians*. The Death of the ſaid Queen and the King broke all *Davila*'s Meaſures. He remained ſome time in *France*, in the Reign of *Henry the Great*; and ſerv'd him in the War, particularly before *Honfleur* in *Normandy*, and *Amiens*, in 1597. where he was wounded, as he remarks himſelf. Afterwards he retired to *Venice*, where the Republick allow'd him an honourable Maintenance: During which time, he wrote his Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of *France* in 15 Books; containing all that was remarkable, from the Death of *Henry* II. in 1559, to the Peace of *Vervins*, in 1598. Being at *Padua*, he received a Commiſſion from the Republick, to go to *Verona*; and coming to a Place call'd *Villeneuve*, he demanded Carriages for his Equipage, as is due to ſuch who have the Republick's Commiſſion; he who ought to have furniſh'd them, being Farmer to a Gentleman of *Verona*, then preſent: The ſaid Gentleman falling in a Paſſion at *Davila*'s Servants, they mildly ſhew'd him their Commiſſion: But their Civility availing nothing, he drew a Piſtol out of his Pocket, and ſhot *Davila*, who died quickly of his Wound. Having a Son with him of about 18 Years old, he fell upon the Murtherer, and cut him in pieces. The Farmer had alſo the like Fate. His Hiſtory was originally writ in *Italian*, and tranſlated into *French* by *J. Badoin*.

DAVIS *(John)* an Engliſh-man, ſail'd over the Northern Part of *America* in 1585, to find a Paſſage, that way, to the *Eaſt-Indies:* but all the Succeſs that he met with in three Attempts, was only the Diſcovery of a *Streight*, now call'd by his Name. This *Streight* is pretty broad, and lies from South to North, between the Weſtern Coaſt of *Greenland* and *James* Iſland. *Th. Hackluyt. tom. 3. Itiner.*

DAVITY *(Peter)* a Gentleman of *Vivarets*, Native of *Tournon:* He flouriſh'd in the Beginning of this Age, and compos'd a Work intituled *The World*. He died in 1635. *Chorier*, towards the End of his Hiſtory of *Dauphine*, abridg'd for the Uſe of the *Dauphin*, ſpeaks of him thus; Peter *of* Davity *is Author of that great and laborious Work which is call'd* The World. *Our Age hath produced nothing of Learning more diverting and profitable.*

DAULIA, or *Daulis*, an old Town of *Phocis*, near *Delphi*, which lay South of it. It's mention'd by *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, &c. In the times of Chriſtianity it had a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*; but now the Town is ruin'd. There was another of the ſame Name, in *Macedonia*.

DAUPHINE, a Province of *France*, neareſt to *Italy* on the Eaſt, where the *Alps* ſeparate it from *Piedmont*. On the North it is bounded with part of *Savoy* and *la Breſſe*; on the Weſt, with part of *Lions* and *Vivarets*, or the River *Rhone*; and *Provence*, and the Principality of *Orange*, on the South. It's between the 43d and 46th deg. of Lat. and the 26th and 29th of Long. *Grenoble* is the Metropolis, being the Seat of Parliament, and other Sovereign Courts; as alſo the Biſhop's See. This Province hath two Archbiſhopricks, *Vienne* and *Ambrun*; and four other Biſhopricks, *Gap*, *Valence*, *Die*, and *St. Pol*. This Province is compos'd of ſeveral petty States, which united ſince the Fall of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. The firſt particular Prince that eſtabliſh'd himſelf there in Quality of Count, was *Guy*, about the Year 889. His Succeſſors were all of the ſame Name. *Guido* VII. was the firſt who aſſum'd the Title of *Dauphin*; ſome think, from a Caſtle of the ſame Name; and others, from the *Dolphin* which he wore as his Coat of Arms: And afterwards it became not only the Name of his Family, but of the Province. *Humbert* II. gave this Province to *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, on condition, That the French King's eldeſt Sons ſhould carry the Arms and Title of that Province. This was done by the Advice of his Council, to keep that Province entire, which muſt otherwiſe have been divided into ſeveral Portions. This happen'd in 1349; and ſince that time, there are reckon'd 20 French King's eldeſt Sons who have been *Dauphins*. This Province is one of the greateſt and beſt in *France*. The Gentry thereof are well eſteemed for their Bravery, having ſignaliz'd themſelves on many Occaſions. They have alſo had many learned Men; and thoſe of this Country are uſually ingenious and courteous. This Country is fam'd for ſeven Wonders; A Tower without Poyſon, an Inacceſſible Mountain, a Burning Fountain, the Fats of *Saſſenage*, the Precious Stones of that Place, the Manna of *Briançon*, and the Cave of *Balma*. *Berchorius. Chorier.*

DAX, *Dacs*, or *Acqs*, on the River *Adour*, the Capital of *Gaſcoign*, and a Biſhop's See. The *Latins* call it *Aquæ Auguſtæ*, or *Civitas Aquarum Tarbellicarum*. It's 5 Leagues above *Bayonne*, and the Seat of a Chief Juſtice. It is a Town of good Trade, and well built, and famous for its hot and healthful Waters: whence the *Romans* call'd it *Aquæ*, and the Province *Aquitania*. It was formerly govern'd by Counts and Viſcounts, till *Richard*, Duke of *Guienne*, and afterwards King of *England*, ſubdued it, in 1117. *Charles* VII. united it to the Crown of *France* in 1451. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

DAY, the Time between the Riſing of the Sun and its Setting. This Space of Time is call'd a Natural Day, and is longer in Summer than in Winter; but the Artificial, or Civil, comprehending the Natural Day and Night, is always of 24 Hours. There is another Diſtinction of Days: The *Babylonians* begin theirs at the Riſing of the Sun: the *Italians* of *Ombria*, at Noon: the *Jews*, and ſome *Italians*, now begin theirs at Sun-ſet: the *Egyptians*, and after them *Copernicus*, began at Midnight. *P. Petau de Doct. Temp.*

DEAL, in *Kent*, a Member of the Port of *Sandwich*; a fair large Town, ſituate over-againſt the *Downs*, and is of great note for Shipping. From *London* 74 Miles.

DEAN-FOREST is one of the principal Foreſts in *England*, and that which yields the beſt Oak in the World for Shipping. It lies in *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Weſt-ſide of the *Severn*, betwixt that River and the *Wye*, and is reckon'd 20 Miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Its Oak is ſo very tough, that when it is dry, and well-ſeaſon'd, 'tis almoſt as hard as Iron. Within this Foreſt are 3 Hundreds, and 23 Pariſh-Churches; for it's ſaid to contain 32000 Acres of Ground.

DECAN, an Indian Kingdom, in an Iſland on this ſide the *Ganges*, having *Bengal* on the Eaſt, the *Indian* Sea on the Weſt, *Biſnagar* on the South, and the *Mogul*'s Country on the North. It was formerly under one King, divided into 5 Provinces, with many rich and great Cities: but the face of things is changed within theſe 120 Years; for beſides the famous Town of *Goa*, belonging to the *Portugueſe*, the Great *Mogul* hath taken the Towns of *Kerby*, *Chaoul*, *Dolvatabad*, &c. and hath built that of *Aureng-abad*. Their *Idalcam*, or King, reſides at *Viſapur*, his Capital; whence he is call'd King of *Viſapur*. *Texeira*, *Jean de Baros*.

DECEBALUS, a King of the *Dacians*, about the end of the firſt Century: A Prince valiant and wiſe, ſkilful in War, and who knew how to improve Adverſity as well as Victory. He maintain'd the War happily againſt *Domitian*, defeating his two Generals, *Oppius Sabinus*, and *Cornelius Fuſcus*. But being overcome by the Emperor *Trajan*, in 103, he ſought, and obtain'd, Peace: which having violated, and endeavour'd in vain to ſeek *Trajan*'s Life, with whom he knew he was not able to fight, he kill'd himſelf. *Dion. Sueton.*

DECEMVIRI, Magiſtrates of *Rome*, who were to take care that the Laws of the Twelve Tables ſhould be obſerved. That City having ſuffer'd much by the Differences among the Conſuls and Tribunes, one *Hermodorus*, an *Epheſian* Exile, adviſ'd the *Romans* to ſend three Embaſſadors to *Athens*, and others of the beſt govern'd Cities in *Greece*, to learn their Cuſtoms. Which being done accordingly, of thoſe Foreign Cuſtoms they compos'd Twelve Tables, *An. Rom.* 303. But about 3 Years after, the ſaid Magiſtrates having miſgovern'd, were ſet aſide, principally becauſe of the Laſciviouſneſs of *Appius Claudius*. *Livius.*

DECENTIUS *(Magnus)* Brother to *Magnentius*, who occaſion'd his being made Emperor, and the Death of the Emperor *Conſtans*, An. 350. The ſaid *Magnentius* being overcome in *Panonia*, *Italy*, and *Dauphine*, kill'd himſelf at *Lions*, in deſpair, *Aug.* 11. 373. And *Decentius*, on the News thereof, hang'd himſelf at *Sens*, on the 18th. *Aurel. Victor*, *St. Jerom*, *Euſeb.*

DECIANUS *(Tiberius)* a famous Lawyer of *Udina*, a Town in *Frioli*. He liv'd to the Year 1581, and wrote 5 Volumes of *Conſultations*, and two Treatiſes call'd *Tractatus Criminales*, &c. *James Philip. Thomaſini*, *p.* 1. *Elog.* &c.

DECIUS, or *Deci (Philip)* a famous Lawyer of *Milan*, born in the beginning of the 16th Century. He wrote, *Concil. Jurid. lib.* 4. *Comment. in Regul. Juris ſuper* 1. *&* 2. *F. Vit. & ſup.* 1. *&* 2. *Cod. &c. Paul. Jov. cap.* 88. *Elog. Fiſchard. in vit. Juriſcon.*

DECIUS, or *Caius Meſſius Quintus Trajanus Decius*, Native of *Bubala*, in the Lower *Panonia*. He advanced himſelf by Arms, and was proclaimed Emperor by the Rebel-Legions, who had choſen *Marinus*, after the violent Death of the two *Philips*, An. 249. He publiſh'd cruel Edicts againſt the Chriſtians; which animating the Fury of the Idolaters againſt them, fill'd the Province with frightful Murders. This cruel Perſecution, which is accounted the 7th, laſted to the Year 251, that the *Goths* ravaging the Province of *Mæſia* and *Thracia*, he drowned himſelf in a Marſh, where his Body was never found, that ſo he might eſcape his Enemies, who, by the Treaſon of *Trebonianus Gallus*, had kill'd his Son *Quintus Erennius Etruſcus Meſſius Decius*, and defeated his Army. He reigned 2 Years, 10 Months. *Lætus*, *Aur. Victor*, *Euſeb.*

DECIUS *(P. Mus)* a Roman Conſul, who ſignaliz'd his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions, *An. Rom.* 411. He recover'd the Conſul *Cornelius* out of a diſadvantageous Poſt, and contributed to the Victory over the *Samnites*. Being Conſul afterwards with *Manlius Torquatus*, An. 414. he devoted himſelf to the Infernal Deities, for his Country, during the Battels betwixt the *Romans* and the *Latins*, which the *Romans* gained, and *Decius Mus* was there kill'd, the Conſuls having reſolved before-hand, That ſuch of the two whoſe Wing ſhould be put in Diſorder, ſhould devote himſelf for the Safety of the Army. This was a Superſtition which oftentimes proved advantageous to the *Romans*. He who thus devoted, or offer'd himſelf, being apparel'd in Habit ſuitable to the Ceremony, ſet his Feet upon a Javelin, and lifting his Right-hand to his Chin, pronounc'd aloud ſome Words which the Pontiff put in his Mouth; and afterwards arming himſelf *Cap-a-pe*, went into the heat of the Battel: Which encouraged the Soldiers to follow him, they looking upon him as more great and venerable after this Conſecration. This Conſul left behind him *P. Decius Mus*, who was High Prieſt, and 4 times Conſul. In his firſt Conſulate he took ſome places in *Tuſcany*. In his ſecond he defeated the *Samnites*, and afterwards thoſe of *Pouillia* near *Benevent*: And in his laſt Conſulate, fighting againſt the *Gauls*, *Tuſcans*, and *Samnites*, he devoted himſelf to the Infernal Deities, as his Father did: but this would have been altogether unprofitable to the *Romans*, had not *Scipio* and *Martius* come ſeaſonably up. His Son being Conſul of *Rome*, devoted himſelf in like manner, *An.* 475 of *Rome*, being ſlain with 5000 *Romans* in a Battel againſt *Pyrrhus*, who was therein wounded, and loſt 20000 Men. This Family, though *Plebeians*, having ſignalized themſelves ſo frequently in this manner, gave occaſion to theſe Verſes of *Juvenal:*

Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, Plebeia fuerunt
Nomina pro totis Legionibus, attamen & pro
Omnibus Auxiliis, atque omni Plebe Latina
Sufficiunt Diis infernis terræque Parenti.
Titus Livius, Flor. Cicero.

DECKAR *(John)* a Jeſuit, born at *Haesbrook* in *Flanders*, and liv'd to the beginning of the 17th Century. His Works are, *Theoremata de anno ac morte Domini. De primario Divinæ ac Humanæ Chronologiæ Vinculo*, in 3 Tomes, *&c.* There was another *John Deckar* a Councellor of *Brabant*, who in the Year 1631 publiſhed *Diſſertationes ac Deciſiones Juris. Aligamb. Bibl. Script. ſoc. J. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

DECRETALES, The Name given to the Letters of Popes, bearing an Anſwer to Queſtions propoſed to them by ſome Biſhop or Judge Eccleſiaſtick, or even particular Perſons, in which they determin'd Buſineſs accordingly as the caſe required. *Gregory* IX. cauſed collect the *Decretals* of divers Popes, from *An.* 1150, that *Gratian* publiſhed his *Decretum* to 1230. He inſerted alſo ſome more of former Popes and Fathers which had eſcaped *Gratian*. Thoſe *Decretals* are divided into 5 Books. *Boniface* VIII. cauſed to make a 6th, *An.* 1298. *Clement* V. made a new Collection of the Decrees of the General Council of *Vienna*, and his own *Epiſtles* and *Conſtitutions*, which *John* XXII. publiſh'd under the Name of *Clementines*. And laſt of all were publiſh'd the *Extravagants* of *John* XXII, and the *Common Extravagants*. See *Extravagants. Doujat.*

DEE, Lat. *Deva*, a River call'd by the *Welſh Fridwy*, ariſeth in *Merionethſhire*, from the Lake of *Llyntegid*, and running North-weſt, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the ſame County, then paſſeth into *Denbighſhire*, and becomes a Boundary between that and *Shropſhire*, admitting another of its Boundaries the River *Keriog*; and paſſing by *Bangor*, the famous *Welſh* Monaſtery, it entereth *Cheſhire* at *Shocklidge*. At *Alford* it takes in another ſmall River, and in *Flintſhire* the River *Allen:* So having divided *Cheſhire* from *Flintſhire* at *Weſt-Cheſter*, it falls into the *Iriſh* Sea, making a great Haven, call'd by the *Welſh Eee*, by the *Engliſh Dee-Mouth*.

DEGREE, a Term of Honour in Univerſities, given to Scholars after their Studies; as, *Bachelour*, *Doctor*, &c. in the ſeveral Faculties. This Word is taken in another ſence amongſt Philoſophers and Mathematicians: the firſt divide Qualities by Degrees; as, Hot in the third Degree, Cold in the ſeventh Degree: and the latter by this Word underſtand the 360th part of a Circle. A Degree in the great Circles of the Terreſtrial Globe, as the Equator, Meridian, and Zodiack, contains 25 French Leagues, or according to ſome 30; whence it is eaſie to find, by multiplying 360 by 25, that the Earth is 9000 Leagues in Circuit. Every Degree is divided into 60 Minutes, every firſt Minute into 60 Seconds; and ſo of the reſt. Thoſe Degrees and Minutes are the Meaſures of Geographers, to underſtand the Diſtance of Places: but in little Circles, ſuch as are the two Tropicks, and other Parallels, the Degrees leſſen gradually, according as the Circles grow leſs, until ſuch time as 360 are reduced to one Point under the Pole.

DEIANIRA, Daughter of *Oeneus* King of *Ætolia*, whom *Hercules* won from the River *Achelous*, and afterwards married; in his Return he pray'd the Centaur *Neſſus* to carry her over the River *Evenus*, which he did, but afterwards endeavouring to raviſh her, *Hercules* wounded him with a poiſon'd Arrow. *Neſſus* finding himſelf a dying, gave his bloody Shirt to *Deianira*, aſſuring her, That if *Hercules* wore the ſame, he could never love another Woman but her. She believing him, and knowing her Husband to be enamour'd with *Iola*, ſhe ſent him this impoiſon'd Shirt by his Servant *Lichas*; which made him ſo mad, that he threw himſelf into the Fire as he was offering Sacrifice: whereupon his Wife kill'd her ſelf. *Ovid. Metam.*

DEINSE is a ſmall Town in *Flanders*, was Taken in the Year 1695 by the *French*, and the Garriſon detained Priſoners, contrary to the *Cartel*; but ſince has been reſtor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Peace of *Reſwick* 1697.

DEJOCES, the 5th King of the *Medes*, Son of *Arbianes*, whom ſome think to be *Arphaxad*. He was choſen King for his Prudence in deciding their Differences. He built *Ecbatane*, according to *Herodotus*, and reigned from *An. Mundi* 3358. to 3389. *Diod. Sicul.*

DEIOTARUS, Tetrarch or King of *Galatia*, engag'd with *Pompey* againſt *Julius Cæſar*; for *Pompey* having the Conſuls and the Senate of his ſide, *Deiotarus* look'd upon *Cæſar*'s Party as Rebels. He brought *Pompey* a conſiderable Aſſiſtance into the Field; but after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, in which *Pompey* was defeated, he endeavour'd to reconcile himſelf to *Cæſar*, and the manner of his Submiſſion was ſomewhat mean: Being pardon'd and reſtor'd by *Cæſar*, he was oblig'd to follow him into the Field againſt *Pharnaces:* Afterwards *Cæſar* depriv'd him of *Armenia*, and part of *Galatia*. This Misfortune was follow'd by another, which might have prov'd worſe; for, *Deiotarus* was falſly accus'd by his Grandſon of an Attempt againſt *Cæſar*'s Life, as if *Deiotarus* intended to have aſſaſſinated him when *Cæſar* lodg'd at his Houſe: *Cicero* was Councel for *Deiotarus*, and pleaded admirably for him, as appears by his Oration, however without gaining the Cauſe; for *Cæſar* gave no Sentence, but left the Matter undecided. Some Months after, *Cæſar* was murder'd; upon the News of which Aſſaſſination, *Deiotarus*, tho' very old, took the Field for *Brutus*, and by this Expedition made good his Promiſes of Service and Inclination to the *Senate*. After all, he was not ſo good-natur'd a Perſon as *Tully* repreſents him; for, he put his Daughter and Son-in-law to Death, and ras'd the Caſtle in which they reſided. He was extremely given to the Superſtition of *Auguries* and *Omens*, upon which *Tully* makes ſeveral handſome Remarks. *Cic. & Strabo lib.* 12. *Bayle Dictionair Hiſtorique.*

DEIPHILE, Daughter to *Adraſtus* King of *Argos*, and married to *Tydeus*, by whom ſhe had the famous *Diomedes*, mention'd by *Homer*. *Apollodor.*

DEIPHOBUS, Son to *Priam* King of *Troy*. He marry'd *Hellen*, after the Death of *Paris*, but was betray'd in his ſleep by this Princeſs to *Menelaus* her former Husband; who handled him very roughly. *Virgil. Æneid.* 6.

DEISTS, A certain ſort of Men who abound among all Sects of Chriſtians, who believe that there is one God, Providence, Vertue, and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Puniſhments after Death; but believe nothing elſe of the Chriſtian Religion, nor any other. An *Engliſh* Lord, called *Herbert*, Earl of *Cherbury*, is accuſed of defending this Opinion in his Writings about the middle of the 17th Century.

DELBRUGH, a little Town in *Weſtphalia*, between the Rivers *Ems* and the *Lippa*, formerly inhabited by the *Bructeres*, defeated by *Germanicus*, Son to *Druſus:* After this Victory, *Germanicus* rebuilt a monumental Tomb, call'd *Ara Druſi*, which had been thrown down by the *Bructeres*. He likewiſe gather'd up the Bones of thoſe that had been kill'd with *Varus*, and buried them all together. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, printed in 1672.

DELF, or *Delft*, Lat. *Delphi*, or *Delphium*, the 3d Town of *Holland*; ſo call'd becauſe of the Canal which is dug through it; *Delve*, in the *Dutch* Tongue, ſignifying to Dig, or make a Canal. It is enrich'd by its Beer and Cloth, which were formerly of great account. There are very fine Buildings here; among which, the Town-Houſe, and that of *Sabourg*, are moſt noted. It hath alſo two fine Churches; in one of which is the Tomb of Prince *William* of *Naſſau*, who was ſtabb'd there by *Balthazar Gerrard*, a Native of the *Franche Compte*, An. 1584. And in the other, is that of Admiral *Tromp*, enrich'd with Miniature, and a fine Inſcription. *Godfrey* of *Boſſu*, who conquer'd *Holland*, is ſaid to have built this Town, which was afterwards taken and diſmantled by *Albert* of *Bavaria*. It was wholly burnt by Accident, *An.* 1536. and afterwards rebuilt finer than ever. It was much endamaged in 1654. by the blowing up of the general Magazine of Powder and Arms then kept there: but ſince, the Magazine of Powder is built in the Fields. This Town is ſituated in a Plain 4 Leagues from *Leyden*, and one from the *Hague*. It hath belonging to it a fine Village, call'd *Delf-Haven*, about a quarter of a League from *Rotterdam*. The Supplement to *Thuanus* mentions a Sedition here by the Women, occaſion'd by laying a new Tax upon Corn. A Conference was alſo held here betwixt the Orthodox and the Arminians, but without Succeſs; mention'd in a Book called *Henoticum Belgii Diſſecti. Guicciard. Belg.*

DELIS, The Name of the Grand Vizier's Guards: The Number of 'em is generally from one to four hundred, according to the Fortune and Figure of the Grand Vizier. They are particularly affected and vain-glorious. Their Weapons are, a Lance, a Battle-Axe, and a Sword, and ſome of 'em have Piſtols at their Girdles: They are generally levy'd in *Boſnia* and *Albania*, the Natives of thoſe Countries being naturally moſt conſtant in the *Turk*'s Service. The Grand Vizier *Kuperly* had 2000 of theſe Men for his Guards. *Ricaut. Hiſt. Turk. Emp.*

DELIUS, one of *Anthony*'s Generals, who being ſent to *Cleopatra*, perſwaded her to appear before that Prince in all her beſt Ornaments; which ſhe did accordingly, and by that means conquer'd her Conqueror. *Meſſala Corvinus* calls *Delius* the *Deſerter of the Civil Wars*; becauſe he went from *Dolabella* to *Caſſius*, from *Caſſius* to *Anthony*, and from *Anthony* to *Cæſar Auguſtus*. He was Author of ſome Laſcivious Letters to *Cleopatra*.

DELLI, or *Dehli*, a Town and Kingdom of *India*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul. It ſtands in a vaſt champaign Country, upon the River *Genna*. The old *Dehli* is but a Suburbs of the new Town *Chagean Abad*, built by *Chagean*, the Great Mogul. It is built with Brick, and was deſign'd for the Capital of the Empire. *Bernier*.

DELOS, now called *Sdille*, from the Greek Words εἰς Δῆλος contracted, two of the Iſlands called *Cyclades*, famous for the Birth of *Diana* and *Apollo*. Some will have them to be called ſo from the Greek Δῆλος, *Manifeſt*, as being the firſt Iſlands that appeared after the Deluge of *Ogyges*, before that of *Noah*: But *Ariſtotle* ſays, becauſe it appeared all of a ſudden out of the Sea, there being no Iſland in that place before; which is not incredible, ſuch things having been frequently done by Earthquakes. The Modern Greeks call them Δῆλοι. comprehending the Iſle *Rhænea*, which afar off ſeems join'd to *Delos*, and diſtinguiſh them by the Names of *Leſſer* and *Greater*. *Apollo* had formerly a Temple here. Whence *Servius* ſays, He pronounced his Oracles only 6 Months in the Summer, and in the Winter went to *Patara*, a Town in *Lycia*. Hence *Virgil*, *Qualis ubi Hibernam Lyciam*. The *Athenians* becoming Maſters of this place, clear'd the ſame of all the Tombs, which they tranſported to the neighbouring *Rhænea*. It is famous for nothing at preſent but its Name. In the middle of this Iſland is Mount *Cynthus*, about 20 or 30 Fathom high, being a Marble Rock, of the Nature of Egyptian Marble. Thoſe who have examined the Ruins of the place, find ſome footſteps of a College which Mariners call at preſent *the Schools*, being of an Oval Form for Naval Combats. There are alſo the Ruins of *Apollo*'s Temple, and a Theatre. The Iſland contains as many Marble Stones and Ruins, as would build a City. *J. Spon. Voyage d' Italy*, 1675.

DELPHI or *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Greece*, under Mount *Parnaſſus*, famous for the Temple of *Apollo*, whence he pronounced his Oracles. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, That the firſt Diſcovery thereof is owing to a Flock of Goats, who, in paſſing this Gulf or Den, made always a huge noiſe. Their Herdſman *Corytas*, being curious to ſee what was the matter, in viewing the ſame, was by its Exhalations inſpired with a Spirit of Prophecy; which taking Air, abundance of People flock'd thither, upon whom it had the like effect; but many having tumbled headlong into the Gulf, without ever being found again, a three-footed Stool was fixed for the Prophet or Propheteſs to ſit upon to prevent that Misfortune. At the firſt, young *Virgins* were choſen in honour of *Diana*, to pronounce her Brother's Oracles, until *Echecrates* of *Theſſaly* raviſhed one of them that was a Beauty; whence it came to paſs, that afterwards none under 50 Years of Age were deſigned to that Office. The Temple being extreamly rich with Preſents, was often pillaged, as *Pauſanias* reports, particularly by the *Phlegians*, by *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*, *Xerxes*, the *Phocenſes*, ancient *Gauls*, and at laſt by *Nero*; who is ſaid to have robb'd it of 500 Statues of Copper. *Dion* adds, That he gave to his Soldiers the Territory of *Cyrrhea*, which was *Apollo*'s Demain, and fill'd the Gulf whence the Oracles proceeded with the Bodies of Men whom he cauſed to be murder'd on purpoſe. Some write, That 5 Temples were ſucceſſively built in this place: the firſt, of Lawrel Branches, brought from the neighbouring Fields; the ſecond, of Bees-Wax and Wings; the third of Braſs, which was deſtroy'd by Fire or Earthquake; The fourth of Stone, built by the Architects *Trophonius* and *Agamedes*; the fifth, built by the Parliament of *Greece*, with the conſecrated Treaſury, in a very ſtrait place, and of difficult acceſs. From the round Form of this *Tripos* or three-footed Stool, came thoſe called *Delphicæ Menſæ*, and *Juvenal*'s *Orbs*, as he calls them,

> *Qui Lacedæmonium pytiſmate lubricat Orbem.*

being Tables made of *Lacedæmonian* Marble, whereon Cups were placed to ſpit or pour Dregs of Liquor in. *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, *Diod. Plut. Juſt.* and other Authors, relate, That this Oracle ceaſed about the time of our Saviour's Birth; and *Auguſtus* having ſent to demand the Reaſon, was anſwer'd by the ſame thus:

> *Me puer Hebræus, divos Deus ipſe gubernans,*
> *Cedere ſede jubet, triſtemq; redire ſub Orcum;*
> *Aris ergo dehinc tacitis abſcedito noſtris.*

Vandalen de Oraculis gives this Account of it; That *Apollo* pronounced his Oracles from a hole not very big, over which the *Pythoneſs* or Propheteſs ſat upon a three-footed Stool, ſeeming to be tranſported with a divine Rapture, and gave the Oracles in Proſe or Verſe. The *Tripos* was cover'd with Lawrels, which hinder'd the View of thoſe who conſulted the Oracle, and the Smoak alſo forming a Cloud over her, did farther conceal the Frauds of the *Pythoneſs*, who ſometimes uſed a Speaking-Trumpet to make her Voice ſeem more than humane; as Father *Kircher* and Sir *Sam. Morland* have lately diſcover'd. And ſome are of Opinion, That the Prieſts of the Temple prepared her Reſponſes before-hand, and that her Confederates paſſed under ground by ſecret Paſſages, like the Prieſts of *Bel*, and occaſion'd that ſeeming Rapture, by burning odoriferous Perfumes at the bottom of the Gulf; which ſeem'd greater by her ſtudied and feign'd Behaviour. And others think, that ſhe was really ſometimes poſſeſſed.

DELRIO (*Martin Anthony*) Son of a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, and born in 1551. He was an Acquaintance of *Lipſius*'s, and publiſh'd Notes upon *Solinus*, *Claudian*, and *Seneca*'s Tragedies. His Works in Divinity are, *Commentaries on the* Canticles *and the* Lamentations *of* Jeremiah. *Pharus ſacræ ſapientiæ. Adagia alia ſacra. De Difficilioribus & Utilioribus ſacræ Scripturæ locis. Florida Mariana. Opus Marianum*, &c. His Treatiſes of Law are, *De Principiis Juris. Miſcellanea ſcripta ad univerſum Jus Civile*, &c. He wrote likewiſe, *Diſquiſitionum Magicarum Tom. III. Vindiciæ Areopageticæ*, &c. There was another *John Delrio*, Dean and Grand Vicar of *Antwerp*, who publiſh'd *Commentaries upon the* 119*th Pſalm, and upon the* 7 *penitential Pſalms*, and died in 1624. *Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Ribadineira & Aligamb. deſcript. Soc. Jeſ.* &c.

DELTA, the Name of an Iſland in the *Nile*, below *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*; ſo call'd becauſe it reſembles the Greek *Delta* in form. *Herodotus* mentions a Temple of the City *Buſiris*, in the middle of this Iſland, whence he would prove, that the *Egyptians* were the firſt who inſtituted Feſtivals.

DEMADES, an *Athenian*, who of a Mariner became an Orator, and by his Eloquence mitigated the Spirit of *Philip* of *Macedon*, after his Victory over the *Athenians* at *Cheronea*, in the 416th of *Rome*. At another time obſerving the ſaid *Philip* in his Royal Ornaments inſulting over the Priſoners which he took in the ſaid Battel, he ſaid to him, That he wonder'd that he to whom Fortune had given the Character of *Agamemnon*, ſhould make himſelf a *Therſites*. *Plutarch* ſays of this *Demades*, That he lov'd Money and good Cheer, and that *Antipater* uſed to brag, That he had two Friends at *Athens*, *Phocion* and *Demades*; and, that he could never perſwade the former to receive any of his Preſents, nor had never enough to ſatisfie the Deſires of the latter. And *Demades* having ſpent his Subſtance in Riot and Luxury, he compar'd him to the Sacrifices, of which nothing remain'd but the Tongue and the Paunch. Some ſay, That the ſame *Antipater* or his Son *Caſſander* took away *Demades*'s Life for treaſonable Correſpondence in the 432d of *Rome*. *Diodor. Sicul. Cicero.* There was another of this Name, if not the ſame, who took pleaſure to ſhew his Riches in Expences altogether uſeleſs; for, the *Athenians* having by Law forbid to admit any Stranger to act in publick Plays or Shews, under Penalty of 1000 Drachma's, which is above 50 Crowns.; He gave Plays to the Publick, wherein he introduced above 100 Strangers at a time, and paid the Penalty for each. *Pontanus cap.* 3. *De Magnificentia.*

DEMARATUS, Son of *Ariſto* King of *Sparta*, who ſucceeded him in the Kingdom, but by the Frauds of *Cleomenes* King of the other Family, who corrupted the Oracle of *Delphos* to give a falſe Anſwer, the *Lacedæmonians*, being made to believe that he was not *Ariſto*'s Son, chaſed him from his Throne; whereupon he retired into *Aſia*, was kindly received, and honourably entertain'd by *Darius*. But yet underſtanding that he intended to make War upon the *Lacedæmonians*, thinking that he owed more to his ungrateful Country than Benefactor; he gave them notice of it by Writing on Tables, and covering it over with Wax. *Herodotus* ſays, He was the moſt illuſtrious of the *Lacedæmonian* Princes, for his Counſels and Actions, and winning the Prize at the Olympick Games, with a Chariot and 4 Horſes, the like never having before happened to any of the *Spartan* Kings. *Herodot. lib.* 6. *Juſtin.* There was another of this Name, a Native of *Corinth*, about the 96th Year of *Rome*, who leaving it becauſe of the Tyranny of *Cypſelus*, went into *Tuſcany*, where becoming very rich, his Son, called *Tarquinius Priſcus*, was afterwards made King of the *Romans*. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ.*

DEMETRIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Succeſſor to *Julian*, An. 190. he reprehended *Origen* for emaſculating himſelf, and blamed the Prelates of *Paleſtine*, who had ordain'd him Prieſt. He afterwards cenſured *Origen*'s Works becauſe of his Errors, and Excommunicated him himſelf. He died *An.* 234. *Euſeb. Baron.*

DEMETRIUS, the firſt of that Name, King of *Macedonia*, ſirnam'd *Poliorcetes*, that is to ſay, the *Beſieger of Towns*, was Son to *Antigonus* the General, and one of *Alexander*'s Succeſſors. His Life is chequer'd with various Adventures; *An.* 442. of *Rome* he loſt the firſt Battel againſt *Ptolemy*, near the City of *Gaza*; at which being nothing daunted, he purſued his Conqueror, defeated his Lieutenant, and forced *Ptolemy* himſelf to raiſe the Siege from before *Halicarnaſſus*. After this, his Father and he reſolving to give ſome Greek Cities their Liberty, he ſeized the *Pyræum*, raſed *Munichium*, chaſed *Demetrius Phalereus* from *Athens*, and entred into an

Alliance with the Inhabitants, *An.* 447 of *Rome*, whence they called him Σώτηρ, *Saviour*, and the Day of his Entrance Σωτήριος, *the Day of Preſervation.* Afterwards being recalled by his Father, he defeated *Menelaus*, *Ptolemy*'s General, in *Cyprus*, took *Salamina*, and many other Towns, and defeated *Ptolemy*, coming to the Relief of *Paphos*. He beſieged *Rhodes*, An. 449 of *Rome*; wherein he was not ſo happy, but quitted it by Compoſition. He granted at laſt Liberty to ſome Towns of *Greece*, took *Corinth* and *Sicyone*, transferring the latter to another place; and under pretext of relieving the Oppreſſed, ſeized part of *Peloponneſus*, An. 451. At laſt, being declared Generaliſſimo of the *Greeks*, he ſtain'd his former Honour by Pride, Sacrilege, and Avarice, and would notwithſtanding be initiated in the Myſteries of *Ceres*, and worſhipped at *Eleuſina*. A Year after he left *Greece*, his Father was kill'd, and he himſelf defeated at the bloody Battel of *Ipſus* in *Phrygia*, whence he fled to *Epheſus*, and thence to *Greece*, where the *Athenians* denied him Entrance: He beſieged and carried the Town two Years after, but uſed his Victory with Moderation. *An. Mundi* 3760. he cauſed himſelf to be declar'd King of *Macedonia*, which he enjoyed till the People ſeeing the Kings, *Ptolemy* Son of *Lagus*, *Lyſimachus* and *Pyrrhus*, in Arms againſt them, they chaſed away *Demetrius*; who having experienced the Ingratitude of the *Athenians*, and knowing the other *Grecians* bore him no great good will, he fled to his Father-in-law *Seleucus*, King of *Syria*, who kept him under a kind of Cuſtody for three Years; but he fared ſo ſumptuouſly, that he killed himſelf by Intemperance and Incontinence. He was reckon'd the handſomeſt Prince of his Age, and compared by *Plutarch* to *Mark Antony*. *Plut. in Vita ejus. Diodor. Juſtin.*

DEMETRIUS II. Son of *Antigonus*, ſirnam'd *Gonatas*, from the place of his Nativity in *Theſſaly*, he ſucceeded his Father *An. Rom.* 512, and being yet but a Youth, having gathered an Army, he expell'd *Alexander* the Son of *Pyrrhus* from *Macedonia*, which he had ſeized during the Abſence of his Father *Antigonus*, and beat him alſo out of *Epirus*. He died after 12 Years Reign, leaving his Son *Philip* very young to ſucceed. *Juſtin, Euſebius.*

DEMETRIUS, Son of *Philip*, and Grandſon to *Demetrius* II. was ſent by his Father to *Rome* as a Hoſtage, and by his good Temper gain'd himſelf a conſiderable Intereſt in the Town. Afterwards his Father being accus'd in the Senate, he brought him off by his modeſt Behaviour. At his Return into *Macedon*, his Probity and obliging Conduct made him extreamly popular; which provok'd the jealous Temper of his Brother *Perſeus* to that degree, that he ſuborn'd Witneſſes to delate him to his Father *Philip*: and the ſuſpicious old Prince giving way to the Belief of theſe Calumnies, poiſon'd his Son, in the Year of *Rome* 574. But afterwards underſtanding his Innocence by the Misbehaviour of *Perſeus*, he died with Grief for the unnatural Murder he had committed, and diſinherited *Perſeus* who put him upon't. *Liv. l.* 10. *Polyb. in Frag. Juſtin. l.* 32.

DEMETRIUS I. *Soter*, King of *Syria*, Son to *Seleucus Philopater*, by whom he was given to the *Romans* as an Hoſtage, in which time, his Father being dead, his Brother *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and then his Son *Antiochus Eupater*, uſurped the Crown; which he endured patiently ſome time, but after the Death of his Uncle *Epiphanes*, being about 25 Years of Age, on a pretence of Hunting, he eſcaped from *Rome*, An. Mundi 3983, and poſſeſſing himſelf of his Kingdom, cut off *Eupater* and *Lyſias*, who govern'd under him. Being perſwaded by *Alcimus*, who purchaſed the High-Prieſthood of the *Jews* from *Eupater* with a great Sum, he ſent *Nicanor* and *Bacchides* into *Judæa* with a great Army; who having waſted the Country, did grievouſly afflict the People, *Judas Maccabæus* being kill'd in a Battel againſt *Bacchides*. *Demetrius* became afterwards hateful to his Neighbours, and was overcome in Battel by *Alexander Bala*, who gave himſelf out for *Epiphanes*'s Son, in the 11th Year of his Reign, 1 *Macc.* 7. 9, 10. *c.* 14, 15. *Joſeph. Antiq.*

DEMETRIUS (*Nicanor*) II. ſucceeded his Father *Soter*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Ptolemy Philometer*, who having expelled his Son-in-law *Alexander*, gave his Daughter *Cleopatra* to *Demetrius*, tho' formerly married to *Alexander*. A little after, *Diodorus*, ſirnam'd *Tryphon*, recovered *Syria* in the Name of a Son of *Alexander Bala*'s, and next Year cut off that Unfortunate Prince call'd *Antiochus* VI. *Demetrius*, that he might be the better able to reſiſt *Tryphon*, made a League with the *Jews*, and afterwards going into *Perſia*, was made Captive, and carried to *Phraates* King of the *Parthians*, who cauſed him to marry his Daughter *Rhodoguna*. Whereupon *Cleopatra*, his firſt Wife, gave her ſelf out of Revenge to *Sidetes*, call'd *Antiochus* VII. Brother to *Demetrius*; after whoſe Death *Demetrius* returning, enjoyed the Throne again for 4 Years: But his Pride rendring him intolerable to his Subjects, they deſired of *Ptolemy*, ſirnam'd *Phyſcon*, King of *Egypt*, that he would give them one of *Seleucus*'s Family to govern them; whereupon he ſent them *Alexander* called *Zebina*, whom they receiv'd for King, and conſtrain'd *Demetrius* to fly, who in his Flight was killed, not without *Cleopatra*'s Concurrence, ſays *Appian*, to revenge her ſelf for his marrying *Rhodoguna*. This happened *An. Mundi* 3929. *An. Rom.* 629. 1 *Macc. c.* 14. *Joſeph. lib.* 13. *Des Antiq.*

DEMETRIUS III. ſirnam'd *Eucerus*, the 4th Son of *Antiochus Gryphus*, having imitated his Brother *Philip*, who ſeized part of *Syria*, and by *Ptolemy Lathurus*'s Perſwaſion, march'd from *Gnidus* in the Neighbourhood of *Rhodes*, An. Mund. 3963, ſeized *Damaſcus*, and made a League with the *Jews*. He afterwards overcame his Brother at *Beræa*, and finally being taken by the *Parthians*, he was carried Priſoner to *Mithridates*, Brother and Succeſſor to *Phraates*, where he died *An. Mundi* 3968. *Joſeph. Torniel, Salian.*

DEMETRIUS I. Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, ſucceeded to *George* I. about *An.* 1230; he had another *George* for his Succeſſor, who was kill'd *An.* 1237. *Demetrius*, 2d Son of *John*, gain'd a famous Victory over the *Tartars*, and left his Son *Baſilius*, who liv'd *An.* 1400. *Muſcovy* was ſtrangely perplex'd in the Beginning of this Age, on the Account of one *Demetrius*. *John Baſilius* dying *An.* 1584, left *Theodore*, who died *An.* 1598: and *Boris Hodrin*, his Siſter's Son, was Great Duke after him: During whoſe Reign, one *Demetrius* whom ſome call Brother to *Theodorus*, and others a Monk called *Griskam* or *Gregory Strepius*, who took this Name, had the Reſolution to claim the Place of his pretended Anceſtors. And *Boris* being dead, *An.* 1605, this counterfeit *Demetrius* made himſelf Maſter of *Muſcovy*, but was the Year after murder'd by the *Muſcovites*: as appears at large in the next Article. *Spond. Annal.*

DEMETRIUS GRISKA UTROPOJA, a *Muſcovite* Monk, deſcended of a Noble Family in *Gereſlau*, was very handſome and witty. Having left his Convent, he went to *Lithuania*, where he put himſelf into the Service of a great Lord called *Adam Weſnewetski*; who being one Day angry with him, treated him harſhly. *Griska* laying hold on the occaſion, fell a weeping, and told his Maſter, That if he knew his Quality, he would not deal ſo by him; which awakening his Maſter's Curioſity, he preſſed him to declare who he was. The Impoſtor anſwer'd, That he was the legitimate Son of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, *John Baſilovitz*, whom *Boris Goudenou* thought to have caus'd to have been murder'd; but the Miſfortune fell upon another who reſembled him, his Friends having ſubſtituted him in his room, while they found means for his Eſcape. At the ſame time, he ſhewed his Maſter a Golden Croſs ſet with precious Stones, which he pretended was hung about his Neck at Baptiſm; adding, That the fear of falling into *Boris*'s hands, had hinder'd him hitherto from diſcovering himſelf: And having finiſhed this Diſcourſe, threw himſelf at his Lord's Feet, demanding his Protection, and recounted to him ſo many feigned Circumſtances, that he believ'd him, and put him in Equipage anſwerable to his ſuppoſed Quality. The News of this coming abroad, the Grand Duke *Boris* offered a great Reward to any who ſhould bring him the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, dead or alive. This Lord thereupon thinking him not ſafe with him, ſent him to the *Vaivode* of *Sandomir* in *Poland*, who promiſed him a ſufficient Force to re-inthrone him, on Condition that he would ſuffer the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion in *Muſcovy*. Which he not only agreed to, but cauſed himſelf to be inſtructed in the ſaid Religion, and promiſed to marry the *Vaivode*'s Daughter as ſoon as he had gain'd his Dominions. The ſaid *Vaivode* being elevated with hopes of this, raiſed a powerful Army, entred *Muſcovy*, and declared War againſt Duke *Boris*. He forthwith took many Towns, and moſt of *Boris*'s Officers join'd him, who thereupon died for Grief, *An.* 1605. The *Knez* and *Bojars* did forthwith acknowledge Prince *Theodore Boris*, his Son, for their Sovereign, being yet very young. But perceiving the Succeſs of the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, they reſolved to give him the Crown, which they believed his due. The People being therewith pleaſed, did forthwith make the young Grand Duke and his Mother Priſoners in the Caſtle; and in the mean time, *Demetrius* was ſent to, and requeſted to take the Crown. Upon which, the Impoſtor ſent a Secretary to ſtrangle the Young Prince and his Mother, and to give out that they were Poiſon'd; which was accordingly Executed *June* 10. 1605. On the 16th *Demetrius* arrived at *Moſcow* with his Army, which encreaſed wonderfully by the way. He was received with extraordinary Joy, and on the 21ſt of *July* was Crown'd with abundance of Ceremony. And that there might be no doubt of his Birth, he ſought out the Mother of the true *Demetrius*, whom Duke *Boris* had immured in a Cloiſter remote from *Moſcow*, demean'd himſelf with great reſpect toward her, and aſſign'd her an Apartment in the Caſtle, and treated her with great Magnificence. This good Princeſs knew well enough that her Son *Demetrius* was really kill'd; but ſhe diſſembled the ſame very handſomely, for fear of ill Treatment from the Impoſtor, being alſo well pleaſed to ſee *Boris* ſo puniſh'd for his Perfidy, and to enjoy a more comfortable Life than ſhe had done in the Cloiſter. In the mean time, the *Muſcovites* examin'd the Actions of this new Prince, and perceiving that he eſteem'd the *Poles* more than the *Muſcovites*, kept foreign Guards, and deſign'd to marry the *Vaivode* of *Sandomir*'s Daughter, who was of the Latin Church, they begun to ſuſpect him. One of the principal *Knez*, called *Baſili Zuski*, conferring on this Head with other Lords, they deſigned to cut off the Impoſtor. But the Conſpiracy was diſcovered, and *Zuski* condemned to Death; who, nevertheleſs, was Pardon'd as going to Execution, the Duke thinking thereby to gain the Affection of the *Muſcovites:* which kept all in Peace till his Marriage-Day, which was the 8th of *May* 1606. When the *Poliſh* Princeſs being arrived with a great number of armed *Poles*, the *Muſcovites* began to open their eyes again: whereupon *Zuski* aſſembling many *Knez* and *Bojars*, engaged them to rid themſelves of the Impoſtor. On the 9th day of the Nuptial Ceremonies, being the 17th of *May*, they found a fit opportunity: the Grand Duke and thoſe of his Company being drunk and aſleep, the *Muſcovites* rung the Alarm with all the Bells in the Town at Midnight; and having taken Arms, did forthwith cut off the *Poliſh* Guards, and forcing open the Doors, entred the Duke's Chamber, who endeavoured to leap out at a Window, amongſt the Guards, who were yet in Arms, but he was taken: and *Zuski* forthwith addreſſing himſelf to his pretended Mother, demanded her Oath upon the Croſs, whether he were really her Son? Upon her anſwering No, and that he was unfortunately murder'd by Order of *Boris Goudenou*, they ſhot the Impoſtor in the Head with a Piſtol: his Body was ſtript quite naked, and dragg'd out before the Caſtle, where it lay 3 Days expoſed to the Inſults of the Rabble. Afterwards he was buried, but the Mobb forthwith digg'd him up, and burnt him to Aſhes. The Grand Dutcheſs, his Widow, with her Father and Brother, and the *Poliſh* Embaſſador, were put in Priſon. Outrages were committed upon the Ladies, and about 1700 Men kill'd in the Tumult. *Zuski*, the Captain of the Enterprize, was afterwards choſen Grand Duke, and Crowned *June* 1. 1606. (*Olearius*'s Voyage of *Muſcovy*.) *Griska*'s Widow, to obtain better Treatment, declar'd that ſhe was with Child, and found means to ſave the Life of her Son as ſoon as born; having agreed with a Coſſack, whoſe Wife was to lie-in about the ſame time, who brought his Infant ſecretly, and carried away hers. The young Prince was baptized by a Grecian Prieſt, who imprinted on his Shoulders, with Aquafortis prepared on purpoſe, Characters in form of a Croſs, ſignifying that he was of Royal Birth. After which, *Demetrius* (for ſo he was call'd) being carry'd by the Coſſack into his own Country, was bred up with very great Care, a vaſt Sum being given for his Education. A little after, his Mother died, as ſhe was about to return to *Poland*, having imparted before-hand to ſome of her Friends how ſhe had ſav'd her Son: but the Coſſack died, without being able to diſcover what he had done with the young Prince. But, as Fortune would have it, young *Demetrius*, An. 1632. going to bathe himſelf at a little Town of *Black Ruſſia*, call'd *Samburg*, 12 Miles from *Lovenburg*, and the Marks being perceiv'd on his Back, *John Nicolas Damelonski*, Treaſurer of the Kingdom, having notice thereof, ſent for him, and viewing his Characters, cauſed a Ruſſian Prieſt who underſtood the Language to decypher them, and found that they imported, *Demetrius Son of Tzaar* (that is, Emperor) *Demetrius*. Whereupon there were great Expreſſions of Joy, and the Treaſurer equipp'd him like a Prince, ſending notice at the ſame time to *Uladiſlaus* the 4th King of *Poland*. He order'd the Prince to be brought to his Court, and furniſh'd him with a ſplendid Equipage. He was then about 26 Years of Age, and his majeſtick Mien procur'd a great reſpect for his Perſon. The Nephew of the Great Cham of *Tartary* being in Diſgrace with his Uncle, was at the ſame time in that Court; ſo that the two young Princes contracted a great Familiarity. This News being ſent to *Moſcow*, the Great Duke *Alexis Michaelovitz* ſent an Embaſſador to *Poland*, to demand *Demetrius:* which was refuſed. After the Death of *Uladiſlaus*, Anno 1648, the face of Affairs were changed; for *John Caſimir*, his Succeſſor, found himſelf oblig'd to make uſe of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*'s Friendſhip: which obliged *Demetrius* to retire to *Revel* in *Livonia*, a little Republick under the Protection of the *Swede*; and from thence to *Riga*, whence he went to *Sweden:* but thinking himſelf not ſecure enough there, he went to the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Court, where he was forthwith very well received. But quickly after there happen'd a fatal Conjuncture, which ruin'd this poor Prince. The Duke having ſent two Embaſſadors to *Muſcovy*; one of them, named *Burchman*, had borrowed, in the Name of the Duke 100000, ſome ſay 300000 Crowns from the Duke of *Muſcovy*; whereupon a Muſcovian Factor being then at *Lubeck*, offer'd to acquit the Duke of *Holſtein* from Payment of the ſaid Sum, if he would ſend Prince *Demetrius* to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, alledging that he was an Impoſtor. The Affair was concluded, and the Unfortunate Prince forced aboard a Veſſel, which carry'd him to *Moſcow*. Where as ſoon as he was arrived, they ſuborn'd and brib'd a poor Woman to declare her ſelf his Mother: *Demetrius*, his Mouth being gagg'd ſo that he could not ſpeak, turn'd away his Head, and lifted his Eyes up to Heaven. That ſame Day, being the laſt of *December* 1653, he was Beheaded, and his four Quarters ſet up before the Caſtle of *Moſcow*, his Trunk being expoſed to the Fury of the Dogs. *D. Recoles les Impoſteurs inſignes.*

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a Peripatetick Philoſopher, in *Alexander the Great*'s Time, Son of *Phanoſtratus*, and *Theophraſtus*'s Diſciple, was almoſt Abſolute in *Athens* for 10 Years, where 360 Brazen Statues were erected in his Honour. Nevertheleſs, his Enemies conſpir'd his Death, about *An. Rom.* 436. and his Statues were pulled down. But to avoid their Fury, he retir'd into *Egypt*; where *Ptolemy Lagus* asking his Advice concerning his Children, Whether he ought to prefer thoſe he had by *Euridice* before *Ptolemy Philadelphus* his Son by *Berenice? Demetrius* adviſed him to leave his Crown to the firſt. Which diſpleaſed *Philadelphus* ſo much, that his Father being dead, he baniſh'd *Demetrius*, who was kill'd by an Aſp. Others are not of this Opinion. However, he compos'd more Works in Proſe and Verſe than any other Peripatetick of his Time. His Writings conſiſted of Poetry, Hiſtory, Politicks, Rhetorick, Harangues and Embaſſies. (*Strabo*, l. 9. *Plin.* l. 34. c. 6. *Diogen. in ejus Vita*, l. 5. *Cicero in Brut.* & l. 1. *Offic.*) *Demetrius Phalereus* is the ſame that gathered 200000 Volumes into *Ptolemy Philadelphus*'s Library; and to make it compleat, this Prince cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated out of Hebrew into Greek, which is commonly call'd the *Septuagint*'s Tranſlation. But how could he make ſuch a Collection, ſince he was baniſh'd by *Ptolemy Philadelphus* as ſoon as he came to the Crown? To reconcile this Hiſtorical Controverſie, we muſt ſay, that this famous Tranſlation was made when *Ptolemy Philadelphus* reign'd with his Father *Ptolemy Lagus*. So *Clemens Alexandrinus* and St. *Irenæus* rightly affirm, that it was done in *Lagus*'s Reign: And *Ariſtæus*, *Ariſtobulus*, *Joſephus*, *Philo*, *Tertullian*, St. *Epiphanius*, St. *Cyril*, St. *Auguſtin*, *Euſebius*, and many other famous Authors juſtly ſay, that it was in *Philadelphus*'s Reign; that is, 285 Years before Chriſt's time. Thus all the Objections may be anſwer'd. It is *Petavius*'s Opinion. *Joſephus*, l. 12. *ant. c.* 2. St. *Auguſtin. de Civ.* l. 18. c. 42. *Euſeb. Hiſt.* l. 7. c. 26. *Petavius*'s *Chron. & in Ep. Gerard. Voſſius. Iſaac Voſſius de Tranſlat. Sept.* c. 2, 3, &c.

DEMETRIUS, a Cynick Philoſopher, liv'd in the time of the Emperor *Caligula*, in the Year of our Lord 40: being very much eſteem'd in his Profeſſion, the Emperor *Caligula* had a mind to bring him to Court, and thought a Preſent would eaſily gain him. When *Demetrius* underſtood it, he laugh'd at the Fancy, and reply'd, That if the Emperor had a mind to tempt him, he ſhould not have offer'd leſs than the whole Empire. Afterwards *Veſpaſian* baniſh'd him from *Rome*. He's mention'd by *Phavorinus:* And *Philoſtratus* affirms, that he was one of *Apollonius Tyanæus*'s Scholars. *Tacitus* at the latter end of his *Annals* reports, That when *Thracia* was condemn'd to die, he diſcours'd with *Demetrius* concerning the Nature of the Soul. *Phavorinus in Orat. Philoſtrat. lib.* 4. *de Vit. Apol. Seneca de Beneficiis, l.* 6. *c.* 8.

DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS, a learned Greek of *Conſtantinople*, living in the 15th and 16th Centuries; who, after the taking of that City by the *Turks*, travell'd into *Italy*, and profeſs'd the Greek Language at *Florence*. He was much eſteem'd, and employ'd by *Peter* and *Lawrence de Medicis*, by *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, and by *Lewis* XII. of *France*. He wrote a Greek Grammar, Printed at *Paris* and *Bazil*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. cap.* 29.

DEMOCLES, an ancient Greek Hiſtorian, lived long before the *Peloponneſian* War begun, in 431. before the Chriſtian *Epoch*. *Plutarch*, in *Demetrius*'s *Life*, ſpeaks of a Young-man of that Name, who threw himſelf into a Fire, to avoid the unlawful Careſſes of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*.

DEMOCRITUS, a Philoſopher, call'd *Abderites*, becauſe he liv'd at *Abdera*. He was born at *Miletum:* His Father Treated *Xerxes*'s Army, and this Prince took care of his Education. Being deſirous to acquire Knowledge, he went into *Egypt*, *Perſia*, *Chaldæa*, and even to the *Indies*; and afterwards retir'd to *Abdera*, where having publiſh'd his great *Diacoſm*, the beſt of his Books, he was acquitted from the rigour of the Law, by which he was to be left unburied, for ſpending his Eſtate in his Travels; and the Publick preſented him with 500 Talents, and erected ſome brazen Statues to his Honour. He was ſo modeſt, that he went through *Athens incognito*. To comfort *Darius*, who had loſt the deareſt of his Wives, he promis'd to bring her to Life again, provided he could procure him the Names of 3 Perſons free from Adverſity in this World, to be engrav'd on the Queen's Tomb. But no ſuch Name being to be found in *Aſia*, *Democritus* told the King, That he ought not to be ſo much concern'd, ſince none were free from Afflictions. This Philoſopher continually Laugh'd at the Weakneſs and Vanity of Men, as deſigning a thouſand ridiculous things, when he believ'd that all things depended on mere Chance, and a caſual Concourſe of Atoms. And the Inhabitants attributing his Laughing to Madneſs, ſent for *Hippocrates* to cure him: But this Phyſician having diſcours'd him, declar'd, that in his Opinion thoſe who fanſied themſelves moſt healthy were moſt diſtemper'd. Some ſay he made himſelf blind, to ſtudy Philoſophy the better. He died in the 104th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 392, and *An. Mund.* 3693, being 109 Years of Age, ſaith *Diogenes*; 104, or 99, according to others. He believ'd that Atoms and a *Vacuum* were the Principles of all things; and that there were an infinite number of Worlds ſubject to Generation and Corruption:

ruption: That Nothing is made of Nothing, nor Nothing reſolv'd into Nothing: That Atoms are infinite in Number and Figure: That they conſtitute Fire, Water, Air and Earth: That they are not ſubject to Alteration, becauſe of their Hardneſs and Solidity: That the Sun and Moon are alſo formed by thoſe Motions, as well as the Soul it ſelf: That all things happen of Neceſſity; becauſe Motion turning about, cauſeth the Generation of things, *&c.* *Diogenes* and *Traſyllus* mention his Works of Morals, Phyſick, Aſtrology, Natural Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Husbandry, Geometry, Painting, and War. *Diogenes* in his *Life*, l. 9. *Cicero de Fin.* l. 5. *Pliny*, l. 21. c. 11. *Euſeb. Chron. Suidas. Voſſius de Phil. & Matth.* &c.

DEMODICE, married to *Cretheus* King of *Iolcos* in *Theſſaly*, fell in Love with her Nephew *Phryxus*, Son to *Athamas* Brother of *Cretheus*; and being refus'd by him, accus'd him to her Husband, for making an Attempt upon her Honour. *Cretheus* believing this Calumny, deſign'd to diſpatch *Phryxus*, who was reſcued as related in his Article. And *Cretheus* underſtanding the Innocence of his Nephew, put his Wife *Demodice* to Death. *Hyginus.*

DEMON, or *Demenetus*, an *Athenian*, *Demoſthenes*'s Siſter's Son, Govern'd the Republick of *Athens* in the Abſence of his Uncle. He ſollicited his Uncle's Cauſe ſtrongly, and got leave for a Ship to be ſent out to bring him home: He likewiſe procur'd a Diſcharge of 30 Talents, which *Demoſthenes* ow'd to the Commonwealth; and procur'd 30 more to ſet up a Statue for *Jupiter*, the Preſerver of his Uncle. *Plut.*

DEMOPHILUS, an *Arian* Biſhop of *Beræa*, who preſented the Confeſſion of *Sirmium* to Pope *Liberius*; who receiv'd it, as it is ſaid, in 357. He was afterwards condemn'd in the Council of *Ariminum*, in 359. Nevertheleſs, he was made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* in 370, where he perſecuted *Gregory* of *Nazianzen*. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Great* having deſired *Demophilus* to embrace the *Nicene* Creed in 380, for the Peace of the Church, this Heretick refuſing to do it, was baniſh'd *Conſtantinople*, and died near the Town, in 386. (*Theodoret*, l. 5. c. 39. St. *Epiphanius*, &c. quoted by *Baronius*, A. C. 357, *&c.*) Concerning what is ſaid of Pope *Liberius*'s Letters to the Biſhops of the Eaſt, wherein he approv'd *Athanaſius*'s Condemnation, and received the *Syrmich* Confeſſion, we muſt obſerve, That St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*'s Fragments affirm, That this Prelate, out of Zeal, call'd *Liberius* Accurſed and Apoſtate. Nevertheleſs, *Baronius* thinks thoſe Letters are not his, but have been inſerted by ſome Copyiſt, in the Text of *Liberius*'s Epiſtle to the Eaſtern Biſhops. *Baronius*, A. C. 357. *Perron. Reſp. ad Reg. Angl.* l. c. 17.

DEMOPHOON, Son of *Theſeus*, ſucceeded *Mneſteus* King of *Athens*, who died at the Iſle of *Delos*, at his Return from *Troy*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Ovid. Epiſt.* 2.

DEMOSTHENES, a famous Orator of *Athens*, born *An. Rom.* 373, was left Fatherleſs, being but ſeven Years old, and much neglected by his Guardians. He was *Iſocrates*'s, *Plato*'s, and *Iſæus*'s Diſciple. Being 17 Years old, he pleaded againſt his Guardians, who were condemn'd to pay him 30 Talents; which he forgave. He recited his Speeches before a large Looking-glaſs, the better to govern his Geſtures (as it is reported.) He oppos'd *Philip* King of *Macedonia* as much as he could, and *Alexander the Great* after him. But *Alexander* dying, *Antipater* deſir'd the *Athenians* to ſend him the Orators that ſpoke againſt him. Which made *Demoſthenes* retire into the Iſland of *Celauria*; where he ſuck'd the Poiſon he kept on purpoſe in a Quill, for fear of being taken alive. Thus he died in the 114th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 432. *Plutarch.* in his *Life*, &c.

DEMOSTHENES, General of the *Athenians* in *Sicily*, where he landed, after he had haraſs'd the Country of the *Epidaurians*. Some time before, in the 329th of *Rome*, he fortify'd the Town of *Pylos* in *Peloponneſus*, againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, and did his Country good Service: but the *Sicilian* War, in which he and *Nycias* beſieg'd *Syracuſe*, prov'd very unfortunate; for the *Athenians* were entirely cut off both by Sea and Land. The Enemies putting theſe two Generals to Death, and laying all the *Athenians* they could meet with in Irons. Others ſay, that *Demoſthenes* kill'd himſelf, and that *Nicias* cry'd Quarter. This happen'd in the Year of *Rome* 341, and the 91ſt Olympiad. *Plutarch. in Vit. Nic. Diodor. lib.* 13. *Thucyd. lib.* 4, 5, 6, 7. *Juſtin. lib.* 4.

DEMPSTER (*Thomas*) a *Scottiſh* Gentleman, liv'd to the Beginning of the 17th Century, and was much eſteem'd for his Learning, being a Lawyer, Hiſtorian, Poet, and Orator. His Works are, 4 Books of Epiſtles, 14 Books of Poetry, a *Scotch* Hiſtory in 35 Books, Notes upon ſeveral Latin Poets, Treatiſes of Law, Coſmography, Mythology, Hiſtory, *&c.* *Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16. *Janus Nicius*, *Erythræus. Pin.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 9. *&c.*

DENBIGH, Lat. *Denbiga*, the chief Place of *Denbighſhire*, and reckon'd the beſt in *North-Wales*, is ſeated on the North-ſide of a ſmall River call'd *Iſtrad*; which, about 3 Miles lower, mixes its Waters with the *Cluyd*, the faireſt River of all this County. After King *Edward* I. had compleated the Conqueſt of *Wales*, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, got *Denbigh* to himſelf by the King's Grant; which he wall'd about, and fortified with a Caſtle on the South-ſide, ſet out with many high Towers: only he left the Work unfiniſh'd, upon the Misfortune that happen'd to his only Son, who was drown'd in the Well thereof: but it became not the Head of the County till the Reign of *Henry* VIII, when the 5 new Shires were added to the reſt of *Wales*, of which this was one. Before, it was only the chief Town of the Barony of *Denbigh*, which had more Gentlemen holding thereof in Fee, and by Service, than any other. *Anno* 1564 it gave the Title of Baron, or Peer of this Realm, to *Robert Dudley*, created Baron of *Denbigh*, and Earl of *Leiceſter*, by Queen *Elizabeth*; but the Title died with him. In 1622 *William* Viſcount *Fielding* was by King *James* I. created Earl of *Denbigh*, now devolv'd upon his Grandchild, the Right Honourable *William Fielding*, the preſent Earl of *Denbigh*.

DENBIGHSHIRE, Lat. *Denbigenſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *North-Wales*; ſo call'd from *Denbigh*, the chief Place thereof; bounded Northward with the *Iriſh Sea*; Southward with *Merioneth* and *Montgomery* Shires; Eaſtward with *Flintſhire*, *Cheſhire*, and *Shropſhire*; and Weſtward with *Carnarvanſhire*: from which 'tis parted by the River *Conway*. In Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, about 30 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 18. The whole divided into 12 Hundreds, wherein are 57 Pariſhes and 4 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now in the Dioceſe of St. *Aſaph*. Here the Air is wholſome, but bleak; the Soil very hilly and barren, eſpecially in the Weſtern Parts, where the Husbandman may be ſaid to fetch his Bread out of the Fire; for to make it bear Corn, he is fain to pare off with a Spade the upper Coat of the Earth; and having piled it up in heaps, to burn it into Aſhes, which being thrown on the barren Ground, makes it yield plenty of Rye, by the Natives call'd *Amelcorn:* But the Eaſt Parts lying betwixt the *Allen* and *Dee*, and leſs incumber'd with Hills, are conſiderably better. In general, the Hills of this County feed great numbers of Goats, together with ſome Cows and Sheep, The Valleys in moſt places, but eſpecially Eaſtward, yield ſufficient plenty of Corn; and there is one almoſt in the midſt of the Shire, reaching 17 Miles in length from North to South, and about 5 in breadth, wonderful pleaſant and fruitful. *Camden* ſays, Thoſe that live in it are very healthful. This Valley is ſhut up with high Hills on every ſide, among which *Mallenly*, the higheſt of all, is ſaid to have on the top a Warlike Fence, and a little Fountain of clear Water. In the Pariſh of *Llanſaiman*, on the ſide of a ſtony Hill, there is, ſaith *Speed*, a round place cut out of a main Rock by Man's hand, with 24 Seats in it, ſome larger, ſome leſſer; which, by the Vulgar, is call'd *Arthur*'s *Round Table*. On the Weſt ſide of the River *Dee*, bordering upon *Cheſhire*, ſtands a famous Caſtle, call'd *Holts-Caſtle*. The Market-Towns are, *Denbigh* the County-Town, *Llanruſt*, *Ruthin*, and *Wreſcham*; but *Denbigh* is the only Place privileged to ſend Members to Parliament.

DENIN, a famous Abbey of Nuns in the *Low-Countries*, between *Valenciennes* and *Doway*, founded by St. *Aldebert*, Earl of *Oſtrevan*; and his Wife, King *Pepin*'s Niece. They gave all their Eſtate to their ten Daughters, who were the firſt Canoneſſes of that Abbey, and all Canoniz'd. The Sovereignty of the Earldom of *Oſtrevan* coming afterwards to the King of *France*, as Earl of *Hainault*, the Canoneſſes keep only the Title of Counteſſes of *Oſtrevan*. The Chapter is compos'd of 18 Ladies Canoneſſes, who are to prove that they are nobly deſcended by a Right to 8 Coats of Arms in their Pedigree. Their Habit is White, with a Surplice of fine Linen Cloth, and a great Cloak lin'd with white Ermine; but that of the Abbeſs is ſpotted. None of them make a Vow; and when they have a mind to marry, they only return the Chapter Thanks for the Honour done unto them. *Memoirs du Tems.*

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, a Grecian, was made Pope in 260, or 261. He wrote againſt *Sabellius* and *Samoſatenus*, and dy'd in 270, 271, or 272. *Baron. Annal. S. Athanaſ. contra Arrian*, &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria* in 248, ſo zealous in maintaining the Orthodox Religion, that he ſpared not *Origen* his own Maſter. During *Gallienus*'s Perſecution, he was baniſh'd into *Libya*; and being return'd from thence, he wrote againſt *Sabellius:* But maintaining the Diſtinction between the Divine Perſons, he ſeem'd to diſtinguiſh the Subſtance alſo; therefore he was accus'd before Pope *Denys*, who call'd a Synod about it. St. *Baſil* ſaith, That he laid the Foundation of *Arius*'s Hereſie in one of his Epiſtles, tho' not maliciouſly. He wrote againſt the *Millennarians* and *Paulus Samoſatenus*, and oppos'd *Nepos* who maintain'd 'em, ſaying, That tho' he had a great Value for his Merit and Perſon, yet he honour'd Truth more. He was invited about the ſame time, *viz.* in 263, to the Synod of *Antioch*, aſſembled againſt *Paul* of *Samoſata*. Beſides his Epiſtles to this *Paulus Samoſatenus* and *Baſilides*, which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, he wrote of the Reſurrection of Chriſt, and ſome Collections of Canon Law, and died in 265. He is different from *Denys* of *Alexandria*, who Commented on *Denys* the *Areopagite*'s Book. *Euſeb. lib.* 7. *Hiſt. S. Athanaſius*, *S. Baſil*, *S. Hierom*, *Valeſius Annot. in Hiſt. Euſeb. p.* 155. *edit. Rom.* *Bellarmine*, *Baronius A. C.* 248, 260, &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*; that is, one of the Judges of *Areopagus*, near *Athens*; being at *Heliopolis* with *Apollophanes* the Day that Jeſus Chriſt died, he obſerv'd the Eclipſe at that time; which help'd his Converſion afterwards, when he heard the Hiſtory from St. *Paul*. It is alſo reported, That this Apoſtle made him Biſhop of *Athens*; that he viſited St. *John* at *Epheſus*, and thence went to *Rome*: whence Pope *Clement* ſent him to the *Gauls*, where he preach'd the Goſpel, and was the firſt Biſhop of *Paris*; but the Chriſtians being perſecuted, and his Head being cut off (ſays the *Legend*) he walked a little while, carrying it in his Hands. Obſerve, That this Opinion is not generally receiv'd; many learned Men ſaying, that *Denys* the *Areopagite* is taken for *Denys* of *Paris*. And indeed, the ancient Martyrologies of *Paris* did mention one on the 3d of *October*, and the other the 9th of the ſame Month; which is the Day kept now in the *Areopagites* Honour. *Gregory* of *Tours* puts *Denys* of *Paris*'s Miſſion in the firſt Year of *Decius*'s Reign: others put it in *Diocleſian*'s and *Maximian*'s Reign. *Hilduin*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, is the firſt that has brought confuſedly the two *Denys*'s into one, in the Life of *Denys* of *Paris*, which he compos'd by *Lewis the Debonnaire*'s Order. This Queſtion has been debated enough in this Century by many learned Roman Catholicks, as *Du Sauſſay*, *le P. Germain* after *Baronius* and *Sponde*, *le P. Sirmond*, *John de Launy*, *Nicolas Fabri*, *le Mire*, *Petau*, *Loiſel*, *du Cheſne*, *le P. l'Abbe*, &c. Read their Works. As for St. *Denys*'s Works, we have them in Greek and Latin, in 2 Vol. Printed at *Antwerp*, 1634. It is certain, that no famous Author mentions theſe Works before the Year 532. They were alledged firſt by the *Severianiſts*; and afterwards by *Gregory the Great*, *Martin* I. *Sophronius*, *St. Maxim*, &c. who attribute them to St. *Denys* the *Areopagite*. Many Authors think they were only compos'd about the end of the 4th Century, or at leaſt ſome time before *Eutyches*'s Condemnation in the Council of *Chalcedon*, in 451. *Greg. Tur. l.* 1. *c.* 72. *Hiſt. Photius Cod.* 1. *le P. Morin*, &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, the firſt of that Name, a Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, *Hermocrates*'s Son, was, at firſt, a Captain againſt the *Carthaginians*; and charging the other Captains with Treachery, he made himſelf Abſolute, *An. Rom.* 349, maintain'd a War againſt the *Carthaginians*, and at laſt turn'd them out of *Sicily*. The *Sicilians*, weary of his Government, endeavour'd to be rid of him: but their Deſign miſcarrying, their Slavery encreaſed. He pretended to be a Wit and a Poet, but was mock'd and ridicul'd for it by the *Grecians*; which made him more cruel to his Subjects. He plunder'd many Temples, and took away a Cloak of Gold Tiſſue from *Jupiter*'s Statue, ſaying, That it was too Hot in Summer, and too Cold in Winter, and put a Woollen one inſtead of it. Another time, he pluck'd off *Æſculapius*'s Golden Beard, becauſe his Father *Apollo* had none. So many cruel Actions and Sacrileges made him ſo odious, that he ſuſpected every Body, and built an Houſe under the Ground, where none was to enter, not his own Wife and Son, without being firſt ſtript naked, to ſhew that they had no Arms with them. After a Reign of 38 Years, he died, *An. Rom.* 386, in the 103d Olympiad, in a violent manner (as ſome ſay.) *Suidas* and others attribute unto him ſome Comedies, an Hiſtory, and other Treatiſes in Verſe. *Diodor. Sic. l.* 13, &c. *Plutarch in his Life*. *Euſeb. in Chron.* *Suidas*, &c.

DENYS, *Dionyſius* II. call'd *the Younger*, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, ſucceeded his Father in 386, with the help of the Army, having promis'd to govern mildly; but as ſoon as he was ſettl'd, he kill'd his Brethren, and forc'd his Subjects, by his Cruelties, to turn him out: ſo he retir'd to *Locri*, in *Italy*, where he was kindly receiv'd; but continuing his Cruelties, and debauching the *Locrian*'s Wives, he was expell'd ſhamefully. Then he return'd to *Syracuſa*, and was reſtor'd to the Throne 10 Years after his Abdication; and beginning his former Life, he was expell'd again, *An. Rom.* 411, and forc'd to retire to *Corinth*, where his low Condition oblig'd him to keep a School. *Diodor. Sic. lib.* 16. *Juſtin*, *lib.* 21.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* III. in 1279, being in prejudice of the Right of his Brother *Robert*, Earl of *Bologne*, from whom deſcended *Catherine de Medicis*, alſo Counteſs of *Bologne*, who had Right to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, after *Sebaſtian*'s and *Henry*'s Death. *Denys* built or eſtabliſh'd 44 Towns in *Portugal*, founded the Military Order of Jeſus Chriſt, and having reign'd 46 Years, died in 1325, the happieſt Prince of his time. *Mariana*, *l.* 14. & 15. *Duard. Geneal. des Rois de Port.*

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, living in the *Ptolemy's Epiphanes*, and *Philometor*'s Reigns, mentioned by *Polybius*, *l.* 14. *Suidas* ſpeaks of another, of the ſame Name and Town, related to the Author of the *Roman Antiquities*, living in *Adrian*'s Reign, and ſirnam'd the *Muſician*. Monſieur *La Mothe le Vayer* thinks that this laſt is not different from *Denys* the *Athenian* who liv'd in *Adrian*'s Reign, and compos'd a Lexicon of the *Attick Expreſſions*. *Strabo*, *lib.* 13. mentions another *Denys*, a Sophiſter, Hiſtorian, and Author of many Orations. *Voſſius* ſaith, that he was born at *Pergamum*, *Apollodorus*'s Diſciple, and ſirnam'd *the Attick*. *Voſſius Hiſt. Græc. l.* 2. *c.* 3.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, Biſhop of *Corinth*, one of the moſt conſiderable Perſons of his time for Learning, Piety, and Elocution. He flouriſh'd about the Year 170, and not only govern'd his own Dioceſe, but took care of almoſt the whole Catholick Church, by writing Letters into foreign Parts. The Greek *Menæon* reports him a Martyr, and that he was beheaded with a Sword upon the 29th of *November*, probably in the Year 178. There are none of his Epiſtles extant, but a Catalogue of 'em is preſerv'd by *Euſebius*; they were written to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Athenians*, *Amaſtrians* in *Pontus*, *Gnoſſians* in *Crete*, and to the *Romans*. *Martyrol. Roman.* 8 *April*. *Hieron. de Script. Eccleſ.* *Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 4. *cap.* 23. *Baron. Annal.* *Cave Hiſtor. Liter.* &c.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius*, Biſhop of *Milan*, liv'd in the 4th Century. He was a very zealous and orthodox Prelate; but good-natur'd, and ſomewhat credulous: His eaſineſs of Belief made him ſign the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius* at the Council of *Milan*, not imagining that Compliance of ſuch ill Conſequence to the Catholick Faith. *Euſebius Vercellenſis* perceiving him very ſorry for what he had done, projected an Expedient to bring him off, and raze his Subſcription: for this *Euſebius*, being preſs'd by the *Arians* to ſign the ſame Inſtrument, pretended he was willing to give them Satisfaction, but could not conſent to ſet his Hand after *Dionyſius*, being his Senior. The *Arians* being extremely deſirous of *Euſebius*'s Authority in condemning *Athanaſius*, ſtruck out *Dionyſius*'s Name to make him room: and when they had done that, *Euſebius* deſir'd to be excus'd, and told 'em, he could by no means ſign a Sentence againſt an innocent Perſon. The Emperor *Conſtantius* baniſh'd this *Dionyſius*, who died in Exile, in the Defence of the *Nicene* Faith. *S. Ambr. Ep.* 82. *ad Vercell.* *Athanaſ. ad Solit.* *Ruffin. l.* 1. *c.* 20. *Sulpic. Sever. l.* 2. *Hiſt. Sac.* *Socrat. l.* 2. *c.* 29. *Sozom. l.* 4. *c.* 8.

DENYS, or *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a *Scythian* by Birth, and a Monk by Profeſſion, was an Acquaintance of *Caſſiodorus*, who gives him a great Character for his Learning and Piety, in his Book *de Divinis Lectionibus*. He was call'd *Exiguus* upon the account of the Littleneſs of his Stature, and died about the Year 556. His Works are, *Collectio ſive Codex Canonum Eccleſiaſticorum* Tranſlated into Latin, conſiſting of the firſt fifty Apoſtolical Canons, and the Canons of the Councils of *Nice*, *Conſtantinople*, *Chalcedon*, *Sardica*, and ſome others held in *Africk*. *Collectio Decretorum Pontificum Romanorum à Siricio ad Anaſtaſium II.* *Epiſtola Synodica S. Cyrilli & Conſilii Alexandrini adverſus Neſtorium*, tranſlated into Latin. *Epiſtola Paſchalis Proterii ad Leonem Latine verſa, una cum Epiſtolis duabus ipſius Exigui Paſchalibus, ad Petronium & Bonifacium.* *Cyclus Paſchalis Annorum XCVII*, beginning from the Year 527. In this *Cycle*, *Dionyſius* computes from the Incarnation of Chriſt, without mentioning Olympiads, Conſulates, or any other Æra, and was the firſt who began this Method of Chronology. *Caſſiodor.* *Bede Hiſt. Eccl. l.* 5. *c.* 22. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. c.* 27. *Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.* *Baron. A. C.* 527. *Petav. l.* 6. *de Doct. Temp. c.* 5. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. &c.*

DENYS, or *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, Author of the *Roman Antiquities*, liv'd in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, as appears both from the beginning of his Hiſtory, and likewiſe from the 14th Book of *Strabo*'s Geography. After *Auguſtus* had defeated *Mark Anthony* at *Actium*, and put an End to the Civil Wars, this Hiſtorian came to *Rome*, where he liv'd, as he relates himſelf, 22 Years, to make himſelf Maſter of the Latin Tongue, and to get furniſh'd with Materials for his Deſign. He wrote 20 Books of the *Roman Antiquities*, of which we have but the firſt 11 remaining. *Photius* aſſures us, that he had read over all the 20, and likewiſe an Epitome in 5 Books, written by the Author. *Dionyſius*'s Chronology is very exact, and much valued. *Photius Bibl. Cod.* 83, 84. *Suidas*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.* *La Mothe d'Vayer Jugements des Hiſt.*

DENYS I. Biſhop of *Paris*. It's ſaid, he came into *Gallia* under the Reign of *Decius*; that he was Biſhop of *Paris*, and ſuffer'd Martyrdom there, having his Head cut off. 'Tis to this Biſhop, and not to the *Areopagite*, that the Story belongs, of his *Walking with his Head in his Hand*, related by ſome over-credulous Writers of the middle Ages. *Gregor. Turon.* *Fortunat. &c.*

DEO-GRATIAS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, choſen to that See at the Inſtance of the Emperor *Valentinian*, about the Year 452. This Prince regretting the Vacancy of the See, which had been unprovided 13 Years, the *Vandals* having baniſh'd the Prelates, got leave of their King *Genſericus* that *Deo-Gratias* might be choſen. This Biſhop, after the Sacking of *Rome* by the ſame *Genſericus*, ſold the Church-Plate to redeem the *Roman* Captives; and wanting room to entertain 'em all in, he made uſe of 2 Churches to lodge thoſe that were ſick in, and took particular care of them himſelf. The *Arians* envying him the Reputation of his Generoſity and Charity, attempted to take away his Life; but God preſerving him from their Practices, he died a natural Death *Anno* 456, after three Years Government of that See. *Victor Uticenſis l.* 1. *Perſec. Vandal.* *Baron. A. C.* 452. *&c.*

DEPTFORD, a large Town in *Kent*, in *Suton* Lath, ſituate at the Fall of the River *Ravensburn* into the *Thames*, among rich and low Meadows, and provided with a Dock and Store-Houſe for the Navy Royal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

DERBENT, a Town and Caſtle in *Georgia*, belonging to the King of *Perſia*. It is the greateſt Paſſage from *Perſia*, and the Southern Provinces of *Aſia*, to *Muſcovy*, and other Northern Countries of *Aſia* and *Europe*. It contains the ſpace betwixt Mount *Caucaſus* and the *Caſpian* Sea. It is called *Derbent*, becauſe of its ſhape which is Long and Narrow. The Turks name it *Demir*, or *Temir-Capi*; that is, *Iron-Gate:* The Arabians, *Bal-Al-Abuad*, the *Gate*, or *Gates:* And the Latins *Porta Caucaſiæ*, and *Pilæ Iberiæ*. There is a convenient Port.

DERBICES, or *Derbians*, People of *Perſia*, on the Borders of *Scythia*, toward the *Caſpian* Sea, and about Mount *Caucaſus*, who acknowledged no other Divinity but the Earth, to which they ſacrificed no Female Creatures. They puniſh'd ſeverely the leaſt Crimes; and bending the higheſt Branches of two Trees, tied the Arms and Legs of Criminals to them, that being let out, they might tear them to pieces. They kill'd and Devour'd thoſe that were above 70, even their own Parents, but buried them that Died a Natural Death. *Strabo. Salmaſius* on *Plin.*

DERBY, Lat. *Derventia*, the Chief Place of *Derbyſhire*, is about 100 Miles North and by Weſt from *London*. It ſtands on the South Parts of the County, on the Weſt Banks of the River *Derwent*, where a ſmall River doth run into it. Over the *Derwent*, on the North-Eaſt of the Town, is a fine Bridge, built all of Free-ſtone, with a fair Chapel upon it, and both bearing the Name of St. *Mary*'s. This Town among the reſt ſuffer'd much from the *Danes*, but was again repair'd by the Lady *Ethelfled*; ſo that it is to this Day a, Large, Populous and Rich Place, conſiſting of five Pariſhes, and inferiour to few In-land Towns. Among its Churches, that call'd *All-hallows* is the Principal, whoſe beautiful high Steeple was erected at the ſole Charge of Young Men and Maids, as appears by the Inſcriptions cut upon every Square of the Steeple. Here is alſo a fair Hall, built ſome Years ſince of Free-ſtone, at the County Charge, where the Aſſizes are conſtantly kept. The Title of Earl of *Derby* was firſt in the Houſe of *Ferrars*, next in that of *Lancaſter*, where it ended with *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England* by the Name of *Henry* IV. but in the Reign of *Henry* VII. it was reviv'd in the Perſon of *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, and of *Man*, in whoſe Name it has continued ever ſince, the ſame being at this time enjoy'd by the Right Honourable *William Stanley*, the preſent Earl of *Derby*.

DERBYSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Derbienſis*, is an Inland County in the very middle of *England*, having *Yorkſhire* on the North, *Leiceſter* on the South, *Nottinghamſhire* on the Eaſt, *Stafford* and *Cheſhire* on the Weſt, from North to South 38 Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt about 28; by the River *Derwent*, which runs through the middle of it from North to South, into the *Trent*. It is naturally divided into 2 Parts, Eaſt and Weſt; but its common Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 106 Pariſhes, and 10 Market-Towns. In this County, among others, dwelt the *Coritani*, in the time of the Romans. In the Heptarchy, 'twas a Province of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now 'tis in the Dioceſs of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. Here the Air is good and healthful, as in moſt In-land Counties; the Soil is rich, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt Parts: But in the North and Weſt 'tis Hilly, with a Black and Moſſie Ground; poor above, but rich under ground. For Fuel, inſtead of Wood, which the Iron-Works and Lead-Mines have waſted, this County is ſo plentiful of Coals, that, beſides what is us'd in it, the neighbouring Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Lincoln* are ſupplied with this ſort of Fuel. For Building, it affords not only good Clay for Bricks, but alſo ſtore of Free-ſtone, or durable great Stone, and in many Parts Limeſtone: Here is alſo Alabaſter, Chryſtal, Black and Grey Marble, and ſuch as poliſhes well; beſides whole Quarries of Mill-ſtones and Whet-ſtones. But the chiefeſt Commodity of the Country is Lead, the beſt in *England*, not to ſay in *Europe:* Famous for this is the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, as well for its Quarries, but particularly for its three wonderful Caves. There are two Springs call'd *Quardon-Springs*, near *Derby*, much of the Nature of *Tunbridge* Waters in *Kent*, and the *Spaws* in *Yorkſhire*; as ſtrong of the Mineral, and as effectual in the Operation: Of *Wirkſworth* Springs, one is warm, and the other cold; though ſo near each other, that a Man may put one Hand in one, and the other in the other. The Market-Towns are *Derby*, the County-Town; *Alfreton*, *Aſhbourn*, *Bankwell*, *Bolſover*, *Chapel* in the *Frith*, *Cheſterfield*, *Dranfield*, *Tidſwell* and *Wirkſworth*. Laſtly, Beſides the two Knights of the Shire, this County ſends two Members to ſerve in Parliament, which are Choſen by *Derby*-Town.

DERCETO, a Goddeſs of the Aſſyrians, call'd *Atergatis*. *Ovid* makes mention of her being Metamorphos'd into a Fiſh. *Mnaſeas* reports, that *Derceto* was a Queen of *Syria*, who being extreamly fond of Fiſh, forbid her Subjects to Eat them; and upon the ſcore of this Severity, being thrown into the Sea by *Mopſus* a *Lydian*, was devour'd by the Fiſhes. *Hygin. Strabo*, lib. 16. *Ovid. Metam.*

DERPT, a Town of *Livonia*, formerly nam'd *Torpatum*, ſituated between the Lakes of *Peipis* and *Worzer*, on the River *Eimbeck*. The *Moſcovites* call it *Juriogorod*, and poſſeſſed it till 1230. Then it was taken by the great Maſter of the Teutonick Order, who erected it into a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Riga*. It was re-taken by the *Moſcovites*, in 1558. And by the Peace in 1582. it was yielded, with the reſt of *Livonia*, to the *Polanders*. But in 1625. the *Swedes* took it from the *Polanders*; and *Guſtavus Adolphus* founded an Univerſity there in 1632. *Olearius*'s *Travels*.

DERRY, Lat. *Roboretum*, *Derra*, *Deria*, commonly called *London-Derry*, is both a City and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Eaſt by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the Weſt by *Dunglaſs*, and was heretofore call'd *Colrane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, ſent about an hundred Years ſince into theſe Parts; and in 1664. the Biſhop's See was removed from *Raphoe* hither. See *London-Derry*.

DERVIS, a kind of Mahometan Monks; otherwiſe call'd *Mevelavites*, from their Founder *Mevelava*. *Dervis* ſignifies Poor, or detached from the World; and often times this Name is given to all ſorts of Religious People; but it is proper to the *Mevelavites*. Their Chief Monaſtery is near *Cogni*, in *Natolia*, where there are 4 or 500 Religious of that Order; and when a general Chapter is held there, they meet ſometimes above 8000 together. Their General lives in that Monaſtery, and is call'd *Haſcen*, or *Azen Beba*; that is, Moſt Great Father. *Ottoman* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, made all the other Convents depending upon this; and had ſuch Reſpect for thoſe Monks, that he made their General ſit on his Throne. They have their Legs and Stomachs naked in all Seaſons: They Faſt every *Thurſday* till Sun-ſet, beſides the ordinary Faſt of *Ramezan:* Every *Friday* and *Tueſday* they meet before their Superior; where one of them playing upon the Flute; the reſt turn round with a wonderful ſwiftneſs: And this Ceremony is very devoutly obſerv'd to imitate their Founder, who having turn'd thus for 14 Days together fell into an Ecſtaſie, and had particular Revelations concerning the Settlement of their Order. The Flute is eſteem'd by them as ſanctified by *Jacob*, and other Shepherds of the Old Teſtament. They profeſs Poverty, Chaſtity and Obedience; but if they cannot be Continent, they may have leave to go out of the Monaſtery and Marry. Some play Tricks, by way of Hocus-Pocus, to amuſe the People; ſome practiſe Witchcraft; and all drink much Wine, Brandy, and other fudling Liquors, to excite Mirth, which is allowed to their Order. There is a famous Monaſtery of theſe *Dervis* in *Egypt*, where they worſhip for their Saint a certain *Kederle*, or *Chederles*; who was, as they ſay, a valiant Knight that kill'd Dragons, and venomous Beaſts, and is ſtill inviſibly alive, and gives power to charm Serpents, and to be deliver'd from Shipwracks. Some Authors think that this *Kederle* is St. *George*. But 'tis more probable that *Kederle* comes from *Cheder Elias*, which Name the *Arabians* give to the Prophet *Elias:* or *Cheder* ſignifies the Green or Strong; becauſe never being Dead, he is always full of Vigour. The *Dervis* under pretence of Preaching their Faith every were, are often employ'd as *Spyes*. The *Dervis* of *Egypt* have plac'd in Heaven their *Kederle*'s Horſe, *Mahomet*'s Camel, and the *Seven Sleeper*'s Dog. Monſieur *de Thevenot* mentions the Prophet *Saleh*'s *Camel*, the Ram ſacrificed by *Abraham*, *Moſes*'s Cow, *Soloman*'s Ant, the Queen of *Sheba*'s Parrot, *Eſdras*'s Aſs, *Jonas*'s Whale, the *Seven Sleeper*'s Dog, and *Mahomet*'s Camel, among the Beaſts which are to go into Paradiſe according to the *Mahometan*'s Opinion. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*. *M. Thevenot*'s *Travels*, part 1.

DES CARTES (*Renatus*) Lord of *Perron*, the Famous French Philoſopher, deſcended from a very good Family of Leſſer *Britany*, in *France*. He had an excellent Genius for Philoſophy and the Mathematicks; to which he apply'd himſelf with extraordinary Succeſs, untill his Warlike Inclination, and the Humour of the Times, made him go to the Army, where he gave ſufficient proof of his Courage both in *Germany* and *Hungary*. But the love of Philoſophy inſpiring him with Thoughts of withdrawing into ſome retir'd place, the better to ſeek and find out the true Reaſons of the chief *Phænomena*'s of Nature, and of our Knowledge, he came to *Egmond* in *Holland*; where, and in other Parts of the Province, he ſpent 25 Years in this laborious and glorious Exerciſe. The firſt thing he publiſhed was his Book of *Meditations*, which his learned Contemporaries impugn'd with ſeveral Objections, all Anſwered by him with great Judgment and Solidity. His *Syſtem* is well order'd, conciſe and clear. The Curious and Learned of his time diverted him often by Letters and Viſits, conſulting him as the Oracle of Philoſophy. King *Lewis* XIII. and Cardinal *Richlieu* us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to perſwade him to come and live near them. And at the ſame time, *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Swedeland*, preſs'd him to come to her Court: Which after much importunity, he conſented to, and had the Honour of being ſent for by that Princeſs at Five a Clock every Morning, to her Study, to entertain her with his learned Diſcourſe. But ſhe did not enjoy this Satisfaction long, this incomparable Man dying about a Month after his arrival, *An.* 1650. and in the 54th. Year of his Age. Monſieur *Chanaut*, Ambaſſador then at *Stockholm* from the Court of *France*, erected him a ſtately Tomb; but his Body was afterwards taken thence, and brought into *France*, where it lies in a fine Tomb of White-Marble, in the Church of St. *Genevieve*, at *Paris*. Beſides his *Meditations*, *Principles*, *Method*, *Paſſions of the Soul*, &c. 2 Volumes of his Letters were Printed after his Death, with an Addition to his Treatiſe *De Homine*.

DESIRADE, One of the *Antillè* Iſlands of the Northern *America*, belonging to the French, who have ſeveral Colonies there. *Chriſtopher Columbus* was the firſt who diſcover'd and nam'd this Iſland: 'Tis ſmall but very Fruitful, and about 10 or 12 Leagues from *Garda Loupa*.

DESMOND, Lat. *Deſmonia*, by the Iriſh *Deſwown*, is a County of the Province of *Munſter* in the South-Weſt part of *Ireland* upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Bantry*, having *Kerry* on the North, the Ocean on the Weſt, and County of *Cork* on the South-Eaſt. Its chiefeſt Towns are *Donegra* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*. This Name of *Deſmond* in the foregoing Ages ſtretcht far and wide in this Tract, even from the Sea to the River *Shanon*, and was called *South-Munſter*; the *Fitz-Geralds* deſcended from the Noble and Ancient Houſe of *Kildare*, having large Poſſeſſions here. King *Edward* III. created Earl of *Deſmond*, *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, among whoſe Poſterity were many great Men for their Valour and Wealth, whoſe Fame and Credit reach'd very far, until *Gerald* the laſt Earl of *Deſmond* of that Name, by his Dangerous Rebellion loſt himſelf, and in a great manner wilfully undid a moſt Noble and Potent Family. Yet thoſe that ſtill bear the greateſt Name, and are moſt powerful in this County, are the *Fitz-Geralds*; although ſome of them have for ſundry reſpects aſſum'd other Surnames, as Barons, *Fitz-Gibbons*, &c. *Camb. Brit*. But the Right Honourable *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh* is alſo Earl of *Deſmond*.

DESPAUTERIUS, (*John*) Born at *Ninove* in *Flanders*, a Grammarian in the XVIth Century; famous for his Grammatical Books ſo often Re-printed, dy'd in 1520. *Le Mire in Elog. Belg. &c.*

DESPOT, This word originally ſignifies *Maſter* or *Lord*, from the Greek δεσπότης: But in the Grecian Empire it ſignified the firſt Dignity after that of the Emperor; therefore Princes or other Lords ſpeaking to the *Deſpot* gave him the Title of Βασιλεία σȣ, that is, *your Majeſty*; and his Wife was call'd Βασίλισσα, *Queen*. There were two Kingdoms of *Deſpots*, one in *Peloponneſus*, now *Morea*, poſſeſs'd by the Emperor's Brother, which was divided between two *Deſpots* the Emperor's Brethren, about the end of that Empire. The Second was *Ætolia*, *Acarnania*, and the Neighbouring Iſlands. There was alſo a Third *Deſpot* out of *Greece*, viz. the *Deſpot* of *Servia*. *Gregoras*, *Pachimeres*, *Acropolitus*, *Chriſtodulus*, and other Greek Hiſtorians.

DESSAW, a Town of the *Higher Saxony* in *Germany*, on the *Elbe*, with a Citadel, the Chief Town and Reſidence of the Prince of *Anhalt*. See *Anhalt*.

DEUCALION, King of *Theſſaly*, *Prometheus*'s Son; There happen'd in his time ſuch a Deluge in *Theſſaly*, that the Poets took occaſion to ſay all Mankind periſh'd; and that *Deucalion* and *Pyrrhus*, to re-people the World, did, according to the advice of the Oracle of *Themis*, caſt Stones behind 'em, which were chang'd into Men and Women. *Ovid.l.* 1. *Metam*. Becauſe this Deluge is a famous Epocha in Hiſtory, it is neceſſary to know when it happen'd; An ancient Author quoted by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, placeth it 330 Years before the taking of *Troy*; if ſo, then it happen'd in the 3200 of the *Julian* Period, 2540. of the W. 1514. before Chriſt, 884 after *Noah*'s *Flood*, 248 after that of *Ogyges*, 4 before the going of the *Iſraelites* out of *Egypt*, 77 of *Moſes*, and 44 of *Cecrops*'s Reign. *Salian*, *Sponde*, &c. place it in the 2530 of the W. 1523 before Chriſt, 67. of *Moſes*, and 34 of *Cecrops*. *S. Hierom*, S. *Cyril* and S. *Auſtin* place it in *Cecrops*'s time; nevertheleſs, S. *Auſtin* ſeems to follow *Varro*'s Opinion, who placeth it in the Reign of *Cranaus Cecrops*'s Succeſſor. *Georgius Syncellus*, *Cedrenus*, and others cannot agree about the time. *Ubbo Emmius* placeth it 349 Years after the taking of *Troy*, and 1533 Years before Jeſus Chriſt. The Earl of *Arundel*'s Marbles, publiſhed and Commented upon by *Selden*, move this Epocha 16 Years forward. *Apollodorus*, *l.* 1. *Diodor. l.* 4. *Strabo*, *l.* 9. *S. Hierom*, S. *Auſtin*, *De Civ. Dei*, *l.* 18. *c.* 10. *Ubbo Emmius*, *l.* 1. *Vet. Græc. Petav. P.* 2. *l.* 2. *c.* 9. *ration. temp. & in Chron.* [It is remarable, that *Noah* being call'd *iſch haadama*, that is, *Husbandman*, thoſe words may be tranſlated into Greek, ἀνὴρ πύῤῥας, *Pyrrha's Husband*, In Phœnician *Eben* ſignifies *a Stone*, and *a Son*; ſo we may believe that the Stones, the Poets affirm to have been thrown by *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, were nothing elſe, but their Children, ſo repreſented by the equivocal word.]

DEVENTER, the Chief Town of *Over-Yſſel* in the *Low-Countries*, having formerly a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Utrecht*, in Latin *Daventria*. It is large, fine, well built, and well inhabited, encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and Towers, and a deep Ditch which is always full of Water. *Guichardin Deſcr. du Pais-bas*, *Valer. Andr. De Reide*, &c.

DEVERRA, a Goddeſs honoured by the Pagans, that they might freely ſweep their Houſes, from *Deverro*, to ſweep. According to *Varro* and S. *Auſtin de Civit. Dei*, ſhe was one of the three Divinities Worſhipped by the Ancients as the Defender of Women brought to Bed, againſt *Sylvanus* the God of Foreſts and Fields, who they were afraid would get into the Houſe in the Night-time, and do 'em ſome miſchief. Thoſe three Divinities were *Intercidona*, ſo nam'd from the edge of an Ax; *Pilomna*, from the Peſtle, and *Deverra* from the Brooms; *Intercidona* preſided over the lopping of Trees, and *Pilomna* guided the Peſtle in bruiſing Corn, and making Meal. This was the Ceremony of their Worſhip. Three Men in the Night-time went round about the Houſe, ſtriking the Threſhold with an Ax, afterwards with a Peſtle, and ſweeping it at laſt with a Broom. *Cattari en ſes Images des Dieux*.

DEVICE, a Compound of Figures and Words, the Figure being call'd the *Body*, and the Words the *Soul* of the Device; or according to *P. Bohours*, a painted Metaphor, which repreſents one Object by another, with which it has ſome reſemblance. There are ſeveral ſorts of Devices. 1. Heroick, as a Bomb burſting in the Air with this Motto, *Alter poſt fulmina terror*. 2. Moral, as Elementary Fire with theſe words, *Eterno perche puro*, to intimate the laſtingneſs of free and diſ-intereſs'd Friendſhip. 3. Political, as a Watch and theſe Words, *Motibus arcanis*, to give an Idea of the Conduct of a Prince, who though his Actions are Publick, keeps the Spring and occaſion of 'em ſecret and conceal'd. 4. Chriſtian, as a Pair of Colours pierced and torn, with this Motto, *Quanto lacera piu tanto piu bella*, to repreſent the Beauties of Evangelical Poverty. 5. Satyrical, as a Sea-Crab, which walks backward with theſe words, *Plus citra*, in raillery, of *Charles* the Vth's Pillars of *Hercules*, and Motto *Plus ultra*, when that Prince was forc'd to withdraw from before *Metz*. 6. Burleſque, as an Aſs feeding on Thiſtles, with theſe words, *Pungant modo ſaturent*, a lively Repreſentation of a Paraſite who does not care how much he is laugh'd at at great Mens Tables, ſo he be ſuffer'd to fill his Belly. The King of *France* has taken the Sun with this Motto, *Unus ſufficit Orbi*, for his Device. Though Hieroglyphick Figures, Emblems, and Symbols are almoſt as old as Mankind, Devices are of a much later Date; we find none in the *Roman* Hiſtory, nor do we read of any made for *Alexander* after all his Conqueſts. *P. Menetrier*.

DEVISES, a Market and Borough-Town of *Swanbourn* Hundred in the Heart of *Wiltſhire*; ſo call'd, becauſe anciently divided betwixt the King and the Biſhop of *Salisbury*. It is the biggeſt and beſt Town for Trading in *Wiltſhire*, next to *Salisbury* the Chief of the County, 89 Miles from *London*.

DEVONSHIRE, Lat. *Comitatus Devonienſis*, a Large and Maritime County of *England*, Bounded Northward with the *Severn* Sea, Southward with the *Chanel*, Eaſtward with *Dorſet* and *Somerſetſhires*, and Weſtward with *Cornwal*. In which extent it bears a Square of 50 Miles, divided into 33 Hundreds, wherein are 39 Market-Towns, and 394 Pariſhes. Inhabited as *Cornwal*, with the *Danmonii* in the time of the *Romans*, being a Province of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and now making up with *Cornwal* the Dioceſe of *Exeter*. Here the Air is pretty ſharp, but healthful. The Soil in ſome parts, as the *South Hams*, ſo fruitful that it needs no Art; in *Dartmore* ſo barren, that it will hardly be bettered by any Art; but generally anſwering the Husbandman's Induſtry: Which is ſuch in this Country, that they ſpare for no Coſt or Pains to keep its Soil in a moderate degree of fruitfulneſs, with Marl, Chalk, Lime, Sea-Sand, Compoſt, Soap-Aſhes, Rags, and what not. Here are alſo Tin and Lead-Mines, and in the Reign of King *Edward* I. great Quantities of Silver were digg'd out of Silver Mines, which have been long ſince laid aſide. Load-ſtone alſo has been found in the Rocks upon *Dartmore*. Beſides the *Tamer*, which parts *Devonſhire* from *Cornwal*, here are the Rivers *Ex*, *Tow*, *Towbridge*, and the *Dart*; with others of leſs Note. Among the Manufactures of this County, Cloathing is the principal. Its Monuments of Antiquity and other Curioſities, are the Trophies upon *Exmere*, a Pit in the Pariſh of *North-Taunton*, the Hanging Stone near *Combmerton*, and the *Gubbings*. Its Sea-Ports of chief Note, are *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth* on the South, and *Combmerton* and *Ilfordcomb*, on the North Channel; As for *Barnſtable* and *Beddiford*, they lie ſome Miles within the County; The firſt, a noted Sea-Port Town on the River, *Tow*, and the laſt, on the *Towbridge*. This County has been dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in ſeveral Families of which the *Rivers* and *Courtneys* enjoy'd it long, as now the *Cavendiſhes* may do, who have poſſeſſion of it in the 4th. Generation; the firſt Earl of this Family was *William* Lord *Cavendiſh* of *Harwich*, created Earl of *Devonſhire* by K. *James* I. *An.* 1618. and from him ſucceeded in a right Line the Right Honourable *William Cavendiſh*, the preſent Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of His Majeſties Houſhold, and Created Duke of *Devonſhire* by King *William* III. Laſtly, out of this County are choſen, beſides the 2 Knights of the Shire, 24 Parliament Men.

DEVREUX, the Surname of a Noble Family in *England*, derived from a noted Town of that Name in *Normandy*, they were Gentlemen of good Eſtates in *Cornwal*, in the time of King *Stephen*, and very ſerviceable to the Princes in whoſe Reigns they lived, againſt the *Welch* and *French*. Sir *John Devereux* ſerved King *Edward* the Third, *The Black Prince*, and Prince *Richard*, afterward *Richard* II. who made him Governour of *Leeds*-Caſtle in *Kent*, and retain'd him to Serve him with 100 Men at Arms, whereof 5 were to be Knights, beſides himſelf: He was afterwards made Captain of *Calais*, Conſtable of *Dover*-Caſtle, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Steward of the King's Houſhold, and appointed to Treat with the *French* and *Flemiſh*. He was Summoned to Parliament amongſt the Barons of the Realm, 8 *R*. 2. and Died in 17 *Richard* 2. The firſt of this Family advanced to the Peerage was *Walter*, who Marrying the Heireſs of *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley, Com. Staff.* was created Lord *Ferrers* in the firſt of *E*. 4. for his Services in the War againſt K. *Henry* VI. having alſo a large Addition made to his Eſtate at the ſame time. He was Slain with King *Richard* III. at *Boſworth Field*; being ſucceeded by his Son *John*; and he by his Son *Walter*, who was imploy'd by *Henry* VIII. in his Wars againſt *France*, made Juſtice of *South Wales*, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards in the 4th of *Edward* VI. Viſcount *Hereford*; and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Walter*, who was Field-Marſhal of the Army againſt the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, in the Rebellion 12 *Eliz*. and created Earl of *Eſſex* in the 14th of that Queen. He aſſiſted at the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and by thoſe who envy'd his Greatneſs, was ſent into *Ireland* againſt the Great *Oneal*; where Affairs were ſo managed, that he could do nothing, though he was promis'd the Sovereignty of *Ulſter*. So that being abandon'd by the Court, and deſerted by his Friends and Soldiers, he return'd to *England*, having greatly diminiſh'd his Eſtate; But by the contrivance of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, he was ſent thither again with the Title of Earl Marſhal of that Kingdom, but died of Grief and a Flux, *Sept*. 22. 1576. not without ſuſpicion of Poiſon, which was heighten'd upon the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s ſudden Marriage with his fair Widow. This *Walter* was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who being brought to Court by the Earl of *Leiceſter* his Father-in-Law, did quickly inſinuate himſelf into the Queens favour, which ſhe diſcover'd with ſome paſſion, upon his going privately from Court to ſee ſome Service in *France*; whereupon ſhe ſent for him, and was very uneaſie till he return'd, often ſaying, *We ſhall have this Young fellow knock'd on the Head, as fooliſh* Sidney *was by his own forwardneſs*. His Noble Exploit at *Cadiz* upon the *Spaniſh* Fleet, and ſacking the Town, rais'd him high in the Eſteem of the Soldiery, aud made him very popular, which created him many Enemies. After which he was ſent againſt the famous *Iriſh* Rebel *Tirone*, but either not being able or willing to follow the Directions of the Court, he was outed of the Queen's favour, and coming home with a deſign to remove his Enemies from about her, was confined to his Houſe; whither abundance of Military Men reſorted to him, and being prevailed with to make an Inſurrection by their Advice, and his Confidence of the favour of the People, he took Arms and declar'd for removing ill Counſellors from about the Queen; but having miſs'd in his expectation as to the Aſſiſtance of the *Londoners*, he retired to *Eſſex-Houſe*, and was obliged to Surrender, and for this Inſurrection was Beheaded. His Son *Robert* was reſtored by King *James* VI. and having received a Diſcontent as to the diſannulling of his Marriage with *Frances* Daughter to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, he went to the Palatinate to exerciſe himſelf in the Myſtery of War; and when the Rupture happened betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, he Commanded the Forces of the Latter as General. He died without Iſſue in *London*, *Sept*. 14. 1646. not without Suſpicion of Poiſon. And thereupon the Title of Viſcount *Hereford* devolved upon Sir *Walter Devereux*, Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Devereux* of *Caſtle Bromwich*, in Com. *War*. This Sir *Walter* by his Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Knightly* of *Borrowhall*, Com. *Staff*. had, amongſt other Children, *Leiceſter* who ſucceeded him, and by his Lady *Priſcilla*, had *Edward* the preſent Viſcount *Hereford*, *Dugdale*, *Fuller*. &c.

DEUS-DEDIT, a Pope, by Birth a *Roman*, very Charitable, ſaid to have heal'd a Leprous Sore by the Application of his Mouth, Govern'd near three Years, and Died in 617. A Letter of his to *Gordian* Biſhop of *Sevil*, is ſtill extant. *Anaſtaſius in Vit. Pap. Baronius A. C.* 614. &c.

DEUTERIA, *Theodebert* I. King of *Mets*'s Wife in the VIth. Century. Some ſay, that ſhe left her Husband to follow him; others that ſhe was a Widow. *Theodebert* to pleaſe his Father, left her to Marry *Wiſigarde*; but his Father Dying, he divorc'd this laſt to retake *Deuteria*, who being jealous of the extraordinary Beauty of her Daughter by her firſt Husband, caus'd her to be Drown'd, leſt *Theodebert* ſhould fall in love with her: which made him Divorce her, and take *Wiſigarde* again. *Greg. Tur. l.* 3. *c.* 23. *Aimoin. l.* 2. *Valois T.* 1. *des Geſt. Franc. &c.*

DEUTERONOMY, The Name of a Canonical Book of the Bible, the Fifth of thoſe that *Moſes* Compos'd, nam'd by the Hebrews *Elle haddebarim*, which are the firſt words of it; and by the Greeks *Deuteronomos*, or *Second Law*, becauſe it is repeated therein, tho' another way. It was Compos'd in 2583 of the *W*. and *Joſhua* or *Eſdras* added the laſt Chapter, as 'tis ſuppoſed. *S. Auſtin l.* 1. *De Mir. Script c.* 35. *Torniel. A. M.* 2583. *n.* 32. *Salian, Bellarmin. Sixtus Senen. l.* 2. *Bibl.*

DEUX-PONTS, in German *Zweibruk*, *Bipontium*; a Town of the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, having the Title of Dukedom, and a Strong Caſtle.

DEUX-PONTS, a Family, ſo Nam'd from the Town of that Name. The Family of *Deux-Ponts* is a Branch of that of *Bavaria*. The King of *Sweden* has Right to this Dukedom; and the *French* in 1676. took the Town upon his Account. It has been partly ruin'd ſince. And by the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697, the *French* all quitted all their Pretenſions to this Dutchy in favour of the *Swedes*.

DEXTER (*Flavius*) *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Captain of the Guards, Son of *Pacianus*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, liv'd towards the end of the IVth. Cent. in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the great; he was Contempory with the Poet *Prudentius*. *S. Jerom* Dedicates his Book *De Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis* to him, and mentions his having wrote a General Hiſtory. *Baron. A. C.* 388. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *c.* 10. &c.

DEY, the Name of him who Commands at *Tunis* in *Africa*, with almoſt a Sovereign Authority, inſtead of their Ancient Kings. The Grand Seignior has a Baſſa here, but Subject to the Dey, ſince the *Moors* Rebelled, and created their firſt Dey call'd *Oſman:* and if Ambaſſadors Complain of the Injuſtice by thoſe *Corſairs* to the Grand Seignior, He Anſwers that they muſt make Repriſals, for they are not properly his Subjects. When the Dey dies, his Children do not Succeed, if he have not made them Deys before; ſo that they treat with the Nobles to raiſe them to that Dignity. The Cadis and other Officers, carry Preſents to the new Dey by Night in great Diſhes full of Fruit or Victuals to cover the Purſes; for if they ſhould carry them by Day, he would refuſe them, to make the People believe that he is not capable of being Bribed. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

DIADUMENUS, the Emperor *Macrinus*'s Son in the III. Century, ſo nam'd becauſe he was Born Crown'd with a Diadem. The Army having Proclaimed his Father Emperor in 217. after *Caracalla*'s Death, he was made *Cæſar*, tho' but 9 Years old; but after a Reign of 14 Months, the Father and the Son were Murther'd. *Jul. Capitolinus, in Macrinus's Life. Lampridius*, &c.

DIAGORAS, of *Rhodes*, was ſo tranſported with Satisfaction, upon the news of his Son's and Grandſon's having the ſame good Fortune with himſelf in carrying the Prize, at the Olympick Solemnities, that he Died perfectly ſtrangled and overſet with pleaſure. *Plutarch in Vit. Pelop. Pauſan. lib.* 6. *Eliac. Cic. lib.* 1. *Tuſc. Quæſt.*

DIAGORAS, a Philoſopher, born at *Melos*, Surnam'd *the Atheiſt*, was baniſh'd by the *Athenians* for inſerting theſe two Queſtions in his Works, Firſt, *Whether there were really any Gods?* And Secondly, *If there were any, what they were?* 'Tis ſaid when the *Athenians* had baniſh'd him, they promis'd two Talents to any one that ſhould bring him alive, and one to bring him dead. He liv'd in LXXIVth. Olympiad, and 280 of *R*. according to *Euſebius*. And *Voſſius* thinks he was the ſame that was puniſh'd for revealing *Ceres*'s Myſteries. *Cicero, l.* 1. *de nat. Deor. Voſſius, l.* 4. *de Hiſt. Græc. Theodoret, Suidas, Lactantius*, &c.

DIANA, The Goddeſs of Hunting. *Jupiter*'s Daughter by *Latona*. She has commonly three Names, *viz*. *Hecate* in Hell; *Diana* on Earth; and *Moon* or *Phœbe* in Heaven. She was worſhipped under the Name of *Juno Lucina*, by Women in Labour. She had many Temples, but that of *Epheſus* was the moſt famous, and one of the Seven Wonders of the World. All the Provinces of *Aſia* had contributed for above 200 Years to finiſh it. There were in it 120 Columns built by ſo many Kings. It was burnt that ſame Day that *Alexander the Great* was Born, in the CVIth. Olympiad, 398. of R. Mythologiſts apply to the Moon all that is writ of this Goddeſs. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 3. *Heſiod. in Theog. Pliny, l.* 7. *c.* 38. *Diodor. Sic. l.* 16. *Bibl. Solinus, Euſebius, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Strabo*, &c.

DIARBEKIR, a great Town near the River *Tigris* in *Meſopotamia*, ſurrounded with a double Wall, the outward having 72 Towers, built, as it's ſaid, in honour of the 72 Diſciples. This Town is famous for red Turkey-Leather, its Waters having a particular quality to make them look fine. It is well Inhabited, and there are above 20000 Chriſtians, the moſt part *Armenians*, and the reſt *Neſtorians* or *Jacobites*. The *Baſhaw* or *Beglerbeg* of *Diarbeker*, can raiſe above 20000 Horſe, and has under him 19 *Sangiacks*, or particular Governours. *Tavernier's Travels.*

DIBRES, in Lat. *Dibræ*, a Town of *Epirus* in *Greece*, taken by the *Turks* in 1442. The Beſiegers having thrown a dead Dog into the only Ciſtern that was in the Town, the Inhabitants were ſo ſuperſtitious, that they choſe rather to ſurrender and loſe their Liberty than drink that Water. *Barilet, Hiſt. de Scanderbeg, l.* 2.

DICE, A Heathen Goddeſs who preſided over Courts of Judicature, ſhe was repreſented as a Virgin, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* the Sovereign Legiſlator. *Cœlius Rhodig. l.* 23. *c.* 16.

DICEARCHUS, Born at *Meſſina* and Scholar to *Ariſtotle*, Liv'd in the CXVth. Olympiad; and the 434th. of *R*. He was a Philoſopher, Hiſtorian and Mathematician, and wrote a great many Books in theſe three Faculties. *Cic. l.* 13. *Ep.* 32. *ad Attic. Tertullian, de Anima. Hierom contra Jovin. &c.*

DICENEUS, an Egyptian Philoſopher, ſurnam'd *Boroiſta*, perhaps becauſe he taught *Boroiſta* King of the *Goths*, Philoſophy. He civilized the *Scythians* as well as their King, learn'd 'em to love Juſtice, live Peaceably, and honour the Gods, eſtabliſh'd Temples and Prieſts to Sacrifice, and Perform the Ceremonies of the Religion he invented, and leſt his Maxims and laws ſhould be forgotten, he caus'd 'em to be carefully writ, and made up into a Book. The People had ſuch a Veneration for him, that they dug up their Vines, becauſe this Philoſopher told 'em, that Wine was the occaſion of ſeveral Diſorders, *Joan. Magnus, l.* 3. *c.* 18. *Bonfin. l.* 2. *Dec.* 1.

DICTAMO, a Town in the Territory of *Canca*, in the Iſland of *Candia*, whence comes the Medicinal Herb *Dittanie*.

DICTATOR, a Supream Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, nam'd commonly by the Conſuls in an imminent Danger. *T. Lartius Flavius* Conſul, having appeas'd a Sedition, in 256 of *R*. was firſt choſen Dictator. Thoſe Magiſtrates were only for Six Months, tho' *Sylla* and *J. Cæſar* made themſelves to be declared perpetual Dictators. The difference between the Dictator and the Conſul was, that the Conſuls had only 12 Axes carried before them, and the Dictators 24. And the Conſuls could not execute many things without the Senate's Authority; but the Dictator was Abſolute, and after his Election, all the other Magiſtrates had no more Power, the Tribunes of the People excepted, as *Polybius* obſerves, *l.* 3. ſpeaking of *Q. Fab. Maximus* created Dictator, to whom another was joyn'd which was unheard of before. *Pomponius Lætus de Magiſt. Rom. c.* 16.

DICTYNNA, a *Cretan* Nymph ſaid to be the inventreſs of Fiſhing and Hunting Nets; ſome ſay *Minos* was in Love with her, and that ſhe threw her ſelf into the Sea, to avoid his Courtſhip. *Strabo.*

DICTYS *Cretenſis*, an Hiſtorian, who ſerving under a King of *Creet*, in the Wars of *Troy*, wrote the Hiſtory of that Expedition. *Tzetzes* tells us, that *Homer* form'd his *Iliads* upon his Plan. But here, we are to obſerve, that the Hiſtory of *Dictys*, now extant and pretended to be tranſlated by *Q. Septimius*, is a Counterfit Piece; the beſt Edition of it, is publiſh'd by Mrs. *L' Fevre* in *uſum Delfini. Ludovic. Viv. de tradend Diſcipl. Voſſ. De Hiſt. Græc.* l. 4. *&c.*

DIDACUS, or *Diego*, Biſhop of *Oſma* in *Spain*, famous for his Learning and Piety in the XIIIth Century. *Spond.*

DIDIER, or *Deſiderius*, the laſt King of the *Lombards*, defeated by *Charlemagne*, and brought Priſoner into *France* with his Wife and Children, except his Son *Adalgiſe*, who retir'd to *Conſtantinople*. This unhappy King Dy'd a little while after, having reign'd 18 Years; thus the Kingdom of the *Lombards* that had laſted 206 Years ended in *Italy*. *Aimoin. l.* 4. *c.* 69, 70. *Paul. Diacon. l.* 6. *Sigonius, l.* 3. *&.* 4. *Regn. Ital.* &c.

DIDO, *Methres* King of *Tyre*'s Daughter, to avoid her Brother *Pygmalion*'s Tyranny, who had Murther'd her Huſband *Sicharbas* or *Sichæus*, retir'd into *Africa*, where ſhe built *Carthage*, which others ſay was built long before, by *Zorus* and *Carchedon*: However, ſhe built the Citadel of *Byrſa* 20 Years after her coming thither in 3166 of the *W*. 296 after *Troy*, and 135 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*: if what *Joſephus* ſaith be true, that it was 144 Years after the firſt Foundation of *Solomon*'s Temple. The Learned do not agree about what *Virgil* ſaith of *Dido*, but the moſt part think it is a Poet's Fiction to adorn his Work, and give a colour to the hatred between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*; and theſe are their Reaſons. *Dido* went into *Africa* the 7th Year of *Pygmalion*'s Reign, 124 Years after the Foundation of the Temple, 3147 of the *W*. and 907 before Jeſus Chriſt. She built *Byrſa* in 3166 of the *W*. 888 before Jeſus Chriſt, 144 Years after the Foundation of the Temple, 296 after the taking of *Troy*; and 135. before the Foundation of *Rome*. *Troy* was taken by the *Grecians* in 2870 of the *W*. 431 before *Rome* was built. There are 296 Years difference between the Years 2870, when *Æneas* liv'd, and 3166, when *Dido* Reign'd. Thus *Æneas*'s Voyage into *Italy* was 296 Years before *Dido*'s Reign at *Carthage*, or 277 Years, if we go up to the Year 3147 of the *W*. when *Dido* arriv'd in *Africa*. Thoſe that believe the Hiſtory of *Æneas* and *Dido* alledge this Genealogy.

Belus	*Agenor*	*Phœnix*	*Belus* II.	*Dido* marry'd to *Sichæus*:
	Danaus	*Cadmus*	or *Methres*	*Pygmalion*.

But ſuppoſe this Genealogy to be true; it is anſwer'd, That *Phœnix Agenor*'s Son and *Cadmus*'s Brother, liv'd in the Year 2600 of the *W*. 1454 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, and 562 after *Abraham*'s Birth, allowing 30 Years for his Life before he was *Belus* II's Father; and as many to *Belus*, before he was *Dido*'s Father; that will make 2660 Years. According to this Calculation, *Dido* muſt have been 210 Years old when *Troy* was Burnt down; which is enough to ſhew that ſhe could not Reign in *Africa* in *Æneas's* time. *P. Labbe Hiſt. Chronologique. Joſephus L.* 8. *Ant. c.* 13. *Juſtin l.* 18. *Solin. c.* 30. *S. Hierom, Petav. Ration. temp.* &c.

DIDYMUS, of *Alexandria*, lived in the IV. Century, and altho' he had loſt his Sight when he was but 5 Years of Age, he became ſo learned in all Divine and Humane Sciences, and even in Mathematicks, that he was the wonder of his time. He Compos'd many Works, whereof few are remaining. *S. Gregory* of *Nazianzen* was his Diſciple, and this famous Blindman liv'd till he was 83 Years old; but in his old Age he was impos'd upon by *Origen*, and fell into his Errours. *S. Hierom de Script. Eccl. c.* 109, &c. *Socrates l.* 1. *c.* 3. *Theodoret l.* 4. *c.* 27. *Sozomenes l.* 7. *c.* 14. *Nicephor. Cedrenus, Bellarmin, Godeau Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

DIDYMUS, reputed of *Alexandria*, Surnamed χαλκίντερος, or πονηρὸς, *laborious*, to expreſs his aſſiduous Study, for he Compos'd 3500 different Treatiſes, or 4000, as *Seneca*, Ep. 88. ſaith; which made *Athenæus* to Name him βιβλιολάθαν, ſignifying that he did forget the Number of his Books. *Macrobius l.* 5. *Saturn. c.* 12. calls him the moſt learned Grammarian. *Photius, Cod.* 297. *Euſebius*'s *Chron. A.* 661. *S. Hierom, Suidas, Voſſius,* &c.

DIE, a Town of *Dauphine* in *France*, with a Biſhoprick united to that of *Valence* Suffragan to *Vienne*. But theſe Biſhopricks have been parted for ſome Years. It is the *Dia* or *Dea Auguſta* of the Ancients, and is ſituated near the *Drome* between ſome Mountains. It was formerly one of the Chief of the *Vocences*'s 19 Towns, and became afterwards a *Roman* Colony. The *Lombards* took it in 574. It became afterwards the Chief Town of a little Country call'd *Diois*, and an Earldom, which was united to that of *Valentenois* in 1189. and 1404. Sold to King *Charles* VI. and annexed to *Dauphiné*. As for its Name, ſome think it *Greek*, becauſe the *Sicyonians* ador'd the Goddeſs *Dia*, and that according to *Gaſſendi*'s Opinion, *Die* and *Valence* were built after the *Grecians* coming into *France*; therefore not ſo ancient as *Marſeilles*. Its 5 fine Churches were deſtroy'd, and its Citadel ras'd in the laſt Civil Wars, *Chorier. Hiſt. de Dauph. l.* 14. 9. *Sancte Marthe, Du Cheſne, Gaſſendus,* &c. *in Vit. Peireſc.*

DIEMENS, part of *Terra Auſtralis*, or the Southern World, diſcovered in the XVIIth Cent. by *Anthony Diemens*. It is not certainly known whether this Country is a Continent or not.

DIEPHOLT, a little Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, having the Title of Earldom, it belongs to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and was almoſt ruin'd in the *German* Wars.

DIEPPE, a Sea-port Town in *Normandy*, having a Fort, and a Caſtle that Commands the Town: It was often taken and re-taken during the Wars between the *Engliſh* and the *French*, and the Civil Wars. The Town is pretty large and conſiderable for Trade and Shipping. The River *Arques* divides the Town from the Suburb, where it forms a long and narrow Key, yet capable of a great number of Ships, which renders the Town conſiderable, and of great Commerce. Its Inhabitants Trading to both the *Indies*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry the Great* of *France*, who retiring hither, and not long after receiving a Supply from Queen *Elizabeth* of 22000 *l.* in Gold, and 4000 Men under the Lord *Willoughby*, beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers after all his Confidence that he ſhould either take this Prince Priſoner, or drive him out of *France*; which great Victory was unexpectedly gain'd in 1589. almoſt under the Town Walls. This Town was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets, during the late Wars, who threw no leſs than 1100 Bombs and Carcaſes into it; and was almoſt entirely reduc'd to Aſhes; they are now rebuilding it more ſumptuouſly than before. *Thuan. in Hiſt. l.* 33. *Du Cheſne, Rech. des Villes de France, l.* 7. *c.* 5.

DIEST, a little Town of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, having the Title of Barony. It is conſiderable for its divers Manufactures of Wollen and Linen Cloth. It has two Collegiate Churches. It's ſituate on the River *Demere* 1 League from *Dalen*, and 3 from *Tillemen*.

DIET, is the Name given to the Aſſembly of the States of *Germany*. Beſides the Diets of the Empire, there are alſo the Diets of each Circle. See the Article of *Germany*, concerning this Title. But let us ſpeak of ſome of thoſe Aſſemblies, which are famous in the Hiſtory of the laſt Century.

1. **DIET OF AUSBOURG**, in the Year 1530. It was call'd by the Emperor *Charles* V. to re-unite the Princes about ſome Matters of Religion, and to joyn them all together againſt the *Turks*. The Emperor apppear'd there with the greateſt Magnificence that was ever ſeen in *Germany*; becauſe ſo many Electors and Princes never met together before. There

the Elector of *Saxony*, follow'd by many Princes, preſented the Confeſſion of Faith, call'd, *The Confeſſion of* Ausbourg. The Conference about Matters of Faith and Diſcipline being concluded, the Emperor ended the Diet by a Decree, That nothing ſhould be alter'd in the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church, till a Council ſhould order it otherwiſe. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Lutheraniſme.*

2. **DIET OF AUSBOURG**, in 1547. about Matters of Religion: The Electors being divided concerning the Deciſions of the Council of *Trent*, the Emperor demanded that the Management of this Affair ſhould be left to him, and it was reſolv'd, That every one ſhould Conform to the Council's Deciſions. *Maimbur g Hiſt. du Luther.*

3. **DIET OF AUSBOURG**, in 1548. where the Commiſſioners nam'd to examine ſome Memoirs about a Confeſſion of Faith not agreeing together, the Emperor nam'd three Divines who drew the Deſign of that famous *Interim*, ſo well known in *Germany* and elſewhere. See *Interim. Maimbourg Hiſt. du Luther.*

4. **DIET OF AUSBOURG** in 1550. Where the Emperor complain'd that the *Interim* was not obſerv'd, and demanded that all ſhould ſubmit to the Council, which they were going to renew at *Trent*; but *Duke Maurice*'s Deputies proteſted that their Maſter did ſubmit to the Council on this Condition, That the Divines of the Confeſſion of *Ausbourg* not only ſhould be heard there, but ſhould Vote alſo like the Roman Catholick Biſhops, and that the Pope ſhould not Preſide. But by the Plurality of Votes, the Submiſſion to the Council was reſolved upon. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Luther.*

1. **DIET OF NUREMBERG** in 1523. where *Francis Cheregat*, Pope *Adrian* the VI's Nuncio, demanded the Execution of *Leo* X's Bull, and of *Charles* the Vth's Edict publiſh'd at *Wormes* againſt *Luther*. But it was anſwered, That it was neceſſary to call a Council in *Germany*, to ſatisfie the Nation about its Grievances, which were reduc'd to an Hundred Articles, ſome whereof aim'd at the deſtruction of the Pope's Authority, and the Diſcipline of the *Roman* Church. They added, that in the Interim, the *Lutherans* ſhould be commanded not to write againſt the *Roman Catholicks*, &c. All theſe things were brought into the form of an Edict publiſh'd in the Emperor's Name. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Luther.*

2. **DIET OF NUREMBERG** in 1524. Cardinal *Campege*, Pope *Clement* VII's Legate, entred *Incognito* into the Town for fear of exaſperating the People. There the *Lutherans* having the advantage, it was decreed, That with the Emperors conſent, the Pope ſhould call a Council in *Germany*; but in the interim an Aſſembly ſhould be held at *Spire*, to Determine what was to be believ'd and practis'd; and that to obey the Emperor, the Princes ought to order the Obſervation of the Edict of *Wormes*, as ſtrictly as they could. *Charles* the 5th being angry at this, commanded the Edict of *Wormes* to be obſerved very ſtrictly, and prohibited the Aſſembly at *Spire*. *Maim. Hiſt. du Luther.*

1. **DIET OF RATISBON** in 1541. for reuniting the Proteſtants with the Roman Catholicks. The Pope's Legate having alter'd the 22 Articles drawn by ſome Learned Doctors, the Emperor propos'd to chuſe ſome Learned Divines that might agree peaceably upon the Articles; and being deſired by the Diet to chuſe them himſelf, he nam'd three Roman Catholicks, *viz. Julius Phlugius*, *John Gropperus*, and *John Eckius*; and three Proteſtants, *viz. Philip Melancthon*, *Martin Bucer*, and *John Piſtorius*; but after an Examination and Diſputation of a whole Month, theſe Divines could never agree about more than 5 or 6 Articles, wherein the Diet found ſome Difficulties ſtill. Therefore the Emperor to end thoſe Controverſies, order'd by an Edict, that the Deciſions of the Doctors ſhould be referr'd to a General Council, or to the National Council of all *Germany*, or to the next Diet 18 Months after; and that in the mean while, the Proteſtants ſhould keep the Articles agreed upon, forbidding them to ſollicit any body to change the ancient Religion, *&c.* But to pleaſe the Proteſtants, he gave them leave by Patent to keep their Religion, notwithſtanding the Edict. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Luther.*

2. **DIET OF RATISBON** in 1546. where none of the Proteſtant Confederate Princes appear'd; nevertheleſs it was decreed by the Plurality of Votes, that the Council of *Trent* was to be follow'd, which the Proteſtant Deputies oppos'd; and this caus'd a War againſt them. *Maimbourg Hiſt. du Luther.*

3. **DIET OF RATISBON** in 1557. The Aſſembly demanded a Conference between ſome famous Doctors of both Parties; which Conference held at *Wormes*, in *September*, between 12 Roman Catholick Divines, and 12 Lutheran, was ſoon diſſolv'd by the Lutherans diviſion among themſelves, ſays *Maimbourg*, *Hiſt. du Luther.*

1. **DIET OF SPIRE** in 1526. *Charles* the 5th being in *Spain*, nam'd his Brother the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand* to preſide over that Aſſembly, where the Duke of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, demanded at firſt a free exerciſe of the Lutheran Religion, ſo that the Lutherans preach'd there publickly againſt the Pope; and the Lutheran Princes Servants had theſe five Capital Letters *V. D. M. I. Æ.* embroider'd on their Sleeves, ſignifying, *Verbum Domini manet in Æternum* to ſhew publickly that they would follow nothing elſe but the *pure word of God*. The Arch-Duke not daring to oppoſe theſe Courſes propos'd two things; The firſt Concerning, the ancient Religion which was to be maintain'd in obſerving the Edict of *Wormes*: And the ſecond, Concerning the help demanded by *Lewis* King of *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*. About the Firſt, the Lutherans prevailing, it was Decreed, that the Emperor ſhould be deſired to call a General or National Council in *Germany* within a Year; and that in the Interim, every one was to have Liberty of Conſcience, and whilſt they were deliberating in vain about the Second, the Valiant King *Lewis* was defeated and kill'd at the Battle of *Mohatz*. *Maimb. Hiſt. du Luther.*

2. **DIET OF SPIRE** in 1529. There it was decreed, *That in all Places where the Edict of* Wormes *againſt the Lutherans was received, it ſhould be lawful to no body to change his Opinions; but in the Countries, where the new Religion was Received, it ſhould be lawful to continue in it till the next Council, if the ancient Religion could not be re-eſtabliſh'd there without Sedition; nevertheleſs the Maſs was not to be aboliſh'd there, and no Roman Catholick was to be allowed to turn Lutheran That the Sacramentarians ſhould be baniſhed out of the Empire, and the Anabaptiſts put to Death, and that Preachers ſhould no where Preach againſt the Doctrine of the Church.* This Decree deſtroying that of the firſt Diet, Six Lutheran Princes, *viz.* The Elector of *Saxony*, the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*, the two Dukes of *Lunenburg*, the Lantgrave of *Heſſe*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, with the Deputies of fourteen Imperial Towns, proteſted in Writing two Days after in the Aſſembly againſt that Decree, which they would not obey, it being contrary to the Goſpel, and appeal'd to the General or National Council, to the Emperor, and to any other unſuſpected Judge. From that Solemn Proteſtation, came that famous Name of *Proteſtants*, which the Lutherans took preſently, and the Calviniſts and other Reformed Chriſtians afterwards. They alſo Proteſted that they would contribute nothing towards the War againſt the *Turks*, till the Exerciſe of their Religion was free in all *Germany*. This Proteſtation being preſented to the Emperor, he ſaid, that he would ſettle the Affairs of *Germany* as ſoon as he had regulated thoſe of *Italy*. The next Year after, he call'd the famous Diet of *Ausbourg* ſpoken of before. *Maimb. Hiſt. du Luther.*

The **DIET OF WORMES** in 1521. where *Alexander*, the Pope's Nuncio, having charg'd *Luther* with Hereſie, the Duke of *Saxony* ſaid, That *Luther* ought to be heard; which the Emperor granted, and ſent a Paſs to him, provided he would not Preach in his Journey. *Luther* being at *Wormes*, proteſted that he would not Recant, except they ſhould ſhew his Errors by the Word of God alone, and not by that of Men. Therefore the Emperor order'd him to go out of *Wormes*, and a Month after, by an Edict publiſh'd the 26th. of *May*, before all the Princes of *Germany* Outlaw'd him. *Maimb. Hiſt du Lutheraniſm.*

Diets of Poland.

According to the Laws of *Poland*, the General Diet is to be call'd only once in two Years; but becauſe of the multitude of Urgent Affairs, it is often call'd once in a Year. By the ſame Laws it is not to continue above a Fortnight, but it is commonly prolonged for Six Weeks. *Warſaw* has been always judg'd the fitteſt place, as being in the Centre of the Kingdom; nevertheleſs, it has been held often in many other Towns. And the *Lithuanians* have lately claim'd a Right to have it interchangeably in their Country. As for the time, the King gives Notice of it by his Envoys to all the Provinces, and ſignifies alſo the Subject of the Deliberations. In an Interregnum, the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* performs it. The particular Diets of Provinces meet Six Weeks before the General, and their Reſolutions are carried thither by three Deputies elected out of the Gentlemen there preſent.

Diets of Switzerland.

In *Switzerland*, the General Diet is held twice a Year, about the latter end of *June*, and the beginning of *December*: And *Zurich*, as the firſt Canton, has Right to Call it. The Roman Catholick, and the Proteſtant Cantons have alſo their Particular Diets. The firſt meet at *Lucern*; and the Canton of that Name Calls it. The Others at *Arau*, and *Zurich* calls the Aſſembly; and thoſe particular Diets have no certain time, but according to the Neceſſity of Publick Affairs. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

DIETHMARSIE, or **DITHMARSIE**, a Province of *Denmark*, ſo nam'd from the Marſhes which take up a great part of it. It is near the *Elbe*'s Mouth, and belongs to the Duke of *Holſtein*. The Inhabitants of this Country having regain'd their Liberty in 1150. *John* King of *Denmark* and *Swedeland*, endeavouring to reduce 'em in 1500. was vigorouſly repulſed, and at laſt entirely defeated, with the loſs of moſt of the Nobility of *Holſtein*. But in 1559. *Adolphus* of *Holſtein* General of the Troops of *Denmark*, having worſted 'em in three ſignal Battels, brought 'em under Subjection. *Chitræus*, *Part* 1. *Hiſt. Saxon.*

DIETHUMAR, or DITMAR, Son to *Sigefred* Earl of *Saxony*, and by his Mother-ſide Related to *Otho* the Great; He was firſt a Monk of *Magdeburg*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Mersburg*. He wrote a Chronicle, comprehending the Reigns of five Emperours. *Henry* I. The three *Otho's*, and *Henry* II. This conſiderable Work, with *Ditmar*'s Life before it, was firſt Printed by *Reynerus Reineccius*, at *Frankford*, in 1580. And afterwards at *Helmſtad* by *Maderus*, in 1677. He died in the Year 1018. *Fabricius*, *Hiſt. Sax. Poſſevin. Apparat. Sac. Cave*, *Hiſt. Liter. Pars Alt.*

DIGBY, (Sir *Simon*) of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Tilton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, fighting ſtoutly with his ſix Valiant Brothers for the Earl of *Richmond* againſt King *Richard* at *Boſworth Feld*, was when he came to the Crown advanc'd to Places of great Truſt and Profit, and continu'd in great Favour to his Death, which happen'd in 12 *H.* 8. *Reginald* his Son and Heir, left Iſſue by his Wife *Ann*, the Daughter of Sir *George Throckmorton* of *Coughton* in Com. *Warw.* Knight, *George*, who had three Sons, *Robert*, *Philip*, and *John*; *Robert* taking to Wife *Lettice*, the Grandchild and Heir Female to *Gerald* Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, left Iſſue *Robert* his Son and Heir, created Lord *Digby* of *Geaſhill* in that Realm by King *James*; whoſe Deſcendants do ſtill enjoy that Honour. *John*, brought up a Fellow-Commoner in *Magdalen*-College, *Oxon*, travelled afterwards into *France* and *Italy*, whereby he became ſo ſingularly qualified, that being ſent to Court by the Lord *Harrington*, to give King *James* intimation of the deſign of the Gun-Powder Conſpirators to ſurprize the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, that Prince diſcerning his Abilities and Fidelity, admitted him Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, afterwards made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and one of his Privy-Council, and in the 16th of his Reign, advanced him to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Digby* of *Sherburne* in Com. *Dorſet*. After which, *viz. An.* 1620. 18. *Jac.* he was ſent Embaſſadour to the Arch-Duke *Albert*, and the next year following to *Ferdinand* the Emperour, as alſo to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and in 1622. Ambaſſadour Extraordinary to the *Spaniard*, touching a Marriage betwixt Prince *Charles* and the Lady *Maria*, Daughter to *Philip* III. then King of that Realm, and created Earl of *Briſtol* the ſame Year. He married *Beatrice* Daughter to *Charles Walcot* of *Walcot* in Com. *Salop* Eſq; Widow of Sir *John Dive* of *Bromham* in Com. *Bedf.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *George* Born at *Madrid* in *Spain* in 1612. and *John*, who died unmarried. As alſo two Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *Arthur Chicheſter* Lord *Dunegald* in *Ireland*, and *Abigal* to *George Freake*, Eldeſt Son of *John Freake* of *Shroughton* in Com. *Dorſ.* Eſq; departing this Life at *Paris* in 1653. *George* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him, and married *Anne* Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, and by her had Iſſue two Sons, *John* his Son and Heir, who firſt married *Alice*, the only Child of *Robert Bourne* of *Blake-Hall* in the Pariſh of *Bovenger* in Com. *Eſſex*, Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue: Secondly, *Rachel* Daughter of Sir *William Windham* Knight, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*: the Name of his ſecond Son was *Francis*, ſlain at Sea againſt the *Dutch* in 1672. He hath alſo two Daughters, *Diana* married to the Baron of *Mol* in *Flanders*, and *Anne* to *Robert* now Earl of *Sunderland*. *Dugdale.*

DIGNA, or DUGNA, a Couragious Woman of *Aquileia* in *Italy*, ſeeing her ſelf in danger of being forc'd by *Attila* King of the *Huns*, becauſe of her great Beauty, ſhe deſir'd him to go up into a high Gallery, feigning to diſcover ſomething of moment, and as ſoon as ſhe was there, ſhe threw her ſelf down into a River running near the Houſe, ſaying to the cruel King, *Follow me, if thou haſt a Mind to poſſeſs me. Bonfin. l.* 6. *Dec.* 1. *Sigon. l.* 13. *Imp. Occid.*

DIGNE, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, on the River *Bleone*, between ſome Mountains, formerly the Chief Town of the *Sentians* Country, mention'd by *Ptolemy*; and reckon'd by *Pliny* amongſt the *Ambrunois*. It is nam'd in Latin *Dinia*, *Digna*, *Dina*, *Civitas Dinentium*, *Dienentium*, &c. *Scaliger* calls it *Dine*, and *Scud*, in *Ortelius*, *Donoy*. This variety of Names cauſed many to miſtake it for *Die* in *Dauphiné*, and to believe, that S. *Vincent* Biſhop of *Digne*, was at the firſt General Council of *Nice*, where his Subſcription was found in Greek, Νικάσιος. But *Gaſſendi*, and many other learned Men, have ſolidly prov'd that this *Nicaſius* was Biſhop of *Die*. *Digne* is Famous for its Hot Baths, and *Gaſſendi*'s Birth. *Pliny*, l. 3. c. 4. *Ptolemy*, l. 2. c. 10. *Gaſſendi*, *Fronto Ducæus*, S. *Marthe*, &c.

DIJON, the Chief Town of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in *France*, on the *Ouche* and *Suzon*, in the Dioceſe of *Langres*, has a Parliament, in Latin *Divio*, or *Divionum*. It is ſaid that the Emperour *Aurelian* having deſtroy'd a Borough call'd *Bourg d'Ogne*, Lat. *Burgus Deorum*, for fear the Gods ſhould be offended at it, he Built a Temple and a Caſtle call'd *Divio*, and ſince *Dijon*. There is a Mint and a Court for the Regulation of it, and the Money coyn'd there is mark'd with the Letter *P*. The Mayor has the Title of Viſcount; and it has 21 Aldermen, who had formerly the Title of Senators. *Dijon* had ſome particular Earls, even in the Dukes of *Burgundy*'s time. *Guaguin*, *Du Cheſne*, *Greg. de Tours*, &c.

Councils of Dijon.

The Firſt Council was call'd in 1075. againſt the *Simoniſts*. The Second, in 1199, about *Iſemburge* of *Denmark*, Divorc'd by *Philip Auguſtus*, King of *France*; where Cardinal *Peter* of *Capua*, *Innocent* the IIId's Legate, Interdicted *Philip*'s Dominions, from Divine Service. That Interdiction laſted ſeven Months, and *Philip* took *Iſemburge* again for his Wife. *Belleforeſt*, l. 3. c. 69, *&c.*

DILENBURG, a little Town of *Weteravia*, in *Franconia*, in *Germany*, on the Riven *Dillen*, has a good Caſtle, and belongs to the Houſe of *Naſſau*, giving its Name to the Branch call'd the Princes of *Dillemburg*.

DILINGHEN, Lat. *Dilinga*, a little Town of *Suabia*, in *Germany*, on the *Danube*, near *Ulm*; it belongs to the Biſhop of *Ausbourg*, and has an Univerſity founded in 1549. by Cardinal *Otthon Trucches*, Biſhop of *Ausbourg*. *Thuan.* l. 2. *Bertius.*

DINANT, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, on the *Meuſe*, a quarter of a League from *Bouvines*, four Leagues from *Namur*, and twelve from *Liege*, had formerly a Citadel on a ſteep Rock, but was ruined by the French, in 1554. but rebuilt ſince. There is another *Dinant*, a Town of *Britanny*, in *France*, four Leagues from St. *Malo*. The French took it again in the War of 1672. but were obliged by the Peace of *Reſwick* 1697. to reſtore both City and Caſtle to the Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*, in the Condition they were in when the French took them. *Thuan. Hiſt.* l. 13. *Guicciardin.* &c.

DINARCHUS, Son to *Soſtrates*, came to *Athens*, when *Alexander* the Great made his Expedition into *Aſia*, and ſtudied under *Theophraſtus*. This *Dinarchus* was a Celebrated Oratour, and gain'd great Summs of Money for making Harangues. *Plutarch* relates that there were 64 Orations of his Extant, which were preſerv'd to the time of *Photius*, as he himſelf teſtifies, but now we have but three of them remaining. *Plutarch in Vit. Decem Orat. Photius*, *Cod.* 267, &c.

DINOCRATES, a Famous Architect of *Macedonia*, who being deſirous to be known to *Alexander the Great*, dreſs'd himſelf like *Hercules*, with a Lion's Skin, *&c.* and appearing thus before him, *Alexander* ask'd preſently who he was. And he anſwer'd, That he was the Architect *Dinocrates*, and that he came to propoſe unto him the Deſign he had to cut the Mountain *Athos* in the Shape of a Man, holding a great Town in his Left-hand, and a Cup in his Right-hand to receive the Waters of all the Rivers running out of that Mountain, and pour them into the Sea. *Alexander* approv'd not that Deſign, but carry'd him into *Egypt*, and order'd him to build *Alexandria*. (*Vitruvius*, l. 2 *in Præfat.*) *Pliny* ſaith, That he finiſh'd the Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, that was burnt down by *Eroſtratus*; and afterwards was commanded by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*, to build a Temple in Memory of his Wife *Arſinoe*: But the King's Death hinder'd the Deſign. *Plin.*

DIOCLESIAN, an Emperour, born at *Dioclea*, in *Dalmatia*, was made Free by *Annullinus*. It is reported, That going through *Gaul*, a Witch told him he ſhould be Emperour when he had kill'd a Wild-Boar. After that time, he commonly hunted thoſe Creatures. But he miſtook the Sence of the Prediction; for he was not elected Emperour, till he had put *Aper*, *Numerian*'s Father-in-Law, to Death, which ſignified in Latin a *Wild-Boar*. The moſt probable Opinion is, That he came to the Empire in 284. Afterwards he aſſociated to the Empire *Maximian*, *Conſtantinus Chlorus*, and *Galerius Armentarius*; gave his Daughter to the laſt; and *Theodora*, *Maximian*'s Daughter-in-Law, to *Chlorus*. Thus, by his Prudence, he reduc'd all the Rebels, and pacify'd the Empire. He went into *Egypt*; and though he had divided the Government, he was honour'd by *Maximian* like a Maſter, and by the two others like a Father. His Vanity and Folly was ſuch, that he would be worſhipp'd like a God, and have his Subjects kiſs his Feet. He hated the Chriſtians to ſuch a degree, that he began the moſt cruel Perſecution that ever was againſt them. But their Number encreaſed the more: Which Encreaſe, together with his Old Age and Sickneſs, made him reſolve to abdicate the Empire at *Nicomedia*. *Maximian* did the ſame at *Milan*, in 304. *Diocleſian* retir'd to *Salona*, in *Dalmatia*; where he found the Country-Life ſo ſweet, that being deſir'd by ſome to take the Government upon him again, he anſwer'd, *Would to God you could ſee the Cabbage which I have planted my ſelf at* Salona, *you would not trouble me with ſuch Addreſſes.* Nevertheleſs, other Authors ſay that he was forc'd to it, and that he did what he could afterwards to be reſtor'd to his Throne. He died at laſt in that ſolitary Place, being grieved to ſee the Church triumphing. We muſt obſerve, that at his coming to the Throne, he ſuppreſs'd the ancient way of Reckoning, and order'd that the Years of his Reign ſhould be inſtead of the Conſulſhips; and that is called *Diocleſian*'s *Æra*, or *Epocha*; which was followed for many Centuries by Eccleſiaſtical Authours, till the Emperour *Juſtinian*'s Reign. *Euſebius*, l. 8. *Niceph.* l. 6, 7. *Ammian. Marcellin. Aurelius Victor*, *Theodoret*, *Petavius*, *Baronius*, *Godeau*; *Coeffeteau Hiſt. Rom.* l. 20.

DIOCRE: See St. BRUNO.

DIODATI (*John*) a Famous Miniſter at *Geneva*, tranſlated the Bible into *Italian*, and publiſh'd it with ſome Annotations in 1607. He ſtudied chiefly the Clearneſs of Expreſſions, and to avoid the Equivocations of the Original. He tranſlated alſo the Bible into *French*, and gave the Firſt *French* Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent*, compos'd by Father *Paul*. F. *Simon*.

DIODORUS, of *Sicily*, liv'd in *Julius Cæſar's* and *Auguſtus's* time; and was 30 Years in compoſing his *Hiſtorical Bibliotheque* at *Rome*, in 40 Books, whereof we have but 15 left. He travell'd into ſeveral Provinces of *Europe* and *Aſia*, to avoid the Miſtakes of ſeveral other Writers, occaſion'd by taking things upon truſt. *Pliny* ſays he is the firſt of the Greeks who abſtain'd from writing frivolous things. *Photius* commends his Style, as clear and proper for Hiſtory. *Photius*, *Geſner*, *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 2, *&c.*

DIODORUS, a Prieſt of the Church of *Antioch*, and afterwards Arch-Biſhop of *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, liv'd in the IV. Cent. He was accus'd after his Death to have been one of thoſe who miſled *Neſtorius*. St. *Athanaſius* and St. *Chryſoſtome* give him the Character of a Holy Man; however after his Death, his Writings were found ſomewhat faulty, and cenſur'd accordingly. *Theodoret*, *Hiſt.* lib. 4. cap. 23. *& deinceps*, lib. 5. cap. *ult.* *Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 3. *Sozom.* lib. 8. cap. 2. *Baron. Godeau*, *Hiſt. Eccleſ.* &c.

DIOGENES, of *Apollonia*, a Philoſopher about the LXXth. Olympiad, who believ'd the Plurality of Worlds; the *Vacuum* to be Infinite; that the Air being rarified and condens'd, produced New Worlds; that Nothing is made of Nothing, nor reſolv'd into Nothing; that the Earth is Round in the Middle, and hath its hardneſs from the Heat that ſurrounds it; and its Thickneſs and Solidity, from the Cold. *Diogen. Laert. Clem. Alex. Suidas*, &c.

DIOGENES, a *Cynick* Philoſopher, was born at *Synope*, *A. R.* 341. Being baniſh'd out of his Country, he made the Sect of the *Cynicks* ſo Famous, that though *Antiſthenes* his Maſter was the Founder of it, he was nevertheleſs conſider'd as the Head of the *Cynicks*. He embrac'd a voluntary Poverty, and liv'd in a Tub. *Alexander the Great* being at *Corinth*, had the Curioſity to ſee him, and preſs'd him to beg whatever he had a mind to: But *Diogenes* deſir'd him only not to keep the Sun from him. Which made *Alexander* ſay, That if he was not *Alexander*, he would wiſh to be *Diogenes*. You may find the Particulars of his Hiſtory, and his Sayings, in *Diogenes Laertius*, l. 6. Some ſay that he died of an Overflowing of Choler; Others, of a Dog's Bite; Others, that he kill'd himſelf, by detaining his Breath: But they all agree that he was ninty Years old, *A. R.* 431. He compos'd many Works, which are all loſt. (*Plutarch, in Vita Alexandri.* St. *Jerom. La Mothe le Vayer*, &c.) He had no other Goods but a Bag, a Stick, and a Wooden Cup; which laſt he broke, and threw away, when he ſaw a Boy drink out of the Hollow of his Hand. His Anſwers were very ingenious. One time, coming into a full Market, at Noon-day, with a Lanthorn in his Hand, and being ask'd what he ſought? He anſwer'd, *An honeſt Man.* He laugh'd at Grammarians, who neglecting their own falſe ſteps concern'd themſelves with the Ramblings of *Ulyſſes*: at Muſicians, who ſpent time in Tuning their Inſtruments, when they ſhould labour for a Harmony of their Paſſions; and at Orators, who ſtudyed to Speak well, and not to Act well. *Plato* having defin'd a Man, *Animal bipes implume*, he brought a pull'd Cock into the School, and throwing it down, told his Scholars that that was *Plato*'s Man. Seeing a young Debauchee throw Stones at a Gallows; he cry'd, *Courage, Man, you will not miſs it always.* A Woman having hang'd her ſelf on an Olive-Tree, he ſaid, *It were well if all Trees bore ſuch Fruit.* One reproaching him, That he had been lewd in his Youth; he anſwer'd, *It's becauſe I was what you are, but you will never be what I am.* As he was ſold for a Slave, he cry'd, *Who will buy a Maſter?* And to him that bought him, *You muſt diſpoſe your ſelf to obey me* (ſaid he) *as Great Men do their Phyſicians.* *Juvenal* is thought to point at him, in theſe Verſes;

—— Quanto feliciter hic, qui
Nil cuperet, quam qui totum ſibi comparat Orbem.

Val. Max. Plut. in Vit. Alex.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, an Hiſtorian, ſo nam'd from *Laerta*, a little Town in *Cilicia*, where he was born, in *Antoninus* the Philoſopher's time. Others think, more probably, that it was his proper Name. He was reputed an Epicurean; and ſome ſay that he compos'd his Ten Books for a Woman nam'd *Arria*, belov'd by the Emperour. *Photius*, *L. Vives*, *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 13. The beſt Edition of *Laertius* is that of *Amſterdam*, in 2 Vol. *Quarto*, Printed in 1692.

DIOGNETUS, a General of the *Erythreans*, in *Ionia*, who aſſiſted the *Mileſians* againſt the Inhabitants of *Naxos*: And during the Siege of the Chief Town, took and marry'd *Polycrita*; who ſeeing the *Mileſians* drunk in a publick Feaſt, took a thin piece of Lead; and having writ to her Brother upon it, put it into a Cake, and ſent it him into the Town: And thus the Beſieged, in a Sally, put all the *Mileſians* to the Sword, *Diognetus* excepted, becauſe he had been kind to his Wife; but *Polycrita* going into the Town, died for Joy. *Plutarch.*

DIOMEDES King of *Thrace*; fed his Horſes with Humane Fleſh. *Hercules*, to revenge this Barbarity, kill'd him, and this Exploit is reckon'd as his ninth Labour. *Lucretius*, lib. 5. *Ovid. Metam.* lib. 9, *&c.*

DIOMEDES King of *Ætolia*, and Son to *Tydeus*. He is reckon'd next to *Achilles* and *Ajax*, the ſtouteſt Officer of all the Greeks that appear'd at the Siege of *Troy*. He carry'd off the *Palladium* out of the City by Surprize, and fought with Advantage againſt *Æneas*. *Homer. Ovid. Metam.* lib. 13. *Virg. Æneid.* l. 11, *&c.*

DION, a Captain of *Syracuſa*, *Hipparinus*'s Son, whoſe Siſter marry'd *Denys*, or *Dionyſius* of *Syracuſa*. He was *Denys*'s Friend and Favourite. But the Young *Denys*, in his Abſence, took his Wife away from him, and gave her to another: which oblig'd *Dion* to turn him out of *Syracuſa*, *A. R.* 397. Then the ungrateful Inhabitants elected *Heraclides* before him: But they were quickly forc'd to call him back again; and having deliver'd his Country, he was murthered by his Friend *Callippus*, *A. R.* 400. *Plutarch in Vita Dion. Diodor. Sic.* l. 16, *&c.*

DION CASSIUS, ſirnam'd *Cocceius* and *Cocceianus*, of *Nice*, in *Bithynia* liv'd in the IIId. Century, Son of *Apronianus* a Conſul, and twice Conſul himſelf Commanded in *Africa*, and Govern'd *Pannonia*. He compos'd afterwards a Roman Hiſtory, in 80 Books, which took up 22 Years of his time; the firſt 34 are loſt, ſome Fragments excepted; the 26 following are perfect enough, but we have only the Compendium of the 20 laſt, done by *Xiphilin*. His Hiſtory was from *Æneas* to *Alexander Severus*. He is reputed Partial for *Cæſar* againſt *Pompey*, for *Antony* againſt *Cicero*, and to have abus'd *Seneca*. Other Works are alſo attributed unto him as the Life of the Philoſopher *Arrian*. Memoirs of *Trajan*, and ſome Travels. His Hiſtory is writ with great Life and Perſpicuity and has many fine Harangues in't. *Photius*, *Suidas*, *Vignier*, *Geſner*; *Voſſius*'s *Hiſt. Græc.* l. 2. c. 14. *La Mothe le Vayer.*

DION (*Chryſoſtome*) an Orator and Philoſopher of *Pruſa* in *Bithynia*. The Emperour *Trajan* had ſo particular a regard for him, that he would often taken him into his Litter for his Converſation. We have fourſcore Orations of his Extant. *Syneſius* gives him a great Character. *Syneſ.* in *Dion*. *Suidas. Photius* Bibl. Cod. 229, *&c.*

DIOPHANTUS of *Alexandria*, a Famous Mathematician, reputed the Inventor of *Algebra*, in *Antoninus*'s Reign. His 13 Books of *Arithmetick* are kept in the *Vatican* Library; whereof 6 are tranſlated into Latin, and Commented on by *Xilander*. *Voſſius de Math.* 10. ſect. 3. p. 37. and *Addend.* p. 432.

DIOSCORIDES (*Pedacius*) a Phyſician of *Anaxarba*, nam'd ſince *Cæſarea*, in *Cilicia*: He liv'd in *Nero*'s Reign, and compos'd 7 Books *de Materiâ Medicâ*. He is different from *Phacas*, though *Voſſius* and *Suidas* be of another Opinion. *Galian*, *Photius*, *P. Caſtellan*, *Voſſius de Phil.* c. 11.

DIOSCORUS I. Patriarch of *Alexandria*, ſucceeded St. *Cyril*, in 444. He renew'd the old Quarrel againſt the Prelate of *Antioch*, about the Primacy; and maintain'd *Eutyches*'s Errours, which he approv'd in the Council held at *Epheſus*, in 449. Being return'd to *Alexandria*, he Excommunicated Pope *Leo*. But the Year following, he was Depos'd in the Council of *Conſtantinople*; and ſummon'd to appear in the General Council of *Chalcedon*, held *An.* 451. And though he refus'd to appear there, he was nevertheleſs unanimouſly Condemn'd, Depos'd, and afterwards Baniſh'd. He died miſerably, at *Gangrea* in *Paphlagonia*, the Place of his Exile. *Theodoret*, *Niceph.* l. 14. c. 47. *Baronius*, *Godeau*, &c.

DIOSCORUS, Anti-Pope, was oppos'd to *Bonifacius* II. in 530. and protected by *Athanarick*, was like to have caus'd a Schiſm; but he died preſently after his Election, and was Excommunicated for Simony, after his Death: but *Agapetus*, *Bonifacius*'s Succeſſor, gave him Abſolution. *Anaſtaſius in Agap.* *Baronius* A. C. 530.

DIOSPOLIS, a Town of *Egypt*, that had formerly 100 Gates, or 100 ſtately Palaces; and out of each, 200 armed Men could be ſent, in caſe of Neceſſity. *Pliny*, l. 5. c. 9. *Strabo*, l. 17. Vid. *Thebes*.

DIOSPOLIS, call'd by ſome Authors *Lidde* or St. *George*, and by others *Ramba*, a Town of *Paleſtine* with a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*: There was a Council held here, againſt *Pelagius*, in the Year 415. The Council conſiſted but of fourteen Biſhops; thoſe who inform'd againſt him, not appearing at the Council, and the Eaſtern Biſhops, being unskill'd in the Latin, was the occaſion that the Charge was dropt, and *Pelagius* acquitted. *Hieron. Ep.* 76. *ad Auguſt. & Alip. Baron.* A. C. 415. T. 2. *Concil.*

DIOSPOLITES, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, who reigned at *Dioſpolis*, the Chief Town of their Kingdom, in the Lower *Egypt*, (different from *Thebes*, nam'd alſo *Dioſpolis*.) There were ſeven *Dinaſty*'s of the *Dioſpolites*; that is, ſeven Families, that reigned at *Dioſpolis*. *Carudes*, Son of *Menes*, had for his ſhare all Lower *Egypt*, and had many Succeſſors under him. The 19th. nam'd *Ameſiſes*, a new *Dinaſty*, was form'd at *Dioſpolis*, which had ſeventeen Kings, though it laſted but ſeventeen Years. Thus they count the ſeven *Dinaſties*, or Families, that reign'd at *Dioſpolis*. The ſecond begun in *Seſonchoris*, and had ſeven Kings. The third had ſixty in 184 Years. The fourth laſted 250 Years, but its not known how many Kings were of it. The Fifth is ſaid to have begun about *Moſes*'s time, and had ſeventeen Kings, who conquered the Territories of *Memphis*. *Sethoſis*, which ſome ſay is the famous *Seſoſtris* of the *Græcians* was the Firſt of the Sixth. The Seventh and laſt *Dinaſty* held 178 Years, under twelve Kings, whereof *Nechepſos* was the firſt, and *Vennephes* the laſt. *Paul Pezron Antiquité des Temps*.

DIPHILUS of *Sinope*, a Comick Poet, often cited by *Athenæus*, and others of the Ancients: It is not certainly known when he liv'd. *Athen. Deip. Voſ. de Hiſt. Græc.* p. 360, &c.

DIPTYCHA: This word is found in the ancient Liturgies of the Græcians, and ſignifies two Tables, or Tables joined together like *Moſes*'s Tables, where the Names of the Deceaſed to be ſolemnized in the Church were written; and of the Living alſo, chiefly of Biſhops, who had the firſt Place in thoſe Tables. It was the Deacon's Office to receit thoſe Names, during the Liturgy: And the Uſe of thoſe Tables was received in the Latin Church, as it was in the Eaſtern. *F. Simon.*

DISCORD, a Goddeſs whom the Ancients worſhipped, to avoid the Evils which ſhe occaſions. She was commonly repreſented with her Hair ſtanding upright, and ſhaped like Serpent's Heads; a burning Torch in one Hand, and in the other three Scrouls, on which were writ, Suits, Wars and Confuſions. Poets feign, That *Jupiter* baniſh'd her out of Heaven: She being offended that ſhe was not invited to *Peleus* and *Thetis*'s Wedding, as all other Gods and Goddeſſes were, threw a Golden Apple among 'em, which occaſion'd great Evils. *Virg. Petron.*

DITMARSH, as well as *Stormar*, are Countries belonging to *Denmark*, lying the neareſt to the River *Elbe*, and are for the moſt part Low and Rich Grounds; the Soil being Fat, and in moſt places reſembling *Holland*, as well in its Fertility as manner of Improvement. Theſe Countries alſo enjoy the benefit of having *Hamburg* and the River near them, with the additional advantage of the Ocean; though it ſometimes proves too troubleſome a Neighbour, and overflows a great part of their Lower Grounds, notwithſtanding the Banks and Ditches that are raiſed to keep it out.

DIU, an Iſland and a great Town of the *Eaſt Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, belonging to the *Portugueſe* above theſe Hundred and Fifty Years. It has an excellent Haven. (S. *Oſorius*, l. 9.) There is an impregnable Fortreſs; becauſe it is ſurrounded with two Ditches fill'd with Sea-Water, and defended by many Baſtions built on the Rock. The Trade was great there, but much leſſen'd by the *Dutch*. M. *Thevenot*'s *Travels*, T. 2.

DIVAN, the Grand Salle, or Council Chamber at *Conſtantinople*, where the Miniſters of ſtate meet, about publick buſineſs. The Chief Council of State at *Algier*, is likewiſe call'd the *Divan*: And the *Divan* in *Perſia* has the ſame ſignification as in *Turky*. *Thevenot.*

DIVANDUROU, The Name of Five or Six little Iſlands in the Indian-Sea, belonging to the King of *Cananor*; they are about 30 Leagues from the Iſle of *Malicut* towards the *Maldivians*. They are very ſmall, but very Healthful to live in.

DIVICON, a General of the *Helvetians* (now call'd the *Swiſs*) who made himſelf conſiderable by the defeat of *Caſſius*, and by his freedom and aſſurance in his Converſation with *Julius Cæſar*, to whom he was ſent, as an Ambaſſador to Treat with him about a Confederacy: For *Cæſar* demanding the Hoſtages for performance of Articles; *Divicon* anſwer'd, that *'twas not the cuſtom of his Country-men to give Hoſtages, but to receive 'em:* And ſo took his leave. *Cæſar de Bell. Gal.*

DIVINATION, the Art of Divining, or knowing Futurities by the help of the Devil, with whom a Covenant is made. This is an impious Art, and full of Illuſions; becauſe grounded upon the fallacious Knowledge of the Devil, who can know things unknown to Man; but not Futurities, except by Conjectures. There are many ſorts of Divinations, the chief whereof are done by *Augurs*, or *Auſpices*; by Events; by Dreams; by Charms; by a Sieve, or a Ring; by Phyſiognomy; by Chiromancy; and by Judicial Aſtrology. The *Pagans* were very Superſtitious in their Auguries. Natural Augurs are lawful; but the Artificial, invented on purpoſe, or ſuggeſted by the Devil are unlawful. Divination by Events, is alſo Superſtitious; for it is ridiculous to believe that it is an unlucky thing, for Example, to meet with a Monk, a Virgin, or a Hare, in a Morning, *&c.* As for Dreams, they are, either Divine, Natural, Moral, or Diabolical: The Divine are ſent by God; the Natural proceed from the Temper of Men: The Cholerick Perſons Dreaming commonly of Quarrels, Fights, Fires, *&c.* the Moral proceed from the Inclinations and Manners of every one: The Diabolical are caus'd by the Devil, and ſuggeſt nothing but Revenge, Deſpair, *&c.* It is a Superſtition, to pretend to know Futurities by Dreams, except they be certainly Divine. Divination by Charms, ſuppoſeth an expreſs or tacit Covenant with the Devil; and thence properly *Sorcerers* were nam'd, though this Name has been given ſince to *Magicians*. The Divination by a Sieve, was much us'd formerly, and *Sorcerers* practiſe it ſtill; and this Diabolical Art is call'd *Coſcinomancy*, from Κόσκινον, a *Sieve*; and μαντεία, *Divination*. The *Axinomancy* is done with an Axe ſet perpendicular, which ſtirs as ſoon as the Criminal is nam'd. The *Dactylomancy*, or Divination with a Ring hanging over a Glaſs full of Water, wherein ſome Figures appear, is alſo one of the Devil's Arts to deceive Men. That Name is alſo given to a kind of Divination with the help of a Speaking Ring; that is, a Familiar Spirit, which Sorcerers keep in the Beazle of a Ring. *Phyſiogmony* is alſo a deceitful Art, and can produce nothing but uncertain Conjectures. The ſame may be ſaid of *Chiromancy*. *Judicial Aſtrology* is ſo call'd, becauſe its Followers pretend to judge of Futurities, by looking on the Stars, which they ſuppoſe to influence the Mind and Will of Men, *&c.* This Art is condemn'd by the Learned, the Civil Laws, and the Canons of the Church. There are ſome Natural Preſages of Futurities, depending on the Order that God has inſtituted in the World: As it's a ſign of Calm, when Divers leave the Sea; and of Fair Weather, when Bats fly far into the Fields from Houſes. When Swallows fly low in Summer, it commonly denotes Rain; becauſe that the Inſects they live on being kept down by the Clouds which bear that way, are not able to get higher; the Spring of the Air being then weakened, theſe Birds keep low, to Prey upon them. Rats and Mice quit Houſes, when ready to drop down; and Ships when Old and Rotten, either through want of Food, or that they are diſlodg'd by ſome part of the Structure falling into and filling their Neſts. It's ſaid, that *Julius Cæſar* falling all along as he landed in *Africa*, look'd upon it as a good Sign, and cry'd, *I hold you, Africa:* And that *William the Conqueror* having the like Miſchance on his Arrival in *England*, got up, chearfully ſaying, *I took Poſſeſſion of the Land.* Which though Succeſs verified in both, it were great weakneſs to think there was any Connection between thoſe Accidents and what happened afterwards: Nor were what they ſaid, other than witty Sayings, to cure the Imagination of the Weaker Sort, who would be apt to fear ſome ill Succeſs from ſuch Accidents. *Thiers Traitté des Superſtitions.*

DIXMUYDE, a little, but very pleaſant Town of *Flanders*, 3 Leagues from *Newport*, and about the ſame diſtance from *Furnes*, Famous for a Fair in *July*. In the Year 1692. it was taken from the *French* by ſome *Engliſh* Troops, but loſt again that Winter; but being poſſeſt of it in 1695. it was Beſieged by Count *Montal*, with part of the *French* Army, and ſoon after Surrender'd by Major General, *Ellenburg*, upon ſuch diſhonourable Terms, that ſome time after he paid for it with the loſs of his Head.

DOBRZIN, Lat. *Dobrinum*, *Debricinium*, and *Dobriznum*, a little Town and Country of *Poland*, between *Mazovia* and *Pruſſia*. It contains three Juriſdictions of a Lord *Chatelain*, and other Towns.

DOCAMPO (*Florian*) Canon of *Zamora* in *Spain*, flouriſh'd about 1555. He was much eſteemed by the Emperor *Charles* V. who deſign'd him to write the Spaniſh Hiſtory; of which he publiſh'd 5 Books under the Title of *Los cinco Libros Primeros de la Cronica general de Eſpagna.* He likewiſe wrote other Treatiſes, (*viz.*) *Libro de Linages & Armas*, &c. There was another *Docampo*, (*Gonſalvo*) Archbiſhop of *Lima* in *Peru*, where he Died in 1626. 'tis ſaid he is the Author of the Book Intitled, *Del Govierno Del Peru.* *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

DOCETÆ, certain Hereticks, *Marcion*'s Followers, ſo nam'd from δοκεῖν, *to appear*: becauſe they believ'd that Jeſus Chriſt's Sufferings were not real, but only ſeemingly. *Le Sueur Hiſt. de l'Egliſe*, &c.

DOCKUM, a Town in *Weſt-Freizland*, with a Court of Admiralty belonging to the Province. It is Situate about two Leagues from *Lewardin*, upon a Canal near the Sea; there is a Manuſcript of the 4 Goſpels, written as 'tis ſaid, by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*.

DOCTORS, This Title ſeems to have been created in the XII*th*. Century, inſtead of *Maſter*; and eſtabliſh'd with the other Scholaſtick Degrees of *Batchelors*, and *Licentiates*, by *Peter Lombard*, and *Gilbert Porreus*, then the chief Divines of the Univerſity of *Paris*. *Gratian* did the ſame thing at the ſame time, in the Univerſity of *Bologne*. Nevertheleſs, thoſe two Names of *Maſter* and *Doctor*, have been us'd a long time together: But many think that their Functions were different; the *Maſters* teaching Humane Sciences; and the *Doctors*, thoſe Sciences depending on Revelation and Faith. Some Specifick Epithets were added to the Title of *Doctor*; as that of *Angelick*, *Seraphick*, &c. (*Voſſius Etymolog. Poſſev. in Appar. Sacr. Baillet jugemens deſ. Scavans*) The

Name

Name of *Doctor* is different in the Eaſtern Church. The *Grecians* uſe the Word διδάσκαλος taken out of the *New Teſtament*, where it ſignifies the Biſhops and Paſtors, who taught the Goſpel; and it is among them, what they call in *France Theologal*. There are ſeveral ſorts of them; for there was one, for Example, in the great Church of *Conſtantinople*, ſet up to explain the Goſpels, who was call'd *Didaſcalos*, or *Doctor of the Goſpel*; another to explain St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, whom they call'd *Didaſcalos*, or *The Apoſtle's Doctor*; another to explain the Pſalms, *&c.* The Grecian Biſhops conferr ſtill thoſe ſorts of Offices by Impoſition of Hands, as 'tis practiſ'd in Ordinations. *R. Simon.*

DOCTOR-SHIP, a Dignity beſtowed in Univerſities, upon Learned Men, who having perform'd all the Acts, take their Degrees ſolemnly. *Rhenanus*, in *præfat. in Tertull.* ſaith, that about 1140. thoſe that did Publickly read the Book of *Peter Lombard*, the Biſhop of *Paris*'s Sentences, began to be call'd *Doctors*. In *England*, the Doctor's Name, or Degree, was firſt known in King *John*'s Reign, about 1207. and by a Decree of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, 1384. the Doctors of Phyſick got Preeminence above the Doctors of Law, in *Richard*'s Reign. In *Germany*, the Title of *Doctor*, was diſtinguiſh'd from that of *Maſter*, in 1135. in the Emperor *Lothaire*'s Reign. *Spelman Gloſſar. Arch.*

Chriſtian **DOCTRINE**, a Religious Congregation founded by *B. Cæſar de Bus*, born in *Provence:* And it was Inſtituted to Catechize the People, following the Apoſtle's Example. This Order was approv'd by *Clement* VIII. And *Paul* V. permitted thoſe Teachers to make Vows, and united them to the Regular Clerks of *Somaska*. But afterwards they were made a diſtinct Congregation by *Innocent* X. in 1647. under a particular and French General. They have Three Provinces in *France*, *viz.* That of *Avignon*, of *Paris*, and of *Tholouſe:* The Firſt has 3 Houſes and 10 Colleges; the Second 4 Houſes, and 3 Colleges; the Third, 4 Houſes, and 13 Colleges.

DOCWRA, (*Thomas*) of *Putteridge* in the County of *Hertford*, Eſq;, Son of *Periain Docwra*, and *Martha* Daughter of *Oliver*, Lord *St. John*, Baron of *Bletſoe* in the County of *Bedford*; is Deſcended in a direct Line from *Peter Docwra*, of *Docwra-Hall*, in *Kendal* in *Weſtmorland:* His Great Grandfather's Uncle, *Thomas Docwra*, a Younger Brother, was Knight of *Rhodes*, and Grand Prior of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, in *England*. The Gate-Houſe of St. *John*'s near *Clarken-Well*, *London*, was built by him, in the Year 1508, where his Name, and the Arms of the Family are now to be ſeen; the latter are thus Blaſon'd, *Sable, a Cheveron engrailed between Three Plates, each Charged with a Pale, Gules.*

DODECHIN, or **DUDECHIN**, a German, and Abbot of St. *Diſibode*, in the Dioceſs of *Treves*; liv'd about the end of the XIIth. Cent. He wrote two Hiſtorical Tracts, which gain'd him Reputation: The firſt is, *A Pilgrimage to the* Holy Land: The Second, *A Continuation of the Chronicle of* Marianus Scotus, reaching from 1084, to 1200. for ſo long *Dodechin* liv'd. *Trithem. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.* &c.

DOD-JESU, a *Syrian* Author, who wrote excellent Commentaries upon the Prophet *Daniel*, upon the *Kings* and *Eccleſiaſtes*, which he divided into three *Tomes*. See *Ebed-Jeſu*, in his Treatiſe concerning the *Chaldean* Writers.

DODONA, a Town of *Epirus*. The Wood that was near the Town was famous formerly, for *Jupiter*'s Temple. *Pliny*, *l.* 2, *c.* 103. ſpeaks of a Noiſe like that of ſmall Bells that was heard in that Temple. [What is moſt Remarkable concerning the Antiquities of *Dodona*, is to be found in *J. Gronovius*'s Commentary on a Fragment of *Stephen* of *Byzantium*, Printed at *Leyden* 1687.]

DODONEUS (*Rambertus*) born at *Malines*, in the Low-Countries, in 1518. He Studied Phyſick at *Louvaine*, and afterwards Travell'd to the moſt eminent Univerſities in *France* and *Italy*: And thus by Converſation and Books, he grew a very conſiderable Perſon. His Chief Talent lay in the knowledge of Plants, though the other parts of Phyſick and Polite Learning were not unknown to him. His Works are *Hiſtoria Florum, Odoratarumq; Herbarum. Hiſtoria Frumentorum, Leguminum*, &c. *Hiſtoria Stirpium, Praxis Medicinæ*, &c. *Conſilia Medica. Coſmographica Iſagoge, De Sphæra, de Aſtronomiæ & Geographiæ Principiis*, &c. *Meurſius Athen. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Medic. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

DOESBOURG, or *Doesborck*, *Doesburgus*, *Druſiburgus*, *Teutoburgium*, and *Ars Druſiana*, a Town of the Earldom of *Zutphen* in the *Low-Countries*, on the *Yſſel*. It was ſtrong, rich, well Inhabited, but ſuffered much by the *French* in 1672.

DOGE, a Name given to the Head of the Republick of *Venice*; which ſignifies Duke. He was almoſt Abſolute formerly; but now can do nothing, nor go out of *Venice* without the Senate's conſent; ſo he is for the Republick, and not the Republick for him. He receives the Ambaſſadors; and the Credential Letters are in his Name: Nevertheleſs they are not Sign'd by him, but by the Senate's Secretary. The Money is coin'd in his Name, but not with his Figure. He has many Privileges; and being Elected, he enjoyeth that Dignity for his Life: He is the chief in all the Councils, has the Title of *Moſt Serene*, and all the Marks of a King; and nothing is more pompous than the Doge and Senators in their Robes of State. See *Venice*

DOL, in Latin *Dolum*, a Town in *Upper Brittany*, in *France*, belonging to the Parliament of *Rheims*; It has likewiſe a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. This Town is Situated in a Fenny Country, two Leagues from the Sea, and a quarter of one from St. *Malo*. *Du Cheſne Recherches des Villes*, &c.

DOLABELLA, a Sirname of ſeveral *Romans* of the Family of the *Cornelii*, who had conſiderable Poſts in the Government. *P. Cornelius Dolabella* defeated the *Tuſcans*, reinforc'd by the *Gauls*, in the 471. Year of *Rome*. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, Son in Law to *Cicero*, follow'd *Cæſar*'s Fortune, in the Conteſt between him and *Pompey*, and was made Governour of *Syria:* He was Declar'd an Enemy of the Republick, *i. e.* Proclaim'd Traitor, in the 711th. Year of *Rome*, for putting *C. Trebonius* to Death at *Smyrna*, who was one of the Aſſaſſinates of *Julius Cæſar*. *Caſſius* was ſent with an Army againſt him, who beſieging him in *Laodicea*, brought his Affairs to that point of deſperation, that he made away himſelf. *Liv. lib.* 12. *Polyb. lib.* 2. *Appion. lib.* 4, &c.

DOLABELLA (*Cneus*) being Proconſul in *Aſia*, a Woman was charg'd before him, for Poyſoning her Husband, and his Son by another Wiſe, becauſe he had kill'd her Son by another Husband. He referr'd this difficult Caſe to the famous Judges of *Areopagus*, who order'd, That the Accuſer, and the Accuſed, that is, the Husband and the Wife, ſhould appear a Hundred Years after to receive a Final Judgment. *Valer. Max. l.* 8. *c.* 1.

DOLE on the *Doux*, *Dola ad Dubin*, the Chief Town of the *Franche Compté* of *Burgundy*, having a Parliament and an Univerſity. It is an Ancient Town, well built, and ſtrong, belonging to the *French*.

DOLERA, (*Clement*) Cardinal and Biſhop of *Foligni*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. His Works are, *Compendium Theologicarum Inſtitutionum*; containing theſe following Treatiſes; *De Symbolo Apoſtolorum, De Sacramentis, De Præceptis Divinis. De Conſiliis Evangelicis, De Oecumenico Conſilio. Auberi Hiſt. Cardinal. Soprani & Juſtiniani Script. Della Ligur.* &c.

DOMBES, a Country in *France* between *la Breſſe* and *la Soane*, or between *Maconnois* and *Lyonnois*. It is a Principality comprehending 11 *Châtelenies*, the principal of which is *Trevoux*, the Capital of the Country. This Principality was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and belongs now to the Duke of *Main*, Natural Son to *Lewis* XIV. *Guichenon. Hiſt. de Breſſe*, &c.

DOMINICA, One of the Caribby Iſlands in the Northern *America*, between *Martinico* and *Guadaloupa*. It is near 20 Leagues about, and call'd ſo, becauſe it was diſcover'd on the 4th. of *Auguſt*, St. *Dominick*'s Holy-Day.

DOMINICANS, or **PREACHERS**, a Religious Order founded by St. *Dominick*, approved by *Innocent* III. in the Council of *Lateran* 1215, and confirmed by *Honorius* III. under St. *Auſtin*'s Rules, and the Founder's particular Conſtitutions. In *France* they were Nam'd *Jacobins*, becauſe their firſt Convent in *Paris*, was in St. *James*'s-*Street*, in French, *Rue St. Jacques*. *John Michaelis*'s Reformation of that Order was confirm'd by *Paul* V. in 1608. and receiv'd in *France*.

ST. DOMINICK *de Guſman*, a Spaniſh Gentleman, was the Founder of the *Preachers*, or *Dominican*'s Order. He Preach'd againſt the *Albigenſes* with a great Zeal, and Died at *Bologne*, in *Italy* 1221. Pope *Gregory* IX canoniz'd him, 1235.

ST. DOMINICK, a Military Order eſtabliſh'd by the ſame St. *Dominick* againſt the *Albigenſes*, the Knights were nam'd *Jeſus Chriſt's Soldiers, or the Brethren of St.*Dominick's *Militia*, had a white and black Croſs with Flower-de-luces and follow'd ſince the 3d. Rule of St. *Dominick*.

DOMINIQUIN, a famous Italian Painter nam'd *Domenico Zampieri*, brought up by the *Caraches*; he was ſlow, but a great Artiſt. He drew St. *Hierom* ſo well, that the famous *Pouſſin* eſteem'd it one of the fineſt Pieces in *Rome*. He excell'd in the Art of Expreſſing well the diverſe Inclinations of thoſe he repreſented. *Felibien.*

DOMINIS, [*Mark Anthony de*] Archbiſhop of *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*, he left the *Dominicans*, and went among the Jeſuits, but left that Society to be Biſhop of *Segni*, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. He retir'd into *England* among the Proteſtants, and ſtaid there from the beginning of *James* I's. Reign, to 1622. and compos'd a Book *de Republica Chriſtiana*. Then he return'd to *Rome*, where he recanted his Opinions; but his Letters to ſome Proteſtants being intercepted, he was made Priſoner, and dy'd in Priſon in 1625. After his Death, his Opinions being not found agreeable to the Church of *Rome*, his Corps was dug up, and burnt with his Writings in *Flora*'s *Field* by a Decree of the Inquiſition. [*M. Dominis*'s Story may be found in a long Letter in *Bilanciâ Politic de Beccalini T.* 3. or in the 4th. Vol. of *Teatro Britannico de Greg. Teti.*]

DOMITIAN, The Emperor *Veſpaſian*'s Son, and the laſt of the 12 *Cæſars*; he Poiſon'd *Titus* his Brother, to be Emperor, as many think. He made good Laws at firſt, finiſhed many Buildings, and reſtor'd the Libraries that were burnt; but afterwards he became ſo Cruel and Impious, that he put many conſiderable Perſons to Death, began the Second Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians, Debauch'd his own Niece, delighted in Sodomy, took the Name of *God* and of *Lord*, and was like to do worſe; but he was murther'd by *Stephen*. *Suetonius* ſaith, That the Day before he Dy'd, he order'd ſome Fruit to be kept for him, and added, *If I be able to Eat it:* And ſpeaking to thoſe that were preſent, he ſaid, That the next Day the Moon would be Bloody in the Sign of *Aquarius*; and that ſomething ſhould happen that would be a ſubject of Diſcourſe throughout all the World. Chronologers infer thence, That he dy'd Two Years ſooner than *Baronius* ſaith, *viz.* in 96. of *J. C. Apollonius Tyanæus*, a famous Magician, being then at *Epheſus*, and haranguing the People at the time of the Murther, drew back Two or Three Paces, and looking frightfully on the Ground, he cry'd, *Strike the Tyrant*, *Strike the Tyrant*. This prov'd to be ſpoken at the ſame Minute, as 'tis reported. In the beginning of his Reign he us'd to retire into his Cloſet, and paſs'd his time in catching of Flies, and piercing 'em with a Bodkin. Which made *Vibius Criſpus* anſwer pleaſantly, when ask'd, Who was with the Emperor? *Not one living Body*, ſaid he, *not ſo much as a Fly*, *Eutropius*, *Aurel. Victor*, *Xiphilin*, *Petavius*, *Baronius* T. 1. Annal. *Domitian* was a fine Man, well ſhap'd, had a modeſt look, and became bald very young, which griev'd him much: Therefore in Medals and Pieces of Money, he was not repreſented ſo. *Spon*'s *Recherches d' Antiquité*.

DOMITIANS, a Family. The Family of the *Domitians*,, or of *Domitius*, was very conſiderable at *Rome*. The Emperor *Domitius* was of another, *viz.* The Family of the *Flavians*. That Family was divided into two Branches, *viz.* of the *Calvini*, and of the *Ænobarbi*: Which laſt deriv'd its Original from *L. Domitius*, who was ſaid to have a Beard of Braſs, becauſe he had one of that Colour. To which the Orator *Lucinius Craſſus* alludes; where he ſays, *It's not at all ſtrange he ſhould have a Beard of Braſs, whoſe Mouth was Iron, and Heart of Lead.* Both produc'd many Magiſtrates and Great Men. *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, *Dion*, *Eutropius*, *Tit. Liv. Pliny*, *Caſſiodorus*'s *Chron.*

DOMITILLA, Daughter to the Emperor *Domitian*, was upon her turning Chriſtian, baniſh'd by her Father, into the Iſle of *Pontia*, lying in the *Mare-Tyrrhenum*; from thence ſhe was brought to *Terracina* in the Reign of *Trajan*, in the Year of our Lord 102. Where having ſhew'd a great deal of fortitude in Defence of her Belief, ſhe was at laſt burnt in her Chamber with *Euphoſine* and *Theodora*. *Le Sueur. An.* 95, *&* 102.

DOMNUS, or *Donus*, a Roman, Son of *Mauritius*, was made Pope in 676 after the Death of *Adeodatus*, he held the See but a Year, Five Months and Ten Days. *Anaſtaſius* mentions a Comet which appeared for three Months together in his Pontificate; and *Bede* adds, that it foretold three Years Drought, and a terrible Plague which follow'd upon it. *Platin. Ciaconius*, &c.

DOMNUS II. a Roman, was choſen Pope after *John* XIII. He was a Man of great moderation, and though his Government was ſhort, and he did nothing very extraordinary, yet he was never charg'd with any Injuſtice or Diſhonourable Action. This *Domnus* or *Donus* Dy'd in the firſt Year of his Pontificate, and was Buried in St. *Peter*'s Church; the See remaining vacant but two Days, *Sigebert*, *Platina*, *Baron*, *A. C.* 971.

DONALD I. the 27th King of *Scotland*, was a Juſt and Excellent Prince; he kept the Country in Peace by his Authority and prudent Government, and in a continual uſe of their Arms notwithſtanding. He was the firſt of the Scottiſh Kings who embraced Chriſtianity, which was received there by Authority, about 187. But though he, and many of his Nobles did make Profeſſion thereof, they could not wholly extirpate Heatheniſm. In his Time, the Emperor *Severus* brought a greater Force to ſubdue the Iſland, than ever any other of the *Romans* had done. Whereupon the Scots and Picts withdrew into their Faſtneſſes, and not being able to Fight the Romans, haraſs'd them by Ambuſhes, and frequent Skirmiſhes, leaving Cattle for them here and there, and falling upon them while intent on the Prey; ſo that they cut off 50000 of their Men, according to *Dion*. But *Severus*, though Sick and carried in a Litter during the whole Expedition, march'd with an incredible Fatigue to the furtheſt parts of the Iſland, cutting down Woods, making Bridges and filling Marſhes; ſo that he oblig'd the Scots and Picts to abandon a great part of the Country, and accept Conditions of Peace, and penn'd them up by a Wall 80 Miles beyond *Adrian*'s, between the Mouth of the *Forth*, and the *Clyde*, a Work of ſo much Grandure and State, that *Ælius Spartianus* calls it the greateſt Ornament of his Empire. There are ſeveral of its Ruins ſtill to be ſeen, and Monuments ſuppoſed to be the Remains of the Temple of *Terminus* or *Claudius Cæſar*. *Donald* having ſettled Peace again by this Agreement, dy'd in the 21ſt. of his Reign. *Buchan.*

DONALD II. the 32d. King of *Scotland*, was defeated in the firſt Year of his Reign, and dy'd of the Wounds which he receiv'd in Battle againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, who ſucceeded him under the Name of

DONALD III. who behaving himſelf in a Tyrannical manner, was cut off in the 12th Year of his Reign by *Crathilinthus* of the Blood-Royal, who ſucceeded him. This happen'd about 260. *Buchan.*

DONALD IV. the 53d. King of *Scotland*, was a Pious Prince, maintain'd the Worſhip of God at home, and endeavoured to propagate it abroad. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid*, who were Exiles in *Scotland*, with great Kindneſs; furniſh'd them with Forces and other Neceſſaries for their Return, gave them great Gifts, and Liberty to come and go as occaſion required, and ſent Preachers to inſtruct the Northumbrians in the Goſpel. He Died in the 4th. of his Reign, about 637. leaving a precious Memory behind him. *Buchan.*

DONALD V. the 70th. King of *Scotland*, was a Licentious and Diſſolute Prince, quite ruin'd the publick Diſcipline, neglected the Advice of his Ancient Counſellors, and govern'd all by the Advice of his Companions, in Riot. Whereof the Picts taking Advantage, they invited the Engliſh to join with them, and invade the Scots; and accordingly they came to a Battle on the River *Jedd*, where *Donald* obtain'd the Victory; and marching down the River *Tweed*, recovered *Barwick*, which the Engliſh had taken, and ſeized their Ships in the Mouth of the River. Being fluſht with thoſe Succeſſes, he return'd to his former Voluptuouſneſs. Which the Engliſh laying hold of, they aſſembled their Forces, and aſſaulted the Scots by Night, while heavy with Drink and Sleep, and making a great Slaughter, took the King Priſoner; and following their Victory, divided their Army into Two Bodies, and took all the Country South of *Sterling*, from the Picts, and divided the Pictiſh Lands betwixt themſelves and the Britains, and baniſh'd and cut off the remainder of the Picts, to prevent their ſolliciting of Foreign Aid. *Donald* being reſtored after the Peace, and continuing his former Courſe of Life, the Nobility doubting that he would alſo loſe the reſt of the Kingdom, threw him into Priſon, where he laid Violent Hands on himſelf. Others ſay, That this *Donald* was famous for his Atchievements at Home and Abroad; and that he dyed a natural Death at *Scone*. *An.* 858. *Buchan.*

DONALD VI. the 74th King of *Scotland*, was a Peaceable and yet a Warlike Prince; took care that his Soldiers ſhould not grow Luxurious, and aſſiſted King *Alured* againſt the *Danes*. *Fordon* ſays, he dy'd at *Forreſſe* in the North of *Scotland* going to ſuppreſs ſome Diviſions that were amongſt the Northern Shires: But *Boetius* ſays, He dy'd in *Northumberland*, in obſerving the Motion of the *Danes*, *An.* 903. his Memory being precious to all Men. *Buchan.*

DONALD VII. the 84th. King of *Scotland*, while Governour of *Cumberland*, did faithfully aſſiſt the *Engliſh* againſt the *Danes*; and when advanc'd to the Crown, did govern with great Juſtice. His firſt Troubles were occaſioned by *Mackdonald* of the Iſles, who having Wounded *Bancho*, Thane of *Lochaber*, and kill'd another of the King's Miniſters, as adminiſtring Juſtice, he broke out into Rebellion, and Overthrew *Malcolm*, with the King's Army: Whereupon *Macbeth* and *Bancho* were ſent againſt him, and defeated him. After this the *Danes*, under Conduct of *Sueno* King of *Norway* Landed in *Scotland*, and defeated the *Scots* near *Culroſſe*, who retiring to *Perth*, *Sueno* purſued, and received a fatal Overthrow by a Stratagem, the *Scots* deluding him with Propoſals of Peace; and mixing the Drink which they gave his Army with *Nightſhade*, did fall upon them, when intoxicated, and cut moſt of them off. But this Victory was ſcarcely obtain'd when they were alarm'd afreſh by a new Daniſh Navy, which Landed Men in *Fiſe*, and plunder'd the Country. But *Bancho* being ſent againſt them, defeated them, and killed their Leaders at the firſt Rancounter. Whereupon the *Danes* having made ſo many fruitleſs Attempts on *Scotland*, ſwore ſolemnly, That they would never return thither in a Hoſtile manner. Peace being thus obtain'd, *Macbeth* being encourag'd by a Dream to aſpire to the Throne, cut off *Donald* in an Ambuſh, and uſurp'd the Throne about 1091. *Buchan.*

DONALD VIII. the 87th. King of *Scotland*, Brother to King *Malcolm*, having fled for fear of *Macbeth*, promis'd all the Iſlands to *Magnus* King of *Norway*, if, by his Aſſiſtance, he could obtain the Crown. He had alſo a Faction in *Scotland* who were diſſatisfied, that the *Engliſh* Exiles who came in with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Siſter, Queen to the former King, ſhould enjoy Eſtates in *Scotland*. But *Donald* having acquired the Crown by ſuch indirect Means, was hated by the Nobility, who ſent for *Duncan*, a Natutal Son of *Mal-*

colm, who had obtain'd much Credit in the Wars under *William Rufus*, and conſtrained him to flie about Six Months after he had uſurp'd the Throne, about 1103. *Buchan.*

DONATISTS, a Name given in the IV. Century to *Donatus*'s Followers, who from Schiſmaticks, became Hereticks. They believed, That the Son was above the Holy Ghoſt, and the Father above the Son; that there was no vertuous People in the Church, therefore their Diſciples were Baptiz'd again; they put Churchmen to Death, profaned the Conſecrated Veſſels, *&c.* and affirm'd, That the Church was extinct. Several Councils were held againſt thoſe Hereticks; but their Rage was ſuch againſt the Orthodox, that they joined with the Vandals to perſecute them. St. *Auſtin* endeavoured to convert them. St. *Auſtin. Hær. 69. Ep.* 48. St. *Hierom. A. C.* 331. 360. *Baronius. A. C.* 306. *and* 313.

DONATUS, Biſhop of *Numidia*, began the Schiſm in the African Church in 306. and was Condemn'd by Pope *Melchiades*; and therefore not acknowledged by the Donatiſts for their Founder. St. *Auſtin, c. 69. de Hær. Baronius Ann.*

DONATUS, a Schiſmatick Biſhop of *Carthage*, who ſucceeded *Majorinus*. He gave his Name to the Donatiſts, and encreaſed the Schiſm by his Eloquence and Inſolence; which was ſuch, that he would be honour'd by his Followers like a God. They did Swear by him, and affirm'd, That he was free from Sin. His Doctrine was, That though *Jeſus Chriſt* was of the ſame Subſtance with the Father, nevertheleſs he was leſs than his Father. He dy'd about 368. St. *Auſtin, c. 69. de Hær.* St. *Hierom. Baronius Ann.*

DONATUS (*Ælius*) a Grammarian, liv'd at *Rome* in the IV. Cent. and was one of St. *Jerom*'s Maſters. He wrote Notes upon *Terence* and *Virgil*, and made a Grammar. *Voſſius* mentions the Lives of *Virgil* and *Terence*, of which *Donatus* the Grammarian is commonly made the Author, but he Believes the firſt was written by *Tiberius Claudius Donatus*, as 'tis certain the latter was by *Suetonius*. St. *Hierom in Chron. A. C.* 360. *Voſſius Orat. Inſt. l. 6. c. 2. De Hiſt. Lat. l. 3. c.* 2, &c.

DONAVERT, in Latin *Donavertia* and *Vertia*, an Imperial Town of *Swabia* in *Germany*, on the *Danube*, that has been often taken, and belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

DONCASTER, or *Duncaſter*, a Town in the *Weſt*-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the River *Done*, or *Dune*, on the Road between *York* and *London*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Danum*. 'Tis a large, well built, and well inhabited Town, Corporate, Govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and hath a good Trade for Stockings, Knit-Waſtecoats, Petticoats and Gloves. It has had the Honour of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and ſome Others. From *London* 155. Miles.

DONCHERI, a well fortified Borrough of *Champaign* in *France*, on the *Meuſe* near *Sedan*.

DONDUS, [*James*] a famous Phyſician of *Padoua*, firnam'd *Aggregator*, becauſe of his great Collection of Remedies. He was alſo a great Mathematician, and invented a new ſort of Clock, which, beſides the Hours marked alſo the annual Motion of the Sun, the daily Motion of the Moon, the Days of the Month, and the Holy Days of the Year, and all the Motions of the Planets. The ſucceſs of that Invention gave ſuch a Name to its Author, that he was call'd afterwards, *James of the Clock*, and the Name continued in his Family, which is conſiderable at *Padoua*. He found alſo the way of making Salt with Spring-Water, and made a pound of Salt with a 1000 pounds of Water. *Bernard Scard.*

DONGALLUS, the 67th. King of *Scotland*, being ſo ſevere in his Government that the Soldiery could not endure it, gathered themſelves to *Alpinus*, the Son of *Achaius*, whom they forced to be their Leader; but having gathered together an Army, and pretending to do as they directed, he diſappointed them, and fled to *Dongallus*. The Rebels being thereupon diſmay'd, accuſed him to the King as the Author of the'r Revolt; but the King being ſatiſfied of the contrary, ſurprized and put the Chief of 'em to Death. *Dongallus*, as he paſs'd the *Spey* to make War upon the *Picts*, was drown'd in the 6th. of his Reign, about 880. *Buchan.*

DONGARDUS, the 42d. King of *Scotland* came to the Crown in 452. He was a Prince fitted both for Peace and War; and though he had no occaſion for the latrer, yet he train'd up his Soldiers ſo, as they might be ready in caſe of need: He applied himſelf to the Reformation of Religion, and to extirpate the Remainders of the *Pelagian* Hereſie, againſt which, Pope *Celeſtine* ſent *Palladius* in his Father *Eugenius*'s Time: And this *Palladius* was the firſt who appointed Biſhops in *Scotland*. The Church there, as ſome affirm, before that time, being govern'd by the Monks of thoſe Days. The *Scots* being thus intent on Reforming of Religion, eſcap'd the Tempeſt of War, which at that time did ſhake the Univerſe. In his Time flouriſh'd *Patrick*, *Servanus*, *Ninian* and *Mungo*, Diſciples of *Palladius*, Men famous for Learning and Sanctity; and at this time Sainted in the *Roman Calendar*. *Dongardus* made a League with the *Picts* and *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, and dy'd in the 5th. Year of his Reign, *An.* 457. *Buchan.*

DONNE (*John*) Dr. of Divinity, born in *London*. His Father was a Merchant of a good Eſtate, Deſcended from an Ancient Family in *Wales*; where, in the Doctor's time, many of them made a Conſiderable Figure. By his Mother he was Deſcended from Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*. He had ſo great a Genius for Learning, and was Educated with that Care, that at Nine Years Old he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, having, at that Age, a command of the French and Latin Tongues: Afterwards at Fourteen Years Old, he removed to *Cambridge*, and Three Years after to *Lincoln*'s *Inn*. Being about Twenty Years Old he Travell'd into *Italy* and *Spain* where he made many uſeful Obſervations upon the Laws and Government of theſe Countries; and return'd home Maſter of the Languages ſpoken there. He Married a Daughter of Sir *George More*, Chancellor of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Tower; and afterwards, applying himſelf to the Canon and Civil Laws, made a great Progreſs in that Study, and now being known to King *James* the firſt, he was commanded by his Majeſty, to Anſwer the Objections of the Roman Catholicks againſt the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, which was perform'd by Mr. *Donne* in his *Pſeudo-Martyr*; the King upon the peruſal of this Book, perſwaded him to take Orders; he ſubmitted to his Majeſty's Advice, after Three Years time taken for Recollection, and perfecting himſelf in Greek, Hebrew, and the Study of Divinity. Soon after he went out Doctor in Divinity at *Cambridge*, was made Chaplain to his Majeſty, and Preacher at *Lincoln*'s *Inn*. And when the King ſent the Earl of *Carliſle*, his Ambaſſador into *Germany*, Doctor *Donne* Travell'd with him as a Divine: Not long after his return into *England* he had the Deanry of St. *Paul*'s given him, with ſome other Church-Preferment. He Dy'd in 1630. and was Buried in St. *Paul*'s. He had a good Genius for Poetry, Extraordinary Parts, and Conſiderable Learning; as appears by his Works; which are his *Peuſdo-Martyr*, *Biathanatos*. A Volume of Sermons in *Folio*, &c. As to his Character in point of Morality and Religion, he was, after his going into *Orders*, remarkably Regular and Pious, and very Charitable. See his Life before his Volume of Sermons.

DORCHESTER, Lat. *Dorceſtria*, or *Darnovarda*, the Chief Place of *Dorſetſhire*, is about a 100 Miles South Weſt, and by Weſt from *London*. It ſtands on the South ſide of the River *Frome*, 4 Miles from the Sea, and has been of a large Compaſs, as may be conjectur'd by the track of its old Walls and Trenches; but has been ſo ill us'd by the *Danes*, that it could never recover its former Wealth and Beauty. It conſiſts at preſent of three fair Streets, and as many Pariſhes. The *Maiden Caſtle*, ſuppos'd to have been a Summer Camp, or Station of the *Romans*, when their Garriſons kept the Frontiers of this Province, is about 300 Paces from the Town to the Southward, and contains above Five Acres, and is rais'd 30 Paces above the neighbouring Ground. The Town is Noted particularly for the Title of Marquiſs, it gave once to *Henry Pierrepont*, created Marquiſs of *Dorcheſter*, by King *Charles* I. An. 1645.

DORDRECHT, or DORT, *Dordrachum*, the Chief Town of *Holland*. It is very Ancient, the firſt that Votes in the States of *Holland*, and ſituated in an Iſland between the Rivers *Meuſe*, *Merwe*, *Rhine*, and *Linghe*. It is well built and rich, and had the Right alone to Coyn Money, but now *Weſt-Frieſeland* has the ſame Privilege. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Earls of *Holland*, and the Staple-Town for Merchandizes Exported, but now it is the Staple-Town only for Rheniſh-Wines. It was ſeparated from the Continent, in 1421. by a Flood, which drowned above ſeventy Villages or Caſtles, and about 100000 Perſons. There was held the Famous National Synod, in 1618. to decide the Controverſies between the *Gomariſts*, or Contra-Remonſtrants, and the Remonſtrants or *Arminians*, about Predeſtination. *Guichardin*, *Cluverius*, *Montanus*, &c.

DORIA, a Family. The Houſe of *Doria*, at *Genoua*, is Noble and Ancient, and has produc'd many Great Men: As,

DORIA (*Andrew*) of *Genoua*, one of the moſt Famous Sea-Captains of the XVIth Century, who was made, by *Francis* I. General of the French Galleys, about 1525. But in 1528. he left *France*, to ſerve the Emperour: He routed the French Galleys, took *Naples* and *Savone*, reſtor'd Liberty to his Country; and ſettled the Government of the Republick ſo, that the Nobles were admitted to the Supreme Magiſtracy, whence they were excluded before; and bringing the popular Families down, he encreaſed the Nobles Authority; which renewed the Hatred between theſe two Factions. *John-Lewis de Fieſque*, Earl of *Lavagna*, oppos'd *Doria*; but the Earl dying, *Doria* had the Advantage. He ſignaliz'd himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions. It is reported of him, that he was Cruel. He died Iſſueleſs. *Sigonius*, *Du Bellay*, *Thuanus*, *Brantome*, &c.

DORIA, in Latin *Duria*, *&* *Doria*, two great Rivers in *Piedmont*, the firſt call'd *la Grand Doire*, or *Dorla Baltea*, Riſes in the *Pennine Alps*, and falls into the *Po*, between *Chievas* and *Creſſentine*. The Little *Doire* has its Spring in the *Cottian Alps*, runs to *Suſa*, &c. and is diſcharg'd into the *Po*, a little below *Turin*.

DORIS, a Sea Nymph, Daughter to *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, was married to her Brother *Nereus*, and Mother to the *Nereides*. Poets generally call her a Sea Goddeſs. *Natalis Comes. Mythol.*

DORIS, an ancient Country of *Achaia*, in *Greece*, call'd now *Val de Livady*, as ſome ſay. It contained the Towns of *Lilæa*, *Erinæa*, *Boium*, *Cytinium*, &c. and gave its Name to a Country of the Leſſer *Aſia*. The *Dorick* Dialect, one of the four among the *Græcians*, was us'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, *Argians*; and afterwards, in *Epirus*, *Lydia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, and at *Rhodes*: It was made uſe of by *Archimedes*, *Theocritus* and *Pindar*. Δῶρον ſignifies a *Gift*: Whence the Proverb of *Dorica Muſa*, in *Ariſtophanes*, for thoſe that make Verſes to be rewarded. *Strabo*, l. 10. *Ptolemy*, l. 3. c. 12, *&c.*

DORMER (Sir *Robert*) deſcended of a Noble and Ancient Family, upon the Diſtribution of the Lands, which came to the Crown, by the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, he obtain'd a Grant to himſelf, and *Jane* his Wife, in Fee of the Mannor of *Wenge*, in Com. *Bucks*, part of the Poſſeſſions belonging to the Abbey of St. *Albans*. To him ſucceeded *William*, made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of Queen *Mary*; who left Iſſue *Robert*; who being a Knight, 13 *Jac.* was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet, the 10th of *June*, in the ſame Year; and upon the 30th of that Month, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dormer* of *Wenge*. He had Iſſue by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Anthony* Viſcount *Montague*, three Sons; *William*, his Heir; *Anthony Dormer*, of *Grove-Park*, in Com. *Warwick*, Eſq; and *Robert Dormer*, of *Peterley*, in Com. *Bucks*, Eſq; As alſo three Daughters. *William* took to Wife the Daughter of Sir *Richard Molineux*, of *Shefton*, in Com. *Lanc.* Knight; and left Iſſue *Robert*, and a Daughter call'd *Elizabeth*, married to *Edward* Lord *Herbert*, of *Ragland*, afterwards Marquiſs of *Worceſter*. Which *Robert*, by Letters Patents 2 Aug. 4 *Car.* 1. was advanced to the Title and Dignity of Viſcount *Aſcot*, and Earl of *Caernarvan*, being a Perſon abſolutely Valiant and Loyal, in the chief time of Trial: He took up Arms for the King, and was kill'd in the Battel fought near *Newberry*, in Com. *Berks*, 20th of *September*, 1643. leaving Iſſue by *Anna Sophia*, his Wife, Daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*, *Charles* his Son and Heir; who ſucceeding him in his Honours, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Arthur* Lord *Capel*; and by her had two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, who both died young; and three Daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to *Philip* now Earl of *Cheſterfeild*; *Iſabella*, and *Anna Sophia*. *Dudg. Baron.*

DORNADILLA, the fourth King of *Scotland*, only remarkable for the Hunting Laws which the *Highlanders* obſerve to this very day. He died in the 28th Year of his Reign, about 232 Years before Chriſt. *Buchan.*

DORSETSHIRE, Lat. *Dorceſtria*, or *Dorceſtrienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *England*, bounded Northward with *Somerſet* and *Wiltſhire*, Southward with the Chanel, which parts *England* from *France*; Eaſtward with *Hamſhire*, and Weſtward with *Devonſhire*. Its length, from Eaſt to Weſt, is about 45 Miles; its breadth, from North to South, 25. The Whole divided into 34 Hundreds, wherein are 248 Pariſhes, and eighteen Market-Towns. In the Time of the *Romans*, this County was inhabited by the *Durotriges*; from whence it probably got the Name of *Dorſetſhire*. In the Heptarchy, it was a Province of the Weſt *Saxons*, and now, together with *Briſtol*, it makes up the Dioceſe of *Briſtol*. Beſides, the goodneſs of its Air, and the conveniency of the Sea, it has all other Neceſſaries in great Abundance; no Place in *England* affords more Sheep in ſo ſmall a compaſs, than this County does about *Dorcheſter*. Among the Rivers that water it, the *Stowre* and *Frome* are the moſt conſiderable. *Dorcheſter* is the County-Town, *Lime*, *Bridport*, *Weymouth*, *Pool* and *Warham*, its Harbours. The Title of Marquiſs of *Dorſet*, was firſt enjoy'd by the *Beauforts*, and after them by the *Greys*; the laſt that poſſeſs'd it being *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded in 1553. The Title of Earl was conferr'd by King *James* I. upon *Thomas Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, created Earl of *Dorſet*, *An.* 1603. In whoſe Line it has continued hitherto, the preſent Earl hereof being the Right Honourable *Charles Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Lord High-Chamberlain of Their Majeſty's Houſhold. Laſtly, out of this County are Elected, beſides the Knights of the Shire, eighteen Members of Parliament, from *Dorcheſter*, *Pool*, *Lyme*, *Weymouth*, *Melcomb Regis*, *Bridport*, *Shaftsbury*, *Warham* and *Corfe* Caſtle in *Purbeck*, Two out of each.

DORTMONT, an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, Lat. *Tremonia*, on the River *Empſer*. It belongs now to the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*. A Council was held there in 1005 to reform the Clergy. *Dithmar*, l. 6.

DOSITHEANS, one of the Branches of the *Samaritans* Sect among the Jews. They abſtain'd from all that had Life; and were ſo Superſtitious in keeping the Sabbath, that they remain'd in the ſame Place and Poſture wherein that Day ſurpriz'd them, without ſtirring till the next Day. They Marry'd but once, and ſome never did. *Doſitheus*, their Founder, being diſſatisfied among the *Jews*, retir'd to the *Samaritans*, who were reputed Hereticks, and invented a new Sect; and to make it more Authentick, he went into a Cave, where, by too long an Abſtinence, he ridiculouſly kill'd himſelf. The Name of *Doſitheans* was alſo given to ſome Diſciples of *Simon Magus*. St. *Epiphan. in Panar.* l. 1. c. 3. *Origen. Baronius*'s *Annal. Theodoret*, &c.

DOUAY, Lat. *Duacum*, a Town of *Flanders*, on the *Scarpe*, was the Chief Town of the Country of the *Catuagues*, mention'd in *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries*, as 'tis thought. It is very ſtrong, and belongs to the *French* ſince 1667. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, founded its Univerſity, in 1563. *Guichardin des Pais bas.*

DOUE, *Dovæum*, or *Duæum*, a Town of *Anjou*, in *France*, Conſiderable in the time of the *Romans*, who built there an Amphitheater, which is whole ſtill, and can eaſily hold above 15000 Spectators, though it be but 1600 Foot about. There are alſo many Grotto's and Vaults under the Ground, of an admirable Structure, with an extraordinary deep Well. *Baudrand.*

DOVER, Lat. *Dubris*, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Bowsbrough*-Hundred, in the Eaſt-Parts of *Kent*, and one of the Cinque-Ports, ſeated in a Bottom, and ſurrounded with Clifts; from whence, in a clear Day, one may eaſily diſcern the Coaſt of *France*, where *Calais* ſtands Eaſtward; oppoſite to it. The Paſſage over is reckon'd but ſeven Leagues, that part of the Town next the Sea had anciently a Wall, ſome of which is ſtill ſtanding. On the top of a rugged high Clift, or Rock, is a ſtately and very ſtrong Caſtle, which may be ſuppos'd to have been built by the *Romans*. However, this Place was certainly a Station of theirs, and has ever ſince been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, at all times carefully guarded. It was formerly ſo Conſiderable in Times paſt, that it ſet out 21 Ships to the Wars, for its *Quota*. And therefore *Philip* King of *France* told *Lewis* his Son, who was ſent for hither againſt King *John*, by the Barons, That if he did not make himſelf Maſter of *Dover*-Caſtle, his other Conqueſts would avail him but very little. It had formerly ſeven Pariſh-Churches, now but two; but is, in time of Peace, as it has always been, much frequented, as being the ſhorteſt Paſſage into *France*. The Right Honourable *Henry* Lord *Jermin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the Firſt Year of King *James* II. But before, *An.* 1627. *Henry Cary*, Viſcount *Rochford*, and Baron *Hunſden*, enjoy'd the Title, from King *Charles* I. of Earl of *Dover*. It is 71 Miles from *London*.

DOUGLAS, a very Great and Ancient Family in *Scotland*, of which there is a particular Hiſtory by a very learned Pen, who Equalizes them to any of the Ancient Roman Families; and gives them the Preference to all in *Europe*, thoſe of Crowned-Heads excepted. They have been particularly Famous for Great Generals, there having been more of this Name than any other that is to be met with in Hiſtory. Nor is it their Native Country alone which is indebted to their Valour, but they have ſignaliz'd themſelves in moſt Parts of *Europe*, and particularly in *France*, where they have had great Commands and Titles, as Duke of *Turein*, &c. They have frequently Match'd with the Royal Family of *Scotland*, and ſometimes laid Claim to the Crown. In ſhort, this Family exceeded all the reſt in that Kingdom, for the Number of Nobility and Gentry of their own Name, and Multitude of Vaſſals; inſomuch that they became Formidable to the Kings themſelves, to whom they were little inferiour, either for the Splendour of their Court, or Greatneſs of their Power: But that unhappy Controverſie betwixt them and the Regent, and Chancellour *Levingſton* and *Creighton*, in the Reign of King *James* II. prov'd fatal to them, by the Craft and Treachery of their Adverſaries. The Noble Emulation betwixt this Family and the *Piercies*, Earls of *Northumberland*, for Martial *Prloweſs*, is every where met with in Hiſtory; and the Great Figure which the *Douglaſſes* do ſtill make in *Scotland*, is well enough known. Their Chief is the preſent Marquiſs of *Douglas*, whoſe Eldeſt Son bears the Title of Earl of *Angus*. His Grace, the preſent Duke of *Hamilton*, is an Eldeſt Son of this Family, by a ſecond Marriage. The Duke of *Queenborough* is alſo of this Sirname; as is the Earl of *Morton*, *Forfar*, Lord *Mordington*, &c. *Buchanan*, Hiſt. of *Douglas*.

DOUGLASS, a Caſtle in *Cluydale*, in the Middle of the Southern-part of *Scotland*, which takes its Name from the River *Douglaſs*, as doth alſo the Dale or Valley in which it ſtands. This Caſtle is ſeated about ſix Scotch Miles Weſt of *Lanrick*, where *Douglaſs* River unites with the *Cluyd*; fifteen Miles from *Glaſgow* to the South, and 35 from *Edinburgh* to the South-Weſt. It is only Memorable for its Earls, formerly ſo very Powerful, that they were a Terrour to the Kings of *Scotland* themſelves, there being at one time ſix Earls of this Family, *viz.* *Douglaſs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*.

DOURLANS, or **DOURLENS**, in Lat. *Durlendium*, a Town of *France*, in *Picardy*, ſituated upon the River *Authie*, towards the Frontiers of *Artois*, and about five or ſix Leagues from *Amiens*. This Place is well fortified, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

DOUSA, (*Janus*) a Dutchman, Lord of *Nortwick*, in *Holland*, where he was born in 1545. He was in very great Eſteem for his Learning and Courage, being a good Scholar, and a Souldier; For being made Governour of *Leiden*, by the Prince of *Orange*, in 1574. He defended that Town with great Reſolution and Conduct againſt the *Spaniards*, under *Requeſenius*. The Year after, the Univerſity of *Leyden* being founded, *Janus Douſa*, was made the firſt Curator, being very fit for the Place, upon the Account of his Learning and Deſerts. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, (*viz.* Poems, Notes upon *Salluſt*, *Petronius*, *Plautus*, *Catullus*, and the Annals of *Holland*. This *Douſa* died of the Plague, in 1604, leaving four Sons behind him, all of them great Scholars. Firſt, *Janus Douſa* a Poet, Philoſopher, and Mathematician; who, though dying at the Age of 26 Years, wrote ſeveral Poems; Notes upon *Catullus*, *Tibullus* and *Propertius*. *Spicilegium in Petronii Satyricon. Animadverſiones in Plauti Comædias*, &c. Second, *George Douſa* who was a good Linguiſt, he travell'd to *Conſtantinople*, and publiſh'd a Relation of his Voyage, with ſeveral Inſcriptions which he found at *Conſtantinople*, and elſewhere. He likewiſe, in 1607, Printed *George Cedrenus*'s Book, Intitled, *De Originibus Urbis Conſtantinopolitanæ*, with *Meurſiu*'s Notes upon it. Third, *Francis Douſa* wanted no Learning; in 1600 he publiſh'd the Epiſtles of *Julius Cæſar*; *Scaliger* with his Annotations upon the Hiſtory of *Ariſtotle*, *De Animalibus*, together with ſome Fragments of *Lucilius*, with Notes of his own upon them. Fourth, *Theodorus Douſa*, Lord of *Barkenſtyen*, who, in 1614, publiſh'd the Chronicon of *George Logotheta* with Notes, and 1638 he wrote a Treatiſe, call'd, *Farrago Æthica Variarum Linguarum, Variorumque Auctorum*, &c. *Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

DOUZI, a Town upon the *Cher* between *Ivoy* and *Sedan* in the Dioceſe of *Rheims* Authours mention two Councils at *Douzi*, in the ninth Century. The firſt in the Year 871, againſt *Hinchmar* Biſhop of *Laon*. This Prelate had maintain'd the Pope's Intereſt with too much Heat, his Zeal tranſporting him againſt the Cuſtoms and Liberties of the Gallican Church. *Hinchmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Uncle, and the other Prelates in the Council of *Verberi*, blam'd him extremely for't, and ſubſcrib'd his Condemnation. He appeal'd from this Sentence to the Pope, for which he was blam'd in the Council of *Attigni*, and being afterwards charg'd for this Misbehaviour, in the Council of *Douzi* above-mention'd, he was there depos'd and impriſon'd. *Cellotius*, After the Death of *Sirmondus*, publiſh'd the Acts of this Council, which the other could not recover, and calls the Collection, *Apotheca Reconditioris Doctrinæ*. The ſecond Council of *Douzi* was held in 874, againſt Inceſtuous Marriages, and thoſe, who encroach'd upon the Poſſeſſions of the Church. *Tom.* VIII. *Concil.*

DOWN, Lat. *Dunum*, a City and Biſhoprick in the Province off *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, the Biſhop of which is under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. The Biſhoprick of *Connor* has been united to it ever ſince 1442. The City ſtands upon the *Iriſh* Sea, in a *Peninſula* made by the Sea and Lake of *Cone*, which affords it an excellent Haven, twenty Miles from *Dormore* to the Eaſt, and 32 from *Carrickfergus* to the South. The County of *Down* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh Sea*, on the North by the Country of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neacy*; on the Weſt by *Armagh*; and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it is ſevered by the River *Newry*. This County (ſaith *Camden*) is generally very Fruitful, where it is not over-ſpread with Woods; and has ſeveral ſafe Harbours upon the Seas. *Down* is one of the moſt Ancient Towns in *Ireland*, made more Famous by keeping the Bones of St. *Patrick*, St. *Bridget*, and St. *Columbus*, than by the mention *Ptolemy* has made of it by the Name of *Dunum*.

DOWNHAM, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Clackloſs*, ſituate upon the River *Ouſe*, over which it hath a Bridge, 71 Miles from *London*.

DOWNTON, or **DUNCTON**, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, Capital of its Hundred, ſituate upon the *Salisbury Avon*. It returns two Members to Parliament. From *London* 84 Miles.

DRACO, an ancient Law-giver of *Athens*, before *Solon*'s time, about 130 off *R.* whoſe Laws were ſo ſevere, that *Solon* aboliſh'd all of them, except thoſe againſt Murther. *Euſeb. Chron. Suidas. Aulus Gell.* l. 11. c. 18.

DRAGON OVERTHROWN: An Order of Knighthood inſtituted by the Emperour *Sigiſmond*, about 1418. after the Council of *Conſtance*. On Solemn Days the Knights wore a Scarlet Cloak; and on a ſhort Mantle of Green Silk, a double Golden Chain, on which hang'd an Overthrown Dragon, with his Wings down, and enamell'd with divers Colours. The Subject of this Inſtitution was, the *Anathema* againſt *John Huſs* and *Jerom* of *Prague*'s Opinions and Perſons, which *Sigiſmond* repreſented like a Dragon Overthrown, the different Colours ſignifying the different Charms of Hereſie, *&c. Favin.*

DRAGUT RAIS, Captain of the Pirates of *Barbary*, a great Enemy to the Chriſtians, was taken with thirteen Galleys, in 1550. by *Andrew Doria*, in the Port of *Giralatta*, in *Corſica*, and chain'd in a Priſon. But *Barbaroſſa* went into *Provence*, and paying *Dragut*'s Ranſom to *Jannetin*, *Doria*'s Nephew, he ſet him at liberty. His Captivity, which he took for a great Affront, made him more Cruel againſt the Chriſtians, on ſeveral Occaſions; but he was kill'd at the Siege of *Maltha*, in 1565. *Sigonius*, *Thuan.* l. 11, *&c.*

DRAHOMIRA, *Uratiſlaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*'s Wife, being angry, becauſe her Husband dying, had declar'd his Mother, *Ludmilla*, Regent, during his Son's Minority, ſhe caus'd her to be murther'd, in 929. and perſuaded her Son *Boleſlaus* to kill his Brother *Venceſlaus*: But, by a juſt Judgment, ſhe fell into a Precipice, near *Prague*, or (according to others) the Earth open'd, and ſwallow'd her up. *Æn. Sylvius in Hiſt. Bohemiæ.*

DRAKE, (Sir *Francis*) was born nigh South *Taveſtock*, in the County of *Devonſhire*, and brought up in *Kent*; where his Father, a Miniſter, having a Place to read Prayers among the Mariners of the Queen's Navy, bound him 'Prentice to a Maſter of a Ship, who traded with Commodities into *France* and *Zealand*; and upon his death, bequeathed his Bark to his induſtrious and truſty Servant. But he having too large a Spirit for ſuch little buſineſs ſold it, and embark'd with Captain *Hawkins*, for the *Weſt-Indies*; where the *Spaniards* took away from him all that he had. He then ſtudied all poſſible means to be revenged. His firſt Attempt was upon *Nombre de Dios*, then the Granary of the *Weſt-Indies*; which he miſs'd but narrowly, though all his Force conſiſted but in two Ships, Man'd with about ſeventy Men and Boys. Being advertiſed by ſome *Negro*'s of a Caravan of Mules, laden with Gold and Silver, coming over the Mountains ſlightly guarded; he intercepted it, brought off the Gold, buried the Silver, and at *Sancta Cruce* burnt 200000 Pounds worth of Spaniſh Merchandice, and return'd with Honour and Riches home. He ſet out again, in 1577. with five Ships, and 1600 Men from *Plymouth*; paſs'd the *Magellan* Streights with three Ships, having caſt off the other two, as Impediments, and enter'd the *Pacifick* Sea; where the Ships were diſpers'd by a violent Storm, and one of them never ſeen more; the other return'd home through the *Streights*, while *Drake* ſteer'd to *Chily*, *Coquimbo*, *Cinnano*, *Palma*, *Lima*, and ſo round *America*. He took ſeveral Spaniſh Ships in this Voyage; in one whereof he found 400 Pound Weight of Maſſie Gold; in another call'd *Cacofaga*, beſides Jewels, and a vaſt Quantity of Gold, as much Silver as would ballaſt a Ship, a great part of which he brought into *England*, in 1589. having been forc'd to throw the reſt, with 6 Pieces of Ordnance, over-board, to bring his Ship off a dangerous Shoal, on which it was driven. He feaſted the Queen, ſoon after his arrival, at *Dartford*, where ſhe Knighted him, and conſented he ſhould have, for Arms, the World in a Ship: His own was drawn a-ſhore, for a Monument to Poſterity. He ſet ſail again from *Plymouth*, in 1585. with 22 Ships and Pinaces, 2300 Souldiers and Seamen, took and burnt St. *Jago*, the Chief City of *Cuba*, in *America*; and plunder'd St. *Domingo*, in *Hiſpaniola*. From whence he ſailed to *Carthagena*, which he ſurpriz'd and took in it, beſides ineſtimable Summs of Money, 240 Pieces of Ordnance. In his return home, he raz'd and burnt the Fort and City of St. *Auguſtine*, in *Terra Florida*, and arriv'd ſafe at *Plymouth* in 1586. In 1588. he was made Vice-Admiral of the *Engliſh* Navy; and in 1589. was ſent Joint-General of 11000 Men, to aſſiſt *Don Antonio*; who pretended a Right to the Crown of *Portugal*; and afterwards, with Sir *John Hawkins* to the *Weſt-Indies*; where being diſappointed in his main Deſign, of forcing his way from Port *Rico* to *Panama*, where the Spaniſh Treaſure lay, he plunder'd *Nombre de Dios*, and many other petty Towns: But troubled that this Succeſs did not anſwer the Preparations made for the Voyage, he fell ill, and died, in 1595. much regretted by the Queen.

DRANGIANA, a Province of *Perſia*, now call'd *Sigiſtan*, it lies in the moſt Eaſterly-part of the Country.

DRAVE, *Drau*, and *Dravus*, a River of *Germany*, whoſe Spring is in the *Alps*. It runs through *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, and *Hungary*, into the *Danube*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Cluvier*, &c.

DRAYTON, a gook Market-Town of North *Bradford*-Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Shropſhire*, bordering upon *Staffordſhire*; ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the River, *Terne*, and noted for the Battle fought there between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*.

DRESDE, or *Dreſden*, the Chief Town of *Miſnia*, in the *Higher-Saxony*; fortified by *Charlemaign*, in the VIIIth Century, and now the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. There is a Stone-Bridge, admirably well built, on the *Elbe*, and a ſtately Palace. This City is fortified after the Modern way, and divided by the *Elbe*. The Elector's Palace, Citadel, Arſenal, Stables, Garden, and Bear-Garden, are worth the ſeeing. Vid. Dr. *Brown*'s *Travels*.

DREUX, Lat *Drocum*, on the *Blaiſe*, a Town of *Blaiſois*, in *France*; or (as others ſay) of the Government of *L' Iſle de France*, being an Earldom. It is one of the moſt ancient Towns of the Kingdom, and reputed to have been built by *Drius* IV. King of the *Gauls*, and Chief Founder of the *Druids*. This Town was very ſtrong formerly, but now the Caſtle is almoſt ruined. 'Tis remarkable for being the Reſidence of the *Druids*; and becauſe, in the general States of the Kingdom, it precedes *Chartres*, and many other Towns. This Town is famous for a great Battel fought there, where the Royal Party had the Advantage of the *Hugonots*; The Prince of *Conde* being taken Priſoner there. *Davila*, *Thuanus*'s *Hiſt*. l. 34. *Du Cheſne*'s *Hiſt. de la Maiſon de Dreux.*

DREXELIUS, (*Jeremy*) a Jeſuit of *Ausbourg*, in *Germanv*, Profeſs'd Rhetorick at firſt, and was afterwards a Preacher, in Ordinary to the Electour of *Bavaria*. He wrote ſeveral practical Pieces, Printed in two Volumes in Folio. *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jeſ.*

DRIEDO, (*John*) born at *Turnbout* in *Brabant*, in the 16th Cent. was a very zealous Divine in his way. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, *Lib.* IV. *De Eccleſiaſticis Scrtpturis. De Libertate Chriſtiana. De Captivitate & Redemptione Generis Humani. De Concordia Liberi Arbitrii & Prædeſtinationis Divini, Libri* II. *De Gratia & Libero Arbitrio*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Miræus*, &c.

DRIN, or **DRINO**, in Latin *Drinus*, a River in the Ancient *Illyrium*, riſing in Mount *Scardus* of the Ancients, call'd *Schiardo* by the Moderns, it parts *Boſnia* from *Servia*, and runs into the *Save* near the *Danube*.

DROGHEDA, a City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinſter*, in *Ireland*, upon the River *Boyn*, 22 Miles North of *Dublin*. It hath an excellent and ſafe Haven, and in Mr. *Camden*'s time was well peopled, and much frequented. *Oliver Cromwel* took this Town by Storm, in 1649. and put all the Gariſon, conſiſting' of 4000 Men, to the Sword, Sir *Arthur Aſton*, the Governour, with all the Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children; and this to ſtrike a Terrour into all the other Places of the Country, that he might with the greater facility reduce them: and accordingly he had incredible Succeſs in all his other Attempts. It ſurrender'd to King *WILLIAM* in two Days after the Fight at the *Boyne*.

DROITWICH, a Borough-Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in *Halfſhire*-Hundred, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Salwarp*. It returns two Members to the Houſe of Commons, and is a noted place for Salt-Pits, 82 Miles from *London*.

DRONTHEIM, or **TRONTHEIM**, in Latin *Nidroſia*, a Sea-Port Town of *Norway*, the reſidence of the ancient Kings; but now the Governours of *Norway* reſide at *Berghen*. Tho' this Town be decay'd, it has ſtill the Title of Archbiſhoprick; and one of the moſt ſtately Churches of the North.

DRUIDS, Prieſts of the ancient *Gauls*, nam'd *Eubages*, by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and *Saronides*, by *Diodor. Sic.* They taught the People their particular Superſtitions and Ceremonies, which they had, as ſome think, from the *Phoceans*, who built *Marſeilles* in *Provence*. And indeed Δρῦς in Greek, and *Deru* in the *Celtick* Language, ſignifies *an Oak*, a Tree ſo much reſpected by the *Druids*, becauſe it produces *Miſſeltoe*, which they gather'd with ſo many Ceremonies, as the fineſt Gift of the Gods. One of thoſe Prieſts being in White, gather'd it in the beginning of the Year, with a Golden Scithe; afterward, two White Young Bulls were Sacrific'd; and the Ceremonies ended with a great Feaſt. The *Druids* and *Gauls* believ'd *Miſſeltoe* taken in Drink, made all Creatures more Fruitful, and was a good Antidote againſt all Sorts of Poyſons. Others think them call'd *Druids* from the Hebrew *Deruſſim*, or *Doreſim*; that is, *Contemplators*: therefore *Diogenes Laertius* compares them to the Wiſe Men of *Chaldæa*, to the Philoſophers of *Greece*, to the Magi of *Perſia*, and the Gymnoſophiſts of the *Indies*. *Diodorus Sic.* adds, that they were Divines. The *Gauls* believ'd the Immortality of the Soul ſo well, that they lent willingly in this World, to be repaid again in the next. The *Druids* were alſo *Aſtrologers*, *Geographers*, *Geometricians*, and principally Stateſmen and Lawyers; and for this Reaſon, all Controverſies and Negotiations publick and private were referr'd to their Umpirage and Direction. Thoſe, who were only imploy'd in the Contemplation of Divine Things, were call'd *Eubages*; and thoſe that took Care of the Altars were nam'd *Semnothées*; and their Number was ſo great that *Stephanus* ſpeaks of them as of a People. *Cæſar* obſerves, that they had a Chief, who had Sovereign Power: and *Pomponius Mela* ſaith, That their Learning depended moſtly upon ſtrength of memory; for they had no Books, and ſometimes they got by heart 20000 Verſes, which were a kind of Hiſtory of great Men, which they deriv'd by Tradition. They us'd Serpents Eggs to get Great Men's favour, and to ſucceed in their Affairs, as *Pliny* ſaith. They ſacrificed Men, and thoſe Sacrifices were prohibited by *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*, and quite aboliſh'd by *Claudius*, as *Suetonius* reports. In fine, thoſe *Druids* were ſo much eſteem'd, that Women would be their Diſciples. The Emperour *Aurelian* conſulted one of thoſe Women, to know if his poſterity ſhould ſucceed him. *Diocleſian* learnt of another that he ſhould be Emperour, after he had kill'd a Wild Boar, which was fulfilled in a Gingle being choſen Emperour, after he had kill'd a Man whoſe Name was Aper. See *Diocleſian*. It is ſaid that they gave their Name to *Dreux*. See *Dreux Diodor. Sic. l.* 6. *c.* 9. *Cæſar l.* 6. *Strabo*, *l.* 4. *Suetonius in Claud. Tacitus l.* 13. *annal. Dupleix Memoir. des Gaul. l.* 1. *c.* 16.

DRUMMOND: See **PERTH**.

DRUSES, **DRUSIS**, or **DRUSIANS**: People living about Mount *Libanus*, deſcended, as they ſay, from the *French* that went with *Godfrey of Bulloigne* into the Eaſt. They call themſelves Chriſtians, tho' they don't obſerve their Laws. They hate the *Jews* and *Mahometans*, becauſe of their Uſury; tho' they be reputed *Mahometans*. It is ſaid, That they expect a Wiſe Man out of *Egypt* who is to give them a Law. They ſqueeze and ſtretch out their Children's Heads as ſoon as they are Born, which makes them remarkable among the Eaſtern People. They are hardy and live in Mountains. Their Princes are of the Houſe of *Maan*. The *Emir Fekhr-ed-din* was of that Family. The troubleſome conteſts they had with the *Turks* in this Century, made the Name of *Druſis* famous. This Relation I owe to *M. le Chevalier d' Ervieux*, who liv'd there a long time; 'tis to be wiſh'd that he may publiſh all his Memoirs concerning that Country. See *Druzes*.

DRUSILIA, Agrippa *the Elder*'s Daughter, and the Younger's Siſter. She was the fineſt Woman of her time, and firſt Contracted to *Epiphanes*, King *Antiochus*'s Son, who promis'd to turn *Jew*; but not performing it, ſhe was married to *Azizes* King of the *Emezenians*. *Felix* Governour of *Judæa* falling in love with her, ſent *Simon* the *Cyprian*, a Magician, to perſwade her to leave her Husband, and Marry him, promiſing to make her the happieſt Woman in the World. And ſhe being deſirous to be rid of her Siſter *Berenice*'s Perſecutions, imprudently hearkned to thoſe Propoſals, not caring for her Religion which ſhe was to forſake. St. *Paul*, being Priſoner, pleaded his Cauſe before this *Felix* and *Druſilla*, Acts 24. 24. *Joſephus*, l. 20. c. 5. *Ant.* See *Druzes*.

DRUSIUS, (*John*) born at *Oudenard* 1550, ſtudied at *Louvain* and *Ghant*, and other Places, and afterwards Travell'd with his Father into *England*, and learned Hebrew at *Oxford*, being before, a great Proficient in Greek and Latin: Afterwards returning into *Holland*, he was made Profeſſour at *Leiden* firſt, and then at *Franeker*. He was much eſteem'd for his Sufficiency and Writings; the moſt conſiderable of which are: A Hebrew Grammar. *De Recta Lectione Linguæ Sanctæ. Alphabetum Hebraicum Vetus. Veterum Sapientum Gnomæ. De Tribus Sectis Judæorum*, &c. *Druſius* likewiſe left Commentaries of ſome Books of the Holy Scriptures. He ſtrongly oppos'd the Tranſlation of *Junius* and *Tremellius*, and obſerv'd a great many Faults in't; and brought the *Engliſh* over to his Opinion in a great Meaſure, who made uſe of his Remarks and Corrections, in their laſt Tranſlation of the Bible. Father *Simon* gives a great Character of this Authour, for his Skill in Hebrew. He left a Collection of Fragments of the Ancient Greek Tranſlatours of the Old Teſtament, Printed in 1622, by his Scholar *Sextinus Amama*, who ſucceeded him, in the Hebrew Profeſſour's Place at *Franeker*. *Meurſius*, *Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. R. Simon*, &c.

DRUSUS, a Family. The Family of *Druſus* was a Branch of that of the *Claudians*; and tho' one of the Commonalty, it had nevertheleſs 8 Conſuls, and 2 Cenſours; was honour'd with 3 Triumphs, the Dictatorſhip, &c. and produc'd many Illuſtrious Men; as *Salinator* and *Druſus*, who having kill'd the General of the Enemies nam'd *Druſus*, took his Name; which was glorious to all his Poſterity. *Druſus*, *Tiberius*'s Son by *Vipſania Agrippa*'s Daughter, was Poiſon'd. Another *Druſus*, Son of *Germanicus*, diſpleaſing *Tiberius*, was ſtarv'd to Death. *Tacitus* obſerves, that he kept himſelf alive Nine Days by eating the Flocks of his Quilt; and that it was reported in *Greece* and *Aſia* after his Death, that he had been ſeen in the *Cyclades* Iſlands, and that the *Græcians* ran from all Parts to ſee him, miſtaking a Young Man, *Marcus Silanus*'s Son, for him. *Tacitus l.* 4, 5. *Annal. Suetonius in Tiber. Dion. l.* 57.

DRUSUS, Son to *Tiberius Nero*, and *Livia*, who afterwards married *Auguſtus*, and Brother to the Emperour *Tiberius*. He married *Antonia*, Daughter to *Mark Anthony*, and *Octavia*, *Auguſtus*'s Siſter, by whom he had *Germanicus*, &c. He gave great proof of his Courage in *Germanv*, where he made many Campaigns, and reduc'd ſeveral Revolted Nations. In the Year of *Rome* 739, he defeated the *Rheti*, now call'd the *Griſon*, and was Conſul in 745. He likewiſe ſubdued the *Cheruſſi*, and other German Clans. He died of a Fall off his Horſe, at the Age of 30 Years, and to honour his Memory, his Father-in-Law *Auguſtus*, and his Brother *Tiberius Harangu'd* in his Commendation at his Funeral. *Dion. Caſſius.* lib. 55. *Liv.* lib. 138. *Paterculus*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, &c.

DRUZES, or **DRUSI**, People of *Palæſtine*, inhabiting Mount *Libanus*, and the neighbouring Country, differing from the Turks, Chriſtians, and all other People. They Marry their own Daughters, and commit all kinds of Inceſt. It is not probable, that they come from the *French*, that follow'd *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne*, and after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* 1187. retired into the Mountains; for there were ſome of that Religion in 1170. The Conjecture of ſome Authors is more likely, that theſe *Druzes* are not different from the *Darares* or *Darazes*, mention'd by *Elmacin* in his Hiſtory, who liv'd in *Syria*; *Muhammed Ben Iſmael* the Founder of that Sect, began to Preach his Doctrine about 1030; which perhaps gave occaſion to ſay, that *Iſman* eſtabliſhed that Religion; for there is no great difference between *Iſman* and *Iſmael*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.* See *Druſes*.

DRYADES, Nymphs of the Woods and Foreſts, from Δρυς, an Oak. *Servius* the *Grammarian*.

DUARE, a Strong place of *Dalmatia*, on a Mountain, near *Almiſſa*, often taken and re-taken. It belongs now to the *Venetians*. *P. Coronelli, Deſcript. de la Morée.*

DUARENUS, a Celebrated French Lawyer, born at St. *Brieu*, in *Brittany*, in the XVI. Cent. His Works are a ſufficient proof of his great Learning. He wrote upon the Codes; the Digeſts; *De Ratione Beneficiaria*; *In Conſuetudines Feudorum*; Epiſtles; A Treatiſe of the Liberties and Privileges of the Gallican Church, *&c.* *Thuanus* gives him a great Character, both with Reſpect to his Profeſſion, and general Learning. St. *Marthe*, lib. 1. *Elog. Doct. Gall. Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 23. *&c.*

DUBLIN, Lat. *Dublinum*; in Iriſh *Balackleigh*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Provinces of *Leinſter* in a County of the ſame Name, ſituate upon the River *Liffy*, which is the Nobleſt River in all this Kingdom, and maketh a capacious Haven here, at about 20 Leagues diſtance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*. This City is call'd *Eblana* by *Ptolemy*; when or by whom it was firſt built, is not known; but Ancient it muſt be, by its being mentioned by him. *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it ſuffered by the *Danes*. It was afterwards under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Herald Harfagar* King of *Norway*. In 1151 Pope *Eugenius* III. made it an Archbiſhop's See, with the Title and Juriſdiction of a Primacy. *Henry* II. having conquer'd *Ireland*, ſent hither from *Briſtol* a Colony, whereby it began to flouriſh more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom, the Seat of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Courts of Juſtice and their Parliaments, ſtrengthened with a Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide, built by *Henry Loundres*, a Biſhop, in 1220. Near which was a Royal Palace built by *Henry* II. King of *England*. It has a College for Students, which is an Univerſity of it ſelf, Founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknor*, Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it; but the Troubleſome times that follow'd, obſtructed that good deſign then: At the North Gate is a Bridge of hewn Stone built by King *John*. It has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, dedicated to St. *Patrick*, the Apoſtle of the *Iriſh* Nation, and built at ſeveral times, in which are a Dean, two Arch-Deacons, and 22 Prebendaries: There is another fair Collegiate Church in this City, call'd *Chriſt's Church*, built in 1012. and about 13 Parochial ones; and next to *London*, it's the largeſt and beſt City of the 3 Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, of conſiderable Trade, and much reſorted to by the Gentry of the Kingdom, eſpecially in Term-time. In more Ancient times, this City was Govern'd by a Provoſt; but in 1409. *Henry* IV. granted them licence to chuſe every Year a Mayor and 2 Bailiffs, chang'd into Sheriffs by *Edward* IV. Thus far *Cambden*. Since his time, it has been extraordinarily enlarged, eſpecially theſe laſt 20 Years, during the Civil Wars in King *Charles* the I's. time, the Duke of *Ormond*, by that King's Orders deliver'd it to the *Engliſh*, but afterwards endeavouring to recover it, his Army was routed by Coll. *Jones*, and the Siege rais'd in 1649. The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the South by the little Territories of *O Tooles* and *O Brians*, and on the North by the County of *Meath*, and a ſmall River call'd *Nanny*. The Soil is very fruitful as to every thing but Wood; ſo that they uſe Sea-coal and Turff for their fewel. It's well inhabited, rich, and well provided with Sea-Port Towns.

DUCEUS (*Fronto*) a Jeſuit, Son of a Counſellor of *Bourdeaux*, he was a conſiderable Linguiſt, a Critick and Divine; and a very laborious Perſon: Having publiſh'd the Works of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, St. *Bazil*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, the Apoſtles Canons, *Bibliotheca Patrum Græcorum*, &c. He wrote likewiſe againſt the Sieur *du Pleſſis*. *Alegamb. Bibl. Scrip. Soc. J. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

DUDERSTAT, the Chief Town of the little Country of *Eichfeld* in *Germany*, on the River *Wipper*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*.

DUDITHIUS (*Andrew*) Biſhop of *Five Churches* in *Hungary*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. and was a Perſon of good Parentage, Learning and Probity. *Thuanus* gives him a great Character for his Parts and Erudition. The Emperor *Ferdinand* ſent him to the Council of *Trent* as Ambaſſador; and ſome time after he turn'd Proteſtant, and going into *Poland*, warpt towards the Opinions of *Socinus*. He Died in the Year 1589. *Spondan. in Annal. Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 32, &c. *Sandius Bibliothec. Antitrin.*

DUERO, or *Douro*, in Lat. *Durius*, a River of *Spain*, Riſing in *Old Caſtile*, near the Frontiers of *Arragon*, which after having run a long courſe, falls into the Ocean near *O Porto*.

DUFFUS, the 78th King of *Scotland*, having ſuppreſſed the Depredations committed on the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſlands, by their looſe young Gentry, he order'd the Governours, by whoſe Negligence they had happen'd, to make reſtitution to the People, and baniſh'd many of the Criminals. At which their Relations being offended, they plotted againſt the King, as a Contemner of the Nobility. And at the ſame, time a Club of Witches at *Forreſſe* in *Murray*, did, by waſting his Image in Wax, ſo waſt and torment him with continual Pain and Sweating, that he pin'd daily; and no remedy could be found till the Witchcraft was diſcovered, the Image broke, and the Witches Puniſhed. During his Sickneſs the Highlanders looking for impunity, plundred the adjacent Countries; but upon his Recovery, he marched againſt them, and brought the Chief of them to be puniſh'd at *Forreſſe*. *Donald*, the Governour of the Caſtle where the King Lodged, having ſeveral Friends among 'em, whoſe Pardon he could not obtain, did thereupon, by his Wife's Council and Aſſiſtance, Murder the King by Night, convey'd away his Corps, and Buried it ſo ſecretly, that the Murderers were not diſcovered. And *Donald* the better to conceal it, kill'd thoſe that had the Charge of the King's Chamber in a Fury for their Neglect: But *Culenus* being choſen King by the Nobility, and coming Northward to enquire into the Murder, *Donald* being Conſcious of his Guilt, fled to Sea, but being driven back by Tempeſt, he was brought to the King, and together with his Wife and other Accomplices condignly puniſh'd. *Duffus* was Murdered after he had Reigned Four Years and Six Months, about *An. C.* 973. *Buchan.*

DUGDALE (Sir *William*) Son of *John Dugdale* of *Shuſtock* in the County of *Warwick*, Gent. was born in 1605. was a great Antiquary, and a Perſon of indefatigable Induſtry. He was firſt made *Rouge Croix*, then *Cheſter*, afterwards *Norroy*, and laſtly, *Garter*. In 1641, by the encouragement of Sir *Chriſtopher*, afterwards Lord *Hatton*, Mr. *Dugdale* came to St. *Paul's*, tranſcrib'd the Epitaphs, and got all the Coats of Arms belonging to the Monuments, *&c.* Painted, taking Draughts likewiſe of all the Monuments: This being perform'd with great exactneſs, he Travelled to *Peterborough*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *Newark upon Trent*, *Beverley*, *Southwel*, *Kingſton upon Hull*, *York*, *Selby*, *Cheſter*, *Litchfield*, *Tamworth*, *Warwick*, &c. in all which Places he proceeded with the ſame curioſity, preſerving the Monuments, *&c.* by this Method; apprehending they might probably be deſtroy'd by the diſorders of a Civil War, which was then likely to break out. He continued very Loyal during the Rebellion, and after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. was in 1677. made *Garter*, and Knighted. He dy'd in 1685. His Works are, *Monaſticon Anglicanum* 3. Vol. *Fol.* The Antiquities of *Warwickſhire*, Illuſtrated from Records, Leiger Books, *&c. Fol.* The Hiſtory of St. *Paul's* Cathedral in *London* from its Foundation, *&c. Fol.* The Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining divers Fenns and Marſhes, *&c.* *Origines Juridicales*, or Hiſtorical Memorials of the Engliſh Laws, Courts of Juſtice, Forms of Trial, *&c. Fol.* The Baronage of *England*, in 2 Vol. Fol. A ſhort View of the late Troubles of *England*, *&c.* Fol. The Ancient Uſage in bearing of ſuch Enſigns of Honour as are uſually call'd *Armes*, Oct. &c. *Athen. Oxon.*

DUILIUS, Surnam'd *Nepos*, a Roman Conſul, was the firſt General of that Republick, who gained a Victory at Sea, over the *Carthagenians*: He had a Triumph for this Succeſs, and Erected a Pillar, the Inſcription on which is ſtill remaining; the Engagement happen'd in the 130th. Olympiad, being the 494th Year of *Rome*. *Liv. l.* 17. *Cic. de Senect. Tacit. l.* 2. *Annal. c.* 12.

DUISBOURG, in Lat. *Duisburgum*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Cleves* in *Germany* on the River *Roër*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It was an Imperial Town formerly, but has loſt this Privilege. It is different from *Duisbourg*, the moſt ancient Viſcounty of *Brabant*, 3 Leagues from *Bruſſels*. Here was held a Council in 927. Where were Excommunicated thoſe that had pull'd out *Bennon* Biſhop of *Metz's* Eyes. *Reginon en la Conti. T. IX. Conc. Guilliman*, &c.

DUKE, a Title of Dignity, like that of Earl. The Origin of Dukes and Earls, is aſſign'd to the Emperor *Adrian*, who reign'd in 130, and Elected a certain number of Senators to be his Councellors, and to follow him every where; therefore he call'd them *Comites*, that is, Companions. His Succeſſors gave thoſe Councellors the Adminiſtration of the Treaſury, Juſtice, and even the Command of the Armies in time of War. The Empire declining, thoſe Dignities were aboliſh'd by the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Burgundians*; but kept by the *French*. In the *Romans* time there were alſo ſome Dukes, who Commanded the Armies and Govern'd the Provinces, they were call'd *Duces*, that is, Leaders of

Captains. The *French* eſtabliſh'd ſome likewiſe in their new Conqueſts, which they divided into Dukedoms and Earldoms, perhaps to imitate the *Roman* Diviſion. There were Three ſorts of Earls in the firſt Race of the Kings of *France*; The firſt had the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; The Second, the Command of the Armies; And the Third were honour'd with this Title, becauſe of their Birth, or Merit. Each Duke, ſaith *Aymoin*, or *Haymo*, had commonly Twelve Earls under him, ſo that the Dukes in the Army were like Colonels, and the Earls like Captains. Nevertheleſs, ſome Earls were Governours of Provinces, and call'd ſometimes Dukes, and ſometimes Earls. Thoſe Dignities were given by Kings, often at the requeſt of the People, during Pleaſure. But they became Hereditary afterwards by the Authority and Power of the Poſſeſſors, ſince 875. There were but two Marqueſſes at that time, *viz*. That of *Gothie* or *Languedoc*, and that of *France*; the firſt being inſtituted to defend the Marches or Frontiers againſt the *Saracens*; and the ſecond to defend them againſt the *Normans* and *Britons*. The laſt was chang'd into the Dukedom of *France*, and annexed to the Crown; and the firſt into the Earldom of *Tholouſe*. The Quality of Baron is Ancient in *France*, and was given to conſiderable Lords under the Princes, Dukes, and Earls. The *Châtelains*, were the ancient Captains of Strong Places, leſſer than Towns, which were the reſidence of Earls. Now it is either a Title of Lordſhip with Juriſdiction, or a Name of Office, as in *Auvergne* and *Languedoc*, where the *Châtelains*, are what they were formerly. As for the Erecting of Eſtates into Dukedoms, Marquiſates, Earldoms and Baronies, by the Edicts of *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. the Eſtate of a Dukedom muſt be worth 2000 *l. ſterl.* Yearly. The Marquis-ſhip muſt be compos'd of 3 Baronies, and 6 Chatelenies, or Manours, with Royalties United and held of the King only. The Earldom of two Baronies and 3 Chatelenies or Manours united together; and the Chatelenie is to have an high, middle, and inferior Juriſdiction, *&c*. *Davity de la France*. *Heiſs. Hiſt. de l'Empire*, *l.* 1. ſaith, That Dukes had the Government of Provinces, the Command of the Armies, and the Chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice. They had commonly ſome Earls with them, in Latin *Comites*, becauſe they were their Aſſiſtants, and Commanded in the Duke's abſence. The Marqueſſes were Governors of the Frontiers, call'd *Marches*; whence they were nam'd *Marchis*, and afterwards *Marquiſſes*. Some Dukes had ſeveral Provinces under them, though each Duke had but one commonly. Some Earls alſo had a larger Juriſdiction than others, as the Earls of the King's or the Emperor's Palace, whence comes the Title of *Count-Palatines*. Theſe did Adminiſter Juſtice in the Prince's abſence and in weighty Affairs. The other Earls were eſtabliſhed in Provinces, or Chief Towns. The *Germans* Name the Marquiſſes, *Markgraves*; that is, Earls of Frontiers: The Earls *Landgraves*; that is, Earls of Countries or Provinces; and the Governors of Towns *Burgraves*; that is, Earls of Towns. Thoſe Qualities of *Duke*, *Marqueſs*, *Earl*, *Landgrave*, and *Burgrave*, were originally Titles of Office and Government only, and given but for a time. Afterwards the Property of thoſe Provinces and Towns was given to ſome Governors for their Life; to others for ever from Male to Male, or otherwiſe, *&c.* provided they ſhould defend the Country, and hold it of the Sovereign in Fee. This Subject being curious, it is good to obſerve, that in the *Roman* Republick, the Generals of Armies were call'd *Imperatores*, or Emperors. Afterwards this Title was given to the *Cæſars*, and that of Duke remained to their Lieutenants, who Commanded in the Armies, or in the Provinces of the Empire. The firſt Governor that had the Quality of Duke, was he of the *Rhetick Marches* between *Germany* and *Italy*, which we call now the *Griſons*. The Duke or Governour of a Province was one of the two Chief Magiſtrates; the other had the Quality of Earl; the firſt managed Warlike-Affairs, and the Second took care of Civil-Affairs. They eſtabliſh'd 13 Dukes, in the Eaſtern Empire; and 12 in the Weſtern: Thoſe Dukes of Provinces in *Germany* in the ancient Empire, were Kings before, as *Munſter* ſaith in his *Coſmography*, *l.* 3. *c.* 20. And their Names were only changed, their Power being the ſame, though under the Emperor. There are other Examples of Kingdoms chang'd into Dukedoms by Princes not depending on the *Roman* Empire; as *Suabia*, when ſubjected to *Clovis* King of *France*; and *Burgundy* to *Clothaire*, *Hincmar*, *Ep. ad Epiſc. Franc. c.* 14. deſcribes the Office of the Dukes of Provinces; and we may ſee in *Marculfus* and *Caſſiodorus*, *l.* 7. *Var. c.* 4. how this Dignity was conferred. Sometimes they were Elected by the People. *Chopin*, after *Tacitus* ſaith, That the Duke or General of an Army had 12 Earls under him, but nothing certain can be ſaid of their Number. During the *Viſigoths*'s Reign, each Province had a Duke, to whom was given a Biſhop for an Adjutant in Civil Matters, and an Earl for a Subſtitute in War. After *Clephon* or *Clephis* King of *Lombardy*'s Death, the *Lombards* being weary of Kings elected 30 of their Chief Captains, whom they Nam'd Dukes, and who divided among them the Towns that they had taken. And *Autaris* *Clephon*'s Son, being made King 10 Years after, left the 30 Dukes their Authority depending on his own, and ſettled it upon their Male Poſterity, provided they would bring unto him, once in 3 Years, half of their Revenue to keep up his Royal Dignities. *Sigonius de Reg. Ital. l.* 7. In the ancient Hiſtorians, that have ſpoken of the *Anglo-Saxons*, it is ſeldom found, that the Name of Duke is uſed to ſignifie a Governour, or a Magiſtrate, but in the Authors of the following Centuries, the Names of Duke, Conſul, Earl, Prince, and Viceroy are indifferently uſed. From the *Normans* Conqueſt to *Edward* III. the Dukes were no more mentioned; but that King renewed the Title in his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, whom he created Duke of *Cornwal* 1336; and his 4th. Son, whom he created alſo Duke of *Lancaſter*, erecting thoſe two Counties into Dukedoms. Many Lords ſince came to the ſame Dignity on the Score of their Birth, or Services. In *France* the Dignity of Duke became Feodal and Hereditary in *Hugh Capet*'s Reign; but there was another alſo, which was titular only, and during Pleaſure. Thus there was a Duke for *Lorrain*, one for *Aquitain*, and another for *Burgundy*; and *Hugh*, call'd *the White*, *Hugh Capet*'s Father, was Duke in thoſe 3 Kingdoms; that is, Lieutenant-General: He Reigned above 20 Years without Scepter, being a King's Son, Father to a King, Uncle to a King, and Brother-in-Law to 3 Kings. *Mezeray*, *Abr. Chron. An.* 955. and 956. There are three ſorts of Dukes. 1. Some are almoſt equal to Kings, as the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantoua*, &c. 2. Some enjoy the Right of Soverignty, whoſe Lands are Feodal, and depending on other Princes, as many Dukes in *Germany* and *Italy*. 3. Some are only honour'd with that Title, being King's Subjects, as in *France*, *Spain*, and *England*. None but Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria* take the Title of Arch-Duke. The Quality of Great Duke is given to two Chriſtian Princes, *viz*. To the great Duke of *Moſcovy*, and the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. All the Dukes in *Germany* and *Italy* are Princes, and for the moſt part related to Royal Families. Although the Count Palatins and the Marquiſſes of *Brandenburg* take place of many Princes, the Quality of Duke is not diminiſh'd by it; for thoſe Princes are not only Earls or Marquiſſes, but Electors alſo, and as ſuch the firſt of the Empire. We muſt obſerve alſo, That the Princes of *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, who are great Kings now, had for many Ages only the Quality of Dukes; That the Countries of *Athens*, *Burgundy*, *Bavaria*, and *Lorrain*, had formerly the Title ſometimes of Kingdom, and ſometimes of Dukedom, with the ſame Authority; That ſome Provinces of *Spain* were Govern'd by ſome Dukes 1000 Years before Jeſus Chriſt, where they were Sovereigns, when the *Carthagenians* and *Romans* attack'd them. The Council of *Baſil* in 1443. gave the Quality of firſt Chriſtian Duke to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, becauſe his Anceſtors had always defended the Catholick Religion. Now the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoua*, give the Title of Duke or Doge to their Chief Magiſtrate; but this Dignity is only an Image and Repreſentation of Sovereignty, which is wholly in the Body of Senators; and it is quite different from the firſt. As for the Preference of the Titles of Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Earls, we muſt neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the times, and know that the thing depended ſometimes on Mens fancy. *Garibay*, a *Spaniſh* Hiſtoriographer, according to *Vaſco*'s Opinion, affirms, That Earls were not only greater than Marqueſſes, but than Dukes alſo. *La Roque* in his *Treatiſe concerning Nobility*, obſerves that ſome Marquiſates were erected into Earldoms, as that of *Juliers* by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1329. according to *Froiſſard*, Tom. 1. That *Raimond* Earl of *Tholouſe*, took the Quality of Marqueſs of *Provence*; that *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, took the Title of Marqueſs of *Namur*, now an Earldom. He adds, that the Quality of Peerage has been given to ſome Earldoms, as to the Earldoms of *Eu*, *Evreux*, and *Clermont*, and to no Marquiſate. That Earls aſſiſt at the King's Coronations in *France*, and not Marqueſſes. *Mezeray* in *Charles* VI. obſerves, That under the ſecond Race, the Title of Earl was as great as that of Duke; and that the Lord's ſeem'd to eſteem it more, ſince ſome Dukes took the Title of Earls; as in *France* the Earl of *Tholouſe*, who had the Dukedoms of *Septimania* and *Narbonne*, &c. The Earl of *Savoy*, who had the Dukedoms of *Chablais* and *Aoſte*, &c. But that they fanſied afterwards ſomething greater in the Title of Duke. So *Amedeus* the VIIIth. Earl of *Savoy* was pleaſed when his Earldom was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, in 1416. But now, there being no Earls of Provinces, and even few Dukes in *France*, having whole Provinces under the Title of Dukedom, and the Marqueſſes now taking place of Earls according to *Charles Loiſeau*, there is a great difference between the Earls of the Empire, the Earls of *France*, the Earls of *Spain*, and thoſe of *England*; which it is fit to explain. There are three ſorts of Counts in *Germany*, without reckoning thoſe whom the Emperor has created in his Hereditary Countries, and that are not Counts of the Empire. The firſt are States of the Empire to which alone they are Vaſſals, either in their Perſons or in their Fees. The Second have one or many Mannors immediately depending on the Empire, but they have alſo ſome other Mannor depending on a particular Prince, whoſe Vaſſals they are. The Third have no Mannor immediately depending on the Empire, and conſequently no Place in the Diets. So the Firſt have a greater part in the Benefits and Affairs of the Empire, and ſeem to be of a higher Quality than the others. All the immediate Counts of the Empire are like as many petty Sovereigns, and pay but little Duty to the Emperor. Many of them Coyn Money; ſo that the Elector's Marrying into their Families, don't Marry below themſelves. Formerly there were two ſorts of Earls in *France*, ſome Superior, and the others having dependency on them; of whom *la Roque* gives ſome Examples. *Paquier* and others ſay, That an Earl muſt have 4 Viſcounties under him. There are in *France* but Six Earldoms which are Peerdoms; Three Eccleſiaſtical, *viz. Châlons in Champagne*, *Noyon*, and *Beauvais*; And Three Secular, *viz. Clermont* in the Family of *Condé*, *Eu*, belonging to *Mademoiſelle* of *Orleans*, and *Evreux* to the Family of *Bouillon*. As for the Dignities newly erected, The Duke is the Firſt, the Marquiſs the Second, The Earl the Third, the Viſcount the Fourth, and the Baron the Fifth. *Vicecomites olim dicebantur quibus Caſtri Dominus vices ſuas committebat, ſeu exactionem Juriſdictionis in Caſtro.* Now the Viſcounties are Hereditary and Feodal, and the Viſcounts don't Adminiſter Juſtice, as formerly. There is a great Number of them in *Languedoc* and *Poictou*; and ſome Viſcounts and Barons would not change their Ancient Title for a new Title of Earl or Marqueſs. In *England*, all the Earls are Peers of the Realm, and the King calls them *Couſins*. When he creates an Earl, he himſelf puts a Cloak on his Shoulders, a Sword on his Side, a Cap on his Head, and the Patent into his Hands. They are all nam'd from the Provinces, Towns, or Places, whereof they have the Title, two only excepted, *viz.* the Earl Marſhal of *England*, whoſe Title is Perſonal, and the Earl of *Rivers*, whoſe Title is particular to the Eldeſt Son of that Illuſtrious Family. Eighty Years ago there were but 20 Earls in *England*; but the Number is much increaſed now. Read *Chamberlain*'s *Preſent State of* England, and you'll find more particulars. Earls are much reſpected in *Spain*, and many have the Dignity of *Grandees* of *Spain*. There is a great Number of Earls in *Italy*, but chiefly in the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Piedmont*. In *Sweden*, there are ſome Earls, and Barons, who with the Senators, make the firſt Nobility of the Kingdom. *Denmark* has neither Earls, Marqueſſes, Dukes, nor Barons, as other States; and the Nobility of that Kingdom does not quarter its Coat of Arms. There is but one Branch of the Houſe *Rantzau*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, that takes the Title of Earl; and *Frederick* Viceroy of *Norway*, *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*'s Natural Son, who takes the Title of Earl of *Guldenlew*. There are alſo no Earls in *Poland*, *Lithuania* and *Muſcovy*; but ſome Dukes, Princes, and Palatines only. See *Count-Palatines of France*.

DULCIN, an Heretick, Head of thoſe Wandring People call'd *Dulciniſts*, in the beginning of the XIVth. Century; who pretended to Preach the Reign of the Holy Ghoſt, rejected the Pope's Authority, and made himſelf the Head of that third Reign, ſaying, That the Father had reign'd from the Beginning of the World to Jeſus Chriſt's coming; and that the Son's Reign began then, and continued till the Year 1300. He was followed by a great many People to the *Alps*, where he and his Wiſe *Margaret* were taken and Burnt by Pope *Clement* Vth's Order. *Vignier Bibl. Hiſt. A. C.* 1308. *Gautier*, *Sanderus*, &c.

DUNA, or *Dwina*, Lat. *Duina*, a River of *Poland*, taken by ſome for the *Rubo* of *Ptolemy*. It ſprings near *Volga*, in *Muſcovy*, and runs through *Lithuania* and *Livonia*, into the *Baltick* Sea, near *Riga*.

DUNALMA, a Feſtival-Day among the Turks, otherwiſe call'd *Ziné*, or *Eziné*. It laſts ſeven Days and Nights, and all that Time they make Fire-works, ſhoot off the Great Guns, and Muskets; beat the Drums, and Sound the Trumpets, with extraordinary Rejoicings. The People Feaſt in the Streets which are adorn'd with Tapiſtry and Flowers, and take their Pleaſure in all ſorts of Plays. This is celebrated at the Sultan's firſt Entry into the Town, or at the News of a remarkable Victory. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire*.

DUNBAR, Lat *Dumbarum*, or the *Caſtle of Bar*, a Town in the County of *Lothian*, in *Scotland*, upon the Eaſtern Shore, 20 Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*. and the ſame diſtance Eaſt of *Edenburgh*. Heretofore it had a Caſtle, as it has ſtill a Haven to the Sea: But this Town is chiefly memorable for the firſt Defeat given to the *Scots* by *Oliver Cromwell*, Septemb. 13 in 1650.

DUNBRITOUN, Lat. *Britannodunum*, *Caſtrum Britonum*, a Town in the County of *Lenox*, in *Scotland*, upon a Fryth or Bay of the ſame Name, with a ſtrong Caſtle, where the River *Levin* falls into the Fryth, 8 Miles from *Glaſco* to the North-Weſt. 'Tis alſo called *Dunbarton*; becauſe the *Britains* held it the longeſt of any Town in *Scotland*, againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*. 'Tis the ſtrongeſt of all the Caſtles in *Scotland*, by Nature, being built on a high craggy, double-headed Rock, both fortified; and between theſe two it hath only one Paſſage on the North, hardly paſſable without labour and difficulty, by a ſingle Perſon. On the Weſt of it lies the *Levin*; on the South, the *Cluyd*; on the Eaſt, a boggy Marſh, which at every Tide is covered with Water.

DUNBRITOUN-FRITH, a great Bay in the South-Weſt part of *Scotland*, ſo call'd from the Caſtle. It begins at *Dunskay*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*; on the North, *Monteith*, *Lenox*, *Argyle*, *Kilmore*, and *Canter*, beſides ſeveral ſmaller Rivers. It has in it the Iſland of *Arran*, and receives many of the biggeſt Rivers in *Scotland*. Juſt againſt it, to the Weſt, it has the North-Eaſt parts of *Ireland*; which are extream Fruitful, and Peopled with *Scots*, for the moſt part. There are many ſafe Havens and populous Towns upon it, which lie convenient for Trade with the Weſtern Plantations, and all the Southern World.

DUNCAN, the Eighty Eighth King of *Scotland*, was Natural Son to *Malcolm* III. and ſent for by the Nobles, from *England* againſt *Donald* VII. who had uſurp'd the Crown. But *Duncan* being a Military Man, and carrying it more imperiouſly than was meet, did quickly incurr the Hatred of his Subjects: Which his Rival *Donald* improv'd, and got him ſlain by the Earl of *Mern*, by Night, in *Monteith*, after he had Reigned a Year and half, and re-uſurp'd the Throne, being rather tolerated than approv'd by the People. In his time the *Iſlanders* and the *Engliſh* did both infeſt the Kingdom: and *Magnus* of *Norway* ſeized on the Weſtern Iſles: Which *Donald* not reſenting, the People were ſo incens'd againſt him that they ſent for *Edgar Malcolm*'s Son, from *England*: Who being aſſiſted with ſome Forces by *William Rufus*, was quickly joyned by a great number of People in *Scotland*. So that *Donald* fled, his Men having forſaken him, and being taken was committed to Priſon; where he Died, after he had Reigned about Three Years. This was about the Year 1096. *Buch.*

DUNCAN (*Martin*) born at *Kempen* in the Dioceſs of *Cullen* in the XVI. Century. He Converted a great Number of the Anabaptiſts, and was a very Zealous Roman Catholick. His Works are, *De vera Chriſti Eccleſia. De Sacrificio Miſſæ. De Piarum & Impiarum Imaginum differentia & cultu. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Johannes Hezius in Vita Duncani*, &c.

DUNDALK, Lat. *Dunkeranum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Vlſter* in *Ireland*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, 26 Miles from *Armagh*, to the Eaſt, in the County of *Louth*, and 16 North from *Drogheda*, ſurpriz'd by the *Iriſh* in 1641. but re-taken the ſame Year by Sir *Henry Titchburn* by Storm, after their Forces had been beaten from the Siege of *Drogheda*; upon Sir *Simon Harcourt*'s arrival with Supplies of Men and Money; but they ~~got it~~ again in 1649. The Duke of *Schomberg* continued with his Army here from *September* 12. 1689. to *November* 8. and was offered Battle by King *James*, but being much inferior in Number, declin'd it, ſaying, *It depended on an Experienced General, to give, or avoid Battel when he thought fit*; and ſo, though he loſt a great Number of Men by a Camp-Sickneſs, yet he ſecured all the Country behind him.

DUNDEE or **DUNDY**, Lat. *Alectum Deidonum Allectum*, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus* upon the North ſide of the *Fryth* of *Tay* is a frequented Harbour, and of great ſafety, 10 Miles North of St. *Andrews*. It is very Strong, ſo that in 1651. when almoſt all *Scotland* had yielded, after the Defeat of *Dunbar*, it ſtill held out: But General *Monk* upon his refuſal of Surrendring to his Summons, Storm'd and took it, though defended with 11000 Soldiers, beſides Inhabitants; he put all that were in Arms to the Sword, and Plunder'd it of its Wealth which amounted in Silver, Gold and rich Goods, to a vaſt Sum of Money; being then the richeſt in *Scotland*, becauſe the Neighbourhood ſent thither their moſt valuable Effects, as to a place of Security. Sixty Sail of Ships which lay then in the Harbour yielded too. After which, *Aberdeen* and St. *Andrews* ſurrendred upon the firſt Summons.

DUNGALL, Lat. *Dungalia*, a Sea-Port Town and Caſtle as alſo a County in the North-Weſt part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Vlſter*, on the South ſide of the River *Elk*. The County has the Ocean to the Weſt, *Lagh Gormely* on the South, and *Tome Lagh* on the North.

DUNGARVAN, a ſtrong, well-fortified Town, with a Caſtle and Haven, ſituate on the Southern Shore of *Ireland*, in the County of *Waterford*, in the Province of *Munſter*, 13 Miles from *Waterford* to the Weſt; firſt granted by *Henry* VI. to *Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but afterwards annex'd to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

DUNKIRK, *Dunquerca*, a Sea-Port Town of *Flanders*, built by the Earl *Baldwin* III. call'd *the Young*, about 960. Some think it was nam'd ſo from the Flemiſh Word *Kerk*, that is *Church*, becauſe the Church-Steeple is the firſt Thing ſeen by Seamen above the *Downs*. It was taken in 1558. by the *French*, who claim'd it as *Francis de Bourbon*, Earl of *Vendome*'s Inheritance; but re-taken in 1583. by the Duke of *Parma*. The *French* took it again in 1646. and the *Spaniards* re-took it in 1652. It was taken afterwards by the Mareſchal of *Turenne*, in 1658. and yielded to the *Engliſh*; of whom *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*, bought it in 1662. for 900000 Pounds Sterling. He has built there a Strong Citadel, and other Fortifications. *Guichardin*, *Strada*, *Sarrazin*.

DUNS *(Joannes)* call'd *Scotus*, from his Native Country, was much eſteem'd, at the latter end of the XIII. and beginning of the XIVth. *Cent*. He had *Alexander Halenſis* for his Maſter, and was call'd *Doctor Subtilis*, for his diſtinguiſhing Head, and great Penetration of his Genius: He oppos'd *Tho. Aquinas* in many of his Opinions, which produc'd two Parties in the Schools, called *Thomiſts* and *Scotiſts*. His Works were printed at *Lyons* in XII Volumes with the Life of the Authour; written by *Vadingus*, together with the Recommendation of ſeveral great Men, by way of Character. *Sixtus Senenſis*, *Bibl. S. Poſſevin in Appar. Spondon. A. C.* 1308. *N.* 11, *&c.*

DUNSTABLE, a Market Town of *Manſhead* Hundred, in the utmoſt South Parts of *Bedfordſhire*, near the Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*. It ſtands on a Hill in a chalky dry ground, and was Built by *Henry* I. out of the Ruines of the ancient *Maginum* or *Magiavinium*. It conſiſts of Four Streets, each of 'em with a Pond; and lying in the Road to *Cheſter*, is well frequented and accommodated with good Inns for Travellers. It is beautified with one of thoſe ſtately Croſſes which King *Edward* I. caus'd to be erected to the Memory of Queen *Eleonor*, at the places where her Corps reſted betwixt *Lincolnſhire*, where ſhe dyed; and *Weſtminſter* Abbey the Place of her Sepulture.

DUNWICH, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City on the Coaſt of *Suffolk*. *Fælix*, the *Burgundian*, who eſtabliſh'd the Eaſt Angles then wavering in the Chriſtian Faith in 630. placed here a Biſhop's See; which continued till *Biſus* the 4th. Biſhop after him, remov'd to North *Elmham*, leaving a *Suffragan* Biſhop only at *Dunwich*; in which time it was very Populous, and ſo ſtrong, that it curb'd *Robert*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, in his Rebellion againſt his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry* II. it had a Mint, but it's now a poor ſmall Corporation; yet retains the Honour ſtill of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Houſe of Commons. From *London* 82 Miles.

DUPLEIX *(Scipio)* born at *Condom* in *Guyenne*, in *France*, wrote the Hiſtory of *France*, in 6 Vol. There are ſome Remarks on his Hiſtory of *Lewis* the XIII. attributed to the Mareſchal of *Baſſompierre*. He compos'd alſo a Roman Hiſtory in 3 great Volumes, beſides many other Works, and dy'd in 1661. being 98 Years old.

DUPONT BASSANE *(Francis)* was eſteem'd for the Art of Colouring, and Expreſſing of the ſmalleſt Things. He was very Melancholick, and continually afraid of Bayliffs, which made him leap out of his Window, and kill himſelf. Le Chevalier *Leandre Baſſane*, his Brother, had a great Name for drawing Faces, and was always afraid of being poiſon'd, which Weakneſſes were natural to the Four Brethren, becauſe their Mother was inclin'd to Madneſs. *John Baptiſt*, and *Hierom*, the other Two Sons, ſucceeded in drawing from Originals. *Rodolfi*, *vite de Pittori Veneti*, &c.

DURANCE, a River of *Dauphine* and *Provence*, in *France*, nam'd by *Strabo* Δρȣέντια, by *Ptolemy* Δρȣέντιος; in Latin *Druentia*, is form'd of two Springs, and runs through *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, into the *Rhône*, between *Avignon* and *Taraſcon*. *Tit. Livius*, *l.* 20. ſaith, That there is no River leſs fit for Navigation, becauſe it is always unſtable, without Channel, Bounds, and Stability. Nevertheleſs, a Modern Author ſaith, That the *Romans* made it Navigable. *Silius Italicus*, *l.* 3. relates, that this River hindred *Hannibal*'s march. *Strabo l.* 4. *&* 5. *Pliny l.* 3. *c.* 4. *Chorier. Hiſt. de Dauph. l.* 1. *&* 4, *&c.*

DURANDUS *(William)* call'd Speculator, born at *Puimoiſſon*, in the Dioceſs of *Riez* in *Provence*, liv'd in the XIII Century, and was one of the moſt knowing Lawyers of his Time, his Worth preferr'd him to the Favour of Pope *Martin* IVth. who made him one of his Nuncio's, and afterwards Biſhop of *Mende* in *Languedoc*. Sometime before his Promotion, he wrote a Book, call'd *Speculum Juris*, which gave him the Name of *Speculator*. This Book has been ſince very Learnedly commented upon by *Baldus*, *Joannes Andreas* and *Maiolus*: His Second Piece, is his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, containing 8 Books. He wrote likewiſe *Repertorium Juris*, and Commentaries upon the Canons of the Council of *Lyons* under *Gregory* Xth. *Maiolus*, *H. Ottoman Comment. de Verbis Juris. Bellarmin de Script. Eccle. Poſſevin Appar. Sacr. Spondan. A. C.* 1274. *N.* 5, &c.

DURANDUS *De* St. *Porcien*, born in a Town of this Name, in the Dioceſs of *Auvergne*, liv'd in the XIVth. Century; who after ſeveral other conſiderable Promotions, was made Biſhop of *Meaux*. He wrote Commentaries upon the 6 Books of the *Sentences*, and a Treatiſe *de Origine Juriſdictionum*. *Sixtus Senenſis Bibl. Sac. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.* &c.

DURAS, *(Lewis)* Marqueſs of *Blanquefort*, Brother to the Duke of *Duras* in *France*, lineally deſcended from the famous *Galliard Dureford* Lord of *Duras*, whom King *Edw.* IV. made Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. Which *Lewis* having been naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament in the 17th. of King *Charles* II. and being Captain of the Guards to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, he attended him in the Bloody Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* in 1665. wherein behaving himſelf with wonderful Magnanimity and exemplary Courage, he was by Letters Patents bearing date the 24th. of that Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, in the County of *Northampton*; as alſo to have Place in all Parliaments and other great Councils, amongſt the reſt of the Barons of this Kingdom: and having ſince that time Married *Mary* one of the two Daughters of Sir *George Sondes* of *Lees. Court* in Com. *Cantii*, Knight of the Bath, upon the Advancement of the ſaid Sir *George* to the Title and Dignities of Baron of *Throwley*, Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees-Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, all in *Kent*, he had the Reverſion of thoſe, after the Life of the ſame Sir *George Sondes*, granted to him, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, as by His Majeſty's Letters Patent bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* upon the 28th. Day of *April*, in the 28th. of that Prince's Reign doth appear. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

DURAS or *Durazzo*, a Sea-Port Town in *Albania*, at the mouth of the River *Argentaro*; 'twas built by the *Corcyreans*, or Inhabitants of *Corfeu*, about the 130th. Year of *Rome*. Its firſt Name was *Epidamnus*, and afterwards *Dyrrachium*. In the Times of Chriſtianity, it was an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*, took it from the *Venetians*, in the XV Century. The Haven of it is very Commodious, but the badneſs of the Air, makes it ſlenderly Inhabited. *Thucid. lib.* 1, &c. *Strabo lib.* 5. *Miræus Geogr. Eccl.* &c.

DURHAM, Lat. *Comitatus Dunelmenſis*, is a Northern Maritime County of *England*, otherwiſe call'd the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. Northward it is divided by the Rivers *Derwent* and *Tine* from *Northumberland*; Southward, by the *Tees* from *Yorkſhire*; Eaſtward it is bounded with the German Ocean; Weſtward with *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, but touching a little upon *Cumberland*. The Form thereof is Triangular, and the Sides not much differing, though that along the Sea-Coaſt is the ſhorteſt, not exceeding 23 Miles. This is one of the Counties inhabited by the *Brigantes*, in the time of the *Romans*; which made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, in the time of the Heptarchy; and now, with part of *Northumberland*, and part of *Yorkſhire*, makes up the Dioceſe of *Durham*: The Whole divided into 4 Wakes, wherein are 118 Pariſhes, and 7 Market Towns. The Air is ſharp and piercing, though ſomething qualified by the neighbourhood of the Sea; but Nature has ſufficiently provided againſt this Inconveniency, by the great ſtore of Coals that are conſtantly digg'd here out of the Ground. As for the Soil, the worſt part of it is that which lies Weſtward, being both Rocky and Hilly, and Peopled accordingly. Its chief Rivers are the *Derwent*, *Tine*, *Tees*, and *Ware*. The Market-Towns, beſides the City of *Durham*, from whence the whole County is denominated, are *Bernard-Caſtle*, *Darlington*, *Hartlepool*, *Staindrop* or *Stainthorp*, and *Sunderland*; among which, *Hartlepool* and *Sunderland* only ſtand by the Sea; and *Durham* alone has the Privilege of ſending two Members to Parliament, beſides Knights of the Shire. This County was formerly call'd St. *Cuthbert*'s Patrimony, from St. *Cuthbert*, the Raiſer of *Durham*, whoſe Epiſcopal See was remov'd hither from *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Iſland*, on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*: a Saint for whom ſeveral of the *Saxon* Kings had ſo great a Veneration, that upon him, and his Succeſſors in that See, was all the Country between the Rivers *Tees* and *Tine* conferr'd by King *Alfred*; and this Donation not only confirm'd but encreas'd by his Succeſſors, *Edward Ethelſtan*, and *Canute* the *Dane*. This Biſhoprick was ſo well provided with Privileges and Royal Grants, that at the coming in of the *Norman* Conqueror, the Biſhop being a Count *Palatine*, engrav'd upon his Seal an armed Knight, holding a naked Sword in one Hand, and the Biſhop's Arms in the other. Nay, it was once adjudged in Law, That the Biſhop was to have all Forfeitures and Eſcheats within the Liberties, as the King had without. In ſhort, the Biſhops hereof had the Royalty of *Princes*, having their own Courts of Judicature both for Civil and Criminal Cauſes, and Coyning their own Coyn. But theſe Prerogatives were much abridged by a Statute made in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and all together, with the Lands and whole Rights thereof, conferr'd upon the Crown, by Act of Parliament, in the laſt Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth. but this Act was repealed by Queen *Mary*.

DURHAM, Lat. *Dunhelmum*, a City of good Antiquity, and Chief of the Biſhoprick of that Name, pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Ware*, in a Peninſula made by this River, which waſheth three ſides of it, and gives paſſage into it by three Bridges. The Ground of it is a natural Hill, which contributes no leſs than the River to the Strength and Pleaſantneſs of its Situation; alſo ſecur'd by a Wall and a Caſtle in the mid'ſt of it. The Cathedral, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *York*, is towards the South ſide of the City, and of great Beauty. It was begun by *William de Careleph*, the Biſhop thereof, and finiſhed by his Succeſſor. The Caſtle was built by *William the Conqueror*, for a Curb to the Northern Parts, and a Security againſt the *Scots*. It gave great Protection to the *Engliſh*, in 1346. when *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, harraſs'd the Northern Parts, whilſt *Edward* III. beſieg'd *Calais*. But the ſaid *David Bruce* was ſoon after overthrown in Battle, and taken Priſoner at *Nevil*'s *Croſs*. In the time of *Edward* the VIth. the Biſhoprick was diſſolv'd by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince. But Queen *Mary* repeal'd that Statute, and reſtor'd the Biſhoprick to all its Franchiſes. In 1645. it fell, after *Newbury* Fight, into the hands of the *Scots*; and being left by them the Year following, it follow'd the Fate of the War, as the Parties prevail'd upon each other.

DURLACH, or **DOURLACH**, a Town of the Marquiſate of *Bade* or *Baden*, having alſo the Title of Marquiſate. It gives its Name to a Branch of the Family of *Baden*; and is nam'd *Durlacum* in Latin. There is a very fine Caſtle here. See *Bade*.

DURSTUS, the 11th. King of *Scotland*, though the Son of a moſt Excellent Father, did abandon himſelf to Wine and Women, and drove away his Wife, who was Daughter to the King of the *Brittons*. But perceiving that the Nobles were Conſpiring againſt him, he thought it beſt to diſſemble Repentance, re-call'd his Wife, aſſembled the Chief of his Subjects, took a ſolemn Oath to Reform, enacted an Amneſty, committed Notorious Criminals, and ſolemnly Promiſed, That for the future he would act nothing without the Counſel of his Nobles. This Reconciliation being celebrated with Publick Rejoyings, he invited the Nobility to Supper; and having them all together in one place, ſent Ruffians who Murdered them every one. Which did ſo incenſe thoſe who were not at the Solemnity, that gathering together a great Army, they gave him Battel and killed him about *An. M.* 4604. *Buchan.*

DUSIANS, a Name given by the *Gauls* to certain Devils, nam'd in Lat. *Incubi*, or *Fauni*. St. *Auguſtin*, *de Civit. Dei*, *l.* 15. *c.* 22. affirms, That ſuch Spirits taking the Shape of Men, were very troubleſome to Women, whom they abus'd ſometimes.

DUSSELDORP, the Chief Town of the Dukedom of *Monts*, or *Berg*, in *Germany*, on the *Rhine*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Cologne* and *Juliers*. 'Tis well fortified, and belongs to the Duke of *Neubourg*.

DUVELAND, or *Bevelant*, an Iſland of *Zeland*, in the *Low-Countries*, near 4 Leagues in Circuit, and containing many Villages. 'Tis much expos'd to Floods. *Guichard Deſcr. des Pais-Bas.*

DUVINA, a Town in the Northern Part of *Moſcovy*, Situated in a Province, and upon a River of the ſame Name. In Latin call'd *Duina*: The River it ſtands upon, is one of the moſt conſiderable in all *Moſcovy*, for riſing in the Province of *Wologda*, it continues its Courſe beyond *Arch-Angel*, and falls into the White Sea.

DUUM-VIRI, Magiſtrates of the Commonwealth of *Rome*: There were more than one ſort of them, ſome of them being a kind of Churchwardens, to over-ſee the Repairing of the Temples. Others inſpected the Naval Preparations, and were Judges in leſſer Diſputes of that Nature. This Office was firſt ſet up in the Time of *Tarquinius Superbus*, for the ſafe Cuſtody of the *Sibylls* Books. *Liv.lib.*5.*&* *Dein.*

DYKE or **DYKES** *(Leonard)* of *Wardel* in the County of *Cumberland* Eſq;, married *Grace* the Daughter of *John Salkeld* of *Threpland*, of the ſame County Eſq;, by whom he has nine Children, (viz.) *Fretcheville* the Eldeſt, *Oſwald*, &c. Before the Conqueſt, this Family liv'd at *Dykesfield* in *Cumberland*, but the Deeds of thoſe Times being without Date, makes their Marriages and Deſcents leſs intelligible, but in the XVIth. of *Edward* II. 1323. *William Dyke* married one of the Daughters, and Co-heirs of Sr. *Hugh Waverton* of *Waverton*, in the County aforeſaid, by whom the *Dykes* were poſſeſs'd of a third Part of that Eſtate, and thereupon remov'd from *Dykesfeild* to *Waverton*, where they continued for 46 Years. The next Match was betwixt *William Dykes* Eſq; and a Daughter, and Co-heir of Sir *Hugh Diſtington* of *Diſtington* in *Cumberland*, who brought him the Eſtate of the Lands of *Diſtington* with the *Advowſon*. The *Dykes* likewiſe Inter-marry'd with ſeveral other Heireſſes, and Co-heirs of conſiderable Families, as *Pennington* of *Moncaſter* in *Cumberland* Eſq;, Sir *Richard Salkeld* of *Corby*, Sir *John Martingdale* of *Martingdale*, *Radcliff* of *Cockerton* Eſq;, all of the County aforeſaid. *Thomas Dyke* Eſq; Father to the preſent *Leonard* married, *Joyce* Daughter and Co-heir to *John Fretcheville* of *Haſlebrough* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; only Brother to Sir *Peter Fretcheville* of *Stala*, in the County of *Darby*, Knight, who was Father to the late Lord *Fretcheville*; this *John Fretcheville* married *Barbara Aire*, Daughter to Sir *Gervaſe Aire*, Knight, of the County of *Nottingham*, who was Mother to *Joyce Fretcheville*, Mother to the preſent *Leonard*. As for the other Inter-Marriages, they were with very worthy Families of Note, as the *Lee*'s of *Iſell*, the *Vaux*'s, the *Thwaite*'s, the *Laton*'s of *Dalemaine*, the *Lancaſter*'s of *Sockbridge*. *Cambden* makes Honourable mention of one *Oſwald Dyke* of this Family, a very Learned Divine of *Diſtington*, in the County of *Cumberland*, and Brother to *Thomas Dyke* of *Wardall*, &c. *Britan. Engliſh Edit. pag.* 829. This Family were great Sufferers in the late Civil Wars. Their Arms are: *Or, Charg'd with three Cinkfoyles Sable: The Creſt, a Graſhoppers-head Vert.*

Egyptian **DYNASTIES**: The Greek Name ſignifieth *Principality*. To underſtand their *Origin*, we muſt know, that an ancient Chronicle of the *Egyptians*, mention'd by *George Syncellus*, in his *Chronography*, ſpeaks of the Reign of Gods, Demi-Gods or Hero's, and Men or Kings. The Reign of Gods and Demi-Gods, according to that Chronicle, laſted 34201 Years; and that of Men or Kings, 2324 Years; which makes 36525 Years to *Nectanebo*, the laſt King, who was dethron'd by *Ochus*, King of *Perſia*, 19 Years before *Alexander the Great*, [that is, in 3704 of the *W.* according to F. *Labbé*] That fabulous Hiſtory reckons 15 Gods that have reigned in *Egypt*, viz. *Vulcan*, the *Sun*, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and the other great Gods; 17 Demi-Gods, and 15 Kings, to the time it was written. All the Learned agree, that the Reign of Gods, and Demi-Gods, is a Fable invented by the *Egyptians*, to make their Nation ancienter than the *Chaldeaus*: and that *Manetho*, a Prieſt of *Heliopolis*, who wrote the *Hiſtory of Egypt* by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*'s Order, about 3780. according to the ſame Computation, has imitated that ancient Chronicle, (which he doth not wholly follow nevertheleſs, neither in the Number of Gods, Hero's, nor in the Years of their Reigns) to equal the Antiquity of the *Chaldean* Hiſtory, invented by *Beroſus*. As for the Kings, all the Hiſtorians that have ſpoken of that Kingdom; as *Herodotus*, *Manetho*, *Eratoſthenes*, *Apollodorus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Joſephus*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, and *Syncellus*, agree that *Menes* was its Firſt King; and *Joſephus* ſignifies enough, that he was the Firſt that had the Name of *Pharaoh*, which his Succeſſors took after him. Thoſe that believe the *Dynaſties* True, ſay that *Menes* began his Reign 117 Years after the Birth of *Peleg*, the Son of *Heber*, and the diſperſion of Men throughout all the World, (which happen'd in 1788. according to F. *Labbé*.) They add, that *Egypt* was inhabited by *Cham*'s Poſterity, above 200 Years before they were govern'd by Kings: for *Cham*, the Son of *Noah*, retir'd thither, after the Diviſion of the World; or, at leaſt, his Son *Miſraim*; therefore *Egypt* is call'd *Cham*'s and *Miſraim*'s Land, in Holy Writ; but there were no Kings till *Menes* his three Sons divided the Empire; *Athotis* govern'd after him in the Higher *Egypt*, where *Thebes* was. The Second, nam'd *Curudés*, had for his Share all the Lower *Egypt*, and perhaps reſided at *Heliopolis*. And *Necherophes*, the Third, reign'd at *Memphis*. *Athotis*, who poſſeſs'd *Thebais*, divided his Kingdom between his Children; which made two Principalities, or Petty-Kingdoms. In the following Ages, many other Sovereignties, call'd *Dynaſties*, were form'd in *Egypt*, by the Diviſion made between other Kings Sons, or by the Uſurper's Power. *Manetho* reckons three of them; whereof there are ſeventeen from *Menes*, the Firſt King of *Egypt*, to *Moſes*'s Government, or his going out of *Egypt*, (which was, according to the ſame Computation, the Year 2543.) And thirteen from *Moſes*'s time, to *Nectanebo* the IId's Reign, 350 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, (that is about the Year of the World, 3704 according to that Chronology.) The ſeventeen firſt *Dynaſties* are not all ſucceſſive, that is, they don't follow one another from the firſt to the thirtieth: for many were Contemporary, or Collateral; that is did ſubſiſt at the ſame time in different Parts of *Egypt*. They had ſeven different Names, *viz* of the *Thinites*, *Memphites*, *Dioſpolites*, *Heracleopolites*, *Tanaites*, *Elephantines*, and *Xoites*. The firſt reſided at *This* and *Thebes*; the ſecond at *Memphis*; the third, at the Leſſer *Dioſpolis*, in the Lower *Egypt*, different from *Thebes*; the fourth, at *Sethron*, call'd afterwards *Heracleopolis*; the fifth at *Tanais*, in the Lower *Egypt*; the ſixth, at *Elephantine*; and the ſeventh, at *Xois*. They reckon two Families of the *Thinites*, five of the *Memphites*, four of the *Dioſpolites*, two of the *Heracleopolites*, two of the *Tanaites*, one of the *Elephantines*, and one of the *Xoites*. The Order, Succeſſion and Duration of thoſe Kings Reigns, is very uncertain. Some ſay that the firſt ſeventeen *Dynaſties* laſted 1039 Years. The thirteen laſt are not ſo confuſed, becauſe they followed one another. They were poſſeſs'd by the *Dioſpolites*, *Tanaites*, *Bubaſtites*, *Saites*, *Ethiopians*, *Perſians*, *Mendeſians*, and *Sebennites*. The eighteenth *Dynaſty* was the fifth of the *Dioſpolites*. Thoſe Princes, whoſe Head was *Amoſis*, poſſeſs'd all the Lower *Egypt*; with *Memphis*, which had for a long time particular Kings. The Higher *Egypt* only, or *Thebais*, acknowledged not their Power; becauſe it had almoſt all along its Sovereigns. The nineteenth *Dynaſty* was the ſixth of the *Dioſpolites* of the Lower *Egypt*. *Sethos*, or *Sethoſis*, is reputed to have been their Head, not different from the Famous *Seſoſtris*. The ſixth and laſt was *Thuoris*. The twentieth *Dynaſty* was the ſeventh of the *Dioſpolites*. *Nechopſos* was its firſt King, and *Vennephes* the twelfth and laſt. The twenty firſt *Dynaſty* was the Third of the *Tanaites*, who became Maſters of the Lower *Egypt*: *Smedes* was the firſt, and *Pſuſennes* II. the 7th and laſt. The Twenty ſecond *Dynaſty* was that of the *Bubaſtites*, who turn'd the *Tanaites* out of the Lower *Egypt*: *Seſunchis* was the firſt King, who had eight Succeſſors, but their Names are not known. The twenty third *Dynaſty* was that of the *Tanaites*, who conquer'd their Kingdom again, under *Petubates* their firſt King, who had but three ſucceſſors, viz. *Oſorthon*, *Pſammus*, and *Zet*. The twenty fourth *Dynaſty* was the firſt of the *Saites*, that had but one King, nam'd *Bocchoris*. The twenty fifth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Ethiopians*, or *Arabians*; begun by *Sabbacon*, who had two ſucceſſors nam'd *Sue* and *Tarac*. The twenty ſixth *Dynaſty* was the ſecond of the *Saites*; begun by *Pſammetichus*, who conquer'd all *Egypt*: *Pſammenitus*, the ſixth King of this *Dynaſty*, was overcome by *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, *Cyrus* the Great's Son. The twenty ſeventh *Dynaſty* was that of the Kings of *Perſia*, begun in *Cambyſes* (in the Year 3529. according to F. *Labbé*.) During that time, *Egypt* was made a Province, whither the Kings of *Perſia* ſent Governours. The twenty eighth *Dynaſty* was the 3d of the *Saides*, begun in *Darius Ochus* King of *Perſia*'s Reign, (in 3641. according to that Chronology,) and had but one Prince, nam'd *Amyrteus*. The twenty ninth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Mendeſians*, and continu'd but thirty two Years under four Kings; the firſt thereof was *Nepheritus*, or *Nephreus*; and *Nepheritus* II. was the laſt. The thirtieth *Dynaſty* was that of the *Sebennites*, which continued twenty ſeven Years under three Kings, viz. *Nectanebo* I. *Tachos*, and *Nectanebo* II. overcome by *Artaxerxes Ochus*, King of *Perſia* (in 3704 of the ſaid Computation,) and forc'd to retire with his Treaſures into *Æthiopia*. Thus ended the *Egyptian Dynaſties*. Thoſe that follow the Egyptian Hiſtorians Computation, affirm, That the thirty *Dynaſties* laſted 2619 Years, from *Menes* to *Nectanebo* II. They add, That *Menes* founded the Egyptian Empire 117 Years after *Peleg*'s Birth, in 2904 of the W. and 648 Years after the Flood. That *Nectanebo* II. loſt his Crown in 5523 of the W. and 350 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt. That by the Addition of 350 to 2619, it is found, that the *Egyptian* Empire began 2969 Years before the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt; and that there were ſome of *Cham*'s Children in *Egypt* above 200 Years before *Menes*'s Reign; and that *Miſraim*, the Son of *Cham*, went thither about 430 Years after the Flood: which makes above 630 Years from the Flood to the firſt Egyptian Monarchy; and that Number being joyn'd to 2369. makes a Duration of about 3600 Years ſince the Flood. This agreeth not with the Computation of thoſe, who reckoning but 4000 Years ſince the Creation of the World, to Jeſus Chriſt, can reckon but 2350 Years, or thereabouts, ſince the Flood. Therefore they conclude that the Computation of the *Septuagint* muſt be followed, which they believe not much different from that of the firſt *Hebrews*; according to which, they reckon above 5500 Years from the Creation of the World to the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt, inſtead of 4000, or thereabout, which the moſt part of Modern Chronologers give to that vaſt ſpace of time. See *John Marſham*, in his *Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus*. *Pezron Antiquités des Temps*.

E. This Vowel was uſed by the Ancient Latin Authours inſtead of *æ*; as *Etas* for *Ætas*.

EADBERT, King of *Northumberland*, Succeeded to *Relwulf* his Couſin, *An.* 738. two Years after made war with the *Picts*; and in his abſence *Ethelbald*, King of *Mercia* invaded his Dominions. He join'd with *Unuſt* K. of the *Picts*, againſt the *Britains* in *Cumberland*, in 756. and at laſt following the ſteps of his Predeceſſor, exchang'd his Crown for a Monk's Hood, having reigned with much Applauſe 21 Years.

EADIGA, *Mahomet*'s old Wife, in whom, becauſe he had no Delight, he allow'd Polygamy to his Followers.

EANFRID, K. of *Bernicia* in the North of *England*, Succeeded *Ethelfrid* his Father in that Kingdom, after the Death of *Edwin* K. of *Deira*, who had ſeiz'd upon it and kept it to his Death, whilſt *Eanfrid* and *Oſwald* his Brother, with many of the young Nobility, liv'd exil'd in *Scotland*; where they were inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion; But *Eanfrid* mounting the Throne of *Bernicia* at the ſame time that *Oſric* took Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Deira*, he follow'd the ſame courſe, and had the ſame Fate with him. He turn'd Apoſtate as the other did and was Slain the ſame Year that the other was, having unadviſedly Surrendred himſelf to the *Britiſh* K. *Kedwalla* in 634.

EARDULF, King of *Northumberland*, Succeeded to *Osbald*. This is he whom K. *Ethelred* had Six Years before commanded to be put to Death at *Rippon*; who being ſuppos'd dead, was with Solemn Dirge carried into the Church; But after Midnight being found there alive, he was Baniſh'd, then recall'd and Proclaim'd K. at *York*. A Rebellion was rais'd againſt him, which he ſuppreſs'd; but in 800. was wrought out by his Succeſſor.

EASINGWOLD, a Market-Town of *Bulmer* Wapentake in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*.

EASTBOURN, a Market-Town of *Pevenſey* Rape, in the South-Eaſt parts of *Suſſex* near the Sea. Of chief note for the Birds call'd *Wheat-Ears*, which ſwarm here. From *London* 52 M.

EAST-JOLEY, a Market-Town of *Compton* Hundred in *Berkshire*, ſituate upon a Hill, about the Middle of the County, not far from *White-houſe* Hill.

EAST-LAW, a Market and Borough Town of Weſt-Hundred in *Cornwal*, within a Mile of the Channel.

EASTON-NESS, a Promontory on the Weſt of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold Bay*, the moſt Eaſtern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

EATON, Lat, *Ætonia* and *Etona*, a Town in *Buckinghamſhire* in the Hundred of *Oke*, upon the River *Thames* over againſt *Windſor*: Made Famous by a College of the Foundation of K. *Henry* VI. wherein, beſide the Provoſt, eight Fellows and the Choire, 60 Scholars are maintain'd *Gratis*, taught Grammar, and preferr'd to Fellowſhips in *King*'s College in *Cambrige*. *Cambden*.

EAUSE, in Lat. *Eluſa*, and *Eluſaberis*, in the Country of *Eauſon* upon the *Gelize*, a ruin'd City of *France* in *Armagnac*; formerly the Metropolitan Seat of *Novempopulania*. It was Sack'd by *Evaric* K. of the *Goths* about the End of the Fifth Age; but not entirely ruin'd till the Incurſions of *Abderames*, or the *Normans* into *Gaſcoigne*. After which time, *Auch* became the Metropolis of *Novempopulania*, and the Revenues of *Eauſe* were united to it. *Gregory de Tours*, l. 8. c. 22. *Flodoard* l. 2. *Hiſt. Eccl. Rhem.* c. 5. *Oyhenart Notit. utriuſq; Vaſcon.* c. 4.

EBBA, Prioreſs of the Nunnery of *Coldingham*, in *Berwick* in *Scotland*, about 870. Who hearing that the *Danes* were ravaging the Neighbouring Country, choſe rather to mangle her own Face, and thoſe of the Virgins under her Charge, than that their Beauty ſhould be a Temptation to the *Danes*, and occaſion the Violation of their Chaſtity; whereupon thoſe *Barbarians* were ſo inraged, that they burnt the Monaſtery and them in it. And afterwards there was a Sumptuous Church dedicated to her, under the Name of St. *Ebba*: in that ſame place; the Ruins of which denote its Ancient Magnificence. *Baron.*

EBED-JESU, Archbiſhop of *Soba*; wrote ſeveral Pieces in *Syriac*, of which mention is made in the Catalogue of Syriac Writers, printed by *Abraham Ecchellenſis* at *Rome* in 1653. with a Latin Verſion and Notes. By that Catalogue it appears, That there are ſeveral Greek Treatiſes of Divinity, which we have loſt, and which are to be met with in Syriac or Arabic, among the Chriſtians of the Eaſtern Church. *Ebed-Jeſu* was a *Neſtorian* but when he came to be Old, came over to the Church of *Rome*. He Succeeded *Simon Sulacha*, as Patriarch of the *Chaldeans*.

EBERHARDUS, Sirnam'd *the Bearded*, D. of *Wittenbergh*, Founded the Academy of *Tubing*; and was wont to glory, That he could Sleep ſecurely in the Boſom of any of his Subjects. He died in 1496. *Maximilian* the Firſt, Emperor of *Germany*, ſtanding by his Sepulcher, *There*, ſaid he, *lies ſuch a Prince, whoſe Equal in the Empire for Wiſdom and many other Vertues, I never yet knew.*

EBERHARDUS, D. of *Wittenbergh*, Son of *John Frederic* who died in 1628, after the Battel of *Norlingen*, was excluded out of the Amneſty in the pacification of *Prague* 1635. but reſtor'd to the greateſt part of his Territories in 1638. which nevertheleſs ſuffer'd very much, till the Pacification of *Munſter* reſtor'd him a perfect peace in 1648. From which time he govern'd his Dominions quietly and won himſelf a high Encomium for his Juſtice, Prudence, and Magnificence. See *Phil. Jac. Spenerus Syll. Geneal. Hiſt. in Famil. Wirtenberg.*

EBEYS, Soldan of *Egypt*, in 1156. Slew the Califf his Maſter, who entruſted him with the Government of the Kingdom, and ſeiz'd upon his Treaſures; of which he threw one part into the Palace to amuſe the People, while he made his Eſcape with his Sword in his Hand. The Knights Templars having notice of this Murther, purſu'd *Ebeys* in the Road to *Damaſcus*, and having kill'd him, took away his Treaſure, and Sold his Son *Noſceradin*, for Seventy thouſand Crowns to the *Egyptians*, who put him to Death. *Boſio Hiſtoire de l' Ordre de* St. *Jean de Jeruſalem*, l. 1. c. 3.

EBION, an Arch-Heretick of the Firſt Age, about *An.* 72. who taught, That Chriſt was a mere Man, and propagated thoſe Impieties which are charg'd upon the *Carpocratians.* He intermixed the Opinions of the *Samaritans* and *Nazarens* with the Dreams of the *Carpocratians* and *Cerinthians*, allow'd Polygamy, and compos'd falſe Acts of the Apoſtles: He abſtain'd from ſeveral Meats, and Preferr'd the Law before the Goſpel; laught at the New Teſtament, and made uſe only of St. *Matthew* which he falſify'd as he pleas'd himſelf: And from him, his Followers were call'd *Ebionites.* Some will have it that St. *John* wrote his Goſpel againſt *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*, and *Origen* and others think *Ebion* to be the Name of a Sect and not of a Man, the Jews having call'd ſome of the Primitive Chriſtians by that Name out of Contempt, becauſe the word ſignifies Poor. *Ittigius de Hær.* 1. *Sæculi*; *Irenæus*, l. 1. c. 26. *Euſebius* l. 3. *Hiſt.* c. 31. St. *Auſtin de Hær. Epiphanius*, *Hær.* 19. and 30. *Philaſtrius de Hær.* c. 38. *Baronius*, A. C. 74.

EBLES, Abbot of *St. Germains de Prez*, did wonderful feats of Arms for the Defence of *Paris* in 888. againſt the *Normans*; contributed to their Defeat at *Mont Faulcon* in 889, and was Kill'd in 892. at the Siege of *Brillac* in *Poictou. Abbon de Obſid. Pariſ.* l. 2. *Reginon* in his Chron.

EBLON, Baron of *Roucy*, a famous Captain in the 12th Century, who took Arms many times under pretence to fight the *Saracens*, but rather to plunder the Churches of *Spain*, and abuſe the Country-people; but *Louis the Groſs* reduc'd him in 1103---*Mezeray.*

EBOLUM, *Evoli*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, ſix Miles from the Shore of the Bay of *Salernum.*

EBON, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, a Turbulent Prelate, of low Parentage, but took part with *Lothaire* againſt his Father *Lewis* the *Debonaire*, and was the main occaſion of the dethroning of *Lewis*, though his Foſter-Brother. Upon whoſe Reſtoration he was himſelf degraded by the Conſent and Sentence of forty Biſhops. Himſelf owning his Fault for his Diſloyalty, and ſubſcribing his own Depoſition. Afterwards *Lothaire* reſtor'd him; but being a ſecond Time ejected, Pope *Sergius* refus'd him his Protection. Upon which he retir'd to *Germany*, and died in 855. *Burchard.* l. 2. c. 5. *Annals* of *Fuldes*, A. C. 822.

EBRBUHARITES, a ſort of Religious Mahometans; ſo call'd from their Founder *Ebrbuhar*, the Diſciple of *Naſchibendi*, who make great Profeſſion of Piety, and Contempt of the World; But the reſt of the Muſſulmen account them Hereticks, becauſe they believe themſelves not obliged to go in Pilgrimage to *Mecca.* *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman Empire.*

EBRO, in Lat. *Iberus*, a River of *Spain*, which riſes in *Old Caſtile*, upon the Frontiers of *Aſturia*, not far from the Town which thoſe of the Country call *Fuentibre.* It croſſes *Old Caſtile*, and a part of *Navarre.* In the firſt of which Provinces it runs by *Miranda di Ebro*, *Jancugo*, *Longrogno*, and *Calahorra*, ſwell'd in its Courſe by ſeveral other Rivers. In *Navarre* it waſhes *Agra*, and entring into *Arragon*, runs to *Saragoſſa*, and receives the *Guerna*, *Rio Martin*, &c. And laſtly, the *Alagas*, which on the one ſide ſeparates *Arragon* from *Catalogna*; not far from which Province it receives the *Segro*, paſſes to *Tortoſa*, and then throws it ſelf into the Mediterranean. The Firſt Diviſion of *Spain* was into *Spain* on this ſide, and *Spain* beyond the *Iberus.* And it was the Frontier which ſeparated the Conqueſts of the *Carthaginians* from the *Romans*; by the Treaty which *Luctatius Catulus* made between thoſe two Nations. *Plin.* l. 3. & 4. *Nonius Hiſp. Deſc.*

EBRODUNUM, now *Yverdon*, a Town of *Switzerland* in the Canton of *Bern*, upon the Lake *Novicaſtro*, where it receives the *Orbe*, three Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy*, to the Eaſt. It was formerly under the Dukes of *Savoy*, from whom it was taken by the *Switzers*, and the Inhabitants forc'd to Swear Fealty to thoſe of *Bern*, *Friburgh* and *Soleurre*, in 1475. which Oath they afterwards broke, by admitting the Friends of *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*; tho' with ill Succeſs. For after the Battel of *Morat*, though the Town were reſtor'd to the *Savoyards*, in 1476; yet in 1536. it return'd into the Poſſeſſion of thoſe of *Bern*, with all the Territory adjoining, after it was deſerted by the Baron of *Lucern*, Governour for the Duke of *Savoy.* Near this place are found ſeveral *Roman* Monuments. See *Stumpf. de Pago Aventico*, c. 13, &c.

EBROIN, Maire of the Palace under *Clotaire* III, or *Lotharius*, who for ten Years manag'd the Affairs of the Kingdom with great Applauſe. Afterwards he remov'd the Queen *Batilde*, and then giving the Reins to his Vices, he trampled upon the Nobility, and after the Death of *Clotaire*, ſet up *Thierry* in his Room, againſt whom the Nobility, tho' *Ebroin* had forbidden them to ſtir out of their Houſes, ſet up *Childeric* the Second, after they had thruſt *Ebroin* and *Thierry* into Monaſteries, and ſhav'd their Heads. After the Death of *Childeric*, *Thierry* was reſtor'd, and one *Leudeſius* appointed Maire of the Palace; but then *Ebroin* getting looſe again, caus'd *Leudeſius* to be Murther'd, and ſet up a Counterfeit *Clouis*, who feign'd himſelf to be the Son of *Clotaire* III. Upon which, *Thierry* being conſtrain'd to admit him for Maire of his Palace, ſo that he had no more need of his Counterfeit *Clouis*, he diſmiſs'd him, and Uſurp'd the Sovereign Power, and Sacrific'd all that had oppos'd him to his Revenge, and all that had any Great Employments or Conſiderable Eſtates, to his Avarice, till at length he was Kill'd one Morning by *Hermanfroy*, a Nobleman, whom he had outed of all his Demeſns. *Gregory of Tours*, Append. c. 94. *Sigebert. Mezeray*, &c.

EBURIC, King of the *Suevians* in *Gallicia*, Succeeded *Miron* his Father, in 583, and next Year was taken and confin'd to a Monaſtery by *Anduca* Uſurper of the Kingdom. But in 585. *Anduca* was ſerv'd after the ſame manner by *Leuvigildus* King of the *Goths*; and ſo put an end to the Kingdom of the *Suevians* in *Spain.* *Greg.* of *Tours*, l. 6. c. 43.

EBURONES, alias *Eburovices*, the Name of an Ancient People of *Gaul*, where is now the Dioceſs of *Liege*; which was formerly ſettl'd at *Tongres*, afterwards at *Maeſtricht*, and laſtly at *Liege.* Which comprehended not only that which is now the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, but a good part of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and all the Dioceſs of *Namurr*, which was taken out of that of *Leige.* But thoſe People whom *Cæſar* calls the *Eburones*, *Eburovices*, and *Aulerci-Eburovices*, were thoſe that formerly inhabited the Dioceſs of *Eureux.* See *Sanſon* of the *Ancient Gaul.*

EBURUM, a City of the *Quadi* formerly, now *Olmutz* the Capital of *Moravia*, upon the River *Morava*; a Strong Town, but taken by the *Swedes* in the late War. Six Leagues from the *Breyn* to the South, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and as many from the Confines of *Poland.* *Baudrand.*

EBUSUS, called by the *Spaniards Yvica*, an Iſland in the Mediterranean under the *Spaniards*, toward the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Valencia* Weſtward, with a Caſtle of the ſame Modern Name, and ſome ſmall Villages ten Leagues from the Promontory call'd *Punta del Emperador* to the Weſt, and about the ſame diſtance from *Majorca* to the Eaſt. This Iſland, as *Pliny* ſays, will endure no Venomous Creatures. *De Marca Hiſpanica*, l. 2. c. 15.

ECBATANA, formerly the Capital of *Media*, now a City of *Perſia*; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Casbin*, in the Province of *Terrack*, or *Ayrach.* Heretofore the Kings of the *Medes* kept their Court in this City; and Hiſtory tells us, That the Walls of it which are deſcribed in the firſt Chapter of *Judith*, and were no leſs than Seven in Number, one within and above another, were adorned with Battlements of different Colours; White, Black, Purple, Blue, Orange, Silver and Gilt. *Merodach*, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be *Nebuchadonoſor*, A. M. 33047. overthrew *Arphaxad*, and ruin'd *Ecbatana.* Here it was that *Cambyſes* wounded himſelf to Death, as he endeavour'd to mount his Horſe, in A. M. 3532. *Parmenio* was here put to Death by the Command of *Alexander* in 3725. And here it was that three Years after *Epheſtion*, the Favourite of that Prince, ended his days; upon whoſe Funeral were ſpent above twelve thouſand Talents, every Talent being ſix hundred Crowns. *Herodotus*, l. 1. *Strabo*, l. 1. *Quint. Curt.* l. 7.

ECCLES, the Seat of a Knightly Family of the Sirname of *Hume* in the Sheriffdom of *Berwick*; where there was formerly a very fine and ſtately Nunnery.

ECDICIUS, Son of the Emperour *Avitus*, and Brother to *Papianilla*, Wife of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, liv'd in the 5th Cent. He was General of the Horſe, under *Anthemius*, and afterwards made *Patricius*: *Sidonius* commends him for the brave Defence he made in *Clermont* againſt the *Viſigoths*, whom he defeated with a handful of Men, in 471. *Gregory* of *Tours* commends him likewiſe for his great Charity to the Poor, who were reliev'd by him in a Famine. *Gregor. Turon.* lib. 2. c. 24. *Marcellin. & Caſſiodor. in Chron. Sidonius Apollinaris*, lib. 2. Ep. 1, &c.

ECEBOLIUS, a Rhetorician born at *Conſtantinople*, was prevailed upon by *Julian* the Apoſtate, to quit the Chriſtian Religion, and turn Pagan in 362. After the Death of *Julian*, he deſir'd to be re-admitted to Communion, and ſtanding at the Church-Door reproach'd himſelf for his Weakneſs and Apoſtacy, bidding the People trample upon him as *Salt that had loſt its Savour.* St. *Hierom. Chron. Socrat.* lib. 3. cap. 11.

ECHIDNE, a Queen of *Scythia*, by whom *Hercules* had three Children at a Birth; *Agathyrſus*, *Gelo* and *Scytha*. When ſhe was Deliver'd, ſhe ask'd *Hercules* how he would have 'em diſpos'd of? He anſwer'd, That when they were fit to bear Arms, whoever of the three, was able to bend the Bow that he left behind him, ſhould enjoy the Kingdom of *Scythia*; and when none could bend it but *Scytha*, he was preferr'd before his other Brothers. *Herod.* l. 4.

ECHO, a Nymph, that being in love with *Narciſſus*, and by him deſpis'd, pin'd her ſelf to Death for Grief. The Allegory of Vain-glorious Boaſting, that being contemn'd, vaniſhes into nothing.

ECKIUS, (*John*) a Doctor of Divinity, and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Ingolſtadt*; well known for his Oppoſing and Writing againſt *Luther*, *Melancthon*, and the reſt of the Reformed Divines in the laſt Age. In 1518. he debated with *Luther* at *Leipſick*, about the Supremacy of the Pope, Penance, Purgatory and Indulgences, and was overcome *July* 4. 1519. before *George* Duke of *Saxony*. He diſputed in *June* that ſame Year, againſt *Caroloſtadius* about Free-Will; and with *Melancthon*, and other Divines at *Worms*, for three Days, about the remaining of Original Sin after Baptiſm, in 1541. but by the Emperour's Command, the Conference was adjourn'd to *Ratisbon*. *Eckius* died *An.* 1543. Aged 57.---*Læti*, *Simler*.

ECLUSE, or **CLUSIUS**, (*Charles De*) a Famous Phyſician, born at *Arras*, in 1526. He Travell'd into moſt Countries of *Europe*, and at laſt being invited to the Emperour *Maximilian* the IId's Court, he liv'd fourteen Years there, and had a Phyſick-Garden allow'd him by that Prince, and by his Succeſſour *Rodolph* the IId; but being tir'd with a Court-life, he retir'd to *Frankfort*, and afterwards to *Leyden*, where he was Botanick Profeſſour. His Works are publiſh'd in two Volumes, (*viz.*) *Rariorum Plantarum Hiſtoria Exoticorum*, lib. 10. *Aromatum & Simplicium aliquot Medicamentorum apud Indos Naſcentium*, *Hiſtoria*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat.* &c.

ECTHESIS, The Name of a Famous Confeſſion of Faith, publiſh'd by the Emperour *Heraclius*, in 639. This Form was ſo Artificially drawn up, that though it appeared Orthodox to an unwary Reader, yet, in reality, it was not ſo; For under a plauſible Appearance of Catholick Doctrine, 'twas found, upon a through Enquiry, to maintain but one *Will* and one *Operation*, in our Bleſſed Saviour. St. *Maximus*, an Abbot near *Conſtantinople*, oppos'd this Declaration with great Vigour, and in order to get it ſuppreſs'd, he made a Journey to *Rome*, and perſwaded Pope *John* IV. to call a Council to condemn it: The Emperour *Heraclius* underſtanding that the Church of *Rome* cenſur'd him as a Heretick, was ſenſibly concern'd at it, and declar'd in another Edict, that *Sergius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was the true Author of the *Ectheſis*, and that it had been publiſh'd purely at his Importunity. *Baron. Annal. Tom.* 8.

EDBALD, a *Saxon*, King of *Kent*, was the Son of *Ethelbert*, the Firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, and Reign'd in the 7th Age. No ſooner was his Father dead, but he relaps'd into Heatheniſm, and Married his Father's ſecond Wife. A great part of the People forſook the Chriſtian Religion with him; eſpecially thoſe who embrac'd it to comply with the Times. The King upon this, being vex'd with an Evil Spirit, fell into Fits of Diſtraction, till returning at laſt to his right Mind, he diſſolv'd his inceſtuous Marriage, and with his People re-imbraced the Chriſtian Faith. He died in 640. leaving the Kingdom of *Kent* to *Eucombert* his Son, by *Emma* the *French* King's Daughter. *Bede Hiſt.* lib. 2. cap. 4.

EDELWALK, the firſt Chriſtian King of the South-*Saxons*, was ſlain in Fight by *Kedwalla* a Weſt-*Saxon* King, after whoſe Death, *Bertune* and *Andune* two Brothers, took on themſelves the Government with the Title of Dukes or Captains; and held it till *Edric* the Son of *Edelwalk* got it out of their hands.

EDEN, the Principal River of *Cumberland*, has its riſe in *Yorkſhire*, from whence it runs North-weſtward through *Weſtmerland*, where it Waters *Kirbyſteven* and *Appleby*. At laſt joyning with the *Eimot* in the Borders of *Cumberland*, it waters this Country till ſwell'd with many leſſer Streams it empties it ſelf Weſtward into the *Iriſh* Sea, between *Anand* Caſtle in *Scotland*, and *Boulneſſe* in *England*. The City of *Carliſle*, and many little Towns in this County, are water'd by this River.

EDERUS, the 15th King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Dochamus*, and Grandchild to *Durſtus*, the 11th King; his Father being cut off by the Treachery of *Gillus*, who obtain'd the Throne, ſought for his Life; he was ſaved by his Nurſe, who fled with him by Night into *Argile*, and brought him up ſome Years in a Cave; but *Gillus* being worſted in a Battel againſt his Nobles, and forced to fly into *Ireland*, *Cadwallus* being choſen Viceroy, found out *Ederus*, and took care of his Education; and he was made King after *Evenus* II. There happened nothing remarkable in his Reign, but that he Defeated thoſe Iſlanders by Sea and Land who took part with *Gillus*, and reſtored the Booty which they had Plunder'd from the Inhabitants of the main Land, and thus having eſtabliſhed a firm Peace, he died in the 48th Year of his Reign, about A. M. 3887. *Buch.*

EDESSA, The *Metropolis* of *Meſopotamia*, under the Patriarchate of *Antioch*, formerly a very conſiderable Town. 'Tis now call'd *Orſa* in *Diarbeck*. *Euſebius* is of Opinion it was built by *Seleucus*. *Abgarus*, who, 'tis ſaid, wrote a Letter to our Saviour, was Sovereign of this Town, as has been already obſerv'd. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. & Chron. Evagrius*, lib. 4. cap. 8, *&c.*

EDGAR, King of *England*, was a younger Son of *Edmund*, and Brother of *Edwin* his immediate Predeceſſor. He came to the Crown at ſixteen Years of Age, *Anno* 959. Yet was not Crowned (whatever was the reaſon of it) till the 30th of his Age; but then it was done with great Splendor and Magnificence. The place of his Coronation was the City of *Bath*, and *Whitſunday* the Time fixt upon for that great Solemnity. The Tranquillity of his Reign, though always prepared for War, got him the Name of *Peaceable*. He was a Prince much extolled for his Juſtice, Clemency, Zeal in Religion, and other Royal Virtues; but eſpecially by the Monks, for his Building ſo many Monaſteries, and favouring the Monks againſt Secular Prieſts, who in the late Reign were poſſeſſed of moſt of their Convents. For the Preſervation of whoſe Intereſt, he called home *Dunſtan*, the Patron of Monks, out of *Flanders*, where he lived in Exile, and made him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. To ſecure the Realm from Foreign Invaſion, he ſet out a Prodigious Fleet, conſiſting (ſays *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*) of 4500 Ships, ſuch as thoſe Times afforded. This vaſt Fleet he divided into four Squadrons, each of 1125. One to Sail from Eaſt to Weſt, another from Weſt to Eaſt; the Third and Fourth between North and South. Thus he kept out wiſely the Force of Strangers, and prevented foreign War, being himſelf with his Fleet in the Summer-time. In the Winter and Spring he did the Office of a Judge Itinerant, going the Circuit himſelf, and Riding through all his Provinces, to ſee Juſtice well Adminiſtred, and the Poor not Oppreſſed. Thieves and Robbers he routed almoſt out of the Land, and ravenous Wolves altogether. This laſt he did, by changing the *Welch* Tribute impoſed by *Ethelſtan* into a yearly Tribute of 300 Wolves; which made that People ſo Active and Skilful in Wolf-hunting, that in two Years they clearly ridded the kingdom of that noxious Creature. *An.* 974, the King went to *Cheſter*; and, having ſummoned to his Court there, all the Kings that held of him, received their Homage. My Author reckons Eight of them, *viz.* *Kenneth* King of *Scots*, *Malcolm* of *Cumberland*, *Maccuſe* of the *Iſles*, and theſe five of Wales, *Dufwal*, *Huwal*, *Griffith*, *Jacob*, *Judethil*. As he was going one Day into a Galley, he made each of 'em take his Oar, and row him down the River *Dee*, while he ſat at the Stern. Which if he did in Merriment, cannot be much taken amiſs; if ſeriouſly, and to ſhew his Authority, it was ſuch a piece of Oſtentation as might have been of very ill Conſequence, The ſame Year, ſays *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, he gave to *Kenneth* King of *Scots* many rich Preſents, and the whole Country of *Lothien*, to hold of him on Condition that he and his Succeſſors ſhould repair to the *Engliſh* Court at high Feſtivals, when the King ſat Crowned. He gave him alſo many Lodging Places by the Way, which were held by the Kings of *Scotland* till the Reign of *Henry* II. The greateſt Vice this King was guilty of is that which few Princes, eſpecially of his Age, could ever boaſt to be innocent of. And, to paſs by the Romantick Story of *Andover*, where blind Love was ſham'd, and a Maid ſubſtituted in the room of the fair Lady the King languiſhed for. The moſt Irregular perhaps of his Amours was with the Virgin *Wilfrida*, whom he took by force out of the Nunnery, and kept as his Concubine. But he was ſo far from living obſtinate in the Offence, that, being ſharply reproved for it by *Dunſtan*, he ſubmitted to ſeven Years Penance. He had two Wives, firſt *Egelflida* and afterwards *Elfrida*. By the firſt, he had *Edward* his next Succeſſor; and by the ſecond *Ethelred*, who alſo came to the Crown after his Brother *Edward*'s Death. *Elfrida* his ſecond Wife, he got at the ſecond hand, but he was abuſed in it by Earl *Athelwold*, to whoſe Loyalty he truſted. She was an Earl's Daughter, and the greateſt Beauty of the Land. Which the King hearing of, he ſent the Earl to ſee her; intending, if Fame did not bely her, to demand her in Marriage. The Earl, at firſt View, taken with her Preſence, began to ſue for himſelf, and with her Parents Conſent obtain'd her. Being returned to Court, he ſoon put the King out of Conceit with her, by the mean Character he gave of her Beauty. Till *Elfrida* being more and more cry'd up for a tranſcendent Beauty, the King found out at laſt how he had been foreſtalled and abuſed by his Favourite. This heated the King, not only into a Relapſe of Love for *Elfrida*, but alſo into a Reſentment of the Earl's Abuſe. However diſſembling his Paſſion, he pleaſantly told the Earl, That he meant upon ſuch a Day, to give him and his fair Lady a Viſit. The Earl acquainted his Lady with it; and, the Day being come, he earneſtly pray'd her to ſet her ſelf out to the greateſt diſadvantage, leſt her Beauty ſhould make any fatal Impreſſion upon the King. But his Wife, ſenſible of the Cheat he had put upon her, by ſtepping ſo boldly between her and the King, reſolved to mortifie the Earl, by uſing all the Art ſhe could to ſet off her Beauty againſt the King's coming, to make her ſelf the more Acceptable; which proved accordingly. For the King, raviſhed at the Sight of the Lady, look'd upon her with Admiration, and reſolved from that time, not only to recover his intercepted Right, but alſo to puniſh the Interloper, who had ſo long defrauded and robbed him of her. To compaſs his Deſign, he appointed a Day of Hunting; when the Earl being drawn aſide in a Foreſt now called *Harewood*, the King ſmote him through with a Dart. Thus being rid of his Interloper, he took forthwith *Elfrida* to Wife; who, to pacifie the Ghoſt of her former Husband, built a Nunnery in the place where he was Kill'd. As to the King's Perſon, he was but ſhort and ſlender; yet ſo well made, that he would contend for ſtrength with ſuch as were thought ſtrongeſt, and diſliked nothing more than that they ſhould ſpare him either out of fear or reſpect. Memorable is to this purpoſe the Story of *Kenneth* King of *Scots*; who, being in King *Edward*'s Court, hapned to drop theſe Words in Jeſt amongſt ſome of his Servants, That he wondered how ſo many provinces could be held in Subjection by ſuch a little dapper Man. Which words being taken up, and brought to the King's Ear, he ſends for *Kenneth*, as about ſome Private Buſineſs; and drawing him by Diſcourſe to a ſecret Place; takes from under his Coat two Swords he had brought with him. Giving one of them to *Kenneth*, *Now* (ſays he) *let us try which ought to be the Subject, either You or I. Kenneth*, much abaſhed, fell preſently at his feet, and beſought him to Pardon what he had imprudently ſpoken, without any ill meaning. Which humble Carriage and ſubmiſſive Anſwer *Edgar* was ſatisfied with. Who, having Reigned about 16 Years, died, and was buried at *Glaſtenbury*. *Matth. Weſtm.*

EDGAR, the 89th of King of *Scotland*, was Son to King *Malcolm* III. The Nobility and People of *Scotland* being diſſatisfy'd with their King *Duncan*'s Adminiſtration, *Donald* of the Iſles making uſe of the Publick Diſcontents, cauſed him to be murdered, and managed the Government; but having betray'd the Weſtern Iſland to the King of *Norway*: The People being diſguſted at him, ſent for *Edgar* from *England*, whither he had retired to his Uncle *Edgar*; he ſoon put *Donald*'s Party to the Rout, and Impriſon'd himſelf till he died. So that *Edgar* came to the Crown by the Unanimous Conſent of the States. There was Peace with *England* during his Reign, having Married his Siſter to King *Henry*. He was reverenced by all the good, and formidable to the bad, and died after a Reign of 9 Years and 6 Months, about 1098.

EDGE-HILL, a place in *Warwickſhire* near *Kyneton*, ſeven Miles South of *Warwick*; where on *Sunday* Octob. 23. 1642. was fought the Firſt Battel between *Charles* I. and the Parliamentarians under the E. of *Eſſex*. The E. of *Lindſey* Commander of the King's Battalia, and General of the Field was Slain, and the ſtandard taken, but retaken by Sir *John Smith*, who after the Fight was made Knight Banneret. The K. by this Battel open'd himſelf a Way to *London* and *Oxford*, the E. of *Eſſex* withdrawing firſt to *Warwick*, then to *Coventry*.

EDHEMITES, a Sort of Religious among the *Mahometans*, ſo call'd, from *Ibrahim Edhem*, their Founder: They live upon Barley-bread, and faſt frequently. The greateſt part of them live in Deſarts with Lyons and Tygers, which they take care to manage and make tame. *Ricaut* of the *Ottoman* Empire.

EDINBURGH, Lat. *Edinburgum*, *Edinum*; anciently, *Alata Caſtra*, or *Caſtrum Puellarum*; the Principal City of *Scotland*, Stands in *Mid-Lothian*, and is a County of it ſelf. The City is above a *Scotch* Mile in Length, and about three in Circumference. It conſiſts of two Principal Streets, lying Eaſt and Weſt; into which run a vaſt number of leſſer Streets. The Principal Street lies on the Ridge of a Hill, having the Caſtle at one end, and the King's Palace and Park on the other, and is as noble a Street in reſpect of the Lofty and Stately Stone-Houſes on each ſide, as is almoſt to be found in *Europe*. Many of the Nobility have Houſes in it, which are exceeding large. On the High Street the uſual rate is ſeven Stories, which is occaſioned partly by the Cuſtom of the place, and partly for want of Room: So that for its Bounds it is one of the moſt populous Cities in Chriſtendom. On the North ſide it is defended by a Lake; and every where elſe, it is encompaſſed with a high Stone Wall. Its ſituation is not very Commodious for Trade, as not being upon any River; but ſeems at firſt to have been built there for the Protection of the Caſtle, which is one of the Ancienteſt and Strongeſt by Nature and Art, perhaps in the World, being ſituated on the Top of a very high Rock, and only acceſſible on that ſide which looks towards the City, where it is regularly fortifyed and the Half-Moons, Ramparts, *&c.* well mounted with Cannon; ſo that it's not poſſible to take it by Storm. It has a very ſtately Houſe in it, which is the Reſidence of the Governor; and it is alſo the place where the Regalia, Archives, and Magazines of the Nation are kept, and reckon'd of above 2000 Years ſtanding. And tho' this place be Impregnable, yet it uſually follows the Fate of the City; and tho' held out againſt Their preſent Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary* by the Duke of *Gordon*, yet he Surrendred it *June* thirteen 1689. Capitulating only for the Garriſon. The City hath many other fair Buildings, as the Parliament-Houſe and Exchange, both very Neat and Stately; being all of Free-Stone. The Churches are alſo very Large and Magnificent, and the Steeple of the old Church is very Lofty and of Curious Workmanſhip. The Palace is very Uniform, Neat and Stately, being all of fine Free-Stone, and the Hoſpital, called *Heriot*'s *Work*, for its Magnificent Structure, Pleaſant Gardens, and Large Endowment for a great Number of Youth whom it Maintains at the Schools, Univerſities or Trades, is ſcarce to be Parallel'd of one Man's Foundation. Here is alſo an Univerſity Founded by King *James* VI, and tho' the lateſt of the Kingdom; yet for the Learning of its Profeſſors, Number and Quality of the Students, it may well be reckoned the Chief. This City is alſo dignified as being the Royal Seat of the Kings ever ſince they ſettled in the Low-Lands, and is ſtill the Seat of the Government; as Parliament, Council, and all the Chief Courts of Judicature for the Kingdom. It has about eight or nine Pariſh Churches, and 22 or 23 Miniſters, the Pariſhes being very large, and during Epiſcopacy it was a Biſhop's See. Here are alſo a College of Phyſicians, and a College of Juſtice for breeding Lawyers. In ſhort, the City being ſeated in a Healthful and Fruitful Soil, abounds with all Neceſſaries at very reaſonable Rates; ſo that the Citizens of Note live as well here as any where elſe. And tho' it be not conveniently ſituated for Trade, yet the Neighbourhood of *Leith*, a conſiderable Town upon the River of *Leith*, and the *Firth*, commonly called *Edinburgh Firth*, Supplies it with all ſorts of Merchandize, and being ſubject to it, ſerves it for a Port. Of late this City is ſupplied with delicate Springs of Water brought from the Hills at a conſiderable diſtance, and iſſuing from Stately Fountains in the Streets. It lies in Long. 16. 00. Lat. 56. 15. 50. Miles from the Borders of *England*, and about 300. from *London*. *Cambden Brit. Buchan.* &c.

EDMUND, King of *England*, was the Son of *Edward* the *Elder*, and Succeeded *Ethelſtan* his Brother, *Anno* 941. In the Second Year of his Reign he freed *Mercia*, of the *Danes* that remained there, and took from them thoſe Towns where they were placed by King *Edward*, viz. *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Stamford*, and *Darby*. Three Years after this, he Subdued *Northumberland*, and the next Year *Cumberland*. This laſt he gave to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, to hold it of him, and aſſiſt him in his Wars both by Sea and Land. Not long after, that is, in the Year 946, as he was feaſting with his Nobles on St. *Auſtin's* Day, at a place in *Glouceſterſhire*, he ſtrangely hapned to be Stabb'd by a Notorious Robber. Who, having been baniſh'd by the King, had the Impudence to affront him here with his preſence, and being taken hold of by the King himſelf, to ſtab him with a Dagger. Whereof the King died, and was Buried at *Glaſtenbury*. He left two Sons in their Nonage, *viz*. *Edwin* and *Edgar*, both laid aſide to make room for their Uncle *Edred*.

EDMUND, the laſt King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, but lineally deſcended from the Ancient Stock of thoſe Kings, Reigned in the Ninth Century. At 14 Years of Age, being a Prince of great hopes, he was raiſed to that Dignity, and Crowned at *Bury*, with the Conſent of all, but his own. At laſt his Country being invaded by the *Danes*, who had rifled and burnt the Monaſtery of *Ely*, and overthrown Earl *Vulketul* with his whole Army, King *Edmund* went to fight them at *Thetford*. Where his whole Army was routed, himſelf taken, bound to a Stake, and ſhot to Death with Arrows. Thus the whole Country was ſubdued, and remained in the Poſſeſſion of the *Danes*, till vanquiſhed by King *Edward* the *Elder*, by whom it was united unto the reſt of *England*. From this King *Edmund*, afterwards called St. *Edmund*, for his Martyrdom in the Faith of Chriſt, *Bury* took the Name of St. *Edmundbury*

EDMUND, Sirnamed *Ironſide*, for his great Strength, was King *Ethelred*'s Third Son, but the Eldeſt at the time of his Death, and ſucceeded him, *Anno* 1016. At leaſt, he was Proclaimed King upon the Death of his Father, by the Nobility who were then at *London*, together with the Citizens. But the Archbiſhops, Abbots, and many of the Nobles being met together, made Choice of *Canute* (then at *Southampton*) for their King, ſwore Allegiance to him, and renounced all the Race of *Ethelred*. *Canute* being a Chriſtian, which his Father was not, ſwore on his part unto them, to be their Faithful Lord, both in Religious and Secular Matters. Thus the Nation ſtood divided, part for *Edmund*, and part for *Canute*, as the Kingdom was in Concluſion. *Edmund*, upon this, going to the *Weſt-Saxons* with all ſpeed, was received by them as their King, as he was afterwards by many other Provinces. *Canute*, about *Mid-May*, came with his whole Fleet up the River to *London*, and cauſing a great Dike to be made on *Surry*-ſide, turned the Stream, and drew his Ships on the Weſt-ſide of the Bridge; then made a broad and deep Trench about the City, and attack'd it on every ſide. But failing of Succeſs here, he haſtened to the Weſt; where *Edmund*, with his ſmall Force, encountred him at *Pen*, in *Dorſetſhire*, and put him to flight. Another Battel was fought after *Midſummer*, obſtinately on both Sides, till Night and Wearineſs parted them. The next Day the Fight was renewed, and continued till Night: when *Canute* ſenſible of his Loſs, marched off, with a Deſign to make a ſecond Attempt upon *London*, where he had left his Fleet under the Guard of ſome Forces. *Edric* the Traytor, fearing perhaps that the *Danes* ſhould be forced at laſt to quit their Intereſt here, ſought for Pardon; and having obtained it, ſwore Loyalty to the King. Who now marching up to *London* to raiſe the Siege, did it effectually, chaſing *Canute* and his *Danes* to their Ships, who being baulk'd in their Deſigns, they ſailed from the River's Mouth to *Mercia*; and having waſted the Sea-Coaſt thereof, their Horſe came back by Land, and the Foot by Sea, into *Kent*. *Edmund* no ſooner heard of it, but he marched again to fight them. At *Otford* he gave them Battel; where he ſo defeated them, that thoſe of their Horſe who eſcaped, fled to the Iſle of *Shepey*. Great was the Victory; but *Edric*, ſtill a Traytor, prevented the King, by his ſly Inſinuations, from making the beſt Uſe of it. And Fortune, which had before ſo ſmiled upon *Edmund*, began now to frown upon him. For at another Battel, fought at *Aſhdown*, in *Eſſex*, the perfidious Duke, to balance the Victory, went over in the heat of the Fight to *Canute*, with part of the King's Army: by which Deſertion the King being now over-match'd was beaten. At laſt, the King, by *Edric*'s Faction, was prevailed upon to make Peace, and to divide the Kingdom with *Canute*. But the manner how this Agreement was made, is not agreed upon by all Authors. Some will have it to be done by a Formal Treaty, both Kings meeting together (after Pledges given on both ſides) at a place called *Deorhirſt*, in *Gloceſterſhire*; and that all things being agreed upon, they went from thence to *Alney*, a ſmall Iſland in the midſt of the *Severn*, where they ſwore Amity in the preſence of both their Armies, one on the Eaſt, and the other on the Weſt-ſide of the River. Others ſay, That *Edmund*, grieving at the loſs of ſo much Blood ſpilt for the Ambition of two Men ſtriving for a Crown, ſent of his own accord to *Canute*, and offered to have the matter decided by ſingle Combat; but that *Canute*, unwilling to venture his ſmall-timber'd Body againſt a Man of Iron-ſides, choſe rather to divide the Kingdom; ſo that *Edmund* ſhould have the South, and *Canute* the North of *England*; which was agreed on by *Edmund*. This is *Malmſbury*'s Story. But *Huntingdon*, and after him *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, relate it thus, That the Peers on both ſides, weary of this War, did not forbear ſaying openly, That it was but reaſonable for the two King's who expected to Reign ſingly, to Fight it out ſingly, and that they conſented to it; but that *Canute*, finding himſelf too weak for *Edmund* in the Fight, began to Parley; which ended as is before-ſaid. However it was, King *Edmund* had but a ſhort Enjoyment of what fell to his ſhare, dying ſuddenly the ſame Year at *London*, and being buried near King *Edgar* his Grandfather, at *Glaſtenbury*. The Manner of his Death is uncertain, unleſs the Common Fame be true, which leaves the Guilt thereof upon *Edric*; who, to ingratiate himſelf more and more with *Canute*, got him aſſaſſinated (as the Story goes) at Stool, by thruſting a ſharp Iron into his Fundament. With King *Edmund* the *Saxon* Monarchy expired, *Canute*, upon his Death, taking Poſſeſſion of the Whole. *Edward* and *Edmund*, the King's two ſurviving Sons, being both excluded from their Right to the Succeſſion.

EDRED, King of *England*, was Son of *Edward* the *Elder*, Brother of *Ethelſtan*, and Uncle to *Edmund* his immediate Predeceſſor. To whom he Succeeded *Anno* 946; the Sons of *Edmund*, then but Children, tho' with intention to reſign when his Nephew came of Age. *Edred*, ſays my Author, made an abſolute Conqueſt of *Northumberland*, and the *Scots* did freely Swear Allegiance unto him. But the perfidious *Northumbrians* ſoon after ſhook him off, and choſe one *Eric*, a *Dane*, to be their King. At laſt, they were fain to ſubmit again. Some Authors repreſent this King as a Bigotted Prince, under the Laſh of *Dunſtan* Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*. He reigned about nine Years, and after his Death was Buried at *Wincheſter*. He left two Sons, but neither of them Succeeded to the Crown, which returned to the Right Line; firſt in the Perſon of *Edwin* Eldeſt Son of King *Edmund*.

EDWARD, King of *England*, for his Holy Life. Surnam'd *The Confeſſor*, ſucceeded to King *Canute*, ſecond of that Name, *Anno* 1042. being the only remaining Son of King *Ethelred*. According to *Huntingdon*, he was ſent for out of *Normandy* upon the deceaſe of *Canute*; But it is more probable, that he was then at the Court of *England*, and we have for it *William* of *Malmsbury*. Who, repreſenting *Edward* in great Perplexity upon the Death of *Canute*, as if his Life had been in danger, tells us, That he applied himſelf to the Potent Earl *Godwin*, to convey him ſomewhere out of the Land; and adds, That the Earl (who had a Mind to raiſe his Family by making his Daughter Queen) took this Opportunity to exhort Prince *Edward* to remember himſelf the Son of *Ethelred*, the Grandchild of *Edgar*, Heir of the Crown, and of Age for it. He told him, He was not to think of Flying, but Reigning; and that he would undertake by his Intereſt in the Kingdom to bring it about, provided he would on his part Promiſe and Swear to be for ever his Friend, to preſerve the Honour of his Houſe, and to Marry his Daughter. All which the Prince eaſily conſented to. Whereupon an Aſſembly of the States met at *Gellingham*, where *Edward* pleaded his Right; and by the powerful Influence of *Godwin*, was accepted. But, whatever Right might be pleaded in the behalf of *Edward*, there was another *Edward* ſtill living, a Son of *Edmund Ironſide*, who had a precedent Right, and was then in *Hungary*, Married to *Agatha* the *German* Emperor's Daughter. His long Abſence made him loſe his Intereſt here, and *Edward* his Uncle took an Advantage of it. Whoſe Acceſſion to the Crown, filled all the *Engliſh* with Joy, to ſee themſelves ſo unexpectedly delivered from the *Daniſh* Power; not ſuſpecting another Conqueſt was at hand, *viz*. The *Norman* Conqueſt. At *Eaſter* in the Year 1043. the King was Crowned. And ſoon after his Coronation, he ſeized upon the Treaſure of his Mother *Emma* at *Wincheſter*. He alſo took to Wife; according to Promiſe, *Edith*, Earl *Godwin*'s Daughter; commended much for Beauty, Modeſty, and (beyond what is requiſite in a Woman) Learning. He remitted the *Daniſh* Tax, which had continued 38 Years, heavy upon the Land, ſince *Ethelred* firſt paid it to the *Danes*; and what remained thereof in his Treaſury, he ſent back to the Owners. But his Gratitude to the *Normans*, who had aſſiſted him in his Exile, laid the Foundation of a far greater Miſchief to the *Engliſh*. For, inſtead of repaying them out of his private purſe, he was pleaſed to invite them over, and prefer them to the higheſt Dignities; whereby he exaſperated one Nation againſt the other, and made way by degrees to the *Norman* Conqueſt. Yet the *Engliſh* were ſo infatuated as to lay aſide their own ancient Cuſtoms, and apiſhly to imitate *French* Manners. Then the greateſt Perſons of Quality began to ſlight their Mother Tongue, and (as a piece of Gentility) to ſpeak *French* in their Houſes, and to write their Letters in *French*. A Preſage of their ſubjection ſhortly to that People, whoſe Faſhions and Language they were ſo affected with. But that which occaſioned the greateſt Troubles of this Reign, was an unlucky Accident which hapned at *Dover*, in the Year aforeſaid, which I find thus related by *Milton*. *Euſtace* Earl of *Boulogne*, Father of the famous *Godfrey* who won *Jeruſalem* from the *Saracens*, and Husband to *Goda* the King's Siſter, having been to Viſit K. *Edward*, and returning by *Canterbury* to take Ship at *Dover*, one of his Harbingers inſolently ſeeking to Lodge by force in a Houſe there provoked ſo the Maſter thereof, as by chance or heat of Anger to Kill him. The Count with his whole Train, going to the Houſe where his Servant had been Kill'd, ſlew both the Slayer and 18 more who defended him. The Townſmen running to Arms fell to work, and revenged their Death with the Slaughter of 21 more of his Servants, Wounded moſt of the reſt, he himſelf with one or two hardly eſcaping. The Count inraged, ran back to the King, made the Court ring with his Clamours, and being ſeconded by other *Norman* Courtiers, ſtirred up the King's Wrath againſt the Citizens of *Canterbury*. Earl *Godwin* in haſte is ſent for, the Cauſe related, and much aggravated by the King againſt that City, the Earl commanded to raiſe Forces, and uſe the Citizens thereof as Enemies. *Godwin*, diſpleaſed to ſee Strangers more favoured by the King than his own Subjects, adviſed him to a due Courſe of Juſtice, that the Innocent might not fall with the Guilty. The King diſpleaſed with his Moderation, and the Earl fearing his Adverſaries would take an Advantage of the King's Diſpleaſure, endeavour'd to ſecure himſelf againſt any Violence, by raiſing a great Power out of his own and his Son's Earldoms. His Pretence was, that theſe Forces were to go againſt the *Welch*, as intending an Irruption into *Herefordſhire*, about which *Swane* his Son lay with part of his Army. But, his pretence being found groundleſs and frivolous, *Godwin* and his Sons were commanded to appear unarm'd before the King and Lords then aſſembled at *London*, to debate the whole Cauſe. They without Pledges before an adverſe Faction, refuſed to appear, but not to diſmiſs their Soldiers, or in ought elſe to obey the King as far as might ſtand with honour, and the juſt regard of their ſafety. Upon this, *Godwin* and his Sons were commanded by the King's Edict within Five Days to depart the Land; which they readily obeyed. And, leſt the Queen (though innocent) ſhould enjoy Eaſe at home, while her neareſt Relations were under a Cloud, the King purſued his Diſpleaſure againſt her, and ſent her privately to *Worwell* with one Waiting Maid, to be kept in Cuſtody by his Siſter the Abbeſs thereof. After this, *William* Duke of *Normandy* came with a great Retinue into *England*, was by King *Edward* honourably entertained, and led about the Cities and Caſtles, as it were to ſhew him what e're long was to be his own; and ſo returned home, well-pleaſed with the King's Entertainment. *Godwin*, who was gone to *Flanders* to *Baldwin* Earl thereof, whoſe Daughter *Judith* was Married to *Toſti*, one of *Godwin*'s Sons, came ſome time after, and appeared with a Force at Sea; which ſtartled King *Edward* and brought him at laſt to a Reconciliation. Then were *Godwin* and his Sons reſtored to their former Dignities, the Queen returning to the King Dignified as before. At the ſame time the *Normans*, who had done many unjuſt things under the King's Authority, were baniſh'd the Realm; and ſome of the Chief of them eſcaped with much ado from the Fury of the People. In the Year 1054. the King made War againſt the Tyrant *Macbeth* of *Scotland*, under the Conduct of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, vanquiſh'd the Tyrant, and placed *Malcolm* Son of the *Cumbrian* King in his ſtead. Mean while, King *Edward*, ſeeing himſelf without Iſſue, ſent *Aldred* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, with great Preſents to the Emperor. His Errand was, to intreat the Emperor, that *Edward* his Nephew, the remaining Son of his Brother *Edmund Ironſide*, might be ſent into *England*, being deſigned Succeſſor to the Crown. But few Days after his Arrival, which was in the Year 1057, he died at *London*; leaving behind him one Son, called *Edgar Atheling*, and two Daughters; namely, *Margaret* and *Chriſtina*. About this time, *Griffin*, Prince of *South-Wales*, grew very troubleſome by his frequenr Inrodes into the King's Dominions, being aſſiſted by *Algar* the Son of Earl *Leofric*. Againſt whom *Harold*, now Earl of *Kent*, his Father being deceaſed, was ſent to repreſs him. Wherein he ſucceeded ſo well, that having waſted his Country, the *Welch* yielded themſelves, promiſed to diſown *Griffin*, for their Prince, and to Pay Tribute to the King, as formerly they were wont to do. This happen'd *Anno* 1063. And the next Year, *Griffin* being taken and Slain, his Head was ſent to the King; who was pleaſed to make his two Brothers Princes in his ſtead, for which they ſwore Fealty and Tribute to *Harold*, in behalf of the King. Who being now grown Old, look'd upon *Edgar* his Nephew as unfit to Govern, eſpecially againſt the Pride and Inſolence of *Godwin*'s Sons, who would never obey him. Thus *Ingulf* writes, adding, That the King caſt his Eye for a Succeſſor upon *William* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Prince of high Merit, and his Kinſman by the Mother's ſide, and that he ſent to the Duke to acquaint him therewith. However it was, certain it is, that the Duke made it his Pretence to the Crown. At laſt the King dies both of Age and Sickneſs, *Anno* 1066. Before his Death he lay Speechleſs two Days; and the third Day, after a Deep Sleep, he was heard to Pray, That if what he ſaw were a true Viſion, God would give him ſtrength to utter it, otherwiſe not. Then he related how he had ſeen two Devout Monks (whom he knew in *Normandy* to have lived and died well) who appearing, told him, they were ſent Meſſengers from God to foretel, That, becauſe the Great Ones of *England* were not Miniſters of God, but of the Devil, God had delivered the Land to their Enemies; and when he deſired of them that he might reveal this Viſion, that they might Repent upon it, it was anſwered, That they would not Repent, and that God would not Pardon them. Which Relation, *Stigand*, the Simonious Archbiſhop (whom *Edward*, much to blame had ſuffered many Yeas to ſit Primate in the Church) is ſaid to have laughed at, as a feveriſh Dream of a doting Old Man, whilſt others trembled at it. But the Event proved it true. This King was a good harmleſs Prince, but perhaps of too ſoft a Temper for his Station, which occaſioned ſo many Factions in his Reign, and made *Godwin* and his Sons too violent. Not but that the King was ſenſible of their Inſolence, but he was not able to curb it, which leſſened his Kindneſs to his Queen, Daughter of *Godwin*. In his Diet he was Moderate, in Alms-Deeds very Liberal. He was the Firſt who pretended to the Power of Curing the *King's-Evil*, which he had, as 'tis ſaid, for his Sanctity. His Laws, which he Collected out of the *Mercians*, *Weſt-Saxons*, *Northumbrians* and *Danes* Laws, are yet extant, and approved as good and wholſome Laws grounded upon Juſtice. By him was Rebuilt the Abby of *Weſtminſter*, which he endowed with large Privileges and Revenues, and in which he was firſt Intomb'd.

EDWARD, Surnamed *the Elder*, King of *England*, was Eldeſt Son of *Alfred*, and Succeeded to his Father in the Year 900. But his Reign was preſently diſturbed by the Ambition of *Ethelwald*, a near Kinſman of his; who pretending alſo to the Crown, poſſeſſed himſelf in the firſt place of *Winbourn* in *Dorſetſhire*, giving out, that there he would live or die. But when he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded with the King's Forces, he ſtole out by Night, and fled to the *Danes* of *Northumberland* for help. Three Years after being come to the *Eaſt-Angles*, he got a Body of them to March with him as far as *Crekelade* in *Wiltſhire*; from whence they returned home laden with Spoils, and proved too nimble for King *Edward*'s Forces. However a Battle was fought ſome time after, with great loſs on both ſides, but the King had a great Advantage in the fall of *Ethelwald*, the Author of this War. After that, we do not read of any great Action till the Peace concluded *Anno* 907, which only continued 3 Years, but who broke it does not appear. Certain it is, That in the Year 910. King *Edward* having raiſed a good Army, ſent it againſt the *Danes* beyond *Humber*; and offered them Terms of Peace, which they rejected. Great was the Spoil and Slaughter made on both ſides; but the *Engliſh*, (ſays *Florent* of *Worceſter*) overthrew the *Danes* in a ſet Battel at *Tetnal* in *Staffordſhire*. The next Year another Battel was fought at *Wodensfield*, wherein fell many Thouſands of the *Danes*, and three of their Chief Leaders. Yet they were not ſo quelled, but that they continued their Rapines and Depredations, ſome in *Oxfordſhire*, and others in *Hartfordſhire*. The Year 918. brought over a new force of *Danes*, who went about the Lands end to the *Severn*'s Mouth, and there Landing, waſted the *Welch* Coaſt, till the Men of *Hereford* and *Gloceſterſhire* aſſembling, put them to flight. After this, King *Edward* proſpered ſo with his Arms, that moſt of the *Danes* yielded Subjection to him, and intermix'd with the *Engliſh* in all the Relations of Common Society. In ſhort, he extended his Power as far as *Scotland* it ſelf, on the Borders whereof, my Author ſays, he built a City; where the King of *Scots* and all his Nobility did him Homage as their Sovereign. At laſt Crowned with Glory, he died at *Faringdon* in the Year 925. He was Inhumed at *Wincheſter*, near his Father *Alfred*. Of whom he indeed fell ſhort in point of Learning, but far exceeded him in Power and Extent of Dominion. He had a numerous Iſſue by his Wives; amongſt which his Eldeſt Son, *Ethelward*, the Heir of his Crown, Died few Days after him. But before I conclude this Reign, I cannot but mention with Honour *Elfled* his Siſter, a Martial Princeſs; who after her Husband's Death, gave her ſelf to Publick Affairs, and would not re-marry. Many Towns were by her repaired and fortified, and *Derby* with the Caſtle ſhe took by Storm from the *Danes*.

EDWARD the *Younger*, (to diſtinguiſh him from *Edward* ſirnam'd the *Elder*) was Son of *Edgar*, by *Egelfleda* his firſt Wife. A Prince ſeverely brought up by a Step-Mother who uſed for ſmall Faults to whip him with Wax-Candles: Which made ſuch an Impreſſion in this young Prince's Memory, that, when he grew to a Man's Age, 'tis ſaid he could not endure the ſight of Wax-Candles. However, he out-grew his Mother-in-Laws Tuition, and in the Year 795. ſucceeded his Father *Edgar* in his Throne. But it was not without great Oppoſition of *Elfrida* his Mother-in-Law, who by her Intereſt laboured hard to ſet up her Son *Ethelred* (then but Seven Years Old,) that under his Name ſhe might have the Rule of all. In King *Edgar*'s Reign the *Saxon* Glory was come to the higheſt pitch; and in this began its Declenſion: Which ended in a double Conqueſt firſt by the *Danes*, who renewed their Invaſion; and next by the *Normans*. For which there wanted not Prognoſticks from Heaven, direful Comets, and other *Phænomena*, both in this Reign and the next. The Principal Troubles of this Reign were the Famine that happen'd in it, and the general Diviſion of the Kingdom, upon the account of the Secular Prieſts and the Monks, which broke out into Tumults. To appeaſe them a Synod was call'd at *Wincheſter*; but nothing concluded. After that, the Buſineſs came under Debate before the Nobles and Prelates at *Calne* in *Wiltſhire*; where the Diſpute growing hot againſt the Monks, a ſudden Accident determined the Matter in their behalf. For it happen'd (according to the *Legend*) that the Room wherein the Aſſembly ſat, fell npon their Heads, killing ſome and Maiming others; *Dunſtan* the Patron of the Monks being the only Man that eſcaped without any hurt, upon a Beam that did not fall: Which being preſently cry'd up for a Miracle, the Stream was turn'd, and the Plurality carry'd it for the Monks. The King, not long after, was murthered at *Corfe-Caſtle* in *Dorſetſhire*, by the procurement of his Step-Mother, who grew impatient till ſhe ſaw her own Son *Ethelred* upon the Throne. But her wickedneſs flying in her Face, and putting her Soul continually on the Rack, ſhe at length repented of it; ſo that ſhe ſpent the reſidue of her days in Sorrows and great Pennance. And to expiate her Guilt in ſome meaſure, ſhe founded the Monaſteries of *Amesbury* and *Worwell*; in the laſt of which ſhe died, and was Buried. Thus fell King *Edward*, a Young Prince, early poſſeſſed of a Throne, and in three Years diſpoſſeſſed of it, with the loſs of his Life, which got him the Sirname of *Martyr*. He was of a mild Temper, and lov'd Religious Exerciſes. His Body being hid, was miraculouſly diſcovered, firſt Buried at *Warham*, and thence removed to *Shaftsbury*; which, from his Interment, was for a time Nam'd St. *Edward*'s, and grew famous for Miracles.

EDWARD I. King of *England*, Sirnamed *Long-Shanks*, Succeeded his Father King *Henry* III. in 1272. When the Crown fell to him he was in the Holy Land, and his Virtuous Queen *Eleonor* with him. He proved a warlike, wiſe and Succeſsful Prince. *France* he kept in awe, *Wales* and *Scotland* he brought into Subjection; ſo that he receiv'd Homage of the King of *Scots* and his Nobility. His Reign in *England* he made as eaſie as poſſible, by good and wholſome Laws, ſuch as may juſtly entitle him to one of the beſt Law-givers. His Corrupt Judges he Diſplaced and Fined, and made all his Juſtices take Oath, that they would take no Bribe (or Gift) of any Man. He made his eldeſt Son *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*; which Title has ever ſince continued by Creation in the Eldeſt Son of *England*. The *Scots* diſſatisfied with King *Edward*'s Procedure, endeavoured (but in vain) to ſhake it off, and procur'd Inhibitory Letters from Pope *Boniface* VIII, whereby they gained a ſhort Truce upon King *Edward*. But the Pope pretending at laſt, that *Edward* ſhould ſtand to his Deciſion in matter of Claim, the King in a Parliament holden at *Lincoln*, referred that Buſineſs to his Peers. Who ſolemnly declar'd the Crown Independent, and that the King of ***England*** was not accountable for any Rights of the Crown to any Tribunal under Heaven, for the Defence whereof they promiſed their utmoſt Aſſiſtance. This was in 1301, no leſs than 100 Peers Subſcribing to the ſaid Declaration. Whereupon the Pope left the *Scots* to ſhift for themſelves. Six Years after, this Magnanimous King Died of a Dyſentery at *Burg upon Sands*, and was Buried at *Weſtminſter*. He had two Wives, *Eleonor* Daughter of *Ferdinand* III. King of *Caſtile*, and *Margaret* Daughter of *Philip* the *Hardy*, King of *France*. By the Firſt he had Four Sons and Nine Daughters; but Three of thoſe Sons Died Young, and none Surviv'd him but *Edward* his next Succeſſor. By his Second Wife he had Two Sons and One Daughter, who Died Young. The Eldeſt of theſe Sons was *Thomas* of *Brotherton* (ſo called from a Village of that Name in *Yorkſhire* wherein he was Born) created Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marſhal of *England*. Who had a Daughter, *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, from whom is deſcended the preſent noble Family of the *Howards*, by Intermarriage with the *Mowbrays*. The other Son, *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, was created Earl of *Kent*. See *Bruce* and *Baliol*.

EDWARD II. King of *England*, commonly call'd *Edward* of *Carnarvan*, Succeeded to his Father King *Edward* I. *Anno* 1307. He was the firſt Prince in *England* that bore in his Father's Life-time the Title of *Prince* of *Wales*. He was ſo Unfortunate as not to follow his Fathers methods of Government and Advice; but ſuffered himſelf to be govern'd by his Favourites *Pierce Gaveſtone* and the *Spencers*, which loſt him the Affection of his Subjects, and was the occaſion of the Rebellion of the Barons againſt him, who at laſt, carry'd their Diſloyalty ſo far, as to oblige him to a Reſignation of the Crown. The Rebels were, at firſt, beaten at *Borough-Bridge*, and fourteen of 'em being taken, were Sentenc'd to Death, and moſt of 'em Executed; but prevailing at laſt, they diſpoſſeſs'd the King, who was afterwards barbarouſly murther'd at *Berkley-Caſtle*. Thus fell this Unfortunate Prince a Sacrifice to his ambitious Favourites. In whoſe Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, which *Robert Bruce* (their King) maintained ſo induſtriouſly and with ſo much ſucceſs, that he drove the *Engliſh* out of moſt places of that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Perſon to reduce them, they Routed his Army, the greateſt that *England* ever had, at *Bannocksbourn*, he himſelf hardly eſcaping. His Wife was *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Philip* the *Fair*, King of *France*, and Siſter to his three next Succeſſors, *Lewis Hutin*, *Philip* the *Young*, and *Charles* the *Fair*. His Iſſue by her were two Sons and two Daughters; viz. *Edward* his next Succeſſor Born at *Windſor*, and *John* at *Eltham*; *Joan* married to *David Bruce* Prince of *Scotl.* and *Eleonor* married to *Reynold* E. of *Guelderland*. See *Bruce*.

EDWARD III. King of *England*, commonly call'd from his Birth-place *Edward* of *Windſor*, Succeeded his Father King *Edward* II. upon his Reſignation of the Crown, in 1327. Whoſe Reign proved a Bleſſing to *England*, and a Scourge to *France* and *Scotland*. At home he cleared the Kingdom of *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, an obnoxious Perſon upon ſeveral Accounts. From the *Scots* he recovered *Berwick*; and, *Robert Bruce* being dead, he forced upon them *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. And, to ſupport him in his Throne, he went no leſs than four times to *Scotland*. To *France* he laid Claim, as next Heir by his Mother's ſide, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles* IV. King of *France*, the youngeſt Son of *Philip* IV, who died without Iſſue. Which occaſioned our famous Wars in *France* againſt *Philip* Surnamed *de Valois*; who had ſeized upon the Kingdom, under colour of a *Salique Law*, which excluded Women from the Succeſſion to the Crown. And ſuch was our Succeſs in thoſe Wars, that King *Edward* marched up to the very Heart of *France*, making great Devaſtations along the River *Seine*, almoſt to the Gates of *Paris*. In theſe Wars were fought the two famous Battels of *Creſſy* and *Poictiers*, where the King's eldeſt Son, *Edward* the Black Prince, with a ſmall Body of *Engliſh*, defeated a numerous Army of the *French*. The firſt was fought in the Reign of King *Philip*; and the laſt in King *John* his next Succeſſor's Reign, who was taken Priſoner with *Philip* his youngeſt Son. About this time *David Bruce*, Son of *Robert* King of *Scots*, had, by the favour of a ſtrong Party aſſiſted by the *French* outed King *Baliol*, and raiſed himſelf upon the Throne of *Scotland*. Being a profeſſed Enemy to the *Engliſh*, he was eaſily prompted to Attempt a War with *England*; and he took his time for it, when King *Edward* was taken up with the long Siege of *Calais*. But, at *Nevil*'s *Croſs* near *Durham*, his Army was entirely routed, and himſelf taken Priſoner; Queen *Philippa* the Wife of King *Edward* being her ſelf in the Field. So that *England* had the Glory at the ſame time to have two Foreign Kings Priſoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*, two noble Subjects of Triumph. Here was alſo a King of *Cyprus*; and theſe three Kings, together with King *Edward*, *Henry Pioard*, then Lord Mayor, had the Honour to feaſt together at his own Charge. 'Twas in this Reign that the Title of *Duke* of *Cornwal* was firſt conferred upon *Edward* the *Black Prince*, which has continued ever ſince as a Birth-right to the eldeſt Son of *England*. This Reign is memorable beſides for the Inſtitution of the moſt Noble *Order* of the *Garter*. For the Removal of the Staple of *Engliſh Wool* out of *Flanders*, where it was formerly ſettled, into *England*. For the Conqueſt of the *Iſle of Man* from the *Scots*. In this Reign alſo died the Hopes of the *Engliſh* Nation, the Incomparable *Edward* the *Black Prince*, whoſe Death haſtened that of his Royal Father. For he died not long after at *Shene* in *Surrey*, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, having lived to the Age of 65 Years, and reigned ſomething above 50. By *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainault*, he had 7 Sons, and 5 Daughters. Two of his Sons died in their Infancy, *viz*. *William* of *Hatfield*, and *William* of *Windſor*; the other five were *Edward* the *Black Prince*, his eldeſt (whoſe Son *Richard* Succeeded next to the Crown) *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter*. His Daughters were *Iſabel*, *Joan*, *Blanch*, *Mary*, and *Margaret*; amongſt which, *Blanch* died young. The Reader who is deſirous to be farther Inform'd of the Reign of this King, and the noble Exploits of the *Black Prince*, may conſult *Daniel Speed*, and the Life of *Edward* III. written by Dr. *Barnes*.

EDWARD IV. King of *England*, Succeeded King *Henry* VI. *Anno* 1460, aad was the firſt King of the Line of *York*, by whom that of *Lancaſter* was diſpoſſeſſed. He was eldeſt Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, deſcended by the Mother's ſide from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III, and Elder Brother of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*. So that 'tis plain, he had a precedent Right to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. But he was fain to maintain his Right, as he had got it, by the Sword. To get it, no leſs than 6 Battels had been fought by his Father *Richard* and himſelf; to ſecure it, 7 more were fought in this Reign, with various Succeſs on both ſides. Queen *Margaret*, *Henry* the Sixth's Wife, was a Princeſs of too great ſpirit, to part with the Crown at an eaſier rate. Therefore ſhe reſolved either to Dethrone *Edward*, or Periſh in the Attempt. *Scotland* ſhe quickly made ſure of. *France* ſupplied her with Men, Money, and Ammunition. In *England*, *Richard Nevil*, the Potent Earl of *Warwick* eſpouſed her Quarrel; whoſe Reputation and Influence among the People was ſuch, that wherever he went, he turned the Scale; which got him the Name of *Make-King*. 'Tis wonderful to conceive how hard both Parties tugged for the Crown, and what Changes and Revolutions the former Part of this Reign was attended with. *Edward* being Proclaimed King by the *Londoners* upon his Return to *London* from the Battle of St. *Alban*'s, was with great Solemnity Crowned King at *Weſtminſter*, June 28. *Anno* 1461. But he could not be Crowned quietly, before he had fought the Battle at *Towſon*, which hapned upon *Palm-Sunday*, and where King *Henry* loſt the Day. Who, in a Parliament convened at *Weſtminſter* in *November* following, was, with his Son *Edward* Diſ-inherited of either Right or Claim to the Crown; the *Dukes* of *Exeter* and *Somerſet*, the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and 140 more being Attainted of High Treaſon for endeavouring to ſupport the ſame. However this did not in the leaſt abate Queen *Margaret*'s Courage; who, having got an Army of *Scots*, entred *Northumberland*, and paſſed forward to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. But theſe alſo were defeated by *Edward* at *Hedgley Moor*; and likewiſe at *Hexam*, from whence *Henry* with much ado eſcaped into *Scotland*. Shortly after, this Unfortunate Prince ventured to come into *England* in a Diſguiſe; and was apprehended in *Waddington-Hall*, as he ſat at Dinner. From whence he was conveyed to *London* on Horſeback, with his Legs bound to the Stirrups; and being come up, was committed to the *Tower*. Soon after this, there hapned one Thing, which turned the Scale, and altered much the face of Affairs in the behalf of *Henry*. King *Edward* fell in love with, and married out of a Frolick, the *Lady Elizabeth Gray*, tho' but a Knight's Daughter, *viz*. Sir *Richard Woodville*'s, and another Knight's Widow, namely, Sir *John Gray*'s. Being accepted by *Edward* to be his Queen, ſhe was Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, May 26. 1465; her Father being thereupon created Earl *Rivers*, and made Lord-Treaſurer and High-Conſtable of *England*. Her Son *Thomas Gray* created Marqueſs of *Dorſet*: And her other Relations proportionably preferred. Which Preferments, with the King's debaſing himſelf by ſo unequal a Match, contrary to the Queen Mother's preſſing Sollicitations and the Advice of his Council, created a general Diſguſt amongſt the Nobility, and was like to work *Edward's* Ruin. The Earl of *Warwick*, amongſt the reſt, who had courted the Duke of *Savoy's* Daughter for him, did ſo deeply reſent it, that he turned his Affection from him, and contrived all he could to Reſtore *Henry* to the Crown. Inſomuch, that he got on his ſide the King's ſecond Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*; who was the more eaſily wrought upon, becauſe diſguſted at the Match. Then did *Warwick* by his Agents ſtir up a Commotion in the North, which came to a Battel not far from *Banbury*, Anno 1469. where King *Edward*'s Forces were defeated. The Queen's Father lay then with his Son *John* at the King's Mannor of *Grafton*; where they were Intercepted, and being carried to *Northampton*, had their Heads ſtruck off. After this, King *Edward* being ſurprized by *Warwick* in the dead time of the Night, was carried Priſoner to *Warwick* Caſtle, and from thence conveyed to *Middleham* Caſtle in *Yorkſhire*. But he made his Eſcape. And the next Year was a great Battel fought at *Stamford Wells*, called the Battel of *Loſt-Coat Fields*, where King *Edward* came off Victorious. Upon which, *Clarence* and *Warwick* fled into *France*, from whence they returned ſome time after with Aids from the *French* King. Being Landed at *Dartmouth*, *Warwick* marched towards *London*, Proclaiming *Henry* King, and commanding all from 16 to 60, upon a great Penalty, to take up Arms againſt the Uſurper *Edward*, Duke of *York*. Great was the Concourſe of People from all Parts to *Warwick*, even of thoſe who but a little before applauded King *Edward*. Every one was now for *Henry*, ſo that King *Edward* was fain to take his Turn, and ſave himſelf beyond Sea. His Queen *Elizabeth* ſtole out of the *Tower*, and took Sanctuary in *Weſtminſter*, where ſhe was Delivered of a Son, Prince *Edward*. The Earl being come up to *London*, went ſtrait to the *Tower*, releaſed *Henry* who had been kept there a Priſoner almoſt the ſpace of 9 Years, and reſtored him to the Crown. A pretended Parliament was called upon it, by which King *Edward* was declared a Traitor and an Uſurper; all his Adherents guilty of High-Treaſon; all the Statutes made by him repealed; and laſtly, the Crown ſetled upon *Henry* and the Heirs of his Body. But King *Edward*, having received ſome Aids from the Duke of *Burgundy*, and Promiſes of more in *England*, Landed in *Yorkſhire*. From whence he marched to *Warwick*, where his Brother the Duke of *Clarence* (now taking part with him) brought in to his Aſſiſtance 4000 Men. He endeavoured beſides, but in vain, to draw in the Earl of *Warwick*. King *Edward* upon this marches up with all diligence to *London*; where being arrived, the City Gates were ſet open to him, and *Henry* became his Priſoner again. *Warwick* with his Army marches up after him, and King *Edward* drawing his Forces together, goes to meet him as far as *Gladmore* near *Barnet*, taking *Henry* with him. On *Eaſter-Day* was the Twelfth Battel fought in this Unhappy Quarrel, in which the Earl had a very fair Proſpect of Victory, till by a Miſtake he loſt her in a Fog. On both ſides 10000 Men are ſaid to have been Slain in this Fight, and amongſt them the Earl of *Warwick*; whoſe Courage carried him ſo far amongſt the Enemy, that he could not be Reſcued. Not long after this, was fought at *Tewkesbury* the laſt and deciſive Battel, which left King *Edw.* in full Poſſeſſion of the Crown. The late Queen *Margaret*, upon the Defeat, fled into a Religious Houſe; from whence ſhe was taken, and cloſely confined, till ſhe was Ranſomed by her Father. Her Son *Edward* being taken Priſoner was brought before the King, who received him coldly; and with ſome Expoſtulation, which *Edward* took ſo ill, that it made him ſpeak imprudently to the King. Whereupon *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, with ſome of the King's Servants, murdered him at his Feet. The late King *Henry* was ſoon after ſtabbed at the Heart by the ſame Executioner; and 'tis obſerved, That his Body being expoſed to View before it was Interred, fell a bleeding twice; once at St. *Paul*'s in *London*, and afterwards in the *Black-Fryars* Church. *Chertſey* in *Surrey* was the place where he was privately Buried, from whence he was removed afterwards to *Windſor* Chappel. Thus King *Henry* VI. ended his Life and turbulent Reign. He was Religious at all times, Patient in Adverſity; but too ſoft a King, and too Uxorious a Husband. King *Edward* died about 12 Years after, and was Buried in the New Chappel of *Windſor*, whereof he himſelf had laid the Foundation. He left by his Queen two Sons, *Edward* his next Succeſſor, and *Richard* Duke of *York*. Beſides five Daughters, whereof *Elizabeth* being the Eldeſt, Married with *Henry* VII; *Ann* with *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom is deſcended his Grace the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*. King *Edward* had the Character of a Valiant Prince in War, but Effeminate in Peace. 'Tis ſaid, he kept three Concubines of three different Humours; one Merry, another Crafty, and the third Holy, as he uſed to call her, becauſe ſhe had wholly devoted her ſelf to his Bed and her Beads. However, he was a Prince that loved Juſtice and Mercy, and that had little Pride in him, for he was very familiar with his Subjects. He erred in Politicks, when he granted a Number of *Cotſwold* Sheep to *Henry* of *Caſtile*, and *John* of *Arragon*, in the Year 1465; which has been reckoned ſince a vaſt Prejudice to *England*.

EDWARD V. King of *England*, was the eldeſt Son of King *Edward* IV. to whom he Succeeded upon his Deceaſe in 1483, not being then above 12 Years of Age. *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, his Uncle, knowing how eaſie a Step it is from the Place of a Protector, and firſt Prince of the Blood, to the Crown, turned every Stone to get the Protectorſhip from the Lord *Rivers*, the King's Uncle by the Mother's ſide. Having compaſſed it, his next Buſineſs was to get alſo Prince *Richard*, the King's Brother, into his Clutches; whom the Queen Mother was fain to part with, in great Affliction, and with great ſtruggling of Nature. For ſhe delivered him up (as it were) for Execution; and the Protector, who was reſolved to make the young King and him a Victim to his Ambition, look'd upon the two young Princes from that very time as two Birds in a Cage that ſhould not be long-lived. To blind the People, he forthwith gave Orders for the King's Coronation, whilſt he ſecretly contrived with the Duke of *Buckingham*, his great Coadjutor in his wicked Deſigns, to fix the Crown upon his own Head. *Buckingham*, with his Artifice, forced the City to a Compliance, which was fain at laſt to Proclaim *Richard* King of *England*. The Duke's Pretence was, That King *Edward* IV. was never lawfully Married to the Queen, and therefore his Children were Baſtards. Nay, the very Legitimacy of that King, and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, was brought into Queſtion; ſo that the Protector was the only true Heir to the Crown. But when it was offered him by that Duke in the Name of the City, he refuſed it, forſooth, with a Counterfeit angry Countenance, and ſeemed to decline what he was moſt paſſionate for. But, when his Confident making himſelf the Mouth of the Aſſembly ſaid, That, if his Grace would not accept the Crown, they would find one that ſhould, then he was pleaſed to take it upon him, as his Right. Thus King *Edward* reigned but 3 Months; and that under the Envy and Curb of an Uncle, who inſtead of Protecting the Crown, made bold to Invade it. What became of him afterwards and his Brother, you will find in the Reign of *Richard*.

EDWARD VI. the only Son of *Henry* VIII. by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was little above ten Years old, when he ſucceeded his Father, which was in 1547. As *Cæſar* was cut out of his Mother's Womb to come into the World, ſo was this King. But he had neither *Cæſar*'s Fortune, nor length of Life; his Affairs being conducted by divided Councils, and dying himſelf very young. Yet he was a Prince of great hopes, of a Pregnancy of Judgment above his Years, and of a ſtrange Improvement in Learning for his Age. His Reign, began with a proſperous War againſt the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerſet*, his Uncle and Protector, gave a great Overthrow at *Muſleburg*. But in the *Boulonois* in *France* we loſt Ground; and, by the Peace concluded upon it both with *France* and *Scotland*, we were fain to reſtore *Boulogne* and its Territory, but upon good Conſiderations, to the *French*. The beſt Tranſaction of this Reign, was the great Progreſs made in the Reformation begun by *Henry* VIII. and now brought to good Perfection by the indefatigable Zeal of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and the powerful Aſſiſtance of the Protector; notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of ſeveral ſtiff Men againſt it; eſpecially *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Bonner* of *London*; for which, they were both (with others) committed to the *Tower*, and deprived of their Biſhopricks. The Lord Protector had a Brother, namely, *Thomas Seymour*, Lord Admiral, who was Married to *Catharine Parr*, the Widow of *Henry* VIII. An unhappy Point of Honour, ſtarted by the Pride of their Wives in Point of Precedency, created ſuch a mortal Feud betwixt them, that it coſt the Admiral his Life, who was Beheaded for Plotting againſt his Brother. And the Protector, two Years after, loſt his Head; for want of a Brother to ſupport his Intereſt againſt a Nobleman reſolved upon his Ruin: I mean the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of a vaſt Spirit, and who bore a great ſway in the Council, but whoſe Ambition brought him alſo upon the Scaffold. This was the Man who preſumed to ſettle the Crown in his Family, in order to which he made up a Match with *Guilford Dudley* his Fourth Son and the Lady *Jane Gray* of the Royal Family, being Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk* by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Siſter to *Henry* VIII. This done, when he ſaw King *Edward* his Life deſpaired of, he prevailed with the King to ſettle the Succeſſion by Will upon the Lady *Jane Gray* and her Iſſue, to the Prejudice of his own Siſters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. 'Tis true, they ſtood excluded by Parliament upon the account of their queſtionable Births; but *Henry* being afterwards Impowred to ſettle the Succeſſion by Will, they were by his laſt Will reſtored to their Right of Inheritance. Againſt which *Northumberland* pleaded the infallible Overthrow of the late Reformation, in caſe the Lady *Mary* came to the Crown; who was known to be a bigotted Princeſs, devoted to the See of *Rome*. Of the Lady *Elizabeth* he ſaid, there might be better Hopes; but that their Cauſes were ſo ſtrongly connexed, that either *Both* muſt be excluded, or the Lady *Mary* be admitted. Upon which Reaſons King *Edward* was prevailed with; his Will being confirmed by the Council, and the Judges of the Realm. And few days after he died at *Greenwich*, having reigned little above 6 Years. In whoſe Reign were provided the famous Hoſpitals of *Chriſt-Church* in *London*, and St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*. And in the laſt Year of it, the *North-Eaſt* Paſſage by Sea, was attempted by Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, who periſhed in the Attempt. But *Richard Chancellour*, who commanded another Ship in his Company, had the Fortune to find out the Way to *Archangel* in *Moſcovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and ſince become the great Thoroughfare in *Europe* for the *Moſcovian* Trade.

EDWARD, King of *Scotland*. See *Baliol*.

EDWARD *Bruce*, Brother to *Robert Bruce* King of *Scots*, was in regard of his own Valour, and his Brother's great Fame, invited over by the Male-contents into *Ireland*, to deliver that Kingdom from the *Engliſh* Yoke; wherein at firſt he was ſo ſucceſsful, that he Conquer'd great part of it, but being betray'd by thoſe who invited him over, and ſo overhardy, which was his temper, that he would not ſtay till his Brother could come to his Aſſiſtance, for fear he ſhould have the Glory of the Victory, he gave the *Engliſh* and their Adherents Battel with the few Men he had. So that he was overcome, taken and beheaded at *Dundalk*, An. 1317.---*Walſingham*, *Boetius*.

EDWARD, King of *Portugal*, in 1433. Succeeded his Father *John* II. It is ſaid, That a *Jewiſh* Phyſician, conſulting the Stars about the Adventures of his Reign, that Morning they were about to Crown him, deſired the Ceremony might be put off till the Afternoon; but being laugh'd at for his Superſtition, they went on with the Coronation. He was Unfortunate againſt the *Moors*, and died in 1438. and 47th of his Age. He was Learned, and a Favourer of Learned Men, and wrote concerning the Art of Reigning, of Juſtice, and Horſemanſhip, *Mariana*, l. 21. c. 6, & 13.

EDWARD, Earl of *Savoy*, Succeeded his Father *Amedeus* V. in 1323. At 20 Years of Age, he carried Succours to *Philip the Fair*, who Knighted him at the famous Battel of *Mont en Puele*. Afterwards he accompanied *Philip* of *Valois* into *Flanders*, was at the Battel of *Mont-Caſſel* in 1328. and died at *Gentilly* the Year following. *Guichenon. Hiſt.* of *Savoy*, l. 2. c. 21. *Paradin Hiſt.* of *Savoy*, l. 2.

EDWIN, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Deira*, was the Son of *Ella*. Being but young when he came to the Crown, *Ethelfred* King of *Bernicia* took the advantage of his Youth, to ſeize upon his Kingdom, and effected it. *Edwin*, being thus unjuſtly diſpoſſeſſed, after many Years wandering obſcurely through the Iſland, threw himſelf at laſt under the Protection of *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and there placed his Safety. *Redwald* promiſed him his Aſſiſtance to the utmoſt of his Power. Yet when *Ethelfred* ſent to him to demand *Edwin*, either tempted with Bribes, or fearing the Power of *Ethelfred*, he reſolved to comply with him. But, upon the earneſt ſollicitation of his Wife, not to betray the Laws of Hoſpitality, or violate his Faith, he choſe rather not only to ſtick to his firſt Promiſe as the more Religious, but alſo determined to be before-hand with the Danger of a War, which his Denial to *Ethelfred* did threaten him with. He therefore raiſed an Army with all ſpeed, and ſurprized *Ethelfred*, who little dreamt of an Invaſion. The Iſſue whereof proved glorious to *Redwald*, fatal to *Ethelfred*, and happy to *Edwin*; who by this means was reſtored to his Right. Being thus ſetled in his Kingdom by *Redwald*, he ſought in Marriage *Edelburga*, whom others call *Tate*, Daughter of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*. To whoſe Ambaſſadors, *Eadbald* her Brother made Anſwer, That it was not the Way of Chriſtians to give their Daughters to Pagans. *Edwin* replied, That he would be no hinderance to her Religion, which ſhe might freely exerciſe with all her Houſhold; and that if upon Examination the Chriſtian Faith were found to be the better, he would readily embrace it. Theſe ingenuous Offers, opening ſo fair a Way to the Advancement of Truth, were accepted; and *Paulinus*, as a Spiritual Guardian, ſent along with the Virgin. This hapned in the Year 625; when *Paulinus*, being upon this conſecrated Biſhop by *Juſtus*, omitted no Opportunity to plant the Goſpel in theſe Parts, but made no conſiderable Progreſs in it till the next enſuing Year. *Edwin* in the mean time grew powerful in Arms, and ſo inlarged his Dominions, that he far exceeded all before him. For he ſubdued, ſays *Beda*, both *Saxons* and *Britains*, as far as the very Iſles ſince called *Man* and *Angleſey*; whereby it fell out, that, whereas *Ethelfred* King of *Bernicia* had annexed *Deira* to it, now *Edwin* added *Bernicia* to *Deira*, both which together made afterwards the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. But his Greatneſs ſtirred up the Envy of other Princes; inſomuch that *Cuichelm*, one of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, ſent one *Eumerus*, under pretence of a Meſſage from his Maſter, to Aſſaſſinate him with a Poiſoned Weapon. Who, being come to *Edwin*'s Palace on the River *Derwent* in *Yorkſhire*, ſtabs the King on *Eaſter-Day*. *Lilla*, a faithful Attendant on the King, perceiving the Villany, immediately ſtept in, and expoſed his whole Body to the fatal Blow, which notwithſtanding reached the King's Perſon. The Ruffian preſently encompaſſed with Swords grew deſperate, and fore-revenged his own Fall, with the Death of another whom his Poinard reached home. The King was yet unconverted, and *Paulinus* preſſed him upon that Point as oft as Occaſion ſerved. At length he obtained this Promiſe from him; That, if *Chriſt*, whom he ſo magnified, would grant him a Recovery from the Danger of his Wound, and Victory over his Enemies that had thus aſſaulted him, he would then become Chriſtian. In Pledge whereof, he gave his young Daughter *Eanfled* to be brought up in that Faith, who was baptized on the Day of Pentecoſt, with 12 others of his Houſhold. And now the King, well recovered of his Wound, prepared to puniſh the Author of ſo foul a Fact, and with an Army ſet forward againſt the *Weſt-Saxons*. Who being quelled by the force of his Arms, he put to Death ſome of the chief Conſpirators, others he pardoned, and ſo returned home Victorious. From which time forward he worſhipped no more his Idols, yet ventured not raſhly into Baptiſm, but firſt took care to be well Inſtructed, examining what he learnt by himſelf, and with others whom he thought wiſeſt. Mean time, *Boniface* then Pope, ſent Him and his Queen large Letters of Exhortation, to quicken his Belief. But, while he ſtill deferred, and his Delays appeared now more like the effect of Coldneſs than Diſcretion, *Paulinus* coming (by Revelation, as was thought) to the Knowledge of a ſecret Thing that befel him in his Troubles, one day went boldly to him, and laying his right Hand on the Head of the King, asked him, If he remembred what that Sign meant? Upon which the King trembling, and in amaze, fell ſtrait at the Biſhop's Feet; who, raiſing him from the Ground, ſpoke thus to him. *Behold*, ſays he, *God has delivered you from your Enemies, and given you the Kingdom, as you deſired*; *Perform now on your part what long ſince you promiſed him, and receive the Doctrine I now bring you, which if you accept, ſhall add eternal Happineſs to your temporal Felicity.* The King's Anſwer was, *'Tis true*, ſays he, *I am bound by ſolemn Promiſe to embrace the Chriſtian Faith, and am reſolved to do it*; *but would confer firſt with my chief Peers and Councellours, that, if they could be brought over to it, all at once might be Baptized.* Accordingly they were asked in Council their Opinion concerning this new Doctrine, who well perceiving which way the King inclined, every one ſuited his Anſwer to it, none openly diſſenting from what was like to be the King's Creed. The Chief Prieſt himſelf, ſpeaking firſt, diſcovered an old Grudge he had againſt his Gods, for advancing others in the King's Favour before him; and offering freely to demoliſh their Altars, made ſome amends for his former teaching to adore them. In ſhort, *Edwin* and moſt of his People, both Nobles and Commons, were Converted and Baptized; He with his whole Family at *York*, in a Church haſtily built up of Wood, and the Multitude for the moſt part in Rivers. *Edwin* afterwards making it his buſineſs to propagate the Faith, perſwaded *Eorpwald* Son of *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, to embrace the ſame belief. And, adding to his Faith Vertue, he took ſuch Care to ſee Juſtice adminiſtred, that one might ſafely Travel from Sea to Sea. He took care alſo of Fountains by the Way-ſide, to make them fit for the Uſe of Travellers. And, not unmindful of Regal State, whether in Peace or War, he had a Royal Banner conſtantly carried before him. But, having reigned with much Honour for the ſpace of 17 Years, he was at laſt Slain in a Battle, with his Son *Oſfred*, and his whole Army defeated, *Anno* 633. by *Kedwalla* King of the *Britains*, in Confederacy with *Penda* King of *Mercia*. Which proved fatal both to the Church and State of the *Northumbers*, conſidering that the *Britiſh* King, though a profeſſed Chriſtian, was in effect more bloody than the Pagan. So that between them, no Cruelty or Barbarity was omitted, without Diſtinction either of Sex or Age; *Kedwalla*, without any Compaſſion to theſe new Chriſtians, threatning for his part to root them out of the Land. 'Tis true the *Britains*, even to the Days of *Beda* accounted *Saxon* Chriſtianity no better than Paganiſm, and accordingly held ſcarce any Communion with them. From theſe Calamities no Refuge being left but Flight, *Paulinus* aſſiſted by *Baſſus* one of *Edwin*'s Captains, took with him the Queen and her Children, and made his Eſcape by Sea to her Brother *Eadbald* King of *Kent*; who received them in a moſt obliging manner, and made *Paulinus* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, where he ended his Days.

EDWIN, or **EDWY**, King of *England*, was the eldeſt Son of *Edmund*. Being now come to Age, after his Uncle *Edred*'s Death, he aſſumed the Government, and was Crowned at *Kingſton*. His Handſomneſs got him the Surname of *Fair*; but his Temper is variouſly repreſented, by *Huntingdon* to the Praiſe of him; and by *Malmsbury* to his Shame: Who reports of him, That he married, or kept as Concubine, *Algiva* his near Relation; That *Dunſtan*, Abbot of *Glaſtenbury*, was baniſhed out of the Realm for Reproving of him; his Monaſtery rifled, and Secular Prieſts put in Poſſeſſion of it. Which this Author ſeems much incenſed at; ſo that 'tis poſſible he might ſtretch too much the ill Character he gives of this Prince. The *Mercians* however, and the *Northumbrians*, being wrought upon by the Monks into a Diſguſt, threw him off. Which occaſioned the ſetting up of *Edgar* his Brother, ſo far at leaſt that nothing was left to *Edwin* but the *Weſt-Saxons*. This probably broke his Heart, and precipitated his Death; for ſoon after he ended his Days, and was Buried at *Wincheſter*.

EFFINGHAM, a Town of *Copthorn* or *Effingham* Hundred in *Surrey*, noted only for giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, devolv'd to him upon the Death of the late *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron '*Effingham*.

EGATES, Iſlands in the *Sicilian* Sea, near *Drepano*, where *Luctatius Catulus* engaging the *Carthaginians* by Sea, ſank 50, and took 70 of their Galleys, which enforced them to ſue for Peace; which was granted them, and ſo ended the firſt Punick War.

EGBERT, the laſt King of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and the firſt Monarch of *England*, was the 18th King of the *Weſt-Saxons*. Who, having got the other Six Kingdoms into his own hands, united all into one. He was Son of *Alcmond*, deſcended from *Inegild*, the Brother of K. *Ina*. Being liberally Educated, he began early from his Youth to give ſignal hopes of more than ordinary Worth. Which *Birthric* his Predeceſſor being jealous of, as well as of his juſter Title to the Crown, he ſecretly ſought his Life. *Egbert*, having notice of it, fled to *Offa* the *Mercian* King. Where finding no Safety, he was put again to his Shifts, and made his Eſcape into *France*, then Govern'd by *Charles* Surnamed the Great. There he lived three Years in Exile. During which, *Birthric* dying, *Egbert* was ſent for, and with general Applauſe proclaimed King of the *Saxons*. This hapned in 800, a Year which made way for great Alterations. For *Egbert*, having with much Prudence, Juſtice and Clemency, eſtabliſhed his Kingdom and himſelf in the Affections of his People, undertook firſt to ſubject the *Britains*, both them of *Cornwal*, and thoſe beyond the *Severn*, and proved ſucceſsful in it. Next he overthrew *Bernulf* the Uſurper of *Mercia*, and put him to flight at *Ellandune*, now *Wilton*. Who making his Retreat into the Country of the *Eaſt-Angles*, as part of his Dominion by the late ſeiſure of *Offa*, was by them met and ſlain. But they fearing the Conſequence, and what the *Mercians* might do in Revenge, forthwith yielded themſelves, both King and People, to *Egbert* as their Supream Lord. The next Kingdom that became ſubject to him, was that of *Kent*; whither he ſent part of his Army, (after his Victory againſt *Bernulf*) under the Conduct of *Ethelwulf* his Son, with *Alſtan* Biſhop of *Sherburn*, and *Wulferd* a Chief Commander. Who overcame *Baldred* there reigning, and drove him over the *Thames*. Whereupon not only *Kent*, but alſo the *South-Saxons* (that is *Surrey* and *Suſſex*) and laſtly, *Eſſex* ſubmitted. *Anno* 825. having vanquiſhed *Withlaf* King of *Mercia*, he and his Kingdom became Tributary to the Conqueror. The ſame Fate attended two Years after *Eanred* King of *Northumberland*. Whoſe People being faln into Civil Diſſentions, the effect of their Luxury, *Egbert*, who had now Conquered all the South, marched thither with an Army, to compleat his Conqueſt, which was eaſie, for they ſubmitted without Reſiſtance, and ſo *Eanred* their King became Tributary. This done, King *Egbert* turned his Forces the next Year to *North-Wales*, to ſubdue what remained of it, and effected it throughly. But in the midſt of his Felicity, he hapned to be diſturbed by the *Danes*, the next conſiderable Actors on the Stage of *Engl.* Before theſe Troubles came upon this Nation, *Egbert* was in the height of his Glory, having peaceably enjoy'd his Conqueſts for ſome Years. His Victorious Army was long ſince Disbanded, and the Exerciſe of Arms laid aſide in a great meaſure; therefore the worſe provided againſt the approaching Storm. Moreover the *Engliſh* at that Time had but little Experience in Sea affairs, for want of Shipping, and through Neglect of Navigation, *England* lay open to Rovers and Invaders. This emboldened the *Danes* to come over, and ſeek their Fortune here. *Anno* 832. They Landed at *Shepey* in *Kent*, which having waſted, they marched off again. Their next Landing was the following Year at *Charmouth* near *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*; where King *Egbert* ſent Forces to fight them. Both Armies engaged, the *Saxons* loſt their two chief Leaders, and the *Danes* had the Advantage of remaining Maſters of the Field. This was the only Check of Fortune, we read of, that King *Egbert* received in all his Reign. For the *Danes* returning two Years after, and joyning Forces with the *Corniſhmen*, where routed and put to flight. Upon this proſperous Succeſs, *Egbert*, as having done enough for his Time, ended his Days with Glory, and was Buried at *Wincheſter*, the Royal Seat of the *Weſt-Saxons*. But I muſt not omit to ſay, that being the firſt Sole Monarch of *England*, ſince the Heptarchy, he was firſt Crowned by the Title of *King of* England; by which new Name he called the South Parts of *Britain*, from his Anceſtors, *The Angles*; who joyned with the *Saxons* in the Conqueſt of this Iſland. This Coronation was performed at *Wincheſter*, Anno 819. He left two Sons, *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelſtan*, having bequeathed to the younger, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Suſſex*.

EGBERT, Marqueſs of *Saxony*, undertook a Quarrel with the Emperor *Hen.* IV. at the Sollicitation of *Greg.* VII. *Victor* III. and *Urban* II. and defended the Title of *Herman* Prince of *Luxemburg*, ſet up in Oppoſition to *Henry*; But *Herman* being Slain, *Egbert* in hopes of better Succeſs, aſſum'd the Imperial Diadem in 1088. and at firſt won ſome Advantages; but being afterwards ſurpriz'd in a Mill near *Brunſwick*, was knock'd o'the Head by the Archers of *Henry*'s Guard. *Berthold. Hiſt.*

EGBERT, Archbiſhop of *York*, liv'd towards the latter End of the Eighth Century; 'tis ſaid, he was Brother to *Egbert*, King of *Northumberland*. He turn'd Benedictin, and was *Alcuinus*'s Maſter, who mentions him, in one of his Letters to *Charlemagne*, *Date mihi Eruditionis Libellos, quales in Patria mea per Induſtriam Magiſtri mei Egberti, habeo.* *Egbert* left ſeveral Treatiſes. *De Pœnitentia*, or *Pœnitentiale: Conſtitutiones Eccleſiaſticæ*, &c.

EGER or *Egra*, in Lat. *Egra* or *Oegra*; a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, by the Natives of the Country call'd *Heb.* It is ſeated upon the River *Egra*, upon the Frontiers of *Franconia*, being defended with a good Fortreſs, wherein *Wallenſtein* was killed in 1634. It does not properly belong to *Bohemia*; but it was formerly Mortgated to the Kings of *Bohemia*, by the Biſhop of *Wirtzburgh*; or, as ſome ſay, by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in 1315.

EGERIA, a Nymph in high reputation among the *Romans*. *Numa Pompilius*, deſigning to introduce ſeveral Religious Ceremonies into *Rome*, pretended to the People that he conſulted the Nymph *Egeria* in all things, and did nothing without her Advice. *Livy*, l. 1. *Florus*, l. 1. Others ſay, That this *Egeria*, was alſo a certain Goddeſs, to whom the *Roman* Women big with Child, offer'd Sacrifices, that they might be delivered without pain. Whether the Nymph and the Goddeſs were the ſame or no, is much diſputed; but the Argument brought to prove they were different, is, becauſe the Name of the Nymph was writ with an *Æ.* and the Name of the Goddeſs with a ſingle *E.* *Feſtus.*

EGERTON (*Thomas*) Natural Son to Sir *Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* in Com. *Cheſhire* Knight, became ſo famous for his Knowledge in the Law, that Q. *Elizabeth* in the 23d Year of her Reign made him her Solicitor-General, afterwards her Attorney-General, and in the 38th of her Reign Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; in which Eminent Office he continued the whole remainder of her Life. And 1 *Jac.* was advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Elleſmere*, and made Lord Chancellor of *England*. And laſtly 14 *Jac.* rais'd to the Dignity of Viſcount *Brakley*. His eldeſt Son Sir *Thomas* dying in his Life-time, his ſecond Son ſucceed him in his Honors, and was in 1617. 15 *Jac.* advanced to the Degree of E. by the Title of *E.* of *Bridgwater*, He married the Lady *Frances*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Ferdinando* E. of *Derby*, and had Iſſue by her four Sons and eleven Daughters. *John* his Son and Heir ſucceeded him in 1649. And by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William* D. of *Newcaſtle*, hath iſſue five Sons, *John* his Son and Heir, call'd Lord *Brackly*, Sir *William Egerton*, both made Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. *Thomas*, *Charles* and *Stewart*, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter married to *Robert Sidney* only Son to *Philip* Viſcount *Liſle*, eldeſt Son to *Robert* E. of *Leiceſter*. *John* the preſent Lord *Brackly* firſt Married *Elizabeth* eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *James* E. of *Middleſex*, by whom he had Iſſue one Son call'd *John*, who died in his Infancy; and afterwards *Jane* eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* now Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage.*

EGESTA, Daughter to *Hippotes*, a Trojan Prince, was put in a Veſſel by her Father, and ſet a Drift, at Sea, for fear, if ſhe had ſtay'd at home, it might have fallen unto her Lot to have been devour'd by a Sea-Monſter: The Oracle of *Apollo* having order'd to leave a Virgin of ſome of the beſt Quality, every Year, upon the Sea-ſhoar, to make Satisfaction for the Perjury of *Laomedon*: It happen'd ſo, that this *Egeſta* floated along, and came ſafe to *Sicily*, where the River *Criniſus* fell in Love with her, by whom ſhe had *Aceſtes* King of *Sicily*. *Servius.*

EGICA, a King of the *Goths*, begun his Reign about the Year 688. oppoſed the *Jews* that were Apoſtatiz'd from the Chriſtian Faith, Confiſcated their Goods, and made Slaves of their Perſons. He died in the Year 701.

EGINA. This Iſland was yielded by the *Turks* to the *Venetians*, with its Fortreſs lying near, and adjoining to the *Morea*, by Virtue of the Peace of *Carlowitz*, in 1699.

EGINA, Daughter to *Aſopus*, King of *Bœotia*, was courted by *Jupiter* in a Flame of Fire, ſhe had *Eachus* and *Rhadamanthus* by him, who were afterwards two of the Infernal Judges. This Lady gave Name to the Iſland *Ægina*, near *Athens*. *Hygin. Ovid. Metam.* lib. 7.

EGINARD, Secretary to the Emperor *Charlemaine*, wrote the Life of that Great Prince: as alſo the Annals of *France*, from 741. to 829. and died about the Year 848. *Voſſius*, l. 2. *de Hiſt. Latin*, c. 33.

EGLON, one of the Kings of the *Moabites*, from whoſe Tyranny *Ehud* delivered the *Iſraelites*.

EGMONT, a Town of the Law-Countries in *Holland* dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſeated a League and a half from *Alkmaer*, and two from *Beverwick*. It had formerly a famous Abby belonging to the Benedictine Order. This Borough gave its Name to one of the Principal Families of *Holland*, which is that of *Egmont*; Eminent for being ennobled with the Title of Dukes of *Guelders* in the XVth Age, and Knights of the Golden Fleece. *L'Amorat* Count of *Egmont* made a great Figure in the Low-Countries, in the XVI. Cent. He was Governour of *Flanders*, and *Artois*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Lord Chamberlain to the Emperour *Charles* V. to which Prince, and to his Son *Philip* II. he did very conſiderable Services; for 'twas by his Bravery and Conduct, that the Battels of St. *Quintin*, in 1557, and that of *Graveling* the Year after, were gain'd: However, theſe Performances were no ſufficient Guard for his Fortune; for, Remonſtrating a little too freely againſt the *Spaniard*'s Government of the Low-Countries, he loſt the Favour of this

Prince. Afterwards he engag'd, in ſome meaſure, with the diſaffected Party. The City of *Ghent* not enduring to be bridled with a Garriſon, deſir'd Count *Egmont* to ſolicite and undertake for them, with the Duke of *Alva*, which Requeſt he conſented to. Some time after, the Duke of *Alva*, ſent for him, and Count *Horn*, to *Bruxells*, where they were made Priſoners, in *September* 1567, and beheaded the *June* following. He wrote a Letter to *Philip* II. in which he proteſted, he had never attempted any thing againſt the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, or the Duty of a Subject, but this Juſtification was not allow'd. *Thuan. Hiſt. Strada De Bello Belgico.*

EGNATIA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, now *Torre d' Anaſſo*, in the *Terra di Bari*, five Miles from *Monopoli* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Brunduſium* to the South-eaſt.

EGNATIUS PUBLIUS, a Stoick Philoſopher, and Witneſs againſt *Soranus* under the Reign of *Nero*. Of whom thus *Tacitus* : Then the *Evidence* was admitted, and among the reſt *Publius Egnatius*, whoſe Inſolence cauſed a greater Indignation in the Judges, than the Cruelty of the Accuſers had wrought Compaſſion. This was a Client of *Soranus*'s, who ſold his Tongue and his Conſcience to betray his Friend and Benefactor, and may teach us this Leſſon, That a Hypocritical Philoſopher is as much to be ſhunned, as a Traitor and a common Ruffian. *Annal*. l. 16.

EGREMONT, a Market-Town in the South-weſt parts of *Cumberland*, and particularly, in that part of it, call'd *Copeland*. Stands upon *Broadwater* River, within five Miles of its fall into the Iriſh Sea, and has two Bridges over the ſaid River. It formerly ſent two Burgeſſes to Parliament, but has loſt that Privilege. From *London* 222 M.

EGYPT, a Country in *Africk*, reaching from the 22' Deg. of the Northern Lat. to the 31ſt, parted from *Aſia* by the Red-Sea, and a little Tongue of Land near the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*. The Greeks call it *Egypt*, from *Ægyptus*, one of the Sons of *Belus*, Brother to *Danaus*, who liv'd in the Year of the World 1279. But the *Egyptians* call'd the Country, *Chibel*. *Egypt* is bounded to the North, by the Mediterranean, on the Eaſt by *Arabia Petræa*, and the Red-Sea; on the South, by *Æthiopia*, and *Nubia*; and on the Weſt, by *Barbary*, and the Deſart of *Barca*. 'Tis divided firſt into the Upper *Egypt*, which lies upon the South; and lower *Egypt*, which lies along the Mediterranean Shoar. The Upper was likewiſe divided into the *Libyan* or *African* towards the Weſt; and into the *Aſiatick*, or *Arabian* towards the Eaſt. Theſe two Countries were parted by the *Nile*: At preſent, the *Turks* Divide *Egypt* into twelve Governments, which they call *Caſſiliſs*. That between the *Nile*, and the Red-Sea, is call'd the Government of *Caire*: The Government of *Alexandria* lies in *Delta*, and ſo along the Mediterranean Coaſt; and that of *Maſoura* is upon the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*: This *Iſthmus*, which parts the Mediterranean from the Red-Sea, or *Arabian* Gulph, has been attempted to be cut through by ſeveral Princes, but to no purpoſe. As for the Extent of the Country; its Length from the Mouth of the *Nile*, to the Town which the Ancients call *Calabathmus*, contains 150 German Miles, and its Breadth only 100, reckoning from the Mouth of the *Nile*, to the Town of *Conza*: But the Moderns generally make it but 100 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and 180 from North to South.

The Quality and Nature of the Country.

The Air of *Egypt* is very unhealthy, occaſion'd by the great Heat of the Climate, but the Soil is very fruitful, but not made ſo by Rains; for it never Rains there, excepting very rarely in the Months of *November*, *December* and *January*. The Fruitfulneſs of the Country therefore proceeds from the River *Nile*, which never fails to overflow the Country from the Middle of *June*, to the Middle of *September*. The Natives obſerve, that the Plenty of the Year riſes by the Degrees of the Inundation, being greateſt when the River overflows moſt. The Remains of this Flood produce a great Number of Inſects, and 'tis thought, makes all Sorts of Animals more fruitful than ordinary; for Women have often two or three Children at a Birth, and Sheep bring forth twice a Year, and generally more than one at a time. The Mud of *Nile* makes the Land ſo Rich, that the Husbandmen are forc'd to mix Sand with it; and were they not a lazy Sort of People, they might eaſily have two Crops of Wheat every Year; for this Reaſon, the *Romans* call'd it, the *Granary of the Empire*, and imported more Corn from thence, than from all the reſt of the Provinces. Beſides Corn, there is Rice, Sugar, Dates, Sena, Caſſia, Baulm, Leather, Flax and Linen-cloath exported from *Egypt*. There grows likewiſe Plenty of the Ruſh of which Paper is made; the Uſe of which, 'tis thought, was not found out, till after *Alexander* the Great. *Egypt* likewiſe produces Crocodiles, Cynocephali, a kind of Apes, and *Ibis*'s reſembling a Stork, *&c.*

The Towns, Rivers and Deſarts of Egypt.

Diodorus Siculus relates, that there had been formerly in *Egypt* eighteen Thouſand great Towns; but that, in his time, they were leſſen'd to three Thouſand: When the *Romans* had it, there was more than this latter Number, but then many of them were but inconſiderable: The moſt noted were, *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander* the Great; the Capital, not only of *Egypt*, but likewiſe of the Neighbouring *Attica*; *Dioſpolis* or Egyptian *Thebes*; which, they ſay, had formerly a hundred Gates: *Memphis*, which is taken by ſome, for the Modern Grand *Caire*; however, 'tis certain, that the Ruines of *Memphis* are ſeventeen Leagues diſtant from *Caire*. The other Towns of leſs Note, are, *Syene*, now call'd *Anſa*, *Bubaſte*; *Arſinoe*; *Elephanta*; *Damieta*; *Roſeta*; *Dorote*; *Suez* and *Maſoura*; *Bochira*; *Faramuda*; *Zibith*, &c. The River *Nile* having paſs'd by *Caire*, parts into two Arms, which incircle the Country call'd *Delta*; which Arms afterwards ſubdivide into more; But of this River, ſee further under the word *Nile*. To go on, *Egypt* is encompaſs'd with Sandy Deſarts, excepting on the Mediterranean-ſide. In the Eaſtern-parts, beyond the River *Nile*, towards the Red-ſea, is the famous Country of *Thebais*, with its Deſarts, where formerly St. *Anthony*, St. *Paul*, and other Anchorets had their Cells: On the other ſide of the Country next to *Barbary*, was the Deſart of *Barca*, whither *Alexander* the Great went to viſit the Temple of *Jupiter-Hammon*. Beyond the Red-Sea, there is another great Deſart, which ſtretches as far as *Paleſtine*; and here it was where the Children of *Iſrael* lived forty Years. From *Caire* to *Delbe* there are Sandy Deſarts twenty Days Journey long, which are ſo troubleſome, that Travellers are forc'd to be lock'd up in Cheſts carried by Camels, which Cheſts are full of little holes to let in the Air: This Precaution is no more than neceſſary, to avoid the Danger of thoſe Floating Plains; for the Sand being continually driven by the Wind, makes the Road imperceptible, ſo that they are often-times forced to travail by the *Compaſs*, as if they were at Sea. On the Weſtern-ſide of the River *Nile*, lies the Lake of *Mœris*, which is ſaid to be a 150 Leagues in Compaſs.

For the *Pyramides*, *Mummies*, and *Charon*; ſee the Reſpective Articles.

The Cuſtoms, Sciences, and Tears of the Egyptians.

The *Egyptians* were commonly no great Souldiers, however they did not want Courage; and as for the Addreſs and Prudence of their Conduct in other matters, they have been very remarkable. The Modern Inhabitants are admirable Swimmers, handy, pleaſant, and ingenious, but lazy: Arts and Sciences flouriſh'd among them very early, as we may amongſt other Authours, learn from *Diodorus Siculus*. This Hiſtorian informs us that *Homer*, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Plato*, *Pythagoras*, *Democritus*, and many other great Men travell'd into *Egypt* for Improvement and Information, and particularly to converſe with the Egyptian Prieſts, who were the only Maſters of the Contemplative Sciences. Theſe Prieſts, beſide Matters of Religion, Taught Arithmetick and Geometry, which latter part of Mathematicks, they ſtudied more particularly. Muſick, likewiſe Aſtronomy and Aſtrology, was part of the *Egyptians* Talent; and as for Phyſick, the bare ſtudying in that Faculty in *Alexandria*, was enough to ſet up a Doctour. As for the Habit or Dreſs of the *Egyptians*; 'twas very decent and manageable, but not pompous or phantaſtical. Polygamy was allow'd amongſt them; nay, it was even lawful for Brothers and Siſters to inter-marry. Their Kings gave this Permiſſion, that their Daughters might not be depriv'd of the Satisfactions of Government. They paid a great Reſpect to Aged Perſons, and were particularly careful in embalming their Dead. Their day began at Midnight, and amongſt the Ancient *Egyptians*, their Years were but Lunary ones, which poſſibly may give ſome Account of the Antiquity of the Egyptian Monarchy, which they ſtretcht to ſeveral thouſand Years before the Creation of the World.

The Government of the Egyptians.

The Kingdom of *Egypt* was at firſt Govern'd by the *Pharaohs*; the firſt of which was *Amenophis* or *Menes*. This Prince by an admirable contrivance ſtopt the River *Nile*, at the Town of *Memphis*; for by making a Cauſway of about 100 Furlongs broad, he turn'd the Courſe of the River, and made it run between the Mountains, where its Channel ſtill continues. This Prince ſeems to have Reign'd but only over Part of the Country; but ſome time after it came under the Sovereignty of a Single Perſon, in which condition it remained till it was Conquer'd by *Cambyſes*, from which time it continued part of the *Perſian* Empire, till *Alexander* the Great Conquer'd it again; after whoſe Death it fell to the ſhare of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, whoſe Succeſſors held it under the Name of *Ptolemy*, till the Defeat of *Mark Anthony*, and the Death of *Cleopatra*; upon which Revolution it became a *Roman* Province: To which Empire it belonged till the Reign of *Omar* Second *Mahometan Caliſ*, who ſubdued it by *Amar*, one of his Generals; And when the Power of this Line began to ſink, *Saladine* ſet up the Kingdom of the *Mamalucks* in *Egypt*, whoſe Dominions afterwards reached for 300 Leagues together upon the *Mediterranean Coaſt*. But in the XVIth. Century *Selim*, the Turkiſh Emperor, Conquer'd the *Mamalucks*; for in the Year 1516. Defeating and Killing *Camſon* Soldan of *Egypt*, and *Tomumbey* the next year after; *Egypt* was perfectly Conquer'd by the *Ottomans*, who have Govern'd it ever ſince by their Baſha's: They keep up a conſiderable Militia in the Country, the Government of which is the moſt Honourable Poſt the Grand Seignior has in his Diſpoſal. The Profits likewiſe ariſing from hence, are no leſs than a Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Piaſters, yearly paid in to the Sultan's Treaſury at the Port. As to the Religion of the Country, the Old *Egyptians* were extremely Superſtitious: Their moſt regarded Idols were *Anubis*, *Apis*, *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, which are mentioned in their proper Place. They likewiſe Worſhip'd Crocodiles, Cats and Inſects, and paid a Religious Reſpect to Radiſhes, Leeks and Onyons. The *Egyptians* were Converted by St. *Mark*, who was firſt Biſhop of *Alexandria*, but they were not firm to the Orthodox Belief; being often carry'd off by Hereticks, but more particularly by the *Arrians*: But at laſt they were ſo unhappy as to turn *Mahometans*; however there are ſome Chriſtians of the Latin Church amongſt them, and ſome who do not acknowledge the Pope, theſe latter are the *Cophti*, who have a Language particular to themſelves, which ſome think is the Old *Egyptian*. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Cluverius*, *Appianus*, *Alexandrinus*, *Marmol. Davity*, *Thevenot*. *Marſham*, &c.

EHENHEIM, in Lat. *Enheimum*, an Imperial City of *Germany* in the *Lower Alſatia* upon the River *Ergel*, about four Leagues from *Strasburgh*: Under the Protection of *France*, ſince the Pacification of *Munſter*.

EHUD, one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Gera*, a *Benjamite*, and left-handed; who having Kill'd *Eglon*, King of the *Moabites*, reſtor'd the *Iſraelites* to their former Liberty. *Vid. Judges* 3.

EICETÆ, certain Hereticks that ſprung up in the Seventh Age; They profeſſed a Monaſtical Life, but with the Company of Women, believing it to be impoſſible to ſerve God without Dancing and Singing, in imitation of *Moſes* and *Miriam*, after the Children of *Iſrael* had paſſed the Red-Sea. *John* of *Damaſcus*, *l. de Hæreſ. Verb. Eicetæ*.

EICHFEILD, a ſmall Country of *Germany* in *Thuringia*; to the South of the Territory of *Brunſwick*. It now belongs to the Elector of *Mentz*; and has *Duderſtadt* for its Capital City.

EICHSTADT, an Epiſcopal City in the Country of *Nordgaw*, upon the Confines of the *Upper-Palatinate*, *Bavaria* and *Franconia*, in the Circle of *Franconia* in *Germany*. It was firſt made a Biſhop's See by St. *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; and Founded by Count *Suigger*, of *Hirchsberg*, about 1300. It is ſeated upon a little River beyond the *Danaw*, near *Newburg*, and belongs to its own Biſhop. There is to be ſeen in the Cathedral a *Pyx* for the *Hoſt*, the Gift of one *Conrad*, of *Gemmenghen*, Biſhop of the Place, in 1611. Being a Piece of Workmanſhip of Extraordinary Beauty, weighing 40 Marks in Gold, enrich'd with 350 Diamonds, 1400 Pearls, 250 Rubies, and ſeveral other Precious Stones, the whole valued at 60000 Florins, or 9198. Livres, and Four Pence. This Biſhoprick has two places in it Conſiderable for their Fortifications, *Eichſtet* upon the River *Altmul*; and half a League from thence, the Fort of *Wilibaldberg*, ſeated upon a Rock, and environ'd with Eight very delightful Gardens, where the Biſhop reſides, whoſe Revenue is about 40000 Crowns a Year. *Heiſ. Hiſt. de l'Empire*.

EICHTELBERG, or the Mountain of *Pines*, a Mountain of the Marquiſate of *Culembach* in *Franconia*, which extends it ſelf into the Country of *Voitland* in *Miſnia*, and into the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It took its Name from the great number of Pines that grow upon it, and is divided into ſeveral Points, of which ſome extend themſelves towards *Bohemia*, Eaſtward; others towards *Franconia*, Weſtward; Others towards the *Palatinate* and *Bavaria*, Southward; and others Northward, toward the Countries of *Turingia Voitlandt*. Four large Rivers, that water *Germany*, riſe out of this Mountain; The *Mein*, *Egra*, the *Nab*, and the *Sale*. See the *Deſcriptions* of *Caſper Bruſchius*, and *Enoch Wideman*.

EISENACK, a City of *Turingia* in *Germany*, with an Univerſity, in Latin *Eiſenacum*. It is ſeated upon the little River of *Neſe*, towards the Frontiers of *Heſſe*, and belongs to the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. The Univerſity was Founded 1555.

EISENGREN (*William*) a Canon of *Spire* in *Germany*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. He was much eſteem'd for his Learning and Devotion: He wrote, amongſt other things, *Catalogus Teſtium veritatis*, a Chronicle of *Spire*, &c.

EKELENFORDT, Lat. *Ekelenfordia*, a City of *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick* upon the Baltick Sea, with a convenient Harbour between the City of *Sleſwick* and *Kiel*; deriving its Name from the ruin'd Fort of *Ekeremborg*.

ELA, the Son of *Baaſha*, King of *Iſrael*; Succeeded his Father, *A. M.* 3105. and was Murder'd by *Zimri* after he had Reigned two Years. He was a Wicked and Idolatrous Prince, 1 *King*. 16.

ELAM, the Son of *Sem*, the Anceſtor of the *Elamites*; the ſame whom Prophane Authors call *Elymæans*: They inhabited that Tract of Continent which lies between *Perſia* and *Babylon*. Some Hiſtorians believe. That the *Perſians* ſprung at firſt from the *Elamites*, grounding their Opinion upon the Words of *Daniel*, that *Shuſhan* or *Suſa*, the Capital City of *Perſia*, was in the Country of *Elam*. *Chedorlaomer*, who Sack'd *Sodom*, and was defeated by *Abraham*, was King of the *Elamites*, whoſe Chief City was *Elymais*, where ſtood the famous Temple of *Diana*; which *Antiochus Epiphanes* would have Plundered. *Daniel*. *Joſeph.Antiq.* l.1.l.7.l.12.

ELBE, or the *Elve*, Lat. *Albis*, a River of *Germany*, which riſes in *Bohemia*, not far from *Glats*, upon the Borders of *Sileſia*. The Natives of *Bohemia* calls it *Labe*. It receives all the Rivers of *Bohemia*: of which, the moſt Noted are the *Muld* and *Eger*; runs by *Konigingratz*, *Curtemburg*, *Letomeritz*, &c. Paſſes through the *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; Waſhes the Cities of *Dreſden*, *Targau*, *Wittenburg*, *Deſſau*, *Magdeburg*, *Verben*, *Lawenburg*, *Hamborough*, *Gluckſtadt*, and then throws it ſelf into the *German* Ocean. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Bertius Deſcr. Germ*.

ELBE, or the Iſland of *Elba*, Lat. *Ilva* and *Æthalia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, over againſt *Piombino*, about 40 Miles in Circuit, and containing five or ſix Pariſhes. It belongs to the Prince of *Piombino*, and is under the Protection of the *Spaniards*; who have alſo *Porto Longone* in the ſame Iſland, as the Duke of *Tuſcany* has *Porto Ferraro*. *Maginus* and ſome others, have placed an Imaginary City in this Iſland, which they call *Coſmopolis*, as being Built by *Coſmo* Duke of *Tuſcany*; though there be no ſuch City of that Name in the Iſland. But they were deceived perhaps by *Porto Ferraro*, which *Coſmus* I. cauſed to be fortify'd and call'd after his Name: And they that wrote after *Maginus* committed the ſame Error, for want of Examining the Truth of the Matter. *Baudr*.

ELBENE, otherwiſe *Del Bene*, the Name of a Family in *Florence*, of great Reputation there, for about Three or Four Hundred Years paſt Some will have it to be Originally of *France*, by reaſon of the Barony of *Bene*, near *Monfort L' Amauri*; adding withal, That the Arms of that Family are Engraved in ſeveral Parts upon the Walls of the Caſtle. Others, and amongſt the reſt *Hugolinus Verrinus* will have it to be an *Italian* Family, that firſt deſcended from *Fieſoli*. However it were, *James D' Elbene* was Four times Prior of the Liberty of the Republick of *Florence* in 1334. 38. 42. and 60. and Three times Elected Standard-Bearer of the City in 1352. 55. and 60. *Scipio Ammirati*, and *Michiavel Hiſt*. *Alphonſus d' Elbene*, Biſhop of *Alby*, of the ſame Family liv'd in the XVI and XVIIth. Centuries, and wrote among other things, *De Regno Burgundiæ*, *Transjuranæ & Arelatis* Lib. 3.

ELBEUF, Lat. *Elbovium*, a Borough of *France* in *Normandy*, with the Title of a Dukedom, erected in 1581. in Favour of *Charles* of *Lorrain*, the Firſt of that Name. It is ſeated upon the River *Seine*, 3 or 4 Leagues above *Rouen*. It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Harcourt*. But is ſince become a Title belonging to a Branch of the Houſe of *Lorrain*.

ELBING, *Elbinga*, one of the Hans-Towns, and an Ancient City of *Poland* in Royal *Pruſſia*; the Capital of a ſmall Country called *Hockerland*, ſeated upon the River *Elbing*, near the Baltick Sea, and the Lake of *Drauſon*, which there diſcharges it ſelf into the Bay called *Friſch-Haff*. The City is large, beautiful and ſtrong, and ſtands in a fertile Plain; Built, as they ſay, in 1239. and the Trade of the Baltick Sea, render'd it conſiderable in a ſhort time. It ſubmitted to the King of *Poland* in 1454. In 1521. it withſtood *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who was nevertheleſs admitted into it in 1525. and Founded an Univerſity there in 1542, which was further improv'd in 1592. Before that *Stephen* King of *Poland*, being at Wars with *Dantzick* in 1577. endeavour'd to draw the Trade of that City to *Elbing*, not without good Succeſs; for that the *Engliſh* reſorted thither, and many ſettled there. In 1626. they ſubmitted to the *Swedes*, who reſtor'd it in 1636. After which they again ſubmitted to *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden*. However it was return'd into the Hands of the *Polanders*. The City is divided into three Parts; the Old and New City which are both well Built and regularly Fortify'd, and the Suburbs where the Merchants have their Ware-Houſes. This place in 1698. was unexpectedly inveſted by the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Troops under General *Brandt*, upon the account of its being Mortgaged to his Father for a conſiderable Sum of Money; and the ſame Surrender'd to him upon the 11th. of *November*: But the Affair has been ſince accommodated between the *Poles* and the Elector, and ſuch ſatisfaction given to the latter, that he has quitted all his Pretenſions to it; and the Place is now reſtored to its former Liberty of an Hans-Town under the Protection of *Poland*. Long. 42. 40. Lat. 54. 50. *Cromer* and *Starovolſcius Hiſt. Pol.*

ELCATIFF, a City of *Aſia* in *Arabia Fælix*, between *Jazack* and *Barcar*. It gives Name to the Sea of *Elcatiff*, or the Gulph of *Balſera*. See *Balſera*.

ELCESAITÆ and *Sampſæans*, a ſort of Hereticks that ſprung up in the IIId, Age. They rejected all St. *Paul's* Epiſtles, follow'd the Opinions of the Jews, and had a particular Veneration for a Book which they pretended was ſent them from Heaven. They taught that there were two Chriſts, one in Heaven and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghoſt was Chriſt's Siſter; with ſeveral other Extravagancies that ſoon vaniſh'd. St. *Auſtin de Hær.* c. 32. *Euſeb.* l. 6. c. 31. *Nicephorus*, l. 5. c. 24.

ELEAZAR, one of the Sons of *Aaron*, Succeeded his Father in the High Prieſthood, A. M. 2583. accompanied *Joſhua* in the Conqueſt and Diviſion of the Holy Land.

ELEAZAR, Sirnamed *Auran*, accompanied his Brother *Judas* in the Battel which he fought againſt *Antiochus Eupator*, where ſeeing an Elephant richly accouter'd and higher than the reſt, and believing the King to be there, he made his way to the Elephant, and creeping under him thruſt him into the Belly, upon which the Elephant fell down immediately, and cruſht *Eleazar* to Death, 1 *Maccab.* 6.

ELEAZAR, an Old Jew of Quality of Fourſcore and Ten, who choſe rather to be tortur'd to Death by King *Antiochus*, than to be guilty of violating the Law of *Moſes* notwithſtanding the fair Invitations he had from that Prince for compliance. *Maccab.* l. 2. c. 6.

ELEAZAR, Brother to *Simon the Juſt*, Succeeded his Brother in the High Prieſthood, and was the Perſon who ſent the Seventy Interpreters to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, about *A. M.* 3769. *Joſeph. Antiq.* l. 12. c. 2.

ELECTORS, are Princes of *Germany*, who have right to chooſe the Emperor, the Hiſtory of their Original is very obſcure; but a Summary Account thereof extracted from the beſt Hiſtorians who have writ on that Subject, take as follows. It's agreed among the Learned, that ſince the failure of the *Carlovinian* Race in *Germany*, that Empire which was formerly Hereditary, according to the Fundamental Law of the *French*, became Elective. And that *Conrad* I, *Henry the Fowler*, and his Son *Otho the Great*, were Elected by the Princes and Lords Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, and the Deputies of the Cities repreſenting the People. After that, the Empire was transferred to the *Germans*, in the Perſon of *Otho the Great*, and that the Imperial Dignity was united to the Kingdom of *Germany*, although the Son did ordinarily Succeed the Father, they were Elected nevertheleſs till *Frederick* II. in 1210, according to the Teſtimony of *Otho Friſingenſis*, the Abbot *Vrſpergenſis*, &c. But there were Alterations from time to time in the way of Election. At firſt the People were repreſented by the Deputies of Cities, as may be ſeen by the Election of *Conrad* III. and *Italy* and *Rome* it ſelf, being ſince *Otho's* time Parts of the *German* Monarchy, the Princes, Lords, and Cities of *Italy*, nay, the Popes themſelves had their Suffrage in the Elections, as in thoſe of *Henry* IV, *Lothaire* II, *&c.* But the Princes who were the great Officers of State belonging to the Empire, and had moſt Authority in thoſe Aſſemblies, found means in the Reign of *Henry* V. to have the Method of Election alter'd for their own advantage, *viz.* That thoſe leſſer Princes, Lords and Deputies ſhould only Name him whom they would have choſen Emperor, to thoſe Great Officers; and if theſe latter happen'd to chuſe another then that Choice muſt be approv'd by the Majority of that Aſſembly to make it valid. According as it happened in the Caſe of *Lotharius* II. in 1125. and *Frederick* I. in 1152. and avouch'd by a Manuſcript of *Velbert's*, *Conrad* III's Chaplain; and another of *Amandus*, Secretary to *Fredrick* I. Some Fragments of which are related by *Vindekius*, in his Treatiſe of Electors, *c.* 4. and 5. importing, That if any Difference ſhould happen about the Election of the Emperor, then every one ſhould give his Vote in the Aſſembly as formerly, without addreſſing themſelves to the Officers divided among themſelves. Which may alſo be ſeen by the Letters which were writ to Pope *Innocent* III. on the Election of *Otho* IV. and *Philip* of *Suabia*, after the Death of the Emperor *Henry* VI. In 1198. there happened alſo other conſiderable Alterations. For after the Election of *Conrad* II. in 1138. None were allowed Suffrage but Feudatories of the Empire, and after that of *Frederick* I. none were admitted but *Germans*, as appears by the famous Chapter, entituled, *Venerabilem de Electione*, extracted from the Epiſtle of *Innocent* III. to *Berthold* Duke of *Zaringen*, after the Election of the Emperor *Otho* IV. in 1208. But after that of *Frederick* II. in 1210. which was the laſt Election perform'd by the Majority of the *German* Princes, they agreed unanimouſly to devolve the Power of Election upon the Seven Great Officers of the Empire, *viz.* The Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Treves* and *Cologne*, the Count *Palatine*, D. of *Saxony*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*, and King of *Bohemia*. *Albert* the Abbot of *Staden*, who wrote in the time of *Frederick*, ſays expreſly, That when *Gregory* IX, who Excommunicated *Frederick* II. in 1239. would have had another ſet up in his Place, the Princes to whom he wrote, anſwered, That he had nothing to do with the Election, which was their peculiar Province. This is the firſt time that we find the College of Electors mentioned in Hiſtory, who by virtue of that Inſtitution, did chuſe *William* Count of *Holland* about 8 Years after inſtead of *Frederick*, who was Excommunicated afreſh, and depoſed by Pope *Innocent* IV. at the Council of *Lyons*. But ſeeing thoſe Authors do not mark the preciſe time of the Eſtabliſhment of this Electoral College, nothing can be aſcertain'd concerning it, except that it muſt of neceſſity have fallen out betwixt 1210. that *Frederick* was elected by the Majority of the Feudataries, and 1240. that the ſaid College was eſtabliſh'd by unanimous conſent of all the Princes; And to prevent any further Change in the manner of Election, the Emperor *Charles* IV. made that irrevocable Law, call'd the *Golden Bull*, in 1356. This Right of Electing Emperors, is neither deriv'd from Pope *Gregory* V. nor *Otho* III. there being no ſuch thing to be found, either in the Archives of the Popes or Emperors, or in any Collection of things of that Nature; nor do any of the Writers of thoſe times mention it. All the Emperors after *Gregory* V. and *Otho* III. untill *Frederick* II. which was above 200 Years, were choſen, as is already ſaid, either in the General Dyets, or in the Aſſembly of the Princes. Neither was it Pope *Innocent* IV. who inſtituted the Seven Electors at the Council of *Lyons*, as *Baronius* alledges on a Miſtake of a Digreſſion by *Matthew Paris*, which the Tranſcriber had led him into. For *Albert* of *Staden*, ſpeaking of the Electors in 1240. at which time he lived, it is evident that they were before the Council of *Lyons*, which was not held till 1245. But to conclude, The Temporal Electors have both their Honours and Dominions Hereditary. And the Eccleſiaſticks are Elected as are other *German* Biſhops; but the Electoral Dignity being Secular, they can aſſiſt at the Election of the Emperor, before they have the Pope's Confirmation. Since the Reformation, there were no more but Seven Electors; of which Seven Three had embraced the Proteſtant Religion, *viz.* The Elector *Palatine*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburgh*. But the Elector *Palatine* having accepted the Crown of *Bohemia*, was Out-law'd by the Emperor, and the Electorate conferr'd upon the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was a Roman Catholick. The Proteſtant Electors loſt by this Change in regard there were but two Proteſtants to five Roman Catholicks, which was the reaſon that they would not conſent to the Peace of *Munſter*, till the *Palatine* was reſtored. But becauſe the Emperor would not take from the Duke of *Bavaria* what he had given him, an Expedient was found out to ſettle an Eighth place in the Electoral College. *Limnæus de Imper. Roman. & Severen.* Preſent Eſtate of the Empire of *Germany*. In 1692. the Duke of *Hanover*, another Proteſtant Prince, was created Elector, not without great Oppoſition from the Faction of *Lewis* XIV of *France*.

ELECTRA, *Agamemnon's* Daughter, perſwaded her Brother *Oreſtes*, to revenge her Father's Death, upon the Murtherer *Ægiſthus*. *Sophoc. Elect. Eurip.* &c.

ELENUS, (*Jerome*) a Famous Lawyer of *Brabant* in *Germany*, living in the XVIth. Cent. His Works are, *Diatribarum ſeu Exercitationum ad Jus Civile lib.* 3. *Annotationes ad Inſtit. Juris Canon. Lanceloti*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

ELEONORA, Firſt Queen of *France*, and afterwards of *England*, was Daughter to *William* the Tenth, laſt Duke of *Guienne*; ſhe Marry'd *Lewis* VII. of *France*, called *the Younger*. There happening ſome miſunderſtandings between them, they were afterwards parted. And in 1153. ſhe Married again to *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, afterwards, the Second of that Name, King of *England*. This Queen, ſiding with King *Henry's* Children againſt their Father, was impriſon'd about 14 Years; and being enlarg'd after the King's Death, ſhe retir'd to the Nunnery of *Fontevraud*, where ſhe Dy'd in 1204. *Matth. Paris*, *Odoricus Vitalis*, &c.

ELEPHANT, the Name of an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*, inſtituted in 1478. by *Chriſtiern* I. at the Marriage of *John* his Son. The Knights wear a Collar, from which hangs an Elephant of Gold, enamell'd with White, carrying upon his Back a Silver Caſtle mortar'd with Sable, and treading upon a Platform of Sinoper enamell'd with Flowers.

ELEPHANTINA, an Iſland of *Egypt* in the River *Nile*, which divides it ſelf into two Arms, a little below the laſt Cataract. Here it is that the *Egyptians* ceaſe to go any farther by Water, and where they ſet up their Trade with the *Ethiopians*. The Country is very Delightful, as enjoying a continual Spring, Trees always Green, and the Vineyards perpetually cover'd with Leaves. Here, as *Tacitus* relates, were the Frontiers of the *Roman* Empire. *Tacit. l.* 2. *Annal. c.* 6.

ELESBAAN, King of *Æthiopia*, a very Wiſe and Virtuous Prince, who lived in the VIth. Age. He gave the Command of the Country of the *Humorites* to *Dunaan*, a Jew and Enemy of the Chriſtians about 522. This *Dunaan* took Arms againſt him, but being Vanquiſh'd in a Great Battel, he diſcharg'd his Choler upon the Chriſtians who liv'd in thoſe Parts, over whom he tyranniz'd after a moſt diſmal manner. *Juſtin* the Emperor hearing of his Cruelties, ſent to *Aſterius* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, to incite *Elesbaan* to make War on him; who having overthrown *Dunaan* in two Battels, put him to Death, and ſet over the *Humorites*, a Prince of great Piety, call'd *Abrabamiu*; and then ended his Days in a Monaſtery. See *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*, and *Baronius*, A. C. 522, &c.

ELEUS, a City of *Thrace* within the innermoſt Receſs of the *Thracian Cherſoneſus*, near the Promontory *Eolium*, now call'd *Critea*, toward the Mouth of the *Helleſpont*, 30 Miles from the *Propontis* and *Gallipoli*, to the South, and 15 from *Capo Janizari* to the Weſt.

ELEUSIS, a City of *Attica*, beyond *Megara*, and the Harbour of the *Pyraum*, now call'd *Leptine*. It was formerly one of the moſt famous Cities of *Greece*, by reaſon of the Temple of *Ceres*, called *Eleuſinia*, dedicated to the Myſteries of that Goddeſs. The Original of the Temple and Myſteries proceeded from *Celeus*, King of *Eleuſis*, who entertain'd *Ceres* when ſhe was in ſearch of her Daughter *Proſerpina*; for which Kindneſs, the grateful Goddeſs taught him Agriculture. The Temple was large, and would contain an infinite Number of People: And there were a World of rich Ornaments in it, that were never expoſed all at a time, but ſome at one time, ſome at another. Whence the Proverb, *Eleuſina ſervat quod oſtendat*, ſpoken by way of Rebuke to thoſe that in their Writings diſplay at once all they know, without reſerving ſomething for another Opportunity: and becauſe at the Celebration of theſe Myſteries, the Women riding in Carts were wont to abuſe one another, thence the Proverb, *De Plauſtro loqui*, ſpoken of thoſe that are too free of their Railing and Scandalous Language. The Myſteries were of two ſorts, The Greater, and the Leſſer; the firſt concern'd only *Ceres* her ſelf; The latter, related to *Proſerpina*: though others ſay, That the Leſſer were Inſtituted to pleaſure *Hercules*, who deſir'd to be initiated into the *Eleuſinian* Myſteries, but could not be admitted into the Greater, as being a Stranger: And theſe two ſorts of Myſteries were Celebrated at different times of the Year, the Greater at the Beginning of Harveſt, and the Latter at the Beginning of Spring. They that were initiated into theſe Ceremonies, wore a Myrtle Garland, and had a new Veſtment given 'em, which they never pull'd off till it dropt in Tatters. The Ancients had ſo great a Veneration for the *Eleuſinian* Myſteries, that they us'd to call 'em Myſteries by way of Eminence. The City of *Eleuſis* was the only place where thoſe Great Honours were performed to *Ceres*, and it was reckoned an Extraordinary Privilege that *Demetrius* was *per ſaltum* admitted to the Greateſt Myſteries. When the *Ephori* were not allowed it till after a Years initiation; and thoſe who were initiated in the Leſſer Myſteries, did attend five Years e're they were receiv'd to the Greater. The *Athenians* had a ſtrange Paſſion to be admitted to theſe Myſteries, thinking that it contributed to their Leading a peaceable Life, a happy End, and a bleſſed State afterward. The King with 4 Aſſiſtants preſided at this Solemnity. The Firſt received thoſe who were to be initiated. The Second run up and down with a Torch, in imitation of *Ceres* ſeeking for her Daughter, and had the Charge of laying the Skins of the Sacrifices upon the Floor of the Temple, that it ſhould not be profaned by Criminal Perſons, who were not permitted to ſtand on both their Feet, but only on the left, till they were Purified. The Third ſerved inſtead of an *Herauld*, and cried aloud,

Ἑκὰς ἑκὰς ὅστις ἀλιτρὸς,
Ἑκὰς ἑκὰς ἐστε βέβηλοι
Procul hinc, Procul ite Profani, i. e.

That no Profane Perſon ſhould approach the Sacred Place. Whereupon *Sueton* ſays, That *Nero* abſtain'd from entring into that Temple. The Fourth had the Charge of Seeing all things done in Decency and Order. This Solemnity laſted ſeveral Days; the Laſt of them being called *Plemochoe*, from the Name of a certain Veſſel uſed in the Ceremony, at which time they filled two with Wine, one toward the Eaſt, and another toward the Weſt, overturning them both after ſaying ſome Prayers. The Proceſſion was from *Eleuſis* to *Athens*, and they made ſeveral Stops by the Way, Singing Hymns, &c. And the *Athenians* had ſuch a Value for theſe Ceremonies, that when reduc'd by their Enemies to the greateſt Straits, the Enjoyment of thoſe Myſteries was the laſt Article they would Capitulate for, and after performing them, the Senate was always called to ſee that every thing had been done as it ought, and the divulging thoſe Myſteries was counted Capital, and yet all this Pompous and Ceremonious Cavalcade was in Veneration of a very ſhameful Object, according to *Tertullian*; who ſays, *Tota in adytis divinitas*, &c. *Simulacrum membri Virilis revelatur*. And *Theodoret*, it was *Natura Muliebris Imago*, which is reckon'd more probable, they took care to conceal it, by Swearing all who were admitted to the Myſteries not to reveal it; yet the Sagacity of the Primitive Chriſtians found it out. *Heſychius*, *Macrobius*, *Tertullian*, *Athenæus*, &c.

ELEUTHERIÆ, certain Feſtivals ſolemniz'd by the *Greeks* every five Years, in Honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius*: and inſtituted by 'em, after they had overthrown 300000 *Perſians*, led by *Mardonius*, near the River *Eſopus*, and delivered *Greece* from the fear of *Perſian* Slavery.

ELEUTHERIUS, 15th. Biſhop of *Rome*, Son of *Abundius*, once Deacon of *Anicetum*, born at *Nicopolis*, a City of *Greece*, Succeeded *Soter*, in the Reign of *Commodus*. He was no ſooner in the Chair, but *Lucius* King of *Britain*, is ſaid to have ſent to him that he might be admitted into the Number of the Chriſtians; who thereupon ſent *Fugatius* and *Damianus* to baptize the People. In his time Chriſtianity greatly encreaſed, eſpecially at *Rome*, where many of the *Roman* Nobility, with their Wives and Children were baptized. He ſate 15 Years and three Months, and died in 192. *Platina*.

ELEUTHERIUS, Exarch of *Ravenna* for the Emperor *Heraclius*; at firſt he Puniſh'd ſuch as rebelled againſt the Emperor, but afterwards aſpiring to be King of *Italy*, he careſs'd the Soldiers with large Gifts, and larger Promiſes, in hopes to render 'em favourable to his Deſigns; but they deteſting his Treacherous Practices, fell upon him, cut off his Head, and ſent it to *Heraclius*, in *Decemb.* 617. *Sueur*.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, a City of *Palæſtine* in the Tribe of *Judah*, 8 Miles from *Hebron* to the Weſt, and 20 from *Jeruſalem*, in the way to *Gaza*. From which Town, as being a noted City, St. *Jerome* takes the Diſtance of ſeveral Places.

ELEUTHERUS, a River of *Phœnicia*, which riſes out of Mount *Libanus*, now call'd *Valania*, if *Poſtellus* and *Pinetus* ſay true. It runs through *Iturea* and *Galilee*, and enters into the Sea, three Miles from *Tyre*, and two from *Sarepta*; where are found great ſtore of Tortoiſes, whoſe Fleſh is very well-taſted.

ELEWARD or **ETHELWARD**, an *Engliſh*-Man, living about the Year, 1090. in the Reign of *William* II. He was Grandſon to King *Ethelred*, as we may Learn from himſelf. He Publiſh'd a Hiſtory of the World in 4 Books, reaching from the Creation, to the end of *Edgar*'s Reign. *William* of *Malmsbury, in Prol. Hiſt. de Reg. Leland de Vir. Illuſt. Angl.* &c.

ELGIN, a ſmall City in the County of *Murray* in *Scotland*, upon the River *Loſſie*, 3 Miles from the Coaſts of the *German* Ocean. It was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, and remarkable for a large and ſtately Church, for Workmanſhip ſcarce Inferior to any in *Europe*, as is ſtill to be ſeen by its Ruins. There are alſo the Ruins of a Caſtle, on an adjacent Hill; and about a Mile from thence, lies the Caſtle *Spynee*, on the Bank of a Lake of the ſame Name; being ſeated in a fruitful Soil, and the Lake is remarkable for its great number of Swans which frequent it, to feed of a certain Herb which never appears above Water.

ELHAM, or *Elibam*, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath, honour'd heretofore with a Palace-Royal, now well inhabited, being pleaſantly ſeated amongſt Woods, on the ſide of a Hill, 58 Miles from *London*.

ELI, High Prieſt and Judge of the *Jews*, after *Sampſon*'s Death; Deſcended from *Ithamar*, the Second Son of *Aaron*. He judged *Iſrael* Forty Years; but neglecting to puniſh the Wickedneſs of his Sons, incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of God, and loſt both his Sons, who were Slain in Battel, at the ſame time when the Ark was alſo taken; upon the News of which he fell from his Seat, and being old and heavy, broke his Neck, in the Ninety eighth Year of his Age, 1 *Sam*.

ELIAS *Levita*, lived in the Laſt Age, and explain'd admirably well what belong'd to the *Maſoreth*, in a Book Entituled, *Maſſoret ham Maſſoret*. He wrote alſo a Dictionary of the Chaldee Paraphraſes, and compos'd a Gloſſary explaining the Hebrew foreign words. This *Rabbi* was an admirable Grammarian, having written ſeveral Books upon that Subject, ſome of which are tranſlated into Latin; and 'tis Father *Simon*'s Opinion, that thoſe who would make themſelves Maſters of the Difficulties of that Language ſhould read this *Rabbi*, upon that Argument.

ELIAS of *Niſibis*, a Grammarian among the *Syrians*, who wrote a *Syriac* Grammar; wherein he obſerves, That the *Hebrews*, *Syrians*, *Perſians*, *Medianites*, *Phœnicians*, *Arabians*, &c. had not Letters enough in their Languages to expreſs the words which they made uſe of; and therefore were forced to make uſe of Points, and read by Conjecture and Tradition.

ELICO, an old *Helvetian Gaul*, who, going to *Rome*, in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, and ſtaying there for ſome Information, had leiſure to reliſh the Plenty, and enquire into the Richneſs of that Country; ſo that returning home, he brought ſome of the Olives and Grapes along with him, to ſhew the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil. This Diſcovery, put the *Gauls* upon a Deſign of paſſing the *Alps*, which to that time, had been look'd upon as an impregnable Barrier, and gave occaſion to the firſt Wars between theſe two Nations. *Plin. lib.* 12. *c.* 1. *Livy*, &c.

ELIDURE, King of *Britain*, and Brother to *Archigallo*, was King three ſeveral times. Firſt, when his Brother was depos'd, whom after five Years, he generouſly reſtor'd to the Crown. Secondly, After his Brother's deceaſe, when he reaſſum'd the Government in his own Right. Thirdly, After he had been unworthily diſpoſſeſs'd by his two younger Brothers, *Vigenius* and *Peredure*, who having divided the Kingdom, died both in a little time, and made way for his Reſtoration.

ELIEZER, a Celebrated *Rabbi* of the *Jews*, wrote a Book Entituled, *The Chapters of* R. Eliezer. The *Jews* look upon this Book, as one of the moſt ancient they have; for according to their Account, He liv'd about the Year 75 of our Saviour. *Morinus* in his Exercitations, upon the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, gives ſome Credit to this Pretence of Antiquity. But afterwards, in his Exercitations upon the *Bible*, he changed his Opinion, and proves by *Eliezer's* making mention of the Greatneſs of the *Arabian* Empire, that he could not write before the 700th. Year of our Lord. He proves by ſeveral other Arguments, that the Book of this *Rabbi*, is no more than a Counterfeit *Eliezer. William Voſtius* tranſlated this Book into Latin, with conſiderable Notes, relating to the Jewiſh Learning. He grants that though this Book of *Eliezer* is not ſo ancient as they pretend, and is likewiſe ſtuff'd with Fables; yet there are ſeveral curious Remarks, very ſerviceable for the clearing the Hiſtory and Traditions of the *Jews*; particularly his Relation, concerning the manner of making the *Teraphims* is worth the peruſal. *Morin. R. Simon.*

ELIJAH, or *Elias*, Surnam'd the *Tiſhbite*, a famous Prophet, flouriſh'd in the time of *Ahab*, and *Ahaziah* Kings of *Iſrael*. He was a hairy Man, and girt about with a Girdle of Hair; Zealous for the Worſhip of God, and wrought ſeveral Miracles. 1 *Kings* 17, 18, &c.

ELIMAND, or *Elimond*, a *Ciſtertian* Monk of *Froimont Beauvaiſe*, liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle containing Forty eight Books, from the Beginning of the World, to 1212. He died in 1223. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

ELIPANDUS, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, an Upholder of the *Neſtorian* Errors, condemn'd by the Synod of *Friuli*, in 791. by that of *Ratisbon*, in 792. and the Council of *Francfort*, in 794. and refuted in a Letter written by *Charlemaigne* himſelf to the *Spaniſh* Biſhops. *Eginharus, in his Life.*

ELIS, a Country of *Peloponneſus*, now call'd *Belvedere*, between *Achaia*, *Meſſenia*, and *Arcadia*: Of which the chief Cities were *Elis*, now call'd alſo *Belvedere*; at this day large, neat, and pleaſantly ſeated upon the River *Peneus*; and *Piſa Olympia*, famous for the Olympick Games, and the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, wherein was the Statue of *Jupiter*, all of Maſſy Gold; and an Ivory Statue of *Phidias*, of an incredible Bigneſs.

ELISHA, the Son of *Shaphat*, called by *Elijah* from the Plough to be a Prophet, and famous for ſeveral Miracles. Vid. 1 *King.* 19. & 2 *King.* 4. 5.

ELIZABETH, Queen of *England*, was the Second Daughter of *Henry* VIII. by *Ann Bullen*, his Second Wife: She ſucceeded her Eldeſt Siſter, Queen *Mary*, in 1558. and was Crowned at *Weſtminſter* on the 15th. of *January*. Queen *Mary* being a Papiſt, had overthrown the Reformation firſt begun in her Father's time, and brought to great Perfection in the Reign of her Brother, King *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth* expell'd Popery, repeal'd all the Acts made in its behalf by her Siſter, and reſtor'd the Reformation. For which ſhe was, by a Bull of Pope *Pius* V. deprived of her Kingdoms; her Subjects abſolv'd from Subjection to her; and all that yielded Obedidence to her, accurſed. Which occaſion'd Plot upon Plot, Rebellion upon Rebellion; the Roman Party being reſolv'd either to cut her off by Treachery, or Dethrone her by Force: but it pleaſed God to defeat all their Attempts, and to bleſs her with a long and proſperous Reign. Memorable among the reſt, was her great Deliverance in 1588. from the *Spaniſh Invaſion*, in vain attempted by *Philip* with a Fleet call'd the *Invincible Armado*; a prodigiour Fleet carrying about Thirty thouſand Land-men, the better part whereof was deſtroyed, ſome by our Fire-ſhips, but moſt by the ſtormy Winds. From which time the Fortune of the *Spaniards* ebb'd as faſt as it flow'd before; the provok'd Queen carrying on the War againſt *Spain* with great Succeſs both in *Europe* and *America*. Their richeſt Fleets ſhe intercepted, and took ſeveral of their Towns. In ſhort, the *Engliſh* became every-where a Terror to the *Spaniards*; and the very Name of our Chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Eſſex*, *Norris*, *Drake* and *Rawleigh*, ſtruck an Awe upon 'em. To make a Diverſion, the *Spaniards* fomented a Rebellion in *Ireland*; the End whereof prov'd fatal both to them and to the *Iriſh*, that Kingdom being at laſt intirely reduc'd by the Queen; who having thus reſtor'd the Reformation, defeated all the Attempts and Conſpiracies againſt her Life, ſuppreſs'd ſeveral Rebellions, baffled the *Spaniſh Invaſion*, now become a Scourge to the Monarchy of *Spain*; began to aſſiſt her Friends againſt their Enemies; the *Scots* ſhe ſuccour'd againſt the *French*, the *French Proteſtants* againſt the Royaliſts, and both againſt the *Spaniard*: The new-ſprung States of *Holland* ſhe cheriſh'd, and maintain'd their Liberty againſt the inſupportable Tyranny of the *Spaniard*: But 'tis to be fear'd, that ſome of theſe Expedients were over-ſtrain'd. The whole Ocean ſhe Commanded. And ſo great was her Fame, that it was reſpected by her very Enemies, as it was even by the *Moſcovites*, *Turks*, *Perſians* and *Tartars*: She is ſaid to have conſented, with much reluctancy, to the Death of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the Mother of King *James* I. her next Succeſſor; who being outed of her Dominions, fled into *England*; where, upon a Charge againſt her, and after a long Impriſonment at *Fotheringhay-Caſtle*, ſhe was at laſt Condemn'd and Beheaded. The Earl of *Eſſex*'s Death was alſo much lamented by the Queen, whoſe Intereſt in her Favour, more than his Crimes, was thought to be the Occaſion of his Fall; and ſhe her ſelf liv'd but two Years after. She was a Queen whoſe incomparable Wiſdom will ever be admir'd by future Ages as the Wonder of her Time. 'Twas in her Reign, that famous Sir *Francis Drake*, in a ſmall Ship call'd the *Pelican*, travell'd round the World in three Years wanting twelve Days; and Sir *Martin Frobiſher*, another of our great Sea-men of this Age, ſail'd to the North-Weſt a great way farther than any had done before him. In the Honour of this Virgin Monarch *Virginia* came to be ſo call'd, but was not own'd as a Publick Intereſt of State till the Year 1606. The Reaſon why this Queen kept Unmarried, is hardly known. Some will have it, That ſhe had a natural Impediment, which in a Marry'd-life might have prov'd Dangerous. Others, That ſhe preferr'd Reigning by her ſelf, without a Coadjutor. Certain it is, that ſhe eluded all the Applications made unto her by ſeveral Princes, and turn'd 'em all to her own Advantage, without yielding to any of 'em: Being a Learned Princeſs, Learning flouriſh'd in her Reign even among thoſe of her Sex. She could ſpeak five or ſix Languages, and tranſlated ſeveral Treatiſes both out of *Greek* and *French* into *Engliſh*. Mathematicks, Geography and Hiſtory, ſhe delighted and had great skill in; which added much to her Fame. She Died in 1603. in the 45th. of her Reign, and 70th. of her Age; and was Buried in *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, leaving her Kinſman, *James* VIth. of *Scotland*, her Succeſſor.

ELIZABETH, or *Iſabeau* Daughter to *Philip* IV. of *France*, and Married in 1308. to *Edward* II. Prince of *Wales*, and afterwards King of *England*. *Froiſart* ſays, She was one of the moſt beautiful Princeſſes of her time. The *Spencers*, King *Edward*'s Favourites diſobliged her, and her Son the Prince: The Queen reſented their miſ-behaviour, to that Degree, that ſhe left the Court, and went into *France*, to *Charles the Fair*, her Brother, as 'tis thought, to concert a Revolution; for taking leave of her Brother, ſhe paſs'd into *Flanders*, and brought over ſome Forces of the E. of *Hainault's*; with which, and the Aſſiſtance of a Factious Party at home, ſhe forc'd the King into a Reſignation, and got her Son *Edward* Crown'd: She's Charg'd with taking too much Liberty, in her Converſation with *Mortimer*, who was ſeiz'd in her Appartment, and put to Death. *Froiſart. Walſingham. Pol. Virgil*, &c.

ELIZABETH or *Iſabel*, of *Caſtile*, Queen of *Spain*, was Daughter to *John* II. King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Portugal*, ſecond Wife of *Henry* IVth. ſhe was born in 1451. and marry'd to *Ferdinand* Vth. King of *Arragon* in 1469. She kept Poſſeſſion of her Royal Birth-Right, notwithſtanding the Competition of her Niece *Jane*, whoſe Pretenſions were perfectly quaſh'd, and her Party ruin'd in the Battel of *Del Toro* in 1676; and thus the Eſtates of *Arragon* and *Caſtile* being united, *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* had their Titles joyn'd in the Government. They conquer'd the Kingdom of *Granada*, expell'd the *Moors* out of *Spain*, and in their Reign, *America* was diſcover'd by *Chriſtopher Columbus*. She was a Princeſs of great Spirit, and both very Enterprizing and Prudent; but we cannot commend her for ſetting up the Inquiſition in her Kingdoms. *Mariana Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 24, &c.

ELIZABETH CLARA EUGENIA, Daughter to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and of *Elizabeth* of *France*; ſhe was her Father's Favourite Daughter, who gave her his Dominions in the Low Countries, and marry'd her to *Albert* VIth. Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* in 1598. She was a Princeſs much eſteem'd, for her Conduct and Religious Diſpoſition.

ELLA, in Latine *Elcebus*, a Town in *Germany*, of the *Lower Alſatia*; ſeated upon the River *Ill*, about two or three Leagues from *Schleſtadt*, and ſomething more than one from *Strasburgh*.

ELLISMERE, a Market Town of *Pimhill* Hundred, in the North Weſt of *Shropſhire*. The Earl of *Bridgwater* is Baron of this Place. 127 Miles from *London*.

ELMACIN (*George*) wrote a Chronicle, in *Arabick*, of the Mahometan Caliphs; beginning with *Mahomet*, and continuing till the Twelfth Age. Printed in 1625. with a *Latin* Verſion, under the Title of *Hiſtoria Saracenica*.

ELNA, a ſmall Town in *Rouſillon*, ſubject to the *French* ſince 1640. It is ſituated on the River *Tech*, about a League from the *Mediterranean*.

ELPHINGSTON, of *Lopnes*, a Family of the Iſland of *Sanda* in *Orkney*, in the North of *Scotland*, deſcended from the Family of *Shanks.* The Predeceſſors of *Lopnes*'s Family went over into *France*; where they had honourable Employments, and return'd again about an Hundred Years ago; particularly one *Raney*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, King *James* Vth's Natural Son, begot on my Lord *Elphingſton*'s Daughter. From him deſcended *Robert Elphingſton*, who was Page to Prince *Henry:* And from him, *John*, Father to Colonel *Robert Elphingſton*, now of *Lopnes*, and Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, for his Majeſty King *William.* The ſaid Colonel having ſuffered much, and being forfeited for his Non-conformity in the late Reigns, went over to *Holland*; where he married *Clara Van Overmeer*, of Honourable Parentage, in *Utrecht*; by whom he has two Sons, *John* and *Albert.* He came over with the Prince of *Orange*, now King *William*, in his Deſcent upon *England*, who hath given him particular Marks of his Favour.

ELPIDIUS, Biſhop of *Laodicea*, took St. *Chryſoſtom*'s part, and ſtoutly defended him before the Emperor *Arcadius*, for which he was unjuſtly Condemned. He flouriſh'd about the beginning of the Fifth Age. *Baron. Annal.*

ELSENORA, *Elſenore*, a noted City of *Denmark*, in the Iſland of *Zeland*; with the Caſtle of *Croneburgh*, which Commands the *Sound.* There is alſo a very good Harbour.

ELSINGBURGH, a ſtrong Fortreſs of *Sueden*, in the Province of *Schoneng*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Zeland*, formerly belonging to the King of *Denmark*; but came into the hands of the *Swedes*, by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, in 1658. The *Danes* re-took it in 1676. but reſtor'd it again the next Year.

ELTHAM, a Market Town in *Black-Heath* Hundred, in the North Weſt of *Kent.* It's a good Town, ſeated amongſt Woods and Parks, and much frequented by Gentry, 8 Miles from *London.*

ELTOR, a City of *Arabia the Stony*; in Latin *Elana*; almoſt in the ſame place where the Children of *Iſrael* arrived out of the *Red-Sea.* A Town of great Trade for thoſe Commodities which are brought out of *India* and the Eaſt, and thence diſperſed over *Egypt* and the bordering Regions.

ELVAS, in Lat. *Helva*, by the *Caſtilians* call'd *Telves*, an Epiſcopal City of *Portugal*, under the Archbiſhop of *Evora.* A ſtrong Town, ſeated upon a Hill, at the foot of which runs a River, about two Leagues from *Guadiana.* The *Moors* fortify'd it, and built therein a fair Moſque, which is now the Cathedral Church. The *Spaniards* beſieged it in vain in 1659. and were defeated not far from it, at the ſame time, by the *Portugueſes.*

ELVIR, the Twenty ſeventh Caliph or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*; who eſcaping into *Egypt*, was receiv'd there as Sovereign Pontiff; and more than that, the *Egyptians* muſter'd all their Forces to dethrone the Reigning Prince, upon whom they look'd as an Uſurper. Who, to divert the Storm, ſent Offers to *Elvir*, to acknowledge him for Sovereign in all things that concern'd Religion; and to receive at his hands the Scimitar and Buskins, the Enſigns of the Sovereigns Authority in Temporals. Which Conditions being agreed to, *Elvir* remain'd Chief Caliph of *Egypt*. *Marmol.* of *Africa.*

ELVIRA, in Lat. *Eliberis*, once a famous City of *Spain*, now a ruin'd Heap in the Kingdom of *Granada*; the Epiſcopal See being tranſlated to *Granada*, that roſe out of the Ruines of it. Chronologiſts are divided in their Opinions, when the famous Council of *Elvira* was held; the Generality aſſign the Year, 305. for the time, under the Pontificate of Pope *Marcellus*, but *Morinus* ſeems to prove clearly, that this Council was before St. *Cyprian*; but let that be as 'twill, this is certain, there were 81 Canons made at it, which are now Extant, with the Learned Notes of *Ferdinand Mendoza*, and *Gabriel Albaſpinaus.* Theſe Canons are ſufficient Teſtimonies of the ſtrict Diſcipline of the Primitive Church. For they refus'd to re-admit thoſe to Communion, though at the point of Death, who had relaps'd into Idolatry. To thoſe, who were guilty of Murther, Sodomy, or who after doing Penance for Fornication, had fallen into't again, *&c.* *Morin. De Pœnitentia.*

ELWANG, a City of *Germany*, in *Suabia*, with a Provoſtſhip. It is ſeated upon the little River of *Jaxt*, in a Country abounding with Corn. The Provoſt of *Elwang* is a Prince of the Empire. It is five German Miles South of *Rotenborg*, and nine North of *Ulm.*

ELY, Lat. *Elia*, or *Helia*, the Name both of an Iſland and City in the North Parts of *Cambridgeſhire.* The Iſland is form'd by the River *Ouſe.* As it lies among Fens and Marſhes, ſo it is counted unhealthful to live in. The City of *Ely*, which is in this Iſland, ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the *Ouſe.* Remarkable for nothing ſo much as her beautiful Cathedral, Dedicated to St. *Ethelred*, and formerly being an Abbey-Church: The Weſt parts whereof, when become a Cathedral, were with great Charge repair'd, or rather new-built by Biſhop *Ridal:* The Ovire and Lanthorn, built by Biſhop *Norwold*; and afterwards finiſh'd by Biſhop *Fordham.* But the firſt Founder of this Church was *Ethelreda*, Wife to *Egfride*, King of the *Northumbers*, who founded here a Nunnery converted to the Uſe of Monks. To whom King *Edgar*, and the ſucceeding Kings, gave ſuch ample Privileges, and fair Poſſeſſions, that *Richard*, Second Abbot, dealt with King *Henry* I. to make this a Dioceſs, and turn the Abbey-Church into a Cathedral. The King aſſented to it; the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſs it was, being allowed three Mannors of this Abbey in Exchange for his Juriſdiction. But the Abbot did not live to enjoy the Fruit of his Induſtry; *Hervy*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, being the firſt that took Poſſeſſion of this new Biſhoprick, *Anno* 1109. with all the Rights or Royalties of a County Palatine in the Iſle: which Rights were afterward taken off, or at leaſt, much diminiſh'd by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. The Dioceſs it ſelf, though of conſiderable Revenue to the Biſhop, reaches no farther than the County of *Cambridge*, and contains but 141 Pariſhes, whereof 75 are Impropriate. It has but one Archdeacon, *viz.* of *Ely*; is, valued in the King's Books at 2134 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* the Clergy's-Tenths amounting to 384 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* *Ely* is 56 Miles from *London.*

ELYSIANS, a People of *Germany*, mention'd by *Tacitus*; where are now the *Sileſians*, whoſe Chief City was *Carrodunum*, now *Cracovia.*

ELYSIUM, or *Elyſian Fields*, a certain place which the Poets feign'd, to be the Habitation of the Bleſſed. *Virgil* ſpeaks of the *Elyſian Fields* in *Bœotia*; and *Tibullus* and *Propertius* confirm the ſame thing. But *Homer* was the firſt that ever made mention of this *Elyſium*, in the 4th. Book of his *Odyſſes:* As alſo *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Sertorius*, and his Conſolation of *Apollonius.*

ELZIVIRS, the Name of certain Printers, in *Holland*, who got a great Reputation in the World, by the vaſt number of Books which they publiſh'd in lovely Characters; of which the laſt was *Daniel Elzivir*, who died at *Amſterdam*, in the Year 1680.

EMANUEL I. *Comnenus*, the Son of *John Comnenus*, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; preferr'd to the Empire before his Elder Brother *Iſaac*, ſo much noted for his cruel Diſpoſition, and proneneſs to Paſſion. He marry'd *Gertrude*, the Siſter of *Conradus* the Emperor of *Germany*; who, to deliver his near Relation from the Neighbourhood of the Infidels, joyn'd with *Ludovicus the Younger*, and both together undertook an Expedition into the Eaſt. But ſuch was the Jealouſie of the perfidious Greek, that he did all he could to deſtroy both his Friends, by mixing the Meal with which he ſupply'd the Soldiers with Lime and Plaiſter; and by the means of falſe Guides, deliver'd 'em into the hands of the *Turks*, in 1147. So that hardly a tenth part of the Army eſcaped. And in their return, he laid Ambuſcades for them too. *Roger*, King of *Sicily*, deteſting his Perfidiouſneſs, drove him into *Conſtantinople:* And having at length broken his Faith with the *Venetians*, he was by them compell'd to ſue for Peace. Confiding in Judicial Aſtrology, he made an unfortunate War with the *Turks* and *Hungarians*, and dyed in 1180. after he had reigned 37 Years. *Nicetas lib.* 2. *Chr. Otho. Friſingen. Guliel. Tyrius, lib.* 15. *&* 16.

EMANUEL II. ſucceeded his Father, *John Palæologus*, in 1384. Soon after, *Conſtantinople* being beſieged by the *Turks*, in regard that *Pera*, the Suburbs of that City, belong'd to the *Genoeſes*, *Boucicaut*, Martial of *France*, made haſte to his Relief, while he himſelf went about to all the Courts of *Europe*, begging for Aid. In which Progreſs he ſtaid two Years at *Paris*; till hearing of the Overthrow of *Bajazet* by *Tamerlain*, he return'd to *Conſtantinople.* But meeting afterwards with no better Succeſs, about the Year 1419. he reſigned the Empire to his Son *John Palæologus*; and aſſuming the Name of *Matthew*, took upon him a Religious Habit, and died in a Monaſtery, in 1425. *Bzovius*, A.C. 1472. Numb. 56. *Spondan. Annal.*

EMANUEL, King of *Portugal*, Son of *John*, Duke of *Viſco*, and Grandchild of *Edward*, ſucceeded *John* II. who died without Iſſue. The Proſperity of his Reign, and the Succeſs of his Enterprizes, gave him the Reputation of a Fortunate Prince; for he conſtrain'd the Jews to be Baptiz'd, expell'd the *Moors*, and took ſeveral Towns in *Africa*, and diſcover'd divers Places upon the Coaſts of *Æthiopia*, and the Kingdom of *Congo.* Which was the reaſon the *Portugueſes* call'd his Reign of 26 Years, the *Golden Age.* He married *Iſabel* and *Mary*, Daughters to *Ferdinand* Vth. the King of *Caſtile*, the one after the other, by the Diſpenſation of Pope *Alexander* VI. King *Emanuel* was a Lover of Learning, and wrote Commentaries of the *Indies.* He died in 1521.

EMANUEL *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*, ſirnamed *Iron-head*, was the Son of *Charles* III. and *Beatrix* of *Portugal:* At firſt deſign'd for the Church; but upon the Death of his Brothers, was ſent, at 20 years of Age, into *Germany*; where *Charles* V. made him Knight of the Golden Fleece, in 1548. He was General of the Imperial Army at the Siege of *Metz*, and at the Battel of St. *Quintins*; where he gain'd a Victory from the *French*, in 1557. Upon which, Peace enſuing, he married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Francis* I. and by that Marriage recover'd the Territories which his Father had loſt. He was a Prince, Prudent, Fortunate, Couragious, and Eminent for his Piety, and Love of Learning and Learned Men. He follow'd *Philip*, King of *Spain*, into *England*; and was created Knight of the Garter, in 1554. and died in 1580. *Guichen. Hiſt. Savoy.*

EMDEN, in Lat. *Embda*, the Capital City of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, ſeated upon the River *Embs*; in great requeſt for the Conveniency of a ſpacious Harbour with a deep Channel, that admits Ships of great burthen; which has made the Place a Town of great Trade. The City is large, and well built; defended by two Caſtles, of which one ſtands upon the Port, at the mouth of the *Embs*, in the little Sea of *Dollert*. The Town-Houſe is a magnificent Structure. At firſt, the City was under Counts of its own; but encreaſing both in Buildings and Inhabitants, through the confluence of Proteſtants who fled from the Duke of *Alva*'s Severity, it put it ſelf under the Protection of the *Hollanders*, who ſtill continue a Garriſon there. They revolted from their Count, which obliged them to put themſelves under the Protection of the *Dutch*. Whereupon Count *Edzard* retir'd into *Germany*, and his Son *Emmon* endeavoured to aſſert his Right to the City, but was defeated in the Attempt. He afterwards married his Daughter to his Brother *John*, by the Diſpenſation of the Pope. In 1606. Peace was made betwixt this City and that Count, by the Interceſſion of the King of *England*. Since which time, it has been governed by Magiſtrates, but depends on the States-General. *(Bertius.)* Long. 28. 24. Lat. 53. 35.

EMBRUN, or *Ambrun*, in Lat. *Eborodunum*, an Archiepiſcopal City in the *Dauphinate*, Metropolis of the Maritime *Alps*, and Capital of a ſmall Province call'd *Embrunois*, ſeated upon the Flat of a ſteep Rock, upon the River *Durance*, that Waſhes the Root of it. This City is very Ancient, and always kept ſo good a Correſpondence with the *Romans*, that *Nero* endow'd them with Right of the *Latins*, and *Galba* augmented their Privileges. It is ſtill a City in good Requeſt, and is the Seat of a Bayliff, a Judge-Royal, and a Judge of the Archbiſhops Court. The Archbiſhops of this City take the Title of Princes of *Embrun*, Counts of *Guilleſtre* and *Beaufort*; and formerly were Chamberlains of the Empire. Ten of 'em have been Canoniz'd for Saints. In 1583. the Proteſtants took it, and found abundance of Riches in their Churches; particularly one ſilver Image of the *Virgin*, weighing 500 Crowns; another of St. *Marcellin*, weighing 1000. It had ſeven Pariſh-Churches, whereof two were then burnt, and the Citadel was ſince turn'd into a Convent of *Capuchins*. It was taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, with other of the Allies, on the 17th. of *September*, 1692. after about ten days Siege; the Duke finding there 20 Pieces of Canon, and great quantity of Proviſions: He had 40000 Livres Contribution from the City, and ſeized 60000 of the King's Money. In 1290. a Council was held here: And it is alſo remarkable for the Quarrels betwixt the *Jeſuits* and *Janſeniſts*. It lies 7 Leagues from *Gap*, 23 from *Grenoble*, and 37 from *Lyons*.

EMIR-ALEM, in *Turkey*, is the Maſter of all the Standards, Colours, and Enſign-Bearers. When the *Sultan* goes to War, the *Emir-Alem* marches immediately before him, having a little Standard, carry'd before him, half White, half Green, as a Mark of his Office: After which are born the *Sultan*'s ſix Royal Standards. *Ricaut.* of the *Ottom. Empire*.

EMMAUS, a Town of *Judea*, about two Leagues from *Jeruſalem*; where Chriſt firſt made himſelf known, by breaking of Bread, after his Reſurrection.

EMMERIC, vulgarly *Embric*, Lat. *Emmerica*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Cleves*; Large, Beautiful and Wealthy; ſeated upon the *Rhine*, between *Cleves* and the Fort of *Skenk*, being about two Hours from each. It belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but was garriſon'd by the *Hollanders* a long time, who took it from the *Spaniards* in 1600.

EMPEDOCLES, a Native of *Agrigentum*, now *Gergenti*, in *Sicily*, both Philoſopher, Poet and Hiſtorian; liv'd about the 84th. Olympiad, which was in the Year of *Rome*, 310. He wrote of the Nature of Bodies in Verſe; for which he is applauded by *Lucretius*. He was the Diſciple of *Telauges*, the Scholar of *Pythagoras*, and therefore thought it not fitting that any thing which liv'd or mov'd ſhould be fed upon. He taught, That the Seat of the Soul was not in the Head, but in the Breaſt, and ſcattered in the Blood; and, That the quickeſt Senſe of Feeling, was where was moſt of the Soul, or Spirit of Life. He always went richly Clad, and Crown'd with a Coronet of Gold. He was wont to reproach his Fellow-Citizens, for running after Pleaſures, as if they thought they were to die the ſame day; and for building Houſes, as if they were to live for ever. He is ſaid to have thrown himſelf into one of the Mouths of *Mount Ætna*, affecting Divine Honour by a ſudden diſappearing out of the World. Though others ſay, He fell into the Sea, and was drown'd. *Plutarch, Diogenes Laert. Voſſius.*

EMPEROR, Lat. *Imperator*, a Name which the *Romans* gave to all the Generals of an Army. But in a ſtrict ſence, that General was call'd more particularly *Imperator*, or Emperor, who having won ſome ſignal Victory, was ſo ſaluted by the Acclamations of the Soldiers, and afterwards honour'd with the ſame Title by a Decree of Senate. To which purpoſe, he ought to have gain'd a Battel wherein 10000 had been ſlain on the Enemies ſide; or elſe to have Conquer'd ſome very conſiderable City. *Cæſar* was call'd *Emperor* by the *Roman* People, to denote his Sovereign Power over the Republick. But at preſent, he is only call'd Emperor, who is Chief of the *German* Empire. *Vid. Germany.*

EMPIRE, The Name of a large Extent of Country under one Sovereign: There are four Famous Empires in Hiſtory: The *Aſſyrian*, *Perſian*, *Grecian* and *Roman*; which latter, ſome pretend, is ſtill remaining in the Empire of *Germany*: Of this, we ſhall ſpeak more at large, under *Germany*; But here it may not be improper to dilate a little, upon the Diviſion and Fall of the Roman Empire. As to the Diviſion of the Empire, we are to underſtand that *Conſtantine* the Great divided the Empire among his 3 Sons. *Conſtantius* had *Greece*, *Aſia* and *Egypt* for his Share. This Prince fixt his Royal Seat at *Conſtantinople*, and he and his Succeſſours were call'd Eaſtern Emperours: *Conſtans* and *Conſtantine* had all the Reſt: *Italy*, *Africk* and *Illyrium* being the Dominions of the firſt; and *Gaul*, *Spain* and Great *Britain*, were enjoy'd by the latter; and theſe two were call'd Emperours of the Weſt; from this time, being the Year of our Lord 339, the Eaſt was govern'd by the Greek, and the Weſt by the Latin Emperours. The Weſtern Empire continued to *Auguſtus Romulus*, call'd, *Auguſtulus*, upon the Account of his Minority, who loſt it in 476. *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, together with the *Goths* and *Lombards* poſſeſſing thoſe Dominions for three hundred Years. In the Year five hundred ſixty ſeven, the Eaſtern Emperour held the Exarchate in *Italy* againſt them; which *Charlemagne* ſettled upon the Popes in 774. This Diviſion of the Empire, occaſion'd the Diſtinction of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches: See *Sigonius*, *Platina*, *Baronius*, &c. Under *Honorius* and *Valentinian* the IIId. in the Vth Cent. The Roman Empire declin'd apace; barbarous Nations, who had been often repuls'd beyond the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, (which were as it were, the *Barriere*'s of the Empire) paſs'd theſe Rivers in ſeveral Places, and began to poſſeſs themſelves of many Roman Provinces. The *Cimbri* inhabiting the *Peninſula*, now call'd *Jutland*, Part of *Denmark*, were the firſt *Barbarians*, that, marching over all *Germany*, made an Invaſion upon the Dominions of the *Roman*'s, but theſe Nations were entirely defeated by *Marius*. The Old *Saxons* were very formidable on both ſides of the *Elbe*, till being broken by *Charlemagne*, they were oblig'd to change the Seat of the War, and turn their Expedition upon *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, where with the Reſt of the *Huns*, they begun the Kingdom of *Hungary*. All thoſe Nations which were ſettled between the *Rhine*, the *Iſſal*, the *Elbe*, the *Saal*, and the *Maine*, as far as the Ocean, entring into a Confederacy, took the Name of *Franks*, (about the time of the Emperour *Galienus*,) to ſhow their Reſolution to maintain their Liberty againſt the *Romans*, whom they chas'd out of *Gaul*. The *Marcomanni*, who inhabited all the Tract of Land, from the *Maine* to the Head of the *Danube*, made an Irruption into *Bohemia*. The *Quadi*, dwelling in the Modern *Moravia* and the *Germans*, being a Collection of all the Gauliſh Nations, ſeiz'd upon the Country, quitted by the *Marcomanni*, and held it a long time; but at laſt, they repaſt the *Rhine*; and making War upon the *Romans* in *Gaul*, from whence they came Originally, ſeiz'd upon that part of the Country, where the *Griſons* live now. The *Burgundians*, who dwelt in the Modern Great *Poland* between the *Oder* and the *Viſtula*, ſeiz'd upon part of the Country deſerted by the *Germans* above-mentioned, being now called the Territories of *Wirtenburg* and *Briſgaw*, from whence pouring into *Gaul*, much about the ſame time with the *Francks*, they there Erected the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. The *Lombards* being then planted in part of that which is now call'd the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, between the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, ſet up a Kingdom in *Italy*. The *Suevi*, i. e. thoſe People who were ſeated between the *Elbe*, the *Saal*, the Foreſt of *Bohemia* and the *Maine*, (at preſent call'd *Miſnia*, on this ſide the *Elbe*, the Principality of *Anhalt*, *Voitland*, and part of the *Upper* Palatinate) fought the *Romans*, and ſettled themſelves on this ſide the *Danube*, as far as the Lake of *Conſtans*, in the Modern *Suabia*. The *Goths*, who were ſeated all along the *Viſtula*, as far as the Mouth of it, in the *Mare Suevicum*, or Baltick-Sea, ſet up two Kingdoms, One in *Italy*, call'd the Kingdom of the *Oſtrogoths*, and the other in *Spain*, call'd that of the *Viſigoths*. The *Vandals* who kept the Name, which they had in Common with the Reſt of the People of *Vandalie*, made great Conqueſts in *Spain* and *Africa*. *Maimburg. Hiſt.* of Arrianiſm. See *Germany*.

EMPORIÆ, *Ampurias* by the Moderns, and *Caſtel Aragoneſe*, an Epiſcopal City of *Sardigna*. 'Tis ſaid that the Biſhoprick is now united to that of *Torre*, which is another City of the ſame *Sardigna*: it is ſeated in the Weſtern part of the Iſland, on that ſide next *Corſe*, upon the River *Termo*. The City is well fortify'd with a good Haven, and a fair Citadel; and it was call'd *Caſtel-Aragoneſe*, becauſe it was the firſt which the *Aragonians* took in the Land of *Sardignia*. *Baudrand.*

EMPORICUS SINUS, *Golpho di Sala*, where ſtands the City of *Salé*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*. *Baudrand.*

EMPORIUM, *Empoli*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Florence*, ſeated upon the River *Arno*, 20 Miles from *Florence* to the Weſt, and 30 from *Piſa* to the Eaſt; under the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*.

EMPULUM, now *Sancto Elpidio*, a large Town in *La Marca d' Ancona*, upon the Sea-coaſt, 6 Miles from *Firmo* to the Weſt: Though others will have it to be *Clavello*, a Caſtle upon the ſame Shore. *Baudrand.*

EMS, in Latin, *Amaſius*, and *Amiſius*, a River of *Germany*, ariſing in the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, in *Weſtphalia*, near the Town of *Ramſel*; it runs near *Munſter*, to *Varendorp*, &c. and at laſt, being encreas'd by ſeveral Rivers, falls into the Sea, near *Embden* in Eaſt *Freizland*.

ENCELADUS, the Son of *Titan* and *Terra*, the Biggeſt of all the Gyants that fought againſt *Jupiter*: by him therefore burnt to Death with Lightning, and thruſt under *Mount-Ætna*.

ENCHUYSEN, *Enchuſa*, a City of the *Low-Countries* in *NorthHolland*, large and beautiful; with ſeveral Canals, and a good Harbour on the *Zuyder-zee*. The Sea environs it on each ſide, and makes almoſt a Peninſula of it. It is three Leagues from *Hoorne*, and between five and ſix from *Amſterdam*. It was Burnt in the Year 1279. *William*, Count of *Holland*, endow'd it with Privileges, 1355. and encompaſſed it with Walls. It was the firſt City that ſhook off the Spaniſh Yoak, in 1572. after the Taking of *Briel*, and was much enlarg'd in 1591.

ENCOENIA, certain Feſtivals ſolemniz'd by the Jews, in remembrance of the Purification of the Temple by *Judas Macchabæus*, after it had been Prophan'd and Plunder'd by *Antiochus*. 1 *Maccab*. 4. and 2. 10. *Joan*. 10. 22. *Joſeph. Hiſt. Jud*. l. 12.

ENCRATITÆ, Hereticks of the Second Age, that ſprung from *Mercion*, *Saturninus* and *Tatianus*. They condemn'd Marriage, and forbid their Diſciples the Uſe of Wine and Fleſh. This Hereſie vaniſh'd of it ſelf. *Irenæus*, l. 1. c. 31. *Theod. Hær. Fab*. l. 1. *Baron*. A. C. 179.

ENDYMION, the 12th. King of *Elis*, in *Peloponneſus*, expell'd his Kingdom for being vanquiſh'd at the Olympick-Games: Upon which he retir'd into *Caria*, to the Mountain *Latmos*; where he apply'd himſelf to the Obſervation of the Stars, but chiefly of the Moon: Which gave the Poets an Occaſion to feign that he was belov'd by the Moon, who came to viſit him every Night, as he lay a-ſleep upon the top of that Hill.

ENGEDI, a City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*, now in Ruines. The Soil about it was extreamly fertile, and celebrated by *Solomon* for the Vineyards that enrich'd it. *Cantic*. 1.

ENGELBERT, an Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Aymont*, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Beginning and End of the Roman Empire. He lived in the latter end of the thirteen Century. *Simler* and *Voſſius*.

ENGERIACUM, *St. Jean d' Angeli*, a Town of *Xantoign*, upon the River *Vultumna*, or *La Boutonne*; formerly fortified by thoſe of the Reformed Religion, but diſmantl'd by *Lewis* XIII. two Leagues from the Confines of *Poitou*.

ENGERN, Lat. *Angria*, a Town of *Germany*, in the County of *Ravenſperg*, in *Weſtphalia*, about ſeven or eight Leagues from *Munſter*: where (as they ſay) is to be ſeen the Tomb of *Witichind*, Duke of the *Saxons*. Famous in the time of *Charlemaigne*. *Morery*.

ENGIA, or *Egina*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, toward *Europe*, at the Mouth of a Bay of the ſame Name; to the Eaſt of *Sacania*, a Province of the *Morea*. It is about 36 Miles in compaſs: But the Shore is ſo Rocky, that in all the whole Circuit of the Iſland there is no place where a Ship of any burthen can caſt Anchor; ſo that all Veſſels that come near it, are forc'd to ride between *Engia* and *Moni*; as the *Venetian* Fleet was conſtrain'd to doe during the War of *Candy*. There are in this Iſland ſuch infinite numbers of Red Partridge, that the Inhabitants are conſtrain'd, in the Spring-time, to ſeek out their Neſts and break their Eggs, to prevent their devouring the Seed in the Ground. There are ſtill to be ſeen the Remains of two Temples, famous in Antiquity; the one dedicated to *Venus*, the other to *Jupiter*; and among the reſt of the Ruines, 20 Columns of the *Dorick* Order, with their Architraves, very beautiful for their Symmetry. The City of *Engia*, the Capital of the Iſland, was formerly a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*. Heretofore it was under the Sovereignty of *Galeotto Malateſta*, Son-in-Law to *Antonio*, King of *Bæotia*; then it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*. *Barbaroſſa* took it in 1537. But in 1654. *Moroſini*, the *Venetian* Proveditor, ſtorm'd and re-took the Fortreſs of *Engia*, and ruin'd the Fortifications.

ENGLAND, a flouriſhing Kingdom in *Great Britain*, is the beſt and largeſt part of the whole Iſland: Which being divided into Three principal Parts, *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, is that which takes up the South Parts; *Scotland* lying Northward from it, and *Wales* Weſtward from the Middle Parts of it. The Rivers *Twede* and *Solway* part it from *Scotland*; and the *Dee*, from a ſmall part of *Wales*. In relation to Foreign Countries it is bounded Eaſtward by the German Ocean, which ſeparates it from the *Low-Countries*, Southward by the Channel which divides it from *France*; and Weſtward, by the *Iriſh* Sea, or *St. George's Channel*, which parts it from *Ireland*. Thus it contains in Length, from North to South, as from *Berwick upon Twede*, to *Portſmouth* in *Hampſhire*, 320 Miles. And in Breadth, where broadeſt, as from *Dover* to the *Lands-End*, which is from Eaſt to Weſt, is 230 Miles. In reference to the Globe, it lies between the 50th and 57th. Deg. of North Latitude, the Longeſt Day, in the moſt Northern Parts, being 17 Hours and better. It took its Name from the *Angles*, an Ancient People of *Jutland*, in *Denmark*, who joyned with their Neighbours, the *Saxons*, in the Conqueſt of *Britain*. And this Name was given it by a Special Proclamation of *Egbert*, the firſt ſole Monarch of *England* ſince the Heptarchy. In the Reign of the *Saxon* King, *Alfred*, about 800 Years ago, *England* was firſt divided into Shires, or Counties, which are now forty in number *viz*. 18 Maritime, and 22 Inland, moſt of which take their Name from the reſpective Chief Towns. The Maritime Counties are, *Cornwal*, *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Hampſhire*, *Suſſex*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*. The Inland Counties are, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Stafford*, *Shropſhire*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Gloceſter*, *Wilts*, *Berks*, *Buckingham*, *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, *Hartford*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Oxford*, *Warwich*, *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Leiceſter*; of all which Counties, as *Yorkſhire* is much the biggeſt, ſo is *Rutland* the leaſt. In point of Situation, *Derbyſhire* may be look'd upon as the Heart of the Kingdom. Now moſt Counties are ſub-divided into Hundreds; and theſe into Tythings, a Hundred containing ten Tythings, every Tything ten Families; only *Durham* is divided into Wakes; *Nottingham* into Wapentakes; *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Northumberland*, into Wards; *Yorkſhire* into three Ridings; *Kent* into five Lathes; *Suſſex* into ſix Rapes; *Lincolnſhire* into theſe three Parts, *Linſey*, *Keſteven*, and *Holland*. For the Publick Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by Itinerant Judges, *England* is divided into ſix Circuits, each containing a certain number of Counties, wherein the Judges appointed by the King take a Progreſs twice a Year. The Juſtices of *Oyer*, and Kings at Arms, make but two Parts of it, *viz*. North and South; the firſt containing all the Counties on the North-ſide; and the other, all on the South-ſide of the River *Trent*. For the Church-Government, *England*, without *Wales*, is divided into 23 Dioceſes, or Biſhopricks, whereof two are Archbiſhopricks; and each Dioceſs into a certain number of Pariſhes. The two Archbiſhopricks are *Canterbury* and *York*: The firſt containing part of *Kent*, in all 257 Pariſhes and that of *York*, the better part of *Yorkſhire*, and all *Nottinghamſhire*, in all 581 pariſhes. The other Biſhopricks are theſe following, with the Extent of their ſeveral Dioceſes, and Number of Pariſhes; (*viz*) *London*, which takes up all *Middleſex*, all *Eſſex*, and part of *Hartfordſhire*, 625 Pariſhes. *Durham*, all the County of that Name, with part of *Northumberland*, and part of *Yorkſhire*, 135 Pariſhes. *Wincheſter*, all *Hampſhire*, with the Iſle of *Wight*, *Surrey*, and the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, 362 Pariſhes. *Ely*, all *Cambridgeſhire*, 141 Pariſhes. *Lincoln*, the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Huntington*, and part of *Hartford*, 1255 Pariſhes. *Norwich*, all *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 1181 Pariſhes. *Hereford*, all *Herefordſhire*, and part of *Shropſhire*, 313 Pariſhes. *Worceſter*, all *Worceſterſhire*, and part of *Warwickſhire*, 241 Pariſhes. *Bath* and *Wells*, all *Somerſetſhire*, 388 Pariſhes. *Chicheſter*, all *Suſſex*, 250 Pariſhes. *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, all *Derbyſhire* and *Staffordſhire*, with a good part of *Warwickſhire* and *Shropſhire*, 557 Pariſhes. *Exeter*, all *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal*, 604 Pariſhes. *Saliſbury*, all *Barkſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, 544 Pariſhes, *Carliſle*, all *Weſtmorland*, and part of *Cumberland*, 93 Pariſhes. *Rocheſter*, part of *Kent*, 98 Pariſhes. *Oxford*, all *Oxfordſhire*, 195 Pariſhes. *Cheſter* all *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*, with part of *Cumberland* and *Yorkſhire*, 256 Pariſhes. *Gloceſter* all *Gloceſterſhire*, 267 Pariſhes. *Peterborough*, *Rutland* and *Northamptonſhire*, 293 Pariſhes. *Briſtol*, the City of that Name, and all *Dorſetſhire*, 236 Pariſhes. *Man*, the Iſle of *Man*, 17 Pariſhes. Of all which Biſhopricks, there are but five within the Province of *York*; all the reſt belong to the Province of *Canterbury*. Theſe are the preſent Sub-diviſions of *England*, But when the *Romans* were poſſeſſed of it, they divided it only into Two Parts, (*viz*.) *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*: And *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, the North, and *Wales*, was by them all called *Britannia Secunda*. Their particular Diviſions were not of the Country it ſelf, but of the Inhabitants; as the *Atrebatii*, who inhabited *Barkſhire*, *Belgæ*, *Somerſet*, *Hampſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*. *Brigantes*, who poſſeſſed moſt part of the North of *England*. *Cantiani*, who inhabited *Kent*, *Catieuchlani*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford* and *Hertfordſhire*. *Coritani*, *Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Northampton* and *Derby*. *Cornavii*, *Cheſter*, *Shropſhire*, *Worceſter Stafford* and *Warwickſhire*. *Danmonii*, *Cornwal*, and *Devonſhire*. *Dobuni*, *Gloceſter* and *Oxfordſhire*. *Durotriges*, *Dorſetſhire*. *Iceni*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Huntington* and *Cambridge*. *Ottadini*, *Northumberland*. *Regni*, *Suſſex* and *Surry*. *Trinobantes*, *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*. In the time of the *Anglo-Saxons*, *England* was divided into ſeven Kingdoms. See *Heptarchy*.

chy. The Country is generally flat and open, not over-grown with wild and unwholſom Foreſts, nor over-topp'd with dreadful high Mountains, as are moſt Countries in *Europe*: None freer from hurfull and ravenous Beaſts, from venomous Serpents; and noiſom Flyes and Vermin; water'd with the *Thames*, the *Medway*, *Severn*, *Ouſe*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Tees*, *Tine*, and *Twede*: Of all which in their proper places. The greateſt Inconveniency here, comes from the Nature of the Air, being for the moſt part Groſs, Moiſt, and impregnated with the Saltneſs of the Sea. The Weather very Changeable and Irregular; yet, for the moſt part, Cloudy and Rainy, eſpecially in the Fall and Winter. For Food, no Country is more plentiful, either of Corn or Paſture for Man and Beaſt; and tho' we have abundance of Heaths, yet they afford wherewithal to feed a world of Sheep. For Dainties and Variety, *England*, is ſtock'd with Fallow-Deer beyond any part of *Europe*. Hares and Conies, Tame and Wild Fowl, Eatable Roots and Herbs, Fruits of moſt ſorts, it has abundance of: And ſo conſtant are theſe things in *England*, by reaſon of the clemency of the air, that it has not felt a Famine for ſeveral Ages. The Sea and Rivers, on the other ſide, furniſh us with all manner of Fiſh. 'Tis true, for want of Sun, we have little or no Wine of our own growth; though for ſeveral Years, with ſome care and Induſtry, we have as good Grapes as in moſt Parts of *France*. For common Drink, we have the beſt Beer and Ale in *Europe*; ſome whereof is brewed to that Strength, and brought to that Perfection, that both for Strength and fineneſs, 'tis not Inferior to ſome ſorts of Wine. For Cloaths, Engliſh Wool is Famous all over the World, both for its Fineneſs and Goodneſs; of which excellent Broad-Cloths are made, and that in ſuch quantity as to ſupply not only *England*, but other Countries far and near; eſpecially *Germany*, *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, *Turkey* and *Perſia*, to the great Benefit of this Kingdom. For the Advancement of which Manufacture, Fullers-earth is no where elſe found in that abundance and excellency as it is in *England*. To make Linen, there is alſo a great deal of good and proper Soil for Flax and Hemp. Nor is there any where greater Plenty of excellent Leather for all manner of Uſe. And as *England* ſwarms with Conies, perhaps beyond all other Countries, their Fur is of great Uſe for the Making of Hats. For Building of Houſes, we want neither Lime nor Brick. Timber, excepting Deal, is plentifull enough, and that Supply'd from *Norway*. For Shipping, no where better Oak; and for Fewel, we have not only Wood, but great Plenty of Coals. Horſes and Dogs of all ſorts, ſizes and uſes. Flowers of all ſorts. Laurel and Roſemary thrive here to Admiration: And for Phyſical Uſes, we ſcarce want any Simple. *England* does alſo yield abundance of excellent Saffron, Licoriſh and Honey: With Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, and Silver Mines. Iron, in *Suſſex*, and ſeveral other Parts of the Kingdom; Lead, in *Derbyſhire* chiefly; Copper, in *Cumberland*; Tin, in *Cornwal*: And Silver Mines, in *Lancaſhire*, *Durham* and *Cornwal*; but theſe lying too deep, turn to no account. Here are alſo abundance of Baths and Mineral-Waters. To Enlarge a little further upon this Subject, it may not be improper to take notice, That amongſt other Subterranean Riches, *England* abounds with Mines of Lead more than any part of the known World, the Manufacturing of which hath been improved in this preſent Age, by the Invention of an Engine with Rollers, to draw it into ſheets of the uſual breadth of any thickneſs, and above twice as long as any Plumber can caſt, which being more ſolid, ſmooth, and exactly equal, this Mill'd Lead may be admitted a great deal lighter for the Benefit of Coverings, which makes it Cheaper, and yet much better for covering Churches, Houſes, and all other Purpoſes, that Sheet-lead has been applied to, and the thinner Sorts for many other Uſes, which Caſt-lead was wholly unfit for, particularly that of 3.*lib.* to the Foot-Square faſtned by ſmall Nails of a mix'd Metal agreeable to the Lead, is by Experience upon many Ships found to be an excellent Invention of ſheathing for the better Preſervation of the Plank and Seams, certain Security againſt the Worm; and for benefit of Sailing, above the beſt Eaſt-*India* Wood-ſheathing (which is a Foreign Production) and (with regard to its Duration, and the Graving ſaved) above Cent. *per* Cent. cheaper than the ordinarieſt Streights ſheathing hitherto uſed, as has been manifeſtly proved in ſeveral Papers, publiſhed by Mr. *Tho. Hale*, the preſent Proprietor (with Mr. *Cha. Hale* his Son) of the Lead-Mill at *Deptford*, which was the firſt Engine erected by this Invention; the Sole Exerciſe of which, for a Term of twenty five Years, was granted by an Act of Parliament about thirty Years ago, to Sir *Philip Howard*, and Sir *Francis Watſon*, with whom and ſome other Partners, the ſaid Mr. *Tho. Hale* was originally concerned in the ſaid Invention, and wherein his ſhares were greater than any of the reſt, who at length were all tired out with the continual Diſcouragements, Difficulties and Troubles they encounter'd in the current Exerciſe of their Work, from Objections and Stories rais'd againſt it by its Enemies, whoſe private Profit obliged them to make all the Intereſt they could to obſtruct its Progreſs, wherein they ſucceeded ſo well, that the ſame after twelve Years time, when twenty Ships of the Royal Navy had been ſheathed therewith, was totally diſcontinued there, upon violent Suggeſtions, (after all other Objections anſwered by Experience) that they had diſcovered a venomious corroding Quality in this Lead-ſheathing, that in a very extraordinary manner did eat and decay the Bolts and Rudder Irons, and they having declined the Work, and parted with their Shares to the ſaid *Cha. Hale*, his ſaid Father, and he, by their indefatigable Pains and Induſtry have ſo convinc'd the World of the Excellency and Uſefulneſs of this Invention for ſheathing of Ships, as well as covering Houſes, *&c.* that they have ſince ſheathed divers Merchant Men, for the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies*, and which having returned with their Lead-ſheathings much to the Satisfaction of their Owners, they lately delivered in a Propoſal, at a General Court of the *Engliſh* Eaſt-*India* Company for their Countenance and Encoument of this Lead-ſheathing, if upon Examination they ſhould find it deſerved it, which they referred to the Conſideration of their Court of Directors, who upon Enquiry into the thing, and the Objections againſt it, 21 *Sept.* 99. Ordered, That it be recommended to the Owners of ſuch Ships as ſhould be freighted by that Company to prefer this Lead-ſheathing, and in Teſtimony of their full Approbation thereof, the firſt Ship they had of their own, and which they deſigned to remain long a Coaſter in the Eaſt-*Indies*, they order'd to be ſheathed with this Lead wholly up from the Keel, as high as any Wood-ſheathing is brought on; ſome others having (by the Ship-wrights impoſing upon them, under pretence, that Boats and Lyters would rub off the Lead) ſheathed above, about one 3d or one 4th part with Boards. The preſent Navy-Board alſo, that they might have a Trial thereof within their own ordering, and obſervation, ſheathed the *Germoon* Prize with this Lead, about *Octob.* 98. being bound to the Weſt-*Indies*, at whoſe return (unleſs they ſhall be otherwiſe ſatisfied ſooner) if they find her ſheathing holds good, as others have done, it is to be hoped they will reſtore the Uſe thereof to the Service of the Navy again. The Plumbers alſo have been as induſtrious as the Ship-wrights, to decry this Lead for covering Houſes, *&c.* all they could; but finding by the great Diligence and Application of Mr. *Hale*, it will at laſt obtain, ſome of them now begin to cry it up as much, and have ſet up Engines to mill it themſelves; ſo that it is not to be doubted, but this uſeful Invention will in a little time advance into general and conſtant Practice to the great Benefit of the Publick, as well as of thoſe that ſhall uſe it. As to the Inhabitants, the *Engliſh* are Originally a Compound Nation of *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*, not without ſome mixture of *Britiſh* and *Romiſh* Blood. And as the Countrey is Temperate and Moiſt, ſo they have naturally the Advantage of a clear Complexion. Their Stature is comely, their Countenance graceful; but for Tallneſs and Strength, the Weſtern People exceed all the reſt; the Women generally more handſome than in any other Places: And without doubt, this Happineſs is not only owing to the Clemency of the Air, but in great Meaſure to the Conſtitution of the Government, under which moſt live at Eaſe, free from the Drudgery and Hardſhips of other Nations. Their Temper is alſo naturally ſutable to their Climate, being neither ſo fiery as the *French*, nor ſo cold as the *Northern* People; better temper'd for Counſel than the firſt, for Execution than the laſt: A happy Temper beſides for all Sorts of Learning. In point of Valour, no Nation goes beyond them; as their Wars with the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Scots*, *Iriſh*, *Cypriots* and *Turks*, ſhew manifeſtly. In Mechanick and Liberal Arts they have ſhewn a moſt happy Genius; as their Uſeful Inventions and Diſcoveries ſufficiently demonſtrate: ſo ſtudious they are of Experimental Philoſophy, that they have contributed more than any Nation to its Perfection. To expreſs themſelves home, and with the greateſt Emphaſis, they have a moſt happy Language; which is a Compound chiefly of *Saxon*, *French*, and *Latin*. The Religion eſtabliſhed by Law in this Nation, is much the ſame in point of Doctrine with that of the Reformed Churches beyond Sea, but differs from them as to the Church Diſcipline. Before our Saviour's Birth, the *Britains*, who were probably deſcended from the *Gauls*, had much the ſame Religion with them. Only they worſhipped ſome particular Gods; and, according to *Tacitus*, *Cæſar*, *Dion*, and Others, they were very much addicted to Magick. The common Tradition is, That *Joſeph of Arimathea* was the firſt Planter of the Goſpel here: Which Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in his *Antiquity of the Britiſh Churches*, diſproves, as an Invention of the Monks of *Glaſtenbury*, to ſerve their Intereſts, by advancing the Reputation of their Monaſtery. Some will have St. *Peter* to have been the firſt Founder of a Church in this Iſland; but the learned Doctour makes it highly probable, that it was rather St. *Paul*, than St. *Peter*. However, by reaſon of Perſecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Chriſtianity did not flouriſh here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of *Britain*, (though this is alſo diſputed,) who about the latter end of the Second Century, ſent *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, two Britiſh Chriſtians, to *Eleutherius*, the Twelfth Biſhop of *Rome*, to be further ſatisfied concerning the Chriſtian Religion, which he was then about to embrace. Upon whoſe return, with Miſſionaries from *Rome*, he and many of his Subjects were Baptized. Thus in a ſhort time Chriſtianity ſpread it ſelf all over his Dominions; and ſome time after over all the Iſland. And then the *Britains* had Biſhops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency from the See of *Rome*; the Britiſh Church continuing a diſtinct and independent Church from all others. But when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be poſſeſſed of this Part of the Iſland, and the Natives were forced to take Shelter in the Mountains of *Wales*, the Chriſtian Faith fled with them, and this Country was again darkened with Heatheniſm: Till about 596. that St. *Auguſtin* the Monk was ſent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Goſpel here. Who firſt Converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and Baptized him, with about 10000 of his Subjects. Whereupon the Goſpel took ſuch Root in *England*, that all the *Saxons* were by degrees Converted to the Chriſtian Faith: And St. *Auguſtin* was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but with Subjection to the Papal See. Thus, as the Errours grew in the *Roman Church*, *England* was infected with them; and their Church continued ſubject to that of *Rome*, till King *Henry* VIII. laid the Ground-work of a Reformation, and renouncing the Supremacy of *Rome*, by the Counſel and Advice of godly and learned Divines aſſembled in Convocation, by the King's Authority; and ratified by the three States of Parliament, *Anno* 1534. But the Reformation was further compleated in the Reign of *Edward* VI. King *Henry*'s Son: Who being ſucceeded by his Siſter *Mary*, a Queen bigotted to the See of *Rome*, overthrew the Reformation, and re-eſtabliſhed Popery. But dying without Iſſue, after five Years Reign, ſhe was happily ſucceeded by her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, who reſtor'd the Reformation. But beſides the Religion by Law eſtabliſh'd in *England*, there are ſeveral *Diſſenters* from the Church, ſome one way, ſome another, who all together make a conſiderable Party in the Nation; againſt whom there were many Laws enacted, but now of no force, ſince the Indulgence granted them at the Beginning of this preſent Reign, by Act of Parliament. The moſt conſiderable among theſe *Diſſenters*, (otherwiſe called *Puritans*, or *Non-Conformiſts*,) are the *Presbyterians*; next the *Independents*; then the *Anabaptiſts*, the *Fifth Monarchymen*: And laſtly, the *Quakers*: Of all which in their proper places. As for *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Familiſts*, *Antimonians*, *Sweet-Singers*, *Muggletonians*, and other the like Sects: As they ſuddenly ſprung up like Muſhrooms, ſo they are in a manner dwindled into nothing. The Government of *England*, is by King, Lords and Commons: And as the Commons cannot paſs any Law without the Lord's Concurrence; ſo neither of them can do it without the Royal Aſſent. But the Executive Power is ſolely lodged in the King, who has his Prerogative, which is the Support of the Crown; as the People their Privileges, which aſſert their Liberty. It is a Monarchy Free and Independent, not holden of any Earthly Potentate, or any ways obliged to do Homage for the ſame; whoſe King owns no Superior upon Earth, neither Pope nor Emperor. The *Power* of the King of *England*, though not Abſolute, is Great, and in all Points like a *Sovereign*'s: For he may of himſelf make Treaties and Leagues, Peace and War with Foreign States; and in order to it, ſend and receive Ambaſſadors. For Sea and Land-Service he may both Levy Men and Arms; and Preſs Men, if Occaſion be. He has the Choice and Nomination of all Officers and Commanders; the principal Direction and Command of his Forces; and the Diſpoſal of all Magazines, Ammunition, Caſtles, Ports, Forts, Havens, and Ships of War. The Militia is alſo wholly at his Command: And though he cannot legally raiſe Money upon his Subjects without a Parliament, yet he has the ſole Diſpoſal of Publick Moneys. All Counſellors and Officers of State, Judges, Biſhops, and other High Dignities in the Church, are in his Nomination. 'Tis in the King's Power to Convene, Adjourn, Prorogue and Diſſolve Parliaments; and Encreaſe the number of the Houſe of Peers, by Creating more Barons, or Summoning thither whom he thinks fit by Writ. So he may (if he Pleaſes) Encreaſe the Houſe of Commons, by beſtowing Privileges on any other Town, to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament. 'Tis the King that appoints the Metal, Weights, Purity and Value of Coin; and by his Proclamation, may make any Foreign Coin to be Lawful Money of *England*. None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and he alone is Judge in his own Cauſe, though he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of his Judges. As he is the Fountain of Juſtice, ſo he is of Mercy; for by his Royal Pardon, he may, as it were, raiſe to Life a Malefactor, after Sentence of Death, excepting in the Caſe of Appeals; he is likewiſe the Fountain of Honour; from which flow all Titles of Honour, Great and Small. As the King is the Supreme Head of the State, ſo he is of the Church of *England*, i. e. of *Eccleſiaſticks* as well as *Laicks*. At his Coronation, he is anointed with Oyl; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other Prieſtly Veſtments put upon him. By him are call'd Provincial and National Synods. All Eſtates fall to the King, that either want Heirs, or are loſt by Forfeiture: And ſo do all Lands of Aliens dying without Iſſue, if they have not the Benefit of Denization or Naturalization: Likewiſe all waſt Ground or Land recover'd from the Sea; all Gold and Silver Mines; all Waifs, Strays and Wrecks; all Treaſure found, the Owner whereof is unknown; all Royal Fiſhes, as Whales, Dolphins, *&c.* and Royal Fowl, as Swans not mark'd, and ſwimming at liberty, Theſe, and many other peculiar Prerogatives, belong to the Crown, as Marks of Royalty: The Enſigns whereof are the Crown, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Unction; all which are uſed at the King's Coronation. For the Solemnity whereof, I refer you to the *New State of England*. Anſwerable to the Royal Power, is the Great Honour and Reſpect which the King receives from his Subjects, beyond any Homage given to the greateſt prince in Chriſtendom: For all People, at their firſt Addreſs, Kneel to him; and he is at all times ſerved upon the Knee. Not only all Perſons ſtand Bare in his Preſence, but even in his Abſence, where he has a Chair of State. On the other ſide, if we conſider the Extent of his Dominions, the Greatneſs of his Power abroad, his Court, and his Revenues, we ſhall find him a King of the firſt Magnitude. His Dominions in *Europe* extend not only over all *Britain*, and the adjacent Iſles, comprehending *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland*; but alſo over the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*, with others of leſs Note, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. He has a Title to the Kingdom of *France*, which makes part of the Royal Style, as the *Flower-de-Luce* does of his Arms; and lays Claim to the Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas, even to the Shores of all the neighbouring Nations. In acknowledgment whereof, all Foreign Ships did anciently demand Leave to Fiſh, and to paſs in theſe Seas, and to this day lower their Top-ſails to all the King's Ships of War. In *Aſia*, he has the Iſle of *Bombay*, near *Goa*; beſides ſeveral Forts and Conveniences for Traffick in *India*, *China*, and the *Levant*. The ſame he has upon the Coaſt of *Africk*. But his greateſt Dominions beyond Sea, are in *America*; where he is poſſeſſed of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *New-York*, *Penſilvania*, *Carolina*, and *Hudſon's-Bay*: Beſides many noted Iſlands, as *New-found-Land*, *Jamaica*, *Bermudas*, *Barbadoes*; and among the Leeward Iſlands, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Montſerat*, *Anguilla*, &c. And for the King's Power abroad, not only our Neighbours, but the moſt remote Places have ſufficiently felt it; and this, at a time when *Scotland* and *Ireland* were uſually at Enmity with him. Such is *England*'s Power at Sea, that the *Royal Navy* does conſiſt of at leaſt 150 Men of War, divided into ſix *Rates*, beſides Yatches, Ketches, and other inferiour Ships: For a conſtant Supply whereof we have the beſt Oak in the World, eſpecially the Knee-Timber; and for Manning of them, a vaſt Number of able and ſtout Sea-men. To bear the Charge, the Nation is Rich, and the People willing enough to open their Purſes, whenever their Safety or Glory lies at ſtake. Anſwerable to the King's Greatneſs and Power, is his *Court*; which for State, Grandeur, and Good Order, is one of the Chief of *Europe*. 'Tis, in a manner, a Monarchy within a Monarchy; conſiſting of Civil, Military and Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, each under their proper Government. The Civil Government is chiefly under theſe four Principal Officers, *viz.* the *Lord Steward*, the *Lord Chamberlain*, the *Groom of the Stole*, and *Maſter of the Horſe*; under whom are moſt of the King's Domeſtick Servants. And to regulate all Matters relating to the Government, and Expences of the King's Houſhold, here is a Court kept, call'd the *Green-Cloth*. For the Guard of the King's Perſon; there is, within doors, a *Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners*, 40 in number, and 100 *Yeomen of the Guard*, under their ſeveral Officers. Without doors, four *Troops of Horſe*, conſiſting each of 200; beſides a Company of 60 *Horſe-Granadiers* to each Troop: Alſo a Regiment of Horſe, commonly called the *Oxford-Regiment*, conſiſting of 9 Troops, and each of 50 Men. Of *Foot-Guards* there are at this time 3 Regiments. For the King's Publick Devotion, there is a *Royal Chapel*, under a *Dean*, who owns no Superiour but the K. Under the *Dean*, is a *Sub-dean*, 12 *Prieſts*, 20 *Gentlemen* (or *Clerks of the Chappel*, and 12 *Children in Ordinary*, who make up the Muſical Choir. Beſides 48 *Chaplains in Ordinary*, for the Preaching Part. And, to attend the Chapel, there are 4 *Virgers*; the firſt called a *Serjeant*: the next two, *Yeomen*; and the laſt, *Groom of the Chapel*. The King has alſo a *Lord-Almoner*, for the Diſtribution of his Alms to the Poor; and a *Clerk of the Cloſet*, to wait on His Majeſty in his Cloſet, or Private Oratory. The Queen beſides has her own Court, conſiſting of ſeveral Officers and Ladies, with inferiour Servants of both Sexes. Now to ſupport the Grandeur of the Court, and the other Charges of the Crown, the Kings of *England* have always had competent *Revenues*; but rais'd chiefly from Domains, or Lands belonging to the Crown, Cuſtoms and Exciſe; beſides other Profits ariſing to the Crown by the Poſt-Office, Tenths and Firſt-fruits, Reliefs, Fines, Amerciaments and Confiſcations. So that in the late Reign, the King's Revenue did amount to about Two Millions a Year. The *Eldeſt*

Son of *England*, bears the Title of *Prince of Wales*, ever ſince King *Edward* the Firſt's Eldeſt Son: And he is ſo only by Creation; whereas by Birth he is Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwal*; as he is, in reſpect to *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothſay*, and Seneſchal of that Kingdom. The *Tounger Sons* depend altogether upon the King's Favour, both for Titles of Honour and Revenues; only they are by Birth-right, as the Prince of *Wales*, Counſellors of State. All Subjects ought to be uncovered in the Preſence of the King's Children; and to Kneel when they are admitted to Kiſs their Hands. At Table their Royal Highneſſes are always ſerved upon the Knee, except in the King's Preſence. Next to the *Royal Family*, are the *Great Officers of the Crown*; viz. The *Lords High-Steward*, *Admiral*, *Conſtable*, *Chancellor* and *Treaſurer*; *Preſident of the Council*, *Privy Seal*, *Great-Chamberlain* and *Earl-Marſhal*: among which, the Office of *Great Chamberlain of England*, and that of *Earl-Marſhal*, is only Hereditary. Thoſe of *High-Steward*, and *High-Conſtable*, being Offices of too great a Truſt to be continued, are only ſet up at the King's Coronation; except upon the Trial of a Peer, or Peers, for any Capital Crime, when the King makes a *High-Steward* for that Time, who bears a White-Staff in his Hand, which he openly breaks when the Buſineſs is over, and ſo ends his Office. The Offices of *High-Admiral*, *Chancellor*, *Treaſurer*, and *Privy-Seal*, are ſometimes managed by ſeveral *Lords-Commiſſioners*. The *Nobility* of *England* is divided into Five Degrees; (*viz.*) *Dukes*, *Marqueſſes*, *Earls*, *Viſcounts* and *Barons*: Who are all *Peers*, bear the Title of *Lords*, and have at all times enjoy'd many great Privileges. There are at this time thirteen *Dukes*, three *Marqueſſes*, ſeventy *Earls*, ten *Viſcounts*, and Sixty ſix *Barons*; all which (together with the *Spiritual Lords*) make up the *Houſe of Peers* in Parliament. All *Dukes*, *Marqueſſes*, and *Earls* have their reſpective Titles from ſome Shire or Part of a Shire, Town or City, Caſtle, Park, or Village; except the *Earl-Marſhal*, which is an Officiary Title; and the *Earl Rivers*, ſo call'd by the Name of his Family. *Barons* are ſo denominated for the moſt part, either from their Chief Seat, or a Caſtle belong to the Family. 'Tis obſervable, That the Lords *Chancellor*, *Treaſurer*, *Preſident of the Council*, and *Privy-Seal*, precede, by Virtue of their Office, all Dukes that are not Princes of the Blood. But the Lord *Great-Chamberlain of England*, the Lord *Marſhal*, and the Lords *Steward* and *Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold*, ſit only above all of their Degree. By the Courteſie of *England*, all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marqueſſes* are called *Lords*; and their Daughters, *Ladies*: The Eldeſt Son of a *Duke* being call'd *Lord Marqueſs*, and that of a *Marqueſs*, *Lord* of ſome Place: But their Younger Sons are only called by their Chriſtian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*. Of an *Earl*, none but the Eldeſt Son is called *Lord*, though all the Daughters be *Ladies*. And as for the Iſſue of *Viſcounts* and *Barons*, none of their Sons is called *Lord*, nor their Daughters *Lady*. In point of Precedency, the *Dukes* and *Marqueſſes* go firſt; and then the *Dukes* Eldeſt Sons: Next the *Earls*: Then the *Marqueſſes* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Dukes* Younger Sons. Next to theſe, the *Viſcounts*: Then the *Earls* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Marqueſſes* Younger Sons. Laſtly, the *Barons*, the *Viſcounts* Eldeſt Sons, and the *Earls* Younger Sons: Then the *Barons* Eldeſt Sons, and the Younger Sons of *Viſcounts* and *Barons*. Next to the Nobility, which is look'd upon as the Flower of this Kingdom, we have the Gentry; which keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobles and the Common People; though the Law allows of no ſuch Diſtinction, and reckons all *Commoners*, that are under the Degree (or Dignity) of *Baron*. Now our *Gentry* conſiſts of Three Degrees, *Knights*, *Eſquires*, and *Gentlemen*. Beſides the *Knights of the Garter*, an Honour only conferred on ſuch as are of the Prime Nobility, we have now but Three ſorts of *Knights*, viz. *Baronets*, *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*: The firſt Hereditary, and the two others perſonal only. Of the firſt ſort, there are reckoned about 700. Of the ſecond, but a few. And of the third, above 1000. We call *Eſquires*, the Younger Sons of Noblemen who bear not the Title of *Lord*; the Eldeſt Sons of theſe, Knights Eldeſt Sons, and their Elder Sons for ever. There are alſo *Eſquires* of the King's Body; and another ſort of *Eſquires* ſo created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of *S'S*, and beſtowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. But this Title is aſſum'd beſides by ſeveral Perſons who claim a Right to it by their Offices. And ſo it is with Gentlemen: For whereas *Gentlemen* are properly ſuch as be deſcended of a good Family, bearing a Coat of Arms without any particular Title, this Quality is attributed to any one that looks (or lives) like a Gentleman, and does not make Profeſſion of any Mechanick Trade; to the King's Servants, and thoſe that hold the chief Rank in Noblemens Families; to Scholars, *&c.* Nay, ſuch is the Latitude of this Appellation, that every Noble-man, and the King himſelf, may be call'd a *Gentleman*. Next to the Gentry, are all Men that get their Living after a Mechanick Way; as *Teomen*, *Merchants*, *Artificers*, *Tradeſmen*, *Mariners*, &c. Among which, *Teomen*, whether they be Freeholders or Copy-holders, are beſt look'd upon by the Law, as Men leſs ſubject to Corruption and Cheat than thoſe who live by Trade. But ſince Trade began to flouriſh, to the Enriching the Nation, and making the poor People eaſie, Merchants and eminent Tradeſmen are generally look'd upon as good as Gentlemen: inſomuch that many Gentlemen born, and ſome of them Younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them the Profeſſion of Merchandizing, without any Prejudice or Blemiſh to their Birth; and it is frequent now, to ſee Gentlemens and Merchants Sons and Daughters Intermarry. And whereas, in moſt Foreign Countries, the Common People are generally oppreſſed, not only by their Princes, but by the Nobility; here the Law is ſo favourable to them in general, that they enjoy all the Sweets of Liberty which a Nation can be capable of under a moſt eaſie Government. As the Laity is divided into ſeveral Ranks or Degrees, ſo is the *Clergy* divided into *Biſhops*, *Dignitaries*, and *Inferior Clergy*. We have in *England* and *Wales* 26 *Biſhops*, who with the Temporal Lords make up the Houſe of Peers in Parliament. Beſides the Biſhop of *Man*, who is no Peer. Among thoſe Biſhops, there are two *Archbiſhops*; the one of *Canterbury* the other of *Tork*; who have a Super-intendency over all the Church of *England*; and in ſome meaſure, over the other Biſhops. Each of them is called *Primate* of *England*, and *Metropolitan* of his Province; but ſo, that the firſt has ſome kind of Super-eminency over the other, and has Power to ſummon him to a National Synod. Next to the two Archbiſhops, are the Biſhops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Wincheſter*; the Order of the reſt being by no other Rule, than the Priority of their Conſecration. The Biſhop of *Durham* is a Count Palatine, and Earl of *Sadberg*; as the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was anciently Earl of *Southampton*. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is the Firſt Peer of the Realm, and counted next to the Royal Family. Both He and the *Archbiſhop* of *Tork* are honoured, as Dukes, with the Title of *His Grace*. And whereas the Inferiour Biſhops are ſtiled *Right Reverend*, the Archbiſhops are ſtiled *Moſt Reverend*. Great are the Privileges which all the Biſhops enjoy, but principally the two Archbiſhops, not only as Peers of the Realm, but alſo in their Spiritual Capacity. The *Dignified Clergy* are either *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, or *Prebendaries*; holding a middle Station between the Epiſcopal Order and the Inferior Clergy. In every Cathedral and Collegiate-Church there is a Dean; ſo that there are 26 *Deans*; beſides ſeveral *Honorary Deans*, and thoſe called *Rural Deans*. The *Archdeacons* are 60 in all, each Dioceſs having in it one or more Archdeaconries, for Diſpatch of Church-Affairs. By the *Inferior Clergy*, I mean *Pariſh-Prieſts* and *Deacons*. The firſt, vulgarly called *Parſons*, are either *Rectors*, or *Vicars*, in all 9655. Theſe properly Officiate in thoſe Livings which are call'd *Impropriations*, of which there are 3845. For above a Third part of the beſt Benefices in *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Monaſteries, towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. made Lay-Fees, and ever ſince have belonged to Lay-men; who Provide thoſe Benefices with ſuch as we call *Vicars*, as filling up the Place of *Rectors*. And whereas Plurality of Livings is allow'd of in the Church of *England*, this makes room for ſuch as we call *Curates*, who Officiate for them in thoſe Churches where they don't keep their Reſidence. In relation to *Women*, *Children*, and *Servants*, the Law of *England* differs ſo much from other Nations, that it won't be improper to take notice of it in a few words. As to *Women*, ſo great is by Law their Subjection to Husbands, that a married Woman can call nothing her own; no, not ſo much as her Apparel; her Husband, upon Marriage, becoming the Proprietor of all ſhe was poſſeſſed of. Nor does ſhe loſe only the Power over her Perſon, Will, and Goods; but ſhe parts with her very Name, and ever after uſes her Husband's Sirname; contrary to the Cuſtom of ſome other Countries. The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Conſent; nor Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any Thing. 'Tis Petty-Treaſon for a Wife to Kill her Husband, as it is for one that Kills his Father, or his Maſter; and her Sentence is, To be Burnt Alive. All Women, of what Extraction ſoever, are counted Noble that are Married to Noblemen; according to the Rule, *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*. If the Husband be a Duke, his Wife is a *Dutcheſs*; if a Marqueſs, ſhe is a *Marchioneſs*: and ſo of other Degrees of Honour, with all their other Titles. But a Noble Woman Marrying to an Ignoble Man, adds no Honour to him, though by Marriage he becomes Maſter of all her Goods and Chattels. In theſe Caſes, indeed, the Law may ſeem too ſevere; but in others, 'tis as favourable. For if a Woman Marry to a Man, though with Child by another Man, her Husband muſt own the Child, and that Child ſhall be his Heir at Law; by the Rule, *Pater eſt quem Nuptiæ demonſtrant*. And if a Married Woman bring forth a Child in her Husband's Abſence, though for ſome Years, he muſt Father the Child, in caſe he liv'd *inter quatuor Maria*. Nor can a Wife guilty of Adultery, by the ſtrongeſt Preſumptions imaginable, be

Divorced from her Husband by any Poſitive Law, otherwiſe than *à Menſa & Thoro*; which is nothing elſe but a Living aſunder, without a Liberty to Re-marry, whilſt either Party is alive. The Wife having no Joynture ſetled before Marriage, may challenge, after her Husband's Death, the Third part of his yearly Rents of Land, during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a Third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. If a Man's Wife wrongs another by her Tongue or Treſpaſs, the Husband muſt Anſwer for her Fault, and make Satisfaction; as a Father does for a Wrong done by his Child. And when a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Law ſuppoſes, from the Subjection and Obedience ſhe owes to her Husband, that ſhe was forced thereunto; and therefore in many Caſes, ſhe is neither charged as Principal, nor as Acceſſory. A Knight's Wife Is counted and called a Lady, by the Courteſie of *England*. And if ſhe take, after her Husband's Death, another of a Lower Degree; by the ſame Courteſie ſhe ſhall be called Lady, with the Sirname of her Firſt Husband, and not of the Second. The ſame it is with Women Noble by Marriage, who Marry afterwards to Commoners. But thoſe who are Noble by Birth, or Creation, retain their Nobility by Law, not by Courteſie, though they Marry afterwards to Husbands of a Lower Degree than themſelves. I come now to *Children* and *Servants*. As to the firſt, where there is an Eſtate of Inheritance, the Eldeſt Son does commonly Inherit the Real; and the Younger Children, the Perſonal Eſtate; that is, Goods and Chattels. The Reaſon why the Eldeſt Son is ſo well provided beyond the reſt of the Children, is, That he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family, which in courſe falls to the Share of the Eldeſt. But if there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods, are equally divided among the Daughters. The Condition of *Servants* is much better in *England*, than perhaps any where elſe: for here they generally live with more Eaſe, and leſs Subjection, and have larger Wages. *Printices*, indeed, who are commonly tied here to a ſervile Condition for Seven Year together, have the worſt Time of it, under ſo long a Confinement. But they have the Comfort, in the mean time, to look upon it as a great ſtep to a Liveſihood. 'Tis true, the Law does allow a Maſter and Miſtreſs a Power to Correct their Servants when they prove Refractary. And if a Servant offers to Reſiſt, he incurrs thereby a ſevere Penalty; but if he Kill his Maſter or Miſtreſs, 'tis Petty-Treaſon by Law. I now draw near to a Concluſion, with a ſhort Account of our *Courts of Judicature*. Amongſt which, the *High Court of Parliament*, being the Great Council of the Nation, and one of the moſt Auguſt Aſſemblies in the World, deſerves the Precedency. The ſame conſiſts of the Three Eſtates of the Realm, and is divided into two Houſes; the one called the *Houſe of Lords*, *Houſe of Peers*, or the *Upper-Houſe*, and the other, the *Houſe of Commons*, or the *Lower-Houſe*. The *Firſt* is made up of the Spiritual and Temporal Lords of the Realm, now 188. in all. This Houſe is the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Land, and from it there lies no Appeal. The *Houſe of Commons* conſiſts of 513 *Knights*, *Citizens* and *Burgeſſes*, choſen by the People of *England* and *Wales*, by virtue of the King's Writs, from every County, City, and Borough Privileged to ſend Members to Parliament. This Houſe repreſenting the whole Commons of the Realm, do's generally conſiſt of the Flower of the Gentry; ſome of them Noblemens Sons, Privy-Councellors, Courtiers, Men Learned in the Law, Officers and Commanders, Merchants, *&c.* and moſt of them Gentlemen of good Eſtates, with the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. By theſe two Houſes, with the King's Aſſent, old Laws are Repealed, new Laws Enacted, Grievances redreſſed, and Subſidies granted to the King, as in their Wiſdom they think fit. In each Houſe a *Speaker* is choſen, in the nature of a Preſident, before whom the Mace is carried when he goes in or out, and laid down before him while he ſits in the Houſe. In the Houſe of Lords, this Place is commonly filled by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, unleſs the Seal be managed by Commiſſioners. In the Houſe of Commons, the Speaker choſen by the Houſe, aud confirmed by the King, is commonly a Perſon learned in the Law, and well verſed in the Rules of the Houſe, the Method of their Debates, and their Ancient Privileges. For the quicker Diſpatch of Buſineſſes, each Houſe chuſe their *Committees*, by whom the Matter referred to them is digeſted, and the Reſult thereof reported by their Chairman to the Houſe; to which the Houſe, after ſome Debates, do's agree either in the Whole, or in Part. If not, the Matter is commonly Re-committed. When a Bill is paſſed in either of the Houſes, the ſame is ſent to the other for their Concurrence; and, when both Houſes are agreed upon it, it lies in the King's Breaſt to make it a Law by his Royal Aſſent. As for their other Proceedings, the Method of their Debates, and their reſpective Privileges, they are ſet down at large in the *New State* of *England*. When the Parliament is Adjourned, all Things debated in both Houſes remain *in Statu quo*, and at the next Meeting (unleſs the ſame be after their late Sitting Prorogued, or Diſſolved) may be brought to an Iſſue. But, when it is Prorogued, all Bills paſſed in either Houſe without the Royal Aſſent, muſt at the next Aſſembly begin anew, before they can be brought to Perfection. When Diſſolved, there's no Parliament, till the King ſends out Writs for a new Houſe of Commons to be choſen by the People, to Sit at the Place and on the Day appointed by the Writs; and then the Peers are alſo Summoned by Writs to meet at the ſame time and Place. But the People are free to chuſe, if they think fit, the ſame Members that ſerved before. By Law, the Parliament ought to Sit at leaſt once in three Years. And their Place of Meeting is, in whatſoever City, Town, or Houſe the King pleaſes; but of later Times it has been uſually at the Kings Palace at *Weſtminſter*. Next to the Court of Parliament, is the King's *Privy Council*. A Court of great Honour and Antiquity, conſiſting of Noblemen and others of ſeveral Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counſel and Advice in a Court from whence in a great meaſure depends the Safety, Honour, and Welfare of the King and Kingdom. The Choice and Number of them is at the King's Pleaſure; but at preſent they are 38. Amongſt which are of courſe the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and the Biſhop of *London*, for Church-Affairs; and the two Principal Secretaries of State for State-Affairs. Their Meeting-place is at Court in the Council-Chamber, and the uſual Days for their Sitting *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, in the Morning out of Parliament or Term-time, and in the Afternoon in Parliament or Term-time. But, upon extraordinary Occaſion, the King calls them together at any time, and they are all joyntly called, *The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council*, though ſome of them be but Knights, Eſquires, or Gentlemen. And theſe, as *Privy-Counſellors*, have the Precedency of all Knights Baronets; as a *Secretary of State*, if he be a Baron, takes place of all other Barons. The *Courts of Juſtice* are principally Four; *viz.* The *Chancery*, *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, Which are held at *Weſtminſter* Four ſeveral Times of the Year, called *Eaſter*, *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hilary-Term*. *Eaſter-Term* begins always the 17th Day after *Eaſter*, and laſteth 27 Days. *Trinity* (or *Midſummer*) *Term* begins the 5th. Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and laſteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 23d. of *October*, and laſteth 37 Days. And *Hilary-Term* begins *Jan.* 23d. and laſteth 21 Days. The firſt of theſe Courts is called the *Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*; becauſe in this Court the Rigour of the Law is tempered with Equity. The uſual Judge of this Court is the *Lord-Chancellor*, *Keeper*, or *Commiſſioners of the Great Seal*. Next to whom there are 12 Aſſiſtants, called *Maſters of Chancery*, who are all Civilians, the chief of them Maſter of the *Rolls*. A Place of great Power, Honour, and Profit, upon which depend ſeveral great Offices, particularly, that of the *Six Clerks*. The *King's Bench* is ſo called, becauſe the Kings of *England*, formerly uſed to ſit in this Court; and that on a high Bench, with the Judges at his feet on a lower Bench. In this Court are handled all Pleas of the Crown, as Treaſons, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, Miſdemeanours, *&c.* It alſo takes Cognizance of, and is impowered to Correct all Errors in Judgments given by all Inferiour Courts, that of the *Exchequer* excepted. Its Juriſdiction extends all over the Realm; and it is more Uncontrolable than any other Court, becauſe the Law preſumes the King to be there in Perſon. In this Court ſit commonly four grave Reverend Judges; the principal whereof is called, *The Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench*. The *Court of Common-Pleas*, is ſo called, becauſe the uſual Pleas between Subject and Subject are here debated and determined according to the ſtrictneſs of the Law. Here are alſo commonly four Judges; the Chief whereof is called, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas*. And none are admitted to Plead in this Court but Serjeants at Law, out of whoſe Number the King chuſes the Judges. The *Court of Exchequer* is principally about the King's Revenue, and takes Cognizance of all Cauſes relating thereto. This alſo has four Judges; called, *Barons of the Exchequer*; the principal whereof is ſtiled *Lord Chief Baron*. 'Tis true, the Lord Treaſurer and the Chancellour of the Exchequer may ſit here as Principal; but they ſeldom do it. As to the ſeveral Offices belonging to the foreſaid Courts, I refer you to the *New State of* England. Where you will find likewiſe a particular Account of the *Aſſizes*, kept twice a Year over all the Kingdom by the foreſaid Twelve Judges; *viz.* preſently after the End of *Hilary* and *Trinity* Terms; the firſt being called the *Lent*, and the laſt the *Summer* Aſſizes. For the Civil Government of Counties, we have divers Officers, to whom belong ſeveral Courts for the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice. Firſt, In every County there's a *Sheriff*, whoſe Office is both Miniſterial and Judicial, the Power whereof extends all over the County, except ſuch Cities and Towns as are Counties of themſelves, or have the Privilege of Counties. But in *Middleſex* there are two of theſe Officers, upon the account of *London*. The Miniſterial part of the Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts, to Impannel Juries, to bring Cauſes and Criminals to Trial, and to ſee the Sentences executed. He is likewiſe to collect all publick Profits; as Taxes, Fines, Diſtreſſes, and Amerciaments, into the King's Exchequer, or whereever the King ſhall appoint; and to make ſuch Payments out of it, as he ſhall have due Order for. As a Judge, he holds two ſeveral Courts; one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriffs-Turn*; the firſt for Civil, and the laſt for Criminal Cauſes. Another ſort of Magiſtrates we have, commonly called *Juſtices of the Peace*; whoſe Office is to commit upon due Examination, all Diſturbers of the Peace, and other Delinquents, that are brought before them by Conſtables. The Number of theſe is ſuch as the King thinks fit. Every three Months the *Juſtices* of each County meet in the chief Town, which is called the *Quarter-Seſſions*. Againſt which time there's a Grand Jury of 24 Men choſen by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to conſider upon Oath of all Bills of Indictment that ſhall be preferred to the Court, as againſt Rioters, and Perſons diſaffected to the Government. There are alſo in every County commonly four Officers called *Coroners*; whoſe Office is upon any Murder to take a View of the Body, to Inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Perſon came to a Violent Death, to enter the ſame upon Record, and deliver his Inquiſition at the next Gaol-Delivery, or to certifie the ſame into the King's-Bench. Every County has alſo an Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*; who is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to ſee that none others be uſed in the County. He is to Seal all Weights and Meaſures, when he is ſatisfied that they are exactly according to his Standard, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. This Officer likewiſe has a Court. For the particular Government of Cities, Towns, *&c.* we have *Mayors* and *Bailiffs*, choſen by the Citizens and Burgeſſes, according to their Charters or Privileges granted by ſeveral Kings. The *Mayor* is the King's Lieutenant, and keeps a Court with his Brethren the Aldermen, out of whoſe Body he is choſen to ſerve only a Twelve-month in that Station. With theſe, and the Common-Council of the City, he can make By-Laws, for the better Government thereof, provided they be not repugnant to the Known Laws of the Realm. But the *Sheriffs* have alſo a good ſhare in the Government of Cities; as being the proper Judges of Civil Cauſes within the ſame, and the principal Officers appointed to ſee all Executions done, whether Penal or Capital. Amongſt all the *Mayors* in *England*, there are but two called by the Title of *Lord*; *viz.* The *Lord Mayor of* London, and he of *York*. And 'tis to be obſerved, That what we now call a *Mayor* is the ſame as were the *Bailiffs* of old; which Name is ſtill uſed in ſome Places, as *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Colcheſter*, &c. and their Authority the ſame with the *Mayors* in other Places. In every Mannor there is alſo a *Court-Baron*, ſo called, becauſe of old every Lord of a Mannor was ſtiled Baron. This Court is held at the pleaſure of the Lord of the Mannor, by a *Steward* imploy'd for that purpoſe; and the Deſign of it is to keep the Tenants belonging to the Mannor, within the Bounds of Juſtice and Equity to the Lord, and among themſelves. Beſides this Court incident to all Mannors, there are ſome ſpecial Mannors that have the Privilege of holding a *Court-Leet*; which is a Court of Record, and counted the King's Court, becauſe its Authority is originally derived from the Crown. This is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times. For Regulating all Matters relating to the *Arms* of Noblemen, Knights, Eſquires, or Gentlemen, and deciding any Difference about it, we have a *Court-Marſhal*, formerly belonging to the Lord *High-Conſtable*, and now to the *Earl-Marſhal*. For the *Relief* of *poor People*, whoſe Debt do's not amount to 40 Shillings, there are *Courts of Conſcience* ſet up by Acts of Parliament in many Parts of the Kingdom. The Deſign whereof is to make the Payment of any poor Man's Debt as eaſie to him as his Condition requires. And to diſpatch all Differences ariſing in Fairs, and redreſs all Diſorders committed in the ſame; there is a Court called *Pie-Powder-Court*, held *De hora in horam*. So that Juſtice ought to be here ſummarily adminiſtred, within the compaſs of three Tides. As to the *Puniſhment of Criminals*, *Hanging* is the uſual manner of putting to Death, either for High-Treaſon, Petty-Treaſon, or Felony. But with different Circumſtances, the barbarous Uſe of the *Racks*, apt to extort Confeſſion right or wrong, is a Thing which our Law do's not allow of. Nothing but the Priſoner's unforced Confeſſion, or the Depoſitions of Witneſſes upon Oath made out with good Circumſtances, will take a Man's Life away. Nor is a Man's Life left to the Mercy of a ſingle Judge, all Malefactors in *England* being tried by their proper Peers, a Jury of 12 Men at leaſt, Sworn to diſcharge their Conſciences, upon a full hearing of the Evidences againſt the Priſoner, and the Judges Inſtruction to them, as to Matter of Law relating to the Fact. On the other ſide, the Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, are look'd upon here as unfit for Chriſtians to uſe. Neither are the Criminals, who with their Lives have expiated their Crimes before the World, denied Chriſtian Burial; except in particular Caſes. 'Tis true, a Traitor's Puniſhment may ſeem to Foreigners a little too Cruel, if ſtrictly uſed (as it is but ſeldom) according to the Sentence. Which is, That he ſhall be drawn upon a Hurdle (or Sledge) to the Gallows, and there Hanged by the Neck; then to be cut down Alive, his Entrails pull'd out of his Belly and Burnt before his Face, his Head cut off, and his Body divided into four Parts, and both the Head and Quarters hung up or impaled where the King ſhall command. But moſt times, in ſuch Caſes, the Criminal is not cut down Alive. And, if he be a Perſon of Quality, inſtead of being Hanged, he is by the King's Favour Beheaded. Falſifying and Clipping of Money is *High-Treaſon* by Law. Yet the Offender's Puniſhment is only to be Drawn, and Hanged till he be Dead. The ſame it is with one Guilty of *Petty-Treaſon*; as when a Servant Kills his Maſter or Miſtreſs, a Wife her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate. For Murder, Theft, or Robbery, (which the Law calls *Felony*) *Hanging* is all the Puniſhment uſed, ſince the Reign of *Henry* I. But, when the Robbery is attended with Murder, the Criminal after he is Hanged and Dead, is taken down to be Hanged in Chains; and ſo to Hang *in Terrorem*, till the Body be quite rotted off, or eaten up by the Birds of the Air. *Burning alive*, is uſed only for Witches, and Women convicted of High-Treaſon, or Petty-Treaſon. But we have a particular Puniſhment for ſuch as ſtand Mute, or refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Trial of God and the Country, by anſwering to the Queſtion put to 'em after the Indictment, whether *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty?* For which Contumacy, the Offender is ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, there to be laid in ſome low dark Room, all Naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs ſtretched with Cords faſtened to the ſeveral Quarters of the Room. Then is laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, more than he can poſſibly bear long. The next Day he ſhall have three Morſels of Barley-bread without Drink; and the Day after, he ſhall have for Drink as much of the next Water to the Priſon as he can drink three ſeveral times, (excepting it be Running-Water) and that without any Bread. Which is to be his Diet till he Die. And this is call'd *Preſſing to Death*, by the Law *Peine forte & dure*; whereby a Malefactor ſaves his Eſtate to his Children, and keeps his Blood Untainted. But it does not reach to Caſes of High-Treaſon. For, though the Traitor ſtand Mute, yet Judgment ſhall be given againſt him as if he had been Convicted, and his Eſtate ſhall be Confiſcated. The Puniſhments that don't reach to Death are *Whipping* for Petty Larceny, or ſmall Theft. The *Pillory*, for Cheating, Libelling, Perjury, and Blaſphemy. The *Stocks* for Vagabonds, and ſuch as can give no good Account of themſelves. The *Cucking-Stool* for Scolding Women. *Fines*, *Forfeitures*, and *Continuance of Impriſonment*, in ſome particular Caſes. Inſtead of Hanging *Tranſportation* of late has been a frequent Puniſhment, whereby the Priſoner is confined to a ſlaviſh Life for ſome Years in the *Weſt-Indies*. Formerly a Clergyman arraigned of Felony by a Secular Judge, might Pray his *Clergy*, that is, to be delivered to his Ordinary, to purge himſelf of the Offence objected. But Lay-men ſince have been made capable of this *Benefit* in many Caſes; as in the Caſe of Man-ſlaughter, Theft of Oxen, Sheep, Money, and other Things, not forcibly taken to the Terrour of the Owner. So, that for the firſt Fault, the Felon ſhall be admitted to his *Clergy*; and, if he can but read a Verſe of a Pſalter in old Engliſh Letter, he is only *Burnt in the Hand* in the preſence of the Judges, with a hot Iron Marked with the Letter *T* for a Thief, or *M.* Man-ſlayer. I come now to the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*. And the firſt that offers it ſelf is the *Convocation*, or General Aſſembly of the Clergy. Which meets at the ſame time in two ſeveral Places; *viz.* The Clergy belonging to the Province of *Canterbury* in *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel at *Weſtminſter*, and the Clergy under the Province of *York*, in the City of that Name, and both in time of Parliament. In each Province the *Convocation* is, like the Parliament, divided into two Houſes, the Higher and the Lower. The Higher Houſe in the Province of *Canterbury* (by much the larger of the two) conſiſts of 22 Biſhops, whereof the Archbiſhop is Preſident: And the Lower Houſe, of all the Deacons, Arch-Deans, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two for all the Clergy of each Dioceſs, in all 166. Each Houſe chuſes a *Prolocutor*. Then they fall to their Debates, concerning Church and Religious Matters, ſuch as are expreſſed in the King's Commiſſion; being firſt propoſed in the Upper, and then communicated to the Lower Houſe. Thus, by conſtant Correſpondence, between the two Provinces, they debate and conclude of the ſame Matters. The Rule which the Church of *England* go's by, are firſt the *Canons* made by the General Councils; and then ſuch wholſom *Decrees* and *Conſtitutions* as have been made in the Time of Popery, not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, or the King's Prerogative; alſo, the *Canons* made in Convocations of later Times, as in the Firſt Year of the Reign of K. *James* I. which were confirmed by his Authority; and Laſtly, Some *Statutes of Parliament* touching Church-Affairs, beſides divers *Immemorial Cuſtoms*. But, where all theſe fail, the *Civil Law* takes place. Now, to proceed from the Church Legiſlative to the Executive Power, we have ſeveral *Courts* appointed for this purpoſe; as the *Court of Arches*, the *Court of Audience*, the *Prerogative-Court*, the *Court of Deligates*, the

Court of Peculiars, &c. To the *Court of Arches* are all Appeals in Church-Matters directed that belong to the Province of *Canterbury*. The Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official of the Court of Arches*. To whoſe Officialty is joyned a peculiar Juriſdiction of 13 Pariſhes in *London*, termed a Deanry, being exempt from the Biſhop of *London*'s Juriſdiction, and belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This Judge ſits alone without Aſſeſſors, hearing and determining all Cauſes without any Jury. The *Audience Court* is of equal Authority with that of the Arches, but inferiour in Antiquity. The Judge of this Court is called by the Name of *Auditor*. In the *Prerogative-Court* are all Wills proved, and Adminiſtrations taken, that belong to the Archbiſhop by his Prerogative. And, if any Contention ariſe touching ſuch Will or Adminiſtration, the Cauſe is debated and decided in this Court by the proper Judge thereof. The *Court of Delegates* conſiſts of Commiſſioners appointed by the King to ſit upon an Appeal to Him in the Court of Chancery, which is granted in ſome particular Caſes. The *Court of Peculiars*, is about certain Pariſhes that have Juriſdiction within themſelves for Probate of Wills, *&c.* and are exempt from the Biſhop's Courts. For, beſides the foreſaid Courts ſerving for the whole Province, every Biſhop has a particular *Court*, for the Deciſion of things relating to his Dioceſs; the Judge whereof is called the *Chancellour*. Every Arch-Deacon has alſo his *Court* and Juriſdiction, wherein ſmaller Differences ariſing within his Limits are Pleaded. And ſo have the Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral and Collegiate Church, for taking Cognizance of Cauſes relating to the Church. The *Puniſhments* to which the Clergy are liable in ſome Caſes, are, 1. *Suſpenſio ab Officio*, when a Clergy-man is for ſome Miſdemeanour ſuſpended for ſome time from the Execution of his Office. 2. *Suſpenſio à Beneficio*, when he is for ſome time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, when a Miniſter is for ſome heinous Offence wholly and for ever depriv'd of his Living. 4. *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when he is wholly and for ever depoſed or degraded, being Solemnly ſtript by the Biſhop of his Prieſtly Veſtments in the preſence of the Civil Magiſtrate, to whom he is then delivered as a Lay-man, to be puniſhed for his Offence. As to the Spiritual *Puniſhments*, ſuch as *Publick Penance*, *Excommunication*, and *Anathema*, inflicted by the Spiritual Court, both upon Lay-men and Church-men, they are Executed by the Biſhop's Authority, by his Chancellor, and publiſhed by a Prieſt. Thus having run through the ſeveral Branches of our *Engliſh* Government, I conclude with a Chronological *Catalogue* of the *Monarchs* of *England*; after a previous, but ſhort Hiſtorical Account of the general Affairs of this Nation in reſpect to Monarchy. Before the *Romans* came into this Iſland, the *Britains* (who were then poſſeſſed of this Country) were divided into ſeveral Nations, each of them governed by its own Kings and particular Princes. And when *Britain* became a Member of the *Roman* Empire, yet many of their Tribes had their proper Kings, who were ſuffered to govern by their own Laws, but then they were Tributary. Such Kings were *Codigunus* and *Praſitagus*, mention'd by *Tacitus*; *Lucius* ſaid to be the Firſt Chriſtian King, and *Coilus* the Father of *Helena*, Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great. After the *Romans* had quitted *Britain*, upon the Itruption of the *Goths* into *Italy* in the Empire of *Honorius*, that is in the Fifth Century, the Kingly Government returned to the *Britains*. Who choſe for their King *Conſtantine*, Brother of *Aldroinus* King of *Britany* in *France*, a Prince of the *Britiſh* Blood. To whom ſucceeded *Conſtantine* his Son: then *Vortiger*, who uſurped the Crown, and to maintain his Uſurpation, firſt called in the *Saxons*, then hovering along the Coaſt of *Britain*. Theſe, having got ſure footing in the Iſland, never left the *Britains* quiet, till they were poſſeſſed of the Whole. And tho' they had been Overthrown in many Battles by King *Vortimer*, the Son and immediate Succeſſor of *Vortiger*, and afterwards by King *Arthur*; yet the *Britains* were ſoon after his Death ſo weakned and broken, that they were forced at laſt to yield, and to exchange this ſweet and rich Part of *Britain* for the Mountains of *Wales*. Thus the *Britains* left the Stage, and the *Saxons* entred, but ſtill with a Regal Power. By theſe the Country was divided into Seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*; which continued for ſeveral Ages, till the prevailing Fortune of the *Weſt-Saxons* united them all into one by the Name of *England*. Which hapned in the Year 819. in the Reign of *Egbert*, a *Weſt-Saxon* King having vanquiſhed the other *Saxon* Kings, and added moſt of their Eſtates to his own, he cauſed himſelf to be Crowned at *Wincheſter*, in the Year aforeſaid, with the Title of King of *England*, then ſpelt and called *Engel-lond*. Tho' the Truth is, King *Alfred*, a Grandchild of his, was he who totally united the *Saxon Heptarchy* into one Eſtate. Thus from the Time of *Egbert* to this preſent Time, *England* has continued a Monarchy near upon 900 Years. Firſt, under 15 Kings of the *Saxon* Race, whoſe Reign continued till 1017. at which time the Crown of *England* fell to the *Danes* the next conſiderable and the moſt cruel Actors in the Stage of *England*: Who, having firſt Invaded this Country in the Reign of King *Egbert* did ſo exerciſe the Patience of his Poſterity, till at laſt they over-power'd them, and got the Kingdom to themſelves. But then the *Saxons* and *Danes* lived together, mixed in Marriages and Alliance, and ſo made one Nation conſiſting of *Saxons* and *Danes*. Theſe had here Three Kings of their own, *Canute* I, *Harold* I, and *Canute* II; who reigned in all but 24. Years, *viz*. from 1017. to 1042. Then the *Saxon* Blood had the fortune to be Re-inthroned, in the Perſon of King *Edward*, Surnamed, *The Confeſſor*. Who was Succeeded by *Harold* II, a *Saxon* alſo. In whoſe Reign, *Anno* 1066. the *Normans* came in with *William* the *Conquerour*. Who, having got the Crown of *England* at one blow, left it to his Son *William*, Surnamed *Rufus*, to whom Suceeded his Brother *Henry* I, next their Nephew King *Stephen*. Thus the Crown continued in Four Kings of the *Norman* Race. After King *Stephen*'s Death, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were United in the Perſon of his next Succeſſor King *Henry* II. (called *Fitz-Empreſs*) *Anno* 1154. In whoſe Blood the Crown has continued ever ſince, but not always in a direct Line. For to paſs by King *John*, who Uſurped the Crown from *Arthur*, Son to *Geofrey* his elder Brother, we have a notable Breach of Succeſſion in the two Houſes, of *Lancaſter* and *York*, both deſcended from our famous King *Edward* III. For *Henry* IV. the Firſt King of the Line of *Lancaſter*, got unlawfully the Crown from the Line of *York*, being the Eldeſt *Anno* 1399. in whoſe Houſe it continued in the two next Succeeding Reigns of *Henry* V. and *Henry* VI. in all, the ſpace of 60 Years. At laſt, the Line of *York* prevailed in the Perſon of King *Edward* IV. who came to the Crown, but through a Field of Blood, *Anno* 1460. and kept it up with his Sword. To whom Succeeded *Edward* V. and the bloody Uſurper *Richard* III. his Uncle, both of the *Yorkiſh* Line. Then the Line of *Lancaſter* got up again to the Throne in the Perſon of *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1485. But by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* IV. the two Families were happily United, and this bleeding Nation began to heal. From which Marriage are deſcended in a right Line all his Succeſſors to the Crown, till the late Revolution. For, when the Iſſue of King *Henry* VIII. failed by the Death of his Daughter Queen *Elizabeth*, then came in *James* VI of *Scotland*, and I. of *England*, as next Heir, deſcended from *Margaret*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* VII. By whoſe Acceſſion to this Crown, *Anno* 1603. the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which hitherto had been always claſhing, were happily United under one Head, and King *James* becauſe the Firſt King of *Great Britain*. In whoſe Line the Crown continues to this Day, tho' with a breach of Lineal Succeſſion in the Perſon of the preſent King, with whom I ſhall end the following Catalogue of the Monarchs of *England*, in all 48.

The *Saxon* Kings.

819.	*Egbert.*		
836.	*Ethelwolf.*		
855.	*Ethelbald.*		
860.	*Ethelbert.*		
866.	*Ethelred.*		
872.	*Elfred.*		
901.	*Edward*, Sirnamed the *Elder.*		
924.	*Ethelſtan.*		
940.	*Edmund.*		
946.	*Edred.*		
955.	*Edwin.*		
959.	*Edgar*,	Sirnamed	the *Peaceable.*
975.	*Edward*,		the *Martyr.*
978.	*Ethelred*,		the *Unready.*
1016.	*Edmund*,		*Ironſide.*

The *Daniſh* Kings.

1017.	*Canute* I.		
1035.	*Harold.*	called	*Harefoot.*
1040.	*Canute* II.		*Hardy Canute.*

The *Saxons* Re-inthroned.

1042.	*Edward*, Sirnamed the *Confeſſour.*
1066.	*Harold* II.

The *Norman* Kings.

1066.	*William* I.	Sirnamed	the *Conquerour.*
1087.	*William* II.		*Rufus.*
1100.	*Henry* I.		*Beauclere.*
1135.	*Stephen.*		

The *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood United.

1154.	*Henry* II.	Sirnamed	*Fitz-Empreſs.* Plantagenet
1189.	*Richard* I.		*Cœur de Lion.*
1199.	*John*		*Lack-land.*
1216.	*Henry* III.		of *Wincheſter.*
1272.	*Edward* I.		*Long-ſhanks.*
1307.	*Edward* II.		of *Caernarvan.*
1327.	*Edward* III.		of *Windſor.*
1377.	*Richard* II.		of *Bourdeaux.*

The *Line* of *Lancaſter*.

1399.	*Henry* IV.	Commonly called of	*Bullingbrook.*
1412.	*Henry* V.		*Monmouth.*
1422.	*Henry* VI.		*Windſor.*

The *Line* of *York*.

1460. *Edward* IV.
1483. *Edward* V.
1483. *Richard* III.

The *Vnion* of the *Families*.

1485. *Henry* VII.
1509. *Henry* VIII.
1547. *Edward* VI.
1553. *Mary*.
1558. *Elizabeth*.

The *Monarchs* of *Britain*.

1603. *James* I.
1625. *Charles* I.
1648, *Charles* II.
1684. *James* II.
1688. *William* and *Mary*.

ENICO, Count of *Bigorre* in *Gaſcoigny*, ſaid to be deſcended from *Merovæus*, Natural Son of *Theodoric* King of *Orleans*; expell'd the Saracens out of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, and then aſſuming the Title of King of *Navarre* and Count of *Arragon*, in 815. Ordain'd, That his Kingdom ſhould deſcend to his Heirs Males, and for defect of ſuch Iſſue, to the Daughters. *Claud. Rubis. Conferences des Prerogatives Anciennes.*

ENJEDINUS, (*George*) of *Hungary*, one of the ſharpeſt *Anti-trinitarians* of his time; Wrote a Treatiſe, Entituled, *Explicatio locorum Scripturæ Veteris & Novi Teſtamenti*, &c. *ex quibus Dogma Trin. ſtabiliri ſolet.* Father *Simon*.

ENIPEUS, a River of *Teſſaly*, watering the *Pharſalian* Fields where *Cæſar* overthrew *Pompey*; Slow at firſt, but mixing with the River of *Epideno*, grows to be very rapid. *Lucan.* l. 2.

ENISIS, a ſmall River of *Sicily*, which runing through the Valley of *Dæmona*, falls into the *Sicilian* Streight, over againſt the Promontory of *Lercopetra*. Now *Niſi*, according to *Fazellus*.

ENKOPING, in Lat. *Encopia*, a City of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Vpland*, Seated near the Lake *Meler*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Vpſale*.

ENNA, an Ancient City of *Sicily* in the Middle of the Iſland, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Ceres* and for very fine Springs. Now *Caſtro Johanni*, ſtill ſtanding near a Lake of the ſame Name. *Baudrand*.

ENNESKILLING, or *Inskilling*, a Town in the Province of *Vlſter* and County of *Fermanagh* in *Ireland*; famous for its Noble and Gallant defence againſt the *Iriſh* and *French* in the beginning of King *William*'s Reign. The *Enneskilling* Men defeated the Duke of *Berwick*, Natural Son to King *James*, who attacked a Party of theirs at *Ralſemulling* with 1500 Men, conſtraining him to retire with the loſs of 250 Men, in *September* 1689. They defeated King *James*'s Parties very often, and particularly in *Auguſt* that ſame Year, near *Liſnack*, where 8 Troops of their Horſe and three Companies of Foot were attacked by Col. *Hamilton*, with a Regiment of Dragoons, three Troops of Horſe, and a conſiderable Body of Foot; but the *Enneskilling* Men obliged them to retire, Killing 130, and taking 39 of 'em, without one Man loſt on their ſide. About ten a Clock that Day, being reinforced to the Number of 1200 Horſe and 1500 Foot under the Command of Coll. *Woolſley*, they marched to the Enemy at *Newton Buttler*, beat 'em from a Hill where they were advantageouſly poſted, and having ſeven Cannon, which ſcowred the High-way betwixt two Boggs, the *Enneskilling* Horſe could go no further; but the Foot falling in upon them through the Bogg, they killed 100, and took their Cannon, and the Horſe purſuing theirs as far as *Cavan*; there were about 2000 of the Enemies Killed and Drowned, and 300 Taken, amongſt whom were 50 Officers, and particularly, Lieutenant-General *Macarty*; who being carried Priſoner to *London-Derry*, broke his Parole of Honour and eſcap'd into *France*. The *Enneskillingers* under Col. *Lloyd*, did alſo rout 5000 of K. *James*'s Men who deſigned to attack *Sligo*; and tho' much inferiour in Number, Kill'd and Wounded 800 Men, amongſt whom were three Colonels and 15 Captains; and three Colonels with 200 Soldiers were taken; the *Enneskilling* Men not loſing above 30. In *March* 1690. they alſo took *Belturbett*. And by their Valour did not a little Contribute to the Victory at the *Boyn*.

ENNIUS *Quintus*, Born at *Rudii*, a City of *Calabria*, about the Year of *Rome* 515. *C. Mamilius Turinus*, and *Q. Valerius Faltonius* Conſuls. He ſpent ſome part of his Life in *Sardinia*, whence he was carried to *Rome*, by *Cato* the Cenſor, whom he had taught Greek, and liv'd upon the *Aventine*-Hill; a Great Admirer of *Scipio Africanus*, and by him ſo highly belov'd, that he was Buried in his Tomb, as if Death could not part 'em, *Liv.* l. 38. He died of the Gout in the Year of *Rome* 585. after he had written ſeveral Books of Annals, Satyrs, Comedies and Tragedies, which are all loſt, but ſome few Fragments. *Virgil* being ſurpriz'd as he was reading *Ennius*, and ask'd what he was doing, made Anſwer, He was gathering Gold out of *Ennius*'s Dunghil. *Valer. Max. A. Gell. Horace, Lucretius*, &c.

ENNODIUS (*Marcus Fœlix*) liv'd in the VIth. Age, Biſhop of *Pavia*, and one of the greateſt Writers of his time, and died in 521. His Works were Printed in 1612 by *Sirmond*, with Notes.

ENOCH, the Son of *Cain*, after whoſe Name he call'd the City of *Enoch*, the firſt that was built upon the Earth,

ENOCH, the Son of *Jared* of the Race of *Seth*, whom God took to himſelf after he had lived 365 Years. St. *Auguſtin* Proves him to have been a Prophet in thoſe times from the General Epiſtle of *Jude*: Not that the Prophecies of *Enoch* were extant in thoſe Days, in regard that *Joſephus* and *Philo*, who were diligent Searchers after the Antiquities of the Jews, make no mention of 'em; but upon the Quotation of the Apoſtle from ſome Author of undoubted Credit in thoſe Days. As to his being taken up by God, read *Tertullian de Reſur. Carnis. Irenæus*, l. 1. c. 5. l. 4. c. 30. *Philo Judæus* l. *De Vit. Sapient.* &c. *Eccleſiaſticus*, c. 44.

ENOCH, a famous Orator born at *Aſcoli*, one of the firſt that labour'd to reſtore Learning in the Weſt. To which purpoſe he made it his Buſineſs to get all the Greek Authors he could, out of the hands of the *Turks*, after their Conqueſt of *Greece*; which he did with good Succeſs, by the Aſſiſtance of the Pope, who furniſhed him with Money, and all things Neceſſary for ſo good a Work. *Joſeph. Lentus, Præclar. fac. Aſc. Clar.*

ENOS, the Son of *Seth*, ſuppos'd to be the firſt that ſettled a regular Worſhip of God, in the World, by a decent Inſtitution of Human Ceremonies, not known or elſe omitted before. He was born in the Year of the World 236. Died in the Year 1140.

ENOSIS, an Iſland 4 Miles from the Coaſt of *Sardinia*, by the Natives call'd *Sancto Antiocho*; 25 Miles in Compaſs, but not having above one or two Villages, by reaſon of the Pyrates. It lyes alſo 12 Miles Eaſtward from the *Iſland of Hawks*, or St. *Peter*'s Iſland.

ENSIFERI, an Order of Knights, who enter'd into a Solemn Vow to oppoſe the Infidels in *Livonia*. This Order was Comfirm'd by *Innocent* III. and join'd to the *Teutonick Order*, in 1237 and their firſt maſter was *Vinno*. Afterwards they ſeparated from the *Teutonick* Order again in 1525. and had for their Maſter *Gualter Pletembergh*, to whom Succeeded *William* of *Furſtembergh*, in 1535. They wore a White Coat and a Black Gown, with a Red Sword embroider'd over with Black upon the left Soulder, and two Swords a-croſs upon their Breaſts, with the Points downward.

ENSIS, an Order of Knights in *Cyprus*, inſtituted in the Year 1192. by *Guido Luſignan*, who bought the Iſland of *Richard* I. King of *England*. Their Badge was a Silver Sword, with this Motto, *Securitas Regni*.

ENSISHEIM, in Lat. *Enſiſhemum*, heretofore the Capital City of the *Vpper Alſatia*, and the Seat of Juſtice for *Briſgaw* and *Suntgaw*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ill*, within two or three Leagues of *Briſac*, and at preſent belongs to *France* by vertue of the Peace of *Munſter* 1648.

ENTELLA, now *Lavagna*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, which riſing out of the *Appennine*, ſcarce ten Miles from *Genoa*, receives the River *Granveglia* and falls into the Mediterranean, between *Clavaro* and *Lavagna*, as frequently ſtill call'd *Entella* as *Lavagna*. *Baudrand*.

ENTINOPUS, a Celebrated Architect born in *Candia*, in great Reputation at the Beginning of the Vth. Age: and the Opportunity which he had to be Contributory to the Foundation of *Venice*, render'd his Name famous over all *Italy*; as being the firſt that built a Houſe where *Venice* now ſtands; which Houſe was, afterwards turn'd into a Church, by the Name of St. *James*'s.

ENTRE-DOURO *e Minho*, a Province of *Portugal*, ſo call'd, as lying between the River *Douro*, to the South, and *Minho* to the North; having the *Portugal* Sea to the Weſt, and the Province of *Tralos Montes* to the Eaſt. The moſt Delightful and beſt Peopled Province of all *Portugal*: For 18 Leagues in Length, and 12 in Breadth contain 1400 Pariſhes, above 130 Monaſteries, and ſix Sea-Port Towns and good Cities, *Braga, Porto, Viana, Barcelos, Ponte de Lima, Caminha*, &c. *Antonio de Portugal, Deſcrip. da Prov. Entre Douro*, &c.

EON, or *Eum*, a Gentleman of *Bretaign* in *France* ſo ignorant that hearing 'em Sing in the Church, *Per Eum qui venturus eſt judicare vivos & mortuos*, aſſur'd himſelf that he was that *Eum*, who was to Judge the Quick and the Dead, and infatuated a great Number of People with the ſame Imagination. For which, being apprehended and ſent to Priſon by the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, he died in his Confinement. Nevertheleſs, ſeveral of his Diſciples choſe rather to burn; than renounce their Pretended Prophet. *Otho Friſing.* l. 1. c. 55. *Baronius*, A. C. 1148.

EORDAI, and *Eordiatæ*, a People who formerly inhabited that part of *Macedon*, where is now the Inland part of *Albania*, call'd *Tamoriza*. Baudrand.

EOS, Son to the Gyant *Typhon*: Some Poets ſay, that 'twas he that built the Town of *Paphos* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, but the more common Opinion makes *Paphos* Son of *Deucalion*, Founder of this City.

EOUS, or *Orientalis Oceanus*, vulgarly the Oriental or Indian Ocean, on the Sea of *China*, is that part of the Ocean toward the Eaſt of *Aſia*, which waſhes the Coaſts of *China*, *Japan*, and the *Philippine* Iſlands; but far diſtant from the Pacifick Sea, and the South Sea, call'd *Mer de Zur*.

EPACT, the Number of eleven Days, which the Solar year contains more than the Lunar; from hence it follows, that the Moon being New the firſt of *January*, ſhe muſt of Conſequence be 11 days Old, upon the laſt of *December*, or when the Sun has finiſh'd his Annual Courſe. At the End of the next Year, adding theſe 11 Days, the Moon will be 22 Days before the Sun; and at the End of the third Year 33: Then by taking off 30 Days, for an Intercalary Month, there remains three for the Epact. And by the ſame Method, the Year after, there will be 14: Then 25, *&c.* But we muſt obſerve, that in the Biſ-ſextile or Leap-year, the Epact contains 12 Days, becauſe then the Year is a Day longer than ordinary; ſo that, *Ex. gr.* you go from three to fifteen of the Epact, from thence to 26, and ſo on. Now, to know the Day of the Moon, the Number of the current Epact, muſt be taken. The Number of the Months paſt ſince that of *March*, incluſive, and the Number of the preſent Day of the Month; if theſe three Numbers, being added, do not make thirty, all of them together make the Day of the Moon, but if they exceed thirty, then you muſt caſt away thirty for the Intercalary Month, and the remaining Number will be the Epact. For Example, if you have a mind to know what Day of the Moon it is, on the ſixth of *July* 1688. In the firſt place, you muſt take the Epact of the Year, which is 27. To this add five for the Months from *March* to *July*, which makes 32. Add ſix, which is the Day of the Month, and the Number amounts to 38; Caſt away thirty, and there remains eight for the Day of the Moon, which is then in her firſt Quarter. We muſt obſerve notwithſtanding, that this Method is not perfectly exact, it being ſometimes poſſible to fail, a Day, or almoſt two in the Computation, becauſe the Revolutions of the Moon are not equal, but alternatively 29 and 30 Days. Thoſe who have a mind to know the Day of the Moon more exactly, may conſult the *Ephemerides*, where the Calculations are made according to the Rules of Aſtronomy. *Petav. de Doct. Temp.*

EPAMINONDAS, a *Theban*, the Son of *Polymnus*, was taught Muſick and Philoſophy by *Lyſis*, a Pythagorean Philoſopher. He was Learned, Modeſt, Prudent, Sober, Skilful in Warlike Affairs, Stout of his Hands, Couragious; and ſo great a Lover of Truth, that he would not tell a Lye in Jeſt. Serving firſt under the *Lacedæmonians*, then in League with the *Thebans*, he reſcued *Pelopidas* in Battel after he had received ſeven Wounds. And afterwards perſuaded him to free the *Thebans* from *Lacedæmonian* Tyranny, by ſeizing the Citadel of *Thebes*, call'd *Cadmea*. Which being done, and a cruel War thereupon enſuing between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Thebans*, *Epaminondas* was made General of the Latter and gave the *Lacedæmonians*, ſo terrible an Overthrow, at the Battel of *Leuctra*, that they loſt all their Honour, and the Superiority of *Greece*; which, after that, they never could recover. Having gain'd a ſecond Battel at *Mantinea*, he was wounded with a Javelin; but would not ſuffer it to be taken out of his Body, till his Shield was brought him to kiſs, and that he heard the Enemy was quite defeated; but then tearing the Iron out of his Body, he expir'd in the mid'ſt of Joy and Victory. The Battel of *Leuctra* was fought in the 383 of *Rome* and that of *Mantinea* in 391. To a Friend of his, that bewail'd his Dying without Iſſue; *You are deceiv'd*, (ſaid he,) *I leave two Daughters behind, the Victories of Leuctra* and *Mantinea*. He was reckon'd by *Ælian* among the moſt Renowned, but the Pooreſt Captains of *Greece*: And it was truly ſaid, That the *Theban* Glory was born and dy'd with him. *Plutarch*, and *Cornel. Nepos*, in his Life. *Zenophon*, *Diodorus*, and *Polybius*.

EPAPHUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Temple of *Epheſus*; and gave an Account of the Foundation of it; and of what was to be ſeen, moſt worthy of Obſervation, within it. *Voſſius*.

EPAPHUS, ſaid to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Io*; reigned in *Egypt*, and built the City of *Memphis*. *Herodotus* obſerves, That *Epaphus* is the ſame in Greek with *Apis*. *Euterpe* and *Thel. Ovid.* l. 1. *Metam.*

EPAUNUM, or *Epona*, a City or Pariſh in the ancient Kingdom of *Burgundy*: for Authors ſay nothing certain of the Place where it ſtood; neither is it Famous for any thing but for the Council which *Sigiſmond* King of *Burgundy* held there, after he had Abjur'd the Arrian Errors, to repair the Ruins which it had caus'd in his Kingdom.

EPERIES, in Lat. *Eperia*, a City of *Hungary*, in the County of *Sarax*, ſeated upon the River *Tarks*, toward the Mountains and upon the Confines of *Poland*, under the Emperour as King of *Hungary*. Baudrand.

EPEUS, who, as ſome ſay, deſcended from *Endymion*, was the firſt Inventor of the Engine called a Battering Ram, formerly made uſe of in Sieges to beat down the Walls of a Strong Town. He is alſo ſaid to have built the *Trojan* Horſe, and Founded the City of *Metopontum*. *Juſtin. Plin.* l. 7. He was alſo King of *Phocis*, and Succeeded his Father *Panopeus*.

EPHÆSTION, or HEPHÆSTION, the Chief Favourite of *Alexander the Great*, who imparted to him his moſt Secret Thoughts. He was of the ſame Age, but taller, and of a more Graceful Preſence: So that the Mother, Wife and Daughters of *Darius* took him for *Alexander* himſelf; for which *Siſygambis* begging Pardon of the King, he replied, That ſhe was not miſtaken, for that he was another *Alexander*. When the King married *Statyra*, the Eldeſt Daughter of *Darius*, he gave the youngeſt to *Ephæſtion*. One Day as *Alexander* was reading a Letter of great Secrecy, perceiving that his Favourite read it over his Shoulder, he ſaid nothing to him, but drawing off his Seal-Ring from his Finger, clapt it to *Ephæſtion*'s Lips, thereby adviſing him to Secrecy. *Ephæſtion* died at *Ecbatana*, ſome time before *Alexander*, who laid his Death ſo much to heart, that he would not Eat in three Days, Sacrificed to him as a God, and beſtow'd 12000 Talents upon his Funeral. *Quintus Curt. Plutarch.*

EPHESTRIA, certain Feſtivals Inſtituted at *Thebes* in Memory of *Tireſias*, at what time his Image was firſt cloath'd in Women's Apparel, and afterwards clad in Men's Habit, alluding to the Fable of *Tireſias* himſelf, feign'd to have been of both Sexes.

EPHESUS, a City of *Ionia*, and heretofore the moſt famous *Emporium* of all the Leſſer *Aſia*, by the report of *Juſtin* and *Pliny*; Built firſt of all by the *Amazons* in a low Ground; afterwards remov'd by *Lyſimachus* to the place where now it ſtands, and call'd by his Wife's Name *Arſinoe*; but he being dead, it reſum'd its former Name of *Epheſus*. Famous for the Temple of *Diana*, accounted one of the Wonders of the World, two hundred Years a finiſhing, though rear'd at the common Expence of all *Aſia* minor. The Length of it was 425 Foot, and the Breadth of it 220. *Pliny* writes, That the Invention of ſetting Pillars upon Pedeſtals, and adorning the Chapters and Baſes, was firſt practis'd in the Building of this Temple. The Doors were of Cypreſs Wood, poliſh'd and glittering; and the Stairs that led up to the top of the Temple, were made of Vine-wood brought from *Cyprus*, as *Pliny* aſſures us. The Statue of *Diana* was of Cedar, as *Vitruvius* aſſerts; of Gold, according to *Xenophon*; of Ivory ſay others. The Statue of this Goddeſs now in the *Louvre* at *Paris*, is thought to have belong'd to this Temple. But *Mutianus* a *Roman* Conſul tells us, it was of Vine-wood. This Gorgeous Temple, full of Statues and Pictures of ineſtimable Price, wherein the Induſtry of the choiceſt Artiſts of two Ages had exhauſted it ſelf, was burnt the ſame Day that *Socrates* was Poiſon'd, 400 Years before Chriſt: and a ſecond time, the ſame Night that *Alexander the Great* was Born, 356 Years before the Coming of the *Meſſias*; Diana *being then abſent at* Fuſy, *at the Delivery of Olympias*; as *Timæus* the Hiſtorian obſerves. It was afterwards repair'd, and *Alexander* offer'd the *Epheſians* to furniſh them with whatever they wanted, to make it as Magnificent as ever it was, provided they would put his Name in an Inſcription upon the Temple; which they refuſed to do. The Turks at this Day call *Epheſus*, *Ajaſalove*, and the Province where it is ſeated, *Surcham*: But at preſent there is no City in the World, where are to be ſeen ſuch lamentable Ruins of the Ancient Grandeur; heaps of Marble Columns ranvers'd, broken Statues pil'd one upon another, the ſad Effects of *Scythian* Rage and *Gothick* Fury. The Fortreſs which ſtands upon a Riſing Ground, was built by the Greek Emperours. But the Chief Church, dedicated to St. *John*, is now a Turkiſh Moſque. There were ſeveral Provincial Councils held here; the firſt under *Polycrates* in the Year 198, concerning the keeping of *Eaſter*: It was there decreed that this Feaſt ſhould, according to Ancient Cuſtom, be Celebrated on the 14th Day of the Moon. Pope *Victor* underſtanding the Determination of the Council, and believing it contrary to Apoſtolical Tradition, wrote back his Diſſatisfaction, and Excommunicated the Eaſtern Biſhops, who took no notice of his Cenſure, but on the contrary, he was, by ſome conſiderable Perſons of the Church, reprimanded for his Raſhneſs. *Euſeb.* lib. 5. *Hiſt.* cap. 23, 24, *&c.* In the Year 400, St. *Chryſoſtome* held a Synod here of 79 Biſhops, for the Regulation of Matters of Diſcipline and Government, and here ſix Biſhops convicted of Symony, were depos'd. *Palad. de Vit.* St. *Chryſoſt.* *Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 10. *Sozom.* lib. 8. cap. 6. In the Year 449 *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, held a Synod at *Epheſus*, call'd *Concilium Leſtricum*, or a *Pſeudo*-Synod, Matters being carry'd there by Faction and Violence.

Here the Errours of *Eutyches* were approv'd. The *Legates* of Pope *Leo* refus'd Admittance, and *Flavian* not only depos'd from the See of *Conſtantinople*, but likewiſe ſo barbarouſly beaten, that he died in two or three Days after. *Liberatus*, c. 12. *Evagrius*, lib. 1. c. 10. Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon*, *Baron*. A. C. 449. There was likewiſe a General Council held at *Epheſus* in the Year 431, but for that ſee *Neſtorius*. *Chevreau* Hiſt. of the World. *J. Spon*'s Travels.

EPHETÆ, *Athenian* Magiſtrates, conſiſting of 50 *Athenians*, and as many *Argives*, inſtituted by King *Demophon*, to judge of Caſual Murders. *Draco* afterwards enlarged their Authority to take Cognizance of all Capital Crimes. They were to be Fifty Years of Age, and of unſpotted Reputation for their Lives and Manners.

EPHIALTES, The Son of *Neptune*, a Giant of incredible Strength, who grew Nine fingers Breadth every Month; and therefore truſting to his Stature, he with his Brother *Ochus* made War againſt the Gods, and was thrown down to Hell by *Jupiter*.

EPHORI, certain *Lacedæmonian* Magiſtrates ſet up by *Theopompus*, King of *Sparta*, to be a Curb upon the Regal Power; for they were a ſort of check upon the Kings, as the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, were created to reſtrain the Exorbitant Power of the Conſuls. Some Authours ſay there was nine of them choſen at a time, though it is certain there never was above five together, their buſineſs related to the Care of Religion. They preſided in the Publick Feſtivals and Shews. They gave Sentence, as *Ælian* obſerves, upon Thrones, all other Magiſtrates being under their Juriſdiction. Even the Kings of *Sparta* themſelves were oblig'd to obey their Summons, and appear at the Barr, when they were charg'd with Male-Adminiſtration. Theſe *Ephori* likewiſe, were truſted with the Publick Treaſure, made War and Peace, and were ſo abſolute, that *Ariſtotle* makes their Government equal to the Prerogatives of a Monarchy. *Plat*. lib. 4. *de Leg. Plut. in Vit. Lycurg. & Cleomenes*, *Suidas*.

EPHRAIM, a Greek Author, who liv'd at the beginning of the XIVth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperors in *Iambic* Verſe. *Allatius lib. de Pſell.* P. 113.

EPHREM, Deacon of the Church of *Edeſſa* in *Syria*, wrote much, and his Works, Tranſlated by *Gerard Voſſius*, were Printed at *Antwerp* in 1619. together with his Life.

EPICHARIS, a Woman of low Birth, but courageous beyond her Sex and Condition: being Convicted before *Nero*, of having a hand in the Conſpiracy againſt him, ſhe behav'd her ſelf ſo reſolutely in the mid'ſt of her Torments, that no Pain could make her diſcover her Accomplices; and fearing ſhe might not hold out under a ſecond Torture, ſhe ſlew her ſelf. *Tacitus*.

EPICHARMUS, a Poet and *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, was born in the Iſland of *Cos*. He compos'd ſeveral Comedies much eſteem'd by the Ancients, and ſeveral other Pieces which *Plato* is ſaid to have converted to his own uſe. *Ariſtotle* and *Pliny* allow him the Invention of the two Greek Letters θ and χ. He died *An. R*. 310. in the 97th Year of his Age. *Diogenes Laertius*.

EPICTETUS, of *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia*, a Stoick Philoſopher, but a Slave to *Epaphroditus*, Captain of *Nero*'s Guards. One Day his Maſter giving him a blow upon the Shin, he deſir'd him to take a Care of breaking his Leg; upon which his Maſter redoubling his blow and breaking the Bone indeed, *Look ye*, *Sir*, ſaid he, (in an unconcern'd way) *Did I not tell ye*, *you would never leave till ye had broken my Leg*. He taught, That all Philoſophy conſiſted in theſe two words, *Bear* and *Forbear*. His Life and Converſation was ſo admir'd by all Men, that his Earthen Lamp, that lighted him at his Studies, was Sold for 3000 *Drachma*'s. *Arrian* the Hiſtorian, His Diſciple, publiſh'd Four Books of his Diſcourſes, and poliſh'd his *Enchiridion* or *Manual*, which ſeems rather to be the Work of a Chriſtian than of a Stoick Philoſopher. St. *Auguſtin*, and ſome other great Men, put a great Value upon theſe Pieces. He was baniſh'd *Rome* by *Domitian*'s Edict againſt Philoſophers, but he return'd thither again after that Prince's Death. *Aul. Gell. Simplicius*, *Lucian*.

EPICURUS, an *Athenian*, Brother to *Neocles*, and *Cherecrata*, was the Founder of the *Epicurean* Sect, Seven Years after the Death of *Plato*. He was Beholding to no Man more than *Democritus*, upon the reading of whoſe Works, he apply'd himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy. He placed the *Summum Bonum* in Pleaſure; not in infamous Pleaſure, but in Pleaſure inſeparable from Vertue. From which ſome of his Diſciples degenerating, gave an Occaſion to many to believe him to be the Teacher and Upholder of Vice. And tho' ſome think that they learn'd that Doctrine from him, yet it's certain, that his Pleaſure was attended by great Temperance, it appearing in his Letters to his moſt intimate Friends, that his beſt Meals conſiſted of Cheeſe, Bread and Water; However *Tully* affirms in more than one place that *Epicurus* made happineſs conſiſt in the Satisfaction of the ſenſes (*Cic. de fin. & alib.*) and the ſame may be ſaid of his real Diſciples, who drank but little Wine, and us'd but very ſimple and common Fare. He divided his Philoſophy into Canonick or Logick, Phyſicks, and Morals. He is accus'd of having Publiſh'd for his own *Democritus* his Books upon *Atomes*, and thoſe of *Ariſtippus* upon *Pleaſure*. He holds in his Morals, That Torments do not hinder the Happineſs of a Wiſe Man, tho' the Pain may cauſe him to relent. That he would expoſe his Life ſo much the more willingly, that he knew Death was not amongſt the Number of bad things. He adds, That tho' Health be very deſireable, a great many did not make that account of it, for which reaſon it was, perhaps, that inſtead of wiſhing Health to thoſe he wrote to, as was the Cuſtom of the Ancients, he wiſh'd they might do well: his Opinion concerning the Soul and God, are not approv'd by all. Yet St. *Jerome*, beſtows great Commendations on his Philoſophy, and objects it to Chriſtians to make 'em aſham'd of their Debauches; And *Seneca*, tho' a Stoick, ſpeaks very advantageouſly of him. He died of a retention of Urine, caus'd by the *Stone*, having ſuffered extraordinary Pain with incredible Patience for 14 Days. His Death is plac'd in the Second Year of the CXXVII. Olympiad, which is about 185. of *Rome*, 271 before the Chriſtian *Æra*. *Diog. Laert*. St. *Jerom*, *Lucret*.

EPIDAURUS, There were three Towns of this Name, one in *Laconia* in *Peloponneſus*, now called *Malvaſia*. Another in the ſame *Peninſula*, near *Argos*, famous for the Temple of *Æſculapius*; and a third now called *Raguſa*, of which we ſhall ſpeak under that Name. *Strabo*, lib. 8. *Scaliger. de Tripl. Epidaur. in Chron. Euſeb.* &c.

EPIGONI, the Name which the *Greeks* gave to the Children of thoſe that beſieg'd the City of *Thebes* in vain; who, ten Years after their Fathers unfortunate Expedition, reveng'd the Death and Diſhonour of their Parents, under the Conduct of *Alcmech*, the Son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphile*, ſack'd *Thebes*, brought away the blind *Tireſias*, and ſent his Daughter *Manto* to ſerve as a Prieſteſs in the Temple of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*. *Pauſanias*, *Diodorus*.

EPIMENIDES, an Epick Poet, Contemporary with *Solon*, in the 46th. Olympiad; a Native of *Crete*, who being ſent to keep his Fathers Cattel, ſlept 27 years in a Cave; ſo that when he awoke, and return'd home, no body knew him, nor did he know any body. Which Figment is to be interpreted, of his long Travelling abroad. He was wonderfully Skilful in Atonements of the Gods; and to purge *Athens* from the Peſtilence, order'd many White and Black Sheep to be offer'd up in the *Areopagus*. St. *Paul* to *Titus*, cites him. Some call'd him a *Divine Perſon*; Others, *Theologum*, *Fatidicum & Sacerdotem*. See more in *Diogenes Laertius*.

EPIMETHEUS, Son of *Iapetus*, and Brother to *Prometheus*. Poets feign, That *Prometheus* form'd the Prudent and Ingenious Men; but *Epimetheus*, the Fools and Blockheads. The Mythologiſts ſay, That *Prometheus* is the Spirit that foreſees Things to come; and *Epimetheus*, the Spirit who judges of Things paſt. *Epimetheus* married *Pandora*; which was a Statue of *Vulcan*, Animated by *Minerva*, and Gifted by each of the other Gods with ſome particular good Quality, to render her Perfect. He had by her a Daughter, call'd *Pyrrha*, who married *Deucalion*, Son of *Prometheus*. Poets likewiſe feign that *Jupiter* turn'd him into an Ape, and baniſh'd him to the Iſle *Pithecuſæ*. *Hygin*.

EPIPHANES, Son of the Hereſiarch *Carpocrates*, and Follower of his Impieties. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſays, That he was ador'd as a God, after his death, by the Inhabitants of *Cephalonia*, his Mother being of that Country.

EPIPHANIA, the Feaſt of the Adoration of the Three Kings: Of the Baptiſm of Jeſus Chriſt; and his Miracle at the Wedding of *Cana* As to the *Magi Kings*, we muſt obſerve, That the Perſians, and moſt of the Eaſtern People, give the Name of *Magi* to their Doctors; and the Hebrew calls 'em *Seubes*; the Egyptians *Prophets*; the Greeks, *Philoſophers*; and the Latins, *Sages*, or Wiſe. The Church gives the Title of *Kings* to theſe Three Famous Men; and the ancienteſt Paintings of this Myſtery, repreſent 'em Crown'd, and in Royal Robes; for at that time the Eaſtern Nations choſe Philoſophers for their Monarchs: or if the Kingdoms were Hereditary, the preſumptive Heirs were inſtructed in ſuch Sciences as made 'em deſerve the Name of *Sages*. As to their Country, the moſt probable Opinion is, That they came out of *Arabia the Happy*; both becauſe their Gifts ſeem the Productions of that Country; and that the Royal Prophet ſays, That the *Meſſias* would be ador'd by the Kings of the *Arabians* and *Saba*; and, That he would be preſented with *Arabian* Gold. Some ſay, That after our Saviour's Aſcenſion, the Apoſtle St. *Thomas* going into their Country. Baptiz'd and Conſecrated 'em Biſhops; That they were afterwards Martyr'd; and that their Reliques were brought out of *Perſia*, to *Conſtantinople*, by Order of the Empreſs *Helena*; afterwards remov'd to *Milan*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Emanuel*; and at laſt brought to *Cologne*, in 1163. when the Emperor *Barbaroſſa* ſack'd the City of *Milan*. *Theophylactus*. *Petrus Galeſinus*.

EPIPHANIUS, Biſhop of *Salamis*, in *Cyprus*, flouriſh'd under *Theodoſius the Great*. He was a ſmart Oppoſer of *Images* and the *Origeniſts*: wrote much, and dy'd about the Year 403. after he had attain'd to a very old Age. His Works were Printed in 1622. and Tranſlated by *P. Petav.* See more in St. *Jerom. Apol. 2. ad Ruſt.* c. 114. *Baronius*, A.C. 372.

EPIPHANIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in the Sixth Age, ſucceeded *John* II. in 520. and dy'd in 535. A ſtout Oppoſer of the *Eutychians*. Pope *Hormiſdas* impower'd him to receive in his Name all the Biſhops that ſhould return to the Communion of *Rome*, upon Condition that they ſhould ſubſcribe a *Formula* which he had drawn up, and ſend him their Submiſſions. *Baron* A. C. 20.

EPIPHANIUS Biſhop of *Pavia*, liv'd in the Vth. Century, and was Employ'd to treat an Accommodation between the Emperor *Anthemius*, and *Ricimer* his Son-in-Law; afterwards he went Ambaſſador to *Theodorick*, who ſent to *Gondebaud* King of the *Burgundians*, to procure the Redemption of Captives. He ſucceeded in this Negotiation, and dyed in the Year 490. *Ennodius* cited by *Surius*.

EPIPHANIUS SCHOLASTICUS, liv'd in the Vth. Century. There was an intimate Friendſhip between him and *Caſſiodorus*, at whoſe requeſt, he Tranſlated the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *Theodoret*, *Socrates* and *Sozomen*, into Latin; upon which he afterwards form'd his own, call'd *Hiſtoria Tripartita*. *Caſſidor. Præf. in Hiſt. Trip. & de Divin. Lect.* c. 17. *Sigebert in Catal.* c. 12.

EPIRUS, a Province of *Greece*, which ſome Geographers place in the *Lower-Albany*: It was ſeparated from *Macedon* by the River *Celydnus* and *Mount Pindus*. The moſt Famous People of the Country were the *Moloſſi*, that inhabited the City of *Dodona*, the *Dryopes*, *Chaonians*, *Dolopes*, &c. And their Chief Cities were *Larta*, *Preveza*, *Beſtia*, *Orchimo*, *Argiro*, &c. It fell under the Power of the *Turk*, in the Fourteenth Age; all but the Iſland of *Corfu*, and *Torone* upon the Continent, which are in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

☞ **EPISCOPIUS** *(Simon)* Born at *Amſterdam*, in 1583. Theology-Profeſſor in the Academy of *Leiden*, was one of the Heads of the Remonſtrants in the *Low-Countries*; and dy'd in 1643. His Works were Printed in two Volumes, in 1678.

EPISODE: See *Comedy* and *Tragedy*.

EPITUS, King of the *Meſſenians*, was the Son of *Creſphonte*, whom the Great Men of his Kingdom put to Death, becauſe he had took a great Kindneſs for the meaner Sort. All his Children underwent the ſame Deſtiny, except *Epitus*, who was brought up at his Grandfathers, being plac'd upon the Throne by the help of the *Dorians* and *Arcadians*: He puniſh'd his Fathers Murtherers; and inſinuated himſelf ſo into the Favour of the Nobility and People, that his Succeſſors were called *Epitides*, from his Name; whereas before, the Kings of the *Meſſenians* were called *Heraclides*. *Pauſanias.*

EPOCHA, the Bound or Limit of Time; which comes from the Greek word ἐπίχω, which ſignifies to *ſtop*, or *hold*. Chronologers, for the better Diſtinction of Times, and to Eaſe our Memory, have taken theſe *Epocha's* from ſome famous and remarkable Tranſaction; and by theſe count the Time. They are divided into Sacred and Prophane. The firſt, taken out of Scripture; as the Creation, Deluge, the Birth of *Abraham*, the Coming of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, the Temple of *Solomon*, the Return of the *Jews* from *Babylon*, &c. The principal Prophane *Epochs*, are taken, in fabulous Times, from the Deluge of the *Ogyges*, the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Olympick Games, the Foundation of *Rome*, the Eſtabliſhment of Conſuls, the Reign of *Julius Cæſar*; and every particular Kingdom forms it ſelf *Epocha's*, from the Beginning of their Kingdom. *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Riccioli*.

EPOMEUS, *Monte Sancto Juliano*, a Burning Mountain in the middle of the Iſland of *Iſchia*, in the *Tyrrhene*-Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro*; whence Torrents of Fire burſting forth in the Year 1300. caus'd the Inhabitants to quit the Iſland, as they had done before in the Reigns of *Auguſtus*, *Titus*, and *Diocleſian*. *Phri. Ferrarius.*

EPPING, or *Eppingſtreet*, a Market-Town of *Waltham*-Hundred, in the Weſt of *Eſſex*. This Town has two great Markets Weekly for Cattel, and one on *Fridays* for Proviſions; 15 Miles from *London*.

EPPONINA, the Wife of *Julius Sabinus*, a moſt celebrated Example of Conjugal Affection and Fidelity. Her Husband aſſuming the Title of *Cæſar*, in *Gaul*, was worſted, and forc'd to ſhelter himſelf in a Cave under Ground, having firſt burnt his Houſe, to make it be thought that he periſh'd in the Flame. *Epponina* bore him Company in his Afflictions, and went ſeveral times to *Rome* to make Friends for him; where being oblig'd to appear in the Bath with the other Women, ſhe us'd to rub her Body with an Oyntment that made it ſwell, and ſo her Great-Belly was not taken notice of; which if it ſhould, would make People think, that either ſhe was not Honeſt; or that her Husband, whom they thought Dead, was ſtill Alive. But afterwards, *Veſpaſian* Condemn'd this Heroin to Death: Which ſhe ſuffer'd with great Conſtancy, and told him boldly, That ſhe had rather live under the Earth, and in Darkneſs, than ſee the unhappy Days of his Reign. *Plutarch*, in *Erotic. Tacitus.*

EPSHAM, a Town of *Copthorn*, or *Epingham*-Hundred. in *Surrey*, 14 Miles S. and by W. from *London*. This Town ſtands in a good Air, and a pleaſant Situation. But that which adds moſt to the Happineſs of it, are its Mineral Waters; which draw conſtantly there in Summer-time, a great Concourſe of People, both from City and Country. As to the Diſcovery and Nature of theſe Waters, take this Account. Theſe Waters were found, *Anno* 1618. by one *Henry Wicker*, in a dry Summer, when there was a great want of Water for Cattel: In the Concave of a Horſes or Neats Foot, he diſcover'd ſome clear Water ſtanding; which made him dig with his Pad-ſtaff a ſquare Hole about it, and ſo departed. This Hole he made a Search for the next day, and found it, though with much difficulty, fill'd, and running over with clear Water, but of an Aluminous Taſte: It was only uſed Outwardly, at firſt, for the Healing of Sores; but afterwards, it was taken Inwardly, for ſeveral Uſes.

EPULONES, certain Prieſts among the *Romans* appointed by the Pontiffs to preſide at the Feaſts and Sacrifices which were made in Honour of the Gods: firſt but Three; then by *Sylla*, made Seven; and laſtly, by *Cæſar* augmented to Ten.

EQUI, a People bordering upon *Rome*, and firſt of all Enemies to the *Romans*, till *Quintus Cincinnatus* brought 'em under the Yoke. They were frequently puniſh'd for their Rebellion by *Poſthumius Tubertus*; and by *Fabius* totally ſubdu'd, after he had taken 40 of their Cities in a little time: for which he obtain'd the Name of *Maximus*, and then they became Allies to the *Romans*. *Liv.* l. 3, & 4.

ERA, or **ÆRA**, a Word which Spaniſh Authors introduc'd into Chronology, to expreſs the Beginning of ſome extraordinary Change, as of *Reigns*, &c. It comes from *Æra*, a Tribute impos'd on *Spaniards*, by the Emperor *Auguſtus*, 39 Years before the Birth of Chriſt, under the Conſulſhip of L. *Marcus Cenſorius*, and C. *Calviſius Sabinus*, in the 715, or 16th. of *Rome*. It was us'd in *Spain* till about 1351. that the Years of Jeſus Chriſt were ſubſtituted it its place. And in Imitation of them by others; the moſt famous *Era's* in Chronology, are that of *Nabonaſſer*, generally fix'd on the 26th of *February*, in the 3967th. Year of the *Julian* Period, in the 1ſt. Year of the 8th. Olympiad, and 6th. of *Rome*; that of the Greek *Seleucidæ*, fix'd in the 442d. of *Rome*, 312 Years before our Saviour, when *Seleucus Nicanor* ſetled in *Syria*, 12 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*; the Chriſtian, which is placed, by different Authors, in the 448th. 49th. 50th. 51ſt. 52d. and 53d. of *Rome*. *Torniel*, *Genebrard*, *Kepler*, *Petav. Spond. Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Salian*, *Riccioli*.

ERASISTRATUS, a Phyſician Famous among the Diſciples of *Ariſtotle*, whoſe Daughters Son he was, (according to *Pliny*.) He liv'd at the Court of *Seleucus Nicanor*. He preſently perceiv'd the true Cauſe of *Antiochus Soter*'s Fever; which was, his being in Love with *Stratonice* his Mother-in-Law. He wrote much in his own Science. He is often quoted by *Pliny*. He is ſaid to have prov'd, That Hunger proceeds from the Fibres of the Stomach and Inteſtines being empty and open. *Pliny*, *Plutarch*, *Appian*, *Valer. Max.*

ERASMUS *(Deſiderius)* of *Rotterdam*, in *Holland*, was Born in 1465, or 1467. His Father, *Gerard* of the Town of *Goude*, preſſed by his Friends, to become a Clergyman, ſtole away with *Margaret*, *Eraſmus*'s Mother, then with Child of him. He was firſt called *Gerard the Son of Gerard*: which having ſome relation with the Latin, *Deſiderare*, he afterwards took the Name of *Deſiderius*; and for Sirname, *Eraſmus*; which is a Greek Word, that ſignifies much the ſame. He afterwards became a Singing-Boy in the Cathedral of *Utrecht*; and at Nine Years of Age was ſent to continue his Studies at *Deventer*, under *Alexander Hege*. His Guardians after the Death of his Father, oblig'd him to turn Canon-Regular of St. *Auguſtin*. After which, he went to *Paris*; and came thence into *England*, where he compos'd a Book in Praiſe of the King and Kingdom. Travelling into *Italy* with the King's Phyſician's Son, he took his Degrees of Doctor of Divinity at *Turin*; and finiſh'd his Book of *Adages* at *Bologne*; and went to *Venice*, to put it, with other Pieces, into the Hands of *Aldus Manutius*, to be Printed. Then read Rhetorick to *Alexander*, Son to *James*, King of *Scotland*; Choſen Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*: Went to *Rome*: where he was honoured and eſteemed by the Great Men of that City, who omitted nothing to oblige him to ſtay there. Pope *Paul* III. gave him ſome hopes of a Cardinal's Hat, and offer'd him conſiderable Employments. Pope *Clement* VII. and *Henry* VIII. *Francis* I. *Charles* V. *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*; *Ferdinand*, King of *Hungary*, and ſeveral other Princes ſtrove equally to gain him by great Penſions; but he would never confine himſelf to any. All the Learned Men of *Europe* correſponded with him by Letters, and valued themſelves upon his Acquaintance. He went to *Bazil* at

60 Years of Age; where *Froben* Re-printed his *Adages*; he had alſo his *Colloquies* Re-printed there, which had run through ſeveral Editions before, and *Colinet* Re-printed 'em at *Paris*, in 1527. and ſold above 20000 Copies. *Eraſmus* Printed alſo the Works of St. *Jerom*, of *Arnobius*, St. *Hilarius*, *Pliny*, *Seneca*, with ſeveral others. Tranſlated the New-Teſtament out of Greek into Latin with Notes, and Dedicated it to Pope *Leo* X. He likewiſe wrote againſt *Luther* upon the Subject of *Free-Will*, and retir'd to *Friburg* in 1529. *Eraſmus*'s Works in *Froben*'s Edition are 9 Volumes. He was a very great Man, and Favour'd the Reformation in many things, though he Died in the Communion of *Rome* at *Bazil* in 1536. the 70th. Year of his Age.

ERASMUS *(Joannes)* a Famous Unitarian, Rector of the School of *Antwerp*; from whence he was forced to fly, by reaſon of his Opinion, into *Poland*; where he had a long Diſpute with *Socinus*, about the Pre-exiſtence of the Son of God before all Creatures: Printed afterwards by *Socinus* himſelf. F. *Simon*.

ERASTUS *(Thomas)* a Phyſician of *Baden* in *Switzerland*, where he was Born in 1524. He was a Perſon of great Reputation in his Profeſſion, and wrote ſeveral Books, among which, there are four againſt *Paracelſus*. The others are, *De Aſtrologia Divinatrice*, *De Auro Potabili*, *De Cauſa Morborum*, *De Occultis Pharmacorum Poteſtatibus*, *De Putredine Libri Chirurgici*: But his Treatiſe, for which he is moſt talk'd of, is that of *Excommunication*, in which he denies the Authority of the *Church*. This Tract has been confuted by ſeveral, particularly by Dr. *Hammond*, in his Book, *Of the Power of the Keys*. *Melchior Adam. in Vit. Germ-Medic. Thuanus Hiſt. Vander Linden De Script. Med.* &c.

ERATO, one of the Nine *Muſes*, which preſides over Love-Poems. She is generally repreſented like a young Maiden of gay Humour, crown'd with Myrtle and Roſes, holding a Harp in the Right hand, and a Bow in the other; with a little winged *Cupid* plac'd by her, arm'd with his Bow and Arrows. *Ripa Iconal.*

ERATOSTRATUS, or **HEROSTRATUS**, an *Epheſian*, who, to get him a Name, ſet fire to the Temple of *Epheſus*, in the 398th. of *Rome*. For which the *Epheſians* made a Law, with a ſevere Penalty, That no body ſhould preſume ſo much as to repeat his Name. *Solin. Valer. Max.*

EREBUS, call'd by the Poets the God of Hell, Born of *Chaos* and *Tenebræ*; 'tis likewiſe the Name of an infernal River. *Erebus* in the *Phœnician* Language ſignifying Darkneſs, gave occaſion to this Poetical Fiction. See *Virgil l. 6. Heſiod. Theogon.*

ERCHENBAULD *de Burban*, a Perſon ſo zealous for Juſtice, that he Pardon'd no Crime in any Perſon whatever. Underſtanding therefore, as he lay upon his Death-bed, that one of his Nephews had attempted the Chaſtity of certain Ladies, he order'd him to be Apprehended, and carry'd to Execution. Which the Officers neglecting, and his Nephew imprudently appearing before him within two or three Days after, he call'd him to his Bed-ſide, and pretending to take him about the Neck, in Kindneſs, cut his Throat; chuſing rather to be the Executioner of the Sentence he had pronounc'd, than that this Criminal ſhould go unpuniſh'd. This Accident happen'd in 1220. (according to *Cæſarius*.) They add, That the Biſhop of the Place coming to receive his Confeſſion, was ſurpriz'd, that among his other Sins, he made no mention of this Murther; and taxing him with it, the Count maintain'd, That he committed no Sin, in executing the Juſtice which he was oblig'd to render to Subjects. His Obſtinacy anger'd the Biſhop to that Degree, that he refus'd to abſolve him, and took away the Sacred *Viaticum*, or *Hoſtie*: But as he was going out of the Houſe, the Count ſent for him back, and deſir'd him to ſee whether the *Hoſtie* was in the *Ciboire*; and miſſing it, ſhew'd it him upon his Tongue, (as the Story goes,) to confirm, That God approv'd what he had done. *Fulgoſus*, *Del-Rio*.

ERECTHEUS, the Sixth King of *Athens*, ſucceeded *Pandion*, in the Year of the World, 2655. and reigned 50 Years. *Cecrops* II. ſucceded him. *Boreas* a *Thracian*; Son of *Aſtræus*, ſtole his Daughter *Orithya*, three Years before *Eunalphus* inſtituted the Ceremonies of *Ceres*, in *Eleuſine*.

EREMPERT, he liv'd in the Ninth Age, under the Reign of *Lewis* II. and compos'd a Hiſtory of the *Lombards*, often quoted by *Baronius*. *Simler*, *Voſſius*.

ERESBY, a Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, in *Lincolnſhire*, not far from *Bullingbrook*, giving the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Lindſey*.

ERETUM, *Monte Ritondo*, ſeated upon a Hill, within the Pope's Territories, two Miles from the River *Tiber*, and twelve from *Rome* to the North, dignify'd with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Family of *Mapheo Barbarini*, Prince of *Prunaſte*.

ERFORD, upon the River *Ger*, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*: in Latin *Erfordia*, and *Erfurtum*. The Capital of *Thuringia*, Conſiderable for its Wealth, as formerly for its Univerſity, founded in 1351. It was almoſt burnt to the Ground in 1417. but afterwards recovered it ſelf to that Degree, that 'tis an uſual ſaying, That *Erfort* is rather a Province than a City. *Erfort* embracing *Lutheraniſm* put it ſelf under the Protection of the Dukes of *Saxony*, which occaſion'd great Conteſtations between 'em and the Archbiſhops, and a Diſpute among the *German* Doctors, Whether a Prince could without violating the Conſtitutions of the Empire, receive under his Protection the Subjects of another Prince. Sometime after *Guſtavus Adolphus* took it; but by the Pacification of *Oſnabrug*, the King was contented it ſhould be return'd into the Hands of the Elector. To which the Inhabitants refuſing to ſubmit, they were Outlaw'd by the Emperor; and at the ſame time, the Elector being aſſiſted by the *French*, made himſelf Maſter of the City and Citadel. (See *Memoirs du Tems.*) *Erford* lies three Leagues from *Weymar*, and as many from *Gotha*; beautify'd with fair Churches, ſeveral Abbeys; and a ſtately Caſtle, call'd *Cyriarburg*. Long. 33. 6. Lat. 31.4.

ERGANES, a King of *Æthiopia*; who finding that the Heathen Prieſts of *Meroe* had poyſon'd the People with their Superſtitions, to that Degree, as to threaten his Life, depriv'd 'em of their Prieſthood, and put 'em to Death.

ERICTHONIUS, the Fourth King of the *Athenians*, after *Amphictyon*, being Born with Dragons Feet, he is feign'd to be the firſt Inventor of Chariots, to hide the Deformity of his Legs. He was alſo the Inventor of Silver, and the *Pan-Athênaick* Games. See *Selden*'s Comments *in Marmora Arundeliana*.

ERICTHONIUS, Son to *Dardanus* and *Batæa*, Daughter to *Teuſa*: He ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World, 2605. In a little Country of *Phrygia*, in *Aſia Minor*, afterwards call'd *Troas*. He reign'd Sixty five years. *Euſeb. Chron.*

ERICUS, the Name of Nine Kings of *Denmark*; of which the two firſt are hardly known in Hiſtory. *Ericus* III. dy'd at *Cyprus*, in his way to the *Holy-Land*, in 1102. much eſteemed for his Piety and Prudence. *Ericus* IV. a Prince both Cruel and Extravagant; was murthered in 1139. *Ericus* V. unſucceſsful in his Wars with the *Swedes*, retir'd to a Monaſtery, where he died about the Year 1185. *Ericus* VI. a Prudent Prince, was murder'd by his Brother *Abel*, in 1250. *Ericus* VII. ſucceeded *Chriſtopher* I. in 1259. and was put to Death by his own Officers, after he had reigned 28 Years in great Tranquility. *Ericus* VIII. reveng'd the Death of his Father, took *Roſtock*, and dy'd in 1321. after he had reigned 35 Years. *Ericus* IX. began his Reign in 1412. but his Cruelties caus'd his Subjects to revolt from him: At length, being wearied with the Toyls of Government, he retir'd into *Pomerania*; and there, as 'tis ſuppoſed, it was that he wrote the Hiſtory of *Denmark*; which begins, *Dani, ut teſtantur Veteres Hiſtoriographi*, &c. He dy'd in the Year 1459. and 77th. of his Age. *Pontanus*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Voſſius*.

ERICUS, or *Henricus*, the Name of Fourteen Kings of *Sweden*. Of which the moſt Conſiderable in Hiſtory, were *Ericus* I. who made good Laws, Enlarg'd his Dominions, People'd the Daniſh Iſles; and finding his own Kingdom too much burthen'd with People, undertook ſeveral Expeditions, and ſack'd *Rugia*. *Ericus* III. by his Conqueſts enlarg'd his Dominions more conſiderably. *Ericus* IV. applauded for his Wit and Courage. *Ericus* IX. put to Death by his Subjects, for endeavouring to introduce Chriſtianity into his Kingdom. *Ericus* XII. fortunate in ſeveral Expeditions, and highly eſteem'd for his Military Conduct: reign'd 28 Years, and dy'd in 1250. *Ericus* XIV. Eldeſt Son of *Guſtavus* I. began his Reign in 1560. was a great Admirer of Learned Men, and well skill'd in Aſtronomy and Mathematicks. He confirm'd the Privileges which the Kings his Predeceſſors had granted to the Cities on the *Baltick*; reliev'd the Town of *Revel*, which had put it ſelf under his Protection, by which he diſguſted the *Moſcovites*. He was alſo at Variance with the Town of *Lubeck*, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*: And being jealous of his Brother *John*, turn'd his Arms againſt him, and put him in Irons. This unſteady Conduct drew his Neighbours upon him; and his ill Succeſs in the War againſt theſe, incens'd him to that Degree, that he ſeiz'd and put to Death the Chief Officers of his Army, with *Denys Burg* his Maſter, as guilty of a Conſpiracy, without hearing what they could ſay for themſelves. To atone ſomewhat for this, he ſet his Brother at Liberty. Some time after he Marry'd his Concubine, and Crown'd her Queen of *Swedeland*. *John* and *Charles*, his Brothers, withdrew from the Court, unwilling to aſſiſt at a Match ſo unworthy their Birth; and were ſoon follow'd by their Uncles, and the Chief of the Kingdom. *Ericus* rais'd Men, and ſent after them; but his Troops revolted to them. Afterwards he was beſieg'd at *Stockholm*; and ſurrendring himſelf, was, with his Wife, caſt into Priſon; and *John* by general Conſent, Proclaimed King. *Thuan. Pontanus*, *Puffendorf Introduct. Hiſt.* &c,

ERICUS *(Peter)* being Commander of the *Adriatick* Sea, for the State of *Venice*, in 1584. fortun'd to take a Ship with 800000 Crowns, in Money and Goods, which the Widow of *Ramadan*, Baſha of *Tripoli*, was carrying to *Conſtantinople*: He kill'd 250 Men that were in this and the

Ship that tended her; and with his own Sword ſlew the Baſha's young Son in his Mother's Arms; and having cauſed 40 Women that were on board to be Violated, got 'em cut in pieces, and thrown into the Sea. The Senate, incens'd at ſo barbarous a Cruelty, caus'd him to be Beheaded, and ſent the rich Prize to *Amurat* III. the Turkiſh Emperor. See the Hiſt. of *Venice*.

ERICUSA, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene*-Sea, toward *Sicily*, 20 Miles diſtant from *Lipara*; 7 from *Phœnicuſa*, Weſtward; and 30 from *Uſtica*, to the Eaſt. Alſo another Iſland of the ſame Name in the *Ionian*-Sea, now call'd *Patchſu*, to the South of *Corcyra*, and hardly 12 Miles from the Shore of *Epirus*, Weſtward, under the *Venetians*, who give the Citizens of *Parga* leave to feed their Cattel in it. *Ferrarius*.

ERIGONE, Daughter of *Icarius*, Hang'd her ſelf for Grief. Poets feign, That *Bacchus* having taught *Icarius* the Art of making Wine, preſented him with a Butt of that excellent Liquor. *Icarius* invited ſome Shepherds of *Attica* to drink of it: Which they doing ſomewhat too liberally, committed ſuch Extravagances, that their Comrades thought 'em Poyſon'd; and thereupon killing *Icarius*, threw his Body into a deep Pit, which they fill'd up with Earth: But *Icarius*'s Dog, call'd *Mæra*, by its continual Howling, diſcover'd the place: Whereupon *Erigone* Hang'd her ſelf on a Tree. It happen'd, ſome time after, that the *Athenian* Maids and Women were tranſported with ſuch Fury, that they Hang'd themſelves in great Numbers. And the Oracle being conſulted for a Remedy, order'd that they ſhould inſtitute Plays that ſhould, in ſome manner, reſemble the Death of *Erigone*. They invented Swings; and all the Diſorder ceas'd. And *Jupiter*, to recompence the Piety of this young Woman, and Fidelity of the Dog, turn'd *Erigone* into the Conſtellation call'd *Virgo*, *Mæra* into the *Dog-Star*, and *Icarius* into that call'd the *Cow-Herd*. *Hygin.*

ERISICTHON, a *Theſſalian* Lord, who Felling, almoſt a whole Foreſt, conſecrated to *Ceres*, The Goddeſs was ſo provok'd, that ſhe puniſh'd him with a Famine, which deſtroy'd his Cattel, and ruin'd his Eſtate to that Degree, that he was forc'd to proſtitute his Daughter for Bread: In fine, he was, at laſt brought to ſuch Diſtreſs, that after having liv'd upon his own Fleſh, he died of Deſpair. *Calimachus in Himno in Cecerem. Ovid. Metam. lib.* 8.

ERITH, a Market-Town of *Hurſtington*-Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Huntingtonſhire*, bordering upon *Cambridge*. Alſo a Town in the North-Weſt Parts of *Kent*, near the *Thames*.

ERITHREA, an Epiſcopal City of *Ionia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, where the *Erythrean* Sibyl was born, who liv'd in the time of the *Trojan* War, and foretold the Deſtruction of *Troy*. The *Romans* ſent Deputies to *Erythrea*, to gather up her Verſes: And thoſe which they brought back, condemn'd the Multiplicity of Gods, ſaying, That there was but one Creator of Heaven and Earth. *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* quotes 27 of her Verſes; mentioning the Firſt coming of the Son of God, to aſſume Humane Nature; and the Second, to Judge the World. Theſe Verſes are Acroſticks upon theſe words; *Jeſus Chriſtus*, *Dei Filius*, *Servator*, *Crux. Euſebius*, *Blond. Lactantius*, *lib.* 1, &c.

ERIVAN, a City of *Armenia*, or *Turcomannia*, upon the Frontiers of *Turkey* and *Perſia*. The Old City being ruin'd by the Wars between the *Turks* and *Perſians*, the New one was built 800 Paces beyond it upon a Rock; at the foot of which run two Rivers, *Zanguy* to the North-Weſt, and *Queark-boulack*, or *Forty-Fountains*, to the South-Weſt. You croſs the River *Zanguy*, over a fair Stone Bridge with three Arches; upon which are built certain Chambers, where the Governor ſometimes ſpends his time in the heat of Summer. The Fortreſs looks like a little Town, inhabited by none but Natural *Perſians*. The *Armenians* have their Shops in it, where they work and trade all Day; but ſhut up in the Evening, and return into the City. The Garriſon conſiſts of 2000 Men. The Governor's Palace is in the Fort, very Magnificent; and in Summer-time very Delightful. A thouſand Paces from the City ſtands a little Fort, call'd *Queutchi-cala*. There are ſeveral Churches in the City; of which the Chief are the Cathedral, and another call'd *Catovike*. Near the great Market-place ſtands *Deuf-Sultan*'s Moſque; ſo called, from the Name of the Founder. The *Meidan* is a large ſquare place, planted round with Trees, where they make their Publick Exerciſes and Divertiſements. The *Caravanſera's*, or Inns, are very Commodious, where the Merchants have their Lodging and Ware-houſes for nothing. When any Caravan arrives at *Erivan*, the Governor is bound to give the King of *Perſia* Notice: And if any Embaſſador arrive, he is Treated at the Governor's Charge; and convoy'd to the next Governor, who does the ſame. This is the place where all the Silk Merchants meet together, and where they pay a certain Cuſtom call'd *Raderi*. The Air of *Erivan* is wholſom; but the Winter is ſomewhat tedious. Nevertheleſs, the Country is very fertile, and produces variety of Fruits in abundance; eſpecially Wine, which is excellent and cheap. The *Armenians* have a Tradition, That *Noah* planted the Vine within a League of *Erivan*, and will undertake to ſhew you the Place. The Country affords great ſtore of Partridge, and Fiſh in abundance; eſpecially Carps and Trouts, much eſteemed over all the Eaſt for their Taſte and Largeneſs, of which ſome are three foot long. Theſe Fiſh are taken not only in the Rivers, but in a Lake about 3 ſmall Days Journey from the City, by the *Perſians* called *Deria-Chirin*; by the *Armenians*, *Kiagar-couni-ſou*; that is to ſay, the *Sweet-Lake*, 25 Leagues in compaſs, and very deep; with a ſmall Iſland in the middle, where ſtands a Monaſtery, the Prior of which is an Archbiſhop, who aſſumes the Title of *Patriarch*, and will not acknowledge the Patriarch of the *Armenians*. It croſſes one part of *Armenia*, and mixes with the *Araxis* near the *Caſpian*-Sea. *Erivan* was taken by the *Turks* in 1582. Re-taken by the *Perſians* in 1604. In 1629. the *Turks* poſſeſſed themſelves of it again; but were expell'd by the *Sophi* in 1635. *Chardin*, *Tavernier*.

ERKENWALD, the Third Biſhop of *London*, after the *Saxons* were poſſeſſed of the Iſland. He was Son of *Offa*, King of the Eaſt-*Saxons*, converted to Chriſtianity by *Mellitus* Biſhop of *London*, in the Year 642, and Conſecrated Biſhop of *London* by *Theodorus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 675. This *Erkenwald* was a Perſon of a very Holy and Exemplary Life: Built two Monaſteries with his Patrimonial Eſtate, and was ſo Happy as to convert *Sebba*, King of the Eaſt-*Saxons*. He likewiſe enlarg'd the Buildings of his Cathedral St. *Paul*'s, enrich'd it with Endowments, and procur'd it the Grants of ſeveral Privileges from the *Saxon* Kings. He died in the Year of our Lord 685, and was Bury'd in St. *Paul*'s, with a ſtately Monument. *Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, *&c.*

ERMENSUL, or *Irmenſul*, an Idol of the Old *Saxons* of *Weſtphalia*, who had a ſtately Temple upon the Hill *Eresberg*, now call'd *Stadtberg*. The Generality believe, that this pretended Deity was *Mars*, worſhipped by this warlike People, as the Protector of their Country; from whence came the Name of *Mersberg*, or *Mars*'s Hill, as *Stadtberg* was formerly call'd. Others call this Idol, *Herminſul*, as if it ſignified the Statue of *Hermes* or *Mercury*. *Charlemagne* having conquer'd the *Saxons*, deſtroy'd this Idol, and conſecrated the Temple to the Service of the true God, in the Year 709. *Monumenta Paderbornenſia*, Printed in 1672.

ERMERIC, King of the *Suevians*, paſſed into *Spain*, and Reigned there 31 Years, after he had ravaged all the Provinces of that Kingdom. *Gauderic*, King of the *Vandals*, oppos'd him firſt of all; but in ſhort time gave him over. *Genſeric* defeated his General *Hermingaire*: but *Ermeric* taking the Field in Perſon, harraſs'd *Gallicia*; and after he had grappl'd with a tedious Diſtemper, dy'd in 440. *Idacius Chron.*

ERMINSTREET-WAY, a Cauſey which runs from *Royſton* to *Huntington*.

ERNESTUS, Elector of *Saxony*, was the Grandchild of *Frederick* II. ſirnam'd the *Warriour*; under whom the Dukedom of *Saxony* was honour'd with the Electoral Dignity in the Poſterity of *Witikind*. He was a Prince of great Prudence, and admirable Conduct; and had the honour to reconcile three Kings who had great Conteſts one with another, *Caſimir* of *Poland*, *Ladiſlaus* of *Bohemia*, and *Matthias* of *Hungary*, who made him their Mediator and Umpire of their Differences. He built the Caſtle of *Wettenburg*, and founded an Univerſity there in 1502.

EROPUS or EROPS, a King of *Macedon*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip* I. in the Year of the World 4356, being then an Infant in the Cradle: The *Illyrians* taking advantage of the Minority of this Prince, attack'd the *Macedonians*, and defeated them. The *Macedonians*, being very much alarm'd at this misfortune, reſolv'd to carry their King in his Cradle into the Field, hoping this Expedient would animate the Souldiers: The Project took accordingly; for their Army, rather than leave their little Prince to the Mercy of the Enemy, fought it ſtoutly and carry'd the Day. *Juſtin. lib.* 7.

EROS, one of *Mark Antony*'s Slaves; who when his Maſter, in deſpair, after the Battel of *Actium*, conjur'd him to run him through the Body, drew his Sword, as if it had been to do him that cruel Office; but at the ſame time turning the Point upon his own Breaſt, ran himſelf through the Heart, and fell dead at his Maſter's Feet. This Accident happen'd at *Alexandria*, after the Death of *Cleopatra*. *Plutarch*, *Tom.* 1. *Pag.* 951.

ERPACH, Lat. *Erpachum*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, with the Title of an Earldom. The Territory which belongs to it is properly in *Ottenwald*, or the Foreſt of *Otten*, between the *Rhine*, the *Mein*, and the *Neckar*. The Counts of *Erpach* are Lords of ſome neighbouring Boroughs, and have a Seat in the General Dyets of the Empire.

ERPENIUS, otherwiſe *Thomas* of *Erp*, born at *Gorcum*, in *Holland*, in 1584. He was the Wonder of his Age, for his Knowledge of the Eaſtern and the Ethiopick Languages. The King of *Spain* invited him to his Court, to explain certain *Arabick* Inſcriptions: And the King of *Morocco* admir'd his Epiſtles, in *Arabick*, to that Degree, that he could not forbear reading 'em himſelf, and ſhewing 'em to thoſe that ſpoke the Language naturally. Among other Pieces, he left behind him an *Hebrew* and *Arabick Grammar*, and a *Saracene Hiſtory* in *Arabick* and *Latin*. He wrote beſides *Proverbia Arabica. Fabulæ Locmanni. Hiſtoria Joſephi Patriarchæ.* Publiſhed the Pſalms in *Syriac*, and the *Pentateuch* in *Arabick*. *Meurſius, Athen. Batav.* lib. 2.

ERQUICO, a City of *Africa*, upon the *Red-Sea*; with a convenient Harbour, which draws a conſiderable Trade to the Town. The *Turks* are Maſters of the place, under the Command of the Beglerbeg of *Suaquen*, who at the Port is called the Baſſa of *Abaſſia*.

ERRIC II. King of *Denmark*; lived in the Xth. Century, of whom there is nothing conſiderable recorded, but that hearing of a Muſician that could raiſe what Paſſion he pleas'd in thoſe that heard him, he ſent for him, and bid him excite a Martial Paſſion in thoſe that were preſent. Which he did ſo effectually, that they all began to look out for their Weapons; and the King himſelf was put into ſuch a Fury, that he ſent for his Sword, and ran three or four of his Train through the Bodies. *Saxo-Gram. Felibien.*

ERRIF, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Barbary*, extending in Length upon the *Mediterranean*-Sea, between the Province of *Habat* to the Weſt, and that of *Garet* to the Eaſt. The Principal Cities of it, are *Gomer*, *Mezemma*, *Tenga*, *Pennom de Velez*, *Tegazza*, *Guaſavala*, *Bedis*, &c.

ERROL (*John Hay* Earl of *Errol*) deſcended from the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, which was firſt rais'd upon this honourable Occaſion; in the Year 980, and Reign of *Kenneth* III. the *Danes* having invaded *Scotland*, gave Bartel to the *Scots* at *Longcarty* near *Perth*; the *Scots* being worſted in the Fight gave way, and being forc'd to paſs a Defile in their Flight, were ſtopt by a Countryman and his two Sons, and by them encourag'd to Rally, and renew the Fight: The Example, Reſiſtance, and Reproaches of theſe brave Men, who were arm'd only with what their Ploughs furniſh'd, put new Life into the routed Army, who returning to the Field, defeated the *Danes* by this Re-inforcement from the *Plough*, and deliver'd their Country from Servitude. The Battel being over, the Father, afterwards known by the Name of *Hay*, was, for this good Service brought into the *Preſence*, ennobled by the King in a Parliament at *Scone*, rewarded with the beſt part of the Enemies Baggage, and had a Grant of the Barony of *Errol*, in the Cauſey of *Gowry*, containing as much Land as a Faulcon flew over without Lighting, and lying in the beſt part of the Kingdom; the March Stones being about ſeven Miles diſtant, are to this day commonly called, *The Faulcon Stones*. The particular State of this Family, from the Reign of *Kenneth* III. to that of K. *Robert* I. is not clear upon the Records; length of Time, and accidents of War having ſunk the Hiſtory; however there are two Charters extant, Granted by King *William* the *Lyon*, of the Lands of *Errol* to *William de Haya*, and *David de Haya*, and in the Charters of *Malcolme* IV. *William* and *Alexander* II. frequent mention is made of *Gulielmus de Haya*, and *Johannes de Haya* as *Witneſſes*; and at *Berwick*, in the Diſpute betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, before King *Edward* I. of *England*, *Nicholas de la Haya* is one of the Arbitrators; but ſince the beginning of the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, the Pedegree is very clear and uninterrupted, as follows: Firſt, *Gilbert de la Haya*, Lord *Hay* of *Errol*, adher'd to King *Robert* I. in all his Troubles, when almoſt the whole Nation had ſubmitted to *Baliol*; in Conſideration therefore of his great Loyalty, he was created Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, in the VIth. Year of the Reign of that Prince, which Office was granted to him and his Heirs, and is ſtill enjoy'd by 'em; this King *Robert* I. likewiſe rewarded him with a conſiderable Grant of Lands in the *Shire* of *Aberdeen*. This Lord *Gilbert* died at *Aberdeen* in 1330, and was Bury'd in the Abbey-Church of *Coopar*; where ſeveral of his Succeſſours were likewiſe Interr'd. Secondly, *Nicholas de la Haya*, Lord *Hay*, and of this Family, the ſecond Great Conſtable of *Scotland*, Son and Heir to *Gilbert* Lord *Hay*, with 280 Gentlemen of his Family, were kill'd in the Service of King *David Bruce*, againſt *Edward Baliol* in the Battel of *Duxlin*, *Anno* 1332. He was ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate, by *David de la Haya*, who attended King *David Bruce* in the Wars againſt the *Engliſh*, and was kill'd in the Battel of *Durham*, in the Year 1344. His Son *Thomas*, Lord *Hay* ſucceeded him, who, in the Year 1376. Married one of the Daughters of King *Robert* III. in the Right of whom he became poſſeſſed of the Barony of *Inchtuthill* in *Perthſhire*. In the Year 1388. this *Thomas* was at the memorable Battel of *Aberdeen*, and died at *Inchtuthill* in 1406. *William de la Hay*, Lord *Hay* ſucceeded his Father *Thomas*, he was one of thoſe who were Deputed to treat for the Liberty of King *James* I. who was detain'd Priſoner in *England*, which Affair, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, *Henry* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and this Lord manag'd with great Prudence and Succeſs. He died at *Turriff* in 1434; leaving Iſſue by his Wife *Margaret* Daughter to the Lord *Graham*, *Gilbert* and *William*, and was ſucceded by the former, who married a Lady of his own Name and Family; by whom, beſides five other Sons he had *William*, who ſucceeded to the Honour and Eſtate in 1436, he was created Earl of *Errol* by King *James* II. both upon the Score of his Quality, and particular Services to that Prince; he married *Beatrix Douglas*, Daughter to the Earl of *Morton*, and died at *Slaines* in 1461, and was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *Nicholas*, Lord *Hay*, and ſecond Earl of *Errol*, who married *Elizabeth Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and died, at *Killimuir* in 1467. By the Lady abovemention'd, he had Iſſue *William*, who ſucceeded to the Honour and Eſtate, and was third Earl of *Errol*, and ninth Great Conſtable of *Scotland*; he married *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Athol*, by whom he had Iſſue *William*, who ſucceeded him in 1478, this *William* fourth Earl of *Errol*, married *Elizabeth Leſley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* his Succeſſour; he died at *Errol* in 1495. *William* Lord *Hay* fifth Earl of *Errol*, Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, &c. Married *Chriſtiana Lyon*, Daughter to the Lord *Glames*, by whom he had Iſſue, 1ſt. *William* II. Sir *Thomas* of *Logie*, and two Daughters; this Earl *William* was kill'd with King *James* IV. at the fatal Battel of *Flodden*, together with 87 Gentlemen of his Name, in the Year 1513, and was ſucceeded by *William* his eldeſt Son, ſixth Earl of *Errol*, twelfth Great Conſtable of *Scotland*, and Sheriff of *Aberdeenſhire*; he married *Helena Stewart*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* VII. Earl of *Errol* who ſucceeded him, but died without Iſſue. Sir *George Hay* of *Logie*, Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Hay* of *Logie*, who was ſecond Son to *William Hay*, fifth Earl of *Errol* ſucceeded, by Vertue of the Intail, and was the eighth Earl of *Errol*, &c. his firſt Lady was *Margaret Robertſon*, Daughter to the Laird of *Stravan*, by whom he had firſt *Andrew* who ſucceeded him: 2dly, *John*, who ſucceeded to an ancient Family of the *Hays* of *Muchall*: 3dly, *George* of *Adlethun*: 4thly, *Thomas Parſon* of *Turriff* in *Buchan*, and three Daughters: This Earl *George* had for his ſecond Wife *Helena Briſon*, Daughter to *Pitcarran*, by whom he had Iſſue one Daughter: He died at *Perth* in 1563. *Andrew Hay*, Son and Heir to *George* abovemention'd ſucceeded his Father, and was ninth Earl of *Errol*, &c. he married *Jane Hay*, only Daughter to *William* ſixth Earl of *Errol*, and by her had *Alexander*, who died without Iſſue Male: 2dly, *Francis*, who ſucceeded to the Earldom: 3dly, *Thomas*, 4thly, *Eleonor* married to *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgo*. This Earl *Andrew* was afterwards married to *Mary Sinclair*, Daughter to the Earl of *Cathneſs*, and Relict of *Hume* of *Coldenknows*, and by her had Sir *George* of *Keillor* in *Perthſhire*, (from whom the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Errol* is deſcended;) this Earl *Andrew* was one of thoſe Loyal Lords, who always adher'd to the Intereſt of the unfortunate Queen *Mary*; he died at *Slaines* in 1585. and was ſucceeded by *Francis* his Son and Heir, tenth Earl of *Errol*, &c. he was a Nobleman of great Courage, and a zealous *Roman* Catholick, upon which Account he was a great Sufferer in his Eſtate and Liberty. This Lord with the Earl of *Huntley* fought the Battel of *Glenlivet*, and with a handful of Men, defeated the numerous Forces of the Earl of *Argyle*; he was afterwards much in Favour with King *James* VI. and was one of thoſe *Scottiſh* Noblemen, who, in the Year 1604, were Commiſſion'd to treat the Union of the *two Crowns*: His firſt Lady was *Mary Stewart*, Siſter to *James* Earl of *Murray*; his ſecond *Anna Stewart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Athol*, but had Iſſue by neither. His third Wife was *Elizabeth Douglas*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had, beſides *William* his Succeſſour, three Sons and eight Daughters: This Earl died at *Bowneſs* in *Buchan* in 1631. and was ſucceeded as I obſerv'd before by *William* his Son and Heir, and eleventh Earl of *Errol*, &c. This Lord aſſiſted at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. in 1633. he married *Anna Lyon*, Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Kinghorn*, and Lord *Glames*, by whom he had Iſſue *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded him, and one Daughter married to *Henry* Lord *Kerr* Son and Heir to the Earl of *Roxborough*. This Earl *William* died at *Errol* in 1636. *Gilbert* Son and Heir to this *William*, was twelfth Earl of *Errol*, &c. He was very zealous and ſerviceable in the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. and in the following Parliaments gave great Proof of his Loyalty and Moderation; he married *Catharine Carnaigie*, Daughter to the Earl of *Southesk*, and died at *Slaines* without Iſſue in 1674. *John* (Son to Sir *Andrew Hay*, deſcended by a ſecond Venter from *Andrew* ninth Earl of *Errol*) preſent and thirteenth Earl of *Errol*, and nineteenth Lord High Conſtable of *Scotland*, of this Family, married the Lady *Anna Drummond*, Daughter to the late, and Siſter to the preſent Earl of *Perth*, by whom he has Iſſue; 1ſt. *Charles* Lord *Hay*; 2dly, *James*; 3dly, *George*, and four Daughters; 1ſt. Lady *Mary*; 2dly, Lady *Anna*; 3dly, Lady *Elizabeth*; 4thly, Lady——— His Lordſhips Arms are, *Argent, Three Eſcoutcheons, Gules*, his Creſt, *A Faulcon, Or, Beak'd, and Arm'd Gules*; the Supporters, *Two Salvages Proper*, carrying on their Shoulders, *Two Oxen Yoaks, Or.* The Motto, *Serva Jugum.*

ERYTHIA, or *Erythæa*, the ancient Name of the Iſland of *Gades*, now *Cadez*; or of another ſmall Iſland that lies between the Continent of *Spain* and *Gades*. Antiquity will have it, That *Geryon* whoſe Oxen *Hercules* fetched away, liv'd in this Iſland; whereas *Geryon* reigned in *Ambracia*, a City of *Epirus*, (as *Arrian* makes it out.) However, *Pliny* ſays, That the *Gaditans* had their chief City firſt in this Iſland; and that it was call'd *Errthia*, becauſe inhabited by the *Tyrians*, who came from the *Erythræan*, or *Red-Sea*.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, the *Red-Sea*; ſo call'd, neither from the Colour of the Sand, nor from King *Erythrob*; but as bordering upon *Idumea*, or *Edom*, which ſignifies *Red*: For which reaſon, the People neighbouring upon it, call it the *Sea* of *Edom*, or the *Red-Country-Sea*. Vid. *Quæſt. Sacr. Davidis Clerici, Q. X.*

ERYX, formerly a Town, now a Village of *Sicily*, call'd *Trapano del Monte*, in the Valley of *di Mazara*, by reaſon the Inhabitants were tranſlated to *Drepanum*; from which it is not above three Miles diſtant to the Eaſt: and the Mountain upon which the Village ſtands, is call'd, at this day, *Monte di S. Giulio*: Though *Fazelius* aſſerts, That the Mountain *Eryx*, formerly famous for the Temple of *Venus Erycina*, and ſtill remarkable for the apparent Ruines of a large and ancient City, with a Caſtle built of Four-ſquare Stones, of which the Village of *Trapano del Monte* ſeems moſt likely to be the Remainder, and is now call'd *Catalſana*.

ERZERUM, a City and Province of *Aſia*, under the *Turk*, the moſt conſiderable of all *Turcomannia*, ſeated upon the *Euphrates*, and the Place where the *Beglerbeg* of the Province reſides. Some Geographers will have it to be the ancient *Theodoſiopolis*.

ERZILA, known by the Name of *Fortunius Garſia di Arzila*, a *Biſcayner*; was for his great Knowledge in the Law, by *Charles* V. made a Knight of St. *James*, Councellor in the Council of *Caſtile*, and Advocate-General of the Council of *Navarre*. His chief Works, are, *Commentarium de Pactis, in Titulum Digeſtorum, de Pactis cum Repetitione C.* 1. *extra, De ultimo fine utriuſque juris, Conſilium pro Militia Sancti Jacobi.*

ESAU, the Son of *Iſaac* and *Rebecca*, born in the Year of the World, 2199. together with his Brother *Jacob*. He was alſo call'd *Edom*, and was the Father of the *Edomites*. Vid. *Gen.* 25, 26, & 36.

ESCO, *Sconga*, a Town of *Vindelicia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Leck*, 24 Miles from *Kempten*, now in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, 9 German Leagues from *Auſpurgh* to the South, and as many from *Munich* to the South-Weſt.

ESCOBAR, (*Anthony*) of *Mendoza*, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, liv'd in 1650. We have ſeveral Tracts of his, (*viz.*) on the ſixth Chapter of St. *John*. *Ad Evang.* SS. *Comment. Commentaria in Vetus & Novum Teſtamentum. Theologia Moralis Tom.* VII. *Summa Theologiæ Moralis. Examen T. Prattica de Confeſſores*, &c. This Caſuiſt is much cenſur'd by Monſieur *Paſchal*, in his Provincial Letters.

ESCHRAKITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe that the Sovereign Good of Man, conſiſts in the Contemplation of God. They avoid all manner of Vice, and appear always in good Humour when in Company. They love harmleſs Muſick and Poetry, and deſpiſe the terrene Conceptions of *Mahomet*, touching the Delights of Paradiſe. The moſt able Preachers in the Royal Moſques, are of this Sect. *Ricaut.*

ESCURE, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, formerly call'd *Dominet*. 'Tis ſituated between the River *Hued la Abid*, to the Eaſt; the *Green Mountain* to the North and Weſt, and the River *Tenſift* to the South, and ſome Parts of Mount *Atlas*, which are planted with Vines, Olives, and almoſt all Sort of Fruit-Trees. The Country produces good Store of Corn and Paſturage for Cattle. Here good Turkey-Leather is dreſt, and Cloth made which comes almoſt up to the fineneſs of that of *Europe*; the moſt conſiderable Towns here, are *Iſadagar*, *d' Abmedine*, *d' Elemedin*, and *d' Bizu*. *Marmol de l' Afric.* lib. 3.

ESCURIAL, a ſmall Village about ſix Leagues from *Madrid*; where ſtands one of the Palaces of the King of *Spain*, that encloſes a Monaſtery and a College. You aſcend to the Palace between two Rows of Elms, without any flat Court before the Gate, in regard the Building takes up all the level Ground. The Palace contains many Magnificent Apartments, but the Furniture is not very Rich. The Stone is very Beautiful, between a kind of Marble and a Brown ſhining Free-ſtone, with Grey Speckles. Nor are the Buildings embelliſh'd like thoſe of *France*; all that is to be admir'd in the Eſcurial being the vaſt heap of ſo many Stones that compoſe the whole Structure; which contains 17 Cloyſters, and 22 Courts. The Monaſtery contains 4 Cloyſters, beſides that which is ſet a-part for the Uſe of the Apothecaries. St. *Lawrence*'s Church is a fair Structure, adorn'd with Pictures, and a great number of Braſs Figures Guilt, all Maſter-pieces of Art and Ingenuity. The Grand Altar is rais'd upon an Aſcent of 17 Steps, of Porphyry, environ'd with 4 rows of Jaſper Columns. The Sanctuary is enrich'd with an infinite number of Precious-Stones; and the Pyx for the Hoſt is valu'd at 500000 Crowns. Under the Grand Altar is a Vaulted Chapel where lie the Bodies of the Kings of *Spain*. Which Magnificent Sepulchre was built by *Philip* IV. and is call'd the *Pantheon*; the Deſign being taken from the *Pantheon* of *Rome*, otherwiſe call'd *Noſtra Donna de la Rotonda*. The Kings lie on the Goſpel-ſide, and the Queens on the other. All the In-ſide of the Chapel is of Black Marble, except ſome Ornaments of Jaſper, Red Marble and Guilt Braſs. The College encloſes 4 Cloyſters, with ſeveral large Apartments, and 3 Libraries, containing in all 18000 Volumes, of which 3000 are in *Arabick*. The whole Building, which was 38 Years a finiſhing, with the Pictures, Sculptures and Ornaments of the Church, came to Six millions and two hundred thouſand Ducats; which is very near Three millions, 130102 *l.* of our Money. *Baudrand.*

ESDRAS, a Jewiſh Prieſt and Doctour of the Law: He was much in favour with *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who ſent him to *Jeruſalem*, with very Rich Preſents, for the Service and Ornament of the Temple, lately rebuilt under *Zerubbabel*. The King likewiſe ſent an Order to the Governours of the Neighbouring Provinces to furniſh *Eſdras* with what was neceſſary for the Magnificence of the Jewiſh Religion, and to exempt the Prieſts from paying Taxes. He likewiſe gave Order to puniſh thoſe, who ſhould take the liberty to do any thing in Contempt of the True God, or the King of *Perſia*. This *Eſdras*, is generally ſuppos'd to have made a Collection of the Canon of Scripture, which he divided into 22 Books, according to the Number of the Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet; and that by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt, he added certain Relations, which happen'd after the Death of the Authors, ſuch as the laſt Chapter of *Deuteronomy* for Example. St. *Jerome* affirms, that *Eſdras* brought in the Uſe of the *Chaldee* Square Letter, leaving the Old Character to the *Samaritans*, and *Genebrard* is of Opinion, that with the Advice of the Great Synagogue, he parted the Holy Books into Verſes, being at firſt written without this Diſtinction. He founded likewiſe a School in *Jeruſalem*, and left a Scheme of Directions, by which the Interpreters of the Law were to proceed in their Explanations of the Difficulties of the Scriptures. Some Writers ſuppoſe the *Chronicles* wrote by *Eſdras*. There are four Books go under his Name. The Second appears to have been written after his Death, and the Two laſt are counted Apocryphal, even by the Church of *Rome*. *Salian. Spondan. Torniel.* A. M. 3556. 3596. 3610. 3640, &c. *Joſeph*, lib. 11. *Ant. Jud. Huet. in Demonſt. Evang.*

ESK, the Name of ſeveral Scotiſh Rivers; particularly of one in the South-Weſt of *Scotland*, which gives Denomination to the Country called *Eskdale*.

ESLING, or *Eſlingen*, Lat. *Eſlinga*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; yet a Free and Imperial City, ſeated upon the *Neckar*, between *Stugard*, *Tubing* and *Wirtemberg*. It has ſuffer'd much by the Wars in *Germany*.

ESPENCEUS CLAUDIUS a Divine of the Sixteenth Age, noted by *Thuanus* not only for the Nobility of his Extraction, but for his Piety, Candor, and abſolute Perfection in all ſorts of Learning. He was employ'd by *Francis* I. at *Melun*, by *Henry* II. at *Bologn*, by *Francis* II. at *Orleans*, and by *Charles* IX, at *Poiſſy*, with the Chief Prelates of the Kingdom, ſometimes as a Commiſſioner, ſometimes as an Arbitrator in Diſputes about Religion; wherein he always ſhew'd his Learning and Moderation. He dy'd at *Paris* in 1571. in the 60th Year of his Age. *Thuan. Hiſt.* l. 50. He did great Service to Religion by his Learned Commentaries upon ſeveral parts of the Holy Scriptures.

ESPERIES, is a Town of *Hungary*, in the County of *Sarax*, very well fortified; ſituate upon the River *Tarbez*, towards the Mountains, and on the Frontiers of *Poland*. It hath always belonged to the Emperour, as King of *Hungary*, until ſuch time as in the Year 1678, it fell into the Hands of Count *Tekeli*, from whom it was recovered by Force of the Imperial Arms, in 1685. though at the beginning, the Attempt of General *Schultz* was fruitleſs; for laying Siege to it in the Winter, the Extremity of the Weather, and want of all Neceſſaries, inforced him to riſe with the Loſs of at leaſt 500 Men, moſt of them being ſlain by the many brisk and deſperate Sallies made by the Beſieg'd, and in his Retreat *Tekeli* fell upon his Rear, defeated the whole Party, and *Schultz* had much ado to ſave his Cannon.

ESPERNAY, Lat. *Sparnacum*, a Town of *France*, in *Champagne*, ſeated upon the *Maine*, between *Chalon* and *Chaſteau Thierry*; noted for an Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s Order.

ESPINAL, Lat. *Spinalium*, a ſmall City of *Lorrain*, ſeated upon the *Mozelle*, toward the Mountain *de Vauge*, and the Frontiers of *Franche Comtè*, between *Remiremont* and *Chaſte*, upon the right ſide of the ſame River; much impair'd in this Age by the Wars.

ESPINOY, a Town of the *Low-Countries*, in *Flanders*, between *Lille* and *Doway*, dignify'd with the Title of a Principality. Vid. *Melun*.

ESQUEQUIN, One of the Three Tribes of *Arabians* that paſs'd into *Africa*, in 999. which with the other Two, in making all 50000 Men, ſpread over all the Eaſt of *Barbary*, and made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral Provinces. The Tribe of *Eſquequin* is divided into ſeveral Communities, that live in Villages compos'd of Tents which they remove from one place to another. Every Village conſiſts of 150 or 200 Tents; which are pitched in a Circular Order, with a void Space in the middle, wherein they encloſe their Cattle; having only two Avenues to it, which they ſtop up in the Night-time with Briars and Buſhes, for fear of the Wild Beaſts. *Marmol.*

ESSECK, a City in the Eaſtern Province of *Sclavonia*, with a Bridge 8565 Geometrical Paces long, and 17 broad, runing over the *Save*, over a long Marſh, and the River *Fenns*, from the City to the Fort of *Darda*, which is on the other ſide, in the *Lower Hungary*. The Town ſtands low, and the Streets are plank'd with Trees, (as Dr. *Brown* aſſures us, who hath ſeen it.) Upon one ſide of the Gate is part of a Roman Inſcription, *M. Ælian*, &c. on the other, a Man's Head in Stone. In or near this place *Conſtantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Uſurper and Murderer of *Conſtantine* II. in 359. The Town is Great and Populous, by reaſon of the Trade and Commerce, on the Account of the Paſſage, but not Strong; and therefore the Turks have of late beſtow'd much Coſt and Pains in Fortifying it. But that which is the great Wonder, is, the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the Marſhes on both ſides. This Bridge is 5 Miles over, having Rails on both ſides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile, built by *Solyman the Magnificent*, in 1521. as ſoon as he had taken *Belgrade*. It is ſo broad, that three Waggons may go a breaſt, and all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicholas Serini* burnt part of it in 1664. which neceſſitated the Turks to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*; becauſe they could not, without great Charges and Difficulty, pluck up the Remainder of the Trees which the Water had preſerved from the Fire. By this Bridge the Turkiſh Armies uſe to paſs between *Hungary* and *Conſtantinople*. Near this place the unfortunate *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, was defeated, in 1526 in attempting to ſtop *Solyman*'s Paſſage into his Kingdom. Count *Leſly* burnt it a ſecond time, in 1685. and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town of *Eſſeck*; but the Caſtle holding out, he blew up their Magazines, plunder'd the Town, and left it. In 1686. the *Turks* began to build it after another manner, by driving Rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the ſpace with Earth, that it might not be ſubject to be ruin'd by Fire. But the Duke of *Lorrain* deſtroy'ed it in 1687. drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few Days entirely ruin'd what 8000 Men had been many Months a building. Purſuing his Deſign, and paſſing the *Drave* to take *Eſſeck*, he found the Prime Viſier poſted there with all the Forces he could raiſe, very advantageouſly; with the *Danube* on the Left, a Wood on the Right, the Town and *Drave* behind, and a Moraſs before him; between which and his Camp was a Dike 20 Foot deep, 40 broad, and two Miles long, ſtrengthened with Paliſadoes and Redoubts, and defended with 100 Cannon. Whereupon the Duke retreated *June* the 20th. and repaſs'd the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Mohatz*. After the Unfortunate taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks*, October 1690. they ſat down with an Army of 15000 Men before this place, but retir'd without Succeſs.

ESSEDONS, or ISSEDONS, a People of *Scythia*, mention'd by *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pomponius Mela*. Their Capital was *Iſſedon*, now call'd *Caracoran*. The *Eſſedons* eat the Dead Bodies of their Relations, excepting the Head, which they ſet in Gold, and Sacrific'd to it as an Idol.

ESSENES, or *Eſſenians*, a Famous Sect among the *Jews*, whoſe Opinions ſymboliz'd in many things with the *Pythagoreans*. They profeſs'd Community of Goods. They ſhunn'd all Pleaſures, and Marriage among the reſt; wore White Garments, forbad Oaths, drank nothing but Water, us'd Inanimate Sacrifices, had their Elders in ſingular Reſpect; and were above all others ſo ſtrict in the Obſervation of the *Sabbath*, that they prepared their Meat on the Eve; would not remove a Veſſel out of its place, nor even eaſe or ſupply Nature, unleſs much preſs'd. Another ſort there was that allowed Marriage, for the ſake of Procreation, after they had ſtay'd three Years to try whether the Woman were Healthy, and fit to bear Children; but never lay with their Wives after Conception, to ſhew, that it was more out of a deſire to benefit the Commonwealth, than to ſatisfie their Luſt. Theſe *Eſſenes* were again divided into Practicks and Theoricks. The firſt liv'd in Cities, the other in ſolitary Places. The firſt ſpent their Time in Handy-crafts, the latter only in Meditation. The Practicks, had Dinner and Supper; the Theoricks, only Supper. (*Joſeph Bell. Jud.* l. 2: c. 12. *Antiq.* l. 18. *Solin.* c. 36. *Euſeb.* l. 2. c. 15, 16.) Note, That thoſe *Eſſenes* which liv'd under the Diſcipline of St. *Mark*, at *Alexandria*, were Chriſtians, as St. *Jerom* obſerves, in his Book of Eccleſiaſtical Writers. St. *Jerom*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Solin.*

ESSEQUEBE, in Lat. *Eſſequebia*, a River of South *America* in *Guaiana*, riſing out of the Lake *Parime*, whence runing Northward into the Country of the *Caribbes*, it receives divers other Rivers, and throws it ſelf into the North Sea, between *Orenoque* to the Weſt, and *Dematar* to the Eaſt.

ESSEX, a Maritime County in the South-eaſt Parts of *England*, has *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeſhire* on the North; *Kent* on the South; the *German* Ocean Eaſtward; *Hartfordſhire* and *Middleſex* Weſtward. From *Kent* it is divided by the *Thames*, from *Suffolk* by the *Stoure*, from *Hartfordſhire* and *Middleſex*, moſt part by the River *Lee*; beſides which Rivers, here are the *Chelmer*, *Coln*, *Roden*, *Crouch*, and others yielding Plenty of Fiſh. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 40 Miles; Its Breadth from North to South 35. The whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 415 Pariſhes, and 22 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants in the time of the *Romans*, went together with thoſe of *Middleſex*, by the Name of *Trinobantes*, and both Counties together, with part of *Hartfordſhire*, made the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, in the time of the Heptarchy; which makes up now the Dioceſs of *London*. As for the Air of this County, it is like that of *Kent*; in moſt Parts very good, in ſome bad and Aguiſh, and in thoſe eſpecially call'd *The Hundreds* of *Eſſex*, lying low and near unto the Sea. For which Reaſon theſe Parts are the leaſt Inhabited, tho' the moſt fruitful and rich. The particular Commodities wherein this County excels, are Hops, Saffron, and Oyſters. The Firſt in the Moiſt Grounds. The Saffron thrives beſt in the North of *Eſſex*, where one Acre of Ground will yield 80 or 100 Weight of moiſt Saffron in a Year, which being dried, is valued 20 Pounds Sterling, and after three Years Glebe of Saffron, 'twill yield for 18 Years more, plenty of Barley, without any Manuring, and then bear Saffron again. As for Oyſters, the beſt in *England*, fat, ſalt, green, finn'd, are bred near *Colcheſter*; where they have an excellent Art to feed them in Pits made for that purpoſe. The Chief Manufactures here, are, Bays, Sayes, Serges, and other the like Stuffs: made in and about *Colcheſter*, *Cogſhall*, *Pedham*, &c. Here is alſo more Gun-Powder made by Mills erected on the River *Lee*, betwixt *Waltham* and *London*, than in all *England* beſides. For Stately Buildings you will find, 1 *Audley-End*, a Royal Houſe, built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, and Treaſurer of *England*. 2. *New-Hall*, built by the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Suſſex*. 3. *Copt-Hall*, ſeated upon a Hill in the midſt of a Park, built by the Abbot of *Waltham*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, This County gave the Title of Earl to the Families of the *Mandeviles*, the *Bohuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, *William* Lord *Parre*, before it came to the *D'Evereux*'s, *Robert D'Evereux* Viſcount *Hereford*, General of the Parliaments Army againſt *Charles* I. dying *Septemb.* 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant, before the Reſtitution of King *Charles* II. *Arthur Capel* Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Eſſex* and Viſcount *Maldon*, April 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He died unhappily in the *Tower*, and his Son, then an Infant, ſucceeded him in this Honour.

ESTAMPES, in Lat. *Stampa*, a City of *France* in *Beauce*, Ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom, ſeated upon the River *Ivine*, between *Paris* and *Orleans*, in a fertile Country. There is in it a Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. This City ſuffer'd much during the Civil Wars, at what time it was taken by the Proteſtants; upon which the Caſtle Surrender'd, and was afterwards ruin'd in 1652. It was Erected into a Dukedom by *Francis* I. in favour of *John le Broſſe*. The Family of *Eſtampes* is very conſiderable in *France*, and has produc'd ſeveral great Perſonages, among whom was *James d'Eſtampes*, Mareſchal of *France*, by the Name of *Mareſchal de la Ferte-Imbaut*, frequently mention'd in the Hiſtories of this laſt Age; who ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Seige of *Soiſſons* in 1617. at the Battel of *Pont Ce* in 1620. and in the Civil Wars, eſpecially at the Siege of *Rochelle*, in 1628. and of *Privas* in 29. afterwards at the Battel of *Veillaine*, and Relief of *Caſal* in 1630. at the Battel of *Avein*, in 1635. at the Sieges of *Landrecie*, *Maubeuge* and *La Chapelle*, in 1637. at the Battle of *Mouzon*, and the taking of *Ivoy*, in 1639. was employ'd at the Sieges of *Graveline*, *Bourbourg*, *Mardick*, *Linck*, *Bergues*, &c. in 1645. he was at the Sieges of *Courtray*, *Mardick*, *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*, in 1646. at the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, in 1649 *Achilles d'Eſtampes*, was Knight of *Maltha*, and General of the Eccleſiaſtical Army unde *Urban* VIII. who made him a Cardinal, in 1643. Three Years after which he died, in 1646.

ESTAPLES, in Lat. *Stapulia*, a Town of *France* in *Picardy*, well fortify'd lying in *Boulonnois* upon the River *Canche*, between *Montrevil*, and *Monthulin*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bologne*.

ESTE, a City of *Italy*, in the Country of *Padua*, ſeated upon the River *Bacchilione*, towards the Mountains of *Padua*; dignify'd formerly with the Title of a Marquiſate and a Biſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. The City is very Ancient, and mention'd by *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. but was ruin'd by the Tyrant *Ezzelin*: Nevertheleſs, it has bequeath'd it's Name to one of the Greateſt Families of *Italy*, from whence in a long Series of Princes, the preſent Duke of *Modena* is deſcended; Beſides, that there have been Three Cardinals of the ſame Houſe, among whom were two *Hippolyto*'s, and *Lewis D'Eſte*, Cardinal of *Ferrara*, by *Thuanus* ſtil'd, *The Poor's Treaſury, and Ornament of the Sacred College*. *John Baptiſta Pigna. Hiſt. of the Houſe* D'Eſte, *Thuan.* l. 84.

ESTEING, an Ancient Barony, and afterwards an Earldom, in the Province of *Rovergne*, which gave it's Name to the Noble Family of *Eſteing*: The Lords of which Houſe give the ſame Arms as the Kings of *France*, with a *Chief.* Or, for diſtinction's ſake, by the Conceſſion of *Philip* the *Auguſt*, to a certain Lord of this Houſe, for remounting him at the Battel of *Bovines*.

ESTELLA, a City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, the Capital of a Little Country call'd *Merindada d' Eſtella*, ſeated upon the River *Ega*, about 6 or 7 Leagues from *Pampelona*, having a good Caſtle.

ESTHER, The Niece of *Mordecai*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, by a particular Providence of God for the Delivery of the *Jews*, advanced to be the Wiſe of *Ahaſuerus*, in the Room of *Vaſhti*.

ESTIUS, (*Wm.*) Born at *Gorcum* in *Holland*, and Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Doway :* He was deſcended of an Ancient and an Honourable Family, very Learned, and withall very modeſt and unpretending. He left ſeveral very valuable Tracts behind him; As, *Commentarium in omnes B. Pauli Epiſtolas. Commentar.* in Lib. IV. *Sententiar. Petri Lombardi. Annotationes in Præcipua ac Difficiliora Scripturæ Loca. Hiſtoria Martyrum Gorconienſium*, &c. *Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII.

ESTONIA, *Eſten*, a Province of *Livonia*, now under the King of *Sweden*. It lies to the North upon the Bay of *Finland*, and comprehends *Eſtonia proper*, *Harnland*, and *Wicland*. The Chief Cities of it are *Nerva*, *Revel*, *Derpt*, *Pernaw*, *Haſpel*, &c.

ESTOTILAND, a ſpacious Region of North *America*, toward the *Artic* Lands of *Hudſon*'s *Bay*, to the North of *New France*; a fruitful Soil, but Mountainous and over-run with Foreſts full of Wild Beaſts; firſt diſcover'd by *Nicolas* and *Andrew Zeni*, two *Venetians*; and afterwards by *John Scolul* a *Polander*. But the Diſcovery reaches no farther than the Sea-ſhore, where it is by the *Portugueſes* call'd *Terra de Labrador*; by the *Engliſh*, *New Britain. Du Val*, *Davity*.

ESTOUTEVILLE, a Borough of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, which *Francis* I. erected into a Dukedom, and which derived its Name to the Noble Family of *Eſtouteville*. Of this Family was *William d' Eſtouteville*, made a Cardinal by *Eugenius* IV. in 1439. in great favour with him, *Pius* II. *Sixtus* IV. and *Calixtus* III. and died in the Year 1482. being Chamberlain of the Church, and Dean of the College; with ſeveral other Lords and great Perſonages.

ESTREES, an Ancient Noble Family of *Picardy*, productive of great Perſonages. Among the reſt moſt noted in Hiſtory, were *John d' Eſtrees*, Grand Maſter of the Artillery of *France*. He is ſaid to have been the firſt Gentleman in *Picardy*, who made publick Profeſſion of the Reformed Religion. He is reported to have walk'd upright in all his Trenches and Batteries, never ſtooping to ſhun the Bullets that flew about his Ears: And for the moſt part rode upon a tall Sorrel Horſe, 20 Years old, as bold as his Maſter. He taught the *French* the Art of Caſting great Guns, and made choice of Excellent Commiſſaries, that were for the moſt part Proteſtants. *Francis Hannibal*, Duke *d' Eſtrees*, Marſhal of *France*, ſuccour'd the Duke of *Mantua*, beſieged in his Capital City by the Imperialiſts, in 1630. took *Treves* by Compoſition in 1632. and humbled the Pope being Ambaſſador at *Rome*. He died in 1670. in the 98th Year of his Age. He wrote Memoirs of the Regency of *Mary de Medicis*, of the Siege of *Mantua*, and of the Intrigues of the Conclave that advanced *Greg.* XV.

ESTREMADURA, a Province of *Spain*, between *Andalouſia*, *Portugal* and *Caſtile*; a fertile Country, of which the chief Cities are *Badajoz*, and *Merida*, upon the *Guadiana*, *Alcantara* upon the *Tagus*, *Albuquerque*, &c. It is ſuppoſed to be the Country which *Pliny* calls *Beturia*, which Name *Livy* alſo and *Hirtius* give it.

ESTREMADURA, in Portugueſe *Extramadoura*, a Province of *Portugal*, toward the Mouth of *Tagus*; of which, the chief Cities are *Lisbon*, *Leiria*, *Santaren*, *Almada*, &c. See *Portugallia*.

ESTUVODE D'ASHINTON, (*John*) an Engliſhman; of great Reputation for Philoſophy, Rhetorick, Poetry and Mathematicks. He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Edward* IIId. from 1347, to 1361. His Works are, *De Judiciali Aſtronomia. Dilucidarium Planetarum. Tractatus de Sinubus. Judiciale Aſtronomicum. De Accidentibus Mundi. Summa Anglicana. Balæus & Pitſæus. Voſſius de Math.* &c.

ETEOCLES, the Son of *Oedipus* and *Jocaſta* his Mother, who agreed with his Brother *Polynices* to reign every other Year by Turns, but when his Year was out, refus'd to Surrender to his Brother. Upon which *Polynices*, aſſiſted by *Tydeus* and *Adraſtus*, made War upon *Eteocles*, wherein they ſlew each other, fighting hand to hand. *Statius Theb.*

ETEOCLES, one of the *Lacedæmonian* Ephori, who refus'd *Antipater* King of *Macedon*, the Hoſtages which he demanded after the Defeat of *Agis*, which were 50 *Spartan* Youths; alledging for his Excuſe, that they were young Trees that were to be well Cultivated, which could be done no where better than in their own Soil. He offer'd double the Number of Old Men or Women; but that not ſufficing, and *Antipater* uſing ſevere threats withal, *Eteocles* made anſwer, that if he requir'd of the *Lacedæmonians* things more difficult to bear than Death, it would be better for them to die, than give him what he demanded. *Plutarch* in *Apophtheg.*

ETFINUS, the 61ſt King of *Scotland*, Son to *Eugenius* VII. Succeeded *Mordacus*, A. C. 730. He kept the Kingdom in Peace for 31 Years that he adminiſtred the Government; and in his old Age appointed Four Vicegerents. *Buchan.*

ETHALIDES, the Son of *Mercury*, who, being allow'd by his Father to wiſh for what he had a mind to, Immortality excepted, deſir'd that he might have the Faculty of remembring all the Tranſmigrations of his Soul, after Death. *Diogenes Laertius*, who relates this Story from *Heraclides Ponticus*, in the beginning of *Pythagoras*'s Life, tells us, that this Philoſopher, being deſirous to gain Credit to the Doctrine of his *Metempſycoſis*, affirm'd himſelf the *Ethalides* above mention'd: And that in virtue of his Father *Mercury*'s Favour, he underſtood the ſeveral Ranges and Conditions, his Soul had undergone ſince the Death of his firſt Perſon *Ethalides. Diog. Laert.* Lib. VIII.

ETHELBALD, King of *England*, Succeeded to *Ethelwolf* his Father, *Anno* 857. But *Ethelbert* his Brother had a ſhare in the Kingdom; *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey*, and *Suſſex*, being bequeathed to him by his Father. In whoſe Life-time, *Ethelbald* proved unnatural and diſloyal to him; and now, after his Death, he fell into another Sin, of too much love for his Widow, inſomuch that he Married her, and took her into his Bed; whoſe coming into the Land he had ſtrongly oppos'd. The better Part of the Kingdom he had formerly uſurped from his Father, and Ruled two Years with him. And now he Reigned three Years after him with his Brother, leaving nothing Memorable of all his Reign, but his Inceſtuous Marriage with his Mother-inLaw. He had however the good luck to be all that while unmoleſted by the *Danes*. *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* ſays, That he repented of his Inceſt with *Judith*, and diſmiſſed her: but *Aſſer*, who lived in thoſe Times, is ſilent in that Point. *Huntingdon* ſpeaks much to his Praiſe, and writes him Buried at *Sherburn*.

ETHELBERT, King of *England*, was ſecond Son to King *Ethelwolf*, and ſucceeded in the whole Kingdom to his Brother *Ethelbald*, Anno 860. In whoſe Reign the *Danes* began again to diſturb this Kingdom, who had been quiet all the former Reign. Having Landed in the Weſt with a great Army, they came as far as *Wincheſter*, and ſacked it. But they were ſoon after met by *Oſric* Earl of *Southampton*, and *Ethelwolf* of *Barkſhire*, who with their Forces beat them back to their Ships, and forced them to leave their Booty. Five Years after, about the time of *Ethelbert*'s Death, they Landed again in *Thanet*. Whereupon the *Kentiſh* Men, wearied out with ſo frequent Alarms, agreed with them for a certain Summ of Money. But the Money not being gathered ſoon enough, the *Danes* grew impatient, and by a ſudden Eruption in the Night ſoon waſted all the Eaſt of *Kent*. About this time King *Ethelbert* died and was buried at *Sherburn*, leaving his Kingdom to his Brother *Ethelred*. He was a Prince of great Virtue, and given to no Vice.

ETHELBERT, the 5th. King of the *Saxon* Race, ſucceeded to *Emeric* his Father, and Reign'd in the VIth. Age; whoſe Reign is the more remarkable, becauſe himſelf and his Subjects were the firſt amongſt the *Saxons* that were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, *Britain* having been overſpread with Heatheniſm, ever ſince the Natives were driven out of their Land. Before his Converſion, he Married a Chriſtian Princeſs, *Bertha*, a Daughter of the King of *France*; who, by Contract, was to have free Exerciſe of her Religion, under the Care of *Letardus* a Biſhop, ſent by her Parents with her. 'Tis rational to think that ſhe did not contribute a little to the Converſion of the King her Husband; but the main occaſion of it under God's Providence, was in the manner following. It was a Cuſtom amongſt the *Northumbrians* in the North of *England*, to ſell their Children for a ſmall matter into any Foreign Land. It hapned that two comely Youths being brought thence to *Rome*, *Gregory* Arch-Deacon of that City, had a view of 'em; who admiring their fair and honeſt Countenance, and pitying their Condition, enquir'd what they were; and being anſwer'd that they were *Angli* of the Province *Deira*, under *Alla* King of *Northumberland*, and by Religion Pagans, broke out into this Alluſion to *Angli*, *Deira*, and *Alla*. That the *Angli*, ſo like Angels, ſhould be ſnatched out of *Deira*, that is, from the Wrath of God, to ſing *Allelujah*; whereupon he obtain'd Licence from *Benedict* the Pope, to come and preach here among the *Saxons*; but was prevented by his Succeſſion in the Papal See, till being admoniſhed, as *Beda* ſays, by Divine Inſpiration, he appointed *Auſtin* and other zealous Monks with him, to come over and preach the Goſpel. They came about 40 and Landed in the Iſle of *Thanet*; with ſome of the *French* Nation whom they took along with 'em as Interpreters. Being Landed there, *Auſtin* ſent to the King, That he was come from *Rome* into his Dominions, to offer him Heaven and Eternal Happineſs by another God than the *Saxons* knew. The King, ſurprized at the Meſſage, gave Orders that they ſhould remain where they Landed, and that Neceſſaries ſhould be provided for 'em. After ſome Days he came himſelf into the Iſland, and choſe a place to meet 'em under the open Sky, being poſſeſs'd, That all Spells, if they ſhould uſe any to deceive him, would be unavailable, ſo it were not within Doors. Being called before him, they came forward ſinging Anthems all the way, having a ſilver Croſs and the painted Image of our Saviour carried before 'em. Being come up to him, he order'd 'em to ſit down, and then *Auſtin* Preach'd unto him and all his Aſſembly, the things of Salvation, which he heard attentively. In anſwer whereunto, the King ſaid, That thoſe things were new and uncertain to him, that he could not haſtily forſake the Religion of his Fathers, which had been of ſo long continuance among the *Saxons*. Thank'd 'em for their trouble in coming ſo far to impart to him and his People the Knowledge of ſuch things as they thought, he was confident, the Trueſt and the Beſt. That he could do no leſs than retaliate their Kindneſs by a friendly Entertainment. And laſtly, That he gave 'em free leave to Preach the ſame things to his People, and make what Proſelytes they could. They were appointed to come to his Royal Seat, and reſide at *Canterbury*; where ſpending their Lives, as 'tis ſaid, in Prayer, Faſting and continual Labour in the Converſion of Souls, they won many by their good Example. The King himſelf, at length throughly convinced of the Truth of the Goſpel, by the Purity of its Doctrine, the good Lives of thoſe that brought it, and of them that received it, to which ſome do add Miracles, became Chriſtian and was Baptized. By which Example, Chriſtianity was ſo encouraged, that it was not long before the whole Kingdom was converted, and that without compulſion; for ſo the King was taught by *Auguſtin*, That Chriſtian Religion ought not to be forced, but freely received by the Conviction of its Truth. Pope *Gregory* joyfully hearing of his ſucceſsful Beginning, appointed the Archbiſhop of *Arles* to ordain *Auſtin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent him more Miſſioners, who eſtabliſhed the Authority of the Church of *Rome* in this Iſland, which was diſowned by the *Britiſh* Clergy of *Wales*, before, and in his time, as appears by a Conference between 'em on the edge of *Worceſterſhire*, about ſeveral Points of Religion, particularly about *Eaſter*; where *Auſtin* demeaning himſelf haughtily to the *Welch* Prelates, *Demothus* Abbot of *Bangor* ſpoke to him to this Effect in the Name of his whole Party, That they own'd no other Subjection to the Pope of *Rome*, but what they were bound to by the Chriſtian Duties of Love and Charity, which made them all Subjects and Servants to the Church of God; and that they were govern'd under God by the Biſhop of *Caer Leon*, to whoſe Care the Spiritual Matters of their Church were committed. King *Ethelbert* died after a long Reign of 56 Years, *An. 616.* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Saxons*, as *Lucius* was of the *Britains*. He was a great Favourer of all Civility, conſidering the rude Age he lived in. His Laws and Statutes were made after the Example of *Roman* Emperors, with the Advice of his Sageſt Councellors, and continued long in force after him. *Gregor. Turon.* l. 9. c. 26. *Bede*, lib. 1. & 2. *Hiſt.*

ETHELBERT, or *Ethelbright*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, ſucceeded to his Father *Ethelred*. About the middle of the VIIIth. Age, having reigned 41 Years, he was treacherouſly murder'd by *Offa* the great King of the *Mercians*, An. 793. who having drawn him with fair Invitations to Marry his Daughter, cauſed him to be Beheaded, and thereupon ſeized his Kingdom; which ſoon after became ſubject to *Egbert* the Weſt *Saxon* King, and then govern'd by Tributary Kings of their own Nation.

ETHELFRED, King of *Bernicia* in the North of *England*, ſucceeded to *Ethelric* in 593. He was a warlike Prince and very covetous of Fame. He haraſſed the *Britains* more than any *Saxon* King had done before him, and won large Territories from 'em, which he either made Tributary, or planted with his own Subjects. Therefore *Edan*, King of thoſe *Scots* that dwelt in *Britain*, jealous of his Succeſſes, came againſt him with a mighty Army to a place call'd *Degſaſtan*. But his Attempt prov'd unſucceſsful, his Army being overthrown by *Ethelfred*, himſelf with a few eſcaped. 'Tis true, *Theobald* the King's Brother, and the whole Wing which he Commanded were cut off, which leſſen'd the Victory. This King drove *Edwin* out of his Kingdom of *Deira*, and joyn'd it to his own. But *Redwald*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, having eſpouſed *Edwin*'s Quarrel, who had put himſelf under his Protection, reſtor'd the Diſtreſſed Prince to his Right by force of Arms, as may be ſeen at large in the Account of *Edwin*. In this Quarrel *Ethelfred* was ſlain, having firſt killed with his own hands *Reiner* King *Redwald*'s Son.

ETHELRED, King of *England*, was the third Son of King *Ethelwolf*, and Succeeded his Brother *Ethelbert* in the Kingdom, *Anno 866.* At his firſt coming to the Crown, he was entertain'd with a freſh Invaſion of *Danes*, who made great Progreſs in his Reign. They had by this time got footing amongſt the *Eaſt-Angles*; who, being forced to Terms of Peace with them, gave 'em an Opportunity to furniſh themſelves of Horſes, whereby they formed many Troops with Riders of their own. Then were the *Danes* under the Conduct of two Brothers, *Hinguar* and *Hubba*; by whom they were led the next Year by Land as far as *York*, where they found to their hands, the People imbroiled in Civil Diſſentions; their King *Osbert* turned out, and *Ella* Leader of another Faction, ſet up in his room; which proved a great Advantage to the *Danes*. Inſomuch that the *Northumbrians* were ſlaughtered every where, the City of *York* much indamaged by Fire, the Country over-run and vanquiſh'd as far as the River *Tine*, and *Egbert* of *Engliſh* Race, appointed King over them. Puffed up with this great Succeſs, they entered the following Year (being 868.) into *Mercia*, towards *Nottingham*, where they Wintered. *Burhed* was then King of that Country, but Tributary to King *Ethelred*. Who, having aſſembled ſome Forces to his Aid, went with his Brother *Alfred* to *Mercia*, and joyning with the *Mercians* about *Nottingham*, did his utmoſt to Engage the *Danes*. But they, not daring to come forth, kept within the Town and Caſtle, and baulked the Deſign of a Battel. At length, the *Mercians*, weary of their being ſo long kept in ſuſpence, entered into Conditions of Peace with their Enemies. After which, the *Danes* returned back to *York*, and the next Year came to *Lincolnſhire*, committing their uſual Outrages. 'Tis true, they received at firſt a great Check; Multitudes of them being ſlain in Battel, with three of their Principal Leaders. But, being ſtrongly re-inforced from ſeveral Parts, great part of the *Engliſh* being terrify'd therewith, began to ſlink home. Which gave the *Danes* a further Opportunity to Invade the *Eaſt-Angles*. And here they overthrew firſt Earl *Wulketel* with all his Forces, and next King *Edmund*; who, being taken, was bound by thoſe *Barbarians* to a Stake, and Shot to Death with Arrows. The *Eaſt-Angles* being thus ſubdued by the *Danes*, theſe marched in the Year 871. with great Supplies towards the *Weſt-Saxons*, the only People now left in whom Strength or Courage likely to oppoſe them might ſeem yet to remain. Being come to *Reading*, there they Encamped, between the *Thames* and the *Kennet*; from whence they ſent few days after great Bodies of Horſe, to Forage the Country. Who, being met by *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Barkſhire*, with part of the King's Army were defeated by him at a Village call'd *Englefield*. Soon after came the King himſelf and his Brother *Alfred* with the main Body; Upon which the *Danes* came out of their Camp to fight him. Sharp was the Battel, and great the Slaughter on both Sides; but ſtill the *Danes* kept their Ground. Four Days after, both Armies met again with their whole Force at *Aſhdown*, each embattelled in two great Bodies. *Alfred* the King's Brother, who Commanded one of the Bodies of the *Engliſh* Army, gave the firſt Onſet, charging the *Danes* with ſo much Bravery, that he made them turn their Backs. The King, coming later into the Battel from his Prayers, fought never the worſe for it, and ſlew *Baſcai* (otherwiſe called *Ivarus*) one of their Kings, or Chief Leaders. One would think ſuch an Overthrow of the *Danes* ſhould have cooled their Courage. But, if the *Daniſh* Hiſtory be not miſtaken, they came 14 Days after, under the Conduct of *Agnerus* and *Hubba*, Brothers of the Slain *Ivarus*, to revenge his Death, and at *Baſing* obtain'd a Victory over the *Engliſh* Army. Certain it is, that after two Months, King *Ethelred* and his Brother fought them again at *Merton*; but it does not appear by the *Saxon* Annals, who had the better. This Fight was followed by a Plague, and 'tis thought the King died of it. But according to the *Daniſh* Hiſtory of the Year 872. he had his Deaths Wound by the *Danes*. *Sherburn*, where his two Brothers and Predeceſſors *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert* lay Buried, was alſo the Burying-place of this King.

ETHELSTAN, King of *England*, Succeeded *Alfred* his Father about 925. being 30 Years old, and tho' Born of a Concubine, was preferr'd before his Younger Brothers the lawful Sons of *Alfred*, who were then under Age. As the caſe ſtood, the Nation did wiſely. The *Danes* reſted uneaſie, and it was to be expected they would not ſit long quiet. On the other ſide, *Ethelſtan* was fitteſt to keep 'em under, being a ſober, warlike and Active Prince. It fell out accordingly that the *Danes* rebelled, and he reduced them. *Malmsbury* writes, That he over-ran *Scotland* in queſt of *Gudfort*, the Raiſer of the *Daniſh* War, who had taken Sanctuary there, and pretends that he forced *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*, with *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland* to do Homage for their reſpective Kingdoms, at a place called *Deire* in *Cumberland*. The Reſentment of all thoſe Paſſages occaſion'd a new War, and the Bloodieſt Fight, according to ſome Authors, that ever this Iſland ſaw; in which *Ethelſtan*, loſt *Elwin* and *Ethelſtan*, his two Couſin-Germans, but won the Victory. This Battel was fought on the Borders of *Scotland*, and it's ſaid ſo many Kings were engaged in the Quarrel (the principal of which were *Conſtantine* King of *Scots*, *Anlaf* King of *Ireland*, and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*) that no leſs than 5 were Slain in the Field. Some ſay, that *Conſtantine* eſcaped home; and it's agreed that *Anlaf* made his eſcape to *Dublin*. The *Welch* alſo did Homage to King *Ethelſtan* at the City of *Hereford* and Covenanted to Pay him a yearly Tribute of 20 Pound; of Gold, 300 of Silver, and 25000 Oxen; beſides Hunting

Dogs and Hawks. He took *Exeter* from the *Corniſh Britains*, and bounded 'em with the River *Tamer* as he did the *Welch* with the *Wey*. He died after 15 Years Reign, and was Buried at *Malmesbury*. He was a comely Prince and of a Graceful Behaviour, endow'd with ſuch excellent Parts from his Youth, that *Alfred* his Grandfather, was wont to pray he might live to enjoy the Kingdom. So great was his Fame and Intereſt abroad, that the Chief Princes of *Europe* courted him with rich Preſents, and that he Married three of his Siſters to *Otho* the Emperor's Son, *Hugh* King of *France*, and *Lodowick* King of *Aquitain*.

ETHELWOLF, or *Ethelwulf*, the Second Monarch of *England*, Succeeded to King *Egbert* his Father, *Anno* 836. He was a Prince of a Mild, but no Martial Temper, which encouraged the *Danes* to continue their Attempts upon *England*, begun in his Father's Reign. In his firſt Encounter with 'em *An.* 839. he drove 'em back to *Southampton* with great Slaughter. In the Second, near *Portſmouth*, being reinforced upon their giving Ground, they renew'd the Fight and got the Day. In the Third, at a place called *Mereſwar*, Earl *Herebert* the King's General was Slain, with moſt of his Army. This happen'd in the Year 838. and emboldned with this Succeſs, they came next Year on to *Rocheſter*, *Canterbury*, and *London*, exerciſing unheard-of Cruelties, and the next Year returning again, they Landed at *Charmouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, and there got the better of the *Engliſh*. But in 845. they were totally routed in the Weſt, and lay ſtill for 6 Years; and renewing their Invaſion in 851. had little better Succeſs, being defeated firſt at a place called *Wegganbeorch*, and next at *Sandwich*. Yet after this, they came into the *Thames*, and made Excurſions as far as *Canterbury*, thence to *London*. *Ethelwerd* writes, that they deſtroy'd both. But as for *London*, *Aſſer* ſays, they only Plunder'd it. *Bertulf* the *Mercian* King, who held his Kingdom of *Ethelwolf*, they routed with all his Forces, and forced him to fly beyond Seas, but they were at laſt met withal at *Okeley* in *Surrey*, where King *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelbald* his Son, gave 'em a great Overthrow, which ſo heartned the King, that he went in Perſon the next Year, being 853. to aſſiſt *Burhed* the *Mercian* King againſt the Northern *Welch*, and did it effectually. The ſame Year the *Danes* Landing at *Thanet*, had another Encounter with the King's Forces, wherein both Parties came off pretty even. *Ethelwolf* thereupon took a Journey to *Rome*, with his young Son *Alfred*; and there ſtaid a Year, while the *Danes* wintered in his Dominions. Yet ſo much Manhood he had, as not to return a Monk; and that in his way home, he took to Wife *Judith*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Bald* King of *France*. In the mean time, a Conſpiracy was managed at home againſt him by *Ethelbald* his Eldeſt Son, *Alſtan* a Biſhop, and *Enulf* Earl of *Somerſet*. Whoſe Grievances were, That he had taken with him *Alfred* his Youngeſt Son to *Rome*, to be there Inaugurated King, and that he had Married an Outlandiſh Wife; for which they endeavoured to deprive him of his Kingdom. This had undoubtedly occaſioned a Civil War, had not the King prevented it by a ſoft Condeſcenſion, yielding up, for Peace-ſake, to his Eldeſt Son, the beſt Part of his Kingdom. But, whereas there was a Law made ſince the Time of *Eadburga*, the infamous Wife of *Birthric*, That no Queen ſhould ſit in State with the King, or be dignify'd with the Title of Queen, *Ethelwolf* would not ſuffer that *Judith*, his Queen, ſhould loſe any Point of Regal State by that Law. At laſt, after a Reign of about 20 Years, he died, and was Buried, as his Father, at *Wincheſter*. He left Four Sons, who reigned all ſucceſſively, *viz.* *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*. The Kingdom he divided between the two Eldeſt, leaving to *Ethelbert*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, and to the Eldeſt all the reſt. He was a Prince much addicted from his Youth to Devotion, bred up a Clergyman, and ordained Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in his Father's Time, whom he unwillingly ſucceeded in his Throne; but was at laſt, for want of other legitimate Iſſue, prevailed upon by the Clergy and Nobility.

ETHELWOLF, a Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, liv'd in the Xth Cent. He was firſt a Monk at *Glaſtenbury*, under St. *Dunſtan*, then Abbot, and afterwards Biſhop. His Works are, *De Planetis, & Mundi Climatibus. De ſua in Presbyteros Poteſtate.* A Treatiſe concerning the Kings and Dioceſes of *England*, &c. *Godwin. Voſſ. Bale*, &c.

ETHODIUS, the 25th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Conarus*. He advanced *Argadus*, who had been Viceroy in the preceeding Reign to the Chief Place of Power and Truſt under himſelf; and after he had viewed all his Dominions according to Cuſtom, he ſent *Argadus* to Suppreſs the Diſturbers of the Publick Peace in the Iſlands, which he effected very happily. But thoſe Rebels having received Succours from the *Iriſh*, and *Picts*, revolted again; and having circumvented *Argadus* by Treachery, defeated him. So that the King himſelf marched againſt them, weakned them by continual Skirmiſhing, and obliged them to retire into a Valley, encompaſſed with Rocks on all ſides, where he pen'd them up, and obliged them to Surrender on theſe Conditions, That they ſhould deliver up their General, and 200 more whom he ſhould cull out, and the reſt ſhould have leave to go to their reſpective homes. The King having immediately cauſed thoſe 200 to be Hang'd, it rais'd a Tumult, the Soldiers flinging Stones at the King's Officers; nor were they Suppreſſed without Bloodſhed. *Ethodius* having ſetled Peace and Juſtice in the Kingdom, and for that end taken a Progreſs into each County, he eſtabliſhed Hunting Laws, many of which are ſtill obſerved. But this Gallant Prince was Murder'd in his Bed-Chamber, *An.* 194. by an *Iriſh* Muſician whom he entertain'd; the Villain pretending, That he did it to revenge the Death of a Kinſman whom the King had put to Death. And when brought to Execution, was ſo obdurate, that he thought he had acted his Part with Credit. *Buchan.*

ETHODIUS II. Son of the former, Succeeded *Donald* I. He was of too ſoft and languid a Temper to Govern ſuch a fierce and warlike People, which the Nobility being aware of, appointed Deputies to Adminiſter Juſtice in his Name in each Province; ſo that *Scotland* was never known to be better Governed. This King is taxed as being immoderately Covetous, and was Slain in a Tumult of his own Officers, in the 21ſt. of his Reign, about 231. *Buch.*

ETHUS, the 72d. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded his Brother *Conſtantine* II. and from his Swiftneſs was Surnamed *Alipes*; the Principal Motive of his being choſen King, was becauſe he collected the Remainders of his Brothers Army ſcattered by the *Danes*. In his time, great Numbers of thoſe Fiſhes called *Seamonks*, appeared upon the Coaſt, which was reckoned ominous. This Prince abandoning himſelf to all manner of Vice, was imitated by the Soldiery; but the Nobility combin'd and took him, and after a long Speech, recounting his wicked Life, was forced to abjure the Government in the 2d. Year of his Reign. The principal thing charged upon him, was his Neglect to recover the Country from the *Danes*, who were then engaged in a bloody War with the *Engliſh*. And there be ſome who write, that he was not forced to abjure, but died of a Wound received from *Gregory*, his Rival for the Crown, whereof he died in 875. *Buchan.*

EU, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, dignify'd with an Earldom and Peerage of *France*. It ſtands upon the River *Breſle*, which ſeparates *Normandy* from *Picardy*, about a League from the Sea; where ſtands *Treſport*, a ſmall Village between *Dieppe* and *Valery*. The City is very Ancient, and the Situation of it very pleaſant among Meadows; the *Cauſſey* of *Eu* lying in *Picardy*, on the other ſide of the River. There is in it an Old Abbey, and a College of Jeſuits. The Counts of *Eu* are frequently mention'd in the *French* Hiſtory.

EVAGORAS, King of *Cyprus*, ſuccour'd the *Athenians* againſt the *Lacedæmonians*, and reſtored that City to their Ancient Liberty. In acknowledgment of which, the *Athenians* erected a Statue to his Memory, in the place where they had ſet the Statue of *Jupiter*. He undertook a War againſt *Artaxerxes* King of *Perſia*, but was conſtrain'd to accept of a Peace upon diſadvantageous Conditions.

EVAGORAS IId. was ſent by *Artaxerxes Ochus*, to recover the Iſle of *Cyprus* from ſeveral Uſurpers, who had ſeiz'd on't, but being charg'd with a Deſign of Regaining this Kingdom for himſelf, (having reign'd there ſome time before) he juſtify'd himſelf at the Court of *Perſia*, and had another Province in *Aſia* aſſign'd him; but being guilty of Male-adminiſtration in his new Government, and inform'd againſt for his Misbehaviour; he fled into the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and was kill'd there: This *Evagoras* was Son of the former, as we may learn from *Diodorus Siculus*. *Diod. Sic.* Lib. XV, and XVI.

EVAGRIUS, Sirnamed *Scholaſticus*, a Native of *Epiphania* in *Syria*, wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in ſix Books, which he begins where *Socrates* and *Theodoret* left off, about the Year 431. and concludes in the tweſth Year of the Emperour *Mauricius*. He wrote other Books, and is commended by *Photius* for his Perſpicuity and Exactneſs.

EVAGRIUS, Patriarch of *Antioch*, liv'd in the IVth Cent. was intimately acquainted with St. *Jerome*, and put in the Place of *Paulinus*, in the Biſhoprick of *Antioch*, in 389. *Flavian*, at the ſame time, ſucceeding *Meletius*; which double Succeſſion continu'd the Schiſm in the Church of *Antioch*. St. *Ambroſe*, in a Letter to *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, upon the Subject of this Schiſm, ſeems to hint, that the Election of *Evagrius* was Uncanonical. In the mean time Pope *Siricius* appearing ſtrongly for him, there was a Council held at *Capua*, in the ſame Year 389, to put an End to the Diviſion, and as for *Evagrius*, he liv'd but five Years after. Before his being made a Biſhop, he tranſlated the Life of St. *Anthony*, written by S. *Athanaſius*, into Latin, as St. *Jerom* informs us. St. *Hieron. in Catal.* Cap. 125. *&* Epiſt. 6, *&c.* St. *Ambroſ.* Epiſt. 78. *Theodoret*, lib. 5. cap. 23. *Socrat.* lib. 5. cap. 15. *&c.*

EVAGRIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, to which See, he was choſen after the Death of *Eudoxius* an *Arian* Biſhop. The Emperour *Valens* oblig'd him to retire from his See, and afterwards baniſh'd him: This rigorous Uſage incourag'd the *Arrians* to treat the *Catholicks* with the laſt Degree of Barbarity. St. *Gregory* of *Nazianzen* deſcribes their Inhumanity, in one of his Orations: As for *Evagrius*, the time of his Death is not certainly known, but 'tis very likely it happen'd under *Valens*'s Perſecution. *Gregor. Nazianz. Socrat.* lib. 6. cap. 13, & 14. *Baron.* A. C. 370.

EVANDER, whom ſome will have to be the King of *Arcadia*, was ſaid to be the Son of *Mercury*, by reaſon of his Eloquence; who having ſlain his Father unawares, by the Advice of his Mother *Carmenta*, a Propheteſs, ſailed into *Italy* in the Year of the World 2707. and 60 Years before the taking of *Troy*. *Faunus* then King of the *Aborigines*, received him kindly, and gave him a large Country, which he divided among his Followers, and built a ſmall Town upon the Palatine Mount, which he called *Pallantium*, from the Name of his Great Grandfather, and where he Erected a Statue to *Pan*, the God of the *Arcadians*. He was the firſt that taught the Latins the uſe of Letters, and Husbandry. *Aurelius Victor, Juſtin, Di. Halicarnaſ. Virgil.*

EVANDRIANA, *Talavarvelha*, a Town of *Eſtremadura* in *Caſtile*, upon the River *Guadiana*, 8 Leagues from *Merida* to the Weſt in the way to *Badajoz*.

EVANGELISTS, Perſons choſen, by the Apoſtles, to preach the Goſpel; it being impracticable for the *Twelve*, to preach Chriſtianity to all the World. *Philip* among others was engag'd in this Function: As for their Rank in the Church, St. *Paul* places them after the *Apoſtles* and *Prophets*, but before the *Paſtors* and *Doctors*, which makes *Theodoret* call 'em Apoſtles of the Second Claſs. They had no particular Flock aſſign'd 'em, as Biſhops or Ordinary Paſtours, but travell'd from one Place to another, according to their Inſtructions receiv'd from the Apoſtles, to whom they return'd after they had executed their Commiſſion, ſo that, in ſhort, this Office being extraordinary, expir'd with the Apoſtles: But after all, the Title of an Evangeliſt is more particularly given to thoſe four Holy Perſons, who wrote the Hiſtory of our Saviour.

EVARICUS, *Euric* or *Eric*, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was the Son of *Theodoret* I. and Brother of *Theodoret* II. to whom he Succeeded, as 'tis ſaid, not without ſome foul Play, in 446. He waſted all *Portugal*, ravag'd all the *Upper Spain*, and *Navarre*, took *Arles* and *Marſeilles*, and entring into *Auvergne*, laid ſiege to *Clermont*, defeated *Anthemius* the Emperour, though joyn'd with *Reothimus* King of the *Britons*; haraſſed all *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Touraine* and *Provence*, and died about the Year 484. *Iſidore* and *Idacius*.

EVARISTUS, a Greek and Son of a Jew, the Fifth Pope after St. *Peter*; ſucceeded *Anaclet* in the Year 110. under the Reign of *Adrian*, in whoſe time, he ſuffered Martyrdom, after he had ſate nine Years and three Months.

EUCHERIUS, the Son of *Stilico* and *Serena*, was a Pagan and Enemy to the Chriſtians. His Father having made an Alliance with the *Barbarians*, and drawn a great Number into *Italy*, deſign'd to have advanc'd him to the Empire, and dethron'd *Honorius*: But his Deſigns being diſcovered, *Stilico* was killed at *Ravenna*, and *Eucherius* ſoon after ſtrangled at *Rome*.

EUCHERIUS, Biſhop of *Lyons*, a wealthy Senatour, who retir'd to *Lerins*, to prevent his being choſen to the See of that Church, to which notwithſtanding, he was promoted, in the Year 434. He afterwards aſſiſted at the firſt Council of *Orange* 441. He was a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and wrote ſeveral things in Proſe and Poetry; of which *Salvian*, by way of Character, affirms, that they contain'd a great deal of Learning, couch'd in a few words, and that they were very inſtructive, pious and entertaining. We have two Epiſtles of *Eucherius*, remaining, One to *Valerian*, concerning the Contempt of the World, and another to St. *Hilary* upon the Subject of a ſolitary Life: To theſe, we may add his two Treatiſes, one to his Son *Veranus*, who was afterwards Biſhop of *Vence*, and the other to *Salonius*, who was likewiſe his Son, and a Biſhop, but 'tis not known of what Church. *Salvian. Ep. ad Salon.* St. *Hilar. Paneg. de S. Honor. Sidonius Apollinaris*, Lib. 2. Ep. 3. *Marſelin. Chron.* &c.

EUCHOLOGION, the Name of a Liturgical Book of the Greek Church, containing a Collection of *Divine Service* for the Adminiſtration of the *Sacraments*, giving of *Orders* and other Religious Offices. 'Tis properly their *Ritual*, containing every thing relating to their Religious Ceremonies, Father *Simon* obſerves that, under Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable Divines of *Europe*, met at *Rome* to examine the Euchologion; *Morinus*, who was one of the Congregation, mentions this Ritual, in his Book *de Ordinationibus*: The greateſt part of the Divines, being govern'd by the Sentiments of the Schoolmen, were willing to reform this Greek Ritual, by that of the Church of *Rome*, as if there had been ſome Hereſies in't, or rather ſome Paſſages, which made the Adminiſtration of the *Sacraments* invalid. But *Holſtenius*, *Leo Allatius*, *Morinus*, and ſome others, who underſtood this Controverſie more perfectly, oppos'd the Cenſure of the Euchologion: They prov'd this Ritual, was agreeable to the Practice of the Greek Church, before the Schiſm of *Photius*, and that for this reaſon, it could not be condemn'd, without condemning all the Old Eaſtern Communion. This Euchologion has been printed ſeveral times, in Greek, at *Venice*; but the beſt and moſt enlarg'd Edition, is that which was publiſh'd at *Paris* in Greek and Latin, by *Goar*; for here, beſides a Collection of Excellent Notes, the Editor has inſerted ſeveral Additions which were wanting before. *See Goar.*

EUCLID, of *Megara*, a Diſciple of *Socrates*, whom he ſo much delighted to hear, that during the War between the *Athenians* and *Megarenſes*, he diſguiſed himſelf in Womens Apparel, that he might not be hinder'd from coming to his School. After the Death of *Socrates*, *Plato* was his Scholar, when all the reſt of the Philoſophers were fled for fear of the Tyrants. He admitted but one chief Good, which he called ſometimes *Providence*, ſometimes *God*, ſometimes *Spirit*, &c. He wrote ſix Dialogues, under the Names of *Lamprias*, *Æſchines*, *Phænis*, &c. Vid. *Diog. Laert.* and *Gellius*.

EUCLID, a Mathematician of *Alexandria*; where he taught in the Reign of *Ptolemy Lagus* in the CXX. Olympiad, and Year of *Rome* 454. He wrote many things relating to Muſick and Geometry. But his 15 Books of Elements are moſt generally applauded: The two laſt are attributed to *Hipſicles* of *Alexandria*, and not to him. *Cardan. Voſſius.*

EUCTEMON, a Mathematician, flouriſhed about the 86th. Olympiad, toward the Year of *Rome* 318. He was a Companion of *Meto* in his Solitary Obſervations, and follow'd him in his Cycle of nineteen Years; by which he pretended to adjuſt the Courſe of the Sun to that of the Moon. They both obſerved the Summer Solſtice of the firſt Year of the 87th. Olympiad, which was the Year of the World 3621. to be the 27th of *June*. *Ælian.* l. 10. *Div. Hiſt. Ptolemy*, l. 3. *Almag. Suidas, Voſſius.*

EUDEMON-JOHANNES, (*Andrew*,) a Jeſuit of *Canea* in *Candia*: He was a Favourite of Pope *Urban* VIII. and in the Quality of a Divine, aſſiſted *Bellarmine*, in his Legation to *France*. He died upon his return to *Rome*, in 1625. His Works are *Caſtigatio Lamberti Danei. De Antichriſto*, Lib. III. *Confutatio Anticotoni. Refutatio Exercitationum. Cauſa boni*, &c. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* XVII, &c.

EUDO, Count of *Paris*, and Duke of *France*, was Son to *Robert* firſt call'd *l' Fort*, defended *Paris* againſt the *Normans* in 887. and cauſed 'em to raiſe their Siege. Sometime after he was Crown'd King of Weſt *France*, and the next Year after, cut to pieces 19000 *Normans*; and purſued the reſt as far as the very Frontiers; Conſtrained *Charles* the *Simple* to retire into *Neuſtria*, and died in the Year 898.

EUDO, Duke of *Aquitain*, lived in the VIIIth. Age. He envy'd the Grandeur of *Charles Martel*, and therefore ſuccour'd *Chilperic* II. againſt him; But being defeated by *Charles*, engag'd himſelf with the Saracen *Munuza*: Upon which, *Martel* entred his Country, and harraſs'd all before him as far as the *Garonne*; at what time *Abderamus* having taken *Munuza* Priſoner, fell into *Aquitain* alſo, and took *Bourdeaux*. But then *Eudo* complying with *Charles Martel*, joyn'd with him againſt the *Barbarians*, and was at the Battel of *Tours*. Nevertheleſs, their Old Animoſities reviv'd again; to which nothing but *Eudo*'s Death could put an end; which happen'd in 735. *Greg. Turon. Otho Friſing.* There was alſo *Eudo* I, II, III, IV. Dukes of *Bugundy*, of whom I find nothing Memorable in Hiſtory.

EUDO, I. Count of *Blois*, ſignaliz'd in Hiſtory for his Fortitude and Piety, died about the Year 995. to whom Succeeded *Eudo* II. Count of *Blois*; who, upon the Death of *Rodolphus the Idle*, laying Claim to *Burgundy*, in Oppoſition to the Emperour *Conrad* the *Salic*, was Slain in a Battel near to *Barr*, by *Gozzelin*, Duke of *Low Lorrain*, in the Year 1037. and 55th of his Age.

EUDOXIA, the Wife of *Arcadius*, took part with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* againſt *Chryſoſtom*, whom ſhe cauſed to be expelled the City, offended perhaps with his too freely inveighing againſt the Vices of the Court: However, in a ſhort time ſhe recalled him again. But he being diſturb'd at the Noiſe the People made at the ſetting up *Eudoxia*'s Statue, could not forbear ſhewing his reſentment; which coming to *Eudoxia*'s Ear, ſhe ſided with *Theophilus*, and Baniſh'd him a ſecond time in the Year 414. After which ſhe Miſcarried and died the ſame Year.

EUDOXIA, the Daughter of an *Athenian* Philoſopher, whoſe Name was *Leontius*, and Wife of *Theodoſius* the Younger; whom her Father had ſo well inſtructed in Philoſophy and the Mathematicks, that he left her at his Death no other Portion, believing her Learning a Dowry ſufficient. She complaining of this Injuſtice to *Pulcheria*, this Lady was ſo taken with her Wit, that ſhe adopted her for her Daughter, had her Baptized and her Name *Athenais*, chang'd to *Eudoxia*, and afterward Married her to her Brother. With whom ſhe lived in a long Conjugal Friendſhip, till render'd ſuſpected to him by *Chryſapius* the Eunuch, by reaſon of an Apple ſent to *Paulinus*, ſhe retir'd into *Paleſtine*, where ſhe fell into the *Eutychian* Hereſie, till better inſtructed by *Simeon Stylite* and the Abbot *Euthymius*. She died in the 67th. Year of her Age, and in the Year of Chriſt 460. leaving behind her a noble Poem of the *Perſian* War. *Socrates*, *Evagrius*, *Nicephorus*, *Cyril in Vit. Euthymii.*

EUDOXIA, the Daughter of *Theodoſius* Junior, the Wife of *Valentinian* III. Slain by *Maximus*, the Uſurper, who Married his Widow by force in 455. In revenge of which two Injuries, *Eudoxia* called *Genſeric* into *Italy*; who Sackt *Rome*, and carried her and her two Daughters into *Italy*; but afterwards releaſed her with *Placidia* her Daughter, at the Requeſt of *Martian* and *Leo*. *Evagrius*, *Theophanes*, *Socrates*, *Idacius*, &c.

EUDOXIANS, Hereticks, whoſe Founder was *Eudoxius*, adhering to the Error of the *Aetians* and *Eunomians*; affirming the Son to be differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing. *Epiph. Hær.* 76.

EUDOXIUS, firſt Patriarch of *Antiochia*, then of *Conſtantinople*, a great favourer of the *Arrians*; who having Baptized the Emperour *Valens* in 367. made him Promiſe to defend the *Arrians* with Vigour and Conſtancy: and ſo order'd it, that the *Arrian* Doctors were ſent to the *Goths*, who had made a Peace with *Valens* upon certain Conditions. *Nicephorus*, *Socrates*, *Baronius*.

EUDOXUS of *Gnidus*, the Son of *Æſchines*, flouriſhed in the 97th. Olympiad, according to *Euſebius*. He was an Aſtrologer, Geometrician, Phyſician, and Legiſlator. *Architas* taught him Geometry, and *Philiſtion* of *Sicily* Phyſick. He Travelled into *Egypt* to Conſult the Learned of that Country, and returning home, gave Laws to his own. He alſo wrote ſeveral Pieces of Aſtrology, Geometry and Hiſtory, and died about the Year of *Rome* 401. in the 107th. Olympiad. *Diog. Laert. Cicero*, l. 2. *De Divinat. Suidas*, *Simler*, *Voſſius*.

EVE, the Mother of all Mankind, form'd out of a Rib of *Adam* caſt into a deep Sleep by God on purpoſe, but being deluded by the Serpent, occaſion'd the Fall, and all the fatal Conſequences of it, *Gen.* 3.

EVELTHON, King of *Salamine* in *Cyprus*, was reſtored to the Throne of his Anceſtors, after an Interruption of 60 Years. However when *Pheretima*, the Widow of *Battus* King of *Cyrene*, came to crave Aid of him to reſtore her to her Throne, from whence her Subjects had depoſed her; *Evelthon* preſented her with a golden Spindle and Diſtaff, telling her, They were fitter for her than an Army. *Herodotus*, l. 4.

EVENUS, a River of *Ætolia*, according to *Niger*, now call'd *Fidari*, riſing out of the Mountain *Callidromus*, or *Caliar*, and falling into the *Ionian* Sea, near *Calydon*; formerly the Capital of *Ætolia*.

EVENUS I. the 12th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Durſtus*, after a long Conteſt in the Aſſembly of the Nobles. Some of them urging the Ancient Cuſtom of chuſing one of *Fergus*'s Race; and others ſuggeſting, that if they choſe any of *Durſtus*'s Kindred, they would either imitate his bad Example, or revenge his Death; but *Evenus*, tho' his Nephew, being commended for his good Life, and his Voluntary Exile out of Hatred to *Durſtus*, was agreed on. He is ſaid to have been the firſt King of *Scotland* who required an Oath of Allegiance from his Subjects. That he might reform the manners of the Youth corrupted in the former Reign, he reduced them to the Ancient Parſimony in Diet and Apparel, and adminiſtred Juſtice over all the Kingdom. He aſſiſted the *Picts* againſt the *Britains*, who fought it deſperately till Night parted them; but the *Britains* leaving their Spoils fled, which was not perceived till the Morning. After this, *Evenus* appointed Itinerary Circuits and Judges, to eaſe the Kings from adminiſtring Juſtice every where in Perſon; which was the firſt time that ever Circuits were uſed in *Scotland*. He alſo appointed Informers to accuſe the Guilty; but the Inconveniency of that being found, it was quickly laid aſide. *Evenus* died in the 19th of his Reign, and 76th before the Birth of Chriſt.

EVENUS II. the 14th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Gillus*, who was expelled on Account of his Male-Adminiſtration, purſued him into *Ireland*, where he defeated him by his General *Caduallus*; and *Gillus* being found in a Cave was ſlain there, and his Head brought to the *Scottiſh* General; who, as he was returning in Triumph, loſt the greateſt part of his Army in croſſing the Sea; ſo that he died of Grief. *Evenus* after this Married *Getus* the King of the *Picts*'s Daughter, and was diſturbed with an Invaſion from *Orkney*, but put the Iſlanders to flight and ſlew them every Man; and their King *Belus* deſpairing of Quarter, killed himſelf. The War being finiſhed, the King built two Market-Towns in Convenient places, *viz*. *Ennerlochly* and *Ennerneſs*, upon Rivers convenient for Shipping. And having alſo reduced the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſlands, who were grown Tumultuous during the long Wars, he died in the 17th. Year of his Reign, about 56 before Chriſt.

EVENUS III. the 16th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Ederus*: He was a Laſcivious and Luſtful Prince, having no leſs than 100 Concubines, and he Eſtabliſhed Villainy by Law, enabling every Man to have as many Wives as he was able to Maintain. That he himſelf ſhould have the firſt Night of the Wives of the Nobility, and They, of the Wives of the Plebeians; which they ſhould have in Common. This Wickedneſs was attended with Luxury, Cruelty and Covetouſneſs, which made him ſo hateful to the Nobles, that they took Arms againſt him, Defeated his Army, and Condemned him to perpetual Priſon; where one who bore him a Grudge, ſtrangled him by Night, and was Hang'd for his Pains. This hapned in the 7th. of his Reign, and about a Year before the Birth of Chriſt. *Buchan.* Here it is to be noted that *Heylin*, though he denies that ever there was ſuch a King in *Scotland* as this *Evenus*, yet upbraids the Nation with his Laſcivious Laws; which the *Scots* take notice of as a Contradiction, and proceeding from his Hatred to them in denying their Antiquity.

EVEPHENUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, who being condemn'd to Death by the Elder *Dionyſius*, for having diſſuaded the *Metapontins* to joyn in a League with him, was ſo far from being terrified at the Sentence, that he only deſired the Tyrant to let him go home and marry his Siſter, and he would return in a little time, and deliver himſelf up to Execution. At which, when the Standers-by laugh'd, and the Tyrant ask'd him, What Bail he could give for performance of his Promiſe? He offered his Friend *Eucritus*, who readily undertook for his return in ſix Months, and to ſtay in his place till that time, and if de fail'd, to ſuffer. The Confidence of *Eucritus* was much admir'd; but all the Court was much more ſurprized when *Evephenus* returned and preſented himſelf to the Tyrant; who being Charm'd with the vertue of two ſuch Friends, not only releas'd 'em both, but deſir'd to be admitted a third Perſon into their Friendſhip. *Polyænus*, l. 5. *in Dionyſ. Com.*

EVERS, (Sir *William*) deriving his Sirname from the Lordſhip of *Evre* in Com. *Bucks*, deſcended from a younger Son of the Barons of *Werkwork* in Com. *Northumb.* was made Captain of the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, in 30 *H.* 8. and afterwards by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter* 24 *Febr.* 35. of that ſame Reign, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm. *Ralph*, his eldeſt Son, for his good defence of *Scarborough*-Caſtle againſt the Rebels, that call'd their Inſurrection *the Pilgrimage of Grace*; and his great Service againſt the Borderers of *Scotland*; had by Advice of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a Grant of what Land he could win from the *Scots*. Upon which Encouragement, entering *Scotland* with about 4000 Men, he was met and killed by the Earl of *Arran*. His Grand-Son *William* dying iſſue-leſs, the Title fell to *George Evre*, Son of *Horatio*, the Son of *Francis*, Second Son to *William* Lord *Evre*; and this *George* dying a Batchelor in 1672. left it to *Ralph* his Brother. *Dugdales*'s *Baronage*.

EVERSHOT, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, in *Tollerford* Hundred; from *L.* 106.

EVESHAM, or *Eveſholm*, a Market-Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Blakenhurſt*, with a Bridge over the *Avon*. It is eſteem'd next to *Worceſter*, the beſt in the County, contains 2 or 3 Pariſhes, and drives a good Trade, chiefly for Stockings; and has the Honour of chooſing two Burgeſſes for the Parliament, 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor. It's from *London* 73 Miles. The Vale to which this Town gives Name, may for the Fertility of the Soil deſervedly be call'd the Granary of thoſe Parts. The Right Honourable *John* Lord *Somers*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, is Baron of *Eveſham*, and a Perſon of fine Learning, and of the greateſt Merit.

EUGANES, a People of *Gallia Tranſpadana*, who formerly inhabited where are now the Territories of *Bergamo* and *Breſcia*, between the Lake of *Como*, and *Toſcolano*: Tho' others place 'em more toward the River *Adige* and *Vicenza*. *Baudrand.*

EUGENIA, Daughter of *Philip*, a Noble *Roman*, Governour of *Egypt*, under the Emperours *Commodus* and *Severus*: This Lady took leave of her Relations to turn Chriſtian, and to conceal her ſelf the better, put on a Diſguiſe, but afterwards ſhe was diſcover'd and convey'd to *Rome*, where, having converted a great many, at laſt ſhe and her Father receiv'd the Honour of Martyrdom together, in the Year 208. *Euſeb. Hiſt.* lib. 6. cap. 7.

EUGENIUS I. the 39th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Fethelmachus*. In his time *Maximus* the *Roman* General having a mind to Conquer the whole Iſland, found means to divide the *Picts* from the *Scots*; and then joyn'd together againſt them. The firſt Battel they had was at the River *Cree* in *Galloway*, where the *Scots* being fewer, were eaſily overcome; but the *Romans* purſuing them without any Order, as reckoning themſelves ſure of the Victory, were Aſſaulted by the *Argyle-Men* and thoſe of other places coming up to join their Friends, and repulſed with a great Slaughter. In the mean time *Maximus* being recalled to allay ſome Diſturbances in that part now called *England*; the *Scots* revenged themſelves ſeverely upon the *Picts*, deſtroying all before them with Fire and Sword. *Maximus* returning, at length, marched againſt the *Scots* with the *Romans*, *Britains*, and *Picts*; the *Scots* perceiving that now they were to Fight for their Country, Lives and Fortunes, aſſembled their whole Strength, Women as well as Men, and encamp'd at the River *Doun*, near their Enemies. Battels being at laſt joined, the *Scots* did quickly put the *Picts* and *Britains* to flight: but *Maximus* coming up with the *Roman* Legions, to whom the *Scots* were inferiour both in Number and Diſcipline, they were totally routed. *Eugenius* and moſt of his Nobles dying gloriouſly in the Field. Upon this great and unlook'd for Victory, *Maximus* was inclined to Clemency, and to have taken the *Scots* into his Protection upon their Submiſſion; but the Hatred of the *Picts* was ſo great, that they would never let him be at reſt till he Publiſh'd an Edict, Commanding the *Scots* to depart out of *Britain* by a certain Day; not ſuffering him to except the very Preachers, though the *Picts* at that time Profeſſed Chriſtianity. So that the *Scots* were diſperſed in the Weſtern Iſlands, *Ireland*, *Scandia* and *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, now *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, &c. being every where courteouſly received and applauded for their Valour. The *Scots* Iſlanders did afterwards make an Attempt upon the Continent, but were all cut off, and their Ships and Boats made uſe of againſt thoſe who were left behind. A little after, the *Scots* who had fled to *Ireland* ſtirred up the *Iriſh Scots* to aſſiſt them, and Landing in *Scotland* with 10000 Men, ſpread their terror far and near, waſting their Country with Fire and Sword; The *Iriſh Scots* being elevated with their Succeſs, were for attempting ſomething more, the *Albion Scots* adviſed 'em to retire with their Booty, and not to ſtay till the *Romans* gathered the whole Strength of *Britain* againſt them; adding, That the beſt way was to weary the *Romans* out with Toil and Labour. The *Iriſh Scots* upbraided thoſe of *Albion*, as having degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors, and would venture a Battel, wherein they were totally cut off: So that the *Albion Scots* were for ever excluded all hopes of return, and the *Iriſh* found themſelves obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to offer Submiſſion to the *Romans*, and beg Pardon, which was obtained, ſo much the more eaſily, that *Maximus* was returning to *Rome*, having got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. *Maximus* being Slain in *Italy*, *Victorinus* was ſent to rule *Britain*, and forbad the *Picts* to chooſe any King or other Chief Magiſtrate but ſuch as were ſent from *Rome*; which they looking upon as a Badge of Intolerable Slavery, repented of their having betray'd the *Scots*, and look'd upon this as a Judgment for having ſo done; hereupon they elected a King privately, and at their Aſſembly, complain'd heavily of their Bondage, acknowledging that God did juſtly puniſh them for perſecuting the *Scots* Miniſters, and not ſo much as ſuffering them to live in the ſame Country with them; ſo they reſolved to reconcile themſelves to the *Scots*, and ſent a private Embaſſy to young *Fergus* of the Blood Royal, who was an Exile in *Scandia*, to invite him home, thinking that by his Example and Authority the reſt would be alſo induced to return, which ſucceeded accordingly. *Eugenius* was killed about 373. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS II. Succeeded his Father *Fergus* II. his Grandfather *Graham* being appointed Regent during his Minority, who finding that he was not Strong enough to make War upon the *Romans*, kept quiet. The *Roman* Legion which came to aſſiſt their Allies in *Fergus* II's time, having deſtroy'd the Country on the South of *Severus* his Wall, reſtored it, to the *Britains*. So that the *Scots* and *Picts* were again ſhut up betwixt the two *Firths* of *Edinburgh* and *Dumbarton*. The *Romans* being called home to defend the Seat of the Empire, did acquaint the *Britains* that they were not to expect any further Aſſiſtance from them, but muſt ſtand on their own Defence, and that they might be the better enabled to do it, where *Severus* had made a Graff, the *Romans* Summoned a vaſt Multitude of Workmen; and built a Wall of Stone 8 Foot broad, 12 high, and 30 Mile long; Building alſo Caſtles at proportionable diſtances. The Weſt End of the Wall was at *Kirk Patrick*, and the Eaſt at *Abercorn*, according to *Bede*. They alſo built Watch-Towers, and placed Garriſons along the Coaſts to prevent the *Scots* and *Picts* Landing within the Wall; and ſo left *Britain*. Which as ſoon as the *Scots* and *Picts* underſtood, they Aſſaulted the Wall, pulling the *Britains* down with Crooked Iron Hooks faſtened on long Poles, and then with their Engines overthrew the Wall, routed the *Britains*, and return'd loaden with Spoils. After this, they ſent Colonies to Plant the Lands which they had taken from the *Britains*; So that all the Exil'd *Scots*, with abundance of *Danes* and other Strangers, came and ſetled themſelves in that part of the Country, thinking that *Graham* would never lay down Arms till he had ſubdued all *Britain*; but he was willing rather to make Peace with Glory, than truſt to the Event of War; ſo that a Peace was concluded with the *Britains*, and *Graham* ſetled the Boundary at *Adrian*'s *Wall*, as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*. Dividing the New Conquer'd Lands among his Followers, who then impoſed new Names upon the Countries according to their Fancies. After this, *Graham* built Forts for Defence againſt ſudden Invaſions, and ſetled Maintenance upon the Eccleſiaſticks. The *Britains* being haraſſed with all the Calamities of War, were alſo attack'd by Famine. And *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, being now of Age, and deſirous of making ſome Figure in the World, ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Britains*, to demand the Lands beyond *Adrian*'s Wall, which belonged to *Graham* his Grandfather; who was a *Britain* nobly Deſcended, and fled to *Scotland* from the *Roman* Servitude. *Conanus* one of the Chief Men among the *Britains*, adviſed them to comply with his Demand, rather than exaſperate ſuch a formidable Enemy; but he was Murdered by the Multitude for his good Advice. So that *Eugenius*'s Ambaſſadors were ſent back with a Denial, which occaſioned a Battel, the fierceſt that had ever before that time been fought in *Britain*. The *Scots* Right Wing, after a long and fierce Diſpute, were forced to give Ground; but King *Eugenius* bringing up the Squadrons which guarded the Baggage reſtored them; ſo that the Victory begun on that Side. And the *Britains* were routed with the loſs of 14000 Men on the Field; and 4000 *Scots* and *Picts*. After this Defeat, the *Britains* ſent Commiſſioners to treat of a Peace on any Terms whatſoever, which was obtained, on condition that the *Britains* ſhould yield all the Country North of *Humber*, That they ſhould neither ſend for *Roman*, nor any other Foreign Aſſiſtance; That they ſhould make a League Offenſive and Defenſive with the *Scots* and *Picts*, and neither make War nor Peace, nor ſend Supplies to any who deſired it, without their conſent; That they ſhould Pay a certain Sum to be divided forthwith among the Soldiers, and give 100 Hoſtages for Performance of the Articles. The Peace being concluded, laſted for ſome time, and the *Britains* ſent for one *Conſtantine* from *Britany* in *France*, whom they choſe for King; he was afterwards ſlain by the Treachery of *Vortigern* a potent *Britain*, leaving three Sons behind him, but none of 'em of Age. *Conſtantine* obſerved the Peace with the *Scots* during his Reign, and the *Britains* having ſent a lamentable Embaſſy to *Ætius* the *Roman* Conſul for Aſſiſtance againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Complaining, That the *Barbarians* drove them to Sea, and the Sea drove them back again to the *Barbarians*; he could give them no help, being at that time in War with *Attila* King of the *Huns*. *Vortigern* improved the Publick Calamity to his own Private Advantage, cut off *Conſtantine*'s Heir, Uſurp'd the Crown, and ſent for *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, then exerciſing Piracy upon the Coaſts, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Aſſigning him Land for that end; on News of which, ſuch a Multitude of *Jutes*, *Saxons*, and *Angles* flocked over into *Britain*, that *Vortigern* being ſtrengthened ſufficiently, defeated the *Scots* and *Picts* in a Battel on this ſide *Humber*, and drove them again beyond *Adrian*'s Wall, *Anno* 449. As for *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, ſome ſay he fell in this Battle, others that he died a Natural Death; but however that is, he was certainly a Valiant, Politick and Pious Prince, and is deſervedly numbred amongſt the beſt of the *Scottiſh* Kings. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS III. the 46th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Goranus*, whoſe Death he was ſuſpected to have haſtened; yet he Governed ſo, as none of his Predeceſſors were preferable to him; he aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, whoſe Borders he continually infeſted. He died, *Anno* 558. and 23d. of his Reign. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS IV. the 51ſt. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* I. *Anno* 605. He was Educated in Learning and Piety by *Columba*. After his coming to the Crown, he exerciſed the *Saxons* and *Picts* with continual War, was very ſevere to the Proud and Stubborn, but merciful to thoſe who ſubmitted. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who fled to him for ſhelter, with great Hoſpitality, and took Care to have them Educated in the Chriſtian Religion. He died in the 16th. Year of his Reign, very much lamented. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS V. the 56th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Maldwin*; he defeated *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who had entred as far as *Galloway*, his Army being totally routed, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. That ſame *Egfrid* made War again upon the *Picts* the next Year, who cut him off with all his Men, and recovered thoſe Lands which the *Saxons* had taken from them; and the *Britains* who had freed themſelves from the Bondage of the *Angles*, joyning the *Scots*, did make ſuch a havock in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, that it never recovered it after. *Eugenius* died in the 4th. Year of his Reign, about 644. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS VI. the 57th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* V. He was very Learned in Theology, according to the rate of thoſe times. And on that account lived Amicably with *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, who was addicted to that ſame Study. He had frequent Skirmiſhes with the *Picts*, but by the Interceſſion of the Clergy, they were kept from a pitch'd Battel: and as he was full of Thoughts to revenge the Perfidiouſneſs of that Nation, he died in the 10th. Year of his Reign, *Anno* 654. It's reported, That in his time it rained Blood over *Britain* for 7 Days, the very Milk, Cheeſe and Butter being turn'd into Blood. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS VII. the 59th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Amberkelethus* his Brother, being declared King in the Field by the Army, leſt they ſhould be without a General. He concluded a Truce with the *Picts*, and at laſt ſettled a Peace by Marrying *Spondana*, Daughter to their King *Garnardus*. She was not long after Murdered in her Bed by two *Athol* men, who deſign'd to have killed the King, and then eſcaped. None but the King being found in the Chamber, he was Accuſed of the Murder; but before he was brought out to Judgment, the Murderers were found, and he acquitted; they were Puniſh'd after an exquiſite manner. He was a Pious Prince, and delighted much in Hunting. He was the firſt who appointed that the Atchievements of Kings ſhould be Regiſtred in Monaſteries. He reigned 17 Years, during which time he had Peace with all his Neighbours. He died about 721.

EUGENIUS VIII. the 62d. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Etfinus*. His firſt Enterprize was againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, with whom he had many bloody Battels, and at laſt took him Priſoner, and Executed him publickly. He alſo put *Murdo* Vicegerent of *Galloway* to Death for ſiding with *Donald*, and Fined others for that ſame Crime, with which he ſatisfied thoſe whom they had Plundered; and having ſettled Peace at home, he renewed the Leagues with Neighbouring Princes; but he who had gain'd ſo much Glory in War, abandon'd himſelf to all manner of Vice in Peace, and refuſing to be reclaimed either by the Advice of his Eccleſiaſticks or Nobles, they conſpired to deſtroy him, which they effected in a Publick Convention in the third Year of his Reign, about 764. The Aſſociates of his Wicked Practices were publickly hang'd, all Men rejoycing in their Execution. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS I. a *Roman* by Birth, ſucceeded *Martin* I. who was Baniſh'd in the Year 652. and after his Death was again confirm'd by the Clergy, and acknowledged for true Pope. He dy'd after he had govern'd his Church two Years and nine Months. In his time, *Clodoveus* the *French* King, ſent to help the Sons of *Aripertus* againſt *Grimoaldus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had invaded *Lombardy*, were thus defeated. The *Lombards* diſſembled a Flight, leaving their Tents, furniſhed with plenty of all manner of Proviſions, eſpecially Wine, but made a halt at a convenient diſtance, and watch'd their opportunity. The *French* entring their Tents, and thinking they had been really fled, fell to Feaſting, and Eat and Drank to ſuch Exceſs that they fell dead aſleep, and lying about like Beaſts were all Slaughter'd; ſo that there was ſcarce one left alive to carry the News to *Clodoveus*. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS II. a *Roman* ſucceeded *Paſchal* I. Remarkable for his Charity to the Poor, and for protecting the Cauſes of Widows and Orphans, held the Pontificate four Years, and died 827. *Baronius*, *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, &c.

EUGENIUS III. call'd *Peter Bernard*, was elected Pope in 1145. At what time a Sedition of the People conſtrain'd him to ſlip out of *Rome* to the Monaſtery of *Tarſa*, where he was Crown'd by the Cardinals, and ſo ſoon as the Tumult was appeas'd, return'd to *Rome*; where the Calm laſted not long, ſo that he was forced to fly into *France*; where he perſwaded King *Lewis* to engage in the Holy War againſt the *Turks* and *Saracens*, but the Expedition prov'd fruitleſs, partly through the Treachery of *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who adviſed *Lewis* to paſs through the Deſarts of *Syria*, which haraſs'd and waſted his Army extremely, and through the ill Conduct at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in removing the Camp from the River, and leaving the Beſieged the Liberty of the Water, and an occaſion to ſtop Proviſions from the Chriſtian Army, which was thereupon forced to raiſe the Siege ſhamefully. He return'd hence in 1149. and after he had made Peace with the *Romans*, and expell'd the *Male-Contents* out of all their ſtrong Holds, he retir'd to *Tivoli*, where he dy'd, after he had ſate 8 Years, 4 Months, and 20 Days. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS IV. a *Venetian*, whoſe firſt Name was *Gabrieli Gondelmerio*, ſucceeded *Martin* V. in 1431. A Perſon during his Pontificate, ſometimes favour'd, ſometimes frown'd upon by Fortune, involv'd in Wars and Eccleſiaſtical Seditions, and harraſs'd with a moſt terrible Schiſm. At the Beginning of his Pontificate, being diſturb'd with Civil Diſſention by the *Colonna*'s, he diſpell'd that Storm, and Crown'd the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in the *Vatican*: Perſecuted afterwards by the Arms and Stratagems of *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan*, he fled to *Florence*; and in a ſhort time recovering what he had loſt by the Aſſiſtance of Cardinal *Vitaleſchi*, he ſuppreſs'd his Enemies, revok'd the Council by him proclaim'd to meet at *Baſil*, and call'd a new Synod to ſit at *Ferrara*; whither the *Greek* Emperor, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and ſeveral of the *Armenian* and Oriental Prelates repair'd, in Order to Unite the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches; but not agreeing, *Eugenius* remov'd his Synod to *Florence*, and there diſſolved it. In the mean time, being Summon'd by the Council of *Bâle* to appear, for his Contempt he is depoſed, and *Felix* IV. ſet up in his room. At length, after ten Years roaming up and down he return'd to *Rome*, and made ſtout Oppoſition againſt his Enemies that harraſs'd the Eccleſiaſtical State, and at the ſame time ſent a Fleet by Sea, and an Army by Land againſt the *Turk*, under the Command of his Legate *Juliano Cæſarini*. He created XXVII. Cardinals at Six Promotions, and dy'd in the 63d. Year of his Age, after he had ſate Fifteen Years, eleven Months, and two Days. *Platina* adds, That he was a Man of great Inconſtancy, in the beginning of his Reign, led away by ill Counſels; but that in Proceſs of time he acted very Prudently, and with good Reſolution; an indifferent Scholar though a knowing Man, eſpecially in Hiſtory. He was bountiful to all, more eſpecially to Learned Men, whoſe company he loved; for he admitted *Leonard Aretinus*, *Charles Poggius*, *Auriopa Trapezuntius* and *Blondus*, very Learned Men, to be his Secretaries; he lov'd the Religious wonderfully, and gave 'em many Privileges, beſides Revenues which he added to their Foundations. But he loved War ſo much, that beſides thoſe he was imbroiled in, in *Italy*, he inſtigated the Dauphin, Son to *Charles* the *French* King, to go with a great Body of Horſe againſt thoſe of *Baſil*, and afterwards ſent *Vladiſlaus* King of *Poland* along with *Julian Cæſarinus* againſt the *Turks*, of whom 30000 were Slain, in a Battel between *Adrianople* and the *Danube*; but the King and Cardinal were alſo kill'd at the ſame time. He was accounted very ſtrict to his word, unleſs when he had promis'd a thing which was better to revoke than perform.

EUGENIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; perſecuted by *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, and baniſh'd by *Huneric*, came into *France* and dy'd at *Viviers*. *Baronius*, A. C. 495.

EUGENIUS, firſt taught Grammar, after the Death of *Valentinian*, ſaluted Emperor by *Arbogaſtus*, in the Year 392. Overthrown and Slain the next Year by the Emperor *Theodoſius*. *Ruffin. Zoſimus*, *Oroſius*.

EUGIPPUS or EGIPPUS, an *African* Abbot, living in the Sixth Century. He was Contemporary with *Fulgentius*, who wrote ſeveral Epiſtles to him: This Abbot wrote two Volumes, call'd, *Theſaurus Sancti Auguſtini*, Printed at *Venice* in 1543. In the firſt Part, he has made a Collection of all that St. *Auſtin* wrote about difficult Points, in Divinity, as, concerning the Soul. The Sabbath, *&c.* In the Second Volume, he cites all the Arguments, with which this Father had Diſputed againſt Hereticks. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 39. *Caſſidor. de Divin. Lect.* cap. 23. *Bellarmin. de Scrip. Eccl.* &c.

EUHEMERUS, of *Agrigentum*, ſays *Arnobius*, of *Meſſina*, ſay *Plutarch* and *Lactantius*, liv'd in the CXVIth. Olympiad, about the Year of *Rome* 438. and wrote a Hiſtory of the Gods, which *Ennius* tranſlated into Latin. Some of the Ancients accounted him an Atheiſt, becauſe his Hiſtory clearly makes out that the Gods of *Greece* had been Men. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1. *Plutarch de Iſ. & Oſir. Arnob.* l. 4. *Lactan.* l. 1. c. 11.

EVIL-MERODACH, Son of *Nebuchodonozor* King of *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 3390. and reigned 28 Years. In the firſt Year of his Reign, he releaſed *Jehoiakim* out of Priſon; and gave him Princely Entertainment all the days of his Life, 2 *Kings* 25. *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, &c.

EVIL, a Conſiderable Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the River *Evil* or *Yeovil*, and on the great Weſtern Road. It took its riſe from the Decay of *Ilcheſter*. From *Lond.* 123 M.

EVITERNUS, a God to whom the Ancients Sacrificed red Oxen, according to *Pliny*. Thoſe Gods were alſo called *Eviterni*, whom *Plato* believed to be the only true Gods immaterial, without beginning or end, that is, immortal and unalterable; as *Apuleius* explains it, ſpeaking of the *Dæmon* of *Socrates*.

EULÆUS, *Tiritiri*, according to *Ortelius*, and the Geographical Maps, a River of *Suſiana*, flowing by the Royal City of *Suſa*, and then continuing its Courſe through the Province of *Suſiana*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Perſian* Bay. It is ſuppoſed to be the River *Ulai*, mentioned by *Daniel*, c. 8. where he ſaw the Viſion of the Ram and the He-Goat.

EULALIUS, (*Anti-Pope*,) Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, was Elected by a Faction, againſt *Boniface* I. in the Year 418. *Symmachus* Prefect or Governour of the Town, having a Fancy for him, repreſented his Election favourably in a Letter to the Emperor *Honorius*, which made that Prince ſend *Symmachus* a Reſcript to ſupport him in his Office: But the Clergy giving the Emperor to underſtand, that the Legality of the Choice fell upon *Boniface*, the Emperor Order'd both the Competitors to appear at *Ravenna*, Summoning at the ſame time, a great many Eccleſiaſticks to determine this Controverſie: While the Cauſe was depending, he forbid both of 'em to appear at *Rome*, but *Eulalius*, breaking through this Prohibition, and raiſing a Tumult in the Town, the Emperor ſent an Order to the Governor to Expel him, which was executed accordingly. *Anaſtaſius in Boniface* I. *Baron.* A. C. 418.

EULOGIA, Siſter of the Emperor *Michael Palæologus*, extraordinarily belov'd by him for her Care of him during his Infancy. This Paſſage is ſtoried of her, that when ſhe could not rock him to ſleep, after many other Songs, ſhe ſung one that begun thus, *Take heart, Emperor of* Conſtantinople, *Thou ſhalt enter by the Golden Gate, and perform great Matters*; and immediately the Child was ſtill. She us'd this Artifice upon all ſuch Occaſions, and had the ſame Succeſs. When he was of Age, ſhe acquainted him with that Paſſage; the Prediction being happily fulfill'd, ſhe found the Effects of his Affection; there being hardly any Favour to be had but by her means. She protected the Greek Church againſt the Weſtern, and broke quite with her Brother, and perſuaded both in Number and Diſcipline, they were totally routed. *Eugenius* and moſt of his Nobles dying gloriouſly in the Field. Upon this great and unlook'd for Victory, *Maximus* was inclined to Clemency, and to have taken the *Scots* into his Protection upon their Submiſſion; but the Hatred of the *Picts* was ſo great, that they would never let him be at reſt till he Publiſh'd an Edict, Commanding the *Scots* to depart out of *Britain* by a certain Day; not ſuffering him to except the very Preachers, though the *Picts* at that time Profeſſed Chriſtianity. So that the *Scots* were diſperſed in the Weſtern Iſlands, *Ireland*, *Scandia* and *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, now *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, &c. being every where courteouſly received and applauded for their Valour. The *Scots* Iſlanders did afterwards make an Attempt upon the Continent, but were all cut off, and their Ships and Boats made uſe of againſt thoſe who were left behind. A little after, the *Scots* who had fled to *Ireland* ſtirred up the *Iriſh Scots* to aſſiſt them, and Landing in *Scotland* with 10000 Men, ſpread their terror far and near, waſting their Country with Fire and Sword; The *Iriſh Scots* being elevated with their Succeſs, were for attempting ſomething more, the *Albion Scots* adviſed 'em to retire with their Booty, and not to ſtay till the *Romans* gathered the whole Strength of *Britain* againſt them; adding, That the beſt way was to weary the *Romans* out with Toil and Labour. The *Iriſh Scots* upbraided thoſe of *Albion*, as having degenerated from the Valour of their Anceſtors, and would venture a Battel, wherein they were totally cut off: So that the *Albion Scots* were for ever excluded all hopes of return, and the *Iriſh* found themſelves obliged to ſend Ambaſſadors to offer Submiſſion to the *Romans*, and beg Pardon, which was obtained, ſo much the more eaſily, that *Maximus* was returning to *Rome*, having got himſelf proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. *Maximus* being Slain in *Italy*, *Victorinus* was ſent to rule *Britain*, and forbad the *Picts* to chooſe any King or other Chief Magiſtrate but ſuch as were ſent from *Rome*; which they looking upon as a Badge of Intolerable Slavery, repented of their having betray'd the *Scots*, and look'd upon this as a Judgment for having ſo done; hereupon they elected a King privately, and at their Aſſembly, complain'd heavily of their Bondage, acknowledging that God did juſtly puniſh them for perſecuting the *Scots* Miniſters, and not ſo much as ſuffering them to live in the ſame Country with them; ſo they reſolved to reconcile themſelves to the *Scots*, and ſent a private Embaſſy to young *Fergus* of the Blood Royal, who was an Exile in *Scandia*, to invite him home, thinking that by his Example and Authority the reſt would be alſo induced to return, which ſucceeded accordingly. *Eugenius* was killed about 373. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS II. Succeeded his Father *Fergus* II. his Grandfather *Graham* being appointed Regent during his Minority, who finding that he was not Strong enough to make War upon the *Romans*, kept quiet. The *Roman* Legion which came to aſſiſt their Allies in *Fergus* II's time, having deſtroy'd the Country on the South of *Severus* his Wall, reſtored it, to the *Britains*. So that the *Scots* and *Picts* were again ſhut up betwixt the two *Firths* of *Edinburgh* and *Dumbarton*. The *Romans* being called home to defend the Seat of the Empire, did acquaint the *Britains* that they were not to expect any further Aſſiſtance from them, but muſt ſtand on their own Defence, and that they might be the better enabled to do it, where *Severus* had made a Graff, the *Romans* Summoned a vaſt Multitude of Workmen; and built a Wall of Stone 8 Foot broad, 12 high, and 30 Mile long; Building alſo Caſtles at proportionable diſtances. The Weſt End of the Wall was at *Kirk Patrick*, and the Eaſt at *Abercorn*, according to *Bede*. They alſo built Watch-Towers, and placed Garriſons along the Coaſts to prevent the *Scots* and *Picts* Landing within the Wall; and ſo left *Britain*. Which as ſoon as the *Scots* and *Picts* underſtood, they Aſſaulted the Wall, pulling the *Britains* down with Crooked Iron Hooks faſtened on long Poles, and then with their Engines overthrew the Wall, routed the *Britains*, and return'd loaden with Spoils. After this, they ſent Colonies to Plant the Lands which they had taken from the *Britains*; So that all the Exil'd *Scots*, with abundance of *Danes* and other Strangers, came and ſetled themſelves in that part of the Country, thinking that *Graham* would never lay down Arms till he had ſubdued all *Britain*; but he was willing rather to make Peace with Glory, than truſt to the Event of War; ſo that a Peace was concluded with the *Britains*, and *Graham* ſetled the Boundary at *Adrian*'s *Wall*, as far as *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*. Dividing the New Conquer'd Lands among his Followers, who then impoſed new Names upon the Countries according to their Fancies. After this, *Graham* built Forts for Defence againſt ſudden Invaſions, and ſetled Maintenance upon the Eccleſiaſticks. The *Britains* being haraſſed with all the Calamities of War, were alſo attack'd by Famine. And *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, being now of Age, and deſirous of making ſome Figure in the World, ſent Ambaſſadors to the *Britains*, to demand the Lands beyond *Adrian*'s Wall, which belonged to *Graham* his Grandfather; who was a *Britain* nobly Deſcended, and fled to *Scotland* from the *Roman* Servitude. *Conanus* one of the Chief Men among the *Britains*, adviſed them to comply with his Demand, rather than exaſperate ſuch a formidable Enemy; but he was Murdered by the Multitude for his good Advice. So that *Eugenius*'s Ambaſſadors were ſent back with a Denial, which occaſioned a Battel, the fierceſt that had ever before that time been fought in *Britain*. The *Scots* Right Wing, after a long and fierce Diſpute, were forced to give Ground; but King *Eugenius* bringing up the Squadrons which guarded the Baggage reſtored them; ſo that the Victory begun on that Side. And the *Britains* were routed with the loſs of 14000 Men on the Field; and 4000 *Scots* and *Picts*. After this Defeat, the *Britains* ſent Commiſſioners to treat of a Peace on any Terms whatſoever, which was obtained, on condition that the *Britains* ſhould yield all the Country North of *Humber*, That they ſhould neither ſend for *Roman*, nor any other Foreign Aſſiſtance; That they ſhould make a League Offenſive and Defenſive with the *Scots* and *Picts*, and neither make War nor Peace, nor ſend Supplies to any who deſired it, without their conſent; That they ſhould Pay a certain Sum to be divided forthwith among the Soldiers, and give 100 Hoſtages for Performance of the Articles. The Peace being concluded, laſted for ſome time, and the *Britains* ſent for one *Conſtantine* from *Britany* in *France*, whom they choſe for King; he was afterwards ſlain by the Treachery of *Vortigern* a potent *Britain*, leaving three Sons behind him, but none of 'em of Age. *Conſtantine* obſerved the Peace with the *Scots* during his Reign, and the *Britains* having ſent a lamentable Embaſſy to *Ætius* the *Roman* Conſul for Aſſiſtance againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Complaining, That the *Barbarians* drove them to Sea, and the Sea drove them back again to the *Barbarians*; he could give them no help, being at that time in War with *Attila* King of the *Huns*. *Vortigern* improved the Publick Calamity to his own Private Advantage, cut off *Conſtantine*'s Heir, Uſurp'd the Crown, and ſent for *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, then exerciſing Piracy upon the Coaſts, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, Aſſigning him Land for that end; on News of which, ſuch a Multitude of *Jutes*, *Saxons*, and *Angles* flocked over into *Britain*, that *Vortigern* being ſtrengthened ſufficiently, defeated the *Scots* and *Picts* in a Battel on this ſide *Humber*, and drove them again beyond *Adrian*'s Wall, *Anno* 449. As for *Eugenius* King of *Scots*, ſome ſay he fell in this Battle, others that he died a Natural Death; but however that is, he was certainly a Valiant, Politick and Pious Prince, and is deſervedly numbred amongſt the beſt of the *Scottiſh* Kings. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS III. the 46th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Goranus*, whoſe Death he was ſuſpected to have haſtened; yet he Governed ſo, as none of his Predeceſſors were preferable to him; he aſſiſted the *Britains* againſt the *Saxons*, whoſe Borders he continually infeſted. He died, *Anno* 558. and 23d. of his Reign. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS IV. the 51ſt. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Kennethus* I. *Anno* 605. He was Educated in Learning and Piety by *Columba*. After his coming to the Crown, he exerciſed the *Saxons* and *Picts* with continual War, was very ſevere to the Proud and Stubborn, but merciful to thoſe who ſubmitted. He entertained the Children and Kindred of *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who fled to him for ſhelter, with great Hoſpitality, and took Care to have them Educated in the Chriſtian Religion. He died in the 16th. Year of his Reign, very much lamented. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS V. the 56th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Maldwin*; he defeated *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, who had entred as far as *Galloway*, his Army being totally routed, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. That ſame *Egfrid* made War again upon the *Picts* the next Year, who cut him off with all his Men, and recovered thoſe Lands which the *Saxons* had taken from them; and the *Britains* who had freed themſelves from the Bondage of the *Angles*, joyning the *Scots*, did make ſuch a havock in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, that it never recovered it after. *Eugenius* died in the 4th. Year of his Reign, about 644. *Buch.*

EUGENIUS VI. the 57th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Eugenius* V. He was very Learned in Theology, according to the rate of thoſe times. And on that account lived Amicably with *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, who was addicted to that ſame Study. He had frequent Skirmiſhes with the *Picts*, but by the Interceſſion of the Clergy, they were kept from a pitch'd Battel: and as he was full of Thoughts to revenge the Perfidiouſneſs of that Nation, he died in the 10th. Year of his Reign, *Anno* 654. It's reported, That in his time it rained Blood over *Britain* for 7 Days, the very Milk, Cheeſe and Butter being turn'd into Blood. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS VII. the 59th. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Amberkelethus* his Brother, being declared King in the Field by the Army, leſt they ſhould be without a General. He concluded a Truce with the *Picts*, and at laſt ſettled a Peace by Marrying *Spondana*, Daughter to their King *Garnardus*. She was not long after Murdered in her Bed by two *Athol* men, who deſign'd to have killed the King, and then eſcaped. None but the King being found in the Chamber, he was Accuſed of the Murder; but before he was brought out to Judgment, the Murderers were found, and he acquitted; they were Puniſh'd after an exquiſite manner. He was a Pious Prince, and delighted much in Hunting. He was the firſt who appointed that the Atchievements of Kings ſhould be Regiſtred in Monaſteries. He reigned 17 Years, during which time he had Peace with all his Neighbours. He died about 721.

EUGENIUS VIII. the 62d. King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Etfinus*. His firſt Enterprize was againſt *Donald* of the Iſles, with whom he had many bloody Battels, and at laſt took him Priſoner, and Executed him publickly. He alſo put *Murdo* Vicegerent of *Galloway* to Death for ſiding with *Donald*, and Fined others for that ſame Crime, with which he ſatisfied thoſe whom they had Plundered; and having ſettled Peace at home, he renewed the Leagues with Neighbouring Princes; but he who had gain'd ſo much Glory in War, abandon'd himſelf to all manner of Vice in Peace, and refuſing to be reclaimed either by the Advice of his Eccleſiaſticks or Nobles, they conſpired to deſtroy him, which they effected in a Publick Convention in the third Year of his Reign, about 764. The Aſſociates of his Wicked Practices were publickly hang'd, all Men rejoycing in their Execution. *Buchan.*

EUGENIUS I. a *Roman* by Birth, ſucceeded *Martin* I. who was Baniſh'd in the Year 652. and after his Death was again confirm'd by the Clergy, and acknowledged for true Pope. He dy'd after he had govern'd his Church two Years and nine Months. In his time, *Clodoveus* the *French* King, ſent to help the Sons of *Aripertus* againſt *Grimoaldus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had invaded *Lombardy*, were thus defeated. The *Lombards* diſſembled a Flight, leaving their Tents, furniſhed with plenty of all manner of Proviſions, eſpecially Wine, but made a halt at a convenient diſtance, and watch'd their opportunity. The *French* entring their Tents, and thinking they had been really fled, fell to Feaſting, and Eat and Drank to ſuch Exceſs that they fell dead aſleep, and lying about like Beaſts were all Slaughter'd; ſo that there was ſcarce one left alive to carry the News to *Clodoveus*. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS II. a *Roman* ſucceeded *Paſchal* I. Remarkable for his Charity to the Poor, and for protecting the Cauſes of Widows and Orphans, held the Pontificate four Years, and died 827. *Baronius*, *Platina* and *Ciaconius*, &c.

EUGENIUS III. call'd *Peter Bernard*, was elected Pope in 1145. At what time a Sedition of the People conſtrain'd him to ſlip out of *Rome* to the Monaſtery of *Tarſa*, where he was Crown'd by the Cardinals, and ſo ſoon as the Tumult was appeas'd, return'd to *Rome*; where the Calm laſted not long, ſo that he was forced to fly into *France*; where he perſwaded King *Lewis* to engage in the Holy War againſt the *Turks* and *Saracens*, but the Expedition prov'd fruitleſs, partly through the Treachery of *Emanuel* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who adviſed *Lewis* to paſs through the Deſarts of *Syria*, which haraſs'd and waſted his Army extremely, and through the ill Conduct at the Siege of *Damaſcus*, in removing the Camp from the River, and leaving the Beſieged the Liberty of the Water, and an occaſion to ſtop Proviſions from the Chriſtian Army, which was thereupon forced to raiſe the Siege ſhamefully. He return'd hence in 1149. and after he had made Peace with the *Romans*, and expell'd the *Male-Contents* out of all their ſtrong Holds, he retir'd to *Tivoli*, where he dy'd, after he had ſate 8 Years, 4 Months, and 20 Days. *Platina.*

EUGENIUS IV. a *Venetian*, whoſe firſt Name was *Gabrieli Gondelmerio*, ſucceeded *Martin* V. in 1431. A Perſon during his Pontificate, ſometimes favour'd, ſometimes frown'd upon by Fortune, involv'd in Wars and Eccleſiaſtical Seditions, and harraſs'd with a moſt terrible Schiſm. At the Beginning of his Pontificate, being diſturb'd with Civil Diſſention by the *Colonna*'s, he diſpell'd that Storm, and Crown'd the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in the *Vatican*: Perſecuted afterwards by the Arms and Stratagems of *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan*, he fled to *Florence*; and in a ſhort time recovering what he had loſt by the Aſſiſtance of Cardinal *Vitaleſchi*, he ſuppreſs'd his Enemies, revok'd the Council by him proclaim'd to meet at *Baſil*, and call'd a new Synod to ſit at *Ferrara*; whither the *Greek* Emperor, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and ſeveral of the *Armenian* and Oriental Prelates repair'd, in Order to Unite the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches; but not agreeing, *Eugenius* remov'd his Synod to *Florence*, and there diſſolved it. In the mean time, being Summon'd by the Council of *Bâle* to appear, for his Contempt he is depoſed, and *Felix* IV. ſet up in his room. At length, after ten Years roaming up and down he return'd to *Rome*, and made ſtout Oppoſition againſt his Enemies that harraſs'd the Eccleſiaſtical State, and at the ſame time ſent a Fleet by Sea, and an Army by Land againſt the *Turk*, under the Command of his Legate *Juliano Cæſarini*. He created XXVII. Cardinals at Six Promotions, and dy'd in the 63d. Year of his Age, after he had ſate Fifteen Years, eleven Months, and two Days. *Platina* adds, That he was a Man of great Inconſtancy, in the beginning of his Reign, led away by ill Counſels; but that in Proceſs of time he acted very Prudently, and with good Reſolution; an indifferent Scholar though a knowing Man, eſpecially in Hiſtory. He was bountiful to all, more eſpecially to Learned Men, whoſe company he loved; for he admitted *Leonard Aretinus*, *Charles Poggius*, *Auriopa Trapezuntius* and *Blondus*, very Learned Men, to be his Secretaries; he lov'd the Religious wonderfully, and gave 'em many Privileges, beſides Revenues which he added to their Foundations. But he loved War ſo much, that beſides thoſe he was imbroiled in, in *Italy*, he inſtigated the Dauphin, Son to *Charles* the *French* King, to go with a great Body of Horſe againſt thoſe of *Baſil*, and afterwards ſent *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland* along with *Julian Cæſarinus* againſt the *Turks*, of whom 30000 were Slain, in a Battel between *Adrianople* and the *Danube*; but the King and Cardinal were alſo kill'd at the ſame time. He was accounted very ſtrict to his word, unleſs when he had promis'd a thing which was better to revoke than perform.

EUGENIUS, Biſhop of *Carthage*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; perſecuted by *Genſeric* King of the *Vandals*, and baniſh'd by *Huneric*, came into *France* and dy'd at *Viviers*. *Baronius*, A. C. 495.

EUGENIUS, firſt taught Grammar, after the Death of *Valentinian*, ſaluted Emperor by *Arbogaſtus*, in the Year 392. Overthrown and Slain the next Year by the Emperor *Theodoſius*. *Ruffin. Zoſimus*, *Oroſius*.

EUGIPPUS or **EGIPPUS**, an *African* Abbot, living in the Sixth Century. He was Contemporary with *Fulgentius*, who wrote ſeveral Epiſtles to him: This Abbot wrote two Volumes, call'd, *Theſaurus Sancti Auguſtini*, Printed at *Venice* in 1543. In the firſt Part, he has made a Collection of all that St. *Auſtin* wrote about difficult Points, in Divinity, as, concerning the Soul. The Sabbath, *&c.* In the Second Volume, he cites all the Arguments, with which this Father had Diſputed againſt Hereticks. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt.* cap. 39. *Caſſidor. de Divin. Lect.* cap. 23. *Bellarmin. de Scrip. Eccl.* &c.

EUHEMERUS; of *Agrigentum*, ſays *Arnobius*, of *Meſſina*, ſay *Plutarch* and *Lactantius*, liv'd in the CXVIth. Olympiad, about the Year of *Rome* 438. and wrote a Hiſtory of the Gods, which *Ennius* tranſlated into Latin. Some of the Ancients accounted him an Atheiſt, becauſe his Hiſtory clearly makes out that the Gods of *Greece* had been Men. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* l. 1. *Plutarch de Iſ. & Oſir. Arnob.* l. 4. *Lactan.* l. 1. c. 11.

EVIL-MERODACH, Son of *Nebuchodonozor* King of *Babylon*, ſucceeded his Father in the Year of the World 3390. and reigned 28 Years. In the firſt Year of his Reign, he releaſed *Jehoiakim* out of Priſon; and gave him Princely Entertainment all the days of his Life, 2 *Kings* 25. *Beroſus*, *Joſephus*, &c.

EVIL, a Conſiderable Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the River *Evil* or *Yeovil*, and on the great Weſtern Road. It took its riſe from the Decay of *Ilcheſter*. From *Lond.* 123 M.

EVITERNUS, a God to whom the Ancients Sacrificed red Oxen, according to *Pliny*. Thoſe Gods were alſo called *Eviterni*, whom *Plato* believed to be the only true Gods immaterial, without beginning or end, that is, immortal and unalterable; as *Apuleius* explains it, ſpeaking of the *Dæmon* of *Socrates*.

EULÆUS, *Tiritiri*, according to *Ortelius*, and the Geographical Maps, a River of *Suſiana*, flowing by the Royal City of *Suſa*, and then continuing its Courſe through the Province of *Suſiana*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Perſian* Bay. It is ſuppoſed to be the River *Ulai*, mentioned by *Daniel*, c. 8. where he ſaw the Viſion of the Ram and the He-Goat.

EULALIUS, (*Anti-Pope*,) Archdeacon of the Church of *Rome*, was Elected by a Faction, againſt *Boniface* I. in the Year 418. *Symmachus* Prefect or Governour of the Town, having a Fancy for him, repreſented his Election favourably in a Letter to the Emperor *Honorius*, which made that Prince ſend *Symmachus* a Reſcript to ſupport him in his Office: But the Clergy giving the Emperor to underſtand, that the Legality of the Choice fell upon *Boniface*, the Emperor Order'd both the Competitors to appear at *Ravenna*, Summoning at the ſame time, a great many Eccleſiaſticks to determine this Controverſie: While the Cauſe was depending, he forbid both of 'em to appear at *Rome*, but *Eulalius*, breaking through this Prohibition, and raiſing a Tumult in the Town, the Emperor ſent an Order to the Governor to Expel him, which was executed accordingly. *Anaſtaſius in Boniface* I. *Baron.* A. C. 418.

EULOGIA, Siſter of the Emperor *Michael Palæologus*, extraordinarily belov'd by him for her Care of him during his Infancy. This Paſſage is ſtoried of her, that when ſhe could not rock him to ſleep, after many other Songs, ſhe ſung one that begun thus, *Take heart*, *Emperor of* Conſtantinople, *Thou ſhalt enter by the Golden Gate, and perform great Matters*; and immediately the Child was ſtill. She us'd this Artifice upon all ſuch Occaſions, and had the ſame Succeſs. When he was of Age, ſhe acquainted him with that Paſſage; the Prediction being happily fulfill'd, ſhe found the Effects of his Affection; there being hardly any Favour to be had but by her means. She protected the Greek Church againſt the Weſtern, and broke quite with her Brother, and perſuaded her Son-in-Law *Conſtantine*, King of the *Bulgarians*, to raiſe a Rebellion in the Empire, when ſhe found that the Emperor treated with the Pope. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire du Schiſm des Grecs. Pachym.* l. 6. c. 1.

EULOGIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Eminent for his Learning and Piety, ſucceeded *John* IV. in the Year 581. wrote againſt the *Novatians*, againſt *Severus* and *Timotheus*, *Theodoſius* and *Severus*, &c. and dy'd in 608. St. *Gregory*, *Nicephorus*, *Evagrius*.

EULOGIUS of *Corduba*, a Martyr, whom ſome Modern Authors make Biſhop of *Toledo*, liv'd in the Ninth Century, under the *Saracen* Perſecution, and loſt his Life for Chriſtianity. His Works are printed in the Fourth Volume of the Collection of *Spaniſh* Authors, under the Title of *Hiſpania Illuſtrata*, and ſince in the *Bibliotheca Patrum:* They contain, in the Firſt Part, three Books of Martyrs, Entituled, *Memoriale Sanctorum.* 2dly, A Defence of the Martyrs, againſt thoſe who pretended they did more diſſervice than good to *Spain*. 3dly, An Exhortation to Martyrdom. 4thly, Some Moral Epiſtles. *Ambroſ. Morel. in Not. ad Eulog. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Baron.* A. C. 851. 852. 859. &c.

EUMELUS, of *Corinth*, the Son of *Amphilycus*, lived in the 9th. Olympiad, or 10th. Year of *Rome*, and wrote the Hiſtory of his Country in Verſe. *Pauſanias*, *Athenæus*, *Voſſius*,

EUMENES, King of *Aſia* and *Pergamus*, ſucceeded his Father *Attalus* in the Year of *Rome* 556. and agreed ſo well with his Brothers, that they were always quoted as an Example of Mutual Concord. He was deeply engaged in Friendſhip with the *Romans*; detected the deſigns of *Perſeus*, vanquiſh'd *Antiochus* the Son of *Seleucus*, made his Name famous, and reign'd Forty Years. *Strabo*, *Livy*, *Juſtin*, &c.

EUMENES, Born of poor Parents, of a Scribe became a famous Captain; highly eſteem'd by *Alexander the Great*. After whoſe Death, *Perdiccas* entruſting him with his Forces, he overcame *Craterus*, and *Antipater*, who ſtrove in vain to gain him by Preſents. In the Year 437. being driven out of *Aſia* by *Antigonus*, he kept his footing in the moſt Eaſtern Provinces, at the Head of the *Argyraſpides*, and not being able to draw *Seleucus* to his Party, he invaded his Territories. At length being re-inforc'd with Conſiderable Succours, he advanced againſt *Antigonus*, but was baſely betray'd and deliver'd into his hands by his own Soldiers, and by his Enemy put to Death, after he had Faſted three Days together. *Plutarch in his Life. Cor. Nepos*, *Juſtin*, *Arrian*, &c.

EUMENES, by *Plutarch* call'd *Philo-Romæus*, the Son of one *Eumenes*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Philetærus* in the Kingdom, in the Year of *Rome* 490. in ſtrict Amity with the *Romans:* And *Strabo* writes, that *Attalus* his Brother and Succeſſour, was the firſt who aſſum'd the Title of King of *Pergamus*.

EUNAPIUS, a Native of *Sardis*, in *Lydia* liv'd in the Reigns of *Valentinian*, *Valens* and *Gratian*, and wrote the Hiſtory of the *Roman* Emperors, beginning with *Claudius*, where *Dexippus* ended, and concluding with *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. He inveighs againſt the Monks, whom he accuſes of Tyranny, and prefers *Julian* the Apoſtate before *Conſtanſtine the Great*. His Hiſtory being loſt, there is now nothing of his Extant, excepting the Lives of the *Sophiſts*, the Lives of thoſe Philoſophers who were his Contemporaries, and ſome Fragments of Embaſſies. *Photius* gives him a good Character for the main, only complaining of him for his Heat and Partiality againſt the *Chriſtians*. *Zoſimus* ſeems to have follow'd him very cloſe, and in a manner tranſcribed his Hiſtory. *Photius*, *Bibl. Cod.* 73. 98. *Voſſius*, &c.

EUNOMIUS, an Arch-Heretick, liv'd in the IVth. Age, was ordain'd Biſhop of *Cyzicum*, and ſtoutly defended the *Arian* Hereſie, maintaining that the Father was of a different Nature from the Son; becauſe no Creature could be like his Creator. He affirm'd, That he knew God as well as God knew himſelf; and thoſe that were Baptiz'd in the Name of the Holy Trinity, he Re-baptiz'd. Upon divulging his Tenents, he was expell'd *Cyzicum*, and forced alſo to leave *Samoſata*, where he was obtruded by the *Arrian* Faction. *Valens* reſtor'd him to *Cyzicum*; but being again expell'd by the People, he apply'd himſelf to *Eudoxius* at *Conſtantinople*. He held, That the Son of God did not Subſtantially unite himſelf to Humane Nature, but only by Vertue and his Operations, re-baptiz'd all that had been Chriſten'd in the Name of the Holy Trinity; and was ſo averſe againſt this Myſtery, that he forbad the triple immerſion at Baptiſm. *Epiphanius*, *Theodoret*, *Ruffinus*, *Baronius*, *Cave.* Hiſt. lit. p. 1.

EVODIUS, Biſhop of *Antioch*, ſucceeded St. *Peter*, as ſome will have it, though others make *Ignatius* the ſecond. He ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 71. *Euſeb. Chron.* A. C. 45. & 71. & lib. 3. Hiſt. cap. 16. &c.

EVORA, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alantejo*, erected into a Metropolitan See, by *Paul* III. at the Requeſt of *John* III. King of *Portugal*. It is call'd in Latin *Ebora*, and look'd upon to be the Second City of the Kingdom. Cardinal *Henry* was the firſt Archbiſhop, and afterwards came to the Crown after the Death of *Don Sebaſtian*. The ſame *Henry* Founded alſo an Academy and ſet up a Court of Inquiſition. *Reſendio*, *Miræus*.

EUPHEMIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, at variance with the Popes *Felix* and *Gelaſius*, becauſe he refus'd to raſe the Names of *Acacius* and *Flavitas*, out of the Diptychs of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Church. At length, *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor, from whom he had exacted a Writing, wherein he promiſed to obſerve the Decrees of the Synod of *Chalcedon*, baniſh'd him out of *Conſtantinople*, in favour of the *Eutychians*, in the Year 95. *Evagr. Baron.* A. C. 489.

EUPHORBUS, a Noble *Trojan*, ſlain in the *Trojan* War by *Menelaus*; whoſe Soul *Pythagoras* affirm'd to be tranſmigrated into Himſelf. *Ovid. Metam.* 15.

EUPHORION, of *Chalcis*, a Poet and Hiſtorian, Born in the CXXVI. Olympiad. *Suetonius* relates of the Emperor *Tiberius*, that he compoſed Verſes in Imitation of *Euphorion*, *Rianius* and *Parthenius*; with whom he was delighted to that Degree, that he order'd their Writings and their Pictures to be put up in all the Publick Libraries, among the moſt Ancient and Celebrated Authors. *Suidas*, *Strabo*, *Sueton. in Tib.*

EUPHRATES, one of the largeſt and moſt famous Rivers in the World, which riſing out of the Mountain *Ararat* in *Armenia*, keeps on its Courſe at firſt from Eaſt to Weſt, but then having left *Erzerum*, turns to the South, ſeparates *Natolia* from *Armenia*, and *Meſopotamia* from *Syria* and *Arabia*. And thus after it has waſh'd the Walls of ſeveral Cities, and ſwelled it ſelf with a vaſt number of Rivers, below *Seleucia*, and near to *Cteſiphon*, falls into the *Tygris*, and ſo both together diſcharge themſelves into the *Perſian* Gulph. This famous River has ſeveral conſiderable Branches, whereof ſome have forced their way into a new Chanel, the old ones being loſt and damm'd up by time. The Lakes alſo to the Weſt, which were deſign'd to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations, are filled up by the Mud and Sand brought down by the River. However that Branch that runs to *Cufa*, never comes to the Sea, but is loſt in the Sand of *Arabia*, and has turn'd the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a meer Moraſs, altogether unpaſſable and uninhabitable. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree, that it overflows yearly as the *Nile* does, and much about the ſame time; which Inundation has the ſame effect as to the fertility of *Meſopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. M. *Thevenot* who croſs'd it at *Bir*, ſaith, It is in *Semur* no bigger than the *Seine* at *Paris*, tho' it's twice as broad. The Waters of it run very ſlowly, and are Navigable as far as to the places where it joyns the *Tygris*.

EUPOLIS, an *Athenian* and Comick Poet, lived about the LXXXV. Olympiad, toward the Year of *Rome* 315. He aſſum'd the Liberty of the ancient Comedy in laſhing the Vices of the People. He periſh'd in the Naval Engagement near the *Helleſpont*, between the *Lacedæmonians* and the *Athenians*; whoſe Death was ſo lamented by the City, that there was an Edict made, That for the future no Poet ſhould ſerve in the Wars. Others ſay, That *Alcibiades* had him put to Death for his Satyrical freedom in Writing. See *Suidas*.

EURA, in Lat. *Ebura*, a River of *France*, which riſing in *Perche*, falls into *Beauſſe*. It runs to *Chartres*, *Nogent le Roy*, *Ivri* and *Louviers*; and after it has received ſeveral other leſſer Streams, it falls into the *Seine* above *Pont de l' Arche*. *Papire Maſſon*.

EUREUX, upon the River *Iton*, an Epiſcopal City of *France* in *Upper Normandy*, a Bailywick, with a Court of Juſtice. It is very Ancient, as being mention'd in *Cæſar's Commentaries*, and other Authors, by the Names of *Ebroica*, *Ebroicum*, *Mediolanum Aulercorum*, *Ebura*, &c. and pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile Country; having in it a great number of Churches and Religious Houſes. It had formerly particular Counts of its own, and by *Charles* IX. was erected into a Dukedom, in favour of his Brother the Duke of *Alencon*; after whoſe Death it was united to the Crown. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

EURIPE, or *Euripus*, an Arm of the Sea between *Achaia* and the *Negropont*; ſo narrow juſt over againſt the Capital City of the Iſland, that People croſs it over a Draw-Bridge, and a Stone-Bridge of five Arches; between which ſtands a Tower built by the *Venetians*. The Ancients call'd it *Euripus Euboicus*, the Natives call it *Egripos*, and the *Italians*, *Stretto di Negroponte*; which is properly that part which is next the City of *Negropont*, where a ſingle Galley can hardly paſs between the Cittadel and Tower of the *Venetians*; but this Name is given to the whole Streight for twelve Miles together, where it is much Broader, and the Tides much more Regular and Conſtant. For in the Narrow part of the Streight, the Tides are Regular the Firſt 8 Days of the Moon; the 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Days of the Full Moon; the 27, 28, 29. the 3 laſt Days of the Laſt Quarter Regular. But the 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. of the Firſt Quarter, and the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. of the Laſt Quarter, the Tides are Irregular. During their Irregular Motion, the *Euripus* Ebbs and Flows 11, 12, 13, and 14 times in Four and twenty Hours; but during their Regular Motion, they flow as in other Seas. There are alſo two particular Differences between the Tides of the *Euripus*, and thoſe of the Ocean. Firſt, That the Water for the moſt part never riſes above a Foot high; and that very rarely too; whereas in many Ports of the Ocean it riſes Four and twenty Cubits. Secondly, That in the Ocean the Water falls, when it Ebbs, into the Sea, and riſes when it rowls toward the Shore: Whereas the *Euripus* riſes when the Water Ebbs toward the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, where the Sea is broadeſt; and riſes, when the Water Ebbs toward *Theſſaly* into the Canal, through which the Galleys paſs for *Salonichi*. Alſo it is obſerv'd, that at High-water, the Waters ſtand ſtill, without moving one way or other for an Hour or half an Hour together. But the reaſon of this, no body can unriddle. Nor is it better known, why in ſome places, as at *Dieppe*, the High Tides are 2 or 3 Days after the New and Full Moon? Why they increaſe in the New Moon, when this Planet has leſs force, and diminiſh when it begins to ſtrengthen? Why in a certain Sea in the *Indies*, the Water riſes for 15 Days, and falls for ſo many? Why the great Tides happen in the Ports of *Cambay* in the Full Moon, and in the Port of *Calecut*, which is not very far off it, in the New. *Ba in. Spon.*

EURIPIDES, a Famous Tragick Poet, born at *Salamine*, the ſame day that the numerous Hoſt of *Xerxes* was Overthrown by the *Athenians*. Though others will have him to be a Native of *Phlia*, a Village of *Attica*. He flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, who had him in great Honour, after he left *Athens*, becauſe the Comick Poets, were prefer'd before him. He wrote ſeventy five Tragedies, but was Victor only in five; of the whole there are but nineteen extant now. He was a Hearer of *Anaxagoras* and *Socrates*, and *Prodicus* taught him Rhetorick. He travell'd with *Plato* into *Egypt*, to improve his Knowledge: And *Gellius* affirms, That he ſaw a Cave under Ground, in *Salamine*, where *Euripides* often wrote. He was, by ſome, call'd the *Woman-Hater*; perhaps, by reaſon of his unhappy Marriage, in regard his Wife was a Common Proſtitute. (See *Ariſtophanes*'s *Froggs*, 4. 2. and the *Scholiaſt* upon the Place.) He dy'd in the ſeventy fifth Year of his Age, torn in pieces by Dogs, as (*Gellius* and *Val. Max.* have reported.) For one *Decamnichus* having upbraided him with his Breath, which, 'tis ſaid, was none of the ſweeteſt, *Archelaus* ſent him to *Euripides*, to inflict what Puniſhment he pleas'd upon him: In revenge of which, *Decamnichus* ſet ſeveral Maſtiffs upon *Euripides*, and had a Hand in the Murther of *Archelaus*: Though Others ſay, It was an Accident that happen'd by Chance: Others, That he fell into the Hands of certain barbarous Women, of whom he had given no better a Character than they deſerv'd. However it were, *Archelaus* order'd his Bones to be carry'd to *Pella*, notwithſtanding the Importunities of the *Athenians*, who by their Embaſſadors deſir'd the Honour of Entombing the Reliques of their Fellow-Citizen in his Native Country. *Diod. Sic. Gellius. Cicero* to *Tyro*.

EUROPA, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, and Siſter of *Cadmus*; with whom *Jupiter* being in Love, transform'd himſelf into the Shape of a Bull, and ran away with her into this part of the World; which, from her Name, was afterwards call'd *Europe*. Others, with more probability, agree, That *Aſterius*, or *Minos*, brought her away, when he wag'd War with the *Phœnicians*, putting her into a Ship which was call'd the *Bull*; and that ſhe was carry'd into *Creet*, and there marry'd one *Aſterius*, who for his Vertue and Juſtice was call'd *Jupiter*. *Bochart* holds, That the word *Europe* comes from the two *Phœnician* words *Churappa*, which ſignifie a White Viſage; becauſe the *Europeans* are White, in compariſon of *Africans*. He alſo derives from the ſame Origin, the Name of *Agenor*'s Daughter. *Boch. Phaleg* and *Canaan*. *Euſebius*, *Herodotus*.

EUROPE, One of the Four Parts of the World, to the Weſt of *Aſia*, and the North of *Africa*. It extends it ſelf from the 34 *Deg.* of Latitude, to the 72 *Deg.* and from the 9 *Deg.* of Longitude, to the 93, or 94. By which Latitude it appears to be almoſt all within the Temperate Zone, and no part of it in or near the Torrid Zone, but ſome part of it in and near the Frozen Zone. To the South of it lies the *Mediterranean*-Sea, which parts it from *Africa*. Weſtward, it is bounded by the *Atlantick*-Ocean. To the North, by the *Northern*, or *Frozen*-Ocean. Eaſtward, it is divided from *Aſia* by the *Archipelago*, the Sea of *Marmora*, the Streight of *Gallipoli*, the *Black*-Sea, the Streight of *Caffa* or *Voſporo*, the Sea of *Zabaque*, and the River *Don*, drawing a Line from thence to the River *Obi*, and ſo to the *Frozen*-Ocean. And all that will be found on the Left-hand, to the Weſt, will be *Europe*; and all to the Left, *Aſia*. As to the Form, *Strabo* gives it the Reſemblance of a Dragon; but ſome of the Modern Geographers will have it to be like a Woman ſeated in a Chair; allowing *Spain* to be the Head; *Languedoc* and *Gaſcoign*, the Neck; the reſt of *Gaul*, the Breaſt; *Italy* and *Great Britain*, the Arms; *Germany*, the Belly; *Bohemia*, the Navil; and the reſt of the Body, the reſt of the Kingdoms and Provinces. The Length of *Europe* is taken from *Cape* St. *Vincent*, in *Spain*, to the Mouth of the River *Obi*, containing 900 *German* Miles. The Breadth, from South to North, is taken from the Promontory of *Tenara* in the *Morea*, to that of *Rutubas* in *Scritofinnia*, which the Modern Maps call *Noortkin*, comprehending 550 *German* Miles, which make 1100 *French* Leagues; others with more Probability make the Length of it 1200 or 1300 Leagues, and the Breadth of it 900. Modern Geographers divide *Europe* into nine Parts, or Thrice three principal Parts: *Viz.* The Britannick Iſlands, *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, where are the States of *Denmark* and *Swedeland*; *White Ruſſia*, or *Moſcovy*. To the Weſt, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *European Turkey*. *France*, *Germany* and *Poland* lying in the Middle. Others divide it according to its different Sovereignties: They conſider two Emperors, the Eaſtern and Weſtern. Seven Kings: 1. The King of *France*, Sirnam'd the *Moſt Chriſtian*, or *Elder Son of the Church*: 2. Of *England Defender of the Faith*: 3. Of *Spain*, or the *Catholick*: 4. Of *Poland*: 5. Of *Swedeland*: 6. Of *Denmark*: 7. Of *Portugal*. The Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, poſſeſſed by the Emperor: That of *Navarre*, part in the Hands of the King of *Spain*, and part belonging to the *French*: *Naples* and *Sicily*, both in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Spain*, are not mention'd. There are alſo in *Europe* two great Dukes, of *Muſcovy* and *Florence*: An Arch-Duke, of *Auſtria*: Eight Sovereign Dukes, *viz.* of *Savoy*, *Parma*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunſwick*, and *Tranſylvania*. Some add, the Dukes of *Lorrain*, *Wertemberg*, and *Curland*. There is a Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*; a Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*. Four Sovereign Eccleſiaſtick Princes, *viz.* the Pope, the Archbiſhops of *Cologne*, *Mayence* and *Treves*: To which are added the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, and Biſhop of *Munſter*. Six Common-wealths; as *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Luquez*, *Swiſſerland*, the *United Provinces*, and *Raguſa*: To which may be added that of *Geneva* and St. *Martin*; and ſome Imperial Free Towns that have much the ſame Form of Government. The Iſlands, Rivers and Mountains of *Europe*, in the Ocean, are the Briſh Iſles; as *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; the *Orcades*; the *Hebrides*; and ſome other. The greateſt in the Mediterranean, are *Sicily*, *Sardaigne*, *Corſica*, *Candia*; the Iſlands of *Greece*, and ſome on the Coaſts of *Italy* and *Provence*. The Iſlands of the *Baltick*, are *Zeland*, *Finland*, *Rugen*, *Barnholm*, *Gotland*, *Oeſel*, &c. The conſiderableſt Rivers, are, the *Loire*; the *Seine*; the *Rhine*; the *Garonne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Rhine*, *Danube*, *Elbe* and *Oder*, in *Germany*; the *Tagus*, *Douro*, *Guadiana*, *Ebro* and *Guadalquiver*, in *Spain*; the *Viſtule* and *Nieper* in *Poland*; the *Volga*, and the *Don*, or *Tanais*, in *Muſcovy*; the *Thames*, in *England*; the *Tay*, in *Scotland*; the *Shannon*, in *Ireland*; the *Scheld* and *Meuſe*, in the *Low-Countries*. The moſt famous Mountains of *Europe*, are, the *Cevennes*, in *France*; the *Pirenees* and *Alps*, upon the Frontiers; the *Appennines*, in *Italy*; *Olympus* and *Parnaſſus*, in *Greece*; the *Sierra Morena*, in *Spain*; *Mont Gibel*, or *Ætna*, in *Sicily*; the *Riphean* Mountains, in *Muſcovy*; the *Carpathian* between *Poland*, and *Hungary*; &c. Though *Europe* is the Leaſt of the Four Parts of the World, yet its many Advantages make it more Conſiderable than any of the other. The Air is very Temperate, and the Provinces very Fertile, except thoſe that lie much Northward, It abounds with all ſorts of Neceſſaries. Its Inhabitants Poliſh'd, Civiliz'd, and very Ingenious in Sciences and Handycrafts. The *French* are ſaid to be a Poliſh'd, Expert and Generous Nation, but Fiery and Unconſtant. The *Germans* Sincere and Laborious, but ſomewhat Heavy, and given to Wine. The *Italians* are Genteel and ſmooth, but Jealous and Treacherous. The *Spaniards* are Cloſe and Prudent, but Extravagant Boaſters and Formaliſts. The Inhabitants of *Britain* are Couragious almoſt to Raſhneſs, but Haughty and Proud. The *Europeans*, by their Addreſs and Courage, have ſubdued moſt of the other Parts of the World. Their Wit appears in their Works; their Prudence, in their Government; their Strength, in their Armies; their Conduct, in their Commerce: And finally, their Magnificence, in their Cities and Buildings. There are Three Chief Languages, the *Latin*, *Teutonick*, and *Sclavonian*. The *Latin* ſpoke in *Italy*, *France* and *Spain*, but in different Idioms; the *Teutonick*, in *Germany*, the *Britiſh Iſlands*, *Scandinavia*, &c. the *Sclavonian*, in *Poland*, *Muſcovy*, *Bohemia*, and in a great part of the *Europæan Turkey*. And Three Principal Religions, the *Reformed*, the *Roman*, and that of the *Greeks*.

EUROPS, the Son of *Ægialus*, the Second King of the *Sicyonians*, reigned about Forty five Years; from the Year of the World, 1942. to 1987. And many believe that *Europe* deriv'd its Name from this *Europs*, and not from *Europa*, the Siſter of *Cadmus*. *Pauſanias*, *Apollodorus*, *Euſebius*.

EUROTAS, *Baſilipotamo*, a River of *Laconia*, which riſing in *Arcadia*, runs through *Laconia*, waſhes the Walls of *Sparta*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *Caſtel Rampani*. Alſo a River of *Theſſaly*, which enters into *Peneus*, but mixes not with it. For, according to *Homer*, the Water of *Eurotas* ſwims like Oyl upon *Peneus*; which in a ſhort time leaves it, and takes another Courſe. *Pliny*, l.4.c.9.

EURYDICE, the Daughter of *Amyntas* III. King of *Macedon*, marry'd *Aridæus*, King *Philip*'s Natural Son: ſo envious of *Olympias*'s Grandeur, that ſhe took the Field to deſtroy her; but being defeated, and taken Priſoner, *Olympias* ſent her a Sword, a Long Silk Lace, and a Cup of Poyſon, to make Choice of her Death. Upon which, *Eurydice*, nothing terrify'd with thoſe diſmal Preſents, after ſhe had pray'd the Gods that *Olympias* might one day be reduc'd to the ſame Extremity, took the Lace and ſtrangled her ſelf. *Diodorus*, l. 19.

EURYMEDON, a River of *Pamphylia*, now *Jercon* and *Zacuth*; which ſpringing out of the Mountain *Taurus*, divides *Pamphylia* in the middle, and waſhes the Walls of *Aſpendum*. *Cimon*, Admiral of the *Athenians*, having vanquiſh'd *Xerxes*'s Fleet, purſu'd the flying Enemy into the Mouth of this River, in the Year of *Rome* 284, as *Mela* and *Thucydides* atteſt.

EURYSTHEUS, the Son of *Stheneleus*; who, to gratifie the Hatred of *Juno*, put *Hercules* upon all the moſt difficult Enterprizes he could imagine.

EUSEBIUS, a Græcian, and Son of a Phyſician, ſucceeded Pope *Marcellus*, in the Reigns of *Conſtantine* and *Maxentius*; ſate ſix Years, one Month, and three Days, and dy'd in 311. During the Pontificate of *Euſebius*, on the 3d. of *May* the Croſs of our Saviour is ſaid to have been found, being very much ador'd, and had in great Veneration by *Helena*, *Conſtantine*'s Mother: And one *Judas* who found it baptiz'd, and afterwards call'd *Cyriacus*. He admitted Hereticks to the Communion of the Church, upon their Retractation, by the Impoſitions of Hands only; and Ordain'd, That no Laick ſhould commence a Suit againſt a Biſhop. *Platina*.

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Nicomedia*, and then of *Conſtantinople*, liv'd in the Fourth Age. He was a great Upholder of the *Arians*; made it his buſineſs to keep *Conſtantine* in the dark, and cruelly perſecuted *Athanaſius*. After the Emperor's Death, he infected *Conſtans*, and the whole Imperial Family; intruded himſelf into the Biſhoprick of *Conſtantinople*, after he had gotten *Paul* his Predeceſſor to be baniſh'd; and dy'd in 342. *Socrat. Sozom. Theod.* &c.

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, in *Paleſtine*; a learned Prelate, and the greateſt Writer of his Time; in great Favour with *Conſtantine*, whoſe *Life* he wrote, in Four Books; together with an *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, in Ten Books; an *Hiſtorical Abſtract*, and a *Chronology*; with an infinite number of other Pieces. Particularly, *Præparatio Evangelica. Demonſtratio Evangelica*, &c. His Moderation, joyn'd to his Learning and Parts render'd him acceptable, and won him great Friends. He dy'd about 440. St. *Jerom* Tranſlated his Chronology; which ended at the Twentieth Year of *Conſtantine*, and continu'd it to the Conſulſhip of *Valens* and *Valentinian*; and owns, That *Euſebius* had read not only the Works of the Greek Hiſtorians, Philoſophers and Divines, but alſo thoſe of the *Egyptians* and *Phœnicians*. *Arnald* of *Pontac*, and *Joſeph Scaliger*, publiſh'd this *Chronology* of *Euſebius*: And *John Chryſtophorſon*, and *Henry de Valois*, his Ten Books of *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*: And other learned Men have Printed ſeveral of his other Writings. Monſieur *L' Clark*, *Baronius* and ſome of the Ancients charge this *Euſebius* with Arrianiſm; but notwithſtanding ſome uncautious Expreſſions in his Writings, Dr. *Cave* has ſufficiently vindicated him from this Imputation, citing ſeveral places from him, inconſiſtent with the Principles of that Hereſie; and that in the Management of this Myſterious Controverſie, he deliver'd himſelf in the Language of *Alexander*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, St. *Athanaſius*, St. *Baſil*, St. *Hilary*, &c. all celebrated Champions of the Orthodox Faith. *Cave Diſſertatio tertia adv. Johannem Clericum. Hiſt. Liter. Pars Altera.*

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Verceil*, liv'd in the Fourth Age; and was ſent by *P. Liberius* to the Emperour *Conſtans*, in behalf of *Athanaſius*. He was preſent at the Council of *Milan*, held in 355. where he not only refus'd to ſubſcribe himſelf to the Condemnation of *Athanaſius*; but perſuaded *Dionyſius*, the Biſhop of that Dioceſs, to ſtrike out his own Signature. For which he was baniſh'd by *Conſtans*, and dy'd in the Year 371. *Jerom in Chron.* S. *Ambroſ.* Ep. 82, &c.

EUSEBIUS, Biſhop of *Samoſata*, liv'd in the Fourth Age, and was baniſh'd by the Emperour *Valens*. After whoſe Death, being order'd by the Council of *Antiochia* to viſit the Churches of *Meſopotamia*, coming to *Dolichæ*, he was by an *Arrian* Woman knock'd on the Head with a Brickbat, in 378. During his Exile, he diſguis'd himſelf in a Soldier's Habit, to viſit and aſſiſt the Orthodox; And *Theodoret* affirms he ordain'd Prieſts in thoſe Churches which were unſupply'd, and receiv'd Letters from *Gregory Nazianzen* and St. *Baſil*. *Theodoret*, *Greg. Nazian.* Ep. 28. 30.

St. **EUSTACHIUS**, called *Placidus* before his Converſion. *Baronius* believes he is the Colonel of that Name, mention'd by *Joſephus*, in his Hiſtory of the *Jewiſh Wars*; who ſerved under *Veſpaſian*, and ſignaliz'd himſelf at the famous Siege of *Jeruſalem*, under his Son *Titus*. It's ſaid, he was Converted to the Chriſtian Faith, by ſeeing a Crucifix hang between the Horns of a Stag which he hunted, and hearing a Voice which admoniſh'd him to turn Chriſtian. He perſwaded his Wife and two Sons to embrace the ſame Faith, withdrew himſelf from Court, and liv'd a private Life. Some ſay, he ſerv'd a rich Labourer, until the Emperour *Trajan*, promiſing a great Reward to him that diſcover'd where he was, ſome Officers found him out, and carry'd him to *Rome*; where the Emperour gave him the Command of an Army; with which he brought his rebellious Subjects to their Duty. *Adrian*, *Trajan*'s Succeſſor, ſhew'd him great Affection, and honour'd him with a Triumph; and withal, order'd ſolemn Sacrifices to the Gods for the Victory. *Euſtachius* refuſing to aſſiſt at the Ceremony, was ſent for by the Emperour: To whom declaring he was a Chriſtian, and therefore thought himſelf oblig'd to render Thanks to none but the True God; He, with his Wife and two Sons, were caſt into Priſon, and afterwards expos'd to famiſh'd Lions, who did not in the leaſt hurt 'em; but being afterwards put into a Brazen Bull, were all burn'd to death, *An. Dom.* 120. *Manſini.*

EUSTACHIUS, an Hereſiarch of the Fourth Century; a Fryar ſo extravagantly fond of his own Profeſſion, that he condemn'd all the other Conditions of Civil Life; and excluded Marry'd Folks from Eternal Bliſs, forbad Praying in Private Houſes; and oblig'd all his Sectators to quit their Goods, as incompatible with the Hope of Paradiſe; and order'd Faſts upon *Sundays*. Several Women, ſeduc'd by 'em, left their Husbands; and a great number of Slaves took occaſion thence to run away from their Maſters. St. *Epiphan.*

EUSTATHIUS, Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, liv'd in the 12th Century, in the *Reign* of the Emperour's *Emmanuel*, *Alexis*, and *Andronicus Comnenus*. He was a very Eminent Grammarian, and wrote Commentaries upon *Homer* and upon *Dionyſius* the Geographer: The firſt of theſe two Pieces is very much valued. The beſt Edition of it, is that of *Rome*, printed in 1542. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.* cap. 19.

EUSTATHIUS, Patriarch of *Anticchia*; wrote much againſt the *Arians* under *Conſtantine*; was preſent at the Council of *Nice*: but being accus'd by a Harlot, (ſet on by the *Arians*) of Fornication, was baniſh'd to *Trajanopolis*, in *Thrace*, where he died. He liv'd in the Fourth Age. *Sozomen* affirms, that he was much celebrated for the Probity of his Life, and the Elegancy of his Writings: Some of which were publiſhed by *Leo Allatius*, in 1629.

EUSTOCHIUM, the Daughter of one *Paula*, a Roman Lady; liv'd 35 Years in the Nunnery of *Bethlem*, under the Conduct of St. *Jerom*, in the Fourth Age; ſo perfectly learned in the *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* Languages, that ſhe was call'd, *The New Prodigy of the World.* St. *Jerom*, Ep. 10. &c.

EUSTON, a ſmall Town of *Blackbourn*-Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Suffolk*; finely ſeated in a Flat on the South-ſide of the River *Oute*, in a fair Champaign Country, grac'd with *Euſton-Hall*, one of the fineſt Seats in the Kingdom, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*, and noted for giving the Title of *Earl* to his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Son to the ſaid Earl's Daughter, by the late Duke of *Grafton*.

EUTERPE, one of the Nine Muſes, ſhe's ſaid to have invented the Flute, and ſome ſay, Logick too: She's repreſented with a Crown of Flowers upon her Head, playing upon a Flute and Hautboys lying at her Feet. *Baudowin Iconol. d' Ripa.*

EUTHIMIUS, Firſt Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the Xth Cent. He was put in the place of *Nicholaus Myſticus*, whom the Emperour *Leo* VI. had diſpoſſeſs'd of his See. He was born in *Iſauria*, and liv'd a Monk: His Probity and Merits procur'd him the Favour of the Emperour *Leo*, who made him his Confeſſour: Some ſay, God gave him the Gift of Prophecy; and that he had an *Extraordinary Call*, by a Voice, to the See of *Conſtantinople*, without which he had never ſubmitted to that Promotion. After the Death of *Leo*, *Alexander* the IId. who ſucceeded him, baniſh'd *Euthimius* in the Year 911, to make way for the reſtoring of *Nicholas*, and upon this Occaſion, ſome Simonaical Clerks, whom he had reprimanded, treated him roughly, and outrag'd him even to Blows, which ill Uſage, he ſuffer'd very patiently. He died in his Exile, about the Year 920, and his Corps were brought with great Solemnity, to *Conſtantinople*, and interr'd there. *Curopalates*, *Baronius*, A.C. 901. 911. 920.

EUTHIMIUS ZIGABENUS, a Greek Monk, flouriſh'd in the beginning of the XIIth. Cent. He wrote, among other Pieces, a Book call'd *Panoplia*, or to give the Title more at large, *Orthodoxæ Fidei Panopliæ dogmaticæ adverſus omnes Hæreſes*, 'tis tranſlated into Latin, and printed at *Lyons* and *Venice*. *Sixtus Senenſis*, lib. 4. *Bibl. Sac. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.*

EUTHYCRATES, a Famous Statuary, the Scholar of *Lyſippus*, who minded more the Truth of Proportion, than Curioſity of Workmanſhip. Among all his Works, his Statues of *Alexander* and *Hercules* were much applauded; as alſo the Statue of *Medea*, in a Chariot drawn by four Horſes; ſeveral Packs of Hounds; and a Repreſentation of a Fight on Horſeback; which was put at the Entrance of *Trophonius*'s Cave, *Pliny.*

EUTROPIUS, an *Italian Sophiſt*, (as *Suidas* calls him,) wrote Ten Books of the Roman Hiſtory; wherein he recounts the moſt Memorable Things that happen'd in the Roman Empire, from the Foundation of *Rome*, to the Reign of *Valens*, to whom he dedicated his Works. *Capito*, a Famous Author of his Time, tranſlated theſe Books into *Greek*, as *Scaliger*, *Beda* and *Simler* obſerve.

EUTROPIUS, an Eunuch and Favourite of *Arcadius*; by whom being advanc'd to the higheſt Dignities in the Empire, he plotted the Ruine of his Benefactor, to ſet up himſelf; but was Detected, and Beheaded. In the *Theodoſian* Code, we have a remarkable Order of the Emperours *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, to *Aurelian Præfectus Prætorio*, by which they declar'd *Eutropius*'s Eſtate forfeited for his Miſbehaviour, degrade him from all his Titles, and ſtrike him out of the *Faſti Conſulares*, declaring him ſunk into the laſt Degree of Meanneſs and Peaſantry, by his Treaſonable and Scandalous Practices. *Cod. Theodoſ.* lib. 17. *de Pœn.* S. *Chryſoſtom*, *Hom. in Eutrop.* *Sozomen*, *Nicephorus*, *Ammian. Marcellin.*

EUTYCHES, a Conſtantinopolitan Abbot, who contending againſt *Neſtorius*, fell into a New Hereſie; affirming Chriſt to be one thing, and the Word another. He deny'd the Fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours; but ſaid, He had a Celeſtial Body, which paſs'd through the Virgin, as through a Chanel; That there were Two Natures in Chriſt before the Hypoſtatical Union; but that after it, there was but One, compounded of Both: And thence concluded, That the Divinity of Chriſt both ſuffer'd and dy'd, *&c.* Being Condemn'd in the Synod of *Conſtantinople*, conven'd by *Flavianus* the Biſhop, he appeal'd to the Emperor. After which, by the Aſſiſtance of *Dioſcurus*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*, and *Chryſaphius*, he obtain'd a Synod at *Epheſus*, call'd *Laſtrica*, or, *The Aſſembly of Thieves and Robbers*; wherein he got his Hereſie to be approv'd. However, in the Second Oecumenical Council of *Chalcedon*, under *Martian*, A. D. 451. his Errors were a ſecond time condemned. *Act. Concil. Chal. Evagr.*

EUTYCHIANS, the Followers of *Eutyches*'s Errors, who violently perſecuted the Orthodox People, under the Reign of *Marcian*; who therefore found himſelf conſtrain'd to make 'em liable to thoſe Puniſhments to which the Hereticks were obnoxious by the Laws of the Empire. *Baron. Annal.*

EUTYCHIANUS, a Native of *Tuſcany*, ſucceeded *Felix* I. in the See of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Aurelian*, in the Year 275. He ordain'd that all Fruits, eſpecially Beans and Grapes, ſhould be Conſecrated upon the Altar; and, That the Bodies of the Martyrs ſhould be buried in Purple Shrouds. He ſuffer'd Martyrdom after he had ſate One Year, One Month, and One Day, (according to *Damaſus*, to whom *Platina* adheres.) *Platina.*

EUTYCHIDES, a Statuary, who flouriſh'd in the 120th. Olympiad; and (as *Pliny* informs us) made the River *Eurotas* ſo naturally; that his Workmanſhip ſeem'd to be more Liquid than the River it ſelf. *Plin.* 34. 8.

EUTYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded *Mennas*, in the Year 553. He call'd the Fifth Oecumenical Council, wherein he preſided himſelf. *Juſtinian* falling into new Errours, was reprov'd by the Patriarch; which ſo offended the Emperour, that he got him depos'd in a Synod, and ſet up one *John* in his room: After whoſe death, *Eutychius* was reſtored, in 578. He wrote a Treatiſe of the *Reſurrection*, againſt the Gentiles, but fell into the Errour of *Origen*, that the Bodies of thoſe that roſe again, ſhould not be felt: But being convinc'd of his Errours by *Gregory the Great*, then Nuncio in the Court of *Tiberius* II. upon his Death-bed, taking hold of the Fleſh of his Arm, he cry'd out, *I believe we ſhall all riſe with this Fleſh.* He dy'd about the Year 586. *Euſtathius*, in his Life. *Baronius.*

EUTYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, liv'd about the Ninth Age, and wrote *Annals* in the Arabic Language; printed at *Oxford*, in 1658, with a Latin Verſion by Mr. *Pocock*. *Selden* printed ſomewhat of this Patriarch's before, under this Title, *Eutychii Origines Eccleſiæ Alexandrinæ*: Where he pretends to ſhew, that in the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity, there was no difference betwixt Prieſts and Biſhops; becauſe that, according to *Eutychius*, there was no other Ceremony uſed to Conſecrate Biſhops in the Church of *Alexandria*, but to chuſe one of the Twelve Prieſts that belonged to it; on whom the other Eleven put their Hands. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* writes againſt this, in a Book entituled, *Eutychius Patriarcha Alexandrinus Vindicatus*, wherein he confutes *Selden*, and proves that the Prieſts of *Alexandria* had no Authority to Conſecrate a Biſhop, by Impoſition of Hands: This Office being an incommunicable Branch of the Epiſcopal Character, as *Ecchellenſis* makes good by the Conſtitutions of the *Alexandrian* Church, and other Authentick matters of Fact. And here we may obſerve; that the *Annals* of the Patriarch *Eutychius* are not very exact, either in the Hiſtory or the Chronology. *R. Simon.*

EUZOIUS, Deacon of *Alexandria*, depos'd together with *Arius*, by the Biſhop of that City: But upon his offering to *Conſtantine* a Counterfeit Confeſſion of Faith, he was again received into the Church. Soon after, he was preferr'd by the *Arians* to the See of *Antiochia*; but contrary to their Expectations, proving Orthodox, he Baptiz'd the Emperor *Conſtantius*, in 360. *Socrates*, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret.*

EWELL, a Market-Town of *Copthorn*-Hundred, in *Surrey*; near which ſtood *Non-ſuch*, a Royal Palace, built by King *Henry* VIII. From *London* 12 Miles.

EX, Lat. *Iſca*, is a River of *England*: It has its ſource in *Somerſetſhire*; and paſſing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunſbrook* River, or *Creden*; from *Dulverton*, on the Weſt: Then entring *Devonſhire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton*; where it takes in *Loman* River from the Eaſt: At *Stocke*, it takes in *Columbe*; and a little lower, *Credy*, from the Weſt; then incompaſſing a great part of the North-Weſt and South of *Exeter*; a little lower, it admits *Clyſt* on the Eaſt, and *Kent* on the Weſt, and ſo entreth the Britiſh Sea by a large Mouth.

EXARCH has not always been taken for the ſame thing: for the Modern Græcians give it a far different Signification from what it had formerly. In ancient Times, what we call *Primate* of a Dioceſs, was called *Exarch*. It was alſo a Dignity of the Empire: The Emperor's General in the Weſt, and his Vicar reſiding at *Ravenna*, were call'd *Exarchs*. The Firſt *Exarch* was under *Juſtin the Young*, in 567. after *Beliſarius* and *Narſes* had driven the *Barbarians* out of *Italy*: The laſt was *Eutychius*, defeated by *Aſtolphus*, King of the *Lombards*, in 751. But *Pepin*, King of *France*, outed him of the Exarchate, and made a Gift of it, to the Pope; ordering his Chaplain to lay the Keys of all the Towns on the Altar of *Peter* and *Paul* at *Rome*. Now *Exarch*, in the Greek Church, is a Viſitor, or one deputed by the Patriarch into Provinces, to ſee whether the Biſhops do their Duties, and whether the reſt of the Clergy obſerve the Canons of the Church. *M. Simon*, *Paul Deacon*, *Blondus*.

EXETER, Lat. *Exonia*, *Iſca*, *Iſca Danmoniorum*; the Chief Place of *Devonſhire*, lies W. S. W. from *London* about 130 Miles. 'Tis called *Exeter*, from the River *Ex*, on the Eaſt Banks whereof it is ſeated, 10 or 12 Miles from its fall into the Sea: A large and well-compacted City, conſiſting of 15 Pariſhes within the Walls and Suburbs. Alſo a Place of great Trade, eſpecially for Cloathing. But the River is ſo choak'd up, that the Veſſels are forc'd to Load and Unload their Goods at *Topſham*, about 3 Miles lower. On the Eaſt part of the City is an ancient Caſtle, formerly a Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; and after them, of the Earls of *Cornwal*; which has a very Pleaſant Proſpect unto the Sea. Over-againſt it ſtands the Cathedral, once a Monaſtery, founded by King *Ethelſtan*, and dedicated by him to St. *Peter*: But after *Exeter* was made a Biſhop's See, and this Church the Cathedral, it was re-edify'd by ſeveral Patrons: The Choir by Biſhop *Warlewaſt*, the Third Biſhop of the Dioceſs; the Body of the Church by Biſhop *Quivil*, the Side-Iſles, by *Grandiſon*: that which is now Our *Ladies Chapel*, being a Remnant of the old Fabrick. At the firſt planting of the Church in theſe Weſtern Parts, it was thought convenient to erect a Biſhop's See; the one for *Cornwal*, at St. *Germains*; the other for *Devonſhire*, at *Credington*, now *Kirton*, a ſmall Village. But that of *Cornwal* being annex'd to *Credington*, about the Year 1032. both were not long after, *viz.* An. 1049. remov'd to *Exeter*; where it ſtill continueth. This happen'd in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign; who removing all the Monks from hence to *Weſtminſter*, newly founded and endowed by him, made it the Biſhop's See for *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal* The Patrimony whereof, once very large, was grievouſly impair'd by Biſhop *Voiſey*, alias *Harman*; who at his coming hither, *Anno* 1523. found the Church poſſeſſed of 22 great Mannors, and 14 Manſion-Houſes richly furniſh'd; whereof he left not above 7 or 8 of the worſt Mannors, Let-out in long Leaſes, and Charg'd with Penſions; and but 2 Houſes, bare and naked. Of 604 Pariſhes, which this Dioceſs contains in the two Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, there are no leſs than 239 Impropriate. The Biſhoprick once valued at above 1500 Pound is now abated, in the King's Books to 500 Pound. But the Clergy's Tenths riſe high, *viz.* to 1200 l. 15 *s.* 2*d.* Laſtly, There are 4 Archdeacons belonging to this Dioceſs, diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of *Cornwal*, *Exeter*, *Barnſtable*, and *Taunton*, Here (ſays *Speed*) the *Britains* held out againſt the *Saxons*, 465 Years after their firſt entrance; *Exeter* not being abſolutely won till the Reign of *Ethelſtan*, the 8th. *Saxon Monarch*; by whom it was beautify'd, and Peopled with *Saxons*. But it afterwards felt the Fury of the *Danes*, and was by them raz'd down to the Ground, *Anno* 603. Yet, upon the *Norman* Conqueſt, it had ſo far recover'd it ſelf, that it held out a while againſt the Conqueror, till part of the Wall happen'd to fall down of it ſelf. It withſtood three Sieges ſince: The firſt laid by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, in the Civil Broils between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*: The ſecond by that noted Impoſtor, *Perkin Warbeck*, in *Henry* the VIIth's Reign: The third, by the *Corniſh* Rebels; wherein the Citizens expreſs'd, to the utmoſt, their Fidelity to King *Edward* VI. From which time, to this, it has flouriſh'd in Wealth, under the Government of a Mayor, and twenty four Aldermen; with a recorder, Town-Clerk, and other Officers their Attendants. Beſides the Honour of being a Biſhop's See, it has been formerly, firſt dignified with the Title of a Dukedom; ſecondly, with that of a Marquiſs; and laſtly, with the Title of Earl, in the Perſon of *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James* I. in the Year 1605. in whoſe Line it has continued ever ſince.

EXORCISMS, are certain Prayers us'd of old in the Church for the diſpoſſeſſing of Devils: This Cuſtom of Excrciſing is as Ancient as Chriſtianity it ſelf, being practis'd by our Saviour, the Apoſtles and the Primitive Church: And the Chriſtians were ſo well aſſur'd of the Prevalence of their Prayers upon theſe Occaſions, that they publickly offer'd the Heathens to venture their Lives upon the Succeſs. *Tertul. Apol. Minutius Fœlix*, St. *Cyprian*, &c.

EXTRAVAGANTS, a Name given to thoſe Decretal Epiſtles which were publiſh'd after the *Clementines*. The firſt *Extravagants* are *John* the XXIId's Succeſſour to *Clement* V. They were ſo call'd, becauſe at firſt, they were not digeſted, nor rang'd with the other Papal Conſtitutions, but ſeem'd to be, as it were, detach'd from the Canon Law. The ſame Name continuing upon 'em, when they were afterwards inſerted in the Body of the Canon Law. The laſt Collection of Decretals to 1483. were call'd the *Common Extravagants*, notwithſtanding they were likewiſe embodied with the reſt of the Canon Law. *Doujat. Hiſtoir. d' Droit Canon.*

EXTUCA, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco* in the Country of *Sus:* It reaches from the Atlantick Ocean to Mount *Atlas*, and the Frontiers of *Biledulgerid*.

EXUPERIUS, Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, toward the beginning of the Fifth Age; who, in a great Famine, after he had ſold his own Goods, ſold alſo all the Conſecrated Gold and Silver Plate in the Church, to relieve the Poor: ſo that St. *Jerom* compar'd him to the Widow of *Sarepta*, and dedicated to this Prelate his *Comment* upon *Zachary*. St. *Jerom*, Ep. 4. ad *Ruſt*.

EYE, or *Eaye*, Lat. *Inſula*, a ſmall Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, near the Borders of *Norfolk:* So called (ſaith Mr. *Camden*) becauſe it's an Iſland; where are to be ſeen the Ruines of an old Caſtle which belong'd to *Robert Mallet*, a Norman Baron, and of an ancient Benedictine Abbey, called St. *Peter*'s. This Town has been given in Joynture with the Queens of *England*. After many other Changes in this Honour Sir *Frederick Cornwallis* deſcended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Edward* VI. and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, the Privy-Councellor to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her Houſe, was in 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles* II. and had the Honour to be the Second Coronation-Baron: To whom ſucceeded *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, his Son; who dying in 1673. *Charles*, the Second of this Family, his Son, ſucceeded, and is now living. By the Favour of this Family, this ſmall Corporation obtain'd its Charter, and the Honour of ſending Two Burgeſſes to the *Houſe of Commons*; otherwiſe the Place is very ſmall and inconſiderable. It ſtands 12 Miles from *Ipſwich* to the North, and 17 from *Norwich*, to the South, in the Road between theſe two Places.

EZEKIEL, the Third of the greater Prophets, was carry'd away young, among the reſt of the Captives, from *Judæa* into *Babylon*; where he began to Propheſie, in the Year of the World, 3349. before the Birth of Chriſt 613 Years; and made it his whole Buſineſs to reduce the Jews from their Idolatry, and make 'em ſenſible of the Crimes which had reduc'd 'em to that Miſery and Slavery which they endured. Which ſo incens'd the Idolatrous Jews, that they put him to a moſt cruel Death.

EZZELINO, Born at *Onara*, in *La Marca Trevigiana*, Originally of *Germany*, liv'd in the Thirteenth Age. He was, firſt of all ſucceſsful at the Head of the *Gibellines*; and having made himſelf Maſter of *Verona*, *Padua*, and ſome other Cities of *Italy*, became a moſt outragious Tyrant. He contemned the *Anathema's* of *Gregory* IX. *Innocent* IV. and *Alexander* IV. And hearing that the Citizens of *Padua* were up in Rebellion againſt him, he put 12000 of the People of the Country, which he had in his Army, to Death in one Day. At length being taken by the Confederate Princes of *Lombardy*, as he was going to make an Attempt upon *Milan*, he was carry'd to *Soncin*; where he died Mad, in 1259. after he had exercis'd his Tyranny for 40 Years together. *The Monk of Padua, Chron. l.* 1, 2. *Sigonius de Reg. Ital.* See alſo the *Life* of *Ezzelin*, written by *Peter Gerard* of *Padua*, his Contemporary.

F. THIS Letter, by ſome reckon'd a *Mute*, by others a *Semivowel*, is the ſame with the *Eolian Digamma*; i. e. a Double Γ, or Greek *Gamma*. It hath almoſt the ſame Sound with the Greek Φ; but ſome are of Opinion, that *Ph* is to be uſed in Words of Greek Original, and F in thoſe which are Latin. *Suetonius* ſays, That the Emperour *Claudius* invented this Letter, with other two; and that this had the Force of V Conſonant; and ſo it is to be found in the Inſcriptions which were made in that Emperour's Reign. *Aulus Gellius* gives the reaſon of this Invention. F had not ſuch a ſtrong Aſpiration as Φ: Wherefore *Cicero* mocks a certain *Grecian*, who inſtead of *Fundanius*, pronounced *Phundanius*. However, in the Declenſion of that Language, the one of thoſe Letters was taken for the other; as *Falanx* for *Phalanx*, *Filoſofia* for *Philoſophia*. *Aul. Gel. Sueton. in Claud.* c. 41. *Priſcian.*

FABARIA, in High-Dutch *Pfavers*, Baths of great Fame in the *Griſon*'s Country; they are of very difficult Acceſs, and lie amongſt dreadful Mountains, as it were in a bottomleſs Gulph, where a Neighbouring River makes a terrible Noiſe by its fall from the Rocks. They were diſcovered in the Emperour *Frederick* IId's time by a certain Falconer who was ſeeking for Ravens Neſts. They have no ungrateful Smell of Sulphur or Nitre, becauſe they proceed from Veins of Gold and Copper. *Paracelſus* and others give Elegant Deſcriptions of them. *Simler.* in *Rep. Helv.*

FABIANUS, a *Roman* born, ſucceeded *Anterus* in the Biſhoprick of *Rome*, An. 236. In his time ſprung up the *Novatian* Hereſie; he ordain'd, that the Chriſm or Holy Oil, ſhould be renew'd once every Year, and the Old ſhould be burnt in the Church. He ſuffered Martyrdom in the Reign of *Decius*, after he had ſate 14 Years, eleven Months, and as many Days. Some Authors ſay, That during the Ceremonies of his Election, a Dove appear'd upon his Head. *Platina.*

FABII, an Ancient Family in *Rome*, and of long continuance; dignify'd with ſeven Dictatorſhips, five Maſterſhips of Horſe, ſeven Cenſorſhips, forty eight Conſulſhips, ten Tribuneſhips with Conſular Power, five Princes of the Senate, thirteen Triumphs, and two Ovations. It's ſaid, this Family was call'd *Fabian*, becauſe when the *Romans* addicted themſelves to Agriculture, there was one of it obſerv'd to have great Skill in ſetting of Beans, in Lat. *Faba*, as the *Piſa's*, *Cicero's*, and *Lentul's* deriv'd their Names from *Piſa*, *Ciceres*, and *Lentuli*. The Power of this Family may be gueſs'd at by the offer it made to undertake a War at its own Expence againſt the *Veij*, declar'd Enemies of the *Romans*. It's true, this honourable Deſign did not ſucceed, 306 of the Family falling in the Battel fought near *Cremera*, An. R. 277. there remain'd but one, who was advanced to the higheſt Employments of the Common-wealth. *Q. Fabius Gurges*, one of his Deſcendants, Conſul with *D. Junius Brutus Scæva*, An. R. 462. fought againſt the *Samnites* with ſo little Conduct, that the Senate was upon the point of recalling him, which *Fabius Maximus* his Father having an Inkling of, begg'd that he might Command under him as his Lieutenant; This being granted, Matters were quite chang'd, the *Samnites* defeated, and a Triumph granted to *Gurges*.

FABIUS *Marcellinus*, an Hiſtorian of the IIId. Age, who liv'd after *Alexander Severus*, and before *Diocleſian*. He is quoted by *Lampridius*, for having writ the Life of *Alexander Mammeus*; and *Vopiſcus* in the Life of *Probus*, where he ſays, That he had no deſign to imitate *Salluſt*, *Livy*, *Tacitus* or *Trogus*; but *Marius Maximus*, *Suetonius*, and *Fabius Marcellinus*. *Voſſius* alſo mentions him in *l.* 3. *de Hiſt. Latin.*

FABIUS *Maximus*, call'd alſo *Rullianus*, was the Firſt of the Family of the *Fabii*, who merited the Surname of *Maximus*. He was General of the Houſe in 429. of *Rome*, at what time he forced the *Samnites* Camp and won an abſolute Victory, being rather willing to venture his Head by fighting contrary to order, than loſe an opportunity of ſerving his Country. For which, the Dictator *Papyrius* would have put him to Death, becauſe he fought in his abſence, contrary to his Orders; but the People obtain'd his Pardon. He was five times Conſul, Cenſor once, and Dictator in the Year of *Rome* 450. He triumph'd over the *Lucerians*, *Samnites*, *Gauls*, *Umbrians*, *Marſi* and *Tuſcans*. He was the firſt who ordain'd that the *Roman* Knights ſhould Ride once a Year, mounted upon white Horſes, from the Temple of Honour to the Ca-

Capitol. *Aurel. Victor. Livy*, *Eutropius*, *Valer. Maximus*, *Florus*, &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS *Quintus*, ſurnam'd *Cunctator*, becauſe that by his delays and ſtanding upon the Defenſive part he wearied out *Hannibal*. The *Africans* omitted no ſorts of Provocations to draw him to a Battel. *Hannibal* alſo ſent him word, That if he were ſo great a Captain as he would be thought, he ſhould come down into the open Field and accept of a fair Challenge. To which *Fabius* return'd Anſwer, That if *Hannibal* were ſo great a Captain as he would be eſteem'd, he ſhould do well to force him to fight. He was five times Conſul; in the firſt of which, he defeated the *Ligurians*; and in all the reſt did great Services for his Country. The great Service he did the Commonwealth when reduced very low, got him the Name of its Supporter and Buckler; he retook *Tarentum*, and carried the Statue of *Hercules* thence to the Capitol, and having made an Agreement with the Enemy about the releaſe and exchange of Priſoners, which the Senate refus'd to ratifie or ſtand by, he Sold all his own Eſtate to make good his Promiſe. *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Valer. Max.* &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Surnam'd *Allobrogicus*, for defeating *Bituitus*, King of the *Auvergnians*, ſubduing the *Allobroges*, and reducing into a *Roman* Province part of *Languedoc*, the *Dauphinate* and *Savoy*, by the Name of *Provincia Narbonenſis*. He was alſo Cenſor in 649. He left a Son of his own Name, whoſe looſe Life made him to be deprived of his Father's Eſtate. *Cic. pro Font. Valer. Max.* &c.

FABIUS MAXIMUS *Quintus*, the Son of *Fabius* the Dictator, who ſeeing his Father coming toward him without moving from his Saddle, ſent one of his Officers to him to bid him alight; but then the Father embracing the Son, *I was willing* (ſaid he) *to underſtand whether thou kneweſt what it was to be a Conſul.* This illuſtrious *Roman*, reckoning it a greater Honour to have a Son that underſtood the Dignity of his Place, than to be reſpected by a Conſul. *Plutarch.*

Quintus FABIUS *Servillianus*, High Prieſt of *Rome*, and Conſul with *Lucius Metellus* in the Year of *Rome* 611. was ſent into *Spain* againſt *Viriathus* whom he vanquiſh'd at firſt, purſu'd and coup'd him up in one of his Cities; but being foil'd in a Sally which *Viriathus* made, and forced to retire, was conſtrain'd to make a Peace upon equal Conditions; which tarniſh'd the Glory of his Victory. *Livy*, *Florus*, &c.

FABIUS *Pictor*, the firſt of the *Romans* that began to write a Hiſtory in proſe. And therefore by *Livy* is call'd *Scriptorum Antiquiſſimus, & longe Antiquiſſimus.* However that Piece which we have under his Name is an Impoſture of *Annius* of *Viterbo*. Several confound him with others of this Name, as with a learned Lawyer mention'd by *Cicero*. The Family he deſcended of, was ſurnam'd *Pictor*, becauſe the firſt of it painted the Temple of Health at *Rome*. *Livy*, *Voſſius*.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Conſul with *Julius Cæſar*, and by him being ſent into *Spain*, he ſubdu'd *Pompey*'s Faction, and took all *Spain* by Compoſition.

FABIUS RUSTICUS, an Hiſtorian, liv'd in the Reigns of the Emperors *Claudius* and *Nero*: *Tacitus* cites his Writings in his Annals, and calls him *Eloquentiſſimum* of the Modern Writers, in the Life of *Agricola*.

FABRATERIA, a Town and Colony of the *Volſci* in *Latium*, now *Falva terra*, ſeated near the River *Liris*, under the Juriſdiction of the Pope, upon the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples*, 8 Miles from *Aquino* to the Weſt.

FABRI, or *Fabricius*, (*George*) a *German* Born at *Kemnitz* in *Miſnia*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and publiſh'd a Commentary upon the Ancient Chriſtian Poets at *Bale* in 1564. Afterwards he Compos'd the Annals of *Miſnia* in Verſe in Seven Books, and the Annals of *Meiſſen* in III. which he Printed at *Leipſick* in 1570. and dy'd in 1571.

FABRIANUM, Lat. *Fabriano*, a large wall'd Town of *Italy* in *La Marca d' Ancona*, celebrated for the Magnificence of it's Buildings and for that reaſon equall'd with *Crema* in *Lombardy*, *Prato* in *Tuſcany*, and *Barulum* in *Apulia*; ſeated at the Foot of the *Appennine*, under the Pope's Juriſdiction, upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Urbin*, between the Ruins of *Sentinum* to the Weſt, *Matelica*, to the Eaſt, and 14 Miles from *Camerino* to the North.

FABRICIUS *Caius*, Surnamed *Luſcus* or *Licinius*, was Conſul ſeveral times. He contemn'd the Preſents of King *Pyrrhus*, who ſought to corrupt him, and promis'd him the next Place to himſelf in his Kingdom. Upon which he told *Pyrrhus*, 'Twould be no ways for his Advantage, *For*, ſaid he, *when the* Epirotes *come to be acquainted with us Both, they will rather chooſe to be govern'd by me than their own King.* He was ſent againſt *Pyrrhus*, and fought him; at what time, the firſt Day, Night Parted the Combat; but the next Day *Pyrrhus* was Wounded and forced to quit the Field. He dy'd ſo Poor, that the Senate was forc'd to be at the Charges of his Funeral. At what time, he warred againſt *Pyrrhus*, the King's Phyſician came to him, and offer'd to Poiſon the *Roman* Enemy for a Sum of Money. But *Fabricius* ſo deteſted the Treachery, that he ſent the Traitor to *Pyrrhus*, with a Diſcovery of the Treaſon, to do with him what he pleaſed.

FABRICIUS, (*Jerome*) Surnamed *Acqua-Pendente*, becauſe a Native of that City, Diſciple of *Fallopius*, was a celebrated Phyſician toward the End of the XVIth. Age. He principally applied himſelf to Chirurgery and Anatomy, which he Profeſſed for Forty Years together at *Padua*. The Republick of *Venice* ſettled upon him a yearly Revenue of a Thouſand Crowns in Gold, and honour'd him with a Statue and a Gold Chain. He dy'd about 1603. leaving ſeveral Treatiſes both of Phyſick and Chirurgery behind him. He left us theſe following Treatiſes; *Opera Anatomica. De formato fætu. De venarum Oſtiolis. De Locutione & ejus Inſtrumentis. De Brutorum Loquela. De formatione Ovi & Pulli*, &c. *Opera Chirurgica. Medicina Practica. Conſilia Medica*, &c. *Vander Linden.*

FABRICIUS *Veiento*, a *Roman* Prætor under *Nero*, who firſt put Maſtiff Dogs to the Chariots in the *Circenſian* Games inſtead of Horſes. This Man wrote ſeveral Scandalous Invectives againſt the Senators and the Prieſts, in certain Books, to which he gave the Title of *Codicilli*, and abuſing *Nero*'s Favour, Sold Places of Truſt and Dignity; for which he was expell'd *Italy*, and had his Books burnt. *Tacit. Annal.* l. 14.

FABRICIUS, (*Andrew*) born in a Village near *Liege*, died in the Year 1581. He was a Perſon of Learning and Character, and wrote, *Harmonia Confeſſionis Auguſtanæ in Folio*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Miræus de Script. Sæc.* 16.

FABROT, (*Charles Hannibal*) one of the moſt Eminent Lawyers in his time; he put out in 1647. the *Baſilicæ*, or *Conſtitutions* of the Eaſtern Emperours in 7 Vol. *Folio*, adding a Latin Tranſlation of his own to the Greek Original: Two Years after he publiſh'd *Cedrenus* in 2 Vol. in *Fol. Nicetas*, *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, *Conſtantine Manaſſes* and *Glycas*, all which he illuſtrated with Notes, and ſome Diſſertations of his own. In 1652. He began to reviſe the Works of *Cujacius*, writing Notes upon him, and adding ſome Tracts of that Authour, from Manuſcripts unpubliſh'd before. The reviſing of this great Work, which we have in ten *Folios*, was finiſh'd by him in 1658. and his too great Application upon this Performance threw him into a Diſtemper which occaſion'd his Death a Year after. Beſide the Works above-mention'd, he publiſh'd Notes upon ſome part of the Theodoſian Code, in 1618. He likewiſe wrote a Treatiſe againſt *Salmaſius*, upon ſome Caſes in the Civil Law, intitled, *Replicatio adverſus Claudii Salmaſii Replicationem*, &c. *Juſtellus* and *Voel*, who publiſh'd their *Bibliotheca Juris-canonici* 1661. inſerted, in their IId. Volume, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions of *Theodorus Balſamon*, which they found in *Fabrot*'s Study with learn'd Notes of his own.

FABULINUS, a certain Deity to which the *Romans* offer'd Sacrifices, when their Children firſt began to Speak; as *Nonius* obſerves from a Quotation of *Varro*, concerning the Education of Children.

FACIO, (*Bartholomew*) born at *Spetia*, in the State of *Genua*, was a Perſon of Reputation and Figure, in the XVth. Cent. His Works are *De Bello Veneto Clodiano*, where he has ſhown ſome Partiality to his Country. *De Vita fœlicitate & præſtantia. De viris ſui Ævi illuſtribus. De Immortalitate Animæ. De Origine Belli inter Gallos & Britannos*, &c. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct.* cap. 109. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Giuſtiani & Soprani Script. della Ligur.* &c.

FACTIONS, The ſeveral Parties that fought on Chariots in the *Cirque* were call'd thus. They were diſtinguiſh'd by their different Colours; as Green, Blue, Red, and White: The Emperor *Domitian* added two other, one in Coats Embroider'd with Gold, the Second wearing Scarlet; but theſe did not continue a whole Century. The Emperors and People had generally a greater Inclination for ſome particular Colour than for the reſt. *Caligula* favour'd the Green, *Vitellius* the Blue, *&c. Caſſiodorus* ſays, that theſe Four Colours repreſented the Four Seaſons of the Year, *viz.* The Green, the Spring; The Blue, Winter; The Red, Summer; and the White, Autumn. *Tertullian* obſerves, That they marked the Superſtition of the Pagans, who conſecrated the Green to the Spring and Earth, or the Goddeſs *Cybele*; The Blue to the Autumn, and the Firmament, or the Sea; The Red to the Summer, or *Mars*; The White to the Winter, or Eaſtwardly Winds. *Iſidorus* will have them relate to the Four Elements. But be it how it will, there happening a Quarrel in the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Reign, between the Blue and the Green, wherein 40000 were kill'd on both ſides, the Name of *Faction* was aboliſh'd. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

FACUNDUS, Biſhop of *Hermiana* in *Africa*, liv'd in the Vth. Age, and was in the Fifth Oecumenical Synod of *Conſtantinople*, where Pope *Vigilius* was preſent, held upon occaſion of the three Chapters; which *Facundus* defended in 12 Books, ſet forth by *Sirmond* with Notes. *Baronius.*

FAENZA, in Lat. *Faventia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *Romagna*, under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, pleaſantly ſeated upon the little River of *Amona*, between *Imola* and *Forli*, having one very broad Street, with a Beautiful Market-Place, and ſeveral neat Churches: in great requeſt for Veſſels of Potters-Earth and Linnen-Cloath. It was ruin'd by the *Goths* in the time of the Exarchs of *Ravenna*: Afterwards

Repaired and Beſieged by the Emperor *Frederick* II. in the Year 1240. Sometime after that the Citizens of *Bologna* got Poſſeſſion of it, till the Factions of the *Lambertazzi* and *Geremei*, gave *Faenza* an opportunity to recover her Liberty. About the Year 1286. the *Manfredi* ſettled themſelves in this City, till *Alexander* VI. cauſed *Aſtorro*, the laſt of the Family, to be Murder'd, and his Body to be caſt into the *Tyber*. From *Alexander* the *Venetians* won it; and from them *Julius* II. after their Defeat at *Ghiara d' Adda*, in 1509. Since which time, it has belong'd to the Holy See. *Pliny*, *Antonin. Leander Alberti.*

FAERNO, (*Gabriel*) born at *Cremona* in *Italy* in the XVIth. Cent. He was a very good Poet, and underſtood the *Belles Lettres*, and Languages which made him eſteem'd by the Cardinal *d' Medicis*, afterwards Pope *Pius* the IVth. He wrote *Fabulæ Centum ex Antiquis Auctoribus delectæ. Cenſura Emendationum Livianarum. De Metris Comicis*, &c. *Thu. Hiſt.* lib. 28. *Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 16, &c.

FAGIUS, (*Paul*) an Eminent Proteſtant Miniſter, Born at *Savern* upon the *Rhine* in *Germany*, was invited over into *England* by *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſent to *Cambridge* by *Edward* VI. where he dy'd of a Quartan Fever in 1549. or 50. His Body was digged up again and Burnt in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. He learn'd Hebrew under *Wolfgang*, which he taught afterwards with great Reputation at *Strasbourg*, and being choſen Miniſter at *Iſne* in 1537. He procur'd a Preſs for Hebrew there, and with the Aſſiſtance of a Learned *Jew*, call'd *Elias the Levite*, contributed much to the Knowledge of that Language. He Tranſlated divers Pieces out of Hebrew into Latin; as, *Thisbites Eliæ. Apophthegmata Patrum, ſententiæ Morales. Tobias Hebraicus, Notæ in Pentateuchum. Thuanus* l. 2. 6. 17. *Sleidan*, &c.

FAIENCE, a Town of *France* in *Provence* in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*, and *La Viguerie de Draguignan*, between *Graſſe*, *Frejus*, and *Draguignan*, ſeated upon a Pleaſant and Fertile Hill: The Biſhops of *Frejus*, are Lords of *Faience*.

FAIRFORD, a Market-Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Battlesborough*, 77 Miles from *London*.

FAIRE-FORELAND, the moſt North-Eaſt Country of *Ireland*, in the County of *Antrim* in the Province of *Vlſter*.

FAISANS, or *L'Iſle des Faiſans*, a ſmall Iſland in the River of *Bidaſſon*, that parts *France* from *Spain*, about a League from the Mouth of the River at the Foot of the *Pyrenæans*. It is as it were a Neuter between the two Kingdoms, and therefore was made choice of for the Treaty of Peace which was there concluded between the two Crowns in 1659. To which purpoſe, a wooden Houſe was Erected in the Middle of the Iſland, where *Don Louis de Haro* and Cardinal *Mazarine* met, and where the two Kings, of *France* and *Spain*, conferr'd together. *Baud.*

FAKENHAM, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Gallow*, 110 Miles from *London*.

FAKIRS, a ſort of *Derviſes*, or Vagabond religious Mahometans, who live of Alms; when they go many in Company, they have a Superior, whom they obey. This, and the other chief *Fakir*'s Garment conſiſts in 3 or 4 Yards of Orange-colour Linen, which they tie round them; ſo that one end hangs between the Thighs to cover their Nakedneſs, and a Tygre's Skin, which hangs over their Shoulders, and is tied under their Chin; whilſt the ordinary *Fakirs* have but a Cord round their Waſt with a piece of Linen before their Privities. Their Hair is woven in Treſſes and forms a kind of Turban. Each carries a Hunting-Horn, which he blows when he Arrives at, or Departs from any Town, and an Iron Rack, wherewith they make clean the places they deſign to reſt in. Sometimes having rak'd all the Duſt into a heap, they make uſe of it for a Bed to lie the Eaſier. When they come to any Town, their Chief ſends ſome of the Company to Beg for the reſt, and diſtributes what they bring equally, and if any thing remains, gives it to the Poor, reſerving nothing for the next Day; deluding the vulgar ſort with this falſe Zeal, and making them believe all they ſay is an Oracle. There are ſome they call'd Idolatrous *Fakirs*, who having no certain Manſion, abandon themſelves to all ſorts of Impurities, pretending a Privilege to commit all ſorts of Actions without danger of Sin. Their Chief is diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt, by having a greater number of Pieces in his Garment than they, and by a Chain of Iron two yards long tied to his Leg; when he deſigns to reſt in any place, a Clothing being ſpread upon the Ground, he ſits him down thereon and gives Audience, whilſt his Diſciples publiſh his Vertues, and the Favours he receives from God in the Neighbourhood, which makes the People flock to hear him. Some of them have 200 Diſciples, which are call'd together by Beat of Drum and Sound of Horn, and when they March have a Standard, Lances, and other Weapons. The third ſort of *Fakirs*, are the Children of poor People, who retire into Moſques to Study the Law, in order to become *Moulas* or Doctors; they learn the *Alcoran* by heart, Marry 3 or 4 Wives out of Devotion, and in Imitation of *Mahomet*, to get a greater number of Children, and Obſervers of the Law of their Prophet. The Penitent *Fakirs* affect a certain Poſture which ſome obſerve all their Life-time, holding their Hands acroſs over their Heads; others turning them behind them, or holding their Head down without ſpeaking a word, or looking upon any Body. Some ſtand upon one Foot, holding a Chafingdiſh, in which they burn Frankincenſe to their God, in all theſe Poſtures they are quite Naked; and the *Indian* Women are ſo extravagantly ſuperſtitious, that they expect particular Favours in their Marriage, by a ſhameful way of Kiſſing theſe Penitents, who turn up their Eyes after a frightful manner when theſe Women approach them. They have other *Fakirs* that ſerve them with Neceſſaries. Some Perſons of Quality have become *Fakirs*; among others Five great Lords of *Cha-gehan*, Great Mogul of the *Indies* his Court; theſe had three fine Horſes, whoſe Bridles were Gold, and Saddles cover'd with Plates of the ſame. Five that had Silver Bridles, and Saddles cover'd with that Metal; their Diſciples were Arm'd with Bows and Arrows, Muſquets and Half-Pikes. Its ſaid, there are about two Millions of all theſe ſorts in the *Indies*. Tavernier, *Voyage des Ind.*

FALACA, is the Name the *Algerines* give a piece of Wood about five Foot long, which has two holes made in it, into which they put the Feet of their Chriſtian Slaves; who being thrown upon their Backs, and their Hands tied behind their Backs with Cords, they order two Slaves to hold the *Falaca* up by the ends, whilſt a third with a Stick or a Bull's Pizzle, beats the poor Chriſtian upon the Soles of the Feet until they pleaſe to order him to deſiſt.

FALAISE, a ſmall City of *France* in *Lower-Normandy*, ſeated between *Seez* and *Caen* upon the little River *Aute*. It is built in the form of a Ship: the Caſtle, which ſtands upon a Rock, reſembling the Poop. It was the Reſidence of the Ancient Dukes of *Normandy* in time of Peace, and their Fortreſs in time of War. It is alſo remarkable, for a Round and very High Tower. This Caſtle was the laſt which was conquer'd by the *Engliſh*; and ſo well defended by *Talbot*, who built therein a Magnificent Hall adorn'd with ſtately Painting, that it was the laſt which Surrender'd to *Charles* VII. in 1450. *Papire Maſſon.*

FALCANDUS, (*Hugo*) Treaſurer of the Church of St. *Peter* of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and wrote a Hiſtory of the Miſeries of *Sicily* under *William the Bad*; Publiſh'd in 1550. by *Gervais de Tournay*, and afterwards Printed at *Franckfort*, with the reſt of the *Sicilian* Writers.

FALCIDIUS, a Tribune of the *Roman* People, inſtituted a Law call'd *Falcidia*; by which, a Father could diſpoſe of his Means to whom he pleas'd, ſo that he reſerv'd a 4th. Part for the lawful Heir.

FALCO, (*James*) a Spaniard, Knight of the Order of *Monteſa*, was an Author of Character, about the End of the XVIth Cent. His Talent lay in Mathematicks and Poetry. His Works are, *Poemata de Quadratura Circuli*, &c. *Andr. Schotus & Nichol. Antonio, Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

FALERIS, or rather *Falaris*, *Falere*, an ancient City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, the Remains of which are to be ſeen about a Mile from the Place where now ſtands *Civita Caſtellana*, that was built out of the Ruins of it, upon the Peoples retiring to the old Situation where *Falaris* ſtood before.

FALERNUS, a Mountain of *Campania* in *Italy*, famous for the excellent Wines which it produced, and which *Pliny* commends for holding the ſecond rank among the beſt Wines of *Italy*.

FALETRE, (*Marin*) Doge of *Venice* in 1354. having govern'd the Commonwealth nine Months, he form'd a Deſign of rendring himſelf Abſolute, and aſſaſſinating the Senators; and in order thereunto, the reſt of the Conſpirators were to come Arm'd into the Palace in full Aſſembly the Night before this Tragedy was to be Acted: one of the Party deteſting ſo horrible a Crime, acquainted one of the Senators with their common Danger, who ſending to the reſt, things were carried ſo well, that they Seized 16 of the chief of the Gang with *Faletre* that Night; and in leſs than 8 hours above 400 other Accomplices, whereof ſome were Hang'd, ſome Drown'd, and others with *Faletre* Beheaded. They diſcover'd 500 more, who becauſe they refus'd to have a hand in the execution of the Deſign, were Pardon'd, though it was prov'd they approv'd it. He that made the Diſcovery, was not only Pardon'd, but was Honour'd with the Dignity of a noble *Venetian*, and had a yearly Penſion of a Thouſand Crowns ſettled upon him. He was not ſatisfied with this Recompence, ſo that upbraiding the Senators with Ingratitude, they Baniſhed him for 10 Years to *Raguſa*, whence, endeavouring to make his Eſcape to *Hungary*, he periſhed. *Sab. Lib.* 3.

FALETRI, (*Ordelapho*) Duke of *Venice*, Elected in the Year 1102. aſſiſted *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*, with a Potent Fleet to regain a great Part of *Syria*. After that, he reduc'd under the Dominion of the *Venetians* all *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, and ſeveral other Provinces remote from the Sea. Sometime after, the City of *Zara* revolting to the King of *Hungary*, he Sail'd thither with a powerful Fleet, and as he was encouraging his Soldiers in the Storm of the Town, received his Deaths Wound. *John Baptiſt. Egnat. de Exemplis Vir. Illuſt. Venet.*

FALETTI, (*Jerome*) Count of *Trignano*, in high Eſteem with *Hercules* II. and *Alphonſus* II. Dukes of *Ferrara*, Publiſh'd twelve Books of Poeſy, the Cauſes of the War in *Germany* under *Charles* V. and the Genealogy of the Houſe of *Eſte* in Lat. *Lil. Gyrald. de Poet. Sui Tem.*

FALISCI, an Ancient People of *Italy*, bordering upon *Rome*. They were ſubdu'd by the *Romans*, as we find in *Livy*. *Monte Fiaſcone* is now the Capital of the Country, as *Faleria* was formerly. The Territory of the *Faliſci*, extended formerly from the *Tuſcan* Sea toward *Piombino*, and the River *Paiglia*, to Mount *Soracte* toward the *Veiantins*. At this Day we find in it the County of *Petigliano*, *Caſtro*, the Lake of *Bolſeno*, *Monte Fiaſcone*, *Bagnarea*, *Graſignano*, as far as the *Flaminean* way, and the River *Tiber*. On the other ſide toward Mount *Soracte*, was the Foreſt of *Criminia*, and ſome Cities. *Tit. Liv. Polybius.*

FALLEKOPING, Lat. *Falcopia*, a City of *Sweden* in *Weſtro-Gothland*, about Five or ſix Leagues from *Scaren* to the South, and Eight from the Lake *Wener*.

FALLOPIUS, (*Gabriel*) of *Modena*, where he was Born in 1523. a famous Phyſician; a great Herbaliſt, Aſtronomer and Philoſopher, but particularly skill'd in Anatomy. It was a wonder he ſhould write ſo much, conſidering that he dy'd in the 39th. Year of his Age, in the Year 1549. We have his Works in Three Volumes in Folio, Printed at *Venice*, in 1584. and afterwards at *Francfort*, in 1600. *Thuan. Vander Linden.*

FALMOUTH, a Market and Sea-Port Town of *Powder* Hundred in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwal*, hath on the South ſide a noble Haven, as great as *Brunduſium* in *Italy*, and as ſafe, ſo that 100 Ships may ride in it out of ſight of each other, ſecur'd by two Caſtles at the Entrance, built by King *Henry* VIII. It lies very convenient for Wind-driven Ships that come into or go out of the Channel. *Charles* II. created *Charles* Lord *Barkley* Earl of *Falmouth*, who being Slain at Sea in 1665. *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke of *Northumberland*, was created Viſcount *Falmouth* by the ſame Prince in 1673. It's 220 Miles from *London*.

FALTER, Lat. *Falſtria*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; ſeated between the Iſlands of *Mona* to the Eaſt, *Lapland* to the Weſt, and *Zealand*, which lies to the North; from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Frith, call'd *Grone Sund*. *Nicoping*, the Chief City of the Iſland, is defended with a good Caſtle.

FAMAGUSTA, Lat. *Famagoſta*, an Epiſcopal City of *Cyprus*, under the Archbiſhop of *Nicoſia*, with a Convenient Harbour. It is ſuppos'd to have been heretofore call'd *Salamine*, *Thamaſſus* or *Arſinoe*. It is ſeated in the fartheſt part of the Iſland, on that ſide which looks toward *Syria*. The City of *Famagoſta* in Fourſquare, two Miles in Compaſs, and environ'd with Walls and a deep Moat; the whole Circuit of the Walls being fortify'd with a Baſtion and Thirteen Towers. The Port is ſecur'd from all Winds, the Entrance into it narrow, and yet defended by a Fort at one Point of it, and a Baſtion that advances a good way into the Sea at the other. This Town was always conſiderable for its Commerce and Port, the only one in the whole Iſland, the *Genoeſes* made themſelves Maſters of it about 1372. and kept it about 100 Years. The *Venetians* were Maſters of it until 1571. when the *Turks* laid Siege to it after they had taken *Nicoſia*, and carried it notwithſtanding the Gallant Defence of the Garriſon, which having ſpent its Ammunition and Proviſions, and having no hopes of Relief, Articled with the Turkiſh General *Muſtapha*, who put *Bragadino* to Death, enrag'd that he loſt 80000 Men in the Siege. Mr. *Lock*, who ſaw it in 1553. ſaith, it was newly Walled and ſtrongly Rampired, having Baſtions and between them Turrions. On the Haven Side they had a Caſtle. The City had but two Gates, one to the Sea, and another to the Land. The Haven was ſecured by a Chain, and the Town by a Garriſon of 800 Men, and 46 Pieces of Canon. At the Land-Gate ſtood always 50 Men, at the Sea-Gate 25; and it had two armed Gallies ever in the Haven. The Old *Famaguſta* was ruin'd by the *Engliſh*, and was once of great Circuit, and ſhews ſtill great Ruins. It ſtands from the New Town 4 Miles on an Hill, whereas the New Town is in a Valley. The Air of the New Town is very Unwholſome, by reaſon of the Marſhes near it. *Hackl.* T. 2. p. 108. *Tavernier* ſaith, The Haven is only fit for Gallies and Small Ships; the Mole the *Venetians* made being ruined. This City is ſeated on the Eaſt of the Iſland, and is the Chief of it, and to that end kept in good Repair, no Chriſtian being ſuffer'd to live in the City, but have Shops and Houſes in the Neighbouring Villages. *Tavernier. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 49.

FANARI-KIOSC, or *Pavillion of the Watch-Tower*, one of the Grand Seignior's Pleaſure-Houſes, near the Port of *Chalcedonia*, not far from the Mouth of the Streight of *Conſtantinople* in *Natolia*. It's built upon a little Cape or Promontory, at the end whereof is the Light-Tower to direct Ships in the Night-time. The *Kioſc* ſtands in the middle of one of the fineſt contrived Gardens in *Turkey*, whence is a fine Proſpect of the greateſt part of *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*, which are but a League off it. It is compos'd of ſeveral Columns ſet ſquare, with Galleries round them, cover'd with a Roof in form of a Pavillion; in the midſt of the Saloon, or rais'd Hall, is a fine Eſtrade, well furniſh'd with Cuſhions and curious Tapeſtries, encircl'd with a Balluſtrade of Marble, embelliſh'd with *Moresko*. There are alſo a great many ſmall Spouts which fill the Bagnio that environs them. This Pavillion was built by *Solyman* II. *Grelot. Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

FANE, (*Francis*) Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir *Thomas Fane* of *Badſell* in Com. *Cant.* Knight, by *Mary* his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Henry Nevill* Knight, Lord *Bergavenny* (afterwards created Baroneſs *le Deſpenſer*) being made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *James*, was in the 22d. of his Reign, advanced to the Titles of Baron *Burgheſh* and Earl of *Weſtmorland*. He had Seven Sons and Six Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Anthony Mildmay* of *Apethorpe* in Com. *Northt.* Knight. *Mildmay* his Eldeſt Son and Heir was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* the Firſt, and Married to his firſt Wife *Grace*, Daughter to Sir *William Thornhurſt* of——— in *Kent*, Knight; and by her had Iſſue one Son, call'd *Charles*, and three Daughters. He took to his ſecond Wife, *Mary* Daughter to *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, Widow of Sir *Roger Townſend* of *Raynham* in Com. *Norff.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue *Vere*, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Charles* II. and three Daughters, departing this Life in 1665. *Charles* his Son and Heir ſucceeded; who firſt married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to——— *Nodes* of *Shephall-Bury* in Com. *Hertf.* Eſq; by whom he had no Iſſue. Secondly, *Dorothy* Daughter to *Robert* now Earl of *Cardigan*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

FANNIUS, Surnamed *Strabo*, twice Conſul of *Rome*: in his firſt Conſulſhip in the Year of *Rome* 593. he Enacted a Law for moderating of Expences, allowing no more than *ten Aſſes* to be ſpent in the ordinary *Roman* Feaſts; only upon the more Solemn Feaſts call'd *Saturnalia*, or when any Publick Games were exhibited, he allow'd a *Hundred Aſſes*. A thing almoſt incredible, unleſs we conſider the Cheapneſs of thoſe times, wherein *Ten Aſſes* was the Price of a Sheep, and a Hundred the Price of an Ox. *Velleius Caſſiodorus.*

FANO, in Lat. *Fanum fortunæ*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſeated upon the Sea-ſhore, between *Senegallia* and *Peſaro*, and near the Place where formerly ſtood the Temple of *Fortune*, and where there is ſtill to be ſeen a Triumphal-Arch, 30 Cubits High, and one of the moſt Magnificent in *Italy*. Which Temple the *Romans* erected to *Fortune*, in Memory of the Famous Battel which they won in the Year of *Rome*, 547. wherein *Aſdrubal* was ſlain, with 50000 of his Men. *Leander Alberti.*

FANSHERA, a River of *Madagaſcar*, in the Tract of *Carcanoſſa*, and in the South-part of the Iſland, diſcharging it ſelf into the Ocean near the Caſtle *Delphina*, or Fort *Dauphin*.

FANTINUM, *Fantin*, a ſmall Kingdom of *Guiney*, upon the Gold Coaſt; where ſtands *Cormontine*, with ſome other Caſtles of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

FARA, or *Fair-Iſle*, one of the *Scots* Northern Iſlands, which is ſeen both from *Orkney* and *Shetland*; becauſe it ariſeth with three very high Promontories, begirt with lofty Rocks, every way inacceſſible, ſave that toward the North-Eaſt, which falls a little lower, and affords a ſafe Harbour for ſmall Ships. The Inhabitants are very Poor, becauſe liable to the Robberies of the Fiſhermen, who come thither from ſeveral Nations. *Buchan.*

FARABANT, the Capital City of *Mozendram*, now *Hyrcania*, 5 Miles from *Aſharaff* to the Weſt; Lat. 38. 17. It is the Greateſt, Beſt and Richeſt City in that Provence, water'd with a Stream 40 Paces over, and ſeated about one Mile from the *Caſpian*-Sea, which yields it plenty of Fiſh: The *Ruſs* comes croſs the *Caſpian*-Sea, to Trade in this place for Silks. *Herbert.*

FARAMUND, or *Pharamund*, Firſt King of the *Francks*, who ſettled that Monarchy about the Year 418. but never entr'd *France*. He is ſuppos'd to be the Firſt, who, by the Aſſiſtance of four Seniors, inſtituted the *Salique Law*. Some Authors doubt whether *Faramund* was his Proper Name, or only an Epithet to mark that he was the Father or Stock of the *French* Nation; becauſe his Name, in the *German* Tongue, ſignifies the Mouth of Generation. Others ſay that his Name was *Waramund*, which ſignifies a true Man. He is ſaid to have laid the Foundations of the *French* Monarchy beyond the *Rhine*, in *Friſeland*, *Weſtphalia*, and other Provinces; and died in 127, or 128, after Eight or nine Years Reign. The Anonymous Author of *Charlemaign*'s *Life*, will have him to be the Son of *Marcomar*. And Others will have him twice Marry'd; firſt to *Imbergide*, Daughter of *Baſogaſt*, one of the four ancient Legiſlators; and after her Death, to *Argole*, Daughter of the King of the *Cambrians*; but this is uncertain. *Du Cheſne*, *Mezeray*.

FAREL (*William*) of a Conſiderable Family, in the Neighbourhood of *Gap*, in *Dauphine*, where he was Born in the Year 1489. He ſtudy'd at *Paris*, and was one of the firſt *Lutheran*'s in *France*; afterwards he Travell'd into *Switzerland*, and convers'd with *Zinglius*; he was a Miniſter at *Geneva* before *Calvin*, from whence he went and Preach'd at *Neufchattel*, and ſeveral other places in the Kingdom of *France*; he was a Perſon of Learning, and his Elocution was very extraordinary for the Time he liv'd in. *Spondan. in Annal. Sleidan Comment. Calvin. in Epiſt. Thuan.* &c.

FARIA D'SOUSA *(Emmanuel)* a *Portugueſe* Knight, Born in 1590. He was much eſteem'd by the Men of Learning, in the Court of Pope *Urban* VIIIth. he dy'd in 1650. His Works are, *Diſcurſos Morales Y Politicos. Imperio de la China. Commentarios à la Luſcada de Lues, de Camones. Epitome de las Hiſtorias Portugueſas*, &c. And ſince his Death, there is Publiſh'd, The *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and the *Portugueſe America*, of the ſame Author. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

FARINACCIO *(Proſper)* an eminent Lawyer Born at *Rome* in 1554. He ſtudy'd at *Padua*, and being Maſter of his Profeſſion he return'd to *Rome*, and appear'd at the Bar there, and was always beſt pleaſed to undertake Cauſes leaſt defenſible: This Conduct gave him trouble very often, out of which notwithſtanding, he always diſ-engag'd himſelf to Advantage. However, he was a Perſon of none of the beſt Temper, nor ſtricteſt Probity, allowing himſelf many Liberties, which he proſecuted in other People: There are thirteen Volumes of his Works extant, very much valu'd by Men of his Profeſſion. I. *Tractatus de Hæreſi.* II. *De Immunitate Eccleſiæ.* III. *Deciſ. Rotæ Rom.* IV. *Repertorium de Contractibus.* V. *Repert. de Ultmis Voluntatibus.* VI. *Praxis & Theoria Criminalis.* VII. *Repert. Judicale.* VIII. *Conſilia.* IX. *Fragmenta.* X. *Deciſiones.* XI. *Variæ Quæſt.* XII. *Tract. de Teſtibus.* XIII. *Deciſ. Poſthumæ. Thomaſin in Elog. Illuſt. Viror. Janus Nicius Erythræus. Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. c.* 132.

FARINGDON, a Market-Town in *Barkſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred, 66 Miles from *London*.

FARNE, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean, 2 Miles from *Banburg Caſtle*, where S. *Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage.

FARNESE, the Family of *Farneſe*, in *Italy*, is very Ancient; as being that from whence the Dukes of *Parma*, *Placenza* and *Caſtro* have continu'd a Deſcent of 550 Years; though they owe their Principal Grandeur to *Alexander Farneſe*, Pope, under the Name of *Paul* III. Amongſt the reſt of this Name was *Peter Farneſe* V. General for the Republick of *Florence*: He took *Piſa* in 1360. and was General of the Eccleſiaſtical Forces in 1380. *Rainuccio Farneſe* III. General of *Siena*, in 1416. of *Florence*, 1424. and of the Eccleſiaſtical Forces, in 1432.

FARNESE *(Henry,)* or as others call him *Furnius*, or *du Four*, was Profeſſor of Rhetorick at *Pavia*, where he publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces; as *De Simulacro Reipublicæ*, &c. *De Antiqua Principjs Inſtitutione, Epitome Orbis Terrarum, De Imitatione Ciceronis in Conſcribendis Epiſtolis, De ſui Cognitione & de Oſtentis. Epiſtolæ*, &c. and dy'd in 1601.

FARNHAM, a Market-Town in the County of *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred; water'd by the River *Wey*, and grac'd with the Epiſcopal Seat of the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*. King *Alfred* made a great ſlaughter of the *Danes* in a Victory obtain'd over 'em here. From *London* 40 Miles.

FARO, a City of *Portugal*, in that Countrey which the Ancients call'd *Cuneus Ager*; where is now the Kingdom of *Algarva*, on that ſide next to *Silves* and *Lagos*. The Latin Authors call it *Pharus*.

FARRA *(Alexander)* in great repute for his Wit and Courage, in the Sixteenth Age. He wrote *Miracola d' Amore*; *della Divinita del Huomo*, and *del Ufficio del Capitano Generale*. *Pius* V. made him Governour of *Aſcoli*; and the Marquiſs of *Peſcara* gave him the Government of *Caſal*. *Ghilini Theat. d' Huom. Lett.* &c.

FARTACH, by ſome Authors call'd *Hadrimut*, the Capital City of a Province of the ſame Name in *Arabia Fœlix*; 40 Miles from the *Indian*-Ocean, and 300 from Cape *Guardafuy*.

FARVELUM, Cape *Farewell*, the moſt Southern Promontory of *Groenland*, toward *New France*, 100 *French* Leagues diſtant from *Frobiſher*'s-*Bay*.

FATAGAR, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Habyſſinia*, bordering upon *Balia* to the Eaſt, formerly inhabited by Chriſtians; the Præfect of which is called *Fatagar Aſgua*. *Ludolph.*

FAUCHET *(Claud)* Preſident of the Court, for the Regulation of the Mint in *France*. He was a great Antiquary, and much eſteem'd in the XVIth. Century in which he liv'd: His Works are, *Les Antiquites Gauloiſes contenant les choſes Arrivees juſques à la Venue des François*; *Les Antiquites Françoiſes contenant les choſes à la Venues en France depuis Pharamond juſques à Hugues Capet. Les Nomes & Sommaires des Oeuvres de Six Vingts & Sept. Poets François*, &c. All *Fauchet*'s Works were printed at *Paris*, in 1610. *La Croix du Main. & Du Verdier Vauprivas.*

FAUDOAS, a Town and Caſtle in *Gaſcoigny*, in the Dioceſs of *Montauban*, with the Title of a Barony; from whence the ancient Family of *Faudoas* derives its Name.

FAVII, young Boys, who according to the Inſtitution of *Romulus* and *Remus*, ran quite Naked to Celebrate the Feaſt of the God *Faunus*, having only a Skin for Modeſty's ſake before them. *Alex. ab Alex.*

FAUNUS, King of the *Aborigines*, in the Country of the *Latins*, the Grandchild of *Saturn*, ſucceeded his Father *Picus*, about the Year of the World, 2794. He is ſaid to have been the Author of ſeveral Religious Ceremonies. He liv'd a ſolitary Life, and therefore, was taken for *Pan*, the God of the Fauns and Satyrs; Reigned 44 Years, and dy'd about the Year of the World, 2838. *Dionyſ. Halicarn. Aurel. Vict. Lactantius de Falſ. Relig.*

FAVOLI, *(Hugh)* Born at *Middleburgh*, in *Zealand*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age; wrote *Hodæporicon Byzantinum*, in Three Books; *Euchiridon Theatri Orbis Terrarum. Quomodo Deus Locutus ſit cum Prophetis*, and dy'd in 1585.

FAVORINUS, of *Arles*, a Philoſopher and Orator; liv'd in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who had no Kindneſs for him. This *Favorinus*, when his Friends admir'd to ſee him ſubmit to *Adrian*, who had reprov'd him for uſing a Word which the beſt Authors made uſe of, when he knew himſelf in the right; *Oh, Friends!* (ſaid he,) *you ill adviſe me, Not to ſuffer my ſelf to think him more Learned than I, who has Thirty Legions at Command.* He is farther ſaid to have wonder'd at Three things; that being a *Gaul*, he ſpake *Greek* ſo well; that being an Eunuch, he ſhould be accus'd of Adultery; and, That being Envy'd by the Emperor, he ſhould be permitted to Live. He Taught with Reputation at *Athens*, and afterwards at *Rome*. Authors attribute ſeveral Works to him; among others, one in Greek, Entituled, *Omnigenæ Hiſtoricæ Sylvæ. Philoſtratus, Spartianus, Gellius.*

FAVOUR, a Fabulous Deity, which ſome will have Daughter of *Fortune*, others of *Beauty*, and a third ſort of *Wit*. *Apelles* painted her with Flattery walking before her, Riches, Pride, Honours and Pleaſures round her, and Envy at her heels. She had Wings to skip at the firſt Capricio; but was Blind, and conſequently uncapable of knowing her Friends; and always ſtood upon the Wheel of *Fortune*, her Mother. *Lil. Gyrald. Cartari.*

FAUR *(Peter)* one of the Learnedeſt Men of his Time, Councellour to the great Council, afterwards Maſter of the Requeſts, and firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Toulouſe*. He died as he was giving Judgment upon the Bench, in 1660. His Law Treatiſes, and other Works are ſufficiently known. *Charles Paſchal. Vie d' Pibrac. Thuan. Hiſt. Catel. Hiſt. de Lang.* &c.

FAUR *(Anthony)* Knight and Lord of *Peroges*, an Eminent Lawyer in the XVIth. Century. He had conſiderable Poſts in his Profeſſion, and was a Perſon of great Integrity and Abilities. His Works are, *Conjecturarum*, Lib. XX. *De Erroribus Pragmaticorum & Interpretum Juris Chiliades*, in IV Tombs, *&c.* He dy'd in 1624. *Guichenon Hiſt. de Breſſe*, &c.

FAUSTA, Daughter to *Maximianus Herculeus*, and Wife of *Conſtantine the Great*; who falling in Love with *Criſpus*, the Son of her Husband, by *Minervina*, was ſo incens'd at his Refuſal to gratifie her Paſſion, that ſhe accus'd him to his Father of attempting her Chaſtity. Upon which *Conſtantine* put *Criſpus* to Death, without any farther Examination: But afterwards diſcovering the Falſhood of his Wife, caus'd her to be ſtifl'd in a hot Bath. *Euagrius* and *Euſebius* are tax'd either of Diſſimulation or Partiality; the one for ſaying nothing of ſuch Matter of Fact, the other for denying it. *Ammian. Marcell.*

FAUSTINA, the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philoſopher's Wife, noted in Story for her Laſciviouſneſs and Debaucheries. Falling in Love with a Gladiator, ſhe confeſs'd it to her Husband: Who thereupon conſulting the *Chaldeans*, they adviſ'd him to put the Gladiator to Death, and order *Fauſtina* to waſh her ſelf with his Blood. Which when ſhe had done, it quench'd her inordinate Amours; but the ſame Night ſhe Conceiv'd *Commodus*, who had all the ill Qualities of a Common Fencer. *Antoninus* was ſo far from taking notice of her Debaucheries, that being counſell'd to Repudiate her, he only anſwer'd, *That then he muſt return her Dowry*, (meaning the *Empire.*) *Jul. Capitolin.*

FAUSTUS, Biſhop of *Riez* in *France* in the Vth. Century: He was a Perſon conſiderable for his Learning and Probity, and an Acquaintance of *Sidonius Apollinaris*. We have ſome part of his Works extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, viz. *Sermo ad Monachos. Epiſtolæ ad Diverſos. De Gratia Dei & Humanæ Mentis Arbitrio. Libellus de Creaturis*, &c. *Sidonius Apoll. Lib. 9. Epiſt. 3. & 9. Verſ. Euchar.* &c. *Gennadius de Script. Illuſt. cap. 85. Ado Vien.* &c.

FAYAL, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick* Sea, being one of the *Azores*, or *Tercera's*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*. 'Tis but a ſmall Iſland, but extremely Fertile, and one of the beſt of all the *Azores*. There is alſo a conſiderable Town in it, call'd St. *Cruz*. This Iſland is 18 Miles in Length, plentifully provided with all things neceſſary to the Life of Man; and above all, with Wood. It was Taken by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in 1597. and Plunder'd to the Value of 40000 Crowns. In 1589. the *Engliſh* took 5 Ships of *Spain* at this Iſland; one of which was moor'd under the Caſtle, which ſhot at them all the while. The Principal Town is of the ſame Name, lying to the N. W. of the high and mighty Mountain *Pico*. It had then 300 Houſes, fair, ſtrongly built with Lime and Stone, and double cover'd with hollow Tiles: Every Houſe had a Garden with a Ciſtern, which were then full of ripe Grapes, Tobaco, Figs, Peach-Trees, Oranges, Lemons, Quinces: and Cedar was ſo common, that their Houſes were built with it. The Town was then Taken, Rifl'd, and Ranſom'd at the Price of 2000 Ducats.

F E, or *Fo*, the Name of the Chief God of the *Chineſes*, whom they adore as Sovereign of Heaven. They repreſent him ſhining all in Light, with his Hands hid under his Robes, to ſhew that his Power does all things inviſibly: He has at his Right-hand the Famous *Confucius*, placed by the Pagans among the Gods; and at his Left-hand, *Lanza*, or *Lanca*, Chief of the Second Sect of their Religion. *Kirchi China Illuſtrata.*

FAUSTINUS: See MARCELLINUS.

FEASTINGS of the *Jews*, were more than ordinary Preparations of Meats and Drinks, for the Entertainment and Good-fellowſhip of Friends and Acquaintance. The Extraordinary and more Liberal kind of Entertainment, by way of Feaſting, was call'd *Miſhte*, from their free Drinking at ſuch times. And there was alſo a kind of Feaſting wherein they made merry together, Eating the Remainders of their Sacrifices. In theſe greater Feaſts there were Ceremonies Preparatory; which were chiefly *Salutation*, either by Words, as, *The Lord Bleſs you*, or, *Peace be upon thee*, or by asking each other of their Welfare: Or elſe by Geſtures, as proſtrating the whole Body; but moſt commonly, by an ordinary Kiſs. The ſecond Preparatory-Ceremony, was, Waſhing the Feet; which was the Office of the meaneſt Servants in the Family. The third Ceremony, was, Pouring out of Oil upon the Head: And thus Chriſt reproves the Phariſee that invited him, for not anointing his Head. After the Performance of theſe Ceremonies, the Maſter of the Houſe ſitting down with the reſt of his Gueſts, took a Cup of Wine in his Hand, and thus began his Thankſgiving, which we call Grace before Meat, *Bleſſed be thou, O Lord our God, which created'ſt the Fruit of the Vine.* After this Bleſſing of the Cup, the Maſter of the Houſe took the Bread, which he lightly cut, but not in ſunder, for the more eaſie breaking of it, and holding it in both his Hands, he bleſs'd it with theſe words, *Bleſſed be thou, O Lord our God, the King of the World, which bringeſt forth Bread out of the Earth.* Which done, the Maſter brake the Bread, and diſtributed it to every one that ſate at the Table; and then they began to feed upon the Diſhes that were provided. At the End of the Feaſt, the Maſter of the Houſe; or ſome Body for him, gave Thanks again, after this manner, *Let us bleſs him who has fed us of his own, and by whom we live:* And then all the Gueſts anſwer'd, *Bleſſed be he of whoſe Meat we have eaten, and of whoſe Goodneſs we live.* Which done, he that begun, proceeded with a *Bleſſed be He, and Bleſſed be his Name*, 1. For their preſent Food: 2. For their Deliverance out of Servitude: 3. For the Covenant of Circumciſion: 4. For the Law given by *Moſes*. Concluding with a Prayer, That God would have Mercy, 1. On his People *Iſrael:* 2. On his own City, *Jeruſalem:* 3. On *Sion*, the Tabernacle of his Glory: 4. On the Kingdom of the Houſe of *David*, his Anointed: 5. That he would ſend the Prophet *Elias:* And laſtly, That he would make them worthy of the Days of *Elias*, and of the Life of the World to come. Which done, there was a Grace-Cup went round the Table, bleſs'd after the ſame manner as at the beginning. Beſide the daily Sacrifices, the Jewiſh Sabbath was a perpetual weekly Feaſt, and obſerv'd with as much Strictneſs and Religion, as any other Feſtival. The firſt Day of every Month, (which was Lunary, with the *Jews*) was likewiſe a Holy-day, and call'd, *The New Moon:* They had five other more Solemn Feſtivals, which were celebrated every Year: As for their Poſture at Table, it is apparent, that it was the ſame with the *Romans*; that is to ſay, lying or leaning upon Beds about a Round-Table in the Time of *Ezekiel*; where he ſays, *Thou ſateſt upon a ſtately bed, with a table prepar'd before it.* And the Cuſtom of pulling off their Shooes, implies the Antiquity of the ſame Cuſtom. In reference to the *Roman* Feaſts, there are three things to be conſider'd; the Time, the Place, the Manner of their Lying: The Form of their Table, and the Parts of their Suppers. The Time of their great Entertainments, was always at Supper. The Place where they ſupp'd, was uſually call'd *Cœnaculum*, and ſometimes *Triclinium* and *Biclinium*, from κλινὴ, a Bed; of which there were ſometimes three, ſometimes two about the Table, where the Gueſts lay. The Table for Perſons of Rank, was made of choice Timber, and ſometimes in-laid with Wood of ſeveral Colours, ſometimes with Silver, and ſtood upon one whole entire Foot of Ivory in the Form of a Leopard, or great Lyon, *&c.* This Table was ſometimes quite Round, or Oval, ſometimes like a Half-Moon, with a Hollow cut into it, for the more eaſie Attendance of the Waiters. And now the Beds being ready furniſh'd, the Gueſts lay down in the following manner. Each Bed contain'd three Perſons, ſometimes four; ſeldom or never more, unleſs at their great and more ſolemn Feaſts. If only one lay upon the Bed, then he reſted the Upper-part of his Body upon his left Elbow, the Lower-part lying at length upon the Bed; but if many, then the uppermoſt lay at the Bed's-head, laying his Feet behind the ſeconds's Back; the ſecond reſted his Head in the other's Boſom, having a Cuſhion put between, laying his Feet behind the third's Back; and ſo the third and fourth. Before they lay down, they uſually put off their Shooes, for fear of fouling the Bed on which they lay. They were alſo wont to bind their Heads with Fillets and Hair-laces; others us'd Garlands of Ivy, Myrtle and Roſes, the Coolneſs of which comforted their Brain. The Supper was uſually divided into three Courſes; in the firſt of which were ſerved up Mulberries, Lettice, Sauſages, but always Eggs; in the laſt, Nuts, Figs, Grapes, but always Apples. The middle Courſe was the main Supper, and the firſt Meſs was call'd the *Proeme*, the laſt the *Epilogue*. They concluded their Feaſts by drinking a Health to the *Genius*, or Tutelar God of every Perſon, who preſided at their Mirth and Jollity. *Moreri* adds, That there were ſcarce above three Beds to a Table, to leave a part free for the Waiters to ſerve and take away. That the Gueſts having bathed themſelves, put on their Feaſt-Robes, call'd *Syntheſes:* That when there were but two in a Bed, the Upper-end was thought the Nobler place; when Three, the Middle; and when Four, the Second place; next to that, the Upper-end. This Poſture being undecent for the Women, ſome are of Opinion, That they ſate upon the Beds at the Men's Feet: Though others will have it, That they lay all along with their Heads in their Husband's Boſoms. Their Feaſting *Saloms* were hung with rich Tapeſtries, and adorn'd with ſeveral Side-boards furniſh'd, or the Spoils the Family got of their Enemies. In the beginning of the Commonwealth, they had Flutes and Organs, call'd *Hydrauliques*; becauſe mov'd by the fall of Water. And in After-time, they introduc'd Concerts of Muſick, Jeſters, Dancers, *&c.* to divert their Gueſts. They that were invited, did ſometimes bring a Friend with 'em, who was call'd their *Shadow:* But ſuch as preſum'd to come, being neither deſir'd by the Maſter of the Feaſt, nor by any of the Gueſts, were call'd *Flyes*, becauſe theſe Vermin are troubleſome, and always ſwarm about Meat. As to the Number, they ſhould at leaſt equal the *Graces*, but not exceed the *Muſes:* But *Eraſmus* ſays there may be a Tenth Perſon, to repreſent *Apollo*. *Macrobius* joyns the *Graces* to the *Muſes*, and will have Twelve. *Caſaubon* obſerves, That *Auguſtus* made a Feaſt conſiſting of Twelve, to repreſent *Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Mars, Apollo, Mercury, Juno, Veſta, Ceres, Venus, Diana* and *Minerva*. The Clerk of the Kitchin gave the Maſter of the Feaſt a Bill of the Fare and Services, that every one might reſerve his Stomach for what he lik'd beſt. The Meat being brought to the Table, the Carvers cut it into as many Parts as there were People at the Table, and theſe caſt Lots for the Liberty of chuſing firſt. *Roſin. Dempſter.* The Feaſts of the *Greeks*, eſpecially of the *Athenians*, who were the Politer ſort of the *Græcians*, were carry'd on much after the ſame Faſhion with the *Romans*; only when they had a mind to be merry, all the Gueſts caſt Lots who ſhould be King of the Feaſts; and he to whoſe Lot it fell, was to have the ſole Command of all, as to the Drinking and Ceremonies, without any Reſtraint. And ſometimes they prov'd too Tyrannical; as he did of whom *Laertius* ſays, That he Commanded a Gueſt either to take the Drink in his Mouth, or have it flung in his Face. And as for thoſe that deſire to ſee a Bill of Fare of their uſual Diſhes at the Feaſts of thoſe Times, both of Fiſh and Fleſh, they may have enough in *Athenæus*. See FESTIVALS.

FEATLEY, (*Daniel*) a Gentleman of an Ancient Family in *Lancaſhire*, was admitted in *Corpus Chriſti Coll.* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Fellow there; in this Univerſity, he perform'd his Exerciſes for Batchelour, Maſter and Doctour in Divinity, to great Satisfaction: Soon after his going into Holy Orders, he travell'd, as a Divine, with Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, ſent Ambaſſadour to *France* by King *James* the Iſt. At *Paris* he had frequent Conferences about Religion with the *Sorboniſts*, who gave him the Character of a ſmart and judicious Diſputant. Sometime after his Return to *England*, he was made Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Abbot*, who procur'd him the Living of *Acton*, near *London*; upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, the Parliament Rebels, who quarter'd at his Houſe, burn'd his Barns, and prophan'd the Church in a horrible Manner, and afterwards, came with a Deſign to murther him in *Lambeth*-Church, in time of Divine *Service*; but the Doctour, having Notice of their Barbarity, kept out of the way. He ſtill continued Loyal, but gave himſelf the Latitude of aſſiſting at the *Aſſembly* of *Divines*, where he diſputed againſt the *Covenant* and *Presbytery*, in behalf of *Epiſcopacy*. He was afterwards outed of his Livings, and Impriſon'd by the *Committee*. He was a Learned, Pious, Generous, and Charitable Perſon, Died in the 65th Year of his Age; and wrote, *Roma Ruens*, againſt the Church of *Rome*. And the *Dippers Dipp'd*, againſt the *Anabaptiſts*, &c. See his Life by *John Featley* his Nephew.

FEBOURG, (*John*) Secretary of State to the King of *Denmark*, in 1524. being pufft up with this Honour, he had the Impudence to ſlight and abuſe the Nobility, and contrive the Ruine of *Torbern*, Governour of the Fortreſs of *Copenhagen*, and greateſt Man in the Kingdom. Knowing his Prince to be a weak, jealous Man, he perſuaded him that *Torbern* had receiv'd many Favours of *Columbina*, the King's Miſtreſs. The Governour having Notice of this, reveng'd himſelf by a Trick of the ſame Nature, in acquainting His Majeſty, by the Spies ſet to obſerve who frequented *Columbina*, That the Secretary came often to ſee her, and was made welcome. The King, diſſembling his Diſpleaſure, ſent the Secretary to deliver the Governour a Letter which contain'd poſitive Orders to put the Bearer to Death, if found Guilty of that Charge. Which he executed, and hung the Body in Gibbets near the Town. It happen'd ſoon after, that a Sentinel plac'd upon the Rampart over-againſt the Gibbet, obſerv'd a Light, in the Night-time, upon *Febourg*'s Head; and ignorant of the Natural Cauſe of it, publiſh'd it for a Miracle: So that it coming to the King's Ear, he came to ſee it himſelf; for the Flame, nouriſh'd by the unctuous Subſtance of the Head, continu'd a conſiderable time: And perſuading the Nobility, that this Prodigy was a manifeſt Sign of *Febourg*'s Innocence, who, he ſaid, he was ſure, was unjuſtly Condemn'd by the Governour, he order'd the Body to be cut down, and Buried with great Magnificence in the Porch of the Cathedral of *Copenhagen*. This the King inſiſted the more upon, to appeaſe the Nobility, who were upon the point of breaking into open Rebellion upon his putting *Torbern* to Death, which now they look'd upon as a Judgment, for his Injuſtice to the innocent *Febourg*. *Varil. Hiſt. de Revolutions en Matiere de Religion.*

FEBRUA, a Goddeſs worſhipp'd by the *Romans*, in the Month of *February*, in which they offer'd Sacrifices to her, for the *Souls* or *Manes* of the Dead. *Macrobius*, lib. 1. *Saturn. Ovid.* lib. 2. *Faſt.*

FECIALES, Officers at Arms, or Heralds among the *Romans*; to denounce War, or proclaim Peace; were at firſt Ordain'd by *Numa Pompilius*. The chief part of their Office, was, to diſſuade the *Romans* from Diſturbing any Confederate Nation, by an unjuſt War. Or if any Confederate Nation offer'd Injury to the *Romans*, then theſe *Feciales* were ſent as Embaſſadours to 'em, to perſuade and admoniſh 'em to yield the *Romans* their Right: Which if they refus'd to do in thirty Days, then did the *Feciales* denounce War againſt 'em in the preſence of three Lads of fourteen Years of Age, by caſting a Spear, either cheek'd with Iron, or elſe beſmear'd with Blood, within the Limits of their Territories. *Livy.*

FEILDING, Though none of this Family did arrive to the Degree of Peer of this Realm, until King *Henry* VIII. his Reign; yet were they Perſons of great Note and Eminency for many Ages before, and Paternally deſcended from the Earls of *Habsburgh*, in *Germany*. *William Feilding*, Eſq; was Knighted by King *Henry* VIII. and advanc'd to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Feilding* of *Newham-Padox*, as alſo to that of Viſcount *Fielding*: And in the 14th. *Jac.* created Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Denbigh*. By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *George Villers*, of *Brokesby*, in *Com. Leic.* Knight, Siſter to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, he left Iſſue 2 Sons; *Baſil*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; and *George*, created Lord *Feilding* of the *Caghe* in *Ireland*, as alſo Viſcount *Callan*, and Earl of *Deſmond*, in Reverſion after the Death of Sir *Richard Preſton*, Knight, then Earl of *Deſmond*, by Letters Patents bearing Date 20 *Jac.* Earl *William* having fought ſtoutly in ſeveral Battels, under King *Charles* I. was at laſt Mortally Wounded near *Bermingham*, in *Com. Warw.* *Anno* 1643. *Baſil*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeding him, who by reaſon of his Deſcent from *Agnes*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de St. Liz*, otherwiſe call'd *Seyton*, a Branch of the moſt Noble Family of *St. Liz*, ſometime Earls of *Northampton* and *Huntington*, was, through the ſpecial Favour of King *Charles* II. created Lord *St. Liz*. He marry'd four Wives, 1ſt. *Anne*, Daughter to *Richard* Earl of *Portland*: 2d. *Barbara*, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *John Lamb*, Knight: 3d. *Elizabeth*, the Eldeſt of the three Daughters, and Co-Heirs to *Edward* late Earl of *Bath*: And 4th. *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Francis Lane*, of *Glendon*, in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſquire. *Dudg. Baron.*

FEKHR-ED-DIN, *Emir*, or Prince of the *Druſians* that inhabit *Mount Libanus*, was of the Houſe of *Maan*. He was a Lover of the Liberal Sciences, Painting, Poetry and Muſick: He underſtood Aſtrology, and ſeveral Secrets in Chymiſtry. The Extent of his Command reach'd from *Mount Carmel* to *Tripoly*, in *Syria* and *Damaſcus*: and under pretence of Oppoſing the *Arabians*, he made War upon the *Turks*. The Grand Signior thereupon ſent 60 Galleys to apprehend him. Upon which *Fekhr-ed-din* left the Care of his Affairs to *Ali*, his Son, and went to *Malta*, then to *Naples*, *Livorn* and *Florence*; from whence the Grand Duke ſent him to *Rome*, to viſit *Paul* V. After which, returning Home, and re-aſſuming the Government, he made War upon his Neighbours; who Complaining to the Port, he was adviſed to go to *Conſtantinople*, and juſtifie himſelf: But that not ſatisfying, he had his Head cut off in the Year 1633. and 70th. of his Age. *Moreri.*

FELDKIRK, Lat. *Feldkirkia*, a City of *Germany*, in the County of *Tirol*, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with the Title of an Earldom. It is ſeated upon the Borders of *Switzerland*, toward *Appenzel*; ſmall, but well-peopl'd.

FELICIS LACUS, or *Lacus Fælix*, a Village in the *Upper-Auſtria*, upon the *Danube*, 5 German Leagues from *Lintz* Eaſtward, in the way to *Vienna*; by ſome call'd *Locus Fælix*, and perhaps better. It is now call'd *Walſee*. *Baudrand.*

FELICISSIMUS, a Schiſmatical Deacon of *Carthage*, in the IIId. Century; a great Enemy of St. *Cyprian*, whoſe Election he oppos'd: and during the Perſecution, and that Prelate's Abſence, he, and five other Prieſts of his Faction, joyn'd with the Pagan Magiſtrates to torment the Faithful. Some time after he did his utmoſt to ſow Diſſention between St. *Cyprian* and the Confeſſours, by perſuading the Latter to admit the *Libellatici* and *Lapſi* to Communion before they had gone through a proper Courſe of Penance: See *Pearſon*'s *Annales Cyprianici*; but not being able to compaſs it, he broke into an open Schiſm; and aſſembling all thoſe of his Party on a Mountain without the City, Excommunicated all others that did not adhere to them. This occaſion'd the Schiſm of the *Novatians* and *Donatiſts*. About the ſame time, *Privatus* being refus'd a Place in a Synod held in *Africa*, Caball'd with five other fallen Biſhops, put *Fortunatus* in St. *Cyprian*'s Place, and deputed *Feliciſſimus* to *Cornelius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, to obtain his Communion; but was refus'd. He held, That Sinners ſhould be receiv'd into Communion, without any Repentance. *Baron.* A.C. 254.

FELICITAS, a *Roman* Goddeſs, to whom *Lucullus* built a Temple; ſhe's repreſented in the Figure of a Woman of Quality, ſitting upon a Throne, with a *Caduceus*, or a Mercury's Wand, in one Hand; and a *Cornucopia*, in the other. *Dion.* lib. 44. *Ripa Iconol.* &c.

FELIN, or *Velin*, Lat. *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Eſthonia*. It has a ſtrong Fort belonging to it, whither *William* of *Furſtenburgh*, Grand Maſter of the Teutonick-Order, retiring in his Old Age, was deliver'd up by his own People to the *Muſcovites*. It belongs to the King of *Sweden*, and lies 14 Leagues from *Revel* to the South, and 15 from *Pernaw*.

FELINUS SANDEUS, or *Sanderus*, a Lawyer of *Ferrara*, afterwards Auditor of the *Ruota*, under *Alexander* VI. He liv'd about the Beginning of the XVIth. Age, and dedicated to the ſame Pope an Abridgment of the Hiſtory of *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*; which is indeed a Collection out of *Otho Friſingenſis*, *Pius* II. *Blondus*, *Poggius* of *Florence*, *Platina*, &c. ſet forth by *Marquardus Freherus*. *Voſſius*, *Simler*, &c.

FELIX I. a Roman by Birth, ſucceeded *Dionyſius* in the Papal Chair, about the Year 271. He ordain'd, That Maſs ſhould only be ſaid in Conſecrated Places, and by Perſons initiated into Holy Orders. During his Pontificate, one *Manes*, a *Perſian*, had the Impudence to profeſs himſelf to be the Chriſt; and to gain the greater Credit to his Impoſture, he aſſociated to himſelf Twelve Diſciples. And at the ſame time, *Saturninus*, relying upon the Aſſiſtance of his Army, enterpriz'd the Building of a New *Antioch*; but when it appear'd that he deſign'd to Invade the Empire too, he was ſlain at *Apamea*. *Felix* ſate Four Years, Three Months, and Fifteen Days, and was Crown'd with Martyrdom in the Reign of *Aurelian*; we have nothing of his remaining but a little Fragment of an Epiſtle written to *Maximus* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, againſt the Hereſie of *Sabellius* and *Paulus Samoſatenus*. It is Extant among the Acts of the Council of *Chalcedon* where it was read, as it was likewiſe in that of *Epheſus*. *Platina.*

FELIX II. ſet up in the room of *Liberius*, about the Year 356. by the *Arians*, pronounc'd the Emperor *Conſtantius* a Heretick, and was Baptiz'd a ſecond time by *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*; for which *Liberius* being afterwards reſtor'd by *Conſtantius*, *Felix* was taken by his Adverſaries, and put to death, after he had ſate 1 Year, 4 Months, and 2 Days. Whil'ſt the Contention between *Liberius* and *Felix* laſted, the *Arian* Hereſie branch'd it ſelf into two Factions; *Eunomius* affirming, That in all things the Son was Unequal to the Father, and that the Holy Spirit had no Community of Eſſence with the Father or the Son. On the other ſide, *Macedonius*, whom the Orthodox had made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, before he became Erroneous in his Opinions, was renounc'd by the *Arians* for holding the Son to be Equal to the Father, though he utter'd the ſame Blaſphemies againſt the Holy Spirit that themſelves did. *Platina.*

FELIX III. ſucceeded *Simplicius* I. in the Year 483. Condemn'd *Peter Mongus* and *Acacius*, in a Council call'd by his Pontifical Authority; and Ordain'd, That Churches ſhould only be Conſecrated by Biſhops. *Platina* adds, That three Years after, the Emperor *Zeno* teſtifying that they were Penitent, *Felix* ſent two Biſhops, *Meſſinus* and *Vitalis*, with Power, to Enquire into the Truth of their Repentance, and Abſolve 'em. Theſe Legates arriving at the City *Heraclea*, were ſoon corrupted with Bribes, and neglected to act according to their Commiſſion. Whereupon *Felix* having firſt call'd a

Council upon that Occaſion, Excommunicates them too, as *Simoniacks*, and Betrayers of the Truſt repos'd in 'em; though *Meſſinus*, who confeſs'd his Fault, and begg'd Time to evince the Sincerity of his Repentance, had it accordingly granted him. He dy'd in the Year 492. after he had ſate 8 Years, 11 Months, and 17 Days. *Platina.*

FELIX IV. by Birth a *Samnite*, ſucceeded *John* I. Excommunicated the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for Revolting from the Faith; ordain'd Extreme Unction; ſate 4 Years, 2 Months, and 13 Days, and dy'd in the Year 530. *Platina, Du Cheſne.*

FELIX V. Anti-Pope. See *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy.*

FELIX, Biſhop of *Urghel*, in *Catalonia*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Elipandus* reviv'd the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*, about the End of the eighth Century. They affirm'd that our *Saviour*, as Man, was no more than the Son of God by Adoption; however, all their Opinions were not of a Piece, for they likewiſe maintain'd, that the Religious Uſe of Images ought to be taken away; this *Felix* was condemn'd in a Synod at *Ratisbon*, in 792. but relapſing into his Heterodoxies, he was cenſur'd again, in the Council of *Franckford*, in 794. as to his belief concerning the Filiation of our Saviour: But as to what he maintain'd in relation to Images, the Council concurr'd with him, and condemn'd the Innovations of the Second Council of *Nice. Sigebert*, A. C. 793. *Baron.* A. C. 792. *&c. Concil. Francfort.* &c.

FELIX, Proconſul and Governour of *Judæa* in the firſt Age: He was the Brother of *Pallas*, *Claudius Cæſar*'s *Libertus*, or Enfranchis'd Slave; and marry'd *Druſilla*, the Grand-daughter of *Marc. Anton.* who dying, he marry'd the Daughter of King *Agrippa*, whoſe Name was alſo *Druſilla*, and of whom mention is made in *Acts* 24. *Tacit. Hiſt.* His Male-adminiſtration in *Judæa*, made *Nero* turn him out, and put *Porcius Feſtus* in his Place.

FELL, (Dr. *John*) Son of Dr. *Samuel Fell*, ſometime Dean of Chriſt's Church, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Wylde* of *Worceſter*, Eſq; was born at *Sunningwell*, near to *Abendon* in *Barks*. He was admitted in Chriſt Church, where he took the Degree of Maſter, in 1643. about which time, he carried Arms for his Majeſty in the Garriſon of *Oxford*, and was afterwards made an Enſign. Being in Orders, in 1648. he was deprived of his Preferment by the Parliamentarian Viſitors. During the *ſeveral Uſurpations*, he continu'd in *Oxford*, and had a private Congregation of Royaliſts, to whom he adminiſter'd the Sacraments, and perform'd all the Offices of Religion according to the Rubrical Directions of the Church of *England*. Upon the King's Reſtoration, he was firſt inſtall'd Canon, and ſoon afterwards Dean of *Chriſt Church*, being then Dr. in Divinity, and one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary. In the Year 1675, he was Elected Biſhop of *Oxford*, and died in 1686. He was an Excellent Governour and Encourager of Learning, and a great Promoter of the Buildings and Privileges of the Univerſity, particularly the *Preſs* in *Oxford* was, by his Care and Intereſt improv'd to a great Degree of Beauty and Uſefulneſs: To go on with his Character, he was a pious and publick ſpirited Perſon, had a great deal of Courage to puſh on a generous Undertaking, and was very Charitable to the Poor: And, as for his Learning, he was a Celebrated Divine, a great Maſter in Greek and Latin, and an Excellent Philologer. His Works are, The Life of Dr. *Hammond.* The Life of Dr. *Alleſtry*, prefixt to his Sermons. *Reſponſio ad Epiſtolam Thomæ Hobbs Malmsburienſis*: Several Sermons. He alſo review'd and wrote Notes upon St. *Cyprian*'s Works: Printed at *Oxford*. He publiſh'd likewiſe ſeveral Books of the Authour of the Duty of Man, not to mention many others. *Athen. Oxon.*

FELTRIA, *Feltri* an Epiſcopal City of *La Marca Trevigiana*, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, belonging to the Republick of *Venice*, ſeated at the foot of the Mountains upon a ſmall River.

FEMEREN, Lat. *Femera* and *Femeria*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, upon the Sea-Coaſt of *Holſatia* and *Wagria*.

FERALIA, Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* on the 21ſt. of *January*, in Honour of their Houſhold Gods. They offer'd no Sacrifice to their Celeſtial Gods on that Day, neither did they celebrate Nuptials on it. The Ceremonies conſiſted in throwing ſmall Preſents into a Fire, which was kindl'd with Garlands and Noſegays, and laying Meat on the Tomb of the Dead, where they alſo ſacrificed Victims. Theſe Feaſts were inſtituted by *Numa. Macrob. Saturn. Ovid.*

FERDINAND I. The younger Brother of *Charles* V. He married *Ann* Daughter of *Ladiſlaus* VI. King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and Siſter of *Lewis* the *Young*, who being killed in the fatal Battel of *Mohats* in 1526. he ſucceeded him, and was received by the States of both Kingdoms; the Electors alſo having received *Charles* the Vth's Reſignation, confirm'd the Empire on *Ferdinand*, then 55 Years of Age, and Swore Allegiance to him. Pope *Paul* IV. refuſed to ratifie the Election; but Pope *Pius* IV. after *Paul*'s Death confirmed it. He preſided at a Diet at *Worms* in 1545. and at another at *Augsbourg* in 1547. He endeavour'd what he could to keep Peace in the Empire, concluded a Truce of 8 Years with the *Turks*, compoſed the Differences between the Crowns, *Swedeland* and *Denmark*. King *Philip*, his Nephew, made ſuit to him for the Title of *King of the Romans*, but without Succeſs. He was declar'd King of *Hungary* in the Year 1527. and the ſame Year Crown'd King of *Bohemia* at *Prague*, and acknowledged King of the *Romans* in 1530. He began his Imperial Reign in 1558 and held it almoſt Seven Years, dying at *Vienna* in the Year 1564. A learned Prince, and a great Favourer of learned Men, Affable, Temperate, and a Lover of Peace. However he ſeverely puniſhed the *Bohemians*, for entring into a League with *John Frederick* of *Saxony* againſt *Charles* V. and caus'd the Conſul of *Prague*'s Head to be ſtruck off.

FERDINAND II. Son of *Charles* Archduke of *Gratz* in *Stiria*, by *Mary* of *Bavaria*, and Grandſon of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. He was Born in 1578. and in 1619. ſucceeded his Couſin *Matthias*, who had made him King of *Bohemia* in 1617. and King of *Hungary* in 1618. In the Beginning of his Reign he gave the Command of his Arms againſt the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*, to the Counts of *Dampierre* and *Bucquoy*. Which laſt, with the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, defeated *Frederick* Elector Palatin (whom the revolted *Bohemians* had choſen King) in the famous Battel fought at *Prague* in 1619. and gave the Electorate to *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*. He alſo defeated *Chriſtern* IV. King of *Denmark*, in 1625. But the Proteſtants of the Empire, jealous of his Deſigns, took Arms for their own defence; and Leaguing themſelves with *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, and with *Guſtavus Adolphus*, this laſt entering *Germany*, defeated *Tilli*, *Ferdinand*'s Lieutenant-General in the famous Battel of *Leipſick* in 1630. and in leſs than two Years and a half, ſubdued two thirds of the Country between the *Viſtula*, *Danube*, and the *Rhine*. *Wallenſtein* having retaken *Prague*, engag'd him near *Lutzen*; where, tho' the *Swedes* got the Victory, they loſt their King. Yet the *Swediſh* Generals continued their Conqueſts, and maintain'd the Glory of their Arms by the defeat of the Imperialiſts at *Hamelen*, *Viſtock*, and other places; but a ſtop was put to their Victories by the Defeat given 'em at *Nortlingen*, by *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, the Emperor's Son, in 1634. Whereupon a Peace was Concluded at *Prague*. The Year after, the Emperor died of an Apoplexy in 1637. *Thuanus, Sleidan.*

FERDINAND III. call'd *Erneſt*, was Born in 1608. Declared King of the *Romans* in 1625. and of *Bohemia* in 27. won the Battel of *Nortlingen* in 1634. and Succeeded his Father in 37. About which time, *Gales* one of his Generals, got ſome Advantages over the *Swedes*. But this good Fortune did not continue long; for *Bernard* of *Saxony*, Duke of *Weimar*, aſſiſted by the *French*, defeated his Army under the Command of *John de Worth* near *Rhinsfeldt* in 1638. and made himſelf Maſter of *Briſſac*, the Cittadel of *Alſace*. *Banier* the *Swediſh* General, routed General *Salis* in 1639. near *Kemnitz* in *Miſnia*, over-run *Saxony* and *Bohemia*, and to inſult over the Emperor, laid Siege to *Ratisbone*, where he held a Diet. Some time after, Mareſchal *Guebriant* took *Lamboy*, and moſt of his Men Priſoners, at the Battle of *Kampen* in the Dioceſe of *Cullen*. In 1644. *Torſtenſon*, *Banier*'s Succeſſor, defeated *Leopold-William* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* and *Octavio Picolomini*, and penetrated into the Hereditary Countries. The ſame Year *Lewis* of *Anguien* forced the *Bavarians* in their Retrenchments near *Fribourg*, and carried *Philipsbourg* in ten Days Siege. In 1645. he re-eſtabliſh'd the Elector of *Treves* routed the *Bavarians* at *Nortlingen*, kill'd General *Mercy*, and miſs'd *John de Worth* but narrowly. Mareſchal *Turenne* and *Wrangel* routed *Melander* in 1648. But the Emperor got the better at the Battels of *Tutlingen* in *Suabia* and *Mariendal* in *Franconia*, and the *Swedes* being forced to ſend part of their Forces againſt the *Danes*, he had a fair opportunity to continue the War with more Advantage: but the Empire being drain'd of Men and Money, he concluded the Peace of *Munſter* in 1648. and liv'd peaceably the reſt of his life. He died at *Vienna*, in 1657. Aged 49. *Puffendorf.*

FERDINAND I. of that Name, Surnam'd *the Great*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; was the ſecond Son of *Sancho* King of *Navarre*, came to the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in Right of his Mother *Nugna* of *Caſtile*; and to that of *Leon*, by the Conqueſt of his Couſin *Veremund*, whoſe Siſter he Married. He took *Conimbria*, *Viſco*, and great part of *Portugal* from the *Moors*. And being unjuſtly provoked by his own Brother *Garcias* the IVth. King of *Navarre*, for detaining from him ſeveral of his Towns and deſigning miſchief againſt his Perſon, he overthrew and ſlew him in Battel. He died in the Year 1065. after he had reign'd Forty Years. *Mariana, Turquet,* &c.

FERDINAND II. was the Eldeſt Son of *Alphonſo* VIII. and had for his ſhare, the Kingdoms of *Leon* and *Gallicia*. He had Wars with *Alphonſo Henriquez*, King of *Portugal*, for the Frontier Town of *Badajoz*; where, in the firſt Battle, he took *Sancho* Prince of *Portugal*, Priſoner; and in the next, the King of *Portugal* himſelf. However he uſed his Victories with great Moderation, and died in 1188. or thereabouts. *Mariana, Turquet.*

FERDINAND III. Re-united the Kingdoms of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, carried his Arms againſt the *Moors*, took *Cordova* in

1236.

1236. the Kingdoms of *Murcia* and *Sevill* in 1248. and was deſigning the Conqueſt of *Morocco*, but died in 1252. after he had reign'd 35 Years in *Caſtile*, and 22 in *Leon*. He tranſlated the Univerſity of *Valencia* to *Salamanca*, and for his Piety was Canoniz'd in 1671. *Roderic.*

FERDINAND IV. the Son of *Sancho* III. Surnam'd *the Valiant*: was at the beginning of his Reign diſturb'd with Inteſtin Broils; but they being Calm'd to his Advantage, he made War upon the King of *Grenada*, and defeated his Army coming to the Relief of the City of *Almeria*. Sometime after, at the ſame time that his brother was laying Siege to a certain Town, he was found dead in his Bed in the Year 1312. in the Five and twentieth Year of his Age. *Mariana*, l. 15. *Roderic.* p. 4. *Mariana* lib. 12.

FERDINAND V. Surnam'd *the Catholick*, was the Son of *John* II. King of *Arragon*. He married *Iſabella* of *Caſtile*, Siſter of *Hen.* IV. Surnam'd *the Impotent*; and by that means joyn'd *Arragon* to *Caſtile*. He won a great Battel at *Toro*, from *Alphonſo* V. King of *Portugal*. Afterwards carrying his Arms againſt the *Moors*, he conquer'd the Kingdom of *Grenada* in 8 Years, and expell'd the *Moors* out of *Spain* in 1492. Afterwards he conquer'd *Pignon de Velez*, and *Oran* in *Africa*, the Kingdom of *Naples*, and that of *Navarre*, and died about the beginning of the Year 1516. of a Dropſie, caus'd by a Potion which his ſecond Wife had given him, to make him capable of getting Children. Much about the time that he Baniſh'd the *Moors out* of *Spain*, *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcover'd *America*. The *French* diſputing his Title to the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, it was propos'd to divide 'em between the two Crowns, which the *Spaniards* aſſented to; but ſtarting a diſpute about the Limits, they drove the *French* quite out, and ſoon after poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, with the Aſſiſtance of King *Henry* VIII. of *England*: whom they engaged in a War with *France*, by promiſing to aſſiſt him with their Forces to recover *Guyenne*. *Mariana*.

FERDINAND Infant of *Caſtile*, Surnam'd *the Juſt*, King of *Arragon* and *Sicily*; was the Son of *John* I. King of *Caſtile*. He was choſen King of *Sicily* in 1412. and Crown'd the 3d. of *Septemb.* and govern'd both his Kingdoms with great Prudence; but after he had reign'd Four Years, died of the Stone in 1416. *Mariana*, *Surita*, &c.

FERDINAND I. King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, was the Natural Son of *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, legitimated by *Eugenius* IV. and began his Reign in 1458. He loſt his Kingdoms twice, and twice recover'd 'em by the Pope's Aſſiſtance; *Pius* II. obliging *Scanderbeg* to paſs into *Italy*, and defend him againſt *John* of *Calabria*. But his Ingratitude to the Popes, cauſed *Innocent* the VIIIth. to Excommunicate him. Upon the News of *Charles* VIIIth's intended Invaſion of *Naples*, he offer'd the King of *France* to become his Tributary; which offers being rejected, he died of an Apoplexy in 1494. in the 71ſt. Year of his Age; after he had reign'd near 36 Years. *Guicciardin*, *Mariana*, *Mezeray*.

FERDINAND II. Succeeded *Alphonſus* in 1494. and upon the Approach of *Charles* VIII. fled into the Iſland of *Iſchia*; but the *French* being retir'd, by the Aſſiſtance of the Princes of *Italy*, he recovered the Greateſt part of his Kingdom, which he enjoyed however but a very ſmall time, for he died in 1496.

FERDINAND, King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father *Peter* in 1367. At the beginning of his Reign he had Wars with *Hen.* II. Surnam'd *the Baſtard* King of *Caſtile*, who made terrible Havock in *Portugal*, which was concluded by the Mediation of the Pope. Afterwards the War began again much more to his Advantage, under the Reign of *John* I. the Son of *Henry*; but was concluded upon the giving his only Daughter *Beatrice* to *John*. *Mariana* obſerves, that *Alphonſus* having taken *Eleonor de Menenez*, or *Tellez*, by force from her Husband *Laurence d' Aucugna*, he retir'd into *Gallicia*, where he wore Silver Horns upon his Cap, as a Teſtimony of his own diſhonour, and the Intemperance of his Prince. *Ferdinand* died in the Year 1383. in the 40th. Year of his Age, after he had reign'd 17 Years. *Mariana*, *Garebay*, *Duard*.

FERDINAND, of *Portugal*, Duke of *Viſco*, Grand Maſter of the Orders of *Chriſt* and St. *James*, was the ſecond Son of *Edward* King of *Portugal*. He accompanied his Brother *Alphonſus* V. into *Africa*, in the Year 1471. took the City of *Anaſe* from the *Moors*, and died at *Catobriga* in 1470.

FERDINAND I. Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* of the Houſe of *Medicis*, the Son of *Coſmo* I. quitted the Cardinals Cap at 52 Years of Age to ſucceed his Brother *Francis*. He was devoted to the *Spaniards*, to whom he deliver'd that *Don Sebaſtian*, who called himſelf King of *Portugal* and died in 1609. He left a Son call'd *Coſmus* II.

FERDINAND II. Succeeded his Father *Coſmo* II. in 1621. and died in 1670.

FERDINAND of *Arragon*, Biſhop of *Saragoſſa*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Arragon*, and another of the Prelates of that Kingdom, with an account of the moſt Illuſtrious Families of *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalogna*, and *Biſcay*, and died in 1575.

FERDINAND *Lopez de Caſtaneda*, a *Portugueſe*, lived about the Year 1540, and wrote a Hiſtory of the *Diſcovery, and Conqueſt of* India *by the* Portugueſes, Tranſlated into *French* by *Nicholas Grouchi*, and Printed at *Paris* by *Vaſcoſan*, in 1553. and afterwards at *Antwerp* by *Stealſius* in 1554.

FERDINAND of *Cordova*, mentioned by ſeveral Authors, as a Prodigy of Learning. He underſtood *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick* and *Chaldaick*: was deeply skill'd in the Canon and Civil Law, in the Mathematicks, Phyſick and Divinity: Moreover, which was look'd upon as a thing incredible, he had, as is given out, not only all the Bible by heart, but the Works of *Nicholas Lira*, St. *Thomas*, *Bonaventure*, *Alexander d' Ales*, *Scotus*, *Ariſtotle*, *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Avicen*, and others that wrote of the Law, all which he would quote without Book upon occaſion: Beſides all this, he was a Soldier and uſed a two-handed Sword, Sung and Danced to Admiration, and Painted as well as the beſt Artiſt in *Paris*. It's ſaid, he foretold the Death of *Charles the Raſh*, Duke of *Burgundy*, that was killed before *Nancy* in 1477. it's not known how he himſelf died. A Treatiſe Entitled, *De Omni Scibile*, is ſaid to be his. *Godefroy*'s Obſervations upon the Hiſt. of *Charles* VI. *Bzovius*, A. C. 1501. *Hottinger*, *Nicolas Antonio*, *ad An.* 1445.

FERDINAND, (*John*) a Jeſuit of *Toledo*; he was well vers'd in the Languages, and in the Learning of the *Scriptures*, and wrote an Excellent Book, call'd, *Divinarum Scripturarum juxta SS. Patrum Sententias locupletiſſimus Theſaurus*; It contains an Explanation of the difficult Paſſages, in Holy Scripture, Alphabetically diſpos'd. He promis'd three Volumes in *Folio* upon this Subject, of which the firſt was publiſh'd, in 1594. but was prevented by Death in the reſt. *Ribadineira & Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *&c.*

FERDINANDI Noronæ Inſula, *Ilha do Fernando Noronha*, an Iſland of the South *America*, toward the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Braſile*, diſcover'd and fortify'd by the *Portugueſes*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is.

FERDINANDI *Pai Inſula*, *Iſle de Fernand Pao*, an Iſland of *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of *Guinnea*, in the Bay of St. *Thomas*; diſcover'd alſo by the *Portugueſes*, and by them ſtill poſſeſs'd.

LA FERE, Lat. *Fara*, a City of *France*, in *Picardy*, in *la Fierache*. It ſtands upon the River *Oiſe*, between St. *Quintin* and *Noyon*, 4 or 5 Leagues from the one and the other. It is a very Strong Place ſeated in a Marſhy Country, encompaſſed with ſeveral Baſtions and good Ramparts, defended with Strong Brick-Walls, by which the River runs: The City is joyn'd together by ſeveral Bridges, and lies between the two large Suburbs of St. *Fermin* and *Noſtredame*; and there is alſo belonging to it a Caſtle beſide. *La Fere* has ſuffer'd divers Sieges; and about the Year 1596. *Hen.* IV. block'd it up at the End of the Summer; The next Spring in *March* he beſieged it, and in *May* following it was ſurrender'd up to him by Capitulation.

LA FERE, call'd *Champenoiſe*, a little City of *France* in the Province of *Champaign*. It is ſeated between the *Seine* and the *Maine*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Chalon* in *Champaign*, and little leſs from *Vitri le Francois*, and St. *Dizier*.

FEREDETHUS, a King of the *Picts*, Contemporary with *Alpinus* the 68th. King of *Scotland* againſt whom he made War. The Armies met at *Reſtenot*, a Village of *Angus*; and *Feredethus* perceiving his Men to fly, did with a Select Band of his Nobles, break through the Main Battel of the *Scots*, but was Surrounded and Slain with the Flower of his Nobility, in the beginning of the 9th. Century. *Buchan.*

FERENTINO, by the *Italians* call'd *Fiorentino*, by the *Latins Ferentinum*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *la Campagna di Roma*, ſeated upon a Hill toward the Frontiers of *Naples*.

FERENTO, in Latin *Ferentia*, *Ferentinum*, and *Ferentium*, an Ancient City of *Italy* in *Hetruria*; formerly a Biſhop's See, and ſeated near the City of *Viterbo*, the Inhabitants of which latter City ruin'd the former in 1074. for their Hereſie; and the Ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen near *Monte Fiaſcone*. *Antonius Maſſa.*

FERENZUOLA, or *Fierenzuela*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *La Capitanata*, where *Sylla* overthrew M. *Carbo*, in the Year of *Rome* 672.

FERGUS I. of the Name and Firſt King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Ferchardus*, being the moſt Eminent Man among the *Scots*, then poſſeſſed of *Ireland*, both for Counſel and Action, he was ſent for by the *Albion Scots*, who had ſeated themſelves in the Weſtern Iſlands, and that Part of *Britain* then called *Albion*, now *Scotland*, on this Occaſion. The *Scots* living at that time in certain Tribes or Clans without any Soveraign, and falling into a War with the *Picts*, with whom they had intermarried, and aſſiſted them to plant themſelves in *Albion*, the Heads of Clans being all of Equal Authority, and unwilling to ſubmit to one another, they had recourſe to *Fergus* the Son of *Ferchard*, King or Chief of the *Iriſh Scots*, that they might Strengthen themſelves with his Aſſiſtance and Alliance. Whereupon *Fergus* arriving with Forces from *Ireland*, he was Unanimouſly choſen King by the publick Conſent of the People, and ordered to prepare his Army for Battel. Things being in this poſture, the *Scots* and *Picts* received Advice that the *Britains* watched for an opportunity to deſtroy them both, which they deſigned to Accompliſh by joyning againſt whatever Party ſhould happen to be Conquerour. Whereupon they came to a Treaty, and ſo all the three Armies returned to their ſeveral Homes. The *Britains* being diſappointed in their deſign at this time attempted it again by driving away the *Picts* Cattel privily: and when Ambaſſadors came to demand Reſtitution, they told them, That they ought to ſeek for them among the *Scots*, who were accuſtomed to Depredations, and not from them. Both Nations being incenſed at this Affront, they Invaded the *Britains*, deſtroyed a great part of their Country, and return'd with much Booty. To revenge this, the *Britains* entred *Scotland* as far as the River *Down* in *Kyle*, where they pitch'd their Tents. And *Fergus* having ſent the Women, Children and Moveables into inacceſſible Places, guarded all the Avenues till the coming of the *Picts*, who having joyn'd him, they reſolved to lengthen out the War, and make an Incurſion into the Enemies Country: Which *Coilus* King of the *Britains* being informed of, he laid 5000 Men in Ambuſh, and deſigned to march towards them; but this being diſcovered, the *Scots* and *Picts* fell upon the *Britains* while divided, before Day, and gave them a total Rout, *Coilus* himſelf falling in the Battel, and in Memory of his Death, the Country was called *Coila*, now *Kyle*. *Fergus* returning home Conqueror, the *Scots* ſettled the Crown upon him and his Poſterity by an Oath. Having thus ſettled Affairs in *Scotland*, He went for *Ireland*, to quell ſome Seditions there by his Authority; which being effected, he was Drown'd in his Return by a ſudden Tempeſt not far from *Craigfergus*, now *Carrickfergus*, which took its Name from that deplorable Accident which happened in the 25th. of his Reign. His coming into *Albion*, is by Hiſtorians reckoned about the time of *Alexander the Great*'s taking *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Chriſt. *Buchan. Leſly. Hoffman. Helvicus.*

FERGUS II. the 40th. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Eugenius* who was Slain by the *Romans* at ſuch time as they with the Aſſiſtance of the *Picts* did quite expel the *Scots* out of *Britain*; whereupon *Echadius* or *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugenius*, went with his Family into *Scandia*, his Son *Erthus* and Nephew *Ferguſius* being of the Number. The King of the Country: being moved with Compaſſion toward theſe Royal Exiles, ſhowed them great Favour. And as *Fergus* grew up, he improved himſelf in Military Acquirements, and ſignaliz'd himſelf in many Rencounters, and follow'd the *Francks* in their Expedition againſt the *Gauls*, wherein he acquired much Glory. So that his Fame reaching the Ears of the *Scots* and *Picts*, both of them were lifted up with hopes of Recovering their Liberty under his Conduct. So that the *Picts* being weary of the *Roman* Servitude, ſent ſecret Meſſengers to the *Scots*, made up a Peace with them, and joyn'd in calling *Fergus* to accept the Crown of his Anceſtors, at ſuch a Juncture when the Power and Authority of the *Romans* was on the Declenſion in *Britain*, which he eaſily conſented to; and having made up a conſiderable Body of the *Scottiſh* Exiles, beſides *Danes* and others who followed him, he Landed in *Argyle*. Thither the reſt of his Countrymen from *Ireland* and the Iſles flock'd to him, and then he was created King, according to the Manner of the Country, about the 8th. Year of the Reign of the Emperors *Honorius* and *Arcadius*, 27 Years after the Death of his Grandfather *Eugenius*, and about 403d. or 404th. of Chriſt, according to *Funccius*, the Black Book of *Paſley* and *Marianus Scotus*. And this, ſays *Buchanan*, gives riſe to the Miſtake amongſt ſeveral *Engliſh* Writers, who will have this to be the firſt time that the *Scots* ſeated themſelves in *Britain*; but they may be Convinced of the Contrary by the very Hiſtory of *Bede*, to which they Appeal. *Fergus* being Crown'd, prepared to make War upon his Enemies, againſt the Seaſon of the Year. The *Britains* hearing of his Arrival, were divided into two Factions; ſome were for joyning him, and others ſent to the *Romans* for Aſſiſtance, and to the *Picts* to withdraw them from *Fergus*. The *Romans* upon the News, ſent one Legion from *Gaul* to aſſiſt their Provincials, and together they repulſed the Straggling Troops of *Scots* with great ſlaughter; and afterward defeated them in a ſet Battel by the River of *Carron*, near *Severus*'s Wall, but not without great Loſs to the *Romans*, who contented themſelves to Repair the Wall, Garriſon'd the Forts with *Britains*, and then returned to *Gaul*. After their departure, the *Scots* and *Picts* demoliſhed the Wall under the Conduct of *Graham*, Father-in-Law to *Fergus*, and Originally a *Britain* of the Noble *Fulgentian* Family, and waſted the Country far and near. Whereupon the *Britains* ſent a lamentable Complaint to *Rome*, and obtained another Legion under the Command of *Maximianus*, who arriving unexpectedly made a great Slaughter among the *Scots* and *Picts*. However they Gathered together a great Army, and being encouraged by the Aſſiſtance of *Dionethus*, a *Britain* of great Power, they march'd with their Army to prevent his being ſwallow'd up by the *Romans*; and having joyned their Forces, put the *Romans* to flight. Whereupon the Confederate Kings purſuing too eagerly, fell in amongſt the Reſerves of their Army, and were repulſed with great Slaughter; yet the *Romans* being diſmayed at this Check, and but few in Number, retir'd into the midſt of the Province. Hereupon *Dionethus* aſſum'd the Soveraignty of the *Britains*. The *Romans* underſtanding that the Confederate Forces were Separated, augmented their Forces with *Britiſh* Auxiliaries, on deſign to deſtroy *Dionethus*. But the *Scots* and *Picts* having joyned him again ſooner than the *Romans* were aware, they prepared for Battel. *Maximianus* placed the *Britains* in the Front, who were ſoon repulſed; then he advanced his *Romans*, who ſtopt their Flight, and detaching ſome Troops of *Veteran* Souldiers, they fell upon the Rear of the *Scots*; ſome of whoſe Troops being ſurrounded, they drew themſelves into a Ring, where they bravely defended themſelves againſt the whole force of the *Romans*, till they were over-power'd, and every man Slain; but this gave opportunity to the reſt to Eſcape. *Fergus* fell in this Battel, as did alſo *Durſtus* King of the *Picts*, and *Dionethus* hardly eſcaped, being alſo grievouſly Wounded. This happen'd in the 16th. Year of *Fergus* his Reign, *An.* 420. He was a Prince of an Heroick Spirit, and may well be reckoned the Second Founder of the *Scottiſh* Kingdom, and all things conſidered, Superior even to *Fergus* I. He left three Sons, over whom their Grandfather *Graham* was choſen Guardian and Viceroy of the Kingdom. *Buchan.*

FERGUS III. the 63d. King of *Scotland* ſucceeded *Eugenius* VIII. counterfeited Vertue at firſt, but grew extremely Vitious. His Wife having often upbraided him for keeping Company with Harlots, but finding no alteration, Strangled him at Night while aſleep, in the Third Year of his Reign. Several People were tortur'd to diſcover who put him to Death; but the Queen being mov'd with the Suffering of ſo many Innocents, acknowledged the Murder, and to prevent her being brought to publick Puniſhment, Stabb'd her ſelf, about 767.

FERIÆ, were certain Holy-Days on which the *Romans* diſ-continued all ſort of Work. It's true, they did thus on all Holy-Days; but the *Feriæ* were particularly deſtin'd to the Ceſſation of Work: to underſtand this the better, we muſt conſider they had three ſorts of Days; ſome entirely conſecrated to the Gods, and call'd *Feſti*; others deſtin'd wholly to Men, and call'd *Profeſti*; a third ſort, and the mean between both, *Interciſi*. The firſt ſort had under it Four Species, *viz*. Days of ſolemn Sacrifice, *Sacrificia*; the 2d. Days of publick Feaſting in honour of the Gods, *Epulæ*; the 3d. had Days for the Plays inſtituted by their Religion; and finally, Days on which they left off all ſort of Work in honour of their Gods, and theſe were called *Feriæ*. There were publick *Feriæ* celebrated by all the People in general, and private obſerved but by ſome particular Families, as *Claudiæ Feriæ*, *Æmiliæ Feriæ*, and beſides, each individual Perſon kept his Birth Day. The Publick were of Four ſorts. Firſt, *Feriæ Stativæ*, or fixt as the *Agonalia*, kept in *January*, in honour of *Janus*; or according to *Feſtus*, in Memory of the God *Agon*. *Lupercalia*, in honour of *Pan* in *February*. Secondly, There were ſome celebrated yearly, but not on the ſame Days, the Solemnity being advanced or retarded, as the Magiſtrates or Prieſts thought it convenient; ſuch were the *Feriæ Latinæ* inſtituted by *Tarquinius Superbus*. *Feriæ Sementinæ*, after Seed-time, to obtain of the Gods a good Harveſt. *Paganalia*, celebrated by the Boors in honour of *Ceres*, for the Preſervation of the Fruits of the Earth. Thirdly, *Feriæ Imperativæ vel Indictivæ*, becauſe the Conſul or Prætor order'd the Celebration upon ſome conſiderable Event. Finally, the *Nundinæ*, the Fourth part of the Publick, ordain'd in favour of the Country People to Sell and Buy, what they had occaſion for; they were call'd *Nundinæ à Nono die*, becauſe kept on the ninth Day. Pope *Silveſter* about A. C. 316. becauſe he would not call the Days of the Weeks as the *Jews* did, *Sabbatum*, *Prima Sabbati*, *Secunda Sabbati*, &c. nor by the Names of the Planets or falſe Gods as the *Pagans* did, call'd Sunday, *Dies Domini*; Monday, *Feria Prima*; Tueſday, *Feria Secunda*, &c. and Saturday, *Dies Sabbati*, in Memory of the Old Teſtament; and ſaid, he call'd them, *Feriæ non quod à neceſſariis operibus, ſed quod à vitiis Chriſtiani feriarentur.* The Eaſtern *Pagans* only counted by Weeks, the *Romans* counting by nine Days, and Greeks by Decads. *Aul. Gell. Macrobius.*

FERITHARIS, the Second King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Fergus* I. who left two Sons behind him, but both uncapable of Managing the Government, becauſe of their Youth. So that the Chiefs of the *Clans* meeting together, there was great debate about a Succeſſor; ſome urging the Oath that they had made to ſettle the Crown on *Fergus*'s Family, and others repreſenting the Dangers which they might run under an Infant King; whereupon they fell on a Medium, and Agreed that whilſt the Children of their Kings were Infants, the fitteſt of their Kindred ſhould Govern for them, and after their Death, the former King's Son ſhould ſucceed; which Law obtain'd 1025 Years, till the time of *Kennethus* III. and by Vertue of this Law, *Feritharis* Brother to *Fergus*, was ſet upon the Throne and Governed 15 Years as became a good King to his Subjects, and an honeſt Guardian to his Nephews; having procured Peace abroad, and Love at home; but his eldeſt Nephew *Ferlegus* being ambitious to Reign, and having firſt Communicated his Deſign to the moſt turbulent of the Souldiery, and ſuch as affected Innovation, he came and demanded the Crown from his Uncle, who called an Aſſembly of the States, and declared his Willingneſs to reſign, ſpeaking at the ſame time in Commendation of his Nephew; but the States diſliking *Ferlegus*'s too earger Deſire to Reign, would not Conſent to it; and having diſcovered a Deſign of *Ferlegus* againſt his Uncle, the Memory of his Father did ſo far prevail, that though they Judged him worthy of Death, yet they only Confin'd him; but he being Impatient to have the Crown, deceived his Keepers, and fled to the *Picts*. Where finding no Incouragement, he went to the *Britains*, among whom he lived obſcurely. And *Feritharis* being taken off a few Months after, as it was ſuppoſed by Treachery in the 15th. Year of his Reign; the States ſuſpecting *Ferlegus*, on the account of his former Behaviour, he was Unanimouſly Condemn'd, and his younger Brother *Mainus* ſet upon the Throne, who governed 29 Years with ſo much Equity and Juſtice, puniſhing Bad, and encouraging good Men, that Foreigners as well as his own Subjects eſteem'd him highly, ſo that his Reign was Peaceable and Proſperous, and when he died, he was Lamented by all good Men. He finiſhed his Reign about 286 Years before Chriſt. *Buchanan.*

FERMANAGH, Lat. *Fermanagenſis Comitatus*, a County of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greateſt Lake in that Kingdom. It has no City of Note, though it's good Paſture Ground, and is water'd with Rivers that abound in Fiſh.

FERMO, in Latin *Firmum* or *Firmium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Italy* in *La Marca d' Ancona.* Formerly one of thoſe Cities which aſſiſted the *Romans* againſt *Hannibal*; the Ruins of which are to be ſeen a little beyond the New City.

FERNELIUS, Born in the Dioceſs of *Amiens*, was Chief Phyſician to *Henry* II. of *France*, and highly eſteemed at Court, more eſpecially after *Mary de Medicis* came once to bear Children; who for that reaſon ſent him conſiderable Preſents. He died with Grief for the loſs of his Wife, in the 52d. Year of his Age, in 1558. and left ſeveral Pieces behind him which are well known in the World. He is mention'd with great Applauſe by *Thuanus*. *Fernelius* was not only a good Phyſician, but alſo a famous Mathematician, his Latin is ſo very pure, that it's often compar'd to *Cicero*'s. He writ, *De abditis rerum cauſis. De abditis rerum Naturalium & Medicamentorum cauſis. De febrium curatione. Univerſa Medicina Scholiis Illuſtrata. Opera Medicinalia. Practica Latina Therapeutices, ſive Univerſalis medendi rationis Liber*, &c.

FERNES, a City in the County of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, with an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* now, but formerly of *Dublin.* In this place *Dermond* the Fugitive King of *Leinſter*, was kindly received by his Clergy, upon his return from *England* in the Year 1169. In this place *Dermond* died, in the Year 1172. the Firſt of *May*, after he had laid a fair Foundation for the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, by marrying *Eva* his Daughter to *Richard Strongbow.*

FERO, *Iſles de Fero*, or *de Farre*, Iſlands in the Daniſh Sea, to the Weſt of *Schetland*, and to the North of the *Orcades*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; they are uſually reckon'd Fifteen; of which, the Principal are, *Sudro, Stromo, Oſtro, Borgo, Sando*, &c.

FERONIA, a Goddeſs, which the *Pagans* thought to have had care of Woods, *&c.* They call'd her *Feronia* from the Town *Feronia*, ſituate at the foot of the Mountain *Soracte*, where ſhe had a Temple, and not far from it a little Wood conſecrated to her. This Mountain is now call'd, *Mount St. Sylveſter* in *Italy*. *Strabo* ſays, That they that Sacrificed to *Feronia*, walk'd upon live burning Coals, without receiving any harm; and adds, That the Enfranchiz'd call'd her their *Goddeſs*, becauſe it was in her Temple that they received their Cap or Hat, as a Token of their new Condition.

FERRANDINA, a ſmall City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, dignified with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the Province of *Baſilicata*, ſeated upon the *Baſiente*, Fifteen or Twenty Miles from the Gulf of *Tarento.*

FERRANDUS or FULGENTIUS *Ferrandus*, Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, in the VIth. Century. He was a Diſciple of *Fulgentius*, and one of the greateſt Men of his Time. There is extant of his in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, an Exhortation to Count *Reginus*; an Abridgment of the Canons. The Life of *Fulgentius*, with ſome other Pieces, publiſhed by *Chifletius*, in 1649. *Facundus pro Defenſ. Trium Capit. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *Iſidore Hiſpal. cap.* 14. *Sigebert, cap.* 28, 29. *De Script. Eccl.*

FERRANDUS *(John)* Born in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*; and liv'd to the Year 1510; he wrote a Book of the Rights and Privileges of the Kingdom of *France*, which he Dedicated to *Lewis* the XIIth.

FERRARA, a City of *Italy* in the Ancient *Æmilia*, a Biſhop's See, with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Holy See. It is ſeated upon an Arm of the *Po*, by the Natives of the place call'd *Pa Morto*, upon the Frontiers of the State of *Venice*, between *Mirandola*, and *Comachio*, about 30 Miles from *Bologna*. This City is about 4 Miles in Compaſs, with a fair Citadel, ſtrong Walls, and good Baſtions; the Streets are Large, and the Palaces and Churches Magnificent; but the People begin to grow Miſerable; ſo that it may be ſaid, That *Ferrara* having loſt her Dukes, has loſt her Grandeur and her Riches. The Palace of the Ancient Dukes ſtands in the middle of the City, with good Moats fill'd with Water. The Court is Surrounded with Galleries, where is to be ſeen the Genealogy of the Houſe of *Eſte*, with the Arms of the Family painted in *Freſco*. There is alſo another Palace in *Ferrara*, built of white Marble, call'd *the Palace of Diamonds*, becauſe the Stones are cut Diamond Faſhion. The Churches and Convents of the *Benedictines, Chartreux, Carmelites, Theatins, Jacobins*, and *Franciſcans*, are Magnificent and worthy the Curioſity of Travellers. The Cittadel was Built by *Clement* VIII. flank'd with ſix Baſtions, with Mills, and *Magazines* for Arms, Ammunition and Proviſion ſufficient for a long Siege. 'Tis ſaid, that it coſt him above Two Millions of Gold. In the middle of the Place ſtands his Statue, with this Inſcription, *Ne recedente Pado, Ferrariæ Fortitudo recederet, Martem Neptuno ſubſtituit*, i. e. leſt the receſs of the *Po* ſhould weaken *Ferrara*, he has brought *Mars* to ſupply the want of *Neptune*; but the Event has ſhewn that *Neptune* was a more auſpicious Patron than *Mars*. There was a League made here againſt the Proteſtants in 1586. The Council of *Florence* was begun here in 1438. after a Declaration of the Diſſolution of that of *Baſil*, made by P. *Eugenius* IV. *John Palæologus* VII. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, with the Patriach, being preſent there. An Univerſity was ſettled here about 1316. by *Frederick* the Firſt, in averſion to *Bononia*. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romandula*, bounded by the *Peninſula* of *Rhodignia*, on the Weſt by the Dukedom of *Mantua*, on the South by *Romandula*, properly ſo called, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family *de Eſte* from 1336. to 1598. when upon the Death of *Alphonſus* II. without Heirs Male, it was ſeized by Pope *Clement* VIII. as Lord of the Fee, againſt the Pretenſions of the Branch of *Eſte*, which are now Dukes of *Mantua*.

FERRARIUS *(John) Baptiſta*, a Jeſuite, Compiled a very profitable *Syriack* Dictionary, which was Printed at *Rome* in 1622 under the Title of *Nomenclator Syriacus*. The Author applied himſelf chiefly to explain the *Syriack* words of the Bible, and conſulted the Learnedeſt *Maronites*, upon what he found moſt obſcure. *Father Simon.*

FERRARIUS *(Ottavio)* Born at *Milan* in 1607. Taught Eloquence, Politicks, and the Greek Tongue in the Univerſity of *Padua*; where he acquired ſo great a Reputation, that the Republick of *Venice*, the King of *France, Chriſtina* of *Sweden*, and the City of *Milan*, enrich'd him with Conſiderable Preſents and Penſions. He wrote a very curious Treatiſe of Lamps in Sepulchres, where he Diſcourſes of Lamps and Illuminations in general. He ſhews, That the *Jews* kept Wax-Candles lighted in their Temples, and that the *Pagans* made uſe of Flambeaux in their Sacrifices; and particularly in the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Ceres*, ſays, That the *Papiſts* imitated the *Jews*, though he adds, That in the beginning of Chriſtianity, the Faithful aſſembled in Subterranean Vaults, where Candles were neceſſary; and that when they firſt had Liberty to build Churches, they made but few Windows in them, that the obſcurity might inſpire the greater Reſpect and Veneration for the place; ſo that it was neceſſary then to uſe Tapers or Flambeaux, which they have continued ſince, though they have Light enough without them; but *Jerome* ſays, It's in teſtimony of Joy, *Non ad fugandas tenebras, ſed ad ſignum Lætitiæ demonſtrandum.* In his Diſſertation of Sepulchral Lamps, he diſſents from the Learned Authors that were of Opinion the Ancients had the Secret of making an unconſumable Oil, or of diſpoſing their Lamps ſo, that as the ſmoak condens'd it turn'd inſenſibly into Oil again, as *Fortunio Liceto* endeavours to prove in his Learned Diſſertation upon this Subject. *Ferrari* to invalidate this opinion ſays, that the uſe of Sepulchral Lamps cannot be of ſuch ſtanding in *Italy* as is pretended; becauſe they us'd to burn their Dead, and put the Aſhes in Urns of ſuch narrow Necks that a Lamp could not get into them, that the Cuſtom of Burying Bodies being introduced, the Lamps were put in the Tombs, but not into the Coffins, where it's impoſſible they could hold lighted for want of Air. Then endeavours to prove that there cannot be a perpetual Flame, either by means of the Oil or Wick. He wrote other very valuable Treatiſes, as *De re veſtiaria* 2 Vol. *Fol. Proluſiones Epiſt.* &c. 2 Vol. 4to *Electa in Quarto, Origines Linguæ Italicæ in Fol. Ghilini.*

FERRARIUS, or FERRARI, *(Philip)* General of the Order of *Servites*, Born at *Ovilio*, a ſmall Village near *Alexandria* in *Milanois*, in great favour for his Learning with *Clement* VIII. *Paul* V. and *Urban* VIII. ſet forth a *Lexicon Geographicum*, firſt Printed 1627. afterwards Corrected and Enlarged by *Michael Antonius Baudrand*, and is one of the beſt Geographical Dictionaries we have. He died at *Milan*, in 1626.

FERRARIUS (*Bernardin,*) an Eminent Divine of *Milan* in *Italy*, liv'd to the Year 1620. He writ a curious Treatiſe *De Ritu Sacrarum Concionum*, in which the Cuſtoms of the Ancient Church, with reference to Sermons are treated at large, this Book was Reprinted in 1665. *Memoir's du Tems.*

FERRARIUS (*Octavius,*) Born at *Milan* in 1600. He was conſiderably Learned in Humanity and Philoſophy, and taught Rhetorick firſt at *Milan*, and afterwards at *Padua.* His Works are, *De Sermonibus Exotericis. De Origine Romanorum*; *Oratio de Laudibus Patavii. Satyra ad modum Varonis. De Obitu D. Molini. Elogia diverſa*, &c. *Imperialis in Muſæo Hiſt. Ghilini Theat. de Letter.* &c.

FERRARO (*John*) *Baptiſta*, made a Cardinal by *Alexander* VI. a Man of a moſt rapacious Avarice; who after he had ſcraped together above Fourſcore thouſand Crowns, was poiſon'd by the Contrivance of the ſame Pope and his Son *Cæſar Borgia*, for the Lucre of his Eſtate; for the Cardinal's Footman confeſs'd under the Pontificate of *Leo* X. that the Pope and his Son Bribed him to prepare and give his Maſter the Poiſon, in the Year 1502. *Guicciardin. Bzovius. Ciaconius.*

FERRERO, the Name of no leſs than Four Biſhops of *Verceil*, who were all made Cardinals, but noted only for ſome few Charitable Structures.

FERRETRE, in Latin *Ferreta*, which the *Germans* now call *Pfirt*, a City of *Germany* in *Alſatia*, with the Title of an Earldom. It lies three or four Leagues from *Bâle*, and was reſign'd to the *French*, by the Pacifications of *Munſter* and the *Pyrenæans*.

FERRI Inſula, *Iſle de Hierro* by the *Spaniards*; an Iſland of *Africa* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the moſt Weſterly of all the *Canaries*. In the moſt Weſtern part of this Iſland, the *French* aſſign the firſt Meridian of Longitude, by the Command of *Lewis* XIII. after he had conſulted upon it; the moſt Skilful in that Art. *Moreri* alſo makes it Famous for a Tree, from whence diſtills all the Water which the Inhabitants make uſe of for their Common Drink, as having no other. See *Canaries*, *Thevet*, *Sanut*, *Jackſon*, *Vincent le Blanc*, &c.

FERRIER, (*Auger*) Phyſician in Ordinary to *Catharine Medicis*, wrote a Treatiſe of the Peſtilence, of Aſtronomical Judgments, and another againſt *Bodin*; and died about the Year 1588.

FERRIERES, a Borough of *France* in *Gaſtinois* near *Montargis*, with an Ancient Abbey of the Benedictin Order, call'd St. *Peters* of *Ferrieres* and *Bethlehem*.

FERRON, (*Arnold*) of Counſellor of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, highly eſteem'd in the XVIth. Age. The ſame Year, ſays *Scevola de Sancte Marthe*, the City of *Bourdeaux* loſt *Arnold* of *Ferron*, one of her moſt noble Citizens and her greateſt Senators. His Profound Erudition extreamly oblig'd his Country by his Learned Obſervations upon her Ancient Cuſtoms, which were obſcure before, and little underſtood. *Thuanus* gives him a high Character, and ſays of him, That he wrote a Continuation of the Hiſtory of *Paulus Æmilius*, which he continued Down to the Death of *Henry* II. Entitled, *De Rebus Geſtis Gallorum Libri* IX. *ad Hiſtoriam Pauli Æmilii additi*, &c. He died in the 50th. Year of his Age, in 1563. *Thuan. l.* 35. St. *Marthe*, *in Elog. Doct. Gall. l.* 2. *&c.*

LA FERTE SUR AUBE, in Latin *Firmitas ad Albulam*, a little City of *France* in *Champaign*, ſeated upon the River *Aube*, toward the Frontiers of *Burgundy*, 3 or 4 Leagues above *Barr-ſur Aube*. It is a Seat of Juſtice, depending upon the Bailliage of *Troye*.

LA FERTE BERNARD, *Firmitas Bernardi*, a City of *France* in *Maine*; with the Title of a Baronie; ſeated upon the River *Huiſne*, towards the Frontiers of *Perche*, 10 or 12 Leagues above *Mons*. It is a Seat of Juſtice, the Appeals from whence are immediately carried to *Paris*.

LA FERTE-SOUS-JOVARE, *Firmitas Auculphi*, or *Subter Jotrum*, a Borough of *France*, in *Brie Champenoiſe*. It lies upon the River *Marne*, between *Chaſteau Thierry* and *Meaux*: Taken by the Proteſtants during the Civil Wars, about 1562.

LA FERTE-MILON, a City of the Government of the Iſland of *France*, in *Le Valois*. It ſtands upon the little River of *Ourk*, or *Oureque*, between *Meaux*, *Soiſſons* and *Senlis*. 'Tis ſaid to have been built under the Reign of *Louis le Gros*; from whom it was call'd the *Fort of Milon*, or *Firmitas Milonis*. Afterwards it belong'd to *Hugo* of *France*, ſirnam'd *The Great*, Count of *Vermandois* and *Valois*, &c. the Son of *Hen.* I. *Ferte Milon* is a large City, with a Caſtle, aud good Suburbs; but ſuffer'd much in the XVIth. Age, during the Civil Wars.

FESCENNIA, a City of *Hetruria*; the ancient Inhabitants of which (if we may believe *Pliny*) deriv'd their Original from the *Athenians*. They were of a Humour addicted to Buffoonry, and delighted in a ſort of Poetry full of Quibbles and Jeſts, but intermix'd with Obſcenity: Whence came the Proverb of *Verſus Feſcennini*, a Name afterwards given to thoſe ſort of Verſes, too frequent in the World, which offend modeſt Ears. *Auguſtus*, in his *Triumvirate*, made Verſes of this nature againſt *Pollio*. *Ortelius* places this City in St. *Peter*'s Patrimony, by the Name of *Citta Caſtellana*. But *Cluverius* calls it *Galeſe*; under which Name *Ferrarius* ennobles it with the Title of a Dukedom; between *Orta* to the North, and *Civita Caſtellana* to the South.

FESOLI, or *Fieſole*, a Congregation of Monks; which are alſo called Fryer-Mendicaments of St. *Jerom*. They were founded by *Charles*, the Son of the Count of *Mont Granello*; who living a ſolitary Life in the Mountains of *Fieſole*, about the Year 1386. was follow'd by ſome Companions, and ſet up this Society, approv'd firſt by *Innocent* VII. and afterwards confirm'd by *Gregory* XII. and *Eugenius* IV. under the Rules of St. *Auſtin*. *Spond.*

FESSOLI, or *Fiezzole*, Lat. *Feſula*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *Hetruria*, of which it was formerly One of the Twelve Conſiderable Cities; the Reſidence of the *Tuſcan* Augurs and Southſayers, who communicated their Superſtitions to the *Romans*. This City was once ſo Potent, that with the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, *Stilico* defeated *Rhadaghaiſus*, King of the *Goths*, and kill'd (as is given out) about 100000 of his Men. But ſince, the *Florentines* have ruin'd this City, to aggrandize their own.

FESTIVALS: Their Original is very Ancient, as well among the *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, as among the *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. The moſt Conſiderable among the *Pagans*, were the *Bacchanalia*, *Cerealia*, *Saturnalia*, &c. Of which in their proper places. The *Mahometans* have alſo their Feſtivals, but in leſſer number than either the *Jews* or *Chriſtians*. Their Day of Reſt is *Friday*, as being the Day upon which *Mahomet* was born; and upon that Day they Pray Six times, whereas upon other Days they are not oblig'd to ſay above Five Prayers. They have alſo their *Eaſter*, or *Bairam*, and ſome others; which ſee in *Georgiovitz* and *Buſekquius*, who obſerve, That ſome devout *Mahometans* have their peculiar Saints, to whom they apply themſelves in their Neceſſities. The *Jews*, beſides their Sabbaths and New-Moons, obſerv'd alſo the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, 50 Days after the Paſſover, in Remembrance of the Law given them by *Moſes* 50 Days after their coming out of *Egypt*. Their Feaſt of *Trumpets*, according to *Moreri*, was one of their New-Moons, and fell upon the Firſt Day of the *Tiſri*, which was the Seventh Month of the Eccleſiaſtical Year, and the Firſt of the Civil. They ſound upon Horns, or Trumpets made of Horns, in Remembrance of *Iſaac*'s being deliver'd, juſt as ready to be ſacrific'd. The Fourth Feaſt is that of the *Propitiation*, on the 10th. of the Month *Tiſri*, being the Day of *Moſes*'s declaring to them, That God had Pardon'd their Idolatry, in the Matter of the Golden Calf. At this time the High-Prieſt let go the Scape-Goat into the Deſart. In the Feaſt of *Tabernacles*, they dwelt Seven Days under Tents, in remembrance of their Forty Years wandring in the Deſart. The Grand Sabbath was that which happen'd on the Seventh Day of this Feaſt. They had alſo a Feaſt of *Dedication*, inſtituted by *Judas Maccabæus*. And at the Feaſt of *Purim*, in remembrance of their Deliverance from *Haman*'s Plot, they read over the whole Book of *Heſter*, by Night; and at mentioning of *Haman*'s Name, made a great Noiſe, and knockt with their Feet, and ſpent thoſe Days in good Chear. The Chiefeſt and moſt Sacred of the Jewiſh Feaſts, was the *Sabbath*; as appears in *Exodus* and *Leviticus*, &c. They alſo kept Holy the Firſt Day of every New Month, called *New-Moons*. The next was the *Paſſover*, the Inſtitution of which ſee *Exod.* 12. *ver.* 3. and the Reaſon of it, *ver.* 27. The Third was, the Feaſt of *Tabernacles*, *Lev.* 23. 34. The Fourth was, the Feaſt of *Unleavened Bread*, *Lev.* 23. 6. Then there was the Feaſt of *Weeks*, *Exod.* 24. 22. and *Deut.* 16. 10, 16. Alſo, as every Seventh Day was a Sabbath, ſo every Seventh Year was a Sabbatical Year. And the Obſervation of this Feſtival conſiſted chiefly in Two things: Firſt, in not Tilling their Ground; and, Secondly, in Creditors Diſcharging their Debtors, and Releaſing their Debts, *Lev.* 25. 3. *Deut.* 15. 2. Moreover, every Fiftieth Year was the Year of Jubilee, *Lev.* 25. 8. There were alſo other leſſer Feaſts, as their Feaſts of *New-Moons*, and Feaſts of *Trumpets*. In their Ordinary *New-Moons*, they only offer'd two Young Bullocks, one Ram, and ſeven Lambs, *&c. Numb.* 28. 11, 15. But in the Feaſt of *Trumpets*, there was an Addition to this Offering, *Numb.* 29. 1, 6. Secondly, in the Ordinary *New-Moons* they blew no Trumpets; but in the Feaſt of *Trumpets*, they blew from Sun-riſing till Sun-ſetting. The Reaſon of which is ſuppos'd to be, becauſe they would make their *New-Year's-Day* the more Remarkable. There was alſo the Feaſt of Expiation, commanded *Lev.* 16. 29, *&c.* and 23. 27, *&c.* After the Captivity, there was alſo the Feaſt of *Purim*, inſtituted by *Mordecai*, *Eſth.* 9. 28. in remembrance of the *Jews* Delivery from *Haman*. And the Feaſt of the *Dedication of the Temple*, appointed by *Judas Maccabæus*, 1 *Mac.* 4. 59. Of all theſe Feſtivals of the *Jews*, ſee *Godwin* more at large, in his *Moſes* and *Aaron*. The Three Grand Feſtivals of the *Chriſtians*, are *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſontide*. The Firſt, in remembrance of the Birth; the Second, of the Reſurrection; and the Third, in Memory of the comming of the Holy Ghoſt, after the Aſcenſion of Chriſt. The reſt, which are allow'd by the *Church of England*, are fewer in number than thoſe obſerv'd by the *Roman Catholicks*; and were ordain'd in remembrance either of ſome particular Acts, as the Conception and Purification, *&c.* or conſecrated to particular Angels and Saints, as St. *Michael*, St. *Peter*, &c. The Feſtival of *Aſſes:* A Ceremony formerly us'd in the Cathedral Church of *Roan* upon *Chriſtmas Day*. It was a Proceſſion wherein ſome of the Clergy repreſented the Prophets of the Old Teſtament that foretold the Coming of the Meſſiah; one repreſented *Zachary*, another St. *Elizabeth*, a third *John the Baptiſt*, a fourth *Simeon*, *Sibylla Erythraa*, and *Virgil* for his *Eclogue*, *Sicilides Muſa*, had alſo a Place in it, as well as *Balaam* mounted on his Aſs; whence the Ceremony derives its Name. Having gone round the Cloyſter, they enter'd; where ſtood People on both ſides, to repreſent the *Jews* and *Gentiles*. The Singers having ſpoken ſomewhat to both, they call'd the Prophets, one after the other: Each of whom repeated a Paſſage concerning the Meſſiah. Then having repreſented the Three Children in the Furnace, and heard *Nebuchodonoſor* ſpeak, the *Sibyl* came laſt, and the Choire and Prophet ſung, and put an end to the Ceremony. *Du Cange*. The Feſtival of the *Parrot*, is a publick Diverſion renew'd Yearly, at *Montpellier*, on the Beginning of *May*. It was Eſtabliſh'd by the Kings of *Majorca*, to whom this City did formerly belong, the better to keep that Warlike People to the Uſe of Arms, before the Invention of Gun-Powder. It's perform'd by a Company of 200 Archers, whoſe Captain, always a Nobleman of the Country, has under him a Lieutenant, an Enſign, and other Subaltern Officers. This is the Order of their March: Twelve Drummers clad in Green, and Six Hautboys, walk in the Front, follow'd by a very Tall Man wearing a Green Coat, charg'd with a *Cupid* embroider'd in Gold: This Man carries, on the top of a Stick, a piece of Wood in Form of a Parrot; and is accompany'd with a great number of Children, dreſs'd like little *Cupids*, and arm'd with Bows and Arrows. After theſe comes the King of the Feſtival, *viz.* he that carry'd the Prize the Year before, with Trumpets and Violins before him, the Captain on the Right, and the Lieutenant on his Left-hand. Being come up to the Place deſign'd for the Sport, the Parrot is put a top of a very high May-Pole? whence he that ſhoots the laſt piece of it down, is the New King, and is carried in Triumph to the Town-Houſe, where he makes a great Entertainment. *Memoirs du Tems.*

FESTUS PORCIUS, Proconſul and Governor of *Judaa*, in the Iſt. Age, ſucceeded *Felix*. St. *Paul* was accus'd before him by the High-Prieſts and Princes of the Jews: But the Apoſtle appealing, as a Roman, to *Cæſar*, *Feſtus* ſent him to *Rome*. *Acts* 25.

FETHELMACHUS, the Thirty eighth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Anguſianus*. In the 2d. Year of his Reign, he invaded and waſted the Country of the *Picts*; who raiſing an Army againſt him, were defeated, and the Main Body of their Army taken. Three Days after, the King of the *Picts* died of his Wounds; and the *Scots*, though they had loſt abundance of Men in the Battle, improv'd their Victory, and over-run moſt of the Pictiſh Country. The Enemy not being able to make Head againſt them with an Army, attack'd the Plunderers, who went out in ſmall Parties; and *Herguſtus*, a crafty Man, ſucceeding as King of the *Picts*, ſuborned two of his Subjects, who feigning themſelves to be *Scots*, and corrupting one of *Fethelmachus*'s Muſicians, who then, according to the Cuſtom, ſtay'd in the Prince's Chamber and play'd him a-ſleep, they Murther'd him in the Night; but were afterwards taken, and condignly puniſh'd. This happen'd about the Middle of the IVth. Century. *Buchan.*

FETICHE, the Name of the pretended Deities, worſhipp'd by the People of *Guinea* in *Africk:* They have one *Fetiche* for a whole Province, and others for particular Families: This Idol is a Tree, a Bird, an Ape's-head, or ſome ſuch Foppery, juſt as the Fancy takes them. *O Dapper Deſcription d' l' Afrique.*

FETU, a ſmall Kingdom of *Africa*, with a City of the ſame Name, in *Guinea*. It lies upon the Gold Coaſt, towards *Cape Corſo* and *St. George de la Mine*.

FEUARDENTIUS, (*Francis*) a Monk of the Order of St. *Francis*, and a Doctour of the Univerſity of *Paris*, was much eſteem'd in the XVIth. and Beginning of the XVIIth. Cent. He publiſh'd *Irenæus* with Notes upon him at *Paris*, in 1675. He likewiſe wrote Notes upon *Arnobius Junior*, *De Gratia & Liberi Arbitrii Concordia*, and Expoſitions on ſeveral Books of the Old and New Teſtament: He was very zealous for the Tenets of the Church of *Rome*, and publiſh'd a Book call'd, *Theomachia Calviniſtica*; an Anſwer to ſome Letters, and Queſtions of a Calviniſt, *&c.* In theſe Controverſial Writings, he treated his Adverſaries with a great deal of Satyr and Severity, and had Replies made him, in the ſame kind; by *Perkins*, *Cook*, and *Rivett*. *Ca Croix du Main*; *Labbé*, *Du Verdier Vauprivas*, &c.

FEVERSHAM, in *Kent*, a Sea-Port Town, large and well-built, not far from the Iſle of *Sheppey*, and inhabited by Tradeſmen, Inn-keepers and Victuallers. It's well frequented by Hoyes, and ſuch like ſmall Veſſels; it being the Principal Port-Town for all this part of *Kent*. From *London* 44 Miles. King *Stephen*, with his Queen, and *Euſtace* his Son, were all Bury'd here, in an Abbey of that King's Foundation. The Right Honourable *Lewis* of *Duras* enjoys the Title of Earl of this Place.

FEUGERUS, (*William*) profeſs'd Divinity at *Leiden*, towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. He publiſh'd a Treatiſe of *Ratramnus*, or *Bertram*, *De Corpore & Sanguine Domini*; and wrote an Anſwer to a *Zealander*, *De Eccleſiæ Perpetuitate & Notis*. *Meurſius*, *Athen. Bat.* lib. 2.

FEUILLIANS, a Congregation of Monks ſettl'd towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. by *John d' l' Barriere*. This *John* was a *Ciſtertian*, and the Plan of his New Congregation, was only a Reformation of that *Order*; his Method of refining upon the Old *Conſtitution*, was approv'd and confirm'd by *Sixtus Quintus:* The *Feuliantines* are Nuns, who follow the ſame Reformation. *Spondan*, A. C. 1586. *N.* 4. *St. Marthe*, *Gal. Chriſt. Tom.* III. *P.* 447. *& ſeq.* &c.

FEVRE, (*Guy le*) Lord of *Boderie*, and born at *Falaiſe* in *Normandy*, was a conſiderable Maſter of the *Belles Lettres*, and the Oriental Languages, and was choſen *Præceptor* to *Francis Alençon*, Brother to King *Henry* the IIId. He publiſh'd the Syriack Interpreter of the New Teſtament, with a Latin Verſion. *R. Simon Crit.* upon the Verſions of the New Teſtament, *&c.*

FEVRE, or FABER, (*James*) a Perſon of conſiderable Reputation in the 16th. Cent. born in *Picardy* in *France*. He was very well skill'd both in Humanity and Divinity, and his Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*, with ſeveral Mathematical Treatiſes, are ſufficient Proofs of the Extent of his Learning: As to matters of Religion, he came over to the Sentiments of the Reformation, and his Writings upon that Subject, are Commentaries upon *Eccleſiaſtes*, the Goſpels, Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, &c. St. *Marthe*, lib. 1. *Elog. Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct.* cap. 121. *Spondan.* A. C. 1525. *N.* 15. *Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 6. 17. *&c.*

FEVRE, (*Andrew le*) call'd *Smidelin*, Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Tubingen* in *Suabia*, in *Germany*, where his Reputation was very high. The *Lutherans* looking upon him, as the moſt Learned of all their Divines next *Luther*. He wrote a great Book, at the Inſtance of the Duke of *Wertemburg*, in 1558. call'd, *Formula Concordiæ*, in which he endeavours to reconcile all the Subdiviſions of the *Lutherans*; but as *Moreri* reports, without much Succeſs; however this *Reconciling Work* was for ſome time receiv'd in the Dutchy of *Wertemburg*, and Electorate of *Saxony*. *Maimbourg Hiſtoire de Lutheraniſme.*

FEVRE, or FABER, (*Tannaquil*) Regent in the Univerſity of *Saumur*, was born at *Caen* in *Normandy*; he was a Perſon of an Extraordinary Talent for Humanity, a conſiderable Critick in Greek and Latin, and a great Maſter in Secular and Claſſical Learning, as appears by his Latin Epiſtles; by his Notes upon *Longinus*, *Anacreon*, *Apollodorus*, *Terence*, *Juſtin*, *Horace*, *Eutropius* and *Aurelius Victor*; and upon *Lucian*'s *Timon*, and *Peregrinus*. He wrote likewiſe the Lives of ſeveral Greek Poets in French, with ſome Tranſlations, and died at *Saumur* in his Poſt of Regency, in 1678.

FEURS, a City of *France*, in *Forez*, ſeated upon the *Loire*, where it receives the River of *Lignon*, between *Lyon*, *Roanne* and *St. Eſtienne*. M. *D'Urfe* makes particular mention of *Feurs*, in his Romance of *Aſtræa*. In Latin *Forum Seguſianorum*.

FEZ, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, between *Morocco* and the *Mediterranean* on the one ſide, and the Ocean and the Kingdom of *Algier* on the other. The River *Mulvia* ſeparates it from *Algier* Eaſtward, the Ocean waſhes it to the Weſt. The Mountains of *Atlas*, and the River *Ommirabi*, divide it from *Segelmeſſa* and *Morocco* to the South; and the Streights of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* divide it from *Spain* to the North. *Fez* is a part of the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana*, containing Seven Provinces, *Temeſna*, *Fez* and *Aſgar*, upon the Ocean; *Habat* upon the Streights; *Erriſ* and *Garet*, upon the Mediterranean-Sea; and *Chaus*, all within the Land. The City of *Fez* is the Ornament of all the Kingdom, and indeed of all *Barbary*. It lies 100 Miles from the Ocean, and as many from the Mediterranean-Sea; ſeated upon the River of *Perles*, or *Fez*, which runs between the Rivers *Bunaſar* and *Suba*. The Form of it is a Four-ſquare, built upon the Deſcent of two Mountains, ſeparated by a River; the Middle is Plain; the Out-parts Hilly: with a great number of Suburbs without, of which 32 are the moſt Conſiderable; ſome of them have 500, ſome 1000, and others 2000 Houſes. The City hath 4 Principal Quarters, 62 Great Market-Places, above 200 Large and Straight Streets, with a multitude of Leſſer ones. It hath 700 Moſques, a great number of Colleges, Hoſpitals, Stores, *&c.* It hath 86 Gates; and 150 Publick Jakes, whoſe Filth is all carry'd off by the Water. It hath 250 Bridges, many of which are ſo cover'd with Houſes, that they are not diſcerned. It hath 86 Publick Fountains, beſides 600 Private ones. The Houſes are well built, having Moſaick Work on the Out-ſide; and are painted with Flowers, Fruits, Perſpectives and Landskips within. Of the Moſques, 50 are of a very Magnificent Structure, having many Marble Pillars; moſt of 'em are neither Vaulted, Pav'd nor Wainſcotted, but handſomely Matted; the Greateſt of them is ſaid to be Half a Mile in Circuit, has 31 Gates, and 42 Galleries. The Tower is ſuſtain'd by 35 Arches in length, and 20 in breadth; and the whole Building hath 900, and moſt of them enrich'd with Marble. Its Revenue is 200, ſome ſay 400 Ducats *per Diem.* Among its Colleges, the Buildings of that of King *Habu Henen*, coſt 500000 Ducats, being all enrich'd with Moſaick, Gold, Azure, Marble and Brazen Gates. Its Library contains 2000 Arabian Manuſcripts, beſides a great number of others. There are 200 Hoſpitals in and about the City, 25 of 'em for the Sick of the Country, and the Greateſt capable of maintaining 2000; the reſt are for Strangers; but the Revenues belonging to them are ſo much ſquander'd, that now they give only Bedding; and ſome of them, three Days Nouriſhment. This City hath moreover 200 Stores, and 200 Inns, ſome of which have above 100 Chambers. There are 400 Mills belonging to it, which employ 1200 Mules. The Great Square of the Merchants is encloſed with Walls, and ſhut up with 12 Gates, like a City. It is divided into 15 quarters, each of which have their reſpective Tradeſmen, and contains in the whole about 20000 Workmen of all ſorts. About 200 Paces from this City, is that called *New Fez*, where their King has his Palace, and it is chiefly inhabited by the Court. This was the Deſcription of the Ancient *Fez*, but the Preſent State of it is as follows. The Circuit of it is about four Leagues; but there are a great number of Gardens within the Compaſs of the Walls. It has now no Suburbs, but 7 Principal Gates. The Streets are very Narrow: with Gates that are ſhut up every Night, to prevent the People from going from one Quarter to another. The Houſes are all Terraſs'd at the Top; and though they are nothing Beautiful without, yet within they are very Neat and Handſom. All the Trade, and conſequently all the Wealth of the Country, is in this City; which is defended by two Caſtles that have no Artillery. The one is very Ancient, and the Walls of it are demoliſht in ſome Places; the other was built ſome Years ſince, by the Famous *Muley-Archy*, having two Baſtions on both ſides of the City, with two Iron Great Guns in each. The River which falls from *Fez-Gedine*, or *Fez-la Neuva*, runs through the Middle of *Fez-Belè*; where it divides it ſelf into ſix Branches, that ſupply all the Houſes of the City with Water, every Houſe having three or four Fountains. This River alſo thus divided, ſets a going 366 Mills, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants, and affords Water to as many Baths. There are alſo in the City 366 Ovens; and in regard they Bake their Bread every Day, the Ovens are always employ'd till Four a Clock in the Afternoon. There are 4 Principal Moſques, and about 500 of leſſer Bulk, and leſs Wealthy. The Grand Moſque, call'd *Carouin*, is the Reſidence of the *Cadi*, or Chief Pontiff of their Law. Near this Temple ſtand certain Colleges, where they that deſire to be *Talbes*, or Doctors of the Law, follow their Studies. The moſt Magnificent of all, was built by *Muley-Archy.* In theſe Colleges they ſtudy nothing but the moſt pure Arabick Language, wherein the *Alcoran* was written, and which is very different from the Vulgar; but they neither ſtudy Latin nor Philoſophy there, as ſome would make the World believe. The City of *Fez-Gedine*, which lies above *Fez-Belè*, ſerves to Command it, inſtead of a Citadel. *Muley-Archy* built a Palace and a Seraglio within it, where there is alſo a very Beautiful and Large Moſque. The City of *Fez* was founded by *Muley Drice*, the Firſt King of the *Arabians* who Commanded in the Country. He is honour'd as a Saint, becauſe he forced the Jews, with which he Peopl'd that City, to embrace the *Alcoran.* No Jew nor Chriſtian dare paſs the Street of his Palace. His Tomb is in the Mountains of *Serhon*, and ſerves for a Retreat to ſuch as flee from the King's Anger, or the Hands of Juſtice; and the Palace where he dwelt has the ſame Privilege. This Country of *Fez* is the beſt Cultivated of any in *Barbary*, hath many good Cities, and is well Water'd with Rivers. The King of *Morocco* is Maſter of it, and aſſumes the Title of Emperor of *Africa*, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Suz* and *Falette*; Lord of *Daro*, *Gago*, *Guinea*, &c. The Country is inhabited by *Moors* and *Arabians*; who are allowed to marry Four Wives, and keep as many other Women as they pleaſe; and they bury their Dead always in New Ground, leſt at the Reſurrection they ſhould find it troubleſom to diſtinguiſh each his own Members. *Sanſon. du Val. Marmol. Thuan.*

FEZZEN, a Spacious and Deſart Country of *Africa*, in *Beledulgerid*, with a Town of the ſame Name. This Country lies beyond the Chain of Mountains that form the Mountain *Atlas*, toward *Gadema*, or *Gademeſſa*, and *Angela.*

St. **FIACER**, Son to *Eugenius* IV. King of *Scotland*, about 606. was Educated by *Conanus*, Biſhop of *Man*; who inſpir'd him with ſuch low Thoughts of the World, that though he was Heir to the Crown, he retir'd with his Siſter *Sira*, *incognito*, into *France*; and coming to *Meaux*, the Biſhop of that Place put her in a Monaſtery, and gave him a Place to build a Hermitage, near the Foreſt of *Fordille*; where as 'tis ſaid he wrought prodigious Miracles. His Father dying, and his Younger Son *Ferchard*, being dethron'd for his Male-adminiſtration, the *Scots* ſent Embaſſadors to *Fiacer*, deſiring him to come Home and take the Crown: But he lov'd his Retirement ſo well, that he would not. He died afterwards, and was interred in the Cathedral of *Meaux.* *Henry* V. of *England*, being defeated, at *Baugy*, by *Charles* VI. of *France*, who had Scottiſh Troops in his Service, Plunder'd *Fiacer's* Monaſtery, becauſe he was a *Scotch-man.* Whereupon (ſays my Author) he was immediately ſmitten with the Hæmorrhoides, then call'd St. *Fiacer's* Diſeaſe, of which he died, at *Bois de Vincennes*, in 1422. During his Sickneſs, King *Henry* is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf thus, *That not only the Scots who were on Earth favour'd the French, but alſo thoſe who were in Heaven.* P. Giry.

FIANO, a Town of *Italy*, in St. *Peter's* Patrimony, near the River *Tyber*, dignify'd with the Title of a Dutchy.

FIANONE, the fartheſt Town in *Iſtria*, upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, belonging to the *Venetians.* It is ſeated upon a Mountain; upon the Deſcent of which there is a Fountain which drives 22 Mills before it falls into the Plain. The Latins call it *Flamma* and *Flavona. Leander Alberti.*

FICHARD (*John*) of *Frankford*, upon the *Meine*; Born in 1511. He was a great Lawyer himſelf, wrote the Lives of the Modern Lawyers, and died in 1581. in the 70th. Year of his Age. *Thuan.*

FICINUS (*Marcillius*) of *Florence*; born in 1433. apply'd himſelf particularly to the Study of the Greek and Latin Tongues; followed the *Platonick* Sect, and tranſlated into Latin the Works of *Plato* and of ſeveral Great Men who upheld the Doctrine of that Philoſophy, as *Plotinus*, *Jamblichus*, *Proclus*, &c. We have *Marcillius Ficinus's* Works, in 2 Vol. Folio, Printed at *Bâle*, in 1561, and 1570. *Paul. Jov. Guichard.* &c.

FIDELITY, or *Danebrow*, the Name of an Order of Knight-hood, inſtituted by *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*, in 1670. This Order conſiſts of Nineteen of the Principal Lords and Officers of the Kingdom, who are bound to wear about their Necks a White Croſs, in a Red and White Ribband, in Memory of the Croſs which is ſaid to have appear'd to *Valdemar* II. when he made War againſt the Pagans in *Livonia.*

FIDELLUS, (*Lewis*) a Doctour of *Paris*; flouriſh'd in the XVIth. Age, and dy'd in 1562. He wrote ſeven Books *de Mundi Structura*, 4 *de Militia Spirituali*, &c. *Valerius Andreas.*

FIDERI, Emperour of *Japan*, ſucceeded his Father *Taicko*, in the Year 1598. not being above ſix Years of Age. *Ongoſchio*, his Guardian, had promis'd his Father, *Taicko*, by an Act ſigned with his Blood, that he would reſign the Government to the young Prince, ſo ſoon as he ſhould arrive at 15 Years of Age, and cauſe him to be Crown'd by the *Dairo.* But he dethron'd the young Prince, and compell'd him to Marry his Daughter. *Fideri* rais'd a powerful Army againſt the Uſurper; but he was reduc'd to thoſe Extremities, that he was conſtrain'd to ſend his Wife to deſire *Ongoſchio* to ſpare him his Life, and ſome Province where he might retire to a private Fortune: But the Tyrant would not ſee his Daughter; and having taken the City of *Ozacha*, where *Fideri* had ſhut himſelf up in the Palace, with his Wife, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, ſet fire to it, and burnt 'em all alive. *Mandeſlo.*

FIDIUS, a certain Deity which the *Romans* borrow'd from the *Sabines*, and was by them greatly honour'd with Temples and Sacrifices. He was worſhipp'd upon the Quirinal-Hill, in the Month of *June*, according to *Ovid:* And was alſo call'd *Sanctus Sabus*, and *Semi-Pater.*

FIENES: This Noble and Ancient Family, though of a long time in conſiderable Favour with the Kings of *England*, none of it came to the Dignity of Peer of this Realm, until the Reign of King *Edward* IV. when Sir *Richard Fienes* marrying the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Thomas*, Son and Heir to *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*; he was, by reaſon thereof, accepted and declared Lord *Dacre*, by Letters Patents bearing Date 37 *Hen. 6.* Sir *Thomas Fienes*, his Grandſon, ſucceeding him in his Honour, was ſummon'd to Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and VIII. Dying in 1534. he left *Thomas*, his Couſin and Heir Apparent, to ſucceed him. Which *Thomas*, in 1541. being ſeduced by ſome extravagant Perſons to Courſe in the Night-time, in *Langhton-Park*, in the County of *Suſſex*, belonging to *Nicholas Pelham*, Eſq; at a Place call'd *Pikehay*, met with three Perſons; betwixt whom, and thoſe of his Company, there happen'd a Fray, wherein one of 'em was mortally wounded, and died ſoon after. Whereupon he was Indicted of Murther for the ſame: Which though he was not guilty of, it being committed by his Company in his Abſence, ſome Courtiers who gap'd for his Eſtate, perſuaded him to acknowledge it, and ſubmit himſelf to the King's Mercy. He imprudently hearkening to this, Sentence of Death paſs'd upon him, and he ſuffer'd accordingly, leaving Iſſue *Gregory* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter nam'd *Margaret.* Which *Gregory* being reſtor'd in 1 *Eliz.* died without Iſſue the 36th. of the ſame Reign. At which time *Samſon Lennard*, Eſq; who married the Siſter, obtain'd a Grant, 10 *Jac.* to himſelf and Heirs, to take Place and Precedence, as the Eldeſt Son to the Lord *Dacre* of the South; and his Son *Henry* ſucceeded him accordingly: whoſe Son *Richard*, Lord *Dacre*, departing this Life, *Anno* 1630. left Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* his Firſt Wife, Daughter and Co-Heir to Sir *Arthur Throckmorton*, of *Paulere-Peirce*, in the County of *Northampton*, Knight, Four Sons, viz. *Francis*, *Richard*, *Thomas* and *Henry*; and by *Dorothy*, his Second Wife, Daughter of *Dudley*, Lord *North*, one Son, nam'd *Richard*, and a Daughter *Catharine*. *Francis*, the Eldeſt Son ſucceeded him, and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Paul* Viſcount *Banning*; and left Iſſue by her *Thomas*, advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Suſſex* by Letters Patents bearing date 26 *Car.* 2. and *Henry*. There is alſo a Lord *Say* of this Name and Family; and the Title is lately devolv'd to *William*, the only ſurviving Son of *Nathanael Fienes*, Second Son to *William* Lord *Say and Seal*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Eliot*, Knight: which *William* married *Mary*, one of the Daughters of his Uncle *Richard Fienes*, Fourth Son to *William* late Lord *Say and Seal*. *Dugd.*

FIENUS, of *Antwerp*, born in 1566. Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Lovain*, wrote *De Viribus Imaginationis*, *De Formatione Fœtus*, &c. and died in the Year 1631. *Valerius Andreas.*

FIESCHI, one of the Four Principal Families of *Genoa*, and one of the moſt Illuſtrious of all *Italy*; honour'd with no leſs than Six Cardinals, *George*, *William John*, *Lewis*; *Luke*, the Pope's Legate in *England*, in the Pontificate of *John* XXII. and *Nicholas*, honour'd for his Generoſity and Probity.

FIESCHI, (*John Lewis*) a Young Count of *Città Lavinia*, the Son of *Sinibaldo Fieſchi*, famous for his Misfortune, who envying the riſing Grandeur of the Family of the *Doria*'s, enter'd into a Conſpiracy to make himſelf Lord of *Genoa*. To which purpoſe, ſo ſoon as he had brought his Deſign to Perfection, and had all his Accomplices together in his Palace, after he had taken leave of his Wife with theſe words, *Madam, Either you will never ſee me more, or to morrow you will ſee in* Genoa *all things at your Diſpoſal*, brake out into the Streets with a numerous Train of armed Followers. At firſt all things ſucceeded well on his ſide, his People having made themſelves Maſters of the Arſenal where the Galleys lay; but then *John Lewis* going to ſet the Galley-Slaves at liberty, to make uſe of their Aſſiſtance, he fell, heavy armed as he was, into the Sea, and was drown'd; to the great good Fortune of the Republick. His Body being found ſome time after, was thrown back into the Sea. *Jerom*, his Brother, was forced into the Fortreſs of *Montobia*, and put to Death; the Fortreſs was afterwards demoliſh'd: And to leave a ſignal Memory of this Enterprize to Poſterity, the Ancient and Magnificent Palace of the *Fieſchi* in *Genoa*, was ras'd to the Ground; *Ottobon* and *Cornelio* Baniſh'd, after the Diſgrace of their Brothers; but *Ottobon* being taken in *Portocole*, in 1555. by the *Spaniards*, and deliver'd up to *Andreas Doria*, he caus'd him to be ſowed up in a Sack, and flung into the Sea, as a Parricide. *Thuan.*

FIEUBET, (*Jaſpar*) firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Tholouſe*; of whom, after his Death, *Lewis* XIV. gave this Character, *That he was one of the greateſt Judges of his Kingdom*; adding withal, *That he ſhould be much put to it to find another of his Merit to ſupply his Place.*

FIFE, a large and well inhabited County of *Scotland*, having the *Forth* on one ſide, and the *Tay* on the other. This is one of the beſt Counties in the Kingdom, abounds with Towns and Noblemens Seats; towards the Coaſts it is very fruitful in Corn, *&c.* and well provided with Fiſh of all ſorts. Here is alſo plenty of Coal dug, and abundance of Salt made. The Earls of *Rotheſs*, of the Sirname of *Leſly*, are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County. There are many other Noble Families here, as the Earls of *Crawford*, *Weems*, *Levin*, *Melvil*; Lords *Balcarras*, *Burleigh*, &c. In this County ſtands the City of St. *Andrews*, dignify'd with an Univerſity, and was formerly the Reſidence of a Cardinal, and an Archbiſhop's Seat. It hath alſo many Port-Towns, which brings a good Trade to the Country, and makes it productive of abundance of luſty Mariners. This County gave formerly the Title of *Thane* to ſeveral great Families, and that of *Earl* afterwards to the Brothers of the Kings of *Scotland*. *Buchan. Gordon. Camd.*

FIGEAC, a City of *France*, in *Quercy*, ſeated upon the River *Sele*, toward the Frontiers of *Auvergne*, 9 or 10 Leagues from *Cahors*; well known toward the End of the laſt Age, during the Civil Wars.

FILIUCIUS, (*Vincent*) a Jeſuit born at *Siena* in *Italy*. He had the Office of a Penitentiary, and died in 1622. His Works are, *Moralium Quæſtionum, Tom.* II. *De Statu Clericorum. De Beneficiis. De Penſionibus. De Spoliis Clericorum. De Simonia. De Alienatione Rerum Spiritualium*, &c. *Alegamb. in Bibl. Script. Soc. Jeſ. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

FILLECK, a fortify'd Town of the *Auſtrian Hungary*, upon the Confines of the Turkiſh Dominions; 5 Leagues from *Agria* to the North, and as many from *Caſſovia* to the Weſt. It ſtands on the Road which leads from *Presbourg* to the Cities in the Mountains. Here was a Caſtle; and the Town being a Frontier, was Wall'd, and very Strong. The *Turks* took it in 1560. And being re-taken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1593. the Baſha of *Waradin* laid Siege to it, and took it again in 1682. And becauſe He and Count *Teckley*'s Party could not agree about it, diſmantl'd and deſerted it.

FILOMARINI, (*Aſcanio*) of a Noble Family in the Kingdom of *Naples*, made a Cardinal by *Urban* VIII. One day, the Pope, who before that, had made him one of his Private-Chamberlains, call'd *Participanti*, ask'd him, Whether he thought to be a Cardinal? To whom *Filomarini* anſwer'd, *When I conſider my ſelf, I have no reaſon to expect that Dignity; but when I reflect upon Your Generoſity, I have ſome reaſon to hope for it.* Soon after, the Archbiſhoprick of *Naples* being vacant, he begg'd it of the Pope: who made him anſwer with a Smile, That he had deſign'd it for a Cardinal. Upon which *Filomarini* thought no more of it. But the next day the Pope calling a Conſiſtory, gave him the Cardinal's Cap and the Archbiſhoprick together. He rebuilt the Cathedral of *Naples*, the Archbiſhop's Palace, and dy'd in the Year 1666.

FIMALA DERMA, *Suri Ada*, King of *Candy*, in the Iſland of *Ceylon*, was the Son of one of the Chief Princes of that Kingdom; taken away Young by the *Portugueſes*, and carried to *Colombino*, in the ſame Iſland; where they Baptiz'd him, and gave him the Name of *Don John of Auſtria*, and then bred him up at *Goa*. When he was grown up, finding him to be a Handſom Perſon, the *Portugueſes*, after the Death of the King, made him *Grand Modelier*, or Conſtable of the Kingdom. *Don John of Auſtria* made ſo good Uſe of his Authority, that having gain'd the Affection of the Soldiery, the *Cingals*, or Gentlemen declar'd him King. And now being ſeated upon the Throne, the firſt thing he did, was to maſſacre all the *Portugueſes* that were in the City of *Candy*. Upon which, *Pedro Lopez de Suſa*, who was Governor of *Malaca*, and had in his Cuſtody a Princeſs that was Heireſs to the Crown, whom the *Portugueſes* had carry'd away into the Iſland of *Manar*, and Chriſten'd by the Name of *Dona Catharina*, enters the Kingdom of *Candy*, with a Deſign to ſet up the Princeſs, and then to marry her, and make himſelf King. But he was defeated in 1590. and *Don John*, who had aſſum'd the Name of *Fimala Derma*, marry'd *Dona Catharina*, and ſo ſecur'd to himſelf a Right to that Crown, which he poſſeſſed before only by Force of Arms. *Mandeſlo.*

FINAL, Lat. *Finalium*, a City of *Italy*, with the Title of a Marquiſate belonging to the King of *Spain*, ſeated upon the Sea-Coaſt of *Genoa*, between *Savona* and *Albengua*. This Marquiſate is not above 6 Miles in length, lying upon the Sea-ſide, where it's bounded by the Points of two Mountains. It belong'd a long time to the Family of *Carreto*; but the *Spaniards* ſurpriz'd it in 1600. and put to death the Laſt of the Family. *Final* is well Wall'd about, having alſo a good Caſtle, flank'd with 4 Towers, and built upon a Mountain; the Avenue to which is guarded by 2 Forts.

FINAL, or *Finale di Modena*, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*; ſeated upon the River *Panaro*, upon the Frontiers of *Ferrareſe*, well fortified.

FINCH: Of this Family, which do derive themſelves from *Herbert Fitz-Herbert*, call'd *Finch*, who was in Ward to King *Edward* I. the 28th. of his Reign, and lineally deſcended from *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* I. was Sir *Moyle Finch*, of *Eaſtwell*, in *Com. Cant.* Knight: A Perſon of ample Fortune, the 25th. in number as to Precedence of thoſe whom King *James* rais'd to the Degree and Title of Baronet. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, the ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, Treaſurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* to Queen *Elizabeth*. This *Elizabeth*, his Wife, after his Death, was the 21ſt. of *James* I. advanced to the Dignity and Title of Viſcounteſs of *Maidſton*, in *Kent*, with Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs--Male of her Body, lawfully Begotten; and in 4 *Car.* I. created Counteſs of *Winchelſey*, in *Com. Suſſ.* with the like Limitation. In which Honours, *Thomas Finch*, her Son, ſucceeded her; and his Son *Heneage* ſucceeded him; who firſt marry'd *Diana*, Daughter to *Francis* Lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*; then *Mary*, Daughter to *William*, Marquiſs of *Hertford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*; and being deſcended from the Ancient Family of *Herbert*, long ſince of *Eaſtwell*, in Conſideration of his Services to King *Charles* II. was, by Letters Patents, in the 12th. Year of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Fitz-Herbert*, of *Eaſtwell*, and was ſoon after ſent Embaſſador to *Turkey*. By this Lady he had Iſſue ſix Sons, and two Daughters; and by his third Wife, *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Northcliff*, of *Langton*, in *Com. Ebor.* Knight, Widow of Sir *John Wentworth*, a Daughter nam'd *Catharine*. His Eldeſt Son, *Thomas*, call'd Lord *Maidſton*, married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Thomas Windham*, of *Felbrag-Hall*, in *Com. Norf.* Eſq; but being in that great Fight at Sea, againſt the *Dutch*, May, 1672. (24 *Car.*) was there unfortunately kill'd by a Cannon-Ball; leaving a Daughter, nam'd *Marianne*, and his Lady then big with Child of a Son, whereof ſhe was deliver'd upon the 26th. of *Septemb.* next following, whoſe Name is *Charles*, now call'd Lord *Maidſtone*. Of this Family was the Lord *Finch*, of *Fordwiche*; and Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knight, Recorder of *London*, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, *Ann.* 1625. (1 *Car.* 1.) fourth Son to Sir *Moyle Finch*, of *Eaſtwell*, Baronet; and the Lady *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Winchelſey*, his Wife, and Father of Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knight and Baronet; who being a great Proficient in the Study of the Laws, in that Honourable Society of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, was, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. the 6th. of *June*, in the 12th. Year of that Prince's Reign, made Sollicitor-General; and the next Year following, *Autumn*-Reader in the before-ſpecify'd Inn of Court. Upon the 7th. of *June*, Ann. 1660. (12 *Car.* 2.) he was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baronet; and in 1670. conſtituted the King's Attorney-General; in 1673. made Keeper of the Great-Seal, and advanc'd to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Finch*, of *Daventry*, in *Com. North.* ſoon after made Lord Chancellor, and Earl of *Nottingham*. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Daniel Harvey*, Merchant of *London*; by whom he had 7 Sons, *Daniel*, the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*; *Heneage*, *William*, *Charles*, *Edward*, *Henry*, and *Robert*, (*Edward*, *John* and *Thomas* being deceas'd;) and 4 Daughter, *Elizabeth* married to *Samuel Grimſton*, Son and Heir to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Baronet, Maſter of the Rolls: *Mary* and *Anne* deceas'd, and another *Mary* ſurviving. *Dugdale.*

FINCOMARCHUS, the 35th, King of *Scotland* Succeeded *Crathilinthus*, he performed many Gallant Atchievements againſt the *Romans*, who, being weakned by their Inteſtine Wars, left him at laſt in Peace, which he improved for advancing Chriſtianity. And entertain'd the *Britiſh* Chriſtians, who fled to *Scotland* during the Perſecution of *Diocleſian*, kindly; many of whom being Men of eminent Sanctity and Learning their Habitations were afterwards converted into Churches, *Fincomarchus* having govern'd with great Equity, died in the 47th. Year of his Reign, about A. C. 321. *Buchan.*

FINDOCHUS, the 31ſt. King of *Scotland* Succeeded *Nathalocus*, he was of the Royal Family, a very comely Perſonage of excellent Endowments, and therefore choſen King. He govern'd with great Juſtice, and was Faithful to his Promiſes. In his Reign, *Donald* of the Iſles, invaded the main Land; but was defeated, and drown'd, as endeavouring his Eſcape. The Iſlanders, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Iriſh*, renewed the War, under the Conduct of his Son *Donald*; but *Findochus* forced them to retire, Subdued their Iſlands, and laid many of them waſte. Whereupon *Donald* had recourſe to Fraud, and Suborning two Aſſaſſinates who pretended to be Iſlanders of noble Extract, and much injur'd by *Donald*, they made ſo much intereſt at Court as to accompliſh their deſign of murdering this excellent Prince, for which they were Executed, having before-hand accuſ'd *Donald* and the King's own Brother *Carantius*, as their Complotters. So that the latter for fear of Puniſhment fled to the *Romans*. This happened about A. C. 269. *Buchan. Helvicus.*

FINIGUERA *Maſo*, a famous Engraver of *Florence*. He invented in 1460. the Art of engraving Copper-Pieces, and printing with 'em. He us'd when he prepar'd Plate for Enamel, to take its impreſſion in Earth, which being rubb'd over with Oil, and Sutt repreſented the ſame things that was Engraven in the Silver, to take this Impreſſion in Paper, having laid a wet Sheet upon the Earthen Mould, he paſs'd a Rouler upon it with that Succeſs, that the Figures appear'd as if drawn with a Pen. *Maſo* divulging his Secret, another Goldſmith of the ſame Town, call'd *Baccio Baldini*, perfected the Invention. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les Vies des Pientres.*

FINKELEY, a Village in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in *Cheſter Ward*, mention'd in the Councils by the Name of *Finchala*, and *Fincenhala*, there having been a Council held at it, *A. D.* 798. by *Embald*, Archbiſhop of *York*.

FINLAND, Lat. *Finnia*, and *Finnonia*, a large Country of *Sweden*, with the Title of a Dukedom, formerly the Portion allotted for the Maintenance of the Kings Sons. It lies between the Gulph of *Bothnia* to the Weſt, *Laponia* to the North, and the Gulph of *Finland*, to the South. It comprehends 6 Provinces, *Cajania* and *Finland*, upon the Gulph of *Bothnia*; *Niland* and *Carelia*, upon that of *Finland*; *Kexholm*, towards the Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*; *Savalos* and *Tavaſthus*, in the Middle of the Country. The Country is Fertile, abounding in Corn and Paſturage; and there are in it two Towns of ſome Note, *Abo*, a Biſhop's See; and *Vibourgh*, a Town of Trade, ſeated at the bottom of the *Finnick* Gulph. This Kingdom was firſt Conquer'd to the Crown of *Sweden*, in 1384. by *Erick*, one of their Kings. In 1571. the *Muſcovites* intending a Conqueſt, fell into it with a Savageneſs and Cruelty, hard to be expreſs'd or believ'd; but were recall'd, by an Irruption of the *Tartars* into their own Country. *Cluverius* ſaith, That it is a conſiderable Part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and that it's very Fruitful, and affords excellent Paſturage. *Cluverius, Munſter.*

FINMARCH, a Northern Country of *Norway*, very Large; the Inhabitants of which, unleſs thoſe of the Iſlands, have no fix'd Abode; but thoſe that come firſt to the Place, there ſet up their Stand. It belongs one part to the King of *Denmark*, the other to the King of *Swedeland*: Who, to reduce the Natives from their vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the firſt Occupant; by which means ſome Parts are Improv'd, but the more barren are left ſtill in Common. The Inhabitants are a Mongrel ſort of Chriſtians; extremely Ignorant and Barbarous, Infamous for Witchcraft, Revengeful beyond belief, and very Rugged and Stubborn.

FINTENUS, Biſhop of *Lindesfarn*, or Holy Iſland, in *Northumberland*, liv'd in the VIIth. Cent. about the Year 660 he maintain'd both by Conference and Writing, that *Eaſter* ought to be kept on the 14th. Day of the Moon, according to the Ancient Tradition of the Britiſh Communion, which before the Converſion of the *Saxons* by *Auguſtin* the Monk, were govern'd in this Point, by the Cuſtom of the Eaſtern Churches. *Bede*, lib. 2. & 3. *Hiſt. Angl. Uſher Antiq. Britan. Eccleſ.*

FINNANUS, the Tenth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Joſina*. His Government was Juſt and Moderate; and he laboured to Maintain his Authority more by Good-will than Arms. To cut up the Root of Tyranny, he made a Law, *That Kings ſhould Determine or Command nothing of Concernment, without the Authority of their Great Council.* He died equally Belov'd by his Subjects and Foreigners, in the 30th. Year of his Reign, about *A. M.* 3859. He was the Firſt who Ordain'd the Heathen Prieſts call'd *Druides. Buchan.*

FIONIA, *Finnen*, an Iſland of *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea between *Jutland* to the Weſt, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Frith, call'd *Middle Fort*, or *Clein Belt*, and *Seland* to the Eaſt; from which it is parted by another Frith, call'd *Die Belt*. In this Iſland ſtands *Odenſee*, the Chief City; and *Newburgh*, a fortify'd Town with a Harbour and Caſtle; 4 German Miles from *Seland*. The Length of it, from Eaſt to Weſt, is 10 German Miles; the Breadth, 8 Miles; under the King of *Denmark*. Formerly but ill treated by the *Swedes*, who were thence expell'd, with a terrible ſlaughter, in the Daniſh War. There are in it 4 Royal Caſtles, *Newburgh*, *Hagenſchow*, *Hinſgel*, and *Eſcheburgh*; beſides 164 Villages, and 6 Monaſteries. It deriv'd its Name from the Figure, Beauty and Pleaſantneſs of the Situation.

FIRANDUM, a Town of *Japan*, in that part of the Iſland which is call'd *Ximo*; with an Iſland of the ſame Name, upon the Weſtern Sea-Coaſt, towards *Nangaſac*.

FIRLEIUS (*John*) Palatine of *Cracovia* and Grand Marſhal of the Kingdom of *Poland*, who when *Henry* of *France* was elected King of *Poland* upon this, among other Conditions, that he ſhould procure ſeveral Immunities for the *French* Proteſtants from his Brother, and endeavour to preſerve a Reconciliation between the Diſſenters in *Poland*, ſeeing the King, after he was Elected endeavouring to evade his Promiſes, as he was juſt going to be Crown'd ſnatch'd up the Crown, and was going with it out of the Church, ſaying theſe words, *Si non jurabis non regnabis*, had not the King given him preſent Satisfaction.

FIRMIANO, a Town of *Italy* in *Umbria*, upon the River *Metro*, from *Foſſombrone* eight Miles, in the Dukedom of *Urbin*.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, (*Julius*) liv'd under *Conſtantine*'s Sons, and wrote a Treatiſe, *De Profanarum Religionum Erroribus*; ſet forth with Notes by *John Wouver*. Some take him to be the ſame who wrote the Eight Books of *Aſtronomy*. Printed by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1501. and afterwards at *Bale*, and other Places. And this Opinion carries the beſt Credit.

FIRMILIAN, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Cappadocia*, liv'd in the Third Century, and was a Diſciple of *Origen*'s. He Aſſiſted in 256. at the Council of *Iconium*, where the Prelates of *Cilicia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, met againſt the *Cataphryges*, who Rebaptiz'd the Catholicks that came to 'em. *Firmilian* was the greateſt Promoter of the Decree made in this Aſſembly of adminiſtring this Sacrament anew to the Hereticks that left their Errors, pretending that their former Baptiſm was not Valid. Pope *Stephen* the Firſt, not approving this Decree, deprived the Biſhops that made it of his Communion. In the mean time, *Firmilian* became intimate with St. *Cyprian*, and in a Letter to him reflects upon the Pope for his Conduct, and treats him with great Freedom and Severity. The Greek Menology mentions *Firmilian* as a Saint, and St. *Baſil* gives him a great Character. St. *Baſil de ſpir.* 5. *ad Amphilochium. Euſeb.* lib. 7. cap. 4. *Pearſon Annales Cyprian.*

FIRMUS, the Emperor, laid hands upon the Empire to uphold *Zenobia*'s falling Party; but was overcome by *Aurelianus* in his return from *Carræ*, and as ſome ſay, Hang'd himſelf. He was of an extraordinary Stature, goggle-ey'd, curl'd hair, ſcarr'd Forehead, ſwarthy Complexion and hairy Body, inſomuch, that he was call'd the *Cyclops*: and ſo vaſtly ſtrong withal that he would bear an Anvil upon his Breaſt, while the Smith beat upon it with his Hammer. *Vopiſcus in Firmo.*

FISHER, (*John*) Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. and was beheaded by King *Henry* the VIIIth. for maintaining the Pope's Supremacy. He was a Learned and Devout Man, and much addicted to the Tenets in which he was bred, which led him into ſome Severities againſt thoſe of a contrary Opinion: He had been many Years Confeſſor to King *Henry*'s Grandmother, the Counteſs of *Richmond*, and 'twas believ'd, that he perſuaded her to thoſe Noble Deſigns for the Advancement of Learning, of Founding two Colleges in *Cambridge*, St. *John*'s and *Chriſt*'s *Coll.* and Divinity Profeſſors in both Univerſities. *Henry* the VIIth. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, which he would never change for a better, being us'd to ſay, That his *Church was his Wiſe, and that he would never part with her becauſe ſhe was Poor:* He continu'd in great Favour with King *Henry* VIIIth. till the Buſineſs of the *Divorce* was ſet on Foot, and then he adher'd ſo firmly to the Queen's Cauſe, and the Pope's Supremacy, that he was ſometimes overborn into ſome Miſtakes, as appears, by the Buſineſs of the *Maid* of *Kent.* Many thought that the King ought to have proceeded againſt him, rather for that, which was a Point of State, than upon the Supremacy, which was Matter of Conſcience; The King was reſolv'd to let all his Subjects ſee, there was no Mercy to be expected by any that denied his being Supreme Head of the Church, and therefore made Biſhop *Fiſher*, and Sir *Tho. Moor* two Examples, to terrify the reſt: 'Tis thought Pope *Clement* the VIIth's unſeaſonable Reſpect, in ſending the Biſhop a Cardinal's Hat, was the Occaſion of his Death: This Severity being much cenſur'd beyond Sea, Biſhop *Gardiner* wrote a Vindication of the King's Proceedings. The Biſhop wrote ſeveral Treatiſes which are in Print. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Burnet*, Reform. Vol. I. Book III. *Pages* 353, 354.

FISHGARD, a Market-Town in *Pembrokeſhire* in the Principality of *Wales*, and Hundred of *Kemeys*, ſeated on a deep Clift on the Sea ſhore, where it hath a Commodious Harbour for Ships of ſome Trade for Herrings. From *London* 170 Miles.

FISMES, a Town of *France* in *Champaigne*, upon the River *Veſte* in the Dioceſs of *Rheims.* 'Tis ſaid, There is a Stone lies near this Place, which ſerves for a Bound to the Biſhopricks of *Rheims*, *Laon* and *Soiſſons*; for which reaſon it is call'd in Latin, *ad Fines.*

FITZ-GERALD, an *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who found the Secret of rendring Sea-water freſh. King *Charles* II. having found by ſeveral Tryals, That his Machine not only made the Water freſh, but rendred it wholſom and good to Drink, gave him a Patent for it. Upon the Experiments made of the Water drawn by this Machine in the College of Phyſicians of *London*, it was found much lighter than ordinary Water, and kept longer than it. That Plants water'd with it, did thrive very well, *&c.* The Machine us'd in the making of it, tho' not above 30 inches Diameter, will draw 80 Quarts in 24 Hours and may be ſo placed in a Ship, that there will be no Danger from the Fire, nor Inconvenience from the Smoke, and is ſo little Expenſive, that 100 Quarts may be drawn off for 15 Pence charges. *Memoires du Tems.*

FITZ-ROY (*Charles*) Duke of *Southampton*, is a natural Son of King *Charles* II. and the Eldeſt of Three that he had by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, the Earl of *Caſtlemain*'s Wife. His Letters Patent bear Date, *Sept.* 10. 1675. whereby he was created Baron of *Newbury*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton. Dugdale.*

FITZ-ROY, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the preſent Duke of *Grafton*, is the only Son and Heir of *Henry Fitz-Roy* the late Duke, Unfortunately Killed before *Cork*, in 1690. by *Iſabella* the Daughter and Heir of the late Earl of *Arlington.* His Father, the late Duke of *Grafton*, was a natural Son of King *Charles* II. and the Second of Three that he had by the Lady *Barbara Villiers*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland.*

FITZ-ROY, (*George*) Third natural Son of *Charles* II. by *Barbara*, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, was advance to the State and Degree of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Pontefract* in the County of *York*; as alſo to the Dignity of Viſcount *Falmouth*, in the Country of *Cornwal*; and Title firſt of Earl, then of Duke of *Northumberland.*

FITZ-GERALD: See *Kildare* and *Deſmond.*

FITZ-HERBERT, (*Anthony*) Chief Juſtice of *England*, liv'd in the XVth. Cent. He was a Learned Lawyer, and wrote *De Natura Brevium. Epitome Juris.* The Office and Authority of a Juſtice of Peace. *Leland. Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

FITZ-WILLIAM, of *Milton*, in the County of *Northampton*, now Lord Baron *Fitz-William* of *Lyffer*, now *Lyfford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland.* By the Records of this Family it appears, that Sir *William Fitz-William* was Couſin in Blood to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and was ſent by him into *Normandy*, to *William* then Duke of *Normandy*, and afterwards the Conquerour. The King ſoon after dying, he remained there, and married the Daughter of Monſieur *Polabis*, by whom he had Iſſue. He came back into *England* with *William* the Conquerour, and was Earl Mareſchal of his Army, and in the Great Battle in *Suſſex* with King *Harrold*, he ſo ſignaliz'd himſelf, that for his Valour, the Conquerour gave him his Scarf, which remains to this Day in the Family. This Family were ſeated at *Sprotbrough* in *Yorkſhire*, and were Lords of many Mannors round it, and in *Nottinghamſhire.* Sir *William Fitz-William*, Son of the Earl Mareſchal, married the Daughter of Sir *John*, Lord of *Emley*, and had Iſſue Sir *William Fitz-William*, Lord of *Emley*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl *Warren*, by which Marriage he was allied to the Greateſt Kings and Princes in *Europe.* He had Iſſue by her Sir *William Fitz-William* Lord of *Emley*, who married *Albreda de Lyſours* Daughter and Heir of *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, and had Iſſue Sir *William Fitz-William* Lord of *Emley*, who married the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Fitz-William* of *Sprotbrough*, Lord of *Emley.* This Family afterwards, by their ſeveral Marriages, allied themſelves to the Greateſt and Nobleſt Families in *England*, and ſerv'd ſeveral of the Kings in their Wars, both at home and abroad, with great Honour and Conduct, from whom they had ſeveral noble Commands and Governments. But at length, the Head of the Family having no Heir-Male of his Body, the Great and Ancient Eſtate went to two Daughters. The Eldeſt married into the Family of the *Copleys*, who enjoys the Ancient Seat of *Sprotbrough* to this Day: And the Youngeſt married to the Family of the *Savils*, who have all the *Nottinghamſhire* Lands. This Family has the Title of Marquiſs of *Hallifax.* In the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, Sir *William Fitz-William*, (in a true Deſcent Heir-Male of the Houſe of *Sprotbrough*) was Privy-Councellour to that King; by whoſe Favour, and Cardinal *Wolſley*'s, he rais'd a conſiderable Eſtate, and ſeated the Family at *Gaines-Parke-Hall* in *Eſſex*, and at *Milton* in *Northamptonſhire*; at which laſt Place it remains to this Day. In the Reign alſo of King *Henry* the Eighth, there was another Sir *William Fitz-William* of the Houſe of *Aldwark*, being a Branch of the ſame Family; who by his Valour and Conduct attained to the Dignities of Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and of Lord Privy-Seal. He was created Earl of *Southampton*, and made Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He was alſo a great General, and died at the Head of an Army ſent down againſt the *Scots*, at *Berwick*, it being the eighteenth Expedition wherein he had been General. He married the Daughter of *Clyfford* Earl of *Cumberland*, and died without Iſſue. He built a Noble Houſe in *Suſſex*, call'd *Faire Cowdrey.* In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *William Fitz-William* of *Milton*, having been a great Officer in the Low-Countries under the famous Earl of *Leiceſter*; was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, in which Kingdom he continued in Command, between thirty and forty Years: During which time he had three ſeveral Deputations for Lord-Deputy, and was five times one of the Lord's-Juſtices, and Paymaſter to the Army all the time. He married *Anne Sydney*, Siſter of Sir *Henry Sydney*, afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Siſter alſo to the Famous Sir *Philip Sydney.* This Lord-Deputy, was at the ſame time Conſtable of *Fotheringhay*-Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, during the Impriſonment of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, there: and for his great Civility to her, the Morning ſhe was beheaded ſhe preſented him with her Son's Picture, afterwards King *James* the Firſt; and told him ſhe eſteem'd it as a great Jewel, which Picture remains in the Family to this Day. In the beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign over *England*, Sir *William Fitz-William* of *Milton*, and *Gaines-Parke-Hall*, for the great Services of his Family, was created Lord-Baron *Fitz-William* of *Lyfford*, in *Ireland*: And the preſent *William* Lord *Fitz-William* of *Milton* enjoys the Honour to this Day. Arms of this Family are, Lozenges, Argent and Gules.

FITZ-WILLIAM, of *Dundran*, of *Baggatrath*, and of *Merrion*, &c. Now Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, and Lord-Baron *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland.* This Family came into *England* with the Conquerour, *William Fitz-William* being his Earl Mareſchal, and Couſin in Blood to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, whoſe Iſſue were afterwards Lords of *Sprotbrough*, and of *Emley* in the County of *York*, from whence one of them came into *Ireland* with King *John*, the Iſſue of whom remains there ever ſince, as appears by the following Records and Evidences. King *Edward* pardons *William* the Son of *Richard Fitz-William* all Tranſgreſſions, *&c. Anno Regni*, 22th. *William Fitz-William* was Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, built the ſaid Caſtle, and held it by *Indre* from the King, and was Chief Commander of all thoſe Parts, 49 *Edward* the 3d. *William Fitz-William*, Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* the 5th. *Richard* the 2d. and *Anno* the 16d. *Richard* the 2d. and by Patent, *Anno* the 19th. *Richard* the 2d. To *William Fitz-William* was granted the Cuſtody of the *Staines* near *Dublin*, which *James Le Botteller*, late Earl of *Ormond*, held for Life, and alſo the keeping of all the Lands and Tenements in the Marſhes of *Leinſter*, *Anno* the 7th. *Richard* the 2d. A grant was made to *William Fitz-William* to be Seneſchal of all the Temporalities in the County of *Dublin*, with Power to appoint his Deputy, *&c. Anno* the 14th. *Richard* the 2d. *William Fitz-William* is made principal Keeper of the Peace in the County of *Dublin*, with Power to arm the County at his Will and Pleaſure, for Defence of the ſame, to puniſh all Evil-doers, and to do all things that he ſhould judge convenient for the good of the ſaid County, with Power to ſubſtitute whom he ſhould think fit in all the Places of the County of *Dublin*, to do as aforeſaid, *Anno Reg.* 19th. *Richard* the 2d. The King pardons *John* the Son of *William Fitz-William* all Tranſgreſſions, *&c. Anno-Rich.* the 2d. To *Philip Fitz-William* was granted a certain Summ of Money out of the Crown-Rents he was to pay for *Thornecaſtle*, to re-build a Fort there, which was ſome time before deſtroyed by the King's *Iriſh* Enemies, *Anno* 16th. *Hen.* 6th. To *Philip Fitz-William* (one of the Councellours and Servants of *Richard*, Duke of *York*) for his Service in reſiſting the Malice of the King's *Iriſh* Enemies, and *Engliſh* Rebels, was granted the Chief Rent, he was to pay the King during Life, *Anno* 25th. *Hen.* the 6th. *Tho. Fitz-William* made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 3d. *Hen.* 8th. To *Rich. Fitz-William*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, was granted the Seneſchalſhip of the King's four Mannors during Life, *viz. Newcaſtle* near *Lyons*, *Eskye*, *Caſſagard*, *Cromlin*, without yielding any Account, with Power to appoint his Deputy or Deputies, *Anno* 19th. *Hen.* 8th. *Tho. Fitz-William* made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 3d. *Eliz. Tho. Fitz-William* made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, with Power to appoint his ſufficient Deputy or Deputies, *Anno* 8th. *Eliz. Thomas Fitz-William* Seneſchal or Chief Ruler of the Marſhes of *Dublin*, the Barony of *Rathdowne*, over the Nations of the *Archbolds*, *Walſhes*, and *Harrolds*, over all Manner of Perſons of what Degree or Quality ſoever, with Power to him, or his Deputy or Deputies, to ſummon all the Forces under his Government at Will and Pleaſure, and to take ſuch Order for the perſecuting of Rebels, puniſhing Malefactors, either in Lands, Body or Goods with Fire and Sword, as he, his Deputy or Deputies ſhould think fit, with Power to hear and determine all Manner of Cauſes whatſoever, growing and ariſing betwixt any the ſaid Inhabitants, or any other within the ſaid Marſhes, *Anno* 8th. *Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, has Power granted him to execute Mareſchal-Law, upon all Malefactors in the ſaid County, to treat with Enemies and Rebels in the ſaid County, and give them ſafe Conduct, *Anno-Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, was made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin*, *Anno* 15th. *Eliz.* To Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, or his Aſſigns, or his Deputy or Deputies, was granted to be Protonotary of the Common Bench of *Ireland*, and to be Tyrographer of the Common Bench, *Anno* 15th. *Eliz. Richard Fitz-William* was Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Wicklow*, Lord of the Marſhes of *Linſter*, *An. Eliz.* Sir *Tho. Fitz-William*, Knight, made Sheriff of the County of *Dublin* 7th. *Jacobi* 1ſt. This was he who was created Baron, *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, and then Lord Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*. *Oliver Fitz-William* Capitulated with the *French* King, to carry 3000 Men out of *England*, and *Ireland*, into *France*, for the ſaid King's Service, which he performed accordingly, and commanded them there as Colonel. In the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, this *Oliver* was by Articles concluded in *France* with the Queen of *England*, Wife to King *Charles* the Iſt, made General of 10000 Foot which were to come out of *Ireland*, and 3000 *Engliſh* Horſe to ſerve His Majeſty in the Civil War of *England*, but the fatal Succeſs of *Naſeby* put a ſtop to this, in which Battle he ſerved His Majeſty. He was alſo Lieutenant-General to the Marquiſs of *Ormond*, and General *Preſton* in *Ireland*, at which time he won the Battle of *Roſcommon*, and gained the Province of *Conought* to the King's Service, was afterwards Lord Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, and Baron, *Fitz-William* of *Thornecaſtle*, and the 20th. of *April* 10. *Car.* II. created Earl of *Tyrconel*, and died without Iſſue. *William Fitz-William* was Lieutenant Colonel to thoſe 3000 Men, his Brother *Oliver* carried for *France*, was Governour of *Whitchurch* in *Cheſhire*, and Lieutenant-General of *Cheſhire* in the Civil Wars of *England*, in the time of King *Charles* the Iſt. and died Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William*, &c. *Thomas* Lord-Viſcount *Fitz-William* of *Merrion*, now living, enjoys theſe Honours. Arms: Firſt, Lozenges, Argent and Gules; Gules, a bend between 2 Cottizes Argent, charged with three Parrakets. The Lord *Fitz-William* beareth quarterly, firſt, Lozenges, Pearl and Ruby; the ſecond, Ruby, a bend between 2 Cottizes, Pearl, charged with 3 Parrakets Proper; the third as the ſecond, and the laſt as the firſt. Another *William Fitz-William* was Earl of *Southampton*, Knight of the Garter, Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Lord Privy-Seal, and General of the Army in the North againſt the *Scots*, all in the Days of *Henry* the 8th. and died without Iſſue.

FLAGELLANTES, a Name given in the XIIIth. Age, to a Sect of People that made Profeſſion of diſciplining themſelves. It was begun at *Perouſa* in 1260, by a certain Hermit whoſe Name was *Rainerus*, who exhorted People to do Penance for their Sins, and had a great Number following his heels. In 1349. they ſpread themſelves over all *Poland*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *England*; carrying a Croſs in their Hands, a Cowl upon their Heads, and going naked to the Waſte. Twice a Day, and once in the Night, they laſh'd themſelves with knotted Cords ſtuck with Points or Pins, and then lay groveling upon the Ground, crying out, *Mercy*. At length they degenerated into Hereticks; affirming, That their Blood united in ſuch a manner with Chriſt's; That it had the ſame Vertue; That after 30 days whipping they were acquitted from the Guilt and Puniſhment of Sin, ſo that they car'd not for the Sacraments; perſwaded the common people, that the Goſpel had ceas'd, and ſuffer'd all ſort of Perjuries. This Madneſs laſted a long time, notwithſtanding the Cenſures of Prelates, the Writing of Doctors, and Edicts of Princes for Suppreſſing it.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a noted Promontory in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, two Miles from *Burlington-Bay*; ſo call'd from the ſmall Town *Flamborough* ſtanding in it. From *London* 212 Miles.

FLAMINES, certain Prieſts among the *Romans*, ordain'd by *Numa Pompilius*, to perform Divine Service to *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Romulus*; whence the Firſt was *Flamen Dialis*, the Second *Martialis*, and the Third *Quirinalis*; ſo call'd from *Flama*, the Mitre which theſe Prieſts were wont to wear upon their Heads. Theſe were choſen out of the *Patricij* or Noblemen, and were call'd *Flamines Majores*, or High Prieſts, and were in great Eſteem, but more eſpecially the Firſt, was in ſuch veneration, that whatever Malefactor could Eſcape to him, could not be Puniſh'd that Day. None was to be elected into this Office but ſuch as were married; ſo that if his Wife died, he reſign'd his Sacerdotal Office. This Prieſt had a Robe of State allow'd him, and a Rowling Chair. No Body might fetch Fire out of his Houſe, unleſs to perform ſome Sacrifice; None but a Freeman might Barb him, nor with any other than croſs Sciſſars. Beſides theſe greater *Flamines*, there were alſo ſeveral *Flamines Minores*, or Inferior *Flamines* which afterwards increaſed to that Number, that every Deity had his *Flamen*. Nevertheleſs, while the Regal Authority continu'd in *Rome*, the Kings reſerv'd their Right and Authority in Holy Matters, ſo far, that they would inſtruct the *Flamens* and other Inferior Prieſts, and perform ſome ſpecial Sacrifices themſelves. Till their Authority being abrogated, the *Romans* choſe a certain Prieſt, whom they preferr'd before the *Flamen Dialis*, but judged him Inferiour to the Arch-Prieſt, and call'd him *Regem Sacrorum*, or King-Prieſt. The *Flamen Dialis* preſided over all the reſt, had his Lictor, or Officer, was carried in an Ivory Chair, and clad in Royal Robes. If any Criminal came into his Houſe, or caſt himſelf at his Feet, he had Power to pardon and deliver him out of the hands of Juſtice. It was he bleſs'd the Arms and officiated in Chief; but had no Civil Office, that he might devote all his time to the Worſhip of his God. His Cap was of a white Sheep-Skin ſacrificed to *Jupiter*, to whom he ſacrific'd one every Month; He wore a Branch of Olive in the top of his Cap. He was choſen in a general Aſſembly, the reſt in other Aſſemblies; and were conſecrated by this great Pontiff. *Tit. Liv. Aul. Gell. Roſin.*

FLAMINIA *Via*, a High-way from *Rome* to *Ariminum*, carried on by *Flaminius* the Conſul, (ſlain by *Hannibal* at the Battel of *Thraſymene*,) through *Otricoli*, *Narni*, *Spoleto*, *Forflamme*, *Cagli*, *Foſſombrone*, and *Peſaro*. *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*.

FLAMINIO, (*John Antonio*) flouriſh'd in the XVIth. Age, and died in 1536. leaving behind him a Hiſtory of the *Roman* Emperors, III. Books entituled, *Sylvæ*; and II. of *Epigrams*. *Leander Alberti.*

FLAMINIO (*Marc Antony*) the Son of the former, in great favour with Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*, and Cardinal *Pole*: the firſt of his Countrymen, who in Latin Verſe had the happineſs to expreſs the divine Majeſty of *David*'s *Pſalms*; nor would he have ſtopped there, had he not died Young, in the Year 1551. *Thuanus*, l. 8.

FLAMINIUS (*Caius*) a Roman Conſul and General of the *Romans* at the Battel of *Thraſymene*, where he was run through the Body with a Lance, by one *Decurio*, a *Lombard*, and a great Number of Senators cut off at the ſame time by *Hannibal* his Troops, who alſo ſurpriz'd 4000 Horſe ſent by *C. Servilius Geminus* to his Collegue *Flaminius*. *Tit. Liv. Polyb. Florus. Oroſius.* *Livy* gives him the Character of a Raſh Man that never conſulted either the Gods or Men.

FLAMINIUS, (*Titus Quintus*) Conſul of *Rome* before he was Thirty Years of Age, was General of the *Romans* againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon*, whom he defeated; and then at *Nemea*, reſtor'd Liberty to *Greece* by publick Proclamation. After that being ſent to *Pruſias* who had entertain'd *Hannibal*, he ſo order'd his Affairs, that he rid the *Romans* of their Capital Enemy. The Family of the *Flaminii*, was a Branch of that of the Quinctiens, *Quinctia gens.* L. Q. *Flaminius*, Brother to the Conſul, commanded the *Roman* Fleet in *Macedonia*, took *Eretrium* in the Iſle of *Negropont*, was choſen Conſul in 562. with *Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus*; but being afterwards ſent into *Grand Caire*, the Cenſor accus'd him in the Senate of putting a Priſoner to Death at a Feaſt, at the Sollicitation of a debauch'd lewd Woman. His Son L. Q. *Flaminius* was Conſul in 604 and a Son of this latter *A. R.* 631. with Q. *Cæcilius Metellus*. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch. Cicero.*

FLAMINIUS *Nobilius*, of *Luca*, a famous Divine and Critick, employ'd by *Sixtus* V. in the ſetting forth of that Bible which goes under his Name. His main Buſineſs was to reſtore the Ancient Latin Verſion that was in Uſe before the Vulgar one, which he did partly by a Collection of Citations of that Tranſlation in the Fathers; partly by Tranſlating the Septuagint Verbatim. *F. Simon. Crit.* Old Teſt.

FLANDERS, in Latin *Flandria*, a Province, and the chief County of the Low-Countries, bounded to the South by *Artois* and *Hanault*, and a part of *Picardy*; to the North by the *German* Ocean, and the Mouth of the *Scheld*, which is called the *Hont*, that ſeparates *Flanders* from *Zealand*: to the Weſt by the *Engliſh* Sea, part of the River *Aa*, and ſome part of *Artois*, that looks towards *Bologne* and *Calais*. The Country is extreamly fertile, eſpecially in Paſturage, and very proper for Tillage. There are in it 28 or 30 Principal Wall'd Cities, a great Number of Conſiderable Cities that are not Wall'd; beſides 1154 Villages, 40 Abbeys, with an Infinite Number of Priories, Colleges and Monaſteries. All the Cities and Towns are ſo cloſe one to another, that the *Spaniards* who follow'd *Philip* II. thought that all *Flanders* had been but one City. But it has been very much waſted by continual Wars. There are reckon'd to be in it Five Viſcounties, *Ghant*, *Ypres*, *Furnes*, *Bergh St. Winock*, and *Haerlebeck*; Three Principalities, *Steenbuſe*, *Gaure*, and *Eſpinois*: Four Havens, *Sluys*, *Newport*, *Dunkirk* and *Oſtend*; and One and Thirty ancient *Caſtellanies*. *Flanders* is uſually divided into three Parts. *Flemiſh-Flanders*, where the Language of the Country is ſpoken. 2. *French-Flanders*, where French is generally ſpoken. 3. *Imperial-Flanders*, by reaſon of the County of *Aloſt*, which has been a long time under the Emperors's Juriſdiction. The Firſt, which is comprehended between the North Sea and the River *Lis*, contains the Cities of *Ghant*, *Bruges*, *Ypres*, *Scluſe*, *Oſtend*, *Newport*, *Dunkirk*, *Bergh St. Winock*, *Gravelin*, *Courtray*, &c. The Second, which has to the North *Flemiſh-Flanders*, to the South *Cambreſis*, to the Eaſt the *Scheld*, to the Weſt the *Lis*, contains the Cities of *Liſle*, *Douay*, *Tournay*, &c. *Imperial Flanders*, between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*; contains the County of *Aloſt*, and the Four Offices belonging to it. *Flanders*, ſaith *Ortelius*, is moſt excellent for Paſture, eſpecially towards the Weſt; affords Kine, and War-like Horſes, and abounds in Butter, Cheeſe, and excellent Wheat. The People are much given to Merchandice and Cloathing. Their Linen exceeds all other Countries. The ancient Earls of *Flanders* did Homage to the Kings of *France*, as did alſo *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, which fell to him by marrying *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis Malatin*, Earl of *Flanders*, in 1369. paſſing afterwards into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles the Hardy* Duke of *Burgundy*, to *Maximilian* Emperour of *Germany*. *Charles* V. when he took *Francis* I. Priſoner, in the Battel of *Pavia* in *Italy*, by a Treaty of *Madrid*, enfranchis'd it from that Servitude. But afterwards in K. *Philip* II's. time, it was extreamly curtail'd and harraſs'd, which made many of the Inhabitants retire into *England*; and this did not only depopulate it, but impoveriſh'd it conſiderably, by carrying away a great part of its Trade. The *Hollanders* revolting at the ſame time, added to its Calamities by a War of 40 years continuance, and the *French* have of late made great Conqueſts in it.

FLATHOM, an Iſland in the *Severn*, over againſt *Somerſetſhire*.

FLAVIAN I. Patriarch of *Antioch* in the IVth. Age; was a Perſon of Noble Extraction and Exemplary Life obtain'd a General Pardon of *Theodoſius* for the Inhabitants of the City, who, in a popular Tumult, had thrown down the Statue of the Empreſs *Placilla*, and dragged it about the Streets, expell'd the *Meſſalian* Hereticks out of his Dioceſs, and died in the Year 404. highly applauded by St. *Chryſoſtom*, in his Sermon *ad Pop. Antioch. Sozomen*, *Theodoret*.

FLAVIAN II. Succeeded *Palladius* in the ſame Patriarchate, *Anno* 496. and became a ſtout Defender of the Council of *Chalcedon*, for which he was Baniſh'd by the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, in 512.

FLAVIAN, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was a Prelate of great Merit and Piety. He was Prieſt and Treaſurer of the Great Church when he was choſen Succeſſor to *Proclus* in 447. *Chryſuphius* Favourite to the Emperor *Theodoſius* the Younger, had a Pique againſt him, and endeavour'd to deprive him of his See, becauſe he refus'd to preſent him after his Election. In his time ſprang up the *Eutychian* Hereſie, which he Condemn'd in a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*; for which he was depos'd in another *Pſeudo*-Synod held at *Epheſus* by *Dioſcorus* of *Alexandria*; and not only ſo, but kickt by him in the Aſſembly after that cruel manner, that he died of his Bruiſes within few Days after. *Nicephorus Liberatus*, *Evagrius*, l. 1. c. 10.

FLAVIGNI, *Flaviniacum*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Burgundy*, in the Country of *Auxois*, ſeated upon a ſmall River between *Dijon* and *Samur*.

FLAVIGNI, (*Valerian de*) *Sorbon* Doctor and King's Profeſſour of Hebrew at *Paris*, liv'd in the XVIIth. Cent. He wrote with a great deal of Heat againſt *Jay*'s Polyglott-Bible, in a Letter of his, Printed in 1646. He pretends there are an Infinite Number of groſs Faults in this great Work, and that none of the Languages were rightly underſtood by the Editor. He falls upon the Samaritan Pentateuch, and particularly upon *Morinus*, who revis'd the Impreſſion, and inſerted it into the Polyglott: He commends *Gabriel Sionita* a Learned *Maronite*, to whom the Publick is oblig'd for the Syriac and Arabic Verſions in this Bible, and at the ſame time, gives a diſparaging Character of *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, who came from *Rome*, to ſupply ſome Defects in the Syriack and Arabick; in a word, *Flavigni*, in this Letter, and in ſome others written by him, upon the ſame Subject, runs a ſevere Critick upon *Jay*'s Polyglott, and diſcovers ſome Miſtakes in it. Father *Simon* affirms, that if *Flavigni*'s Capacity had been greater, he might have found a great many more, which he has cenſur'd in the *Engliſh* Polyglott, being but a Copy as it were from that of *Paris*. *Flavigni* has likewiſe writ ſeveral Letters againſt *Abraham Ecchellenſis* upon the Syriack Verſion of the Bible, but his skill in this Language appears ſomewhat ſhort, and *Ecchellenſis* has the better of him in his Reply. *R. Simon*.

FLAVITAS, a Prieſt of the Vth. Age, famous for the Cheat which he put upon *Zeno* the Emperor; who, after the Death of *Acacius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, proclaimed a Faſt of 40 Days, and cauſing a blank Paper to be laid under the Altar, deſir'd of God to permit an Angel to write the Name of the Perſon whom he deſign'd to be Succeſſor to *Acacius*. *Flavitas*, no leſs Ambitious than Politick, fiſh'd this Myſtery with a Golden Hook out of the Eunuch that *Zeno* had entruſted with Keeping the Church, and having written his own Name upon the blank Paper, laid it a gain where he had it. Upon which, he was immediately advanc'd. Tis true, the Impoſture was afterwards diſcover'd; but he prevented his Puniſhment by his Death, which happen'd ſoon after, in the Year 589. *Niceph. Evagr.* l. 3.

FLAVIUM, St. *Andres*, a City of the Dukedom of *Carinthia*, under the Biſhop of *Saltsburg*, upon the River *Lavant*, which two Leagues below empties it ſelf into the *Drave*; Nine *German* Miles from *Laubach* to the North, in the Mid-way between *Clauſen* Weſtward, and *Gracz* Eaſtward. *Baudrand*.

FLAVONA, or *Flanona*, now *Fianona*, a Town of *Iſtria*, upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, under the *Venetian*, 11 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Arſa*, to the North. *Baudrand*.

La FLECHE, a City of *France* in *Anjou*, ſeated upon the River [illegible], toward the Frontiers of *Main*; famous for the College of Jeſuits there, Founded by *Henry* the IVth. where the Heart of that Monarch lies interr'd.

FLEMING, (Sir *Daniel*) of *Rydall*-Hall in *Weſtmorland* Son of *William Fleming*, Eſq; who was Son of *Daniel Fleming* of *Skipwith*-Hall, in Com. *Cumbr.* whoſe Father was *William Fleming*, Son and Heir of *Anthony Fleming*, Son of *Hugh Fleming*, Eſqs; which *Hugh* was the Son of *John Fleming*, Eſq; who in the Reign of *Richard* the IIId. paſt his Accounts in the Exchequer, as Eſcheator for the Counties of *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*; the Father of this *John* was Sir *Thomas*, who was Son and Heir to another Sir *Thomas*, Son to Sir *Richard*, whoſe Father was Sir *John le Fleming*, Son to another Sir *John*, whoſe Father was *Rainerus le Fleming*, Son of *John*, which *John* attended King *Edward* the Firſt, in his Expedition into *Scotland*, as appears by his Protection under the Great Seal of *England*, dated at *Carlavoroke*-Caſtle, in the 18th Year of his Reign. The next Anceſtor is Sir *Richard le Fleming*, Knight, Son to Sir *John*, whoſe Father was Sir *Richard*, Son of Sir *Michael*; the Father of which Sir *Michael* was *William le Fleming*, Son to *Michael le Fleming*, who being related to *Baldwin* the Vth. Earl of *Flanders*, was ſent by him into *England*, with ſome Forces to aſſiſt *William* the Coquerour his Son-in-Law. King *William*, after his Succeſs, granted to this *Michael*, the Caſtles of *Gleſton* and *Caernarvan* with the Mannors of *Aldingham*, *Beckermet*, &c. in the Counties of *Lancaſter* and *Cumberland*, ſome of which are ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Family. Though the Elder Houſe of this Family always kept the Sirname of *Fleming*, the younger Branches often chang'd theirs, and took the Names of the Lands aſſign'd them, or of the Places where they dwelt, as *Rottington*, *Artokenden*, *Friſington*, *Oſmunderley*, &c. which was anciently a common Cuſtom with other Families of good Account. The *Flemings* intermarried with theſe conſiderable following Families, (*viz.*) with that of Sir *John Lancaſter* of *Rydal*-Hall, Sir *Hugh Lowther* of *Lowther*, *Richard Huddleſton* of *Millum*-Caſtle, Eſq; Sir *John Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, with that of Sir *Francis Ducket* of *Grayrigg*; with *Brathwait* of *Ambleſide*, Eſq; *Kirkby* of *Kirkby*, Eſq; and with that of Sir *Henry Fletcher* of *Hoten* in *Com. Cumbr.* Bar. &c. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, a Fret Argent. The Creſt a Serpent Nowed, holding a Garland of Olives and Vines in her Mouth, all Proper, with this *Motto*, *Sapientia. Pax. Copia.*

FLENSBURGH, in Latin *Flensburgum*, a City of *Denmark* in the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, which makes a part of *Sud-Jutland*; ſeated upon a Bay of the *Baltick*-Sea, to which it gives its Name, with a good Harbour and a Caſtle, between the City of *Sleſwick* to the South, and the Iſle of *Alſen* to the Eaſt.

FLESSINGUE, by the Natives *Vleſſingen*, in Lat. *Fleſſinga*; a City of the Low-Countries in *Zealand*, with a good Haven within a League of *Middleburgh*, firſt Wall'd about in the XVth. Age by *Adolphus* of *Burgundy*, who was Lord of it. It is now the Third City of *Walcheren*, and the Prince of *Orange* is Lord of it. 'Tis ſaid, that *Fleſſing* was only a Champaign place formerly, that ſerv'd for a Paſſage for *Flanders*; but now it is become ſo famous, that ſome call it, *The Key of the Sea of the Low-Countries.* The People of *Scluſe* Plundered it in 1485. and in the XVIth. Age, the States of the United Provinces deliver'd it up in Hoſtage, to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Dukes of *Alba* and *Parma*, in vain, attempted it at the ſame time. *Strada.*

FLESSINGUE, or *New Fleſſingue*, a Fortreſs in the Iſland of *Tabago*, in South *America*; built ſome Years ago by the *Hollanders*; but taken and demoliſhed by the *French* in 1677.

FLEVO, or as ſome will have it *Fletio*, an Iſland of the *Frieſlanders*, in the Lake *Flevum*, where are now the Iſlands *Ens* and *Vik*, in the Bay of *Zuyderzee*, according to *Ortelius*. But *Cluverius* affirms, The Iſland to be now ſwallow'd up in the Sea, where now is the Flat, call'd *Het Bredeſandt*, between Weſt *Frieſlandt* and *Vieringhen*, perhaps more in the Right. *Baudrand.*

FLEVUM, or *Flevi Lacus*, according to *Tacitus*, a Bay of the *German* Sea, between the *Hollanders* and *Frieſlanders*, into which the Eaſtern Arm of the *Rhine*, together with the *Iſſel* diſcharge themſelves near the City *Campen*, between that and *Volenhove*; vulgarly call'd *Zuyderzee. Baudrand.*

FLEVUM *Caſtellum*, where now the Village *Ooſteynde*, in the North part of the Iſland of *Vlielandt*, near the Mouth of the Eaſtern Arm of the *Rhine*, call'd *Het Vlie*; hardly 3 Leagues from the Shore of Weſt *Freſlandt*; according to *Sanſon*, and others.

FLEURY, or St. *Benedict* upon the *Loire*, a Town of *France*, with a famous Abbey, upon the Right ſide of the River *Loire*, in the Dioceſs of *Orleans*, between *Sulli*, and *Jargeau*.

FLEURY, in Latin *Floriacum*, a Borough of *France* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*; ſeated upon the River *Ouſche*, about 3 Leagues below *Dijon*, and 4 or 5 from *Beaune*.

FLEURY or *Fleurus*, a little Village near the *Sambre* above *Charleroy*, memorable for the Battle there fought, between the *Dutch* and the *French*, upon the 1ſt. of *July*, 1690. wherein the latter were Victorious.

FLINS, an Idol of the ancient *Vandals*, who inhabited that part of *Germany* that is now call'd *Luſace*. This word in the Saxon Language, ſignifies a Stone; for they repreſented their God by a great Stone ſhap'd in the Figure of Death, cover'd with a long Cloak, holding a ſtick in its Hand, with a blown Bladder, with a Lion upon its left Shoulder; by which theſe *Barbarians* think they will be brought to live again. *Chron. Saxo-Germ.*

FLINT, a Caſtle in North *Wales*, which gives Name to *Flintſhire*, a County thereof. It ſtands on the River *Dee*, near its influx into the *Iriſh* Sea, begun by *Henry* II. and finiſh'd by *Edw.* I. It was in this Caſtle that *Rich.* II. was by *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, betray'd to his Couſin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*; from whence being brought up Priſoner to *London*, he ſoon after loſt his Crown and Life.

FLINTSHIRE, a Maritime County of North *Wales*, ſo call'd from *Flint*, the chief place thereof. It borders Northward upon the *Iriſh* Sea; Southward, on *Shropſhire*; Eaſtward, upon *Cheſhire*, and Weſtward, upon *Denbighſhire*. In Length from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 24 Miles. In Breadth from North to South 8. The whole divided into Five Hundreds, wherein are 21 Pariſhes, and but 2 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Ordovices* who were poſſeſs'd of N.W. and now in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*. This is the ſmalleſt County in all *Wales*, but one of the fruitfulleſt; for as it is nothing near ſo Mountainous as the other Parts, ſo it brings forth plenty both of Corn and Graſs, as alſo great ſtore of Cattel. 'Tis true, they be but ſmall; but that defect is abundantly ſupplied by their Numbers. Here is alſo great plenty of Honey, of which they make excellent Metheglin, and in this County is St. *Winifred*'s Well, ſome Tracts of that famous Ditch commonly called *Offa*'s *Dike*; both which ſee in their proper place. *Flintſhire* was formerly reckoned a part of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, paying 2000 Marks, called a *Mize*, at the Change of every Earl of *Cheſter*, till 1568. when, upon occaſion of one *Tho. Radford*, committed to Priſon by the Chamberlain of *Cheſter*, it diſ-joyn'd it ſelf from the Palatinate, and united with the Principality of *Wales*. *Flint*, its chief Town, though no Market-Town, by reaſon of its vicinity to *Cheſter*, and the conveniency of going thither by Water on the River *Dee*, ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

FLODOARD, *Frodard* or *Flodard*, Abbot of St. *Remi* in *Rheims*, flouriſh'd in the Tenth Age. He wrote a Chronicle from 917. to 966. As alſo the Hiſtory of the Church of *Rheims* in IV. Books: This Hiſtory was firſt printed by *Sirmondus* in 1611, and after wards by *George Colen* in 1617. with Learned Notes, and dy'd in 966.

FLORA, ſaid to be the Wife of *Zephyrus*, and Goddeſs of Flowers. *Lactantius* is of Opinion, that *Flora* was a Courteſan, who having got good ſtore of Wealth by her Proſtitutions, inſtituted the *Floralia*, or *Ludos Florales*. Wherefore the *Romans* aſham'd to pay ſo much honour to a Perſon of ill Fame, advanc'd her to be the Goddeſs of Flowers, and ſolemniz'd her Feſtivals at the beginning of *May*.

FLORALE, Games of *Tholouſe*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, were Inſtituted in 1323. by ſeven Wealthy Men of that City, who invited all the Poets round about to try their Wits for a Prize, and he who carried it had a Golden *Violette* for Reward. The Firſt of *May* was the Day appointed for this Solemnity; and at laſt the Society form'd themſelves into a College, and added two other Flowers as Prizes; and admitted the Candidates to Degrees, as Batchelor and Doctor of the Gay Science or Poeſie, and gave them their Letters in Verſe. There were alſo ſeveral Ladies, who being mov'd with this Poetick fury, compos'd Verſes, but without any Claim to the Prize; leſt the Judges might be thought Guilty of too much Complaiſance towards any of them. And in 1540. a Lady of Quality in the City, left a great Eſtate to maintain thoſe Floral Games on the Firſt and Third of *May*, for three Flowers worth 15 Piſtols each, and gave her own Habitation, which is now the Town-Houſe, for the Solemnity. At which, a Preſident, a Maſter, and Four Counſellors of Parliament aſſiſt. The Conquerours are treated with great Honour. Convoy'd to their ſeveral Homes, with Muſick and Guards; and they, with all the other Candidates nobly treated. *La Faille, Annales de Tholouſe.*

FLORALES *Ludi*, or *Floralia*, certain Sports in Honour of the Goddeſs *Flora*, or rather inſtituted by her ſelf; which were obſerv'd upon the four laſt Days of *April*, and firſt of *May*; upon which it was the Cuſtom for Shameleſs Strumpets to run up and down the Streets naked, uſing many Laſcivious Geſtures and Obſcene Speeches: and theſe Harlots were uſually call'd together by the Sound of a Trumpet, to which *Juvenal* alludes, when he ſays, *Digniſſima prorſus Florali Matrona Tuba.* Moreover, for the more Civil Recreation of the People, Goats and Hares, *&c.* were publickly Bated, and hunted, and Elephants taught to walk backward and forward upon the Ropes, were brought forth to delight the Spectators; as *Pliny* teſtifies.

FLORENCE, the Capital City of *Tuſcany*, where the Grand Duke keeps his Court; the Seat alſo of an Archbiſhop erected in 1421. by *Martin* V. It is ſeated upon the River *Arno*, which divides it into two unequal parts joyn'd together by four fair and very large Stone-Bridges. It is eſteemed one of the biggeſt Cities of *Italy*, as being near ſix Miles in Compaſs. So well peopled, as to contain above a Hundred thouſand Souls, and as many in the Houſes within the Territory belonging to it. The Streets are Pav'd with broad Stones, the Palaces are Sumptuous, the Churches Magnificent, and all the Houſes ſo Neat and Beautiful, that it may well deſerve the Name of *Florence the Fair*. The Church of St. *Laurence* is a wonderful Structure, deſign'd by *Brunelliſchi*. Two Rows of round Pillars ſupport the Bulk of the Building. And upon the Roof of the Quire is to be ſeen a Picture of the Laſt Judgment; being a bold Piece of *Pontorno*'s hand. There are alſo the Portraictures of St. *Anne*, and the Holy Virgin Painted in *Freſco* by *Fra. Bartholomeo*: a Piece ſo Noble, that one of the Dukes of *Mantua* offer'd a vaſt Sum of Money for it. The Chapel of St. *Laurence* is built of Marble, and the Walls are fac'd with Jaſper. This Chapel is round, and about it ſtand the Tombs of the Dukes of *Florence*. Near St. *Laurence*'s, is the famous Library of Manuſcripts call'd *Bibliotheca Laurentiana*, the Catalogue of which was Printed at *Amſterdam*, in 1622. The Gallery of the Old Palace of the Duke and his Cloſet, are full of Pieces no leſs conſiderable for their Rarity, than for their Riches. The Paintings and Statues in the Prince's Palace, are Maſter-pieces of the beſt Artiſts, and all his Furniture ſhews a particular Magnificence. There are in *Florence* three Citadels. The Firſt, which is the Strongeſt, built by *Alexander*, the firſt Duke, with five Baſtions: The Second built by *Coſmo*, commands the City: And the Third which is a Star with ſix Points, by *Ferdinand*. *Florence* had ſeveral Maſters, before it fell under the Government of the Houſe *de Medicis*; of which Family there have been alſo four Popes; *Leo* X. *Clement* VII. *Pius* IV. and *Leo* XI. Beſides that, *Florence* is the place where the *Italian* Language is moſt perfectly ſpoken, though the Utterance of the *Romans* be much better: whence the Proverb of *Lingua Toſcana in Bocca Romana.* Laſtly, The *Florentines* are Witty, fair Dealers, and good Husbands. This City hath produc'd abundance of Learned Men, of all ſorts, and has the famous Academy of *La Cruſca*. Authors are not agreed as to the time of the Building of *Florence*, though ſome ſay, that it was built by *Sylla*'s Soldiers, during the Civil War, upon the *Arne* and the *Main*; whence it was at firſt called *Fluentia*; but afterwards, becauſe of the fruitfulneſs of its Territory, it was called *Florentia*. Pope *Eugenius* IV. held a Council here againſt that of *Baſle* with the Fathers, of which he could not agree. It was firſt indicted at *Ferrara*, but removed hither, becauſe of the Plague. The Emperor of the Eaſt, and the moſt noted Perſons of the Greek Church aſſiſted here, and Subſcribed to the Sentiments of the Weſtern Church, concerning the Proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, and after two fine Harangues made by Cardinal *Beſſarion* upon this Argument they all Subſcrib'd to the Belief of the Weſtern Church, excepting the Biſhop of *Epheſus*. Afterwards ſome other Matters relating to Purgatory were determin'd, and an Union between the Greek and Latin Church concluded, but the Conduct of the Eaſtern Biſhops being not approv'd by their Party, when they came home, hinder'd this Accommodation from taking effect. In ſuch Union the *Abyſſines* and *Jacobites* deſired to be comprehended; this was about 1439. But others are of Opinion, That the preſſing Neceſſity which the Emperor of the Eaſt had of Supplies againſt the Victorious *Turks*, had more Influence on this pretended Union, than any Agreement in Opinion. In 1055. a Council was held here againſt *Berengarius*; who withſtood the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and in 1105. againſt Biſhop *Fluentius*, for ſaying, That Antichriſt was already Born. *Act. Concil. Floren. Bzovius. Spondan. Annal.* A.C. 1430, 1440, 1442, &c.

FLORENTIUS I. Count of *Holland*, the Son of *Thierry* III. ſucceeded his Brother *Thierry* IV. in 1048. He defeated the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, the Biſhop of *Liege*, the Count of *Lovain*, and ſeveral other Princes confederated againſt him; but after the Fight, as he lay under a Willow, was ſurpriz'd and ſlain by his Enemies, in 1062.

FLORENTIUS II. ſurnam'd *the Fat*, was the Son of *Thierry* V. and rul'd from 1091. to 1123. He had Wars with the revolted *Friſons*, who had the better in the firſt Fight; but afterwards he prov'd Victorious, and dy'd with the Reputation of a Religious Prince.

FLORENTIUS III. Son of *Thierry* VI. Began his Government in 1163. and follow'd the Emperor *Frederick* into the Holy Land, where he ſignaliz'd his Courage at the Siege of *Damiata*, and dying in 1190. was Buried at *Antioch*.

FLORENTIUS IV. ſucceeded his Father *William* I. and was kill'd in a Turnament by the Count of *Clermont* in 1235. 'Tis ſaid, That one of his Daughters married to the Count of *Henneberg*, was brought to Bed upon a *Palm-Sunday* of 365 Children, as a Puniſhment for Scoffing at a poor Widow that had born no more than two at a time.

FLORENTIUS V. the Son of *William* II. King of the *Romans*, had Wars with the rebellious *Griſons*, and was Aſſaſſinated by one *Girard de Velſen*, whoſe Wife he had debauch'd. This happen'd in 1296. after he had govern'd 40 Years.

FLORENTIUS, call'd, *Bravonius* or *Wigornienſis*, a Monk of *Worceſter*, liv'd in the XIIth. Century. He wrote a Book call'd, *Chronicon Chronicorum*, reaching from the beginning of the World to his own time, *i. e.* to 1118; which another Monk of the ſame Monaſtery continu'd to 1163. *Florentius* likewiſe work'd upon a Continuation of *Marianus Scotus*, and wrote a Treatiſe of the Royal Family of *England*, &c. *Simler Bibl. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Pitſ. de Script. Angl.*

FLORIANUS, ſurnam'd St. *Peter*, an *Italian* born at *Bononia*, flouriſh'd about the middle of the XVth. Century. *Trithemius* gives him the Character of being one of the moſt Learned Perſons of his Time; that he underſtood the Canon and Civil Law, Philoſophy, and the Learning of the Scriptures; that he was a good Orator, an extraordinary Diſputant, and had an admirable Head for Counſel and Advice. His Works are, *Super-codice Lib.* IX. *Super F. Novo Lib.* XII. *Super F. Veteri, Lib.* XXIV. *Super F. Inforciati, Lib.* XIV. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl.*

FLORIANUS caus'd himſelf to be Crown'd after the Death of his Brother *Tacitus*, believing the Empire had been Hereditary. However, he enjoy'd it not above two Months, being ſlain at *Tarſus* by the Soldiers, ſo ſoon as they heard that *Probus* was Proclaim'd by the Senate. *Vopiſcus*.

FLORIDA, a Part of *America*, between *New France*, *Virginia* and *Mexico*, firſt diſcover'd by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, whom *Hen.* VII. King of *England* ſent to ſee if he could find a Way through the Weſt Paſſage into the Eaſt; but he did no more than take a ſlight View of the Country. *John Ponce* of *Leon* was ſent thither by the King of *Caſtile*, but was chas'd away by the Inhabitants. *Ferdinand Soto*, after the Conqueſt of *Peru*, entred there *May* 25. 1538. with 230 Horſe and 400 Foot, and gave it the Name of *Florida*, becauſe he came thither when the Flowers were upon the Ground; but died of Grief, becauſe he was diſappointed of the Treaſures which he expected. The *French* ſettled firſt there, in 1562. in the Reign of *Charles* IX. contracted Friendſhip with the Inhabitants, and built the Fort of *Charleſort* and *Carolin*. The *Caſtillians* being Angry at the *French's* good Entertainment, fell upon them unawares, flea'd the Governor Alive, and Hang'd the reſt, ſays *Leſcarbot*. In 1567. *Dominick de Gourgues* a *Gaſcon*, fitted out a Veſſel at his own Charge, re-took the ſaid Forts, and hang'd the *Spaniards* on the ſame Trees, whereon they had hang'd the *French*. The Air is very pure and temperate, and the Earth fruitful, becauſe of frequent Dews. Their Bread is made of Maize. After the Harveſt, the Natives burn the Graſs and Roots, which they think the beſt ſort of Husbandry. Their Vines only want Dreſſing. Their Pullets there are as big Peacocks. They have many great Rivers, and among others, *Chucagua Rio Grande*, where they fiſh for Pearl, and whoſe Sand is mixt with Gold. The Inland Country is level, and well water'd with Rivers; but toward the Sea the Soil is altogether Sandy. The Foreſts are full of Pines, but the Apples have no Kernels: There are alſo a vaſt number of Cedars, Cypreſs, Laurels and Palms. Wild Vines alſo grow about the Trees, and Medlar-Trees there are in abundance, the Fruit of which is bigger and better than in *France*. Saſſafras alſo is very plentiful, which the Savages call *Pavame*, the Wood and Bark of which yields a pleaſant Smell. The Earth produces likewiſe a ſort of Root call'd *Haſez*, of which the Natives make uſe inſtead of Wheat. Their four-footed Beaſts, are, Deer, Goats, Harts, Lions, Leopards, Bears, Wolves, Ounces, Otters, Hares and Rabbets. Their Fowl, Turkies, Partridge, Pidgeons, Turtles, Geeſe, Ducks, Herons and Birds of Prey. Their Rivers alſo breed Crocodiles, and their Waters and Woods ſeveral ſorts of Serpents. There is great Store of Gold and Silver among the Savages; but 'tis thought they gather it up from the Wrecks of the *Spaniſh* Ships that are caſt away upon the Coaſt, for that no Mines have as yet been diſcover'd; though the Savages aſſure ye, that the Mountains of *Apalatci* are full of Mines of a ſhining yellow Metal. The Men Dye themſelves of an Olive Complexion, though naturally Fair and Tall, without any Deformity. They cover the Parts of Nature with Deer Skins, neatly fitted together, leaving the reſt of their Bodies naked; and Painting their Arms and Legs with certain Marks which are never to be rubbed out, being as it were engrav'd in the Skin. Their Hair is generally Black, which they wear down to their Waſts. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, headed with the Teeth of Fiſh, or ſharp Stones. They are great Diſſemblers and Liars; and their chief Employment is Hunting and Fiſhing. The Women Paint like the Men, and are ſo nimble, that they will Swim a great River, holding their Children above water, and Climb to the Tops of the higheſt Trees with an extraordinary ſwiftneſs. They have two Harveſts of *Maiz* in a Year; that is to ſay, in *March* and *June*; which the *Cacicque* or Commander of every Village Locks up in a Publick Granary, whence he diſtributes it to every Family proportionably. They are under ſeveral *Cacicques*, who frequently make War one upon another, not openly, but by Surprize and Ambuſcado. When they march, the *Cacicque* goes firſt, with a Club in one hand, his Bow in the other, and his Quiver at his Back. When they hold a Conſultation, the *Cacicque* ſits upon a Place ſomewhat higher than the reſt, and if it be a Matter of Moment, they call their Prieſts to Council. Theſe Prieſts they call *Jawa's*, and have a great Veneration for 'em; and when they die they Bury 'em in their Houſes, which afterwards they Burn with all their Moveables. When a *Cacicque* dies, they Bury him ſolemnly and lay upon his Tomb the Cup wherein he drank, with a great number of Arrows. Thoſe who inhabit the Plains are nimbler and taller than the Inhabitants of the Mountains; and thoſe who inhabit the Inland Country, than they who dwell on the Borders, which are Poor and Barren. They love War, and are under Captains whom they Name *Paraouſtis*. They kill all that they can take of their Enemies, and carry their Heads about in Triumph; but ſometimes ſave the Women and Children to be Slaves. After a Victory, they keep Feaſts for three Days, with Dancing and Singing, the old Men leading the Dance, and being adorn'd with the Hair of their Enemies, whoſe Heads they cut off. They Attribute their Victory to the Sun, and accordingly return thanks to it, for they Worſhip no other Deity excepting this Planet and the Moon. Private Perſons have but one Wife each, but the *Cacicques* have more. Their Prieſts are Magicians, and enchant the People by their Witchcraft, they do alſo act the Phyſician, and inſtead of letting Blood as we do, they Suck the Blood of their Patients. *Charles* the Vth. ſent ſeveral Monks and Friars to try whether they could tame theſe Savages by the way of Converſion, but the Infidels cut their Throats.

FLORIMOND *De Raymond*, Councellour of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux*, he liv'd in the XVI. Century; he was once of the Opinion of *Calvin*, but afterwards went over to the Church of *Rome*. He has written ſeveral Treatiſes againſt the *Proteſtants*, of which, thoſe two, concerning Antichriſt and the Origen of Hereſies, are the moſt conſiderable. He died in the Year 1600. *Spondan.* A. C. 1566. *N.* 31. *Genebrard in Chron.* &c.

FLORINUS, a Heretick, in the 2d. Age, who ridiculouſly taught, That God did not only permit, but do Evil, *&c.* His Followers were called *Floriani*. *Euſebius*, *Irenæus*, *Theodoret*.

FLORUM, *Flores*, a large Iſland of *Aſia* in the *Indian*-Sea, ſtretching out from Eaſt to Weſt, between *Java* and the Iſlands of *Fear*, 40 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Macaſſar* to the South, known by Name only to the *Europeans*.

FLORUS, Surnam'd *Magiſter*, and ſometimes *Drepanius*, Deacon of the Church of *Lyons*, was an Author of Character, in the IXth. Century, in the time of *Agobardus* Archbiſhop of that City: Thoſe who have publiſh'd Catalogues of Eccleſiaſtical Writers ſpeak much to his advantage. This Learned Deacon wrote a Treatiſe call'd, *Expoſitio Miſſæ*, Extant in the 6th. Tomb of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and ſome think that 'twas this *Florus* who wrote againſt *Johannes Scotus*, call'd *Erigena*, and againſt *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and that he is the Author of the Commentaries upon St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Florus* likewiſe wrote a Treatiſe, *De Electionibus Epiſcoporum*, inſerted at the end of *Agobardus*'s Works by *Papyrius Maſſonus*, and afterwards by *Baluzius*. He wrote alſo, an Epiſtle to the Church of *Lyons*, upon the Subject of Predeſtination. *Sigebert, de Script. Eccl. cap.* 49. *Matth. Weſtminſter ad Ann.* 883. *de Marca Lib.* 8. *de Concord. Sacerd. & Imper. cap.* 14. *Baluz. in præf. & Not. ad Agob.* &c.

FLORUS, (*Annæus*) a well known Latin Hiſtorian, liv'd 200 Years after *Auguſtus*'s Reign. 'Tis thought that *Spartian* makes mention of him under the Name of a Poet, in the Life of *Adrian*, where he gives an Account of a very entertaining Copy of Verſes of *Florus*, together with a return of the Emperours. The Probability of this Conjecture I have obſerv'd already under *Adrian*, and that which confirms me further in my Opinion, is the Poetical ſtile of the Hiſtorian, *Lucius Florus*, which beſide the florid peculiarity of the Expreſſion, looks more like a Panegyrick than a juſt Relation of the *Roman* Empire. *Voſſius Lib.* 1. *De Hiſt. Lat cap.* 30. *la Mothe. John George Grævius in Præfat in Author. prædict.*

FLORUS (*Geſſius*) Governour of *Judæa* in the 1ſt. Age, which Favour he obtain'd of *Nero*, by the Sollicitation of his Wife *Cleopatra*, who was an intimate Friend of *Poppæa*'s. His Avarice and Cruelty occaſion'd the War of the *Jews* with the *Romans*. *Joſephus, l.* 2. *de Bell. Jud. Tacit. Hiſt. l.* 5.

FLORUS (*Julianus*) an Orator in the time of *Tiberius*. *Seneca* ſpeaks of him in his Controverſies, and *Quintilian* calls him *the Prince of Eloquence*.

FOCHIEN, or *Fokien*, a Province of *China* lying upon the Sea, between the Provinces of *Chequian* and *Cantan*. The Capital City of it is *Focheu*, where there is a Court of *Mandarins*: the reſt are *Chancheu*, *Xaow*, *Tingcheu*, &c. This Province is very fertile, and abounds in Paper, Sugar, *&c.*

FOEROE, Lat. *Feroæ Provincia ferventis*, a Province ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*, conſiſting of 17 Iſlands, which have *Norway* on the Eaſt, *Orkney* and *Scotland* on the South-eaſt, *Greenland* on the Weſt, and *Iſeland* on the North-weſt, under 62. Deg. 10. Min. of Lat. extending from North to South 60 Miles, and in breadth about 40, ſeparated from each other by deep and rapid Waters; they are all cultivated and inhabited, their Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train Oil, Fiſh, but eſpecially Stockkings, whereof they Export yearly above 600000 Pair, in their Trade to *Iſeland*, *Norway* and *Denmark*. Here is alſo *Angelica*, *Radix Rhodia*, great Numbers of Wild Cattle, whence the Province bears a Wild Sheep for its Arms. In the whole Province are 39 Pariſh-Churches, divided into 7 Church-Corporations (as they call 'em) each Corporation has its Prieſt of the Faith of the Confeſſion of *Ausburgh*; who, beſides little Contributions from Communicants, receives for Tithes not the Tenth but Fourth part of Corn, Butter, Wool and Fiſh, and makes out the reſt of his Maintenance for himſelf and Family by Tillage, or ſome other Occupation at *Tharſeheven*, where is a very good Harbour defended by a ſtrong Fort, and a School for Youth Erected and Endowed by *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*. They ſpeak the *Daniſh* and *Norwegian* Languages mixt, and are govern'd according to the Laws of *Norway*.

FOGGIA, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Province of *La Capitanata*, within the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſeated upon the River *Cervaro*, 7 or 8 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and Noted for the Cuſtom-houſe there ſetled, call'd *La Dogana di Foggia*.

FOGLIETA, (*Hubert*) Son to *Auguſtin Foglieta*, who was Counſellor to *Julius* II. *Leo* X. and *Clement* VIII. a Native of *Genoa*: He liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and was one of the Learnedeſt Men of his Nation. *Charles* V. allow'd his Father a Penſion of 4000 Crowns in Gold, *per An.* and gave him withal the Biſhoprick of *Maſara*, in *Sicily*. This young *Foglieta* wrote, *Hiſtoriæ Genuenſium*, lib. XII. *Clarorum Ligurum elogia. De laudibus Urbis Neapolis. De ratione ſcribendæ Hiſtoriæ. De cauſis magnitudinis Imperii Turcici. De Linguæ uſu & præſtantia. De Philoſophiæ & Juris Civilis inter ſe comparatione. De nonnullis in quibus Plato ab Ariſtotele reprehenditur. Conjuratio Joannis Ludovici Fiſci. Tumultus Neapolitani. Cædes Petri Ludovici Farneſii. De ſacro fœdere in Selimum. De obſipione Melitæ. Opuſcula. Nomina Polybiana*, &c. and died in 1581. *Poſſevin in Bibl. Bard. in Chron. Ghilini Theat. d' Huom. Letter*, &c.

FOHI, the Firſt King of *China*, who reign'd in the time of *Heber* and *Peleg*; and ſetled himſelf in the Weſtern part of *China*, where he was born, in the Province of *Xenſi*. The *Chineſes* affirm, That he held that Empire 115 Years. Which is not improbable, conſidering that the Patriarchs liv'd longer in thoſe days. However it were, he is ſaid to have reform'd and poliſh'd the Manners of the *Chineſes*; who were *Barbarians* before, and liv'd without any Laws. Their Hiſtories alſo ſay, That he underſtood Aſtronomy, and drew ſeveral Mathematical Tables. *Paul Pezron Antiqu. de Temps.*

FOIX, a City and Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom. The County is a particular Government, which ſome place in *Languedoc*, that lies to the Eaſt and North. The *Pyrenæan* Mountains, and *Rouſillon*, lie to the South; and *Gaſcony* to the Weſt. The City of *Foix* is ſeated upon the *Arriege*, near the Mountains, and is the Place where the Seneſchal of the Province reſides. Here it is that the States of the Province aſſemble; and here is alſo the Audit for the Receit of the Royal Revenue. The other Cities of this County are *Pamiers*, *Mirepoix*, *Mazeres*, *Taraſcon*, *Saverdun*, *Vic de Soz*, *Belleſtat*, *Maz d' Azil*, &c. The Inhabitants of the County of *Foix* enjoy very fair Privileges: They are Ingenious, and good Soldiers, but a little too Hot. The whole Country ſuffer'd very much toward the End of the XVIth. Age, during the Civil Wars about Religion. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

FOIX, the Family of *Foix*, once one of the moſt Illuſtrious Houſes of *France*, deſcended from that of *Carcaſſonne*, and was no leſs ennobled with Perſonages of eminent Worth and Honour. Among the reſt, *Raymond Roger*, Count of *Foix*, in 1188. who accompany'd *Philip the Auguſt* into the *Holy Land*; and at his return, took part with the *Albigenſes*, between whom and the *Catholicks* he procur'd a Diſpute in the Caſtle of *Foix*; where a Siſter of his, deſirous to take up the Cauſe of the *Albigenſes*, one *Stephen de Minia* preſum'd to give her an undecent Rebuke, *Go, Madam* (ſaid he) *and Spin upon your Diſtaff; it behoves not you to Talk in a Diſpute of Religion.* However, the Count, her Brother, ſtuck cloſe to thoſe People; which drew a cruel War upon his Country.

DE FOIX (*Gaſton*) kill'd at the Battel of *Ravenna*. *Vid. Gaſton.*

DE FOIX (*Andrew*) Conquer'd almoſt all *Navarre*, in 1521. Afterwards he enter'd *Caſtile*, and beſieged *Lagrogna*: But the Viceroy ſurpriz'd him ſo unfortunately, at a time when he had ſent away a part of his Forces, that giving him Battle before the Succour that was marching to his Aſſiſtance could come up to him, he was defeated; and ſo batter'd in his Head and Face, that he loſt his Sight.

DE FOIX (*Francis*) Biſhop of *Aire*, and Commander of the King's Orders: He was a great Mathematician, and wrote a Comment upon *Euclid*. He dy'd at *Bourdeaux*, in 1594.

DE FOIX (*Odet*) Lord of *Lautrech*, dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of *Ravenna*: After his Recovery, was made Governour of the Dutchy of *Milan*, by *Francis* I. He took *Breſcia*, *Verona*, and rais'd the Siege of *Parma*, in 1521. But loſing the Battle of *Bicoque*, ſuffer'd the Imputation of occaſioning the Loſs of all *Milanois*. Nevertheleſs, in 1528. being made General of the League againſt *Charles* V. he took *Pavia*, and beſieg'd *Naples*; where being infected with the Epidemical Diſeaſe that rag'd in his Army, he dy'd the ſame Year. Beſides theſe, there were two *Peter's De Foix*; the one created Cardinal by *Benedict* XIII. the other by *Pius* IV. eminently employ'd in the grand Affairs of their Times: The one Legate into *Arragon*, and afterwards Legate of *Avignon*; and the other Legate of *Naples*.

DE FOIX (*Louis*) a famous Engineer, born at *Paris*, Chief Deſigner and Architect in the Building of the *Eſcurial*. *Don Carlos* deſir'd him to make him a Book of ſuch a Weight as would kill a Man at one Blow. Upon which, he made him one of twelve Leaves or Tables, cover'd with Steel-Plates, and overlaid again with Plates of Gold, weighing 14 Pound. 'Tis ſaid, That *Don Carlos* deſir'd it, becauſe he had read in the Annals of *Spain*, of a certain Biſhop, who being detain'd in Priſon, gave Order to have a Brick cover'd with Leather, about the bigneſs of a Breviary; with which he kill'd his Keeper, and made his Eſcape. He alſo built the *Phanal*, or Sea-Mark, commonly call'd *La Tour de Cordouan*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*. *Catharine de Foix*, Queen of *Navarre*, was of this Family; from whom the Preſent *French* King is deſcended. *Thuan. l.* 43. *Dupleix. Hiſt.* of *France*, in *Hen.* III. *De Marca, Hiſt.* of *Bearn*.

FOKINGHAM, a Market-Town in *Aveland*-Hundred, in *Lincolnſhire*; 83 Miles from *London*.

FOLCARD, he liv'd in the XIIth. Age, and was the Author of the Chronicle of *Beneventum*; which contains what happen'd from 1113. to 1140. And *Baronius* ſays, That he is very ſincere in his Relations.

FOLCARD, of *Canterbury*, a Monk of the Abbey of St. *Saviour*, flouriſh'd about the Year 1060. He wrote the Life of *John Beverlac*, one of his Predeceſſors, and Dedicated it to his Benefactor *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

FOLENGIUS (*John Baptiſt*) of whom thus ſays *Thuanus*; *John* Baptiſt *Folengius* dy'd at *Mantua*, his own Country. He was a *Benedictine*; a Man of great Piety and exemplary Charity; and ſo Polite in his Manners and Writings, that no body will ever repent the reading of him. He died in 1559, in the 60th. Year of his Age. He was cenſur'd by ſome of his Communion, as if he favour'd the Doctrines of the Reformation. And for this Reaſon the reading of his Books were prohibited at *Rome*. *Thuan.* l. 23.

FOLENGIUS (*Theophilus*) a Pleaſant and Facetious Writer in the XVIth. Age: he compos'd ſeveral Pieces, under the Title of *Macarons*; and dying in 1544. was interred with great Pomp, and honour'd with a magnificent Tomb, adorn'd with ſeveral Epitaphs, in Greek, Latin, Spaniſh and Italian. He is alſo known by the Name of *Merlin Coccaius*.

FOLIGNI, or *Foligno*, Lat. *Fulginium*, a City of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Juriſdiction of the Holy See; a delightful City peopl'd with Wealthy Merchants, and adorn'd with ſeveral magnificent Churches. *Foligni* was a long time under the Tyranny of the *Terzi*, potent Citizens that upheld their Power by Blood, and ruin'd a great number of Families. But Cardinal *Vitelleſchi* took the City, in 1439. and put to Death the laſt of thoſe Tyrants. In 1281. it was almoſt demoliſhed by the Inhabitants of *Perouſa*; for which they were Excommunicated by *Martin* V. Since, it has recover'd it ſelf, and is become Famous, by its Fairs, and the great Trade it drives in Sweet-Meats. *Leander Alberti. deſcr. Ital.*

FOLKESTON, a Market-Town in *Shepwa,-Lath*, in *Kent*: It formerly contain'd Five Pariſhes, now reduced to One yet is ſtill a Member of the Port of *Dover*, and Incorporated by the Name of a Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty; Noted for being the Birth-place of Dr. *William Harvy*, who firſt found out the Circulation of the Blood.

FONSECA, (*Anthony*) a Dominican *Portugueſe*, and a Scholar of Conſideration, in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote Remarks upon Cardinal *Cajetan*'s Commentaries upon the Bible, which were printed at *Paris*, with the Cardinal's Life, in 1539. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.* &c.

FONDI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *La Terra di Lavoro*, dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom. It ſtands at the Entrance into the Kingdom of *Naples*, as you go from *Rome* to *Naples*; ſeated in the middle of a Plain, environ'd with pleaſant Hills. It was Plunder'd by the *Turks*, in 1594. And long before that, Ruin'd by the Pirate *Barbaroſſa*; who deſigning to have taken away *Julia Gonzaga*, one of the moſt Beautiful Ladies of her Time, on purpoſe to have made a Preſent of her to *Solyman*, ſent ſome of his Forces by Night to have ſeiz'd her: But ſhe got away in her Shift. Which ſo vexed the Pyrates, miſſing their Booty, that they ſet fire to the City; which was afterwards re-built, as now it remains.

FONSECA (*Peter*) made a Cardinal by *Benedict* XIII. Anti-Pope; and afterwards ſubmitting, at *Florence*, to *Martin* V. was by him confirm'd in his Dignity. In Retaliation of which Favour, he went into *Spain* to Preach a Croiſade againſt *Benedict*, who was ſhut up in the Fortreſs of *Peniſcola*. Returning into *Naples*, to labour the Reconciliation of *Alphonſo*, King of *Arragon*; as he was entring into the Caſtle of *Vicovarra*, he fell into the Moat, and dy'd of his Hurt, in 1422.

FONSECA (*Peter*) a Portugueſe Jeſuit, in great Favour with *Gregory* XIII. and *Philip* II. of *Spain*: wrote upon *Porphyrius*'s *Iſagoge*; 8 Books *de Dialectica*, and 3 Tomes of *Metaphyſical Commentaries*.

FONTAINBLEAU, Lat. *Fons Bellaqueus*, a Town and Caſtle of *France* in *Gatinois*; one of the moſt Beautiful Houſes of Pleaſure which the Kings of *France* have, in the Dioceſs of *Sens*, and in the Government of the Iſland of *France*. King *Lewis* the Saint, was wont to call it his *Deſert*. *Francis* I. was the firſt that began to adorn this place, eſpecially with a Library, which was afterwards carry'd to *Paris*. All the Kings, his Succeſſors, added ſome Grace or other to it; ſo that it is become one of the moſt Beautiful Places in the World. It is built in a ſpacious Foreſt, with ſeveral magnificent Apartments, large Courts, and lovely Galleries, adorn'd with Pictures, *&c.* This Place is alſo Famous for a Conference, in 1600. betwixt the *Sieur du Pleſſis de Morney*, and *Jaques du Perron*, Biſhop of *Evreux*, and afterwards Cardinal about the Sentiments of the Fathers, concerning the Real preſence. *Du Pleſſis* having alledg'd 4000 Paſſages out of them againſt it: Whereof *Du Perron* pretendeded that 500 were falſify'd. So that the King, *Henry* IV. appointed Commiſſioners to enquire into it; and both Parties pretended to the Victory: (See the *Hiſtory of the Edict of Nants*.) In 1679. there was a Peace concluded here between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*; by which the *Swedes* recover'd all that was taken from them by the *Danes*, *Spondan.* A. C. 1600 &c.

FONTAINE, (*James la'*) a Lawyer born at *Bruges*; he was afterwards a Judge at *Rhodes*, and had a conſiderable Reputation about the Middle of the XVIth. Cent. he publiſh'd ſeveral Works. *Epiſt. de Expugnatione Rhodi. Belli Rhodij Hiſt.* lib. 3. *Scholia in Juſtiniani Codicem. In Conſtitutiones Bonifacii & Clementis. Vita Joannis* XXII. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *&c.*

FONTAINE-ARDENT, a Fountain near *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where the Earth is of a fat and unctuous Nature, and that to a Degree ſo very particular, that if you ſtrike upon it with a ſtick, there will Sparkles of Fire fly out in ſuch Quantities, that if there be any Straw near it, it will ſet it on fire. Sometimes there is a Flame riſes out of the Water, ſtrong enough to burn any combuſtible Matter, which comes in its way. Not far from hence, there's another Fountain of a reſembling Nature, to that of *Epire* in *Greece*, which will put out a lighted Torch, and light one that was put out before. *Andr. du Cheſne*, lib. 4. cap. 4. *Dalecamp. in Plin. St. Auguſtin in Civit. Dei.*

FONTANA (*Francis*) of *Naples*, an Eminent Mathematician: He publiſh'd a Treatiſe, entituled, *Novæ Cæleſtium & Terreſtrium Rerum Obſervationes :* And was preparing to ſet out more, but died of the Peſtilence, at *Naples*, in 1656.

FONTANA PUBLIO, a Native of *Palucio*, near *Birgamo*: He liv'd in the XVIth. Age, and wrote ſeveral Latin Poems, and other Works, collected together and publiſh'd by *Marc. Antonio Foppa.* Among the reſt, *Le Veglie Breſciane, Del Proprio & Ultimo Fine del Poeta*; *Delphinis Carmina*, l. 3. *&c.*

FONTANON, (*Anthony*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, was much in Vogue towards the End of the XVIth. Cent. He was born in the Province of *Auvergne*, and publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces in *Latin* and *French*, as a Collection of the Edicts, Statues and Ordinances, of the *French* King's, from the Year 1270, *&c.* *la' Croix du Main. Du Verdiere, Vauprivas*, &c.

FONTARABIA, Lat. *Fons Rapidus*, a City of *Spain*, in the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, well fortify'd, and ſeated among the Mountains at the Mouth of the River *Bidaſſoa*, upon the Frontiers of *France*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of St. *Sebaſtian*. It was taken by *Bonnivet*, Admiral of *France*, in 1521. The next Year it was beſieged by *Charles* V. and defended by the *Sieur de Lude* above 10 Months. At what time, being reduc'd to great want of Victuals, it was reliev'd by the *Sieur de la Palice*, who drew out the old wearied Garriſon, and put in a freſh Garriſon, under *Frauget*; who being again beſieged, in 1523. ſurrender'd the Place upon the firſt Attack; for which he was Degraded. It is ſo ſeated, that at Low-water it may be eaſily enter'd; but at High-water, ſurrounded with the Sea, and ſo fortify'd beſides, that a few Men may defend it againſt a vaſt Army: So that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and alſo a convenient Haven. The *French* have had an Eye upon it, and attempted to reduce it in 1638. by the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Eſpernon*; but were beaten off with great Shame and Loſs, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill Succeſs. *Charles* V. after he had fortify'd this Place; call'd it his Pillow, upon which he could ſecurely reſt. *Thuan. Guichardin, Mezera.*

FONTENAY, a Town of *France*, near *Auxerre*, in *Burgundy*, Famous for the Battel fought there in 841. between the four Sons of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, *Charles* the *Bald*, and *Lewis* the *German* on the one ſide; and *Lothair* the Emperor, together with *Pepin*, his Brother *Pepin*'s Son, on the other. All the Forces of *France*, all the Brave Captains and Great Men were with the Four Kings: ſo that the Combat was obſtinate, and above 100000 Men fell in the Battel; but at length *Charles* and *Lewis* obtain'd the Victory. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a City of *France*, and the Capital of the *Lower-Poitou*; in Lat. *Fontenæum*. It is a delightful City, and well built; ſeated upon the River *de la Vandee*, which brings it great Advantages, being Navigable by Boats and Barges, and falling afterwards into the *Seure*, near *Marans*, which is not above 5 Leagues from it. *Fontenay* lies near *Millezaiz* and *Luſon*. It has a Seat-Royal for Juſtice; from whence Appeals are made to the Preſidial Court of *Poictiers*. It was taken by the Proteſtants in 1568. In 1570. it was beſieged by *Francis de la Noue*; and he being dangerouſly wounded before it, *Soubize* was ſent to ſupply his Place; who being about to raiſe his Siege, the Town ſurrender'd unexpectedly. *Thuan. Hiſt. l.* 44, 46, 47.

FONTEVRAULT, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Anjou*, upon the Borders of *Tourain*, ſcarce a League from the River *Loire*, 3 Leagues from *Saumur* to the Eaſt, and 5 from *Chinon* to the Weſt: Famous for an Abbey of Nuns; the Abbeſs of which preſides alſo over the Men of the ſame Order, which is call'd the Order of *Fontevrault*, founded by *Robert d' Arbiſſel*, in 1100.

FONTINALIA, a Feſtival of the *Romans* celebrated on the 13th of *October*, in Honour of the Nymphs who præſided over the Fountains and Wells. This Ceremony was performed by throwing Noſegays into the Fountains, and crowning the Wells with Flowers. *Varro de* lib. *Lat.* lib. 5.

FORCADEL, (*Peter*) a Frenchman, living in the XVIth. Cent. He was the King's Mathematick Profeſſour, and extremely valued at *Paris* for his Ability, where he died in the Reign of *Henry* the IIId. He wrote a Treatiſe of Arithmetick in four Books, and Tranſlated *Euclid* into *French*, &c. *la Croix du Main. Du Verdiere, Vauprivas, Bibl. Franc.* &c.

FORCALQUIER, a City of *France*, in *Provence*; with the Title of an Earldom, the Seat of a Seneſchal, and dignify'd with a Collegiate-Church; joyn'd to that of *Siſteron* ever ſince Biſhop *Girard*'s Time. Some take it to be the *Alaunium* of *Antonine*'s Itinerary: Others, the *Forum Neronis* of *Ptolemy*, and the ſame with *Forum Elicocorum*. At preſent the Kings of *France* aſſume the Titles of Earls or Counts of *Provence*, *Forcalquier*, and the Lands adjoyning.

FORCHAIM, Lat. *Fochena*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Bambergh*; ſeated upon the River *Rednitz*, 4 Leagues from *Bambergh*.

FORDINGBRIDGE, in *Hantſhire*, ſeated upon the River *Avon*, that goes from *Salisbury* to *Chriſt-Church*; the Capital of its Hundred: from *London* 73 Miles.

FORESTA, (*James Philip*) of *Bergamo*. He compos'd a Chronicle from the Creation of the World, to 1505. entituled, *Supplementum Chronicorum*, divided into 16 Books; with ſeveral other Pieces; and dy'd in 1515.

FORESTUS (*Petrus*) of *Alcmaer*, in *Holland*: He was Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Delft*; wrote 33 Books *Obſervationum & Curationum Medicinalium*; 5 Books *de Chirurgia*, *&c.* and dy'd in 1597.

FOREZ, a Country of *France*, dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom, formerly inhabited by the *Seguſians*. It has *Lyonnois* and *Beaujolois* to the Eaſt, *Burgundy* and *Bourbonnois* to the North, *Vivarez* and *Vellay*, to the South, and the Mountains of *Auvergne* to the Weſt. It is a very Fertile Country, water'd by the *Loire*, the *Lignon*, and ſome other Rivers; and Remarkable for the great number of Noble Families and the Induſtry of the Inhabitants. There are in it 5 Bayliages, *Montbriſon*, *Bourg-Argental*, *Chauffour*, St. *Teriol*, and *Roanne*; with about 7 or more other Cities. The French Authors give an Account of the Counts of *Forez*, from one *William*, Count of *Lyon* and *Forez*, who follow'd *Godfrey* of *Boloign* into the *Holy-Land*, about 1096. to 1527. At what time the Earldom of *Forez* being decreed to *Louiſe* of *Savoy*, the Mother of *Francis* I. ſhe reſign'd it, upon certain Conditions, to her Son, and he united it to the Crown *Du Puy*.

FORLI, a City of *Italy*, in *Romagna*, belonging to the Holy See, being alſo a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; in Lat. *Forum Livii*. It is well built, and pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Ronco*, between *Ceſene*, and *Faenza*. It has a Caſtle for Defence, and a Cathedral for Ornament, Famous for the Chapel of the *Holy Virgin*. *Leander Alberti. Guicciardin.*

FORMENTERA, an Iſland of *Spain*, in the *Mediterranean*-Sea, the *Ophiuſa* of the Latins; which breeds a great number of wild Aſſes, ſo weak, that they cannot bear the leaſt Burthen, but lie down ſo ſoon as they are loaden; From whence the *Catalonians* call all Idle, Lazy People, Aſſes of *Formentera*.

FORMOSA, *Belle-Iſle*, an Iſland of the Oriental-Sea, toward the Coaſts of *Fokien* and *Quantung*, Provinces of *China*, and to the North of the *Philippine* Iſlands. The Natives call it *Talieukieu*; the Portugueſes, *Lequeio*; and the Spaniards, *Formoſa*, from the Fertility and Beauty of the Soyl. It lies 24 Leagues from *China*, and 150. from *Japan*, being about 130 in Circuit. It abounds in Cinnamon and Ginger. The Iſlanders obey neither King nor Sovereign; but live like a ſort of Republicans, giving the Government of every Town to 12 Senators, which they change every two Years. The People ſeem to be Savages, but are Courteous, Civil and Witty. The Men go ſtark Naked in the Summer; as do the Women, only with ſome ſlight Covering before them. They live upon Hunting the Stag and Wild Boar; whoſe Skins and dried Fleſh they ſell to the *Zangleys*, who are the Original Merchants of *China* ſetled in the *Philippines*. The Women are their Prieſts, and perform all the Functions of their Pagan Worſhip. Their Exerciſes are Shooting in Bows, Lancing of Javelins, and Swimming. They are alſo extreme Swift of Foot. The Iſland is very much ſubject to Earthquakes. The Principal City of *Formoſa*, is *Theovan*, or *Tayoan*; where there is a Fort built by the *Hollanders*. There are beſides the Fortreſſes of *Farbrou*, *Quilam*, and *Tamſuy*, built by the *Portugueſes*, who ſetled there firſt, and poſſeſs'd 'em till 1635. At what time they were expell'd by the *Dutch*, who peopled the Iſland, which furniſh'd 'em with Cattle, Hydes, Stags, and Bufalo's Horns, of which the *Japannois* and *Chineſes* make great Uſe in their Manufactures. They were alſo working in a Mine of Gold, which they thought ſo Rich, that they ſent Word to the Company in *Holland*, That they thought it would ſuffice for the Trade of the *Indies*, without ſending any Money from thence. But *Coxinga*, K. of *China*, who was retir'd into the neighbouring Iſlands, after the Invaſion of *China* by the *Tartars*, beſieged *Tayoan*, in 1661. and after the taking of that Place, drove the *Dutch* out of the whole Iſland, who built ſome ſmall Forts in the petty Iſlands that lie near *Formoſa*. *Theovan*, and the Fort of *Zeland*, are built upon a little Iſland about 2 Leagues long, and about a Quarter of a League diſtant from *Formoſa*, to the Weſt. The Fort ſtands a little above the City, and has 6 Baſtions; within which are the Governors Lodgings, the Magazines, and other buildings, encompaſs'd with good Walls. The City is within Musket-ſhot of the Fort, inhabited by a good number of rich *Chineſe* Merchants. The Harbour is always full of *Chineſe* Veſſels, which they call *Tonks*. Thither they bring their Merchandizes; which are all ſorts of Silks well wrought, Gold in Bars, and ſome *Porcellanes*; and carry back Cottens, Scarlets, Spices, and Silver. There are about 30000 *Chinois* in the Iſland, and in *Theovan*, who Till the Ground, and make Sugar. Theſe *Cheneſes* are no Chriſtians; but believe there is an Omnipotent Deity whom they call *Iſhy*. The Devil they call, *Kouy*, and Sacrifice to him for fear he ſhould do them ſome Miſchief. They believe likewiſe the Immortality of the Soul, Heaven and Hell, but follow the Superſtitions of Paganiſm. They adore principally four Gods; the firſt of whom preſides over the South; the ſecond, over the North; and the two other, in Battels. They are very Swift in Runing, and can hold-out longer than any Horſe. The Iſland is very ſubject to Earthquakes; which they aſcribe to the Effects of the Devil's Anger, and do thereupon ſacrifice to him. *Tavernier*, *Mandeſlo*.

FORMOSUS, Biſhop of *Porto*, in *Hetruria*, ſucceeded *Stephen* VI. As *Platina* ſays, *Stephen* V. Or, as others ſay, obtain'd it by Simony, in Oppoſition to one *Sergius*, who in vain aſpir'd to the Pontificate. He Crown'd *Guy* of *Spoleto*, and the Emperor *Arnulph*; who therefore protected him in the Chair, which he held Six Years; or, as *Platina* ſays, Five Years and Six Months. *Stephen* VII. or (as *Platina* ſays) *Stephen* VI. caus'd his Body to be taken up again, deſpoil'd him of his Pontifical Ornaments, cut off his Fingers with which he had given the Benediction, and threw him into the *Tiber* with a Stone about his Neck. Which Hatred was occaſion'd in *Stephen*, becauſe that *Formoſus*, by his Simony, had hinder'd him from the Chair, which he thought his Due long before. However, *John* X. condemn'd theſe Acts of *Stephen*, confirm'd the Acts of *Formoſus*, and reſtor'd him to a full Reputation among the Roman Pontiffs.

FORNACALES, *Fornacalia*, Roman Feaſts which *Numa Pompilius* did inſtitute in Honour of the Goddeſs *Fornax*, who preſided over the Ovens. During thoſe Feaſts, certain Cakes were made, and Sacrifices offer'd before the Ovens. Whence *Ovid*, l. 2. *Faſt.* ſays,

Facta Dea eſt Fornax, Læti Fornace Coloni
Orant ut vires temperet illa ſuas.
Curio Legitimis tunc Fornacalia Verbis
Maximus indicit, nec ſtata ſacra facit.

FORNOVO, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Parma*, call'd *Parmigiano*: Famous for the Battle which *Charles* VIII. won in 1495. in his Return from the Conqueſt of *Naples*, not having above 9000 to fight 40000 of the Confederates againſt him. See *Charles* VIII.

FORSTER, (*John*) a Lutheran Divine, born at *Augſburg*, in 1495. He was a great Hebrician, which Language he profeſs'd at *Wittemburg*, and left behind him a Hebrew Dictionary.

FORSTER, (*Valentine*) wrote the Lives of the Civil Lawyers in three Books, under the Title of *Hiſtoria Juris Civilis*. *Thuanus*. *Hiſt.* lib. 17. *Melchior Adam*, *in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FORTAVENTURA, an Iſland of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick*-Sea, one of the *Canaries*, to the South of the Iſland of *Wolves*, and to the Eaſt of *Canaria*. It is about 70 Leagues in Circuit; but ſo irregular as to the Breadth, that in the Middle it is not above 4 Leagues Broad. However it contains the Towns, *Fortaventura*, *Lanegala*, *Richeroque*, *Pozo-Negro*, &c. It is under the King of *Spain*.

FORT-LEWIS, a Citadel of the Southern *America*, in the Iſland of *Cayenne*, built by the *French*, in 1643. at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name. This Fort was taken by the *Dutch* in 1675. but the next Year, the Count *de Eſtres*, Vice-Admiral of *France* retook it. *Baudrand*.

FORTH, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Scotland*, which riſes in the County of *Menteith*, near to *Logh-Lowmond*. It waſhes the Rock on which the Caſtle of *Sterlin*, one of the Nobleſt Structures in *Britain*, is built; where it is paſs'd by a Noble Bridge, Memorable for a great Overthrow given to the *Engliſh* there, by Sir *William Wallace*. From thence, croſſing the County, it meets the Tyde about the confines of the Carſe of *Mentieth*: which is a very Fruitful Valley, and formerly all cover'd with the Sea: As a Teſtimony whereof, it's alledg'd, That Anchors have been dug up at *Falkirk*, which is now 6 Miles from the Sea, upon a riſing Ground. This retreat of the Sea, is ſaid to have happen'd at the ſame time when ſome Iſlands belonging to the *Dutch* were overflow'd, near *Walcheren*, where the Spires of ſome Steeples are ſtill to be ſeen above Water. From the Head of the *Forth*, to its Mouth at St. *Ebbs*, it is about 90 Miles; and at *Leith*, it is about 3 Leagues Broad. It enlarges gradually, till it comes to the Mouth; where it is about 30 Leagues over. There are many Iſlands in this River; as *Garvy*, which had a Fort that defended the River at the *Queen's-Ferry*, where it is not above 2 Miles over: *Inch-Colm*, Famous for an ancient Monaſtery:

naſtery: *Inch-Keeth*, over-againſt *Leeth*, which was ſome time fortified: The *May*, which has a Light-Houſe upon it: And the *Baſs*, (which ſee in its proper place.) This River, or rather Bay of the Sea, is ennobled with many fine Towns, and the beſt Inhabited part of *Scotland* on both ſides of it.

FORTIGUERRA (*Nicholas*) Biſhop of *Theano*, born at *Piſtoia* in *Tuſcany*; and of a Noble Family, he was made a Cardinal by *Pius* II. who ſent him his Legate to *Naples*, to treat with *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, concerning the Conditions upon which he was to receive the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*. At what time he procur'd of *Ferdidand* to ſurrender *Beneventum* and *Terracina* to the Holy See; and concluded a Marriage between *Antonio Picolomini*, the Pope's Nephew, and *Ferdinand*'s Niece; with whom the King gave in Dowry the Dukedom of *Melſi*, and the Earldom of *Cellano*. Afterwards being made General of the Eccleſiaſtical Forces, he took from the *Malateſti*, then very Potent, *Fani*, and ſeveral other Places in *Romagna*, and *la Marca d' Ancona*, and conſtrain'd 'em to ſue for Peace. After this *Paul* II. ſent him againſt the *French*, and *Deiphobus*, Count of *Anguillaria*, an Enemy of the Church, from whom he took ten or twelve Towns in fifteen Days, took *Francis* the Brother of *Deiphobus*, Priſoner, and drave the Count himſelf out of his Country. He died in 1473. in the 55th. Year of his Age. *Pius* II. in *Comment*. L. 1, 2. *Ciaconius*, &c.

FORTIUS, vulgarly call'd *Sterk*, known by the Name of *Joachimus Fortius Ringelbergius*, a great Græcian, Arithmetician, Coſmographer and Mathematician, highly eſteem'd in the Court of the Emperour *Maximilian*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age. He died in the Year 1536. leaving ſeveral Treatiſes behind, under the Titles of *Chaos Mathematicum*, *De Vſu Vocum*, *Inſtructiones Aſtronomica*, *Optica*, *Coſmographia*, &c.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ. See *Canaries*.

FORTUNE, a Goddeſs, which the Ancients believ'd the Governour of their Affairs, and that ſhe diſtributed Wealth and Honour at her Pleaſure; ſhe's commonly repreſented in the Figure of a blind Woman, ſtanding upon the Top of a Wheel, with Wings at her Feet; ſhe's likewiſe repreſented under ſeveral other Figures. St. *Auguſt*. lib. 4. *de Civ*. cap. 18.

FORUM CLAUDII, formerly a Town of *La Toſcana*; in the place of which now ſtands *Oriolo*, a Caſtle in St. *Peter*'s *Patrimony*, five Miles from *Braciano* to the North-Eaſt, in the Dukedom of *Braciano*. Alſo an Archiepiſcopal City, and the Capital of *Tarautaiſe*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, upon the River *Iſere*, now *Mouriers en Tarantaiſe*, 4 Leagues from St. *Jean* to the North, and 8 from *Chambery* to the Eaſt, by the Teſtimony of *Sanſon*.

FORUM GALLORUM, *Caſtel-Franco*, a Town within the Territory of *Bologna*, under the Pope, ſcarce 2 Miles from the Borders of *Modena*, and the River *Pannaro*. Cloſe adjoining ſtands a Caſtle well fortify'd by *Vrban* VIII. for the Defence of that part of the Country, and from his Name, call'd *Forte Vrbano*.

FORUM TIBERII, *Keiſurſtul*, a Town of *Switzerland*, under the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, in the Mid-way between *Baſil* to the Weſt, and *Conſtance* to the Eaſt, 5 Helvetian Leagues from both, upon the River *Rhine*.

FOSCARO, (*Peter*) Biſhop of *Padua*; privately made a Cardinal by *Paul* II. For which reaſon, after the Death of that Pope, the reſt of the Cardinals refus'd to acknowledge him. But *Sixtus* IV. compaſſionating his Diſgrace, receiv'd him into the Sacred College, in 1477. *Ciaconius* and *Onuphrius*.

FOSSA CORBULONIS, a River of *Holland*, (according to *Ortelius*,) cut out of the *Rhine*, 23 Miles in Length, and joining with the *Moſelle*, cloſe by *Crimpen*.

FOSSA DRUSIANA, a Part of the *Rhine*, cut by *Druſus* through the Land into the *Iſſel*, and carried on as far as *Doesburgh*. *Ferrarius*.

FOSSANO, Lat. *Foſſanum*, a City of *Italy*, in *Piedmont*, with a Biſhop's See, erected by *Gregory* XIII. under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*; ſeated upon the River *Stura*, between *Saluces* and *Mondovi*.

FOSSIGNI, Lat. *Fociniacum*, and *Fociniacenſis Tractus*; a Province of *Savoy*, with the Title of a Barony. It lies between *Genevois* and *Le Valais*, in a Mountainous Country, having for its Capital City *Bonneville*; or, as others ſay, *Cluſe*, upon the *Arva*; and for its Principal Town, *Salanche*, *Taning*, *St. Gervaiſe*, *Bonne*, *St. Joire*, &c. formerly the Seat of the Ancient *Focunates*, or *Focuates*.

FOSSOMBRONE, Lat. *Forum Sempronii*, an Epiſcopal City of *Vmbria*, under the Metropolis of *Vrban*; ſeated upon the *Metro*, about 9 or 10 Miles from *Vrbin*. It was ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, but afterwards re-built in a more convenient place than where the Ruines of the former Town are now to be ſeen. The *Malateſti* and *Galeazzi* were a long time Maſters of it, but ſurrender'd it to the Count of *Vrbin*, in 1440.

FOUCKERS, the Name of a conſiderable Family of *Augsburg* in *Germany*: They were the moſt wealthy Merchants of that Town, in the Time of *Charles* the Vth. and had a Patent from that Emperour for a Monopoly of Spices, which they only had the Privilege of bringing from *Venice* for the furniſhing of all *France*, and the Neighbouring Countries: And being this Commodity, at that time, was only brought by the way of the Red-Sea, and from thence to the Mediterranean, 'twas very ſcarce and dear in compariſon of what it is at preſent, inſomuch that this Privilege made the *Fouckers* accounted the richeſt Family in all *Germany*: There goes a Story, that the Emperour *Charles* the Vth. at his Return from *Tunis*, by the way of *Italy*, and ſo through *Augsburgh*, lodg'd at their Houſe; where to ſhow themſelves more ſenſible of the Honour they had of entertaining ſo great a Prince, amongſt other Inſtances of Magnificence and Expence, they burnt a Faggot of Cinnamon in his Chamber, and after having produc'd a Bill which they had of the Emperour for a very great Summ of Money, they lighted the Faggot with it: This Circumſtance made the Cinnamon ſmell richer, and burn clearer to the Emperour than otherwiſe it would have done, becauſe by this Civil Curioſity, he found himſelf diſcharg'd of a conſiderable Debt, which he was then in no good Condition to pay. *Felibien entretiens ſur les Vies des Peintres*, 4 *Partie*.

FOUGERES, a City of *France*, in *Bretagne*, ſeated upon the River *Coeſnon*, toward the Frontiers of *Normandy*, between *Dol* and *Avvranches*. *Raoul de Fougeres* fortified it, and built a good Caſtle to ſecure it.

FOULK, the Chriſtian Name of five Counts of *Anjou*; of Four of which I find nothing memorable in Hiſtory, only that the Third of the Name made three Journeys to *Jeruſalem*, where he caus'd himſelf to be drawn naked upon a Hurdle with a Rope about his Neck, and whipt till the Blood came, for his Sins. *Foulk* V. Count of *Anjou*, accompany'd the *Croiſado's* into *Paleſtine*; where he marry'd *Meliſenda*, the Daughter of *Baldwin*, King of *Jeruſalem*; and by that means ſucceeding his Father in the Kingdom, made ſtout Reſiſtance againſt the Infidels, *William* of *Tyre*, *Du Haillan*.

FOULK, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, ſucceeded *Hincmar*, in 883. and took part with *Charles* the *Simple*. He alſo oppos'd the *Nicolaitans*, who at that time began to gather new ſtrength. At length having excommunicated *Winomach*, Lord of *Iſleers* for Plundering his Abbey of St. *Vaſt*, *Foulk* was by him aſſaſſinated in the Year 900.

FOX, (*John*) the Martyrologiſt, was born at *Boſton*, in *Lincolnſhire*, Anno 1617. He was firſt a Student of *Brazen-Noſe*-College in *Oxford*, and afterwards choſen Fellow of *Magdalen*. He was counted a good Scholar and well vers'd in the Fathers, Councils, and School-Divinity: Not being ſatisfied with the State of Religion, he travel'd into *Germany*, in the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, and ſettled at *Bazil*, in the Houſe of *Oporinus*, an Eminent Printer. After the Death of King *Henry*, he return'd into *England*, where he ſtaid till Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, and then travell'd again to *Bazil*, where he ſtudied till the Death of that Princeſs. Now Queen *Elizabeth* being at the Helm, he came back for *England*, and ſettled in *London*, where be publiſh'd his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*: He was a Perſon of good natural Parts, of an Exemplary Life, and particularly very charitable, but a very rigid *Calviniſt*, always averſe to ſubſcribe the Canons, and diſſatisfied with ſome Ceremonies of the Church. His Acts and Monuments were Reprinted in 1684. in three Volumes *Folio*, with Copper-Cuts. In this Book the Authour has ſhewn a great deal of Induſtry with ſome Remarks judicious enough, but then he is ſaid to have fallen into a great many Miſtakes, by truſting the Relations of poor People of very moderate Underſtandings, which poſſibly might be the occaſion of his making ſome Martyrs, who were living after the firſt Edition of his Book: 'Tis true, he omitted theſe Inſtances afterwards. Thoſe that have a mind to examine this Work farther, may conſult Father *Parſons* in his Treatiſe, *of the three Converſions of* England, *&c.* wherein he charges *Fox* with wilful Miſtakes, falſe Citations, inconcluſive Reaſoning, and Diſreſpect to Antiquity and *Engliſh* Hiſtory; but as to the Truth or Falſhood of theſe Imputations, I ſhall determine nothing, but leave it to the Reader's Examination. Mr. *Fox* wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes in *Engliſh*, and *Latin*. As, *De Cenſura ſeu Excommunicatione Eccleſiaſtica*, *Interpellatio ad Archiep. Cantuar.* *De Chriſto gratis juſtificante contra Jeſuitas*, &c. *Athenæ Oxonienſes*.

FOX MORZILLO, known by the Name of *Sebaſtianus Foxus Morzillus*, was of *Sevil*, in *Spain*, where he was born in 1528. and began to write at 20 Years of Age. He was appointed Tutor to *Don Carlos*, by *Philip* II. but was caſt away, in his Paſſage for *Spain*, in the flower of his Age. However, he left ſeveral Pieces behind him; as *Commentaries* upon *Plato*'s *Timæus* and *Phædo*; *De Regno & Regis Inſtitutione*, lib. 3. *De Conſentione Plat. & Ariſtot.* lib. 5. *De Conſcribenda Hiſtoria*, &c.

FOY, in *Cornwall*, a good Haven, ſtrongly fortified at the Entrance with Blockhouſes. From *London* 240 Miles.

FRACASTORIUS, (*Jerom*) a Famous Phyſician, Poet and Aſtrologer, born at *Verona*. 'Tis ſaid, that while he was an Infant, his Mother carrying him in her Arms, was ſtruck with a Thunderbolt, that did not the leaſt harm to the Child. The Hiſtory of his Time, informs us, that he enforc'd forc'd the Fathers aſſembl'd at *Trent*, to remove the Council to *Bologn*, for fear of a Contagious Diſeaſe which he foreſaw. Though others ſay, that *Paul* IV. oblig'd him to give out that Advice; believing it would be more to his Advantage to have the Council in *Italy*, than in *Germany*, under the Power of *Charles* V. However it were, certain it is, that the Ninth and Tenth Seſſion of that Council was at *Bolonia*, in *April*, 1547. and *June* following. *Fracaſtorius* was intimate with Cardinal *Bembo*; to whom he ſent his Poem of the Neapolitan Diſeaſe, entituled *Siphilis*. He died at *Padua*, of an Apoplexy, in the Year 1553. and in the 71ſt. of his Age, leaving ſeveral excellent Pieces behind him, as *De Cauſis Criticorum Dierum*, *De Contagioſis Morbis*; *De Cura Canum Venaticorum*, *De Sympathia & Antipathia*, &c. And after his Death, the City of *Verona* erected a Statue in his Memory. *Hieronymo Fracaſtorio Pauli Philippi F. ex publica Auctoritate Anno M.D.* LIX.

FRAGA, a Town of *Arragon*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, upon the River *Cinca*, in the Frontiers of *Catalogna*, four Leagues from *Ilerda* to the Weſt, with a ſtrong Caſtle.

FRAMLINGHAM, a ſmall Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loos*, near the River *Ore*, where was anciently a large ſtrong Caſtle of *Saxon* Work,in which *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* took his Quarters, in the Rebellion againſt King *Henry* the IId. To this Caſtle in 1553. Queen *Mary* retreated, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtant Gentry of that County, recover'd the Crown of *England*. *Baker*'s Chron.

FRAMPTON, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the River. 102 Miles from *London*.

FRANCE, one of the faireſt Countries, and largeſt Kingdoms of *Europe*; lies much about the 45th. Deg. of Lat. which is in the Middle of the Temperate Zone. It is waſh'd by the Ocean, to the Weſt; by the Mediterranean, to the South. It is contiguous to the *Low-Countries* toward the North; which way it is alſo bounded by the *Chanel*. *Germany* and *Italy* lie to the Eaſt, *Spain* to the South; the *Alpes* divide it from *Italy*; the *Pyreneans*, from *Spain*; and the River *Rhine*, from *Germany*. It extends from near the 42d. Deg. of Lat. to the 51ſt. and from the 15th. of Longit. to the 29th. So that the Length and Breadth may amount to about 200, or 225 Leagues each. The Emperour *Auguſtus* divided *France* into four great Provinces, *Belgic*, *Celtic*, *Aquitanic*, and *Narbonnenſis*. Others, according to the Diviſion obſerv'd by the moſt Able of the Ancient Geographers, have ſub-divided the Firſt into French, Flemiſh and German. The Second, which is the *Celtic*, into Maritime, Pariſian and Burgundian. *Aquitanic*, into Firſt, Second and Third. And *Narbonnenſis*, into Weſtern on this ſide, and Eaſtern on the other ſide the *Rhone*. But when the King aſſembles the States-General of the Kingdom, compos'd of the three Bodies of the Clergy, Nobility, and third Eſtate; the Ancient Order, is, to divide all *France* into twelve Principal Governments; the Deputies of which have a Right to ſit in the States. Theſe Governments have ſeveral other particular ones under 'em. And in regard the *Loire* runs the longeſt courſe, and flowing through the Middle of the Kingdom, divides it almoſt into Two Equal Parts, theſe Governments are conſider'd as 4 on the right-ſide of the River toward the North; 4 on the left-hand to the South; and 4 that lie about it, and upon the Banks of it. The 4 firſt are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, the Iſland of *France*, and *Champagne*. The 4 to the South of the *Loire*, are *Guienne* and *Gaſcoign*, *Languedoc*, *Provence* and the *Dauphinate*: And the other 4 are *Burgundy*, *Auvergne* and *Lyonnois*, *Bretaign* and *Orleanois*: All which Governments, have other Governments under 'em. But more truly the 4 Governments may be thus marked out: 4 to the North, and bordering upon the *Seine*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, the Iſland of *France* and *Champagne*: 4 in the Middle of the Kingdom, and bordering about the *Loire*, *Bretagne*, *Orleanois*, *Burgundy*, and *Lyonnois*, with *Auvergne*; and 4 others, on the South-ſide, toward the *Rhone*, or *Garonne*, viz. *Provence*, *Dauphinate*, *Languedoc*, and *Guyenne*. *France* is alſo divided by her Metropolis's; of which there are 16, without counting either *Avignon* or *Beſanzon*; *Lyons*, *Paris*, *Rheims*, *Sens*, *Bourges*, *Tours*, *Narbon*, *Auſch*, *Bourdeaux*, *Toulouſe*, *Rouen*, *Vienne*, *Ambrun*, *Arles*, *Aix*, and *Albi*, lately erected into a Metropolis. Under theſe Metropolitans are 105 Suffragans. Seven of the Metropolitans pretend to Primacy, *Sens*, *Lyons*, *Bourges*, *Narbonne*, *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, and *Vienne*; but *Lyons* is the only City which enjoys that Privilege. *France* may be alſo divided by her Ten Parliaments; of *Paris*, the largeſt of all in Juriſdiction, *Tholouſe*, *Grenoble*, *Bourdeaux*, *Dijon*, *Rouen*, *Aix*, *Rennes*, *Pau* and *Metz*: Under which are an infinite number of Leſſer Courts, Seneſchalſhips, Preſidials, Elections, *&c.* The 10 Univerſities of *France*, are *Paris*, *Tholouſe*, *Bourdeaux*, *Poictiers*, *Orleans*, *Bourges*, *Caen*, *Montpelier*, *Cahors*, *Nantes*, *Rheims*, *Valence*, *Aix*, and *Avignon*.

The Mountains, Rivers, Iſlands, Sea-Ports and Towns of France, *&c.*

Its Chief Mountains are the *Alpes*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Cevennes*, call'd by the Ancients *Gebennæ*, *Mont Jura*, towards *Swiſſerland*, and the *Vogeſus*, towards the Dioceſs of *Langres*. Its Chief Rivers are the *Loire*, the *Rhone*, *Garonne* and *Seine*, which receive in their courſe an infinite number of leſſer, yet prety conſiderable Streams. Its Iſlands are *Belle-Iſle*, on the Coaſts of *Britany*; *Noir-Mouſtier*, on the Coaſts of *Poictou*; the Iſlands of *Rhee* and *Oleron*, over-againſt the Country of *Auny* and *Xaintonge*, &c. In the Mediterranean are the Iſles of *Hieres*, of *St. Margaret*, and *St. Honoret*, on the Coaſts of *Provence*, &c. The Sea-Ports in the Ocean are *Breſt*, *Blavet*, *Morbian*, *St. Paul de Leon*, *Lucon*, *Rochelle*, *Brovage*, *Havre de Grace*, *Dieppe*, *Calais*, *St. Valeri*, *Treport*, &c. Thoſe of the Mediterranean, are *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, &c. As for the number of its Cities and Conſiderable Towns, ſome Authors make it 3000; counting 50000 Pariſhes, whoſe Inhabitants, in King *Charles* IXth's Reign, were reckon'd to conſiſt of 20000000 of Souls. The Chief Town of the whole is *Paris*; next are *Lyons*, *Tholouſe*, *Bourdeaux*, *Roan*, *Poictiers*, *Orleans*, *Aix*, *Dijon*, *Grenoble*, &c. The Country in general abounds in Corn, Vines, Oils, Hemp, Salt, Saffron, Fruits, Paſture, Cattle, Fowl, Game of all kind: In a word, It wants nothing that is neceſſary for the Life of Man: which made the Emperor *Maximilian* ſay, That if it were poſſible that he himſelf were God, his Eldeſt Son ſhould ſucceed him, and the Second ſhould be King of *France*. The *French* are Induſtrious, their Gentry Well-bred, Civil to Strangers, Martial, but impatient of Toil. In former Times the *French* Infantry was but indifferent, but now their Foot are very good, and in Attacking of a Place they ought to be preferr'd before other Nations. They have always had a great Veneration for their King, and are ready to Sacrifice Life and Fortune in his Service. The *French* are alſo brisk, Enterprizing, and of an airy, Entertaining Temper; as to their Apparel and Behaviour, they generally hit the Points of Decency and Nature, and ſome other Nations, whoſe Temper is more enclin'd to gravity, in attempting to imitate 'em, often times make but an indifferent Copy, there being a vaſt difference in theſe matters, betwixt what is natural and what is affected. They are of a Genius fit to undertake any thing whether it be in *Learning, Trade, or Manufacture*; eſpecially in thoſe things which depend more on Dexterity and Ingenuity, than hard labour. As for their Perſons, they are commonly of a Middle Stature, and for the moſt part, of a Slight Make. Their Women are more Perſonable, of Streight Bodies, Slender Waſte, and a fit Symmetry or Proportion of all the reſt; though there are not many Countreys in the Chriſtian World to whom nature has been ſo liberal of her choiceſt Bleſſings, as ſhe has been to this. The Fields thereof being large and open, and thoſe ſo intermix'd with Corn and Vines, and every Hedge ſo beſet with choice Fruits, that Eyes can hardly have fairer Objects. Yet ſo miſerable is the Condition of the Common People, by reaſon of the great Taxes laid upon 'em by the King, that few Subjects in *Europe* live poorer. The *Franks* originally a German Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*, which is ſtill call'd *Eaſtern-France*, to diſtinguiſh it from this Country. This Nation joyning with many others upon the declining of the Roman Empire, under *Pharamond*, about 413 obtain'd that part of *Belgium* which contain'd *Zutphen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Yſſel*, both the *Frieſelands*, and that part of *Holland* that lies on the ſame ſide of the *Rhine*. But whether *Pharamond* ever croſs'd the *Rhine*, is uncertain; however, in 420. he became their Firſt King, and form'd this Potent Monarchy. *Clodion*, his Son, in 433. croſs'd the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium*, to the River *Soam*: But he dying whil'ſt his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*; who diſpoſſeſſed them, to make himſelf King of *France*, in 441. or thereabouts. This *Meroveus* was the Author of the *Merovingian* Line, and is by ſome made the Firſt that ſeated himſelf in *Gaul*. His Son went farther; he took all the *Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, and the Iſle of *France*; with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of his Empire. This Race, under 19 Princes, continu'd to 742. when *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*, uſurp'd upon *Chilperick* V Son of *Theodorick*, and depos'd him. This Second, or *Carolovingian* Line, under 13 Princes, laſted till 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and ſet up a Third. *Charles* IV. the Fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Iſſue, *Edward* III. of *England*, claim'd that Crown, as Son and Heir of *Iſabel* the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Siſter to the three laſt Kings. Againſt him, *Philip de Valois* ſet up a Title, by colour of the Salique Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince and of *John* his Son, was dy'd in Blood by the *Engliſh* Valour. But *Charles* V. taking the Advantage of the Engliſh Diviſions, expell'd 'em; yet they return'd again in *Charles* VIth's Reign with more Vigour and Rage, and were, under *Henry* V. in a fair way of reducing *France*; but he dying young, *Henry* VI. his Son, was Crown'd at *Paris*, in 1422. The Minority at firſt, and Weakneſs afterwards, of this Prince, gave *Charles* VII. of *France*, the opportunity of recovering all from the *Engliſh* a ſecond time, in 1449. The Houſe of *Valois* ended in *Henry* III. ſtabb'd at *St. Clou*, in 1589. to whom *Henry* IV. the Firſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and Grand-father of *Lewis* XIV. now King of *France*, ſucceeded *Lewis* XIII. his Father, in 1642. who how much he has extended the Limits of his Kingdom, ſee in his Article. *M. Puffendorff* in his Introduction to Hiſtory, obſerves, That tho' there are no Gold or Silver Mines in *France*, yet the

the Vigilance and Induſtry of its Inhabitants draws into it vaſt Sums from the Neighbouring Countries, eſpecially in time of Peace; ſome having calculated that they ſell 14 Millions of Livres worth of Silks into Foreign Countries every Year. That their Wine brings 'em 15, their Brandy 5, and their Salt 10 Millions, and ſo of ſeveral others; and it's well known, they have a conſiderable part of what the *Spaniards* draw from *America*, for the ſeveral Commodities they ſerve that Nation with. *France* has no great Matter in the other parts of the World, beſides ſome Colonies in the *Caribby* Iſlands, in the Northern Parts of *Hiſpaniola*, with the Fiſhery in *New-found-Land*, ſome Colonies in *Canada* and *New France*. It's true, they have often form'd a Deſign of getting footing in the *Eaſt-Indies*, but the *Hollanders* are too Potent in thoſe Parts to ſuffer it. As for the Revenues of *France*, the Clergy who are ſaid to have three Fifths of the whole have a Hundred and four millions and Five hundred thouſand Livres Yearly Income. The King, by the heavy Impoſitions he has laid upon the poor Subjects, has rais'd his to an Hundred and fifty millions; whereas in King *Henry* IVth's Reign, the Revenue of the Crown did not exceed Nineteen millions of Livres. As for the number of its Inhabitants, Cardinal *Richelieu* having order'd as exact a Supputation as could be well made, bragg'd that it might furniſh 600000 Foot, and 150000 Horſe: But the late Perſecution has made it much thinner. There were formerly Dukes, Counts, and other Lords in *France*, that were very powerful; who though they pay'd the King Homage, obey'd him but when they thought fit. Now there is no ſuch thing, all thoſe Lands being incorporated in the Demeſns of the Crown; the Dutchies and Counties now being only Lordſhips, honour'd with the ſpecious Titles, without Sovereignty or Juriſdiction. And *Richelieu* and *Mazarine* have ſo weakned the other Gentry, that they are ſcarce a Shadow of what they were. The Laws of this Kingdom are either Temporary, or Alterable; or Fundamental, which neither King nor Parliament, as they ſay, can alter: As the Salique Law, and Law of Appennages. By the firſt, Women cannot enjoy the Crown, nor any in their Right: And by the ſecond, the Younger Sons of Kings are not to have Partage in the Kingdom with their Elder Brothers; but muſt content themſelves with a certain Revenue ſetled upon them, with the Title of Dukes, Counts, or as the King pleaſes. As for the Clergy of *France*, they ſtand more againſt the Encroachments of the See of *Rome*, than any other that lives under the Pope's Authority; which they acknowledge ſo far only as is conſiſtent with their own Privileges, and the Right of their Sovereign, over whom they deny any Temporal Power in the Pope. In formet Times, the Election of Archbiſhops, Biſhops Abbots, *&c.* belong'd to the Chapters and Convents, which was confirm'd by the Council of *Bale*; according to which, the pragmatical Sanction of *Charles* VII. was modell'd. It's true, this was aboliſh'd by the Concordate made between *Francis* I. and Pope *Leo* X. in 1515. Now the King, in 6 Months after the Deceaſe of any Prelate or Abbot, names a fit Perſon to ſucceed, who is confirm'd by the Pope, and during the Vacancy, the King enjoys the Revenues, and all other things belonging to the vacant See; which is call'd *Regalia*, or the Prerogative Royal. The manner of holding an Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General* of the Kingdom, is as follows. Theſe States, which are much the ſame with our *Engliſh* Parliaments, conſiſt of three Orders, or Ranks of Men, *viz.* The *Clergy*, the *Nobleſs*, and *the third Eſtate*. The King calls them together at his pleaſure, by a Summons ſent to the reſpective Parliaments, or Courts of Juſtice, which Parliaments tranſmit the Edict, or Summons to the Bailiffs, and other inferiour Judges: Every Town draws up a Bill or Schedule of what they intend to propoſe in the Aſſembly; The Clergy likewiſe, and the Nobleſs obſerve the ſame Method: Theſe three Schedules being ſent to the reſpective Bailiff, are contracted or form'd into one, which is carried to the Parliament of the Diſtrict, where a general Bill for each Province is drawn up. The Deputies of the *Three Eſtates* of each Province being preſent, the Bills or Articles of the whole Kingdom are reduc'd to three, one for the *Clergy*, another for the *Nobleſs*, and a third for the third *Eſtate*. At the laſt Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General*, held at *Paris* in 1614. The *Clergy* had a hundred and forty Repreſentatives, conſiſting of Cardinals, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and other inferiour Eccleſiaſticks; The *Nobleſs* were repreſented by a hundred and thirty two of their Order; and the *third Eſtate*, had a hundred and ninety two Deputies, who had, moſt of 'em, Commiſſions in the Courts of Juſtice, or in the *Treaſury* and *Royal Revenues*. In the ſolemn Proceſſion of this Aſſembly; The *third Eſtate* goes firſt, the *Nobleſs* next, and the *Clergy* laſt: In the great Hall where they attend the King. There are two Benches of each ſide; where the *Eccleſiaſticks* ſit on the Right, and the *Nobleſs* on the Left-hand, having the *third Eſtate* plac'd behind them. Theſe three Orders, or Chambers, have each their reſpective Preſident, and in the Aſſembly above-mention'd, the Cardinal of *Joyeuſe* was for the *Clergy*; the Baron *d' Senecy*, for the *Nobleſs*, and the *Prevoſt des Merchans*, or Mayor of *Paris* for the *third Eſtate*. Some Authors will have this Aſſembly conſiſt of four Orders, making the Officers of Juſtice the fourth; but theſe, in reality, by the *French* Conſtitution, are but part of the third. The Aſſembly of the *Eſtates-General* has not been conven'd ſince *Lewis* the XIIIth. the Royal Prerogative being ſo much enlarged ſince that time, that 'tis now the Method of that Court to raiſe Taxes, and ſettle affairs without them. The Kings of *France* ſtile themſelves *Moſt Chriſtian*, pretend a Right of Precedency for their Embaſſadours, before thoſe of all other Crown'd Heads in *Europe*, except the Pope and Emperour. They are Crown'd at *Rheims*, and Bury'd at St. *Denys*; the Ceremonies of both which Solemnities are too many to be inſerted here. The Emperour *Charles* V. us'd to ſay, *The* Italians *appear Wiſe, and are really ſo; the* Spaniards *ſeem Wiſe, but are not: but the* French *are Wiſe, without appearing ſo.* If we will believe their own Authors, the good Qualities and Moral Vertues of the Chief Parts of *Europe*, are found eminently in ſome one of their Provinces; as, the Freeneſs of *Germany*, in *Picardy*; the Generoſity of the *Swede*, in *Champagne*; the Activity of *Poland*, in *Languedoc*; the Prudence of *Italy*, in *Provence*; the Gravity of *Spain*, in *Gaſcony*; the Faithfulneſs of *Swiſſerland*, in *Dauphiné*; the Subtilty of *Greece*, in *Normandy*; and the Induſtry of *Flanders*, in *Burgundy*. Their Language is a Mixture of the Greek, Latin aud German Tongues: The Latin was formerly much us'd in the Provinces about the *Loire*; and the Publick Acts were in that Tongue, until 1535. that *Francis* I. order'd they ſhould be made in French. The Duration of this Monarchy is reckon'd 1300 Years; and *Lewis* XIV. is their 64th. King. See *The Preſent State of* France. *Puffendorff*, *Introduct. Hiſt.*

FRANCFORT upon the *Mein*, in Latin *Francofurtum*, an Imperial City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, within the Dioceſs of *Mayence*, is divided into two parts by the River, of which the larger part retains the Name which is common to the whole City; The other, which is a kind of Suburb, is call'd by the Name of *Saxen-Hauſen*, or the Houſe of the *Saxons*. Both parts are very ſtrong, and ſurrounded with wide Moats full of Water, and well faced. The moſt conſiderable Structures are, St. *Bartholomew*'s Church. The Town-Houſe, where the Golden Bull is kept; The Imperial Palace; the Fortreſs; the Bridge between two Towers; the Haven, *&c.* The Cathedral is ſuppos'd to have been built by King *Pepin*, or rather by *Lewis* the *Pious*, King of *Germany*, who died at *Francfort*. The Houſes are built of Wood cover'd with Plaiſter, and Painted on the out-ſide. There are in it ſeveral fair Squares, inhabited by wealthy Merchants. Three things make her famous; the Election of the Emperours, who have been always choſen there ſince the Conſtitution of the Golden Bull; it's being the place where the ſame Golden Bull is preſerv'd; and the place where two of the greateſt Fairs in *Germany* are kept for the Utterance of all ſorts of Commodities, and particularly for Books, both printed and Sold in that Town. This City was call'd thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the Account of the Paſſage the *Franks* had here over the *Mein*; though it was a City long before under another Name. But the Suburbs was call'd *Saxen-Hauſen*, the Dwelling of the *Saxons*. The greateſt part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*, though *Roman Catholicks* and *Calviniſts* are tolerated, as alſo the *Jews*. The Town is govern'd by Conſuls, Senators and Sheriffs choſen by the Tradeſmen. In the Year 794. there was a General-Council of the Weſtern-Church, held at *Francfort*, under *Charles the Great*; at which, *Theophylactus* and *Stephanus*, the Pope's Legates, and about 300 Biſhops were preſent. The two principal Points diſputed, determin'd and condemn'd in this Synod, were, Firſt, The Hereſie of *Elipandus* Biſhop of *Toledo*, and *Felix* Biſhop of *Urghell*. They maintain'd that our Saviour was only the Son of God by Adoption. Secondly, The Controverſie about Images being examin'd to the Bottom; it was, at laſt, decreed, that they might be retained in Churches for refreſhing the Hiſtory of what they repreſented upon the Memory, and for Ornament-ſake, but by no means to be ador'd or worſhipp'd, in any Meaſure; Inſomuch that the Acts of the ſecond Council of *Nice*, drawn up with Indiſcretion and Arrogancy, for the Adoration of Images, or to uſe the words of the *Opus Carolinum*, *Quæ in partibus Græciæ, pro adorandis Imaginibus ſtolidè ſive arroganter geſta eſt*, upon a full Debate of the Caſe, were condemn'd and revers'd: The Teſtimonies of the Fathers and other Eccleſiaſtical Authors, made uſe of by the *Nicene* Aſſembly, were brought upon the Board, and all the Sophiſtry and falſe Colouring of that Council ſolidly refuted; ſo that upon the whole matter, this Council of *Francfort* pronounc'd the ſecond Council of *Nice*, no *General-Council*, neither was it eſteem'd any other than a *Pſeudo* or pretended Synod, by the Writers of that Age. This, beſides other Inſtances, may be prov'd from a *French* Annaliſt, where mentioning the Year 794. *p.* 13. he ſpeaks of the Council of *Francfort*, in theſe words, *Pſeudo-Synodus Græcorum pro adorandis Imaginibus habita, & falſo ſeptima vocata, ab Epiſcopis damnatur*, which words are repeated by the Author of *Charles* the Vth's Life, *pag.* 56. That matters were thus tranſacted, in the Council of *Francfort*, appears, not only by the Teſtimony of almoſt all the conſiderable Writers of that, and the next ſucceeding Ages, *viz.* Of *Adrian*, a

Synod held at *Paris*, *Hincmar*, *Haymo*, *Ado Viennenſis*, *Vrſpergenſis*, *Hermannus Contractus*, *Aventinus*,&c. but likewiſe from the ſecond Canon of the Council it ſelf; And to add another Authority beyond all Exception, the *Four Caroline Books*- which if not wholly written by *Charles* the Great, were at leaſt, drawn up by his Direction, and upon his Minutes, by the Biſhops, who made part of this Synod: Theſe Four Books, I ſay, were revis'd by that Emperour, read and approv'd in the Council, and afterwards tranſmitted by his Imperial Majeſty, to Pope *Adrian*: The Cauſe being carried in this manner 'tis ſomewhat ſurprizing to ſee the more modern Editours of the Councils, place the following Contents at the Head of the Council of *Francfort*: *In quo Hæreſis Fæliciana tertio damnata eſt, Actaque Concilii Nicæni in cauſa Imaginum confirmata*: Now ſince the Decrees and Reſolutions of this Council cannot be better known than by appealing to the *Opus Carolinum* above-mention'd, it may not be amiſs to give the Reader two or three General Strokes of the Contents of this Work: In the firſt Book, after the Preface, and ſome Exceptions to the Letters of *Conſtantine* and *Irene*, the Texts of *Holy Scripture* produc'd to defend Image-worſhip, are brought to the Teſt, and the Interpretations of them, prov'd abſurd and inconcluſive. The Second Book proceeds to a further Examination of Scripture-Authorities, together with the Teſtimonies of the Holy Fathers, alledged by the Nicene Synod; and after having ſettled a Diſtinction between Civil and Religious Worſhip, the falſe reaſoning of the Nicene Fathers, is demonſtrated at large: In the third Book, the dangerous and unſound Opinions of ſeveral of the Nicene Biſhops, both in reference to the Article of the Holy Ghoſt, and alſo with reſpect to Image-worſhip, are further'd examin'd, and the Miracles pretended to be wrought in Confirmation of that Point, fully conſider'd. The fourth Book, proceeding upon the ſame Subject, examines the remaining Arguments and Objections, and in the laſt Chapter concludes roundly, that the Nicene Fathers were miſtaken in calling their Aſſembly a General Council, in regard it was neither Univerſal nor Oecumenical in its Repreſentatives,nor yet held to the Doctrines and Traditions of the Catholick Church: This is a ſhort Abſtract of the *Opus Carolinum*, and therefore, 'tis poſſible ſome People may the leſs wonder that it is not publiſh'd in the *Tomes* of the Councils, nor in the Capitulars of *Baluzius*. Beſide the Argument above-mention'd, there were LVI. Canons made in the Council of *Francfort*, relating chiefly to Diſcipline and Reformation of Manners, which the Reader may ſee, in the VIIth *Tome* of the Councils. The Roman Catholicks endeavour to invalidate the Credit of theſe Caroline Books, by excepting againſt the Genuineneſs of them; but the Authority of this Capitular, is ſo firmly eſtabliſh'd, by the Ancient and almoſt contemporary Authours above-mention'd, that it betrays rather a prejudice and partiality to conteſt it: Some of the Church of *Rome* are ſo hardy as to affirm, that the *Opus Carolinum* was forg'd either by *Caroloſtadius*, or ſome other modern *Lutheran* or *Calviniſt*, when 'tis publickly known that *Johannes Tilius* a Roman Catholick, Biſhop of *Meaux*, in *France*, was the firſt that printed it at *Paris*, in 1549: This Edition agreeing exactly with an Old Vatican Copy written in *Lombard Characters*; to ſay nothing, that the very Stile and Diction of the Book carries it up to the Age it pretends to. The Objections of *Poſſevin* and *le Cointe*, are very ſlender and inſignificant, and only prove themſelves not pleas'd with the Contents of the Book. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima*, p. 492. *Et pars altera*, p. 264, 265.

FRANCFORT, uponthe *Oder*, in Latin *Francofurtum ad Oderam*; remarkable for its Univerſity, Founded there by *Joachim* Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*. It is ſeated toward the Frontiers of *Luſatia*, *Poland*, and *Sileſia*, between *Croiſſeir* and *Kuſtrin*; which are both upon the *Oder*. It was at firſt but a place for Ware-houſes where the Merchants brought their Goods that were to be carried by Water up and down the River. But *John* I. Marquis of *Brandenburgh* aggrandiz'd it in 1253. *Waldemar* ſettled a Senate in it in 1318. and other Princes of the ſame Family gave it ſeveral Privileges. It ſuffer'd much under the Emperor *Charles* IV. who proſcribed it for Diſobedience, and forc'd the Inhabitants to pay 12000 Marks in Silver before he would take off the Out-Lawry. It is a large Town and of great Trade, divided into two parts by the *Oder*, which are joyn'd together by a Wooden-Bridge. It hath two Marts yearly as well as the other. It ſtands upon the Borders of *Sileſia* and *Luſatia*, and 4 German Miles from the Confines of *Great Poland* to the Weſt, 10 from *Berlin*; heretofore an Imperial free City, but now exempt.

FRANCHINI, (*Francis*) Biſhop of *Coſenza* in *Italy*, of whom *Thuanus*. At that time *Francis Franchini* died Young. He married *Mars* to the Muſes; Accompanied *Charles* V. in his Expedition to *Algier*, and wrote in Verſe the Fatal Succeſs of it. We have ſome Dialogues of his, not Inferior to *Lucian*'s, &c. *l.* 13. He died in the Year 1554.

FRANCIA, a Famous Painter of *Vrbin*, who died for Grief at the ſight of a Picture of *Raphael Vrbin*'s, deſpairing to be able ever to imitate it. *Vaſari*, *Baglioni*, &c.

FRANCIS I. ſurnam'd *the Great* and Reſtorer of Learning, ſucceeded *Louis* XII. in 1515. Being Crown'd, he aſſum'd the Title of Duke of *Milan*, in right of his Great-great-Grand-mother *Valentina* of *Milan*, Wife of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, ſlain at *Paris* in 1407. To make good his Claim, he rais'd an Army, and fought the Battel of *Marignan* with the *Switzers* which laſted two Days, and got the Victory at laſt: Upon which *Milan* open'd her Gates, and all *Lombardy* ſubmitted to the *French*. At the ſame time he alſo took *Parma* and *Placentia* from the Pope, who, joyning afterwards with the *Spaniards*, drave the *French* Garriſon out of *Milan*. Thereupon *Francis* returns into *Italy* in the Year 1525. and recovers *Milan* again; but being overthrown by the Imperialiſts at *Pavia*, was taken Priſoner and carried into *Spain*, where he was kept till he had ſign'd Conditions to reſtore the Kingdom of *Naples*, reſign the Counties of *Flanders* and *Burgundy*, and given his two Sons for Performance of Covenants. But notwithſtanding all this, upon his return into *France*, he made a League againſt *Charles* V. with the Pope and the *Venetians*, and began a new War with various Succeſs. On the one ſide, the Imperialiſts under *Bourbon* and *Fronſperg*, take and Plunder *Rome*. On the other ſide, the *French* under *Lautrec* and *de Foix* beſiege *Naples*, and take the Imperial Generals, and had alſo taken the City, but that a Contagious Diſeaſe ſwept away both the Army and the General. Upon which enſued the Peace of *Cambray*, concluded in 1529. and confirm'd by the King's Marriage with *Eleonor* of *Auſtria* the Emperor's Siſter. Nevertheleſs, *Francis* after this, makes himſelf Maſter of *Savoy*, in 1535 and 1536. The Emperor enters *Provence* in Perſon, and *Picardy*, by his Generals. *Francis* raiſes the Sieges of *Peronne* and *Turin*, and making a League with *Solyman* II. takes *Heſdin* and St. *Paul*, and forces the Paſs of *Suza*; but loſes *Guiſe* and *Montrevil*. Upon which a Truce for Nine Years was concluded at *Nice* in *Provence*, in 1538. which laſted not long: For the Emperor having promiſed *Francis* the Inveſtiture of the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon his refuſal to perform his Promiſe, *Francis* enters *Italy*, *Luxemburgh*, and *Rouſſillon*, and *Francis* of *Bourbon* gains the Battel of *Cerizoles*; upon which follow'd the Peace of *Creſpi* in *Laonnois*, and ſoon after the Death of King *Francis*, who died at the Caſtle of *Rambouillet*, in the Year 1547. after he had reigned 32 Years and 3 Months. Being 52 Years of Age. 'Twas obſervable, That notwithſtanding the magnificent living of this Prince, his vaſt Expences in War, Buildings, and Purchaſes of Things of Great Value; yet he left behind him at his Death, above Four hundred thouſand Crowns, and all his Debts paid. *Francis* I. Succeeded *Lewis* XII. as next Heir-Male, and Firſt Prince of the Royal Blood, and Married his Daughter *Claude* of *France*, tho' ſhe had been promiſed to *Charles* of *Auſtria*. It is obſerv'd, that in his memorable Battel againſt the *Swiſſers*, he reſted all Night in a Cannon-Carriage, and contented himſelf with dirty bloody Water to quench his Thirſt. He aboliſh'd the Pragmatical Sanction at the Solicitation of Pope *Leo* X. in 1515. His misfortune at *Pavia* was attributed to his Mothers unkind Uſage of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, who there upon revolted to the Emperor and his own ill Conduct in weakning his Army by ſending a great Detachment towards *Naples*. He founded the Royal College at *Paris*, and was a great Countenancer of Learning in his Kingdom, ſent ſeveral able Men into foreign Countries to buy curious Manuſcripts; Furniſh'd all the Royal Palaces with Painting, Statues, Tapeſtries, and other rich Furniture. He was alſo a great Lover of his People, recommended them to his Son at his Death, ordering him to eaſe them of the Impoſitions which he himſelf was forc'd to lay upon them to carry on the War againſt his Enemies. His Device was a *Salamander* in a Fire with theſe words, *Nutriſco & extinguo*. *Thuan. Mez.*

FRANCIS II. Son of *Hen.* II. born at *Fontainbleau*, the 20th. of *Jan.* 1543. At that time his Father was no more than Dauphin. This *Francis* at the Age of 15 Years, married *Mary Stewart* of *Scotland*, only Daughter of *James* the Vth. King of *Scotland*, being Crown'd King of *France* after the Death of his Father, in 1559. The Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Cardinal his Brother, the Queens Uncles, making advantage of the minority and weakneſs of the young Prince, rendred themſelves Abſolute, managing all things as they pleaſed, which highly diſguſted *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre*, and *Lewis* his Brother, Prince of *Conde*; which laſt, upon the diſcovery of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, was condemn'd to loſe his Head; but the ſudden Death of the King ſaved his Life. The King died in the 17th. Year of his Age, in 1560. and his Death quite alter'd the Face of Affairs. *Thuanus*, *d' Avila*.

FRANCIS, King of *Navarre*, Count of *Foix*, ſurnam'd *Phæbus*, by reaſon of his Beauty, was Son to *Gaſton de Foix* the Vth. of that name, and of *Magdalen* of *France* Daughter to *Charles* the VIIth. ſucceeded his Grandmother *Eleonor* of *Navarre*, and reign'd under the Tuition of his Mother and his Uncle, *Peter* Cardinal of *Foix*. He was Crown'd at *Pampelona* in 1482. and returning into *Bearn*, was poiſon'd at *Pau*, at the beginning of the next Year. *Mariana*.

FRANCIS, Dauphin of *France*, Duke of *Bretagne* Crown'd Duke of *Bretaigne* at *Rheims* in 1532. a Brave and Generous Prince, poiſon'd at *Valence*, or *Leyon* by *Sebaſtian* Count of *Montecuculi* of *Ferrara*. *Du Bellay*. *Mezeray*.

FRANCIS, Duke of *Alençon*, *Anjou*, &c. youngeſt Son of *Hen.* II. King of *France*, a troubleſome diſcontented prince, being refus'd the Employment of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, he headed the *Reyters*, which *Caſimir* Count Palatin led into *France*, againſt *Hen.* III. his Brother. But that difference being reconcil'd, and he made Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, he was call'd into the Low-Countries, where he was received into ſome Cities, and took *Bins* in 1578. Returning into *France* his Brother caus'd him to be Arreſted in the *Louvre*, but by the means of his Favourite *Buſſi d' Amboiſe*, he made his Eſcape. Soon after he was acknowledged Prince of the Low-Countries, whither he march'd with 4000 Horſe and 10000 Foot, raiſed the Siege of *Cambray*, drave the Enemy out of *Sluſe*, and *Arleux*, and compelled *Chaſteau Cambreſis* to Surrender at diſcretion. In the mean time he made a Voyage into *England*, in hopes to have Married Queen *Elizabeth*; but without Succeſs. In 1582. being preſs'd by the States, he return'd into the Low-Countries, and was Crown'd Duke of *Brabant* at *Antwerp*, and Count of *Flanders* at *Gaunt*. Afterwards led away by ill Counſel, he reſolved to Deſtroy thoſe he came to Protect; and to that purpoſe, he ſeiz'd upon *Vilvord*, *Dunkirk*, and ſome other Towns where the *French* Garriſons lay; but being repuls'd from *Antwerp*, he fled back into *France*, and died at *Chaſteau Thierry* in 1584. *Thuan. d' Avila*, *Strada*, *Mezeray*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Montpenſier*, &c. ſignaliz'd his Courage at the Siege of *Rouen*, and Battels of *Jarnac* and *Moncontour*, and in many Rencounters defeated ſeveral Parties of the Leaguers. After the Death of *Hen.* III. he ſided with *Hen.* IV. Commanded the Vanguard at the Battel of *Arques*, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel of *Yvry*, reduc'd *Avranches*; but falling Sick at the Siege of *Rouen*, was carried to *Liſieux*, where he died in 1592. *D' Avila*, St. *Marthe*, *Matthieu*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, &c. was the Younger Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, and follow'd the Fortunes of *Henry* IV. to whom he was reconcil'd after the Death of *Henry* III. He fought at the Battel of *Yvry*, and upon ſeveral other important Occaſions; and died in the Year 1614. *Thuan. Mezeray*, *D' Avila*, *Sulli*'s *Memoires*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Count of St. *Paul* and *Chaumond*, Duke of *Eſtouteville*, &c. accompanied *Francis* I. into *Italy*, and ſignalizing himſelf at the Battel of *Marignan*, was Knighted by the famous *Bayard*. Afterwards he reliev'd *Mezieres*, Beſieg'd by the Imperialiſts, took *Mouzon* and *Bapaume*, but was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia*. Making his Eſcape, he re-enter'd *Milanois*, where he prov'd ſucceſsful at firſt; but being ſurpriz'd at *Landriana* by *Antonio di Leva*, and forſaken by his Soldiers, he was a ſecond time taken Priſoner, and not releas'd till the Treaty of *Cambray*. In 1536. he ſerved in the War of *Savoy*, reliev'd *Landrecy*, and died at *Cotignan* in 1545. *Du Bellay*, P. *Jovius*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, gave ſuch early marks of his Courage, that *Francis* I. in the Year 1543. entruſted him very Young with an Army; at what time, joyning with *Barbaroſſa* the pirate, he took the City of *Nice*. After that, the King ſent him into *Piedmont*, where he took *Creſcentin*, *Dexana*, &c. and entirely defeated the Marquis of *Guaſt* at *Cerizoles*, killing 10000 upon the place and taking 4000 Priſoners with the Enemy's Baggage and Artillery with the loſs of no more than 200 Men. After which he took all *Montferrat*, except *Caſal*. He was killed by the fall of a Cheſt which for want of due care fell upon his Head. In the Caſtle of *Roche Guyon* in 1546. *Du Bellay*, *Monluc*, *Thuanus*, &c.

FRANCIS I. Duke of *Bretagne* ſucceeded his Father *John* VI. in 1442. He inſtituted the Order of *Hermine*, took from the Engliſh, *Pont de l' Arche*, *Conches*, *Gerbroy* and *Cognac*, and died of a Dropſie in 1450.

FRANCIS II. Duke of *Bretagne*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Arthur* III. in 1458. He join'd with the Count of *Charolois* againſt *Lewis* XI. in the War *for the Publick Good*, as it was then ſtil'd, and entering *Normandy*, took *Caen* and *Bayeux*; but being recall'd to defend his own Country, he made a League with the *Engliſh* and diſcontented Princes, againſt *Charles* VIII. but being defeated at St. *Aubin de Cormier* in 1488. was conſtrain'd to ſue for Peace, and died the ſame Year.

FRANCIS *d' Eſte*, Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* III. was made General for the Confederate Princes of *Italy* in 1643. In 1656 he Commanded the *French* Army that took *Valence* upon the *Po*, govern'd his Territories with much Prudence in a Troubleſome Conjuncture, and died in 1658.

FRANCIS *d' Eſte* II. Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, Prince of *Carpi*, the Son of *Alphonſo* IV. and *Laura Martinozzi*, Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Niece, ſucceeded his Father, under the Regency of his Mother, and died in 1662. not above two Years of Age.

FRANCIS Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, a Prudent and couragious Prince, married *Chriſtina*, of *Denmark*, the Widow of *Francis Sforza* II. Duke of *Milan*, in 1540. and died of an Apoplexy in 1545. and in the 28th. Year of his Age. St. *Marthe*, *Vignier*, &c.

FRANCIS of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe* and *Aumale*, &c. ſignaliz'd his Courage at the taking of *Montmedy*, the Relief of *Landrecy*, and the Defence of St. *Dezier*, and defended the City of *Metz* againſt all the Forces of the Empire, conſtraining *Charles* V. to raiſe his Siege. He took *Calais* from the *Engliſh*, and *Thionville* from the *Spaniards*; and after the Death of *Hen.* II. in the Reign of *Francis* II. He and the Cardinal his Brother govern'd all the Affairs of *France*, which drew upon him the Envy of the *French* Nobility, and occaſion'd the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*. He defeated the Imperialiſts at the famous Battel of *Renty*, forced the *Spaniards* to a Peace with *Paul* IV. and being ſent for out of *Italy* after the *French* were defeated at the Battel of St. *Quintin* in 1557. he rais'd their drooping Spirits, and did ſuch Service, that it was propos'd to give him the Title of *Vice-Roy*; but that appearing too Ambitious, he was made Lieutenant-General of that King's Armies, both in and out of the Kingdom; which was confirm'd to him by King *Henry* II. and *Francis* II. to which the Parliament of *Paris* added that more glorious one, of Preſerver of his Country. But *Charles* IX. in the beginning of his Reign, not ſhewing him that Favour, he join'd with the Conſtable *Montmorency* and the Mareſchal of St. *Andrew*, and left the Court becauſe the famous Admiral *Coligni* had the Kings Ear: returning to *Paris* again in 1561. his Retinue quarrelling with the Proteſtants at *Vaſſy*, Kill'd above 60, and Wounded 200; whereupon both Parties taking Arms, the Duke took *Roan* and *Bourges*, and having defeated the *Huguenots* at the Battel of *Dreux* in 1562. lay Siege to *Orleans*, where he was ſhot; or as other's ſay Aſſaſſinated by *John Poltrot Mere*, and died Six Days after. His Children revenged his Death barbarouſly on the Admiral and his Party in the *Bartholomew* Maſſacre; pretending, That *Poltrot* when tortur'd with burning Pincers, *&c.* confeſs'd that he was ſet on by 'em. *Thuan. Mezeray*.

FRANCIS of *Lorrain*, Knight of *Maltha*, ſignaliz'd himſelf in the defence of *Metz* and Battel of *Renty*; being choſen General of the Galleys of *Maltha*, he defeated the *Turkiſh* Fleet before *Rhodes*; and at his return into *France*, being made Admiral of the Galleys of the Kingdom, in 1557. ſailed into *Scotland* with the Succours that were ſent to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, his Siſter. Afterwards he was at the Battel of *Dreux*, where having fought all Day, he caught Cold upon an extream Heat, which threw him into a Pleuriſie, of which he died in 1652. *Thuanus*, *D' Avila*.

FRANCIS of *Vendoſm*, Duke of *Beaufort*, &c. Admiral of *France*, ſail'd into *Africa* in 1664. where the Enterprize of *Gigery* prov'd unfortunate to him. However, the next Year he defeated the *Turks* near *Tunis* and *Algier*. In 1669. he went to the Siege of *Candia*, where he was ſlain the ſame Year.

St. FRANCIS of *Aſſiſe*, an Epiſcopal Town in *Ombria* in *Italy*; firſt a Merchant, became afterwards Patriarch and Founder of the Order that bears his Name. In 1206. approv'd by Pope *Innocent* III. in 1215. and confirm'd by *Honorius* III. in 1223. It has ſince branch'd into ſeveral others, as *Minims*, *Recolets*, *Capuchins*, &c. So that there is now an infinite Number of theſe *fratres Minores*, as they call 'em in *France*, *Spain*, and other Popiſh Countries. The Founder died in 1226. Aged 46. *Bzovius*. *Rainaldi*.

FRANCIS *de Paule*, Founder of the Order of the *Minims*, approv'd by Pope *Sixtus* IV. in 1473. and confirm'd by *Julius* II. in 1506. He died in 1507. and was Canoniz'd in 1519.

FRANCIS SONNIUS, Biſhop of *Bois l' Duc*, and afterwards of *Antwerp*, was a Celebrated Divine in the XVIth. Cent. being one of the moſt Eminent of that Faculty in the Univerſity of *Louvaine*; by the Order of the Emperour *Ferdinand*, he had a Conference about Religion with *Melanchton*, *Flacius Illyricus*, and ſome others; he aſſiſted alſo at the Council of *Trent*, where he gave conſiderable proofs of his Learning and Sufficiency. There are extant of his, four Books, of the Demonſtration of the Chriſtian Religion, by the Word of God. A Treatiſe of the Sacraments. A Catechiſm, or Chriſtian Inſtitution, *&c.* He died at *Antwerp*, in 1576. *Mir. in Elog. Belg. & de Script. Sæc.* XVI. *Strada de Bello Belg.* lib. 1, *&c.*

FRANCIS VICTORIA, an eminent Divine born in a Town of that Name in *Navarre*: He liv'd in the XVth. and XVIth. Centuries, and was a very conſiderable Dominican. His Works are, *De Poteſtate Eccleſiæ. De Civili Poteſtate. De Poteſtate Conſilii & Pontificis. De Indis & Jure Belli. De Matrimonio. De Augmento Charitatis. De Temperantia. De Homicidio. De eo ad quod tenetur perveniens ad Uſum Rationis. De Arte Magica. De Simonia. De Silentii Obligatione. Summa Sacramentorum Eccleſiæ. Confeſſionaria*, &c. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Antonio de Siena. De Vir. Illuſt. Domin. Andreas Schotus & Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

FRANCIS *Xavier*, Sirnam'd the *Apoſtle of the Indies*, born in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, ſtudied at *Paris*, and was choſen to teach Philoſophy in the Univerſity, where he and *Ignatius Loyola* form'd the Deſign of Founding the Order of the Jeſuits; being ſent by Pope *Paul* III. at the requeſt of *John* King of *Portugal* to Preach in the *Indies*, he made it his Buſineſs to convert the People of *Goa*, *Comorin*, the *Moluccas* and *Japan*; for which he was Canoniz'd by *Gregory* XV. in 1622. He converted a great Number of the Infidels, and as *Varenius* a Dutchman obſerves, Preach'd the Chriſtian Religion to the *Japoneſe* in its Primitive Simplicity. *Varen.* Account of the Perſecutions of *Japan*.

FRANCON, born at *Liege*, was much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XIth. Century. He wrote, *De Quadratura Circuli. De Computo Eccleſiaſtico. De Jejunio Quatuor Temporum. De Laudibus B. Mariæ*, &c. *Sigebert de Script. Eccl. Valer. Andr.* &c.

FRANCONIA, or *Francia Orientalis*, by the Natives call'd *Frankenland*, is one of the ſix Circles of the Empire which comprehends the Biſhopricks of *Wirtsbourg*, and *Bamberg*, *Aſchaffenburgh* one of the Reſidencies of the Biſhop of *Mayence*, the Grand Seigniory of the Teutonick Order, whoſe Reſidence is at *Mariendal*. The Dutchy of *Cobourg*, the Marquiſates of *Cullembach* and *Onſpach*, the Earldoms of *Henneberg*, *Holac*, *Erpach*, *Vertheim*, *Senſheim*, *Caſtell*, *Lor*, and *Reineck*; the Imperial Cities of *Francfort*, *Norimberg*, *Winſheim*, &c. *Franconia* lies along the *Main*, water'd by the Rivers *Sala*, *Regnitz*, *Tauber*, &c. having the Palatinate of *Bavaria* to the Eaſt, the Palatinate of the *Rhine* to the Weſt, *Suabia* to the South, and *Haſſia* and *Turingia* to the North. The whole Country encompaſſed with Woods and Mountains is fruitful in Corn, Wine and Paſturage, and withal plentiful in Liquorice. *Wirtzburgh* claims to be the Capital City of the Province, and the Biſhop of the City aſſumes the Title of Duke of *Franconia*. Nevertheleſs, *Francfort* ſeems to enjoy that Honour. Many Authours believe that the *French* came out of *Franconia*; that it was *Pharamond*'s Country, and that the Salick Law deriv'd its Original from *Franconia*. *Charlemaigne* extreamly delighted in this Country; and in 793. deſign'd to have joyn'd the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and ſo make a Communication between the Ocean and Black Sea, this was to be done by cutting a Canal from the River *Altmul*, which empties it ſelf into the *Danube* to the *Regnitz*, which falls into the *Main*. The Work was actually begun near *Onſpach* in *Franconia*, but diſcontinued by reaſon of the Wars that broke out ſoon after. *Cluvier. Bertius. Zeillier.*

FRANEQUER, or *Franeker*, a City of the Low-Countries in *Eaſt Frieſe* in the Quarter of *Weſtergo*, two Leagues from *Leewarden*. It is a handſome City, where the Gentlemen of the Country make their uſual Abode, enjoying fair Privileges and an Univerſity.

FRANGIPANI, *Francis-Chriſtopher*, Brother-in-Law to Count *Serini*, and one of thoſe that conſpir'd with him to make themſelves Maſters of *Hungary*, and one of the Chief Ringleaders of the Revolt of the *Hungarians*, that began in 1665. for which he was Beheaded at *Neuſtadt*, in 1671. dying with much Reſolution. The Executioner miſs'd his blow, and cut off his Shoulder, but at a ſecond ſtroke cut off his Head. *Hiſtorie des troubles de Hongrie.*

FRANKENDALE, in Lat. *Franchendalia*; formerly no more than an Abby, where there was a Conference or Diſputation held between the Orthodox Reformed and the Anabaptiſts, by the Authority of the Elector *Frederick* III. Sirnamed, *the Pious*, in 1571. Afterwards a Place of Refuge for the *Belgian* Exiles about 1574. Now a New City, which was well fortified in the Lower-Palatinate, ſcarce a League diſtant from the *Rhine*, Four Leagues from *Heidelbergh* to the Weſt, and as many from *Spier* to the North; afterwards taken by the *Spaniards*, and reſtor'd to the Elector Palatine by the Pacification of *Munſter*. But in the preſent Wars moſt cruelly laid in Aſhes by the *French*.

FRANZA-CURTA, in Latin *Francia Parva*, a ſmall Country of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, neighbouring upon *Breſcia*, and deriving its Name from the *French*, who ſettled therein about the End of the Eighth Age, after *Charlemaign* had vanquiſh'd *Didier* King of the *Lombards*.

FRASCATA, *(Gabriel)* a Phyſician, Native of *Breſcia*, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age. He compoſed a Treatiſe concerning the Baths of *Returbin*, not far from *Pavia*, and died in 1582.

FRASCATI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in the *Campagna di Roma*, from whence it lies diſtant about 12 Miles, and near unto it are to be ſeen the Ruins of the Ancient *Tuſculum*; as alſo *Cicero*'s *Tuſculanum*, where he wrote his *Tuſculan* Queſtions, together with *Lucullus*'s Country Houſe. *Fraſcati* is neither handſome, nor well peopled; but there is ſomething ſo delightful in the Palace and the Gardens, as makes it belov'd by all that behold 'em. The Country Houſe of *Ludoviſio*, that of *Borgheſe*, call'd *Monte Dragone*, by reaſon of the Dragon quarter'd in the Arms of that Family, and that of *Aldobrandini*, call'd *Belvedere di Fraſcati*, are Structures to be admired. On the one ſide this Palace you have a Proſpect of *Rome*; and the *Campagna di Roma*; on the other lies a Hill cover'd with Laurels, Fountains, Water-falls, Water-works, and other ſorts of Hydraulicks; as Water-Organs, &c. with the Hall of *Apollo*, where he ſits upon *Parnaſſus*, with the Nine Muſes under him. There belongs a ſmall Caſtle to the City of *Fraſcati*, and the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*'s is the Title which belongs to one of the ſix Ancient Cardinals, call'd *Epiſcopus Tuſculanus*.

FRATICELLI, certain Hereticks of *Italy*, who had their riſe in the Marquiſate of *Ancona* about 1294. they were moſt of them Apoſtate Monks under a Superiour called *Herman* of *Pongiloup*. They drew Women after them on pretext of Devotion, and were accus'd of Uncleanneſs with them in their Night-Meetings. They are charged with maintaining a Community of Wives and Goods, and denying Magiſtracy. Abundance of Libertines flock'd after them, becauſe they countenanced their Licentious Way of Living. The Corps of their Superiour *Herman* was Dug up and Burnt 20 Years after his Death. *Bzovius.*

FRAUD, a Goddeſs, worſhipped by the Ancient Pagans, either when they had a Mind to deceive, or were afraid of being deceived. She was of a very Monſtrous Shape, having the Countenance of a very handſom young Woman, the Body of a party-colour'd Serpent, and a Scorpions Tail. Her Countenance denoted the ſpecious Pretences made uſe of to cover their Cheats, the Spotted Body ſignify'd her different Wiles, and the Scorpions Tail the Malice which is always found at the bottom of their Deſigns.

FRAWENBURGH, in Lat. *Frawenburgum*, a Town of *Poland* in Royal *Pruſſia*, upon a Bay of the Baltick Sea, which the Natives call *Friſch Haff*, in Lat. *Habus*, with a convenient Harbour, at the Mouth of the little River of *Schon*. *Frawenburgh* lies between *Elbing* to the Weſt, and *Braunsburgh* to the Eaſt; and cloſe by it upon a Hill ſtands the Cathedral Church of *Warmia*, of which Cardinal *Hoſius* was Biſhop, and *Nicolas Copernicus*, a Canon. *Baudrand.*

FRAXINET, in Lat. *Fraxinetum*, a famous Sculking hole of the *Saracens* in the IXth. and Xth. Ages. Modern Authors are at a loſs, where that *Fraxinetum* was, of which *Luitprand* ſo often makes mention. For *Fraſſineto* is a Town of *Italy*, upon the River *Po*, between *Valencia* and *Caſal*; and this *Baronius* would have to be the Saracen's Lurking Hole. But *Chorier*, who compoſ'd the Hiſtory of the Dauphinate, will have it rather to be in *Provence*, where now ſtands *Fraiſnes*. No doubt but the Saracens had ſeveral of theſe Places of Retreat. However 'tis certain, their moſt famous Lurking Hole was in *Provence*, toward the Sea, in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*, and toward the Bay of *Grimaut* or *Grimaldi*, where there is ſtill a place call'd *La Garde du Fraxinet*, or the Fort of *Fraxinet*. It ſtood in a Wood, and is at this Day encompaſſed about with Foreſts, which the Inhabitants of the Country call *Les Maures*. The Navies which were ſent againſt the Saracens of *Fraxinet*, and the Succours which themſelves received by Sea, are Arguments ſufficient of the Probability of this Conjecture. *William* I. Count of *Provence*, utterly expell'd the Saracens out of his Country, and ruin'd their Lurking Hole of *Fraxinet* in 980.

FRECULFUS, Biſhop of *Liſieux*, liv'd in the IXth. Age, and wrote a Chronicle, in Two Parts. The Firſt, in Seven Books from the Beginning of the World to the Birth of Chriſt. The Second containing Five Books; from the Birth of Chriſt to the Coming of the *Franks* and *Lombards*, in the Year 600. *Sigebert. Bellarmin*, &c.

FREDEGARIUS, call'd *Scholaſticus*, liv'd in the VIIIth. Cent. At the Inſtance of *Childebrand*, Brother to *Charles Martel*, and Uncle to King *Pepin the Short*, wrote a Chronicle, which begins where *Gregory* of *Tours* left off, and is carried on to the Death of the aforeſaid *Pepin*. This Piece has hitherto been publiſh'd as an Addition to the ten Books of the Hiſtory written by *Gregory* of *Tours*, being it ſelf the XIth. The Learned Reader will take notice, that here I ſpeak only of what *Marquardus Freherus* has publiſh'd of *Fredegarius*, afterwards inſerted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Du Cheſne* has ſince revis'd *Fredegarius*, and plac'd him in the firſt Volume of the Writers of the Hiſtory of *France*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Mir. in Auct.*

FREDEGUNDA, the Wife of *Chilperic* I. to whoſe Queen ſhe was but a Servant at firſt. She perſwaded *Chilperic* to Divorce his Wife *Audovaire*, already the Mother of Five Children by him, to oppreſs his Subjects with Exactions, and make War upon his Brothers. Which having done four times, he prov'd unſucceſsful in the Fourth War, and was Beſieged by *Sigebert* in *Tournay*; but *Fredegund* made a ſhift to have *Sigebert* diſpatcht by two Ruffians with Poiſon'd Daggers. Some-time after ſhe Murder'd *Meroveus*, the Son of *Chilperic*. *Audoveus* his Brother, *Prætextatus* Biſhop of *Rouen*, whom ſhe caus'd to be aſſaſſinated one Day in the Church, as he was Performing Divine Service; And laſtly, ſhe Murder'd her own Husband, who had diſcover'd her looſe Amours, with one *Landry* of *Tours*, her Favourite. Afterwards retiring to *Paris* under the Protection of *Guntran*, ſhe continu'd her Perſecutions of *Brunehault* and *Childebert* her Son, and not being able to compaſs his Life by Treachery, ſhe took the Field and Vanquiſh'd him by open Force with the Slaughter of 30000 of his Men, waſted *Champaigne*, retook *Paris*, and thus every where Triumphant, died at length in the Year 596. leaving the Affairs of her Son *Clothaire* the IId. in a good and ſettl'd Condition; which was a thing to be admir'd. *Gregor. Turon.*

FREDERICK I. Surnam'd *Barbaroſſa*, ſucceeded *Conrade* III. his Uncle, in the Empire of *Germany*, in the Year 1152. His firſt Buſineſs was to pacifie the Affairs of *Germany*; which having ſucceſsfully accompliſh'd, he march'd into *Italy*, took and ras'd *Tortona* that ſhut her Gates againſt him, oblig'd *Verona* to acknowledge him, and Pay him a Sum of Money, compell'd *Tivoly* to ſubmit to the Church; beſieg'd *Milan*, that aſpir'd to the Dominion of *Italy*, and was Crown'd at *Rome* by *Adrian* IV. Returning into *Germany*, he compos'd the Difference between *Arnold* Biſhop of *Mayence*, and *Herman* the Palatine, conſtraining the latter to carry in publick a live Dog, with his hinder Legs tied about his Shoulders; which was then the Puniſhment of Princes that diſturb'd the Publick Peace, as among the *Perſians*, a Deſerter of his Station, was obliged to carry a naked Curteſan. He conſtrain'd the King of *Poland* to ſue for Peace, which he granted upon *Conditions* of paying his Annual Tributes, and a Sum of ready Money to Buy off the War. Being provok'd by *Adrian*'s Anſwer, That *it was his Right to Diſpoſe of the Empire as he pleas'd*; he re-paſſes into *Italy*, takes *Milan*, and had certainly deſtroy'd it then, but that the Citizens ſu'd for Pardon with their naked Swords hanging about their Necks, *Adrian* threatens to Anathematize the Emperor, but dies in the mean time; His Succeſſor, *Alexander* III. continues the Feud, thunders out his Anathema's, and excites the *Venetians* againſt *Frederick*; who thereupon renewing the War with more vigour, takes *Milan*, levels it, and ſtrews it with Salt, and returns into *Germany*. But hearing that the *Venetians*, the Pope and the *Milanois* reſolving to Rebuild their City, were in a Confederacy againſt him, he Re-enters *Italy*, takes *Rome*, and ſets up *Calixtus* inſtead of *Alexander*; who eſcaped in diſguiſe to *Venice*. Thither *Otho* the Emperor's Son purſu'd him, but was vanquiſh'd and taken Priſoner by the *Venetian* Fleet. *Frederick*, thus reduc'd into ſtraits, by the Captivity of his Son, and the Succeſſes of *Saladin* in *Aſia*, goes to *Venice*, and begs for Abſolution, proſtrate at the Feet of *Alexander*, who proudly ſet his Foot upon the Emperor's Neck, uſing this Expreſſion of the Pſalmiſt at the ſame time, 'Tis ſaid, *Thou ſhalt walk upon the Aſp and the Baſilisk*, &c. To which the Emperor anſwering, *Not to thee, but* Peter; the Pope retorted, *To Me and* Peter *too.* But *Baronius* endeavours to prove this Story fabulous. This done, he made a Peace with *William* of *Sicily*, ſubdues the *Lombards*, and returning into *Germany*, paſſes into *Aſia*, defeats *Saladin* in two Combats, takes ſeveral Cities from the Infidels; but going to Bath himſelf in the River of *Cydnus* that runs by *Tarſus*, as ſome ſay, fell into a Diſeaſe of the Liver, which Kill'd him in a few Days; but as others ſay, was drown'd in the Year 1190. after he had reigned 38 Years. *Otho Friſingen. Æneas Sylvius*, &c.

FREDERICK II. the Son of *Hen.* VI. was elected Emperor in 1210. and twice Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1212. and 1215. His Competitor *Otho* dyed in 1218, ſo that he was left in quiet, without having any Rival in the Empire; after this he held an Aſſembly of the Eſtates at *Nuremburgh*, where ſeveral Proviſions were made for the Pacification of *Germany*, and then according to the Cuſtom of thoſe times, he went to *Rome* to be Crown'd by *Honorius* III. There he renounc'd his Pretenſions to the Dutchies of *Spoleto* and *Tuſcany*, in Favour of the Holy See, to whom he gave the Earldom of *Fondi*, and promis'd at the ſame time to attempt nothing againſt the Rights of the Church, and march'd within two years at the Head of an Army, againſt the *Sarazens* in *Aſia*; but he happen'd not to keep his Word, which made a miſunderſtanding between him and the Pope, which was heighten'd likewiſe upon another occaſion; for in the Year 1221, *Frederick* marched his Forces againſt *Richard* and *Thomas*, Counts of *Agnani* Princes of *Tuſcany*, and Brothers of Pope *Innocent* III. who had ſeiz'd ſome Towns in *Puglia*, and tamper'd with others to revolt. The Emperor took the firſt Priſoner, routed the other, and baniſh'd the Biſhops, who had been concern'd in the Defection, putting others in their Place. Pope *Honorius*, who own'd both the Princes and Biſhops under his Protection, ſent *Frederick* word, that being King of *Sicily*, and holding of the Church, he had no Power to Depoſe them; that he was no Legal Judge of Eccleſiaſticks, and that if he did not perform his Promiſe and fight the Infidels, His Holineſs would proceed to Excommunication; *Frederick* anſwered him, that as Emperor and King of *Sicily*, he was the Soveraign Judge of his Subjects, and even of Eccleſiaſticks in Secular Cauſes, and was reſolv'd to maintain his Prerogative, which had been handed down to him from his Predeceſſors, promiſing withal, that when his own Dominions were ſettled, he would march againſt the *Saracens*. The Pope being diſſatisfied with this Anſwer, Excommunicated him in 1222. however this Difference was taken up the next year, and in 1227, he Embark'd at *Brindiſi*, accompany'd with St. *Lewis* of *France*; but after three days Sail; either falling Sick, or pretending to be ſo, he made a Tack homewards, and Landed at *Otranto*. Upon the hearing of this 40000 Men, who had *Croſs'd* themſelves for the *Holy-Land*, and ſet forwards, return'd home, and the whole Expedition came to nothing; upon which, the Emperor was again Ecommunicated by Pope *Gregory* IXth. *Frederick* having gain'd the Counts of *Frangipani* to his Intereſt, attack'd the Territories of the Church, with an Army conſiſting moſtly of *Saracens*, tranſported from *Sicily* into *Puglia*: The year after, the Emperor went for the *Holy-Land*; *Gregory* the IXth. who was very hot and paſſionate follow'd him to *Paleſtine*: The Patriarch, the grand Maſter of the Templars, and of the Hoſpital of St. *John* refus'd to obey the Emperor, and the Chriſtian Army Commanded by *Henry* Duke of *Limbourg*, receiv'd their Orders only from the Emperor's Lieutenant Generals, who, in a particular Stile, were ſaid to Command under God and Chriſtianity. The Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, the *Genoeſe*, *Piſans*, *Germans* and *Venetians*, ſecretly Favouring the Emperor. In *February*, in 1229. *Frederick* concluded a Peace with *Meladin* Sultan of *Babylon*, who reſtor'd him *Jeruſalem*, *Bethlehem*, *Nazareth*, *Thoron*, *Sidon*, and the Chriſtians which he had taken Priſoners. The Emperor at the ſame time, quitting the great Church of *Jeruſalem*, to the *Saracens*, to Exerciſe their Religion in, and promiſing that there ſhould be no Aſſiſtance given to the Chriſtians of *Antioch*, *Tripoli*, nor any others not comprehended in this Treaty; theſe Articles were look'd upon by many, as diſadvantageous to Religion, the Emperor thinking himſelf diſoblig'd by the Templars, ſeiz'd upon their Eſtates, in ſeveral Places, at his return Home; and after having Conquer'd a great part of the Patrimony of St. *Peter*, inveſted *Rome* with the Pope in it, and having frighted His Holineſs, retir'd to *Capua* without attempting any thing further. The Year after, in 1230, the Pope and he came to an Accommodation, the Emperor engaging to reſtore the Church Lands, and Effects ſeiz'd on by him, and to be more inoffenſive for the future, but it ſeems he forgat both the one, and the other branch of his Promiſe, for he renew'd his violent Courſes, with more heat than ever, and wrote, as our Author obſerves, both againſt the Pope and Religion; inſomuch, that *Gregory* the IXth. Excommunicated him once more; this Treatment, did but provoke him further, ſo that in the Year 1238, he paſs'd the *Alps* with a Hundred thouſand Men, routed the *Milaneſe*, and made ſo horrible a Slaughter of them, that as he Expreſſes it himſelf, the Country was hardly big enough to bury them; and after having Conquer'd *Sardinia*, the *Venetians*, *Genoeſe*, &c. he attempted *Rome* in 1240; and during theſe Diſturbances, he clap'd a hot Iron, in the Form of a Croſs, upon the Foreheads of the Priſoners he took, becauſe they took the *Croiſado* againſt him. He likewiſe made a great Ravage in other places of *Italy*. *Innocent* IV. who was now Pope, fearing the Forces of the Emperor, retir'd into *France*, and conven'd a General Council, as the *Roman* Catholicks call it, at *Lyons*. Here the Pope Excommunicates *Frederick*, and ventures to degrade him from his imperial Dignity, charging him with Uſurpation, Heterodoxy and Correſpondence with the *Saracens*, *Frederick* Remonſtrates publickly againſt theſe violent and extraordinary Methods, and in a Letter written to *Lewis* King of *France*, complains of his being Condemn'd againſt all manner of Law and Juſtice, that the Pope is Head of Eccleſiaſticks, but not of Princes, and that all the Soveraigns of the Earth ought to think themſelves concern'd in his Cauſe: However after this Depoſition, his Affairs immediately run to Ruin, the Confederates of *Italy* beat his Forces, and all Princes look'd upon him as an impious and unconverſible Perſon, inſomuch that in 1245, the *Germans* Elected *Henry* of *Thuringia* in his Place, and afterwards *William* Earl of *Holland*. St. *Lewis* endeavour'd to make up the matter and reſtore the Emperor, but without Succeſs; ſo that this unfortunate Prince, ſeeing himſelf Deſerted on all ſides, died of Diſappointment and the Spleen, in *Puglia* in 1250, being 57 years of Age. Theſe Differences between *Frederick* and the Popes of *Rome*, gave beginning to the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*; which was ſo long unfortunate to *Italy*. As for his Character, 'tis ſaid, That *Frederick* ſpoke ſix Languages very well, that he had a great deal of Force and Penetration in his Genius, and was very ſtout and magnificent; but theſe good Qualities, had a very bad Alloy; for he is ſaid to have had no Principles, was a Libertine, Cruel, and one that little minded his word. *Vrſpergenſis*, *Matt. Paris*, *Platina*, *Sabellicus*, *Spondanus*, *Bzovius*, &c.

FREDERICK, Surnam'd *the Fair*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*; ſet up by ſome of the Electors in Oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, in the Year 1314. againſt whom he fought five ſet Battels; but being taken in the laſt, was detain'd three Years in Priſon, and at laſt releas'd, upon Condition that he ſhould relinquiſh the Imperial Authority, and only keep the Title. He died about the Year 1330. Nor is he reckon'd among the Emperors.

FREDERICK IV. or rather III. ſirnam'd the *Pacifick*, the Son of *Erneſtus*, Duke of *Auſtria*, elected after the Deceaſe of *Albert* II. his Couſin-German. He began his Reign in 1440. and reigned 53 Years. A Prince of a generous Ingenuity,

genuity, and great Prudence, who naturally abhorr'd War; and what he wanted in Power, he ſupply'd in Policy and Cunning. He diſſembl'd the Affronts which ſeveral Popes put upon him, to that degree, that the *Italians* were wont to ſay of him, That he had a Dead Soul in a Living Body. In the 12th. Year of his Reign he went into *Italy*, and receiv'd the Crown from the Hands of *Nicholas* V. But upon his return, *John Hunniades* invaded *Auſtria* with 12000 Horſe, and waſted all before him with Fire and Sword, between *Vienna* and the Mountains of *Stiria*; ſo that he was forced to ſurrender *Ladiſlaus*, his Pupil, and Heir of *Hungary*, *Bohemia* and *Auſtria*, to his Uncle *Ulrick*, Count of *Cylley*, who demanded him. He perſwaded *Amadeus*, who was choſen Pope by the Council of *Bale*, under the Name of *Felix*, to quit the Pontificate, and put an end to the Schiſm. Soon after, another War broke out between Him and *Matthias Corvinus*: To whom *Frederick* deny'd the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, deſign'd him by the Pope, in Oppoſition to *Podiebrachius*, who was a Favourer of the *Huſſites*. *Matthias* took *Vienna*, while *Frederick*, in a careleſs kind of ſloth, wander'd up and down in *Germany*, writing upon the Walls of the Inns, *Rerum Irrecuperabilium ſumma, Felicitas, Oblivio.* But *Albert*, Duke of *Saxony*, conſtrain'd *Matthias* to accept of Peace upon Conditions, and *Matthias*'s retaining *Vienna*. After which, a new War aroſe between Him and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; which was ended by an Interview, and the Marriage of *Charles*'s only Daughter, to *Maximilian*, the Emperor's Son. Upon the Death of *Matthias*, *Frederick* return'd into *Auſtria*, and dy'd at *Lintz*, in 1493. *Cuſpiniar. Nauclerus*, &c.

FREDERICK I. King of *Denmark*, ſirnam'd the *Paciſick*, Duke of *Holſtein*, was Elected in 1523. in the place of his Nephew *Chriſtian*, Expell'd for his Cruelties. He introduc'd the Reformation of *Luther* into his Kingdom, and dy'd in the Year 1533. *Chytræus, Thuan.* &c.

FREDERICK II. ſucceeded *Chriſtian* III. in 1559. He reduc'd the Province of *Ditmarſen*, and defended *Livonia*. and the Liberty of the Baltick Sea, againſt *Lubeck*, and *Erick*, Kings of *Sweden*. *Pius* IV. deſir'd him to ſend ſome Perſon in his Behalf to the Council of *Trent*. But he return'd him for Anſwer, That neither his Father nor He had held any Correſpondence with the *Roman* Pontiffs. He enlarg'd the Academy of *Copenhagen*; was a great Favourer of Learned Men, and dy'd in 1588.

FREDERICK III. ſucceeded his Brother *Chriſtian*, in 1648. And to make a Diverſion, while the *Swedes* were making War in *Poland*, he ravag'd the Dutchy of *Bremen*. In revenge of which, the *Swedes* made themſelves Maſters of *Fuenen*, and beſieg'd *Copenhagen*; and by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, the *Danes* were forced to reſign *Schonen*, *Hallandt*, *Bleking*, &c. to the *Swedes*. After which, *Charles Guſtavus* of *Sweden*, began the War again, but Death put an end to his Conqueſts, and *Frederick* concluded a Peace with the Queen, who was Guardian to her Son, in the Year 1660. A Peace being thus concluded, this King *Frederick*, at the Diet held at *Copenhagen*, was declar'd an abſolute Soveraign, and the Crown made Hereditary, whereby the great Privileges of the Nobility were extinguiſh'd, and a new Form of Government introduced, where the whole Management of Affairs depends abſolutely on the Kings Pleaſure: This Prince died in 1670. *Puffendorff, Introduct. to Hiſt. Europ.*

FREDERICK, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, ſucceeded his Nephew *Ferdinand* II. in 1496. and was expell'd his Dominions by *Lewis* XII. and *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*. However, *Lewis* gave him the Dukedom of *Anjou*, which he enjoy'd for ſome time, and dy'd at *Tours* in 1504.

FREDERICK of *Arragon*, Brother of *James* II. King of *Arragon*, made King of *Sicily*, maintain'd a War againſt *Charles* II. King of *Naples*; and had part of *Sicily* reſign'd to him, under the Title of the Kingdom of *Tanara*. He dy'd in 1337. after he had reign'd 42 Years.

FREDERICK Duke of *Suabia*, *Barbaroſſa*'s Son, after the Death of his Father, in *Aſia*, took upon him the Command of the Army; re-inforc'd *Antioch*, ſecur'd *Laodicea*, that was about to have ſurrender'd to the *Saracens*; took ſeveral Cities in *Syria*, beſieg'd *Ptolemais*, and was in a fair way to have done great things, when he dy'd of the Peſtilence, that ſwept away his Army alſo in 1190.

FREGOSA, the Name of one of the moſt Illuſtrious and ancient Families in *Genoa*; of which there were ſeveral Dukes, and others the Chiefeſt Officers in the Commonwealth. Among the reſt, *Baptiſta Fregoſa*, Duke of *Genoa*, expell'd by his Uncle, Cardinal *Paul Fregoſa*, who wrote Nine Books of memorable Examples, in Imitation of *Valerius Maximus*: as alſo, a Treatiſe of Learned Women. *Frederick Fregoſa*, Biſhop of *Salerno*, ſurpriz'd *Cortogoli*, the Famous Pirate of *Barbary*, who infeſted the Coaſts of *Genoa*; ſcour'd the Seas of *Tripoli*, and the Iſland of *Gerbes*: and returning Home, laden with Honour and Booty, was made a Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1539. and dy'd in 1541. *Paul Fregoſa*, Archbiſhop of *Genoa*, three times invaded the Dukedom; and was three times expell'd the City, for his Severity and Cruelty. He was made a Cardinal by *Sixtus* IV. in 1488. and dy'd in 1498.

FREINSHEMIUS, a learned Author, born at *Ulm*, in 1608. He made the *Supplements* to *Livy*, *Tacitus*, and *Q. Curtius* in 60 Books, printed at *Strasburgh*, in 1654. He likewiſe wrote Notes upon *Q. Curtius*, *Tacitus*, *Florus* and ſome other Latin Authors, and dy'd in 1660.

FREJUS, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, in *Provence*, under the Metropolis and Parliament of *Aix*. All the ancient Geographers make mention of this City, under the Name of *Forum Julii*, and *Civitas Forojulienſis*. The *Romans* had a conſiderable Colony at *Frejus*, which *Julius Cæſar* call'd by his own Name. And though this City has been two or three times ruin'd by the *Goths* and *Saracens* that lurk'd about *Fraxinet*, yet it ſtill preſerves ſeveral remarkable Monuments of Antiquity; as, an Amphitheater, almoſt entire; an admirable Aqueduct; ſeveral Statues, and a great number of Inſcriptions. *Strabo. Sancte Marthe*, &c.

FREMINCURIA, *Fremincourt*, a large Town of the *Carnutes* formerly, with a Palace of the Kings of *France* of the Firſt Race, upon the River *Eure*, now a Village of *Beauſſe*, one League from *Dreux* to the Eaſt; but the Palace lies in Ruins.

FRESCHEVILLE *(John)* of *Stavely* in *Com. Derb.* Eſquire, Great Grand-Son to *Peter Freſcheville*, who for his exemplary Valour at the Battle of *Muſcleborough*, in *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. had the Honour of Knighthood then conferr'd on him. This *John* for his extraordinary Service to King *Charles* I. and King *Charles* II. was by the latter, in the 16th. Year of his Reign, advanc'd to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Freſcheville* of *Stavely*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He firſt married *Sarah*, Daughter of Sir *John Harington*, Knight; by whom he had Iſſue 3 Daughters; *Chriſtian*, wedded to *Charles* then Lord St. *John*(Eldeſt Son to *John*, Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*:) *Elizabeth*, to *Philip*, Son and Heir of Sir *Philip Warwick*, Knight; and *Frances*: Secondly *Anna Charlotta*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Henry de Vick*, Knight, late Chancellor of the Garter. *Dugd.*

FRESINGFIELD, a Country Town in *Suffolk*, 6 Miles from *Hulſworth* to the Weſt, and 4 from *Harlſon* to the South. *William Sancroft*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was Born in this Town; and erected in it a Free-School.

FRET *(John)* Biſhop of *Bayonne*, much Eſteem'd by King *Henry* II. of *France*, who ſent him Ambaſſador into *Germany*, in 1552. He was counted a good States-man, and amongſt other things, wrote a Treatiſe call'd *l' Livre des Etats & Maiſons plus Illuſtres de la Chretiente*, printed in 1549. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 8. 10. &c. St. *Marthe Gal. Chriſti*, &c.

FREWEN *(Accepted)* Eldeſt Son of *John Frewen*, Rector of *Northiam*, in the County of *Suſſex*, was born in that memorable Year 1588. firſt educated in the Free-School at *Canterbury*: Thence removed to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxon*; where he was Demy, Fellow, and Divinity-Reader: Then went Chaplain to *John* Earl of *Briſtol*, into *Germany* and *Spain*; where he was when the great Match between *Charles* I. then Prince of *Wales*, and the Infanta of *Spain*, was in Agitation: And when the ſaid Prince came over thither *incognito*, Preach'd before him, and particularly upon that Text, 1 *King.* 18. 21. *Why halt ye between two Opinions? If the Lord be God, ſerve him; and if Baal be God, ſerve him.* It ſeems ſome things in that Sermon made a laſting Impreſſion upon the Prince; for upon his firſt coming to the Crown, when the Liſt of Chaplains was preſented, he call'd for *Frewen* by Name, and put him into the Liſt with his own Hand. His next Preferment was, Preſident of *Magdalen-College*; where he continued about Eighteen Years; and was Four times Vice-Chancellor. He was Dean of *Gloceſter*, and Prebend of *Canterbury*. In the Year 1644. he was Conſecrated at *Oxon*, Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*: And upon the Reſtoration of his Majeſty King *Charles* II. was tranſlated to *York*; were he died, *March* 27th. 1664. and lieth buried under the Eaſt Window of the Cathedral of the ſaid Church.

FRIART *(Rowland)* An eminent Architect, Born in 1606, of an ancient and conſiderable Family, in the Province of *Maine*. He travell'd into *Italy*; and apply'd himſelf to the Study of Mathematicks, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. His Works, are a Tranſlation of the Books of Architecture, written by *Palladio*, printed in 1650. He likewiſe publiſh'd another Book of his own, call'd *Parallele de l' Architecture Antique avec la Moderne.*

FRIBERGH, or *Frideberc*, *Friberga*, a City of *Germany*, in *Haſſia*: or, as others ſay, in *Veterania*. It was formerly an Imperial City, but now under the Archbiſhop of *Mayence*; about 3 or 4 Leagues from *Franconia*.

FRIBOURG, *Friburgum*, the Capital City of *Briſgaw*; ſeated upon the little River of *Threſeim*, at the End of a Fertile Plain, and upon a Riſing-ground, where the Black Mountain begins; about 4 Leagues from *Briſac*, 7 or 8 from *Strasburgh*, and little leſs from *Bale*. *Albert* VI. Duke of *Auſtria*, founded in it an Univerſity, and a Sovereign-Chamber; the Juriſdiction of which reach'd a great way. The *Swedes* took it three times, in 1632, 1634, and 1638. And

Mareſchal *Crequi* took it in 1677. for *Lewis* XIV. after a Siege of 7 or 8 Days, and it was conceeded to them again by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679; but by the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697. it was yielded to the Emperor. It is a large and well-peopled City, with ſeveral Churches and Religious Houſes in it, and regularly fortify'd. *Cluverius*, *Bertius*.

FRIBOURG, or *Friburg*, *Friburgum*, a City of *Switzerland*, and One of the Thirteen Cantons; ſeated upon the River *Sana*, between *Lauſana*, *Soleurre*, *Berne*, and *Yverdun*. The City it ſelf lies upon the deſcent of an Hill, at the foot of which runs a River; and upon the other ſide lie the Suburbs, having Walls and Gates, and being joyn'd to the other part by three Bridges. It is built but irregularly: nevertheleſs, it has ſeveral Piazza's in it, and handſome Buildings; among the reſt, the Town-Houſe, and divers fair Churches, with a Commandery of *Malta*, and a College of Jeſuits. It began to be enfranchiz'd in 1481. The *Roman* Catholick Religion obtains ſtill here. It is 7 *German* Miles from *Soleurre* to the South, and 3 from *Bern* to the North-Eaſt; ſeated ſo, that three parts of it are encompaſs'd with ſteep and craggy Rocks and Mountains, and the other ſide defended by a deep Dike. It was ſold to *Rodolphus* I. Emperor of *Germany*, by one of its Counts; and continued 200 Years under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till about 1403. being much oppreſs'd by the Nobility, it enter'd a League with that of *Bern*; but yet continued ſtill under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till 1481. when they were admitted into the General League of the *Swiſs*, and made the Tenth Canton: And when many of the Cantons embrac'd the Reform'd Religion, this ſtuck to the *Roman* Catholick. They uſe the *German* and *French* Tongues, but the former moſt. *Plantin. Hiſt. Swiſſ.*

FRICENTO, a Town of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*. Latin Authors call it *Fricentum* and *Friquentum*. It was one of the principal Towns of the Old *Hirpini*, and is mention'd by *Pliny*.

FRIDBERG, a City of *Miſnia*, in *Saxony*; the Place where the Dukes of *Saxony* are buried, toward the Mountains of *Bohemia*. It was, in vain, beſieg'd by the *Swedes*.

FRIDERICHSBOURG, a Citadel in the *Lower-Palatinate*, at the Mouth of the *Neckar*, falling into the *Rhine*; built by *Frederick* IV. Elector Palatine; then taken and ruin'd by the *Spaniards*; and after that, repair'd by the Elector *Charles Louis*. *Baudrand*.

FRIDERICHSTADT, a City of *Norway*, upon the Baltick Sea, in the Præfecture of *Aggerhuſe*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*.

FRIDERICK or *Frederick (Saint)* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, Son to a great Nobleman of *Friezeland*, in the Low Countries. He was made Prieſt by St. *Ricfride* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, who truſted him in a great meaſure with the Adminiſtration of Affairs in his Dioceſs; after the Death of *Ricfride*, the Clergy and People of the Dioceſs, choſe him for their Biſhop, which Promotion he refus'd to accept, till the Emperor *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* perſuaded him to't, and ſaw him Conſecrated himſelf, and that day Treated all the Biſhops at his Court. St. *Frederick*, upon his Return to his Dioceſs, perform'd all the parts of his Function with extraordinary Zeal. He converted the Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Walcheren*, who were horribly addicted to Inceſt, and ſuppreſt the Remainders of Superſtition and Idolatry in his Dioceſs: And underſtanding that there were a great number of Hereticks in *Friezeland*, ſome of whom follow'd the *Sabellian*, and others the *Arrian* Heterodoxy; he went among them, and brought them over to the Catholick Belief: This gave him an occaſion of drawing up a ſhort Creed, in the Nature of that of St. *Athanaſius*'s, which he ſent to the Prieſts of his Dioceſs, that they might explain it to their Pariſhioners. A few years after two Aſſaſſims murthered him in the Chapel of St. *John Baptiſt* juſt after Divine Service. The motive which put them upon this Barbarity, was the Biſhops Zeal in his Diſcipline, againſt Inceſtuous Marriages. St. *Friderick* is reckon'd a Martyr, and was Murther'd in 838. *Baron. Martyrol. & Annal.* &c.

FRIDERICKSBURG, a Fort belonging to the *Danes* in *Guinea*, upon the Golden Coaſt, near *Fort Naſſaw* and *Cape Corſo*.

FRIDERICOBURGUM, *Friderichsburg*, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Zeeland*, near *Cronemburg*, about 4 or 5 Leagues from *Copenhagen*. It was formerly call'd *Ebelholt*. *Frederick* II. built a Royal Palace there; which is a kind of Houſe of Pleaſure, built a Mile from a Lake, environ'd with Woods, and little Mountains.

FRIGNANA, a ſmall Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, extending to the foot of the *Appennine*, with ſome Towns belonging to it, as *Frignano*, *Seſtola*, &c.

FRIOUL, *Friuli*, or *Patria di Friuli*, Lat. *Forojulium*, and *Provincia Forojulienſis*; formerly dignify'd with the Title of a Dukedom, and of a larger Extent than now it is. At this day it is bounded by *Iſtria* to the Eaſt; the Adriatick Sea, and *Marca Trevigiana*, to the South; *Carinthia* to the North; and the *Alps* to the Weſt, which ſeparate it from the Country of *Trent*. *Udina* is now the Capital City of it; the reſt are *Citta di Friuli*, *Marano*, *Palma Nova*, &c. The County of *Goritz* belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Friuli* has formerly ſerved for an Inlet to almoſt all the Barbarous Nations who have over-run *Italy*. The *Goths* and the *Heruli* made themſelves Maſters of it, and the *Lombards* ſeiz'd it under their King *Alboinus*, who about the Year 568, made his Nephew *Giſulphus* Duke or Governour of it. *Charlemagne* having put an end to the Kingdom of *Lombardy* in 774, granted *Friuli* to a *Lombard* Nobleman, call'd *Rotgaud*, upon the Conditions of Homage and Fealty; but this Lord revolting to *Adalgiſus*, Son of *Deſiderius*, the Emperor cut off the Head of this rebellious Duke, and gave the Country of *Friuli*, together with *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, to one *Henry* a *French* Nobleman, who in 799 was Aſſaſſinated by ſome of that Country; the Emperor *Charles*, after having reveng'd his Death ſeverely, put *Cadolach* in his place. After whoſe Death, *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* granted this Dutchy to *Baldrick*; thus after ſeveral Succeſſive Lords, the Emperor *Conrade* II. in 1028, gave *Friuli* and *Iſtria* to *Popo*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, his Chancellor. The Succeſſors of this Prelate, enjoy'd this Dominion till 1420. when *Lewis Techio* loſt it to the *Venetians*, who are now poſſeſs'd of it. *Leandr. Albert. Del' Ital. Blondus*, &c.

FRIOUL, *Friuli*, *Forum Julii*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *Friuli*, under *Aquileia*; ſeated upon the River *Natiſone*, at the foot of the *Alps*, about 15 or 16 Miles from *Goritia*. *Leand. Alberti*, *Hercole Parthenopeo*, *Luitprand*. *Paulus Diaconus*, &c.

FRISCHLIN (*Nicholas*) Born at *Balingen*, in the Dutchy of *Wertemburg*, in 1547. He wrote Notes upon the *Eclogue*'s and *Georgicks* of *Virgil*, upon *Perſius* and *Horace*'s Epiſtles. Some Comedies: And tranſlated *Oppian*, *Ariſtophanes*, *Calimachus*, &c. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Philoſ. Friſchlinus Redivivus.*

FRISIA, or *Friſeland*, is a large Country, divided into Eaſt and Weſt. *Weſt-Friſeland* is a Province of the *Low-Countries*, belonging to the *States-General*. To the North lies the *German* Ocean: Weſtward lies the *Zuyder-zee*, which ſeparates it from *Holland*: To the South lies the Country of *Drent*, and *Over-yſſel*: And to the Eaſt, the Province of *Groninghen*, which divides it from *Eaſt-Friſe*. *Leewarden* is the Capital City of *Friſe Proper*; the reſt are *Dockum*, *Franeker*, *Bolſwaert*, &c. Neither is this Province of *Friſe* to be confounded with another *Weſt-Friſe*, which they of the Country call *North-Holland*; wherein are the Cities of *Alcmaer*, *Medemblick*, *Enchyſen*, &c. *Leewarden* is the Place where ſits the Sovereign Court for the Province of *Friſe*; and *Dockum*, the Seat of the Admiralty. There are alſo ſome Iſlands upon the Coaſt of this Province, of which the Principal are *Schelling* and *Amelandt*. The Country is Marſhy, and bare of Trees; only ſome Corn grows in the Northern Parts: But in regard the Paſturage is excellent, this Providence breeds good Cows and Horſes. In the XVIth. Age, the *Friſons* put themſelves under the Protection of the Duke of *Guelders*; whom *Charles* V. expell'd, and left the Province to his Son *Philip* II. In whoſe Reign this Province joyn'd with the reſt of the *States-General*, in 1581. *Junius*, *Ortelius*, *Cluverius*, *Petit*. See *Embden*, or *Eaſt-Frizeland*.

FRISINGEN, upon the *Moſach*, an Epiſcopal City of *Bavaria*, between *Munich* and *Landſhout*, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburgh*. It is well built upon a pleaſant Hill, with ſeveral Churches, in the midſt of a fruitful Country. *Otho Friſingenſis* the Hiſtorian was Biſhop of this place, and gives a particular Deſcription of it. *Hundius*, *Aventin*, *Bertius*.

FRITIGERN, a King or Captain of the *Goths*: He was an *Arian*; took part with the Emperor *Valens*, and defeated *Athanaric* in 376. *Idacius*.

FRITIGILDE, Queen of the *Marcomans*, liv'd in the IVth. Age. Having heard of St. *Ambroſe*, ſhe had ſuch a Veneration for his Vertue, that ſhe turn'd Chriſtian, and perſuaded her Husband to do the ſame, and league himſelf with the *Romans*. After that ſhe took a Journey to *Milan*, to ſee St. *Ambroſe*; but found the City in Mourning for his Death. *Paulinus*.

FROBENIUS, Born at *Hammelburgh*, in *Franconia*: He ſet up a Printing-Houſe at *Bale*, and became a Famous Printer; as may appear by the infinite number of Books which he Printed. He had a great deal of Learning, and underſtood Latin and Greek very well. He dy'd of a Fall from a Ladder, in 1527. *Eraſm. in Epiſt. Melchior Adam.*

Eraſmus wrote *Frobenius*'s Epitaph in Greek and Latin.
The Latin runs thus:

Arrida Johannis tegit hic Lapis Oſſa Frobeni,
  Orbe viret toto neſcia Fama mori.
Moribus hanc Niveis mœruit, ſtudiiſq; juvandis,
  Quæ nunc mœſta jacent, orba Parente ſuo.
Retulit, Ornavit veterum Monumenta Sophorum,
  Arte, Manu, Curis, Ære, Favore, Fide.
Huic vitam in Cœlis, date Numina juſta perennem,
  Per nos in terris, vita perennis erit.

FROBISHER (*Martin*) a famous Engliſh Seaman, born in *Yorkſhire*, about the middle of the XVI. Century. He attempted to find out a way to *China*, between *Greenland* and *New France*. His firſt Expedition was in 1576, where he only diſcover'd ſome Iſlands, which he could not land at becauſe of the Ice. The next Year he ſet ſail upon the ſame Enterpriſe, and diſcover'd the New Promontory or *Cape*, which he called the *Queen*'s *Foreland*. Between this Promontory and an Iſland to the South, there is a Streight, now call'd *Frobiſher*'s Streight, which having paſt, he landed; and fraughting his Ship with a Metal reſembling Gold, he return'd into *England*. In 1578 he return'd thither again, and brought off ſome of this Metal, but found it not in his Power to ſettle in this Country. After his Return to *England* this bout, Q. *Eliz*. Knighted him, and made him Vice-Admiral under Sir *Francis Drake*. *Frobiſher* was likewiſe in the Engagements againſt the *Spaniards*, in 1588. And being ſent with ten Ships, againſt the ſame Enemy in 1594, he receiv'd a Wound of which he died ſome Days after, at *Plimouth*. *Elog. Angl.*

FRODLINGHAM, a Market-Town in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Holderneſs*-Hundred.

FRODSHAM, a Market-Town in *Cheſhire*, in *Edisburgh*-Hundred; 140 Miles from *London*.

FROIDMONT, or *Libertus Fromondus*, wrote *Cœna Saturnalia*; *Diſſertationes de Cometa in* 1618. *Meteorologicorum*, l. V. *&c.* *Voſſius*.

FROILA I. King of *Oviedo*, *Laon* and *Aſturies* in *Spain*, began his Reign in 757. oppos'd the Incurſions of the *Moors*; and in 759. defeated *Juſaph*, Prince of the *Saracens*, in *Galicia*, with the ſlaughter of 54000 of the *Barbarians*. He murder'd his Brother *Vimoran*; and was himſelf murder'd by a third Brother of his, who uſurp'd his Throne. *Vaſæus. Mariana.*

FROISSARD, (*John*) born at *Valenciennes*, in *Hainault*; flouriſh'd in the Fifteenth Age. He was much eſteem'd by *Philippa* of *Hainault*, Queen of *England*; and therefore dedicates his Chronicle to *Edward* III. King of *England*, her Husband. It comprehends what paſt in *France*, *England* and *Spain*, from the Year 1326. to 1400. *Enguerran de Monſtrelet* continued it, to 1467. and it has been Epitomiz'd in Latin, by *John Sleidan*. *Mir. in Elog. Belg. Du Cheſne. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

FROME, or *Frome-Selwood*, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Frome*, over which it hath a Bridge. It is inhabited by Cloathiers, and is 81 Miles from *London*.

FRONSAC, Lat. *Franciacum*, *Francianum*, and *Francicum*, a Town of *France*, in *Guyen*, with the Title of a Dukedom; ſeated upon the *Dordogne*, below *Liburne*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bourdeaux*. It was erected into a Dutchy and Peerdom, by *Henry* IV. in 1598.

FRONSPERG, (*George* Count of) deſcended from a Noble Family in *Tirol*, where ſtands the Caſtle of *Fronſperg*, toward the Frontiers of the Archbiſhoprick of *Saltsburgh*. He was a Perſon of great Valour and Extraordinary Strength, and a Famous Captain, who ſerv'd the Emperour *Charles* V. in *Italy*, twice, with great Honour; particularly at the Battle of *Pavia*. Whether he was at the Sacking of *Rome*, or no, conſult *Maimbourg. Hiſt. Lutheran.* Some affirm, and ſome deny it.

FRONTENAC, or the Fort of *Frontenac*, a Citadel of *America*, in *New-France*, built in the Year 1673. by the Count of *Frontenac*, Governour of the Country to oppoſe the Incurſions of *Iroquois*. It ſtands by the ſide of a Lake of the ſame Name, where the River of *St. Laurence* runs out of it. *Baudrand*.

FRONTIGNAN, Lat. *Frontinianum*, a ſmall City of *France*, in *Low-Languedoc*. It is ſeated upon the Lake *De Latte*, between *Agde* and *Montpelier*: Celebrated for its Muſcat-Wines; and drives a great Trade, by reaſon of its nearneſs to the Sea. The *Huguenots* beſieg'd it, but in vain, in 1652. *Thuan. l.* 32.

FRONTINUS, (*Julius*) in great Eſteem under *Veſpaſian* the Emperour, for his Victories over the *Silures* in *Britain*, at that time a Strong and Warlike Nation. He laid down the Prætorſhip, that he might give way to *Domitian*; and wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; among the reſt, a Book of *Stratagems*. *Tacitus*, *Vegetius*, *Volaterranus*.

FRONTO, (*Cornelius*) a Famous Orator, and Tutor to the Emperour *Marcus Antoninus*, the Philoſopher; who had ſuch an Eſteem for him, that in the open Senate he demanded to have a Statue erected in his Memory. *Julius Capitolinus*.

FRUMENTIUS, Firſt *Abbuna*, or Metropolitan of the *Habyſſinians*, the Apoſtle of *Æthiopia*. The Hiſtory runs thus, one *Meropius*, a Tyrian Merchant, going into *India*, put into the Ethiopick Shore, and there died, leaving two Children behind him, *Frumentius* and *Edeſius*; who being taken and carried to the King, were much favour'd by him for their Wit and Ingenuity; and becauſe they underſtood Learning, advanc'd the one to be Cup-bearer, and the other Secretary to the King, who dying truſted them with the Education of his Son, being a Minor. In the mean time, the two young Men behave themſelves with that Meekneſs, that Sincerity and Fidelity, that they brought the Chriſtian Religion into great Eſteem among the Courtiers and People of *Habyſſinia*. This Foundation being laid, *Frumentius* goes to St. *Athanaſius*; who preſently Ordain'd him Biſhop of *Æthiopia*. Which done, *Frumentius* returning into *Æthiopia*, fell to Baptize and Inſtruct the People, Ordain'd Presbyters and Deacons, erected Churches; and thus firſt of all founded the Chriſtian Religion in *Æthiopia*. *Ludolphus*. See *Valeſius*'s Notes upon *Socrates*.

FRUSINO, or *Fruſilone*, a ſmall Borough of *Italy*, formerly a Biſhop's See, in the *Campagna di Roma*, between *Alatri* and *Pipernum*.

FRUTTERIUS (*Luke*) of *Bruges*, was the Author of ſeveral Treatiſes; of which his *Lib.* II. *Veriſimilium*, *Julii Severiani Symptomata Rhetorices*, and *Verſus Miſcelli*, are come to light. A Perſon of great Hopes; ſnatch'd away in the 25th. Year of his Age, and much lamented by *Thuanus*, lib. 38.

FUCITI, (*Dominick*) a Jeſuit born at *Naples*, and famous Miſſionary in the *Indies*, where he ſtaid above thirty Years, and imploy'd his time in converting the Infidels; he was eight Years in *Cochinchina*, where he baptiz'd above four Thouſand himſelf, and ſixteen Years in *Tonquin*, where he baptiz'd eight Thouſand. *Fuciti* has been lately recall'd to *Rome*, to juſtifie his Conduct in ſome Points; and 'tis probable he will acquit himſelf to ſatisfaction. *Tachard Voyage de Siam 'en* 1687.

FULDE, or *Fulden*, a neat City of *Germany*, in the Country of *Haſſia*, upon the River *Fuld*, the Capital of *Bachoria*, which the Natives call *Stift-Fuld*; with a Famous Abbey, of which the Monks muſt be all Gentlemen, and have the Privilege to Elect their own Abbot, who is a Prince of the Empire, Archchancellor to the Empreſs, and Primate of all the Abbots of *Germany*. This Abbey was founded by St. *Boniface*, in the VIIIth. Age.

FULGENTIUS, Biſhop of *Ruſpæ*, in *Africa*, a great Oppoſer of the *Arians*; for which he was baniſh'd into *Sardinia* by *Thraſimund*: where, while he liv'd in Exile, he wrote many Treatiſes; of which ſome are ſtill extant, eſpecially his Works *De Prædeſtinatione & Gratia*. He was counted the St. *Auſtin* of his Age, and dy'd in 533.

FULGOSUS, (*Raphael*) a Famous Lawyer in the XVth. Age. He wrote much upon ſeveral Subjects of the Civil Law, and dy'd at *Padua*.

FULLERTON, (*John*) Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of *Angus*'s Regiment, in the Service of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; was of the Family of *Carlton*, in *Galloway*, in *Scotland*; of Comely Perſonage, Good Parts, and Great Courage. He was alſo a very Pious Man, and a great Sufferer for his Non-conformity, during the late Reign. He was an Officer in that Inſurrection in *Scotland* by the late Earl of *Argile*: where he gave ſignal Proofs of his Courage, and Love to the ſaid Earl, retiring with him after the Defeat; and ſuffer'd himſelf to be taken for him, by thoſe who thought he had been the Earl; which contributed to his Eſcape for that time: and afterwards, Mr. *Fullerton* fought his way through thoſe that took him. After which, he retired into *Holland*; whence he came over a Captain in his preſent Majeſty's Service. He alſo behaved himſelf gallantly at *Gilſcranky*, againſt *Dundee*; and ſucceeded the Brave *Cleland*, as Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of *Angus*. He afterwards defeated a Party of *Highlanders* at *Dunblane*: And being Commanded to *Flanders* with the Regiment, acquitted himſelf with undaunted Courage at the Battle of *Steenkirk*, where he was unfortunately kill'd.

FULLO, (*Peter*) an Heretical pretended Biſhop of *Antioch*, in the Vth. Cent. He had been a Monk, and expell'd his Monaſtery, for being an Eutychian Heretick. His Life was faulty as well as his Doctrine, being but a ſort of a Libertine at *Conſtantinople*: However, making an acquaintance with ſeveral People of Quality, who were perverted to his own Miſperſuaſion, by their Intereſt, he was entertain'd in the Family of *Zeno*, Son-in-Law to the Emperour *Leo*, and quickly got into his Favour, by a ſhew of Piety. Soon after *Zeno* being made *Comes Orientis*, came to *Antioch* the Capital of his Government, having this *Peter Fullo* in his Company: Here this *Fullo* found a great many of the Abettors of *Apollinarius*, with whom he join'd againſt *Martyrius*, Biſhop of the Town, whom he charg'd with Neſtorianiſm, cited him to *Conſtantinople*, and uſurp'd his See: Afterwards he was depos'd from the Biſhoprick into which he had intruded, but continuing ſtill in the Town, notwithſtanding the Intereſt Pope *Simplicius* made with the Emperour *Zeno*, to expel him, his Party were ſo bold as to aſſaſſinate the Biſhop *Stephen*, at the Altar. In the Year 482, *Zeno* the Emperour, baniſhing *Calendion* from *Antioch*, reſtor'd this *Peter* to that See. Aſſoon as this unhappy Man was plac'd there again, he publiſh'd a new Hereſie, added to the Hymn call'd *Triſagion*, theſe Words, *Who was crucified for us*, making the three Perſons of the Trinity to have ſuffer'd, and by this means he became guilty of a complicated Hereſie, *i. e.* of that of *Valentinus*, *Eutyches*, *Apollinarius*, and *Sabellius*. He was frequently admoniſh'd by the Biſhops of the Church to Retract, but continued obſtinate. *Theodoret*, lib. 1. *Baron. In Annal. Godeau. Hiſt. Eccl.* &c.

FULVIA, the Mother of *Mark Antony*; a Woman of great Eloquence and Courage, and who was wont frequently to make Orations to the Soldiers. *Dion. Caſſius*, *Plutarch*.

FULVII, or *Gens Fulvia*, the Family of the *Fulvii*, was one of the Noble Families of Ancient *Rome*: To which the City was beholding for ſeveral Conſuls, who by their Victories enlarg'd the Limits of her Empire. *L. Fulvius Curvus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 432. Conſul with *Fabius Rullus*, triumph'd over the *Samnites*. *C. Fulvius Maximus Centumalus*, Conſul in the Year of *Rome*, 456. defeated the *Samnites* near *Bovianum*: And his Son of the ſame Name, Dictator in 490. and Conſul in 524. ſubdu'd *Corſica*, defeated the *Illyrians*, and won other Remarkable Victories. *Fulvius Nobilior*, Conſul, took *Ambracia*, near the Golf of *Larta*; and conſtrain'd the *Etolians* to ſue for Peace. *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, one of the greateſt Captains of his Time; and Four times Conſul, with ſeveral others. *Marcus Fulvius Flaccus*, Conſul with *Plautius Hypſæus*, in 609. defeated the *Ligurians*; but joining with *M. Gracchus*, to the Diſturbance of the Commonwealth, *Opimius Nepos* fell upon them in the City of *Rome*, where they had entrench'd themſelves under Mount *Aventine*, and ſlew 'em both. *Fulvius* had alſo one Son kill'd in the ſame Place, and another put to Death in Priſon. By which means the whole Family became Extinct. *Livy*, *Polybius*, *Florus*, *Paterculus*, *Valerius Maximus*, &c.

FUNCCIUS, (*John*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, born at *Werden* near *Nurenburg*, in 1518. Amongſt other Pieces, he wrote a Chronology, which in the laſt Edition, reaches from the beginning of the World to 1560. *Moreri* pretends, there are ſome ſtrokes of partiality towards Lutheraniſm in this Authour. *Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 38. *Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FUNCHAL, an Epiſcopal City of *Africa*, Capital of the Iſland of *Madera*; ſeated in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland, and is under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*.

FUNEN, is one of the Iſlands of *Denmark*, next to *Zealand*, whether its Bigneſs or the Goodneſs of its Soil be conſidered; it has plenty of Corn, Hogs, Lakes, and Woods: The Chief Town of it is *Odenſee*, a well ſeated and formerly a flouriſhing little City, but at preſent much fallen to Decay: This Iſland produces nothing for the Merchants to export, except ſome few Horſes, the Inhabitants uſually conſuming their own Commodities: This is a principal Government called a *Stifts Ampt*.

FUNERALS, the laſt Offices paid to the Dead. The Cuſtoms of the Old *Romans*, upon this Occaſion, were as follows. After they had clos'd the Eyes of the dead, they call'd out to him ſeveral times to ſee, if he was not faln into a ſwoon, or ſome Lethargical Diſtemper. After this, they waſh'd the Corps with warm Water, and rubb'd it with Perfumes. This being done, they put a ſort of white Gown upon him, and brought him to the Door, with his Feet to the Street; then they ſtuck Branches of Cypreſs before the Houſe: This Ceremony continu'd ſeven Days, and upon the Eighth they carried the Corps to the place where it was to be burnt: Amongſt People of Fortune, the Bier or Coffin was generally carried by Relations: And at the Funerals of Emperours and Conſuls, the Senatours and Magiſtrates of the Republick did this Office; but the Common People were carried by Veſpillones or common Bearers. When Perſons of Blood, or who were eminent for Poſts in Government or Remarkable Actions, were brought to the Pile, the Diſtinctions of their Quality were carried before their Coffin, as the Conſular Faſces, or Sword and Mace; their Anceſtours in Wax-work, the Plunder they had gain'd upon the Enemy, the Civick, Mural, *&c.* Crowns, which they had deſerv'd, and every thing elſe that might add to their Figure. *Servius* obſerves, that in the beginning of the Republick, they buried their dead in their Houſes, but by a Law of the twelve Tables, it was forbidden either to bury or burn any Corps within the City of *Rome*; but afterwards the Veſtal Virgins, and Emperours had a Privilege of Exception; as for other People, they were either interr'd in the Highways, or in their Ground, out of the Town. At the burning of the Corps, they laid it firſt upon a Pile of Wood of Pines, Yew, and other reſembling Trees, which lay one upon another in the Figure of an Altar; the Corps being dreſs'd and ſprinkl'd with rich Liquours, lay in a Coffin made of purpoſe, with his Face upwards, and a Piece of Silver in his Mouth, to pay *Charon*, for his Fare: The Pile was ſurrounded with Cypreſs, an Emblem of Grief, and Death; after this, ſome of the neareſt Relations, turning their Back to the Pile, ſet fire to it with a Torch, which they held behind them: And the Fire being lighted, they threw in the Clothes, Arms, and other rich Goods, which the deceas'd Perſon had the greateſt fancy for. When the Corps was burnt, they wetted the Bones and the Aſhes with Milk and Wine, and then put them into an Urn, which they buried in a Sepulchre for that purpoſe. Before this Urn, they ſet a little Altar, where they burnt Perfumes. Their Mourning laſted ten Months, which was *Romulus*'s Year, but 'twas poſſible to ſhorten this Term by ſome publick Succeſs of the State, or any extraordinary good Fortune, which happen'd to a private Family. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom.* lib. 5. cap. 39. *John Kirchman, de Funeribus Romanorum.*

FUNGENI, a People of *Africa*, in the *Lower-Æthiopia*, toward the Lake of *Zaire*, under the Dominion of the Emperour of *Macoco*. *Voſſius*.

FUNGIE, *Fungi*, and *Fund*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Region of *Old Nubia*; otherwiſe call'd the Kingdom of *Bugitia* and *Senna*, toward the River *Nile*, (by the Teſtimony of *Voſſius*,) and bounded to the Eaſt by the *Red-Sea*, now under the *Turks*, by the taking of the Port of *Arkiko*. *Ludolphus*.

FURETIERE, (*Anthony*) Abbot of *Chalivoy*, oblig'd the Commonwealth of Learning, by his *Univerſal Dictionary*, explaining the Terms in all Arts and Sciences: Though he were not ſo happy as quite to finiſh it. He died in 1688. in the 68th. Year of his Age.

FURIUS *Bibaculus*, a Latin Poet, born in the CLXXth. Olympiad. He wrote Annals in Verſe, of which *Macrobius* recites ſome Fragments. *Suetonius* alſo repeats certa in Verſes of his upon *Valerius Cato*, in his *Illuſtrious Grammarians*.

FURNES, which the *Flemings* call *Wernen*, a City of *Flanders*, on that ſide next to *Newport*, three Leagues from *Dixmuyde*, four from *Berguen St. Wynock*, and ſomewhat leſs from *Dunkirk*: A well-built and pleaſant City, though but ſmall. The Canals ſupport the Trade of the Town; which conſiſts in Linen, and other Manufactures. The City is dignify'd with the Title of a Viſcountſhip, and the Juriſdiction of a Lord *Caſtellain*. It was three times taken by the *French*; and at length reſign'd to that Crown by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668. It was afterwards taken by the *French*; but is now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*.

FURSTEMBERG, a City of *Germany*, in *Suabia*, with the Title of a Principality, and formerly of an Earldom. It is ſeated in the *Black Foreſt*, in the Country of *Bor*, or *Baur*, and deriv'd its Name to the Family of *Furſtemberg*, which has produc'd ſeveral great Perſonages, made Princes of the Empire, and ſignaliz'd by their Alliances. Of late Years, *William Egon*, Count of *Furſtemburg*, Canon of *Cologne* and *Strasburg*; afterwards made a Cardinal, and Biſhop of *Straſburg*, has made a great Noiſe through his Conteſts for the Electorſhip of *Cologne*; upheld with all his might by the King of *France*, but oppos'd by the Empire.

FURSTEMBERG (*William*) Grand Maſter of the Order in *Livonia*, call'd the *Porteglaives*: He oppos'd the *Muſcovites* in *Livonia*, and took the Archbiſhop of *Riga* Priſoner. But in the Year 1560. the *Muſcovites* took the Fortreſs of *Velin*, and carry'd away the Grand-Maſter Priſoner into *Muſcovy*, where he died.

FURSTIUS (*Walter*) a Swiſs of the Canton of *Uri*: He was One of the Three that ſhook off the Yoak, or revolted from the Archdukes of *Auſtria*, and united the three Cantons of *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Underwald*, in the League that has laſted till this time. This was done about the Year 1308.

FUSCHIUS, (*Leonard*) a German Phyſician, born in 1501. at *Wembdingen*, in *Bavaria*. He wrote ſundry Treatiſes both in Phyſick and Chirurgery, as *Hippocrates Epidemiorum*, Lib. VI. *Difficilium aliquot Quæſtionum*, Lib. IV. *Medicinæ Methodus*. *Annotationes in Libros Galeni*. *De Hiſtoria Stirpium Comment*. *De Curandi Ratione*. *De Compoſitione Medicamentorum*. *De Fabrica humani Corporis*, *&c.* and died in 1566. *Melchior Adam. Vand. Lind.*

G.

G THIS Mute is chang'd by Latin Authors in their preterperfect Tenſes into *C*, and ſometimes into *S*, or *X*. The Ancients made frequent uſe of *N*, for *Gn*; as the *Spaniards* do at this time, who write *Senor* for *Segnor*, and *Nino* for *Nigno*, &c. The *French* change *V* into *G*, as *Gaſcons* for *Vaſcons*, &c.

GABALI, an Ancient People of *Gaul*, where now the Province of *Le Gevaudan*, among the Mountains of *Sevennes*, between *le Velay* and *Vivarais* to the Eaſt, *Rovergne* to the Weſt, and *Avergne* to the North; whoſe Principal City at that time *Mimatum*, is now call'd *Mende*.

GABARUS, *Le Gave*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*, and in the Principality of *Bearn*; or rather, two Rivers of the ſame Name. The one, *Le Gave de Pau*, which raiſing out of the *Pyrenaan* Mountains in the County of *Bigorre*, and gliding through *Bearn*, waſhes *Pau* and *Ourtes*, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Adour*, 4 Leagues above *Bayonne*. The other, *Le Gave d' Oleron*, which riſing alſo out of the *Pyrænoan* Mountains, waters *Oleron* and *Navareins*, and then falling into *Le Gave de Pau*, together with its Companion, empties it ſelf into the *Adour*. *Baudrand*.

GABBATHA, a Place of Judicature in *Jeruſalem*, Pav'd with Stone, where *Pilate* ſate in Judgment upon *Chriſt*; and upon the *Jews* denying him to be their King, deliver'd him over to his Accuſors to be Crucify'd.

GABELLUS, now *Secchia*, a River of *Lombardy*; which riſing out of the *Appennine*, waters *Saſſuolo*, and flowing along between *Modena* to the Eaſt, and *Rubiera* to the Weſt, ſome Leagues below, falls into the *Po*, near the Monaſtery of St. *Benedict*, in the Territory of *Mantua*. *Baudrand*.

GABIENI, an Ancient People whoſe, chief City *Gabienum*, now *Gabiano*, ſtood upon a Hill, 3 Miles below *Monte Falcone*, in the way to *Turin*, from whence it lies 7 Miles diſtant, upon the Borders of *Piedmont*; but not between *Caſal* and *Vercelli*, as *Ferrarius* aſſerts.

GABII, a People bordering upon *Rome*, whoſe Principal City was call'd *Gabii*, ſeated in *Latium*, now *la Campagna di Roma*, toward that part which is call'd *Campo Gabio*. Which when *L. Tarquinius*, King of the *Romans*, had by open force attempted the Artifices of his Son *Sextus*, feigning to fly for ſhelter thither from the Severity of his Father, deliver'd without Blows into the hands of the *Romans*. *Livy*.

GABIN, in Latin *Gabinium*, a City of *Lower Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, ſeated upon the River *Bzura*, between *Uladiſlaw*, and *Warſaw*, on that ſide next to *Rava*.

GABINIUS, Governor of *Syria* and *Judæa* for the *Romans* a little before the Birth of Chriſt. He reſtor'd *Hyrcanus* to the High Prieſthood, and ſettled the Peace of *Judæa*: Afterwards he oppos'd *Ariſtobulus*, took him Priſoner, and ſent him to *Rome*; reſtor'd *Ptolemy Auletes* to his Kingdom; defeated *Alexander*, who uſurp'd the Soveraignty of *Judæa*, and reſign'd his Governments to *M. Craſſus*. *Joſephus*.

GABRIEL *Sionita*, a Learned *Maronite*, and Profeſſor of the Syriack and Arabick Languages at *Rome*; whence he was ſent for to *Paris*, to lend his Helping hand to Mr. *Jay*'s Bible. He brought with him Syriack and Arabick Bibles, which he had written with his own hands from the Manuſcripts in *Rome*, which were Printed the firſt time in Mr. *Jay*'s Bible, with Points; and afterwards Reprinted in the Engliſh *Polyglotton*, with a Latin Verſion by *Gabriel Sionita*. He was alſo Author of an Arabick Geography, entitul'd, *Geographia Nubienſis*; which was Printed at *Rome*.

GABRIELI, (*Anthony*) born at *Rome*, an Eminent Lawyer in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote a Body of Law in ſeven Books: This Work which is much eſteem'd, was publiſhed by *Gabrieli* his Son, in 1570. *Jacobilli Bibl. Umbr.*

GABRIELI, a Noble and Ancient *Italian* Family that firſt rais'd it ſelf in *Gubio*, a City of *Umbria*, Eminent for learned Men, and Perſons of High Dignity, both in Church and State.

GABRIELLE, Daughter to *Lewis* the Firſt of *Bourbon*: This Princeſs had Abundance of Wit, and a Bookiſh Fancy: She wrote ſeveral Tracts; As *The Temple of the Holy Ghoſt*, *The Penitents Voyage*, *The Girls Inſtruction*, &c. This Lady died in 1516. *La Croix du Maine*. *Poſſevin*, *Voſſius*, &c.

GABRINI, (*Nicholas*) the Son of a Vintner, or as ſome ſay, a Miller; but Bold and Eloquent, rais'd himſelf to be Tyrant of *Rome* in 1346. at what time the Holy See was tranſlated to *Avignon*. He made himſelf Maſter of the Capitol, and aſſuming the Title of *Tribune of the People*, Summon'd the *Romans* and cited Princes before him, as Chief of *Rome*, the Miſtreſs of the World. He wrote himſelf in all his Publick Acts, *Candidatus*, *Spiritus Sancti Miles*, *Nicolaus Severus & Clemens*, *Liberator Urbis*, *Zelator Italiæ*, *amor Orbis*, *Tribunus* “ *Auguſtus*; *Candidate*, *Soldier of the Holy Ghoſt*, Nicholas “ *ſevere and Mild*, *Deliverer of the City*, *Love of the World*, *Tribune Auguſt*. Sometime after being expell'd *Rome*, he was taken and ſent to *Avignon*, where *Clement* VI. put him in Priſon; from whence eſcaping in 1353. he was received at *Rome* with a General Applauſe of the People; but the next Year aſſaſſinated by reaſon of his Tyrannies. *Petrarch*, *Villani*, *Bzovius*.

GABRINUS *Fundulus*, took part with the *Cavalcabo's*, who made themſelves Maſters of *Milan*, about the Year 1411, But afterward aſpiring to the Soveraignty himſelf, invited *Charles Cavalcabo*, Chief of the Family, with Nine or Ten more of his Kindred, to a Banquet at his Country-Houſe, where he Murder'd 'em all, and then ſeizing upon the Government, left no ſort of Cruelty unexercis'd, to preſerve himſelf; but being taken by *Philip Viſconti*, Succeſſor to *John* Duke of *Milan*, he had his Head cut off in the Place where he had acted all his Tyrannies. At what time his Confeſſor exhorting him to Repentance, he made Anſwer with a furious look, That he repented of nothing, but that he did not throw *John* XXIII. and the Emperor *Sigiſmond* from the Top of his Tower, when he had 'em in his Clutches, and had fill'd their Bellies with good Victuals. *Fulgoſus*.

GAD, in Hebrew ſignifying a *Troop*, the Name of the Seventh Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, *Leah*'s Handmaid, Born in the Year of the World 2287. from whoſe Loins were numbred in the Wilderneſs of *Sinai*, 45650. that were able to go forth to War, *Numb.* 1. 24. And his Tribe being one of thoſe that had the greateſt Multitude of Cattel, obtain'd of *Moſes* their Settlement in part of the Kingdoms of the *Amorites*, and *Sihon* King of *Heſhbon*. Numb. 32. 33. Joſhua 13. 24.

GAD, the Name of a Prophet in *David*'s Time, to whom he was ſent by God, upon his Numbring the People, 2 *Sam.* 24. 11. He was alſo one of the Three that Compil'd the Hiſtory of the Acts of *David*, 1 Chron. 29. 29.

GADARA, or *Gadaris*, now *Gaddi*, an Ancient City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Manaſſeh* beyond *Jordan*, ſeated upon a Mountain near the River *Gadara*, where it falls into the Lake of *Geneſareth*: and famous in the Time of St. *Jerom* for the Baths that adjoyn'd to it. At preſent the City lies in Ruins, and lives only in the Memorable Story of the *Gadarean* Swine. It's not amiſs to obſerve that this *Gadara* was a Greek Town and Inhabited by Heathens; ſo we need not wonder at their having a Herd of Swine.

GADDI, (*James*) in great Favour with *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. and much eſteem'd for his *Corollarium Poeticum*, *Corona Poetica*, *Hiſtorica Elogia*, &c. *Jovius*, *Scipione Ammirato*. NICHOLAS GADDI, made a Cardinal by *Clement* VIII. in 1527. one of the Hoſtages which the Imperialiſts demanded for the Pope's Ranſom; and by *Francis* I. employ'd in ſeveral Important Negotiations. *Jovius*.

GADEMES, or *Gademeſſa*, a large Country of *Africa*, with a Deſart of the ſame Name in the Region of *Biledulgerid*; between the Deſart of *Fezen* to the Eaſt, and *Guerguela* to the Weſt: where alſo ſtands the City of *Gademes*, upon the River *Capſus*. *Baudrand*.

GADROIS, (*Claudius*) a Native of *Paris*, a great Admirer of *Des Cartes*'s Philoſophy; ſet forth a Treatiſe of the Influences of the Stars, and the Cauſes of the extraordinary operations of *Taliſman's*, as alſo another Piece, entituled, *The Syſtem of the World*; wherein he gives new Demonſtrations of the Motions of the Earth, and by the Laws of Mechaniſm reſolves many Queſtions concerning Gravitation, Levity, Light, *&c.* and died in the Year 1678. in the Flower of his Age.

GÆTAN *de Thiene*, a Native of *Vicenza*, was Founder of the Order of *Regular Clerks*, call'd *Theatins*, in the Year 1524. and died in 1547. In 1629 he was Beatify'd by *Urban* VIII. and Canoniz'd by *Clement* X.

GAETULIA, a Region of the innermoſt *Libya*, bordering upon the *Garamantes*, of whom *Salluſt*. *At firſt the* Gætuli *and* Libyes *poſſeſs'd* Africa, *a Rude and Savage People, whoſe Food was the Fleſh of Wild Beaſts, and who fed upon the Ground, after the manner of Cattel; without Laws or Government; but roving and wandring till Night conſtrain'd 'em to fix in a place.* The Region was the ſame where is now the Region of *Biledulgerid*, the Kingdom of *Terga*, &c.

GAFFARELL, (*James*) Doctor of Divinity and the Canon-Law, wrote a Treatiſe of *Taliſmans*, wherein he diſcovers the Sophiſtry, Impoſtures and Foppery of the *Cabbaliſts*, who Grounded their Knowledge upon Ænigmatick Traditions.

GAGO, a great Town, but unwalled, is ſeated almoſt 400 Miles from *Tombuto*, to the South-Eaſt. The Houſes, except

cept the Palace, are mean; but there is a great Trade for Cloath brought from *Barbary*. and Sold here to the *Negro's* It hath Corn and Cattel in Abundance; but it wanteth Wine, Fruits, and Trees, but they abound in Melons, Citrons and Rice, and in good Water, and they have a Market for Slaves, which are Sold at 15 Ducats a piece if Young. The King in Perſon decideth the Controverſies of his Subjects. The Trade here is wonderful great, and every thing ſeems rich and magnificent on that account; A *Barbary* Horſe is Sold for 10 Ducats, and yet Salt is much dearer. The People of this Kingdom are either Shepherds or Husbandmen, who in Winter wear Beaſts Skins, and in Summer go Naked. They are Rude, Ignorant, and Unlearned, not One in 100 Miles being able to Write or Read, and they Pay exceſſive Taxes to the King. *Leo African*. P. 209. About the Year 1594. *Thomas Daſſel*, our Countryman, being then a Factor for the *Engliſh* in *Barbary*, ſaith in a Letter to his Correſpondent here, That the King of *Morocco* and *Fez*, ſent one *Alcaide Hamode* a Moor, with 1700 Men, the greateſt part of which periſhed in the Deſarts for want of Water; yet the Remainder took *Gago*, the *Negroes* having nothing but Poiſon'd Poles and Arrows to defend it and themſelves; and this Year they ſent home 30 Mules laden with Gold. Tho' the *Negroes* were very Numerous, yet 3000 Men will (ſaith he) Conquer all their Country; becauſe they have no defence of Importance. *Hackl*.

GAGUINUS, (*Robert*) a Native of *Calline*, a ſmall Town upon the Confines of *Artois*, and the River *Lys*; whoſe Learning and Parts advanc'd him in the Favour of *Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. by whom he was employ'd in ſeveral Embaſſies into *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*. He wrote ſeveral Pieces, but his greateſt Work was his Hiſtory of *France*, in XII. Books. He was Keeper of the Royal Library, and General of the *Order* of *Trinitarians*; and died about 1502. *Trithem*.

GAIANITES, Hereticks that ſprang from the Sect of the *Eutychians*, who maintain'd, That after the Union of the two Natures in Chriſt, his Body was Incorruptible, and that he ſuffer'd neither Hunger nor Thirſt, nor any other Infirmity to which Man is liable by the Laws of Natural Neceſſity; but after another manner. *Liberatus*, *Prateolus*, &c.

GAIANUS, Chief of the *Gaianites* in the VIth. Age elected Biſhop of *Alexandria*, by the People, at the ſame time that the Empreſs *Theodora* ſent to have *Theodoſius*, a Monk, choſen to the ſame Preferment. Which Rivalſhip caus'd great Diſſentions in *Alexandria*, till *Gaianus* was exil'd. *Liberatus*, *Leontius* the *Scholaſtick*.

GAJETA, in Latin *Cajeta*, a City of *Italy*, in *la Terra di Lavoro*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*; which as *Virgil* ſays, deriv'd its Name from *Cajeta*, *Æneas*'s Nurſe, who died there. It is ſeated in a *Peninſula*, partly upon the Slope of a Hill, the Foot of which is waſh'd by the *Tuſcan* Sea; having a fair Harbour defended by a Strong Caſtle, and on the other ſide a good Cittadel. *Gajeta* is the Key of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State, between *Capua* and *Tarracina*. There is within it a fair Cathedral, a curious Chapel in the Cleft of a Rock, an Ancient Tomb, which is thought to be the Sepulcher of *M. Minutius Plancus*, and the Skeleton of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Conſtable of *France*. In 1495. the *French* took this City, with the reſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and reſtor'd it the next Year after. In 1501. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Naples* reſign'd it to the *French* again. But in 1504. the Marquis of *Saluces* Surrendred it by Compoſition to *Gonzales*. *Scipio Mazella*, *Leander Alberti*, *Mezeray*.

GAIL, in Latin *Gaillius*, (*Andrew*) a conſiderable Lawyer, born at *Cologne*, in 1525. Beſide ſeveral other creditable Imployments, he was at laſt Chancellour to the Archbiſhop, and Electour of *Cologne*. His Works are, *Practicarum Obſervationum*, lib. II. *De Pace publica*, *&* *Proſcriptis ſeu Bannitis Imperii*, lib. II. *De Pignorationibus*, &c. *Melchior Adam. in Vit. Juriſc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

GAILLON, a Caſtle in *Normandy*, ſeven Leagues above *Rouen*, and two below *Vernon*, ſeated upon a Hill in a very pleaſant place, about a ſmall League diſtant from the *Seine*. It is one of the Country Houſes belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and was built by *George*, Cardinal of *Amboiſe*. It has alſo a very beautiful and rich Charter-Houſe.

GAINAS, a *Goth* by Birth, by his Valour advanc'd himſelf to be General of *Arcadius* the Emperor's Army. In the Year 395. he caus'd *Ruffinus* to be put to Death, for deſigning to ſeize the Empire. Upon the Emperor's favouring *Eutropius*, he became ſo jealous, that he call'd the *Barbarians* out of *Aſia*, and forc'd *Arcadius* to deliver up his Favourite into his hands, and farther conſtrain'd him to give him the Heads of *Aurelianus*, *Saturninus*, and *John*, his faithful Miniſters. Being an *Arian*, he demanded a Church for the *Arians* in *Conſtantinople*, and had a deſign to have burnt the Imperial Palace, and to have made himſelf Maſter of the Empire. All theſe Inſolencies compell'd the Emperor to Proclaim him an Enemy of the Publick Weal; upon which, he ravaged all *Thrace*, but being vanquiſh'd by Sea in the *Helleſpont*, and taken in his Flight, his Head was ſent to *Conſtantinople*. *Theodoret*, *Zoſimus*, *Sozomenus*.

GAINSBOROUGH, a large well-built-Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Lindſey* Diviſion, and Hundred of *Gartree* upon the River *Trent*; Memorable for the Death of *Swane* ſtabb'd here by an unknown hand. It drives a conſiderable Trade, and gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels*.

GALANUS, (*Clement*) a *Theatin* Monk, who having liv'd ſeveral Years in *Armenia*, collected what he could of all the Acts written in the *Armenian* Language, which he tranſlated into Latin, with Obſervations of his own; and which was Printed at *Rome*, in 1650. under the Title of *A Reconciliation of the* Armenian *with the Church of* Rome, *upon the Teſtimony of the* Armenian *Fathers and Doctors*. In 1686. was Printed at *Cologne*, *Hiſtoria Armena*, *Eccleſiaſtica & Politica*, written by the ſame Author, being a Tranſlation out of the *Armenian* Language by *Galanus*, with Notes, where is to be ſeen what Patriarchs the *Armenians* have had, with their preſent Condition and Opinions. *Biblioth. Univerſelle*.

GALANTHIS, *Alcmena's* Woman. 'Tis ſaid that *Juno* turn'd her into a Weeſel, for being ſo bold as to get her Lady deliver'd. *Ovid*. lib. 9 *Metam*.

GALAS, (*Matthew*) a Native of *Trent*, from a Page to the Baron of *Beaufremont*, Chamberlain to the Duke of *Lorrain*, roſe to be a General of the Imperial Armies. His firſt Attempts upon *Burgundy* in 1636. prov'd unſucceſsful, the Duke of *Lorrain* and He being beaten at St. *John de Luna*. He was more Fortunate upon other Occaſions againſt the King of *Sweden*: But being at laſt utterly defeated by *Torſtenſon*, and diſgraced with the Emperor, he died in 1647.

GALATA, by another Name call'd *Pera*, a City directly oppoſite to *Conſtantinople*, of which indeed it is accounted but the Suburbs, lies on the other ſide of the Port of *Conſtantinople*; from whence you may go to *Galata* by Land, only taking a compaſs round the Haven, and croſſing a River that falls into the farther end of the *Canal*. This Place belong'd formerly to the *Genoeſes*; and there is ſtill ſtanding a great Tower, which they held out a long time after the *Turks* were Maſters of *Conſtantinople*. The Houſes are well built, and there are alſo within it Five Convents of Latin Monks of different Orders. But the chiefeſt part of the Inhabitants are *Greeks*, who keep a ſort of Publick Houſes that draw to 'em all the Rabble of *Conſtantinople*, who are oftentimes very diſorderly. Thevenot. *Voyage du Levant*.

GALATÆA, a Nymph and Sea Goddeſs, Daughter to *Nereus* and *Doris*. *Ovid* mentions another of that Name, with whom *Polyphemus* was in Love. Some ſay, there was alſo a third, Wife to *Hercules Lybicus*, ſhe reign'd in *Gaul*, and was the Mother of *Galate*. *Herod*. lib. 2. *Ammian*. lib. 15. *&c*.

GALATIA, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, by the *Turks* call'd *Gelas*, as *Leunclavius* witneſſes, derived its Name from the *Gauls*; who, after they had burnt *Rome*, and waſted *Italy*, ſettled themſelves in this Country. It is alſo call'd *Gallo-Græcia*, to denote, that it was inhabited both by *Gauls* and *Greeks*; before whom the *Phrygians* gave the Name of *Paphlagonia* to one part of that Country. *Galatia* was bounded to the Eaſt, by *Cappadocia*; to the South, by *Pamphylia*; to the Weſt, by *Aſia the Leſs*, *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; and to the North, by the *Euxine* Sea. The *Galatians* or *Gallo-Gracians*, have wag'd conſiderable Wars, eſpecially under *Brennus*. Their chiefeſt Cities were *Ancira*, ſtill the Reſidence of the *Sangiac*, *Sinope*, *Amiſus*, &c. This Country was ſubdu'd by the *Turks* in 1537. The *Galatians* were Converted by St. *Paul* who wrote an Epiſtle to them. *Pauſanias*, *Ptolemy*, *Juſtin*.

GALATINUS, (*Peter*) a Franciſcan of Note, in the beginning of the XVIth. Cent. He wrote, *De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis*, againſt the Jews: And here we may obſerve, that this *Galatinus* tranſcrib'd *Porchetus*'s Book, call'd *Victoria adverſus Judæos*, Printed at *Geneva* in 1520; *Porchetus* himſelf having taken the ſame Liberty in borrowing from *Raymond Martin*, Printed at *Paris* in 1651.

GALBA, of an Ancient and Noble *Roman* Family, but no way of Kin to the *Cæſars*, Succeeded *Nero*, in the Empire, according to that Prophetical Saying of *Auguſtus*, who when *Galba*, a young Lad, with others of his own Age, came to ſalute him, nipping him gently by the Cheek, *And, Thou Child*, ſaid he, *ſhalt taſte of the Empire*. *Tiberius* alſo perceiving it would be his Fortune to Reign, tho' in his old Age, *Let him live*, ſaid he, *ſince it nothing concerns us*. His Grandfather alſo, from a particular Omen portending his coming to the Empire; *Yes*, ſaid *Galba*, ſmiling, *when a Mule brings forth*. However, he attempted nothing all *Claudius*'s Reign, nor did he ſtir in all *Nero*'s time, till hearing that a Mule had brought forth indeed, and that *Nero* had given private Orders to have him put to Death, he began to think of a Revolt; and upon the News of *Nero*'s Death, aſſum'd the Appellation of *Cæſar*. But he obtain'd the Empire with more Favour and Authority than he manag'd it. For he ſo entirely gave himſelf up to be govern'd by three Favorites, *T. Vinius*, *Cornelius Laco*, and his Enfranchiz'd Bondman *Icelus*, Perſons that ruin'd the Publick Weal with various ſorts of Vices, that he was never himſelf: Sometimes more ſevere and cruel ſometimes more remiſs and negligent than became an elected Prince. and a Man of his Age. Thereupon the *German* Army Storming that they were defrauded of the promis'd Rewards of their Service againſt the *Gauls* and *Vindex*, firſt breaking the Bonds of their Allegiance, wrote to the *Prætorian* Guards, that they lik'd not an Emperor made in *Spain*, and therefore that they ſhould chooſe another, who ſhould be grateful to all the Armies. *Galba*, believing he was deſpiſed by reaſon of his old Age, and want of Children, adopted *Piſo*, a Noble-man of great hopes, carried him to the Camp, and declar'd his Choice to the Soldiers. But *Otho*'s Faction growing ſtronger and ſtronger, and getting Poſſeſſion of the Camp, as he came forth to oppoſe the Tumult, he was Murder'd by certain Horſemen that were ſent to diſpatch him; not one of thoſe that attended him offering to defend him, unleſs it were *Sempronius Druſus*, a Centurion; who withſtood the Fury of the Aſſailants as long as he was able. This happen'd in the 73d. Year of his Age, and Seventh Month of his Reign. He was of a Moderate Stature, his Head bald, blue Eyes, Hawk-Nos'd, but his Hands and Feet ſo diſtorted with the Gout, that he could neither endure a Shooe, nor turn over the Leaves of a Book. Hiſtory furniſhes us with ſeveral Inſtances of Valiant Men, who all had Aquiline Noſes; as *Cyrus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Demetrius Grypus*, *Scanderbeg*, the great *Sforza*, *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, *Uſum Caſſan*, *Iſmael Sophi* of *Perſia*, *Selim* and *Solyman*, &c. *Suetonius*, *Plutarch*.

GALE, or *Gala*, a City of the Iſland of *Ceylan*, in the *Indian* Sea. In the Year 1606. a great part of the Iſland of *Ceylan* was under the *Portugueſes*, and the City of *Gale*, was then in a flouriſhing Condition; as well for that all the Veſſels that came from *Japan*, *China*, the Iſles of *Sonde*, *Malaca* and *Bengala*, were forc'd to double the Point of *Gala*; as for that it was one of the Principal Factories of the *Portugueſes*. The *Hollanders* therefore deſigning the Conqueſt of *Ceylan*, began with the City of *Gala*, after they had concluded a League with the King of *Candy* to aſſiſt 'em by Land upon certain Conditions, and took it notwithſtanding the ſtout Reſiſtance of the *Portugueſes*; who beheld the greateſt part of their Houſes and Magazines beat down, and blown up, before they parley'd. The *Hollanders* ſoon after repair'd the Fortifications, but Rebuilt few of the Houſes. The Harbour, tho' it lye convenient, is very dangerous by reaſon of the Rocks that lie under Water; ſo that there is no Entrance for great Ships, without the Aſſiſtance of the Town-Pilots. *Tavernier*.

GALEAZZO *Maria Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, Succeeded his Father *Francis Sforza* I. in 1466. but his Debaucheries render'd him ſo odious to the People, that he was Murder'd in the Church upon St. *Steven*'s Day, in 1476.

GALEN, (*Chriſtopher Bernard de*) the Son of *Theodore de Galen*, Hereditary Marſhal of *Curland* and one of the moſt conſiderable Families of *Weſtphalia*, was elected Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1650 not without great Oppoſition of his Competitors, and in 1657. he Beſieg'd the City of *Munſter* and took it by Compoſition in 1657. In 1660 he Beſieg'd it a ſecond time. In 1665. he joyn'd with the King of *England* againſt the *Hollanders*, to who he gave no ſmall Trouble. In 1672. he broke again with the *States of Holland*, upon the account of their detaining the Signiory of *Borkloe* from him, one of the Dependances of his Biſhoprick, and joyning with the *French*, took ſeveral Places from the *Dutch*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* who took their parts; but the Imperial Forces conſtrain'd him to make a Peace in 1674. The next Year he allied himſelf with the King of *Denmark* againſt the King of *Sweden*, from whom he took ſeveral Places in the Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Ferden*. He died in 1678 in the 74th. Year of his Age, *Memoirs du Temps*.

GALEN, or GALIEN, (*Matthew*) Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Doway* in *Flanders*. His Works are much eſteem'd, and are as follow: *Commentarium de Chriſtiano & Catholico Sacerdote De Originibus Monaſticis. De Miſſa Sacrificio. De Sæculi noſtri Choreis, &c.* This *Galen* died in 1573. And *Stapleton* of the ſame College, made his Funeral Oration. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. Script. Sæc.* 16.

GALENUS, (*Claudius*) of *Pergamus* a City of *Aſia*, the Son of a Learned Architect, was a moſt excellent Phyſician; who flouriſh'd in the Reign of *Claudian*. Having learn'd what he could at *Alexandria*, he went to *Rome*, where he wrote much: From whence returning into *Aſia*, he was recall'd by the Emperors *Verus* and *Antoninus*; after whoſe Death, he return'd into his own Country; where, by his Temperance, he prolong'd the Life of a weak and crazy Body to a fair Age. He was the beginner of that Method of Phyſick moſt in uſe, till lately; the Author of 200 Volumes that were burnt in the Temple of *Peace*; as appears by his Commentaries upon his own Works, number'd by *Cardan*, among the 12 moſt Subtil Wits of the World. It's ſaid, he fled from *Rome* in Plague-Time, without daring to truſt to the Remedies of his Art; and ſome add, That he declar'd himſelf Enemy againſt the Jews and Chriſtians, and accus'd 'em of believing very difficult things, without any Demonſtration. But he himſelf was ſometime after forc'd to leave *Rome*, upon an Accuſation that he cur'd by Magick; becauſe he had ſometimes the good Fortune to ſtop dangerous Defluxions by Bleeding, and Curing the Falling-Sickneſs by hanging a Peony-Root about the Sick Perſon's Neck. He died in the 70th. of his Age, and as ſome ſay in the 140th. of Chriſt. *Cardan. Euſeb. Volaterran.*

GALEOTA, known by the Name of *Fabio Capece Galeota*, deſcended from one of the moſt Noble Families of *Naples*; a famous Lawyer, and Regent of the Grand Council of *Italy*; in *Spain* under *Philip* IV. got he great Credit by his Pieces entituled, *Controverſiæ Juris*, in II. Volumes, and his *Reſponſa Fiſcalia*; and died in 1645. *Lorenzo Craſſo*.

GALEOTTUS, (*Martius*) Secretary to *Matthæus Corvinus*, Tutor to his Son, and Keeper of the Library of *Buda*; wrote *De Jocoſe Dictis & Factis Matthæi Corvini*. But being ſent for into *France* by *Lewis* XI. and meeting the King accidentally Riding out of *Lyons*, as he was entring in, out of his haſt to alight, being a heavy fat Man, he fell from his Horſe upon his Head, and died of the Bruiſe in 1478. *Leander Alberti. Pierius Valerianus.*

GALERIUS, (*Armentarius*) Born in *Dacia*, near the City *Sardica*. *Diocleſian* made him his Partner in the Empire. He Divorc'd his firſt Wife, and Married *Valeria* the Emperor's Daughter. Upon his ill Succeſs in a Battel againſt *Narſes*, King of the *Perſians*; he was but coldly welcom'd to *Antiochia* by *Diocleſian*. Which Diſgrace ſo provok'd him, that gathering new Forces, he vanquiſh'd his Enemy, took him, his Queen and Siſters, all Priſoners, and drove him out of *Meſopotamia*, and five Provinces more, beyond *Tigris*. In 304 after *Diocleſian* and *Maximianus* had abdicated, *Galerius* and *Conſtantius Chlorus* divided the Empire between 'em. And now being more abſolute he exerciſed his inveterate Hatred againſt the Chriſtians with greater Cruelty. In the mean time, he created *Cæſars*, *Flavius Valerius Severus*; and *Maximinus*, his Siſters Son, and purſu'd his Deſigns upon *Conſtantius*'s ſhare; but *Flavius* being Kill'd by *Maxentius*, he ſet up *Licinius* in his room. At length, deſpairing of Succeſs againſt *Maxentius* and *Conſtantine*, who ſucceeded *Chlorus*, He died of an Ulcer, that began to ſwarm with Worms, having reign'd Seven Years after the Abdication of his Father-in-Law. *Eutropius*, *Oroſius*.

GALESINI, known by the Name of *Petrus Galeſinus*, Apoſtolick Protonotary, Born at *Milan*; Flouriſh'd under the Pontificates of *Gregory* XIII. and *Sixtus* V. He ſet forth the Sacred Hiſtory of *Sulpitius Severus*, that of *Aymon* or *Haymo* of *Halberſtadt*, and ſeveral other Works of the Ancients; and wrote a Hiſtory of the Popes, under the Title of *Theatrum Pontificale*. *Le Mire. Riccioli.*

GALIBIS, a People of South *America*, in *Guiana*; which the Moderns call *Equinoctial France*. They inhabit toward the North Sea, along by the River of *Courbo*, between the Rivers of *Surinam* and *Marauvini*, which lie to the Weſt; and that of *Gaienne*, and an Iſland of the ſame Name, that lie to the Eaſt. Other Maps place them in *New Andaluſia*, to the North of the River *Orinoque*.

GALICIA, in Latin *Gallæcia*, the moſt Weſtern Province of all *Spain*, which formerly bore the Title of a Kingdom. It is bounded to the Weſt and North by the *Atlantick* Ocean; to the Eaſt by the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Aſturies*, and by *Portugal* to the South. This Province was formerly of a much larger Extent than at preſent; yet we are aſſur'd, That it extends it ſelf about 100 Leagues upon the Ocean, 40 in Breadth and 50 in Length. *Galicia* is a Mountainous Country, that bears Wood and Wine, but little Corn: where it joyns to the Sea, the nearneſs to the Ocean, and the Springs of hot Water render the Air unwholſom; yet the Sea affords Store of Fiſh, and the Land abounds in Cattel. At preſent the whole Province contains no more than Six Epiſcopal Cities, of which the Chief is *Compoſtella*,; the reſt are, *Oronſe*, *Baiona*, *Betanzos*, *Padron*, *Lugo*, *Mondonedo* and *Tuy*. The *Groin* or *Cornuna* is one of its moſt famous Ports, beſides which there are 40 others. The *Suevians* paſſing into *Spain* in the Vth. Age, ſettled a Kingdom in *Galicia*, in 409. under their King *Hermeric*, which laſted till about 583. that *Eburic* was dethron'd by *Andecus*, who enjoy'd his Uſurpation but a ſhort while, being expell'd by *Leuvigildus*, King of the *Viſigoth*'s who joyn'd *Galicia* to his own Kingdom in 585. In 713. the Moors ſubdu'd *Galicia*, with the reſt of the Kingdom of the *Viſigoths*. In 759. *Froila* King of *Leon* and *Aſturies* kill'd *Juſaph* King of the *Saracens*, and his Succeſſors making themſelves Maſters of almoſt all *Galicia* united it to their own Dominions. *Alfonſus de Nova*, *Molino de Malaga*, &c.

GALICIA *Nova*, a Province of *New Mexico*, or *New Spain*, in the Northern *America*. It lies along by the Sea-ſide, and is properly the Country of the *Guadalajara*; ſo call'd, from the Name of the Capital City, and a Country, which as ſome ſay, contains the Provinces of *Xaliſco*, *Delos Zacatecas*. *Chiatmelan*, *Cinaloa*, &c. This Country is not much unlike *Spain*, as to the nature of the Soil. The Inhabitants were *Canibals* exceeding Wild and Fierce when the *Spaniards* ſettled there, and not eaſily brought off from eating mans fleſh. *Bohun.*

GALILEE, a Celebrated Region of the *Holy Land*, containing the Northern part of all *Judæa*, divided into the *Upper*, or *Galilee* of the *Gentiles*, and the *Lower*; both bounded to the Weſt, by the *Mediterranean* Sea; to the Eaſt, by the Lake of *Tiberias*; to the North, by *Phœnicia*; and to the South, by *Samaria*. The *Upper Galilee* comprehended the Tribes of *Aſhur* and *Naphtali*; and the *Lower* thoſe of *Zebulon* and *Iſſachar*. The Principal Cities of *Galilee*, were *Apollonia*, or the Tower of *Strato*, *Capernaum*, *Tiberias*, *Nazareth* where Chriſt was Conceived; and *Cana*, where he wrought his firſt Miracle.

GALILEO, *Galilei*, Born at *Florence*, was a famous Mathematician, wrote ſeveral Mathematical Pieces, and made moſt Ingenious Obſervations upon the Spots in the Sun, upon *Saturn*'s ſeeming ſometimes Round and ſometime Oval, upon the Changes of *Venus* like thoſe in the Moon; Diſcover'd the *Satellites* of *Jupiter*, i. e. Four Stars which he diſcover'd about *Jupiter*, and call'd the Stars of *Medicis*, &c. He was Impriſon'd 5 Years in the Inquiſition, for maintaining the Motion of the Earth about the Sun, Condemn'd by *Urban* VIII. as contrary to Scripture, and forc'd to Recant at 60 Years of Age, before he could have his Liberty. Yet his Reaſons met with ſuch Reception among the Learned of this Age, that moſt of 'em hold his Syſtem, and maintain, That it contains nothing contrary to Scripture; which, they ſay, ought to be the Rule of our Faith, and not the Standard of Natural Truths. That the Holy Ghoſt having inſpir'd Men to write thoſe Sacred Books, made 'em ſpeak according to the common Opinion; and that he deſign'd to render us Faithful and Good Men, not Philoſophers, Aſtronomers, and Naturaliſts. He died in 1642. in the 78th. Year of his Age. His Works are *Nuncius Sydereus. L'Uſo del Compaſſo Geometrico è militare. Demoſtrazione delle Macchie Solare de allogbi de Siſtemii de Tolomeo & di Copernica. Ghilini. Theat. de Huom. Letter. Jan. Nicius Erythraus. Pin.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt.* &c.

GALLANI, *Gallans*, a People of *Africa*, who from ſmall Beginnings conquer'd at length a great Part of *Habyſſinia*: At firſt no more than Slaves to a great Lord in the Kingdom of *Bali*; by whom being abus'd beyond ſufferance, they Revolted, and deſpairing of Pardon, fled to the Mountains and exerciſed petty Robberies, till their Numbers being encreas'd by ſuch as reſorted to 'em in hopes of Spoil and Plunder, they multiply'd into Armies, and of Robbers becoming Invaders, ſubdu'd all *Bali*, and moulded themſelves into a kind of Common-wealth, making ſuch Laws as they thought moſt conducible to augment their Nation, and preſerve that Fierceneſs which had been ſo proſperous and favourable to their Enterprizes. Their Young Men are not permitted to cut their Hair till they have ſlain an Enemy in the Field, or Kill'd a Wild Beaſt. At their Feaſts, the Beſt bit is put in the Middle; and he that takes it, muſt be the firſt to venture into Danger. To ſhew they have Kill'd an Enemy, they muſt after the Battel bring the Heads; or if the Sex be doubted, they muſt go back and fetch the Member of Generation. Their Prey is equally, divided, to encourage every one to fight for himſelf. Their Weapons offenſive are Spears and Javelins at a diſtance, Clubs and Stakes burnt at one end in cloſe fight. Their defenſive Arms, little round Targets made of the Hides of Wild Bulls or Bufalo's. They neither Sow nor follow Grazing, but drive their Herds before 'em both in Peace and War through the moſt fertile Countries. They feed upon raw Fleſh and drink Milk; ſo that what they feed on, yields 'em alſo Drink. A Terrour to civiliz'd People that live in Plenty, and in their own Poverty ſafe from Invaſion themſelves. Ask 'em concerning a God, and they anſwer, It is Heaven that encompaſſes all things. Being thus ſettled and multiply'd in *Bali*; they went on ſucceſsfully for many Years, and are now Maſters of *Gedma*, *Angota*, *Dawara*, *Weda*, *Fatagar*, *Ifat*, *Cont*, *Damot*, *Bizamo*, and part of *Shewa*, comprehending near the half of the *Habyſſinian* Empire. *Ludolphus.*

GALLAND, or GALLANDIUS, (*Peter*) Principal of the College of *Bon Cour*, at *Paris*. He was a conſiderable Maſter in the Languages, the *Belles Lettres* and Divinity, and was much valu'd in the Reign of King *Francis* Iſt. who had a particular regard for him: He dyed in 1559, and wrote, *Oratio de Franciſci* I. *Laudibus. Scriptores de Agrorum limitibus. In Quintilianum Argumenta. Oratio pro Ariſtotele & Pariſienſi Schola contra Ramum. La Croix du Maine, Bibl. Franc. Torniel Adverſ.* lib. 2. cap. 1. &c.

GALLARDUM, vulgarly *Chaſteau-Galliard*, formerly a very Strong Caſtle of *France*, built upon a Hill, by *Richard* King of *England*, upon the *Seine*, near the Iſle of *Andeliacum*, Beſieg'd above Five Months by *Philip* the *Auguſt*, King of *France*, and at length taken. Now reduc'd into the Form of a Village, not far from *Andeley. Valeſius Not. Gall.*

GALLI, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, Mother of the Gods; ſo call'd from the River *Gallus* in *Phrygia*, of which they drank before they began their Sacrifices, becauſe the Water of that River infus'd a kind of Madneſs into 'em, which they call'd *Divine*. They celebrated their Feſtivals by running about like Madmen, uſing Extravagant Poſtures, and beating upon little Brazen Drums. They alſo Caſtrated themſelves, becauſe the Goddeſs was to be ſerv'd by none but Eunuchs. *See more in Cybele.*

GALLIA *Aquitanica*, containing all *Aquitain*, *Guienne*, *Gaſcoigny*, *Bearn*, *Poictou*, *Santoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Limoſin*, *Rovergne* and *Auvergne*, is under the King of *France*; as alſo all *Gallia Narbonenſis*, containing *Occitania*, *Provence*, the *Dauphinate*, except *Savoy*: all *Gallia Celtica* except *Switzerland* and *Burgundy*, which is however lately conquer'd to *France* and the greateſt part of *Gallia Belgica*; as *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, *Alſatia*, *Artois*, with part of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, and all *Burgundy*.

GALLIA, otherwiſe call'd, *Lanciarotto Gallia*, a Lawyer of *Alexandria de la paille* in the Dutchy of *Milan*. He was very eminent in his Profeſſion in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote, *In conſuetudinem Alexandrinam prohibentem Maritum ultra certum modum Uxori relinquere, Commentarium. Patrocinium pro Rep. Alexand. contra Medial. Statum. Conciliorum ſive Reſp. Volumen*, &c. *Ghilini Theat. de Huom. Letter.*

GALLIENUS, the Son of *Valerian*, made Emperour after his Father was taken Priſoner by *Sapor* King of the *Perſians*. A Perſon altogether given to Sloth and Eaſe, his Pleaſures and his Luſts. He began to Reign alone in 261. and reign'd eight Years. But while he neglected the Delivery of his Father, and caſt off all Care of the Empire, he drew upon himſelf the Contempt and Hatred of all Men. When they brought him News that *Egypt* was revolted, and *Gaul* was loſt, all the Anſwer he made was, *What? Can't we live without the Flax of* Egypt, *or the* Jippo's *of* Arras? Hated therefore by all his Captains, that ſaw him lie wallowing in Sloth and Security at home; while the *Goths* and *Scythians* invaded, waſted and ſubdu'd the *Roman* Provinces in *Aſia*, they began to carve for themſelves; and ſo began the Anarchy of the thirty Tyrants. At length he was ſlain by the Contrivance of *Martianus* and *Heraclianus* aſpiring to the Empire, or as others ſay, by *Cecropius*, Captain of the *Dalmatians*, not far from *Milan*. But notwithſtanding his Vices, he was the beſt Orator and Poet of his time. *Trebellius Pollio.*

GALLINICUS, ſucceeded *Romanus* in the Exarchate of *Ravenna*, in the Year 598. He ſeiz'd the Son-in-Law and Daughter of *Aigulphus* King of the *Lombards* which occaſion'd a War. *Gregor. Mag.* lib. 7. ep. 100. *Baron.* &c.

GALLIO, (*Ptolemy*) made Cardinal of *Como* by *Pius* the IVth. but *Gregory* XIII. committed to his Management the ſole Adminiſtration of his Affairs, by which means becoming the richeſt Cardinal of his time, he beſtow'd his Wealth in Pious Uſes, leaving among the reſt 100000 Crowns for the Marrying of poor Maids. *Auberi Hiſt. Card. Cabrera*, &c.

GALLIPOLI, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy* in *la Terra de Otranto*, ſeated upon the Bay of *Tarentum*, and well fortify'd. *Leandre Alberti Deſcr. Ital.*

GALLIPOLI, a City of *Romania*, ſeated upon a Streight of the ſame Name, otherwiſe call'd St. *George*'s *Arm*, and the Streight of the *Dardanells*, formerly the *Helleſpont*, between *Europe* and *Aſia*; a large City, five or ſix Miles in Compaſs, but more conſiderable heretofore than now; for there is but little to be ſeen of its ancient Splendor. It ſtands upon a Peninſula, having upon the North and South 2 Bays for Gallies, and Boats, of which the Southern ſeems beſt for Ships, 110. Miles South of *Conſtantinople*.

GALLOWAY, Lat. *Gallovidia*, a large County in the South of *Scotland*, which faces *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, being ſeparated from it by a Chanel of 15 Miles in breadth. Its bounded by *Solway Frith* on the South, with *Nithdale* on the Eaſt, and on the North with *Carrick* and *Kyle*. *Camden* ſays, It takes its Name from *Gael*, the Name by which the Iriſh call themſelves in their own Language. *Buchanan* thinks it is called ſo from the *Gauls*. The Country is Hilly, and fitter for Paſturage than Corn. It hath many Lakes and Rivers which ſupply it with abundance of Fiſh, and particularly Eels, much eſteem'd for their Savoury taſte, and of which the Inhabitants make great Profit. It is alſo noted for a breed of little Horſes called *Gallowavs*; which though contemptible for their Bulk, yet are very fit for Travel and Work. The Principal Rivers of this Country are the *Dee* the *Cree*, *Kenn*, *Luſs*, and *Ure*. The Principal Towns are, *Kircudbright*, *Wigton*, and *Whithern*; the two firſt being Port-Towns. This Country had ſometimes Princes of its own, but not Soveraigns. It gave Title of Earl afterwards to ſome of the Family of *Douglas*. The *Mull* of *Galloway*, is a Neck of Land running out into the Sea, and by the Ancients called *Promontorium & Cherſoneſus Novantum*; under which, to the North, is the large Bay called by him *Rerigonſus*, now *Loghrian*, abounding with Iſlands and Herrings, *Buch. Camden*, &c.

GALLOWAY (*James* Earl of) Deſcended from an ancient and noble Family of the *Stewards*, and is the twentieth in Deſcent from *Alexander Stewart*, Son of *Alexander Stewart* Founder of *Paiſley*, which *Alexander* the Son, for his good Service againſt the *Danes*, at the Battel of the *Largs*, and for aſſiſting in the Attempt to recover the Iſle of *Man* to the Crown of *Scotland*, had a Grant from King *Alexander* III. in 1263, of the Lands of *Gairleyes* and *Glaſſartown*. *Walter Stewart* was his Son and Heir, who, after the Death of *Alexander* III. joyn'd Sir *William Wallace* againſt the *Engliſh*, and was kill'd at the Battel of *Falkirke*: *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who ſucceeded was Knighted, and in reward of his Service to the Crown obtain'd a Charter from King *Robert* I, of the Lands of *Dalſwinton*; this happen'd immediately after the memorable Battel of *Bannocksburn*. He was ſucceeded by Sir *Walter Stewart*, who always adher'd to King *David Bruce*, and in Conſideration of his Loyalty, procur'd a Charter of the Land of *Gairleyes*, &c. from *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*; he married *Iſabel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Lenox*, and by her had Iſſue *Alexander*, who was Knighted and married *Elizabeth Levingſton*: And was ſucceeded by his Son Sir *Alexander*, who married *Margaret Mac Cleland*, Daughter to the Baron of *Bombre* (Anceſtor of the Lord *Kirkcubright*, &c.) by whom he had Iſſue, Sir *Robert*, who married *Jane Murray*, Daughter to the Laird of *Corbpool*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Annandale*, and had Iſſue, Sir *Alexander*, who married *Gennet Kennedy*, Daughter to the Laird of *Bargenie*. The Five next upon the Line are all Sir *Alexander's*, who married into the Noble Families of *Johnſtown*, *Gordon*, *Douglas*, *Maxwell*, and that of the Lord *Harris*: The laſt of which was ſucceeded by Sir *Alexander Stewart*, commonly call'd the white Knight of *Gairleyes*, who married *Margaret Dunbar*, Lady *Clugſtown*, Siſter to *Gaven Dunbar*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, and Chancellour of *Scotland*. This Sir *Alexander* was ſent Ambaſſadour from King *James* Vth. of *Scotland*, to King *Henry* VIIIth. of *England*, and in 1571. was kill'd at *Sterling*, with the Earl of *Lenox*, Regent of *Scotland*. His Son, by the Lady *Clugſtown*, Sir *Alexander Stewart*, ſucceeded him, and married *Chriſtian Douglas*, Daughter to the Baron of *Drumlanerick*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Alexander*, born about the Year 1581. and Created Lord *Gairleyes* in 1607. and in 1623. Earl of *Galloway*, &c. He married *Grizel Gordon*, Daughter to *Lochnburr*, Anceſtor to the Viſcount of *Kenmure*, by whom he had *Alexander* Lord *Gairleyes*, who died without Iſſue.) This Earl was a Perſon of great Intereſt, and of the Privy Council to King *Charles* I. He died in 1649, and was ſucceeded by his Second Son *James* Earl of *Galloway*, who was very active for the Royal Cauſe, and a great Sufferer in it; he married *Nichola Grier*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Grier* of *Lag*, by whom, beſides ſeveral other Children, he had *James* the III. Earl of *Galloway*, who married the Lady *Mary Douglas*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*, by whom he had Iſſue *Alexander* IVth. Earl of *Galloway*, who dying without Iſſue. The Honour and Eſtate deſcended to *James* Vth. and preſent Earl of *Galloway*, who married *Catharine*, Daughter to *Alexander*, Lord *Montgomery*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Eglenton*, by whom he has Iſſue *Alexander*, Lord *Gairleyes*, &c. This Account of my Lord *Galloway's* Family, ſtands upon the Authority of Charters and Hiſtory.

GALLUS, *C. Vibius Trebonianus*, ſucceeded *Decius*, and made his Son *Voluſius* his Aſſociate in the Empire. But upon his making an Ignominious Peace with the *Scythians* or *Goths*. upon Condition that the *Romans* ſhould pay an Annual Tribute to the *Barbarians*, which was never heard of before, he was Depos'd, and hardly number'd in the Series of the Emperors.

GALLUS, The Son of *Julius Conſtantius*, Brother to *Conſtantine* the Great. This *Gallus* was Brother to *Julian* the Apoſtate: They were both of them admitted Readers in the Church, but of a very different Humour. Afterwards, in the Year 351. *Conſtantius* made *Gallus Cæſar*, who acquitted himſelf handſomely in the beginning of his Adminiſtration, by ſuppreſſing the Oracle of *Apollo* in the Suburbs of *Antioch*: And growing popular in the Eaſt, *Conſtantius* became jealous of him, and cut off his Head, about 3 Years after his Promotion. *Socrat. Lib.* 3. *Theod. Lib.* 3. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib.* 24. &c.

GALLUS, a young Youth, and Favourite of *Mars*, whom he always took along with him, when he went to viſit *Venus* in private, to watch leſt any Body, but more eſpecially the Sun, ſhould come and ſurprize 'em in their Amorous Dalliances; but *Gallus* falling aſleep, the Sun came unwares, and diſcovering the Secret, reveal'd it to *Vulcan*; for which *Vulcan* the next time entangl'd 'em, naked as they were, in a curious Net, and expos'd 'em to the Laughter of the Gods. Which put *Mars* into ſuch a rage, that he forthwith turn'd his Favourite into a Cock, who has ever ſince been ſo diligent, that the Sun cannot ſtir, but he gives Notice of his Motion. This Fable denotes the force of the Planets, the ſtrict Aſſociation between Love and Valour, the Efficacy of the Sun, and the Sympathy between that Planet and the Cock. Tho' others will have it to ſignifie the Fears and Jealouſies that attend upon Evil Actions, and the danger of committing ſuch Secrets to the moſt Truſty Friends in the World.

GALLUS, a River of *Phrygia*, riſing out of the Mountains of *Celenæ*, and diſcharging it ſelf into the River *Sanger*, the Water of which is of that Admirable Quality, that being moderately drank, it Purges the Brain, and cures Madneſs; but largely drunk, it makes Men Frantick. *Pliny*, *Ferrarius*.

GALLUSIUS (*Tarquin*) an *Italian* Jeſuit, of the XVII. Century. He wrote divers Treatiſes concerning the Art of Poetry. The moſt conſiderable of which is his defence of *Virgil*, wherein he endeavours to vindicate him againſt all the Exceptions of the Criticks. *Judgem. de Scavans de'l Arte Poetique* 1076.

GALLWAY, Lat. *Duaca*, *Gallica* is a County in the Weſt of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*, Bounded on the North with the County of *Mayo*; on the Eaſt by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roſcommon* and *King's County*; on the South with *Clare*, and on the Weſt with the Ocean; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Paſture. It has a Lake 22 Miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The Principal City is *Gallway*, and the 3d. in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ſituate near the Fall of the Lake of *Corbes*, a neat and ſtrong Place, built almoſt round, and wall'd with Stones. It has a Biſhop's See, and a delicate and ſafe Harbour, call'd, *The Bay of Gallway*, capable of holding a vaſt Fleet, and ſecur'd on the Weſt by 5 Iſlands. The fertility of the County in which it ſtands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation; the Inhabitants of this City in Mr. *Cambden*'s time, had made great Improvements by their Navigations, and much enrich'd themſelves. This City being ſo remote from *England*, and very Strong at firſt in Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. ſtood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Iriſh* nor *Engliſh*; but when the latter became Maſters of moſt part of the Country, it joyn'd 'em, and ſubmitted to the Earl of *Ormond*, the King's Deputy. In 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long Siege, this Town was immediately attack'd by the ſame Forces, under the Command of Sir *Charles Coot*, and the Parliament Ships of War on the Sea ſide; ſo that there being no hopes of Relief, it was forced to Surrender, and was ſoon after viſited by the Plague, which in leſs than 18 Months ſwept away 12000 of its Inhabitants. The *Iriſh* had the Poſſeſſion of this place, and held it for King *James* II. till 1691.

GAMA, or *Antonius de Gama*, a *Portugueſe*, living in the XVI. and XVIIth. Centuries. He was very well Read in the Civil and Canon Law, and wrote *Deciſiones Supremi Luſitaniæ Senatus. Tractatus de Sacramentis præſtandis, Ultimo Supplicio damnatis, ac de Teſtamentis, Anatomia & eorum Sepultura. Nicholas Anton Bibl. Hiſp.*

GAMAHES, Curious Figures, form'd naturally in precious Stones, Marble or Metals. *Pliny* mentions an Agate of King *Pyrrhus*'s, which repreſented the Nine Muſes, and *Apollo* in the midſt, playing upon a Harp. *Maiolus* aſſures us, That at *Venice*, there is another Agate with the Figure of a Man which grew in it. In the Temple of St. *Sophia* in *Conſtantinople*, there was formerly, the Reſemblance of St. *John Baptiſt*, naturally repreſented on white Marble; in his Habit of Camels Hair, in full Proportion, excepting the want of one Foot. There are ſeveral other Inſtances of Curioſities of this kind. *Thier's des Superſtition's*.

GAMALIEL, a Doctor of the Jewiſh Law, and in great Reputation among the *Jews*, a private Diſciple of Chriſt, and St. *Paul*'s Maſter, being preſent at a Council held by the *Jews* about the *Chriſtians*, He ſaid, *That this new Sect, if not of God, would fall of it ſelf*; and on the contrary, *That it was not in the Power of Man to deſtroy it, if it came from him*. See his Plea for the Apoſtles in hazard of their lives. *Acts* 5.

GAMANODURUM, as ſome will have it, *Lamerding*, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Saltsburgh*, near the Springs of the River *Ens*, upon the Confines of *Auſtria*. But others will have it to be *Judinburgh*, a Town of the *Upper Stiria*, upon the River *Muer*. *Baudrand*.

GAMBARA, (*Hubert*) made a Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1539. and Legate of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, one of the greateſt Politicians of his time, who loved Learning and Learned Men, and who had a Memory ſo happy, that he never forgot whatever he read. He died in 1549. *Leander Alberti*.

GAMBEA, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, that lies at ſome diſtance from the Sea-Coaſt, upon the River *Gambia*; one of the three Principal Arms of the River *Niger*, toward Cape *Verd*, diſcharging it ſelf into the Atlantick Ocean. *Baudrand*.

GAMBRIVIUS, a King of the Ancient *Germans*, ſucceeded his Father *Marſus*, and is ſaid to have built the City *Cambray*. He is alſo ſuppos'd to have been the Founder of the Famous City of *Hamborough*, formerly the Seat of the Ancient *Gambrivii*. *Henningus*, T. 1. *Ferrarius*.

GAMMACORURA, a Mountain of the Iſland of *Ternate*; one of the *Molucca*'s, continually ſpouting out Fire and Flames. It was almoſt overwhelm'd in 1673. At what time it caſt up ſuch a prodigious quantity of Aſhes, as darken'd all the Skie. *Memoirs Hiſtor*.

GAND, Lat. *Gandavium*, Engl. *Gaunt*, an Epiſcopal City of the *Low-Countries*, under the Archbiſhop of *Malines*, and the Capital of *Flanders*, intercut by ſeveral Rivers and Canals; for the Grand *Scheld*, the *Lis*, the Upper *Scheld*, and a prodigious number of Canals, divide the City and

Parts adjoyning into ſeveral Iſlands. The Circuit of *Gand* is very great; and certain it is, that it was once one of the largeſt Cities of *Europe*. Fifty thouſand Inhabitants of this City, under the Standard of *Gaunt*, have formerly been Formidable to the neighbouring States, and their Princes themſelves, in the Reigns of *Philip* of *Valois*, and *Charles* VI. And indeed they were much inclin'd to Revolt for two or three Ages together. They give out, That their City was built by *Julius Cæſar*, while he lay at *Terouanne*, who mentions 'em by the Name of *Gorduni*. Pope *Paul* IV. erected it into a Biſhoprick, *An.* 1559. at the Requeſt of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. It was firſt Converted, as they ſay, by the Preaching of St. *Amand*, Biſhop of *Tongres*. The City contains 7 Pariſhes, and a great number of Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, *&c*. In this City reſides the Provincial-Council of *Flanders*, inſtituted by *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1409. As alſo the Legal-Chamber is here continued, for thoſe who have Lands in Fee. The Prinees Court is an ancient Building that has as many Rooms as there are Days in the Year, and where the Wooden Cradle of *Charles* V. is ſtill to be ſeen. The *Belfort* is a very high Tower; where is to be ſeen the Dial call'd *Roland*, that weighs 11000 Pound; and above it ſtands a Dragon of Gilt Copper, which Earl *Baldwin* IX. ſent from *Conſtantinople*. In 1539. they revolted from *Charles* V. and would have put themſelves under the Protection of *Francis* I. of *France*; who not only refus'd their Offer, but gave the Emperor free Paſſage through his Dominions into the *Low-Countries*. On the other ſide, the Emperor having reduc'd 'em to Obedience, put to Death about 30 of the Principal Burgeſſes, and Baniſh'd a greater number; took from 'em their Artillery, Arms and Privileges, and built a Cittadel to curb 'em for the future. The Cittadel is ſtill ſtanding, with Outworks, a Counterſcarp, large Moats, good Ramparts, and ſeveral Baſtions; and the Situation and Riches of the Town ſtill render it Conſiderable. This City ſtands at the equal diſtance of 4 Leagues from *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels* and *Mechlin*. It was taken by the *French*, in 1678. in ſix Days; who afterwards reſtor'd it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in Poſſeſſion of it. *Sanderus*, *Cluver. Mercant. Magenus*, &c.

GANDAVENSIS AGGER, *t'zas van Ghendt*, a well-fortify'd Caſtle of *Belgium*, in the County of *Flanders*; built by the *Spaniards*; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. and ſtill in their Poſſeſſion; together with a ſpacious Harbour, 4 Leagues from *Gaunt* to the Eaſt. *Baudrand*.

GANDIA, a City and Ancient Dukedom of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, belonging to the Family of *Borgia*, with an Univerſity founded by Duke *Francis Borgia*. It is mounted upon the Mediterranean Sea, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Valencia*. *Baudrand*.

GANEIUS, or *Gagneius (John)* Premier Almoner to *Francis* I. liv'd in 1545. He wrote Notes upon the New-Teſtament, put the Pſalms into Latin Verſe, and Tranſlated *Primaſius*'s Commentaries upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, by *Francis* Iſt's particular Command. *Miræus*, &c.

GANGARA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between the Lake *Borno*, the Kingdoms of *Borno* and *Caſſena*, and the River *Niger*, abounding in Gold. The King is an Abſolute Prince, and his Soldiers in great Eſteem among the Negro's: They are as well Cavalry as Infantry, and their Weapons are Bows and Arrows, and Cymiters. Beſides the Capital City of *Gangara*, there are alſo others, as *Maraſſa*, *Semigda*, &c. *Marmolius*.

GANGARIDES, People of *Aſia*, towards the Mouths of the River *Ganges*; perhaps in the Kingdom now call'd *Bengala* under the *Great Mogul*.

GANGES, *le Gange*, a River of *India*, one of the Largeſt and moſt Conſiderable in the World; which riſing out of the Mountains of *Dalanguer*, that make a part of *Imaus*, towards the Frontiers of *Tartary*, croſſes all the Kingdoms of the *Great Mogul*, runs to *Horduvare*, *Serenagar*, *Gouro*, &c. And after it has ſwell'd it ſelf in its Courſe, with the Rivers of *Canda*, *Perſeli*, *Semena*, *Ztiotza*, &c. diſcharges it ſelf into the Bay of *Bengala*, through 5 ſeveral Months, that form many Iſlands. This River, where it is moſt narrow, is above 2 Leagues over; its greateſt breadth 5 Leagues. Some have been of Opinion, That it was one of the Four Rivers of Terreſtrial Paradiſe; the *Phiſon* mention'd in *Geneſis*: But this is altogether unlikely, its Source being above 1200 Leagues from that of the *Euphrates*. However, the *Indians* think that its Waters have ſomewhat Extraordinary in them, and for the ſame reaſon waſh themſelves in it; Kings coming thither in Diſguiſe, and others ſending above 600 Leagues for it. Spangles of Gold, and Precious Stones, are found mix'd with its Sand. *Vincent le Blank*, *Baudrand*, *Linſchot*, &c.

GANGRA, *Cangria*, or *Caſtomoni*, by the *Turks*, as ſome ſay, *Kiengara*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Paphlagonia*, in the Province of *Aſia the Leſs*. Here it was, that about the Year 324 a Council was call'd to Condemn *Euſtathius* the Monk; who condemned all other manner of living but his own, and excluded all married Perſons from the Hopes of Salvation. We have 20 Canons remaining of this Council, tranſlated into Latin by *Dionyſius Exiguus*.

GANGUS SINUS, *Gang Golfe*, a Spacious Bay of the Eaſtern Ocean, extending it ſelf a great way into *China*, between the Provinces of *Nanchin*, *Pechin* and *Xantuna* to the Eaſt, and the Kingdom of *Corea* to the Weſt; by the *Portugueſe* call'd *Enſeada de Nanquin*.

GANHAY, a Fort of the Province of *Fokien*, in *China*, toward the South-Eaſt Coaſt, between the South and the Eaſt. It is a Place very Populous, full of Magnificent Houſes, and great number of Veſſels bring Trade to the Harbour: But becauſe it is a Garriſon-Town, the *Chineſes* give it the Name of a Fort. To the Eaſt of the City there is a very beautiful Bridge, all built of Free-ſtone, upon high and large Arches, 250 Paces long. *Martin Martini*, *Thevenot*.

GANIMEDE, the Son of *Tros*, King of *Phrygia*. The Poets feign, That he was belov'd, and carry'd up into Heaven, by *Jupiter*, in the Shape of an Eagle; where he was made Cup-Bearer to the Gods, after the Marriage of *Hebe* and *Hercules*. All which denotes no more than the mounting the Soul up to Heaven upon the Wings of Contemplation. *Ovid Metam. Lib.* 10.

GANKING, a large City of the Province of *Nanking*, and Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, with Juriſdiction over 5 Cities. 'Tis a Town of great Trade, and very Rich; for that all things that come to *Nanking*, from other Parts, muſt paſs by *Ganking*. And in regard the three Provinces of *Nanking*, *Huquang* and *Kiangſi* meet there, and for that it lies Commodious for his Warlike Expeditions, the Emperor keeps a Viceroy, diſtinct from the Viceroy of the Province, with a ſtrong Garriſon in the Fort of *Haymuen*, which Commands the Lake of *Payang*, and the River of *Kiang*. In this City is to be ſeen an Iron Column, all of one Piece, 3 Pearches High, and proportionable in Circumference. *Martin Martini*.

GANNAT, a Borough of *France*, in *Bourbonnois*, toward the Frontiers of *Auvergne*; Lat. *Gannatum*, and *Gannapum*. It ſtands upon a ſmall River that falls into the *Allier*, on the other ſide of *Vichy*.

GAOGA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between *Nubia* and the Kingdom of *Borno*. Some call this Country *Kaugha*. The Kings are deſcended from a *Negro* Slave, who having ſeiz'd upon his Maſters Goods, bought Horſes; and roving about the neighbouring Counties, traffick'd in Slaves for Horſes; with which he mounted his own People, and ſo made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom. *Marmol. Sanutus*.

GAOXA, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Quantung*, in *China*; where there is a Fiſh of an Extraordinary Nature, which the *Chineſes* call *Hoangcio Tu*, or the *Tellow Fiſh*; one part of the Year a Bird, and the other a Fiſh. *Kircher*, of *China*.

GAP, *Vapincum*, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, in the *Dauphinate*, under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*, in *Provence*, with a *Bailliage*. It is the Capital City of a Country call'd *le Capanzois*, 2 Leagues from the *Durance*, 5 from *Ambrun*, and a little more from *Siſteron*. Hard by ſtands the Fort of *Puymore*, ſeated upon a Hill, which Commands the Town. It ſuffered much in the XVIth. Age, being often taken and re-taken by the *Catholicks* and *Hugonots*. It alſo ſuffer'd much in 1692. being taken and diſmantl'd by the Duke of *Savoy*. The Biſhop of *Gap* is an Earl.

GARA *(Nicholas)* Palatine of *Hungary*, a Man of mean Birth, but of an Extraordinary Valour, rais'd himſelf to the Greateſt Offices of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; inſomuch that the *Hungarians* having acknowledged for their Sovereign, after the Death of King *Lewis* I. the Queen his Widow, and her Daughter, *Gara* had the Command of the whole Kingdom: But abuſing his Power, in Oppreſſing the Nobility, they took Arms againſt the Queen; and having deprived her of the Crown, conferr'd it upon *Charles* King of *Naples*, Grandſon of King *Lewis* I. In the mean time, *Gara*, who never abandon'd the Queen, ſought all Means to cut off the Uſurper *Charles*: Which having compaſs'd at laſt, he led the Queen and her Daughter into the Provinces, to make their Subjects acknowledge them once more. The Governor of *Croatia*, taking hold of this Occaſion to revenge the Uſurpers Death, aſſembled the Nobility and People, met and kill'd *Gara*, ſowed the Mother in a Sack, and caſt her into the River *Bozola*, and ſent Queen *Mary* her Daughter to Priſon: Whence ſhe was enlarg'd by *Sigiſmond*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh* (to whom ſhe was promis'd in Marriage,) who enter'd *Croatia* with a ſtrong Army, and put the Rebellious Governor to a cruel Death. *Du Puy*.

GARAMANTES, a People of the Innermoſt *Lybia*; ſo call'd from *Garamas*, the Son of *Apollo*, formerly inhabiting about the Springs of the River *Cinyphus*, (according to *Iſidore*;) whoſe Country was 150 Miles in length, and but 25 broad, and 15 Days Journey from the Temple of *Ammon*, (as *Strabo* teſtifies.) At this day they make a part of the Kingdom of *Borno*; partly White, partly Black; but Affable and given to Trade: In Community of Wives, and Neglect of Religion, like their Anceſtors.

GARAMAS, a Mountain of *Aſia*, part of *Caucaſus*, in the Confines of *Iberia*, out of which the River *Phaſis* riſes. *Ferrarius*.

GARAZU, a Town of *South-America*, in the Region of *Braſile*, and Province of *Parnambuc* 5 German Leagues from *Olinda* to the North. *Baudrand.*

GARCIAS I. King of *Navarre*, ſucceeded his Father *Inigo Zimenez*, about 850. He reigned 20 Years, and died in 870. *Garcias* II. ſucceeded *Sancho* in 905. and died in 925. *Garcias* III. was Noted for Trembling always before he enter'd into Battle; but afterwards, no Man behav'd himſelf with more Bravary: He ſucceeded *Sancho Abarca*, and died toward the beginning of the XIth. Age. *Garcias* IV. firſt aſſiſted, then fell out with his Brother *Ferdinand* I. and loſt both the Battle and his Life, in 1054. *Garcias* V. the Son of *Ramir*, recover'd the Kingdom of *Navarre*, in 1134. made War with his Neighbours that ſought to diſpoſſeſs him, and died of a Fall from his Horſe, after a Reign of 20 Years. *Mariana.*

GARCIAS, King of *Oviedo* and *Leon*, Son of *Alphonſo* III. ſirnam'd the *Great:* He took up Arms againſt his Father; but loſt the Battle, and was taken Priſoner: However, his Brothers and his Father-in-Law releas'd him, and forc'd his own Father to reſign the Crown to him; which he held about 3 Years, and died in 913. *Mariana.*

GARCIAS, a Lawyer of *Sevil*, living toward the end of the XIIIth. Century. He's very well known, by the Learned Commentaries he has writ in 5 Books. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. And. Schot. Bibl. Hiſp.*

GARCIAS-LAZA *de la Vega*, commonly call'd, *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, born at *Toledo*, and Son to a Man of quality of the ſame Name. He was Privy Councellor to King *Ferdinand*, and Queen *Iſabel*, and ſent Ambaſſador by them, to Pope *Alexander* VIth. He was brave, handſome, with a great ſhare of Wit, and had an extraordinary Genius for Poetry, as appears by his Book, Entitl'd, *Obras de Garcilazo de la Vega, con Annotationes.* There was another *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, Born at *Cuſco* in *America*; Son of a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, and a Native of that Country. This laſt *Garcilaſſo*, wrote the Hiſtory of *Florida* in *Spaniſh*, as alſo that of *Peru*, with an Account of the *Ynca's*, ſince tranſlated into *French. Paulus Jov. in Elog. Doct. cap. Ult. Bembo in Epiſt. Andr. Schot. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

GARDINER, *(Stephen)* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was Born at *Bury* St. *Edmonds* in *Suffolk*. He was Natural Son to *Richard Woodville*, Brother to Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to K. *Edward* IVth. This is believ'd to be his true Deſcent, though not commonly known. He was a Man well skill'd in the Canon and Civil Laws, and moderately in Divinity. He had alſo a good Stile in Latin, and a through Underſtanding of the Greek Language. In the time of King *Henry* VIIIth. he appear'd for the diſſo ving the Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain*, and afterwards ſubſcrib'd the Divorce. He comply'd likewiſe with the Court, in renouncing the Popes Authority, and wrote a Book, *de vera & falſa Obedientia*, to ſupport the Kings Proceedings. However, in the Reign of *Edward* the VIth. he oppos'd the Progreſs of the Reformation, for which he was impriſon'd, but was ſet at Liberty the next Year, and though his Sentiments continu'd the ſame as formerly, yet his outward Complyance was ſuch, that it was not eaſie to find any advantage againſt him for the preſent; but afterwards ſhewing his Diſſatisfaction more openly, he was depriv'd of his Biſhoprick in 1551, and impriſon'd in the *Tower*, till Queen *Mary* diſcharg'd him. In this Princeſſes Reign, he was a great Miniſter and Favourite, and had a great ſhare in the Articles of Marriage, between the Queen and *Philip* II. of *Spain*, which Articles were very Judiciouſly drawn up, and much to the advantage of *England*. But then, as to the proceeding againſt thoſe of the Reformation, he was too much enclin'd to Rigour and Severity, and when Cardinal *Pool* urg'd, that the People were to be recover'd to the Church of *Rome*, by moderation and gentle Methods, *Gardiner* declar'd for the Execution of the Laws againſt the Lollards, and that Terrour was a more effectual Expedient, than bare Perſuaſion. On his Death-bed, he was much diſſatisfy'd with his former Life, and often repeated theſe words, *Erravi cum Petro, ſed non flevi cum Petro.* He died on the 23d. of *October* 1555, being the Day that Biſhop *Ridley*, and Biſhop *Latimer* were burnt at *Oxford. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 13. *&* 15. *Godwin de Præſul. Burnet Hiſt. Reform. Part 2d.* &c.

GARDON, a River of *France*, in *Languedoc:* which riſing out of the Mountains of *Cevennes*, runs to *Alets*, where it takes the Name of *Gardon d' Aletz*. Soon after it joyns the *Gardon d' Anduze*; and then receiving ſome ſmall Rivers, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Rhone* toward *Beaucaire*. Over this River the *Romans* built a famous Bridge, between *Avignon* and *Niſmes*, call'd *Pont de Gard*, for the Support of an Aqueduct to convey Water to *Niſmes*, which they deſigned to beautifie for a Place of Pleaſure. This Water was brought from a Fountain upon a Hill, near the City of *Uzez*, 2 Leagues from the Bridge. And in regard there were two very high Mountains that ſtood upon each ſide of the River, the *Romans* rais'd three Rows of Arches one above another, built of Free-ſtone, of a ſurpriſing Bigneſs and Length: The firſt and lower Bridge is of 6 Arches; the ſecond of 2 Arches of the ſame Heighth and Breadth; the third has 35 which are neither ſo high nor ſo large as the other; the lower Bridge is 150 Paces long; the ſecond 275; and the third 300. The uppermoſt of theſe Bridges carries at the top a Canal cover'd with large Free-ſtones; which is the Conduit, though rough, that carries Water from one Mountain to another. *Moreri.*

GARET, a Province of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Barbary*, extending it ſelf along the Mediterranean Sea, toward the Territories of *Argier*. It lies between the River *Mulvia*, that ſeparates it from the Kingdom of *Argier* and the River *Nocor*, which parts it from the Province of *Eriff*. The Mediterranean Sea bounds it to the North, and the Deſart Mountains to the South The *African* Authors divide this Province into three Parts: The one comprehending the Cities, with their Territories; the other, the inhabited Mountains; and the third, the Deſarts. The Principal Cities of it are *Melilla* and *Cacaca*, under the King of *Spain*; *Fezota* and *Meggea*, &c. *Marmol.*

GARGANUS, *il Monte Gargano*, a Mountain of *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſcarce 80 Miles in Circuit, when it is taken at large; that is, with that part of *Apulia Daunia*, that runs out into the Adriatick Sea: But properly taken, it is call'd *Monte St. Angelo*, where ſtands the Epiſcopal City of *Sipontum*, or *Monte St. Angelo*, 5 Miles from the Shore of the Adriatick Sea, and as many from *Manfredonia* to the North, but 15 from *Rhodia* to the South. *Baudrand.*

GARGARA, a Mountain of *Troas*; upon the top of Mount *Ida*, not far from the Ruins of *Troy*; Celebrated for its Fertility by *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and *Claudian*.

GARGARIS, King of the *Curetes*, who firſt invented the manner of Gathering Honey: Who finding that his Daughter had play'd the Harlot, and brought him a Grandſon, ſought all the ways he could think of to deſtroy him; but ſeeing that he ſtill ſurmounted all Dangers and Hazards, in Admiration of his good Fortune and Bravery, he gave him the Name of *Habis*, and left him his Succeſſor. *Juſtin. l.* 44.

GARIBAY *(Stephen)* Hiſtoriographer of *Spain*, in 1571. publiſh'd a General Hiſtory of *Spain*, in XL Books: And after that, ſet forth Genealogical Illuſtrations of the Kings of *Spain* and *France*, and the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; and ſo to *Philip* II. and his Sons.

GARIGLIANO, a River of *Italy*, which divides *Terra di Lavoro* from *Campagna di Roma*. It diſcharges it ſelf into the *Tuſcan* Sea, near the Ruins of the Old *Minterna*, at a Place call'd *Barqua del-Garigliano*.

GARISENDA, the Name of a Tower, which is a wonderful Structure, erected in one of the Piazza's of the City of *Bologna*, by an Architect of the ſame Name. It is built after ſuch a manner, that the more it riſes, the more it leans downwards; ſo that the Top, which looks as it would fall, hangs 9 Foot over the Baſis of the Foundation. It was never finiſh'd, by reaſon that ſome of the ſame Trade envying the Skill of ſo great an Artiſt, ſtabb'd him e're he could accompliſh his Deſign.

GARIZIM, a Mountain in *Paleſtine*, near *Samaria*; in the time of *Alexander* the Great *Manaſſes*, Brother to *Jaddus*, the *Jewiſh* High-Prieſt, being expell'd *Jeruſalem*, for marrying a Foreign Woman, Daughter to *Sanballat*, Governour of *Samaria*; this *Manaſſes*, I ſay, with the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of his Father-in-Law, built a Temple on this Mountain, and made himſelf the Prieſt on't. The *Samaritans* preferr'd this Temple to that of *Jeruſalem*, making uſe of it for their Sacrifices, and Religious Worſhip, which gave occaſion to the Schiſm, betwixt them and the *Jews*. This Temple of *Manaſſes* was deſtroy'd by *John Hyrcanus*, of the *Aſſamonaan* Line: However, the *Samaritans* continu'd to Worſhip there till the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, who converted a great many of them to Chriſtianity. *Joſeph. Lib.* 2. *Antiq. Procop. Lib.* 5. *Nieremberg de Miracul. Natur. Terræ Promiſſæ, cap.* 74.

GARNERIUS *(John)* one of the moſt Learned Jeſuits of that Order, into which he enter'd, in 1628. He was born at *Paris*, in 1612. His Talent lay in *Humanity*, Rhetorick, Caſuiſtry, and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities. He died in 1681. His Works are, *Organi Philoſophiæ Rudimenta. Theſes de Philoſophia Morali. Regulæ Fidei Catholicæ, de Gratia Dei per Jeſum Chriſtum. Juliani Eclanenſis Epiſcopi Libellus Miſſus ad Sedem Apoſtolicam, Notis Illuſtratus.* The Works of *Marius Mercator* in 2 Volumes in Folio, with very Learned Notes and Diſſertations. He likewiſe publiſh'd *Liberatus* Deacon of *Carthage* with Notes, in which the *Neſtorian* and *Eutychian* Controverſie is briefly Stated. 'Tis Intitul'd, *De Liberati Diaconi Breviarium, cum Notis & Diſſertationibus.* The laſt Book publiſh'd by him, is a Journal of the Popes, with very curious Diſſertations, 'tis call'd *Liber Diurnus Romanorum Pontificum, cum Diſſertationibus de Cauſa Honorii, de Uſu Pallii,* &c. Since his Death, there is publiſh'd from his Collection, a Supplement of *Theodoret*'s Works, Intitul'd, *Auctarium Theodoreti Cyrenſis Epiſcopi, ſeu Operum Tomus-Quintus. Memoirs du Temps*, &c.

GARONNE, Lat. *Garumna*, a River of *France*, which riſing out of the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, in the Frontiers of *Arragon*, near the little Village of *Salarda*, Waters the Plain of *Aran*, in the Country of *Cominges*; and running forward to *St. Beat*, *St. Bertrand*, *De Cominges*, *Valentine*, *Rieux*, *Moret*, comes to *Toloſe*, the Capital City of *Languedoc*; where being already ſwell'd with divers other Rivers, it receives the *Leſſer-Lara*. After which, it takes in the *Tam* below *Moiſſac*; then the *Gers*, that comes from *Leictoure*, paſſes to *Agen*, and ſo runs to *Aguillon*, upon the Confluence of the *Lot*; and thence, watering *Tonnine*, *Marmande*, and *La Roole*, it receives the *Drott*; and running to *Cadillac*, holds on its Courſe near *Bourdeaux*, and beyond it joyns the *Dourdagne*. Theſe two Rivers form the Canal of the *Garonne*; which waſhing *Santoigne* on the one ſide, and *Guienne* on the other, throws it ſelf into the Aquitain Sea. The Mouth of this River is extremely broad, between *Royan* in *Santoigne*, and *Soulac* in *Guienne*: where ſtands alſo *La Tour de Cordouan*, between which and *Xantoigne*, on the one ſide, is *Le Pas des Aſnes*; and on the other between the *Tour* and *Guienne*, the Road call'd *Le Pas de Grave*. *Moreri. Baudrand.*

GARSTANG, a Market-Town in *Amounderneſs* Hundred, in *Lancaſhire*, ſituate on the River *Wire*.

GARZIA, (*Dominick*) Canon at *Saragoſſa*, he underſtood the Languages very well, but is very Dogmatical and Deciſive in his Writings, which makes *Morinus* juſtly complain of his Vanity. He died in 1629. And wrote, *Propugnaculum Chriſtianæ Religionis contra perſidiam Judæorum. Recentiorum, Variarum & inextricabilium Quæſtionum ex Viſceribus Libri Geneſios, Diſcuſſio*, &c. *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.* &c.

GASCOIGN, Lat. *Vaſconia* a Province of *France*; which, to ſpeak properly, is no more than the Third part of *Aquitain*, or the *Novempopulania* of the Antients, at leaſt ſince the Diviſion of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. It comprehends *Gaſcoigni Proper*, or *Cap de Gaſcoign*; *Le Pais de Baſques*; *Le Bigorre*; *Le Cominges*, &c. This Province is encloſ'd between the *Garonne*, the *Pyrenæans*, the Ocean, and the preſent *Guienne*. So that *Querci*, *Rovergne*, and *Languedoc*, ſeparated by the *Garonne*, lie to the Eaſt of it; *Spain*, and the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, to the South; *Guienne Proper*, to the North; and the Ocean, to the Weſt. *Gaſcoign Proper*, or *La Chaloſſe*, lies between *Bearn*, *Armagnac*, *Guienne* and *Landes*, abounding in Rye, Millet and Paſturage. This Country, for a long time, belong'd to the Kings of *England*, as Dukes of *Aquitain*; but were deprived of it, and of all their Poſſeſſions in *France*, by King *Charles* VII. about 1452. It is obſerved, As the *French* change the Letters [*V*] and [*W*] into [*G*] in the Words *Galles* for *Wales*, and *Gaſcoign* for *Vaſconia*; ſo particularly the *Gaſcoigners* interchange the Letters [*V*] and [*B*] with one another, in giving the ſame Pronunciation to *both*: Which gave *Joſeph Scaliger* occaſion to ſay of 'em, *Fælices populi quibus bibere eſt vivere. Moreri.*

GASSENDUS (*Peter*) of *Digne*, in *Provence*, Doctor of Divinity, one of the greateſt Ornaments of *France*, was born in 1592. and died in 1655. leaving behind him III Volumes of *Epicurus*'s Philoſophy: VI others, containing his own Philoſophy, his Aſtronomical Works, with the Lives of *Epicurus*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho-Brahe*, *Regiomontanus*, *Peirechius*, with Epiſtles, &c. All the Learned Men of his Time had a great Eſteem for him, and ſought his Acquaintance; eſpecially St. *Marthe*, *Voſſius*, *Hobbs*, *Magnan*, *Merſenne*, and the Cardinal of *Lyons*, who procur'd him a Chair of Royal Profeſſor of Mathematicks, in 1645.

GASSION, a Noble and Conſiderable Family in *Bearn*; from which deſcended *John Gaſſion*, made a Marſhal of *France* in 1643. He ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Taking *Mardike*, the Cities of *Link*, *Bourbourg*, *Bethune*, *Courtray*, *Furnes*, *Dunkirk*, &c. He Beſieged *Lens* in 1647. where he received a Wound, of which he died the ſame Year.

GASTINOIS, Lat. *Vaſtinium*, a County of *France*, bordering upon *Beauſſe*; part of the Government of the Iſland of *France*, and comprehends the Dukedom of *Nemours*, the Earldoms of *Rochfort* and *Moret*, with *Montargis*, *Montlehery*, &c.

GASTON (*John Baptiſta*) Duke of *Orleans*, Brother of *Lewis* XIII. was Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. and Commanded the Armies in *Flanders*, in the Years 1644, and 1645. During the Civil Wars, he retired to *Blois*, and died in 1660. He was a great Lover of Curioſities, and had his Cloſet Furniſh'd with Medals, Jewels, Miniatures, and other Rarities.

GASTON, ſirnam'd *Phæbus* III. Count of *Foix*; a Prince renown'd for his Victories, his Generoſity, and his Buildings. He compos'd ſeveral Pieces of Hunting, and one which bore the Title of the *Mirrour of Phæbus*. He died ſuddenly, in the Year 1391.

GASTON *de Foix*, Duke of *Nemours*, General of the *French*, reliev'd *Bologna*, beſieg'd by the Forces of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, and the *Venetians*; defeated *John Paolo Baglione*, who Commanded part of the Venetian Army, and won the Battle of *Ravenna*, in 1512. but purſuing a Body of the Enemy too far, was ſurrounded by Number, overlaid and ſlain in the 24th. Year of his Age. *Claud. de Seiſſel*, and *John Anton. Hiſt. Lewis* XII.

GASULES, Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Laalem Geſula* in the Province of *Sus*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*. The *Xeriffs* of *Fez* and *Morocco* make uſe of them for their Guards, upon the Score of their Fidelity and Courage. *Marmol. de l'Afrique Lib.* 3.

GATAKER (*Tho.*) an Engliſhman, born at *London*, in 1574, and died in 1654. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in Criticiſm and Divinity. His Critical Treatiſes are, 1. His *Cinnus*, or a Collection of divers Obſervations, principally upon the Holy Scriptures. 2. His Diſſertation on the Stile of the New Teſtament. 3. His Remarks upon the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Book. 4. His *Adverſaria Miſcellanea*, and ſome others of leſſer Note, which the Reader may find at the end of the Treatiſe laſt mentioned. His Books in Divinity; are almoſt all in Engliſh. He was a Man of great Reading. *Vita Tho. Gatakeri, partim ab ipſo, partim ab alio Conſcripta.*

GATH, a City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*, upon the Frontiers of *Dan*; One of the Five *Satrapies* of the *Philiſtines*, poſſeſſed by the *Anakims*, or Gyants, in *Joſhua*'s days, from whom *Goliah*, a Native of *Gath*, deſcended; but a Kingdom in *David*'s time, under the Dominion of *Achiſh*, before whom *David* counterfeited himſelf Mad. After that, *David*, when he came to the Crown, took it, with all the Towns belonging to it. *Rehoboam* fortify'd it, as a Frontier Town: And *Hazael*, King of *Syria*, took it from *Jehoaſh*, King of *Judah*. But being recover'd by the *Philiſtines* again, *Vzziah* made War upon them, re-took *Gath*, and diſmantl'd it.

GATTINARA, a Town and Earldom in *Piedmont*.

GATTON, an ancient Borough-Town in the County of *Surrey*, and Hundred of *Key-Gate*, ſends two Members to Parliament. Roman Coins have been often dug up here.

GAULS. To omit the Fabulous Stories of the Ancient *Gauls*, whom ſome will have to be deſcended from *Gomer*, the Eldeſt Son of *Japhet*; others, to be ſo call'd from *Galatus*, the Son of *Hercules*; certain it is, that they were known by the Name of *Galli*, or *Gauls*, in the time of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, Fifth King of *Rome*. The ancient Bounds of the *Gauls* were Eaſtward, the River *Rhine*, the *Alps*, and the *Var*; to the South, the Mediterranean Sea, and the *Pyrenæans*; to the Weſt, the Main Ocean; and to the North, the Britiſh Seas. But after that, the *Gauls*, in the Reign of *Belloveſus*, became Maſters of ſome part of *Italy*, the Celebrated Diviſion of *Gallia* was made into *Ciſalpina Italica*, or neareſt to *Rome*, and *Tranſalpina*, which is moſt properly call'd *Gallia*. This ſame ſpacious Country, which extended it ſelf from the *Rhine* to the River *Rubicon*, now *Piſatello*, was alſo divided into three Provinces, *Togata*, which was the ſame with *Ciſalpina*, from the *Alps* to *Tuſcany* and the Adriatick Gulph; becauſe the Inhabitants wore their Cloaths long, like the *Romans*: The Second, *Braccata*, from the Faſhion of their Breeches, which was properly *Gallia Narbonnenſis*: And the Third, *Comata*, by reaſon the People wore Long Buſhie Heads of Hair. Afterwards, *Gaul* was divided variouſly, by *Julius Cæſar*, and others. But *Auguſtus* divided it into Four parts, *Narbonnenſis*, *Aquitanick*, *Celtic* and *Belgic*. The Ancient *Gauls* were ſo particularly enclin'd to War, that all the Ancient Authors have applauded their Courage, and their Generoſity. *Cicero* confeſſes, That the *Romans* were more afraid of the *Gauls*, than of any other Nation in the World. And *Salluſt* adds, That Honour was not to be ſo much diſputed for with them, as Life. And therefore the Old *Romans* made a Law, That when they were to War with the *Gauls*, the Prieſts ſhould not be excus'd from bearing Arms. They were extremely Bold, Daring, and Quick to enter into War; but were tax'd of loſing their Courage upon the leaſt Diſadvantage, and to fail of Reſolution in Adverſity. The Old Men among the *Gauls* were not diſpenced from taking Arms: And *Cæſar* obſerves, That Young Men never appear'd before their Parents in publick, until they were of Age to go to War: And adds, That they us'd to put him to Death, that came laſt to their appointed Rendezouz; hated Lyes and Artifices, putting their Truſt in nothing elſe but their Valour. *Plutarch* ſays, They neither fear'd Fire, Earthquake, nor the Fall of Houſes. And *Strabo* ſays, That one of 'em being ask'd by *Alexander*, What his Country-men feared? Anſwer'd, Nothing ſo much as that the Sky may fall upon 'em. *Livy* and *Polybius* write, That they fought Naked, and without Arms, at the Battle of *Cannæ*: That, next to War, their ordinary Exerciſe was Hunting, keeping themſelves always in Action; becauſe they had a Law that inflicted a Penalty upon thoſe that exceeded a certain Bigneſs. Their Soldiers were of two ſorts; ſome Mercenary; others Volunteers, who follow'd Noblemen, and underwent their Fate, ſharing in their Good and Bad Fortune; for when they happen'd to be kill'd, the Attendants all fell with them, or kill'd each other; thinking it the greateſt Infamy imaginable, to ſurvive their Maſter. Their Cavalry was arm'd with Lances and Axes; their Infantry with Javelins, Pikes, Bows and Slings; whilſt their Noblemen fought in Chariots, arm'd with Scythes on both ſides, runing up and down to break the Ranks, and put their Enemy in Diſorder: each Soldier carry'd his Bundle of Straw, or a Faſcine, to ſit upon. They never retrench'd their Camp, till after the Loſs of *Avaric*, now *Bourges*; then they begun to imitate the *Romans* in that and all their other Inventions. In the Attack of a Place, they made a general Diſcharge, to beat the Beſieged from the Ramparts; and then covering themſelves with their Bucklers, ſcaled them. They had a way to ſhoot both Bullets and Darts, that carry'd Fire with them. When they happen'd to kill any Noted Enemy, they hung his Head on their Horſes Main, or carried it on the top of a Lance. They Swore ſolemnly by their Standards; and as a Sign of Peace and Alliance, they held up their naked Arm. As for Learned Men, they always had ſome that excell'd in every Science. But what *Annius* of *Viterbo* ſays, That the *Greeks* and *Aſiaticks* learn'd Liberal Sciences from them, is ſo far from being true, that they owe 'em to theſe firſt; eſpecially to the *Ionian*, and a Colony of *Phœnicians*, who having eſtabliſh'd themſelves at *Marſeilles*, made it ſo Famous for all ſorts of Learning, that *Cicero* call'd it the *Athens* of *Gaul*. And *Strabo* affirms, That many *Romans* and *Athenians*, with a great number of other *Græcians*, came there to Study. There were but two Ranks among 'em that were in any Eſteem, the Prieſts and the Nobility: The Condition of the People was deplorable, who were in a manner Slaves. Their Funerals were Magnificent; and they burn'd with the Body of the Deceas'd, whatever was moſt precious and dear to him while he liv'd, even their Cattle, his Bondmen, and enfranchiz'd Slaves. As for the Government of the *Gauls*, it's certain it was Ariſtocratick in ſeveral Places; or at leaſt, that their Monarchs were Choſen by the People. In other Parts it was Democratick, and their Prieſts had a great ſhare of it: For *Cæſar* ſays, They tried Cauſes, gave Sentence for Puniſhment and Reward; and if any was ſo obſtinate, as not to acquieſce to their Sentence, they Interdicted him the Communion of their Sacrifices. After which cenſure every one look'd upon him as an Execrable Perſon, and avoided all converſation with him; ſuch excommunicated Perſons were as it were outlaw'd, receiving no benefit from publick Juſtice, they were admitted to no Offices in the Common wealth and diſregarded as ignominious and obſcure People at their death. But after *Julius Cæſar* had made himſelf Maſter of it and divided it into 17 Provinces, it was Govern'd by 6 Conſular Perſons and 11 Preſidents; *Conſtantine the Great* plac'd Counts in the Cities, and Dukes in the Frontier Towns: And when the ſame Emperor, about 330. divided the Place of *Præfectus Prætorio* into 4. there was One in *Gaul* who had Three *Deputies* under him; One in *Gaul* it ſelf, One in *Spain*, and a Third in *Great Britain*: and thus it continu'd till the *Franks* made themſelves Maſters of it, in 418. The Religion of the Ancient *Gauls* was extremely Superſtitious, (as *Cæſar* informs us;) and they worſhipp'd the ſame Deities which the *Romans* did, though under ſeveral Names. They had a great Veneration for *Mercury*, whom they believ'd to be the Inventor of all Arts. They attributed the Cure of Diſeaſes to *Apollo*: To *Minerva*, the Governance of Manufactures: To *Jupiter*, the Government of the Heavens; and allow'd *Mars* to be the God of War. *Saturn* they dreaded moſt of all, and therefore offer'd Humane Victims to appeaſe him; which they likewiſe did, for the Preſervation of Perſons in greateſt Eſteem among 'em: Which therefore the Roman Emperors were conſtrain'd to prohibit by very ſevere Edicts. Their Country was ſo Fruitful, that though they minded War more than Agriculture, their Wine and Linen were ſent into all the neighbouring Provinces; and *Julius Cæſar* drew ſuch Treaſure thence, that having pay'd his Debts, he had wherewith to keep on foot an Army againſt the Commonwealth; wherewith he, at laſt, made himſelf Maſter of the Empire. They multiplied ſo faſt, that their Country being over ſtock'd, ſome were forc'd to ſeek new Habitations. They made themſelves Maſters of Part of *Italy*, now call'd *Gallia Ciſalpina*; and eſtabliſh'd themſelves in that part of *Greece*, now call'd *Galatia*, or the Country of the *Gallo-Græcians*.

GAVIUM, *Gavi*, a fortify'd Town of *Italy*, in the Territory of *Genoa*, within the *Appennine* Mountains, by the River *Lemo*, upon the Confines of *Montferrat* and *Milanois*, in the Mid-way between *Genoa* to the South, and *Dertona* to the North. *Baudrand*.

GAURICUS, (*Pomponius*) a Neapolitan: He publiſh'd ſeveral Pieces in Verſe, a Treatiſe of *Architecture*, another of *Phyſiognomy*, the *Lives of the Greek Poets*, &c. and dy'd, or (as ſome will have it) diſappear'd in 1530.

GAURICUS, (*Luke*) Biſhop of *Civita Ducall*, a Famous Aſtrologer, living in the XVIth. Cent. under the Pontificate of *Julius* IId. *Leo* Xth. and *Paul* IIId. All theſe Popes, and *Clement* VIIth. had a great Value for *Gauricus*, who was eminent for Mathematicks and Calculation of Nativities. He predicted a great many things very ſurprizingly. For inſtance, 'tis ſaid, that Queen *Catharine de Medicis*, having conſulted him about the Fortune of King *Henry* IId. her Husband, he anſwer'd that the King was in danger of being kill'd in a Duel, of a wound in his Eye; this Prediction was laught at, at firſt; but afterwards juſtified in the Event. *Gauricus* died at *Ferrara* in 1559. His Works are, *Calendarium Eccleſiaſticum Novum. De miraculoſa Eclipſi in Paſſione Domini Obſervata*, &c. *Thuan. Hiſt.* lib. 6. 22, & 23. *Riccioli Chron.* &c.

GAURS, a People diſpers'd over all *Perſia* and the *Indies*, that obſerve a particular Religion. They that inhabit in *India*, are generally Turners of Ivory: Thoſe of *Kerman*, in *Perſia*, where there are above 10000, follow Woollen Manufacture. In that Province ſtands their Principal Temple, where their Chief Prieſt reſides, and whither all the *Gaurs* are oblig'd to repair in Pilgrimage once in their Lives. There are alſo ſeveral *Gaurs* at *Iſpahan*. They pretend to Seven Books which *Ebrahim-Zer-Ateucht* ſent 'em from Paradiſe, to inſtruct 'em in the True Religion; and Seven more containing the Interpretation of all Dreams. Inſtead of Baptiſm they waſh their Infants with Water, wherein they Boyl certain Herbs, while the Prieſt ſays, ſuch a number of Prayers. And their Ceremony of Marriage is perform'd, by waſhing the Foreheads of both Parties with Water firſt bleſs'd by the *Cazi*, or Prieſt. They acknowledge One God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; and have a great Veneration for Fire. Their Prieſts, whom they call *Cazi*, give them ſome of this holy Fire, every month; To this Heavenly Element, as they call it, they appeal in their Oaths, and no body is ſo hardy as to forſwear himſelf before this Fire.

Of their Origin, and their Prophets.

They ſay, the Father of their Prophet was a *Frank* by Nation: That his Name was *Azer*: And add, That he was an Engraver by Trade: That he left his Country, to ſettle among them at *Babylon*; where he marry'd a Wife call'd *Goddon*, who being viſited by an Angel ſent from Paradiſe, was repleniſh'd with Celeſtial Light; of which ſhe conceiv'd, and bore *Ebrahim-zer-Ateucht*. They ſay, the Aſtrologers of thoſe Times fore-ſaw this Birth, and acquainted therewith a King call'd *Neubrout*; who Commanded, That all Women with Child ſhould be put to Death. But it not appearing to the Eye, that the Prophet's Mother was with Child, ſhe eſcap'd. The King of *Babylon* hearing that ſhe was Brought-to-bed, ſent for the Child, and deſign'd to have kill'd him immediately; but God withered his Arm. This making him Mad, he threw him into a violent Fire, where the Child (ſay they) reſted, as if on a Bed of Roſes. They who then began to Honour this young Prophet, took ſome of the Fire, kept it carefully, and tranſmitted it to their Poſterity, to preſerve the Memory of this Miracle. But nothing being capable to convince the impious King, God chaſtiſed him for his Unbelief, in plaguing his People with Flyes, whoſe Sting was Mortal; one whereof having bit the King's Ear, he died Mad. His Succeſſor, *Cha-Glotchte*'s, did, at firſt, intend to perſecute the Infant-Prophet; but having ſeen the Miracles which he wrought, he ador'd him as the reſt. At length the Prophet retir'd from the World. Some ſay, He was taken Body and Soul into Heaven. Others, That he put himſelf into an Iron Coffin, near *Badgat*; and that he was thus carry'd in Triumph by Angels. They believe, That People will at laſt receive the Religion of their Prophet; and, That then will be the Univerſal Reſurrection. It's eaſie to ſee, that theſe *Gaurs* have had a confus'd Knowledge of the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion. They pretend, That when their Prophet arriv'd in Paradiſe, God made Uſe of him to tranſmit unto them Seven Books, for their Inſtruction in the True Religion; That they received Seven more afterwards, containing the Explication of Dreams; and Seven other Books, with the Secrets of Phyſick: But ſay, That *Alexander the Great* having Conquer'd their Country, burnt the firſt, becauſe none could interpret them, and carry'd the reſt away for his own Uſe. And add, That the Prieſts and Doctors, who in thoſe troubleſom Times had retir'd into the Mountains to ſave their Lives, met, after *Alexander*'s Death, and made a new Book, of what their Memory could furniſh them with, out of what they had read before. This is a great Volume, writ in a different Character from the Perſian, Arabick, or Indian. *Tavernier*.

GAURUS, a Mountain of *Campania*, near *Monte Maſſico*; by the Natives now call'd *Gerro*, and *Garro*; Noted for the Goodneſs of the Wine which it produces. *Ferrarius*.

GAZA, now *Gazera*, a City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Judah*: One of the Five *Satrapies* of the *Philiſtines*, won by *Judah*; but recover'd again by the *Philiſtines*, after *Jeptha*'s Death. *Samſon* carry'd away the Gates of the City; and was afterwards brought to *Gaza*, when the *Philiſtines* had put out his Eyes. *Alexander the Great* took it: And after him, *Simon* the *Macchabæan*. It is now under a peculiar Prince, who holds it of the *Turk*: A ſmall but the beſt Peopl'd City of *Paleſtine*, at this day; though often Plunder'd and ruin'd by the Chriſtians, during their Wars in the *Holy Land*. But *Conſtantine* was ſo kind, as to repair it, and to adorn it with a Biſhoprick. Its beſt buildings are of rough Stone, Arch'd within, and Flat on the top; but none Comely, or very Convenient, though there are Foot-ſteps of a far better Condition; divers ſimple Roofs being ſupported by goodly Pillars of Parian Marble, ſome Plain, ſome curiouſly Carv'd, and others broken in Pieces to ſerve for Threſholds for almoſt every beggarly Cottage. The Coptick Chriſtians have a Church in it, and the Greek another. Without are ſeveral goodly Moſques, fac'd with Marble. The Caſtle that defends it has four Towers, at each corner one, and is kept in good Order. Near to the Caſtle is the Seraglio for Baſha's Wives. *Sands*'s Travels. *Thevenot.*

GAZÆUS, (*Wm.*) Canon of *Aire*, and Rector of a Church in *Arras*. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes in French, as, *l' Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique du Pais bas. La Bibliotheque Sacree des Saints*, &c. He died in 1602. One of his Nephews, *Angelinus Gazæus*, wrote ſome Latin Poems, call'd, *Pia Hilaria*, well enough in their Kind. This *Angelinus* died in 1630, in the Jeſuits College at *Liege*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

GAZELLUS, Governour of *Syria*, and had formerly been Prince of *Apamæa* a Town of the ſame Province: He was at firſt very much in the Intereſt of the Sultan of *Ægypt*, and did what he could to oppoſe the Turkiſh Conqueſts; but perceiving *Selim* had defeated *Tomambey* Sultan or Souldan of *Ægypt*, in ſeveral Fights, he ſubmitted to the Conquerour who gave him the Government of *Syria*. After the Death of *Selim*, *Gazellus* revolted from the Turk, with a Deſign to reſtore the Government of the *Mammeluc's*. To this purpoſe he ſent to *Cayerbey*, Governour of *Ægypt*, who inſtead of going into his Propoſal, executed his Ambaſſadors. However *Gazellus* did not flag in his Reſolution at this News, but raiſing what Forces he could, fought the Baſhaw *Faræta* near *Damaſcus*, where he loſt his Life very honourably, as to Point of Courage. *Speculum Trag. Regum, Principum*, &c.

GAZIE, Troops rais'd by the Mooriſh Princes, for the Propagation of their Religion; much of the ſame Nature with thoſe, who undertake the Croiſade among Chriſtians. *Almanzor* II. made an Expedition into *Spain*, with four Hundred thouſand Men, about the Year 1200 rais'd upon this Score. *Marmol*, lib. 2.

GEDALIAH, by *Nebuchadnezzor* made Ruler over the remainder of the Prople which he left in *Judæa*. *Johanan* gave him good Advice, To beware of *Iſhmael*, a Prince of the Royal Blood; who neglecting his Advice, was treacherouſly murder'd by the ſame *Iſhmael*, in hopes that the ſcatter'd Jews that repair'd to *Gedaliah* would have adher'd to him, and have made him Formidable, in time, to the *Chaldeans*. 2 *Chron.* 25. *Jer.* 40. 41.

GEDEON, of the Tribe of *Manaſſes*, the fifth Judge of *Iſrael*, about the Year of the World 2760. He was inſtrumental in delivering his Countrymen from their Servitude under the *Medianites*. See *Judges*, Cap. 7. 8. *Joſeph*, lib. 5. *Antiq. Jud.*

GEDROSIA, a Province of *Perſia*, which now makes the two Provinces of *Circan* and *Macran*, between *Carmania* to the Weſt: and the Dominions of the Great Mogul, and the Mouths of *Indus*, to the Eaſt near the *Indian* Ocean. *Baudrand.*

GEHAN-ABAD, a City of the Province of *Dehli*, which formerly bore the Name of a Kingdom, in the Empire of the Great Mogul, on this ſide *Ganges*. The Capital City of this Province was alſo call'd *Dehli*: but that City is almoſt ruin'd, ſince *Chagehan* caus'd the New City of *Gehan-Abad* to be built near to it, and made it the Place of his Reſidence, becauſe the Air of that Place was more temperate. All the Private Houſes are large Encloſures; in the middle of which are the Lodging-Rooms, to the end that no body may approach the Place where the Women are ſhut up. Moſt of the Great Lords live without the City, for the Conveniency of the Water. The King's Palace takes up about Half a League in Circuit. The Walls are built of Free-ſtone, with Battlements, and a Tower between every ten Battlements. The Moats are full of Water, and faced with Free-ſtone. The *Omra*'s, or Great Lords of the Kingdom, keep Guard within the Second Court. The Divan, or Hall of Audience, is in the Third Court, ſupported with 32 Columns of Marble, and painted with all ſorts of Flowers. On the Left-ſide of the Court where the Divan is, ſtands a little Moſque, with a *Duomo* of Lead all over double Guilt where the King goes to Prayers every Day except *Fridays*, when he goes to the Grand Moſque which is a Beautiful Structure upon a Platform Higher than the Houſes of the City. The King's Stables ſtand upon the Right-ſide of the Court, full of Beautiful Horſes, the worſt of which ſtands him in 3000 Crowns there being ſome that coſt 10000 Crowns. They do not feed on Hay, and Oats, as our Horſes in *Europe*, but are ſerv'd in the Morning with Balls of Wheat Meal, and Butter, in Sugar-Cane time and Seaſon of Millet they are ſerv'd with ſome towards Noon; and at Night with a Meaſure of ground Peaſe ſteep'd in Water. *Tavernier.*

GEHAN-GUIR, King of the *Eaſt-Indies*, began his Reign in 1604. and dy'd in 1627. His two Sons, *Koſrou* and *Kourom*, tir'd with his long Reign, ſought to Dethrone him in his Life-time; and to that purpoſe, *Koſrou* rais'd a Powerful Army; but being defeated, and taken Priſoner, his Father put out his Eyes, deſigning to leave the Kingdom to his Grand-ſon, *Bolaki*, the Son of *Koſrou*. To prevent him, *Kourom* rais'd a great Army, put his Brother *Koſrou* to Death, and aſſum'd the Title of *Cha-Gehan*, or *King of the World*. *Gehan-Guir*, upon this, marches againſt his rebellious Son, but dies by the way. *Tavernier.*

GELASIUS CYZICENUS, Biſhop of *Cæſarea* in *Paleſtine*, liv'd in the reign of *Baſiliſcus* till towards the latter End of the Vth. Cent. He wrote the Hiſtory of the firſt Council of *Nice*, in two Books, for there are no more, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the third conſiſting only of ſome Letters of the Emperour *Conſtantine*. But this Hiſtory is of no great Credit. *Photius, Bibl. Num.* 15. 88. 89. *Baronius, Bellarmine*, &c.

GELASIUS, an *African* by Birth ſucceeded *Felix* III. or, as others, ſay, the IId. Excommunicated *Anaſtaſius* the Emperor, for favouring *Acacius* and the Hereticks. He Expell'd the *Manichæans* out of *Rome*, and Anathematiz'd the King of the *Vandals*, who was an *Arian*, and died in 496. after he had ſate ſomewhat above 4 Years. In the Year 494. he held a Synod conſiſting of ſeventy Biſhops at *Rome*, which Council, after a Declaration of the Canon of Scripture cenſur'd the Books of ſeveral Authors, as Apocryphal and condemn'd a great number of Hereticks. *Gennadius* affirms, that this *Gelaſius*, wrote ſeveral Treatiſes upon the Sacraments, upon the Holy Scriptures, and an excellent Volume againſt *Neſtorius* and *Eutyches*, beſides ſome Hymns in imitation of St. *Ambroſe*. *Gennad.* lib. 94. *de Script. Eccleſ. Platina.*

GELASIUS II. ſucceeded *Paſchal* II. in 1118. in a troubleſom Pontificate, which he enjoy'd but One Year, and ſome few Days: In which time he was twice expell'd *Rome*, once by *Cinci Frangipani*, for madneſs that a Creature of his own Recommendation was not Choſen: The ſecond time, by the Emperor *Henry* V. who ſet up *Gregory* VIII. againſt him. So that being forc'd to flie into *France*, he dy'd at the Abbey of *Cluny*, in 1619.

GELDENHAUR (*Gerard*) Archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, embrac'd the Reformation of *Luther*, and retir'd into *Germany*; where he wrote the Hiſtories of *Holland*, of the *Low-Countries*, and of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, and was kill'd by High way-men in 1542. *Melchior Adam.*

GELDERLAND. See *Gueldick.*

GELO, a Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, defeated the *Carthaginians* that invaded *Sicily* at the preſſing Inſtances of *Xerxes*, and died in the Year of *Rome* 276. and 478 before the Birth of Chriſt.

GELONI, a People of *Europæan Scythia*, bordering upon the *Agathyrſi*, who with great Patience endur'd Hunger in time of War, living upon Milk mingl'd with Blood which they drew from their Horſes. They flea'd their Enemies, and made Coats of their Skins, to render themſelves more terrible to others. *Mela*, l. 1.

GEMBLOURS, Lat. *Gemblacum* a Town of *Brabant* with a Famous Abbey, upon the Confines of *Haſpengaw*, between *Namur* and *Nivelle*. *Ferrarius.*

GEMINIUS (*Victor*) an *African*, in the IIId. Age, Excommunicated by St. *Cyprian* after his Death, becauſe he made a Prieſt Guardian to his Children, and thereby involv'd him in the Affairs of the World. *Brancanus, Voſſius.*

GEMISTUS (*George*) a *Platonick* Philoſopher and Mathematician, in great Eſteem at the Court of *Florence* in the XVth. Age. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Difference between *Ariſtotle* and *Plato*, a Comment upon *Zoroaſter*'s Magick; and ſeveral other Pieces. *Voſſius*, &c.

GENABU. See *Orleans.*

GENEBRARD, (*Gilbert*) a great Zealot for the League againſt *Henry* III. For which the Leaguers procur'd him the Archbiſhoprick of *Aix*, from whence the King expell'd him. He wrote a Book call'd *Chronologia Sacra*, ending in 1584. Tranſlated *Joſephus*, though badly. He wrote likewiſe, *De Sacrarum Electionum jure ad Eccleſiæ Romanæ redintegrationem*: This Book was thought prejudicial to the Rights of the Gallican Church. The Parliament of *Provence*, at the King's Inſtance, order'd it to be burnt, and *Genebrard*, was at the ſame time baniſh'd by His Majeſty, who to give him his due, had been a great Rebel in the Holy League, and died in 1597. *Thuan.* l. 119.

GENEVA, an Ancient City of the *Allobroges*, upon the Frontiers of *Savoy*, ſeated upon the *Rhone*, at the Extremity of the Lake *Leman*, is a neat City, well fortified, and has an admirable Situation; partly upon a Hill, partly in a Plain, which has the Lake to the North. The *Rhone* iſſuing out of the Lake, encompaſſes the City to the Weſt, and divides it from that ſame delightful part call'd St. *Gervaſe*. At the End of the City the *Rhone* receives the River *Arve*, which is another Rampart of *Geneva* to the South. St. *Peter*'s Church is built upon a Hill. There are in this City ſeveral Piazza's, a fair Town-Houſe, with a pair of Stairs of particular Workmanſhip, an Arſenal in good Order, vaſt Walks, and beautiful Streets, eſpecially along the Lake. The *Rivieres* make three different Streets; for there is in the middle a Paſſage for Coaches and Horſes, with Shops on both ſides, having Portico's before 'em, ſupported with Pillats, where you walk ſecurely from the Weather. It is a City of great Trade, in a Soil abounding with Wine. It is very Ancient, and was very conſiderable in the time of the *Romans*, as ſeveral Inſcriptions teſtifie. After ſeveral Revolutions, and ſuffering much by the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*, it had Counts of its own; of which the moſt Ancient was *Robert*, in the Year 880. After that, this City preſerv'd her Liberty for many Years under the Imperial Protection; till being deſerted by the Emperors engaged in Civil Diſſentions, ſhe had recourſe to her own Biſhops, then in great Authority: For about the Year 1032, the greateſt part of the Biſhops became Temporal Lords of the Towns of their *See*; and the Counts ſeiz'd upon the Provinces, where they Govern'd, which the Emperours of *Germany* had given them upon Condition of *Homage* and *Fealty*; 'twas about this time that the Biſhops of *Geneva*, on one ſide, and the Earls of the Country of *Geneva*, on the other, pretended to the Soveraignty of the Place. It muſt be ſaid notwithſtanding, that this City has always pretended to Freedom and a Sort of Independency, being always own'd to be an Imperial Town by the Emperours, who gave it the ſame Privileges and Franchiſes with other Towns, which were part of the Empire: But this is no place, to diſpute the Pretenſions of both Parties, which the Reader may conſult, if he pleaſes in Treatiſes publiſh'd upon that Subject: However we may obſerve, that about 150 Years before the Change of Religion, the Town of *Geneva* always acknowledged their Biſhop for their Prince,but almoſt ſuch a ſort of one as the *Doge* of *Venice*: The Council and the four Syndicks choſen by the People, having always had a joint ſhare with the Biſhop and *Chapter* in the Civil Government of the Town, and the Territories thereunto belonging, without any Acknowledgment of the Authority either of the Counts of the Country of *Geneva*, or of the Dukes of *Savoy*. But the Biſhops and Dukes of *Savoy* having frequent Conteſts, about their reſpective Pretenſions, theſe Diſcords ſtrangely afflicted her, being already twice conſum'd by Fire. So that ſhe was forc'd to ſtruggle with the ſucceeding Dukes of *Savoy* for her Liberty; which ſhe did with various Fortune, being reduc'd to great Extremities by *Charles* Duke of *Savoy*, after a long Siege, and like to have been ſeiz'd by *Emanuel*. Which forc'd her to a ſtrict Alliance with the Cantons of *Bearn* and *Friburgh*; by whom ſhe was deliver'd from her Fears, and the Dukes of *Savoy* brought to an eaſie Compoſition and Renunciation of all their Pretenſions. But nothing conduc'd ſo much to her Eſtabliſhment, as her embracing the Reformation, firſt preach'd to her by *William Farel*, her firſt Reformed Miniſter; to whom ſucceeded *Calvin* and *Beza*, who both died at *Geneva*. So that after ſhe had renewed a perpetual League with the Cantons before-mention'd by their Support, in 1535. the Council of *Geneva* aboliſh'd the Roman Religion; and that they might leave to Poſterity an Eternal Memorial of their forſaking the Superſtitions of *Rome*, they ſet up, the next Year, the following Inſcription, ingrav'd in Letters of Gold upon a Copper-Plate, ſtill remaining in the Town-Houſe, *In Memory of the Grace which God had given 'em, to ſhake off the Yoak of Antichriſt, aboliſh Superſtition, and recover their Liberty by the Defeat and Flight of their Enemies.* About 350 Years ago this City was twice burn'd in ſeven Years time; and the Change of Religion having heightned their Neighbours Rage againſt it, it ſuffer'd a very ſharp Siege, and miſerable Famine, in 1584. But yet prevail'd ſo far, by the Help of the Canton of *Zurick*, that the Duke of *Savoy*, and their Biſhop, were forc'd, as ſome ſay, to renounce all their Pretenſions to it. Nor did it reap leſs Glory from its defeating the Nocturnal *Scalado* of *Charles Emanuel*, in 1602. The Province of *Geneva*, which derives its Name from it, is bounded by the Provinces of *Chablais* and *Foſſigni* to the Eaſt, the *Rhone* to the Weſt, and in part alſo to the North; and with *Savoy*, properly ſo call'd, to the South. *Thuanus*, *Leti*, *Moreri*, &c.

GENII, certain Spirits which the Old Heathens believ'd were a ſort of Guardians to particular Perſons and Places. Plutarch ſuppoſes them a middle ſort of Beings, between Gods and Men: 'Twas generally believ'd that every Man had two, one *good* and one *bad*; the firſt prompting him to Vertue, and the other to Vice: *Socrates* and *Pythagoras*'s Dæmons were of this ſort, though ſomewhat more particular and ſenſible in their reſpective Functions, and Superintendency. *Plutarch* in his Book, *De Defectu Oraculorum*, aſſigns the Cauſe of the Silence of the Oracles, to the removal of theſe Oracular *Genii*. The Heathens generally ſacrificed Wine,Flowers,Frankincenſe,and ſometimes a Pig to the *Genii*. It was the Cuſtom of the *Romans* to ſwear by the *Genius* of their Emperours, which they pretended to do, with a great deal of Conſcience and Solemnity; and the Puniſhment of Perjury in this Caſe was ignominious enough: The Emperour *Caligula* put ſome *Romans* to death for refuſal of this Oath, and the Chriſtians were often diſcover'd and puniſh'd upon this Score. *Plutarch de Defect.Orac.Tacit.* lib.5. *Hiſt.Cenſorin.* lib. *de Die Natali*, cap.3. *Ammian. Marcellin.* lib.21, *&c.*

GENNEPIUM, *Genep*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, ſeated upon the River *Mers*, where it falls into the *Meuſe*. It is well fortify'd, and kept by a Dutch Garriſon, though in the Territories of *Brandenburgh*. It was once taken by the *Spaniards*, but recover'd by the *Hollanders*, in 1641.

GENNESARET, a Lake of *Paleſtine*, vulgarly call'd the Sea of *Galilee*, and the Sea of *Tiberias*, now the Sea *de Tabari*, is 18 Miles in Length, from North to South; and 7 in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt. The River *Jordan* falls into it near *Capernaum*; and having croſs'd it, iſſues out of it near *Bethſaida*, afterwards call'd *Scythopolis*. The Land of *Genneſaret*, ſo call'd in *Matthew*, enjoys a Temperate Air. For which reaſon it bears very large Wallnuts, that love cold Climates; and Dates, that are pleas'd with Heat; together with Figs and Olives, that require a Temperate Air grow there in great abundance. The City of *Genneſaret*, afterwards call'd *Tiberias*, lies upon the Weſt-ſide of the Lake. *Joſephus*.

GENOUA, Lat. *Genua*, by the French *Gennes*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Italy*, and a Sovereign Republick upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, the Capital of a ſmall Country call'd the State of the Republick of *Genoua*, or *la Riviera di Genoua*, from the River *Var* to the *Macra*, about 160 Miles in Length, and 25 Broad; bounded to the South by the *Mediterranean*; by *Tuſcany* to the Eaſt; by the Dutchies of *Parma*, and *Milan*, and *Montferrat*, to the North; and by the County of *Nice* to the Weſt. The whole Country is divided into *la Riviera di Ponente*, and *Riviera di Levante*; and *Genoua*, as Miſtreſs of the Signiory, ſtands in the Middle, between *B tz*. The Inner-part of the Country is ſomewhat Mountainous, but the Sea-Coaſt moſt Fertile and Delightful; and the Weſtern-part exceeds the other, being all cover'd with Citron and Orange-Trees, *&c.* The Situation of *Genoua* is ſuch, that the South-ſide ſtands upon the Sea-ſhore, partly upon a Plain, partly upon Hills that join to the *Appennine*. 'Tis a City of the greateſt Trade in *Italy*, about 5 or 6 Miles in Compaſs, with ſtrong Walls, a good Rampart, and 5 Gates toward the Continent, all planted with great Guns. The Port of *Genoua* was formerly dangerous; but the Mole, which is a wonderful Piece of Work, advancing forward into the Sea, ſecures the Harbour. The Buildings of the City are ſo Magnificent and Regular, and there are ſo many Stately Palaces in it, that ſhe may well deſerve the Name of *Proud*. The Palace of *Doria* is the moſt Conſiderable, extending from the Sea to the Top of the Mountain; the Apartments are Vaſt and Magnificent, the Furniture Sumptuous, and every thing beſpeaks Prodigality. And there is this Inſcription upon the Walls, *By the Grace of God and the King, the Whole belongs to the Maſter of the Houſe.* In the New Street, which is the Faireſt in *Genoua* are none but Palaces, or Magnificent Houſes; but the Palace of the *Signiori*, where the Duke reſides, *la Caſa del Imperial*, the Arſenal, St. *Lawrence*'s Church, which is the Metropolis; where is to be ſeen a Plate of one ſolid Emrauld, the Annunciade, the Churches of the *Jeſuites* and *Theatines*,and ſome others, are the Principal both of Sacred and Profane Structures in *Genoua*. There are in this City two ſorts of Noble Families, the Ancient and the Modern. Of the firſt there are Twenty eight, of which the Four Chiefeſt are *Grimaldi*, *Fieſco*, *Spinola*, and *Doria*. The other Noble Families, which amount to the number of Four hundred thirty ſeven, are annexed to the Principal Twenty eight. After ſeveral Revolutions, and various Maſters, this City was govern'd by Conſuls, from the Year 1099. to 1257. At what time *William Boccanegra* was elected Preſident, or Captain, by the People. In 1396. *Genoua* put her ſelf under the Protection of the *French*, who ſent her Governors, the laſt of which was *Jean le Maingre*, ſirnam'd *Boucicaut*; in whoſe time the People maſſacred the *French*, and put themſelves under the Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, from 1409. till 1413. After that, they ſubmitted to the Dukes of *Milan*, who appointed them Governors alſo, till upon one of the Duke's Releaſing without Ranſom the Kings of *Sicily* and *Navarre*, the *Infant* their Brother, the Grand Maſter of the Order of St. *James*, and above 120 more Great Lords of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, which they had taken in a Sea-Engagement, they took that Pretence to recover their Liberty. In 1522. the City was Pillag'd by the Army of *Charles* V. under the Marquiſs of *Peſcara*. *Francis* I. reconquer'd it, in 1527. And ſoon after, *Andrew Doria* ſhook off the French Yoke, and ſet it at liberty. Since which time they have been Govern'd by Dukes of their own, Elected every Two Years, and aſſiſted by Eight Senators, who are call'd Governors; beſides the Council of 400. So that it may ſeem to be a mix'd Government of Ariſtocracy and Democracy. The *Genoeſes* did ſuch conſiderable Service in the Holy War, that they obtain'd of *Baldwin* III. part of the Sea-Towns in *Paleſtine*. And when the Weſtern Chriſtians took *Conſtantinople* from the Eaſtern Emperors, the *Genoeſe* had a great hand in it, and had *Pera* aſſign'd 'em. They were then Maſters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*, and of ſeveral Iſlands in thoſe Seas; and *Caffa*, in the *Black* Sea, in *Crim Tartary*: But aiming to gain *Creet* too from the *Venetians* in 1207. they drew great Troubles upon themſelves; which with their Inteſtine Broils, occaſion'd their Fall. The *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made-over, by a Formal Grant to *Charles* VI. of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordſhip of it, and the States depending; which was executed and confirm'd again to *Charles* VII. in 1458. But afterwards preferring the Intereſt of *Spain*, *Lewis* XIV. ſent his Fleet to Bomb it, in 1674. In this Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the Nobleſt in the City; and an incredible Miſchief done. In the end, he forc'd 'em to ſend their Duke and four Senators to his Court, to make Submiſſion to him. The State of *Genoua* is wonderfully Fruitful by Nature, and made much more ſo by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants; and has ſo many Villages and fine Buildings, eſpecially toward *Genoua*, that it may ſeem to be one continu'd City. It's Govern'd as a Commonwealth, under a Duke, to Continue but Two Years, and Two Senates, or Councils.

GENSERIC, King of the *Vandals* in *Spain*, defeated *Hermenric* King of the *Suevians*; and croſs'd over into *Africa*, in the Year 428. to the Relief of Count *Boniface* who had deſir'd his aſſiſtance; but the Count afterwards changing his Opinion fought *Genſericus* and was defeated by him. This *Genſericus* vanquiſh'd *Aſpar*, ſent againſt him by *Theodoſius* the Younger, and forc'd *Valentinian* to deſire Peace; who being kill'd by *Maximus*, his Widow *Eudoxia*, whom *Maximus* had Marry'd by Force, call'd in *Genſeric* into *Italy*, to revenge her Husband's Death. Upon which, *Genſeric* takes *Rome*, Plunders it for 14 Days together: The immenſe Treaſure of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, brought thence by the Emperor *Titus*, made part of his rich Booty: Carries away *Eudoxia*, and her two Daughters, Marries the Mother himſelf, and gives one of the Daughters to his Son *Huneric*, ſending back the other to *Conſtantinople*. Returning into *Africa*, being an *Arian* himſelf, he moſt cruelly Perſecuted the Orthodox. After he had ravag'd all the Weſt, he invaded *Illyrium*, *Peloponneſus*, *Greece* and the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*; which laſt he deſtroy'd entirely. The Emperor *Marcian*, not finding himſelf ſtrong enough to reſiſt him, was forc'd to diſſemble his reſentment. His Succeſſor *Leo* in 468. rais'd an Army of a Hundred thouſand Foot, and ſent a Fleet conſiſting of a Thouſand Ships againſt him under *Baſilicus*; who being corrupted by that Barbarian, this Gallant Army periſh'd. Hiſtorians ſay, He was a ſucceſsful Prince, and cry him up for taking the two moſt renown'd Cities of the Univerſe in his time, *Rome* and *Carthage*. He died in 476. *Victor Uticen. de Perſec. Vandal.* lib. 1 & 2. *Procop. de Bel. Vandal.* lib. 1. *Proſper Chron. Paul. Diac. Evag.* &c.

GENTILIS, (*John Valentin*) Born at *Coſenze* in *Italy*, liv'd in the 16th. Century, and imploy'd his Learning in crying down, and endeavouring to ridicule the Divinity of Chriſt, uſing Atheiſtical rather than Arian Arguments. He affirm'd there were 3 Perſons in the Trinity of diſtinct Natures. *Calvin* ſmelt him out in ſome Conferences which he had with him, and caus'd him to be ſeiz'd; whereupon he Abjur'd the Errors he was charg'd with, and had the Liberty of the Town of *Geneva*, upon his Promiſe of not leaving it; which he kept no longer than until he found opportunity of making his Eſcape: Then having over-run *Savoy*, *France*, *Germany*, and *Tranſilvania*, he ſettled at laſt in *Poland*, under the Protection of *Brandrata*, where he and *Paul Alciat* taught a very refin'd *Arianiſm*. *Gentilis* held among other things, That the Father only was true God, that he did not communicate his own proper Being to the Son and Holy Ghoſt, but an Inferior. Being baniſh'd with all the other Hereticks by *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, about 1562 he came to *Bern* in *Swiſſerland*, where he was Beheaded in 1565. boaſting before his Execution, That whereas other Martyrs died for the Glory of the Son, he was the firſt himſelf who ſuffer'd for the Glory of the Father.

GENTILIS, or *Gentilis de Gentilibus*, an Eminent Phyſician born at *Foligno* in *Italy*, in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote Commentaries upon *Avicen*, which are ſtill much valu'd; the Title of 'em, is, *Commentaria Aurea ſuper Opera Avicennæ. Comment. in Arte Galeni*, &c. *Trithem. de Script. Eccl. Leandr. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

GENTILLY, a Village within a ſmall League of *Paris*, ſeated upon the River *Bievre*, of which the Water has a particular Vertue for the Dying of Scarlet; but more famous for the Council which was there held in 767. where were preſent Six Legates from the Pope, Six Ambaſſadors from *Copronymus* the Emperor, and the King of *France* with all his Nobility.

GENTIUS, King of *Illyria*, about the Year of *Rome* 586. for Ten Talents took part with *Perſeus*, and impriſon'd the *Roman* Ambaſſadors. *Anicius* the Prætor, took *Scodra* the principal City of *Illyria*, and ſent away *Gentius*, with his Brother, his Wife and Children, to *Rome*; where they were kept to make up a part of the *Spectacle*, at the Victor's Triumph. *Livy.*

GEOFREY, or *Jeoffridi John*, obtain'd of *Lewis* XI. the Aboliſhment of the Pragmatick Sanction in *France*; for which he was made a Cardinal by *Pius* II. in the Year 1473. In the mean time, the Remonſtrances of the Univerſity and Parliament of *Paris* obſtructing the Revocation, the Pope ſent the Cardinal to *France* as his Legat, to endeavour to get it verified. *Paul* II. continued him in the ſame Station, but to no purpoſe, the Parliament made ſuch Oppoſition againſt it, and the Doctors of *Sorbonne* appeal'd to the next General Council, and regiſter'd their Appeal in the *Châtelet*. *Lewis* XI. ſent him with an Army againſt the Count of *Armagnac*, who had made himſelf Maſter of *Lectour*. 'Tis ſaid, That after the Capitulation, the Prelate broke his word, for that the Town was carried by Storm, and the Count Kill'd in his own Houſe. Afterwards going to Beſiege *Perpignan*, he ſick'ned by the way, and died in 1473. *Mezeray*, &c.

GEOFREY *Plantaginet*. See *Plantaginet*.

GEOFREY *de St. Aumer*, one of the Founders of the Order of the Templars, joining Intereſt with *Hugo de Paganis*, and ſeven others, whoſe Names are unknown, began that Order in 1118. Theſe nine dedicating themſelves to the Service of God, in a Method reſembling the Regular Canons, profeſs'd ſolemnly to obſerve the three Monaſtick Vows of the Religious. This Vow was made before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. *Baldwin* IId. King of *Jeruſalem*, gave 'em a Houſe, near the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence they had the Name of *Templars*; or Knights of the Temple *Militia*. *Gulielmus Tyrius*, lib. 12. cap. 7. *Hiſt. Belli Sacri*, &c. See *Templars*.

GEOGRAPHY, a Deſcription of the Earth, from the Greek, γαῖα or γῆ, *Earth*, and γράφειν, to *write* or *deſcribe*. This Science conſiders the Terraqueous Globe, and ſo comprehends *Hydrography*, or Deſcription of Rivers, Seas, *&c.* *Chorography*, the Deſcription of Regions, Kingdoms and Provinces. *Topography*, or the Deſcription of particular places. *Ariſtotle* was of Opinion, That there was Ten times more Water than Earth; but by the Diſcovery of *America*, and of a great number of Iſlands and Coaſts ſince his time, we have reaſon to think that the Extenſion of the Earth equals all the Seas put together. Geographers give the Terreſtrial Globe 9000 Leagues Circuit, count 2803 Leagues for its Diameter; that is, for the ſtraight Line that may be drawn from us to our Antipodes; 1431. and half from the Superficies to the Center. According to this Calculation, the Superficies of the Earth contains 25773000 ſquare Leagues. Scripture informs us, That the firſt Diviſion of the Earth was made between the three Children of *Noah*; *Sem* had all *Aſia*; *Cham*, *Africa*, with what we now call *Syria* and *Arabia*; *Japhet*, *Europe*, and what Geographers call *Aſia Minor*, or *Natolia*. Afterwards it was divided into two great parts in the ſame Hemiſphere, ſeparated from each other by the Ocean. One of theſe vaſt Continents, contain'd *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*; The other, the Land of the *Antichthones*, toward the South. But now the Earth is divided into two Hemiſpheres, one containing *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*; the other, *America*. As for the Figure of the Earth, ſome of the Ancients thought it Flat like a Table; others gave it the Form of a Drum: But *Thales* and the *Stoicks*, believed it round: which is the Opinion of all the Learned, and is grounded upon a great many Experiments. Firſt, In the Eclipſes of the Moon, the Shadow of the Earth appears Circular. Secondly, In travelling from the South, Northwards, it appears Viſibly that the farther we go, the greater is the Elevation of the Artick Pole; add to this, That if the Earth were flat, we might ſee from ſome of our High Mountains the greateſt part of its Superficies. It will not be amiſs to obſerve here, That in all regular Maps, the upper Part is the North, to the right hand the Eaſt, *&c.* or where it is not ſo, there are the Words, North, South, *&c.* or the Sea-Roſe, whoſe Flower-de-luce points towards the North. *Briet. Geograph.*

GEORGE, a Heretick Biſhop of *Cappadocia*, placed in the See of *Alexandria*, by the *Arians*, in oppoſition to St. *Athanaſius*, A. C. 356. he was ſo violent againſt the Orthodox, that he even forbad the Poor to receive Alms from any of 'em; his deportment to the Idolaters, drew upon him their Reſentment, and his Covetouſneſs a general hatred; for he appropriated to himſelf the Salt-Works and Lakes whence People had the Ruſhes and Sedge, for Paper; he dealt in Nitre, and having invented a Litter to carry dead Bodies in, would force all others to make uſe of it. At laſt declaiming againſt the Abominations of the Gentiles, he excited a furious Sedition againſt the Chriſtians, but it fell heavy upon himſelf; for the enrag'd Multitude having dragg'd him about the Streets, put him to a cruel Death, and then burn'd his Body in 362. *Julian* the Apoſtate hearing of his Death, wrote two Letters, one to the Inhabitants of *Alexandria*, the other to *Eudicius* Præfect of *Ægypt*, to make diligent Search for his Writing, that what concern'd the Sect of the *Galileans*, i. e. *Chriſtians*, might be burn'd; and his Books of *Philoſophy*, *Rhetorick*, &c. ſent to his Library at *Antioch*. *Ammian. Marcellin. Theodoret. Socrat.*

GEORGE, *Deſpot* of *Servia* in 1440. was conſtrain'd to ſerve *Bajazet* I. againſt *Tamerlain*: Afterwards he took part ſometimes with the *Chriſtians*, ſometimes with the *Ottomans*; at length *Amurat* married his Daughter. *Mahomet* II. took *Novograde*, the Chief City of *Servia* from him. He died of a Wound received in his hand, fighting againſt the *Hungarians* led by *Zillagy*, Brother-in-Law to *Hunniades*, *Guillet. Hiſt.*

GEORGE of *Trebizonde*, ſo call'd, becauſe his Father was born at that Town, as for *George*, he was born in *Candie*, in the XVth. Cent. He came to *Rome* in the time of Pope *Eugenius* the IVth. where he taught Rhetorick and Philoſophy many Years, and was afterwards made Secretary to Pope *Nicholas* the Vth. He Tranſlated a great many Greek Books, and wrote others in Latin, but was ſtrangely infatuated with Admiration of *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy, in reſpect of whom he treated *Plato* with great neglect, but it was not long before Cardinal *Beſſarion* ſtopp'd his Mouth upon this Argument: 'Tis ſaid, that *George* liv'd ſo long till he forgot all his Learning. *Paulus Jovius in Elog.* cap. 21. *Leo Allatius.*

GEORGE, (*St.*) a Military Order founded 1470, by *Frederick* the IVth. Emperour, and firſt Archduke of *Auſtria*; 'tis ſaid, theſe Knights were oblig'd to guard the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Hungary* againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks*, who were then very troubleſome: The Arms of this Order were *Argent*, a *Croſs Gules*. *Frederick* above-mention'd gave the great Maſter of this Order, the Title of Prince, and granted to him and his Succeſſours, the Town of *Mileſtadt* in *Carinthia*. Afterwards this Order ſinking very much in Diſcipline and Credit, *Maximilian* the IId. intended to bring it up to its firſt Inſtitution, but the Civil Wars about Religion hinder'd the Execution of the Deſign. *Wolfgang*, lib. 3. *Hiſt. Auſtr.* &c.

GEORGIA *Proper*, formerly *Iberia*, contains the Cities of *Teflis*, *Gory*, *Suram* and *My*. The Air is dry, very hot in Summer, very cold in Winter; their Summer begins in *May*, but laſts till the end of *November*. The Soil is very fruitful, provided it be well water'd; and the Bread and Fruits are Excellent. Their Wild-Fowl have an Admirable taſte, and their Wild-Boar is very delicate. The Common People live generally upon Pig, which never does 'em any hurt, tho' they Eat never ſo much. The *Caſpian* Sea, and the River *Kur*, ſupply them with Fiſh. Their Wine is extraordinary and cheap.

GEORGIA *Proper*, was a Kingdom of which all the Inhabitants were Chriſtians, but ſince 1639. the *Mahometans* are mix'd among 'em; and the King of *Perſia*, having conquer'd the Country, has made two Kingdoms of it, of which he has given the Command to Princes, whom he calls *Viceroys*, and who are obliged to be *Mahometans*, if they will preſerve their Dignity. The Chriſtians are partly of the Sect of the *Armenians*, and a part obſerve the Greek Ceremonies. The *Georgians* are excellent Archers, and compoſe a good part of the King of *Perſia*'s Cavalry, who relyes much upon their Courage and Fidelity. The People are generally ruddy and freſh Complexion'd, and the Women eſteem'd the faireſt in *Aſia*. They Cloiſter their Daughters very young, becauſe People ſteal 'em, to carry them into *Turkey* and *Perſia*, where they have extraordinary Prices for 'em. The Women never Feaſt with their Hus-bands; but after theſe have treated their Friends, they Invite and make Merry with thoſe of their own Sex. Great Numbers of *Armenians*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Turks*, *Perſians*, *Tartars* and *Muſcovites* dwell in this Country; having the free exerciſe of their ſeveral Religions. They build all their Churches upon Mountains and Hills, that they might be ſeen at the greater diſtance. For Religion the Natives differ little from the *Mingrelians*; They do not admit a particular Judgment, ſaying, that Souls are carried by their Guardian Angels before Jeſus Chriſt, who, if he finds 'em ſpotleſs, ſends 'em to a place of Light; if otherwiſe, to a place of Darkneſs, without any other Puniſhment; where they expect the Univerſal Judgment. They believe Infidels will not appear at the laſt Judgment, but remain in their place of Puniſhment. A Prieſt aſſiſts and reads Prayers at their Chriſtnings; but it's the Godfather that Baptizes. They confeſs very ſeldom, and when they do, it's only in general terms, *viz.* That they have ſinned againſt God, *&c.* They give the Communion to dying Children; They make uſe of Wooden Chalices; do not ſay each their Office, but content 'emſelves to hear it read. The Prince is Abſolute as well in Spirituals as Temporals, and each Nobleman has Sovereign Power over his Vaſſals and Servants; which they exerciſe in a very Arbitrary manner. They Divorce their Wives when they are found to be Barren, or convicted of Adultery, or known unſupportably troubleſome and quarrelſome. The *Georgians* are generally very ignorant and unpoliſh'd, and great Drunkards. The Principal Noblemen of *Georgia* Profeſs outwardly the Turkiſh Religion, which among many of them is thought no better than a Politick Compliance for Preferment and Penſions, at the Mahometan Court. And that they may have the Honour of marrying their Daughters to the Perſian King. *Tavernier*, Sir *John Chardin.*

GERALDI, (*Hugo*) Biſhop of *Cahors*, rais'd to that Dignity, by *Clement* V. in 1312. Who likewiſe gave him 10000 Florins in Gold; but was afterwards Accuſed and Convicted of ſo many Crimes, that *John* XXII. publickly degraded him, and deliver'd him to the Criminal Judges; by whom he was condemn'd to be Flea'd, dragged to the Pile, and then Burnt. *Ciaconius.*

GERANIA, an Ancient Town of *Mæſia* towards *Thrace* and Mount *Hæmus*, inhabited in old times, if we believe Poets, by a Race of Pygmies, the talleſt of whom hardly exceeded a Cubit in height. They add, That theſe were attack'd, worſted and forc'd from their Country by Storks; That their Women bore Children at 5 Years of Age, and were look'd upon as old and decay'd at 8. *Pliny.*

GERARD, (*Gilbert*) a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Gerards* of *Brin* in *Com. Lanc.* which derive their Deſcent from the great *Geraldine* or *Fits-Geralds* Stock in *Ireland*, was for his profound Learning and Knowledge in the Laws, made choice of to be Autumn-Reader in *Grays-Inn*, and in 2 and 3 of *Ph.* and *M.* joyn'd with *Nicholas Bacon*, afterwards Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, in the Office of Treaſurer for that Society. In the time of which Queen, upon the Lady *Elizabeth*'s being queſtion'd at the Council-Table, he was permitted to Plead there on her behalf, and perform'd his part ſo well, as that he ſuffer'd Impriſonment for the ſame in the *Tower* of *London*, during the remaining Term of Queen *Mary*'s Reign; for which Service, and other great Merits, Queen *Elizabeth* conſtituted him her Attorney-General the Firſt of her Reign, in which Truſt he continued until the 23d. of her Reign, and then ſhe made him Maſter of the Rolls, having Knighted him two Years before. He built that ſtately Quadrangular Fabrick of Stone Leaded on the Roof at *Gerard*'s-*Bromely* in *Com. Staff.* his Principal Seat, and dying in 1592. his Son *Thomas* ſucceeded, and being conſtituted Knight-Marſhal, was 1 *Jac.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Gerard* of *Gerard*'s-*Bromley* before-mention'd; alſo in 14 *Jac.* to be the King's Lieutenant in the Marches of *Wales*, commonly call'd Lord Preſident: departing this Life in *An.* 1618. he was ſucceeded by *Gilbert* his Son and Heir, who dying in 1622. *Dutton* his Eldeſt Son and Heir ſucceeded, Married firſt *Mary* Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Son *Charles*, and *Mary* a Daughter, Married to Sir *Anthony Cape* of *Hanwell* in *Com. Oxon.* Baronet. His ſecond Wife was *Elizabeth* Daughter and Coheir to *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, by whom he had Iſſue *Elizabeth* Married to *William Spencer* of *Aſhton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſq; a younger Son to the Lord *Spencer* of *Aſhton* in *Com. Lanc.* Eſq; and dying in 1640. being then 28 Years of Age, was Buried at *Aſhley*, to whom ſucceeded his only Son, who Married *Jane*, the only ſurviving Daughter and ſole Heir to *George Digby* of *Sandon* in *Com. Staff.* Eſq; and by her had one only Son nam'd *Digby*. Born 1662. *Dugdale.*

GERARD, (*Charles*) great Grandſon to the above-mention'd Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight, having been train'd up in Martial Diſcipline from his Youth in the United Provinces, commonly call'd the *Netherlands*, in 1642. repair'd to His Majeſty at *Shrewsbury*, ſhortly after the Erection of his Royal Standard at *Nottingham* the ſame Year. And in a little time raiſing a Regiment of Foot and a Troop of Horſe at his own Charge, behav'd himſelf with great Valour in divers ſharp Encounters: Firſt in the Battel of *Kineton*, where he received ſome dangerous Wounds; and afterwards in ſundry other Fights, *viz.* at the taking of *Litchfield*, and Skirmiſh at *Nottingham-Bridge*, in the firſt Battel of *Newbury* and Relief of *Newark*. Then as General to Prince *Rupert* in the Parts of *South Wales*, where his great Valour and judicious Conduct, made him famous for his Victories at *Kaerdiffe*, *Kidwelly*, and *Kaermarthen*; and for his Succeſs in taking the Caſtles of *Cardignan*, *Emblin*, *Langhorne* and *Roche*; as alſo the ſtrong Town of *Haverford-Weſt*, with the Caſtles of *Picton* and *Carew*. Beſides theſe his own Perſonal Actings, he had two Valiant Brothers, *Edward* a Colonel of Foot, and Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight; as alſo two Uncles, Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Knight, then Governor of *Worceſter*, and *Ratcliffe Gerard* Lieutenant-Colonel, which *Ratcliffe* had three Sons; 1ſt. *Ratcliffe*, 2d. *John* afterwards put to Death by *Cromwell*; and 3d. Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, now Baronet; who were all in the Battel of *Kineton* and ſundry other ſharp Encounters, during the whole courſe of thoſe late Unhappy Wars. In conſideration therefore of theſe his great Services, he was by the King made Lieutenant-General of his Horſe; and by Letters-Patent bearing Date at *Oxford* 21 *Car.* 1. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon*, in *Com. Suff.* and afterwards by King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Macclesfield*. *Dugdale.*

GERARD, Surnam'd *Thom*, Guardian of the Hoſpital of *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards Founder and Firſt Great-Maſter of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*. The Merchants of *Amalfi*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſituate upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Naples* and *Salern*, having obtain'd leave of the *Calife* of *Egypt* and *Syria*, Built in *Jeruſalem* a Church for Divine Service; Founded a Monaſtery of Monks of St. *Benet*, to receive and entertain the Chriſtian Pilgrims, and a Convent of Nuns, call'd of *Mary Magdalene*, to receive the Woman that ſhould viſit the Holy Sepulchre, *&c.* An Hoſpital was Built in 1080. and the Adminiſtration thereof given to *Gerard*, who after *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* had taken the City, in 1099. Founded the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*; Inſtituted a Rule and a Religious Habit for the Knights, who at their reception, vow'd Chaſtity, Obedience, Self-Abdication; to aſſiſt the Chriſtians always, *&c.* *Gerard* having Govern'd the Order 18 Years, died much lamented in 1118. and was Succeeded by *Raymond du Puy*. *Boſio Hiſt. de Lordre de St. Jean de Jeruſalem.*

GERAW, in Lat. *Geravia*, a Country of *Germany* in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the *Rhine* and the *Mein*, where ſtands the Town of *Darmſtadt*; which derives it's Name to the Lantgraviate of *Darmſtadt*, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Heſſe*.

GERBEROY, in Lat. *Gerboredum*, a Town of *France* in *Beauvoiſis*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Beauvais* upon the Frontiers of *Picardy*, and a Lordſhip belonging to the Biſhop of that City.

GERBES, an Iſland of *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, which depends upon the Kingdom of *Tripoli*. It is ſeparated from the Continent by a narrow Streight, over which there is a Bridge. The *Arabians* give it the Nane of *Zerbi*. Ptolemy's *Lætophagitis*, Pliny's *Meninx*, and Polybius's *Mirmex*. The *Spaniards* were Maſters of it, till defeated by the Infidels, in 1560.

GERGAN, Archbiſhop of *Arta* in *Epirus* liv'd in the XVII. Cent. and wrote a Catechiſm in Vulgar Greek for the Uſe of his Country men, agreeing in moſt things with the Sentiments of the Reformation; ſoon after *Cariophilus* endeavoured to confute this Syſtem. His Refutation is wrote in Vulgar Greek and Latin, publiſh'd at *Rome*, in 1631. *R. Simon.*

GERGEAU, *Gergolium*, a City of *France* upon the *Loire*, 4 Leagues above *Orleans*, with a Bridge for the Paſſage of the River. The *Engliſh* took it in 1420; but the next Year the D. of *Alencon* retook it by Aſſault.

GERGENTI, in Latin *Agrigentum* and *Agragas*. A Town of *Sicily*, with a Biſhop's See, formerly under the Archbiſhoprick of *Syracuſe*, but now under that of *Palermo*. The Town takes its Name from a Mountain call'd *Agragas*, at the Foot of which it ſtands. *Elian* aſſures us, that *Plato* relates of the Inhabitants of this Town, that they built as if they thought themſelves Immortal; and Gormondiz'd, as if they ſhould never have the ſatisfaction of another Meal. *Phalaris* ſeiz'd the Government of *Agrigentum*, and made himſelf abſolute about the hundred and eighty third Year of *Rome*. After him *Alcamon*, *Alcander*, *Thero* and *Traſidius* were Sovereigns of this Place. Afterwards the Town fell into the Hands of the *Carthaginians*; who, in the 347th. Year of *Rome*, making a Deſcent upon *Sicily*, ſurpriz'd it in the beginning of Winter: But afterwards the *Romans* expell'd the *Carthaginians*, and made themſelves Maſters of the Place. *Agrigentum* was one of the biggeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous Cities in *Sicily*; *Diodorus* gives a Noble Deſcription of it; *Empedocles* the Philoſopher and Poet; *Carcinus* the Tragick Poet, and *Metellus* a Famous Muſician, were born here. *Agrigentum* ſuffer'd very much, by the Incurſions of the *Saracens*; it is at preſent under the *Spaniard*, and though much fallen from its former greatneſs, is ſtill a conſiderable Town. The Lakes near *Agrigentum* had ſome extraordinary Qualities; The Water being ſalt, like that of the Sea: And if People, who could not ſwim, were thrown in, they never ſunk, but floated like Wood, upon the Surface. There was a Fort in this Town built by *Dædalus*; ſome time before the taking of *Troy*, ſo well contriv'd by this famous Engineer, that three or four Men could Defend the Town againſt the Enemy: This extraordinary Strength, made King *Cocalus* chooſe it for his Royal Seat and Exchequer. St. *Auguſtin* tells us, that the Salt of *Agrigentum* was of ſuch an extraordinary Nature, that it grew fluid by ſetting it to the Fire, and ſpit and crackl'd, if you put it into the Water. *Strabo*, lib. 6. *Diodorus Siculus*. *Thucid.* lib. 6. *Cluvier Sicilia Antiqua*. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei*, lib. 21. cap. 5. *&c.*

GERMANICUS, (*Cæſar*) the Son of *Druſus* and *Antonia*, *Auguſtus*'s Niece, was adopted by the Emperor *Tiberius*, his Uncle by the Father's ſide, Queſtor 5 Years before the Laws allow'd it, and preſently after that, Conſul. Being ſent to the Army in *Germany*, when the Legions upon the News of *Auguſtus*'s Death, moſt obſtinately refus'd *Tiberius*, and would have advanc'd him to the Imperial Throne, he quieted their exaſperated Minds, and prevented their Revolt; and ſoon after Vanquiſhing the Enemy, had the Honour of a Triumph allow'd him. Being ſent into the Eaſt, he overthrew the King of *Armenia*, and reduc'd *Cappadocia* into a Province. He died at *Antioch* of a lingring Diſeaſe, not without Suſpicion of Poiſon given him by *Piſo*'s contrivance, and the fraudulent Connivance of *Tiberius* himſelf. He had by *Agrippina* his Wife, Grand-daughter of *Auguſtus*, Three Sons and as many Daughters. *Nero*, Married to *Julia Druſilla*, and kill'd by *Tiberius*, *Druſus*, and *Caligula* the Emperor. *Agrippina* Married firſt to *Domitius*, by whom ſhe had *Nero*, afterwards Emperor. Secondly, to *Criſpus Paſſienus*; And Thirdly, to the Emperor *Claudius*. *Druſilla*, the ſecond Daughter of *Germanicus*, was Married to *Lucius Caſſius*; and afterwards to *Marcus Lepidus*. *Livia* Married to *Marcus Vinicius*. *Tacit. Sueton.*

GERMANUS, born at *Auxerre*, where he was Biſhop in the Vth. Cent. He was Maſter of a great deal of Elocution, and counted one of the beſt Pleaders of his Time. He was afterwards intruſted with the Government of the Town, and after the Death of the Biſhop *Amatur*, was choſen to ſucceed him. In 429. the French Biſhops ſent him into Great *Britain* with *Lupus*, Biſhop of *Troye*, to oppoſe the Errours of *Pelagius* and *Celeſtius*; theſe two Prelates manag'd the Buſineſs with great Diligence and Succeſs, and after their Return, *Germanus* made a ſecond Voyage upon the ſame Account, and 'tis ſaid, work'd Miracles among the *Britons*. *Germanus* died at *Ravenna*, in *Italy*, in the Year 448. *Proſper. Chron. Baron. Annal.*

GERMANUS, (*John*) Biſhop of *Nevers*, and afterwards of *Châlon* upon the *Saône*, was one of the moſt Eminent Prelates of the XVth. Cent. His Merit preferr'd him to the Favour of *Philip* the *Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who procur'd him his Biſhoprick, and made him Chancellor of his own Order, of the *Golden Fleece*. His Works are, *Adverſus Mahumetanos & Inſideles*. *Adverſus Alcoranum*, lib. 5. *In* lib. 4. *Sententiarum*. *Theſaurus Pauperum*. *Iter Cœli*, *ſeu de Regimine Eccleſiaſticorum & Laicorum*. *Mappa Mundi*, &c. *Barthol. Chaſſaneus in Catal. Glor. Mundi*. *La Croix du Main. Bibl. Franc.* &c.

GERMANY, a Large fruitful and pleaſant Country of *Europe*, which has the Title of an Empire. Authors do not agree why this Country was call'd *Germany*. *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, *Tacitus*, *Dion*, and other Writers ſeem to intimate, That the *Eburons*, *Condruſes*, *Segnes*, *Cereſes* and *Pemanes*; having, when they croſs'd the *Rhine* to ſettle in *Gaul*, taken the common Name of *Tongres*, were ſoon after call'd by the Natives *Germans*, or *Brothers*; others will have it come from *Germannen*, i. e. *all Man*; others from *Werren*, to *Diſpute* or *Quarrel*; and add, That they were firſt call'd *Weermans*, then *Guerremans*, and at laſt *Germans*; but it's more probable, the Country being inhabited by *Scythians*, *Gauls*, &c. that confederating together againſt the *Romans*, they took the Name of *Germans*, to ſignify their Union and Alliance. Nor do Authors agree better about its Limits; ſome bound it with the *German* and *Baltick* Seas, with the Rivers *Rhine*, *Danube* and *Viſtule*. When *Charlemain* undertook its Conqueſt, it was bounded with the *Danube* to the South, the *Rhine* to the Weſt, the *Baltick* to the North, and *Sarmatia* to the Eaſt. But now it is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, *Denmark* and the *German* Ocean; on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, *Pruſſia* and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*; on the Weſt by the *Netherlands*, *Lorrain* and *Franche Comtè*. It's divided different ways; Firſt, into *Higher* and *Lower*, the Upper comprehends *Alſace*, *Tirol*, the Dutchy of *Bavaria*, the Upper Palatinate of *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Stiria*, &c. The Provinces of *Lower Germany* are the *Netherlands* upon the *Rhine*; *Weſtphalia*, *Heſſe*, *Brunſwick*, *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, *Luſatia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony* upon the *Elbe*. The Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt, divided it into 10 Circles in 1512. *Viz.* of *Auſtria*, *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Burgundy*, of the *Upper Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; which may be ſeen under their ſeveral Heads. The Length of the whole from Eaſt to Weſt, *i. e.* from the *Viſtule* or *Weiſſel* to the *Rhine*, is eſteem'd 840 Italian Miles; the Breadth from North to South from the Ocean to the Town of *Brixen* in *Tirol* 740. So that the Figure being almoſt ſquare, it may take up 3160 Miles in compaſs, or thereabouts, ſituate in the Northern temperate Zone, betwixt the middle Parallels of the 6th. and 10th. Climates, the longeſt Day in the moſt Southern Parts being 15 hours and a half, and in the moſt Northern 17 and a quarter. The Soil in general is very fertile, and there is ſcarce any Part but furniſhes all things neceſſary for the life or uſe of Man; there being Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron Mines, and ſome of Quickſilver, excellent Wine, Corn in abundance, Wool, Cattle, *&c.* The Principal Rivers of this Country are the *Danube*, which after receiving into it above 60 Navigable Rivers, beſides a far greater number of leſſer ones, in its long courſe of 1500. Miles diſcharges it ſelf into the *Euxine* Sea. The *Rhine*, which after a courſe of 800 Miles empties it ſelf into the *German* Ocean. The *Elbe*, which has a courſe of 400 Miles. The *Oder*, *Weſer*, *Weiſſel*, the *Moſelle*, *Neckar*, &c. The chief Mountains are, The *Chain* that encircles *Bohemia*; The *Abnobus* in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*; The *Thaunus* of the Ancients towards *Mayence*; The *Sudeti* or *Suditi*, now call'd the Mountains *Wenenberg* and *Fietelberg*, Mont *Godart*, Mont *Jura* a part of the *Alps*, &c. It had a famous Foreſt in the time of the *Romans* call'd *Hercinia*, 60 Days Journey in length and 9 in breadth. The *Black* Foreſt, which the *Romans* call'd *The Foreſt of Mars*, and *Ptolemy*, The Deſart of the *Helvetians* is a part of it, and takes up the whole Tract of Land about the *Rhine*, between *Alſace* and the Lake of *Conſtance*. There is another towards *Bohemia*, call'd *Bohemewaldt*, with ſome other parts of the Ancient *Hercinia*. *Tacitus* ſpeaking of the Ancient *Germans* ſays, They were the firſt that Sung when they march'd to Fight, and read Verſes that animated 'em, they judg'd of the Succeſs of an Engagement by the Shouts and Huſſa's of the Onſet. The Men were tall and robuſt, impatient of Heat or Thirſt, but could endure Hunger and Cold to admiration. Their Wives as Martial as they themſelves, accompanied 'em to the War, dreſs'd their Wounds, and provided 'em with Neceſſaries, and for this reaſon brought their Husbands no other Portion but Arms; they were very Chaſt; if any happen'd to be taken in Adultery, the Husband ſhav'd and ſtrip'd her in the preſence of her Friends, then led her about the Town, and turn'd her away. It was eſteem'd an unpardonable Immorality to ſhut their Doors, they paſs'd Nights and Days in drinking, made their Alliances, Reconciliations, and form'd their Deſigns ſo. It's true, they ſometime forbore coming to a Reſolution until the next Day, that having deliberated when they could not diſſemble, they might reſolve when in no danger of being deceiv'd. Their Year was *Lunar*, and they obſerv'd a ridiculous Maxim, of never fighting in the decline of the Moon; counted time by Nights. Their Infantry ſurpaſs'd the Cavalry; for which reaſon, they ſometimes mixt Foot with Horſe, they drew up in Batallions and Squadrons, thought it no diſhonour to fly, ſo that they could come again to the Charge, and often made uſe of it for a Stratagem; they eſteem'd nothing ſo infamous, as the throwing away or loſing their Buckler or Shield, they carried off their Dead in the heat of the Battel: Their Burials were without Pomp. They burn'd the Bodies of their Noblemen, but neither perfum'd the Pile, nor adorn'd it with rich Habits, adding nothing but ſometimes the Arms and Horſe of the deceas'd. The *Germans* of our Age are laborious, ſimple, ambitious in Love-Intrigues, cruel in War, ready to ſerve for Money, conſtant in the Religion they embrace, Valiant, true Friends, open Enemies, jealous and miſtruſtful, plentiful Eaters and Drinkers. The Invention of Printing, Gun Powder and Fire-Arms, are attributed to'em; for there have been very Learned Men of this Country in all Sciences, and able Artiſts in every Calling. As for the Government of *Germany*, as the People were always great Lovers of Liberty, it's well recorded in Hiſtory how much they reſiſted the *Romans* firſt, and the *French* afterwards. For all Authors agree, That they were never all ſubdued neither by the one nor other; though the whole Body was not under one Sovereign, ſome Parts living as Commonwealths, others under petty Princes and Captains, whoſe Authority was limited by Reaſon and Law. When *Charlemain* ſubdued a great part, they begun to have Dukes, who repreſented the Prince, and two ſorts of Counts, the one to defend the Provinces, the other to adminiſter Juſtice in 'em; the firſt were oblig'd to accompany the Prince, and were therefore call'd *Comites*. *Charlemain* and his Succeſſors to *Lewis* the IIId. enjoy'd the Empire; but then the Princes choſe *Conrad*, and after him *Henry the Fowler*, who was ſucceeded by his Son *Otho*, ſirnamed the Great, after whom the Emperours had their Dignities by Succeſſion, the conſent of the People being neceſſary only to declare the Capacity of thoſe upon whom the Empire was devolv'd; this Cuſtom held to *Henry* the IVth's time, who occaſion'd the Conſtitution made for the Election of Emperours. This Prince was depos'd in 1105. and afterwards to prevent the Confuſion which the great number of States and Sovereigns unavoidably caus'd, the whole Power of chooſing was committed to the ſeven Chiefs among 'em; ſome think this was done in *Otho* IIId's Reign, others ſay, it was after *Frederick* IId's Death; however it was confirm'd by *Charles* IV. in his Ordinance call'd, *The Golden Bull*, which regulates the form of Election and Power of the Electors. This quality is now annex'd to certain Lands, ſo that whoever is in Poſſeſſion of 'em, are thereby Electors. Theſe are Eccleſiaſtick or Secular. The firſt are the Archbiſhops of *Mayence*, *Treves*, and *Cologn*. The Seculars are the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Hanover*; who, beſides the Power of Election, have that of Capitulating with, and Depoſing the Emperour. So that if one Suffrage be wanting, there may be a Proteſt enter'd againſt the Proceedings. By the right of Capitulation, they attribute to themſelves great Privileges, as of making War, Coining, having a care of the publick Intereſt and Security of the States, and the Emperour promiſeth 'em upon Oath to receive the Empire upon theſe Conditions, and maintain the Liberties and Privileges of the whole Body that compoſes it. The Power of Depoſition has been put in Execution ſometimes. The Archbiſhop of *Mayence* publiſheth the Emperour's Death, and gives notice to the Electours to meet. Though the Election is commonly at *Francfort*, yet there is no inviolable Neceſſity that it ſhould; for ſome Emperours have been Crown'd in *Aix la Chapelle*, *Milan*, *Bologne*, and at *Rome*. The ſame Electour takes the Title of Chancellour of *Germany*. The Electour of *Treves* of Chancellour of the *Gauls*. And he of *Cologn*, of *Italy*. The Duke of *Bavaria* the Great Maſter of the Empire, carries the Golden Apple. The Electour of *Saxony* the Sword. The Electour of *Brandenburg* Great Chamberlain, the Scepter. The Electour *Palatine* is Great Treaſurer of the Empire. The Power of the Electours is equal in all things to the Emperours, excepting what the *Germans* call *Fahn Leben*, which ſignifies the Mark of Homage, for the making of a Fief or Tenure, held under a Sovereign. Formerly, when the Empire was vacant, either by the Death or Abſence of the Emperour, the Electours *Palatine* and of *Saxony*, exercis'd the Office of Vicars and Regents; but now the Electour of *Bavaria* diſputes that Honour with the firſt: when there is a King of the *Romans*, he governs the Empire as Vicar-General, and ſucceeds the Emperour without the trouble of a new Election. The *Matriculæ* of the Empire, are Contracts, wherein the Privileges of the Princes are marked, both for Immunities, Precedency in Diets, *&c.* The Members or Orders of the Empire conſiſt of Electours Eccleſiaſtick and Secular, Princes, Counts, Barons, and Imperial or free Towns. The Eccleſiaſtick Princes are, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and Abbeſſes, the Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order, the Secular Princes, the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, the Dukes of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg*, the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Lunebourg*, of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Bergue*, of *Mekelbourg*, *Pomeren*, *Wirtemberg*, the Landtgraves of *Heſſe*, the Marquiſſes of *Baden*, the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenbourg*, of *Holſtein*, *Savoy*, *Lorrain*, the Landtgraves of *Leichtemberg*, the Princes of *Anhalt*, the Counts of *Aremberg* and *Hohenzolleren*, &c. The Free and Imperial Cities are, *Augsbourg*, *Cologne*, *Nuremberg*, *Stratsbourg*, *Francfort*, *Spire*, *Lubeck*, &c. and make the third Part of the States of the Empire. The Emperour muſt be a Native *German*, or one by Extraction, a Laick and no Churchman, a *Roman* Catholick, a Count or Baron at leaſt, but there is no Age ſpecified in the Conſtitution; for *Otho* was choſen at 11 Years of Age, *Henry* III. at 12. *Henry* IV. at 5. *Frederick* II. when but in the Cradle. The States of the Empire aſſembled at *Francfort* in 1338. and at *Cullen* in 1339. Voted that the Election alone conferr'd the full Imperial Power, ſo that the Emperours now after the uſual Oath declare, That the two Coronations that were formerly ſolemniz'd at *Rome* and *Milan* are unneceſſary. The Popes proteſted againſt theſe Ordinances, and refus'd to acknowledge the Emperours that were neither Crown'd by themſelves, nor by vertue of their diſpenſing Brief, which confirm'd the Election. Now, when the Place and Day are agreed upon, the Archbiſhop of *Mayence* acquaints the Magiſtrates of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nuremberg*, and theſe ſend by their Deputies the *Regalia*, in their Cuſtody, *viz.* the Magiſtrates of *Nuremberg*, the Golden Crown of *Charlemain*, which weighs 14 pound, the Ring, Scepter, Globe, Shooes, Sword, given as is ſaid, to that Prince by an Angel, the Magiſtrates of *Aix la Chapelle*, a Shrine covered with Diamonds; wherein, they ſay, is kept ſome of St. *Stephen*'s Blood, *Charlemain*'s Sword, with his Belt, and a Book of Goſpels in Golden Letters, made uſe of by that Prince. After Maſs and the Coronation, the Emperour is conducted by the three Eccleſiaſtical Electours, the Secular walking before 'em to *Charlemain*'s Chair, if the Ceremony be perform'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, where that Chair is kept; having ſeated himſelf thereon, he that Officiates pronounces theſe words, *Take and keep Poſſeſſion of this Place conferr'd upon you, not by Right of Inheritance or Paternal Succeſſion, but by the free Suffrages of the Electours of the* German *Empire, and more particularly, by the Providence of the Almighty*, &c. Then the Emperour attended by the Secular Electours, makes Knights by touching 'em with *Charlemain*'s Sword, and is made Canon of the Collegiate Church of *Aix la Chapelle*. Before *Charlemain*'s time, and after him, not only when the Empire was Hereditary, but even when it paſs'd by Election to the Families of *Saxony*, *Franconia* and *Suabia*, to *Frederick* II. in 1245. its Government was purely Monarchical, both in *Germany* and *Italy*. But the Electors and Princes of *Germany*, have ſince that time inſenſibly attributed to themſelves ſeveral Privileges; ſo that now 'tis Monarchical and Ariſtocratick. There being ſome things wherein the Emperor acts as Sovereign without the Concurrence of any other, and others wherein he muſt call the Electors and States of the Empire. He takes all the Marks of the Ancient Weſtern Emperors, with the Titles of *Ever-Auguſt*, *Cæſar*, *Sacred Majeſty*, &c. His Imperial Crown is clos'd with a Globe at top on't as an Emblem of Univerſal Monarchy. He confers the Secular high Dignities of King, Prince, Arch-Duke, *&c.* For it was *Henry* II. that erected the Dukedom of *Hungary* into a Kingdom in favour of *Stephen* Duke thereof. *Henry* IV. created *Vratiſlaus* or *Ladiſlaus* Duke of *Bohemia* King; *Frederick* I. gave to Prince *Peter* the Kingdom of *Denmark*; *Otho* the IIId. erected the Dutchy of *Poland* into a Kingdom, in favour of *Boleſlaus*. The Emperor has alſo the Diſpoſal of the Fiefs of the Empire, whereof he gives the Inveſtiture to Eccleſiaſticks by the Scepter, and to Seculars by the Banner or Sword. The Electors and Princes of the Empire ſwear Allegiance to him, he has the entire diſpoſition of all Eſtates and principalities, which accrew to the Empire by Forfeiture or otherwiſe. He grants Pardons, Inſtitutes or Confirms Univerſities and Academies, and has ſeveral other marks of Sovereignty. But he cannot alienate nor mortgage the Fiefs of the Empire, grant the Privilege of Coining Money, Confiſcate the Goods or Eſtates of Rebels, make any Innovation in matter of Religion, eſtabliſh or aboliſh Laws, raiſe or ſink the value of Money, declare War in or out of the Empire, impoſe Taxes, raiſe Men, build New Fortifications, *&c.* without the Conſent and general Approbation of the States of the Empire, unleſs in very emergent Caſes, and then the Approbation of the Electors ſufficeth, as the Authority of the Emperor alone is enough to make a Truce, and grant Suſpenſion of Arms. Demeſns of the Prince and of the Crown are different, in all Elective Kingdoms; the Imperial Demeſns were formerly very conſiderable, but are fallen ſo low now, that they hardly defray the coſts of the Empire, and pay ſome of its officers; for not one Town belongs to the Emperor as Emperor. His whole Revenue conſiſts in Aids, and what they call *Roman* Months, paid by the States and Members of the Empire, and other Subſidies paid by the Imperial Towns, which amount but to about 40000 Livres, in Taxes of the Chancelery and Impoſitions upon the *Jews*, call'd the Money of Oblation. The Title of King of the *Romans* in the ſence it's now taken in, was unknown in the time of *Charlemain*, for that Prince took the Title as King of *Rome*, his Succeſſors beſtow'd it upon their Preſumptive Heirs and Succeſſors; ſo that it was much the ſame with the Title of *Cæſar*, given by the Ancient Emperors of *Rome*. Now the King of the *Romans*, is one choſen by the Electors in the Emperor's Life-time, to have the Management of Affairs in his Abſence, as Vicar-General of the Empire, and to Succeed him without any farther Election or Confirmation, they do not ſwear Allegiance to him untill after the Emperor's Death, he is call'd *Auguſt*, but not always *Auguſt*, as the Emperor; The Spread-Eagle that he bears for Arms has but one Head, and he has no Power in the Empire, but in the Emperor's Abſence. The three Colleges of the Empire are, 1. That of Electors. 2. That of Princes. 3. The College of the Free or Imperial Towns; This diſtinction was eſtabliſh'd in the Diet at *Francfort* in 1580. The Electors are Princes of the Empire too, as Princes they are Sovereign in their own Territories with ſome certain reſtrictions that make 'em depend of the Emperor and Empire, as Electors beſides the Power of chooſing the Emperor and King of the *Romans*, they have Precedency of all other Princes of the Empire, even of Cardinals and Kings. There is this Difference between the Secular and Eccleſiaſtick Electors, that the firſt have an Active and Paſſive Voice, *i. e.* may chooſe and be choſen; the laſt an Active only. The three Archbiſhops are to be 30 Years compleat before they can be advanced to this Dignity, the Secular 18, before they can do the Function; when they ſucceed younger, an Uncle or the next Kinſman takes his Place and Habit, and Adminiſters for him. The Secular Electors have each their Vicars, who officiate in their abſence; and theſe Charges are Hereditary in the Families that poſſeſs them. The King of *Bohemia* has for his Vicar the Baron of *Limbourg*, to execute the Office of Cup-bearer. The Duke of *Bavaria* Great Maſter of the Palace, the Count of *Truchſes*. The Elector of *Saxony* Great Marſhal, Count *Papenheim*. The Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg* Great Chamberlain, the Count of *Hohenzollern*. The Elector *Palatin* Great Treaſurer, the Count of *Sinzendorf*. The College of Princes conſiſts of all the other Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Princes of the Empire, of all the Abbots, Counts, *&c.* The Members of this College have their deliberative and deciſive Voices in the general Diets, and Contribute to the Neceſſities of the Empire, as they are tax'd in the *Matriculæ* or Regiſters of the States. The Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, and Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzbourg* are Alternative Directors of it. The College of the Imperial Cities aſſembles apart, as the other two, to deliberate upon what is propos'd relating to the Empire; their Deputies have their deliberative and deciſive Voices in General Aſſemblies, create Magiſtrates in their own Juriſdiction, make Laws of their own proper Authority, Coin, Fortifie the Places belonging to them, raiſe and do any thing elſe that the Princes of the Empire are allow'd to do. *Germany* had formerly Eighty or Eighty five Imperial Towns, whereof there are but 58 now remaining, which are parted into two Diviſions in the Diets, *viz.* that of the *Rhine* and *Suabia*; The Firſt Comprehends *Cullen*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Strasbourg*, *Lubeck*, *Worms*, *Spire*, *Francfort*, with the 10 Cities of *Alſace*, &c. The Second, *Ratisbonne*, *Augsbourg*, *Nuremberg*, *Ulm*, with 32 more. The Imperial Diets are compos'd of theſe three Colleges. The Emperor ſeated upon a Throne, has on his Right the Electors of *Mayence*, *Bavaria*, and *Brandenbourg*; on the Left, the Electors of *Cologn*, *Saxony* and *Palatinate*, the Elector of *Treves* ſitting right over againſt him. The other Eccleſiaſtick Princes are on the Right, the Secular on the Left; the Deputies of the Imperial City upon Forms that croſs from Right to Left. The Emperor having propos'd what he thinks fit to the Aſſembly, they deliberate, and afterwards meet to communicate their Sentiments, ſend the reſult to the Emperor, whoſe Approbation makes it an Imperial Conſtitution. As for the Circles of the Empire above-mention'd, each has its Directors and Colonel; the firſt have Power to Aſſemble the States of their reſpective Circles and regulate the Publick Affairs. The Colonel commands the Militia, takes care of the Artillery and Magazines; and as all Members of the Empire are to contribute to its Neceſſities, each Circle is oblig'd to provide a certain Number of Horſe and Foot, or to Pay an Equivalent in Money every Month: Theſe Contributions are call'd *Roman Months*, words which ſome think derive their Original from a Tax impos'd firſt of all to Pay 20000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, that attended the Emperors when they went to *Rome*. The Circle of *Auſtria* has for Director the Emperor as its Arch-Duke; the Circle of *Bavaria*, the Duke of that Name and Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzbourg*; the Circle of *Suabia* abounding more in Imperial Towns than any other, has for Directors the Biſhop of *Conſtance* and Duke of *Wirtemberg*. The Circle of *Franconia*, the Biſhop of *Bamberg* and Marquis of *Bareith* or *Culembach*; The Circle of *Upper Saxony*, the Elector of that Name; The Circle of *Lower Saxony*, very conſiderable for the Powerful States it comprehends, has the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Bremen*, and the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, as Duke of *Magdebourgh*, Co-Directors with the Eldeſt of the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*. The Circle of *Weſtphalia* abounds with war-like Men and excellent Horſes, and has for Directors the Marquiſs of *Brandenbourg* and Duke of *Newbourg* (as Maſters of the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Mentz*, the Counties of *Marck*, *Ravenberg*, and the Lordſhip of *Ravenſtein*) with the Biſhop of *Munſter*; The Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, call'd that of 4 Electors, becauſe it comprehends the 3 Eccleſiaſtical Electorates and the Palatinate, all ſituate upon the *Rhine*, has for Directors the Elector of *Mayence* and Elector *Palatine*; The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, the Biſhop of *Worms* and Elector *Palatine*, as Duke of *Simmeren*. The Circle of *Burgundy* took its Name from the County of that Name, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *France*. The King of *Spain* is Sovereign Director of what is left of it both in *Germany* and *Flanders*, which *Charles* the Fifth got to be receiv'd as a Member of the Empire at the Diet of *Augsbourg* in 1548. yet independent of the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, but ſubject to the Charges and Contributions. Juſtice is adminiſtred either in general Tribunals, or particular Courts. All the Princes, States and Members of the Empire have Sovereign Power in their own Territories, except in certain Caſes, wherein people may Appeal to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, or to the Aulique Council. In particular Courts they follow the Laws of the Empire, which conſiſts in Ancient Conſtitutions, the *Golden Bull*, the Pacification of *Paſſaw*, the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, the *Saxon* Law eſtabliſh'd by *Charlemain*, and the *Roman* or Civil Law ſet up by the Emperour *Juſtinian*; which laſt is obſerv'd in all places where the *Saxon* has not been receiv'd. The two Supream Courts which have Juriſdiction all over the Empire, are the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*, and the Emperors Council. The Firſt by the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, was to conſiſt of a *R. C.* Judge, 4 Preſidents, 2 *Proteſtants* and 2 *R C.* and 50 Councellors, whereof 24 were to be *Proteſtant*, 26 *R. C.* The Judge and the 4 Preſidents are nominated by the Emperor. As to the Qualifications of the Judge, he muſt be a Prince, Count or Baron; And the 4 Preſidents; muſt be two of them Swordmen and two men of Letters. But now this Chamber conſiſts of a leſſer Number of Officers. The Elector of *Treves* as Biſhopof*Spire*, is Judge; there are but two Preſidents, one a *Proteſtant*, the other a *R.C.* 15 Councellours, whereof 7 are *Proteſtants*. The other Sovereign, *viz.* The Emperour's Council, conſiſts of a *R. C.* Preſident, a Vice-Chancellor, 18 Councellors, whereof 9 are *Proteſtants*. They are made up of two Benches, One of 'em Gentleman and the other Lawyers. The Emperor, as Sovereign Judge, preſides in both theſe Courts, and pronounceth the Sentences when he is there in Perſon; and becauſe they that preſide in his Abſence repreſent him, they have the Privilege of carrying the Imperial Scepter, as a mark of their Dignity. There are two ſorts of Nobility in *Germany*, one immediate, depending only of the Emperor and Empire; the other, tho' it acknowledges the Emperor as chief, is under the Juriſdiction of other Princes; the firſt poſſeſs Hereditary Fiefs, for which they are oblig'd to Serve the Emperor in Perſon, on all occaſions, with a certain retinue. Theſe *Fiefs* are moſt of 'em in *Suabia*, *Franconia* and along the *Rhine*, and are a very conſiderable Body; their Lords have Power to raiſe Taxes, and to hold plea's of Civil and Criminal Courts. It's they, being the ancienter Nobility, that form the Chapters, whence are choſen the Electoral Arch-biſhops, for theſe muſt prove their Nobility by eight Deſcents, both by Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, through every Deſcent. This Ancient Nobleſs were formerly call'd to the general Diet, but afterwards their Attendance was diſpens'd with, and they privileg'd to tax themſelves when the Publick Good requir'd it. To conclude this Article, *Leopold-Ignace-Francis-Balthaſar-Joſeph-Felicien*, the preſent Emperor is the 45th. from *Charlemain*, who begun his Reign in 800, and the 11th. from *Albert* II. Duke of *Auſtria*, who fix'd the Title ſo in his Family in 1439. that it paſs'd to no other ſince.

A Chronological Succeſſion of the Emperours of *Germany*.

Emperours of the Houſe of *France*.

				Years.
I.	*An.*	800. *Charlemaine*	Reign'd	14
II.		814. *Lewis* the *Debonnair*		27
III.		840. *Lotharius* I.		15
IV.		855. *Lewis* II.		20
V.		875. *Charles* the *Bald*		2
VI.		880. *Charles* the *Groſs*		7
VII.		887. *Arnulphus*		12
VIII.		899. *Lewis* III.		12
		Kings and Emperours of *Germany*.		
		911. *Conrad* I.		8
		919. *Hen.* I. called the *Fowler*		17
		936. *Otho* I. or the *Great*		37
		973. *Otho* II. or the *Sanguinary*		16
		983. *Otho* III.		18

1001.	*Hen.* II.	23
1024.	*Conrad* II.	15
1039.	*Hen.* III.	17
1056.	*Hen.* IV.	50
	Rodolphus of *Suabia*, kill'd in 1080	
	Herman of *Lorrain*, dy'd in 1088	
	Conrad King of the *Romans*.	
1106.	*Hen.* V.	19
1125.	*Lotharius* II.	13
1139.	*Conrad* III.	13
1152.	*Frederick* I. call'd *Barbaroſſa*	38
1190.	*Hen.* VI.	8
1198.	*Philip*	10
1208.	*Otho* IV. who was expell'd and died in 1216 or 18	
1210.	*Fred.* II. died in 1250	
	Hen. Landgrave of *Thuringia* died in 1247	
	Wm. Count of *Holland* died in 1256	
	Richard Earl of *Cornwal*	
	Alphonſus X. King of *Caſtile*	
1273.	*Rodolphus* I. Count of *Hapsburg*	18
1292.	*Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* depos'd	6
1298.	*Albert.* I.	10
1308.	*Hen.* VII. of *Luxemburg*	5
1313.	*Fred.* III.	15
1314.	*Lewis* IV.	33
1346.	*Charles* IV. of *Luxemburg*	32
1378.	*Winceſlaus* King of *Bohemia* depos'd	22
	Frederick of *Brunſwick*.	
1400.	*Robert* the *Little*	10
1410.	*Sigiſmond* King of *Hungary*	26
	Joſſe Marquiſs of *Moravia*.	
1438	*Albert* II.	2
1440.	*Freder.* IV.	53
1493.	*Maximilian* I.	26
1519.	*Charles* V.	38
1558.	*Ferdinand* I.	6
1564.	*Maximilian* II.	12
1576.	*Rodolph.* II.	36
1612.	*Matthias*	7
1619.	*Ferdinand* II.	18
1637.	*Ferdinand* III.	20
1658.	*Leopold Ignatius Fran. Balthazar Joſeph Felician.*	

GERMERSHEIM, a ſmall City of the *Lower Palatinate*, formerly a Free and Imperial City, but the Emperor *Charles* IV. gave it to *Rupert*, Elector Palatine, to whom and his Succeſſors it has ever ſince remain'd with all its dependencies, which are very large. It was very much ruin'd in the *German* Wars, but begins to recover it ſelf.

GERMIGNY, a Village of *France* in *Bric*, upon the River *Main*, a delightful placo, where the Biſhops of *Meaux* have their Country Habitation, beautify'd with lovely Gardens and Rivulets.

GERONTES, Senators or Ancients, inſtituted by *Lycurgus* after the Model of the *Areopagites*. They were 32, or as ſome ſay, 28 in Number, and were never admitted under Threeſcore Years of Age. They govern'd with the Kings, and upheld the People's Intereſt. Their Authority and that of the King's were equal in their Suffrages, nor could they be degraded from their Dignity, unleſs they were convicted of ſome great Crime. *Chevreau*.

GERONTIUS, a Captain under *Conſtantine* the Tyrant in the Vth. Age, quarrell'd with his Maſter, and deſigning to deſpoil him of his Purple, and ſet up *Maximus* one of his Creatures, Beſieg'd him in *Vienna*; but hearing that *Honorius*'s Army was marching againſt him, under *Conſtans*, fled into *Spain*. The Soldiers deſpiſing him for his Flight, attack'd him in his own Houſe in 411. where finding he could not defend himſelf, he firſt Kill'd his Wife, and then Stabb'd himſelf to the Heart. *Caſſiodorus* & *Proſper*. *Sozomen*.

GERTRUYDENBERGA, S. *Gertrudis Mons*, a City of *Holland* upon the left ſide of the *Merwe*, 2 or 3 Leagues from *Dort*, and as many from *Breda*. It is built in the form of a Creſcent, and regularly fortify'd toward the Frontiers of *Brabant*. This City belongs in Fee to the Prince of *Orange*, and is a place where great Store of Salmon, Sturgeon, and Shad-fiſh are taken. The *Hollanders* ſurpriz'd it in 1573. Since which time it has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. *Thuanus*, *Strada*.

GERVASE of *Tilbury*, an Engliſhman, ſo call'd from the Place of his Birth upon the *Thames*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Cent. He was Nephew to King *Henry* the IId. of *England*, and very much in favour with the Emperour *Otho* IVth. *Gervaſe* dedicated a Deſcription of the World to this Emperour. He wrote ſomewhat of the Hiſtory of *England*, and likewiſe the Hiſtory of the Holy Land. A Treatiſe of the Original of the *Burgundians*, with another call'd *Mirabilia Orbis*. *De Otiis Imperialibus*, &c. which he likewiſe dedicates to the Emperour above-mention'd. *Bale*. *Miræus*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.* &c.

GERYON, Son of *Chryſaorus*, was King of three Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Spain*, now call'd *Majorca*, *Minorca* and *Yvica*; which gave the Poets an occaſion to ſeign that *Geryon* had three Bodies. Others give three Bodies to *Geryon*, becauſe there were three Brothers of that Name, who liv'd together in ſuch perfect Unity, that they ſeem'd to have but one Soul. Some Mythologiſts will have it, That the 3 Bodies denoted the 3 different Subſtances that compoſe Thunder, the Subtile Matter that penetrates, a windy Subſtance that diſſipates and makes the Noiſe, and a Viſcous that burns; and to confirm this, ſay, That *Jupiter*'s Thunderbolt was repreſented with three Darts or Points.

GESNER, (*Conrade*) of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*, a famous Phyſician, Surnam'd, *the* Pliny *of Germany*, and no leſs famous for his Works in Print. This great Man begun his Studies in *France*, and having finiſh'd 'em, travell'd into *Italy*; at his return, being choſen Profeſſor of Philoſophy, he apply'd himſelf particularly to explain what belong'd to Natural Hiſtory, and to find out a more Eaſie and Compendious way of learning Sciences than is commonly practis'd in *Univerſities*; His Writings are, his *Bibliotheca Univerſalis*. *Hiſtoria Animalium*, Vol. IV. *De Serpentum natura*, Lib. V. *Catalogus Plantarum*. *Epiſtol. Medicin.* L. II. *De thermis Germaniæ & Helvetiæ*, *De Foſſilium Lapidum & gemmarum figuris & ſimilitudinibus*. *De Lacte*, *Operibus Lactariis*, *Lexion-Græco-Latinum*, &c. *Simler*. *Lorenzo Craſſo*. *Thuanus* beſtows a high Encomium upon him, *l.* 38. He dy'd in 1565. in the 49th. Year of his Age.

GESTRICIA, a Province of *Swedeland*, having the *Bothnic* Bay to the Eaſt, and *Decarlalie* to the Weſt; wherein there are ſeveral Iron Mines.

GESULA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, to the Eaſt, bounded by the Province of *Dara*; to the Weſt by the Mountain of *Laalem* upon the Frontiers of the Province of *Sus*: to the North by the Province of *Morocco*; and Southward by the *Teſſet*. The Inhabitants boaſt themſelves the moſt Ancient People of *Africa*, as deſcended from the *Getuli*. There is neither City nor Wall'd-Town in all the Province, only Villages containing a Thouſand Inhabitants or more. There is every Year a Fair which laſts two Months; during which time, they give all Strangers that come to Traffick, their Diet *Gratis*. The *Geſules* have been always well us'd, ſince the Cheriffs reigned in *Morocco*, by reaſon of their Fidelity and Skill in handling their Muſquets. They were the firſt that learnt to caſt Iron and make it into Bullets, about 1542. during the Reign of Cheriff *Hamet*. *Marmolius*.

GETA, the Son of the Emperor *Severus*, and Brother of *Caracalla*. The Father declar'd 'em both *Cæſars*, and made them his Companions in the Empire: But when *Severus* was dead, *Caracalla* murder'd *Geta* in the Arms of his Mother. *Herodian*.

GETAE, a People of *Scythia*, who inhabited on both ſides the River *Danube*, between *Mœſia*, and *Dacia*. They fell into *Macedon* and *Thrace*, in 505. and defeated the Conſul *Sabinianus*, whom *Anaſtaſius* ſent againſt 'em. Upon which the Emperor gave 'em a vaſt Summ of Money to retire out of the Empire. *Calviſius*.

GETHES, King of *Heruli*, near the *Palus Mœotis*, came to *Conſtantinople* with the Princes and Lords of his Court, in the time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, to receive Baptiſm. *Paul Diacon.*

GETULIA, a Spacious Region of *Africa*, where now ſtands part of *Biledulgerid* and *Zaara*, and which was formerly the utmoſt Limit of the *Roman* Conqueſts in *Africa*. *Saluſt*. &c.

GEX, or the Bailliage of *Gex*, which is comprehended frequently within *Bugey*, a Province of *France*, has to the North, the County of *Burgundy*; to the Eaſt, *Le Pais de Vaud*, in the Canton of *Bern*; to the Weſt, *Bugel*; and to the South, is ſeparated from *Savoy* by the River *Rhone*, and partly by the Lake of *Geneva*. There is in it a City of the ſame Name; which, together with its Baliwick, once depended upon the Duke of *Savoy*, but was reſign'd to *France* by the Treaty concluded at *Lyons*, in 1601. *Baudrand*.

GEZAIRA, a Tract of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, and one of the three Principal Parts of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, between the Province of *Bugia* to the Eaſt, and *Teneza* to the Weſt. To the North it is bounded by the *Mediterranean* Sea; and to the South, by Mountains, as *Johannes Leo* teſtifies. The Chief City of it is *Algier*; by the Arabians, *Gezaira*.

GHENEOA, a Kingdom or Province of *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, toward the Mouth of the River *Niger*. This Country was under the Dominion of the *Lumptunes*, and pay'd 'em a Tribute under the Reign of *Soni-Heli*. But his Succeſſor, *Tſchia*, vanquiſh'd the King of *Gheneoa*, about 1520 and carry'd him Priſoner to *Gago*, where he dy'd. Afterwards this Kingdom was reduc'd into a Province; and the great Fair uſually kept at *Gheneoa*, was remov'd to *Tombut*. There is neither City nor Caſtle in all the Countrey; only the Governor lives in a great Village with the *Alfaqui*'s, or Magiſtrates, and the moſt Honourable of the Inhabitants. The *Niger* which overflows its Banks like *Nile*, makes an Iſland of this Village, in *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*; and when the Water begins to riſe, the Merchants of *Tombut* load their Goods in Barks and Canoo's. The Province of *Gheneoa* abounds in Barley, Rice, Sheep and Fiſh. It alſo produces great Plenty of Cotton; and the Inhabitants exchange their *Calicuts* for Woollen Cloth of *Europe*, as alſo for Copper, Tin, Arms, *&c.* *Dapper Deſtript. Afric.*

GHET, a Letter of Divorce which the *Jews* give their Wives when they put 'em away upon any Diſtaſte. They ground this Practice upon thoſe words of the 14th. Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, *If a man has married a woman who by her faults diſpleaſes him, let him write a letter of divorce, put it into her hand, and diſcharge her.* But to hinder the Abuſes which may proceed from this Privilege, the *Rabbins* have order'd a great many Formalities to take up time, that the Husband might conſider what he does, and perhaps be reconcil'd to his Wiſe. The Letter is writ and ſign'd, before Witneſſes, deliver'd to the Woman, in the preſence of ſome Prieſt; who having read it, bids her not to Marry in Three Months time, leſt ſhe might be with Child. The Letter is commonly worded after this manner: “ On ſuch a Day, Month and “ Year, and in ſuch a Place, I *G. H.* do voluntarily divorce, “ put from me, and make free you *E. B.* heretofore my “ Wiſe, and give you leave to marry whom you pleaſe. *R. Leon. de Modena.*

GHILINI (*Jerome*) wrote ſeveral works; amongſt others *la Theatre des Hommes de Lettres*, frequently cited by *Morery*. This book was written in Italian in two parts and publiſh'd in 1647.

GIABARITES, or *Jabarites*, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who believe all the Actions of Man to be over-rul'd by Deſtiny.

GIBELINS, a Famous Faction, often mention'd in Hiſtory, as oppoſite to that of the *Guelfes*; both which haraſs'd and miſerably tore *Italy* for two or three Ages. It's uncertain whence theſe Names were deriv'd. Some give this following Reaſon: In 1130 there happen'd a Schiſm in the Church, through the Concurrence of *Innocent* II. and *Anacletus*; the Iſt. favour'd by the Emperor: The other, by *Roger*, Count of *Sicily* and *Naples*, an Active and Warlike Prince, who drew to his Side *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*. The Emperor *Conrad* III. entering *Italy* with a German Army, and follow'db y Prince *Henry*, his Son, who was brought up at a place in *Germany* call'd *Gibelin*, *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*, march'd to the Aſſiſtance of his Ally; and it fortun'd, as both Armies were ready to Engage, that the *Bavarians* cry'd in their Language, *Hier Guelfe*: Which being anſwer'd by the Troops Commanded by the Prince, by *Hier Gibelines*, the *Italians* retain'd the Words, to diſtinguiſh the different Parties, and call'd the Factions by them. *Blondo*, *Sigonius.*

GIBRALTAR, a Town, and a famous Streight between *Europe* and *Africa*. The Town has a good Port, and the Streight is in the moſt Southern-part of *Spain*, and 16 Miles from *Cadiz* to the South-Weſt, and 11 North-Eaſt of *Tangier*. The Town ſtands in a *Peninſula*; is ſmall, but well fortify'd; has a large Haven, and a ſtrong Caſtle; and at the Weſt and Eaſt-end, two Forts, or Block-Houſes. Notwithſtanding which, *James Heemskirk*, the Dutch Admiral, enter'd it in 1607, and deſtroy'd the *Spaniſh* Fleet. The *French* enter'd it in 1693. and burnt ſome *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships under the Cannon of the Forts. The *Streights* of *Gibraltar* is the only Out-let the *Mediterranean* has into the *Atlantick* Ocean: concerning its Breadth, ſome reckon 7 *French* Leagues, others 12 *Italian* Miles, and 20 for its Length. Its one of the moſt famous, frequented and moſt anciently known *Streights* in the World.

GIEN, a ſmall City of *France*, in *Beauce*, with the Title of an Earldom, ſeated upon the *Loire*, with a Stone-Bridge, below the Canal of *Briare*, and about 12 Leagues above *Orleans*. It ſuffer'd much in the Civil Wars, in 1650. At what time the Bridge was broken down, to ſtop the March of the Prince's Army.

GIERACI, a Biſhops See in the further *Calabria*, under the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Regio*. This Town is the *Locri* of the Ancients, and was the Capital of *Magna Grecia*. It was ſince call'd *Giræcum*, or *Hieracium*. *Leander Albert. Deſc. Ital.*

GIESSEN, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the River *Lan*; partly under the Landtgrave of *Heſs d' Armſtadt*, and partly belonging to him of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, with a new Univerſity, 4 Leagues from *Marpurg*. *Baudrand.*

GIGAEA, Daughter of *Amyntas* the Firſt; King of *Macedon*, was married to *Bubares* a *Perſian* Lord, who by *Darius*'s Order march'd with a great Army to revenge the Murther of the *Perſian* Ambaſſadors, ſlain at an Entertainment at the Court of *Macedon*, by the Order of *Alexander Gigæa*'s Brother, being provok'd to this Barbarity, by ſome Affronts and Rudeneſſes offer'd to the *Roman* Ladies by the Ambaſſadors above mention'd: But *Bubares* falling in Love with *Gigæa*, *Amyntas* the King brought him ſo far into his Intereſt, that he got the Quarrel taken up between the two Courts, and prevented their coming to Blows. *Juſtin. Lib. 7. Euſeb. Chron.*

GIGERI, a City of *Africa*, in *Barbary*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. It is the Principal Town of the Province of *Bugia*, ſeated upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the City of *Bugia* to the Weſt, and that of *Bona* to the Eaſt; where the *French* receiv'd an unlucky Foil, in the Year 1664.

GIGES, or *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; firſt a Soldier of King *Candaules* his Guards: He became afterwards ſo great a Favourite, that the Prince, who thought his Queen the faireſt Woman in the World, reſolv'd to let *Giges* ſee her Naked; and for that purpoſe having hid him in his Bed-Chamber, gave himſelf that fooliſh Satisfaction. The Queen was ſo enrag'd at this Affront, that ſhe Commanded *Giges* to Kill the King, or prepare for Death himſelf. He choſe the firſt, and then Marrying the Queen, reign'd 49 Years, and founded the *Dynaſty*, or Family of the *Mermnades*; which laſted from *A. R.* 40. to the Defeat of *Cræſus*, 210. It's ſaid *Gyges* wore a Ring, the Stone whereof render'd him Inviſible, when turn'd inwards; which gave occaſion to the Proverb, *Gigis Annulus. Herodotus*, *Eraſmus.*

GIGIA, *Gijon*, a little Town of *Spain*, in *Aſturia*, upon the Shore of the Bay of *Biſcay*, near *Cabo de las Penas*, with a ſpacious Harbour, 18 *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Cabo de Ortegal. Baudrand.*

GIHLOVA, or *Iglava*, *Iglaw*, a ſmall City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Moravia*, near the Confines of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Igla*, 8 Leagues from *Znoymo*. *Baudrand.*

GILANIA, *Gilan*, a Province of *Perſia*, upon the Northern Coaſt of the *Caſpian* Sea, being a part of the Ancient *Hyrcania*, and of which *Gilan* is the Chief City; from whence the *Caſpian* Sea is often call'd *Mar de Gilan*. *Baudrand.*

GILBERT of *Sempringham*, was born at *Lincoln*, in the XIIth. Century, and founded the Order of the *Gilbertine* Monks in *England*: 'Tis ſaid he wrote, *Gilbertinorum Statuta. Exhortationes ad Fratres*, &c. *Harpsfeild Hiſt. Angliæ. Dugd. Monaſticon*, &c.

GILBRATAR, a large Town upon the Lake of *Marecaye*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Caſtello del oro*, toward the Coaſt of Southern *America*; where the beſt Spaniſh Tabaco is made, call'd *Tabago de Maracaibo*. The Country is well water'd with Rivers, and bears the beſt *Cacao* in the *Weſt-Indies*; and Cedars ſo large, that the Savages will make a Boat of one Trunk ſufficient to carry the weight of 30 Tun. The Air is Unhealthful, eſpecially in rainy Weather; ſo that none but Labourers live in this Borough, the Wealthier ſort retiring to *Merida*, or *Maracaibo*. *Oexmelin*'s *Hiſt.* of the *Weſt-Indies*.

GILDAS, call'd the Wiſe, or *Badonicus*; born in *Great Britain*, living in the VIth. Century, wrote a little Treatiſe, *De Excidio Britanniæ*; and another againſt the Immorality of the Clergy. *Gildas* wrote his Treatiſe *De Excidio Britanniæ* in 564, in the Sixty Fourth Year of his Age, being born the ſame Year, that the *Saxons* were defeated by the *Britons*, at the Battle on *Badon-Hill*. He wrote his Treatiſe above mention'd in *Armorica* or *Britagne* in *France*, whither the *Britains* had retir'd with their Colony, in the time of *Meroveus* King of the *Franks*. In this Treatiſe or Letter, as he calls it, he beſtows ſome Strokes of Satyr upon the Five Kings, who Reign'd at that time in *Great Britain*. *Uſſerius Ant. Britan. Cap. 13. P. 255. Ed. Londin.* 1687. *Stillingfleet. Origin. Britan. Chap. 5.*

GILDO, Governor of *Africa* under *Arcadius*, uſurp'd the Dominion of *Africa*; for which being reprehended by his Brother *Maſcecel*, he put his Sons to Death. In revenge of which Injury, *Maſcecel* got together a ſmall Force in *Italy*; and Landing in *Africa* with 5000 Men, overthrew 70000 of the Enemy. Upon which *Gildo* kill'd himſelf in his Flight. *Ammian. Marcel. Zozimus.*

GILEAD, was properly the Mountain where *Laban* made a Covenant with *Jacob*; but afterwards the Mountain deriv'd its Name both to the City of *Gilead*, and all the Country adjoyning: which being fit to feed Cattle, was begg'd of *Moſes* by the Tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*. It lay beyond the River *Jordan* to the Eaſt, *Sihon* having the one half, and *Og* poſſeſſing the other; and was ſhewn to *Moſes* by God, as the moſt delightful and neareſt Proſpect of the Land of *Canaan*, from the Top of Mount *Nebo*. *Numb.* and *Deut.*

GILES, Biſhop of *Freſcati*, afterwards made a Cardinal, and by *John* XIII. ſent his Legate into *Poland*, was the firſt that erected the Cities of *Gueſne* and *Cracow* into Archbiſhopricks; and the Cities of *Poſnania*, *Vratiſlaw*, *Cruſwick*, *Ploſco*, *Culm*, *Lubeſſe* and *Camin*, into Biſhopricks; and ſupply'd 'em with Archbiſhops and Biſhops, which he ſent for out of *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, in the Reign of *Mieceſlaus*, Firſt Chriſtian King of *Poland*.

GILES, *Gillo*, or *Ægidius*, Maſter of the *Roman* Forces in *Gaul*, was ſet up by the *French* in the room of *Childerick* I. by reaſon of his Cruelties. At what time *Guinomand*, *Childerick*'s faithful Friend, taking part with *Giles*, under pretence of Friendſhip, put him upon ſuch violent Courſes, which he follow'd, that *Childerick* was recall'd, and *Giles* expell'd the Kingdom. *Idacius.*

GILGAL, a ſmall Province of *Paleſtine*, on this ſide *Jordan*, to the Eaſt of *Jericho*, where *Joſhua* encamp'd till the *Iſraelites* were recover'd of their Circumciſion, and where he ſet up 12 Stones, in Memory of his paſſing *Jordan* on dry Land, (*Deut.* 4. 5.) It ſeems to have been a Country

try of a great Extent, under the Name of the Kingdom of the *Nations of Gilgal. Joſh.* 12.

GILGUL, a Word repeated often in the Books of the *Jews*, which ſignifies *rowling*; for they believe, that whatever part of the Earth they happen to die in, out of the Land of *Canaan*, their Bodies muſt rowl thither, to come thence to the General Judgment: Wherefore, a great many of 'em, when they find themſelves near their End, draw as near as poſſible they can to this Land, to have the leſs way to rowl. They founded this, Opinion on *Ezek.* 37. 12. *See I will open your graves and lead you to the Land of Iſrael. Rabbi Leo* of *Modena* underſtands this rowling of a *Metempſycoſis*, affirming, that ſome of the *Jews* believ'd *Pythagoras*'s Tranſmigration, or the Souls travelling from one Body to another.

GILIMER, Kinſman to *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, was to have ſucceeded him; but finding his Reign too long for his Ambition, dethron'd him, and ſeated himſelf in his room, in 531. *Juſtinian*, deſirous to recover *Africa*, wrote to *Gilimer* in favour of *Huneric*; and making *Gilimer*'s Contempt of his Letters his Pretence, ſent *Beliſarius* into *Africa*; who re-took *Carthage*, and purſuing *Gilimer* from Place to Place, compell'd him by Hunger to ſurrender, and carry'd him to *Conſtantinople*: where being brought before *Juſtinian*, and conſidering the Viciſſitudes of Fortune, he ſaid no more, but only repeated the Words of *Solomon*, *Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity.* However, *Juſtinian* allow'd him a being in *Galatia*; and in the mean time, *Africa* was reduc'd into a *Roman* Province, as it had been before the Conqueſt of it by the *Vandals. Procop. de Bell. Vandal. Lib.* 1.

GILLUS, the Thirteenth King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Evenus*. A Competition happening for the Crown, betwixt *Dochamus* and *Dorgallus*, the Sons of *Durſtus*, it was fomented by the Fraud of *Gillus*, the Baſtard Son of King *Evenus*; who being convened with the Nobles to decide the Controverſie, ſuborned wicked Fellows to raiſe a Tumult, in which the two Competitors were kill'd; and *Gillus* feigning as if his Life had been aim'd at, implor'd the Aid of all who were preſent; and with part of the Nobility, and ſome flagitious Perſons fitted to his purpoſe, fled to *Evonium*, a Caſtle fortify'd by King *Evenus*. So that having fix'd himſelf in that ſtrong Garriſon, from a high place of the Caſtle he made a long Oration to the People, exclaim'd againſt the Obſtinacy of the two Brothers, and curs'd the Aſſaſſines; but at laſt told 'em, That he was left by *Evenus* to be the Guardian of the Kingdom, till a New King was Choſen. The People hearing this, though they did not believe it; yet ſeeing him fortify'd in a ſtrong Garriſon, to avoid greater Miſchief, they declar'd him King. But not thinking himſelf ſafe, ſo long as any of the Poſterity of *Durſtus* remained, he reſolv'd to deſtroy his Nephews, and accordingly murther'd two of them, but one eſcaped. He extended his Fury to all of the Royal Blood. Whereupon the Nobility combin'd againſt him, defeated and conſtrain'd him to flie into *Ireland*. Whence he renew'd the War; but being purſued thither, and defeated, he was ſlain by *Cadwallus*, General for King *Evenus*, in the 3d. Year after *Gillus* had begun his Reign, about 40 Years before Chriſt's time. *Buchan.*

GILOLO, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Indian* Sea, to the Eaſt of which lies the Land of *Papous*, and the Iſland of *Celebes* to the Weſt. The Situation of it is under the Equator, in 165. Deg. of Longit. The Form of it is Irregular, as having four Tongues of Land that advance ſeveral Ways; the one about 20 Leagues, the other 50. The Capital City of the Iſland is *Gilolo*, which derives its Name to a Kingdom alſo; the reſt are *Cuma*, *Maro*, *Tolo*, &c. See *Molucca*'s.

GILOPOLO *Giaſpar*, living in the XVIth. Age, continu'd the *Diana* of *George de Montemajor*, under the Title of *Diana Enamorada*; by *Barthius* tranſlated into Latin.

GILPIN *(Bernard)* a Learned Engliſh-man, Born at *Kendal*, of an ancient and conſiderable Family, in the County of *Weſtmorland*, in 1517. made ſuch Progreſs at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, that he was ſingl'd out to make Head againſt the Reformers, with whom he often diſputed in King *Edward* VIth's Reign. *Peter Martyr* ſtood in greater fear of him, than of any other of his Adverſaries, becauſe he argued with great Attention and Ingenuity. But at laſt this Learned Man, by his great Application to Scripture and the Fathers, began to ſee that his own Doctrine was not conformable to Antiquity, and therefore reſolv'd to change it. Whilſt he had theſe Thoughts, *Cutbert Tonſtal*, Biſhop of *Durham*, adviſ'd him to Travel. Whereupon he quitted his Cure. Nor could the Biſhop perſuade him to the contrary, though he promis'd he would procure him a Diſpenſation; and ſwore by the Soul of his Father, That otherwiſe he would want Money to pay the Charges of his Voyage, and at laſt die a Beggar. To which *Gilpin* made no other Anſwer, but that he believ'd the Devil would not hold the Diſpenſation valid. At his return, Queen *Elizabeth* offer'd him the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle*. Which he refus'd; alledging, He had a great number of Friends in that Dioceſe, to whom he could not grant what they ſhould deſire of him without injuring his Conſcience, nor refuſe without diſguſting 'em. *Charlton*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter. Vid. Vitæ Selectæ Londini*, 1681.

GIMNOSOPHISTS, or *Gymnoſophiſts*, Philoſophers of the *Indies*, divided into *Brachmanes*, *Germanes*, or *Sermanes*, and *Hylobians*: Which laſt liv'd in Woods and Foreſts, to contemplate, more at leiſure, the Wonders of Nature; they cloath'd themſelves with the Bark of Trees, and took their Reſt in the hollow of decay'd Aſhes. All theſe Philoſophers in general held the Metempſycoſis, ſaid the Happineſs of Man conſiſted in a generous Contempt of the Goods of Fortune, and gloried in giving good Advice to Kings and Magiſtrates for the Government of their People. *Tertul. Clem. Alexand.* &c.

GINDI, a ſort of People among the *Turks*, who ſhow Tricks of Activity on Horſe-back; they'll ſometimes throw a Lance riding, and catch it again; ſome of 'em will Gallop with one foot upon one Horſe, and the other upon another, and when they are upon this Speed and Poſture, they'll make a ſhoot at Birds, which are ſet on the tops of Trees, on purpoſe: Sometimes they'll ſlide from the Back, under the Horſes Belly, and then recover the Saddle again. *Ricaut. Ott. Emp.*

GINDUS, a River of *Aſia* riſing in *Armenia*, and diſcharging it ſelf into the *Tigris*: This River gave a little check to *Cyrus*'s March to the Siege of *Babylon*, and drown'd one of his Charging Horſes, which ſo much diſpleas'd him, That he order'd it immediately to be laid dry, by Emptying it into Three hundred and ſixty Canals. *Herodot. Chlio*, &c.

GINGA, Queen of *Angola*, a Country of *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Congo* and *Bengala*; by moſt horrible Cruelties reveng'd the Death of her Father, Beheaded by the *Portugueſes*. She over-ran the Country with a great number of her Subjects, putting all to Fire and Sword, and ſpaing neither Age nor Sex. She fed upon Humane Fleſh, and always went in Man's Apparel, with 600 Negro's in her Train; of which 300 were Men clad like Women, and 300 Women in Mens Habit. However, at laſt ſhe made a Profeſſion of Chriſtianity, and ſhewed great Marks of Repentance at her Death. *Menezes.*

GINGI, a City and Province of *India*, in the Peninſula on this ſide *Ganges*, upon the Coaſt of *Coromandel*. This Province, which is known by the Name of the State *de Naque de Gangi*, has a particular Prince, whom the Natives call *Naique*, and who is a Tributary to the King of *Viſapour*. This little State is bounded by the Gulf of *Bengala* to the Eaſt; by the Kingdom of *Biſnagar* to the North; by the Mountains of *Malabar* to the Weſt; and the Province of *Taniaor* to the South. The City of *Gingi*, which gives its Name to the Province, is large, and well peopl'd. There is a Fortreſs belonging to it, of which the King of *Biſnagar* was formerly Maſter. The other Cities are *Coloran*, *Candabaran*, &c.

GIOTTO, Scholar to *Cimabue*, born near *Florence* in 1276, was a good Sculptor and Architect, as well as a better Painter than his Maſter: He began to ſhake off the Stiffneſs of the Greek *Manner*, endeavouring to give a finer Air to his Heads, and more of Nature to his Colouring, with proper Poſtures to his Figures: His moſt remarkable Piece, is that which he wrought in one of the Churches in *Florence*, repreſenting the Death of the Bleſſed Virgin, with the Apoſtles about her: The *Attitudes* of which Story, *M. Angelo Buonaroti*, us'd to ſay, could not be better deſign'd. *Freſnoy*'s Art of Painting, *P.* 254.

GIOVENAZZO, Lat. *Juvenacium*, an Epiſcopal City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Bari*: a ſmall Town wherein there is nothing Remarkable, 2 or 3 Miles from *Molfetta*.

GIPHANIUS OBERTUS, in great Favour with *Rodulphus* II. wrote Commentaries upon *Ariſtotle*'s Politicks and Morals; upon *Homer*, *Lucretius*, &c. with ſeveral other Pieces upon the Civil Law, and died in 1609.

GIRGIO, a City of *Africa* in the *Upper-Egypt*, Capital of the Province call'd *Caſſiff de Girgio*, ſeated upon the River *Nile*, between *Barbanda* and *Said*.

GIRINGBOMBA, a City of *Africa* in the *Upper-Æthiopia*, to which 15 more Kingdoms are ſubject. It lies upon the River *Gingiro*, or *Giring*, and borders upon *Morocco*, by the Teſtimonies of *Voſſius*.

GIRON GARCIAS, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, wrote *Collectio Conciliorum Hiſpaniæ cum Notis & Emendationibus*, Publiſh'd in 1594. *Ordo & Chronologia Gothorum Regum & Suevorum. Chronologia Toletanorum Præſulum & Conciliorum. De Primatu Eccleſiæ Toletanæ. De Dignitatibus & Officiis Regis & Domus Regiæ Gothorum.* He died in 1599. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Voſſius*, *Labbée*, &c.

GIRONE, Lat. *Gerunda*, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in *Catalonia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Terragone*. There is one broad Street that runs the whole length of the City, with ſeveral good Suburbs. *Girone* is alſo indifferently well fortified. This place in 1694. was taken by the *French* under the Mareſchal *de Noailles*; but reſtored to the *Spaniards*, by the Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697.

GISCALA (*John* of) was Head of the Factious, who refus'd to ſurrender *Giſcala* to the *Romans*; but finding he was not able to defend the Place againſt ſo Potent an Army, fled to *Jeruſalem*; where he drew the Zealots to his Party, and prophan'd the Temple with a thouſand Cruelties, which he exercis'd upon the Princes and People. At length, after he had held out the City of *Jeruſalem* to Extremity, he yielded to the *Romans*, by whom he was condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment. *Joſephus.*

GISCO, After he had made War in *Africa* with good Succeſs, was baniſh'd by his Fellow-Citizens; who envying his Honour, accus'd him to have unjuſtly put to Death his Brother *Amilcar*, under a falſe Pretence of having aſpir'd to Tyranny. But he was afterwards recall'd; and his Enemies being deliver'd up to be us'd as he pleas'd himſelf, he only made 'em proſtrate themſelves upon the Ground, while he ſet his Foot upon their Necks. Soon after, he was ſent into *Sicily* with an Army. Where being arriv'd, he made a Peace with *Timoleon*, upon Condition, That all the Cities depending upon *Greece*, ſhould be abſolutely Free. *Plutarch.*

GISORS, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, in the County of *Vexin*, ſeated upon the little River of *Epte*, being a Bailliage, 14 Leagues from *Paris*. Not far from hence it was, that when *Philip the Auguſt*, and *Henry* King of *England*, heard the News of the taking *Jeruſalem* by *Saladin*, they had an Interview, in the Year 1288. between *Giſors* and *Triæ*, and reſolv'd upon a Croiſade for the Relief of the *Holy Land*. In Token of which, they ſet up a Croſs in their Camp, and mutually promis'd to lay all their Differences aſide till their return. *Roger, in Philip Auguſt. De Cheſne.*

GISSA, *Pago*, a ſmall Iſland of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the *Venetian*, 3 Miles from the Coaſt of *Croatia*, and 60 in Circuit, Oblong and Narrow, with a Town of the ſame Name containing 1500 Inhabitants; to whom, as well as to the Republick, the Salt Pits in the Iſland yield a conſiderable Revenue. *Metellus.*

GIVAUDAN, a Country of *France*, in *Cevennes*, bounded to the Eaſt by *Vivarez* and *le Velay*; to the South, by the Dioceſes of *Niſmes* and *Uſez*; to the Weſt, by *Rovergne*; and by the *Upper Auvergne*, to the North. It is diſtinguiſh'd into the *Upper* and *Lower Givaudan*; which is almoſt all in *Cevennes*, being as it were, enclos'd within the High Mountains, which makes it very ſubject to Snow. The Capital City of this Country is *Mende*; the reſt, *Randon*, *Sialgues*, *Marige*, *Barres*, &c. This Country, which is very Fertile, though it lie among the Mountains, had formerly Counts of her own, but the Earldom was united to the Crown, in 1271. However, the Biſhops of *Mende* take the Title of Counts of *Givaudan*, and have ſome Privileges.

GIULIA, or *Gula*, Lat. *Julia*, a ſmall City of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the River *Kerez*, and upon the Frontiers of *Tranſilvania*, near the Lake *Sarchard*, Taken by the *Turks* in 1566. and by them afterwards Morrgaged to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*. It is 20 Miles diſtant from *Waradin*, which lies to the South; and as many from *Segedin* to the Eaſt. Some will have it to be the *Ziridava* of the Ancients. *Baudrand.*

GIUS-CHON, in the *Turkiſh* Tongue, ſignifies a Reader of the *Alcoran*; whereof there are 30 in every Royal Moſque, that read each a Section of the *Alcoran*; which being divided into that Number, the Whole is read every Day. This is done for the Repoſe of the Souls of thoſe that leave Legacies for that purpoſe, and therefore the Readers ſtand generally near the Tombs or Graves of thoſe they Pray for. *Ricaut.*

GLADIATORS, Sword-Players, Slaves that were taught to fight at Sharps, by Fencing-Maſters, on purpoſe for the Divertiſement of the *Roman* People, at their Publick Games, or Shows. At firſt, none but Slaves and Fugitives, that were enforc'd to it, would thus hazard their Lives: Afterwards, Free-men ſuffer'd themſelves to be Hired to it; and they bound themſelves by a ſolemn Oath, to Fight to the laſt Gaſp, or elſe to yield their Bodies to be Whipt or Branded. ——*Uri virgis, ferroque necari*—— But, for the moſt part, the Prince or People gave their Lives to the Wounded, when they acknowledg'd themſelves Overcome, in holding a Finger up, and dropping the Point of their Weapon, and this was call'd *Miſſio*. Sometimes Noblemen themſelves, that were decay'd in their Eſtates, to merit the Emperor's Favour, would engage in theſe ſorts of Combats. The Victor was either Crown'd with a Palm-Tree-Branch; or elſe, if he were a Slave, was preſented with a Wand, call'd *Rudis*, in Token of his being made a Free-man. Now that there might be a ſufficient Number of theſe *Gladiators*, there were Schools erected, into which Captives, Fugitives, Servants, and notorious Offenders, were Condemn'd, and many times Sold. *Theodoret*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, in *Italy*, utterly aboliſh'd theſe *Gladiators*, in 500. The *Gladiators* wore always ſome Mark of Diſtinction, as a Peacock's Feather, or other very diſcernable thing. *Nero* order'd 400 Senators, and 600 *Roman* Knights, to Fight for his Diverſion. See more in *Roſinus*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *Glamorganienſis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *South-Wales*: ſo called (according to *Cambden*) from *Mor*, the Britiſh Word for the Sea, as agreeing to its Situation, or (as others will have it) from one *Morgan*, a Prince thereof. But, however it was ſo denominated, certain it is, that it ſtands bounded Northward with *Brecknockſhire*; Southward, with the *Severn* Sea; Eaſtward, with the River *Rumney*, which parts it from *Monmouthſhire*; and Weſtward, with *Carmarthenſhire*. Its Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, is near upon 40 *Engliſh* Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, about 20 Miles. The Whole is divided into 10 Hundreds; wherein are 118 Pariſhes, and 11 Market-Towns; anciently inhabited by the *Silures*, poſſeſſed of *South-Wales*; as the *Ordovices* were of *North-Wales*; and now being in the Dioceſs of *Landaff*. As to the Soil of this Country, the North and South Parts differ exceedingly. For, whereas the North is exceeding Hilly, and yields but little Corn; the South is ſo fruitful, that it wants for nothing: And, whereas the Northern Shires yield but little good Fruit, here grows as good, and as ſoon ripe, as any where in *England*. In ſhort, This is look'd upon, by ſome, as the Garden of *Wales*. Beſides the *Rumney*, which divides this County from *Monmouthſhire*, and the *Hoghon*, which ſevers part of it from *Carmarthenſhire*, here you willl find the *Tave*, *Elay*, *Ogmore*, *Avon*, *Neath*, and others of leſs Note. As for the Wonder of the *Well* at *Newton*, and that of a *Rock* (or *Cliff*) in the Iſle of *Barrey*, belonging to this County, ſee the Words *Newton* and *Barrey*. The Market-Towns are *Cardiff* the Principal Place, *Cowbridge*, *Bridgend*, *Aberavon*, *Carfilly-Caſtle*, *Kanſig-Caſtle*, *Lantriſſent*, *Lantwyt*, *Neath*, *Penrees*, and *Swanzey*. Among which, *Cardiff* alone has the Privilege of ſending a Member to Parliament, beſides the Knight of the Shire. Within a Mile of *Cardiff*, on the River *Tave*, ſtands *Landaff*, a Biſhop's See.

GLANDEVES, Lat. *Glandeva*, *Glannata*, and *Glannatica*, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, near to the River *Var*, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*. This City was formerly an Earldom, but the continual Over-flowings of the *Var* conſtrain'd the Inhabitants to remove to *Entrevaux* about a Quarter of a League diſtant, whither the Cathedral was alſo tranſlated.

GLANVILL (*Joſeph*) Born at *Plimouth* in *Devonſhire*, was admitted into *Exeter-College*, *Oxon.* in 1652. from whence, after four years Continuance, he removed to *Lincoln-College*, in which, he took the Degree of Maſter of Arts: Soon after the Reſtauration he went into Holy Orders, was made a Member of the Royal Society, and, in 1666, was preſented to the Rectory of the great Church in *Bath*; afterwards made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* II. and Prebendary of *Worceſter*. He was a Perſon, of more than ordinary Parts, and Memory, of an Inquiſitive and Philoſophical Genius, and a great Maſter of Stile; his Diſcourſes being generally Penn'd with a great deal of Spirit and Perſpicuity. He died at *Bath* in the Year 1680. His Works are as follow. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ſhewing the ſhortneſs, and uncertainty of our Knowledge, and its Cauſes, with ſome Reflections on Peripateticiſm. *Lux Orientalis*, or an Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eaſtern Sages, concerning the Pre-exiſtence of *Souls*, being a Key to unlock the Grand Myſteries of Providence. *Scepſis Scientifica*, or Confeſs'd Ignorance the Way to Schiſm, *&c.* A Reply to the Exceptions of the Learned *Tho. Albius*; or the Author's Defence of the Vanity of Dogmatizing, *&c.* Some Philoſophical Conſiderations, touching the Being of Witches and Witch-craft, in a Letter to *Robert Hunt*, Eſquire. A Blow at Modern Sadduciſm, in ſome Philoſophical Diſcourſes about Witch-craft. A Relation of the Fam'd Diſturbance of the Houſe of Mr. *Mumpeſſon*. Reflections on Drollery, and Atheiſm. *Plus Ultra*, or the Progreſs and Advancement of Knowledge, ſince the Days of *Ariſtotle*. Several Sermons, (*viz.*) *One upon the Kings Martyrdom*; *Catholick Charity recommended in a Sermon before the Lord Mayor of* London. *A Seaſonable Recommendation, and Defence of Reaſon, in the Affairs of Religion, againſt Infidelity, Scepticiſm, and Phanaticiſm of all ſorts.* *Philoſophia Pia*, or a Diſcourſe of the Religious Temper and Tendencies of the Experimental Philoſophy, Profeſs'd by the Royal Society. A Prefatory Anſwer to Mr. *Henry Stubb*, wherein, the Malignity, Hypocriſie and Falſhood of his Temper, Pretences and Reports, *&c.* In his Animadverſions on *Plus Ultra*, are diſcover'd. A further Diſcovery of Mr. *Stubb*. An Earneſt Invitation to *the Lord's Supper*. Seaſonable Reflections and Diſcourſes, in Order to the Conviction, and Cure of the Scoffing, and Infidelity of a Degenerate Age, conſiſting of Four Sermons. An Eſſay, concerning Preaching. A Seaſonable Defence of Preaching. *Sadduciſmus Triumphatus*, Publiſh'd by Dr. *Henry More* with Additions. *Athen. Oxon.*

GLARIS, a Town, and one of the Confederate Cantons of *Switzerland*, being a little Country, 3 *German* Miles in Length, though not very Broad, almoſt ſurrounded with Mountains, between *Altorf*, *Schwits* and *Appenzel*, which firſt caſt off the *Auſtrian* Yoak, and enter'd into Confederacy with the reſt of the Cantons, in 1351. In the Year 1386. they were again attack'd by *Leopold*, Duke of *Auſtria*; who being worſted the ſame Year, yet in 1387. advanc'd with 15000

Men as far as *Navalia*, with a Reſolution to have broken into the Country through that Narrow Paſs. But there being oppos'd by no more than 350 of the Inhabitants of *Glaris*, and 30 *Switzers*, that ſmall Number won ſo Famous a Victory, after they had ſlain above 3000 of the Enemy, beſide what were drown'd in the Lake *Rivarius*, that they totally recover'd their Liberty, which they have preſerv'd to this day. The Inhabitants are part *Proteſtants*, part *Roman Catholicks*; the *Proteſtants*, upon the Preaching of *Zwinglius*, embracing the Reformation in 1515. two Years before *Luther* appear'd in *Saxony*. The Town of *Glaris* has nothing Conſiderable; the reſt are *Neſtel*, or *Nephel*, *Urnen*, *Quart Weſen*, &c. *Simler*, *Plantin*.

GLASCOW, in Latin, *Glaſcum*. A City in the Weſt of *Scotland* near the River *Cluyd*, 16 Miles from the Weſtern ſhore. This was very anciently a Biſhops See, but diſcontinued, till *William* King of *Scotland* reſtor'd it. 'Tis now an Archbiſhop's See, and an Univerſity, which was open'd by *Turnbull* a Biſhop, who, in 1554, built a College here: And 'tis now the beſt place of Trade in this part of *Scotland*, having a delightful Situation, Excellent Apples, and a Bridge with eight Arches over the *Cluyd*. *Cambden Ed. London*, 1695.

GLASSENBURY, *Glaſconia*, or *Avalonia*, from the Iſland of *Avalon*, ſo called, in which it ſtands, is a Market-Town about the Middle of *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the North-ſide of the River *Parret*, Famous in the Popiſh Times for its Rich and Stately Abbey: The Monks whereof, for the Credit of it, gave out, That the Body of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea* lay there Interred. Certain it is, that this was a Shelter to the *Britains* in the latter Times of the *Britiſh* Churches when they were miſerably haraſs'd and perſecuted by the *Pagan Saxons*. And it might be (as Biſhop *Stillingfleet* ſays) of far greater Requeſt among the *Britains*, becauſe it was the Place where the Famous *Britiſh* King *Arthur* was Buried; whoſe Body was found there, very deep in the Earth, in the Reign of *Henry* II. with a Latin Inſcription on a Leaden Croſs, expreſſing that King *Arthur* lay there buried, in the Iſle of *Avalon*.

GLATS, Lat. *Glatium*, by the *Bohemians Gladſco*, a City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, Capital of a Præfecture of the ſame Name, ſeated upon the River *Miza*, well fortify'd, and having a good Caſtle.

GLAUCUS, Son to *Hippollochus*, who, at the Siege of *Troy*, chang'd his Arms that were of Gold, for *Diomed*'s that were only of Copper. There was another *Glaucus*, the Son of *Siſyphus*, who feeding his Horſes with Humane Fleſh, was by them devour'd himſelf: Denoting thereby the Vanity of thoſe that conſume their Eſtates by keeping of Race-Horſes. Alſo another *Glaucus*, a Fiſher-man; who putting into his Mouth a certain Herb, the Touch of which reviv'd ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh, became Mad, and threw himſelf into the Sea, where he was turn'd into a Marine Deity. Whence the Proverb, *Glaucus, comeſâ Herbâ, habitat in Mari*. *Eraſmus* in *Adag.*

GLEN *(Baldwin)* a Monk of *Arras*, of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, was an Author of Note towards the End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote, *Chronicon ſeu Hiſtoria Abbatum Cœnobii Henniacenſis. Monarchia & Series Regum Hiſpaniæ. Delineatio Belgicarum Provinciarum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir.* &c.

GLICAS (*Michael*) of *Sicily*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Age, about the Year 1250 and wrote Annals in IV Parts: The Firſt containing the Work of the Six Days Creation: The Second, from the Beginning of the World, till Chriſt's Time: The Third ended with *Conſtantine the Great*: The Fourth continu'd on to *Alexius Comnenus*, who died in 1118. To which *Leunclavius* added a Fifth, that proceeded as far as the Taking of *Conſtantinople*. *Voſſius*.

GLICERIUS, *Flavius*, a perſon of Quality who had gone through many conſiderable Employments, aſſum'd the Imperial Crown after the Death of *Olybrius*, and was Crown'd at *Ravenna*, in 473. But after he had Reign'd a Year was Depos'd by *Julius Nepos*, not far from the Mouth of the River *Tiber*, and then Conſecrated Biſhop of *Salona*, in *Dalmatia*, where he liv'd till 480. *Caſſiodor*. *Jornandes*. &c.

GLISSARIA, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Jutland*, now *Norſtrant*, near *Huſum*, in *Sleſwick*, 25 Miles in Compaſs, having in it ſome few Villages. *Baudrand*, *Cluverius*.

GLOCESTER, Lat. *Gloceſtria*, *Glevum*, the Chief Place of *Gloceſterſhire*, and a Biſhop's See, in the Province of *Canterbury*, is about 80 Miles W. and by N. from *London*. A fine and neat City, ſeated in a fruitful Vale, on the Eaſt Banks of the *Severn*, with a large Key, or Wharf, very commodious for its Trade. The Streets are generally fair, and the Town well built upon an eaſie Aſcent. Among the *Romans* it was in good Eſteem, under the Name of *Glevum*; and it has been formerly, Wall'd about, except on the River's ſide, with a ſtrong Wall; ſome Remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen in many Places; which ſhew what Strength they have been of. King *Richard* III. being Duke hereof, when he came to the Crown, made it a County of it ſelf, by laying to it two of the adjacent Hundreds. Its Cathedral being firſt an Abbey-Church, was built by *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *Tork*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*; and afterwards repair'd, and ſo well beautify'd by ſeveral Abbots, that it is, to this Day, one of the Faireſt Fabricks of this Realm. In this Church lies Interr'd, under a Monument of Alabaſter, the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* II. who by the Cruelty of *Iſabel* his Wife, was Murder'd at *Berkley-Caſtle*. That *Gloceſter* was a Biſhop's See, in the time of the *Britains*, ſeems probable, becauſe the Biſhop's Stile does occur in the Synodical Acts of thoſe elder Times, by the Name of *Clevienſis*, agreeable to *Clevid* the Britiſh Name of it. But whether it were ſo or not, this is certain, That it came to nothing, by the Heathen *Saxons*; and that when they embrac'd the Chriſtian Faith, it was firſt under the Authority of the Biſhops of *Litchfield*, and afterwards of thoſe of *Worceſter*. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. it was diſmember'd from that Dioceſs, and made a Biſhop's See, with five others of his Erection; conſtituting therein a Chapter of a Dean, and ſix Prebendaries; for the Maintenance whereof, he aſſign'd over moſt of the Lands belonging to all the Monaſteries here. The Dioceſs contains only *Gloceſterſhire*, wherein are 267 Pariſhes, of which 125 are Impropriations. And here is but One Archdeacon, being call'd of *Gloceſter*. The Biſhoprick, according to the Eſtimate thereof at the firſt Foundation, is valu'd in the King's Books but 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2*d.* And for a Tenth of all, the Clergy pay unto the King, 358 *l.* 15 *s.* But beſides the Honour *Gloceſter* has, of being a Biſhop's See, it has given the Title of *Duke* to one of the Royal Family.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, *Gloceſtrienſis Comitatus*, is a large In-land County of *England*, lying betwixt *Worceſter* and *Warwickſhire* Northward, *Somerſetſhire* Southward, *Oxford* and *Wiltſhire* on the Eaſt, the River *Wye* and *Herefordſhire* on the Weſt. So that the Length of it, from North to South, is 48 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 28 Miles. The Whole is divided into 30 Hundreds; wherein are 280 Pariſhes, and 30 Market-Towns: Whoſe Inhabitants, in the Time of the *Romans* went (with thoſe of *Oxfordſhire*) by the Name of *Dobuni*; the County making Part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now the Dioceſs of *Gloceſter*. This is a well Water'd County; for, beſides the *Severn*, which runs through it from North, to South, here are the North and South *Avon*, *Wye*, *Windruth*, *Coln*, *Churn*, *Stroud*, *Frome*, and others of leſs Note; all yielding great Plenty of Fiſh, and the *Severn* particularly abundance of *Salmon*. Here is alſo *Dean Foreſt*, between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, reckon'd to be 20 Miles Long, and 10 Broad, but a good part of it conſum'd by Iron-Mines: And the *Cotſwold Hills*, Famous for the Wool of its Sheep, which feed here in great abundance. As the Air of this Country is Sweet and Pleaſant, ſo is the Soil exceeding Fruitful: And it yields not only Plenty of Corn and Graſs, but exceeds all other Parts of *England* in the Goodneſs and Abundance of its Fruits; particularly Pear-Trees and Apple-Trees, which grow here of their own accord, and whereof great Quantity of Perry and Cyder is made: Yet more might be made, were it not for a kind of Bird, that comes hither ſometimes, and that in great Companies. A Bird ſomething biggar than a Sparrow, with a Bill thwarted croſs-wiſe at the End, whereby it ſhaves (or cuts) an Apple in two at one ſnap, but eats only the Kernels thereof, and ſo ſpoils more than he devours. They come about Harveſt-time, when Apples begin to be ripe. That here were formerly a great many Vineyards, it appears from the many Places call'd Vineyards to this day, whereof one moſt Eminent, nigh *Gloceſter*; and that, by ancient Records, ſome Towns in this Shire pay'd Rent-Wines in great Proportions. But in latter Ages this Commodity has been diſus'd, partly becauſe Better and Cheaper may be had from Beyond-Sea, and partly becauſe our other Native Liquors prove more Healthful to us. Tabaco likewiſe grew here very well, and much of it was planted about *Winchcomb*, whereby many got good Eſtates, till the Planting of it was (for good Reaſons of State) prohibited by Act of Parliament. *England* has the beſt Oak in the World, not for Fineneſs, but Firmneſs: And the beſt Oak in *England*, is in *Dean-Foreſt* aforeſaid; ſo Tough, that (when it is dry) 'tis ſaid to be as hard as Iron. For Metals, here is Iron; and Steel, its eldeſt Brother, as the firſt Runing of Iron. Among the Memorable Products of this County, there are frequently found about *Alderley*, Oyſters, Cockles, and Perwinkles of Stone, which may be look'd upon as *Luſus Naturæ*. And for Manufactures, here is as good Cloathing as any in *England*, either for Fineneſs or Colour: For, as the beſt Wool grows here on *Cotſwold-Hills*, ſo here is an excellent Water for colouring the Cloth, which is that of the River *Strowd*. The Market-Towns are, the City of *Gloceſter*, which gives Name to the County, *Berkley*, *Blakney*, *Briſtol*, *Cheltenham*, *Chipping-Campden*, *Chipping-Sodbury*, *Cirenceſter*, *Colford*, *Great Dean*, *Durſley*, *Fairford*, *Horton*, *Horwood*, *Letchlad*, *Marſhfield*, *Minching-hampton*, *Newent*, *Newnham*, *Northleach*, *Stanley*, *Stow*, *Stroud*, *Tetbury*, *Tewksbury*, *Thornbury*, *Wickwar*, *Winchcomb*, *Great Wicomb*, and *Wotton*. Amongſt which *Gloceſter*, *Cirenceſter*, and *Tewksbury*, have the Privilege to ſend each two Members to Parliament, beſides the Knights of the Shire. In which Caſe, *Briſtol*

ſtol is reckon'd in *Somerſetſhire*. The Monaſteries diſſolved here by *Henry* VIII. were, *Glóceſter*, *Cirenceſter*, *Tewksbury*, *Deer-huſt*, *Minching*, *Berkley*, *Kingſwood*, *Winchcomb*, and *Hales*. *Speed*. *Cambden*, &c.

GLOGAW, a City and Dukedom of *Germany*, in *Sileſia*: the City ſtands upon the River *Oder*, toward the Frontiers of *Poland* regularly fortify'd, and having a Caſtle. There is alſo another *Glogaw* in *Sileſia* too, call'd *Little Glogaw*, or *Klein Glogaw*, in the Dukedom of *Opelen*.

GLORIOSO, (*John Camillo*) an Eminent Philoſopher and Mathematician, in *Naples*, where he was born 1572. His Works are, *Exercitationis Mathematicæ Diſſertatio Aſtronomica*. *Phyſica De Cometis*, &c. *Tomaſini in Elog*, *Doct*. Part II. *Lorenzo Craſſo*. *Elog. d' Huom*. *Lettre* Part II. *&c.*

GLUCKSTADT, a ſmall City of *Denmark* in *Holſatia*, ſeated upon the Right ſide of the *Elbe*, in that part where it receives a little River call'd *Rhine*, and fortify'd by *Chriſtian* IV. in 1629.

GNEFACTUS, King of *Egypt*, having march'd his Army into *Arabia*, where Proviſions fail'd him in the Deſarts, was conſtrain'd to Eat what he could meet with in the Country People's Houſes. Which ſort of Diet pleas'd him ſo well, that he reſolv'd for the future to feed on no other but ſuch homely fare, and wiſh'd a hundred Imprecations upon *Menes* the firſt King of *Egypt*, for introducing among the *Egyptians* Luxury and expenſive Eating. And to render his Memory Odious, caus'd thoſe Maledictions to be engrav'd upon a Column which he Erected in the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; giving at the ſame time an Illuſtrious Example of Frugality to his Succeſſors. *Plutarch*, *Diodorus*.

GNESNE, in Latin *Gneſna*, and by the *Germans* call'd *Gniſen*, an Archiepiſcopal City, and Metropolitan of all *Poland* ſeated in the Palatinate of *Kaliſh* in *Lower Poland*, between *Poſna* and *Toren*. At preſent there is nothing that renders the City conſiderable, but only that it is the Reſidence of the Primate of *Poland*, who has always a great ſhare in the Management of the Publick Affairs. *Gneſne* was formerly the Capital of the Kingdom, but was Burnt ni 1613. The Archbiſhop and Primate of *Poland*, is Legate in Courſe of the Holy See, Regent of the Kingdom after the Death of the King, and gives Audience to Ambaſſadors, unleſs it be at the time of Election. He Summons the Senate, fixes the Day of Meeting for the Election, propoſes what Matters are to be debated, Crowns the Kings and Queens, and performs the Ceremonies of their Enterment. The States would have par'd off ſome of his Power during the *Interregnum*, when *Sigiſmund* III. went into *Sweden* in 1594. but *Sigiſmund Karn Cowiski*, then Primate oppos'd their Deſign, and diſappointed it. It was anciently call'd *Limioſaleum*, and is ſaid to have been Built by *Lechus*, the firſt Prince of the Country, who gave it the Name of *Gneſne*, from an Eagle's Neſt which was found in going to lay the Foundations. *Cromer*.

GNOSIMACHI, a ſort of Hereticks who Condemn'd all manner of Inquiſition after Knowledge; believing it of no Uſe to thoſe from whom God required only Good Actions.

GNOSSUS, the moſt celebrated City of *Creet* in the Days of Antiquity, famous for the Fables of *Mino* ſandthe *Minotaur*, now a Poor Village, call'd *Ginoſa*.

GNOSTICS, that ſprang out of the *Nicolaitans*, certain Hereticks, who believ'd two Principles, the one Good, the Principle of Good; the other Bad, the Author of Evil. They held the Soul to be of the Subſtance of God, and deny'd the Divinity of Chriſt; ſaying only, *That God dwelt in him.* They held the moſt unlawful Pleaſures of the Body to be good, *&c.* and defil'd their Nightly Meetings with all manner of obſcene Impurities. Dr. *Hamond* believes this Hereſie begun in the Time of the Apoſtles, and that St. *Paul* alludes to 'em, in 1 *Tim.* 6. 20. and in ſeveral other Places. *Tertullian*. *Auſtin*.

GOA, an Archiepiſcopal City and Capital of all the Places which the *Portugueſes* poſſeſs'd in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as being the Seat of the Viceroy. It is ſeated in the Kingdom of *Decan*. In the *Peninſula* of *Indus* on this ſide *Ganges*, one of the faireſt and beſt Towns of Trade in the Eaſt. It ſtands in an Iſland which the Rivers of *Mandoua & Guari* form, where they fall into the Sea. The Ports of *Goa*, *Conſtantinople* and *Toulon* are eſteem'd the faireſt of our whole Continent. *Alphonſo d' Albuquerque* took it for the *Portugueſes* in the Year 1510. who have, ſince that, ſettled themſelves ſo powerfully there, notwithſtanding the Diſturbance of their Neighbours, that they are not to be remov'd. The Hoſpital is one of the faireſt in the Univerſe, exceeding that of the Holy Ghoſt, of *Rome*, and the Infirmary of *Malta*. The Viceroy's Palace is a Magnificent Structure. The Churches of *Goa* are ſumptuouſly adorn'd, of which one was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. and beſides the Churches, there are ſeveral Monaſteries. Were not the City ſo ſtreightned as it is by the Mountains, it would be much more inhabited, in regard the Air would be much more wholeſome; but the Mountains hinder the Winds from cooling the Air, ſo that the Heats are Violent. The Jeſuits have no leſs than Five Houſes in this City. In ſhort, it was one of the faireſt Poſts in the World to be Viceroy of *Goa*. He had Five Governments at his diſpoſal, whoſe Revenues equal'd the moſt conſiderable in *Europe*. Theſe were, the Government of *Mozambique* in *Africa*; that of *Maſcale* upon the Coaſts of *Arabia*; that of *Ormuz* upon the Coaſt of *Perſia*; that of *Ceylan* towards the Cape of *Comori*, at the Point of the *Peninſula* of *Indus*, and on this ſide of the Gulf of *Bengala*, and the Government of *Malaca* to the South of the *Peninſula* of *Indoſtan*, on the other ſide of the Gulf; but ſince the *Hollanders* and the *Engliſh* have cut off a great part of their Trade, the *Portugueſes* are nothing near ſo Potent as they were in the *Indies*. The Natives of *Goa* are Idolaters, and many of 'em have ſuch a Veneration for Monkeys, that they build 'em *Pagods* or Temples, and worſhip them. *Tavernier*.

GOAR, (*James*) born at *Paris*, a Dominican, being ſent as Miſſionary into the *Levant*, had an opportunity of fully informing himſelf concerning the Belief and Cuſtoms of the Greek Church; being thus qualified, he publiſh'd the Euchologion in Greek and Latin at *Paris* in 1647. being a very correct Edition: To this Work, he has added ſeveral Learned Remarks, where the Doctrine and Ceremonies of the Greek Church are fully explain'd. *Goar* likewiſe tranſlated ſome of the Byzantine Hiſtorians, but the Criticks obſerve, that he has miſtaken his Authours Sence, in ſeveral Places. *R. Simon*.

GOBBO, (*Peter Paul*) a Native of *Cortona*, and famous Painter of Landskips, but more eſpecially of Fruits; in which he is ſaid to have out-done *Zeuxis*, who cheated Birds only; whereas Men took *Gobbo*'s for real Fruit. *Felibien*.

GOBELINS, a noted Houſe of *Paris* in the Suburb of St. *Marcel*, formerly poſſeſs'd by famous Wool-Dyers; whereof the chief call'd *Giles Gobelin*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Francis* I. is ſaid to have found the Secret of Dyeing Scarlet, which was from him call'd, *The Scarlet of the* Gobelins; the Houſe alſo took that Name, and the River that runs by it, whoſe Water is very proper for that uſe. The *Dutch* have endeavour'd all they could to diſcover the Secret, but to no purpoſe. This Houſe now is full of the beſt Tapeſtry-Makers, Goldſmiths, and Carvers in Marble and Wood of *France*, under the direction of the Overſeer of the Buildings, Arts, and Manufactures of that Kingdom, and all continually imploy'd in making Decorations for the Kings Houſes.

GOBRIAS, one of the Seven *Perſians* that conſpir'd with *Darius* to expel the *Magi*, who after the death of *Cambyſes* had uſurp'd the Kingdom; He attended *Darius* in his Expedition againſt the *Scythians*, and interpreted the Preſent which the *Scythians* ſent the *Perſians*, deſigning the Invaſion of their Country; This Preſent was a Bird, a Rat, a Frog and five Arrows, which *Gobrias* expounded thus; O ye *Perſians*, unleſs ye retire with the Speed of Birds, or fortify your ſelves in Moraſſes like Frogs, orrun into an Augur-Hole like Rats, we ſhall certainly diſpatch you with theſe Arrows. *Herodot*. lib. 4.

GOCLENIUS, (*Conrad*) eſteem'd for his Notes upon *Tully*'s *Offices*, his Edition of *Lucan*, and ſeveral other Pieces; dy'd in 1539. or as others ſay, 35. *Melchior Adam*.

ST. GODARD, formerly *Adula*, a part of the *Alps* in the County of *Switzerland*. Strangers and Travellers, that know not the way, are often in danger of periſhing among the Precipices, when they go without Guides, in regard, it is generally cover'd with Snow.

GODEAU, (*Anthony*) Biſhop of *Vence*, was the firſt who occaſion'd the ſetting up of the *French* Academy in *Paris*; He wrote a Poem of St. *Paul*, a Hiſtory of the Church, *&c.* and dy'd of an Apoplexy in 1672. *St. Marthe*. *Peliſſon*.

GODESCALCUS, a *German* Monk, who liv'd in the 9th. Cent. much eſteem'd for his Learning, and the Penetration of his Genius; but afterwards accuſed of Hereſie, for teaching, *That God deſtin'd the Reprobate to Damnation, as the Elect to Glory; and that therefore, as he was the Principle of Good actions, ſo he was likewiſe Author of Evil.* Some endeavour'd to defend his Doctrine, and ſaid, *His Sentiments well underſtood, were the ſame with St.* Auguſtin*'s upon thoſe Heads*; but *Rabanus Maurus* Archbiſhop of *Mayence*, believ'd him guilty of the Errors with which he was charg'd and ſent *Godeſcalcus* to *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* his Metropolitan, who being no Friend to him, condemn'd him to be diveſted of his Order of Prieſthood, beat until he threw his Writings into a Fire, and afterwards caſt in Priſon, where he died, perſiſting to the laſt in his Opinion; which made *Hincmar* treat him as excommunicated, refuſe him the Sacraments and Chriſtian Burial. *Genebrard*, *Baronius*.

GODFREY of *Bouillon*, call'd *the Chriſtian Hercules*, Prince of *Lorrain*, having given frequent Proofs of an invincible Courage under the Emperor *Henry* IV. whom he ſerv'd with great Succeſs in *Germany* and *Italy*, was choſen General of the Expedition which the Chriſtians undertook for the Recovery of the Holy Land, Sold his Hereditary Dukedom of *Liege* to *Otbert* Biſhop of the Dioceſs, and laid out the Money in his Preparations for the War. The *Greeks* oppoſing the March of his Army, he conſtrain'd *Alexius Comnenus* to give him free Paſſage, and to diſſemble his unjuſt Jealouſies. In the Year 1097. he vanquiſh'd *Solyman* Sultan of the *Turks*, and took *Nice* after a Months Siege, then *Antioch* and *Edeſſa*; and in four Years time ſubdu'd *Lycaonia*, *Cilicia*, *Syria* and *Meſopota-*

mia Comagena, which ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the *Saracens*, that the *Caliph* of *Egypt* by his Ambaſſadors ſu'd for Peace. In 1099. he took *Jeruſalem*, and by the general Conſent of all the Chieftains of the Army was Crown'd King of *Judæa*, with a Crown of Thorns, upon his refuſal of a Crown of Gold, and the title of King of *Jeruſalem*, where his Saviour was treated ignominiouſly, and Crown'd with Thorns. After which, his Army being extreamly waſted, the Sultan of *Egypt* taking his Advantage, ſent into the Field againſt him a Hundred thouſand Horſe, and a Proportionable Number of Infantry, which were all defeated with the Slaughter of above a Hundred Thouſand of the Enemy; and that Victory gain'd him the quiet Poſſeſſion of all the Holy Land. But he enjoy'd his Conqueſts but a very ſmall while; for he dy'd in the Year 1100. *Baronius*, *Guibert*, *Geſta Dei per Francos. Gulielm. Tyrius.*

GODFREY, Surnam'd *the Dane*, deſir'd to be Baptiz'd a Chriſtian in the Reign of the Emperor *Charles the Groſs*. The Emperor would needs be his Godfather, and Married him to a Natural Daughter of the Emperor *Lothaire* I. by whom he had in Dowry Fourſcore thouſand Pound weight of Gold, and the Dutchy of *Friſe*. But afterwards the Emperor being incens'd againſt him, for aſſiſting his Brother-in-Law *Hugo* in his Pretentions to *Lorrain*, was deſirous to be rid of him. Thereupon, *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Guilibert* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, having decoy'd him into an Iſland in the *Rhine*, under the Pretence of a Conference, Murder'd both him and all his Train. *Reginon*, *Mezeray*.

GODOFREDUS, or *Gothofredus*, (*Denys*) an Eminent Lawyer, one of the moſt Learned Men of his Time, born at *Paris* in 1549. the Civil Wars in *France* made him quit the Realm, from whence he retir'd to *Geneva*, and afterwards into *Germany*, where he profeſs'd the Civil Law in ſeveral Univerſities. The Electour *Palatine* ſent him as Envoy, in 1618. to *Lewis* the XIIIth. who gave him ſeveral Marks of his Eſteem, and preſented him with his Picture and a Medal in Gold. *Godofred* died in 1622. He wrote Notes upon the Civil Law, Commentaries upon the Cuſtoms of *Orleans*, *Bourges*, and *Tours*. Notes upon the *Novels* and *Pandects*. The *Origin* of the Law. Notes upon *Tully*, &c.

GODOFREDUS, (*Theodore*) Eldeſt Son of *Denys* above-mention'd, made very ſerviceable Diſcoveries in the Civil Law, and in Hiſtory, and kept on the Reputation of his Father's Name. He run through ſeveral creditable Employments in his Profeſſion, and particularly was aſſign'd as Councellour and Secretary to the French Ambaſſadours at the Treaty of *Munſter*, where he died in 1649. He publiſh'd ſeveral Hiſtories of the Kings of *France*, and diſcover'd the true Genealogy of the Houſes of *Portugal*, *Auſtria*, *Lorrain*, *Barr* and *Navarre*. He likewiſe printed four Treatiſes concerning the Precedency of the Kings of *France*, with reſpect to the Kings of *Spain:* The Claim or Pretentions of the Kings of *France*, upon ſeveral Eſtates in *Europe*, &c. This great Man had a Son call'd *Denys Godofred* Councellour and Hiſtoriographer of *France*; a Perſon of extraordinary Learning in Hiſtory, and the Civil Law. This *Godofred* has publiſh'd a great Number of Books. *The Ceremonial of France in* 2 Vol. The Hiſtory of *Charles* the VIth. and ſeveral other French Kings, wrote by Authours, living in their reſpective Reigns, *&c.*

GODOFREDUS, (*James*) a very Learned Lawyer, Son to *Denys Godofred*, and younger Brother to *Theodore*, ſettled at *Geneva*, and died there in 1652. His Works are, *Fragmenta* XII. *Tabularum. Opuſcula varia Juridica, Politica, Hiſtorica, Critica. Fontes Juris Civilis. De diverſis Regulis Juris. De Famoſis Latrociniis inveſtigandis. De Jure Præſidentiæ. Tractatus de Sallario. Animadverſiones Juris Civilis. Commentaria in Libanii Orationem pro Templis Gentilium. Comment. ad L. Nullus omnino, Cod. Theod. Ad L. Quiſquis. Ad L. Jul. Majeſt. De Suburbicariis Regionibus*, &c.

GOEGHY, the Name of a Sect of *Banyans* in the *Indies*, who acknowledge a God, whom they call *Bruin* Creator of all things; they do not believe a Metempſychoſis as the other *Banyans* do, but hope their Souls after they leave their Bodies will be eternally with God; they live retir'd and pray much, never frequent the Churches of other Sects, nor have any Moſques of their own. They have a particular eſteem for one *Mecis* whom they call God's Servant. They never Marry, and are ſo ſuperſtitiouſly Reſerv'd that they will not ſuffer a Woman to touch 'em. *Mandeſlo. Olearius.*

GOEREE, a ſmall Iſland belonging to the Kingdom of *Ale*, in *Nigritia*, near the Coaſt of the *Atlantick* Sea, 3 Miles from Cape *Verd*. There was in it a Fort, which the *Dutch*, that built it, call'd *Fort Naſſaw*; but in the Year 1677. the *French* took it, under the Conduct of the Count *d' Eſtrees*, ras'd it, and built another, of which they are ſtill the Maſters.

GOEZ, (*Damian de*) a *Portugueſe*, liv'd in the XVIth. Age, in great repute for his Learning, and much eſteem'd by the Great Men his Contemporaries. He wrote an Account of *The Religion and Manners of the* Ethiopians, *Deploratio Lappianæ gentis*, Commentaries on *the Actions of the* Portugals *in* India. *De Rebus & Imperio Luſitanorum*, *A Deſcription of* Lisbon, *The Hiſtory of* D. Manuel *King of* Portugal, *&c.* At length, whether ſtrangl'd by his Enemies, or whether he died of an Apoplexy, he was found Dead in his own Houſe at *Lisbon.*

GOGA, a ſmall Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, in the Kingdom of *Guzarate*, and in the Golph of *Cambaya*.

GOHORRI, (*James*) born at *Paris*, and call'd the Solitary, was a Philoſopher, and Mathematician of Note in the XVIth. Cent. He wrote *de Uſu & Myſteriis Notarum.* The Hiſtory of *Peru*, &c. *La Croix du Main. Thuanus*, *Voſſius*, &c.

GOJA, (*John*) by others call'd *Flavio Gira*; if he did not invent, yet he brought to greater Perfection the Uſe of the Needle and Loadſtone, in 1302. *Kirchir. Art. Magnet.*

GOJAM, a Kingdom of *Habeſſinia*, no leſs famous for being the Place where the Fountains of *Nile* were diſcover'd, than for its Situation, as being almoſt all encompaſs'd round by the River *Nile*, like a *Peninſula*. It is ſaid to contain 20 Provinces, by the Relation of *Godignus*. *Ludolphus.*

GOLCONDA, a Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, extending it ſelf in length upon the Sea that lies to the Eaſt of it; The River *Guenga*, which lies to the North, ſeparates it in part from the Territories of the Great Mogul: A great Chain of Mountains part it to the Weſt, from the Kingdom of *Decan*; and that of *Biſnagar*-bounds is to the South. The Kingdom of *Golconda* poſſeſſes one part of *Biſnagar*, together with the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, as far as *Coloran*. It had formerly belong'd to the Kingdom of *Orixa*, which lies to the North of it, and immediately to the South of the River *Guenga*. But Modern Relations aſſure us, that the Great Mogul is Maſter of that Kingdom, which he conquer'd about 20 or 30 Years ago. The City of *Golconda* is one of the largeſt and faireſt of *India:* It is uſually call'd *Heider-Abad*, and by Corruption *Hidraband*: and it is ſaid to have been built by *Heider-Sha*, who gave it his own Name. It is ſeated at the Foot of a Mountain, upon which is built a Fortreſs call'd *Golconda*; and the King's Palace makes as it were a third City. The other Cities are *Maſulipatan*, *Narſingapatan*, *Petrapoli*, *Pahor*, *Vixnopatan*, &c. which lie all upon the Sea-ſide; and beſides *Cordipoli*, which is extream ſtrong, there are alſo ſeveral other Places of Defence. The Kingdom of *Golconda*, is famous for the Mines of Diamonds that are in it; beſides, it affords great Quantities of Salt, Iron and Steel, *&c.* The Inhabitants are very Rich, and the Country, though extreamly Mountainous, produces great Store of Rice. The King is a *Mahumetan* of the *Perſian* Sect. There is to be ſeen in *Golconda* the moſt Magnificent Pagod in all *India*; but it is not finiſh'd. More eſpecially, the Stones are to be admir'd for their Bigneſs; and the Place where they ſay Prayers is an entire Rock of ſuch a prodigious Bulk, that they were five Years with the continual Labour of 5 or 600 Men removing and ſhaping it into Form; the Engine upon which they drew it, being drawn with 1400 Oxen. Were this Pagod finiſh'd, it might well be ſaid to be one of the moſt wonderful Structures in all *Aſia*. Three Leagues alſo from the City, ſtands a very fair Moſque, where are to be ſeen the Kings of *Golconda*, and where every day about Four in the Afternoon, they diſtribute Alms to all the Poor that will come. When the King ſits to do Juſtice, he appears in a Balcony that looks out upon the Piazza, and all People that have any Buſineſs there, ſtand below right againſt the Throne. Between the Balcony and the Ground, are ſet up three Rows of Poles about the length of a Half-Pike, to the Ends of which, they faſten Ropes that run a-croſs one above another; and this ſort of Barrier extends it ſelf the whole length of the Piazza. When the King calls for any Perſon, the Rope is let down juſt againſt the Balcony, under which ſits a Secretary of State, who receives the Petitions; and when he has got five or ſix, he puts 'em into a Bag, at what time an Eunuch that ſtands by the King in the Balcony, lets down a Rope, and then pulls up the Bag, and preſents the Petitions to his Majeſty. The great Lords of the Kingdom mount the Guard every *Monday*, each in his turn: There are ſome of theſe Lords that command five or ſix thouſand Horſe, and Encamp with their Tents ſet up right againſt the City. When they mount the Guard, they go out of their Houſes to the Rendezvous; but when they ſet forward, they appear in good Order, and there is ſomething of Pomp in their March. In the firſt place appear 10 or 12 Elephants; after that, 30 or 40 Camels, attended by ſeveral Coaches, about which the Domeſtick Servants walk on foot; then follow the Led-Horſes; and laſtly, the Lord to whom the Equipage belongs, with 10 or 12 Harlots dancing and skipping before him, and attended by his Cavalry and Infantry. There are in *Golconda* an infinite Number of Harlots, who are oblig'd to ſubſcribe their Names in the *Daroga*'s, or Judge of the City's Book. They pay no Tribute to the King, but every *Friday* a certain Number of 'em are oblig'd to appear with their Governeſs and their Muſick, and Dance before the King in his Balcony; or if he be not there, an Eunuch makes 'em a ſign to be gone. Theſe ſort of Women are exercis'd to that ſuppleneſs of their Joints, and ſo active withal, that the reigning

King being deſirous to ſee the City of *Maſlipatan*, Nine of 'em ſo cloſ'd themſelves together, as to repreſent an Elephant; Four making the four Feet, Four reſembling the Body, and One the Trunk, while the King ſitting upon the Back of the repreſented Beaſt, as in his Throne, made his Entry into the City. The preſent King of *Golconda* is call'd *Abdoul Coutou Cha*; who deriv'd his Original from hence. Under the Reign of *Abkar*, King of the *Indies*, the Father of *Gehan-Guir*, the Dominions of the Great Mogul Southward, reach'd no farther than to *Narbeder*, where the River parted his Empire from the Territories of the *Raja* of *Narſingue*, which reach'd as far as Cape *Comorin*; all the other *Raja*'s being in a manner his Subjects and depending upon him. This *Raja* was ſo Potent, that he kept a-foot 4 Armies under as many Generals, the moſt conſiderable of which had his Quarters in thoſe Lands that now compoſe the Kingdom of *Golconda*; the Second held the Province of *Viſapour*; the Third that of *Dultabat*; and the Fourth that of *Brampour*. But the laſt *Raja* of *Narſingue* dying without Iſſue, the four Generals ſet up for themſelves in their ſeveral Provinces, and having won a famous Victory from *Abkar* the Great Mogul, aſſum'd the Title of Sovereign Kings. But *Gehan-Guir*, the Son of *Abkar*, ſoon ſubdu'd the King of *Brampour*; *Chagehan*, the Son of *Gehan-Guir*, conquer'd *Dultabat*; and *Aurengzeb*, the Son of *Gehan-Guir*, ſubdu'd the greateſt part of *Viſapour*: But as for the King of *Golconda*, there was no body meddl'd with him, but let him alone upon his Submiſſion to pay an Annual Tribute of two hundred thouſand Pagods, or 400000 Crowns of our Money. *Tavernier*.

GOLDAST, (*Melchior*) a German Lawyer, liv'd toward the beginning of the XVIIth. Age, in the Year 1615. Eminent among the Proteſtants, for his III. Volumes in *Folio*, under the Title of *Monarchia S. Romani Imperii*, &c.

GOLDEN-FLEECE, an Order of Knighthood inſtituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*. The firſt Solemnities were perform'd at *Bruges*, at this Dukes Marriage with *Iſabel* of *Portugal* in 1429. The Order was at firſt compos'd of four and twenty Knights, who were Gentlemen of Birth, and unblemiſh'd Reputation. Afterwards this Prince encreas'd the Number to one and thirty, and made a Law, that himſelf and Succeſſours ſhould be Sovereigns or Grand Maſters of the Order. Theſe Knights wore a Scarlet Cloak lin'd with *Ermin*, with a Collar open'd, and the Dukes Cypher upon 'em, in form of a *B*, to ſignify *Burgundy*; together with Flints ſtriking Fire, with this Motto, *Ante ferit quam Flamma micat*. At the End of the Collar there was a Golden-Fleece hung, with this Device, *Pretium non vile Laborum*. This Order is now common to all the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as being deſcended from *Mary* of *Burgundy*, Daughter of *Charles* the *Hardy*, laſt Duke of *Burgundy*. *Chifſletius inſign. Equit. Ord. Vell. Aurei. Favinus Theat. de Honn. & de Cheval. Mezeray*, &c.

GOLDEN NUMBER, a Note or Mark put into the *Calendar*, to point out the Day of the Solar Month, in which the New Moon begins. This Mark was one of the 19 Numerical Figures of the Lunar Cycle, according to this manner. The firſt Year of this Cycle they deſign'd the New Moon, with the Figure I. the ſecond Year by the Figure II. the third by III. and ſo on to 19, and then beginning again with I. It was called the *Golden Number*, becauſe it was commonly writ with Golden Characters, or becauſe of its Excellence, and the eaſie Method it afforded at firſt to find the New Moons. This *Golden Number* continues yet to be Printed in our *Almanacks*, for the uſe of thoſe Nations who have not admitted the Reformation of the *Kalendar*, made by Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1582. and for the better underſtanding of ſome Hiſtorians of the paſt Ages; but it is now no longer made uſe of to know the New Moons by, becauſe of the Miſtake caus'd by this *Golden Number*, and which is explain'd in the Article of *Lunar Cycle*; the New Moons being now known by the *Epacts*. *Petav. de Doctrin. Temp.*

GOLIUS, (*James*) a famous Arabick Profeſſour in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, born at the *Hague*, ſet forth in the Year 1636. the Hiſtory of *Tamerlain* in Arabick, and an *Arabick Lexicon*, in 1653.

GOLNOW, a Hans-Town of *Germany* in the *Lower Pomerania*, formerly a fair and pleaſant City; but almoſt ruin'd by ſeveral Conflagrations and the *German* Wars. It belongs to the *Swedes*, by the Peace of *Munſter*.

GOLTZIUS, (*Henry*) a famous Engraver in Copper, whoſe Pieces are highly eſteem'd by the moſt Curious Artiſts, dy'd in 1617. and is number'd among the beſt Maſters of his Age. *Felibien*.

GOLTZIUS, (*Hubert*) born in the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, a great Antiquary, to whom the Commonwealth of Learning is greatly beholding for his explaining Ancient Hiſtory by Medals, Old Inſcriptions and Paintings, of which his Works are full, and teſtifie the Pains which he took. He has left us the Emperours, upon Coins from *Julius Cæſar* to *Charles* the Vth. a Regiſter of the Magiſtrates, and Triumphs of *Rome* from the Foundation of the Town till the Death of *Auguſtus*. A Liſt of the Conſuls. A Treatiſe concerning the Origin and State of the *Romans*, and their Magiſtrates. A Treaſure of Antiquities. The Lives of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*. *Sicily* and *Magna Græcia*. A Voyage into *Italy*, *Germany* and *France*, &c. All theſe Works are written in Latin. This *Goltzius*, notwithſtanding his great Learning and Abilities, is cenſur'd by ſome People, for not being ſufficiently exact, in diſtinguiſhing Counterfeit Medals from the True. He dy'd in 1583. *Melchior Adam*.

GOMARUS, an Eminent Divine, Profeſſour in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, where he ſtiffly diſputed againſt *Arminius*, and with whom he had a Conference in the preſence of the States of *Holland*. He was employ'd and ſucceſsfully perform'd his part in tranſlating the Bible into Dutch. See *Arminius*.

GOMER, the Son of *Japhet*, whom ſome will have to be the Father of the *Gomerites* a People of *Aſia*, not far from *Syria*: Others ſuppoſe him to have been the Founder of the *Gauls* or *Galatians*, who were alſo call'd *Gomerites*. But the firſt Opinion is moſt probable from the 38th. of *Ezechiel*.

GOMERA, an Iſland in the *African* Sea, one of the *Canaries* ſeated between *Tenariff* to the Eaſt, and the Iſland of *Iron* to the Weſt, with a Town of the ſame Name, and a Harbour on that ſide next to *Tenariff*.

GOMES *de Caſtro*, (*Alvarez*) a Perſon well known by his Writings, the moſt conſiderable of which is, his Life of Cardinal *Ximenes*. He was born in *Spain*, and died in 1580. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

GOMES, (*Lewis*) Biſhop of *Sarno* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the XVIth. Cent. He was conſiderably Learned in the Civil and Canon Law, and had ſeveral good Employments in the Court of *Rome*. He wrote, *In Regulas Cancellariæ Apoſtolicæ Comment. Deciſionum Rotæ*, Lib. II. *De Poteſtate & Stilo Officii Sacræ Pœnitentiariæ. De Literis Gratiæ Comment. In Nonnullos* Lib. VIti. *Decret. Titulos. Compendium utriuſq; Signaturæ Clementinæ, cum Gloſſa. De Nobilitate. Elenchi omnium Scriptorum in Jure. De Tiberis inundationibus ab Urbe Condito, ad Ann.* 1531. *Gui. Panceroli*, lib. 3. *de Clar. Leg. Interp.* cap. 54. *Andr. Schottus & Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

GOMORRHA, one of the five Cities within the Limits of *Judæa*, conſum'd by Fire from Heaven; where now the Lake *Aſphaltitis*, or the Dead-Sea, formerly a ſmall Kingdom in the time of *Abraham*, Gen. 14, *&c.*

GONDEBALD, King of the *Burgundians*, and one of the four Sons of *Gondioch*, ſhar'd his Father's Dominions with his Brothers, in the Year 473. but afterwards leagu'd himſelf with his ſecond Brother, to deſpoil the other two; but being vanquiſh'd, lay hid a good while, till he was ſuppos'd to be Dead: and then taking the Field again, ſurpriz'd his Brothers, in the City of *Vienne*; put *Chilperic* to death, and burnt *Gondomar* in a Tower: and then reſtoring Peace to his Subjects, made excellent Laws for the Good Government of his Souldiers. Nevertheleſs, being overthrown a ſecond time by *Godegeſilus*, aſſiſted by *Clodoveus*, he reſum'd freſh Courage and retir'd to *Avignon*, where being Beſieg'd by *Clodoveus*, he made a Peace with him, by the Mediation of his Counſellor *Aredius*. After which, he Sack'd *Vienne* a ſecond time, and quarrelling again with *Clodoveus*, went into *Italy* to demand Aid of *Theodoric*. Which not obtaining, he dy'd in *Italy* about the Year 508. or, as ſome ſay, 516. *Gondebald* made a general Edict which comprehended the Burgundian Laws, ſince publiſh'd by *Lindebrogius* in his *Codex Legum Antiquarum. Greg. Tours, Paradin.*

GONDEBALD, King of the *Vandals* in *Italy*, Succeeded his Uncle *Huneric*, about 485. At the beginning of his Reign gentle and mild to the Orthodox, but afterwards perſecuted 'em with no leſs Severity than his Predeceſſors. He dy'd in the Year 495. *Procopius*.

GONDEBALD, call'd himſelf the Son of *Clotaire* I. who would never acknowledge him, but averr'd him to be the Son of a Miller. But however it were, he retir'd to *Conſtantinople* in 583. where he was treated by the Emperor *Tiberius* with extraordinary Civility. Soon after *Gontran Boſon*, going to the Emperor's Court, perſwaded *Gondebald*, that the *Franks* had ſent for him, believing no Perſon ſo fit to Govern 'em as himſelf. *Gondebald* thus deluded, and aſſiſted by *Tiberius* Landed at *Marſeilles*, where he was royally receiv'd; but there *Gontran* deſerted him, robb'd him of his Treaſures, and miſus'd his Friends; till at length after the Death of *Chilperic*, the Grandees of the Kingdom perſwaded him to aſſume the Title of King, at what time *Gontran* ſent Forces againſt him, and beſieged him in the Caſtle of *Cominges*, where they who had taken his part, deliver'd him to his Enemies, by whom he had his Brains beat out with a Stone. *Haymo. Paulus Æmilius*, &c.

GONDEGESILUS, Second Son of *Gondioch* King of the *Burgundians*, accepted the ſhare which *Gondebald* aſſign'd him, enter'd into a League with him againſt his two Younger Brothers, and made choice of *Geneva* for his Royal Seat. Afterwards diſdaining to be ſubject to his Brother's Laws, he excited *Clodoveus* to Invade his Dominions; but *Gondebald* making Peace with *Clodoveus*, ſurpriz'd him in *Vienne*; where flying to an *Arian* Church, he was kill'd in 500. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Paradin*, &c.

GONDEMAR, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, Succeeded *Viteric* in the Year 610. and reign'd 2 Years and 10 Months. He was preſent at the Council of *Toledo*, held in 610. where he made a Decree for the Precedency of that Church. St. *Iſidore*.

GONDEMAR, the Youngeſt Son of *Gondebald*, King of the *Burgundians*, made War upon the *French*, but had ſtill the worſt of it; being defeated at *Voyron*, and afterwards loſing *Autun* to *Clotaire* and *Childebert*, by whom being taken Priſoner, and thruſt into a Caſtle, he died miſerably about 532. *Gregor. Turon. Procop.* &c.

GONDI, the Family of *Gondi*, an ancient and Illuſtrious Family of *Florence*, that has been of 500 Years ſtanding, and eminent for Perſons of great Rank and Dignity both in *Italy* and *France*. *Juliano Gondi*, highly entruſted in *Florence*, refus'd the Penſion offer'd him by *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*; telling him, *That it became not a Citizen of a free City to take a Penſion of a Foreign Prince*. *Peter Gondi*, Biſhop of *Paris*, and Cardinal, always faithful to *Hen.* III. *Henry de Gondi*, Cardinal *de Rets*, who adviſ'd *Lewis* XIII. to undertake the War againſt the *Huguenots*, and died 1654. *John Francis Paul de Gondi*, Cardinal *de Rets*, ſo made by *Innocent* X. in 1652. *Alberti Gondi* Duke of *Rets*, Peer and Marſhal of *France*, was preſent at the Battel of St. *Denys* in 1567. and at that of *Moncontour*, in 1569. In great Favour with *Charles* IX. *Hen.* III. and *Hen.* IV. and died in the Year 1602.

GONDIOCH, King of the *Burgundians* ſettled himſelf in *Gaul*, and extended his Conqueſts from the *Rhone* to the *Saone*, about the Year 434. he loſt 20000 of his Subjects that were ravaging *Germany*; after which he ſu'd to *Aetius* for Peace. He was afterwards Kill'd by *Octer*, King of the *Huns*; though, as others ſay, by *Attila*, in 437. *Idacius*.

GONDIOCH, his Son ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, together with his Brother *Chilperic* in 437. About 443. they obtain'd *Savoy* of the *Romans*. In 452. they aſſiſted *Theodoric* King of the *Viſigoths* againſt *Rechiar* King of the *Suevians* in *Spain*. In 455. *Gondioch* taking the Advantage of the *Roman* Diviſions, took *Vienna* and *Lyons*, and ſubdu'd part of *Gaul*. He died in 475. *Jornandes*, *Idacius*, *Chorier*.

GONFANON, a Banner cut at the lower end into ſeveral Jaggs, every one of which is call'd *Eanon*. The Ancient Banners of the Church were ſo call'd, that were Born by the *Gonfalonieri*, upon the Raiſing of Forces for the Defence of the Church, and the Eccleſiaſtical State. At *Florence* the *Gonfalonieri* were the Chief of the Republick: and at *Sienna* there are three *Gonfalonieri*, who every one Command the three ſeveral Quarters of the City. *P. Menetrier*.

GONTIER, Count of *Swartzenburg*, elected Emperor in the Year 1346. in Oppoſition to *Charles* King of *Bohemia*. But as the two Rivals were preparing for War, *Gontier* was Poiſon'd at *Francfort*. See the Hiſtory of this Emperor in a ſmall Book Printed by *Ahaſuerus Fritſchius*, at *Leipſick* in 1677.

GONTIER, Archbiſhop of *Cologn*, and Grand Almoner to *Charles the Bald*, finding that *Lothaire* II. was in love with his Siſter *Valdrade*, joyn'd with the King, and fram'd ſeveral Accuſations againſt his Wife *Theutgard*, and pronounc'd her divorc'd. The Queen appeal'd to Pope *Nicholas* I. who ſent his Legates into *France*. But they being gain'd by *Gontier*'s Preſents, approv'd the Repudiation. Upon which, *Nicholas* call'd a Council at *Rome*, and Condemn'd both his Legates and *Gontier*, who thereupon took a Journey to *Rome*, in hopes to appeaſe the Pope, but finding him inflexible, he return'd back and died in 870. *Otho Friſingenſis*, *Reginon*, &c.

GONTRAN, Son of *Clothaire* I. had for his ſhare in 561. *Orleans*, *Bourges* and *Burgundy*. His uſual Reſidence was at *Chalon* upon the *Soane*. The Beginning of his Reign was ſomewhat black'ned by the Irregularity of his Amours. He joyn'd with *Chilperic* to oppoſe the Arms of *Sigebert*. He made War with *Recared* King of the *Goths* in *Languedoc*, without Succeſs, being defeated at *Carcaſſonne* in 587. After the Death of *Chilperic*, he took his Son into his Protection, and endeavour'd to revenge his Death. The War which he undertook againſt *Gondebald*, and the Care which he took of his Nephews, are Teſtimonies of the Kindneſs which he had for 'em. Toward the End of his Life, he gave his Dominions to his Nephew *Childebert* II. He Summon'd ſeveral Councils, and was a Lover of Juſtice and the Publick Good. Nevertheleſs, he was tax'd of being Timorous, Suſpicious, Inconſtant, eaſie to be gain'd by Flattery, and ſubject to Choler. He died at *Chalon* upon the *Soane*, in the Year 592. *Gregory* of *Tours*, *Haymon*, &c.

GONZAGA, a Noble and Ancient Family in *Italy*, famous for great Captains and Illuſtrious Perſons. Among the reſt, *John Francis Gonzaga*, the firſt Marquis of *Mantua*, General of the Forces of the Church in Defence of *Bologna*, under *John* XXIII. and afterwards of the *Venetian* Forces againſt the *Milanois* *Lewis de Gonzaga*, one of the moſt celebrated Generals of his time. The *Florentines*, *Venetians*, and *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, entruſted him with the Conduct of their Armies: And he was look'd upon as the *Arbiter* of *Italy*. He died in 1478. *Frederick de Gonzaga* Marquis of *Mantua*, General of the Duke of *Milan*'s Forces. Hiſtorians applaud him for a good and Generous Prince, Religious, and a Lover of Learning and Juſtice. He died in 1484. *Francis de Gonzaga* II. Marquis of *Mantua*, firſt of all General for the *Venetians*, ſignaliz'd himſelf at the Battel fought near the *Tara*, at the taking of *Novara*; and the Defence of *Ferdinand* II. Afterwards *Lewis* XII. gave him the Command of the *French* in *Italy*; at what time he laid a Bridge over the *Garigliano*, and paſs'd his Army over the River under the Protection of his Canon, in View of the great General *Gonſales*, who had made his Brags that he would ſtop him. In the Year 1509. he was at the Battel of *Giera d' Adda*; after which, he was General of the Forces of *Maximilian* I. of thoſe of the Duke of *Milan*, of the Forces of the Church under *Julius* II. He was taken by the *Venetians*, who nevertheleſs honour'd his Merit, by putting him at the Head of their Army. The Pope made him *Gonfalonier* of the Church: after which, he died in 1519. *Frederick de Gonzaga* II. Duke of *Mantua*, firſt joyn'd himſelf with *Francis* I. and the Princes of *Italy*, againſt the Emperor *Charles* Vth. for the Enlargement of Pope *Clement* VII. but afterwards, altering his Mind, he cloſ'd with *Charles* V. who added the Marquiſate of *Montferrat* to his Dukedom of *Mantua*. He died in 1540. *Charles de Gonzaga-Cleves* I. of that Name, one of the greateſt Men of his Time, as may be ſeen by the Curious Memoirs publiſh'd in his Name. *Francis Gonzaga*, Cardinal of *Mantua*, promoted to the Purple by *Pius* II. in 1461. and died in 1483. *Hercules Gonzaga*, made Cardinal of *Mantua* by *Pius* IV. preſided at the Council of *Trent*, and died in 1563. Highly eſteem'd while he liv'd by the Cardinals *Hoſius*, *Bembo* and *Sadolet*. *Guichardin*. *P. Jov.* *Thuan.* &c.

GONZALES, or *Gonſalvo* of *Cordova*, Surnam'd *the Great Captain*, was a *Spaniard*, a Perſon of Quality, and one that wanted not Wit to bring about his Deſigns. He ſerv'd under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* in the Conqueſt of *Granada*, where he won ſeveral Strong Places from the *Moors*. *Ferdinand* Vth. King of *Arragon* gave him the Command of the Forces which he pretendedly ſent into the Kingdom of *Naples*, to ſuccour his Kinſmen *Frederic* and *Alphonſo*; but indeed to ſhare the Kingdom of *Naples* with the *French*. He Beſieg'd *Taranto*, wherein was *Alphonſo* Duke of *Calabria*, the King of *Naples*'s Son, took the Town by Capitulation, and Swore upon the Euchariſt to the young Prince, that he would ſet him at Liberty; but for all that, when he was in Poſſeſſion of the Town, he pretended to have receiv'd New Orders from the King his Maſter, and ſent the young Prince a Priſoner into *Spain*. After this, the *Spaniards* and *French* diſagreeing about the Limits of their Shares, and not being able to reconcile the Quarrel, betook themſelves to Arms. And then it was, that *Gonſales* having in two ſignal Battels, firſt defeated *d' Aubigny* and taken him Priſoner, and in the ſecond Kill'd *Lewis Armagnac*, Duke of *Nemours*; and Laſtly, in a third moſt bloody Battel fought near the *Garigliano*, utterly ruin'd the Remainders of the *French*: He made himſelf Maſter of *Gajeta*, and ſettled the Kingdom of *Naples* under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*. 'Tis ſaid, That after this, *Gonſales* deſign'd to have made himſelf Soveraign of *Naples*, or at leaſt to have reſtor'd it to Arch-Duke *Philip*. However it were, *Ferdinand*, who was a jealous Prince, and none of the moſt Grateful, made a Journey to *Naples*, and forc'd this great General to follow him into *Spain*. Where he retir'd to his Houſe in diſcontent, and died in 1515. *Thuanus*, *l.* 1. *Brantoſme*, *Mezeray*, &c.

GONZALES *de Salas*, a Learned *Spaniard* of *Madrid*, made a Comment upon *Petronius Arbiter*; an Abſtract of Geography, *Tragedies de duplici Terra viventium*, and died in 1651.

GOODWIN *Sands*, dangerous Shelves on the North-eaſt of *Kent*, and ſo call'd from E. *Goodwin*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion this Tract was before the Sea over-whelm'd it; when inquiry was made, What might have occaſion'd this Inundation; an old Man imputed it to the Building of *Tenterden* Steeple in this County, for which he was heartily laugh'd at, tho' in ſome ſence it was true enough; for Money had been conſtantly collected out of this County, to fence the Eaſt Banks of this County againſt the Encroachments of the Sea, and thoſe Sums were depoſited in ſuch hands, as finding the Sea quiet for many Years, and fearing nothing from thence, converted that Money to the Building of a Steeple, and endowing of a Church in *Tenterden*.

GORANUS, the Brother and Succeſſor of *Congallus* I. 45th. King of *Scotland*, govern'd the Kingdom after his Example, Travelling into all Parts of it to puniſh Offenders, and prevent the Injuries which great Men did offer the Poor; and perſwaded *Lothus*, King of the *Picts*, to break his Alliance with the *Saxons*, inſiſting upon their Inhumane Cruelty to the *Britains*, who had deſerv'd ſo well of 'em, and their baſe Treachery in Killing the greateſt part of the Nobility when they had invited 'em to a Conference; concluding, That it was unworthy a true Chriſtian to conſent to that League, whereby Chriſtian Religion muſt be extinguiſh'd, Prophane Rites renew'd, and wicked Tyrants, Enemies of Piety and Humanity, arm'd with Power againſt God and his Law: Having thus diſengag'd him from the *Saxons*, he made him enter into a League with *Uter*, King of the *Britains*, and with himſelf againſt 'em. This was renew'd again with K. *Arthur*, *Uric*'s Son, a Prince of great Valour, who took *London* and *York* from the *Saxons*; and being aſſiſted by King *Goranus* and *Lothus*, gave 'em a great defeat upon the Banks of the *Humber*, and at length ſubdu'd 'em quite. *Goranus* having Govern'd 34 Years, is ſaid to have been Kill'd by his own Subjects.

GORCONIUM, *Gorcum* a City of the Low-Countries in *Holland*, ſeated upon the *Meuſe* 5 Leagues above *Dort*, and in regard it is fortified after the Modern Faſhion, it may be ſaid to be one of the beſt Places in the Low-Countries. The River of *Lingh* runs through the middle of the City, and throws it ſelf into the *Meuſe*. It was Built in 1230. by *John* Lord of *Arkel*, after he had Built the Caſtle, which is ſtill to be ſeen. *Gorcum* is a well-peopl'd City, and Capital of the Country of *Arkel*, which the Natives call *t' Landt van Arkel*. Nor is it leſs famous for the Siege which the *Hollanders* laid to it, before they made themſelves Maſters of it. 'Tis ſaid, That from the top of *Gorcum* Steeple, you may diſcover Two and twenty Wall'd Cities, and a great Number of Towns and Villages. *Petit. Zuerius*, *Junius*.

GORDIANUS *Senior*, was the Son of *Metius Marullus* and *Ulpia Gordiana*, by the Father's ſide deſcended from the *Gracchi*; by the Mother's from *Trajan* the Emperor. A Perſon of great Magnanimity, Eloquence, Juſtice, Continency, and one of that great Moderation, that in all the high *Roman* Offices which he bore, he never did any thing over-greedily, immodeſtly, or to exceſs. Being made Pro-Conſul of *Africa*, and his Son ſoon after Legate with him; the Mildneſs of his Government won him ſo many Friends, that in Oppoſition to *Maximinus*, who was hated by all the World, *Gordianus* was advanc'd to the Throne in the 80th. Year of his Reign, and his Son made General of the Army, and ſoon after acknowledg'd Emperor with his Father, and the Choice approv'd by the Senate. This was done by the Procurement of *Mauricius*, a Captain in great Favour among the *Africans*. But at the ſame time one *Capellianus*, formerly degraded by the Emperor, in his Pro-conſulſhip, for ſeveral Irregularities by him committed, and for that reaſon bearing *Gordianus* a private grudge, got together a Rabble of *Moors*, and march'd directly for *Carthage*, to find out the new Emperor, who ſent againſt him his Son, a Better Man than a Soldier, who was therefore eaſily defeated and ſlain by *Capellianus*. Upon the News of which, *Gordianus* fearing to fall into the hands of *Maximinus*, kill'd himſelf. He was a Perſon much addicted to Poetry in his Youth, and wrote the Lives of *Antoninus Pius* and *Antoninus Marcus*, (of whoſe worth he was always a great Admirer) in XXX. Books in moſt Elegant Verſe. He was belov'd of the People, for his Magnificence during his Queſtorſhip, and his Splendid Shews, things extreamly taking with the Vulgar. He was ſomething fat of Body, and in his latter years, his comely grey Hairs, his graceful and Majeſtick Preſence procur'd him a general Reſpect. *Julius Capitolinus*. *Herodian*, *Lib.* 7.

GORDIANUS, the Son of the Emperor, conſpicuous for his Form, of a ſingular Memory, and of ſo good a Diſpoſition, that when he ſaw any of his School-fellows chaſtiz'd, he could not forbear weeping, was acknowledg'd Emperor by the Senate, ſo ſoon as the News was brought that he was Elected together with his Father. How he was ſlain you have already heard. He was a Perſon that went neat and rich in his Habit, lov'd good Eating and his Eaſe, and extreamly belov'd by his Servants, and all his Acquaintance.

GORDIANUS *Tertius*, was veſted with the Imperial Robes, and Saluted *Cæſar* in the Senate-Houſe, at the requeſt of the People and Soldiers, not being above Sixteen Years of Age. He was the Son, as moſt affirm, of a Daughter of *Gordian* the Elder. He quell'd the Sedition of *Sabinianus* in *Africa*, by the Aſſiſtance of the Præfect of that Province, and compell'd the Conſpirators to acknowledge their Crime and ſue for Pardon. He Married the Daughter of *Miſitheus*, a moſt Learned Philoſopher, and following his good Counſel, made the Empire look with a new Face of Honour and Juſtice. He made an Expedition into *Perſia*, overthrew *Sapor*, retook *Antiochia*, and expell'd the *Perſians* out of the *Roman* Empire. But this Happineſs laſted no longer than *Miſitheus* liv'd, who, was cut off by the Artifices of *Philip*, Surnam'd *the Arabian*, made Captain of the Prætorian Bands upon the Death of *Miſitheus*; for which reaſon he ſought his life, and that he might make way to the Imperial Throne. For being advanc'd to that Dignity, he ſoon wrought the downfal of *Gordian*, and having got himſelf to be joyn'd with him Co-Partner in the Empire, commanded him to be ſtript and murder'd by the Souldiers, whom he had brought to be at his Devotion, and incens'd againſt *Gordianus* by many pretended Accuſations. *Julius Capitolinus*. *Herodian*. *Aurelian*. *Victor*, &c.

GORDITANUM *Promontorium*, *Capo di Monte falcone*, a Promontory upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *Sardinia*, toward the North, and jetting out toward the Iſland of *Aſinara*, hardly 20 Miles from *Argentera* to the North, but 20 from *Saſſari* to the Weſt. *Baudrand*.

GORDIUM, a City of *Great Phrygia*, upon the River *Sangarius*, famous for the *Gordian* Knot which was there kept as a Sacred Relick. *Alexander the Great* had a mind to ſee this Myſterious Knot, and not having Dexterity enough to untye it, drew his Sword and cut it a pieces. *Zenophon Quint. Curt. Lib.* 3.

GORDIUS King of *Phrygia*, and Father of *Midas*, who being a poor Husbandman, had two Yokes of Oxen, with one of which he Plow'd his Land, with the other he drew his Wain; That as he was at Plow, an Eagle Perch'd upon the Yoke of one of his Oxen, and ſate there till Evening; upon which, conſulting the Southſayers, a Virgin of the Country bid him Sacrifice to *Jupiter*, under the Title of King: that thereupon he Married the Virgin, and had *Midas* by her. In the mean time, the *Phrygians*, admoniſh'd by the Oracle to take for their Sovereign the firſt Perſon they met in a Wain, met *Gordius*, with his Wife and Son, and preſently plac'd him in the Throne. *Midas*, for the Favour receiv'd from *Jupiter*, Conſecrated to him his Father's Cart. 'Tis further ſaid, That the Knot which faſten'd the Yoke to the Beam, was ſo ingeniouſly and artificially contriv'd of the Bark of a Cornel-Tree, that the Ends of it could not be diſcover'd; and the Noiſe of Fame was, That whoever could unlooſe it, ſhould obtain the Empire of *Aſia*. *Alexander* therefore coming to *Gordium*, and not able to unlooſe the Knot, cut it with his Sword, and boaſted that he had fulfill'd the Oracle. *Curtius*, *Arrian*.

GORDON, the Sirname of an Ancient and Great Family in *Scotland*; who took their Name from the Barony of *Gordon*, in the Shire of *Berwick*, or the *Mers*, in the South of that Kingdom, which was the Ancient Inheritance of the Family. The Duke of *Gordon* is Chief of the Name, and the Family have had their Principal Reſidence in the North of *Scotland*, for ſome Ages, their Chief Manſion being the Bog of *Gight*. Sir *John Gordon*, of this Family, leaving an only Daughter to ſucceed to his great Eſtate, ſhe married Sir *Alexander Setoun*; who, by Authority of Parliament, took the Name of *Gordon*, to preſerve the Memory of the Family: And was, by King *James* II. Created Earl of *Huntly*, in 1449. King *James* VI. advanc'd to the Title of Marquis *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntly*, Lord *Gordon* and *Badenoch*; being a Man of great Honour and Reputation, for his Ancient Nobleneſs of Birth, and the Multitude of his Dependants and Followers. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntly*, was ſent againſt the *Engliſh* with his own Clan, to prevent their Incurſions into the Borders by King *James* V. In which he was Succeſsful; having, by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord *Hume*, repuls'd them with Loſs. He afterwards Commanded 10000 Men againſt them; and upon his Approach, they retir'd in Confuſion; of which he made no Advantage: Whereupon the King was mightily incens'd againſt him, as at moſt of his Nobility, who were averſe to the War with *England* at that time. He was, in Queen *Mary*'s time, employ'd to reduce the Chief of the *Mac Reynalds*, who had committed Depredations upon his Neighbours: But being Unſucceſsful, he was blamed; but more for having cauſed *William*, the Chief of the Clan *Chattan*, to be put to Death, becauſe he would not put himſelf under his Clanſhip. However, the Earl eſcaped with Impriſonment, and quitting ſome of his Royalties. The Nobility, not being willing that the *French*, who then govern'd all under the Queen-Regent, ſhould be inured to ſpill the Blood of the *Scotch* Nobles: And *Gordon*, being a Politick Man, advis'd the Queen-Regent to beſtow ſuch Court-Offices as were any way Gainful, upon Strangers, to create an ill Underſtanding betwixt Her and the Nobility. He was a great Oppoſer of the Reformation, and undertook, to Queen *Mary*'s Uncles, to reduce the North to the Church of *Rome*. The Pope and *Guiſes* knowing him to be a Powerful Man, kept him in their Intereſt by great Promiſes; and, among others, That their Niece, the Queen, ſhould Marry his Son *John*. Which animated him ſo far, that he attempted to cut off the Earl of *Murray*, her Brother, one of the Chief of the Proteſtants; and to have ſurpriz'd the Queen her ſelf, when in the North, where his Power was very great: And his Son *John*, in the mean time, was at the Head of 1000 Horſe. But as the Queen was on her Way to his Caſtle of *Strathbogy*, the Earl, in his Diſcourſe, did offend her; ſo that ſhe refus'd to go with him, and diſappointed the Plot: And the *Highland Clans*, particularly the *Mac Intoſhes*, with the *Frazers* and *Monroes*, came to her Aſſiſtance. But *Huntly*, by his Friends about her, had ſtill Hopes of effecting his Deſign againſt the Earl of *Murray*, and then he doubted not of obtaining his Deſire as to the Marriage. But this being diſcover'd by intercepted Letters, he was reduc'd to Deſpair, and forc'd to hazard a Battel: Wherein, though he was Superior in Number, yet the Earl of *Murray* defeated him, and took himſelf, with his two Sons, Priſoners. The Old Man being Corpulent, Died in their Hands; his Son *John* was Beheaded; but *Adam* Pardon'd; and the Eldeſt put himſelf under the Protection of *Hamilton*, his Father-in-Law. Of the Advancement of this Family to the Title of Marquiſs, by King *James* VI. we have heard above: And by King *Charles* II. it was honour'd with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Perſon of the preſent Duke, now a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, which he held out, in the Beginning of the Revolution, for King *James*, againſt King *William*: But, during the Siege, he behav'd himſelf with ſo much Moderation, in regard of the Miſchief which he might have done to the City from that impregnable Fortreſs, that he was allow'd a Capitulation on very Honourable Terms: But having afterwards gone over to *France*, he was taken, as paſſing from thence into *Germany* and brought Priſoner to *Edinbourgh*. There are of this Noble Sirname, beſides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*: . . . Viſcount of *Kenmure*: . . . . And many conſiderable Gentlemen.

GORGON, *La Gorgona*, a ſmall City of *Italy*, between the *Tuſcan* Shore and *Corſica*, formerly under the Dominion of the *Piſans*, but now ſubject to the Duke of *Tuſcany* containing only one Village with a Tower, 25 Miles diſtant from *Livorno* to the Weſt, 20 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Magra* to the South, and altogether Mountainous.

GORGONES, or *Gorgades*, the Iſlands of Cape *Vert*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, toward *Africa* and Cape *Vert*, being Ten in Number, under the King of *Portugal*. Vid. *Heſperides & Virides Inſulæ. Baudrand.*

GORGONS, Three Siſters, the Daughters of *Phorcus* and *Ceta*, whoſe Names were *Meduſa*, *Euriale*, and *Sthenio*. They dwelt near the *Heſperian* Gardens, and turn'd into Stones all People that look'd in their Faces. *Perſeus* vanquiſh'd 'em, and kill'd *Meduſa* by *Minerva*'s Aſſiſtance. All which, the *Mythologiſts* ſay, is meant of *Fortitude*, which Overcomes the greateſt Dangers. *Virgil. Natal. Com.*

GORITIA, *Goritz*, a City of *Friuli*, and Capital of a County of the ſame Name; ſeated upon the River *Liſonzo*, 3 or 4 Miles from *Aquileia*, and as many from *Palma*: A fortify'd Town, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

GORLÆUS, (*Abraham*) Born at *Antwerp*; a great Collector of Medals, Ancient Coins, and other Antiquities: (as may be ſeen by his Treatiſe *de Annulorum Origine*; his *Theſaurus Numiſmatum. Familiarum Roman. Paralipomena Numiſmatum. Dactylitheca ſeu Annulorum Sigillorumq; è Ferro, Ære, Argento atq; Auro promptuarium*, &c.) He died in the Year 1609. *Val. Andr.*

GORLITZ, Lat. *Gorlitium*, a Town of *Germany*, in Upper *Luſatia*; ſeated between the Marſhes toward the *Neiſe*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Bautzen*, upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, of which it was formerly a Member, but now belongs to the Duke of *Saxony*: A well fortify'd City.

GOROPIUS, (*John*) born at a Village in *Brabant*, called *Hilvaren Beca*. He was much eſteem'd in *Charles* the Vth's Time, and Phyſician to the Queens of *France* and *Hungary*, and conſiderably skill'd in Philoſophy, Languages, and the Polite part of Learning; however his Works did not altogether anſwer his Character, which might poſſibly be occaſion'd by his giving himſelf the liberty of maintaining Paradoxes. One of which was, that *Adam* ſpoke Teutonick or High-Dutch. *Goropius* wrote *Origines Anverpianæ* in nine Books, and died at *Maeſtricht*, in 1572. *Lipſius*, *Cent.* 3. *ad Belg. Ep.* 44. *Scaliger*. Lib. 2. Ep. 146. *Miræus in Elog. Belg.* &c.

GORSKINS, (*James*) Archdeacon of *Gneſne*, Vice-Chancellour and Profeſſour of the Univerſity of *Cracovia* in *Poland*, was a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XVIth. Cent. and made a conſiderable Progreſs in the Study of the Languages, Divinity and Canon Law. He died in 1585. His Works are, *De Uſu legitimo Euchariſtiæ. De Paſtore. De Baptiſmo Prædeſtinatorum*; *Cruſius ſive Animadverſio in Theologos Wittemberg. Præmunitio adverſus Inſanum Dogma Franchen Ariani. Victoria Regis Stephani. Præſtantiſſimorum Polonorum Epiſtolæ*, lib. 30. *Starovolſcius in Elog. Polog*, &c.

GORY, a ſmall City of *Gurgiſtan*, or *Georgia* Proper; ſeated in a Plain between two Mountains, upon the River *Kur*, at the Foot of a Riſing Hill; upon the Top of which ſtands a Fortreſs guarded by Natural *Perſians*. It was built during the Wars of *Gurgiſtan*, about 40 Years ago, by *Ruſtan Kan*, General of the *Perſian* Army. It is fortify'd as well by Nature as Art; which is the Reaſon there are not in it above 100 Men that keep Garriſon. The Inhabitants are all Merchants, and very Rich; and all things neceſſary for Humane Life are to be had there at a cheap Rate.

GOSLARIA, *Goſlar*, a Free and Imperial City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, and in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*; ſeated upon the *Oker*, which riſes not far from it, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Hildeſheim*.

GOSTININ, a City and Caſtellanſhip of Lower *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Raue*, with a good Caſtle, 2 or 3 Leagues from the *Viſtula*, and as many from *Ploczko*. *Demetrius Suiski*, Grand Duke of *Moſcovy*, whom his Subjects had deliver'd into the Hands of *Staniſlaus Zolkiewski*, General of the Forces of *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, was carry'd to *Goſtinin*, in 1611. and there died in a ſhort time after.

GOTEMBURGH, a City of North *America*, in New *Sweden*; built by the *Swedes*, taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and from them by the *Engliſh*.

GOTEMBURGH, Lat. *Gothoburgum*, a City of *Sweden*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, with a fair Harbour. It lies in *Weſtro-Gotland*, about 2 or 3 Leagues from *Babus*. And here it was that *Charles* IX. King of *Sweden*, died, in 1660.

GOTHA, a City of *Germany*, in *Turingia*, belonging to one of the Branches of the Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony*. This City ſuffer'd much in the XVIth. Age, during the Wars in *Germany*. *John Auguſtus*, of *Saxony*, took it the Year 1567. and there put a ſtop to his Brother, *John Frederick*, who was carry'd away Priſoner to *Vienna*. *Thuanus*, l. 41.

GOTHAM, a Village of *Ruſhcliff* Wapentake, in the South Parts of *Nottinghamſhire*: Noted for a ſort of Rugged Stone found near it, but beautify'd with ſuch delicate Veins as exceed the Beauty of Marble. *As Wiſe as a Man of Gotham*, is a Proverb to expreſs a *Fool*. How this Proverb ſhould paſs ſo currant, I ſee no Ground for it, but ſuch Fopperies as have been father'd on the Men of *Gotham*; though perhaps it breeds as Wiſe People as any that cauſeleſly laugh at their Simplicity. To juſtifie which, Doctor *Fuller* quotes a Worthy Man of this Place, *William de Gotham*, who was twice Chancellor of *Cambridge*, in the XIVth. Century, and prov'd as Wiſe a Governor as that Age did afford. But, as he ſays withal Men of all Ages have made themſelves merry, by ſingling out ſome Place, and fixing the Staple of Stupidity or Stolidity therein. Thus the *Phrygians* were counted the Fools of all *Aſia*, and the Anvils of other Mens Wits to work upon. *Serò ſapiunt* Phryges, *Phryx niſi ictus non ſapit.* Thus *Abdera*, in *Greece*, was the Place for Dull-Pates: *Abderitanæ pectora Plebis habes.* *Plutarch* was a *Bœotian*; and yet *Bœotum Ingenium* ſignified a down right Blockhead. *Eraſmus* a *Hollander*, and yet *Auris Batava* is taken for a heavy Fancy, which has no Skill in Witty Conceits.

GOTHIA, which they of the Country call *Gotland*, or the Land of the *Goths*, is a Province of *Sweden*, which lies between *Sweden* Proper, *Norway*, and the *Baltick* Sea. It is divided into Weſtern, or *Weſtro-Gotland*; Eaſtern, or *Oſtro-Gotland*; and Southern, or *Sud-Gotland*. The Provinces of *Weſtro-Gotland*, are *Weſtro-Gotland*, *Dalia*, and *Wermeland*: Of Eaſtern *Gothia Oſtro-Gotland*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and the Iſle of *Gotland*: Of Southern *Gotland*, *Skonen*, *Halland*, and *Bleking*. Which three laſt formerly belong'd to *Denmark*, but are now under the Kingd of *Sweden*. Some aſſure us, That the *Goths* came out of this Country: But Others, That they were the *Getæ* of *Aſia* who leaving their own Country in ſearch of a more Fertile Soil, ſettled themſelves in *Boſnia*, *Thrace*, and *Bulgaria*, from whence they ſpread themſelves into *Scandinavia*, and ſtop'd upon the Shore of the *Baltick* Sea, till the Time of *Alaric*. However it were, certain it is, that they began to make themſelves known in the Time of the Emperor *Decius*, about the Year 251. *Theodoſius the Great* vanquiſh'd 'em in *Thrace*; and to gain his Good-will, they receiv'd Baptiſm. 'Tis true, That *Baronius* obſerves, That the *Goths* were inſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Faith, in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*. But in the Reign of *Decius*, they ravag'd *Mœſia* and *Thrace*: In the Time of *Galienus*, they waſted *Greece*, *Macedonia* and *Aſia*: And at ſeveral other times, many other Provinces of the *Roman* Empire were ruin'd by their Incurſions. And they were become ſo Formidable, that *Procopius* made uſe of no other Forces in all the Meaſures that he took to Invade the Empire, in 365. The Emperor *Valens* was by them ſlain in a Battel which he gave them in 378. *Alaric*, with his *Goths*, took *Rome*, and harraſs'd all *Italy*, during the Reign of *Honorius*, in the Year 409. *Ataulph*, his Succeſſor, began the Kingdom of the *Viſigoths* in *Aquitain* and *Languedoc*. Afterwards they ſet up a Kingdom in *Spain*; where they continued near 300 Years, till *Roderic* was driven out by the *Moors* and *Saracens*, in 713. *Theodorick*, adopted by the Emperour *Zeno*, and making War upon *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, in *Italy*; ſet up the Kingdom of the *Oſtro-Goths*, or Eaſtern *Goths* there, which continued about 58 Years, till *Narſes*, *Juſtinian*'s General conquer'd *Totilas* and *Teia*, and put an End to the *Goths* in *Italy*, in the Year 552. *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Cluverius*.

GOTHINI, an Ancient People of *Germany*, toward the River *Oder*, and to the Eaſt of the *Marcomanni*, now a Part of the Province of *Sileſia*, near to *Vratiſlaw*, by the Teſtimony of *Sanſon*.

GOTHLAND, Lat. *Gothlandia*, an Iſland of *Sweden*, in the *Baltick* Sea, 12 Leagues in Length from North to South, and 5 in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt; wherein ſtands the City of *Wisby*, formerly a Town of great Trade.

GOTHS, an Ancient People of *Germany*, which dwelt all along the *Viſtula*, even as far as its Mouth, in the Baltick-Sea at *Dantzick*. The Original of theſe People is very much diſputed, but the Learned *Cluverius* is poſitive, that they were firſt ſeated in the Country above-mention'd, between the *Viſtula* and the *Oder*; and afterwards incorporating the *Heruli* by Conqueſt, the *Rugians* and ſome other Vandalick Clans, they were known after this Incorporation by the general Name of *Goths*, and as ſuch diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the *Vandals*, who ſtill retain'd the ſame Name; and in proceſs of time, finding their Country too ſtrait for the Number of the Inhabitants, they divided themſelves into two Nations; ſo that they who inhabited the more Eaſtern Parts, toward the *Pontus Euxinus*, as far as the River *Tyras*, were the *Oſtro-Gots*, Govern'd by Princes of the Houſe of the *Amali:* The others, who inhabited more to the Weſt, as far as the River *Tibiſcus*, and call'd themſelves *Viſi-Gots*, were Commanded by Princes of the Race of the *Balthi*. Both the one and the other were Faithful to the *Romans* for ſome time; but afterwards they frequently croſs'd the *Danube*, and committed great Ravages in the Territories of the Empire. They Beſieg'd *Martianopoli*, in *Thrace*, during the Reign of *Claudius*, near 100 Years before they fell into *Dacia*. And then it was, that the *Gepidi*, coming out of their Iſlands, threw themſelves into Mid-land *Dacia*, led by their King *Faſtida*, and made but one People with the *Goths*. And at the ſame time they alſo continued to paſs the *Danube*, and make moſt terrible Incurſions into *Thrace*, *Illyria*, and *Pannonia*; till being tam'd by *Conſtantine the Great*, they lay quiet within their own Limits. And about that time it was, that by reaſon of their Commerce with the *Romans*, ſeveral among 'em forſook their Idols, and embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion. One of their Biſhops alſo was preſent at the General Council of *Nice*. But not long after, the Catholick Religion was chang'd among 'em by that Arch-Heretick *Audæus*, who gave a Humane Shape to God; ſo that they follow'd the Hereſie of the *Anthropomorphites*. *Maimburgh*'s *Hiſt. of Arianiſm.*

GOTTINGHEN, a City of Lower *Saxony*, in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*. Some Authors take it for the *Municium* of the Ancients. It is ſeated upon the River *Leine*, upon the Frontiers of *Heſſia*, on that ſide next to *Duderſtadt*.

GOTTORP, Lat. *Gottorpium*, a Fortreſs of *Denmark*, in *Jutland*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Dukes of *Sleſwick*, of the Houſe of *Holſtein*, who alſo bear the Title of Dukes of *Gottorp*. It is one of the moſt delicious Seats that is to be ſeen in all the Northern Parts of *Europe*, nothing can be more Pleaſant and Romantick than the Situation of this Caſtle, it ſtands in an Iſland ſurrounded by a large Lake made by the River *Sley*, whoſe riſing Banks are cloathed with fine Woods, the Waters clear and full of Fiſh, carry Veſſels of ſmall Burthen to and from the Baltick-Sea, into which it empties it ſelf: The Gardens are large, well diſpoſed with Fountains, *&c.* A moſt Noble Park, or rather Foreſt, full of Deer, wild Boars, and all ſorts of Game joins cloſe to this Garden, cut through with pleaſant Walks and Ridings: This place ſuffered much during the Misfortune of the late Duke, who was reſtored to it, as well as the reſt of his Dominions, in *1689*. but his Son has been lately diſpoſſeſt of it by the Troops of *Denmark*.

GOUALIAR, or *Goualeor*, a City of a Province of the ſame Name, in the Empire of the *Great Mogull*, on this ſide *Ganges*, to the Eaſt of *Agra*. This Place is look'd upon as one of the Wonders of the *Indies*, and is the Arſenal where the Emperor keeps his Treaſures; and hither it is that the *Great Mogul* ſends all ſuch Princes whoſe Perſons he deſigns to Secure, or elſe to put privately to Death. *Tavernier.*

GOUDA, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Holland*, ſeated upon the *Yſſel*, which there receives two Rivers; of which the one, call'd *Gou*, derives its Name to the City. It is ſaid to have been built in the Year 1272. under *Florent* V. Count of *Holland:* And that it had two particular Lords of the Houſe of *Blois*; the laſt of which reſign'd it to the Counts of *Holland*, in 1398. *Gouda* was burnt in 1420. but now it has a very Fair Church, and a Magnificent Town-Houſe. The Situation of the City is not only very Pleaſant, but alſo very Advantageous, by reaſon of the Sluces, and the convenient Harbour in the *Yſſel*. It lies above 5 Leagues from *Leyden*.

GOVEA (*Antony*) of a Noble Family in *Portugal:* He acquir'd the Reputation of an Excellent Poet, a Great Philoſopher, and a Learned Lawyer; left ſeveral Works behind him, and died in 1565. We have four Epiſtles, and ſeveral Epigrams of his; His other Works are, *Ad Titulum de Juriſdictione omnium Judicum. Variarum Juris Lectionum*, lib. 2. *De ſubſtitutionibus. Ad Legem Falcidiam. In Trebellianum*, &c. *Thuanus* gives him a large Encomium, *lib.* 33.

GOUEL, a River in the Kingdom of *Bengale*, where there are Diamonds found. See *Soumelpour*.

GOVERNO, Lat. *Acroventum*, is a Town in the Signiory of *Venice*, upon the *Po*, in that part where the River receives the *Menzo*, and lies in the Dutchy of *Mantoua*, between *Mantoua*, and *Concorda*, not far from *Miranda*; Famous for the Interview between Pope *Leo*, and *Attila*, King of the *Hunns*.

GOUFFIER, a Noble and Ancient Family of *Poitou*, in *France*; from whence, among others of great Dignity in that Kingdom, deſcended *Adrian Gouffier* Cardinal of *Boiſſi*, advanc'd to the Purple by *Leo* X. at the Requeſt of *Francis* I. with whom he was in great Favour; and *William Gouffier*, known by the Name of *Admiral de Bonivet*. In the Year 1519. *Francis* I. ſent him his Extraordinary Embaſſador into *England*. In 1521. he Commanded the Army deſign'd by King *Francis* for the Recovery of *Navarre:* At what time feigning to March toward *Pampelone*, he turn'd away toward St. *John de Luz*; and having paſs'd the River *Bidaſſon*, lay'd Siege to *Fontarabi*; which Surrender'd, after the firſt Aſſault. In 1523. he Commanded the Army in *Italy*, and lay'd Siege to *Milan*; but was forc'd to riſe from before it, by reaſon of the Peſtilence that rag'd in his Army. To repair his Loſſes, he perſwaded King *Francis* to take the Field next Summer in Perſon, and adviſed him to fight the Battel of *Pavia*; where he himſelf loſt his life, and the King his Liberty. *Mezeray*, &c.

GOULAMS, Perſian Slaves, made up of the Gatherings of all Nations, and principally of the Georgian Renegado's. The King of *Perſia* has about fourteen Thouſand of theſe *Goulams*, in a diſtinct Body, in his Army. *Thevenot.*

GOULETTA, a Fortreſs between the *Mediterranean* Sea and the Lake of *Tunis*. Before the Pirate *Barbaroſſa* fortify'd it, 'twas no more than a ſquare Tower, ſeated up on the Mouth of a Canal, where the Sea Water enters into the Lake. The Canal is about a Bowſhot in Length; but ſo Narrow, that one Galley cannot row through it. The Lake is about 3 Leagues in Length, and 2 Broad, and all overſpread with Banks of Sand: ſo that there is no paſſing but with Barks, along the Canals, where the Current of the Water runs ſtrongeſt. *Barbaroſſa* conſidering that *Tunis* could not be Fortify'd, as being Commanded by ſeveral Hills to the Weſt, reſolv'd to haſten the Fortifications of *Gouletta*. But the Emperor *Charles* V. took it by Aſſault, that he might reſtore it to the King of *Tunis*, whom *Barbaroſſa* had dethron'd. Afterwards he regain'd the City of *Tunis*, which he deliver'd into the Hands of Her Lawful Sovereign, in the ſame Year 1535. In 1574. the Turks made themſelves Maſters of it, and made a ſpacious Harbour there, and built a Cuſtom-Houſe, two Moſques, with Priſons for Chriſtian Slaves. *Marmol.*

GOURA, *Gourè*, a Caſtle in the Kingdom of *Nigritia*, upon the ſhore of the *Atlantick* Sea, newly built and fortify'd by the *Hollanders*, 3 Leagues from *Cape Vert*, and ſtanding in a ſmall Iſland almoſt joyning to the Shore.

GOURNAY, *Gornacum*, a Town in *Normandy*, ſeated upon the *Eptè*, in the County of *Bray*, about 5 Leagues above *Giſors*, there is another Town of the ſame Name, in the Iſland of *France*, upon the Confines of *Picardy*, between *Compiegne*, *Noyon* and *Clermont* in *Beauvaſis*.

GOURUM, or *Gouro*, a City of *Aſia*, in *India*, within the Kingdom of *Bengale*, about 200 Miles from *Bengale* to the North, and as many from the Bay of *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great Mogul.

GOZE, an Iſland of *Africa*, which the Latins call *Gaules*, the Natives *Gaudiſch*. It lies to the Weſt of *Maltha*, being ſeparated from it only by a narrow Frith not above 4 Miles broad. There is in it a Fortreſs upon a Hill, with a ſmall Borough; which, together with the Iſland, belongs to the Knights of *Maltha*.

GOZON (*Deodatus*) the Twenty ſeventh Grand Maſter of *Rhodes*, advanc'd to that Dignity in the Year 1346. He is reported to have kill'd a Dragon as big as a ſmall Horſe, with long Ears, cover'd over with Scales, having a Head like a Serpent, four Feet, reſembling thoſe of Crocodiles; two Wings, Black above, and Yellow mix'd with Greeniſh underneath, and a Tail lying in ſeveral Folds and Circles upon his Body. This Monſter haunted *Rhodes*, at a Place call'd *Maupas*, and infected all the Air of the Country near adjoyning to his Den; till *Gozon* diſpatch'd him, by the Aſſiſtance of two Maſtiffs: It us'd to walk, ſwinging its Wings, darting Fire at the Eyes, and making a hidious Hiſſing. *Gozon* having undertaken to fight him, caus'd an Artificial Dragon to be made, as like it as Art could poſſibly; and having accuſtom'd his Horſe to come to it, and his Dogs to faſten upon and rear its Belly, he arm'd himſelf *Cap-a-pé*, and being attended with ſome of his Domeſticks, came near the Den; and there leaving his Servants, with Orders to come to his Aſſiſtance if they ſaw Occaſion, made forward, with his Lance in his Hand. The Dragon ſpying him, came forward with his wonted fierceneſs; and *Gozon* having broke his Lance againſt its Breaſt, without doing it the leaſt harm, alighted from his Horſe; and the Dogs having faſten'd upon the Beaſt, he ran his Sword into his Wind-Pipe, where the Skin was ſomewhat tenderer. It's ſaid all this is repreſented in the Tapeſtry of the Order; and that theſe Words, *Draconis Extinctor* are ſtill to be ſeen upon that Great Maſter's Tomb. *Boſio*'s *Hiſtory of the Order of St.* John, *&c.* But after all, this Story looks like a Romance.

GRACCHUS (*Titus Sempronius*) of the Family of the *Sempronians* in *Rome*, twice Conſul, once Cenſor, and twice Triumph'd. When he was Prætor, he ſubdu'd *Gallia*. The firſt time he was Conſul, being ſent into *Spain*, he reduc'd the *Celtiberians*, and took their City *Ilurcis*, and ſplendidly repair'd it, that it might be a Memorial of his Atchievements, calling the Name of it *Gracchuris*. The ſecond time he was Conſul, he utterly ſubdu'd *Sardigni*, and brought away ſuch a vaſt number of Slaves, that the long continuance of the Sale, gave Occaſion to the Proverb *Sardi Venales*. His Wife was *Cornelia*, of the Family of the *Scipio's*, Eminent for her Chaſtity and Learning; by whom he had two Sons, *Tiberius* and *Caius*, of rare Parts, and admirable Eloquence; but ſo over-fondly covetous of Popular Applauſe, that they forſook the Nobility, and took part with the Common People, and reviv'd the *Agrarian* Laws, the perpetual Fuel of Seditions; and never would be quiet, till they had arm'd the Nobility to their Deſtruction. *Tiberius* was kill'd firſt, while he was Haranguing to the People, by *Pub. Naſica*; and *Caius* two Years after that, when he had poſſeſs'd the Capitol, and by frequently pointing to his Head, recommended the Preſervation of it to the People, (which by others was interpreted to be a Demanding the Diadem,) was ſlain by the Order of the Conſul *Opimius*. *Livy*, *Florus*, &c.

GRACCHUS *Sempronius*, of a Noble Family in the Reign of *Auguſtus*; a Perſon Induſtrious, and wickedly Eloquent; vitiated *Julia*, the Daughter of *Cæſar*; marry'd to *Marcus Agrippa*, and afterwards being marry'd to *Tiberius*, proſecuting his former Adulteries, inceus'd her againſt her Huſband: For which reaſon he was baniſh'd into the Iſland of *Cercina*, where he continu'd 14 Years in Exile; and after *Julia* was murder'd in the Iſland of *Pandeteria*, by the Command of *Tiberius*, had his Head ſtruck off by Perſons ſent on purpoſe to take away his Life. *Tacit.* Annal.

GRACES, Lat. *Gratiæ*, by the Greeks call'd *Charites*, were ſaid to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*, or (as Others ſay) of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, being three in number, *Aglais*, ſignifying Beauty; *Euphroſyne*, Gladneſs or Joy; and *Thalia*, Youth and Mirth; all referring to the Fertility of the Earth, and the Abundance of Fruits which it produces. *Thalia* ſignifying the pleaſant Blooming of the Trees; *Aglaia*, the Splendour of the Summer; and *Euphroſyne*, the Joy which the Husbandman takes in the Plenty of his Harveſts. Some referr the Signification of this Fable to Benefits receiv'd and beſtow'd. By *Aglaia*, denoting the Benefit done; by *Euphroſyne*, the Perſon that receives; and by *Thalia*, the Perſon that beſtows. Therefore they were always painted with a Smiling Countenance, and repreſented Naked; to ſhew, that we ought to oblige our Friends without Diſſimulation. *Natales Comes*, *Seneca*, *Fulgent*.

GRACIA *à Dios* a City and Promontory of *Honduras*, a Province of New *Spain*, in Northern *America*. There are in the Parts adjoyning; a great number of *Indians*; to whom the *Spaniards* give the Name of *Indios Bravos*, by reaſon they are Stout and Generous, and were never yet ſubdu'd. Nevertheleſs, they agree with the *Engliſh* and *French*, and make no ſcruple to ſerve aboard their Ships. Where, after they have ſerv'd 3 or 4 Years, and learn'd to ſpeak the Languages, they return Home, without demanding any other Reward of Money or Cloaths, but only ſome Iron Tools. Their Government is much like the Republican; for they acknowledge neither King nor Prince. When they go to War, they make the moſt Couragious and beſt Experienc'd among 'em their Leader; and when they return Home again, that Commander has no more Authority than any of the reſt. The Country which they poſſeſs is about 50 Leagues in Extent, inhabited by about 15 or 1600 Men; divided into two Bands, of which the one is ſettled at Cape *Gracia à Dios*, the other at *Mouſtique*. Religion they have none; only 'tis ſaid, that formerly they were Idolaters, and worſhipp'd a Slave, dreſs'd up in the ſhape of their Idol, for One whole Year: The Prieſts waſh'd him well, clad him in the Idol's Robes, and honour'd him that Year as a God: He had 12 Guards always to ſerve him, and hinder his Eſcape: He lodg'd in the Temple, where he receiv'd the Viſits of the Nobility, *&c.* who, with the Prieſts, waited on him when he appear'd in publick: The Women brought him their Children to receive his Benediction, and ſome proſtrated themſelves at his Feet; Then ſacrific'd him with a world of Ceremonies, and ſet up another. *Oexmelin*'s Hiſt. of the *Weſt-Indies*.

GRACURIS, by ſome ſuppos'd to be *Agreda*, a Town of *Arragon*, upon the River *Queils*, in the Confines of Old *Caſtile*, others will have it to be *Cagurtia*, in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, near the River *Ebro*, and not far from *Vienna*.

GRADISCA, a Fortreſs belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in *Friuli*; ſeated upon the River *Liſonzo*, in the County of *Goritia*.

GRADISKA, a City of *Sclavonia*, lately belonging to the *Turks*; ſeated upon the River *Save*, toward the Frontiers of *Croatia*, between *Poſſega* and *Zagrable*: It was taken by the Duke of *Croy*, in 1691.

GRADO, a City of *Friuli*, built among the Marſhes of the Gulph of *Venice*. It was formerly the Seat of a Patriarch; afterwards tranſlated to *Aquileia*; and from thence, about 200 Years ago, tranſlated to *Venice*. 'Tis alſo the Place where St. *Mark*'s Chair is preſerved, which was ſent thither by the Emperour *Heraclius*. In the Year 1256. *Alexander* IV. added new Privileges to thoſe which the Patriarch had receiv'd from *Leo* X. in 1050. The Patriarchate was tranſlated to *Venice* by *Nicolas* V. and *Laurentio Juſtiniano* was the firſt that enjoy'd that Dignity. At preſent the City of *Grado* is not very Conſiderable, lying about twelve Miles from *Aquileia*.

GRADONICUS, (*Peter*) Duke of *Venice*, Elected in 1290. by his Prudence: diſcover'd the Conſpiracy of *Bajamont Teupolus*, and prevented the fatal Conſequences that might have befallen the City. The Republick therefore, to Honour the Memory of their Preſerver, order'd St. *Catharine*'s Day to be ſolemnly obſerv'd, as being the Day on which he was Elected. *Egnat.* lib. 3.

GRAFFIO, or *Jacobus de Graffiis*, a Benedictine, Abbot of *Montcaſſin* in *Italy*, liv'd in 1595. He was Grand Penitentiary in the Dioceſs of *Naples*. He applied himſelf chiefly to the Studies of the Moral and Caſuiſtical Part of Religion. His Works are; *Deciſiones Aureæ caſuum Conſcientiæ*, Lib. IV. *Conſilia ſeu Reſponſa Caſuum Conſcientiæ. De Arbitrariis Confeſſariorum quæ attinent ad Caſus Conſcientiæ*, &c.

GRAFTON, a ſmall Town of *Cleley*-Hundred, 3 Miles Eaſt of *Toceſter*, in *Northamptonſhire*. Adjoining to which is a fine Park, and a Mannor-Houſe of great Antiquity; moſt part whereof was burnt and pull'd down in the Civil Wars, *Anno* 1643. Memorable for the Marriage here conſummated betwixt *Edward* IV. and the Lady *Grey*, the firſt King of *England* ſince the Conqueſt that Marry'd his Subject; this being the Ancient Seat of the Family *de Wydeville*, Earls *Rivers*. The laſt of which Line, *Richard*, dying in the Year 1490. bequeath'd it (among other Lands) by his Will, to *Thomas Grey*, Marquiſs of *Dorſet*. In which Name it continu'd till *Henry* VIII. with whom it was exchanged for other Lands in *Leiceſterſhire*, and ſo has ever ſince continu'd in the Crown. The ſame gives the Title of Duke to *Charles*, Son to the late Duke of *Grafton* that was kill'd before *Cork*, in *Ireland*.

GRAILLY, (*John*) in 1364. commanded the Forces of *Philip* King of *Navarre* againſt *Charles* V. King of *France*, at the Battel of *Cocherel*, in *Normandy*; where he was taken Priſoner by *Bertrand de Gueſchin*, and not releas'd till the Treaty of Peace concluded between thoſe two Princes. Afterwards he ſerv'd the *Engliſh* againſt *France*; and after many ſignal Exploits, was taken Priſoner before *Subize*, and impriſon'd in the *Tour* of the Temple at *Paris*; from which the King of *England* did all he could to get him releas'd, and had prevail'd, upon Condition he would never take Arms againſt the *French*; but he choſe rather to die in Priſon, which he did five Years after his Impriſonment.

GRAIN, (*Baptiſtle*) a Frenchman, he was Councellour and Maſter of Requeſts to Queen *Mary de Medicis*. In 1614. He publiſh'd a Hiſtory entitled, *De cade contenant la vie & geſtes du Roy Henry le Grand*, IV *de ce nom, en laquelle eſt repreſenté le etat de la France, de puis le Traitè de Cambray en* 1559. *juſques a la mort du Roy*, &c.

GRAMAYE, (*John Baptiſt*) an Apoſtolical Protonotary, was born at *Antwerp*; he was both a Linguiſt, Poet and Hiſtorian, and had travelled over a great part of *Europe* and *Africk*. He died at *Lubeck*, in 1635. His Works are, *Africa Illuſtrata*, Lib. X. *& Diarium Argelenſe*. *Hiſtoria Brabant*. *Antiquitates Ducatûs Brabantiæ*. *Antiquitates Flandriæ*. *Namurcum*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

GRAMONT, ennobl'd with the Title of a Dukedom, ever ſince the Year 1663. is a Town of the Lower *Navarre*, ſeated upon the River *Bidouſe*, between St. *Palais* and *Bidache*, which deriv'd its Name to the Noble Family of *Gramont*, from whence deſcended *Antony de Gramont*, who declar'd for the *Huguenots*, became one of their Chief Leaders, and was at the Taking of *Poictiers* and *Angouleſm*. Nevertheleſs, he was one of the Three whom *Charles* IX. ſpared out of the Maſſacre upon St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, in 1572. He died in 1576. *Antony Gramont*, the Third of that Name, Duke of *Gramont*, Count of *Guiche*, &c. beſides his ſignal Services at *Hautrement*, *Vaudevange*, and *Leftons*, in 1635. At the Siege of *Landrecie*, the Battel of *Pont de Vaux*, in 1637. The Relief of *Verceil*, and Siege of *Chivan*, in 1639. in a Lower Capacity; He was made a Lieutenant-General of the *French* Army; which, in the Year 1641. took *Aire*, *la Baſſee*, and *Bapaume*; and was made a Marſhal of *France* the ſame Year. He was defeated at *Honnecourt*, in 1642. and taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Norlingue*, in 1645. But behav'd himſelf with great Bravery at the Siege of *Lerida*, in 1647. and the Battel of *Lens* in 1648. He was true to the Crown in the Domeſtick Troubles of *France*, and was ſent into *Spain* to conclude the Marriage between *Lewis* XIV. and the *Infanta Maria Tereſa*. He was a Nobleman of ſingular Merit, Courteous, Generous, Diſcours'd neatly, rallied with a good Grace, was a true Friend, and indeed the Ornament of the Court. He died in the Year 1678.

GRAMONT, (*Bartholomew*) Councellour to the grand Council and Preſident to the Parliament of *Tholouſe*, liv'd to 1645. In 1643, he publiſh'd a Hiſtory of *France*, containing all that happen'd from the Death of *Henry* the Great, to 1639. This Work is written in Latin, and divided into 18 Books, and is a ſort of Continuation of the Hiſt. of *Thuanus*.

GRAMPOND, a Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, which returns two Members to Parliament. The Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade in Gloves. 200 Miles from *London*.

GRAN, Lat. *Strigonium*, an Archiepiſcopal City of *Hungary*, upon the River *Danube*, belonging to the Emperor. Its Caſtle is a very fine Pile built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock which is very ſteep. The City is of a Triangular Form: It has two great Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over-againſt *Barkan*. Between theſe Towers there is a Wall which has ſmall Flanks and redoubts, and a Dike flank'd with free Stone. At the foot of the Dike there runs a Terraſs, which has ſtrong Palliſado's, and four great Points inſtead of Ravelins: The other ſide, toward the *Danube*, has nothing but Walls and Palliſado's: It is very ſteep on that ſide, and ſecur'd by the River. The Caſtle ſtands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be batter'd. This City is divided into Two Parts, the High and the Low Town, both very ſtrong. St. *Thomas*'s-*Hill* is alſo well fortifi'd; becauſe, being very near the Town, it would otherwiſe have Commanded it. There are in it excellent Temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*; and has many Magnificent Buildings in it, as St. *Stephen*'s Church, the Archbiſhop's Palace, *&c.* The Country about it affords excellent Wines; ſo that the Pleaſantneſs of its Situation, and the Fertility of the Soil, eaſily induc'd the Ancient Kings of *Hungary* to ſettle here. The Importance of the Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John*, King of *Hungary*, Beſieg'd it, without any Succeſs, about 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* Took it, in 1544. The Count of *Mansfeild* Re-took it for the Archduke *Matthias*, in 1595. It was taken and Re-taken ſince. It ſtands 6 German Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the Eaſt, the ſame from *Buda* to the North, and *Comora* to the South, in a moſt Fruitful and Pleaſant Plain.

GRANADA, or the *New Kingdom of Granada*, in that part of the Southern *America* which the Geographers call *New Caſtile.* This Country is about 130 Leagues in Length, and 30 Broad in the broadeſt part, but not above 20 where it grows narrow. It is cover'd with very thick Foreſts, and abounds in Paſturage that breeds great Store of Horſes and Cattle. There are alſo in it ſome Mines of Gold, Emraulds and other Precious-Stones. The Air is Temperate, but with little difference between Winter and Summer; and the Days and Nights are equal, by reaſon of their Vicinity to the Equator: nevertheleſs, there are ſome Provinces of it which are very Hot. The Principal Provinces of *New Granada* are *Bogota* and *Tunia*: To the South of which lie the Savages, call'd *Panches*; as the *Bogots* and *Tunians* are call'd *Moxes*. The *Panches* retain much of their ancient Savageneſs; but the *Moxes* have had always much more Civility. The *Bogots* and *Tunians* are Tall of Stature, and Active of Body. Their Women are Fair and White. They cover themſelves with Mantles of ſeveral Colours girt about them; and wear upon their Heads a ſort of Flower'd Hats, made of Cotten, and dy'd after a manner moſt pleaſing to the Sight. They are alſo much addicted to Dancing and Singing. Thoſe Parts adjoyning to the *Rio Grande de la Maddalena*, are inhabited by the Savage *Canapeyes*, diſtinguiſh'd into *Muſos* and *Colyma's*, who have two Summers, and two Winters. Their firſt Summer begins in *December*, and laſts till the End of *February:* Their firſt Winter begins in *March*, and laſts till the End of *May.* Their ſecond Summer continues all *June*, *July* and *Auguſt:* And their ſecond Winter laſts all *September*, *October* and *November.* Not that theſe Seaſons are diſtinguiſh'd by Heat or Cold; but by the Rainy Weather in Winter, and the Fair in Summer: However the Rain falls generally in the Night, rarely in the Day-time. Their greateſt Inconveniences are violent Hurricanes, accompany'd with Thunder and Lightning. The *Spaniards* poſſeſs the City of *Santa Fè*, with the Town of St. *Michael*, and the Cities of *Tocayma*, *Trinidad*, *Tunia*, *Pamplona*, *Merida*, *Belez*, *Marequita*, *Tbague*, *Vittoria*, &c. The City of *Santa Fè de Bogota* is the Seat of the Parliament, and the Reſidence of the Governor; having a Cathedral-Church, the Archbiſhop of which has under him the Biſhops of *Carthagena*, *Santa Martha*, and *Papayan*. Near to the City lies the Lake of *Guatavita*; upon the Banks of which the Savages were wont to ſacrifice to their Idols; to whom they offer'd much Gold, and other things of great Value, *De Laet.*

GRAND *Almoner of France*, an Officer of the Crown, who diſpoſes of the Money ſet a-part for the King's Alms: He ſays Divine-Service in the King's-Chapel, when he has a mind to do it; and is Biſhop of the Court, having Power to perform the Functions of a Biſhop, in any Dioceſs, without asking the Dioceſan leave: He has the Superintendence of the Hoſpital of Fifteen Score at *Paris:* He is Sworn by His Majeſty; and by virtue of his Employment, is Commander of His Majeſty's Orders.

GRAND, Maſter of the Ceremonies of *France*, an Officer of the King's Court, whoſe buſineſs it is to regulate the Precedency of Perſons of Quality at publick Solemnities, as at the Coronation of Kings, the Audience of Ambaſſadours, the Cavalcades and Pompous Entries, and Funerals of Kings, Queens, *&c.* The Grand Maſter has a Maſter of the Ceremonies, and another Aſſiſtant under him. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

GRANICUS, a River of *Aſia*, in the Leſſer *Phrygia*, riſing out of Mount *Ida*, and emptying it ſelf into the *Propontis*, not far from *Lampſachus*: Famous for the Victory which *Alexander the Great* obtain'd over *Darius*, in the CXLth. Olympiad, 334 Years before the Chriſtian Computation.

GRANIUS (*Petronius*) being taken in *Africa* by *Scipio* that follow'd *Cæſar*'s Party, and offer'd his Life, refus'd it, ſaying, That *Cæſar*'s Soldiers were wont not to accept, but give Life to others; and immediately ſtabb'd himſelf with his own Sword. *Plutarch* in *Cæſar*'s Life.

GRANSON, Lat. *Granſonium*, a Town and Bailiwick of *Switzerland*, belonging to the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg*, and lying near the Lake of *Neuf-Chaſtel*: Famous for the Battel which the *Swtzers* obtain'd in the Year 1476. over *Charles the Bold*, laſt Duke of *Burgundy.*

GRANTHAM, a Market and Borough-Town in the South-Weſt Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated on the River *Witham*, which runs from hence Northward to *Lincoln*, giving the Name of *Grantham* Wapentake to the adjacent Territory, and belonging to *Keſteven* Diviſion. 'Tis a Town of good account, and well reſorted unto, as lying in the Northern Road. The Church Steeple has this remarkable, That it ſeems crooked to the Beholders. It has alſo a Free-School. From *London* 104 Miles. This place has been lately dignified with the Honour of an Earldom, by His Preſent Majeſty King *William* III. in the Perſon of *Henry D' Auverquerque*, created Earl of *Grantham.*

GRANVILLE, Sir *Richard* was the Eighth Earl of *Corboile*, alias *Corbeile*, Baron of *Thorigny*, and *Granville* in *Normandy*, and was thus deſcended. *Rollo*, the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, had two Sons, *William* his Eldeſt, ſirnamed *Long-Eſpeè*, who ſucceeded to his ſaid Dukedom, and *Robert* ſecond Son of the ſaid Duke who was the firſt Earl of *Corboile.* *Rollo* the Son of *Robert*, Second Earl of *Corboile.* *Hamon* Third, Earl of *Corboile.* *Robert* Fourth, Earl of *Corboile.* *Richard* Fifth, Earl of *Corboile.* *Hamon* ſirnamed *Dentatus* Sixth, Earl of *Corboile*, and Baron *Thorigny* and *Granville.* The ſaid *Hamon Dentatus* had two Sons, the Eldeſt called after his own Name *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, the Second, as it is ſtill the Cuſtom of thoſe Countries, after the Name of one of his Lordſhips *Richard de Granville*, which ſirname of *Granville*, or by Corruption of Pronunciation in the Engliſh Tongue *Grenvile*, alias *Greynevile*, *Graynfield*, and *Grann-Villa*, has remained to his Poſterity ever ſince. The ſaid Brothers *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, and *Richard de Granville* accompanied *William* the Conquerour in his Expedition into *England*, in the Year of our Lord 1066. And were preſent with him at the great Battle of *Haſtings*, where King *Harold* was ſlain; and for their ſignal Services the Conquerour beſtow'd upon *Fitz-Hamon* the Elder Brother, the Counties, Honours, and Lordſhips of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*, with all the Lands, Royalties, and Dependencies belonging to the ſame, with divers other great Poſſeſſions and Territories appertaining to *Brithrick* a great *Saxon* Lord, before he became diſpoſſeſt by the Conquerour. And upon *Richard de Granville* the younger Brother, the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bideford*, with other Lordſhips, Lands, and Poſſeſſions in *Devonſhire*, *Cornwal*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Buckinghamſhire*, many whereof remain to his Poſterity to this Day. After the Death of *William* the Conquerour, in the Reign of King *William Rufus:* The ſaid *Robert Fitz-Hamon* chuſing twelve Valiant and Famous Knights for his Companions, whereof his Brother *Richard de Granville* was one, Enter'd with an Army into *Wales*, and Defeating the Welſh-Forces ſlew *Rheſe* their Prince, made an Entire Conqueſt of *Glamorganſhire*, and oblig'd all the Reſt of *Wales* to pay Tribute to the King of *England*; the King in conſideration of this and the other great Services of the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, and being likewiſe his near Kinſman created the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon* a free Prince of all his conquer'd Lands in *Wales*, holding the ſame to him and his Heirs in Fee and Vaſſallage of the King as his Chief Lord, and then the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon* divided his conquered Country betwixt himſelf and the ſaid twelve Knights his Companions. King *William Rufus* dying, the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, who by his great Exploits, had now obtained the Name of the great *Fitz-Hamon*, was ſent by King *Henry* the Firſt as General of his Army againſt *France*, in which War he received a Wound by the Puſh of a Pike upon his Temples, whereof he died. He left Iſſue but one only Daughter called *Mabell* by his Wife *Sibell*, Daughter of *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Arundell*, and *Shrewsbury*, which ſaid *Mabell* King *Henry* the Firſt married to *Robert* his Natural Son, creating him in Right of his ſaid Wife, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*; this was that Famous Earl of *Glouceſter*, who afterwards maintained with ſo much Conſtancy and Valour, the Pretenſions of *Maud* the Empreſs; he inherited by his ſaid Wife, beſides the Counties of *Glouceſter* and *Briſtol*, all thoſe other Lands and Poſſeſſions of *Fitz-Hamon* in *England* and *Wales*, deſcending to his ſaid Wife from her ſaid Father to the Prejudice of the Male-Line. And all the ſucceeding Lords thereof were ſuch as deſcended from him the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, as Earls of *Glouceſter*, *Clares*, *Spencers*, *Beauchamps*, *Nevilles*, and by a Daughter of *Neville* came at laſt to King *Richard* the Third. The ſaid *Robert Fitz-Hamon* was thus ſtiled : Sir *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Glamorgan*, Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny*, and *Granville* Lord of *Glouceſter*, *Briſtol*, *Tewksbury* and *Cardiffe*, Conquerour of *Wales*, near *Kinſman* to the King, and General of his Highneſſes Army in *France*. *Fitz-Hamon* thus dying, *Richard de Granville* his Brother, as the next Heir-Male, inherited by the *Norman* Laws all the Eſtate and Honours of his Family in *Normandy*, and thereby became Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, and marrying *Iſabel* ſole Daughter of *Walter Gifford*, Earl of *Longueville* in *Normandy*, and *Buckingham* in *England*, Coheireſs with her Aunt *Roheſia*, made himſelf Reparation by this Match, for all thoſe Eſtates in *England* and *Wales*, which his Neice *Mabel* had carried away : At his Town of *Neith* in *Glamorganſhire*, he founded an Abby for Religious Monks, and endow'd the ſame with all thoſe Lands in *Wales*, which fell to his ſhare upon the Conqueſt of that Country. In his Old Age, he took upon him the Sign of the Croſs, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, and ſetting forward for *Jeruſalem*, in that Journey died : Leaving Iſſue by his ſaid Wife *Iſabel*, *Richard de Granville*, Earl of *Corboile*, Baron *Thorigny* and *Granville*, who married *Adelyne* Widow to *Hugh Montford*, and Eldeſt Daughter of *Robert de Bellemont* or *Beaumont*, Earl of *Mollent* in *France*, and the firſt Earl of *Leiceſter* in *England*, after the Conqueſt, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Hugh* the Great, Earl of *Vermandois*, Son of King *Henry* of *France*, mixing thereby with the Blood of the Houſe of *Normandy*, the Blood Royal of *France*, from whoſe Loins are directly and lineally deſcended, that Ancient Famous and Noble Houſe of the *Granvilles* in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall :* No Subjects ever ſurpaſſing them in Valour, Antiquity and Nobleneſs of Birth, nor in Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown, which they have moſt eminently ſhown in all Ages ſince the Conqueſt, among whom muſt be always remembred ; That Famous Sir *Richard*, who in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, being Vice-Admiral of *England*, encountered with a ſingle Ship; the whole *Armado* of *Spain*, and with a hundred Men fought againſt ten Thouſand ; of this memorable Action, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* has writ the Relation in a particular Treatiſe ; and Sir *Bevil*, who ſo generouſly laviſht his Blood and his whole Subſtance in Defence of his King and Country in the late Civil Wars, dying like his Great Anceſtour *Fitz-Hamon*, fighting with his Pike in his Hand, at the Battle of *Lanſdown*. Being ſucceeding by Sir *John*, Eldeſt Son to the ſaid Sir *Bevil*, the Preſent Chief now living of this Illuſtrious Family, who is by an immediate Succeſſion from Father to Son, beginning about the Year of our Lord 876, from *Robert* the Son of *Rollo*, being upwards of eight hundred Years, the thirtieth Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, created by King *Charles* the Second upon the twentieth Day of *April* 1661. Earl of *Bathe*, Viſcount *Lanſdown*, Baron of *Bideford*, and *Granville*, Groom of the Stole, and firſt Gentleman of His Majeſties Bed-Chamber, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, Governour of *Plymouth*, &c. and one of the Lord's of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, which Addition of Honours he obtain'd by his ſignal Services, and Sufferings in the late Civil Wars, having upon the Death of his Father Sir *Bevil*, taken upon him the Command of his Regiment, though at that Time but ſixteen Years of Age ; been preſent in ſeveral Battles and Sieges, received many Wounds particularly in the Fight at *Newbery*, where he was left among the Dead : But was happily reſerv'd for an Action of the greateſt Glory and Importance to his Country, being the firſt and chief Inſtrument of that Famous Negotiation with his Kinſman, General *Monk*, by which the Royal Family, was Re-inthroned without Conditions. In Memory of the particulat Share, the ſaid Earl had in this Tranſaction, His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second did paſs a Warrant under the Privy-Seal, whereby he oblig'd himſelf, and recommended it to his Succeſſours, that in Caſe of Failure of Iſſue-Male to General *Monk*, the Title and Dukedom of *Albemarle* ſhould deſcend to the ſaid Earl, and be continued in his Family. His ſaid Majeſty did likewiſe paſs to the ſaid Earl another Warrant for the Earldom of *Glamorgan*, it being the firſt Title enjoy'd in *England* by his great Anceſtour *Fitz-Hamon*, &c. The ſaid Earl has one Brother *Denys Granville*, Dr. of Divinity made Dean of *Durham* by King *Charles* the Second, a Gentleman of great worth, and who has very honourably diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in his Station; his Lordſhip has alſo Iſſue-Male now living *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Lanſdown*, and Baron *Granville*, who after the Example of his Anceſtours ſought Honour Early in the Field, being preſent with the Duke of *Lorrain*, at the laſt famous Relief of *Vienna* beſieged by the *Turks*, and in all thoſe memorable Battles and Sieges in the beginning of the ſaid War as long as the Empire continued under any Difficulties. In memory of which Actions the Emperour created him an Earl of the Sacred Roman Empire, with Privilege to bear his Arms quartered upon the Breaſt of the Roman Eagle, *&c.* And *John* the Second, Son of the ſaid Earl, who likewiſe choſe the Profeſſion of Arms, and in ſeveral Stations both by Sea and at Land, has evidenced to the World that he inherits the Valour of his Anceſtours, *&c.* His Lordſhips Arms are, Ruby, Three Horſe-men's Reſtes, Topaz. *Dugdale*, *Dale*, &c.

GRANVILLE, Lat. *Grandiſvilla*, a City of *France*, in *Normandy*, between *Coutances*, to the North, and *Auranches* and Mount St. *Michael* to the South. It ſtands upon the Sea, 7 Leagues from the Iſland of *Jerſey*, and is ſeated partly upon a Rock of difficult acceſs, and partly upon a Plain where the Harbour opens it ſelf.

GRAS, a Name which is uſually given to the Mouths of the River *Rhone*, and generally to the Mouths of other Rivers where there are any Hrabours ; from the Latin word *Gradus*, ſignifying *Stairs* ; by reaſon that in all Sea-Ports there are Places furniſh'd with Stairs, for the Conveniency of Landing and taking Water. The 7 Mouths of the *Rhone* are call'd *Gras-Neuf*, *Gras d' Orgon*, *le Gras du Midy*, *le Gras de Paulet*. *le Gras d' Enfer*, *le Gras de Paſſon*.

GRASSA, *Graſſe*, an Epiſcopal City of *France*, and a Seat of Juſtice in the Upper *Provence*, under the Metropolitan of *Embrun*, and the Parliament of *Aix*. The Epiſcopal See was transferr'd thither from *Antibe*, by *Innocent* IV. about the Year 1250. by reaſon of the bad Air, and the Incurſions of Pirates which render'd it an unſafe Reſidence for the Inhabitants. Some are of Opinion, that *L. Craſſus*, the Roman Conſul, gave his Name to this Town. However it were, *Graſſa*, is a good City, well peopled, and Wealthy ; pleaſantly ſeated in an admirable Soil, having a Cathedral, with ſeveral other Churches and Religious Houſes. It produces good Soldiers, and Men of Wit. *Papire Maſſon*. *S. Marthe*, &c.

GRATIAN, the Son of *Valentinian* I. by his firſt Wife, was declar'd *Auguſtus* by his Father, at the City of *Amiens*, in 365. and ſucceeded him in 379. A Prince extoll'd for his great Wit, his Eloquence, Modeſty, Chaſtity and Zeal againſt Hereticks, eſpecially the *Priſcillianiſts* and *Arians*. He aſſociated *Theodoſius* with him in the Empire ; and advanc'd *Auſonius* the Poet, for whom he had a particular Kindneſs to the Conſulſhip. He was ſirnam'd *Allemanicus* ; for that he overthrew the Germans, with the Slaughter of above 30000 of their number, near *Strasburgh :* He was the firſt Emperor that refus'd the Title of High-Prieſt or *Pontifex Maximus* upon the Score of its being a Pagan dignity, which for politick reaſons had been born by his Predeceſſours. In the mean time, the Uſurper *Maximus* having got himſelf declar'd Emperor, Debauch'd part of *Gratian*'s Army into a Revolt, and afterwards by the Treachery of *Merobaudus* defeated the Emperor at *Paris* ; who ſoon after this misfortune fell into an Ambuſcade at *Lyons*, and was Aſſaſſinated by *Andragathius*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Lib.* 27. St. *Jerom*. *Ep.* 3. St. *Ambroſe de Obitu Valent*. *Sozomen*, *Lib.* 7. &c.

GRATIAN, a private Soldier, proclaim'd Emperour by the revolted Roman Legions in Great *Britain*, who ſet him up againſt *Honorius*, in the Year 407 ; but this Uſurpation was but of ſhort continuance, for the ſame Rebels that ſet him up, knock'd him on the Head four Months after, and ſet up *Conſtantine* another Uſurper in his Room. *Zoſimus*, *Sozomen*, lib. *6*.

GRATIAN, born at *Cluſi* or *Chiuſi* in *Tuſcany*, liv'd in the XIIth. Cent. He was a Benedictine Monk in the Monaſtery of St. *Fælix* at *Bononia*. There he wrote his Book called the *Decretum* or *Concordia Diſcordantium Canonum*, becauſe he endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming Contradictions of the Canons ; and to this purpoſe he makes uſe of the Holy Scriptures, the Authorities of the Fathers, Decrees of Councils, Pope's Epiſtles, and the Laws of Emperours and Princes. *Gratian* in his Collection, ranges the Canons, more with reſpect to the reſemblance of the matter than the Order of Time. He divides his Work into three Parts ; the Firſt contains a Hundred and one Diſtinctions, where he treats of Eccleſiaſticks: The Second takes in 36 Cauſes, where both the Caſe and the Method of proceeding in giving Judgment, is treated : The Third handles Sacred Matters, conſiſting of five Diſtinctions, which he calls *De Conſecratione*. *Gratian* was 24 Years upon this Work, and publiſh'd it in 1151. He had the Misfortune not to conſult the Originals of the Authorities he makes uſe of, which makes him ſometimes miſtake in his Citations, and quote one Council, and one Father for another : And beſides, he cites the Pope's Epiſtles of the three firſt Centuries for Genuine, which are now known to be Spurious, and forg'd by *Iſidore Mercator*. Several Authours have endeavour'd to rectify theſe Miſtakes, and particularly *Antonius Auguſtinus*, in his Book *de Emendatione Gratiani*, which *Baluzius* has given us in an Excellent Edition. *Antonius Auguſtinus in Dial. de Decreti Emend. Baron.* A. C. 1151. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Baluz. de Emend. Grat.* &c.

GRATIANI, (*Anthony Maria*) Biſhop of *Amelia* in *Italy*, was firſt Secretary to Cardinal *Commendon*, and afterwards to Pope *Sixtus Quintus*. He wrote the Life of Cardinal *Commendon*. *De Bello Cyprio*. *De caſibus adverſis Illuſtrium Virorum ſui Ævi*, &c. *Janus Nicius Pinac.* II. *Imag. Illuſt.* cap. 62. &c.

GRATIUS, known by the Name of *Ortwinus Gratius*, born in the Dioceſs of *Munſter*, he ſtudied at *Deventer*, and afterwards removed to *Cullen*, where he died in 1542. His Works are, *Faſciculus Rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum. Triumphus B. Job. Apologia adverſus Johannem Reuchlinum*,&c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVI.

GRATZ, or *Grets*; *Graiacum*, *Græcium*, and *Savaria*, a magnificent City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Stiria*, Capital of the Country, with a beautiful Caſtle, formerly the uſual Reſidence of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. while he was no more than Archduke of *Auſtria*. It is ſeated upon the River *Meure*, about 12 or 13 Leagues from *Vienna*, 5 Leagues above the Confluence of the *Meure* and *Drave*.

GRAUDENTZ, and *Grudzancks*, Lat. *Graudentium*, a ſmall City of *Poland*, in *Royal Pruſſia*, ſeated in the Palatinate of *Culm*, where the little River *Oſſa* falls into the *Viſtula*, 9 Leagues from *Torn*, and a little more from *Mariemburgh*; well fortified, and having a good Caſtle.

GRAVE, Lat. *Gravia*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Brabant*, belonging to the *Hollanders*. It is a ſtrong Town, and of great Importance, ſeated upon the left ſide of the *Meuſe*, whoſe Waters fill the large Moats which environ ſeven large Bulwarks with their Half Moons. It lies about 4 Leagues from *Boiſleduc*, and 2 from *Raveſtein*, upon the Frontiers of the Province of *Guelders*. *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, in 1323. gave it to *Otho*, Prince of *Cuick* and *Heverle*, who reſtor'd it in 1328. Afterwards it was the Occaſion of great Wars between the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Holland*, who both pretended a Right to it. It is the Capital City of the Country of *Guickland*, not to be deſpis'd for its Fertility, and has been a long time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. Only about the Year 1672. the Torrent of French Victory ſwept it away into the Power of the *French*. But in the Year 1677. Monſieur *Camilli*, Governor for the King of *France*, Surrendred it to the Prince of *Orange*, after it had been for ſome time Beſieg'd by M. *Rabenhauſt*.

GRAVELINE, or *Gravelinga*; Lat. *Gravelinga*, and *Gravelina*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in *Flanders*; ſeated near the Sea, upon the River *Aa*, between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, 3 Leagues from each, and 2 from *Bourbourg*. The *Normans* ruin'd it; but it was afterwards repair'd (as it is ſaid) by *Thierry* of *Alſatia*, Count of *Flanders*, who died there in 1168. And in the Year 1528. there was a ſtrong Caſtle added to it by the Order of *Charles* V. So that it is now one of the moſt Regular, and Strongeſt Places of *Europe*. It is but ſmall, though of great Importance; and was taken by the *French*, in 1658. and relinquiſh'd to them by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty.

GRAVESEND, a Noted Market-Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Alesford-Lath*; ſeated upon a riſing Hill, on the Banks of the *Thames*, over-againſt *Tilbury-Fort*, in *Eſſex*. From *London* 20 Miles.

GRAVINA (*Peter*) an Italian Poet, who beſides that he was highly applauded for his Poems, aud much eſteem'd for his Writing by the Great General *Gonſalvo*, and *Proſper Colonna*, dy'd a Remarkable Death. For being in the Country, as he lay aſleep under a Cheſnut-Tree, a Cheſnut with the prickly Rind fell upon his Cheek, and prick'd it. When he awoke, the Prickles left an Itching in the Skin; which he fell a rubbing ſo violently, that his continual Rubbing caus'd an Ulcer in the Part, which brought him to his End, in 1527. *Jovius*, *Pierius*, *Valerianus*.

GRAVING, is the Art of Engraving upon Precious Stones, Copper and Wood. As for the Art of Engraving Precious Stones, Cornelians and Cryſtals, the Ancients were the moſt exquiſite Maſters of it; as appears by many rare Pieces of their Workmanſhip ſtill extant: And their Art lay buried with 'em for many Centuries of Years; till Sculpture and Painting being reviv'd in *Italy*, Engraving upon Precious Stones began to ſhew it ſelf again much about the ſame time, but came not to any Perfection till about the time of Pope *Martin* V. at the Beginning of the XVth. Age: And one of the firſt that render'd himſelf Eminent for this ſort of Graving, was *John di Corgnivole*, a Florentine; ſo call'd, becauſe he Engrav'd upon Cornelians. As for Engraving upon Copper and Wood, it is to be admir'd that they who Wrought ſo admirably upon Precious Stones, never diſcover'd this Secret, which appear'd not till after the Invention of Printing; and then *Albert Durez*, and *Lucas*, were the firſt that brought this Art to Perfection.

GRAVIUS (*Henry*) of *Louvain*, a Learned Printer, in ſuch Eſteem with *Sixtus* V. that he conferr'd upon him the Care of the Library and Printing-Houſe in the Vatican. He died young, at *Rome*, in 1591. and had his Epitaph made him by Cardinal *Baronius*.

GRAVIUS (*Walter*) A Dominican and Prior of a Monaſtery at *Nimegen*, where he died in 1534. He wrote againſt *Eraſmus*, under the Name of *Godefridus Rurſius Taxander*, *Apologia de Confeſſione & de Uſu Carnium*. He wrote likewiſe, *De Ritibus olim circa Baptizatos & Confitentes Obſervatis*.

GRAY, Lat. *Græum*, a Town of *Franche Comté*, in *Burgundy*, ſeated upon the *Saone*, about 5 or 6 Leagues from *Dole*; a Pleaſant City, though not very Big. It has been very Strong, with a good Caſtle belonging to it. But *Lewis* XIV. who took it in 1668. demoliſh'd both the Fortifications of the Town, and the Caſtle it ſelf.

GREAVES (*John*) Son of *John Greaves*, Rector of *Calmoor* near to *Airford* in *Hantſhire*: Was Educated at *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was afterwards Fellow, and having the Reputation of a good Linguiſt, and a Perſon of Addreſs, was recommended to Archbiſhop *Laud*, who ſent him to Travel into the *Levant*, to procure him ſome Books of Learning in the Oriental Languages; this Voyage, from which he return'd in 1640. was perform'd to the great Satisfaction of the Archbiſhop, ſo that ſome few years after, he was made, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in *Oxford*, in the Diſcharge of which Function, he acquir'd great Reputation. He afterwards loſt his Chair and Fellowſhip for his Loyalty, and died at *London*. His Works are, *Pyramido-graphia*, or a Deſcription of the Pyramids in *Egypt*. A Diſcourſe of the *Roman Foot* and *Denarius*, from whence, as from two Principles, The *Meaſures* and *Weights*, us'd by the Ancients, may be deduced. *Demonſtratio Ortus Syrii Heliaci pro Parallelo inferioris Ægypti. Elementa Linguæ Perſicæ.* The manner of Hatching Chickens at *Cairo*. *Epochæ Celebriores*, *Aſtronomis*, *Hiſtoricis*, *Chronologicis Chaitaiorum*, *Syro-græcorum*, *Arabum*, *Perſarum*, *Choraſmiorum uſitatæ*, *ex traditione Ulugh Beigh*, together with the Geographical Tables of *Abul Feda*, upon both which Pieces, he wrote Learned Notes. He likewiſe ſet forth, *Aſtronomia Chah Cholgii Perſæ*, together with the Hypotheſis of the Planets, to which he ſubjoyn'd the Geographical Tables of *Naſſir*. *Edinus* the *Perſian*, and of *Ulugh Beigh*. He alſo publiſh'd a Deſcription of the Grand Seignior's *Seraglio*, or the Turkiſh Court, written by *Robert Withers*. To conclude, He left behind him at his Death, *Lemmata Archimedis apud Græcos & Latinos è vetuſto Codice* MSS. *Arabico traducta*, *cum Arabum Scholiis*: Which were afterwards review'd by *Sam. Foſter* the Mathematician, and many of them tranſlated and publiſhed by *John Twiſden*, *C. L. M. D.* *Athen. Oxon.*

GREECE, Lat. *Græcia*, is a Spacious Country of *Europe*, now belonging to the *Turk*; all but the *Morea*, lately wreſted out of their Hands by the *Venetians*. 'Tis ſaid, That it deriv'd its Name from a certain King call'd *Græcus*; and that another King, whoſe Name was *Hellen*, or *Hella*, gave his People the Name of *Hellenes*. But the Name of *Greece* is taken variouſly: For at firſt it comprehended only two little Countries; of which the one was call'd *Theſſalia*; and the other, *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly ſo call'd. Afterwards, *Macedon*, the Southern Provinces, *Achaia*, *Peloponneſus*, as alſo all the Iſlands round about that End of the Continent, took the Name of *Greece*. And beſides that, the Name of *Greece* was given to *Sicily*, and *Magna Græcia* a part of *Italy*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples*: and ſpread it ſelf likewiſe into the Continent of Neighbouring *Aſia*, which was call'd *Aſiatick Greece*. The Whole that comprehended this ſame *Greece*, was encloſ'd between the *Egean* Sea, to the Eaſt; the *Cretan* Sea to the South; the *Ionian* Sea to the Weſt; and to the North by the Mountains of *Mariani*. There are ſeveral Parts of this ſame *Greece*; but principally *Epirus*, the *Peloponneſus*, *Greece* taken according to its proper Signification, *Theſſaly* and *Macedon*. *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly ſo call'd, between *Epirus*, *Theſſaly*, the *Egean* Sea, and the Gulph of *Corinth*; comprehending *Ætolia*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, *Megara*, *Bœotia*, and the Country of the *Locri*. Moreover, the *Greeks* were ſo Renown'd for their Wit and Courage, that People reſorted to 'em from all Parts of the World, either to be inſtructed in the creditable Sciences, or elſe to Learn the Art of War. They were the Inventors of Arts, and Improvers of Sciences: And they were the People who firſt of all ſubmitted to Laws, and who found out the way to govern themſelves, and rule others. The Country was ſo ſtockt in Men of Learning, that the time was once, when there were found to be above Three hundred Authors who had made the Deſcription of one Battle. They receiv'd their Laws from ſeveral great Perſons: *Athens* from *Cecrops*, *Draco* and *Solon*: *Lacedæmon* from *Lycurgus*; *Mantinea* from *Nicodora*; the *Locri* from *Zeleucus*, and *Candi* from *Minos*. The *Romans* boaſted to have receiv'd their beſt Laws from *Greece*; to which purpoſe they ſent *Spurius Poſthumus*, *Aulus Manlius*, and *Publius Sulpitius*, to inform themſelves of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the *Greeks*. And as they were renown'd for Learning, ſo were they no leſs fam'd for their Military Bravery, carrying their Conqueſts into ſeveral parts of the Univerſe. *Aſiatick Greece* Comprehended *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*, *Ionia*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*; and great *Greece*, contain'd *Calabria* and *Sicily*. There were alſo ſeveral Republicks in *Greece*, of which *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* were the moſt renown'd. She fought a long time in defence of her Liberty; but was at length ſubjected to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, and now Groans under the Yoak of the *Turk*, (excepting *Morea* lately recover'd by the *Venetians*.) Under whoſe Government all her Cities lie utterly ruin'd, and without Defence. *Greece* is at this Day divided into Six large Provinces, *Macedon*, *Albania*, *Epirus*, *Theſſaly*, *Achaia* and the *Morea*, retaining all their Ancient

Names, except *Albania* and the *Morea*. At preſent the *Greeks* are ſo far degenerated from what they anciently were, ſo cow'd by the *Turks*, both Prieſts and People ſo miſerably Ignorant, and ſo frequently abjure the Chriſtian Religion to embrace Mahumetiſm, for the more quiet enjoyment of the Conveniencies of this Life, that were it not for thoſe Chriſtian Feſtiva's and Faſts which are in ſuch Veneration among them, the Chriſtian Religion would, ere this, in all probability have been eradicated out of the Country. But by the means of thoſe Solemnities, wherein their Holy Performances continue five Hours together, and ſometimes, though rarely, ſeven; they ſtill preſerve a Face of the Chriſtian Religion under a Patriarch, Biſhops and Prieſts, of which, you have an exact Account by Dr. *Smith* of *Magdalen College*, in his Epiſtle, *De Græca Eccleſiæ hodierno Statu.* Printed in the Year 1678. The *Greek* Prieſts and Prelates wear their Hair long, like the Laiety of *Europe*. Their Pontifical and Prieſtly Habits are different alſo from thoſe of the *Roman* Church. The Patriarch wears a *Dalmatic* or long Gown with Sleeves all Embroider'd, and upon his Head a Regal Crown inſtead of a Mitre. The Biſhops wear a certain Cap down to their Ears, like the hollow of a Hat without Brims. Nor do the Prieſts make uſe of Surplices, or ſquare Caps, but only Albes, Stoles, and Copes. Nor do they bear Croſſes in their hands, but only a little Staff of Ebony, tipp'd with Ivory, or ſet with Mother of Pearl. In the Sacrament they make uſe of Leaven'd Bread, and Adminiſter the Sacrament in Both Kinds. They admit of no Images in *Baſs Relief*, or Emboſs'd Work, but only Paintings or Sculptures in Copper or Silver, nor do they make uſe of Muſick in their Churches. Their Monks or Caloyers, which are generally of the Orders either of St. *Baſil* or St. *Chryſoſtom*, lead very Auſtere Lives; eſpecially thoſe of Mount *Athos*. In moſt places in the *Greek* Church, Divine Service is perform'd in the vulgar Tongue, excepting the Goſpel, and ſome Prayers which are pronounc'd in *Greek*. They uſe no other Tranſlation of the Bible, but the Septuagint. They do not aſſert a Purgatory, but pray for the Dead, that God would have Mercy upon them at the General Judgment: As for the Pope, they diſown his Authority, and believe him no more than Patriarch of the Weſtern Church. They obſerve a great many Holy-Days, as, *The Birth of the Virgin* Mary, *The Exaltation of the Croſs*, *the Tranſlation of* St. John *the Divine*, *The Entrance of the Virgin into the Temple*, *The Nativity of Chriſt, and his Baptiſm*, *The Purification of the Virgin*, *the Annunciation*, *the Finding of* St. John's *Head*, *The Feſtivals of the Apoſtles and ſeveral Martyrs*, &c. They alſo obſerve four Faſts in the Year more Solemn than the reſt; of which, the Great and Holy Faſt of *Lent* before *Eaſter* is the Chief. The Second, eight Days after *Whitſontide*; wherein though they abſtain from Fleſh, Butter, and Eggs, yet they permit the free Uſe of Fiſh, Oil and Wine. The Third, is *The Faſt of the Bleſſed Virgin*, from the 1ſt. of *Auguſt* to the 15th. The Fourth, is *The Faſt of the Bleſſed Apoſtles* Peter *and* Paul, which they begin the ſecond Sunday next after the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and which they obſerve ſo many days as there are between *Eaſter* and the Second of *May*. See more in *Smith*. As for the Ancient *Greeks*, moſt certain it is, that they had the Advantage over all other Nations for Learning, and Bravary, and Human Wiſdom ſeem'd to be their Inheritance. Which though it were true for the moſt part of all the *Greeks*, whether *Europeans* or *Aſiaticks*, yet *Athens* was ſtill the School of all *Greece*, and the *Athenians* diſtinguiſh'd themſelves from the reſt by the Beauty of their Genius, and the Elegancy of their Style. Nevertheleſs, if they ſurpaſs'd the reſt in Politeneſs and Delicacy of Wit, yet they were great Admirers of Tales and Fictions. Almoſt all their Authors were addicted to Superſtition, and their Poets for the moſt part were the Fathers of their falſe Deities and the Inventers of the Pagan Theology. Nor were the *Greek* Hiſtorians any more addicted to Truth than their Poets; particularly *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, whoſe Example, ſeveral others have follow'd. Their Ancient Hiſtorians were given to *Romance*, and their Modern Hiſtorians had recourſe to Viſions and extraordinary Adventures to ſatisfie their Genius's, which is the reaſon we have nothing of exact or certain knowledge of what paſs'd toward the latter end of the *Conſtantinopolitan* Empire. *Leo Allatius*, *Arcudius*, *Baronius*, *Jovet. Hiſtoire des Religions*, *M. le Fevre Theatre de la Turquie*; *Spon de Italie*, &c.

GREEK Fire, invented in the 7th. Century by an Ingenier of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, call'd *Callinicus*, by whom it was ſucceſsfully imploy'd in the Sea-fight, wherein the Generals of the Emperor *Pogonat*'s Fleet deſtroy'd the *Saracens* Ships, and kill'd 'em 30000 Men. This Fire had an extraordinary quality of burning brisker in Water, and of diffuſing it ſelf on all ſides according to the impreſſion given it, nothing but Oil which nouriſhes other Fire could quench it, or a mixture of Venegar, Urine and Sand. It was compoſs'd of Sulphur, Napthe, Pitch, Gums, Bitumen, and other Drugs; they that uſed it, blue it out of long Tubes of Copper, or ſhot it out of Croſs-bows, or other Spring Inſtruments. *P. Maimbourg Hiſtoire des Croiſades.*

GREENWICH, a Town of *Black-Heath* Hundred, in the North-Weſt of *Kent*, 5 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a neat and healthful Place, pleaſantly ſeated in a Gravelly Soil, on the Banks of the *Thames*, and well frequented by Gentry. Adjoyning to which is a Royal-Houſe, with a Park about it, yielding a fair Proſpect; the Birth-place of *Henry* VIII. and the Dying-place of *Edward* VI. his Son and Succeſſor. Another Palace there is by the River's ſide, firſt Built by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and after him inlarg'd and beautify'd by ſeveral Kings; till being faln to Ruin, the late King *Charles* attempted to make it a Stately Building, but left it unfiniſhed.

GREGORY, 73d. King of *Scotland*, Son of *Dongallus*, was ſet in his ſtead, having reconcil'd all thoſe to him that were againſt his Promotion, and reſtor'd the Old Laws concerning the Immunity of the Miniſters of the Church; he march'd againſt the *Picts*, left by the *Danes* in *Fife*, whilſt themſelves were imploying their Arms againſt the *Engliſh*, and drove 'em thence, as alſo out of *Lothian* and *Merch* too, and being admitted in the Night time into *Berwick*, put all the *Daniſh* Garriſon to the Sword, marching afterwards into *Northumberland*, he fought a proſperous Battel againſt *Herdeknute*, and recover'd all that part of the Country from them. Then he turn'd his Arms againſt the *Britains*, who had ſome of the *Scotiſh* Dominions, but made Peace with them upon their giving up the Land, and promiſe of Aſſiſtance, ſhould the *Danes* return. But repenting this Agreement, they entred *Scotland* in a Hoſtile manner, and as they were carrying away a great Booty, *Gregory* met them at *Loch Maban*, and after a bloody Fight, overthrew them and their King *Conſtantine*; a firm Peace following this Battle, the *Scots* were left in Poſſeſſion of what they had got from the *Danes*. A little after, the *Iriſh* making an irruption into *Galway*, carried off ſome Booty, upon pretence that the Men of *Galway* had hoſtilely ſeiz'd upon and Plunder'd ſome Galleys driven on their Coaſts, belonging to the Inhabitants of *Dublin*. *Gregory* follow'd them into *Ireland* with a Strong Army, and having defeated their Forces Commanded by *Brienus* and *Cornelius*, two of the powerfulleſt of the Nobility (who taking the advantage of the Minority of their King *Dunachus*, had divided the whole Land into two Factions) took *Dundalk*, *Drogheda*, and *Dublin*; where having committed the Care of the Young King, his Kinſman, to ſuch of the old Councel ors as he judg'd moſt faithful to him, and having exacted an Oath from the Nobility, That they ſhould admit neither *Engliſh*, *Danes*, or *Britains* into the Iſland without his Permiſſion, he return'd home in Triumph, carrying along with him 60 Hoſtages for the performance of their Agreement. He died *Anno* 892. that being the 18th. of his Reign. *Buch.*

GREGORY Iſt. of that Name, call'd *Gregory the Great*, Pope of *Rome*; a *Roman*, and a Perſon of Quality by Extraction. He was made Senator of *Rome*, in his Youth; and was Governor or Lord Mayor of that City, in 581. In the former part of his Education, he had made a conſiderable Progreſs in Logick and Rhetorick, and had a great Reputation at the Bar. Notwithſtanding the advantage of his Seeular Imployments, his Inclinations lay wholly for a Monaſtick Life, ſo that ſoon after, diſ-engaging himſelf from the World; he retir'd into a Monaſtery of his own Foundation; but in the Year 583, Pope *Pelagius* II. getting him out of the Monaſtery, Ordain'd him Deacon, and ſent him Nuntio to the Emperor *Tiberius*. In the Year 590, upon the Death of *Pelagius*, he was choſen Pope with the Unanimous Conſent of all People of Probity and Conſideration. 'Tis true, he endeavour'd what he could to decline the Election, but finding his refuſal impracticable, ſubmitted to accept it. The ſame Year that he was made Pope, there happen'd to be a terrible Mortality in the City, which was the occaſion, of his compoſing a *Litany*, to avert the Wrath of God: During his Popedom, he conven'd a great many Synods, and endeavour'd to reſtore the Diſcipline of the Church, and was very zealous and careful to check the Progreſs of Hereſie and Schiſm. In this Pope's time, *John* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* took upon him the Stile of Oecumenical, or Univerſal Biſhop: The aſſuming this new Title, was reprimanded by *Gregory*, with a great deal of Satyr and Severity; he roundly tells him, That ſuch a preſumptuous Stile, was a blaſphemous, Antichriſtian, and Diabolical Pretention. In the Year 593, *Mauritius* the Emperor, ſet forth an *Edict* or *Declaration*, That no Soldier ſhould be admitted to turn Monk: This Order *Gregory* complain'd of as unreaſonable and unjuſt, however in Obedience to the Emperors Command, he publiſh'd it. In the Year 596, he ſent *Auguſtin*, *Mellitus*, and ſome other Monks, to Preach Chriſtianity to the *Saxons* in *England*. Upon the Death of *Mauritius*, in 603, he was ſo unhappy as to ſend Congratulatory Letters to the Tyrant *Phocas*, who had murther'd the Emperor: Which Letters, to ſpeak plainly, were too full of Compliment and Approbation, and treated the Memory of *Mauritius* very unhandſomely. *Gregory* died in 604, and bating the falſe ſtep above-mention'd, was a Perſon of great Piety; and Learning too, conſidering the time he liv'd in. His Works are

Expoſitiones in *Job*, *ſive Moralium Libri* 35. *Liber Paſtoralis Curæ. Epiſtolarum*, lib. 12. *Liber Sacramentorum. De Circulo Anni. Antiphonarius*, *ſive gradualis Liber*, &c. All which are printed at *Paris*, *Bazil* and *Rome*, in two Volumes. *Cave*, *Hiſt. Litter.* p. 1. *Platina. Bede*, &c.

GREGORY II. Succeeded *Conſtantine* I. in the Year 714. In his time, *Leo* the Emperour call'd a Synod to diſcuſs the Controverſies about the Worſhipping of Images, together with the Adoration of Reliques, and after a long Conteſt it was decreed, That the Worſhip of Images and Reliques was unlawful. Thereupon, *Leo* order'd the Images and Statues to be burnt in the Middle of the City, and the Pictures to be daub'd over with Whiting, and commanded *Gregory* II. to do the ſame. On the other ſide, the Pope ſummon'd a Synod, in the Year 733. wherein the Worſhip of Images was approv'd, the Emperour's Decree condemn'd, and *Leo* anathematiz'd. *Gregory* alſo forbid the *Italians* to pay any Tribute to the Emperour; and endeavour'd to alienate all the Weſtern Parts from their Obedience to *Leo*: Upon this Behaviour of the Pope towards the Emperour, Cardinal *Baronius* makes this extraordinary Remark, *Sic dignum Poſteris, idem Gregorius reliquit exemplum*, (meaning the Rebellion in *Italy*, which the Pope had occaſion'd by his Excommunications) *Ne in Eccleſia Chriſti regnare ſinerentur Hæretici Principes, ſi ſæpe moniti in errore perſiſtere obſtinato animo invenirentur*, *Baron. ad An.* 730. *Num.* 5. This Conteſt between the Pope and the Emperour, was the Occaſion of great Commotions in *Rome* and *Ravenna*; where *Paulus* the Exarch was kill'd, ſupporting the Emperour's Right. At length *Gregory* died in 731. after he had ſate 16 Years, 8 Months, and 20 Days.

GREGORY III. ſucceeded the Former 5 Days after his Deceaſe, and continu'd his Animoſity againſt *Leo* for aboliſhing of Images, even to a ſecond Excommunication, which the Emperor laugh'd at. He aſſiſted the Duke of *Spoleto* againſt *Luitprand*, King of the *Lombards*; but *Luitprand* proving Victorious by the Fortitude of *Rachiſius*, beſieg'd *Rome*; upon which the Pope ſends to *Charles Martel* for Aſſiſtance, through whoſe Mediation, *Luitprand* rais'd his Siege. He added ſeveral Ceremonies to the Worſhip of St. *Peter* and the Saints, and made a Golden Image of the Virgin *Mary* with Chriſt in her Arms, which he order'd to be ſet up in the Church of St. *Maries* in the Stable, and dy'd in the Eighth Year of his Pontificate, in the Year 741. *Platina.*

GREGORY IV. being elected Pope in the Year 827. would not accept of the Dignity till his Election was Confirm'd by *Ludovicus* the Emperor. He inſtituted the Feaſt of *All Saints*, and dy'd in 843. after he had ſate 16 Years. *Platina. Peucer.*

GREGORY V. before call'd *Bruno*, the Son of *Otho* Duke of *Suevia*, was made Pope by the Emperor *Otho* III. in the Year 996. after whoſe Departure out of *Italy*, being depos'd by *Creſcentius*, *Otho* returns and reſtores him again, and puts *Creſcentius* to an Ignominious Death. By the Conſent of this Pope the Decree was made, whereby it was ordain'd, That the *Germans* only ſhould have the Power of Electing the Emperor, and that ſuch and ſuch Perſons ſhould be the Electors. He dy'd in the Year 999. after he had ſate two Years and five Months. *Peuter. Platina.*

GREGORY the VIth. bought the Pontificate of *Benedict* the IXth. who ſold it him, becauſe he was not able to withſtand *Sylveſter* III. who conteſted the Popedom both with him and *Gregory*. But the Emperor *Hen.* III. marching into *Italy*, put 'em all three by, and made 'em Surrender their Pretenſions to *Clement* II. in 1046. However *Gregory* ſate 2 Years and 7 Months, after which he was carry'd away into *Germany*, where 'tis thought he dy'd the ſame Year. *Platina*, *Ciaconius*, *William* of *Malmsbury*.

GREGORY VII. call'd *Hildebrand* before his Election, ſucceeded *Alexander* II. in the Year 1073. being advanc'd by the Suffrages of the Cardinals without the Emperor's Authority, and the better to confirm himſelf in the Pontificate, aboliſh'd the Imperial Power of conferring Inveſtiture upon Biſhops and Clergymen, and became an Inveterate Enemy of the Emperor *Hen.* IV. whom he cited to *Rome* upon the Complaint of the *Saxons*, under the Penalty of Excommunication, abſolv'd his Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and prevail'd with *Rodolphus* Duke of *Suevia*, to aſſume the Title of Emperor, and take up Arms againſt him; to which purpoſe, he ſent him a Crown of Gold with this Inſcription.

Petrus dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolpho.

But *Rodolphus* being overthown and ſlain, *Henry* march'd directly into *Italy*, Beſieg'd *Rome*, and took the City, and ſets up *Clement* III. upon which, *Gregory* fled to *Salerna*, and there dy'd, after he had ſate Twelve Years, one Month and three Days. *Peucer.* See *Henry* IV. Emperor. *Aventin. Annal. Boiar.* lib. 5. *Benno Cardinalis*, &c.

GREGORY VIII. ſet up by the Emperour *Henry* V. in oppoſition to *Gelaſius* II. not long after, upon the Election of *Calixtus* II. who ſucceeded after the Death of *Gelaſius*, was thruſt into a Monaſtery, and not reckon'd in the Number of the Popes. However he is mention'd by *Platina*, and by *Guthlerbet* called *Gregory* the VIIIth. But the true *Gregory* VIII. was of *Beneventum*, and ſucceeding *Urban* III. ſate only two Months, and died the ſame Year he was choſen, in 1187.

GREGORY IX. ſucceeded *Honorius* III. in the Year 1227. and continu'd the ſame implacable Enmity to the Emperour *Frederick* II. which his Predeceſſour had done before him. Being deſirous to get the Emperour out of *Italy*, he admoniſh'd him to haſten his Expedition into the *Holy Land*, and becauſe he linger'd longer than the Pope was willing, *Gregory* accus'd him of Perjury, Adultery, and Severity to his Wife; anfl threatned him with Excommunication. Which the Emperour ſlighting, and proceeding in his Expedition, without taking his leave of the Holy Father, the Pope commanded the Army in *Syria*, not to follow or obey him. But *Frederick* proving Victorious, at his return, gave *Gregory* 120 thouſand Ounces of Gold to be Friends with him: which, though it pacified him for a time, yet ſoon after he began another War with the Emperour, that prov'd fatal to all *Italy*, into which the Emperour march'd of a ſudden with a mighty Army, laying all waſt before him, notwithſtanding the Anathema's, which the Pope ſent forth with ſo much Spleen and Bitterneſs, that many of the Cardinals blam'd his Violence. Thereupon *Gregory* ſummon'd a Council to meet in the *Lateran*, and conſult about the depoſing of *Frederick*; but *Frederick* had ſo block'd up the Paſſages both by Sea and Land, that none, or very few of the Prelates could meet, while *Frederick* impriſon'd all that he took upon the Roads in *Piſa*; which ſo perplexed the Pope, that he died ſoon after, either out of Grief or Vexation in 1241. after he had ſate 14 Years, five Months, and three Days. *Platina*, *Peucerus*, *Cave*, &c.

GREGORY X. was choſen Pope in his Abſence, at *Viterbo*, in the Year 1272. He aſſembl'd a Council at *Lyons*; whither *Michael Palæologus* repair'd, in hopes of Aſſiſtance, and conſented that the *Greek* Churches ſhould be ſubject to the *Roman* Pontiff. But the main Buſineſs of the Council was, to puſh on a War for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, which the Pope promoted with all his might, and under that pretence, exacted of the Clergy the Tenths of all their Livings for five Years. He labour'd to reconcile the *Guelfs* and *Gibelines*, and died in 1276. after he had ſate ſomething more than four Years. He was a Man of an extraordinary Reputation through his whole Life, for Prudence, in the Conduct of his Affairs; for Courage, greatneſs of Mind, and Contempt of Money; for Humanity, Clemency and Charity to the Poor. *Platina.*

GREGORY XI. ſucceeded *Urban* V. in 1390. and was the firſt of thoſe Popes who tranſlated the Pontifical See from *Avignon* to *Rome*, from whence it had been 70 Years abſent; and died in the Seventh Year of his Pontificate, in the Year 1378.

GREGORY the XIIth. choſen at *Rome*, while *Benedict* XIII. ſate at *Avignon*, with this Condition, that he ſhould reſign the Pontificate, if *Benedict* would do the like. Both promis'd, but neither would be as good as his word. So that the Colleges of both Popes, aſſembling at *Piſa*, pronounced both to have forfeited the Papacy, and ſet up *Alexander* V. *Gregory* held his own 8 Years, till the Council of *Conſtance*, at what time, for quietneſs ſake, he reſign'd the Pontificate, in the Year 1415.

GREGORY XIII. ſucceeded *Pius* V. in the Year 1572. He caus'd the *Portico* or Walking-Place to be adorn'd with noble Painting, and was the Author of the *Gregorian* Calendar, and died in the Year 1585. after he had ſate 13 Year: being choſen at 70 Years of Age. *Platina.* See *Calendar.*

GREGORY XIV. ſucceeded *Urban* VII. in 1590. He proclaim'd a Jubilee, and expended vaſt Summs of Money to ſupport the League of *France*, in Hatred of *Hugonots* and *Hereticks*, ſate 10 Months, and died in 1591.

GREGORY XV. ſucceeded *Paul* V. in 1621. and publiſh'd a Bull touching the Election of Popes by ſecret Suffrages, Canoniz'd St. *Iſidore*, *Ignatius*, *Francis Xavier*, *Philip Nerio*, and St. *Tereſa*; Erected the Biſhoprick of *Paris* into a Metropolitan See, Founded the *Propagation of Faith*, ſate 2 Years, 5 Days, and died in 1623.

GREGORY, a Native of *Rome*, made a Cardinal by *Calixtus* II. ſided with *Anaclet* the IId. a falſe Pope; and after his Death in 1138. was himſelf ſet up by *Roger* King of *Sicily*, in Oppoſition to *Innocent* II. but at length, perceiving himſelf abandon'd by all the World, ſubmitted to *Innocent*, by the great care of St. *Bernard*. *Baronius.*

GREGORY of *Nazianzum*, the Father, liv'd in the IVth. Age, was converted to the Faith, upon the Prayers of his Wife *Nonna*, was Baptiz'd, and ſometime after made Biſhop of *Nazianzum*. He generouſly deliver'd his City from *Julian* the Apoſtate's Soldiers, and oppos'd the ſame Emperour upon the Election of the Biſhop of *Cæſarea*. He govern'd his Church 45 Years, and died a hundred Years old, in 372. He was married and had two Sons, *Gregory Nazianzen*

zen and *Cæſarius*, after he was Biſhop. *Gregory Nazianz. Carm. de Vit. ſua poſt init.*

GREGORY of *Nazianzum*, the Son, ſirnamed *the Divine*, was one of the moſt Illuſtrious Ornaments of the *Greek* Church in the IVth. Age. He was made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* in 379. but finding his Election conteſted by *Timotheus*, Archbiſhop of *Alexandria*, he voluntarily reſign'd his Dignity about the Year 382. in the General Council of *Conſtantinople*. His Works are Extant in two Volumes, Printed at *Paris*, in 1609.

GREGORY *Palamas*, Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, ſlipped into the Errour of the *Greeks*, who taught, that the Light which the Apoſtles beheld upon Mount *Tabor*, was an uncreated Light, and conſequently the Divine Eſſence it ſelf; and wrote ſeveral Pieces in Defence of this Doctrine.

GREGORY of *Tours*, a learned Prelate, born of a Noble Family in *Auvergne*, flouriſh'd in the VIth. Age. He was preſent at the Synod of *Paris*, in 577. and in that of *Braine*, in 580. where he juſtified himſelf from an Accuſation, as if he had ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the Queen *Fredegunda*. Afterwards he went to *Rome* and made an Acquaintance with *Gregory* the Great. He died in the Year 595. and wrote the Hiſtory of the firſt Kings of *France*, in ten Books, beſides ſeveral other Pieces. *Hincmar. in vit. S. Remigii. Haymo*, lib. 1. cap. 18. *Honorius Auguſtodunenſis*, lib. 3. cap. 33. *&c.* and died in the Year 595.

GREGORY of *Cappadocia* an Arrian, was ordain'd Biſhop of *Alexandria*, by the Arrian Faction, in the Council of *Antioch*, in 341. He perſecuted the Orthodox, who adher'd to their lawfull Biſhop *Athanaſius*, and was guilty of a great many other cruel and irregular Practices. The Biſhops aſſembling in the Council of *Sardica*, in the Year 347. depos'd this *Gregory*, and declar'd all his Ordinations invalid. He was kill'd ſome time after at *Alexandria*. *Socrat.* lib. 2. *Theod.* lib. 2. *Sozom.* lib. 5. *&c.*

GREGORY, Biſhop of *Neo-cæſarea*, call'd, *Thaumaturgus*, from his working of Miracles, about the Year 234. he was *Origen*'s Scholar, under whom he ſtudied five Years, and learned Logick, Phyſicks, Mathematicks, Ethicks, *&c.* In the *Decian* Perſecution, he retir'd, believing ſuch cautious Conduct moſt ſerviceable for the Church at that time. In the Year 265. he was preſent at the Council, held at *Antioch* againſt *Paulus Samoſatenus*. He wrote a Panegyrical or Gratulatory Oration to *Origen*, which he pronounc'd in the School upon taking leave. *Metaphraſis in Eccleſiaſten? Brevis Expoſitio fidei. Epiſtola Canonica de iis qui barbarorum incurſu lapſi eſſent.* There are other Pieces go under his Name, but they are Spurious. *Cave Hiſt. Litter.* P. 1.

GREGORY, Biſhop of *Niſſa*, a Town in *Cappadocia*, lived in the IVth. Cent. and was the great St. *Baſil's* Brother. He was made Biſhop of *Niſſa*, in the Year 369. and was baniſh'd by the Emperour *Valence* the next Year, for adhering to the Council of *Nice*. About 7 Years after, the Emperor reſtor'd him, and in 381. he was preſent at the Council of *Conſtantinople*, and pitch'd upon to make the Funeral Oration of *Meletius* Biſhop of *Antioch*, and of *Flacilla*, Daughter to the Emperour *Theodoſius*, who died in that Town. He died in 396. His Works were printed, by *Fronto Ducæus*, at *Paris*, in 1605. and by *Morellus*, in 1615. and in 1618. they were publiſh'd with ſome Additions; in theſe Editions, the Reader may ſee more of the Life of this great Man. *Baſil. Epiſt.* 43. *Gregor. Nazianz. Orat.* 6. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl.* cap. 129. *Socrat.* lib. 3. cap. 8. lib. 4. cap. 21. lib. 5. cap. 9. *&c.*

GREIFIUS, (*Frederick*) a Famous Chymiſt, born at *Tubingen*, in 1601. He invented the *Theriacum Cœleſte*, and left the Secret to the Duke of *Wirtemburg*. *Freheri Theatrum.*

GRENADA, a Kingdom with a City of the ſame Name, in the Southern part of *Spain*. In Latin *Granata* and *Granatum*, and *Regnum Granatenſe*. It is bounded by *Murcia* to the Eaſt, by *New-Caſtile* to the North, by *Andaluſia* to the Weſt, and by the Sea to the South. The Kingdom was a long time in the Poſſeſſion of the *Moors*, who built therein the City of *Grenada*, more particularly ſuppos'd to have been rais'd by *Bedla*, the Son of *Aben-Habus*, who liv'd in the Xth. Age. The Arabian Annals tell us, that from that time, the Kings of the *Moors* reſided in that City, till *Abenhul*, who expell'd the *Almohades* out of *Spain*. He ſettled his Court at *Almeria*, and was there kill'd. *Mahomet Alamar*, who ſucceeded him, return'd with his Court to *Grenada*, at what time, the City encreas'd to that degree, that as ſome Authors aſſure us, it conſiſted of 60000 Houſes: and that *Bulhar*, King of *Grenada*, rais'd ſuch Magnificent and Sumptuous Structures in it, that his Subjects believ'd him to have the Art of making Gold. Between him and *Muley-Aſſen* were ten Succeſſors. But *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel* expell'd *Boabdili*, the Son of *Muley-Aſſen*, and put an End to the Dominion of the *Moors* in *Spain*. This Kingdom was then much better peopled and richer than now it is. The Situation of moſt of the Cities belonging to it, and the Form of the Towers, correſponds with the Deſcriptions in *Cæſar*'s Commentaries. The City of *Grenada* is the largeſt City of *Spain*, and the moſt commodious in Summer, by reaſon of the Springs and Fountains that are in it, and the pureneſs of the Air; ſo that the *Moors* were wont to ſay, that Paradiſe was in that part of Heaven, which was over that City. They freed it once from a Siege, which *John* II. King of *Caſtile* laid to it, by a Preſent which they made him of Twelve Mules laden with Figs, in every one of which was a double *Ducat*. There is in the City of *Grenada* a famous Univerſity, beſides that, it is dignified with an Archbiſhoprick, Erected by *Alexander* VI. after the Expulſion of the *Moors*. It is ſeated partly upon Hills, and partly in a Plain, being waſh'd by the River *Duero*, which at a little farther diſtance, comes to be ſwell'd by the *Xenil* and ſeveral other Rivers. The whole City is divided into four Quarters, *Grenada*, *Alhambra*, *Albaizin*, and *Antiquerula*, ſo call'd, becauſe 'tis ſuppos'd that the *Moors* came from *Antequera*. *Grenada* is about four Leagues in Circuit, encompaſs'd with a Wall, wherein are counted a hundred and thirty Towers with their Battlements. The Cathedral is a modern and admirable Piece of Building, wherein are the Tombs of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*; beſides a great Number of other Magnificent Buildings, ſeveral Monaſteries, fair Piazza's, *&c.* but it is but thinly inhabited, as well as the reſt of the Kingdom. *Diego de Muros Hiſt. Rer. Geſtar. contra Maur. Gran. Damien. de Fonſeca. Glor. Scacian. delli Mer. Loüis de la cueva de las Coſas. Notables de Gren. Mariana, Hiſt.* cap. 13. cap. 1. lib. 24, 25. *& deinceps*, &c.

GRENADA, a City of *Mexico*, or *New-Spain* in North *America*, it is ſeated in the *Nicaragua*, in the Chancery of *Guatimala*, toward the North Sea, and the Gulph of *Nicaragua*.

GRENADA, or *New-Grenada*, which the *Spaniards* call *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, a large Country of *Southern America*, within that Region which is call'd the *Terra Ferma*. It lies between the Provinces of *Paria*, *Popayan*, and *Santa Martha*. The *Spaniards* are in poſſeſſion of it, having ſeveral Colonies in it, *Santa Fè de Bogata*, the Capital City of *New Granada* ſtands alſo in the *Terra Ferma*. The other Cities are *Trinidad*, *Merida*, *Pampelona*, *S. Chriſtoval*, &c.

GRENADA, an Iſland of North *America*, one of the *Charibees*, the *Spaniards* gave it that Name, but the *French* are now Maſters of it. It lies between the Iſlands of the *Trinitie*, *Talago*, and the *Barbado*'s. Conſult Father *du Tertre*.

GRENADE, a City of *France* upon the *Garonne*, in the Government of *Guienne*, 3 Leagues below *Tholouſe*; the Capital City of the County of *Gaure*, famous in the XIII. Age, during the Wars of the *Albigenſes*.

GRENEVILL, (*Sir Bevil*) deſcended from the Earls of *Corboil* Lords of *Grenevelle* in *Normandy*, in 1638. rais'd a Troop of Horſe at his own proper Charge, wherewith he attended King *Charles*, in his Northern Expedition againſt the *Scots*, and afterwards in the Civil Wars, fought ſeveral Battels at the Head of the Corniſh Men, and won the Victories at *Bodmin*, *Lanceſton*, and *Straton* in *Cornwall*, as alſo at *Landsdown* near *Bath*, in which laſt Recounter he was kill'd, leaving Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir, who tho' then but Fifteen Years of Age, headed his Father's Regiment, and ſoon after became Commander in Chief of 5 other in all the Conſiderable Fights and Skirmiſhes of the Weſtern Parts; as alſo in the ſecond Battel of *Newbery* in *Berkſhire*, wherein he receiv'd many dangerous Wounds, afterwards being one of King *Charles* II. Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, he attended him in his greateſt Diſtreſſes and diſconſolate Travels in *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and into the Iſle of *Jerſey*; after which, being made Governor of the *Silley* Iſland, he ſtoutly defended 'em againſt 50 Engliſh Ships, Commanded by *Blake* and *Askew*, and after all this, ſeriouſly conſulted with General *Monk* his near Kinſman about the King's Reſtauration, for which Services, he was Advanc'd to the Dignities and Titles of Lord *Grenevill* of *Kilkhampton* and *Biddiford*, Viſcount *Grenevill* of *Landsdown* and Earl of *Bath*, being at that time Gentleman of his Majeſty's Royal Bed-Chamber, as alſo Warden of the Stanneries in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*. He married *Jane* Daughter to Sir *Peter Wych* Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Charles* I. by whom he hath had Iſſue, 3 Sons, *Charles* commonly call'd Lord *Landſdown*, *John*, and *Bevill*, and 11 Daughters; whereof 8 died Young.

GRENOBLE, upon the *Izere*, a City of *France*, now the Capital of the *Dauphinate*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*, and the Seat of a Parliament. It holds the chiefeſt Rank among all the moſt celebrated Cities of *Gallia Narbonnenſis*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Accuſium*; and ſeveral Ancient Inſcriptions give it the Name of *Cularo*. *Maximianus* being ſent into *Gaul* by *Diocleſian*, fortify'd it: after which time, the Emperor *Gratian* enlarging it and keeping a Garriſon in it, the Name of *Gratianopolis* was given to it, from whence corruptly came *Grenoble*. The Prelates of this City take the Title of Princes of *Grenoble*, by reaſon of the ſeveral Donations with which they have been enrich'd from time to time by ſeveral Princes. In the Year 1453. *Lewis* XI. erected the *Dauphinal Council* of this Province into a Parliament, and there is ſtill at *Grenoble* a Chamber of Accounts; the City being large and well built, with ſeveral fair Churches in it. The Grand Charter-Houſe, which is the Chief Houſe belonging to the Order of *Chartreux* or *Carthuſians*, is a moſt Stately Monaſtery 9 Miles from the City, wealthy in Revenues, where Strangers are entertain'd for two or three days.

GRESIVAUDAN, a Valley of the Dauphinate, not far from *Grenoble*. 'Tis ſuppos'd to have been the Habitation of the *Tricollori* of the Ancients; and that the Name of *Greſivaudan* was given to it, as much as to ſay, the *Way of the Greeks*: but afterwards, it was call'd the Province of *Grenoble*; tho' formerly it had particular Lords of its own.

GRETSER, (*James*) a learned Jeſuit of *Germany*, born in the XVIth. Cent. and died in 1625. He wrote *De S. Cruce. III. Tom. De Sacris Peregrinationibus*, lib. IV. *De Eccleſiaſticis Proceſſionibus*, lib. II. *&c. Spond. in Annal. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* XVII. *&c.*

GREVIL, (*Foulke*) of *Milcote* in the Country of *Warwick*, a branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Grevile*, ſeated at *Campden* in *Glouceſterſhire*, by his Marriage with *Blanche* Couſin and next Heir to *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brooke*, in her right poſſeſs'd divers fair Lordſhips of her Inheritance. Dying in 1559, He left Iſſue *Foulke* his Son and Heir, who was Knighted in 7 *Eliz.* he left Iſſue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, *Foulke* his Son and Heir who having been a Servant in Court to Queen *Elizabeth* for many Years, continu'd ſo to King *James*, by whom he was made *Knight of the Bath* at his Coronation; and in the 12th. of his Reign, Under-Treaſurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, as alſo one of his Privy-Council; and in the 18 *Jac.* for his faithful Service in thoſe Imployments, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamp's-Court*, with Limitation of that Honour in default of Iſſue-Male of his own Body unto *Robert Grevil*, Son of *Foulke*, Son to the before-ſpecified *Robert*, ſecond Son to the firſt Sir *Foulk Grevil*: about 8 Years after receiving a Mortal Stab in his Back by one *Haywood*, who had ſpent the greateſt part of his Age in his Perſonal Service, and dying without Iſſue, *Robert* his Kinſman, on whom the Honour had been entail'd, ſucceeded him in that Dignity and Title, who being Commander in Chief of the Parliament Forces, ſent to Aſſault the Cloſe of *Litchfield*, he was ſhot in the Eye on the Feſtival of St. *Chad*, the Titulary Saint of that ancient Church; of which he died, leaving Iſſue by the Lady *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Francis* E. of *Bedford*, 5 Sons, *Francis* who next ſucceeded him in his Honour, but died unmarried; *Robert* Succeſſor to his Brother, *Edward* and *Algernon*, who died unmarried, and *Foulke* now living. Which *Robert* took to Wife *Anne* one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs, and at length ſole Heir to Sir *William Dodington* of *Bremer Com. South.* Kt. by whom he hath Iſſue two Daughters, *Anne* and *Dodington*. *Dugdale.*

GREY, (*Edmund*) lineally deſcended from *Roger de Grey*, Son to *John* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, in high eſteem with King *Edw.* IV. who made him Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and within 2 Years following, *viz.* 5 *E.* 4. uſing then the Titles of Lord and Baron of *Haſtings*, *Weysford* and *Ruthyn*, created him Earl of *Kent*; King *Richard* III. confirm'd this Creation-Patent; as did alſo *Henry* VII. in the 2d. of his Reign. His Son *George* ſucceeding him in this Honour, ſignaliz'd himſelf againſt the *French*, and afterwards in the Suppreſſion of the *Corniſh* Rebels, who were overcme chiefly by his Valour and Conduct at *Black-Heath* in *Kent*. Departing this Life, 20 *H.* 7. *Richard* his Son and Heir ſucceeding, died without Iſſue, having firſt much waſted his Eſtate by Gaming, whereby the Right to this Earldom came to Sir *Henry* his Brother, who, by reaſon of his ſlender Eſtate, declin'd to take upon him the Title of Earl, as did his Son and Heir *Henry* who left Iſſue 3 Sons, *Reginald*, *Henry*, and *Charles*; which *Reginald*, Anno 1571. 13. *Eliz.* his Eſtate by frugality being much recover'd through the ſpecial Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, re-aſſum'd his Title of Earl, and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers for the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*. Dying without Iſſue, Sir *Henry Grey* his Brother and Heir ſucceeding, died alſo without Iſſue, leaving the Honour to *Charles* his Brother, to whom ſucceeded *Henry* his Son and Heir; who leaving no Iſſue, *Anthony Grey* Rector of the Church of *Burbache* in Com. *Leic.* Son of *George*, Son of *Anthony Grey* of *Branſpeth*, third Son to *George* Earl of *Kent* before mention'd, by reaſon of the Entail upon the Heir-Male, ſucceeded in the Title of Earl. But upon Claim made unto the Dignity of Lord *Grey*, commonly call'd Lord *Ruthyn*, by *Charles Longvile* Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir *Michael Longvile* Knight, by *Suſan* his Wife, Siſter and Heir to *Henry* the laſt Earl of *Kent*, who died without Iſſue, after great and long diſpute in the Parliament begun at *Weſtminſter* 1640. *Anthony* then Earl of *Kent*, challenging the ſame, as Appurtenant to his Title of Earl, and *Charles Longvile* ſetting forth his Claim thereto, through *Suſan* his Mother, as right Heir to that Dignity, it was at length clearly adjudg'd to *Longvile*, who accordingly ſate in Parliament as Lord *Grey*; he left Iſſue one ſole Daughter and Heir call'd *Suſan*, to whom the Title of Baroneſs *Grey* deſcended. Which *Suſan* being Wedded to Sir *Henry Yelverton* of *Eaſton-Manduit*, in the County of *Northampton*, Baronet, had Iſſue by him 3 Sons, *Charles*, *Henry* and *Chriſtopher*; and one Daughter call'd *Frances*. *Anthony* to whom the Earldom of *Kent* devolv'd, took to Wife *Magdalen* the Daughter to *William Purefoy* of *Caldecote*, in *Com. Warw.* Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue 5 Sons, *viz. Henry*, *John*, *Job*, *Theophilus* and *Nathanael*, and 5 Daughters. *Henry* after the Death of his Father, ſucceeding in his Honour, Wedded *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *William Courtene* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons; *Henry*, who died . . . . . , and *Anthony*, who ſucceeding him, took to Wiſe *Mary* the ſole Daughter and Heir to *John* Lord *Lucas*. *Dugdale.*

GREY, (Sir *Edward*) ſecond Son to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, marrying *Elizabeth* the ſole Daughter of *Henry* Son to *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, by reaſon of the ſaid *Henry's* Death, in the Life-time of *William* his Father, became next Heir to the ſame Lord *Ferrers*, and bore the Title of Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, to diſtinguiſh him from the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. He left Iſſue Sir *John Grey* Knight. *Edward* afterwards call'd Lord *Liſle*, and *Reginald*, ſlain in the Battel of *Wakefield*, and *Anne* a Daughter, married to Sir *Edw. Hungerford*. Sir *John* married *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt Daughter to *Richard Wodvile* Earl of *Rivers*, and being ſlain in the Battel of St. *Albans* on the King's part, in 39 *H.* 6. left Iſſue two Sons, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Richard*; which laſt was Beheaded at *Pomfret* in 1 *R.* 3. *Elizabeth* their Mother ſtill ſurviving, with whoſe Beauty King *Edw.* IV. when ſhe came to him as Petitioner on the behalf of her ſelf and her Son being Captivated, made her his Queen, and for her ſake ſo much favour'd her Son Sir *Thomas*, that he created him Earl of *Huntingdon*, and afterwards advanc'd him to the Dignity of Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, on the 18th. *April*, and 1ſt. of his Reign, after the Death of King *Edward*, in reſpect of his near relation to the young King *Edward* V. whom *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* his Uncle, caus'd to be unnaturally Murther'd, he was attain'd of High Treaſon, but he found means to make his Eſcape into *Britany*, with divers other Perſons of Note, to the Aid of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, by whom he was left at *Paris* with *John Bourchier*, in Pledge of certain Sums of Money borrow'd there, and after the Battel of *Boſworth*, tho' he was at firſt ſomewhat jealous of him, heaped many Favours upon him. His Son and Heir *Thomas* in 3 *Hen.* 8. was General of an Army ſent into *Spain* to joyn with the Forces of *Ferdinand* the Emperor, to Invade *Guienne*, a Territory belonging to the King of *France*, and in 5 *H.* 8. with 4 of his Brothers, the D. of *Suffolk*, and other gallant Engliſhmen, upon Proclamation of Juſts at St. *Denys* in *France*, which *Francis de Valois*, next Heir to the Crown of *France*, having married *Claude* eldeſt Daughter to *Lewis* XII. by *Anne* Inheretrix of *Bretaigne*, to give Proof of his Valour, had obtain'd leave of the King to be perform'd, went thither, and behav'd himſelf ſo bravely therein, that he return'd home with ſingular Honour, carried the Sword of Eſtate before King *H.* 8. as the Duke of *Bourbon* did before *Francis* I. of *France*, at the famous meeting between *Ardres* and *Giſnes*, in 14 *H.* 8. was ſent to *Calais* to attend the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth into *England*, 21 *H.* 8. being one of the Witneſſes produced in the Caſe of Divorce betwixt King *Henry* and Queen *Catharine*, depos'd to the Age of Prince *Arthur*, was one of the Lords who Subſcribed and Preſented to the King 44 Articles of Complaint againſt the then Great and Potent Cardinal *Wolſey*, and afterwards ſubſcrib'd a Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. whereby they importun'd his Allowance of the Divorce. *Henry* his Son and Heir, 1 *E.* 6. was conſtituted Lord High Conſtable of *England*, during the Solemnity of that King's Coronation. In 4 *E.* 6. made Juſtice Itinerant of all the King's Foreſts, and in 5. Warden of the E. W. and Middle Marches toward *Scotland*: having taken to his ſecond Wife, *Frances* eldeſt Daughter to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the *French* Queen his Wife, her 2 Brothers, dying Iſſueleſs, was in favour of her, created Duke of *Suffolk*, 11 *Oct.* 5 *E.* 6. by whom he had only 3 Daughters; *Jane* Married to *Guilford Dudley*, 4th. Son to *John* Duke of *Northumberland*, *Katharine* and *Mary*. Upon the Death of King *Edw.* 6. this Duke was through the Ambition of the then Duke of *Northumberland*, allur'd to Countenance the Proclaiming of his Daughter the Lady *Jane* to be Queen upon pretence of King *Edward's* deſignation of her ſo to be by his Will; but that Attempt not thriving, tho' it coſt *Northumberland*, and ſome others their Heads; yet was this *Henry* ſpar'd, notwithſtanding which favour, he was ſo unhappy as to be ſtirring again in obſtructing Queen *Mary's* Marriage with *Philip*, Son to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, and ſet out Proclamations to incenſe the People againſt it; whereupon being cloſely ſought after, he was neceſſitated to hide himſelf under the truſt of one *Underwood* his Keeper, in a Hollow Tree in his Park at *Aſtley*, who after ſome few Days diſcover'd him; ſo that not long after, he loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*. The Honour being thus loſt, did ſo continue untill King *James* by his Letters Patents in the 1ſt. of his Reign, created Sir *Henry Grey* of *Pergo* in *Com. Eſſex* Knight, Baron *Grey* of *Groby* in *Com. Leic.* with Remainder to the Heirs-Male of his Body. *Henry* eldeſt Son to *John* his Son, who died in his Life-time, was by K. *Charles* I. created Earl of *Stamford*, in *Com. Linc.* he had Iſſue by *Anne* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to *William* Earl of *Exeter* four Sons; *Thomas*, *Anchitel*, *John* and *Leonard*, and five Daughters: *Elizabeth*, Wife of *George* Lord *De la Mere*; *Diana*, of *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*, and *Joan*; as alſo, *Anne* and *Mary*. *Thomas* dying in his Father's Life-time, left Iſſue by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Edward* Earl of *Bathe*, *Thomas* now Earl of *Stamford*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*. *Dugdale*.

GREY, (*William*) deſcended of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Chillingham* in *Com. Northumb.* was both for his own perſonal Merits, and the good Service his Predeceſſours rendred the Crown, advanced to the Degree of Baronet 17 *Jac.* and afterwards 21 *Jac.* to the Honour of Baron, by the Title of Lord *Grey* of *Werke*. He Married *Anne* the Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *John Wentworth* of *Gorfield*, in *Com. Eſſex*, Baronet, by whom he had ſeveral Sons, of whom *Ralph*, the preſent Lord, only ſurvived him. This *Ralph* Married *Catharine*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Ford*, of *Hartlong* in *Com. Suſſex*, Knight, Widow of *Alexander Colepeper*, eldeſt Son to *John* Lord *Colepeper*; by whom he had Iſſue *Ford*, who Married *Mary* Daughter of *George* Lord *Berkley*, *Ralph* and *Charles*. *Ford*, Lord *Grey*, has by his preſent Majeſty King *William*, been created Earl of *Tankervile*, an Honour which formerly, it's like, belonged to his Family, ſince we read of one *John Grey*, created Earl of *Tankervile*, by *Henry* V. and he is now one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, as his Brother the Honourable *Ralf Grey*, is Governour of *Barbadoes*. *Dugdale*.

GREY, (*Jane*) called alſo *Jane of Suffolk*, Proclaimed Queen of *England* in 1553. was the Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Grand-daughter of *Mary*, Siſter of King *Henry* VIII. She Married *Gilford Dudley*, and was 17 Years of Age when *Edward* VI. declared her lawful Heir to the Crown at his Death. She was Proclaimed Queen accordingly by ſome of the Nobility; but the greater part, through their hatred to the Duke of *Northumberland*, whom they ſuſpected to have haſtened King *Edward*'s Death, ſided with *Mary* King *Henry* the VIIIth's Daughter, ſeiz'd and impriſon'd *Jane Grey*, her Husband and Father-in-Law, who were all three Beheaded the ſame Day, 1553. *Hiſt. of England*.

GRIBELIN, (Mr. *Sim.*) of *London*, Graver, has lately grav'd *Darius*'s Tent, after the Famous *Monſieur le Brun*, and is the firſt that has attempted it in *Little*: This Cut is a very extraordinary Performance, both for the Harmony and Combination of the *Groupp*'s, and likewiſe for the Curioſity of the ſingle Figures, in which the Paſſions are expreſs'd with a great deal of Force and Propriety, by which it appears, that *Monſieur Gribelin* has attained to a great Perfection both in Drawing and Graving, having carried the Delicacy of the *Burin* to the heighth of Improvement; of which beſides the Specimen above-mentioned, his uſual Pieces are ſufficient Proof: For either in Hiſtory, Pourtraicts, Architecture, Perſpectives, or Ornaments, he performs to a high Degree.

GRIFFE, (*Sebaſtian*) a Printer of *Lyons*, Eminent in the laſt Age for his Exactneſs, and the Beauty of his Impreſſions; to whom *Julius Scaliger*, in a Letter, recommends the Printing of his Book, *De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ*, in 1540. *Menagius*.

GRIFFIN, (*Edward*) was by Letters Patent, in the 4th. of King *James* the IId. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Griffin* of *Bray-Brooke*, in the County of *Northampton*. As the Name *Griffin*, *Griffen*, *Gryffith*, or *Gryphon*, (and theſe ſeveral ways I have ſeen it ſpell'd, or written in their Records) is undoubtedly Welch: So by an Oral Tradition among them, ſupported by, if not grounded on an Ancient but unatteſted Pedigree, ſtill in their Poſſeſſion, this Family is from thence: But whether from *Griffin* the Son of *Leolin*, Prince of North *Wales*, who with his Eldeſt Son was long kept a Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, by *Henry* III. and for whoſe Liberty his Wife Covenanted with the ſaid King to deliver two other of his Sons as Hoſtages, for enſurance that her Husband *Griffin*, and his Eldeſt Son, ſhould ſtand to the Articles which ſhe had made with the King for his Liberty: Or whether from *Griffin* of *Le Brimfield*, who fled to *England* for Refuge, his Houſes being deſtroyed, and his Lands laid waſte for his adhering to *Henry* the IIId. of *England*, or from any other Family of the Name, no Monuments or Records that I have ſeen, make out. However from a Pedigree drawn up by Sir *Richard* St. *George*, and peruſed and approved by our Learned *Camden*, and from Good and Authentick Records, it appears, that this Family was ſeated, at *Gothmundle*, alias *Gomunale*, and now commonly *Gumley* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and made their aboad there in the Reign of *Edward* the IId. at what time the Heir-General of the Worſhipful Family of the *Favells* of *Weſton-Favell*, a Town near adjoining, being married to Sir *John Griffin*, they were altogether reſident there. Till by the Death of *Edward* Lord *Latimer Bochard*, who left no Iſſue, his Siſter, the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Latimer Bochard* of *Bray-brooke*, was married to Sir *Thomas Griffin*, and brought to him with Divers other Manners and Lands, the Caſtle of *Bray-brooke*, which then became the Seat of this Family, till part of it was caſually blown up by Gun-Powder. This Family did as well enjoy moſt of the Patrimony, as participate of the Blood of theſe Noble and Worthy Families, and by the Ancient Cuſtom of this Realm, may Quarter the Arms of *Hubert de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, Lord *Tregoze*, Lord *Le Warr*, Lord *Latimer*, *Bray-brooke*, *Newmarch*, *Coniers*, *Darcie*, *Newille*, *Clavering*, *Fawconberge*, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry. A younger Son of this Family was Attorney-General, and made a great Addition to the Wealth of the Family. The firſt Line failing, Sir *Edward Griffin*, Father to this Lord *Griffin*, was Treaſurer of the Chamber to King *Charles* the Iſt. as was this Lord *Griffin* to King *Charles* the IId. and *James* the IId. His Lordſhip married the Right Honourable the Lady *Eſſex Howard*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Suffolk*; by whom he has Iſſue, the Honourable *James Griffin*, Eſq; The Arms of this Family, are, Diamond, a Griphon Rampant, Pearl, Beak'd and Member'd, Topaz.

GRIFFON, ſtil'd the Patriarch of the Eaſtern Church, ſent by *Sixtus* IV. to try whether he could reconcile the *Maronites* of *Mont Libanon* to the Church of *Rome*: He died in 1475. leaving behind him an Itinerary of the *Holy Land*. *Voſſius*.

GRIFFON, the Son of *Charles Martel*, by his ſecond Wife *Sunihild*, revolted from his Brothers *Pepin* and *Carloman*, and retir'd to the Fortreſs of *Laon*, where he was beſieg'd and taken by his Brothers, and ſhut up in *Chaſteau-Neuf* in *Ardenne*. *Pepin the Short* releas'd him, treated him Civilly in his Court, and gave him ſome Counties for his Support. But neither Impriſonment nor kind Uſage could tame his Ambition. He eſcap'd into *Saxony*, and there ſtirring up the People to take his part, Invaded *Bavaria*, and call'd himſelf Duke of the Country. But *Pepin* having vanquiſhed his Followers, carried him along with him into *France*, where he gave him *Mans*, and twelve Counties in *Neuſtria* for his Subſiſtence. Nevertheleſs, he made a third Eſcape, and betook himſelf to Duke *Gaifre*, and at length was aſſaſſinated in the Valley of *Maurienne*, as he was going into *Italy*, as ſome ſay, by Duke *Gaifre*'s Procurement, who was jealous of his being too familiar with his Wife. *Haymo*, *Otho Friſingenſis*, &c.

GRIGNAN, a City and County of *Provence*, in the Lands which are call'd *Adjacents*; ſeated two or three Leagues from the *Rhone*, toward St. *Paul* and *Montelimar*. *Grignan* was formerly dignified with the Title of a Barony, and afterwards of an Earldom, about the Year 1550. There is in it a Collegiate Church, Founded in the Year 1512. and a Caſtle; which teſtifies the Ancient Grandeur of the Lords of *Grignan*.

GRIGNAN, the Name of an Ancient and Illuſtrious Family in *France*, whoſe Anceſtors were the founders of the City of *Montelimar*, in the *Dauphinate*, and from whence have deſcended ſeveral Perſons Eminent in the particular Hiſtories of *France*; whoſe Poſterity ſtill continues a fair Reputation in the Court of *France* to this Day.

GRILLO, (*Angelo*) Abbot of the Congregation of *Montcaſſin*, died in 1629. He was a conſiderable Orator, Poet, and Divine. His Works are, *Pitoſi affetti*, *Le Rime Morali. Le Lettere. Lachrime del Penitente. Pompe della Morte*, &c. *Lorenzo Craſſo. Elog. de Huom. Letter. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter*, Part I. *&c.*

GRIMA, *Grim*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Province of *Miſnia*, upon the River *Muld*, three Leagues from *Leipſic*, towards *Meiſſen*, under the Duke of *Saxony*.

GRIMALDI, the Name of a Family, one of the moſt Ancient and Illuſtrious in *Italy*; which has been poſſeſſed of the Principality of *Monaco* for ſix hundred Years together: and is ſuppos'd to have deriv'd its Original from *Grimoaldus*, Maſter of the Palace under *Childebert* II. However it were, the Family has been Eminent for great Perſonages; of which, ſome have been Admirals of the Fleets of the *Genoeſes*, others Peers of *France*, and ſome Cardinals of the Sacred College.

GRIMANI, a Noble *Venetian* Family, eminent in the particular Stories of that City, having ſupplied the Commonwealth with ſeveral Dukes, and the Church with two Cardinals. *Sigonius*, *Juſtiniani*, &c.

GRIMOALDUS, Duke of *Beneventum*, ſet up for King of the *Lombards*, in 662. or 663. after the Death of *Aripert*; whoſe Sons *Godebert* and *Pertharit*, contending for the Crown one with another, *Grimoald* laid hold of the Opportunity to wreſt it from both. He put the firſt to Death, while *Perthant* retired to *Chaganus*, King of the *Avarois*. He was a Prince of great Wit and Conduct. By which means he defeated the *Franks*; and ſurpriz'd the Emperour *Conſtans*, who had ſet up his Son, the Duke of *Beneventum*. Duke *Lupus* having made himſelf Maſter of *Friuli*, *Grimoald* engag'd *Chaganus* to drive him out of the Province; and then he made uſe of the Dexterity of his Wit to expell the latter. He alſo won the *Franks* to his ſide, who were about to have ſuccour'd *Pertharit*, and died in 673. after he had reigned nine Years. *Sigonius*.

GRIMOALDUS, the Son of *Pepin*, ſucceeded him in the Office of Mayor of the Palace of *Auſtraſia*. After the Death of *Sigebert*, he caus'd his Son *Dagobert* to be ſhav'd, and ſent him to a Monaſtery in *Ireland*, intending to have advanc'd his own Son to the Throne; which ſo offended the *Auſtraſians*, that they ſurpriz'd him, together with his Son, and carried them to *Paris*, where *Clouis* II. reſided; who, in the Year 654. put *Grimoald* to death, or (as others ſay) confin'd him to perpetual Impriſonment. *Haymo. Mezeray*, &c.

GRIMOARD, an Ancient Family of *Provence*, in the County of *Givaudan*; from whence deſcended *William de Grimoard*, made Pope in 1362. under the Name of *Urban* V. and his Brother, Cardinal *Angelic Grimoard*, Legate of *Romagna*, *Marca d' Ancona*, and *Lombardy*, in his Brother's time. *Du Cheſne*.

GRIMSBY, a Market and Borough-Town by the Sea-ſide, in the Eaſt of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies in *Brodley* Wapentake, part of *Lindſey* Diviſion, and has been formerly a Place of good Trade, before its Haven was choaked up. It had alſo a Caſtle for its Defence, and two Churches for Publick Service: Now there's but one; which indeed, for Largeneſs, appears more like a Cathedral than a Pariſh-Church. The Town is govern'd by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. From *London* 124 Miles.

GRINÆUS, (*Simon*) born in the County of *Zollern* in *Suabia*, in 1493. he wrote Notes upon *Plato*, upon the VIII. Books of *Ariſtotle*'s Topicks, upon *Juſtin*, *Euclid*, *Julius Pollux*, &c. He wrote likewiſe the Life of *Oecolampadius*, &c. *Melchior Adam, in Vit. Germ. Phil. & Juriſc.* &c.

GRINARIUM, *Knaringen*, a Town of *Germany* in *Vindelicia*, not far from the *Danube*, in the Marquiſate of *Burgaw*, in *Suabia*, upon the River *Camlach*; not one full Mile from *Burgaw* to the Weſt, in the way to *Ulm*, (by the Teſtimony of *Cluverius*.)

GRINDAL, (*Edmond*) born in 1519. *Ridley*, Biſhop of *London*, to whom he was Chaplain, recommended him to King *Edward* the VIth. but this Prince dying ſoon after, *Grindal* travell'd into *Germany*, to avoid the Perſecution under Queen *Mary*. Queen *Elizabeth* promoted him to the See of *London*, in 1560. In 1575. he was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He died in 1583. *Herool. Anglica*, &c.

GRINSTEAD, (*Eaſt*) or *Greenſtead*, a Market-Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Pevenſey* Rape, which has the Honour of Electing two Members of Parliament. The Aſſizes are ſometimes kept at it. It is grac'd with a fair Church, and ſtands towards the Confines of *Surrey*.

GRIPSWALD, a Hans-Town of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, ſeated Half a League from the *Baltick* Sea, with a convenient Harbour, between *Walgaſt* and *Stralſund*: A fair City, and well fortified. The *Swedes* won it in 1631. and held it, by the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648. The Electour of *Brandenburgh* took it in the Year 1678. but was conſtrained to reſtore it to the *Swedes* the next Year. There is in it an Univerſity, Founded by *Vratiſlaus* IX. Duke of *Pomerania*, in 1456. and re-confirm'd by *Philip*, in 1547. (according to the Relation of *Bertius*.)

GRIS, (*James*) a Favourite of *Peter* II. Count of *Alenſon*; who falling in Love with the Wife of *John de Carouge*, an Officer under the ſame Count, forc'd her, in her own Chamber, at what time her Husband had taken a Voyage into the *Holy-Land*. The Lady declar'd her Misfortune to her Husband, at his return: Who receiving no Satisfaction from the Count of *Alenſon*, cited *de Gris* to the Parliament of *Paris*; which, for want of convincing Proofs, Ordain'd, That both Parties ſhould decide their Quarrel by a ſingle Duel. Which was done at *Paris*, in 1387. in the Piazza of St. *Catharine*, behind the Church, in the Preſence of the King, and multitudes of People that ſate on Scaffolds rear'd on purpoſe to behold the Combate. In Concluſion, Victory favouring *John de Carouge*, perſwaded all the Beholders of the Juſtice of the Victor's Cauſe, and the Lady's Innocence. And therefore, to ſignalize the Injuſtice of his Adverſary, and render his Name the more Infamous, the Body of *Gris* was delivered dead to the Hangman; who dragg'd it to *Montfaucon*, and there hang'd it up. *Froiſſart*.

GRISANT, (*William*) an Engliſh Phyſician and Mathematician, living in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote ſeveral conſiderable Treatiſes, as *De Quadratura Circuli. De Qualitatibus Aſtrorum & De Significationibus eorum. De Magnitudine Solis. Speculum Aſtrologiæ. De Cauſa Ignorantiæ. De Judicio Patientis*, &c. *Bale. Pits. Voſſius*, &c.

GRISONS, a People of *Germany*, in the Ancient *Rhœtia*, toward the Sources of the *Rhine* and the *Inn*. Their Country is bounded by *Tyrol* to the Eaſt; by the State of *Venice* and *Milanois* to the South; and by *Suabia*, and *Switzerland*, to the North and Weſt. The *Griſons* obſerve a Republican Form of Government; firſt entring into a League one with another, in 1471. and afterwards with the *Switzers*, in 1491. They are divided into ſix Parts: The *Grey* League; the League of the *Houſe of God*; the League of the *Ten Juriſdictions*; the *Valteline*; and the Counties of *Chiavena* and *Bormio*. The whole Country is ſeated among inacceſſible Mountains and Precipices: And indeed, the *Griſons* are the moſt Potent Allies of the *Swiſſes*; and derive their Name from hence, That the firſt time they enter'd into the League together, they were wont to wear *Grey Scarfs*. *Coire* is their Capital City, whither Merchandice is brought out of *Italy* and *Germany*, for the Conveniency of the *Rhine*, which there begins to be Navigable. The reſt of their Cities are *Chiavenne*, *Tiranno*, *Majenfeldt*, *Sandrio*, *Morbegno*, *Bormio*, &c.

GRODNO, a City of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, and one of the Principal Towns of the Palatinate of *Troki*; ſeated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Plain upon the Banks of a River. It was formerly dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, and is the Place where the States of *Lithuania* meet. The *Muſcovites* took it, in the Year 1655. and almoſt utterly ruin'd it.

GROENLAND, is that ſame Northern Part of the Land which winds from the South to the Eaſt, declining toward the North from Cape *Farwell*, in the *Deucaledonian*, all along the Coaſts of the *Frozen* Sea, that extend themſelves toward *Spitzberg* and *Nova Zembla*. Some have affirm'd, That it joyns to *Tartary*; but there is no certainty in that Relation. It has to the Eaſt the *Frozen* Sea; to the South, the *Deucaledonian* Ocean; and to the Weſt, the *Streight Chriſtian*, and the Sea call'd *Chriſtian*, which ſeparates it from *America*. The Breadth of it is unknown, to the North. The Daniſh Chronicle reports it to be the Extremity of the World, to the North; and that beyond, there is no more Northern Land. There are ſome who believe that *Groenland* is a Continent of *America*; ſince the *Engliſh*, who ſought to paſs the Streight of *Davis*, in ſearch of a way into the Eaſt, have found, that what *Davis* took for a *Streight*, is a *Gulph*. But *Munck*, a Daniſh Captain, who attempted the Eaſt Paſſage through the North-Weſt of *Davis*'s Gulph, is of Opinion, That *Groenland* is a Country altogether ſeparate from *America*. The Elevation of *Groenland*, taken from Cape *Farwell*, according to the Meaſure taken by Captain *Munck*, an Underſtanding Seaman, is 60 *deg.* 30 *min.* The other Parts, more elevated, approach nearer the Pole: Nor is there any thing certain to be decided, but only of *Spitzberg*, which the Danes Count to be a Part of *Groenland*, and place in 78 *deg.* or thereabouts; meaning Longitude all this while: For as to Latitude, there is nothing at all of Certainty; only, that Cape *Farwell* lies beyond the *Canaries*, and our firſt Meridian. There are two Chronicles, the one *Iſland*, the other *Daniſh*, that inform us, how one *Forvaldus*, and his Son *Erric*, having committed a Murther in *Norway*, fled into *Iſeland*; where *Erric* committing a ſecond Murther, reſolv'd to ſeek out a Land which a Friend of his had diſcover'd, to the Weſt of *Iſeland*. Which Land he found, and made his Approach to it, between two Promontories, the one ſtanding in an Iſland over-againſt the Continent of *Groenland*, the other in the Continent it ſelf; the firſt call'd *Huidſerken*, the other *Huarf*: That he landed firſt in the Iſland, and call'd it *Erric Sun*, by his own Name: That all the Winter he ſtaid in the Iſland, and the next Spring paſs'd over into *Groenland*; which he ſo call'd, from the Verdure of the Meadows and Trees. Being thus landed, in a Port which he call *Erricsfiorden*, he built a ſmall Manſion, which he call'd *Oſtrebug*, not far from the Port; and thence proceeding Weſtward, rais'd another Habitation, which he call'd *Weſtrebug*. Next Summer he went Northward, as far as a Rock call'd *Snefiel*, or the *Rock of Snow*, and diſcover'd another Harbour, which he call'd *Ravensfiorden*, or the *Port of Crows*. Upon this, *Erric* returns into *Iſeland*, and perſwades a great number of the *Iſelanders* to go along with him; which they did. And much about the ſame time, *Leiffe*, the Son of *Erric*, went into *Norway*: Where addreſſing himſelf to *Olaus Trugger*, then King of *Norway*, he made him a Relation of the Goodneſs of the Land which his Father had diſcover'd. Upon which, the King of *Norway*, after he had caus'd him to be Baptiz'd, ſent him back to his Father, with a Prieſt, to inſtruct both his Father, and the People that were with him in the Chriſtian Religion. The Daniſh Chronicle reports, That the Succeſſors of *Erric* being multiplied in *Groenland*, advanc'd farther into the Country, and found, among the Mountains, very Fertile Valleys, Meadows and Rivers; divided *Groenland* into Eaſtern and Weſtern, and built in the Eaſtern-part a City, which they call'd *Garde*, which was afterwards the Seat of their Biſhops, with a Church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. After which, their Poſterity went farther, and built another City by the Name of *Albe*. (See the *Specimen Iſelandicum* of *Angrimus Jonas*, where he ſpeaks of *Groenland*, from the firſt Settlement of the People, to the Year 1389.) The *Iſeland* Chronicle makes mention of another City in the Eaſtern-part of *Groenland*, call'd *Skagefiord*; a Church, call'd *Korskirk*; with two or three Monaſteries; and that the County of *Veſtrebug*, or *Weſt Groenland*, was inhabited by a ſort of Savages, call'd *Skreglingres*. However it were, it is agreed on all hands, that the Country of *Groenland* abounded in excellent Paſturage, and vaſt numbers of Horſes, great and ſmall Cattle, Dear, Raine-Dear, Wolfs, Foxes, Black and White Bears, &c. And great ſtore of Wild Fowl, eſpecially Grey and White Falcons. The *Iſeland*

Chronicle alſo further obſerves, That the Air of *Groenland* was more Temperate than in *Norway*. But it ſeems, that in the Year 1348. a great Peſtilence, call'd the *Black Peſtilence*; deſtroy'd all the Mariners and Merchants of *Norway* and *Denmark* that compos'd the *Groenland*-Companies in thoſe Kingdoms; which cauſed ſuch an Interruption of the Voyages and Trade to *Old Groenland*, that the Country is quite loſt. Since that ſeveral New Diſcoveries have been made of other Parts of *Groenland*, by *Martin Frobiſher* and *Hudſon*, both Engliſhmen; *John Munken*, of *Denmark*; and Others, who have met with People in ſeveral Parts, but ſo Wild and Savage, that they could never be civiliz'd by any Preſents or Careſſes. The Men Fat, Active, and their Complexions Olive-coloured, uſing for their Weapons ſhort Bows and Slings. The Women tie their Hair behind their Ears, to ſhew their Faces, which are generally painted with Blew and Yellow. Their Habits are made of the Skins of Fiſh, artificially ſew'd together with the Sinews of the Fiſh; and the Shifts both of the Men and Women, made of the Intrails of Fiſh, ſewed together after the ſame manner, but very noiſome and naſty. Some of the Daniſh Seamen brought away ſeveral of the *Groenlanders*: But notwithſtanding all the kind Uſage that was ſhewn 'em in the King's Court, ſuch was their Affection for their Native Country, that they pin'd away for Grief of their being detain'd from it. *Relation of* Groenland, *dedicated to M. de la* Mothe *le* Vayer.

GROLLA, *Groll*, *Groenlo*, a City of the *Low-Countries*, in the County of *Zutphen*, toward the Frontiers of *Weſtphalia*, and the Dioceſe of *Munſter*. A very ſtrong place, having good Walls, defended by five great Baſtions with Horn-Works, environ'd with Moats ſupplied with Water from the little River *Sling*. *Groll* lies four Leagues from *Zutphen*, and two from *Brederwoerde*. The Marquiſs of *Spinola* took it from the *Hollanders*, toward 1605. And they regain'd it again in 1617. In 1672. the Biſhop of *Munſter* joining with the *French*, made himſelf Maſter of it; but was obliged to reſtore it again ſoon after, upon the Turn of that ſweeping Tyde.

GROLLERIUS, (*John*) Treaſurer of *France*, extoll'd by *Thuanus* for his Learning, his Bounty toward Learned Men, and the Vaſtneſs of his Library, not to be exceeded by any, unleſs that of *Aſinius Pollio*'s, at *Rome*; ſo Choice, and kept in ſuch Decorum, that the King of *France* purchas'd it at a great Rate, and order'd it to be added to the Royal Library at *Paris*. *Thuan*. l. 38.

GRONINGUE, a City and Signiory, one of the Provinces of the *United States*. It lies in *Friſe*; but is a particular and ſeparate State by it ſelf, under its own Laws and Juriſdiction. It formerly belong'd to the Biſhops of *Utrecht*; afterwards to the Dukes of *Guelders*; then to *Charles* V. till it came to be as now it is. This Province has the laſt Voice in the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. It abounds in Paſturage, having a great number of Canals, which are fed from *Delpzyl*, near the Mouth of the River *Ems*. And for the City it ſelf, it is Large, Beautiful, Wealthy, Strong, and well Peopled. *Valer. Andreas in Topogr. Belg. Strada de Bell. Belgic*. &c.

GROSTHED, (*Robert*) was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in 1235. He was a Perſon of great Learning, a good Governour, and of an exemplary Life. He declaimed with a great deal of Freedom againſt the Corruptions of the Court of *Rome*, and was at laſt excommunicated, for refuſing to comply with the Pope's unreaſonable Exactions upon the Churches of his Dioceſs; which Cenſure, he bore up againſt boldly, and appeal'd to our Saviour's Tribunal. He wrote a great many Tracts, of which theſe following are Printed. *Sermones ad Clerum. Dictum de Bono Judice in* Pſal. 57. *v*. 1. *Dictum de Prophetis veris & falſis. Dictum de Fide & ejus Articulis. Dictum de Gratia & Juſtificatione Hominis. Dicta de Oratione. Dictum de Superbia, de detractione & ejus Malis*, &c. *Epiſtolæ* CI. *quarum ultima omnium maxime inſignis extat apud Matthæum Paris*, Pag. 870. *Conſtitutiones* XXXIX *Dioceſeos ſuæ, Clericis directæ*. All theſe Tracts above-mentioned are Publiſhed by Mr. *Edward Brown*, in the Appendix *Ad Faſciculum Rerum Expetendarum. Liber de Ceſſatione Legalium*, Printed, though imperfectly at *London* 1652. *Commentarius in Dionyſii Areopagitæ Librum de Myſtica Theologia*, Printed with the Works of *Dionyſius* at *Strasburg* in 1502. *Compendium Sphæræ Mundi*, Printed at *Venice*, *in* 1508. *Commentarius in Libros Poſteriorum Ariſtotelis*, at *Venice*. *Teſtamentum* XII *Patriarcharum*, Tranſlated by him, out of Greek into Latin 1242. There are a great Many Pieces of this Biſhop's in Manuſcript, in the Libraries of *Weſtminſter*, *Lambeth*, and the Univerſity Library at *Cambridge*. He died in 1253. *Ex Annalibus de Lannarcoſt*, *in Bibliotheca Cottoniana*, *Claudius* D. 7. *Anglia Sacra pars Secunda*.

GROTESCO-WORK, a ſort of Painting repreſenting the Figures of Men, and Brute Animals, after a whimſical and ridiculous manner; ſo call'd, as being firſt met with, after it had been long loſt, in certain Grotto's in *Rome*, by *John d'Udine*, a Famous Painter, who, romaging among the Ruines of *Titus*'s Palace, diſcover'd thoſe ſort of Figures in ſome of the lower Vaults, with ſeveral Pieces of Hiſtory, and ſome Ornaments in Baſs Relief, made of *Stuke*. *D'Udine* carried *Raphael Urbin* along with him to ſee the Work, who admir'd the Beauty of it, being never a-whit the worſe, and the Colours freſh, as being preſerv'd from the Waſte of Time, by being pent up in Rubbiſh from the Injuries of the Air. Thoſe Pictures *D'Udine* Copy'd, and made ſeveral others after his own Invention, and ſo renew'd that manner of Painting. He alſo reviv'd the Compoſition of *Stuke*, by ſearching into the Materials of thoſe Pieces of Groteſco in Baſs Relief, which he found at the ſame time; and by that means brought Groteſco in Baſs Relief in Faſhion again. *Felibien*.

GROTIUS, vulgarly *de Groot*, *Hugh*, or *Hugo*, a Native of *Delpht*, in *Holland*, of one of the moſt conſiderable Families in the Town, and the Phœnix of his Age. He was firſt Syndick of *Rotterdam*; which he quitted, in 1613. for that of Advocate of the Treaſury. By his ſiding with *Barnevelt*, whom he ſupported as well by his Writings as by his Reputation, he brought himſelf into great Troubles, and was impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*; from whence he eſcap'd by a Stratagem of his Wife, *Mary Regersberg*, who having obtain'd leave to ſend her Husband Books in a large Cheſt, *Grotius* got into the Cheſt, and ſo paſſing the Guards, betook himſelf into the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, and from thence into *France*; where he was kindly receiv'd by *Lewis* XIII. Returning into *Holland*, upon the Encouragement of Prince *Henry Frederic*, he ſtaid there ſome ſmall time; but the States not deeming it convenient that he ſhould reſide in his own Country, order'd his Departure. Upon which he retir'd into *Sweden*; where Queen *Chriſtina* employ'd him in her moſt Important Affairs, and ſent him her Embaſſador into *France*. He died at *Roſtock*, in *Meckelbourg*, in the Year 1645. leaving ſeveral Pieces behind him, well known, and in great Reputation among Learned Men. He writ *De Veritate Religionis Chriſtianæ*, Lib. VI. *Mare Liberum*, againſt *Selden*'s *Mare Clauſum*. *De Jure Belli & Pacis*, Lib. III. *De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ. De Imperio Summarum Poteſtatum circa Sacra Com. Annales & Hiſtoriæ de Rebus Belgicis. Hiſtoria Gothorum, Vandalorum & Longobardorum. Diſſertatio de Origine Gentium Americanarum. De Satisfactione Chriſti, adverſus Socinum. Apologeticus, Poemata, Annotationes in totam Sacram Scripturam*, and his Epiſtles printed in 1687. at *Amſterdam*. *Meurſius in Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Melchior Adam in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.* &c.

GROTKAVIA, *Grotkaw*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Sileſia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, in the Mid-way between *Neſſen* to the South, and *Brieg* to the North.

GROTTA *di Napoli*, Lat. *Crypta Neapolitana*, cut through the Foot of a Mountain call'd *Monte Poſilypo*, upon the Road from *Naples* to *Putzuolo*. This Hollow Way, which is about half a League in Length, Twelve Foot Deep, and as many Broad, was a wonderful Piece of Labour, digg'd thorough, on purpoſe to ſhorten the Way from the one of thoſe two Cities to the other. *Lucullus* employ'd no leſs than 100000 Men to make this Hollow Way; who brought it to Perfection in 15 Days. At the Entrance into this Hollow Way ſtands *Virgil*'s Sepulchre. *Schrad. Monument. Ital*.

La GROTTA *de Cani*, a Peſtilential Cavern, near the Lake *Agnano*, in *Italy*, four Leagues from *Naples* towards *Pozzuoli*. 'Tis likewiſe call'd the *Cavern of Charon*, from the mortal Malignity of the Air and Vapours within it. In 1638. *Kircher* ſays he try'd the Experiment of letting down a Dog into it, which thereupon became as perfectly dead; but being taken up and plung'd in the Lake *Agnano*, he reviv'd again: And from this ſort of Quality it comes to bear the Name of *De Cani*. *Kircher Mundi Subter. Tom*. 1.

GROUCHI, in Lat. *Gruchius*, (*Nicholas de*) liv'd in the XVIth. Cent. of a Noble Family at *Roan*, was a conſiderable Linguiſt, and general Scholar, but his Inclination lay moſtly for Criticiſm. He wrote ſeveral Treatiſes, *De Comitiis Romanorum*, Lib. III. *&c. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.* &c.

GRUBENHAGA, *Grubenhagen*, a Town of *Germany*, under the Juriſdiction of *Brunſwick*, ennobl'd with the Title of a Dukedom, near the River *Leine*, three Leagues from *Gotting* to the North, and four from *Corvey* to the Eaſt. *Baudrand*.

GRUMBACH, (*William*) a German, the occaſion of the Civil War that was kindl'd in *Germany* in the Year 1566. Who having aſſaſſinated the Biſhop of *Wirtzbourg*, in *Franconia*, committed all Acts of Hoſtility in the Country. Which oblig'd *Maximilian* II. to proclaim him Out-law'd, together with the reſt of his Followers. Thereupon the Elector of *Saxony* beſieg'd both *Gotha*, and the Citadel of *Grimmeſtein*, whither *Grumbach* was retir'd; and having taken both the City and the Caſtle, together with *Grumbach* himſelf, caus'd him to be Hang'd and Quarter'd alive, with all the Chief of his Confederates. *Chytræus. Chron*. Lib. 23.

GRUMENTUM, formerly an Epiſcopal City of *Lucania*, now a Caſtle, by the Name of *Agromento*, a little above *Turſi*. *Baudrand*.

GRUTER, (*John* or *Janus*) born at *Antwerp* in 1560, and very Eminent for the Politepart of Learning. He has left us a Collection of Poems, Notes upon *Seneca*, *Statius*, *Martial*, *Salluſt*, *Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Florus*, *Paterculus*, *Pliny Junior*, The *Hiſtoria Auguſta*. He likewiſe publiſh'd *Cicero's* Works, and a Collection of Ancient Inſcriptions. He wrote alſo, *Suſpicionum* Lib. IX. *Lampas ſeu Theſaurus Criticus. Florilegium Magnum ſeu Polyanthæa. Æthico-politicorum Tom.* III. *Bibliotheca Exulum. Chronicon Chronicorum. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Barthius Adv. Venator in Panegyrico Gruteri*, &c.

GRYLLUS, the Son of *Xenophon*; who fighting valiantly againſt the *Thebans*, was mortally wounded in the Battel: But after he had received his Death's-wound, no leſs mortally wounded *Epaminondas*, the *Theban* General. *Xenophon*, when he heard of his Death, threw off the Garland of Flowers he wore round his Hat. But when he was told, That he kill'd the Enemy's General before he fell, he took it up again, ſaying, That his Death deſerved rather to be celebrated with Joy, than Sorrow and Regret. *Diogenes Laertius.*

GUADALAJARA, a Province of *North-America*, in *New-Gallicia*, with an Epiſcopal City of the ſame Name, both large and beautiful. The City was built in the Year 1531. by one of the Family of the *Guſmans*; and the Biſhoprick, which before was ſettled at *Compoſtella*, was tranſlated thither afterwards, in 1570. It is ſeated in a Delightful and Fertile Plain, Water'd with ſeveral Streams and Fountains not far from the River *Baranja*. The Air of the Country is Temperate; and the Soil ſo Fertile, that it yields a Hundred for one; and all the Fruits of *Europe* grow there in great Abundance. The Province of *Guadalajara* lies between *Zacateca*, *Mechoacan* and *Xaliſco*. The reſt of the Cities are *Zaporaco*, *Chutiquipaque*, *Quaxacatlan*, &c. *Guadalajara* is alſo a Town in *Spain*, in *Old Caſtile*, Capital of the Country of *Algarvia*, upon the River *Henares*. *A Coſta*, Lib. 7.

GUADALOUPA, or *Gardalupa*, one of the *Antilles*; which many place among the *Caribbes*, in *North-America*, belonging to the *French* ever ſince 1635. The Natives call it *Carucueina*. It lies between the Iſland of *S. Domingo* to the South, and *Marigalante* to the Eaſt. The *Caſtillians* gave it the Name of *Guadaloupa*, from *Guadaloupa* in *New Caſtile*, ſo much Noted for the great Concourſe of Pilgrims to it. This Iſland is divided into Two Parts, or Peninſula's. The Biggeſt lies to the Eaſt of the other, and is call'd the *Great Land*; which is the true *Guada Loupa*. The other, to the Weſt of this, or rather between the Weſt and South, is ſubdivided into two Territories. It produces plenty of Sugar-Canes; and the *French* began to ſettle there, in 1635. So that it is now extremely well Peopled. There is in it a neat City of the ſame Name, and three or four Forts upon the Coaſt. *Hiſt. of the Antilles.*

GUADALQUIVIR, Lat. *Bætis*, one of the greateſt Rivers of *Spain*; and therefore the Name which the *Moors* gave it, ſignifies a great River. It riſes out of the Mountains of *Caſtile*, toward the Frontiers of *Murcia*; croſſes *Andaluſia*; paſſes to *Sevil*, the Capital City of the Country, after it has Water'd *Cordova*, and throws it ſelf into the Ocean at St. *Lucar*.

GUADEL, a City of *Aſia*, in *Perſia*, within the Province of *Kerman*, ſeated upon the Gulph of *Ormus*, with a convenient Harbour.

GUADIANA, *Ana*, or *Anas*, a River of *Spain*. It riſes in *New-Caſtile*, at *Rio Reydera*, in the Plain which the Natives call *Campo de Montiel*. A little lower, it runs under Ground, near *Medellin*, for 10 Leagues together; and ſhews it ſelf again near *Argamaſilla*. For which reaſon it is, that the *Spaniards* make their Boaſts of having a Bridge upon which they can feed 10000 Sheep. The Name of *Anas*, which the Ancients gave it, ſignifying a *Duck*, demonſtrates, that they look'd upon the River like one of thoſe Amphibious Animals, which ſometimes appear upon the Land, and ſometimes hide themſelves under Water.

GUADIX, an Epiſcopal City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Grenada*; the *Guadicium*, or *Acci* of the *Latins*, under the Metropolitan of *Sevil*, or (as others ſays) of *Grenada*. It is ſeated toward the Sources of the River *Guadalentin*, 9 or 10 Leagues from the City of *Grenada*; and was re-gain'd from the *Moors*, in the Year 1489. by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*.

GUAJAQUILUM, *Guayaquil*, a Town of *South-America*, in the North-part of *Peru*, upon the Shore of the *Pacifick* Sea, with a ſpacious Harbour, over-againſt the Iſland of *Puna*, 50 Spaniſh Leagues from *Quito* to the South. *Baudrand.*

GUAIRA, a Province of *Southern-America*, it has *Paraguay* proper to the Eaſt, not far from the River of *Parana*, and extending it ſelf to the Sea. The Capital City of it is *Cividad Real*, call'd alſo *Guaira*, and *Oliveros*. The *Spaniards* are Maſters of the Country.

GUALATA, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, toward the *Atlantick* Ocean. The Capital City of it bears the ſame Name, by the Natives call'd *Benais*. There is alſo another City, call'd *Hoden*, about 6 Days Journey from Cape *Blanc*, built for the Convenience of the Arabians and Caravans, that travel from *Tombut* into *Barbary*: Over all the reſt of the Country you meet with only Towns or great Villages. The Soil produces Rice, Millet and Barley; and great numbers of Date-Trees ſhade it, the Dates of which are very good. Fleſh is extremely ſcarce; unleſs it be at *Hoden*, where the Inhabitants breed good ſtore of Cattel, and where are alſo Camels and Goats in abundance; as alſo Oſtridges, whoſe Eggs are good to eat: but the Lions and Leopards make great havock among them. The Inhabitants are Free enough in Trade; but Dull, and very Thick Skull'd. Both Men and Women hide one part of their Faces. At *Hoden*, the Men wear a ſhort White Coat, but the Women cover only their Bellies. When the *Senegues* were Maſters of this Kingdom, the King kept his Court at *Gualata*, and a great number of Merchants came out of *Barbary* to Trade there: But under the Reign of *Soni-Heli* the Trade was remov'd to *Guogo* and *Tombut*. Nevertheleſs, the Inhabitants of *Hoden* have a Trade among them ſtill; for that being Maſters of Camels, they carry Copper, Silver, and other Merchandizes, to *Tombut*, and bring back Gold. In the Year 1526. the King of *Tombut* conquer'd this Country; but reſtor'd it again to the Lawful Prince, upon Conſideration of a certain Tribute. The People ſpeak the Language of *Zungay*, and worſhip Fire. But the Inhabitants of *Hoden*, being deſcended from the *Arabians*, are *Mahometans*, and mortally hate the Chriſtians. *Dapper Deſc. D' l'Afrique.*

St. GUALBERT, Founder of the Order of the Monks of *Valle Ombroſa*, in the Year 1040. afterwards approv'd by *Alexander* II. in 1070.

GUALID, the Eighth Califf, or Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, reigned after the Death of *Abdulmelic*, his Father, in 708. At his coming to the Crown, he took from the Chriſtians the great Church of *Damaſcus*, the moſt Magnificent Church in the World, as well for the Structure as the Riches of it. Moreover, out of his Averſion to the Chriſtians, he forbid the Uſe of the Greek Language over all his Dominions. In 710. he ſent *Muſa* with a great Army into *Africa*, to reduce the revolted *Africans*. *Muſa* having ſubdued thoſe People, extended his Conqueſts into *Spain*; where he fix'd the *Arabians*, in 712. Nor was *Gualid* idle in *Aſia*, but ſent three great Armies into the Provinces of the Conſtantinopolitan Empire; who made great havock in *Romania* and *Cilicia*, and return'd to *Damaſcus* laden with Booty. After this, he rais'd another Army, with a Reſolution to Beſiege *Conſtantinople*, refuſing to grant the Truce that *Theodoſius* III. demanded of him; but died before he could put his Deſign in Execution. *Marmol. de l'Afrique*, Lib. II.

GUALID II. ſucceded *Jezil* II. in 727. And being more addicted to Peace than War, apply'd himſelf, at the Beginning of his Reign, to the Building of ſumptuous Palaces and Moſques in *Damaſcus*. However, by his Generals, he wag'd War with the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*: And in 742. did much Miſchief in the Provinces of the Empire; but died in 746. after he had reigned 19 Years, and very much perſecuted the Chriſtians to force them to a Renunciation of their Religion.

GUALID, or *Beni-Gualid*, a Mountain of the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, inhabited by a Wealthy People that live free from Impoſitions, in regard it would coſt the King a World of Trouble and Charges to force 'em in their *Highlands*; where they have 60 good Villages, inhabited by above 6000 Fighting Men, and a Soil that produces all things neceſſary for Humane Life. They have alſo a Privilege confirm'd to 'em by the Kings of *Tunis*, upon every Change of a new Prince, to receive all Criminals that come for Sanctuary among 'em. *Marmol.*

GUAM, one of the *Ladrone* Iſlands, between the Pacifick and the Indian Ocean, and the moſt Eaſterly-part of the *Indies*: The Natives of this Iſland are ſtrong Bodied, large Limb'd and well Shap'd; and notwithſtanding their ſternneſs of Countenance, are tolerably affable and courteous: They are very ingenious in making Boats, call'd *Proe's* in the *Indies*: They have little Houſes handſomely Thatch'd, with *Palmeto* Thatch, and ſeveral Villages, near the Shoar, on the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland; where they have Spaniſh Prieſts to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Religion. On this ſide of the Iſland, the Cocoe-Trees grow in great Groves 3 or 4 Miles in length, and a Mile or two broad. They uſe the Cocoe, in making Broath, and eſpecially for Oyl, both for burning and frying: They likewiſe draw a ſort of Wine from the Tree, call'd *Toddy*, which looks like Whey, 'tis ſweet and very pleaſant, but muſt be drunk within four and twenty Hours, for fear of ſouring. Thoſe that have a great many Trees, draw a Spirit from the ſour Wine, call'd *Arack*, which in making of Punch is counted better, than the *Arack* diſtill'd from Rice. This Iſland likewiſe produces the Lime, which is a ſort of Baſtard or Crab-Limon: The Tree or Buſh is prickly, like a Thorn: The Fruit reſembles a Limon, but ſmaller. They have likewiſe a Fruit, call'd the Bread-fruit, growing on a Tree, about the bigneſs of a large Apple tree, and is about the largeneſs of a Penny-loaf, the Taſte of it is ſweet and pleaſant; the Natives bake it, to make it Bread: There is likewiſe ſome Rice growing upon this Iſland. *Dampiere's New Voyage round the World.*

GUAMANGA, or St. *Juan de la Vittoria* a City, of *Peru* about 60 Leagues from *Lima* to the South Eaſt, the Houſes of which are almoſt all of Stone, cover'd with Slates. There are within it three fair Churches, ſeveral Convents, and a rich Hoſpital; being the Seat of a Biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, the Reſidence of a Governour, and Capital of a ſmall Province. The Air is Wholſom and Temperate: The Soil produces good Wheat, and the Meadows breed good ſtore of Cattle. There are beſides, in this Province, Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper and Sulphur. The Natives of the Country are but Dull to learn any profitable Arts, but very cunning at Miſchief. *De Laet.*

GUANAHANI, an Iſland of *America*, and one of the *Lucays*, ſeated to the Eaſt of *Florida*, was the firſt Land diſcover'd in 1492. by *Chriſtopher Columbus*; who gave it the Name of St. *Saviour*, in regard that Diſcovery ſav'd his Life, which was ſeverely threaten'd by the *Spaniards*, who, being tired-out with his Promiſes, were ready to throw him overboard, unleſs he ſpeedily ſhew'd 'em ſome place where they might go aſhore. The Iſland was then very well Peopled, and the *Spaniards* were Civil to the Inhabitants; but afterwards they deſtroy'd a great number of the Natives, and carry'd away the reſt to work in their Gold Mines, upon *Terra Firma*, The Soil of the Iſland is very Fertile, and proper for Paſturage, there being a Lake in the middle of it five Miles in Circuit. *Linſchott de l' Amerique.*

GUANCABELICA, or *El Aſſiento de Oropeſo*, Famous Mines of Quickſilver, near the City of *Oropeſa*, nine or sen Leagues from *Guamanga* in *Peru*. They were diſcover'd by the *Spaniards*, in 1566. who draw out of theſe Mines a Million of Pounds of Quickſilver every Year; which is tranſported by Land to *Lima*, afterwards to *Arica*, and thence to *Potoſi*, where they make uſe of it to Melt and Refine the Silver; and it yields to the King of *Spain*'s Treaſuries 40000 Ducats a Year, beſides other Emoluments. *De Laet.*

GUANUCO, a Town of *South-America*, in *Peru*, toward the Lake *Chincacoca*, and the Fountains of the River *Xauxa*, under the *Spaniards*. *Baudrand.*

GUARDA, Lat. *Guardia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, under the Metropolitan of *Lisbon*; the Biſhoprick being tranſlated thither from the *Igadita* of the Ancients, which was the Metropolis of *Braga*.

GUARDIA-ALFERES, *Guardia Alferia*, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Earldom of *Moliſſa*, under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventum*.

GUARINI (*John Baptiſt*) an *Italian* Poet of *Ferrara*, much in Favour with *Alphonſus* IId. Duke of *Ferrara*, and Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. He was well Skill'd in the Polite part of Learning, and had a great Genius for Poetry. He wrote *Paſtor Fido. Riom varie. Il Segritario. L' Idropica*, &c. *Guarini* was likewiſe a good States-man, and of that Eminence for his Wit and Learning, that moſt of the Academies of *Italy* made him a Member of their Society. He died in *Venice* in 1613. *Imperialis in Muſæo Hiſt. Lorenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Letter.* &c.

GUARINONE (*Chriſtopher*) born at *Verona*, was a Perſon of great Reputation towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He was Phyſician to *Francis Mary* Duke of *Urbin*, and afterwards to the Emperor *Rodolph* II. His Works are, *de Humana Natura. De Sententiis Ariſt. De Principio Venarum. Diſputatio de Methodo Doctrinarum*, &c. *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. Ghilini Teat d' Huom. Lett. P.* 2.

GUASTALLA, upon the *Po*, in *Lombardy*; Lat. *Guardaſtallum. Guaſtalla* and *Vaſtalla*, a City and Dukedom of *Italy*, in the State of *Mantua*. Duke *Ferdinand de Gonzaga* very much embeliſh'd it. In the Year 1689. the Duke of *Mantua* began to fortifie *Guaſtalla*; but being forbid to proceed, he was forc'd to leave off, and demoliſh what he had rais'd.

GUATIMALA, a large Government of *New-Spain*, in *North-America*; ſo call'd from *Guatimala*, the Principal Province of it. This Govenment extends its ſelf from the Province of *Chiapa*, to the Iſthmus of *Panama*, and contains the Provinces of *Vera-Paz*, *Soconuſco*, *Guatimala Proper*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Coſta-Rica*, and *Veragua*. The Province of *Guatimala*, in the Language of the *Indians*, is call'd *Quatuemallac*, which ſignifies a *rotten Tree*, lies toward the Coaſt of the South Sea. The Soil is fertile in Mayz and European Wheat, and abounds in Cotten. It rains but ſeldom; but when it falls, it pours down with great Violence, chiefly from the Month of *April* till *October*, that the Winds blow from the South or North; the North Wind laſts only fifteen Days, but then 'tis cold and boiſtrous. The Country is full of Mountains and Foreſts, and croſs'd by ſeveral Rivers, which renders it proper both for Hunting and Fiſhing. The Meadows are excellent, and breed great ſtore of Cattel; but the Air is not very wholſom. It ſwarms with Bees, which make their Honey, as well as their Wax, White. There is alſo ſome Balſam to be met with; but the Woad is excellent. The Natives of the Country are Docile enough; but when they have once embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion, they are apt to relapſe into their old Superſtitions, unleſs great Care be taken of 'em. The Capital City of *Guatimala*, is St. *Jago di Guatimala*, the Seat of a Parliament and a Biſhop, under the Metropolitan of *Mexico*, ſituated in a Valley, thro' the midſt of which runs a fair River between two Burning Mountains. The Soil is Fertile in Mayz, and the neighbouring Parts are planted with Fruit-Trees, which make the Country very Pleaſant. In the Year 1541. the City of St. *Jago* was almoſt ruin'd by a diſmal Tempeſt, which overturn'd a great part of the Houſes, and buried a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants in the Ruins. *De Laet.*

GUAXACA, a Province of *New-Spain*, of which the Capital is *Antequera*, a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. The Valley of *Guaxaca* is Famous for giving the Title of *Marqueſe del Valle* to *Ferdinand Cortez*, who Conquer'd the Country. There are in this Province ſeveral Mines of Gold and Silver, and ſeveral Rocks of Chryſtal; beſides great numbers of Mulberry-Trees, which makes the Trade in Silk very conſiderable. The Soil is alſo Fruitful in Mayz and Wheat; and yields great quantities of Cacao, and Cochenele. There are in this Province 350 Principal Towns, 300 Villages, 26 Jacobin Convents, and ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Colleges. *Herrera. De Laet.*

GUAZZI-MARCO, born at *Padua*, in the XVIth. Age, wrote the Hiſtory of *Charles* VIII. a Hiſtory of his own Time, a Chronicle of Learned Men, and died in 1556.

GUBEL-HAMAN, a Sultany of *Arabia the Happy*, which lies near that of *Fartach*, toward the *Arabian* Sea, with a City of the ſame Name. *Sanſon.*

GUBEN, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Luſatia*, upon the River *Niſſa*, 5 Leagues from *Frankfort* to the South, and 4 from *Cotbus*, under the Duke of *Saxon Mersburg*.

GUBER, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Country of the *Negro's*, between *Nile*, the Lake of *Guardia*, and *Guiney*; containing ſeveral Cities that are well Peopled, as having in 'em about 5 or 6000 Families: But *Guber* is the Capital, where the King is a very Abſolute Prince. *Marmol.*

GUCHEU, a great City of the Province of *Quangſi*, in *China*. 'Tis the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and has the Command of 9 Cities; no leſs Famous for the Trade which is driven there, by reaſon of the Convenience of ſeveral Rivers there meeting, the Chiefeſt of which is that of *Takiang*. This Country affords great ſtore of Vermillion, which is dig'd out of the Mountains that belong to it. The ſame Country breeds Rhinoceros's, and Apes with Yellow Hair, Humane Faces, and Voices Small and Shrill, like thoſe of Women. Near *Tolin*, one of the Cities of this Territory lies the Mountain of *Han*; which is call'd the *Cold Mountain*, for that altho' it ſtands in the Torrid Zone, it is exceſſive Cold upon the Mountain it ſelf. Not far from the City of *Pelieu* ſtands the Mountain of *Ho*, or of *Fire*; ſo call'd, becauſe there appears a Light upon it every Night, as if there were Candles burning upon it: And 'tis very probable, that they may be a ſort of large Gloe-worms that give that Light. To the Eaſt of *Gucheu* lies the little Lake of *Go*, where the King of *Pegao* formerly bred Crocodiles, to whom he threw all thoſe that were accus'd of any Crimes: And 'tis reported, That the Innocent never receiv'd any harm, but that the Guilty were preſently devour'd. *Mart. Martini, Thevenot.*

GUEBRIANT (*John Baptiſt de Budes*) Count of *Guebriant*: After many ſignal Services done his Maſter, *Lewis* XIII. at the Battel of *Wolfenbuttel*, the Taking of *Brizac*, and ſeveral other Places, was made Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies; and won Battel of *Ordingen*, or *Kempen*, in 1642. near *Cologn*, where *Lamboy*, General of the Imperialiſts, was taken Priſoner, together with *Mercey*, and carry'd to *Bois de Vincennes*. After which, he took *Ordingen*, *Nuits*, *Kempen*, &c. and was made a Marſhal of *France*, for his Fidelity and Succeſs. But he enjoy'd his Honour but a very ſhort while, receiving his Death's-wound at the Siege of *Rotwel*, of which he died, in 1643.

GUEI, a Favourite of *Tienki*, Emperor of *China*, was an Eunuch, who having acquir'd the Favour of that Prince, became ſo Potent, that he Govern'd all the Empire; and the Emperor himſelf gave him the Title of Father. But he abus'd the great Authority with which he was entruſted; putting to Death, for ſlight Faults, all ſuch as he had a mind to be rid of. *Tienki* dying without Iſſue, in 1628. *Guei* endeavour'd to hinder his Brother *Zunchin*, the next Heir to the Crown, from ſucceeding. But failing in his Deſigns, ſo ſoon as *Zunchin* was Maſter of the Monarchy, he remov'd the inſolent Miniſter from his Court, that he might, with leſs Notice taken, deſtroy him. To that purpoſe, he gave him a Commiſſion to go and viſit the Tombs of his Anceſtors, which was an Employment very Honourable. But ſo ſoon as he was far enough out of the way, at the Place where the Prince had deſign'd, he was preſented with a Box of Gold, wherein was a Halter of Silk, with which he was immediately Strangled. *Martin Martini.*

GUELDERS, a Dutchy that makes one of the 17 Provinces of the Low-Countries with a City of the ſame Name. 'Tis thought to have deriv'd its ancient Original from the Little City of *Gelduba*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, in his Hiſtory *l.* 4. This County is bounded by *Friſeland* to the North, with a Bay of the *German* Sea, call'd *Zuider-zee*; to the South by the *Meuſe*, and the Province of *Juliers*; to the Eaſt by a part of the *Rhine* and the Dutchy of *Cleves*;

and to the Weſt by *Holland* and the Country of *Utrecht*. The Country is ſomewhat Mountainous, and beſides the County of *Zutphen*, encloſes 20 Cities, of which *Nimeguen*, *Ruremond* and *Arnhem*, are the moſt conſiderable, and belong to the *Hollanders*, with *Bommell*, *Harderwick*, *Hattem*, the Fort of *Schenck*, &c. *Lewis* the XIVth. took ſeveral of theſe Places in 1672. The Province of *Guelders* is divided into four Quarters; and the *Spaniards* poſſeſs the Upper Quarter, where ſtands the City of *Guelders*. *Nimeguen* ſtands in *Beturve*; *Arnheim* in *Veturve*, and *Zutphen* makes the Fourth. The Country is ſufficiently Fertile, as being well ſtor'd with Woods and Paſturage, the City of *Guelders*, which they of the Country call *Gelre*, is ſeated in a Marſhy Ground upon the Little River of *Niers*, which environs it inſtead of a Moat. The Caſtle is extreamly Strong, and ſaid to be Impregnable by reaſon of its Situation. It ſtands not far from *Venloo*, which belongs to the *Spaniards* as well as *Ruremond*. In 1627. the *Spaniards* labour'd to have brought the *Rhine* to the City of *Guelders*, and into the *Meuſe*, on purpoſe to have cut off the Commerce between *Germany* and *Holland*, but fail'd in their Enterprize. *Cluverius*, &c.

GUELDRIA, a Caſtle of *Aſia*, upon the Bay of *Bengall*, in the Hither *India*, upon the Coaſt of *Cormandell* and Kingdom of *Narſinga*, Built and Fortify'd by the *Hollanders*. *Baudr.*

GUENGA, a River of *India* in the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*. It riſes in the Kingdom of *Decan*, and runs from Weſt to Eaſt: It falls into the Kingdom of *Golconda*, which it ſeparates from the Dominions of the Great Mogul, and throws it ſelf into the Bay of *Bengall*, not far from the River *Ganges*.

GUERANDE, a City of *France* in *Bretaigne* in the County of *Nantes*, ſeated near the Ocean, between the Mouths of the *Vilaine* and the *Loire*, 14 or 15 Leagues below *Nantes*, in a place where there are ſome Salt-Pits.

LE GUERCHIN, though his true Name was *Francis Barbieri da Cento*, a famous Painter of *Bologna* in *Italy*, flouriſh'd about the Year 1640. and was Surnam'd *Le Guerchin*, becauſe he ſquinted with both Eyes. His Paintings were Strong and Bold, a Method which he rather choſe, than the ſoft and luxuriant hands of *Guido* and *Albano*, and are ſtill to be ſeen both at *Rome*, and in the Palais Royal at *Paris*; where he had not only the Reputation of an Excellent Painter, but of a Good Man; for ſuch was the Character he left behind him after his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1667. in the 70th. Year of his Age. *Felibien.*

GUERET, the Capital City of *Upper Marche*, with a Preſidial Court, a Court of Aſſeſſors of the King's Duties, an Officialty or Chancellorſhip, and Marſhalſea of the Dioceſs, of *Limoges*, from whence it lyes about 14 Leagues diſtant.

GUERET, (*Gabriel*) an Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, Eminent in this Age for his Wit, Learning and Works; among which were, *His Seven Wiſe Men of* Greece. *His Diſcourſes upon the Eloquence of the Pulpit and the Bar.* *His* Parnaſſus *Reform'd. His Wars among the Writers*, with ſeveral others. *Gueret* afterwards apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of the Law, he promoted the Collection of the Principal Caſes, determin'd by all the Parliaments and Soveraign Courts of *France*. This Work was carry'd on under the Title of *Journal du Palais*, and Printed as far as 10 Volumes in Quarto, till *Gueret*'s Death, which happen'd in 1688. He likewiſe made Additions to Monſieur *le Pretre*'s Collection of the moſt conſiderable Decrees or Judgments in Parliament, Reprinted in 1679, with very Learned Notes of *Gueret*'s. *Memoir's de Temps.*

GUERNSEY, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Normandy*, 5 Leagues North Weſt of *Jerſey*, about 13 Miles in Length, and 36 in Compaſs. The Soyl is very fruitful, and affords great Plenty of Graſs for Sheep, and other Cattle: There's neither Toad, Snake, nor any other venomous Creature in it. The Inhabitants ſpeak a ſort of broken *French*. The Iſland has 10 Pariſhes, and one Market-Town, which is likewiſe a Haven, and call'd St. *Peter*'s *Port*. *Speed*'s *Theat.* of *Great Britain.*

GUERRERO, *Alvares* (*Alphonſus*) Doctor of Law in *Spain*, liv'd in the XVIth. Century. He was one of the King's Counſel, and afterwards Biſhop of *Monopoli* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He wrote *Theſaurus Chriſtianæ Religionis, & Speculum Summorum Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum & S. Epiſcoporum. De modo & Ordine Generalis Concilii Celebrand. De Adminiſtratione Juſtitiæ. De Bello juſto & injuſto. Andr. Schottus. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp.*

GUESCLIN, (*Bertrand de*) Famous in the Hiſtory of *France*, for his Serving that Crown during the Wars between *Edward* IIId. of *England*, and King *John* and his Son *Charles* V. In *Spain* he was defeated and taken Priſoner by *Edward the Black Prince*, who took part with *Peter* the *Cruel*, againſt *Henry* Count of *Traſtamare*, who aſſum'd the Title of King of *Caſtile*; but being ſet at Liberty, he contributed very much to the ſettling of *Henry* in the Throne; *Peter* being then forſaken by the *Engliſh*: for which *Henry* made him Conſtable of *Caſtile*, &c. Returning into his own Country, *Charles* the Vth. made him Conſtable of *France*; after which he was greatly Inſtrumental in the Recovery of *Poictou*, *Rovergne*, *Limoſin*, &c. from the *Engliſh*, and died in 1380. in the 66th. Year of his Age. *Mezeray*, &c.

GUEUX, a Name which was given to the Revolters of the Low-Countries in the Year 1566. For the Dutcheſs of *Parma* having receiv'd Order from *Philip* II. King of *Spain* to Proclaim the Council of *Trent*, and ſet up the *Inquiſition*; the States of *Brabant* oppos'd it, and the People threaten'd to fall upon the Nobility; ſo that the Lords of the Country fearing to fall into their Clutches, or feigning at leaſt to be afraid of their fury, aſſembled at *Gertrudenberg*, and enter'd into a League among themſelves for the preſervation of their Franchiſes. The News of which aſtoniſhing the Governeſs, the Count of *Barlayment*, who mortally hated thoſe Lords, to leſſen the Dutcheſſes Fears, told her, They were none but a Company of *Gueux*, or Beggars. Which the Lords underſtanding took upon 'em to diſtinguiſh themſelves by that Name, and began to wear upon their Habits a wooden Diſh, with this Motto. *The King's Servants to the very Wallet*, or *even to Beggary*. Upon this, as if it had been a Signal for Commotion; the *Calviniſts* ſprung out and ſeiz'd ſome Towns, as the *Hugonots* had done before in *France*; and having in 1572. made themſelves Maſters of the *Brill*, they fortify'd that Town againſt the Duke of *Alva*; and this was the beginning of the Republick of *Holland*. *Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 54. *Mezeray*, &c. Grotius's *Annals*, *Strada*.

GUGERNI, an ancient People of *Germany*, inhabiting upon the Banks of the *Rhine* below *Cologne*, afterwards call'd *Sicambri*, according to *Cluverius*, where now the Dutchy of *Cleves* is. *Baudrand.*

GUIANA, or GUAIANA, a Country of South *America*, between the North Sea, toward the North and Eaſt; the Kingdom of the *Amazons* toward the South; and the *Golden Caſtile* adjoyning to the River *Oronoque*, toward the Weſt. The Country of the *Caribbes* is inclos'd within *Guiana*, and lies toward the North Sea. The moſt Conſiderable People of *Guiana* are the *Caribbes*, the *Arvaques*, the *Taos*, and the *Galibi's*. The *Caribbes* love War for want of other Exerciſe, and when they march out upon any Enterprize againſt their Enemies, they are ſo cautious of ſurprize, that they poſt their Out-guards and their Sentinels with as much Care and Art as the *Europeans*. The *Galibi's* are a little more addicted to Peace, and never undertake a War, but when they believe themſelves to be very much wrong'd; as when their Neighbours refuſe to Dance their Dances, or to Sing their Songs. They that border upon the *Spaniards*, have learnt to handle Fire-Arms. The Inhabitants of this Country are well-proportion'd, moderately tall and ſtrong of Body. They are for the moſt part ſwarthy, and go naked; but there are ſome who wear before the Privy-Parts, a covering of Feathers neatly wrought together, and upon their Heads a *Tonſi* or Bonnet made of Birds Feathers, very proper and becoming. Their Food is *Caſſave* and *Ozacou*. *Caſſave* is the Bread of the Country, made of a Root, which they grate and fetch the Water out of it, which is perfect Poiſon, yet loſes its malignity when it has boil'd for ſome time. The *Ozacou* is a Paſt made of the Patate's or Figs of the Country, which they ſteep in Water, to make a Drink of the Colour of Milk. But the greateſt part of the *Caribbes* are *Boucaniers*, and feed upon Man's Fleſh gridled upon the Fire. The *Galibi's* are induſtrious, and Till ſuch a quantity of Ground as will ſerve their Neceſſities, according to the bigneſs of their Families. They neither care for Gold or Silver; but exchange their Hamacks or Cotton-Beds, their Aloes Wood, their Apes and Parroquets, for Hatchets, Knives, Looking-Glaſſes, and ſuch kind of Trumpery, but more eſpecially for Green Stones, which they highly eſteem, and believe to be a Sovereign Remedy againſt the Falling-Sickneſs, to which they are very ſubject. The Air of the Country is very temperate, and the Soil produces *Mayz* in abundance. Fruit-Trees are there very common, and the *Arrana's* and *Plantans* bear Figs as big as an Egg, and as long as a Man's Finger, being alſo delicious to the Taſt. The Chief Commodities of the Country are, Aloes Wood, Braſile, Balſam, Cotton, Silk, and Spices. In ſome parts alſo, there grows a Tree, which bears a certain Fruit call'd *Mancenille*, like a ſmall Apple, delightful to the Sight, but ſo venomous withal, that immediately it Poiſons thoſe that taſte but never ſo little of it. Their Apes and Marmoſets are very big, and very flat-nos'd, and their Turkies have long Tufts of black Feathers, like Herons upon their Heads. *De Laet.*

GUIBERT, or *Gibertus de Corrigia*, Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, and Chancellor to the Emperor *Hen.* IV. who advanc'd him to the Papal Chair, by the Name of *Clement* III. in Oppoſition to *Gregory* VII. and which he held during the Pontificates of *Gregory* VII. *Victor* III. *Urban* II. and part of *Paſchal* II. who by the Aſſiſtance of *Roger* Count of *Sicily*, expell'd him out of *Albi*, where he ſate, and forc'd him to fly to the Mountainous parts of *Forcone*, where he died a ſudden Death. *Platina in Paſch.* II.

GUIBERT, or *Gilbert de Tournay*, a *Franciſcan* Doctor, much eſteem'd for his Learning and Piety: He liv'd till near the end of the XIIIth. Century. His Works are, *De Officio Epi-*

Epiſcopi, & Eccleſiæ Ceremoniis. Hodoeporicon Primæ Profectionis S. Ludovici Galliarum Regis in Syriam. Erudimentum Doctrinæ. De Modo Ediſcendi. Regula Regum. De Voto, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

GUIBERT or **GILBERT**, a Gentleman of *Normandy*; afterwards Abbot of St. *Marie de Vogent* at *Loudun*, Flouriſh'd in 1101. He wrote, *Tractatus quomodo Ser mo fieri debeat. Tract.* De *Incarnatione adverſus Judæos. Geſta* Dei *pro Francos ſeu Hiſtoriæ Hieroſolumitanæ Libri* 9. In which Work, he writes the Hiſtory of the Weſtern *Chriſtians* Expedition into *Paleſtine*, from their firſt Deſcent upon that Country, to the Reign of *Baldwin* I. or the Year 1100. In this Hiſtory, he Confeſſes, he has rais'd and poliſh'd his Stile much more than in the reſt of his Works: *Guibert* wrote ſeveral other Treatiſes for which See *Cave Hiſt. Lit. Pars* 1.

GUICCIARDIN, (*Francis*) a Citizen of *Florence*, in great Favour with *Leo* X. *Adrian* VI. and *Clement* VII. *Alexander de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, made choice of him for one of his Councellours of State. He wrote the Hiſtory of his Time, approv'd by all Men of Learning, and died in 1540.

GUICCIARDIN, (*Lewis*) the Nephew of *Francis*, wrote an Exact Hiſtory of the Low-Countries, Tranſlated into French by *Belle-foret*, and into Latin by *Brantius* and *Vitelli*. He died in 1589.

GUICHARD, (*Claudius*) Hiſtoriographer of *Savoy*, Tranſlated *Livy* by the Command of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*; to whom he alſo dedicated his Tractate of Funerals. He wrote likewiſe a Treatiſe, *De Genti ac Familiæ Hugonis Capeti Origine.* He died in 1607.

GUICHE, a Family of *France*, both Noble and Ancient, from which deſcended *John Francis de Guiche*, Count *de Palice*, Marſhal of *France*, and General of King *Lewis* XIIIth's. Armies at the Sieges of *Clerac*, *Montauban*, St. *Antonin*, and *Montpelier*. He had a great ſhare in the Affairs of his time, and died in 1632.

GUIDO, a famous *Italian* Painter, who painted in Oppoſition to *Michael Angelo*. But of all his moſt Excellent Pieces, there is none ſo remarkable as that of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel in the Church of *Capuchins* in *Rome*, where the Devil under the Angel's Feet is ſaid to be ſo like *Innocent* X. as if he had drawn him by his Face. *Felibien.*

GUIDO *Aretino*, or *Guido Aretinus*, born at *Arezzo* in *Italy*, was a Learned Benedictin Monk, who found the Six Notes of the *Gammut*, by Singing the Hymn to St. *John*; wherein are theſe words,

UT *queant laxis* FA *muli tuorum,*
RE *ſonare fibris* SOL *ve polluti*
MI *ra geſtorum* LA *bii Reatum.*

He wrote two Books of Muſick, and liv'd about the Year 1028.

GUIDONIS, (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Tuy* in *Spain*, and afterwards of *Lodeve* in *Languedoc*, wrote a Chronicle under the Title of *Speculum Hiſtoricum Pontificum Romanorum, Imperatorum & Regum Galliæ*, which he brought down to 1322. he likewiſe wrote *De Conciliis. De Officio Miſſæ*, &c. and died in 1331.

GUIENNE, a Province of *France*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom. It was formerly call'd *Aquitain*, tho' at this Day it comprehends Countries quite different from thoſe, which anciently *Aquitain* contain'd. *Pliny* gives it the Name of *Aremorica*. *Guienne*, particularly ſo call'd, is properly the Seneſchalſhip of *Bourdeaux*; but that which uſually bears that Name is bounded to the Weſt by the Ocean; by *Landes* and *Gaſcoigny* to the South; to the Eaſt by *Perigort*, and *Quercy*; and to the North by *Santoigne*. The Country is pleaſant and fertile; the Air ſweet and temperate; and the People Ingenious, only they are accus'd of too much raſhneſs and boaſting where they get the upper hand. This Country contains *Bourdelois*, *Medoc*, *Bazadois*, *Agenois*, and *Condonnois*, with the part between the two Seas, call'd *L' Entre deux Mers*. The Chief City of it is *Bourdeaux*; the reſt are, *Agen*, *Condom*, *Bazas*, *Marmande*, *St. Foy*, *Libourn*, *Bourg upon the Sea*, *Nerac*, &c. The *Viſigoths* won it from the *Romans*, and held it till they were expell'd by King *Clovis*, and after that, it was under particular Dukes, but was united to the Crown in the Reigns of *Philip the Auguſt*, *Lewis* VIII. and St. *Lewis*. Afterwards the *Engliſh* enjoy'd it till the Reign of *Charles* VII. In the Year 1469. *Lewis* XI. gave it his Brother *Charles* for his Support, and Child's Portion. But he dying without Iſſue, in 1472. it was again United to the Crown.

GUIFFEREY, (*Guy*) one of the moſt famous Captains of the XVIth. Age, held out *Marſeilles* againſt the Emperour *Charles* V. and contributed very much to the winning of the Battel of *Cerizoles*; where he Commanded the Vanguard in 1544. The next Year he Commanded the Right Squadron of 35 Ships, in the Royal Navy, which *Francis* I. ſent againſt the *Engliſh*. Conſult *Brantome*'s and *Bellay*'s *Memoires*, and *Thuan*. l. 1.

GUILANDINUS, (*Melchior*) of *Konisberg* in *Pruſſia*, commended by *Thuanus*, for his laborious Enquiries into the Nature of Herbs and Simples, though *Matthiolus* and he could never agree in their Judgments, and *Joſeph Scaliger* Corrects many Errours in his Comment upon Paper. *Thuanus*, l. 96.

GUILFORD, the Capital Town of the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Woking*, which returns two Members to the Houſe of Commons. It is pleaſantly ſituate upon the River *Wey*, containing three Pariſhes, well frequented, accommodated, and handſome. The *Saxon* Kings had a Royal Manſion here, in whoſe time it was a place of greater extent. The Ruins of a large old Caſtle near the River, remain yet to be ſeen. In the Year 1660. King *Charles* II. created *Elizabeth* Viſcounteſs of *Kinelmacky* in *Ireland*, Counteſs of this place for life. In 1672. the Title of Earl of *Guilford*, was granted by the ſame King to *John Maitland*, the late Duke of *Lautherdale* in *Scotland*. After whom the late *Francis North* receiv'd the Title of Baron *Guilford*, from the ſame King, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Son *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*. It's 30 Miles from *London*.

GULIELMUS, otherwiſe known by the Name of *Janus Gulielmus*; Eminent for his Notes upon *Plautus*: His Treatiſe againſt *Sigonius*; His Tranſlation of ſome Pieces of *Euripides*, &c. and from whom much more was expected, but that he died Young, in the 30th. Year of his Age, in 1584. *Thuanus*, l. 80.

GULIELMUS TYRIUS, Biſhop of *Tyre* in *Phænicia*, liv'd in the XIIth. Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Holy War, undertaken by the *Chriſtians*, under *Godfrey* of *Bologne* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*; this Work containing 23 Books, begins at 1095, and reaches to 1180. *Johannes Heroldus* added ſix Books to this Hiſtory, by way of Continuation. *Gulielmus Tyrius* was preſent at the Council of *Lateran*, held under Pope *Alexander* III, in 1168. *Henry Pantaleon. Roger Hoveden. Matth. Paris*, &c.

GUIMARANES, a Town of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and in the Province between the *Duero* and the *Minho*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom, four Leagues from *Braccara* to the Eaſt, in the way to the Mountains. *Baudrand.*

GUINA, *Guines*, a City of *France*, in the re-conquer'd Country of *Picardy*, ſeated two Leagues from the Sea, and almoſt as many from *Calais*, in a Marſhy Country, where, 'tis ſaid, there are Floating Iſlands; ennobled with the Title of an Earldom, the Earls of which deſcended from one *Sifrid*, a *Dane*, to whom *Arnold* Earl of *Flanders*, gave the County of *Guines*, in Fee, for re-conquering it from *William* Count of *Ponthieu* in the IXth. Age; which Counts of *Guines* continu'd till the Year 1351. at what time *Ralph de Guines* Conſtable of *France*, was Beheaded for High-Treaſon, and the Earldom united to the Crown. In 1360. King *John* of *France* ſurrender'd this County to the *Engliſh* by the Treaty of *Bretigni*. After that, *Edward* III. of *England* ſurpriz'd the Town of *Guines*, during a Truce between him and the King of *France*, having corrupted the Fidelity of the Governour with Money. Which ſurprize, *Edw.* III. pleaſantly excus'd, by ſaying, *That Truces were Merchantable, and that* Philip *of* Valois *would have done the ſame to have had* Calais. It was re-taken from the *Engliſh* by *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, in 1558. *Du Cheſne*, &c.

GUINEA, a Kingdom of *Africa*, between *Nigritia*, which lies to the North of it; the *Atlantic* Sea to the South; the Kingdoms of *Congo* and *Biafara* to the Eaſt, and the Mountain call'd *Sierra Leona* to the Weſt. The Country is very wide from Eaſt to Weſt, and the People of *Europe* drive a great Trade in it. The *French* were the firſt who diſcover'd it, about the Year 1346. and had ſent ſome Colonies thither. But the Civil Wars of *France* in the Reigns of *Charles* VI. and *Charles* VII. having caus'd an Interruption of Trade, they were driven out of the Country by the *Portugueſe*, *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, *Danes* and *Swedes*. The *Portugueſe* were formerly Maſters of St. *George de la Mine*, but now it belongs to the *Hollanders*; with the Forts of *Naſſau*, *Cormentin*, &c. The *Engliſh* poſſeſs *Cabo Corſe*, and the *Danes Frederick*'s *Burgh*. The Soil is fat and fertile, but the heats are inſupportable. The chief Productions of the Country are, Cotton, Rice, Sugar-Canes, Gold, Elephants, Peacocks, Apes and Ivory. *Guiney* is divided into three Parts, *Guiney Proper*, *Malagette*, and the Kingdom of *Benin*; the firſt contains the Gold Coaſt, the Coaſt of *Malagette*, and the Tooth Coaſt. See the Relation of *Guiney* by the Sieur *Villaud de Bellefond*.

GUINEY *New*, Certain Lands to the Eaſt of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Southern Hemiſphere; however 'tis not yet certainly known, whether it be an Iſland or a Continent of the *Terra Auſtralis*. It is ſeparated by a narrow Streight of the Sea, from the Land of the *Papous*, which is an Iſland to the Eaſt of *Ceram*, and *Gilolo*, extending it ſelf to the firſt and fifth Degree of Latitude beyond the *Æquator*.

GUINTHER, (*John*) a Phyſician born at *Andernach* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, in the Year 1487. Phyſician to *Francis* I. died at *Strasburgh*, after he had left *France*, in the Year 1574. and 87th. of his Age; leaving behind him ſeveral Tranſlations of the Ancients, as *Galen*, *Oribaſius*, *Paulus Ægineta*, &c. As alſo ſeveral Treatiſes, *De Medicina veteri & nova, de Balneis, de Peſte*, &c. *Thuanus*, l. 59.

GUIPUSCOA, a ſmall Province of *Spain*, formerly in *Navarre*, but for theſe 300 Years paſt in *Biſcay*, which bounds it to the Weſt, as *Alava* does to the South, the *Aquitanick* Ocean to the North, and *Navarre* with Part of *France*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Bidaſſoa*. The Country is well-peopl'd, having in it ſeveral neat Cities; of which, the Chief are *Toloſa*, St.*Sebaſtian*, *Fontarabia*,&c. *Baudrand*, *Moreri*.

GUISE, a City and Dukedom of *France* in *Picardy*, with a Caſtle, ſeated in the Country of *Tierrache*, upon the River *Oyſe*, above *de la Fere*; Beſieg'd in Vain by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1528. But that which made this Town moſt remarkable, were the Dukes of *Guiſe*, who in former times had a very great hand in all the Affairs of *France* from the Reign of *Francis* I. to that of *Henry* IV. This Family was a Branch of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, advanc'd by *Francis* I. in 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guiſe*, which was their Inheritance, to Duke of the ſame place. The firſt thus rais'd, was *Claude* the Son of *Renatus* II. He had Eight Sons, of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, *Claudius* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marquiſs of *Ellebeuf*. *Francis* became very famous by his gallant Defence of *Metz* againſt *Charles* V. and his ſurprizing *Calais*, from the *Engliſh*. He was kill'd with a Muſquet-ſhot, by *John Poltrot* a *Hugonot*, in 1553. Some Hiſtorians report, as if the Duke had not fair play in this Accident. This *Francis* was the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, and *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making himſelf Head of the Holy League, was ſlain in the States of *Blois*, by the Order of his Prince, in 1588. *Charles* the other Brother, took up Arms againſt *Henry* III. and continu'd them againſt *Henry* IV. till at laſt in 1594. he was forced to ſubmit to that Victorious Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Henry* ſucceeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry* II. who has been famous of later times, and ſtiled Duke of the Republick of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* ſhortly outed him.

GUISE, (*James*) a Cordelier, born in *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*, in the XIVth. Cent. He wrote the Chronicle and Annals of *Hainault*. This Work was Epitomiz'd in the XVIth. Cent. which notwithſtanding *Miraus*'s good Opinion of the Abridgment, is not always exact. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg*. &c.

GULPH of *Mexico*, part of the North-Sea, in North-*America*, between the *Antilly's*, *Florida*, and *Mexico* or *New Spain*. There are five Fiſheries for Pearls in this Gulph, ſucceſſive one to another from Eaſt to Weſt. The firſt along the Iſland of *Cubagna*. The Second near the Iſland of *Marguerita*, and where the Pearls that are found ſurpaſs the reſt in Perfection, both for the Water and for the Bigneſs. The Third is at *Comogota*, near the firm Land. The Fourth in *Rio de la Hacha*. And the laſt at St. *Martha*, 60 Leagues from *Rio de la Hacha*. *Tavernier*.

GUNNING, (*Peter*) Son of *Peter Gunning* Miniſter of *How* in *Kent*, by his Wife *Eleonor Treſt*, (Deſcended from a good Family in that County) was born at *How* in 1613. He was Educated in *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where both his Induſtry and Parts were taken notice of as extraordinary. When the Rebellion broke out againſt King *Charles* the Iſt. He with a great deal of Argument and Vehemence, preſs'd the Univerſity in a Sermon at St. *Mary*'s, to Publiſh a *Proteſtation* againſt the *Solemn League*, which was afterwards done: Not long after, upon his Refuſal to take the *Covenant*, he was put out of his Fellowſhip; and that Univerſity falling under the Power of the Parliament Forces, he removed from thence to *Oxford*. At length, the King's Cauſe being perfectly ſunk, and the Uſurpation ſettled, Mr. *Gunning*, after ſeveral Removes, fixt in *London*, and had a conſtant *Congregation* in the Chapel, at *Exeter-Houſe* in the *Strand*: Having ſometimes Conferences with Roman Catholicks, Presbyterians, Anabaptiſts, Independents, Quakers, *&c.* in Defence of the Church of *England*. Upon the Reſtoration, he was made Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Commencing Doctour in Divinity, was made Maſter of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*. He was *Margaret* Profeſſor firſt, and ſoon after made *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity; and, upon the Death of Biſhop *King*, was promoted to the See of *Chicheſter*, in 1669. from whence, in 1674. he was Tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*; where he died in 1684. He was a Perſon of General and almoſt Univerſal Knowledge, and particularly, a moſt profound Divine. His Memory was ready and retentive, his Judgment ſolid, and his Apprehenſion quick and penetrating; and as to his Moral Qualifications, his Temper was remarkably ſweet and obliging, and his Life Exemplary and Primitive. He was an Excellent Governour, a Careful Inſtructour, a Hoſpitable Entertainer and a Bountiful Benefactour. Neither was his Charity to the Poor leſs conſiderable than any other part of his Character. To conclude, by his laſt *Will* and *Teſtament*, he left the Remainder of his Eſtate, for the Augmentation of Poor Vicarages. His Works are, *A Contention for Truth*, being the Subſtance of two Publick Diſputations, between himſelf and Mr. *Denn*, concerning the Lawfulneſs of *Infant Baptiſm*. Schiſm Un-mask'd, or a late Conference between Mr. *Peter Gunning*, and Mr. *John Pearſon*, on the one Part, and two Diſputants of the Roman Perſuaſion, on the other: This Book was firſt Printed at *Paris*, in 1658. by the Roman Catholicks, and afterwards twice at Home, by thoſe of the Church of *England*. The Paſchal or Lent-Faſt Apoſtolical and Perpetual, *&c.* A Diſcourſe delivered in two Sermons at *Ely*, &c. by Dr. *Gower*. *Athen. Oxon.*

GUNTSPERGH, a Town in *Germany*, in Latin *Guntia*, ſeated upon the *Danube*, where it receives the little River *Guntz*; miſtaken by ſome for another Town of the ſame Name, not far from *Auſpurgh*. *Ferrarius*, *Moreri*.

GUPLO, a Lake of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Breſt*; ſix Leagues from *Breſt* to the Weſt, and eight from *Lanſchet* to the North. Six Leagues in Length from North to South, and half a League Broad. Upon this Lake ſtands the Caſtle of *Kruſvich*, where *Popietus* II. Prince of *Poland*, was devour'd by Mice. *Baudrand*.

GURCUM, *Gurk*, an Epiſcopal City of *Germany* in *Carinthia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburgh*; erected into an Epiſcopal See, by *Gebhard* Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*, in 1073. At this Day, the Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire. *Lazius*, Lib. 12. *De Rep. Rom.*

GUREIGURA, or *Guregra*, a Mountain in *Africa*, thirteen Leagues from *Fez*, toward the Mountain *Atlas*. The Inhabitants are very rich, becauſe they abound in Wheat and Barley; as alſo in great and ſmall Cattel. They have ſeveral Villages well-peopl'd; but neither City, nor Caſtle, nor Wall'd-Town; the difficult Paſſes of their Avenues being ſufficient for their Defence. They have a great Number of Lions among them, but ſo tame and ſo cowardly, that the Women make them run with their Sticks, like ſo many Dogs. *Marmol. del Afrique.*

GUSTAVUS I. King of *Sweden*, of the Branch of *Waza*, was the Son of *Eric de Waza*, Duke of *Gripſholm*. *Chriſtiern* the IId. King of *Denmark*, Surnam'd *the Cruel*, who had made himſelf Maſter of *Sweden*, in 1518. Impriſon'd him in the City of *Copenhagen*, and had put him to Death, had he not made his Eſcape, under pretence of going a Hunting. Thereupon he retir'd into his own Country; after which, the *Lubeckers* gave him Aſſiſtance. In the mean time, *Chriſtiern* having defeated *Steno*, caus'd himſelf to be Crown'd at *Stockholm* in 1520. but being expell'd for his Tyrannies, *Guſtavus* was declar'd Prince and Governour of *Sweden*, and afterwards ſettled himſelf ſo well, that he was elected King in 1523. and ſo order'd his Affairs, that the Kingdom, which was only Elective before, became Hereditary to his Family. He introduc'd the *Lutheran* Faith into his Kingdom, and died in 1560. *Johannes Magnus*, *Chitræus*, *Thuanus*, l. 26.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS II. ſtil'd *the Great* was Born at *Stockholm* in 1594. and in 1611. declar'd King after his Father's Death. Fortune favour'd the beginning of his Reign with conſiderable Advantages over the *Danes* and *Polanders*. He re-conquer'd what the firſt had taken from him, and preſs'd 'em ſo hard, that they began to fear the Ruin of their Monarchy, until the King of *England*'s Ambaſſadors mediating a Peace, they readily reſtor'd *Colmar* to the *Swedes*, and renounced all Pretenſions of Right to that Kingdom. After this, *Guſtavus* turning his Arms againſt the *Muſcovites*, made himſelf Maſter of *Novogard*, *Slaveſuſs*, *Porcheu*, *Lodg*, and *Angdou*, and of all the large Territories depending on 'em. Theſe Succeſſes, with the *Polanders* declaring againſt *Muſcovy* made the Great Duke ſue through the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the *States-General*, for a Peace, which was Concluded in 1617. The Great Duke of *Ruſſia*, renounced *Lifeland*, and quitting the Title of it, and making over to the King of *Sweden*, *Inovograd*, *Jamme*, *Caporit*, and *Nolebourg*, to be for ever United to his Crown, promiſed he would not ſuccour the *Polanders* againſt *Swedeland*. This War being thus ended, he married *Maria Eleonora*, Siſter of *George William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; and ſoon after march'd againſt *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*; who, to recover the Kingdom of *Sweden*, had made an Alliance with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and tho' he met with a more vigorous Reſiſtance in this than in the former War, and was ſometimes worſted, and often in great Danger of being Kill'd; yet he over-ran a great part of that Kingdom, and had brought it to a very low ebb, had not the Emperor ſent 10000 Foot, and as many Horſe to its Aſſiſtance, under General *Walleſtein* and *Arnheim*, who put a ſtop to his Glorious Victories, and made him the more inclinable to hear the Ambaſſadors of *Charles* of *Great Britain* and *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, who interpos'd with great earneſtneſs for an Accommodation, which they at laſt brought both Crowns to in 1629. But *Guſtavus* ſtill thirſty of Glory, began to caſt his Eyes upon *Germany*, as the ſole Theatre worthy of his Valour: However, he conſider'd a long time before he reſolv'd to Attack it; and paſs'd through it *incognito*, to obſerve the State of the Empire, the Force of the Free-Towns, of the Princes, and of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. the Situation of the Provinces, and the Rivers by which they were ſeparated. He repreſented to himſelf that the Emperor had then a ſtanding Army of 100000 Foot, and 30000 Horſe, newly fluſh'd with the Defeat of the King of *Denmark* and Elector *Palatin*, that he was ſupported by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Catholick League; and *Sweden* was too weak to oppoſe ſo great a Power, but on the other ſide, the Proteſtants invited him to take up Arms to ſuccour 'em, and promis'd to ſecond him. They complain'd That *Ferdinand* violated their Privileges, and oppreſs'd their Liberty; That to Subdue *Germany*, and render the Empire Hereditary in his Houſe, he cover'd the Country with Soldiers, and Garriſon'd 'em in the moſt important places, *&c.*

Beſides this Invitation, *Guſtavus* built upon the Alliance of *Lewis* XIII, the *French* King, of *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and of the States General of the United Provinces, and did eaſily perſwade himſelf, that for their own Intereſt, and to humble the Houſe of *Auſtria*, they would defend him: upon theſe Grounds chiefly, he reſolv'd upon the War, with the conſent of all his States aſſembled at *Stockholm*; then cauſing *Maria Eleonora* of *Brandenburgh*, his Wife, to be declar'd Regent of his Kingdom, and the Princeſs *Chriſtina*, his Daughter, the lawful Heireſs of that Crown: He rais'd forces as well in *Sweden* as in *Pruſſia*, and with an Army of 20000 Men, Landed in the Iſle of *Rugen*, drove the Imperialiſts thence, and to encourage his Men, gave all that belong'd to the other up to Plunder; but at the ſame time, iſſu'd our Proclamations, that he ſuffer'd all the Inhabitants to remain peaceably in their Houſes, and order'd Bread to be diſtributed to all that had none. Soon after he made himſelf Maſter of the Iſle of *Uſeden*: Hereupon the Emperor caus'd it to be Enacted in the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, That Arms ſhould be taken againſt the *Swedes* throughout the whole Empire, ſent to *Walleſtein*, That he revok'd the Power he had committed to him of Commanding his Armies, and to take from him the Letters Patents he had for that purpoſe; which *Walleſtein*, deliver'd, without otherwiſe complaining, than of the Perfidiouſneſs of thoſe, who to ruin him, deſtroy'd the Emperor's Power. *John de Serclaes* Count of *Tilly*, the Elector of *Bavaria*'s General, ſucceeding him, march'd into *Miſnia*, to keep the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh* to their Duty; In the mean time, the King is receiv'd into *Stetin*, which he fortifies with extraordinary Expedition, defeats *Torquato Conti*, had the better in ſeveral Rencounters near the Fort of *Gartz*; but adventuring too far, and but ſlightly Guarded, he fell into an Ambuſcade, was taken Priſoner without being known, but ſoon reſcu'd by a Colonel of the *Finlanders*. Count *Pappenheim* retook ſome places which the *Swedes* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of: Yet the Landtgrave of *Heſſe* declaring for 'em they took *Greyfenhagen* upon the *Oder*, *Garbz* and *Coningberg*. The Year after, *viz*. 1630. *Guſtavus* renew'd his Alliance with the *French* King, for the defence of their oppreſs'd Friends, receiv'd a conſiderable Sum of Money from King *Charles* I. of *England*, and ſome from the United Provinces; which was follow'd with the Surrender of ſeveral Towns, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, with 24 Proteſtant Princes, and the Deputies of *Lunenburg*, *Minden*, *Ratzburg*, and other Imperial Cities of the ſame Religion having met, agreed in defence of the Liberty of the Empire, and of the Proteſtant Religion, to join the King of *Sweden*, and rais'd 80000 Men, directed by one and the ſame Council, and paid by the ſame Treaſurer, and in a little time, *Guſtavus* took *Danſmin*, one of the Magazines of the Imperial Army, and told D. *Savelly* the Governour, that he was fitter for the Court than War. Count *Tilly* took *Feldeberg* about the ſame time, and *New Brandenburg*, where he put above 2000 *Swedes* to the Sword, which the King reveng'd ſoon after by a far greater Slaughter of the Imperialiſts at *Francfort* upon the *Oder*; the Plunder of which City, valu'd at ſeveral Tuns of Gold, he left to his Soldiers: But Count *Tilly* having taken *Magdebourg* by Storm, Maſſacred 30000 Perſons, without diſtinction of Quality, Age or Sex, and Burnt the Town; then march'd towards *Tangermund*, to give the King Battel, which he declin'd for good Reaſons, and went to *Stetin* to give Audience to the Ambaſſadors of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, who came to offer him conſiderable Succours of Men and Money; which very much encourag'd the *Swedes*, who thereupon made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral Places, and worſted the Imperialiſts upon all Rencounters. This made Count *Tilly* march nearer the King, and having brib'd 4 Peaſants to ſet *Werben* on Fire, and ſuborn'd ſome Traitors to nail the Sweediſh Cannon, kept in a readineſs all his Forces to fall on when theſe things were executed. The King having intimation of his Deſign, improv'd it to his Advantage; for ordering great Fires to be made in divers parts of *Werben*, to draw the Imperialiſts on, he only anſwer'd with Muſquet-ſhots their Cannon, until they approach to break down his advanced Barricado's; then he ſaluted 'em with a Salvo of his whole Artillery, and caus'd 'em to be vigorouſly charg'd in Front and Flank; and had certainly entirely defeated 'em, had not *Tilly*'s wiſe Conduct prevented ſo fatal a Diſgrace; however they loſt 6000 Men: And Count *Tilly* coming a ſecond time to force him to Battel, had little better Succeſs; whereupon he rtereated to *Tangermund*. The *Swedes* fell upon his Rear, which occaſion'd a very ſharp Skirmiſh. *Tilly* being re-inforc'd, enter'd *Saxony*, where his Army liv'd at diſcretion, whilſt Count *Pappenheim* over-ran *Miſnia* with 6000 Horſe, and both joining their Forces, Beſieged and took *Leipſick*. Whereupon the *Swedes* re-inforc'd with 8000 Men, ſent to their Aſſiſtance by the King of *England*, under the Marquiſs of *Hamilton*, and by ſeveral other Troops, together with the Elector of *Saxony*, march'd directly towards *Tilly*; who fortified his Camp with Retrenchments, and propos'd not to fight till *Altringer* and *Tieffembac* were come up, unleſs a fair occaſion was offer'd. But *Pappenheim* and *Furſtemberg* perſwaded him to Marſhal his Army, which conſiſted of 40000 Men, and give 'em Battel. The King and Elector of *Saxony* having alſo drawn up their Troops in good order, the Fight began with great Courage on both ſides, and in a little time the Imperialiſts broke the *Saxons*; cry'd *Victory*, and Plunder'd their Baggage; but the King coming to their Succour, beat the Imperialiſts from their Artillery. *Tilly* rallied two old Bands, and renew'd the Fight with greater obſtinacy than can be expreſs'd, ſeveral of his *Veteranes* having their Legs ſhot off, fought upon their Knees, and would not quit their Arms but with their Lives. *Pappenheim*, and *Horn* and *Bannier*, with their Reſerves, falling in at the ſame time, Victory was doubtful, until the King at the Head of his *Finland* Cavalry, broke through the Imperialiſts ſo often, that he quite routed 'em, about 7 in the Evening. They loſt 10000 upon the place, 7000 Priſoners, all their Baggage and Cannon; *Tilly* receiv'd 4 or 5 Wounds; *Pappenheim* was pierc'd with 7 Shots, and lay ſtrip'd among the Dead a whole Night. This Victory was accompanied with great Succeſs. The King took in ſeveral Towns, ſubdu'd *Franconia*, took *Mentz*, with ſeveral other places in the Palatinate. The Elector of *Saxony* improv'd that Victory alſo, by driving the Imperialiſts out of his Territories; taking *Prague*, in *Bohemia*, &c. Things being in this ill Poſture with the Emperour, he repented he had diſcarded *Walleſtein*, and ſent to him, to be pleas'd to re-take his Poſt, with far greater Privileges than he had before: Which he accepted, after ſome Oppoſition, and in leſs than three Months brought a powerful and well-appointed Army into the Field. *Tilly* aſſembl'd alſo the Remains of his Scatter'd Army; which, upon *Walleſtein*'s refuſal of joining them, he poſted upon the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, to ſecure it from the *Swedes*; where, in a Skirmiſh, he receiv'd a Contuſion from a Cannon-Bullet, and died, at *Ingolſtadt*, much regretted by all the Catholick League, to which he had render'd great Service, having gain'd 32 Battels before the *Swedes* came into *Germany*. After his Death, the *Swedes* took *Munick*; and whilſt *Walleſtein* took *Prague*, and beat the *Saxons* out of *Bohemia*, and *Pappenheim* ravag'd Lower *Saxony*, they haraſs'd *Bavaria* miſerably, and threatned *Auſtria*: Whereupon the Emperor order'd *Walleſtein* to march to their Relief. The King, upon his Approach, intrench'd himſelf near *Nuremberg*, ſo well, that *Walleſtein*, ſeeing it impoſſible to force his Camp, deſign'd to ſtarve him: But finding that impracticable, and having loſt 12000 of his Men in Skirmiſhes with the *Swedes*, march'd away, owning, That he eſteem'd the King of *Swedeland* the greateſt General of the World; and that he ſhould be ſatisfied, ſince he deſpair'd of overcoming him, if he could reconcile him to the Emperor. Turning his Arms towards *Saxony*, he took *Leipſwick*, with ſeveral other Places. The King's Army being re-inforc'd, he follow'd him; and having poſted himſelf in ſight of the Imperialiſts, *Novemb*. 15. 1632. reſolv'd to fight 'em the next Morning. He paſs'd the Night in his Coach, diſcourſing his Principal Officers, who were forc'd to lie on Bundles of Straw, becauſe their Equipage was left behind. Both the Armies being drawn up the next day in Battle, the Fight begun with great fury: The King marching at the Head of his Guards, and other Regiments of Horſe, after a furious Bruſh, took part of the Enemies Artillery, and turn'd it upon 'em; but 4 *Imperial* Battalions, ſuſtain'd by their Cavalry, charg'd the *Swedes* ſo vigorouſly, that they made 'em quit their Ground. The King ſeeing this Diſorder, alighted from his Horſe, and put himſelf at the Head of the Regiments of *Chreſtorph* and *La Tour*, and told 'em, That if, after having paſs'd ſo many Rivers, ſcal'd ſo many Walls, and forc'd ſo many Fortreſſes, they had not the Courage to defend themſelves, they would at leaſt ſtand firm to ſee him die. This Reproach touch'd 'em ſo ſenſibly, that they fell on with ſuch Fury and Reſolution, that they regain'd the Artillery, and broke into *Walleſtein*'s Retrenchments. The King being over-joy'd at this, made towards the Right, to view a Poſt he intended to make uſe of, and fell unfortunately into a Body of *Maracini*'s Curiaſſiers, who kill'd him. *Bernard*, Duke of *Weymar*, having intimation of it, gave out, That he was taken Priſoner, and animated the Soldiers to periſh or reſcue him. Who thereupon redoubl'd their Fury, and gave no Quarter; ſo that the Imperialiſts began to give ground, until *Pappenheim* coming in with ſix freſh Regiments, encourag'd 'em to renew the Fight, which then became more bloody than before; but at laſt they were forc'd to quit the Field, leaving their Cannon, part of their Baggage, and 12000 ſlain upon the Place: Among the reſt, the Famous *Pappenheim*, and *Iſolani*, General of the *Croates*. The *Swedes*, beſides the King, loſt 6 or 7000 Men. *Guſtavus Adolphus* liv'd 37 Years, 10 Months, and 17 Days, and had receiv'd 13 Wounds before thoſe of which he died. Never was a King more belov'd, or more lamented. As for his Perſon, he had a large Forehead, a clear and ruddy Complexion, regular Features, a ſparkling Eye, but Short-ſighted. He was Tall, Streight, and Well-proportion'd. His Port was Majeſtick; his Body Vigorous and Strong, and harden'd to Labour. He was Vigilant, Liberal, and Exemplarily Pious; Eaſie of Acceſs; an Enemy of Ceremonies. His Judgment was Solid; his Fancy Grave, and Memory Extraordinary. To theſe Advantages he added the Knowledge of Sciences, eſpecially the Mathematicks, Politicks and Hiſtory; ſpoke Latin, Italian, French and High-Dutch, as well as his own Natural Tongue. This incomparable Man was no leſs a Politician than a general, though in this laſt Quality he had ſcarce his Equal. His Camp was ever fortified and intrenched like a ſtrong Town, according as the Situation of the Place did allow of; ſo that he was always equally advantag'd on all ſides for Attack and Defence. His Army paſs'd the very Winter in Tents; and to keep out the Cold, wore Coats lin'd with Furrs, which he had caus'd to be made in *Sweden*. His Cavalry ſurrounded all his Quarters; and being all along back'd by the Foot, were rang'd in ſuch Order, that there was no forcing 'em to a Battle. His Artillery was eaſily manag'd, and always planted in a convenient Poſt, to cover his Men. Obedience, Continency, and continual Labour, were inviolably obſerv'd in his Army; and Blaſphemy and Drunkenneſs as rigorouſly puniſh'd upon his Enſigns, whereon his Arms were painted, were written in Golden Letters, *Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, Defender of the Evangelical Faith :* Or, *If God be for us, who ſhall be againſt us.* And upon thoſe wherein were a Sword and Scepter, were theſe words, Mars *ſways the Sword, and* Themis *the Scepter.* Men were advanc'd in his Army according to their Rank, without any Favour; and as they had learn'd to obey, before they learn'd to command, they caus'd Military Diſcipline to be obſerv'd exactly: Inſomuch, that if, upon any Surpriſal, the Soldiers were put into Diſorder, they eaſily repair'd the Defect, and of themſelves recover'd the Poſts they were to defend. This Great Man was venturous, ſometimes without Neceſſity; he would go down, ſometimes, into Copper-Mines that were 70 Fathom deep, where Stones that drop from the ſides do often daſh the Workmen in pieces: Eſpecially in War, he neglected his Life, and perform'd rather the Duty of a Soldier, than of a General; and when ſome made him this Objection, he ſaid in his Excuſe, That Armies ſlight the Danger they ſhare in with their King: That if Generals did not act in Perſon, they could not atchieve a glittering Reputation, which is always moſt ſerviceable to 'em. That thoſe that ſhun Death, meet with it oftner than they that ſeek it: That *Julius Cæſar* was never wounded though he ever ſought in the foremoſt Ranks of his Troops: That *Alexander the Great* mark'd out the way with his own Blood, that led him to the Empire of the Eaſt: That in the Paſſage of the River *Granicus*, he had his Helmet cloven by a Blow with a Pole-Ax to his very Hair: At the taking of *Gaza*, his Shoulder was run through with a Dart: In the Country of the *Marcandians*, the Bone of his Leg was cloven with an Arrow: In *Hyrcania*, a blow of a Stone upon his Neck, put him into a Swoon, and had like to have bereav'd him of his Sight: Againſt the *Aſſacanians* his Heel was broke by a Dart: At the Battel of *Iſſus*, his Thigh was run through with a Sword: Againſt the *Oxidraques*, where (having leap'd from off the Wall of a Town, into it, he alone fought all the Inhabitants) he received a Blow with a Hatchet upon his Head, *&c.* And that to be as Famous as thoſe Great Men, he ought not to be more Timorous than they. He had abundance of *Scots* in his Army, who were very ſerviceable to him; and he, on the other hand, was reſpectful to them, and in a particular manner aſcrib'd his Victory at *Leipſigh* to a Scotch Brigade. They performed great Services for him at other times; as, the Noble Defence of *Stralſound*, the taking of *Frankfort-onth'-Oder* by Aſſault, and ſeveral Towns in the *Palatinate* by Scalade, though their Enemies were double their Number. In Conſideration of which, he honoured them to be Guard to himſelf, and the King of *Bohemia*, at *Munichen*, for three Weeks; where the latter took particular Notice of them. Beſides a great number of Regiments of that Nation, he had in his Service two Scotch Generals, one Velt-Marſhal, one Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals, thirty Colonels, fifty two Lieutenant-Colonels, fourteen Majors; beſides Captains and Subalterns, whoſe Number is not known. *Puffendorf*, *Monro's Expedition.*

GUSTROW, a City of *Germany* in *Meckelburgh*, in *Saxony*, with a noble Fortreſs, which is the Reſidence of the Dukes of the ſame Name. 'Tis ſeated about 6 or 7 Leagues from *Wiſmar*, and 4 from *Roſtock*, *John Albert*, Duke of *Guſtrow*, was proſcrib'd by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. for adhering to the King of *Denmark*; but was reſtor'd by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in the Year 1631. and upon the Death of *Guſtavus Adolphus* Duke of *Mecklemburg: Guſtrow* in 1696, the Diſputes that hapned upon his Deceaſe, between thoſe that pretended to the Succeſſion, were decided by the Emperor in Favour of *Frederick-William* Duke of *Mecklemburg Swerin*, who was put into Poſſeſſion accordingly.

GUTHIER or *Gutherius* (*James* an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris :* He compos'd, in 1612. Four Books of the Laws of the Ancient *Romans*, with ſeveral other Pieces of the Roman Antiquities. As *De Jure Veterum Pontificum. De jure Manium. De Officiis Domus Auguſtæ*, &c. His firſt Labour was ſo well receiv'd at *Rome*, that, in Teſtimony of their Gratitude, the Senate conferred upon him the Honour of being a Citizen of *Rome*, to him and his Poſterity. Which was confirm'd by *Lewis* the XIII. King of *France*, under his Letters Patents, by the Advice of the Queen-Mother, *Mary de Medicis.* He died in the Year 1638. *Hank. de Rom. rer. Scriptor.*

GUTIERREZ (*John*) a *Spaniard*, liv'd to the Year 1590. He was firſt a Lawyer, and afterwards turn'd Divine, and wrote 8 Volumes in *Folio*, Printed at *Lyons* in 1661. There was a *Spaniſh* Phyſician of the ſame Name, who about 1629, wrote ſeveral ingenious Treatiſes. *An Poſſibile ſit in Rabientium Urinis Canes parvos generari. De Miniſtranda aqua nive refrigerata Ægroto die Expurgationis*, &c. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hiſp.*

GUTKAW, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Pomerania*, ſeated upon the River *Pene*, 3 Leagues from *Gripſwald* to the South, belonging to the *Sweeds*.

GUTTEMBERG (*John*) a Native of *Strasburgh*, a Gentleman, or (as ſome ſay) dignify'd with the Order of Knighthood, was the firſt Inventor of Printing, and made the firſt Experiments of his new Invention at *Mayence*, in *Germany*; where he was made a Burgeſs of that City, for introducing into the Country ſo Noble and Uſeful an Art. *Plydore Virgil. Fauſtus*, *Coſtor*, *J. Mentel.*

GUY, the Son of *Lambert* Duke of *Spoleto*, Emperor after the Death of *Charles the Groſs*, made an Agreement with *Berengarius*, That the One ſhould hold *Italy*; the Other *France*, with the Title of Emperor. But *Guy*, protracting Time, found *France* too hot for him; and then Quarrelling with *Berengarius*, vanquiſh'd him in two bloody Battels, and took *Pavia* from him, in the Year 890. But in the Year 893. was himſelf driven out of all *Lombardy*, by *Arnolphus*, the Son of *Carloman*, and forc'd to retire to *Spoleto*; where, while he was raiſing a new Army to recover his Loſs, he died in the Year 894. *Luitprand. Otho Friſingenſis.*

GUY, or *Guido Luſignanus*, King of *Jeruſalem*, in the Year 1184. being expell'd *Jeruſalem*, and almoſt all the *Holy Land*, by *Saladine*, he ſold his Title of King of *Jeruſalem* to *Richard* of *England*: for the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; which he and his Poſterity held till the Year 1473. He died in 1194.

GUY of *Ravenna*, flouriſh'd under the Reign of *Charles the Groſs* in the IXth. Age; and wrote a Hiſtory of the *Goths*, ſtill extant, with the Lives of the Popes. *Simler*, *Voſſius*, &c.

GUY-CLIFT, in *warwickſhire*, near *Warwick*, moſt pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of the River *Avon*; where *Guy* of *Warwick*, after he had left off his Noble and Valiant Exploits, led an Hermit's Life.

GUZMAN (*Ferdinand Nunez de*) known by the Name of *Ferdinandus Nonius Pincianus*; born at *Valladolid*; did a great deal of honour to his Country in the XVIth. Age. He wrote Notes upon *Seneca*'s Works, Obſervations upon *Pomponius Mela*, and *Pliny*'s Natural Hiſtory, *&c.* and dy'd in 1552, or 1553. after he had given Order to have theſe Words engrav'd upon his Tomb, *Maximum Vitæ Bonum, Mors. Juſtus Lipſius. Andreas Schottus*, &c.

GUZURAT, a Province of the Empire of the Great Mogul, in the Continent of *India*, to the Eaſt of *Decan*. It is commonly call'd the Kingdom of *Cambaye*; formerly under particular Kings, but now in Subjection to the Great Mogul. About 1545. *Achobar* uſurp'd the Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, during the Minority of *Madof Her*, who was not above 12 Years of Age when his Father left him the Crown, ſo that the Young King's Guardian, *Ehamet-Chan*, found himſelf enforc'd to emplore the Protection of the Great Mogul, againſt the Grandees of the Kingdom who were revolted; for which he promis'd him the City of *Amadabat*. Upon which, *Achobar*, the Great Mogul, enter'd *Guzurat* with a Powerful Army. But inſtead of ſupporting *Madof-Her* and his Guardian, he ſeiz'd upon the whole Kingdom, and carry'd away the young Prince and his Tutor Priſoners. The Principal Cities of *Guzurat*, are, *Amadabat*, *Cambaye*, *Surat*, *Diu*, *Broitſchia*, &c. which are the Richeſt and beſt trading Towns in *India*. The Great Mogul governs the Kingdom of *Guzurat* by a Viceroy, who generally reſides at *Amadabat*; where he has a Court (as Travellers ſay) more Magnificent than any King of *Europe*. This Kingdom has no Enemies to be afraid of; only the Mountains ſerve for Retreats to certain *Raia*'s, or Petty Princes, that live upon the Incurſions which their Subjects make into the Mogul's Territories. *Mandeſlo*, *Olearius*.

GYAC, Chief Chamberlain, and Favourite to *Charles* VII. of *France*, who abus'd the Favour of his Prince; for that having the Management of the King's Treaſury, he diſpos'd of the Publick Money to his own Uſe. Which *Arthur* of *Bretaigne*, Conſtable of *France*, not enduring, caus'd him to be taken out of his Bed, without the King's Knowledge, and carry'd to *Dune-le-Roy*; and after they had ty'd a Stone about his Neck, to be thrown into the River. This was the end of that wicked Miniſter of State, about the Year 1425. *Mezeray*.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian General, who was ſent into *Sicily* to aſſiſt the *Syracuſians*; where he vanquiſh'd, in ſeveral Battels, *Demoſthenes* and *Nicias*, who thought to have made themſelves Maſters of *Syracuſe*. He accompany'd *Lyſander* at the Taking of *Athens*; who entruſted him with all the Gold and Silver taken in the Sacking of the City, amounting to 1000 Talents, put into large Sacks ſealed up. But *Gylippus*, reſolving to have his Share, caus'd the Sacks to be open'd at the Bottom; and after he had taken a Talent out of each Sack, had 'em artificially ſowed up again. The *Ephori* miſſing the Summ which was ſet down in *Lyſander's* Letter, made diligent Enquiry after the Theft: When *Gylippus*'s Servant, who was Privy to it, not daring to make an open Diſcovery, reported, in ſome Company, That there were a great number of Owls under the Tiles of his Maſter's Houſe. Now, in regard the Athenian Money was ſtamp'd with the Figure of an Owl, the *Ephori* readily gueſſing at the meaning, ſent to ſearch *Gylippus*'s Houſe, and found the Money. Which put *Gylippus* into ſuch confuſion that he left the City, and ſpent the reſt of his Days in Foreign Countries. *Plutarch. Diodorus.*

GYMNOSOPHISTS, Indian Philoſophers divided into two Sects, *Brachmans* and *Sermans*. There were alſo ſome who were call'd *Hylobians*, becauſe they liv'd in Foreſts, that they might be more at leiſure to contemplate the Wonders of Nature. Theſe Philoſophers held the Tranſmigration of Souls; and, That the Chief Happineſs of Man conſiſted in the Contempt of the Bleſſings of Fortune. They alſo boaſted in giving good Counſel to Kings and Princes, for the Government of their States. The *Hylobians* cover'd themſelves with the Barks of Trees, and lay in hollow Oaks. *Strabo*, *Philoſtratus*, *Porphyrius*, &c.

H

H, IS rather counted an Aſpiration, than a Letter; and *Priſcian*, a Learned and Ancient Grammarian, excludes it from the Number of Letters. The truth is, when it is put before Vowels alone, it makes the Vowel only to be ſounded with Aſpiration, that is, Stronger and Harder than it is without it; as in theſe words, *have*, *hit*, *home*. In Conjunction with *C* or *S*, it hath a different Sound; as in *Child*, *Shame:* And ſometimes it is mute with *C*, as in *Choler*, *Character*, and others extracted from the Greek. Join'd with P, they are both ſounded together like the Greek Φ, which is that of our *F*; as in *Phænomenon*, *Philoſopher*. With *G*, or *R*, it is alſo mute; as in *Ghoſt*, *Rheumatiſm*.

HABAKKUK, whoſe Name ſignifies *a Wreſtler*. The Eighth of the Smaller Prophets. The Holy Scripture does not preciſely determine in whoſe time he liv'd, nor of what Tribe he was: But, ſince he foretells the ruin of the *Jews* by the *Chaldæans*, he muſt needs have Propheſied before *Zedekiah*'s Reign; either in the firſt Years of *Manaſſeh*, when Right and Juſtice were gone out of the Land, as our Prophet complain'd in his time; or, in the Days of *Amon*, who worſhipp'd the Idols his Father *Manaſſeh* had ſerv'd in the Beginning of his Reign. Accordingly, we ſee *Habakkuk*'s Prophecy is plac'd between that of *Naham*, Contemporary with *Manaſſeh*; and that of *Zephaniah*, who flouriſh'd under *Joſiah*.

HABAKKUK, whom we read of in the Apocryphal Hiſtory of *Bell and the Dragon*, to have been tranſported by an Angel from *Judæa* to *Babylon*, to feed *Daniel* in the Lion's Den, with the Dinner he had got ready for the Reapers, cannot be the ſame *Habakkuk* with the former, who lived before the *Babylonian* Captivity.

HABAT, an *African* Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*, and conſequently part of *Mauritania Tingitana*. It lies along the *Atlantick* Sea, to the Mouth of the *Streights*, reaching a Hundred Miles in Length, and about Eighty in Breadth. The Country is very Plentiful of all Neceſſaries, and both the plain and hilly Parts of it well Inhabited. In former times repleniſh'd with many fair Cities, founded by the *Goths*, *Romans*, and Old *African Moors*; but now much defac'd by the Wars. The Principal are, *Arzilla*, *Ceuta*, and *Tetuan*. (*Leo African.*) Here alſo ſtood *Tangier*, before it was demoliſh'd by King *Charles* II.

HABERT, a French Family, famous for Learned Men; eſpecially *Habert* Biſhop of *Vabres*, whom Cardinal *Richlieu* made choice of to confute *Janſenius*. He wrote ſeveral Books; amongſt which, thoſe of chief Note, are his Works intituled, *De Gratia ex Patribus Græcis*; *De Conſenſu Hierarchiæ & Monarchiæ*; *De Cathedrâ ſeu Primatu Sancti Petri*; he alſo Tranſlated the Ceremonial of the *Eaſtern* Church, &c. Of this Family was *Suſanna Habert*, the Wonder of our Age for her Profound Learning; who, having loſt her Husband *Charles du Jardin*, when ſhe was but 24 Years of Age, continued a Widow, and ſpent her time in learning Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, Italian, Philoſophy and Divinity; ſo that ſhe grew famous among the Learned, as ſhe was among Good People, for her ſingular Piety and Charity. The foreſaid Biſhop of *Vabres* was her Nephew, to whom as 'tis thought, ſhe left her learned Manuſcripts. She Died *Anno* 1633. in the Nunnery of the Lady of *Grace* in *Ville l'Evêque*, where ſhe liv'd near 20 Years. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Fran. Hilarion de Coſte, Eloge des Dames Illuſtres.*

* HABRAN, a Small City in *Arabia Fœlix*, ſeated in a Valley; the Inhabitants of which, are a mix'd People, from ſeveral Parts of *Arabia*. Three *Stations* diſtant from *Sanaa*, and 48 Miles W. of *Saada*.

HABSEL: See HAPSEL.

* HABSPURG, a Caſtle of *Swiſſerland* on the River *Aar*, by the Latins called *Arula*, near the Town *Brucks*, in Latin *Brugas*. It gave Title to the Ancient and Noble Family of the Counts of *Habſpurg*, from whom the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, and many other Princes are deſcended. The Founder of this Family was *Archenbaldus*, Great Chamberlain to *Clodoveus* II. of *France*, *Ann.* 661. His Son *Leudeſius* was alſo Great Chamberlain, and Slain by *Ebroinus*, An. 680. *Ethico* Succeeded and was created D. of *Alſace*, by *Theodorick*. *Etho* or *Hetto* his Second Son followed—and was Succeeded by *Albericus*, He by *Eberhardus*, and He by *Hugo*, who had three Sons: *Gerard*, Founder of the Houſe of *Lorrain: Hugo*, Founder of that of *Dagsburg*; and *Guntram* who was Count of *Habſpurg*, but deprived of part of his Eſtate for Rebelling againſt his Father. He died *An.* 946. *Cuonzelin* who conquered the *Hungarians*, An. 937. Succeeded him, and had Sons, *Rapato* or *Ratbodas* Count of *Habſpurg*, and *Cuonzelin* Founder of the Houſes of *Zeringen*, *Teccii* and *Baden*. *Rapato* was Succeeded by his Son *Werner* I. He by *Otto*, He by *Werner* II. and He by *Werner* III. whoſe Son *Adelbert* the Rich, was the firſt Lantgrave of *Alſace*. *Rudolphus* his Son Succeeded, and had Sons, *Albert* and *Rudolph*. From the latter deſcended the laſt Counts of *Habſpurg*, *Lauffenburg* and *Kyburg*. And from *Albert* came *Rodolph*, who laid the Foundation of the *Auſtrian* Greatneſs, and was choſen Emperour, *An.* 1273. All this Genealogy till *Albert* ſeems to be Fabulous. See *Auſtria Hoffman.*

* HACACHAN, a Kingdom of the Great Mogul in the *Eaſt-Indies*. It lies Weſt of *Multan*, and its Principal Places are *Chutzan* and *Uche*.

* HACHA, or LA HACHA, a Province, Town and River of *Caſtiglia del Oro* (otherwiſe called *Terra Firma*) in the Southern *America*. And, as the River gave its Name to the Town, ſo did the Town to the whole Province. All Subject to the *Spaniards*. The Province is ſurrounded on two ſides by the Ocean, and on the third Eaſtward, with a large Arm of the Sea, called *Golpho de Venezuela*. The Town is but ſmall: Built on a little Hill about a Mile from the Sea. The Soil about it is very rich, fruitful of all ſuch Plants as are brought from *Spain*; well ſtor'd with Salt Springs, Veins of Gold, and ſome Gems of great Worth and Virtue: But the Harbour is none of the beſt, being expos'd to the Northen Winds. It is about Eight Leagues diſtant from the New *Salamanca*, and Eighteen from *Cabo la Vela*. In the Year 1595, it was ſurpriz'd and ſack'd by Sir *Francis Drake*.

* HACHETTE, (*Joan*) a French Woman of *Beauvais* in *Picardy*, famous for her Magnanimity. It was the Fate of *Beauvais* in 1472, to be cloſely Beſieg'd by the *Burgundians*, and the Fortune of this *Amazon* (putting her ſelf at the Head of the Towns-Women) to repulſe 'em with Shame, when they came to ſtorm it; which ſhe did with Stones, and Artificial Fire made of Lead and Roſin. A *Burgundian* mounting the Breach, and ſetting up his Standard there, ſhe ſnatch'd hold of it, and threw the Souldier down from the Wall. Great was the Action, and ſacred is her Memory to this day in *Beauvais*, her Picture being ſet up in the Town-Houſe, and her Poſterity free from Taxes ever ſince. The Day of this Deliverance, being the Tenth of *July*, is yearly Celebrated by a Solemn Proceſſion, in which Women have the Precedency. And whilſt ſhe lived ſhe walked at the Head of 'em, with the Standard which is now kept in the Jacobins Church. *Favin*'s *Hiſt. Navarre.*

* HACKETT, (*William*) a fam'd Impoſtor in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, who was firſt taken Notice of *An.* 1591. giving himſelf out for the Sovereign of *Europe*, and the true Meſſiah. He was of obſcure Birth, his Parents being of the Vulgar at *Oundel* in *Northamptonſhire*. He was ſo Cruel, Eager, and Inſolent, that he bit off his School-Maſter's Noſe, and eat it before his Face, as he pretended to embrace him out of Love. After he had Lewdly ſpent what he had in the World, he plaid the Hypocrite and counterfeited Sanctity, by which he deluded ſome weak People, who look'd upon him as the Meſſiah expected by the Jews; but being at length taken, was Convicted of Blaſphemy and Treaſon; for which he was Executed at *Tyburn* the ſame Year. *Cambden*'s Hiſtory of Q. *Elizabeth*.

* HACKLUIT, (*Richard*), a Divine who lived moſt in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, was Born of an Ancient and Flouriſhing Family in *Herefordſhire*, bred a Student in *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and afterwards made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*. Beſides Divinity, his Genius led him very much to Hiſtory, and eſpecially to that part of it, which relates to Navigation. He ſet forth a Collection of *Engliſh* Sea-Voyages, Ancient, Middle, and Modern; taken partly out of Private Letters, partly out of ſmall Treatiſes which had been irrecoverably loſt, had they not been preſerv'd by his Care. He died in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I.

* HADDON, (*Walter*) a maſter of Requeſts in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, born of an honourable Family in *Buckinghamſhire*, and Bred up at *Eaton*, from whence he became Fellow of *King's-College*, where he commenced Dr. of Law, and was of the King's Profeſſors in that Faculty. *An.* 1550. he was choſen Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and ſoon after made Preſident of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, which Places, he waved in Q. *Mary*'s Reign, betaking himſelf to a private Life. Q. *Elizabeth* ſucceeding to the Crown, made him Maſter of Requeſts, and employ'd him in ſeveral Embaſſies. Her Majeſty being demanded whom ſhe preferr'd for Learning, *Haddon* or *Buchanan?* ſhe made this wary and ingenious Anſwer, *Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini poſtpono.* The truth is, he was a moſt Eloquent Man, and a pure *Ciceronian* in his Stile, as appears by his Writings; eſpecially his Book againſt *Oſorius*. He and Dr. *Waltan* ſettled the Trade between us and the Netherlands, and remov'd the *Mart* to *London*. Both noted for their Reſervedneſs in the Point of Succeſſion, which they kept locked in their own Breaſts, notwithſtanding the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Sollicitations. He died in the Year 1572.

* HADEMAR, Lat. *Hademarum*, a Town and Principality of *Franconia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Houſe of *Naſſaw*. It lies in that Part called *Wetteravia*, about four Leagues from *Coblentz*, and ſeven North of *Mentz*.

HADERSLEBEN, or HADERSLEVEN, a Sea-Port Town, and Biſhop's See of *Jutland* in *Denmark*. It ſtands near the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Funen*, 40 Miles North of *Sleſwick*; beautified with the fair Caſtle of *Hansburg*; founded by *John* Eldeſt Son of *Chriſtiern* I. and finiſhed by *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*. This Town and Caſtle were twice taken by the *Swedes* in the *Daniſh* Wars, but reſtored to the true Owners, the *Danes*, by the Peace concluded between the two Crowns, *An.* 1658. *Frederick* III. was born here 1609.

* HADHRAMUT, a City and Province in the S. W. parts of *Arabia Fælix*, 80. *Germ.* Miles E. of *Aden.* A Place naturally Barren; yet it produces ſome Aloes, tho' not ſo good as thoſe of *Socotora. Nubien. P.* 26. The Province has *Seger* on the E. *Tehama* on the W. and the Ocean on the S. from *Dolfar* the moſt Eaſtern Town to *Aden* are 300 Miles, the Breadth of this Province. *Nubienſis, P.* 53.

* HADID, See CHADID.

* HADINGTON, a Town of *Lothian* in the South parts of *Scotland.* Which being poſſeſs'd by the Engliſh in *Edward* VI's. Reign, and preſs'd upon by the *Scots* under the Command of *Termes* a Frenchman, the Garriſon, having no hope of Relief, burnt the Town, and *Octob.* 1. 1549. marched away for *England.* But, before that, the *French*, under the Command of *Heſſius*, had been repuls'd with great Loſs (juſt as entring the Town which they had ſurpriz'd) by the ready wit of an *Engliſh* private Centinel, who fir'd a Cannon, that by chance ſtood at the Gate, which made a dreadful havock among the *French*, who ſtood in Rank before it. *Buchan.*

* HADLEY, a Market-Town of *Cosford* Hundred, in the South parts of *Suffolk*, ſituate on the *Eaſt-ſide* of the River *Breton*, and formerly a Place of good Note upon the account of Cloathing. This is a *Peculiar* of *Canterbury*, beautified with a fine Church, and of ſome Note for the Martyrdom of Dr. *Taylor*, Parſon of *Hadley*, who ſuffered here for his Religion in the Reign of Q. *Mary.*

* HADULLAN, or ADULLA, an Ancient and Magnificent City of *Palæſtine*, taken and deſtroy'd by *Joſhua*; but afterwards rebuilt, and belonging to the Tribe of *Judah.* In the time of the *Maccabees*, it was very much enlarged and beautified by *Jonathan.*

* HÆMUS, Mount *Hæmus*, a great and rocky Chain of Hills extending from the *Euxine* (or *Black-Sea*) to the Gulph of *Venice*, and ſo parting *Greece* from thoſe Countries that lie North from it. Whoſe height is ſuch, that *Stratonicus* an Old Grecian, us'd to ſay of 'em, That for Eight Months of the Year it was always Cold there, and the reſt of the Year Winter. From the Top of this Mount, *Perſeus* the laſt King of *Macedon*, took ſuch a Survey of the adjacent Countries, that having fortify'd the narrow Paſſes thereof againſt the *Romans*, it was conceived, ſays *Florus*, *Non reliquiſſe aditum, niſi è Cœlo venientibus*; That there was no Paſſage left for any Forces, unleſs they fell immediately from the Heavens. On the ſide of *Thracia* there were but two Paſſes, and thoſe eaſily lock'd againſt any Invaders. Beſides this Mountain, there is another of this Name in that Part of *Greece* called *Theſſaly*, the ſame which *Ptolomy* and others (perhaps for diſtinction ſake) write *Æmus*, without an Aſpiration.

HAERLEM, Lat. *Harlemum*, a City of *Holland* the next for Greatneſs and Beauty to *Amſterdam*; from whence it is diſtant but three Leagues *Weſtward.* 'Tis ſeated near a Lake of that Name, a League from the Sea, and five from *Leyden*, with which it has Communication by a Canal made *An.* 1656. There are near it, delicate Meadows, a delightful Foreſt, and a great number of fair and wealthy Villages, which make it very pleaſant. Within, it is beautified with fine Piazza's, a ſtately Town-Houſe, and many other Publick Edifices. Pope *Paul* IV. at the Requeſt of *Phillip* II. of *Spain*, made it a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Utrecht.* Before that, *viz.* Anno 1347. it was almoſt wholly reduced into Aſhes. In the Year 1572, the Inhabitants revolted from the *Spaniſh* Government, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion. They were Beſieged not long after by *Frederick Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*'s Son, and after a ſtout Reſiſtance for the ſpace of eight Months, were fain to Surrender themſelves at Diſcretion; whereby they became a Prey to the *Spaniards* Cruelty. But it was retaken ſince by the *States.* This City glories in the Invention of Printing, ſaid to be found out here firſt by one *Lawrence Coſter*, *An.* 1420. whoſe ſtock of Letters was ſtoln away by a Servant of his, and carried into *Germany*, where *Tully*'s *Offices* was the Firſt Book that ever was Printed. *Junius. Guichardin.*

HAFIZI, an Arabick word, ſignifying *Keepers*; ſo called, becauſe they got the *Alcoran* by heart, and are look'd upon by the *Mahometans*, as Holy Men entruſted with God's Laws.

* HAGAR, the Handmaid of *Sarah*, *Abraham*'s Wife, whoſe Story you will find to this effect, *Gen.* 16. *Sarah* her Miſtreſs was Barren, and deſpairing of bearing any Children, prayed her Husband to accept of her Handmaid as his Wife, that he might have Iſſue, and ſhe the Comfort of ſeeing her own Barrenneſs ſupplyed by the Fruitfulneſs of her Maid. *Abraham* yielded to her Deſire: But, *Sarah* found by Experience, that what ſhe had contriv'd for her Comfort, became to her a new Matter of Grief: For *Hagar* now filling the Place of her Miſtreſs, and tranſported with Joy when ſhe found ſhe had Conceiv'd, began to ſlight her. *Sarah* complain'd of it to *Abraham*; who, to convince her that he would not in the leaſt countenance *Hagar*'s Inſolence, left her to her diſpoſal. Then *Sarah dealt hardly with her*, to uſe the Scripture Phraſe, *and Hagar fled before her Face.* But being come near a Fountain in the Wilderneſs, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto her, who ask'd her, Whence ſhe came, and whither ſhe went? To whom ſhe anſwer'd, That ſhe fled from the Wrath of her Miſtreſs. The Angel thereupon commanded her to return to her Miſtreſs, and to humble her ſelf before her. The fruit of *Hagar*'s Conception prov'd a Son, whom *Abraham* call'd *Iſhmael*; and from him ſprung a Great People, called *Iſhmalites.*

* HAGARENS: See ISHMAELITES.

* HAGGAI, the Tenth in Order among the ſmaller Prophets, whoſe Name ſignifies *Joy.* The Holy Writ teſtifies, That he began to Prophecy in the Second Year of King *Darius*: But what *Darius* this was, is not ſo certain. Moſt Interpreters aſſert that it was *Darius* Son to *Hydaſpes*, who began to Reign in 3532 of the World, 522 before Chriſt. However a Learned Rabbin affirms, That *Haggai* liv'd to the time of *Alexander the Great*: and thus he would have Propheſy'd in 3631. under *Darius Ochus.* But this Calculation does not agree with the Chronological Succeſſion of the Jewiſh High-Prieſts, who make *Joſhua* Son to *Joſedec*, Contemporary to *Darius Hydaſpes*, and reckon near 200 Years from him to *Jaddus* High-Prieſt under *Alexander the Great.* The *Septuagint* aſcribe ſome of the *Pſalms* to this Prophet and *Zacharias.* *Haggai* was ſent from God to reprove the *Jews* Negligence in Rebuilding the Temple: And to animate them, he Promiſes, That the *Glory of this latter Houſe ſhall be greater than that of the former*: Which cannot be true, unleſs it be underſtood, as the Chriſtians do, of the honour it received by the preſence of the Meſſiah: Since the ſecond Temple was otherwiſe inferiour to the firſt in Magnificence and Riches, and eſpecially in that it wanted the ancient Tokens of the preſence of God, as the Ark and Cherubims, the Ephod, the Holy Fire, *&c.*

* HAGIAR, a City of *Arabia Petræa*, with a Beautiful Caſtle; ſeated in the Mountains, and Sandy Deſarts, and has but one Well, call'd *Thomud.* It is in the Road between *Damaſcus* and *Medina*, 40 *German* Miles N. from the latter, and 30 E. from *Madian* on the Red Sea. This is ſuppoſed to be the *Petra* of the Ancients. *Nubienſis*, P. 110. and 119. There are two other Cities of this Name in *Arabia Fœlix*; but of little note.

* HAGIAZ, a Province of *Arabia Fœlix*; Bounded on the W. by the Red Sea; on the N. by *Arabia Petræa*; on the E. by *Jamama*; and on the S. by *Tehama.* *Medina* and *Mecca*, are both in this Province.

HAGIOGRAPHA, that is, *Holy Writings*, a word of great Antiquity in the Church, and often uſed by St. *Hierom.* Taken from the Cuſtom of the Synagogues, by which the Old Teſtament was divided into Three Parts, *viz.* *Moſes*'s Law, the Prophets, and the *Hagiographa.* And by theſe laſt are meant the *Pſalms*, the *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Ezra*, *Chronicles*, *Solomon*'s *Songs*, *Ruth*, *Eccleſiaſtes* and *Eſther.* The *Jews* reckon *Daniel* and the *Lamentations* among the *Hagiographa*, and not among the Prophets; for which *Theodoret* blames 'em. But it matters not much, ſince they acknowledge thoſe Books, which they call *Hagiographa*, to be inſpir'd by God, and to be part of the Sacred Canon, as well as thoſe of the Firſt and Second Order. St. *Jerome*, *Theodoret.*

* HAGUE, in Dutch *Graven Hague*, in French *La Haie*, in Latin *Haga Comitum*; the fineſt Village in *Europe*, and much exceeding many Cities in Bigneſs and Beauty. It lies in the Province of *Holland*, about two Miles from the Sea, betwixt *Leyden* and *Delf*, beautified with many fair Buildings, and the Streets with fine Rows of Trees. This is the Meeting-place for the States General, the States of the Provinces, the Court of *Holland*, the High Council-Court of *Brabant*, and Council of State. Here the Earls of *Holland* did formerly reſide, whence its Latin Name *Haga Comitum.* It was alſo the Reſidence of the Princes of *Orange.* In this Place it was that the States by their Edict 1586. Abrogated the Authority of *Phillip* II. of *Spain*, and that there was a Conference about the Five Articles of the Remonſtrants, *An.* 1610. which occaſion'd the Calling of the Synod of *Dort.* *Thuanus, Præfat. ad acta Syn. Dordrec.*

HAGUENAW, Lat. *Hagenoa*, an Imperial Town, the chief of the Lower *Alſace* in *Germany*, ſeated on the River *Mater*, ſcarce two Leagues from the *Rhine*, about three from *Strasbourg* Northward, and four Eaſt of *Savern.* The Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa* firſt walled it about, *An.* 1164. and built a Palace therein. Being ſeated in a Sandy and Unfruitful Soil, the Old Lantgraves of *Alſace*, did chiefly reſort thither for the conveniency of Hunting. By the Treaty of *Munſter* it fell to the *French*, who kept it ever ſince. *Limnæus Enucl. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 24.

* HAIACHAN: See HACACHAN.

HAICTITES, a *Mahometan* Sect, who believe that Jeſus Chriſt being Eternal, aſſum'd a true Body of Fleſh. They have inſerted into their Creed, That Chriſt ſhall come to Judge the World at the laſt Day; and to prove it, they quote this Text out of the *Alcoran*: O Mahomet, *Thou ſhalt ſee thy Lord, that will come in the Clouds.* They dare not, indeed, openly interpret theſe words of our Saviour; yet they affirm, That this is foretold of the Meſſiah, and own it privately, that this Meſſiah can be no other but Jeſus, who is to come again with the ſame Body he had, to Reign 40 Years on the Earth, to deſtroy the Antichriſt, and then the World ſhall be at an End. *Pocock* affirms this laſt Opinion to be generally received among the Turks. *Ricaut*'s *Ottoman Empire.*

HAILBRON, Lat. *Hailbruna*, the *Aliſum* of the Ancients, an Imperial Town of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg* in *Suabia*, part of the *Upper Germany.* It ſtands upon the *Necker*, two Leagues from *Wimpfen*, eight from *Spire*; and is called *Hailbron*, that is, a *Spring of Health*, from the great Number of wholſom Springs about it. It was made Imperial in the Year 1240, by the Emperour *Frederick* II. and has obtain'd many fair Privileges from four of his Succeſſors. *Limnæus Enucl. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 27.

* HAIMBURG: See HAYNBURG.

HAINAN, a conſiderable Iſland near the Coaſt of *China*, and the Province of *Quangtung*, near 60 Leagues about; 'tis Mountainous and Woody, but very Fruitful and Rich; yielding Gold and Silver Mines, and ſuch quantity of Pearls, that there are more found here than any where elſe. There grows alſo a great deal of Ebony, Aquila, and Brazil Wood, and a ſort of Red Marble. The *Indian* Nut called *Jaca*, the biggeſt ſort of Fruit in the World, grows here plentifully; not on the Branches, as being too weak to bear it, but on the Body of the Tree. The ſame is opened with an Ax, and out of its ſeveral Cells a Yellow Pulp is taken, having the taſt of a Cheſtnut. But the Wonder of all, is the Plant call'd *Chifung*, a foreteller of Stormes by the Knots on the Root of it. The Seamen reckoning the Number and Diſtance of the Tempeſts, by the Number and Diſtance of the Knots. The Jeſuits have here ſeveral Churches. It is 140 Miles from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. *Martinis*'s *Deſcription of* China, *Vol.* 3. in *Thevenot*'s Collection.

HAINAULT, Lat. *Hannonia*, one of the Spaniſh Provinces in the Low-Countries, but moſt of it now under the French. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Brabant* and *Flanders*; On the South with *Champagne* and *Picardy*; Eaſtward with part of *Brabant* and the County of *Namur*; Weſtward with the *Scheld*, which parts it from *Artois*, and part of the French *Flanders*. It is in Length about 70 Miles, at leaſt 60 in Breadth, and bears the Title of an Earldom; anciently call'd *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the abundance of Charcoal made in the Woods and Foreſts of it; and now *Hainault*, from the River *Haine* that runs through it. The Air is Temperate, and the Soil very Fruitful; the Country being well-watered by Rivers, Lakes, *&c.* which do much enrich it: So that the Country abounds in moſt places, with freſh Meadows and ſweet Paſtures, good Fruits and profitable Trees; but eſpecially with great plenty of Corn. There are alſo Lead and Iron Mines, and Quarries of excellent Marble. The Principal Rivers are, the *Sambre*, the *Haine*, and the *Dender*. Chief Towns, *Mons*, *Aeth*, *Valenciennes*, *Landrecy* and *Philipville*. In ſhort, This Province is ſaid to contain 24 Walled-Towns, and 950 Villages; among which there are reckoned 1 Principality, 10 Counties, 12 Peerages, 22 Baronies, 26 Abbies; With One Earl-Marſhal, a Seneſchal, a Great Huntſman, a Chamberlain, and divers other Officers, whoſe Places are Hereditary. *Morery* begins his Chronological Table of the Earls of *Hainault*, with *Rainier* I. Sirnamed *Long Neck*; who bravely withſtood the *Normans* in the Year 876, and brings it through 21 Succeſſions to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and Emperour of *Germany:* In the Poſſeſſion of whoſe Succeſſors to the Crown of *Spain*, *Hainault* continued, till the *French* got it by force of Arms. *Le Mire. Guichardin.*

* HAIR, a Deſart in *Libya*, 100 Miles long, lying on the South of *Nigritia*, and Eaſt of the Deſart of *Igni*.

HAIRETITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who, like the Ancient *Pyrrhonians*, doubt of every thing. They hold, That Truth cannot be diſcerned from Falſhood; and, That Demonſtrations are uſeleſs. In controverted Points, their only Anſwer is, *God knows it, to us 'tis unknown.* Some *Mufti*'s have been of that Sect; and when they Sign'd Sentences, they would commonly ſuperadd, *God knows what is beſt.* They us'd to Drink *Opiates*, to increaſe their Natural Dulneſs and Stupidity. *Ricaut*'s *Ottoman Empire.*

* HALABAS, a large City in the Empire of the Great Mogul, built on the Point of Land where the *Gemins* or *Gemma* falls into the *Ganges*. It has a fair Caſtle of free Stone, with a double Moat, where the Governour reſides. *Tavernier*, Part 2. P. 52.

*HALAH: See CHALAH.

* HALAM, (*Robert*) an Engliſh Cardinal, who liv'd in the Reigns of *H.* IV. and V. was Bred in *Oxford*, and afterwards became Chancellor thereof 1403. From Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, he was made Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and created Cardinal in 1411. It argues his Abilities, that he was one of them who were ſent to repreſent the Engliſh Clergy, both in the Council of *Piſa* and *Conſtance*.

HALAR, Lat. *Halara*, *Hola*, a Town in the North Parts of *Iſeland*, belonging to *Denmark*. 'Tis but Small, and without Walls; yet a Biſhop's See, Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Drontheim*.

HALBERSTADT, a Town and Principality of *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It lies in the Lower *Saxony* on the River *Hotheim*, about 8 Leagues Weſt of *Madgeburg*, and as much South of *Brunſwick*; the Principality extending it ſelf between the Dukedom of *Anhalt*, *Brunſwick*, and *Madgeburg*. It was formerly an Imperial Town; but by the Grant of *Charles the Great*, this Principality was given to the Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*, who was Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*. But ſince the Reformation, it was given, with the Title of Admiral to the Sons of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*; and afterwards by the Treaty of *Munſter*, aſſign'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Title of Prince of *Halberſtadt*; the Houſe of *Brunſwick* being recompenſed with an alternate Succeſſion in the Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrug*, and ſome other Additionals. *Crantz. Bertius. Cluvier.*

HALDAN, a Daniſh King, before the Birth of Chriſt; of ſuch Gigantick Stature and Strength, that having a Mind to a Virgin of his own Country, who was Guarded by 12 Champions, He cut up an Oak, with which he laid among 'em, and having Subdued them, Married the Virgin, by whom he had *Harald*. He was, notwithſtanding his Prodigious Strength, kill'd, fighting in defence of his Country. *Olaus, Lib.* 5. c. 21.

* HALE, (Sir *Matth.*) Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. He was born at *Alderney* in *Glouceſter-Shire*, Nov. 1*ſt.* 1609. His Grandfather was *Robert Hale*, an Eminent Clothier in *Woutton Underedge*, in that County, whoſe ſecond Son *Robert*, was a Barraſter of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Father to Sir *Matthew* above mention'd. This *Robert* was a Perſon of that extraordinary ſtrictneſs of Conſcience, that he gave over the practiſe of the Law, being ſhock'd at the ordinary cuſtom of over pleading a bad cauſe, and ſome other Practices in that Profeſſion, which to him, ſeem'd contradictory to that exactneſs of Truth and Juſtice which became a Chriſtian. Sir *Matthew* being ſent to *Oxford*, was admitted a Commoner of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1626; where he continued about Three Years, laying a Foundation for his great Learning and Knowledge. In 1629, He was admitted Student in *Lincolns-Inn*; where for many Years together he Studied at the rate of 16 Hours a Day, and throwing aſide all fine Cloths, betook himſelf to a plain faſhion. Some Years before the Civil Wars broke out, he was call'd to the Bar. In 1653, He was by Writ made Serjeant at Law, and ſoon after one of the Juſtices of the Common-pleas; in which place he acted with great Juſtice and Integrity, though with the diſpleaſure ſometimes of the *Protector*. Upon the Reſtauration he was made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and Knighted; and in the Year 1671, on the Death of Sir *John Keeling*, he was advanced to the Place of Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*. In which Station he continued to his Death, which happened in *December* 1676. Beſides his Knowledge in the Law, wherein he was moſt Eminent, he had the Character of a Great Divine, and of a Profound Philoſopher. His Works extant, are a plain Demonſtration of his great Skill in all thoſe Faculties, as his Life was of his excellent Temper and Principles, both Moral and Chriſtian. He was brought up under Puritans; yet his Plainneſs and Integrity made him acceptable to both Parties. He was a Pattern of honeſt Plainneſs and Humility; a Lover of Goodneſs and all good Men; a great Contemner of the Riches, Pomp and Vanity of the World; and a true Upholder of Juſtice. His Works are: The Primitive Origination of Mankind, *Fol.* Contemplations, Moral and Divine, *Octav.* Difficales Nugæ: or, Obſervations touching the *Torricellian Experiment*, Octv. An Eſſay touching the Gravitation, or non Gravitation of Fluid Bodies, and the Reaſons thereof. Obſervations touching the *Principles* of *Natural Motions*, and eſpecially touching *Rarefaction* and *Condenſation.* The Life and Death of *Pomponius Atticus*, written by *Cornelius Nepos*, Tranſlated out of his Fragments, together with Obſervations Political and Moral thereupon. *Pleas* of the *Crown*, or a Methodical Summary of the Principal Matters relating to that Subject. * See the Life written by Dr. *Burnet*.

* HALENBERG, a part of Mount *Calenberg*: beginning at the *Danube* in the *Lower Auſtria*, and reaching South as far as the *Drave*, ſeparating *Hungary* from *Styria* and *Carinthia*.

* HALESWORTH, a Market-Town of *Blithing* Hundred, in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Suffolk*. This Town deals much in Linen, Yarn, and Sale-Cloth.

HALI-BACHA, Son-in-Law to *Solim* II. Admiral of the Turkiſh Fleet in 1570, and 1571. After having Plundered ſeveral of the Venetian Iſlands, he gave Battel in the *Lepanto* to the Chriſtian Fleet, Commanded by *Don John* of *Auſtria*, who attacking the Turkiſh Admiral with great Bravery, *Hali* was ſhot with a Muſquet. The Spaniards preſently Boarded him, took his Standard, and Cried out, *Victory*; which ſtruck ſuch a Terrour among the Turks, that they fled. Two of *Hali*'s Sons were brought Priſoners to *Rome*, where one of them died; but the other was ſent to his Mother, who complemented *Don John* with Magnificent Preſents. *Gratian*'s Hiſtory of *Cyprus*.

HALI-BEG, Interpreter to the Grand Signior, who could Speak 17 Languages. He was Born in *Poland*, in the XVII. Cent. whence he was carried a Slave; and proper Name was *Albertus Bobovius*. He could ſpeak French, Engliſh and German, as well as if he had been a Native. *J. Spon. Voyage d' Italie en* 1675. He is thought to have furniſh'd *Ricaut* with Memoirs.

HALICARNASSUS, now *Neſi*; a Town of *Caria*, in *Anatolia*, on the Gulph of *Ceramis*; famous for *Mauſolus*'s ſtately Monument built by Queen *Artemiſia*, his Widow, and counted one of the World's ſeven Wonders. Famous beſides, for being the Birth-place of *Herodotus* and *Dionyſius*, (hence called *Halicarnaſſâs*) two famous Hiſtorians. It is 106. Miles S. from *Epheſus*. In Long. 57. 50. Lat. 36. 10. *Strabo. Pliny.*

HALID-ABUL-GUALID: See GUALID.

* HALIFAX: See HALLIFAX.

* HALITZ, Lat. *Halicia*, a Town of *Poland*, with a Caſtle, ſeated on the River *Nieſter*, in the Province of *Ruſſia Nigra*, the Chief of that Tract, called *Poſtkutia*. It was formerly a King's Seat who was called King of *Halitz*, and alſo an Arch-Biſhoprick; but now tranſlated to *Lemberg*, from which it is 16 Poliſh Miles North-Eaſt; in a decaying Condition. *Hoffman.*

* HALL, (*Joſeph*) Biſhop of *Norwich*, call'd the Engliſh *Seneca*, was Born at *Aſhby de la Zouch* in *Leiceſterſhire*, July 1. 1574. and Bred in *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*. His Father was Governour or Bailiff of the ſaid *Aſhby* his Birth-place, under the Earl of *Huntington*. So promiſing were his Parts in his Childhood, that he was quickly deſtin'd to an *Academical* Life; and as

ſoon almoſt as *Emanuel* College was admitted into *Cambridge*, he was received into that College. He paſs'd all his Degrees with great Applauſe; but was particularly noted in the Univerſity for his ingenious Theſis, *Mundus Seneſcit*, that the World decays; for whilſt he maintain'd it by ſtrength of Argument (whether true, or falſe) his own Parts confuted him; the quickneſs whereof did rather argue an increaſe than decay of Parts in this latter Age. His firſt *Church*-Preferment, was the Rectory of *Halſted* in *Suffolk*; the next at *Waltham-Abby* in *Eſſex*. Being Dr. of Divinity, he was ſent over by King *James* I. to the famous Synod of *Dort*, conſiſting of Learned Divines from all the Proteſtant States in *Europe*, to examine *Arminius*'s Doctrine. After this he was made, Firſt, Dean of *Worceſter*, then Biſhop of *Exeter*; and at laſt, Biſhop of *Norwich*. And he liv'd to ſee the Government Overturn'd in the Reign of King *Charles* I. In ſhort, He became a great Sufferer in thoſe times, being twice ſent to the *Tower*, Sequeſtred to his very Cloths, his Palace rifled, *&c.* All which Oppreſſions he bore Patiently, being fitted thereunto; as may be ſeen by his Treatiſes of Conſolation. He may be ſaid to have died with a Pen in his Hand. And ſuch was the Pureneſs, Plainneſs, and Fulneſs of his Stile, that Sir *Henry Wotton* (a great Admirer of it) gave him the Name of our Engliſh *Seneca*. Not Unhappy, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, at Controverſies, more Happy at Comments, very good in his Characters, better in his Sermons, beſt of all in his Meditations. As to Burial, his Opinion was, That God's Houſe (meaning a Church conſecrated to his Service) was not a meet Repoſitory for the dead Bodies of the greateſt Saints, as he expreſs'd it in his Will. He died in the Year 1656. and was Buried at *Hyhem*, near *Norwich*. *Fuller*'s Worthies.

HALL. Lat. *Halla*, *Suevia*, an Imperial Town of *Suabia*, in the *Upper-Germany*. It ſtands in the Northermoſt Parts of the Province, near the Borders of *Franconia*, the Palatinate and Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*. It is divided into two Parts by the River *Corker*, and the Town took the Name of *Hall* from the Salt Springs that are about it; for the Propriety of which, there were great Wars formerly betwixt the *Catti* and *Hermanduri*. This place was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late Wars. *Cluvier*. *Bertius*. It is 6 Miles Eaſt of *Hailbron*, and 19 from *Francfort*.

* HALL, Lat. *Halla Saxoniæ*, a Town of *Miſnia* in the *Upper-Saxony*, 5 Leagues North of *Leipſick*, lately fallen to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Pala*, and is of great reſort for the Vaſt quantity of Salt made there, and vended in other Places. At firſt but a Village call'd *Debredor*, but afterwards improv'd into a goodly Town by the Emperour *Otho* the Second, who gave it the Name of *Hall*, from the Salt Springs about it, and it became ſince ſo famous for Wealth and Learning, that this Verſe was made upon it. *Halla Urbs eſt doctis divitibuſq; potens. Gaguinus in Philippo.*

* HALL, a Town of the County of *Tirol*, in the *Upper-Germany*, Subject to the Emperour. 'Tis ſeated on the River *Inn*, ſome Miles Eaſt and by North of *Inſpruck*, the Capital of *Tirol*.

* HALL, a Town of *Hainault*, in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues South of *Bruſſels* in *Brabant*: For the Security whereof, this Place was Fortifying two Years ago, when the French Army appear'd before it, in *April* 1690, and entred it, the Garriſon having Marched out before privately, it not being then tenable. This Town is famous for the pretended Miracles of our Lady of *Hall*; whereof the Learned *Juſtus Lipſius* wrote a Hiſtory, which has been ſufficiently confuted by Learned Proteſtants. See *Grotius*'s Hiſtory of *Flanders* in the Year 1578.

HALLAND, *Hallandia*, part of *South Gothland*; formerly belonging to the *Danes*, and now to the *Swedes* ſince the Peace of *Roſchild* in 1658. It lies on the Sea, over againſt the North parts of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, which lies Weſt from it; of a conſiderable Length, but the Breadth not proportionable. A Country much praiſed for the Wholſomneſs of its Air, Commodiouſneſs of Havens, Plenty of Fiſh, Pleaſure of Hunting; Lead and Braſs Mines, with ſome Veins of Silver; as alſo for many well-peopled Towns and Villages, the Principal of which are, *Helmſtad*, *Falkenburg*, *Laholm*, and *Varburg*. *Hoffman*.

* HALLIFAX, a Market-Town of *Morley Wapentake*, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkshire*, ſituate upon the ſteep deſcent of a Hill, in a Barren Soil; and yet a Large and Populous Place, though but one Pariſh Church in it: Which defect is made up with many Chapels of Eaſe. The Inhabitants are noted for their Induſtry in Clothing, and other Manufactures; but chiefly for the ſtrict Law they formerly had amongſt themſelves for the ſpeedy Puniſhment of Cloth-Stealers. To which alludes the ſaying of the Beggars and Vagrant People, *From* Hell, Hull, *and* Hallifax, *Good Lord, deliver us*. Of late, this Town has been of chief Note, for giving the Title of Marqueſs to the Right Honourable *George Savil*, firſt created Baron of *Ealand* and Viſcount *Hallifax*, by K. *Charles* II. in the Year 1679. afterwards Earl, and at laſt Marqueſs of *Hallifax*.

HALLOIX, (*Peter*) A Jeſuit, born at *Leige*, in the XVIIth. Cent. He was well read in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. His Works are, *Illuſtrium Eccleſiæ Orientalis Scriptorum, qui primo Chriſti Sæculo floruerunt, Vitæ & Documenta Illuſtrium*, &c. *qui ſecundo Sæculo floruerunt. Da Vita Originis, defenſio, item Dogmata ejus*, &c. * Aligamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſ. *&c.*

HALLOANDAR (*George*) A Jerman Lawyer of *Miſnia* in *Saxony*, was much taken notice of for his Learning. He died at *Venice* in 1531, he publiſh'd the fifty Books of the *Digeſts* or *Pandects*, together with a Catalogue of the Roman Conſuls, and ſeveral other very curious Peices. * *Melchior Adam in Vit. Juriſc. Germ.*

* HALSTED, a Market Town of *Hinckford* Hundred, in the North of *Eſſex*. It ſtands on the North Side of the *Coln*, with a Bridge over the River.

* HALYDOWN, a Town in *Northumberland*, on the River *Tyne*; where *Oſwald* King of that Country, invoking Jeſus Chriſt, Overthrew *Edwall* King of the *Brittains*, An. 634. whence the place was called *Haly-down*, or *Heavens-Field*. This Victory confirm'd *Oſwald* in his Chriſtianity, and occaſion'd his ſending for *Aidan* out of *Scotland* to teach his People. This *Haly-down* is not the ſame with that where the Engliſh obtain'd a Victory over the *Scots*; for that's upon the River *Tweed*, near *Berwick*.

* HALYS, a River of *Lydia* in *Anatolia*, that has its riſe in Mount *Taurus*, and runs through *Paphlagonia* and *Cappadocia*, into the Gulph of *Sorniſo*, where it diſcharges it ſelf, 20 Miles from the Town of that Name. Famous for the Defeat of *Crœſus*; who being deceiv'd by an Ambiguous Oracle, went over the River to Encounter *Cyrus*, and having been totally Routed, occaſion'd the Loſs of his own Kingdom, and not that of his Enemy; as he had promiſed to himſelf. The Greek words are, Κροῖσος. Ἅλυν διαβὰς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν διαλύσει. The Latin, *Crœſus Halym penetrans Magnam ſubvertet opum vim.* Cic. Lucanus.

* HALYSIA, or AZYLIA, now *Alcipo*; a Town of *Epirus*, on the River *Achelaus*, 15 Miles from *Leucadia*; where the *Athenians* got a great Victory by Sea over the *Lacedæmonians*. Here are ſeveral Monuments of Antiquity to be ſeen. *Xenophon*.

HAM, Lat. *Hamum*; a Town of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, ſituate in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Somme*, 4 Leagues from *St. Oventin*, betwixt *Noyon* and *Peronne*. *Lewis* of *Luxemburg* commonly called *Conneſtable de S. Paul*, cauſed a Cittadel to be Built here. *Anno* 1470. with 4 Baſtions and a ſquare Tower. In *Germany* there's a *Hans-Town* of this Name, ſeated on the River *Lippe*, in the Earldom of *Marc* in *Weſtphalia*, upon the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*. It belongs, with the ſaid Earldom, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

* HAMADRYADES, Nymphs of Oaks and other Trees. Of whom the great Scholiaſt *Apollonius* relates a Pleaſant Hiſtory out of an Ancient Hiſtorian, *Charon* of *Lamſachem*. One *Rheecus* perceiving an Oak ready to fall down, ordered his Servants to Underprop it. The Nymph, who was to have dy'd with the Tree, ſo highly reſented the Kindneſs, that ſhe appear'd to him, bad him ask her whatſoever he would, and promiſed to grant it him. He readily anſwer'd, That his greateſt Paſſion was to enjoy her. To which the Nymph conſented, upon Condition that he ſhould not meddle with any other Woman. But *Rheecus* hapning one Day to be overcome by a Temptation, a Boy that ſerved as a Meſſenger between 'em, found him in the Fact, and took upon him to Check his Maſter. *Rheecus* anſwering ſomewhat Angrily, the Nymph fell into a Paſſion, and emaſculated him. Poets often confound the *Hamadryades* and *Naiades*: Some call 'em Goddeſſes; and even they who make 'em Mortal, grant 'em a Hundred Thouſand Years of Natural Life. *Auſon. Virgil. Ovid.*

* HAMAN, an *Amalekite*, Favourite of *Ahaſuerus* King of *Perſia*, was a great Perſecutor of the Jews, till the King, being ſatisfied by Queen *Eſther*, how much he had abus'd his Royal Authority, order'd him to be Hang'd on the ſame Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*. See *Mordecai*.

* HAMATH, a City in the N. E. of the Tribe of *Zebulon*; whence the Adjacent Country was called the Land of *Emath*, or the *Amathites*. It was a Frontier towards *Syria*, and on the Foot of *Lebanon*. It was built by *Hamath*, the 11th. Son of *Canaan*, 2 *K.* 23. It is noted, becauſe the Spies ſent by *Moſes*, came to it, *Numb.* 13. for obtaining Peace of *David*, 2 *Sam.* 8. It was taken by the *Syrians*, and retaken by *Jeroboam*. The *Aſſyrians* did afterwards ſubdue it, which gave occaſion to *Senacherib*'s Proud Queſtion, *Where are the Gods of Hamath?*

HAMAXOBIANI, a People bordering on *Scythia*, who dwelt in Tents made of Leather, which they carried about on Waggons. They Signaliz'd their Courage againſt *Cyrus*, *Darius* and *Alexander*. *Horace Silius Italicus.*

HAMBELIANS, One of the Four Ancient *Mahometan* Sects, ſtill to be found among ſome *Arabians*. So called from *Hambeli* the firſt Author thereof. *Ricaut*'s Hiſt. of the *Ottom.* Emp.

HAMBURG, Lat. *Hamburgum*; a Free and Imperial City of the Lower *Saxony*, in *Germany*, and Second of the Vandalick *Hans-Towns*; a place of Great Traffick. It lies upon the Borders of *Holſtein*; Conveniently ſeated for Trade on the River *Elbe*, about 18 German Miles from the Sea. 'Tis a Flouriſhing City, Large, Populous, Rich, graced with fair Buildings, and very well Fortify'd. Formerly an Arch-Biſhop's See, founded by *Charles the Great*; but removed to *Bremen*, *An.* 850. with the conſent of *Lewis* then Emperour. *Morery* ſays, That *Hamburg* was ſometime Subject to the Arch-Biſhops of *Bremen*, and afterwards to ſome Private Princes; till at laſt it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Dukes of *Holſtein*, which happened in the Year 1374. Then the *Hamburghers* took the Oath of Allegiance to *Chriſtiern* Count of *Oldenburg* (the Firſt King of *Denmark* of that Houſe) as Duke of *Holſtein*; acknowledging him and his Succeſſors for their Lawful Lords. But they have ſince ſlip'd their Necks out of the Collar, and being become a Free State, they only Pay ſome ſmall Duty to the King of *Denmark*, as Duke of *Holſtein*, by way of a Toll upon the account of *Gluckſtadt*, belonging to that King; which lies between *Hamburg* and the Rivers Mouth. However the Kings of *Denmark* have not laid down their Claim, as appears by ſeveral (though fruitleſs) Attempts they made upon this City; and particularly, the preſent King of *Denmark*, in the Year 1686. The truth is, they owe the Continuance of their Liberty, not ſo much to their own Strength, as the Jealouſie of the Neighbouring Princes; whoſe Intereſt is to keep it a Free State, rather than let it fall under the Power of any one Prince. Amongſt the Curioſities of this place, we may reckon the Town-houſe, adorned with the Statues of Nine Worthies, Carved with very great Art; and the Exchange or Meeting-place for Merchants. But, for Rare Workmanſhip, there's nothing like the Pulpit of St. *Catharine*'s Church; being made of Marble, with Figures of Alabaſter, and Ornaments of Gold moſt delicately wrought. It is obſerved of *Hamburg*, That it had once 177 Brewers, when there was but 40 Bakers, One Lawyer, and One Phyſician; The reaſon of which diſproportion was, That a Cup too much was their Natural Phyſick; That Bread being counted a Binder, was to be but ſparingly uſed; And, That their Differences were ſooner ended over a Can, than by Courſe of Law. Laſtly, *Hamburg* was formerly the Staple for Engliſh Cloth; from whence, on ſome Diſcontents, it was removed to *Stade*, and at laſt to *Holland*. The *Hamburghers* are *Lutherans*, and able to Arm 15000 Men. *Crantius. Cluvier. Bertius.* This City has had the Common Fate to change ſeveral Maſters; but they firſt paved the way to their Liberty, by purchaſing the Count of *Orlamund*'s Right, who was made Governour of it by the King of *Denmark*, *An.* 1203. The Government is ſomewhat Democratical. Their great Reformer was *Bugenhagius*. They oppoſed the Settlement of the Engliſh Proteſtants, who fled thither in Q. *Mary*'s Time: But now there is a Congregation of them there, who have liberty to meet for Divine Service at *Altena*, a neighbouring Village belonging to the King of *Denmark*. The Engliſh *Hamburgh* Company contributes not a little to the Trade and Fame of the Place, it being the uſual Abode of our Reſident for the *Hanſe Towns*. It is 16 *German* Miles from *Bremen*, and 6 E. from *Stada*.

HAMELEN, Lat. *Hamila*, a Town of *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Hanouer*. It lies properly in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, between *Heildeſheim* on the Eaſt, and *Paderborne* on the Weſt, being 26 Miles S. of *Hamburg*, and 20 S. E. of *Bremen*, and Watered by the River *Weſer*. It is famous for the wonderful Accident ſaid to have happened here *July* 22. 1376; for being incredibly troubled with Rats, a Muſician (whom they call'd the *Py'd-Piper*) offer'd to deſtroy 'em for a certain Summ which was agreed upon. Then the Piper tuning his Pipes, all the Rats in the Town danced after him as he croſs'd the River, and were drowned. This done, he demanded his Pay, but was denied. Whereupon ſtriking up a new Fit of Mirth, all the Children of the Town (Male and Female) were ſo much charmed therewith, that they followed him to a neighbouring Hill, which opening, ſwallowed all up but one that lagged behind, and according to ſome, they were ſeen again in *Tranſilvania*. In memory of this Tragedy, it was Ordered, That in all publick Writings, after the Date of our Saviours Nativity, this of their Childrens being ſwallowed up, ſhould be added. *M. Schokii Fabula Hamelenſis*. This Town is alſo Noted in Hiſtory, for the great Overthrow the *Imperialiſts* received here in *July*, 1633, 6000 being killed on the Spot, as attempting to relieve the Town then Beſieged by the *Swedes*, to whom it Surrender'd preſently after the Fight. *Calviſius*.

HAMET BEN-ABDALA, a *Mahometan* Prophet, who rebelled againſt the *Cheriffs*, took from 'em the Kingdom of *Fez* and *Morocco*, and ſtil'd himſelf King of *Africk*, and of all other Countries belonging unto *China*. *Mulei Seidan* King of *Morocco*, gave him Battel, to recover his Kingdom, but was Defeated by Inchantments. *Mulei* having diſcovered the Cheat, he came to Encounter his Enemy a ſecond time, carrying more powerful Magicians along with him; which had the deſir'd Succeſs: For *Hamet* was routed and killed, and the Family of the *Cheriffs* aſcended the Throne again. *Horn*.

* HAMILTON, The Name of a Noble and Ancient Family in *Scotland*; whereof there are at this time one Duke, two Earls, and one Baron. Whoſe Riſe is thus ſet down by the learned *Buchanan* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*. There was, ſaid he, in the Court of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward* II. a certain Gentleman, who ſpake Honourably of the Valour and Fortune of *Robert Bruce* then King of *Scotland*. Whereupon one of the *Spencers*, Bed-Chamber-Man to the King, either thinking his Speech was reproachful to the *Engliſh*, or elſe to curry Favour with the looſer ſort of the Nobility, drew forth his Faulchion and gave him a ſlight Wound. The Gentleman exaſperated by ſo baſe an Affront, and attempting a preſent Revenge, was prevented by the Company; but the day after, finding *Spencer* in the ſame place, he ran him through. Upon which he fled preſently into *Scotland*, where he was courteouſly received by King *Robert*, and had ſome Lands near the River *Clyd* beſtow'd upon him: Whoſe Poſterity not long after, were advanced to the Degree of Noblemen, and thus gave Riſe to the Great Family of the *Hamiltons*. The Lands which the King gave him, have now a Town and Caſtle of that Name, being the Duke's uſual Reſidence, 35 Miles W. of *Edinburgh*. This Family has matched with the Blood Royal, and did formerly bear the Title of D. of *Chattleherault* in *France*, where the eldeſt Son had uſually great Commands, One of them called *James* Earl of *Arran*, was Regent of *Scotland* in Queen *Mary's* Minority. Of this Family alſo, was *Patrick Hamilton*, a Learned and Pious Preacher, who was burnt for Religion about 1544. *Buch.* The Author of the *Preſent State* of *Scotland*, ſays, there is an Act of Parliament, recognizing their right of Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, if the Race of the *Stewards* ſhould fail.

* HAM LISNAN, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africk*. It lies in the Province of *Chaus*, and was built by the old *Africans* in the moſt hilly Parts of the Country. Famous for the Temple of an old Idol worſhipped here, to which, at certain times, Men and Women reſorted in the Night; where, after their Devotions ended, and the Candles put out, every Man lay with the Woman he firſt touch'd. From whence perhaps the *Family of Love* have drawn their Platform, if all be true which is ſaid of them. A thing the Primitive Chriſtians were charg'd with by their Enemies, but falſely. *Heylin*.

* HAMMA, an ancient Town 15 Miles S. of *Capis* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*, ſtrongly walled. It was built by the *Romans*, and has many of their Inſcriptions on Marble. The Streets are mean, the People poor, and the Country barren, Productive of nothing, but unpleaſant Dates. A Mile to the S. there is a hot Spring, which is convey'd into the Town, and ſerves for a Bath, though exceſſive hot, yet the People drink it after a days cooling. There is a Lake found by the ſaid Spring, call'd the *Leper's Pool*, becauſe it Cures the Leproſy, by Bathing. It taſtes like Brimſtone, and does not quench Thirſt. *Leo African* p. 257. *Eng.*

HAMMAR, or HAMMER, Lat. *Hammaria*, a Town of *Aggerhus*, in the Kingdom of *Norway*; formerly a Biſhop's See, but ſince annexed to the See of *Aſloia*.

HAMMON. See AMMON.

* HAMMOND (*Henry*) D. D. was born at *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, and bred in *Eaton*-School; from whence he went to *Oxford*, where he became Fellow of *Magdalen*-College, Canon of *Chriſt's Church*, and Orator of the Univerſity. His Father was Doctor of Phyſick, and Phyſician to Prince *Henry*, King *James* I's Eldeſt Son. So pregnant were his Parts in his tender Years, that, when at *Eaton*-School, he puzzled the judicious Mr. *Buſt*, who was ſo skilful in Examining of Boys; ſo that being pos'd with his prodigious Wit, he at laſt left him to himſelf, which was the beſt courſe he could take. Such was his Complexion, Sanctity, Temperance, Meekneſs, Charity and Knowledge, that, as our Author ſays, he may be as juſtly called an *Angelical Doctor*, as he who is generally ſo called. So freſh and lively was his Complexion, that he reſembled the uſual Portraictures of *Cherubims*; ſo great his Sanctity, that he ſpent moſt of his Life in Devotion; ſuch his Abſtinence, that his Eating and Drinking were next to nothing; ſo great his Meekneſs, that he would not revile any of an oppoſite Judgment; ſo tranſcendent his Charity, that he was a Tutelar Angel to many a poor Royaliſt, whom he kept from famiſhing. Laſtly, Such the Latitude of his Learning, that he was moſt accurate in the whole Circle of Arts. He was, ſays a late Author, eloquent in the Tongues, exact in Ancient and Modern Writers, well-vers'd in Philoſophy, and better in Philology, moſt learn'd in School-Divinity, and a great Maſter in Church-Antiquity; made up of Fathers, Councils, Church-Hiſtorians, *&c.* as may beſt be ſeen in his moſt Elaborate Works. And as Diſtillers extract *Aqua Vitæ* from the Dregs of dead Beer, ſo he from the rotton Writings of the Rabbins, drew many Obſervations to the Advancement of Chriſtianity. Had not his Diſſolution happened juſt before the Reſtoration, he had been Biſhop of *Worceſter*, being deſigned for that Biſhoprick by King *Charles* II. He died at *Weſtwood* in *Worceſterſhire*, *Anno* 1659. leaving many learned Works behind him, which, by the Care of *William Fulman*, of *Corpus-Chriſti* College, were printed at *London*, and publiſhed in four Vollumes in *Folio*, 1684. Amongſt which, theſe are of ſpecial note, *viz.* his *Practical Catechiſm*, and his *Annotations upon the New Teſtament*. His *Life* is written by Dr. *John Fell*; to which I refer the Reader, for farther Information.

* HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSIRE, otherwiſe called the County of *Southampton*, from *Southampton* the Shire-Town; Lat. *Hantonia*. It is a Maritime County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Bark-ſhire*, on the South with the *Channel*, Eaſtward with *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, Weſtward with *Dorſet* and *Wiltſhire*. Its Length, from North to South, is at leaſt 50 Miles; its Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 30. The whole divided into 37 Hundreds, wherein are 253 Pariſhes, and 23 Market-Towns, beſides the City of *Wincheſter*. Here the Air is temperate, and the Soil plentiful of Corn and Paſturage, with plenty of Wood for Fuel; nor is there in *England* any pleaſanter Country to live in. For the Defence of the Sea Coaſt, here are two noted Caſtles in the South-Weſt Parts, *viz.* *Hurſt* and *Calſhot*-Caſtles, upon two points of Land, ſhooting forth into the Sea; beſides the ſtrong Town of *Portſmouth*. The Fields are cloath'd, for the moſt part of the year, with an excellent Verdure, the Woods are ſtock'd with variety of Fowl, the Parks with red Deer, and the Rivers with Fiſhes, beſides the Conveniency of the Sea for Sea-fiſh, and Foreign Trade. Amongſt its Rivers, are the *Avon* and the *Stower*, the *Teſt* and the *Itching*. But this Country is chiefly noted, for its Honey and Wax; as alſo for its Bacon, counted the beſt in *England*; becauſe their Swine feed upon Acorns in the Foreſt. The principal Trading Commodities of this Country are Wool, Cloth

and Iron. Laſtly, Out of this County are Elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, no leſs than 24 Members to ſerve in Parliament, including thoſe of the Iſle of *Weight*, which properly belong to this County.

* HAMPTON-COURT, a Royal Palace, 10 Miles S. W. from *London*, ſeated upon the *Thames*, in *Spelthorn* Hundred, part of *Middleſex*, over againſt *Kingſton* in *Surrey*. It was built by Cardinal *Woolſey*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. In this Houſe *Montmorency*, Lord Steward and Marſhal of *France*, ſent Embaſſador to the ſaid *Henry* VIII, was moſt ſumptuouſly Treated by that Prelate 4 or 5 days together: And by the Account which *Martin Bellay*, an Attendant of *Montmorency*, gives of this Palace, the Chambers had Hangings of wonderful Value, and every Place glitter'd with vaſt quantities of Gold and Silver Plate. There were (ſays he) 280 Beds, the Furniture to moſt of 'em, being Silk, and all for the Entertainment of Strangers only. *Grotius* rather adds to, than diminiſhes this Account in theſe his following Verſes.

Si quis opes neſcit (ſed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,
Hamton-Curta tuos conſulat ille Lares.
Contulerit toto cum ſparſa palatia Mundo
Dicet ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.

HAMSE: See EMESA.

HANAW, Lat. *Hanovia*, a Town and Earldom of *Franconia* in *Germany*, under a Prince of the Empire, called the Count of *Hanaw*. The Town is Seated on the River *Kintz*, 4 Leagues E. of *Francfort*; and divided into the Old and New Town. This being built after the Model of the Towns in *Holland*, is neat and well fortified. *Spener*.

HANCHUNG, a great City of the Province of *Xenſi* in *China*. The Situation whereof is very ſtrong, by reaſon of the Mountains and Woods that ſurround it, ſo that it is almoſt inacceſſible to any Army. There is a wonderful Bridge made over the Mountains, to go in a direct way from hence to *Sigan*, the ſpace of 50 Leagues; for the building whereof, 300000 Men were imploy'd, beſides a whole Army of Souldiers. The Bridge above mentioned, is covered with Earth, and rail'd on both ſides with Iron Rails. The Commodities of this Place, are Honey, Wax, Musk, and Vermillion; and its Territories abound with Red and Falow Deer. *Martin Martini*'s Deſcription of *China*.

HANGCHEU, the Capital City of the Province of *Chekiang*, and ſometime the Imperial Seat of *China*. This City is full of Canals, over which are a prodigious number of Bridges, of curious Workmanſhip. Theſe Canals iſſue from a Lake within the City, whoſe Water is as clear as Cryſtal. The ſame is finely beautified along the Banks with Groves, Gardens, Palaces, Temples, Colleges, and other Buildings, both publick and private, ſo that the *Chineſe* call it a Paradiſe on Earth. Upon a Hill in the middle of the City, yielding a delicate Proſpect, is a ſtately Tower, with a Dial ſhewing the Hours, by means of a Water Hour-glaſs: The Figures being guilt, and a foot and half in length, that they may be the more conſpicuous. Here is alſo a great number of Triumphal Arches Three Story high, erected to the Honour of deſerving Magiſtrates, and Citizens. They are beautified with Painting and Engraving. In the Great Piazza alone, they reckon 300 of 'em, with 3 Arches each, the great one in the middle, and the two leſſer on each ſide. There are 4 great Towers all built of *China* Ware. Their Temples are numerous and Magnificent, and their Idol Prieſts proportionable, who are reckon'd to be 15000. The City ſo Populous, that 10000 Sacks of Rice are ſpent there every day, and yet a Sack contains as much as may ſerve 100 Men ſufficiently for one day. The Jeſuits have a very Magnificent Church here, and two Chapels in the Suburbs. In the adjacent Country, are abundance of Tygers, and the neighbouring Mountain *Tienno* is famous for Muſhrooms, which are ſalted and carried through the whole Empire, as rare Preſents. Near this City, is the Lake *Cinking*, famous for the gilded Fiſh called *Kinyu*, which the Grandees buy ſometime at three Golden Crowns a piece, tho' they be no longer than ones finger, but they are highly valued, becauſe their Skins gliſter, as if pouder'd with Gold Duſt; and they are familiar with thoſe that will feed them, and play a thouſand little Tricks in the Water, as if they deſigned to pleaſe them. Weſtward from this City, is the little Hill of *Filaiſung*, where are above 3000 Prieſts, part of whom live in Caverns, as in a perpetual Priſon, having their Food let down by Cords. On the Lake of *Schu* within the City, are abundance of Pleaſure-boats, richly Painted and Gilded. And the River *Che*, is alſo very remarkable; for every 18th. day of the 8th. Moon (which falls in *October*) the Tide ſurpaſſes all other Tides in the Year, and flows with ſuch violence, that it over-whelms all Veſſels; and that Day, the whole City divert themſelves with beholding the ſame. *Martin Martini*'s Deſcription of *China*.

* HANGING-STONE, a boundary betwixt *Comb-Martin*, and an other Pariſh in *Devonſhire*. It was ſo call'd from the following Accident. A Thief ſitting down by it to reſt himſelf, with a ſtolen Sheep, whoſe Feet were tied about his Neck, the Creature ſtruggling fell on the other ſide of the Stone, which is about a Foot high, and ſo hang'd him.

* HANKFORD, (Sir *William*) Chief Judge of the *King's-Bench*, in the Reign of *Henry* V. was Born in *Devonſhire*. He adorn'd the Bench with great Learning and Integrity; but coming home Diſcontented from *London*, he fell into a great Paſſion with his Keeper, for ſuffering his Deer to be ſtoln, and charg'd him to ſhoot any, whom he ſhould find in the Park, that would not Stand when Spoken to, promiſing to bear him harmleſs. The next Night being dark, he preſents himſelf, and refuſing to ſtand the Keeper (according to his Order) ſhot him Dead, *Dec.* 12. 1422.

* HANMER, (*Meredith*) D. D. was Born in *Flintſhire*, a County of *North Wales*. He Tranſlated the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories of *Euſebius*, *Socrates*, *Euagrius*, &c. into *Engliſh*: Wrote an *Ephemeris* of the *Iriſh* Saints, and a Chronicle of that Country, being Treaſurer of *Trinity* Church in *Dublin*. He Died there of the Plague, *Anno* 1604.

HANNIBAL, the famous General of the *Carthaginians*, was Son of *Amilcar*, a Captain of *Carthage*; who had three Sons, of whom he uſed to ſay, That he bred up three Lions, who one Day ſhould tear the Entrails of *Rome*. He made his Son *Hannibal* Swear upon the Altar, that he ſhould never be reconciled to the *Romans*; which Ceremony, *Silirus Italicus* deſcribes Elegantly, in the following manner, *l.* 1.

Olli permulcens Genitor caput, oſcula libat,
Attolitque animos hortando, & talibus implet:
Gens rediviva Phrygum, Cadmeæ Stirpis Alumnos
Fœderibus non æqua premit. Si fata negarint
Dedecus id patriæ noſtrâ depellere dextrâ,
Hæc tua ſit laus, nate, velis, age, concipe bella
Latura exitium Laurentibus, horreat portus
Jam pubes Tyrrhena tuos, partuſque recuſent,
Te ſurgente, puer, Latiæ producere matres.

To which *Hannibal* Anſwered:

Romanos terra atque undis ubi competet ætas
Ferro ignique ſequar, Rhætæaque fata revolvam.
Non Superi mihi, non Martem cohibentia pacta,
Non celſæ obſtiterint Alpes, Tarpeiaque Saxa:
Hanc mentem juro noſtræ per numina Matris,
Per manes, Regina, tuos.

At 26 Years of Age, he took upon him the Command of the Army, and after divers Succeſſes in *Spain*; as the Taking of *Salamanca* and *Saguntum*. He Defeated the *Gauls*, who diſputed the Paſſage of the *Rhone*, reſolving to carry the War into *Italy*. He went over the *Alps* with 80000 Foot and 12000 Horſe, in ſpite of *Publius Cornelius*, the Snow, and the Mountaineers that oppos'd his Paſſage. He made his Way through the Rocks, by a new Invention of mollifying them with Vinegar, and then cutting them with Inſtruments of Iron. Having taken *Turin* in three days, he advanced as far as *Pavia*, where he Defeated *Cornelius Scipio*; who had loſt his life alſo, had he not been reſcued by his Son, afterward ſurnamed *Africanus*. *Hannibal* preſſed on, and Defeated *Cornelius*, together with his Colleague *Sempronius Longus*, a ſecond time, near the River *Trebia*. The next Year he was met near the Lake *Thraſimene* by *Flaminius*, whom he likewiſe overthrew, with the Slaughter of 15000 Men. The ſame Year, *Fabius Maximus*, ſurnamed *Cunctator*, wearied him with his Delays; but *Terentius Varro*, willing to make a quick Diſpatch, contrary to the Advice of his Colleague, *Paulus Æmilius*, gave him Battle at *Cannæ*, wherein the ſaid *Æmilius* was ſlain, with 40000 Foot and 2700 Horſe, and the Flower of the *Roman* Gentry; ſo that *Hannibal* is ſaid to have ſent to *Carthage*, 2 or 3 Buſhels of Gold Rings, found upon 5630 ſlain *Roman* Gentlemen: A prodigious Victory, the Conſequence whereof, muſt have been the Ruin and Downfall of the *Roman* Common-Wealth, had *Hannibal* known how to uſe it: But inſtead of going ſtraight to *Rome*, he went to *Capua*, where he Winter'd, and the Delights of the Place debauched his whole Army, whilſt the *Romans* recovered themſelves from the Conſternation, which the Loſs of five Battles had caſt them into. Then *Fabius*, having the Command of their Forces, uſed his former Policy, always following *Hannibal* cloſe, and incamping in the moſt advantageous Poſts, without hazarding a Battel, which *Hannibal* greedily ſought for, but in vain. At laſt he came before *Rome*, which the *Romans* valued ſo little, that they ſent Forces to *Spain* that ſame day; and the very Ground on which he pitcht his Tent, was bought and ſold in the City, at its full Value; and he with as much Contempt of 'em, ſet their Shops to Sale by Auction; but it was too late, and the Rains forced him to raiſe the Siege. Two Years after, the Proconſul *Marcellus* gave him Battle Three days ſucceſſively. With equal Advantage the Firſt Day, with Diſadvantage the Second, but with more Succeſs the Third. He offered Battel alſo on the Fourth; but *Hannibal* retired, ſaying, *What ſhould I do with this Man, who can neither Conquer, nor be Conquered.* Next year, *Marcellus* was kill'd by an Ambuſh, and *Hannibal* being poſſeſſed of his Corps, made uſe of his Seal to the Governour of *Selapia*, deſiring him to be ready to receive him into his Garriſon next night: But *Criſpinus* the other Conſul, though grievouſly Wounded, dreading ſome ſuch thing, ſent a Caution to the Neighbouring Garriſons, ſo that the Governour Counter-plotted *Hannibal*, and on Pretence of Receiving, cut off a great many of his Troops. *An.* 547. *Claudius Nero* Defeated *Aſdrubal*, *Hannibal*'s Brother, who alſo Invaded *Italy* with another Army; and having killed him, threw his Head into *Hannibal*'s Camp, who on ſight thereof, ſaid, He doubted no longer of the Ruin of *Carthage*. After this, he was Defeated by *Sempronius Gracchus*, and alſo in a Sea-fight at *Eumenes*. Thus having paſſed 16 Years in *Italy*, he was call'd home, to Relieve *Carthage* then hard Beſet by *Scipio*; with whom he Treating of a Peace, without effect, they came to a Battel, which *Hannibal* loſt, with 20000 of his Men kill'd, and as many taken. This accumulation of Miſfortunes, the product of one Neglect, made *Hannibal* adviſe the *Carthaginians* to Peace, quit *Africk*, and fly into *Aſia*, where he ſtirred up firſt *Antiochus*, then *Pruſia*, King of *Bithynia* againſt the *Romans*; but all to little purpoſe. At laſt, fearing to fall into the Hands of the *Romans*, he poiſoned himſelf in the *64th*. Year of his Age, about 183 Years before Chriſt, on which *Juvenal* Writes Elegantly, *Sat*. 10. thus,

Exitus ergo quis eſt, O gloria? vincitur idem
Nempe & in Exilium præceps fugit; atque ibi magnus
Miranduſque Cliens ſedet ad prætoria Regis
Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno
Finem Animæ, quæ res humanas miſcuit olim.
Non Gladii, non Saxa dabunt, non tela: Sed ille
Cannarum Vindex, ac tanti ſanguinis ultor
Annulus———

However Authors are not agreed on the manner of his Death; ſome ſaying, that he was Crucify'd; and others, that he was ſtoned by the *Carthaginians* for his ill Succeſs. Various are the Characters Hiſtorians give him, being charged by ſome with Perfidiouſneſs, by others with Cruelty. *Livy* praiſes him for his Wit, and *Scipio* for his Military Skill; inſomuch, that he reckons him the Greateſt of all Generals, *Pyrrhus* the Second, and Himſelf the Third. *Lucian* in his Dialogues of the Dead, brings in *Alexander* the Great, and *Scipio*, contending which was the Greateſt Captain; but according to him, *Alexander* was the Firſt, *Scipio* the Second, and *Hannibal* the Third. *Cornelius Nepos* writes of him, that he did as much exceed all other Captains, as the *Roman* Valour exceeded that of other Nations. Inſomuch, that there was a probability of his Conquering the *Romans*, if he had not been weakned by the Envy of his Country-men: But the Emulation and Detraction of many, was too hard for the Vertue of one. Beſides the aforeſaid *Hannibal*, the *Carthaginians* had an Admiral of this Name, who had been ſometime ſucceſsful againſt the *Romans*; and another who was ſent to the Succour of the *Hegeſtians*. The *Romans* themſelves had an *Hannibal* in the XIII Age, who was made a Cardinal by Pope *Urban* IV. and to whom *Thomas Aquinas* dedicated ſome of his Works. *Denmark* in this preſent Age produced a famous States-man of this Name, commonly called Count *Hannibal* of *Seeſtede*, who died at *Paris* in 1666. with the Character of Plenipotentiary from the King of *Denmark*.

HANNIBALIANUS, King or Governour of *Pontus* and *Armenia*: He was Son to *Dalmatius*, Brother to *Conſtantine* the Great. *Hannibalianus* was much in the favour of his Uncle *Conſtantine*, who married him to his Eldeſt Daughter *Conſtantina*, and gave him the Title of King, with the Provinces of *Armenia* the Leſſer, *Pontus* and *Capadocia* for his Dominions: But after the Death of *Conſtantine*, he was Murther'd by *Conſtantius* in the Year 337. * *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, &c.

* HANNO, the Name of three noted *Carthaginians*. One, who to paſs for a God, taught ſome Birds to ſay, *Hanno is a God*; and afterwards let them fly, that others might learn it of 'em, and ſo proclaim him a God in the Air. But the Birds, when at liberty, betook themſelves to their wild Notes again, and *Hanno* loſt his labour. Another *Hanno* wrote a relation of his Voyage round *Africk*, in his own Language, which was Tranſlated into Greek, under the Title of *Periplus*. The Third, was a Captain, who had a very tame Lion, for which the State (who look'd upon it as a Sign of his Aſpiring to the Government) baniſh'd him. In the XI. Age, there was one *Hanno* Arch-Biſhop of *Cologne*, who caus'd the Eyes of ſeveral Judges to be pull'd out, for giving an unjuſt Sentence againſt a poor Woman; except one of them, to whom he left one Eye, that he might ſee to lead the others home. He alſo ordered Heads of Brick without Eyes to be fixt over their Doors. *Plin. Ælian. Voſſius*.

* HANOVER, The Families of *Wolfembuttle*, *Lunenburg*, *Zell* and *Hanover*, are all of one Stock, *viz*. The Houſe of *Brunſwick*, and Deſcended from the *Guelfs* and *Henry* the *Lyon*. I ſhall not repeat what is ſaid in other places, but only obſerve, that *William* the Seventh, was the Fifth Child of *Erneſt*, the Seventh Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, and became the Head of the Family of *Zell* and *Hanover*. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Chriſtian* the Third King of *Denmark*, and Died in 1592. After he had by her ſixteen Children, many of whom out-liv'd their Father; but the Brothers had agreed among themſelves, that to preſerve the Luſtre of the Family, only one of them ſhould Marry; who was *George* the Thirteenth Child to *William*, and an Excellent Prince, Valiant, Pious and Prudent. He had Five Children by *Anne Elianor* Daughter to *Lewis*, Landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtad*, and Died in 1641. *Chriſtian Lewis* his Eldeſt Son, died without Iſſue in 1665. The Second Son *George William* ſucceeded his Brother. He was born in 1624, is yet alive, and has but one Daughter. *John Fredrick* the Third Son to *George*, was born in 1625, Married *Benedicta Henriet Philippina*, Daughter to *Edward* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Nevers*, Died in 1679, and left but Four Daughters. *Sophia Amelia*, who Eſpouſed *Frederick* King of *Denmark*, and Died in 1685, was the Fourth Child of *George*. The Fifth was *Erneſt Auguſtus* Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, born in 1629. He Married *Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick*, the Fifth Elector of the *Palatinate* and King of *Bohemia* by *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James* I. of *E*. in 1658, and Succeeded to the Eſtate of *John Frederick* his third Brother in 1680. He has ſeveral Children, of which *George Lewis* the Eldeſt, born in 1660, is only to Succeed him in all his Eſtates; nay, and in all the Countries belonging to the Houſe of *Zell* and *Hanover*. Since he has Married in 1682. *Sophia-Dorothy*, only Daughter to *George William*, the Duke of *Zell*, his Unkle. This Year 1692. Prince *Erneſt Auguſtus* put in to be made Elector of the Empire, and has obtain'd it. *Schowart Obſer. Hiſto. Geneal.*

HANOVER, Lat. *Hanovera*, a Town of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Duke of that Name, being a Proteſtant Prince, of the Houſe of *Brunſwick* or *Lunenburg*, and one of the moſt Potent in the Empire. The Town is Seated on the River *Lein*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, ſix Leagues W, of the Town ſo call'd, and is both a fair and ſtrong Town. It joined with the *Smalcaldian* Confederates in the late *German* Wars. *Sleidan*.

* HANSE-TOWNS, certain Towns of *Germany*, confederate for the benefit of Trade, and enioying great Privileges. Some ſay, that they were ſo called from the Word *Hanſe*, ſignifying Alliance; and others, from *An-Ze*, which ſignifies *upon the Sea*; becauſe the firſt Towns that entred into this ſort of Incorporation, were Seated near the *Baltick*. The City of *Bremen*, in the *Lower Saxony*, is ſaid to have been the Founder of this Confederacy, about the Year 1164, to encourage the Trade, which it, and many other *Maritime* Towns, drove in *Livonia*. How many Aſſociated at firſt, is not certainly known: But the Deſign did ſo viſibly proſper, that many In-land Cities, and ſome of no great Trading, joined with 'em in a League, for their common Defence and Preſervation. And at laſt it grew to that height, that moſt of the Chief Places of Trade in *Europe*, entred into the Confederacy. As, in the *Low-Countries*: *Antwerp*, *Dort*, *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Bruges*, *Oſtend* and *Dunkirk*. In *France*: *Calais*, *Rouen*, *St. Malo*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne* and *Marſeille*. In *Spain*: *Barcelona*, *Sevil* and *Cadiz*. In *Portugal*: *Lisbon*. In *Italy*: *Leghorn*, *Naples* and *Meſſina*. In *England*: *London*; beſides many other Sea-Port Towns, reckon'd in all, to the Number of 72. But theſe Foreign *Hanſe-Towns*, quitted the League, when the Princes and States, under whoſe Dominion they lived, erected Companies, to promote and encourage the Trade of their reſpective Subjects. In the moſt flouriſhing Times of the Confederacy, the *Hanſe-Towns* had Four general Staples, for the Sale of their Merchandiſe, *viz*. *London* in *England*; *Bruges* in *Flanders* (whence it was carried to *Antwerp*, and thence to *Amſterdam*) *Bergen* in *Norway*; and *Novogrod* in *Ruſſia*. And this Confederacy, which was made at firſt only for the Security of their Trade, and their Mutual Defence againſt Princes, grew ſo Powerful at laſt, as to attempt a War againſt *Waldemar* III. King of *Denmark*, who Reign'd about 1348. Their Fleet went ſtraight to *Copenhagen*, and put the King to flight; who, to make Peace, yielded to them the Poſſeſſion of *Schonen*, for the Space of 16 Years. *Anno* 1428. they ſet out another Fleet, of 250 Sail, againſt *Eric* King of *Denmark*, with Land Forces conſiſting of 12000 Men, and put him to very hard ſhifts. In 1615, with the *Hollanders* Aſſiſtance, they Relieved the Town of *Brunſwick*, then Beſieged by the Duke of that Name. After the Foreign *Hanſe-Towns* had withdrawn themſelves from the League, by Order of their ſupreme Powers, ſtill the *German Hanſe-Towns* continued their Confederacy, and then Decreed, That none ſhould be admitted, but ſuch as were Situate in *Germany*, or had a Dependency on the Empire. Whereupon they reduced themſelves under Four Capital *Hanſe-Towns*, *Lubeck*, *Cologne*, *Brunſwick* and *Dantzick*; which laſt, though Subject, in ſome meaſure, to the King of *Poland*, is called to the *German* Diets. *Lubeck* has the Precedency, being impowered to call General Aſſemblies, and intruſted with the Publick Treaſure of the Society. The Aſſemblies Meet but once in three Years, unleſs upon ſome extraordinary and urgent Occaſion. They had formerly for their Protector, the Great Maſter of the *Teutonick Order*: Sometimes the King of *Denmark*, or the King of *Sweden*; and alſo the King of *Spain*, as Soveraign of the *Low-Countries*. But they have been a long time without Protectors. At preſent, the *Hanſe-Towns* are in a manner reduced to theſe Six, *viz*. *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Roſtock*, *Dantzick* and *Cologne*; the reſt, having little or no Share, beſides the Name, in their Confederacy. *Heiſſius Hiſtory of the Empire*.

HANTUILLE, or HANWILL (*John*) an Engliſh Benedictine, living in the XIIIth. Cent. He was a Learned Perſon for his Time, and had a Genius for Verſifying; beſides ſeveral Poems, he wrote the Antiquities of *England* in Nine Books, Intituled, *Architrenium*, which he Dedicated to *Walter* of *Coutances*, Arch-Biſhop of *Roan*. * *Lilius Giraldus*. *Voſſius*, *Bale*, &c.

HAOAXUS, or HAOAXE, an *African* River, which riſing in the *Abyſſinian* Mountains, runs through that Kingdom, and renders it Fruitful, as *Nile* does *Egypt*, to which its not much inferiour in Greatneſs; and after a Courſe of 600 Miles, falls into the *Red Sea*. *Lobo's Travels*.

HAOLONE, a *Tartarian* Prince, Brother to *Cublai*, the Great *Cham. Anno* 1256, being Baptized with his ſaid Brother, he raiſed a vaſt Army to reinthrone *Hayton* King of *Armenia*, whoſe Kingdom the *Saracens* ravaged. He poſſeſſed himſelf of *Perſia*, impriſoned the *Caliph* of *Babilon*, and Starv'd him in a Tower amidſt his Treaſures. After that, he recovered *Aleppo*, *Damaſcus*, and all the *Holy Land*, where he re-eſtabliſhed the Chriſtians. St. *Lewis* of *France* ſent him Magnificent Preſents. *Kircher de la Chine*.

HAPSBURG: See HABSBURG.

* HAPSEL, Lat. *Hapſelia*, a Town of *Eſten* in *Livonia*, under the Crown of *Sueden*. It ſtands upon a ſmall Bay of the *Baltick*, 12 Leagues Weſt of *Reuel*; and was formerly a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Riga*; but ſince Transferred to *Oeſel*. *Hoffman*.

* HARAN, Lat. *Carræ*, or *Carrhæ*, a City of *Meſopotamia*. This is the Place, to which *Terah*, the Father of *Abraham* removed, when he went towards *Canaan*, and called it *Haran*, after one of his Sons, who was Father to *Lot*. It was afterwards known to the *Roman* Writers, by the Name of *Carræ*. Noted for the Death of *Craſſus*, that Wealthy *Roman*, whoſe Eſtate amounted to 7100 Talents; that is in our Money, One Million, Three Hundred Thirty One Thouſand, Two Hundred and Ninety Pounds, beſides the Tenth he offered to *Hercules*, and three Months Corn he diſtributed among the Poor. He himſelf was ſlain, and his Army routed near this City, by *Orodes* King of *Parthia*. Hence *Lucian* ſays,

> ——— *Miſerando funere Craſſus*
> *Aſſyrias Latio maculavit ſanguine Carras.*

Where it is to be Noted, That he calls it the *Aſſyrian Carræ*, by Poetical Licence, becauſe formerly the *Aſſyrians* had been Lords thereof. It was alſo memorable, for a Famous Temple of the *Moon*, Worſhipped here (but no where elſe) in both Sexes; ſome honouring it as a Female Deity, then called *Dea Luna*; and others in the Dreſs and Shape of a Man, by them called *Deus Lunus*. But with this *Proviſo*, ſays *Partianus*, That he who Worſhipped the *Moon*, in the ſhape of a Man, ſhould preſerve his Authority over his Wife, but he that Worſhipp'd her in the ſhape of a Woman, ſhould be for ever ſubject to his Wife; which makes us think there were but few of this Religion. *Heylen*.

HARBOROUGH: See HARBURG.

HARBURG, a *German* Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, on the Banks of the River *Elbe*, about two Leagues S. of *Hamburg*, and ſix Weſt of *Lunenburg*.

HARBURG, or *Harborough*, a Market-Town of *Gartrey* Hundred, in the utmoſt South parts of *Leiceſterſhire*, ſituate on the North ſide of the *Weſand*, which parts it from *Northamptonſhire*.

HARCOURT, Lat. *Harcurtium*, a Town and Caſtle of *Normandy* in *France*, about five Leagues from *Evreux*, and two N. of *Beaumont*. Of principal Note, for giving Name to the Ancient Family of the *Harcourts*, which has bred ſo many Great Men, both in Church and State: And amongſt others, the Lady *Marie de Harcourt*, famous for her great Courage, and Charity to the Poor. She was Daughter of *John* the VII. Count of *Harcourt*, and Wife of *Anthony* of *Lorrain*, Count of *Vaudemont*. This Generous Princeſs followed her Husband, in moſt of his Warlike Expeditions: And 'tis reported of her, that hearing of the Siege of *Vaudemont*, when ſhe was juſt got up from Child-bed, ſhe mounted on Horſeback, and with a ſmall Force, obliged the Enemy to raiſe the ſame. *La Roque. Du Cheſne.*

HARDERWICK, Lat. *Hardervicum*, or *Hardebonas*, a Sea Town of *Guelderland* in the *Low Countries*, under the States of *Holland*. It lies in that Tract of *Guelderland*, which is called the *Velawe* on the *Zuider Zee*, ſix Leagues W. of *Deventer*. *An.* 1503, it was burnt down to the Ground, but has been Rebuilt ſince, more Strong and Beautiful than formerly. It is alſo an Univerſity.

HARDI CANUTE: See CANUTE.

* HARDING (*John*) Eſq; a Man equally addicted to Arms and Arts. He liv'd in the XV. Age, in the Reign of *Edw.* IV. His firſt Military Imployment was under *Robert Umfreville*, Governour of *Roxborough* Caſtle, with whom he did good Service againſt the *Scots*. Afterwards he followed King *Edward* the IV's Standard, to whom he faithfully adher'd, not only in the Sunſhine of Proſperity, but alſo in his greateſt Diſtreſs. But the beſt Service he did the King, was his venturing into *Scotland*, and fetching thence out of their Records, many Original Letters, which he got by his Induſtry, but with great hazard of his life. He preſented 'em to the King, and thence Collected an Hiſtory of the ſeveral ſolemn Submiſſions publickly made, and Sacred Oaths of Fealty, openly taken by ſome of the Kings of *Scotland*, to the Kings of *England*, ſince the Reign of *Ethelſtan*. But *Scotch* Hiſtorians aſſert, that ſuch Homage, was perform'd only for the County of *Cumberland*, and ſome Parcels of Land their Kings had in *England*, South of the River *Twede*: Except in the Caſe of the *Baliols*, who promiſed to hold the Crown on theſe Terms, That they might be ſeated upon the Throne, by the Power of the *Engliſh* Kings, the People being averſe to them. He wrote alſo a Chronicle of the Kings in Verſe, from *Brutus* to the foreſaid King *Edward* IV. for which, he was accounted one of the chiefeſt Poets of his time.

* HARDTZ WALDT, a Mountain and Foreſt in *Thuringia*, in the S. of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, between *Halberſtadt* to the E. and *Goſlar* to the W. reaching between the *Saal* and the *Weſer*, called *Sylva Herculis*; and by *Ptolomy*, *Sylva Semana*; by *Cæſar*, *Sylva Bacenis*. *Mercator*, by Miſtake, makes it part of *Sylva Hercinia*.

HARDUEING (*Denys*) was born at *Ghent*, and died in 1606. He was a conſiderable Lawyer, Hiſtorian, and Maſter of the Polite part of Learning. His Works are, *De Magiſtratibus Flandriæ. De Cancellarys Burgundiæ. Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica Flandriæ. De Illuſtribus Zelandiæ Familiis. De Nobilitate Burgundica, Namurcens & Leodicenſi. De Nobilitate Hiſpanica. Ælogia Gentis Farneſiæ*, &c. * Valar. Andr. Bibl. Belg.

* HARE Sir (*Nicholas*) Deſcended from *John*, the Son of Mr. *Nicholas Hare* of *Homersfield*, in the County of *Suffolk*, of a good Houſe and Family; who was very Eminent in his Generation, and had been a great Benefactor to the Society of the *Middle Temple*, whereof he was Governour in the 30th. 32d. and 37th. of *Henry* VIII. As alſo in the 5th. of *Edward* VI. and in the 3d. and 4th. of *Philip* and *Mary*; and after he had been imployed with the D. of *Norfolk* in ſeveral Great Affairs, and ſerved at Court as Maſter of Requeſts to three Princes ſucceſſively, he was Advanced by Q. *Mary* to be Maſter of the Rolls, and one of the Privy-Council, and died Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, *Oct.* 31. *An.* 1557. He, together with his Lady, was Buried in the *Temple* Church near the Altar, under a fair Monument, with an Engraven Epitaph; but were removed, not long ſince, to the Round Walk under the *Cupulo*, which his Succeſſors are diſpleas'd at. This Sir *Nicholas* leaving no Iſſue, Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow Bardolph*, in the County of *Norfolk*, became Heir. This Sir *Ralph* had a Brother nam'd *John*, who was Father to *Hugh*, created by *Charles* I. Baron of *Colrain* in *Ireland*, *Aug.* 31ſt. 1625. and Married the Lady *Lucy Mountague*, ſecond Daughter to the Right Honourable *Henry* firſt Earl of *Mancheſter*, by whom he had *Henry* the preſent Lord *Colrain*, whoſe firſt Lady was *Conſtantia*, only Daughter to Sir *Richard Lucy* of *Brooksbunbury*, *Com. Hartford*, Knight and Baronet; by whom he has Iſſue, the Honourable *Hugh Hare* of *Bechworth Com. Surrey*, Eſq; his Eldeſt Son, married to Mrs. *Lydia Carleton*; and alſo the Honourable *Lucius* and *Conſtantia Hare*, not yet Married. His Lordſhips preſent Lady, is her Grace *Sarah*, Relict of *John*, late Duke of *Summerſet*.

HARFLEUR, Lat. *Harflevium*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, properly belonging to that part of it call'd *le Pais de Caux*. It ſtands at the Mouth of the *Seine*, three Leagues N. of *Honfleur*, and about two Eaſtward of *Havre de Grace*. But of little Note at preſent, becauſe not capable of any great Shipping, nor uſeful in the way of Trade, ſince *Havre de Grace* has intercepted it. Famous notwithſtanding in our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, for being the firſt Town, which that Victorious Prince, King *Henry* V. attempted and took in *France*, a little before the Battle of *Agincourt*; but now more Famous for the Defeat of the *French* Fleet under *Tourville*, by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* under Admiral *Ruſſel*, off of the *Cape* called *Cape Harfleur*, *An.* 1692.

HARLAI, the Name of a moſt Noble and Ancient Family of *France*, famous for having bred Men of great Note in the World. Some derive their Original from *England*, and others from *Burgundy*; particularly from *Harlay* a Town in the *Franche Compte*. However, *Francis de Harlai* Son of *Philibert*, was the firſt that came and ſettled in *France*, in the Reign of *Charles* VI. One of them being ſent by *Henry* III. to the *German* Proteſtants, with an Embaſſy, he brought 12000 Men with him, and Defeated the Duke of *Savoy*, who oppoſed his March. He alſo ſerved *Henry* IV. with great Zeal. *Achilles de Harley* being firſt Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, upon the day of the *Barricades*, there being taken by the *Leaguers*, boldly declar'd againſt the undutiful Heats of thoſe People, who, under a vain pretence of Religion, diſpis'd the Royal Authority, and by ſo doing, outrag'd that Faith, which they pretended to Defend; and being threatned by 'em, he told them, That he hated to oppoſe his Prince, becauſe of a different Religion; that his Soul was in God's hands, his Body in theirs, and his Heart with the King, to whom afterwards he made his Eſcape.

HARLEM: See HAERLEM.

* HARLESTON, a Market-Town of *Erſham* Hundred, in the South Eaſt Borders of *Norfolk*, on the Weſt ſide of the River *Wavency*.

HARLEIGH alias HARLECH-CASTLE in the County of *Merioneth*, in the Principality of *North Wales*, ſtands on the Weſt part of the Sea-ſhore; it was a very ſtately Structure, and of exceeding ſtrength both by Art and Nature: Scituated on a Hill which is an entire Rock, from whence it takes it Name, for *Arlech* in the Brittiſh Tongue, ſignifies, upon a Rock, (as Mr. *Cambden* informs us). It is walled about, and has a double *Bulwark* commanding the Sea, and Paſſage of Entrance upon that Coaſt. In the Year 1591, Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, &c. did, by Letters Patents, grant the Office of Conſtable of *Harleigh-Caſtle*, to *John Eyre*, Eſq; as a mark of Her Royal Favour, he being then Cup-Bearer to that Princeſs, having firſt been Page of Honour, and a Perſon very eminent for his Parts and Learning, and was much in eſteem in moſt of the Courts of *Europe*. *Charles Nicolas Eyre*, Eſq; Grandſon of *John Eyre*, ſucceeded him in the Honour of Conſtable of *Harleigh-Caſtle*; very near to the Walls was dug up a Golden Torques, being a wreathed Bar of

Gold of three or four twiſts, about four foot in length, its believ'd to be of great Antiquity.

* **HARLEY** (*John*) Biſhop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. was born in *Buckinghamſhire*, and bred in *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*. No ſooner was *Edward* VI. come to the Crown, but he Preach'd Proteſtant Doctrine, when few People could tell which way the Tide would turn, and moſt Men were in ſuſpence. In a ſolemn *Lent* Sermon, that he Preach'd in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh-Church in *Oxford*, he powerfully preſs'd Juſtification by Faith alone: Upon which, he was hurried up to *London* for an Heretick, where he was acquitted, Commended and Preferr'd to be Tutor to the Sons of *John* Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*. Then he was made Biſhop of *Hereford*, but loſt his Biſhoprick, for being Married in the 1ſt. of Q. *Mary*.

* **HARLINGEN**, Lat. *Harlinga*, one of the chief Towns of *Weſtfriezland*, under the States of *Holland*, Situate at the Entrance of the *Zuider Zee*, where it has a pretty good Harbour, well Fortify'd, and hard to be taken, becauſe the Country about it, may be laid under Water.

* **HARMAS**, a Town of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, ſo called, becauſe the Southſayers *Amphiaraus*, was there ſwallowed under Ground. Therefore this Place was encompaſs'd with Pillars. And 'tis ſaid, that the very Birds would not reſt upon them, nor wild Beaſts eat the Graſs that grew upon that Ground. *Stephanus.*

* **HARMONIDAS**, a *Trojan* ſo belov'd by the Goddeſs *Pallas*, that ſhe taught him all what Architecture can perform. It was he that built the Ships that carried *Paris* into *Greece*. *Homer Iliad.* 5.

* **HARNLAND**, a Province of *Livonia*, having *Finland* on the N. *Wirland* on the E. and *Wike* on the S. It is 16 *German* Miles in length, and eighth in Breadth. And together with *Wirland* makes a Dutchy, ſubject to the Crown of *Sweden*. *Guagnus.*

HARO (*Lewis de*) A Grandee and Miniſter of State in *Spain*, he was Nephew to *Gaſpard* Duke *de Olivarez*, who, dying without Iſſue, *Lewis* ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate; but his Temper was much more even and unaſpiring than his Uncles; he did conſiderable ſervice to the Crown of *Spain*, and particularly, by Treating the Peace with Cardinal *Mazarine* between *France* and that Kingdom in 1659. He died in 1662. * *Hiſt. du Siecla courant.*

* **HAROLD**, King of *England*, for his Swiftneſs ſurnam'd *Harefoot*, was Son to *Canute* the firſt of the Name, by *Algiva* of *Northampton* his firſt Wife. Yet, ſome think him to have been Suppoſitious, and that ſhe had him of a *Shoomaker*'s Wife, or a Maid-ſervant, to conceal her Barrenneſs. Upon King *Canute*'s deceaſe, purſuant to his Teſtament, he was Proclaim'd King of *England*, in a great Aſſembly at *Oxford*, by D. *Leofric*. and the *Mercians*. But *Alnot*, then Archbiſhop, having the Regal Habiliments in his Cuſtody, refus'd to deliver 'em up to any but the Sons of *Emma*; for which *Harold* ever hated the Clergy, and they lov'd him accordingly. *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, the *Londoners*, and the *Weſt Saxons*, ſtood all for *Hardi Canute*, the late King's Son by his ſecond Wife *Emma*: But he being then in *Denmark*, *Harold* prevail'd; yet ſo, as that the Kingdom ſhould be divided between 'em, and the *Weſt* and *South* part, reſerv'd by *Emma* for *Hardi Canute*, till his Return. But *Harold* having now the Power in his own hands, and being poſſeſs'd of his Father's Treaſure at *Wincheſter*, made it his buſineſs to ſecure all to himſelf. To get his two Half-brothers *Edward* and *Alfred* into his Power, he forg'd a Letter, in the Name of their Mother *Emma*, inviting them into *England*, the Copy whereof is to be ſeen in the Book call'd *Encomium Emmæ*. This Letter was ſent to the young Princes then in *Normandy*, by expreſs Meſſengers, with preſents alſo, as from their Mother. Their Anſwer was, by the ſame Meſſengers, that one of 'em would ſoon wait upon her, naming both the Time and Place. It was the Fate of *Alfred*, the Younger Brother to come over; who no ſooner Landed, but he fell into the hands of Earl *Godwin*, ſent on purpoſe to betray him. Being brought Priſoner to *London*, he was carried bound to *Ely*, had his Eyes put out by the way, and being deliver'd to the Monks of *Ely*, died ſoon afterwards in their Cuſtody. *Emma* full of Grief for the loſs of her Son, fled immediately to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, who Aſſign'd her a Dwelling at *Bruges*, where having Reſided about two Years, ſhe was viſited from *Denmark* by *Hardi Canute* her Son; who had not been long there, when *Harold* died at *London* or *Oxford*, and was Buried at *Wincheſter*, in the 5th. Year of his Reign, the leſs Lamented, becauſe a Tyrant, His Succeſſor was the ſaid *Hardi Canute*. *Baker*. Chron.

* **HAROLD**, the Second King of *England*, ſucceeded *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, *Anno* 1066. But his Reign was ſhort, and ended the very ſame Year. He was no ſooner Plac'd upon the Throne, but he began to be more Courtly than ever, framing himſelf to any thing, that he might gain the Love of his Subjects. He was Courteous to the Good, Diſcountenanc'd the Wicked; made good Laws, and Repeal'd bad ones. He ſtrictly charg'd his Officers to puniſh Thieves, Robbers, and all Diſturbers of the Peace, whilſt he himſelf ſhew'd his Zeal both by Sea and Land, for the Defence of the Realm. In the mean time, a Comet was ſeen with a terrible ſtreamer, which was look'd upon as a Prognoſtick of great Changes. The firſt Diſturber of *Harold*'s peace was his Brother *Toſti*, who envying his younger Brother's Advancement to the Crown, did his utmoſt to Dethrone him. He came from *Flanders* with ſome Ships, and Infeſted the Coaſt of *Hampſhire* and *Suſſex*, putting the Iſle of *Wight* under Contribution. But hearing that Forces were preparing againſt him, he turn'd his Courſe towards *Lincolnſhire*, where he committed ſome Outrages, yet was ſoon forc'd to quit the Country, and ſeek for ſhelter at the Court of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*. *Harold*, it ſeems, in the Reign of King *Edward*, had been at the Court of *William* Duke of *Normandy*; where being kindly Entertain'd, he was ſo far wrought upon, as to promiſe voluntarily upon Oath, not only to deliver him *Dover* Caſtle, (then in his Poſſeſſion) but alſo to uſe his utmoſt Endeavour to procure him the Kingdom after King *Edward*'s deceaſe. Whereupon the Duke's Daughter, then too young for Marriage, was Betroth'd to him, and on his Departure he was richly preſented by the Duke; who hearing afterwards that *Harold* had taken Poſſeſſion of the Crown, ſent Embaſſadors to mind him of his Promiſe and Oath. To whom he made this Anſwer, That by the death of his Daughter betroth'd unto him upon that Condition, he was abſolv'd from his Oath; adding ſuch other plauſible Reaſons, as ſeem'd to make the Duke's Demands unjuſt. *Matthew Paris* ſays, that he ſent his Meſſengers back, on lame and broken-winded Horſes. The Duke being incens'd at ſuch a Return, reſolves to get by Force what he could not compaſs by fair Means. Accordingly he fits out a great Fleet at St. *Valery*, and raiſes a choice Army to Invade *England*. *Harold* hearing of it, makes Preparation to reſiſt him, and cauſes ſtrong Watch to be kept on the Coaſt. But whilſt he was thus providing againſt Duke *Will*. *Harold Harfager* King of *Norway*, appears at the Mouth of the *Tine* with a prodigious Navy, which Earl *Toſti* having joyn'd with his Ships, ſet ſail with all ſpeed, and enter'd the River *Humber*, whence turning into the *Ouſe*, they landed; and being come before *York* took it by Storm. *Harold* with all his Forces march'd, gave 'em Battle, and cut off the greateſt part of 'em, with *Harfager* their King, and *Toſti* his own Brother; the reſt ſurrendring themſelves, he ſuffer'd freely to depart with 20 Ships, on Oath never to return as Enemies, and left Hoſtages for the performance of their Promiſe. Duke *William*, in the mean time, lay with a Fleet of 900 Sail ready at St. *Valery*, and waited only for a favourable Wind. At laſt he Lands at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, or as others ſay, at *Pevenſy*, *Sep*. 8th. 1066. King *Harold* was at Dinner when he receiv'd the firſt News of his Landing, little expecting the Duke would come out ſo late in the Year; and being puff'd up with the Thoughts of his late Victory, he contemn'd his Enemies. However, in great haſte, he marches to *London*, and thence into *Suſſex*, not tarrying for Supplies. Before the Battle, the Duke ſent him theſe Overtures, That he would either lay down his Scepter, or hold it of him, or try his Title by ſingle Combat in the ſight of both Armies, or refer it to the Pope. All which being rejected, both ſides prepar'd to fight next Morning: The *Engliſh* with ſinging and drinking all Night, the *Normans* by Confeſſion of their Sins, and taking the Communion. The 14th. of *October* was the Day of Battle; the Place, about nine Miles from *Haſtings*, ever ſince call'd *Battle-field*. The Fight was obſtinate and ſharp on both Sides, the *Normans* not being able to break the Main Body of the *Engliſh* Foot, till feigning a Retreat, the *Engliſh* broke their Ranks to purſue; when, on a ſudden the *Normans* turning back, got the Advantage: Yet the Valour of the *Engliſh* made the Victory a long time doubtful; for having got on an upper Ground, they beat the *Normans* down by Heaps, and fill'd a great Ditch with the Slain. At laſt, a fatal Arrow determin'd the Victory on the *Normans* ſide, killing King *Harold*, after he had maintain'd the Fight with unſpeakable Courage and perſonal Valour: For, he being ſlain, his Army fainted, and had not the Heart to ſtand any longer. With *Harold* fell alſo his two Brothers, *Leofroin* and *Girtha*, and the greateſt part of the *Engliſh* Nobility. The Duke himſelf eſcaped very narrowly, having had three Horſes killed under him. Thus *England* was Conquer'd again, which had ſo lately Recovered it ſelf from the *Daniſh* Yoke; and what the *Danes* could not do in 200 Years, the *Normans* did at one Blow, as may be ſeen more at large in the Reign of *William* the Conquerour. King *Harold* had married *Aldgith*, Daughter of *Algar* Duke of *Mercia*, whom *Edwin* and *Morear* her Brothers, hearing of the King's Death, ſent with all ſpeed to *Weſtcheſter*. As for the Body of *Harold*, the Conquerour ſent it without Ranſom to his Mother, who buried it at *Waltham*, in a Church built at his own Charge.

HARPAGUS, the great Confident and Favourite of *Aſtyages* King of *Media*, who inſtead of putting young *Cyrus* to Death (as commanded) ſaved him. In Revenge whereof the King cut *Harpagus* his Son in pieces, and cauſed him to be ſerved at his Father's Table; who thereupon kept a Correſpondence with *Cyrus*, aſſiſted him to overcome *Aſtyages*, and was made General of his Forces. *Herold l.* 1. & 2.

* **HARPALICE**, Daughter to *Lycurgus* King of *Thracia*. She was a great Huntreſs, and a warlike Woman. Hearing that her Father was taken by the *Getes*, ſhe preſently got together ſome Troops, fell upon the Enemy, and reſcued him. *Virgil.*

HARPALUS, a learn'd Aſtrologer, who lived about the 75 Olympiad. He corrected the *Cycle* of eight Years, which *Cleoſtratus* of *Tenedos* had invented, to fit the Sun's Courſe to the Moon's, and propos'd another of nine Years, which was followed for ſome time, till *Meton*, *Pauſanias* his Son, finding ſome Errors in it, publiſhed in the 86 Olympaid his *Enneadecaterides*, that is, his Cycle of 19 Years, call'd the *Golden Number*. *Diodor. Sicul. l.* 12.

HARPALUS, a Captain under *Alexander* the Great, who being made Governour of *Babylon*, plunder'd the Royal Palace in his Maſters Abſence, and came into *Greece* to raiſe a Rebellion there. But finding himſelf purſued by *Antipater*, he eſcap'd into *Candia*, where he was treacherouſly killed. *Q. Curtius.*

HARPIES, fabulous Monſters, Daughters of *Neptune* and the *Earth*; ſo called from the Greek ἁρπάζειν, to ſnatch or raviſh. They were ſaid to dwell in Iſlands partly by Sea and partly by Land. They are feigned to be Fowls with a Virgins Face and Bears Ears, their Bodies like Vultures, and Hands like their hooked Talons. *Virgil* mentions three of them, *viz.* *Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*, which laſt *Homer* names *Podarge*. But *Heſiod* takes notice only of the firſt two. According to the Poets, they haunted *Phineas*'s Houſe, infected his Meat, and ſnatched it from his Table. But *Zetes* and *Calais*, two famous Argonauts (Sons of *Boreas* by *Orithya*) being winged, were ſent thither, and drove them away to the Iſlands *Strophades*. The ſence whereof is this: Firſt, By the Argonauts are only meant *Phœnician* Merchants that went into *Colchis* to buy Sheep: And the *Harpies* were nothing but Locuſts, ἁρπύια in Greek, and *Arbeh* in Hebrew, ſignifying a Locuſt. And as the Locuſts in *Egypt* were driven away by the North Winds; ſo the Poets feign'd the *Harpies* to be driven away by *Zetes* and *Calais*, Sons of *Boreas* the North-wind. The *Harpies* cauſed a Famine in *Phineas*'s Country, and 'tis well known that whole Provinces have been eaten up by Locuſts, as you may ſee more at large in *Bochart*'s *Hierozoicon*. The *Harpies* caus'd a great ſtink, ſo will Locuſts; and when they die for want of Food, they ſo poiſon the Air, that it ſometimes brings the Plague. The *Harpies* infected what they touched; ſo do the Locuſts. Going to devour *Phineas*'s Meat they made ſuch a Noiſe, that they were heard at a good diſtance; ſo do the Locuſts with their Teeth when they eat, and with their Wings when they fly. *Phineas* could not hinder their coming at him, agreeable to what the Prophet *Joel* ſays of the Locuſts wherewith he threatned the *Jews*. *They ſhall*, ſays he, *run to and fro in the City, climb up upon the Houſes, and enter like a Thief at the Windows.* The *Harpies* got away without any harm; and the ſame is ſaid of the Locuſts in *Joel*; *When they fall upon the Sword*, ſays he, *they ſhall not be wounded.* *Biblioth. Univ. T.* I.

HARPOCRATES, the God of Silence among the *Egyptians*, pictur'd with his Finger upon his Mouth. The Peach-Tree was Conſecrated to him, whoſe Leaf is ſhaped like the Tongue, and its Fruit like the Heart. Tho' 'tis likely the Story was taken from *Harpocrates*, a Greek Philoſopher, whoſe Precepts were moſt for Silence, and againſt Freedom of Speech; whence the Proverb mentioned by *Catullus*, *Harpocratem reddere*, that is, to ſtrike one Dumb, or make him hold his Tongue. *Natalis Comes.*

HARPSFEILD (*Nicholas*) Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, he appear'd very zealous for the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and to ſupport that Intereſt ſubmitted to twenty three years Impriſonment under Queen *Elizabeth*, and died under that reſtraint in 1582. He wrote ſix Dialogues againſt the *Magdeburgenſes*, publiſhed by *Alanus Copus*. A Hiſtory of *England*. An Account of *Wicliff*'s Hereſie, *&c.* * *Pits de Script. Angl.*

* **HARRINGTON** (Sir *John*) one of the moſt ingenious *Engliſh* Poets of his Time, Born in *Somerſetſhire*, Bred in *Cambridge*, and Liv'd in the Reigns of Q. *Elizabeth* (who was his God-mother) and K. *James* I. He is particularly Noted for his Witty Book of *Epigrams*, and his ingenious Tranſlation of *Orlando Furioſo* out of the *Italian*. There are two noted Jeſts; one his own, and the other made upon him. The firſt happen'd at the Lady *Roberts* Houſe, his Wife's Mother, where they us'd to go to Dinner extraordinary late. A Child of his being there ſaid Grace, which was that of the Primmer, wherein are theſe words, *Thou giveſt them Meat in due Seaſon*; upon which Sir *John* ſtopt the Child as ſpeaking an Untruth; for here (ſays he) we never have our Meat in due Seaſon. The other happened at an Ord'nary in *Bath*, to which Sir *John* frequently repair'd, where he obſerv'd a young Woman that waited at Table, neglecting other Gentlemen who ſate higher, and were of greater Eſtates, but moſt officious to him. He ask'd her the Reaſon of it; and her Return was, That knowing him to be a witty Gentleman, ſhe was cautious not to diſpleaſe him, leſt he ſhould make an *Epigram* upon her, wittily referring to his Book of *Epigrams*.

HARRIOT (*Thomas*) a Man accompliſh'd in all kinds of Learning, eſpecially the Mathematicks, to which his Genius ſeem'd in a peculiar manner adapted. He was born at *Oxford* about the Year 1560, and had afterwards his Education there, in St. *Mary Hall.* He well merited his Degrees in Arts in that Univerſity, to which he was ſo great an Ornament. He was Contemporary with Mr. *Oughtred*, though ſome Years elder; Providence ſeeming to deſign this happy conjuncture of Time for the preſenting to the World thoſe two great Reſtorers of Mathematick Learning; and therefore it would be an Injuſtice to him, and to our Country where he was born, if we ſhould omit making an honourable mention of his Name; and the rather, becauſe a Neighbouring Nation has been in a fair way of Robbing him and us of his deſerved Praiſe. The great *Des Cartes*, in thoſe Works of his, which have made him moſt Renowned, ſhines with the light borrowed from this Illuſtrious Perſon, as will appear to any who ſhall compare their Books, and conſult the Learned Dr. *Wallis* in his Treatiſe of *Algebra* in Engliſh, (both in the Book, and the Preface) and alſo in the Latin Edition more fully, (at the end of the Preface, and after Chap. 53.) Where he accurately compares the Improvements that *Harriot* made in his Book called *Artis Analyticæ Praxis*, with what *Des Cartes* advanced after, as his own (without mentioning the Name of *Harriot*) in his Geometry; and gives it clearly of *Harriot*'s ſide, upon fair and convincing Reaſons; as,

Firſt, *Harriot*'s Book was publiſhed ſeveral Years before that of *Des Cartes*, *viz.* *An.* 1631; the other not till 1637.

Secondly, *Des Cartes* was in *Holland* when *Harriot*'s Book was printed, where it was eaſie for him to have procured it; but he came into *England* from thence the ſame Year, *viz.* 1631. And a Man of his Curioſity can't be ſuppos'd to be a ſtranger to a Book which was ſo newly made publick, and writ upon a Subject on which his own thoughts were ſo deeply engaged.

Thirdly, He obſerves the ſame Method. *Des Cartes* ſeems to have been ſo well ſatisfied in theſe Improvements of *Algebra* to be found in *Harriot*, and the condition to which it was by him reduced, (they are the words of Doctor *Wallis*, Cap. 55. begin.) that in his Geometry (*quam ego Algebram potius dicerem*, as he ſays in another place, in his Epiſt. to Sir *Sam. Morland*, at the end of the 53 Chap. Lat. Edit.) firſt publiſhed in French *An.* 1637. and afterward in Latin by *Fr.* Van *Schooten*, *An.* 1649, & 1659. He doth perfectly follow *Harriot* almoſt in every thing, and adds very little of his own, if any thing (as to pure *Algebra*) to what we have before ſhewed out of *Harriot*. Without which Foundation (ſays he, Chap. 30.) that whole Superſtructure of *Des Cartes* (I doubt) had never been.

And in the Letter but now mentioned, he takes pains to compare them through the very particulars in ſix or ſeven Pages; and in his Letter to *Preſtet* of the ſame length, and next following, he hath confirmed this with great advantage on his ſide over his Adverſary. This truth appear'd ſo plain to his Country-man Monſieur *Roberval*, that when Sir *Charles Cavendiſh* being at *Paris*, ſhewed him *Harriot*'s Book, he was convinced that *Des Cartes* had peruſed it; and being ſtartled he fell into this Exclamation, *Il l'a veu! Il l'a veu!* He hath ſeen it! He hath ſeen it! finding all that in *Harriot* which he had before admired in *Des Cartes*, and not doubting but that *Des Cartes* had it from thence, *Cap.* 53.

Notwithſtanding it muſt be granted, that *Des Cartes* added divers Geometrical Effections and Accommodations of *Algebra* to many Geometrical Propoſitions, as *Vieta*, *Getaldus*, *Oughtred*, and others, had done before, and many others have done ſince, (*Ibid. Cap.* 55.) but that was not *Harriot*'s buſineſs here. The Learned Publiſher of this Book of his (Mr. *Warner* in his Preface and Epilogue thereto) informs us, that there were many other Mathematical Books written by this Author, and thoſe full of excellent knowledge (never printed, and now probably loſt) and that this *Algebra* was publiſhed as a neceſſary *Prodromus* to the intended Publiſhing thoſe others, and an Introduction for the better underſtanding of them, Cap. 53. begin.

Of this Treatiſe this Account given is the fuller, becauſe the Book it ſelf has been but little known abroad; poſſibly for the Reaſons before-mentioned, that the Author has had the misfortune to be Eclipſed by the great Name of *Des Cartes*, and the Improvements he had made upon it, and the ſucceſs his Book met with, where *Harriot*, by this means, had ſcarce the good fortune to be named.

Some little time after the Year 1579, leaving the Univerſity, he was taken into the Family of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that he might, at leiſure hours, inſtruct him in the Mathematicks. He accompanied him in his Expedition to *Virginia*; of which Country, Sir *Walter* encourag'd him to give a Deſcription, which is printed both in Latin and Engliſh. After his Return he was Invited into the Family of the E. of *Northumberland*; who, after he was Condemned to perpetual Impriſonment in the *Tower*, entertained him, and other eminent Mathematicians, allowing them both a ſplendid Table and large Penſions; to him particularly 120 *l. per Annum.*

He lived about ſixty Years, and died the 2d of *July* 1621. He was had in great Eſteem, as appears by the ſumptuous Funeral made for him by the eminent Men in that Learning, and by the coſtly Monument erected for him in the Church of St. *Chriſtopher*, *London*, where he was buried; with this Elogy, amongſt other things, ſaid in his Praiſe. (Dr. *Wallis*'s Algebra at the end of his Pref. to the Lat. Edit.)

——*Omnes Scientias calluit, & in omnibus excelluit, Mathematicis, Philoſophicis, Theologicis; Veritatis indagator Studioſiſſimus, Dei Trinitatis cultor Piiſſimus.*

* **HARRISON** (*Thomas*) a Man of mean Extraction, advanc'd by the Parliament to be Major-General of their Army: But more particularly noted, for his being one of the Judges of King *Charles* I. and drawing up the Sentence of his Condemnation: For which (after the Return of King *Charles* II.) on *Wedneſday* the 10th of *October* 1660. he was Tried and Condemn'd; and on the *Saturday* following, Executed at *Charing croſs*.

HARTBEN, a famous *Swediſh* Giant, 9 Cubits high, who had always 12 Champions by him to tye him faſt, when he was taken with a Fighting-fit. There are many more fabulous Stories of him, which, for brevities ſake, I ſhall omit. *Saxo Grammaticus.*

* HARTFORD, Lat. *Hartfordia*, the chief Town of *Hartfordſhire*, twenty Miles North Weſt off *London*. It ſtands on the River *Lea*, and conſiſts of three Pariſhes; the turning of the High-way through *Ware*, has been much to its prejudice. Here however are kept the County Aſſizes; and here was held a Synod in the Dawning of Chriſtianity among the *Saxons*, in which St. *Auſtin* had a conſultation with the *Britiſh* Biſhops. Afterwards noted for giving the Title of Earl to the Illuſtrious Family Surnam'd *De Clare*; for being a goodly Patrimony, and an Addition of Honour to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*; and now it gives the Title of Marqueſs to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

* HARTFORDSHIRE, ſo call'd from *Hartford*, the Chief Town thereof. In Latin, *Hartfordienſis Comitatus*. It is call'd the Garden of *England*, is an In-land County, and lies betwixt *Bedford* and *Cambridgeſhire* on the North, *Middleſex* on the South, *Eſſex* on the Eaſt, and *Buckinghamſhire* on the Weſt. The utmoſt length thereof from North to South, is 27 Miles; its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, much the ſame. The whole is divided into 8 Hundreds, wherein are 120 Pariſhes, and 17 Market-Towns. The Ancient Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Bedford* and *Buckinghamſhire*, were named *Catieuchlani* by the old *Romans*. The Country was divided betwixt the Kings of *Mercia* and the *Eaſt Saxons* in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it is at this day, betwixt the Biſhops of *London* and *Lincoln*, as to their Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. A Country ſo ſweet and healthful, that it is commonly ſaid of ſuch as purchaſe Houſes or Lands therein, that they pay two Years purchaſe for the Air thereof; which, together with its nearneſs to *London*, makes it to be very well Inhabited; eſpecially by Gentry and Merchants, who have here their Country Houſes, uſually term'd *Buries*, as in other Shires, Places, Courts, Halls, Mannors; and ſo great is their number, that from *Ware* to *London*, which is 20 Miles, the Road is full of neat Towns and Gentlemens Houſes, affording a pleaſant and diverting Proſpect all the way, beſides the conveniency of a large, dry and ſmooth Road. The Soil is abundantly Fruitful, yielding plenty of Graſs, Corn, Cattle and Wood, and wants nothing either for Conveniency or Delight. Laſtly, out of this County are Elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, four Members of Parliament, two for *Hartford*, and two for St. *Albans*.

* HARTLAND-POINT, Lat. *Herculis Promontorium*, upon the Southern Sea, in the North-weſt Parts of *Devonſhire*.

* HARTLE-POOL, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, noted only for its Situation upon a Neck of Land ſhooting forth into the Sea, which ſurrounds it on all ſides but the Weſt.

HARTMAN (*George*) a Mathematician, liv'd in the XVIth Cent. in 1540. He Invented the *Bâton de l'Artillerie*, or *Baculus Bombardicus*. * *Voſſius de Mathem.*

HARTMAN (*Wolfgangus*) wrote the Annals of *Augsburg* in 1596. * *Stumphius, in Comment. Rec. Helvet.*

* HARVEY (*William*) a famous *Engliſh* Phyſician, Born at *Folkſton* in *Kent*, and Bred in *Cajus* College in *Cambridge*, where he Commenc'd Dr. of Phyſick. He ſtudied five Years at *Padua* in *Italy*; from whence being return'd home, he made a good Compoſition of Foreign and Domeſtick Learning, and was for many Years Phyſician to K. *Charles* I. It was he that firſt diſcovered the Circulation of the Blood, which being ſtrongly oppos'd at firſt, was found at laſt to be grounded upon ſound Reaſon, and his Opinion ſubmitted unto by the Learn'd. He was a great Benefactor to the College of Phyſicians in *London*, and died in the 80th Year of his Age, *Anno* 1657. Tho' he died a Batchelor, he may be ſaid to have Immortaliz'd his Name beyond the Advantage of a Poſterity, by his Books *De Circulatione Sanguinis*, *De Generatione*, and *De Ovo*.

* HARWICH, Lat. *Harviacum*, a Market, Borough and Sea-Port Town of *Tendering* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Eſſex*. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Stowr*, almoſt ſurrounded with the Sea, and having the benefit of a ſafe and capacious Haven. Famous of Old for a Naval Victory the *Engliſh* got here over the *Danes*, *Anno* 884. The Town is ſtrong both by Art and Nature; Populous, but ſomething to ſeek for freſh Water. Being the readieſt Paſſage for *Holland*, 'tis therefore the Station for the Packet-Boats imployed for that purpoſe.

HASCORA, ASCORA, or ESCURA, a Province of *Morocco* in *Africk*. It lies betwixt *Duccala* on the North, *Morocco* on the South, and *Tedles* on the Eaſt. A fruitful Country, intermixt with rich Fields and pleaſant Gardens, furniſhed with moſt ſorts of choice Fruits, and amongſt others, Grapes of an extraordinary bigneſs. It has alſo good ſtore of Honey, and ſome Mines of Iron, and is inhabited by a more civil People than the reſt of the Country. The Chief City is *Elmadina*, otherwiſe called *Haſcora*, 80 Miles N. E. of *Morocco*, on a branch of the *Atlas*. It conſiſts of 2000 Families, and was liable to much Oppreſſion before it was ſubjected to the King of *Fez*. *Leo Af. p.* 90.

HASBAT, or HOBAT, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Affrick*; 'tis ſcituate upon the *Streight* of *Gibralter*. It's Towns are *Arzille*, *Tangier*, *Ceuta*, &c.

HASEL, or VAL HASEL, a Valley and Bayliwick of the Canton of *Berne* in *Swiſſerland*, extending from the Lake of *Brientz*, to the Head of the River *Aar*, and Mount *Grimſel*; abounding with excellent Paſturage, and noted for its Iron Mines. Near unto it is a Hill called *Engſtlen*, out of which iſſues a Spring near that of the River *Aar*, always dry but in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, when they turn the Cattel to the Mountains; and then it runs only Mornings and Evenings, at the time of watering the Cattel. 'Tis ſaid, that if any dirty thing be thrown into it, it dries up, and runs not till ſome days after. *Simler* and *Plantin*, *Deſcr. of Swiſſerland.*

* HASELMERE, a Market and Borough Town of *Godalming* Hundred in the South Weſt of *Surrey*, upon the Borders of *Hampſhire*.

* HASLINGDEN, a Market Town of *Blackburn* Hundred in the South Eaſt of *Lancaſhire*.

* HASSEN CHERIFF, a *Numidian*, Born in the Province of *Dara*. He underſtood Philoſophy and Magick. To get himſelf into Credit with the People, he made great ſhew of Sanctity, and ſaid, he was Deſcended of the Ancient *Mahometan* Princes. He had three Sons which he ſent to *Meccha*, after having Educated them in his own Mode; who returning Enthuſiaſtically zealous, drew great numbers after them, the People reckoning it a great Priviledge to kiſs the Tail of their Gowns. His two Youngeſt he Adviſ'd to go to *Fez* about the Year 1508, *Mahomet Oatar* then Reigning. There the one got a Pulpit in the College of *Moderaſe*, the other was made Tutor to the King's Children; in the mean time their Father demanded the Government of *Morocco*, *Suſa*, *Tremeſen*, and ſome other Places, on pretence to Defend them againſt the Chriſtians, which the Emperor granted. He was ſucceſsful enough at firſt, and the People followed him; but at laſt *Taban Ben Juſuf*, a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*, and the *Cheriff*'s Mortal Enemy, fought him, and routed his Army; and Rallying a ſecond time, was ſlain himſelf. *Thuanus.*

* HASTINGS, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town of *Haſtings* Rape in the South Eaſt of *Suſſex*. This is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and conſiſts of two Streets, extending from North to South, with a Pariſh Church to each Street. Its Haven is fed by a ſmall River, and had once for its Defence a ſtrong Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, in whoſe Ruins Lights being now placed, it ſerves in the Night for a Direction to Sailers. The Earl of *Huntington* is Baron of *Haſtings*, that Title being Conferr'd upon Sir *William Haſtings* by *Edward* IV. This Town had a Pere of Timber, but is now deſtroy'd by the Sea. A Brief was granted by Q. *Elizabeth* to Collect Money for its Repair, which being miſpent, it was never perform'd, ſo that the Trade and Place is ſince decay'd.

* HASTINGS (*Theophilus*) the preſent Earl of *Huntington*, is the Seventh Earl of that Name from his Anceſtor *George* Lord *Haſtings* and *Hungerford*, created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1529. Which *George* was Grandſon to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, a Perſon of great Note for his eminent Imployment and ſingular Truſts, the Reward of his firm adhering to the Houſe of *York*. King *Edward* IV. made him Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Baron *Haſtings* of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, &c. But the King's Brother, *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, perceiving him to obſtruct the way to his ambitious Deſigns, procured his Diſgrace, and caus'd him to be Beheaded without any Form of Trial: However his Son *Edward* ſucceeded him, and found ſo much Favour from K. *Henry* VIIth. that he was reſtored to his Father's Honours and Eſtate. This *Edward* was the Father of *George* aforeſaid, who firſt brought into the Family the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, to whom ſucceeded *Francis* his Son and Heir, *An.* 1544; *Henry* Son and Heir of *Francis*, 1561; *George*, Brother to *Henry*, 1595; *Henry*, Grandſon and Heir to *George*, 1604; *Ferdinand*, *Henry*'s Son and Heir, 1643; and laſtly, *Theophilus* the now Earl, Son to the ſaid *Ferdinand*, 1655.

* HATFIELD, a Market Town of *Harlow Hundred* in the Weſt of *Eſſex*: And alſo a Town of *Broadwater* Hundred in *Hartfordſhire*, otherwiſe call'd *Biſhops Hatfield*. Noted for the ſtately Houſe of the ſame Name; formerly a Royal Palace, till it came, by way of Exchange, to the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Salisbury*.

* HATHERLEY, a Market Town of *Black Torrington* Hundred in the Weſt of *Devonſhire*, Seated on the *Towridge*.

* HATTEM, a ſmall Town in *Guelderland*, ſubject to the States of *Holland*. 'Tis Seated on the River *Yſſel*, about five Leagues from its fall into the Sea.

* HATTON (*Chriſtopher*) Lord High Chancellor of *England* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Born at *Holdenby* in *Northamptonſhire*; but deſcended from an ancient Family in *Cheſhire*, deriving its Pedigree from *Nigel* Baron of *Hatton* in that County. He was bred up to the Law in the Inns of Court, but more like a Gentleman, than one who pretended to raiſe himſelf by that Profeſſion. The Queen firſt took Notice of him for the comelineſs of his Perſon, and his graceful Dancing in a Mask at Court; but more afterwards for his great Abilities, which rais'd him to the high Degree of Chancellor, not without the Envy of thoſe who were much better Lawyers. Mr. *Dugdale* in his *Baronage* of *England*, ſays, That he became firſt one of the Queen's Gentlemen-Penſioners, then Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, and next Captain of the Guard. From which Office he ſlept to be Vice-Chamberlain, one of the Privy-Council, and at laſt Lord-Chancellor, with the Addition of the Garter. The truth is, he had a large Proportion of Gifts and Endowments; his Features, his Gate, his Carriage, his Parts, and his Prudence, ſtrove how to ſet him off. But as his Abilities were much above his Experience, ſo was this above his Learning, and his Learning above his Education: What he did was ſo exactly Juſt and Diſcreet, and what he ſpoke ſo weighty, that he was choſen to keep the Queen's Conſcience as her Chancellor, and to expreſs her Senſe as her Speaker. The Courtiers that envy'd the laſt Capacity, were by his Power forc'd to confeſs their Errors,

and the Serjeants that refuſed to Plead before him at firſt, could not but own at laſt his Abilities. His Place was above his Law, but not above his Parts, which were ſo very pregnant and comprehenſive, that he could command other Mens knowledge to as good purpoſe as his own. And whereas 'tis ſaid, the Civil Law is ſufficient to dictate Equity, he made uſe of Sir *Richard Swale*, Doctor of the Civil Law, as a Servant and Friend, whoſe Advice he followed in all Matters of Moment. His Station was great, but his Humility greater, giving an eaſie Acceſs to all Addreſſes. His Diſpatches were quick, but weighty. His Orders many, yet all conſiſtent. Being very ſeldom revers'd in Chancery, and his Advice oppoſed more ſeldom in Council. He was ſo Juſt, that his Sentence was a Law to the Subject; and ſo wiſe, that his Opinion was an Oracle with the Queen. Her Majeſty, who never forgave Debts, call'd him to an Account for an old one, and rigorouſly demanded preſent Payment. This ſtartled him, becauſe he could not do it at that time, and that Back-ſtroke went ſo deep to his Heart, that it caſt him into a Mortal Diſeaſe. The Queen ſorry for what ſhe had done, endeavour'd what ſhe cou'd to recover him, and brought him Cordials with her own hands, but all would not do. Thus he died a Batchelor, *Anno* 1591. and was Buried under a ſtately Monument in the Quire of St. *Paul's*. He adopted Sir *William Newport* his Siſters Son, for his Heir, who upon that chang'd his Name to Sir *William Hatton*; but in default of Iſſue-Male by him, he ſettled the greateſt part of the Eſtate upon his Godſon *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Son and Heir of *John Hatton*, his neareſt Kinſman of the Male-Line; which *Chriſtopher*, upon the Death of Sir *Will. Newport* without Iſſue Male, did accordingly enjoy it, and was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *James* I. from whom is Deſcended the preſent Lord Viſcount *Hatton*.

* **HATTON** (*Chriſtopher*) the preſent Viſcount, takes his Denomination from the Lordſhip of *Hatton* in *Cheſhire*, and is Grandſon to that Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, who ſucceeded in the Eſtate of the Lord Chancellour *Hatton*, and left a Son of his Name, who was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of King *Charles* I. and always ſtood firm to his Majeſty's Intereſt. In conſideration whereof he was by the ſaid King created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Hatton* of *Kirby* in *Northamptonſhire*, and made Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold. He died in *July* 1670, leaving two Sons and three Daughters by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Eldeſt of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Charles Montague*, a younger Brother to *Henry* late Earl of *Mancheſter*. Of his two Sons *Chriſtopher* and *Charles*, the Eldeſt, this preſent Lord, was afterwards advanced by King *Charles* II. to the Dignity of Viſcount, and made Governour of *Garnſey*, as his Father was before him. He married the Lady *Chriſtian Tufton*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Thanet*; and by her has Iſſue one only Daughter named *Anne*, married to the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*.

HATTON, or **HAYTON**, one of the Premonſtratenſian Monks, liv'd in the Year 1300. He wrote a Book call'd *Hiſtoria Orientalis*, the laſt Edition of which was Printed at *Cologne*, in 1671. * *La Croix du Maine*, &c.

* **HATWAN**, or **HADWAN**, a fortify'd Town in Upper *Hungary* on the *Zagyne*, five Miles N. of *Peſt*, and ſix from *Agria*. It hath been ſeveral times Taken and Re-taken by the *Turks* and *Germans*, and was Abandon'd by the latter in 1604.

HAVANA, Lat. *Havana*, the chief Town of *Cuba*, one of the two great Iſlands in the Gulph of *Mexico*, well fortify'd. A noted Port of good Trade in the North of the Iſland, oppoſite to *Florida*, and the uſual Reſidence of the Governour of *Cuba*. 'Tis alſo the Rendezvous of the Ships bound for *Spain*, from all parts of the Gulph, tarrying here for one another, till all being met together, ſail hence by the Streights of *Bahonia*. Though this Place be well Fortify'd, yet the *Buccaniers* a few Years ſince, with a ſmall number of Ships ſurpriz'd and plunder'd it, making the Inhabitants pay a vaſt ſum to ſave it from being burnt. It is the beſt frequented Port of all the *Weſt-Indies*.

HAVELBERG, Lat. *Havelburga*, a Town of *Brandenburg* in the Lower *Germany*. Its Name expreſſes the ſituation of it on a Hill, near the River *Havel*; which falls a League lower into the *Elbe*, about 10 Leagues North Weſt of *Berlin*. *Havelberg* was formerly a Biſhop's See, ſuffragan to the Arch Biſhop of *Magdeberg*, till it was made Secular during the *German* Wars, and yielded up to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*.

* **HAVERFORD WEST**, a Market and Borough Town of *Rowſe* Hundred in the *Cledbewen* in *Pembrokeſhire*.

* **HAVERILL**, a Market Town of *Risbridge* Hundred in the South Weſt Parts of *Suffolk*, upon the Edge of *Eſſex* and *Cambridgeſhire*, ſituate near the Spring of the *Stowr*, which divides *Suffolk* from *Eſſex*.

* **HAVILAH**, a Town of old *Arabia Petræa*, ſo called from *Havilah* the Son of *Chus*. It was the fartheſt Border of the *Amalekites* and *Iſraelites*, on the Gulph of *Perſia*, as *Sur* was on the *Red Sea*, or Gulph of *Arabia*. The Land of *Havilah* is partly that which is now called *Chuſeſtan* or *Suſiana*, a Province of *Perſia*.

* **HAVRA**, a Seaport of *Arabia Fœlix* on the *Red Sea*, 20 Leagues N. of *Algier*. It is a wealthy Place, defended with a Caſtle, and noted for a Quarry, whence ſtone Pots were digged, and for the Neighbourhood of Mount *Radua* to the South of it, which affords the beſt Stones in the World. *Nubienſis*.

* **HAURAN**, a Town of *Geſhur* in the North parts of *Paleſtine*, mentioned by the Prophet *Ezekiel* Ch. 47. whence the North parts took the Name of *Auranitis*.

HAURE DE GRACE, Lat. *Portus Gratiæ*, or *Franciſcopolis*, a noted Sea-port of *Normandy* in *France*, ſituate between *Harfleur* and *Feſcamp*, at the Mouth of the River *Seine* (the ſame that runs through *Paris*) about 20 Leagues from *Rouan*. The Town is very pleaſant and well built, with the conveniency of a fine Harbour, which makes it capable of good Trade. *Francis* I. from whom it is called in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, began to fortifie it, in order to make it a Bulwark againſt the *Engliſh*; and his Succeſſor *Henry* finiſhed what he had begun. During the Civil Wars of *France* in the laſt Century, it was taken by the Proteſtants, *Anno* 1562, who deliver'd it up to the *Engliſh*. But the Year after the *Engliſh* loſt it again, the Place being then infected with a grievous Peſtilence. *Lewis* XIII. increaſed its Fortifications, and Built a Cittadel in it, with four great Royal Baſtions. It is a very important Place, and look'd upon as one of the Keys of *France*. It was ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet in the Year 1694, and a great part of it ruined. *Thuanus. Du Cheſne*.

HAUTE-COMBE, a Village in *Savoy*, a League from *Bellay*, with an Abby of *Ciſtertian* Friars. Of ſpecial Note for its wonderful Spring, which dries up and runs again twice in an Hour. *Papyri Maſſon*.

* **HAUTE-RIVE**, a Town of upper *Languedoc* in *France*, on the River *Auriege*, 13 Miles South of *Tholouſe*.

* **HAWKWOOD** (Sir *John*) Born at *Sible Heningham* in *Eſſex*, in the Reign of *Edward* III. His extraction was mean, his Education ſuitable, but his Improvement in Arms wonderful. His Father was *Gilbert Hawkwood* a Tanner, who bound him Apprentice to a Taylor in *London*; but he ſoon turn'd his Needle into a Sword, and Thimble into a Shield. Being preſs'd for the King's Service in his *French* Wars, he behav'd himſelf ſo valiantly, that it was not long before he became Captain of a Company of Foot Soldiers, and afterwards Knighted for ſome good Service. But a Peace being Concluded between the Two Crowns, and his Eſtate not able to maintain his Title, he went into *Italy* with ſome *Engliſh* Forces to advance his Fortunes. There he ſerv'd firſt with good Succeſs in the War of *John* Marqueſs of *Montferrat*, next under *Galeaze* Duke of *Milan*, being courted thereunto by *Barnaby* his Brother, with whom he got into ſuch Eſteem by his ſucceſsful Valour, that he gave him the Lady *Domitia* his Daughter in Marriage with a Portion ſuitable. This Alliance ſpread his Fame far and near, chiefly throughout *Italy*; yet upon farther hopes, or perhaps ſome Diſguſt, he quitted his Father-in-Law's Intereſt, and ſided with his Enemy. Afterwards ſeeking new Adventures, he went to *Rome*, where the Pope gave him the Command of his Forces for the Recovery of that part of *Provence* which had Revolted from him. Having effected this, he went to the *Florentines*, whom he ſerved ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was look'd upon as the beſt Soldier of the Age. This valiant Knight died in *Florence*, very Aged, *Anno* 1394. in the 18th. of *Richard* II. The *Florentines*, to perpetuate the Memory of his great Exploits, and faithful Service to the State, Honour'd him with the Statue of a Man of Arms, and a ſumptuous Monument. His Friends alſo rais'd him one of Stone at *Sible Heningham*, Arch'd over, with a Repreſentation of Hawks flying in a Wood in alluſion to his Name. But its ſince utterly deſtroy'd. He had a Son nam'd *John*, born in *Italy*, who was Knighted and Naturaliz'd in the Reign of *Henry* IV.

* **HAY**, a Market Town of *Talgarth* Hundred in the Eaſt of *Brecknockſhire*, ſituate on the South ſide of the River *Wye*.

* **HAY**, (*James*) a Scotſman, Earl of *Carliſle*. He liv'd in the Reign of King *James* I. who advanced him to that Dignity, and is particulary noted in Hiſtory for his Sumptuous way of Living and great Entertainments, the uſual Fruits of Peace; and particularly of that peaceable Reign, when Feaſting, Masks, and Noble Appearances were more in Faſhion than has been perhaps ever ſince. King *James* ſent him Embaſſadour into *France*, where he ſpar'd for no Coſt to repreſent the Wealth and Glory of this Nation. Never was Embaſſy, perhaps more ſuitable to the *French* Vanity, or to the Subject of it; which was not State Intereſt, or the intricate Conſultations of War, but a Treaty of a Royal Match. Amongſt his Entertainments he had *Ante-Suppers*, the manner of which was, to have the Table covered at the firſt entrance of Gueſts, with Diſhes as high as a tall Man could well reach, fill'd with the choiceſt and moſt expenſive Rarities that Sea or Land could afford. At one of which Suppers an Attendant eat for his own ſhare, a whole Pie reckoned at Twenty Pounds, being made of Ambergreeſe, coſtly Pearl, Musk, &c. Yet was ſo far from being ſweet the next Morning, that he almoſt poiſon'd his whole Family, and was not able to bear his own ill ſmell. * *Osburn*.

LA HAYE, a Town of *France* in *Tourain*, call'd in Latin, *Haga Turonica*, and the Birth-place of *Des Cartes*. It ſtands on the River *Creuſes*, 26 Miles South of *Tours*, and 28 North-Eaſt of *Poictiers*.

* **HAYLSHAM**, a Market-Town of *Pevenſey* Rape in the Eaſt part of *Suſſex*.

* **HAYNBURG**, commonly called *Hamburg*, Lat. *Comagenum*, an ancient Town of the Lower *Auſtria* in *Germany*, ſeated on the *Danube*, over againſt the Mouth of the River *Moraw*, upon the Borders of *Hungary*, ſix Leagues Eaſt of *Vienna*.

HAYTON, A King of *Armenia*, who in the Year 1256, finding his Kingdom overrun and plunder'd by the *Sarazens*, went in perſon to *Cublay*, the great Cham of *Tartary*, and having perſuaded him to turn Chriſtian, got a conſiderable aſſiſtance of him, which were ſo ſucceſsful, as to expel the *Saraʒens* out of *Armenia*, *Syria* and the *Holy Land*. * *Kirtcher*'s China.

* HAZAEL, King of *Syria*, who killed his Maſter *Benhadad*, and Reign'd in his ſtead: After that he made War againſt the Kings of *Iſrael*, and ſucceſſively defeated *Joram*, *Jehu* and *Jehoahaʒ*. 2 *Kings* 8, 10, 13.

* HAZOR, a Town of *Paleſtine*, the Royal City and Metropolis of the *Canaanites*. Memorable for its being the Rendezvous of 24 Kings of *Canaan*, in the War with *Joſhua*, by whom it was taken, and burnt. But being afterwards Rebuilt, it became the Royal Seat of *Jabin* King of the *Canaanites*, who grievouſly afflicted *Iſrael* for the ſpace of 20 Years, till vanquiſhed by *Deborah* and *Barak*. It was deſtroyed in that War, but Repaired by *Solomon*, and continued in ſo good Eſtate in our Saviour's time, that it was then a *Decapolis*, or one of the Ten Cities, at that time known by the Name of *Antiopia*. Now only a vaſt heap of Rubbiſh.

* HEA, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Africk*, bounded Eaſtward by the River *Ecifelmeli*; Southward, by the Great *Atlas*; and North and Weſt, by the Ocean. The Country is Mountainous and Woody, yet Watered with many pleaſant Rivulets, and would be plentiful enough in all Commodities, if the People were induſtrious. They have neither Flax, Hemp, nor Corn, but Barly. Wax and Goats Leather are their chief Commodities, the Country yielding plenty of Bees and Goats, of whoſe Skins they make *Maroquin* Leather. They have a ſort of Thorny Tree, call'd *Erquen*, bearing a Fruit about the bigneſs of an Apricock, which is nothing but a Stone, covered with a Skin, ſhining when ripe like a Star in the Night, and noted for the Oil that comes out of its Kernel; which is the only Oil they uſe, though of no pleaſant Taſte. They have abundance of Deer, Roe Bucks, Boars and Hares in their Woods. The People are *Mahometans*, but as ignorant of their Religion as they generally are of all Arts and Sciences: So that the very Teachers of their Law can hardly read. To cure themſelves of any Hurt or Diſeaſe, their only way is Cauſticks and Faſting, having neither Phyſician, Apothecary, nor Chirurgeon. But Barbers they have which they only make uſe of to ſhave, and Circumciſe their Children. Their Young Men keep their Hair and Beards ſhav'd till they Marry, and then they let their Beards grow, with a Lock of Hair on the Top of the Head, to ſhew they are true *Mahometans*. They feed more upon Goats Fleſh than Mutton or Beef, pretending 'tis wholſomer. Their Religion allows them not to uſe Spoons, but they eat with their Fingers on the ground, without Cloth or Napkins. They uſe only the Right Hand to Eat with, and the Left to waſh themſelves before Prayers. When they waſh their Hands they do not wipe them, but hold them up in the Air till they dry. Linen is ſo ſcarce that none but thoſe of Quality wear Shifts. They have but a few Horſes, and thoſe little; yet ſo nimble, that unſhod as they are, they climb the Hills like ſo many Goats. They plough with Aſſes, having neither Mules nor Oxen. Their mutual Fewds are great, and yet they are ſo kind to Strangers, that in ſome places, the beſt of them caſt Lots who ſhall entertain them, Their Arms are three or four Darts, with croked Daggers like a Sickle. They uſe Slings alſo, and the Croſs-bow. The chief Places of this Province, are *Tedneſta*, *Teculeth*, *Tefethna*, &c. *Marmol. l.* 3. *Heylin.*

* HEADON, a Market and Borough Town of *Holderneſs* in the Eaſt-Riding of *York-ſhire*, ſeated upon a ſmall River, four Miles Eaſt from *Hull*, but very much Decay'd ſince the Riſe of this laſt.

* HEATH (*Nicholas*) Arch-Biſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellour of *England* in Q. *Mary*'s Time, born in *London*, Educated firſt in *Chriſt*'s College, and was afterwards made Fellow of *Clarehall* in *Cambridge*. He was Almoner to K. *Henry* VIII. who created him firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Worceſter*; and being depriv'd by K. *Edward* VI. he was reſtor'd by Q. *Mary*, who advanced him to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and made him Lord High Chancellour of *England*. He was a Wiſe and a Learned Man, of great Policy, and as great Integrity; more Devout to follow his own Conſcience, than Cruel to proſecute others. In ſhort, He was ſo moderate and free from violent Extreams, that in the Diſputation between the Papiſts and Proteſtants, in the firſt Year of Q. *Eliʒabeth*, he was choſen one of the Moderators, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* being the other. Yet he could not be prevailed upon to take the Oath of Supremacy, which made him be Depriv'd again; whereupon he went to his own Seat at *Cobham* in *Surrey*, where he ſpent his old Age, in a Studious and Religious Manner, free from any Faction or Revenge. There he found himſelf rather eas'd then depos'd; and like another *Abiathar* ſent home by *Solomon* to his own Field, he found, in his Retirement, the Fruits of his Moderation, abounded in all Neceſſaries, and received frequent Viſits from her Majeſty, who was ſatisfied, that he Acted from a true Principle of Conſcience. He died about 1566.

HEBE, the Goddeſs of Youth, Daughter of *Juno*, without a Father; for it was ſaid, that *Juno* being invited to a Feaſt by *Apollo*, did eat ſo freely of Lettuces, that ſhe Conceived and bare *Hebe*, who for her Beauty was made Cup-bearer to *Jupiter*. But it hapned, that *Jupiter* being at a Banquet with the *Ethiopians*, *Hebe* waiting upon him, her Foot ſlipt, ſo that ſhe fell down a little diſorderly, upon which ſhe was diſcharg'd, and ſhe was diſplaced, and *Ganymede* put in her room. However when *Hercules* was made a God, ſhe was Married to him, and then it was ſhe reſtored *Iolaus* to his former Youth. The Moral of the Fable is this, That when *Juno* (by whom is meant the Air) is warmed with the hot Rays of *Apollo* the Sun, ſhe that before was Barren, begins to Conceive and bring forth *Hebe* the Spring, with Herbs and Flowers, and ſhe miniſters duly to *Jupiter*; till at the end of Summer, *Jupiter* caſts her out, and takes in *Ganymede* the Winter, or watery Sign *Aquarius*. *Cic.*

HEBER, the Son of *Selah*, Grandſon of *Sem*, and one of the Anceſtors of *Abraham*, Born in the Year of the World 1754, and lived 464 Years. At the Age of 35 he begat *Phaleg*, which ſignifies *Diviſion*, that being the Year that *Noah* divided the World amongſt his Children. According to moſt Writers, the *Jews* got the Name of *Hebrews* from *Heber*, but others derive it from *Abraham*, as did *Auguſtin* (which he retracted afterward, becauſe *Abraham* himſelf is called an *Hebrew*, *Gen.* 14. 13.) *Joſephus.* St. *Jerome.*

* HEBREW. The *Hebrew* Tongue was the Language of the *Jews*, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt and only Speech in the World. It was Naturally and Originally the ſame with that which *Abraham* found in the Land of *Canaan* at his coming thither; uſed conſtantly by the *Jews*, till their ſubjugation by the *Babylonians*. When being led Captive to that Country, and conforming themſelves to the Speech and Dialect of it, they came at laſt to ſpeak a kind of broken Language, neither the *Chaldæan*, nor good *Hebrew*, but a compoſition of both, being *Chaldee* as to the main Body, but *Hebrew* as to the Affixes, Points and Conjugations, and is the ſame that we now call *Syriack*. So that the *Jews* at their coming home after 70 Years Captivity, were not able to underſtand the words of the Holy Scripture, when *Eʒra* read it unto them; ſo that he was fain to imploy the *Scribes* who were Learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue, to Expound it. *Heylin, lib.* 3. *p.* 60.

HEBRIDES: See the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*.

HEBRON, an Ancient City of *Paleſtine*, 6 *Germ.* Miles from *Jeruſalem*, ſuppoſed to be built a little after the Flood. It belonged to the Tribe of *Judah*, but is now ruin'd. *Abraham* purchaſed it for a Burial-place, in which his Wife *Sarah* was firſt buried, and after her four of the Patriarchs. Adjoyning thereto is the Plain of *Mamre*, where *Abraham* ſitting in his Tent was viſited from Heaven by God in the ſhape of a Man. This Town was the Seat of the Giants, the Sons of *Anak*, and was taken by *Joſhua*, given to *Caleb*, and called *Hebron* after the Name of his Son. Here K. *David* kept his Court after the death of *Saul*, and reſided ſeven Years before he took *Jeruſalem*. To this place came the Tribes to Anoint him King over *Iſrael*; and hither came *Abſalom*, under pretence of paying his Vows, to Uſurp his Father's Kingdom: And when the Chriſtians conquer'd *Paleſtine*, *Hebron* was made an Epiſcopal See. *Numbers* XIII. *Joſh.* XIV. *Bochart Belon. Heylin.*

* HEBRUS, the moſt noted River of *Thracia* in *Greece*, having Gold in its Sand. It riſes out of *Rhodope*, falls into the *Ægean* Sea (now call'd *Archipelago*) near the Iſland of *Samothracia*, and is of ſo ſlow a Courſe that it is not eaſie to diſcern its running. It is alſo memorable for the Fable of *Orpheus*, who was torn in pieces by the *Thracian* Women, and thrown into it. *Virg. Ovid.*

HECALE, a very poor, but vertuous old Woman, noted for her Hoſpitality to *Theſeus*, whom ſhe entertain'd as well as her Condition would allow; and vow'd to Sacrifice her ſelf to *Jupiter*, if he return'd ſafe from the War. But ſhe dying before his return, *Theſeus* in her Memory inſtituted a Feſtival Dedicated to *Jupiter*, thence Surnamed *Hecalius*. *Crinagoras. Ovid.*

HECATE, a Goddeſs called *Luna* in Heaven, *Diana* on Earth, and *Hecate* (or *Proſerpina*) in Hell. She was repreſented with three Heads; a Nag's head on the right, a Dog's on the left, and a wild Boar's in the middle; therefore called *Triceps* in *Ovid*, and *Tergemina* in *Virgil*. *Heſiod* and *Muſæus* make her Daughter of the *Sun*; *Orpheus* of *Ceres*, and others of the *Night*. Her Name is derived (according to *Servius*) from the Greek *Hecaton*, a hundred, either becauſe 100 Sacrifices were wont to be offer'd her, or becauſe ſhe detained on this ſide *Styx*, the Souls of unburied People 100 Years. She was skilful in Poiſons and their Antidotes, having obſerved the Virtues of Herbs while a hunting. She poyſon'd her Father, and flying for the ſame to her Uncle, married him, by whom ſhe had *Circes* and *Medea*. * *Ovid. Tibullus.*

HECATOMB, a Greek word that ſignifies a Sacrifice of a hundred Oxen, Cuſtomary among the *Lacedemonians*, who having a hundred Towns, did yearly Sacrifice as many Oxen to their Gods. But in time they grew better Husbands, and to ſave Charges reduced them to 23. At laſt they turn'd their Sacrifice of Oxen (as being too Expenſive) to Goats and Lambs. And *Pythagoras*, who believed the *Metempſycoſis*, contented himſelf to offer a *Hecatomb* of Paſte. *Spon. Recherche d'Antiquite.*

HECATOMPHONIES, a Feaſt ſolemniz'd by the *Meſſenians*, in Memory of their Victory over the *Lacedemonians*, wherein he that had kill'd 100 Enemies, ſacrific'd a living Man to *Jupiter*.

HECHEN, the fourteenth Caliph or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, Son to *Jeʒid el Gelid*, began his Reign in 748, but immediately upon his coming to the Throne, was diſturb'd by *Marvan*, Governor of *Egypt*, whom the *Saraʒens* elected for their Caliph: This competition was the occaſion of great commotions, the *Saraʒens* of *Syria* abetting the Intereſt of *Hechen*, and thoſe of *Egypt* and *Arabia* that of *Marvan*. This latter Prince made a

League with the Emperor *Conſtantine*, to which he was admitted upon condition of paying three hundred thouſand *Bezants* of Gold yearly to the Emperor, three hundred Horſe and three hundred Slaves, reſtoring withal that part of *Thrace* of which the *Arabians* were poſſeſſed. Upon theſe Conditions the Emperor promis'd to aſſiſt him, which he did accordingly, and that ſo effectually, that *Marvan* defeated *Hechen*, put him and his Sons to death, and as many of the Houſe of *Gualid*, as he thought might be dangerous to his Government. * *Marmole de l'Affrique, Lib.* 2.

HECLA, a Mountain in *Iſeland*, which like *Veſuvius* in *Naples*, and *Ætna* in *Sicily*, throws up dreadful Flames of Fire with ſuch abundance of black Aſhes and Pumice-ſtones, that they darken the Sun, and lay the Country deſolate for ſix Miles round. And here the Superſtitious People have the ſame Opinion with thoſe about *Ætna*; *viz.* That Hell is underneath it. But the natural Reaſon of theſe Flames is obvious, being occaſioned by Veins of Brimſtone under the Hill (great quantities whereof are ſent from hence into Foreign Parts.) Here are alſo to be found many Baths and Fountains of hot Water, which have Sulphur ſwimming at the top: And ſometimes the Hill vomits out ſcalding Water. Divers who have attempted to go near the place, for a Diſcovery, have been ſwallowed up. *Baudrand. Heylin.*

HECTOR, famous for his ſtout Defence of *Troy*, againſt the *Grecians*. He was Son to *Priam*, the laſt King thereof, and ſlain by *Achilles*, who dragg'd his Body at his Chariot thrice round the City, and then ſold it to his Father for a great Ranſom. *Ovid. Virgil. Homer.*

HECTOR BOETIUS. See *Boetius.*

* HECUBA, Daughter of *Dymas* K. of *Thrace*, and Q. to *Priam* K. of *Troy*; who railing on the *Grecians* for ſacrificing her Daughter *Polyxene*, was turned into a Bitch. *Ovid.*

HEDE (*William*) born at *Alphen* near *Leidan*, was Dean of *Vtrecht*, and liv'd in the beginning of the XVIth Cent. He was ſent on ſeveral Embaſſies by the Emperor *Maximilian* Iſt. and afterwards Secretary of State to his Son *Philip* Archduke of *Auſtria* and King of *Spain*. *Hede* publiſh'd the Genealogy of *Charles* Vth. A Chronicle of *Holland*, and another of the Biſhops of *Vtrecht*. * *Valer Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

HEDELIN (*Francis*) Abbot of *Aubignac*, Eminent for his Wit and Learning in the XVIIth Cent. He was born at *Nemours*, where his Father was Lieutenant-General. This Abbot was a Favourite of Card. *Richlieu*, and to make himſelf the more agreeable to this great Miniſter, he apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of Dramatick Poetry, ſo far as to quality himſelf for a Critick, upon the Performances of the Stage. It was upon this occaſion that he wrote his Treatiſe *De la Pratique du Theatre*, which in the opinion of the Learned was his Maſter-Piece. In this Tract he examines the Plays of *Corneille* with great niceneſs. He likewiſe wrote a Piece call'd *Le Terence Juſtifie la Macariſe*, and ſome other Pieces, which diſcover a great deal of Pains and Learning in the Ancient and Modern Comedy. He dy'd in the Year 1673. * *Memoirs du Temps.*

HEDWIGE or HEDUIGE, Queen of *Poland*, Daughter to *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who held the Kingdom of *Poland*, after the death of *Caſimir* IIId. dying without Iſſue Male in 1370. The *Poles*, after the death of *Lewis*, which happen'd in 1382, deſired *Elizabeth* the Queen Dowager, to ſend them *Hedwige* her youngeſt Daughter to be their Soveraign; *Elizabeth*, at laſt, yielded to the importunity of the *Poles*, and the young Princeſs, upon her Arrival in 1384, was Crown'd Queen. However ſhe refus'd the Marriage propos'd between her and *Jagello*, Great D. of *Lithuania*, unleſs he would conſent to turn Chriſtian. *Jagello* comply'd with this Article, and was Baptiz'd in 1386, and call'd *Vladiſlaus*: After his Baptiſm he marry'd *Hedwige*, and was Crown'd King, and by this Intermarriage the Dominions of *Poland* and *Lithuania* were united. * *John Herbert de Fulſtein. Connor's Hiſt. Poland.*

HEEMSKIRK, the Name of two *Dutch*-Men; the one famous for Navigation, and the other for Painting: The one called *James*, the other *Martin*. *James* was born at *Amſterdam*, where is ſtill a conſiderable Family of that Name. *Anno* 1596, he went with *William Barentſon*, to find out a Northern Paſſage into *China*, which proved unſucceſsful: *Barentſon* died in the Voyage, but *Heemskirk* returned ſafe; and in 1607, was ſent Vice-Admiral, with a Fleet of 26 Sail, to fight the *Spaniards* in the *Streights*. He engaged them in ſight of *Gibraltar*, conſiſting of 20 Ships of War and 10 Gallions, under the Command of *Don Juan Alvarez Davila*, and got a compleat Victory over them. *Davila* was killed, and his Son taken Priſoner: The Admiral and Vice-Admiral Ships, with five of their Gallions burnt, and the reſt run a-ground. *Heemskirk* was alſo ſlain, and his Body brought home to *Amſterdam*, where he was honourably Interred in the old Church. *Martin*, the Painter, born in the Village of *Heemskirk*, died at *Haerlem*, in 1574. Having got much Wealth by his Art, he took care to perpetuate his Memory, by leaving a Fund to marry every Year a Maiden of *Heemskirk*, his Birth-place; with this Proviſo, That the new-married Couple, with all the Wedding-Folks, ſhould dance upon his Grave. Which has been ſo exactly perform'd, notwithſtanding the Reformation, which occaſioned the pulling down of Croſſes in all Church-yards, that this Painter's Croſs, being of Braſs, was alone preſerved, as their Daughters Title to enjoy his Legacy. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les Vies des Peintres. Grotius*'s *Annals*. There is one of this Name, *viz.* the Sieur *Heemskirk*, Envoy of the States General at *Conſtantinople*, for Negotiating a Peace with the *Turks*, this preſent Year 1693.

HEGESIAS, a Philoſopher of the *Cyrenaick* Sect, contemporary with *Plato*. He expos'd the Miſeries of this Life with ſuch Eloquence, that many did thereupon kill themſelves: For which cauſe, *Ptolomy* forbad him to ſpeak any more on that Subject. There was alſo an Hiſtorian and Orator of this Name, born at *Magneſia*. He writ ſeveral Hiſtories, and introduced that way of Speaking called the *Aſiatick* Style. *Cic. Dionyſius Halicarn.*

HEGESIPPUS, the Name of ſeveral noted Men. One a Greek Author, who lived in the ſecond Age, and wrote a Church-Hiſtory, from our Saviour's Paſſion, to the time of Pope *Anicetus*, *Anno* 167. in five Books, which is often quoted by *Euſebius*, but unfortunately loſt. F. *Halloix* has collected the Fragments of it, and printed them with Annotations. As for the Books concerning the *Jewiſh* War, and the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, it is agreed, that they are writ by another *Hegeſippus*, who lived after *Conſtantine* the Great. *Voſſius. Gronovius. Baronius. Euſeb.*

HEGESISTATUS, of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, a famous Soothſayer, mentioned by *Herodotus*. The *Lacedæmonians* took him and fetter'd one of his Feet. To ſave himſelf he cut off his Heel, broke Priſon, and fled to *Tegæa*, where he was created High-Prieſt, and wore a wooden Heel; but being re-taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, was put to death. *Herodotus.*

HEGESISTRATUS of *Epheſus* being baniſh'd his Country for killing one of his Relations, travell'd into *Greece*, where he conſulted the Oracle of *Delphos*, about a proper place of *Settlement*. The Oracle told him, that his way was to fix, where he ſaw Country People Dancing with Olive Garlands upon their Heads: He happen'd to meet with this circumſtance, in the place where the Town of *Elee* ſtood, which City own'd him for their Founder. * *Plutarch.*

HEGETORIDES of *Thaſſus*, (a *Thracian* Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea,) noted in Hiſtory for ſaving his Country from an imminent Ruin, in this manner. *Thaſſus* was cloſely beſieged by the *Athenians*; and the Inhabitants were under a Law, which condemned to Death any that ſhould propoſe a Compoſition with the Enemy. *Hegetorides* ſeeing his Fellow-Citizens in a famiſhing condition, appeared before them in publick, with a Rope about his Neck, and prayed them either to aboliſh the Law, or ſave the City by his Death. The *Thaſſians*, moved by his Generoſity, aboliſhed the Law they had ſo raſhly made, and ſaved his Life, which he had offered to loſe for the publick Good. *Polyenus.*

* HEGIRA, the *Mahometan's Epocha*, or computation of Years from the flight of *Mahomet*, as we compute from Chriſt's Nativity. It begins about the Year of Chriſt 617, when *Mahomet* having conquered *Medina*, it ſo ſtartled the chief Men of *Meccha*, that they raiſed a conſiderable Power againſt him, and ſped ſo well in the beginning, that they forced him to fly. Therefore the *Hegira* is ſo called from the *Arabick*, *Hegirathi*, which ſignifies a Perſecution raiſed about Religion. But it was not long before he returned, carried all before him, and made *Meccha* his chief Seat. *Heylin*, Book III. pag. 109.

* HEGOW, a part of *Suabia*, in the *Vpper Germany*. See *Suabia.*

HEIDELBERG, the Metropolis of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, ſeated at the foot of an Hill, on the *Neckar*, over which it has a wooden Bridge. It is a large and well-peopled City, the uſual Reſidence of the Elector, who had a noble, magnificent and ſtrong Caſtle here, till the *French* blew it up in the late War, when they were forc'd to leave it. It is three Miles N. E. of *Spires*, ten S. of *Frankford*, and twenty N. W. of *Vlm*. It is ſaid to have formerly belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Worms*, but was granted to *Lewis* Count *Palatine*, *Anno* 1225. It was enlarged by *Robert* Count *Palatine*, who was choſen Emperor *Anno* 1392. And *Rupertus* Count *Palatine* founded an Univerſity here in 1346, with great Priviledges; one of which is, Power of Life and Death over all that belong to it, without Power of Revocation or Infringement in the Prince himſelf. This Univerſity has been famous for many great Men, and had one of the beſt Libraries in *Europe*, which Count *Tilly* ſent to *Rome*, *An.* 1622. after he had taken the Town, which ſuffered exceedingly in the late *German* Wars. The Town-Houſe, and the Churches of *St. Peter* and the *Holy Ghoſt* are ſtately Buildings. The Wine of this place is much eſteem'd. The Town is alſo famous for a Tun, commonly called, The great Tun of *Heidelberg*. * *An.* 1561. Here was a great diſpute betwixt *Tillemannus* and *Clebitius*, about Conſubſtantiation; but *Frederick* III. Elector, willing to ſecure the Church's Peace, diſmiſs'd them both honourably; and having afterwards appointed a Debate betwixt the *Calviniſts* and the *Saxon Lutherans*, he determined in favour of the *Calviniſts*; and to take away the Schiſm, ordered the *Heidelberg*-Catechiſm to be publiſhed; which being oppoſed by *Tillemannus*, another Conference was appointed at *Mulbrun* in 1564, where the *Calviniſts* were thought to have the better again. The famous *Pareus* did manage a ſolemn Diſpute afterwards, upon the ſame Subject, in this place. *Lætus Comp. Hiſt. Vniv.* Some think this City to be the *Budoris* of the Ancients, but *Morery* thinks it rather to be *Manheim*. It was in the Year 1695 beſieg'd by the *French* Army under the Duke *de Lorge*, ſoon taken, and moſt miſerably and barbarouſly burnt by them.

* HEILA, a Town in the Royal *Pruſſia*, ſubject to the King of *Poland*. It ſtands about 16 Miles N of *Dantzick*, and is almoſt encompaſs'd with the *Baltick*. It was burnt in 1572. but ſince re-built.

* **HEILICHLANDT**, a ſmall Iſland belonging to the Duke of *Holſtein*, ſix Miles W. of the ſhoar of *Dithmarſh*. It was formerly four German Miles in compaſs, but *An.* 800. part of it periſh'd in a Tempeſt; and *An.* 1300. another part was ſwallowed up by the Ocean; ſo that now it is but one ſingle Pariſh, Lat. 66.

* **HEILICK-ISLANDS**, a Knot of Iſles on the Coaſt of *Norway*, extending many Leagues in length. Lat. 66. 40. *Hackluit.*

HEILSBERG, Lat. *Heilsberga*, a ſmall Town, with a Caſtle, in the Royal *Pruſſia*, a Province of *Poland*. It ſtands on the River *Alle*, about 8 Leagues from *Koningsberg*.

HEIN (*Peter*) Admiral to the *States of Holland*, but meanly deſcended, yet raiſed himſelf meerly by his Valour. He defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet near the Coaſt of *Brazil*, *An.* 1626, took ſeveral of their ſhips, and got a great Booty, which he carried the next Year into *Holland*. The Year after he intercepted their Plate-Fleet, valued at twelve Millions of Livres at the leaſt. For which he was deſervedly raiſed to the Dignity of Admiral in 1629. and being not long after ſlain in an Engagement againſt ſome Veſſels of *Dunkirk*, his Body was conveyed to *Delft*, where it was buried with great Magnificence. *Commelyn.*

HEINSIUS, the Name of two eminent Scholars, Father and Son; the firſt named *Daniel*, the other *Nicholas*. *Daniel* was born in *Ghent*, *An.* 1580, or 81. He got ſo great a Reputation by his Parts and Learning, when Library-keeper at *Leiden*, that the King of *Sweden* made him a Councellor of State; and the Republick of *Venice*, a Knight of the Order of St. *Mark*. There are ſeveral Works of his extant, as, his *Annotations on the New Teſtament*, *Poems*, *Satyrs*, and his *Encomium on the Aſs*. He learned the Oriental Languages at a great Age. *Nicholas*, his Son, was an excellent *Latin* Poet; reviſed and corrected ſeveral ancient Poets, as *Virgil*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Claudius*, and *Ovid* particularly, upon whom he made Annotations. He died, 1681. *Valerius Andreas. Zeiller.*

* **HEIS**, Lat. *Herieus*, *Herue*, a ſmall French Iſland on the Coaſt of *Poitou*, near the Borders of *Bretagne*.

HEITERSHEIM, a *German* Town of *Briſgow*, in *Suabia*, the uſual Reſidence of the Grand Prior of *Malta* for *Germany*, who is a Prince of the Empire. *Heiſſius*'s Hiſtory of the Empire.

HELDING (*Michael*) Biſhop of *Mersberg* in *Saxony*, born at *Eſſingen*, raiſed himſelf by his Learning and Merit. He was firſt Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, with the Title of Biſhop of *Seide*, or *Seidon*; whence he was called *Sidonius*. *Charles* V. employed him to draw up the *Interim*; upon which he was made Biſhop of *Mersberg*. *Ferdinand* the Emperor did likewiſe employ him in ſeveral important Negotiations; made him Aſſeſſor of the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, and afterwards Preſident and Governor of *Vienna*. He died *An.* 1561. *Thuan. Le Mire.*

HELEN, *Jupiter*'s Daughter by *Leda*, counted the moſt beautiful Woman in the World; which proved a Snare unto, and at laſt the Ruin of *Troy*. She was raviſh'd twice; firſt by *Theſeus* the Son of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*; and the ſecond time by *Paris*, the Son of *Priam*, King of *Troy*. She was recover'd from the firſt by her Brothers *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and afterwards married to *Menelaus*, the King of *Mycene*'s Brother. *Paris*, upon the fame of her Beauty, came into *Greece* to ſee her, and *Menelaus* gave him Entertainment: He fell in Love with her, ſtole her away, and carried her to *Troy*, *An. Mund.* 2860. which occaſioned that famous Ten Years War betwixt the *Grecians* and *Trojans*, and the final Deſtruction of *Troy*. Beſides the aforeſaid *Helen*, I find one of that Name, who was Daughter to *Conſtantine* the Great, and Siſter to *Conſtantius*, who married her to his Couſin *Julian* the Apoſtate. And another, who was Queen of *Adiabene*, and lived in the firſt Age. *Joſephus* writes of her, that ſhe and her Son *Izates* embraced the *Jewiſh* Religion; but *Oroſius* affirms, that both turn'd Chriſtians. To which I ſhall add *Helene*, the Concubine of *Simon* the Magician, a Native of *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*; of whom he had the Impudence to ſay, that ſhe was the Holy Ghoſt, and that for her ſake he was come down from Heaven; that ſhe was the ſame *Helen* who cauſed the *Trojan* War, and that what *Homer* had written of her was a meer Allegory, under which he conceal'd the truth of another War her Beauty had kindled amongſt the Angels. *S. Irenæus*, *l.* 1. *c.* 10. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 34. *Virgil.*

S. **HELEN**, the Wife of the Emperor *Conſtantius Chlorus*, and Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great; born at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, as all our *Britiſh* Authors do unanimouſly report. *Baronius* alſo is of the ſame Opinion; but *Nicephorus*, and the *Greeks* in general, aſſert that ſhe was a *Bithynian* born; and that *Conſtantius*, lodging at her Fathers, in the Borough of *Drepani*, near *Nicomedia*, as he went Ambaſſador into *Perſia*, left her with Child of *Conſtantine*. What they alledge in defence of their Opinion, is, That *Conſtantius*, in honour of his Wife, chang'd the Name of *Drepani* into that of *Helenopolis*, and that he cauſed the Sea about *Bithynia* to be called *Helenapont*. This is all they produce to rob *Great Britain* of the honour that ſhe glories in, to have given Birth to the firſt Chriſtian Emperor. But *Baronius* grounds his Opinion chiefly upon this Paſſage of the Panegyrick pronounced at the Wedding of *Conſtantine*; That his Father had freed *Britain* from Servitude, and that he (meaning *Conſtantine*) made *Britain* glorious by his Birth. *Conſtantine* having attain'd the Imperial Crown about the Year 310, order'd that ſhe ſhould be call'd *Auguſta*, and *Imperatrix*, both in his Court and Armies; and gave her Power to diſpoſe of the ſpare Treaſure at her Will. This Power ſhe made uſe of only for the good of the Church, and diſtreſſed People; and in that ſence is *Paulinus* to be underſtood, *Epiſt.* 11. *ad Severum.* *Prompto* (ſays he) *filii Imperatoris adſenſu mater Auguſta, patefactis ad opera ſancta Theſauris, toto abuſa fiſco eſt*: the Verb *Abuti* fixing no fault, and importing no more than *uti*; ſo that *abuſa fiſco eſt*, ſignifies no more than that ſhe made a free Uſe of the Exchequer. About the Year 326, ſhe viſited the Holy Places, and cauſed there ſeveral Churches to be built; where ('tis ſaid) ſhe found Chriſt's Croſs on Mount *Calvary*, which had remained buried in his *Sepulchre*, with the other Inſtruments of his Paſſion, above 300 Years. In Memory whereof, the Town of *Colcheſter* gives for its Arms, a *Croſs ingrail'd, between* 4 *Crowns*. But moſt Proteſtants are of Opinion, that our Saviour's Croſs was never found out; whoſe Reaſons may be ſeen in *Salmaſius*'s Epiſtle concerning the Croſs. One of the ſtrongeſt is this, That *Euſebius* is ſilent in that Point, who gives a particular Deſcription of the ſacred Buildings, erected in *Paleſtine*, by *Conſtantine* and his Mother, whom ſome call *Stabulatoria*, an *Hoſteſs*, or *Inn-holder*; which might be, perhaps, becauſe her Father was *Comes Stabuli* unto the Emperor; an high Office, equivalent to that in *France* called *Le Grand Conêtable*: Or rather, ſhe might be ſo nick-named by the malice of the Heathens, for her officious Devotion in finding out the Stable of Chriſt's Nativity. She died at *Rome*, ſays the ſame Author, being 80 Years of Age, *Anno* 337. *Stillingfleet Orig. Britan. p.* 90.

* **HELENE**, now called *Macroniſi*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, and one of the *Sporades*. Alſo a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, once a Biſhops See, but now tranſlated to *Perpignan*, from whence it is diſtant two or three Leagues.

HELENUS, one of King *Priam*'s Sons, and an excellent Soothſayer, whom the *Grecians* therefore ſaved at the Deſtruction of *Troy*. *Pyrrhus*, after the *Trojan* War, gave him *Andromache* in Marriage, together with a part of his Kingdom; where he built a City like *Troy*, and entertain'd *Æneas* in his Travels. *Virgil*'s *Æneids*.

HELIADES, Daughters of *Sol* and *Clymene*, and *Phaeton*'s Siſters; who bewailing the Death of their Brother, were turned into *Poplar-Trees*, and their Tears into Amber. *Ovid.*

* **HELICE**, once a Town of *Peloponneſus* (now *Morea*) in *Greece*, on the Borders of *Achaia*, well nigh ſwallowed up by the Sea. This Name is alſo given to the Great Bear-Star, near the North Pole. The Remainder of this Town is called *Niſra*. Long. 49, 50. Lat 36, 45.

HELICON, a famous Hill of *Phocis* (part of *Achaia*) in *Greece*, conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*: Hence called *Heliconides*. *Helicon* is by the Moderns called *Stramulipa*, and is alſo famed for the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*; the Cities of *Theſpia*, *Aſcra* and *Niſſa*, now *Zagaya*. Of this Name there was alſo a River in *Sicily*, now *Olivero*, on the North ſide of the Iſland; and another in *Macedonia*, now called *Faribo*. *Strabo. Natalis Comes.*

HELIODORUS, the Name of ſeveral great Men. The firſt of Note was Captain to *Seleucus Philopater* King of *Syria*; whoſe ſtory is ſet down, 2 *Maccab. ch.* 3. He was ſmitten by two Angels as robbing the ſacred Treaſure at *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards cured at the Intreaty of the High-Prieſt. The 2d was a Biſhop of *Tricca* in *Theſſaly*, of whom *Photius* gives a very great Character. The 3d a Prieſt of *Antioch*, who lived in the IVth Century, and wrote a Book, *De Naturis Rerum Exordinalium*. The 3d likewiſe was a Prieſt of *Antioch*, who writ a Book, *De Virginitate*. The 4th was Author of a Book, *De Sepulchris*, mentioned by *Plutarch*, *De Decem Oratoribus*. The 5th, a Poet mentioned by *Lelio Giraldi*, and *Voſſius*. The 6th was that *Heliodorus*, whoſe Life is written by *Philoſtratus*. The 7th was Secretary to *Adrian* the Emperor. The 8th, a Friend of St. *Jeroms*, to whom he wrote that excellent Epiſtle concerning *Solitude*, which begins thus, *Quanto amore & ſtudio contenderim*. The 9th, a Methematician of *Athens*, who writ a Book, *De Athenienſium Mathematicis*, and another *De Architectonicâ*. The 10th was born at *Lariſſa*, and wrote a Treatiſe of *Opticks*. The 11th was a Stoick Philoſopher, who writ a Commentary upon *Aratus*, *&c.* *Voſſius.*

HELIODORUS, born in *Phœnicia*, and Biſhop of *Tricca* in *Theſſaly*, flouriſh'd in the Reigns of *Theodoſius* and *Arcadius* towards the end of the IVth Cent. In his Youth, he wrote a Romance of the Amours of *Theagines* and *Chariclea*. *Nicephorus* affirms, that a Synod of Biſhops in *Thrace* depos'd him, becauſe he could neither be brought to ſuppreſs nor diſown his *Novel*; but to ſpeak truth, *Nicephorus* is the only Author that mentions this Depoſition, for *Cedrenus*, who tells us *Heliodorus* wrote another Book about the *Philoſophers Stone*, or *Tranſmuting of Metals into Gold*, which he preſented to *Theodoſius* the Great, and *Photius*, who often mentions him with advantage, ſays nothing of this pretended Cenſure. * *Nicephorus*, *Lib.* 12. *cap.* 34. *Socrates*, *Lib.* 6. *cap.* 21. *Photius*, *Cod.* 72, 94, *&c.*

HELIOGABALUS (*Marcus Aurelius Antonius Varus*) Emp. of *Rome*; ſo called, becauſe he was Prieſt of the Sun before his Election: Son to *Caracalla* and *Semiamira*, and choſen Emperor by the Army, in room of *Macrinus* deceaſed. He carried his own God with him to *Rome*, forbidding the worſhip of any other. He built him a Temple, and continued Prieſt himſelf, commanding the Veſtal Fire, the *Palladium*, and conſecrated Bucklers, to be carried thither. This Emperor was ſo abominably vicious, that he was called the *Roman Sardanapalus*. His Luxury was ſo boundleſs,

leſs, that when he was on the Sea-Coaſts he would eat nothing but Fowls from the remoteſt Mountains; and when fartheſt from the Sea, would eat nothing but Sea-fiſh. He fed his Lamps with Balſam, and his Fiſh-ponds with ſcented Water. He married *Aquila Severa*, a Veſtal Virgin, ſaying, That he being a Prieſt, their Off-ſpring muſt be altogether heavenly. He was extravagantly laviſh of his Treaſures, ſet all Honours and Offices to Sale, and uſurped an uncontrollable Power both to himſelf and his Servants. For a Bribe he would admit any body to the Dignity of a Senator, without regard to Age, Quality, or Merit; and diſpoſed of his Military Offices in the ſame manner. His two Coach-men, *Protogenes* and *Gordius*, were his chief Companions, and Fellow-Debauchees. He cut off abundance of the Senators, becauſe they would not allow of a Senate of Women, whereof his Mother was to be Preſident, and to determine all Female Controverſies. At length, becauſe of his deſign to cut off *Alexander* the Son of *Mammea*, whom the Senate had declared *Cæſar* in *Macrinus*'s Time, and whom he himſelf had adopted for his Son, and being alſo hateful to his own Guard, he and his Mother were both ſlain in the Camp, and their Corps, after a thouſand Indignities from the Populace, firſt thrown into a Privy, and then into the *Tiber*, *March*. 10. *An. Dom.* 222. after a Reign of three Years, nine Months, and four Days: And though he was but 18 or 22 Years old at moſt, yet was he guilty of all manner of Villanies, enough to make ſuch as read his Hiſtory bluſh. When he was but a private Perſon, the Counterpanes of his Beds were embroidered with Gold, and the Utenſils of his Kitchin all enchas'd Plate. He had alſo Lotteries, which he diſtributed to thoſe who uſed to eat with him; which were either mark'd with ten Elephants, or ten Flies. *Lampridius. Eutropius. Aurelius Victor.*

* HELIOGABALUS, a *Phœnician* Idol, being a great black Pyramidical Stone, with ſome parts of it rough. They worſhipped it as an Image of the Sun, becauſe it had ſeveral Shapes on it, which they alledged to be above Humane Art. *Hoffman.*

HELIOPOLIS, a Greek Word ſignifying *the City of the Sun*, and was the Name of divers Cities: The principal of which was in *Egypt*, placed by *Morery*, ſix Miles Eaſt of *Caire*, near a Village called *Matarea*, famous for its Balm, and a Temple dedicated to the Sun, with a Looking-Glaſs ſo placed, that it reflected the Sun-Beams all day long, whereby the whole Temple was illuminated. This City Dr. *Heylin* takes for the City *On*, (*Gen.* 41. 45.) of which *Potiphar*, *Joſeph*'s Father-in-Law, was Prieſt: Given, as *Joſephus* tells us, for an Habitation to the Sons of *Jacob*; and was one of the chief Cities of the Land of *Rameſes*, or *Goſhen:* Memorable in After-times for a *Jewiſh* Temple, built by *Onias* the High-prieſt; of which he was diſpoſſeſſed by *Antiochus*. This Temple was very much eſteemed by the *Helleniſts*, or *Græcizing Jews*, though not without the Imputation of being Schiſmatical, as to its firſt Original. It was built like that of *Jeruſalem*, about the Year of the World 3780, and continued 380 Years, even till the time of *Veſpaſian*. Among the Ruins of this place there is ſtill to be ſeen an Obelisk, with Hieroglyphicks on all Sides, and a Column named *Pharaoh*'s Spire. The other Towns of this Name, the one in *Phœnicia*, the other in *Syria*, were both Epiſcopal Sees. In the Elect. of *Brandenburg*'s Country there is a Town called *Saltwedel*, in Latin *Heliopolus*, ſaid to be built by *Charles* the Great, having firſt pulled down the Statue of the Sun, which was there worſhipped. *Baudrand. Strabo.*

HELLADIUS, There were two *Egyptian* Grammarians of this Name, one of the Town of *Antinous*, who liv'd under *Conſtantine* the Great; he wrote ſeveral Greek Poems, which are all loſt, excepting ſome Fragments of his *Chreſto Mathia*, preſerv'd by *Photius*. The other *Helladius* liv'd at *Alexandria*, who among other things, wrote a Greek Dictionary, which *Suidas* has inſerted in his own. * *Photius. Suidas. Ser Meurſius*'s Notes in *Chreſto math.* Printed at *Utrecht* in 1686.

HELLE, Daughter of *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, who running away with her Brother *Phryxus*, from her Mother-in-Law, fell into the Sea, and gave Name to the *Helleſpont*. *Ovid. Metam. l.* 7.

HELLEN, Son of *Deucalion*, from whom, as ſome People fancy, the Greeks were called *Helleniſts*. He had three Sons, *Æolus*, *Dorus* and *Xuthus*. * *Apollodorus Lib.* 1. *Diadorus Lib.* 4*th. Porſanias in Attic.*

* HELLENISTS, or *Græcizing Jews*; ſuch as were *Jews* by Parentage, but lived diſperſed in moſt Provinces of the *Roman* Empire; reading the Scripture in the *Septuagint*-Tranſlation, and performing all publick Offices in Greek: Otherwiſe as ſtrict in their Sabbath-keeping, as tenacious of their Circumciſion,and of the other Rites and Ceremonies of the Law of *Moſes*, as the *Jews* of *Palæſtine*; and therefore ſcorn'd and derided by the *Gentiles*, among whom they lived. *Credat Judæus appella*, ſays one of their Poets, ſpeaking of the *Jewiſh* Circumciſion. *Recutitaque Sabbata palles*, ſays another of them, in deriſion to their Sabbaths. *Novi illis Ritus cæteris mortalibus contrarii*, ſays *Tacitus* (a graver Author) of the whole Body of their Rituals, or Acts of Worſhip. *Heylin.*

HELLESPONT, Lat. *Helleſpontus*, now called the *Streights* of the *Dardanelles*, or the *Streights* of *Gallipoli*, is a narrow Arm of the Sea, betwixt *Europe* on the Weſt, and *Aſia* on the Eaſt, the *Propontis* (or Sea of *Marmora*) Northward, and the *Ægean* Sea (now *Archipelago*) Southward. So called from *Helle*, Daughter to *Athamas* K. of *Thebes*, who was here drowned. Or otherwiſe *Boſphorus Thracius*, from *Thracia* a Province of *Greece* on the Weſt ſide of it; and *Boſphorus*, of *Bos*, an Ox, and the Greek Φέρω, to bear, or carry; for Oxen have ſwam over it, not being above half a League in breadth. Its length is about 25 Miles, both ſides being fortified by the Caſtles called the *Black Towers*, or the *Dardanelles*; under which Name you will find them deſcribed. Over this famous Streight did the *Perſian* King *Xerxes*, according to *Herodotus*, make a Bridge of Boats, about 2208 in number, to paſs into *Greece*; which being ſhrewdly battered by a ſudden Tempeſt, he cauſed the Sea to be beaten with 300 Stripes, and caſt a pair of Fetters into it, to make it know to whom it was ſubject. His Army conſiſted of 2164710 Men: But whilſt all the *Perſians* ſoothed him up with the greatneſs of his Forces, *Artabanus* told him, That he feared no Enemies but the Sea and the Earth; the one yielding no Harbour for ſuch a Navy, nor the other ſufficient Subſiſtence for ſo vaſt an Army. It happen'd at laſt, that his Fleet was ſo broken by the Valour of the *Greeks*, and the Fury of the Sea, that *Xerxes* was compelled to flee in a poor Fiſher-Boat; which being over-burthened, was ready to ſink, when the *Perſians* caſt away themſelves, to ſave the Life of their King. The loſs of which Noble Spirits ſo vex'd him, that, having given the Steers man a Golden Coronet for preſerving his Life, he commanded him to be executed, as the Author of his Servants Death. 'Tis alſo remarkable for its dividing *Ceſtos* from *Abydos*, now the *Dardanelles*, the Birth-places of the famed *Hero* and *Leander*. *Heylin. Ovid. Grelot*'s Voyage to *Conſtantinople*.

* HELL-KETTLES, Three Pits of a wonderful depth, at *Oxenhall*, near *Darlington*, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; whoſe Waters are ſomething warm. Theſe Pits came by an Earthquake, that happen'd *An.* 1179; whereof the Records of *Tinmouth* (according to *Speed*) make mention in theſe Words: *On* Chriſtmas-*day, at* Oxenhall, *in the Territories of* Darlington, *the Ground heav'd up aloft, like unto an high Tower; and ſo continued all that day, as it were immoveable, until the Evening; when it fell with ſuch an horrid Noiſe, that it put all the neighbouring Villages into an extream Fear: Upon which Fall, a deep Pit was made, remaining there to this Day.* 'Tis ſaid, that *Tunſtal*, Biſhop of the Dioceſs, threw a marked Gooſe into one of theſe Pits, which came up again on the River *Tees*.

* HELMESLY, a Market-Town of *York-ſhire*, in the North-Riding, and Hundred of *Ridal*, on a ſmall River, which falls into the *Derwent*.

HELMONT (*John Baptiſt*,) commonly called *Van Helmont*, from a Burrough and neat Caſtle of that Name in *Brabant*, on the River *Ade*, three Leagues from *Eindoven*. He was a Perſon of Quality, and a Man of great Learning, eſpecially in Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy. He was born at *Bruſſels*, *An.* 1588. By his great skill in Phyſick, he performed ſuch wonderful things, that he was put into the Inquiſition, as a Man that did things beyond the reach of Nature: He cleared himſelf; but to be more at liberty, he retired into *Holland*. As he oppoſed the Principles of *Ariſtotle* and *Galen*, all the *Peripateticks* and *Galeniſts* became his profeſſed Enemies. However, he was followed by others, who became great Men in their Way; and his learned Works do eaſily increaſe the number of his Diſciples, particularly, his *Diſputatio de Magneticâ Corporum Curatione*, *Febrium Doctrina inaudita*, *Ortus Medicinæ*, *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadanis*, *&c.* which are printed together in one Volume, in Folio. He died in the Year 1644. *Valer. Andr. Lorenzo Craſſo.*

* HELMONT, a Town of the *Low Countries*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, the Metropolis of *Kemperland*, ſubject to the *Hollanders*. It ſtands on the River *Aa*, 21 Miles S. E. of *Boiſleduc*, 18. S. of *Grave*, and 60 N. E. of *Bruſſels*.

HELMSTADT, Lat. *Helmſtadium*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, in *Germany*; formerly belonging to the Abbots of *Werden*, and by them ſold to *William* Duke of *Brunſwick*, *An.* 1490. It lies in the middle between *Brunſwick* and *Magdeburg*, and has an Univerſity, founded by Duke *Julius*, in the Year 1576. Alſo a Town in *Halland* belonging to the *Suedes*: It lies upon the *Baltick*, and formerly belonged to the *Danes*; till by the Treaty of *Bromsbroo*, in the Year 1645, it was yielded up to the *Suedes*. *Bertius. Le Mire.*

* HELMSTON, BRIGHT-HELMSTON, a Market-Town of *Lewes Rape*, in the South Parts of *Suſſex*, upon the Chanel.

HELSINGFORD, Lat. *Helſingfordia*, a Town of *Finland* in *Sweden*, and the principal of that part called *Nyland*. It ſtands on the Gulph of *Finland*, at the Mouth of the River *Wanda*, and has a good Harbour.

HELSINGRA, a Province in *Sueden*, W. of the Gulf of *Boſnia*, betwixt *Medelpadia* on the N. and *Geſtricia* on the S. Its principal Places are, *Hudickswald*, *Heeda* and *Dilsbo*.

* HELSTON, a Market and Burrough-Town of *Kirrier* Hundred, in the Weſt Parts of *Cornwal*.

* HELVICUS (*Chriſtopher*,) Author of the *Hiſtorical and Chronological Theatre*; being a compendious Account of the Hiſtory and Chronology of all Empires, Kingdoms, Governments, and famous Men, from the Beginning of the World, to 1666. Written originally in Latin, now tranſlated into Engliſh, with Additions, and printed *An.* 1688.

HELVIDIUS, Patriarch of the *Antidica-Marianites*, in the third Centry. He aſſerted, That after our Saviour's Birth, the

Bleſſed Virgin had other Children by *Joſeph*, called in Scripture, the Lord's Brethren: And maintained, That Virginity was not to be preferred before Marriage. St. *Jerome* wrote againſt him. St. *Epiphanius*. St. *Auguſtine*.

HEMERO-BAPTISTS, a Sect among the *Jews*; ſo called, becauſe they bathed or waſhed themſelves every Day of the Year; making Holineſs to conſiſt in thoſe Daily Ablutions. They followed the Phariſees Opinions, only, with the Sadducees, they denied the Reſurrection. According to ſome Interpreters, theſe are the Men who found fault with our Saviour's Diſciples, (*Mar.* 17.) for eating with unwaſhen Hands. *Epiphanius*, *l.* 1. *Pan.* *c.* 17, 18.

* **HEMID, HEMIA, AMID, or SIMISO**, an Archbiſhop's Seat on the *Euxine* Sea, 100 Miles E. of *Sinope*, on the River *Caſalmach*.

* **HEMID, or CARA HEMID**, Lat. *Amida*, a City of *Meſopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, being its Metropolis; a great and populous City, the Reſidence of a *Turkiſh* Governor, and a Chriſtian Arch-Biſhop. It is 60 Miles Eaſt from *Aleppo*.

* **HEMODES**, the ſeven *Daniſh* Iſles, *Zeland*, *Funen*, *Langland*, *Muen*, *Falſter*, *Laland* and *Femeren*; ſo called by *Pomponius Mela*. *Cluverius* thinks they are *Schetland*.

* **HEMSTED**, a Market-Town of *Broad-water* Hundred, in the North of *Hartfordſhire*.

* **HEMZ**, Lat. *Emiſſa*, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*; an Arch-Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, 43 Miles N. of *Damaſcus*, and 80 E. of *Antioch*. 'Tis a pretty Town, wall'd with black and white Stone, half a Pike high, but the Ditch is fill'd with Rubbiſh. It has 25 Towers, ſix Gates, and five Churches, the chief whereof was built by St. *Helen*. The *Turks* took it about 160 Years ago, not without much Blood-ſhed, and therefore left it to be ruin'd. *Thevenot*, p. 223.

* **HENGIST**, the firſt *Saxon* K. of *Kent*, about the End of the V*th*. Century. He was deſcended in the 4*th*. Degree from *Woden*, a *Saxon* deified for his Valour; to whom the Day, from him called *Wedneſday*, was conſecrated. *Hengiſt* being intreated by *Vortigern* K. of the *Britains*, to aſſiſt him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, had firſt the Iſle of *Thanet* given him. His Aſſiſtance proving effectual, and having now a footing in the Iſland, which he admired for its Fruitfulneſs, he invited others of his Countrymen to come and ſhare of his good Succeſs. The *Saxons*, encouraged by his Invitation, flock'd hither in great Numbers, and were entertained without ſuſpicion, on theſe Terms, That they ſhould keep off the *Picts*. The Daughter of *Hengiſt*, a beautiful Lady, came over as a Bait for *Vortigern*; who being invited to a Feaſt by *Hengiſt*, *Rowen* (ſo was the Lady called) was order'd by her Father to preſent the King with a Bowl of Wine, and wait upon him during the Feaſt. The King, ſmitten with her Beauty, forgot that he was married, or thinking Bigamy lawful, begged her of *Hengiſt* for his Wife. *Hengiſt* ſtood off a little, to make him the more eager; and intimating to the King, that *Thanet* was too ſmall a place for the growing Numbers of his Men, *Vortigern* enlarged his Bounds, and gave him the whole Province of *Kent*; for which *Hengiſt* gave him his Daughter. Soon after this, *Hengiſt* incroaching ſtill on the King's Favour, got Leave to call-over *Veta* and *Ebiſſa*, his own, and his Brother's Sons, pretending, that, if the Northern Borders were beſtowed upon them, they would ſecure thoſe Frontiers againſt the *Picts*, whilſt he himſelf guarded the Eaſt Parts. Accordingly they ſailed with 40 Ships, and came to that Part, ſince called *Northumberland*, of which they poſſeſſed themſelves. The *Saxons* afterwards complained for want of Pay, and then that it was not proportionable to the Danger they underwent, threatning open War if it were not increaſed. The *Britains* finding what they aimed at, bent their utmoſt endeavours to drive them out. But they, on the other ſide, having made a League with the *Picts* and *Scots*, iſſued out of *Kent*, waſting the whole Land, as far as the Weſtern Sea, with little or no Reſiſtance. Soon after this, moſt part of the *Saxon* Forces returned home; but what might be the Cauſe, upon ſo eaſie a Conqueſt, is uncertain. However, this encouraged the *Britains* under the Conduct of *Vortimer*, the King's Son, to fall upon the Reſidue of them. *Hengiſt* died in the year 489. *Fuller*'s Church Hiſt. *Stillingfleet*'s *Antiquit. Britt.* Churches.

* **HENLEY**, a Market-Town of *Barlichway*-Hundred, in the Weſt of *Warwickſhire*; otherwiſe called *Henly* in *Arden*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Henley* in *Oxfordſhire*.

* **HENLEY**, a good Market-Town of *Binfield*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the *Thames*, over which it has a fair Bridge.

HENNEBERG, a Caſtle and County in *Franconia*, on an Hill near the River *Strew*, eight Leagues from *Schuinfort*. It has *Heſſe* on the W. and *Thuringia* on the E. and gave Name to one of the moſt remarkable Earldoms in *Germany*, which *Maximilian* II. erected into a Principality. From Eaſt to Weſt it is two ordinary days Journey on Horſe-back. Its Earls and Princes have been as illuſtrious as any in the Empire; but the Family being extinct in *George Erneſt*, who died 1583. it went into the Family of *Saxony*. Its chief Towns are *Minungen* and *Smalcald*. *Spener*.

* **HENNEBOUT**, an ancient declining City of *Low-Bretagne* in *France*, on the River *Blavet*, 10 Miles N. of *Blavet*, and three from the Sea: Formerly very ſtrong, but now neglected.

* **HENNETES**, a People of *Paphlagonia*, whoſe Horſes were in great Eſteem, and to whom the *Venetians* owe their Original. *Heſychius*. *Strabo*, *l.* 5.

HENNUYER (*John*) a *Dominican*-Friar, *Henry* II. of *France*'s Confeſſor; created Biſhop of *Liſieux* in *Normandy*, 1560. He generouſly oppoſed the King's Orders to maſſacre all the Proteſtants of his Dioceſs; ſaying, That they were his Sheep, though ſtrayed. The King admiring his Zeal for his Flock, revoked his Orders in that Dioceſs. *Maimbourg*.

HENOTICON, An Edict publiſh'd by the Emperor *Zeno*, at the Inſtance of *Acacius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; the deſign of it was, to procure an Union between the Catholicks and Eutichians; the Form of it carried a *Face* of Orthodoxy, but in reality, under a pretence of receiving the Confeſſions of Faith, made in the General Councils of *Nice*, *Conſtantinople* and *Epheſus*, of Anathematizing *Neſtorius* and *Eutiches*, and approving the 12 Chapters of St. *Cyril*, under theſe pretences, this Edict condemned the Council of *Chalcedon*. This was done in the Year 482, under the Pontificate of Pope *Simplicius*, who dying ſoon after, was ſucceeded by *Felix* III. who immediately upon his coming to the Chair, rejected the Emperor *Henoticon*, and Excommunicated thoſe that receiv'd it, as being an intollerable encroachment of the Secular Power, upon the Authority of the Church: This diſagreement of the Pope and Emperour, had troubleſome conſequences. * *Evagrius*, *Lib.* 1. cap. 17. *Liberatus*, cap. 18. *Baron*, *A. C.* 482. 483, &c.

HENEAGE, The Name of an Ancient, Wealthy and Worthy Family. Sir *Robert de Heneage* Knight, lived in the Reign of K. *Henry* I. Sir *William de Heneage* Knight was the next but one in Succeſſion, and gave Lands to the Church, upon condition that his Anceſtors might be pray'd for. *John de Henerage* of *Haynton*, Eſq; who died in the Reign of K. *Edward* III. was the laſt that ſtil'd himſelf *de Heneage*; from him the Family flouriſhed in Figure and Fortune, till the Reign of K. *Henry* the VIII, to whom Sir *Thomas Heneage* Knight, was chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Privy Purſe, and Groom of the Stool, attended him at the taking of *Bulloigne*, and in conſideration of his good Services, had a Degree of a Baron offer'd him by that Prince, but declined that Honour, having no Iſſue but only one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who married *William* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and brought him a very fair Eſtate. Not to proceed any further upon the particulars of the Genealogy, the Ancient Seat of *Haynton* is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of *George Heneage* Eſq; who married *Mary* the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Petre* Baron of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, by whom he has Iſſue a Son. His Arms are: *Or* A Greyhound Current, *Sable* between three Leopards Heads *Azure*, within a Border Ingral'd *Guiles*, and in Right of his Lady *Guiles*, A bend *Or* between two Scallops Shells *Ar*.

Emperors of Germany *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of that Name Emperour, Son of *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, by *Luitgarde* the Emperour *Arnulphus*'s Daughter. He ſucceeded *Conrade* his Brother-in-Law, in 119 or 20, and was ſurnamed the *Fowler*, becauſe thoſe that brought him the News of his Election at *Fridlar*, found him a fowling, which Sport he loved extreamly. He reduc'd *Arnould* D. of *Bavaria*, vanquiſhed the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Sclavonians*, and *Danes* in 931, and made their K. turn Chriſtian. He took the Provinces beyond the *Rhine*, nam'd the Kingdom of *Lorrain*, from *Charles the Simple*, defeated the *Hungarians* a ſecond time, and kill'd 80000 of their men; and for a perpetual Monument thereof, caus'd it to be painted in the Hall at *Merſpurg*. Deſigning to go into *Italy*, he died of an Apoplexy in 936 or 37. *Luitprand*. *Genebrard* in his Chronicle.

HENRY II. Canoniz'd for his Piety, ſurnam'd *the Lame*, and *the Apoſtle* of the *Hungarians*, was D. of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Henry the ſhort* of *Saxony*. He was elected in 1002. He reduc'd ſome *German* Princes who withſtood his Election; defeated *Boleſlaus* D. of *Bohemia*, and *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland*, and routed the D. of *Bavaria* in 1010. He defeated the *Henetians*, who had renounc'd Chriſtianity, and made them Tributaries; and having pacified *Germany* went into *Italy*, took ſome Places in *Calabria* and defeated *Arduin* created K. by a Party of the *Lombards*. Being taken Priſoner in this War, he jump'd down from the Top of a high Wall, broke his Leg, and was ever after lame, taking hence his Surname. In 1014 he and his Empreſs *Cunegunda* were crown'd at *Rome* by *Benedict* VIII. He order'd the Creed to be ſaid after the Goſpels. In 1022 he went again into *Italy*, defeated the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and took *Beneventum*, *Naples*, *Capua*, *Salernum*, &c. He died in 1024, and was buried at *Bamberg*. It's reported that in a Council he ſpoke to the Biſhops on his knees: So much did he revere the Clergy. On his Death-bed he confeſs'd that he had liv'd in Continency with his Wife, who was canonized as well as himſelf. *Herman*. *Baronius*.

HENRY III. of *Franconia*, ſurnam'd *the Black*, ſucceeded his Father *Conrade* II. in 1039. He defeated the *Bohemians* that denied him Tribute in his ſecond Campaign, reſtor'd *Peter* to his Throne of *Hungary*, whence his Subjects had chas'd him in 1043; went to *Rome* in 1046, and there called a Council, where *Benedict* IX. *Sylveſter* III. and *Gregory* VI. were depos'd, and *Sugger* Biſhop of *Bamberg*, conſecrated under the Name of *Clement* II. (the Senate and People of *Rome* ſwearing that they would never admit of a Pope, but ſuch as the Emperour ſhould confirm) by whom He and *Agnes* his Wife were crown'd. Afterwards he reduc'd the Petty Princes of *Italy*, and made War on the *Hungarians*, who had put out their K. *Peter*'s Eyes, *Anno* 1048. He held a Council at *Worms* to oppoſe *Bennet* IX, who had uſurped the Papal-chair the 4th. time, and procured the Election of his Couſin *Bruno* Biſhop of *Toul* to the Papacy; after which he died at *Bottenfeld* in *Saxony*, being choak'd with a piece of Bread, in 1056. *Barnard Corius* in his Life. *Sigebert in Chron. Baronius*, &c.

HENRY IV. call'd *the Old* and *the Great*, was born in 1051, and ſucceeded his Father *Henry the Black* in 1056. His Mother gave him good Education, under whom he reign'd till 1062, but ſome envious Grandees diſdaining to be under a Womans Government, took him from her. Having enticed him to the ſide of the River on Pretence of walking, and got him aboard a Pleaſure-boat; but their Amazement, the redoubled Efforts of the Watermen, and the Cries of the People from the Banks, frighted the young Emperour, ſo that he leap'd into the River, thinking to eſcape by ſwimming; but, *Echert* Marquis of *Saxony*, leap'd after, and catching hold of him, they were both taken up again into the Boat, and the Empreſs's Party having no means to purſue, they carried him to *Cologne* and ſet him upon the Throne at 13 Years of Age. In 1063 he defeated the *Saxons*, who had rebelled under the Conduct of *Otho*, Baſtard to the Marquis *de Thuringia*. In 1064 *Otho* D. of *Bavaria*, gave him Cauſe to ſuſpect that he aimed at the Crown, and it was not long e'er the Diſcontents came to open Hoſtilities betwixt them, and the D. was forced to retire into *Saxony*, that D. together with the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburg*, Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*, and other Prelates, pretending all their Reſpective Grievances, combin'd and ſent a Declaration to the Emperour, that if he did not demoliſh his Fortreſs, reſtore what he had taken from the States of the Country, ſwear to preſerve their Privileges inviolably, reſide ordinarily in their Provinces, turn away his Miniſters and Concubines, content himſelf with one Wife, and give to the Princes their due Share in the Government, they would make War againſt him; and accordingly they ſurprized him in the Caſtle of *Wurtzberg*: So that he was oblig'd to appeaſe them by fair Promiſes, till he and his principal Courtiers found Means to eſcape; after which they beſieged the Caſtle and baniſhed the Imperialiſts out of *Thuringia*. In the mean time one *Regenger* a Courtier, becauſe of a particular Grudge, accuſed the Emperour to the ſaid Princes, of having ſollicited him and another to join with his Favourites, and aſſaſſinate the Dukes of *Suabia*, *Carinthia*, and *Bavaria*, at the Diet at *Wurtzberg*, offering to make good the Challenge by Duel, even againſt the Emperour himſelf. The Princes laying hold on this Accuſation, ſent to the Emperour, that if he did not juſtify himſelf, they would renounce him. To which he anſwered, That *Rodolph* of *Bavaria* did cover his Deſign upon the Imperial Crown with that falſe Pretence, and that he was ready to fight him to juſtify the Charge. But this Challenge being neither accepted, nor rejected, *Vlric* of *Coſheim*, whom *Regenger* had alſo accuſed, obtained leave of the Emperour to declare himſelf his Champion, and to acquaint the oppoſite Party with the ſame, which *Rodolphus* remitted to the Diet aſſembled at *Mentz*, where they conſulted of depoſing the Emperour. But the Diet at *Oppenheim* referred it to the Deciſion of the Combat betwixt *Regenger* and *Coſheim* eight days after *Epiphany*. In the mean time the Emperour retired to *Worms*, deſerted and without Money, expecting the Iſſue of that fatal Day; on the Eve whereof *Regenger*, like one poſſeſſed with the Devil, fell into violent Fits of Madneſs; and was carried off by a terrible Death, which juſtified the Emperour, allayed the publick Heats, and in part reduced the People to their Allegiance: So that having rais'd an Army, *An.* 1074, by the Aſſiſtance of the Princes and Cities on the *Rhine*, he entered *Saxony*, encamped within ſight of the Enemy, with whom he concluded a Peace on the following Terms; That he ſhould diſmantle his Garriſons, govern the Country by a Council of the Natives, without liſtening to Strangers; and ſeek no occaſion of Revenge. But the *Saxons* having broke the Treaty, he defeated them in a bloody Battle, *June* 13. 1075, and reduced them, their Princes and Prelates humbling themſelves, and begging his Pardon at the Head of his Army, which made him redoubtable all over *Europe*.

But not long after Pope *Gregory* VII. in a Council held at *Rome*, *An.* 1075. ordered the Deprivation of all Biſhops who were married or inveſted by ſecular Princes; and accordingly turn'd out ſeveral *German* Biſhops, and ſent his Legates to the Emperour, commanding him to releaſe the impriſon'd *Saxon* Biſhops, to depoſe thoſe condemned by the ſaid Council, and to appear at *Rome* to anſwer what he was charged with by the *Saxons* on pain of Excommunication and loſing his Crown. *Henry* being amaz'd at this preſumption, by the Advice of the Eſtates ſent back the Legates with Diſgrace, call'd a Council at *Worms*, to which came all the *German* Biſhops, except thoſe of *Saxony*, wherein the Emperour depoſed *Gregory* as a Simoniack and Diſturber of the Peace of the Church and Empire: And accordingly ſent his Ambaſſadors, who read this Decree before the Pope, and commanded him to leave and ceaſe to profane the Holy Chair; of which the Emperour was Guardian. The Pope hereupon in a Council of 110 *Italian* Biſhops, declared, That by the Authority of God and St. *Peter*, he depoſed *Henry* from the Imperial Throne, delivered him over to Satan, and abſolv'd his Subjects from their Obedience. The Emperour proteſted againſt this Excommunication, and the Pope's Uſurpation over the Crown, alledging the Example of *Charlemagne* and others who had the Power of confirming the Popes, which ſeveral of them, and particularly *Gregory* himſelf, had acknowledged to be the Emperour's Due; but the *German* Prelates, and Princes abandoning *Henry*, whom they had engaged in the Cauſe, and threatening to dethrone him, he was forced in the Rigor of the Winter to paſs the *Alpes* with his Empreſs, Son; and one Gentleman, and almoſt famiſh'd with Hunger, and ſtarv'd with Cold, to caſt himſelf at the Pope's Feet, after he, his Empreſs, and Son had waited in Penitents Habit three days at his Gate with their Heads uncovered, Bare-feet and without eating. After which, and agreeing to the Pope's Terms, he was abſolv'd. The Princes of *Italy* did hereupon deſpiſe him as a Coward, and the Pope as a Tyrant and Simoniack, and ſo plotted againſt both: Whereupon the Emperour perceiving how much he had abaſed himſelf and fruſtrated thoſe Princes, who look'd for a Reformation of the Church through his Means, to retrieve himſelf he aſſembled the Princes of *Italy*, to whom he accuſed the Pope as the Cauſe of the Ruine of the Empire, and demanding their Aſſiſtance againſt him, pleaſed them, and kept the Pope in a Manner blocked up. The *German* Rebels in the mean time, choſe *Rodolphus* Duke of *Suabia* Emperour, and crowned him at *Mentz*, *An.* 1077, but were chaſed thence by the People that ſame day, *Henry* having Notice of it came into *Germany* by the way of *Carinthia*, the Rebels having ſtop'd the Paſſages of the City, and defeated the Uſurper *Rodolph* as beſieging *Wurtzberg*, which ſo terrified the Pope, that he was then for accommodating the differences betwixt the two; but the Rebels complaining that he deſerted them in that Cauſe wherein he himſelf had engaged them, he excommunicated *Henry* a ſecond time, confirmed the Election of *Rodolphus*, and ſent him a Crown with this Inſcription.

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rodolpho.

But the Emperour defeated the Rebels in two bloody Battles, in the laſt of which, *Godfrey* of *Bologne* Duke of *Lorrain* cut off the Uſurper *Rodolphus*'s Right-hand, and wounded him mortally in the Belly; ſo that being on his Death-bed he ſent for his hand, and told the Biſhops who were about his Bed, that as by their Advice, and the Pope's Command, his right Hand had uſurp'd the Imperial Sceptre, his perfidy was juſtly puniſh'd by the Loſs of it, ſeeing he had given it as a Pledge of his Fidelity to the Emperour. He was buried in a Royal Manner, at the News of which the Emperour wiſh'd that all his Enemies were as nobly interred. *Henry* after this in a Council of 30 Biſhops at *Tyrol*, depoſed Pope *Gregory*, and ſet up *Clement* Arch-biſhop of *Ravenna*, in his Stead, paſſing the *Alpes* he defeated a Rebel Army at *Parma*, took *Rome* by Storm, and beſieged Pope *Gregory* in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, whence being delivered by the Duke of *Pouilla*, he died not long after. But the Popes *Victor* III. *Vrban* II. and *Paſchal* II. perſecuted *Henry* and his Antipopes ſtill, raiſed firſt *Harman* Count of *Luxemburg* whoſe end was unhappy, and then his own Sons, *Conrade* and *Henry*, to rebel againſt him: The firſt died while he attempted it, but the ſecond was ſucceſsful by his Cunning and Treachery; and having procur'd a Decree of the States againſt his Father, ſent to demand the *Regalia*, which he would not ſurrender, but inveſting himſelf with them, ſuffered the Arch-Biſhops of *Mentz* and *Cologne* and the Biſhop of *Worms* to take them from him by Violence, calling God to Witneſs againſt them. And being reduced to Extreme Neceſſity, deſired to be admitted a Canon at *Spires*, that he might have a Subſiſtence, which was denied him, becauſe of his Excommunication; which put him upon trying his Fortune once more, ſo that coming to *Cologne* he was well received, and being ſeconded by the Duke of *Lorrain* and other Princes, recruited and held out *Cologne* againſt his Son, over whom the Duke of *Lorrain* obtained ſome Advantage, but amidſt all his Troubles died at *Leige* *Aug.* 7. 1106 in the 46 Year of his Reign and 56 of his Age; and being buried in a Monaſtery, was three days after taken out of his Grave, and kept five Years without Burial, becauſe of his Excommunication. Thus was the laſt Scene of his Father's prophetick Dream fulfilled, who in his Sleep thought he ſaw *Hildebrand*, whom he had ſeen by way of Viſion among the Miniſters of *Gregory* VI. lift the young Prince upon Horns, which he ſeemed to have in his Forehead, as high as the Clouds, and then throw him down into a bottomleſs Pit in the Bowels of the Earth. He was a Prince of incomparable Wit, Valour, Solidity and Liberality; merciful to Exceſs, pardoning even thoſe who had lodged themſelves in his Palace to aſſaſſinate him. His Countenance was comely, his Body ſtraight and tall, and his mien Majeſtick. His Death was preſaged by two Suns, a Star near the Sun, cluſters of Stars together; one ſeeming to thruſt out another, and a prodigious Comet. *Monſieur de Prade Hiſtorie d' Allemagne.*

HENRY V. ſurnamed *The Young*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry The Old* in 1106. He deſtroy'd his Father out of Ambition to get into his Throne, having rebelled againſt him four Years before, at the Inſtigation of the Popes *Victor* III. *Vrban* II. and *Paſchal* II. who told him, That if his Father died excommunicate they would not ſuffer him to ſucceed, but transfer the Empire to another Family if he did not take it upon him, in his Father's

Life-time; which had more effect upon him than his Father's Letters had to keep him in his Duty; for taking Arms, and dreading his Father's Valour, he corrupted the Marquis of *Auſtria*, by promiſing him his Siſter in Marriage, to deſert his Father in the day of Battel, which being accordingly performed, others followed his Example, which obliged *Henry the Great* to fly to *Bohemia*; whence marching with an Army to the Diet at *Mentz*, his Son, being afraid that his Father's Preſence might Influence the States to return to their Allegiance, flattered him to diſmiſs his Army, with an Oath that he would refuſe the Crown if tender'd to him, and uſe his utmoſt Power to Re-eſtabliſh him on the Throne, but perfidiouſly betrayed him, and procured his Depoſition; which being effected, he turned out all thoſe who had been faithful to his Father, and while that unfortunate Prince held out *Cologne*, ſummoned him to ſurrender himſelf on pain of being treated as a Rebel; but the Year after his Father's Death, he was ſtruck with a Thunderbolt, which wounded him in one of his great Toes, conſumed part of his Sword and Buckler, and filled him and the Diet, then ſitting at *Goſlar*, with ſo much horrour, that they broke up. He routed the *Polanders*, and other Princes; went into *Italy* with a ſtrong Army, *An.* 1110. and juſt as he thought to have been crowned by the Pope, it was refuſed in the very Church, except he would renounce the Right of Inveſting Prelates. Whereupon the Emperor immediately ſeized the Pope *Paſchal* II. and Cardinals, ſo that for three days *Rome* became a Slaughter-houſe, the Citizens eſpouſing the Pope's Quarrel. At laſt both Parties quit the Town, and fought it in a bloody Battel, wherein the Emperor was diſmounted, thrown upon the Ground, and wounded in the Face, which ſo terrified him, that he kept the Pope, *&c.* cloſe Priſoners in a ſtrong Caſtle, intrench'd his Army, and kept the *Romans* in continual skirmiſhing to their very Gates for two Months, without coming to another Battel, but brought the Pope to his Terms, by threatning to behead the Priſoners; and the Agreement was ratified by the Pope's dividing the *Hoſtie* betwixt himſelf and the Emperor, *An.* 1111, but in ſeveral Aſſemblies of the Clergy the Emperor was excommunicated, and the Treaty declared Null, and particularly the Council of *Lateran*, *An.* 1112, conſiſting of 23 Cardinals, 140 Biſhops, and a great many Abbots; diſanulled the Agreement, and excommunicated the Emperor, and ſtirred up the *Saxons* againſt him, ſo that all *Europe* ſounded with the Thunder of the Anathema's, there having never been ſo many known to fall upon one head. After this he was defeated by the *Saxons* with the loſs of 40000 Men, which ſo weakned his Authority, that when he called a Diet, the States would not meet; and the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who had been the Author of his Rupture with the Pope, turned his moſt bitter Enemy, procured the Revolt of moſt of the other Princes, and another Excommunication againſt him. And going to *Rome*, *An.* 1117, the Count of *Tuſculum*, finding the Pope irreconcilable, got the Archbiſhop of *Bregna* in *Portugal* to crown the Emperor. Whereupon the Pope excommunicated them all, and a little after died at *Beneventum*, whither he had retired *An.* 1118. He ſet up the Archbiſhop of *Bregua* as Antipope againſt *Gelaſius* II. who ſucceeded. The Emperor was again excommunicated, and had Rebellions kindled againſt him by Pope *Calixtus* II. ſo that being quite wearied, he left it to the Diet, *An.* 1123, to make an Agreement with the Pope, ſome Conceſſions being made on both ſides. After which the Emperor buried his Father honourably, tho' he had perſecuted him when alive. *An.* 1125. the Inhabitants of *Rufach* provok'd by the Inſolence of his Guards, chaſed him out of the Town, and deſpoiled him of the *Regalia* as he had ſerved his Father; for which he afterwards took the Town by Storm and burnt it. The ſame Year he Invaded *France*, but without ſucceſs, and died at *Utrecht An.* 1125. of an ulcerated Dragon in his Right Arm, which he concealed a long time, leſt it ſhould be thought a Judgment for his Perfidy, and was buried at *Spire*. He left no Children by his Wife *Maud*, Daughter of *Henry* I. King of *England*. *Baronius*, *An. C.* 1106, *&c.* *Pandulph*, &c. *Monſieur de Prade.*

HENRY VI. of *Suabia*, ſurnamed *The Severe*, Son of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, was choſen Emperor in 1190, and married *Conſtantia* the K. of *Sicily*'s Daughter, in Right of whom he was afterward poſſeſſed of that Kingdom. They were both Crowned at *Rome*, by *Celeſtine* III. in 1191. The *Romans* upon the Delivery of *Tuſculum* to them by the Emperor, ras'd and demoliſh'd the Town. On the other hand, the Emperor having taken *Naples*, in a general Meeting of the States, ſeized a great number of Counts and Barons who had conſpired againſt him, whom he had cauſed to be flea'd alive, their Eyes to be pull'd out, their Hands and Feet cut off, empaled, anointed with Honey and expoſed to the Flies, or roaſted them alive by a ſlow Fire, fixed a Crown of red hot Iron, faſtened with four Nails, upon the Head of him whom they had choſen King, and pulled out the Eyes of the Hoſtages whom they had given him for their Fidelity. *Henry* went and took Poſſeſſion of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and puniſhed ſo ſeverely thoſe of *Palermo*, who had delivered his Wife to *Tancrede* his Competitor and Enemy, that he was thence called *Severe*. He impriſoned *Tancrede*'s Wife, and pluck'd out his Son's Eyes. He was Excommunicated for Impriſoning *Richard* King of *England* returning from the *Holy Land*, exacting a great Sum from him for his Ranſom, and diſpoſing of Church Lands, but was ſoon reconciled. In 1196, he forced the Princes of the Empire to elect his Son *Frederick* King of the *Romans*, though but three Years old. Afterwards he went into *Italy* with a ſtrong Army, and was ſo cruel there, that his Wife, being offended at his Severity to ſome of her Relations, armed againſt him, and confined him to a Caſtle. Being reconciled to her, and deſigning for the *Holy Land*, he died in *Sicily*, *An.* 1197, not without ſuſpicion of Poyſon given him by his Empreſs. *Roger in Annal. Baronius ad An.* 1186, &c.

HENRY VII. D. of *Luxemburg*, elected in 1308 after *Albert* I's Death. He was Crowned at *Aix la Chapelle*, *An.* 1309. He took the Iron Crown at *Milan*, and received the Golden Crown at *Rome* in 1312, but laboured in vain to re-eſtabliſh the Luſtre of the Empire, ravaging only ſome Provinces. He was more illuſtrious for his Vertue than Dignity, and died near *Siena* 1313. Some ſay he was poyſoned by *Bernard Politian*, a Dominican Friar, with a conſecrated Wafer; but *Villani*, who liv'd at that time, *Albertinus Muſſatus* of *Padua*, who gives a particular and exact Account of what happen'd to *Henry*; *Conradus Vecerus*, who wrote his Life, and a great many other Authors, are wholly ſilent about this matter of Poyſoning. *Spondanus Rainaldi. Bzovius ad An.* 1313.

HENRY, Earl of *Reſpenburg*, Landtgrave of *Thuringia* and *Heſſe*, Son of *Herman* I. and Brother to *Lewis* VI. was elected Emperor in 1245, in oppoſition to *Frederick* II. and crowned at *Aix la Chapelle* in 1246. He defeated *Conrade*, *Frederick*'s Son, and died in 1247 of Grief, for the Loſs of a Battel; or as ſome ſay, of a Wound. His Enemies called him the King of *Clerks*, becauſe elected by the Archbiſhops of *Mentz*, *Cologne* and *Treves*, and the Biſhops of *Straſburg*, *Metz* and *Spire*.

Emperor of Conſtantinople.

HENRY, a *French*-man, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, ſucceeded his Brother *Baldwin* VIII. who was alſo Count of *Flanders*. He took upon him the Government upon the News of *Baldwin*'s Impriſonment, and was crowned in 1206. The *Grecians* being weary of the *Latins*, endeavoured to ſhake off their Government in this new Reign, but *Henry* vanquiſhed them. The Pope reprehended him *An.* 1210. for ſome Laws he had enacted againſt the Clergy. He died in 1216 at *Theſſalonica*, poyſoned as ſome ſay. *Peter Courtenay* Earl of *Auxerre*, who had married *Joland* his Siſter, ſucceeded him. *Du Cange Hiſt. de Conſtant.*

Kings of England *by the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. King of *England*, ſurnamed *Beauclerc*, becauſe of his Learning, was the youngeſt Son of *William* the *Conqueror*, and ſucceeded his Brother *William* II. ſurnamed *Rufus*, in 1100. *Robert* his eldeſt Brother, was in the *Holy Land* when their Brother *William* was by Accident killed in the new Foreſt; ſo that *Henry* taking Advantage of his Abſence, by his Intereſt got Poſſeſſion of the Crown. When *Robert* returned in hopes of being admitted to the Throne, he found himſelf fruſtrated of his expectations, as he was in the former Reign. However, to recover his Right, he Landed an Army at *Portſmouth*, many of the *Engliſh* flocking to him. Yet, after all, he was willing to part with his Claim on the ſame Terms he had done before with his Brother *William*, *viz.* That *Henry* ſhould enjoy the Crown during his Life, paying to *Robert*, by way of Tribute, 3000 Marks *per Annum.* Which being agreed to, *Henry* to ingratiate himſelf with his People, Reformed his own Court and Houſhold, for a Pattern to his Subjects; forgave all Debts to the Crown before his Time; reſtored to the *Engliſh* the Uſe of Fire and Lights, at their own Liberty, and introduced the Uſe of the Night-Watch. The Heirs of the Nobility he made free to poſſeſs their Inheritance without Redemption from him, ingaging the Nobles to do the like by their Tenants. He allow'd the Gentry to diſpoſe of their Daughters and Kinſwomen in Marriage without his Licence, ſo it were not to his Enemy. Moreover, he appointed a Meaſure adjuſted by the length of his own Arm, to be a Standard for Commerce amongſt his People. But that which pleaſed his Subjects moſt of all, was his Reviving the Laws of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*. Another thing which proved very acceptable, was his taking to Wife *Maud*, Daughter to the King of *Scots*, by *Margaret*, Siſter to *Edgar Atheling*; by whoſe Iſſue the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood came to be united. The Sees of *Carliſle* and *Ely*, the Abbies of *Hithe*, *Reading* and *Cirenceſter*, and the Priory of *Dunſtable*, were erected and indowed by him. And, as the *Saxon* King *Alfred* had long before reſtored the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſo did *Henry* reſtore that of *Cambridge* to its ancient Luſtre. The *Normans* forty Years before had conquered *England*, now *England* took its turn, and conquered *Normandy*, upon a Miſunderſtanding of the two Brothers, *Robert* and *Henry*, which broke out into a War. Whereupon *Henry* went twice over into *Normandy*, with a powerful and victorious Army. At the Battel of *Finchebray*, which was fought in 1106, *Robert* was taken Priſoner, and ſent to *Cardiff*-Caſtle in *Wales*, where he died after ſome Years Impriſonment, and was buried at *Gloceſter*. In the mean time *Henry* ſeized upon his Dukedom, and created *William* his eldeſt Son Duke thereof; which afterwards grew into a Cuſtom for the eldeſt Sons of *England* to be made Dukes of *Normandy*, till *Normandy* being loſt to the *French*, and *Wales* conquered by the *Engliſh*, the eldeſt Son of the Kings of *England* came to be ſtiled by Creation Prince of *Wales*. King *Henry* had two Wives, *Maud* aforeſaid, and *Alice* of *Louvain*; by this laſt he had no Iſſue, but by the firſt he had two Sons, *William* and *Richard*, and a Daughter called *Maud*. His Son *William* he matched with the Duke of *Anjou*'s Daughter ; but coming over for *England* with *Richard* his Brother, they were unhappily caſt away, with all their Attendants. *Maud* was married firſt to the Emperor *Henry* V. and afterwards to *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Tourain*, and *Main* in *France*. After the Emperor's Death, the King ſent for her over into *England*, where calling a Parliament, he cauſed *Stephen* his Siſter's Son, with his Nobles, to ſwear Fealty to her as to his lawful and now only Heir. Afterwards the King had Occaſion to go again into *Normandy*, where he died of a ſurfeit by eating of Lampreys after Hunting, having reigned 35 Years. His Body was brought over, and buried at *Reading*-Abbey. There was a diſpute between this Prince and *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, concerning the Inveſtitures of Biſhops ; *Anſelm* refuſing to conſecrate ſuch as the King preferr'd, objecting, That he could not comply without giving up the Priviledges, and breaking the Orders of the Church. This conteſt went ſo far, that *Anſelm* was Baniſh'd, and his Biſhoprick ſeiz'd ; but afterwards, the King falling under ſome difficulties, recall'd the Archbiſhop, and gave up the point. We may likewiſe obſerve in this Prince, that he made thoſe puniſhments Pecuniary which were formerly Mutilations, and chang'd thoſe Proviſions which were paid in kind, by his Tenants, into a certain Rent, in Money, and gave his Subjects leave to make Encloſures for Parks, which, under him, ſeem to have had their Original. * *Daniel Hiſt.*

HENRY II. King of *England*, otherwiſe called *Henry Fitz-Empreſs*, ſucceeded King *Stephen* 1154. He was Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet* by *Maud* the Empreſs. Three things are obſervable in this Reign : Firſt, That in the Perſon of this King the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were happily united, his Mother being a *Norman* by her Father's ſide, and a *Saxon* by her Mother's, deſcended from the King *Edmund* ſurnamed *Ironſide*. *Secondly*, That with him began the Race of the *Plantagenets*, which ended with *Richard* III. *Thirdly*, That by his Means the goodly French Provinces of *Anjou*, *Tourain*, and *Main*, and afterwards by Marriage *Poitou*, *Saintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gaſcoigne*, became annexed to the Crown of *England*. This King had his ſhare of Troubles, by the Rebellion of the arrogant Lord *Hugh de Mortimer*, the Irruptions of the *Welſh*, the Refractorineſs of the ungrateful *Tho. Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the outragious Jealouſy of his Queen, but moſt of all by the unnatural Rebellion of his Sons, whom ſhe ſet againſt him. All which he overcame, except the Biſhop. The King at his Acceſſion to the Crown, had advanced him to the Place of Lord Chancellor, and upon the Death of *Theobald*, made him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Yet he made it his Buſineſs to contend with the King, as to his Prerogative, and ſtifly to maintain the Pope's Uſurped Power againſt the Rights of the Crown. In ſhort, ſome of the Courtiers, obſerving the King's juſt diſpleaſure againſt him, undertook without his Knowledge to rid the Kingdom of ſo troubleſome a Prelate, by murdering him in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, as he ſtood in Service-time before the Altar, upon *Chriſtmas-day*, *Anno* 1170. This Biſhop was afterwards liſted in the Catalogue of Saints and Martyrs of the Church of *Rome*, upon a general Belief, that ſtrange Miracles were wrought by his Blood and Reliques. But the King hearing of the Murder was exceedingly troubled ; and, to take off the Imputation of Guilt from himſelf, proteſted that he would ſubmit to the Judgment of ſuch Cardinal Legates as the Pope ſhould ſend to inquire of the Fact. Two of them were ſent by the Pope, and the King went into *Normandy* to meet them, where he could get no Abſolution, (tho' he cleared himſelf of the Fact) without grievous Penances, and yielding to ſuch Articles as weakned the Prerogative, and ſtrengthened the Pope's pretended Authority. One of his Penances was to go three Miles barefoot to *Canterbury*, and receive at the Chapter-houſe eighty Laſhes with Rods from the Monks. As for the Queen's Anger on account of *Roſamond* his Concubine, whom ſhe poiſoned, nothing could allay it but her Husband's ruine ; to procure which, ſhe ſtirred up his Sons to Rebellion, aſſiſted by the Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, with ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobles. But K. *Henry*, by the Succeſs of his Arms, diſappointed their Deſign. The *French* King he made ſtoop to him for Peace. *William* King of *Scots*, was ſurprized at *Alnwick* as riding careleſly abroad, and taken Priſoner. To recover his Liberty, he was fain to do Homage (as our Hiſtorians ſay, but the *Scots* deny) for his Crown to King *Henry*, and to part with *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, two Northern Counties, which had been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Scots* above 200 Years, ever ſince *Malcolm* I. His Sons met each of them with God's Judgments for their Undutifulneſs, ſome one way, ſome another ; and, as to *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Leader of the Rebels, he was vanquiſhed and taken Priſoner, the Town of *Leiceſter* being burnt, its Walls and Caſtle demoliſhed, for its Rebellion. Before this, King *Henry* had made a Conqueſt of *Ireland*, (all the *Iriſh* Kings, excepting *Rodorick* King of *Conaught*, ſubmitting and taking the Oath of Allegiance to him and his Succeſſors) which he beſtowed, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*, upon his youngeſt Son *John*, ſurnamed *Lack-land*. At laſt, after a Reign of 34 Years and better, he died at *Chinon* in *Tourain*, *An.* 1189, and was buried in the Abbey-Church of *Fontevraut*. His jealous Q. *Eleanor* was the ſole Heir of *William* V. D. of *Aquitain*, and Earl of *Poitou* ; firſt married to *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, and afterwards to *Henry*, who had by her ſix Sons and three Daughters. His Sons were *William*, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Geoffry*, *Philip*, and *John* ; among which, *William* and *Philip* died very young. All the reſt proved Rebellious to their Father, even *John* his Favourite ; and, amongſt theſe, *Henry* (who was crowned King in his Father's life-time) died before his Father ; *Geoffry*, in a Turnament at *Paris*, was trod to death under the Horſe's Feet ; ſo that none but *Richard* and *John* ſurvived their Father, and they enjoyed the Crown ſucceſſively. His Daughters were *Eleanor*, married to *Alfonſo* VIII. King of *Caſtile* ; and *Joan*, firſt married to *William* King of *Sicily*, and afterwards to *Raymond* V. Earl of *Toulouſe*. * *Daniel*, *Speed*, &c.

HENRY III. King of *England*, commonly called *Henry* of *Wincheſter*, becauſe born there, ſucceeded his Father King *John* 1216, being but nine or ten years old, and reigned 56 Years, which was longer than any before him ; but a great part of it he was embroiled in Civil Wars. At his firſt coming to the Crown he had a Foreign Enemy in the Bowels of the Kingdom ; I mean *Lewis*, the *Dauphin* of *France*, whom the Barons had called in againſt King *John*. The Nobles and Citizens of *London* had already ſworn Allegiance to *Lewis*, but he was ſoon diſliked, even by thoſe that brought him in, ſo that it proved no hard Task to ſhake him off again ; eſpecially after the Defeat of his Forces near *Lincoln* by the Earl of *Pembroke*, the King's Guardian and Brother-in-Law, upon which *Lewis* thought it beſt to quit his Claim, and ſo returned into *France*. One Reaſon among others, by which *Lewis* loſt his Intereſt in *England*, was the diſcovery of a ſecret by one *Melun*, a French Viſcount, who is ſaid to have declar'd upon his Death-Bed, that *Lewis* had privately reſolv'd to deſtroy and exterminate the *Engliſh*, whom he look'd upon as a vile and ſcandalous People, for their Treaſons, and never to be truſted, ſince they had forſaken their own Soveraign Lord. *Henry*, being thus ſettled upon the Throne, demanded of the *French* King that he might be wholly Reinſtated in his Anceſtors Poſſeſſions in *France* ; but he could get no Satisfaction. On the contrary, he was fain to Sign a Treaty, in 1259, by which, in conſideration of three hundred thouſand pounds, he was oblig'd to give up the Dutchy of *Normandy*, together with the Earldoms of *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Tourain*, and *Maine*. After this he was involved in Civil Wars, by his Kindneſs to Foreigners, and the encroaching humour of his Barons, who bringing a Force with them to the Parliament at *Oxford* ; oblig'd the King to conſent, That the chief Juſticiary, the Chancellor and Treaſurer, ſhould be choſen by the Parliament, and got twenty four Conſervators of the Kingdom confirm'd ; twelve of which were choſen by the King, and twelve by the Lords. At *Nottingham*, both he and his Brother *Richard* were taken and kept Priſoners by the Barons, till, upon a difference betwixt the potent Earls of *Leiceſter* and *Gloceſter*, the laſt forſook them, and embraced the King's Intereſt. After this the Barons were utterly defeated at *Eveſham*, *Leiceſter* their General ſlain, and *Henry* ſet at Liberty. Who thereupon called a Parliament at *Wincheſter* ; with whoſe concurrence he ſeized the Charter of *London*, and other Places, for their Defection, diſinherited ſuch as were on the Barons ſide, and diſtributed their Eſtates amongſt the leading Men that had fought in his Quarrel. On pretence of going to the Holy War, he obtained large Subſidies from the Parliament ; upon which he ſolemnly confirmed *Magna Charta*, with a Curſe againſt all Infringers thereof. His Reign was long, but bleſſed in nothing ſo much as in the Hopes of his eldeſt Son *Edward*, who, with many of the Nobles, took the Croſs upon him for the *Holy Land* ; for, in a word, his Government was frequently embarraſs'd and imbroil'd, which diſturbances were partly occaſion'd by the inequality of this Princes temper, and partly by the ſtubborn untractableneſs of the Barons. At laſt he died at St. *Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, *An.* 1272. By *Eleanor* his Queen he had ſix Sons, *viz.* *Edward* his Succeſſor, *Edmund* ſurnamed *Crouchback*, *Richard* who died young, *John*, *William*, and *Henry* ; beſides three Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Alexander* III. King of *Scots*, *Beatrix* married to *John* D. of *Bretagne*, and *Catharine* who died young. His Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, was choſen King of the *Romans* ; who, having been employ'd ſix Years in the Affairs of the Empire, returned into *England*, where he died. *Laſtly*, The beſt Character I can find of this King, is his charitable Temper ; whereof he gave a large Proof in Founding and Indowing the Houſe of Converts, and an Hoſpital at *Oxford*. The firſt for ſuch as forſook the *Jewiſh* Religion ; the other for the Relief of poor diſeaſed People, Strangers, and Pilgrims. Nay, ſo remarkable was he for this Vertue, that *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, being much threatned by him, if he would not live in Peace, was heard to ſay, That he feared more the Alms-deeds of the King than all his Forces, and his Clergy to boot. * *Daniel Hiſt.* *Speed*, &c.

HENRY IV. King of *England*, commonly called, from his Birth-place, *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, ſucceeded *Richard* II. his Couſin, upon his Reſignation of the Crown, *An.* 1399. and was crowned at *Weſtminſter*, by *Tho. Arundel* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. He was Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, D. of *Lancaſter*, the fourth Son of *Edward* III. and the firſt King of that Line ; whoſe Inheritance being unjuſtly ſeized upon by K. *Richard*, it proved the chief Occaſion of his Fall, and *Henry*'s Riſe ; as you may ſee in the Life of K. *Richard*. In ſhort, *Henry* came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, the Iſſue of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of *Edward* III. being laid aſide, though they had a precedent Right : But, as he got it, ſo he was forced to maintain it by the Sword ; moſt part of his Reign being ſpent in ſuppreſſing of Inſurrections, and maintaining a War in *Scotland*. In *England*, and *Aquitain* it ſelf, King *Richard* had ſtill a Party, whoſe ſecret Endeavours for his Reſtoration ſerved only to haſten his Death, who was Murther'd by Sir *Pierce* of *Exton*, who had broad innuendo's from *Henry* to encourage him in the Aſſaſſination. The *Scots* being diſcomfited, the *Welſh* began to ſtir under their notable Ring-leader *Owen Glendower*. Hereupon the *Scots* took Arms again, and received a great Overthrow at a place called *Halidon-Hill*. At *Shrewſbury*, the Rebels, under the Command of *Henry* Lord *Piercy*, (one of thoſe Conſpirators who had reſolved to dethrone *Henry*, and ſhare *England* and *Wales* among themſelves) were entirely defeated. To revenge *Piercy*'s Death, who was ſlain in that Fight, his Father, the Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Bardolph*, raiſed an Army in the North; but it coſt them their Lives. Thus *Henry*, after a turbulent Reign of 13 Years and almoſt ſix Months, died at *London*, and was interred at *Canterbury*. On his Death-bed, he appeared plainly diſſatisfied with his Title to the Crown, but however gave no charge to his Son to relinquiſh his Claim. He had two Wives, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Eſſex*, *Hereford* and *Northampton*, Lord High Conſtable of *England*; and *Joan* of *Navarre*, the Duke of *Bretagne*'s Widow. By the firſt he had Iſſue *Henry* his next Succeſſor, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*; beſides two Daughters, *viz.* *Blanch* married to *Lewis Barbatus* Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Philippa* married to *John* King of *Denmark*. As for his ſecond Wife, he left no Iſſue by her. Before this Reign, no Man was puniſhed with Death for Religion. * *Daniel*, &c.

HENRY V. commonly called, from his Birth-place, *Henry* of *Monmouth*, was the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* IV. whom he ſucceeded *An.* 1412. As wild and unruly as he was in his Youth, before he came to the Crown, yet he proved a wiſe, as well as a warlike Prince after he attain'd it, and ſtands to this Day one of the greateſt Ornaments of our *Engliſh* Chronicles. Firſt he took care to chuſe himſelf a wiſe Council of State; and commanded all thoſe young Gentlemen who had been Companions of his Irregularities, either to change their Manners, or never to approach his Perſon. He revived the *Engliſh* Title to the Crown of *France*, and carried it at laſt, though he lived not to poſſeſs the Kingdom. But firſt he had fought the Battel of *Agencourt*, where, with a ſmall Army of 15000 Men, he routed the *French* 52000 ſtrong; which happen'd by the neceſſity our Men were reduced to, either to vanquiſh, or to die. To reconcile both Parties, the Emperour *Sigiſmund* came to *France*, and from thence into *England*; but his Endeavours proving ineffectual, he ſided with the *Engliſh*. There was then in *France* a great Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Houſe of *Orleans*, and that of *Burgundy*, which favoured the King's Deſign, who took part with the Houſe of *Burgundy*. The Weakneſs of *Charles* VI. then reigning in *France*, and the Diſtraction of that Court, upon the Q. and the Dauphin's being then at Variance, gave our *Henry* a fair opportunity to conquer all *Normandy*, after *Rouen* had fallen into his Hands. *An.* 1419. The Duke of *Burgundy*'s Death happening ſoon after this, who was killed at *Montereau*, increaſed our Party. The *French* Queen her ſelf came in for one againſt her Son's Intereſt, and prevailed with the King, her Husband, to diſinherit him. Whereupon *Catherine*, their Daughter, was given in Marriage to *Henry* of *England*, who was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and, during *Charles*'s Life, Regent of that Kingdom. The Treaty was concluded at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, and the Marriage conſummated *June* 20. 1420. The whole ratified by the States of the Realm, and ſworn unto by the Nobles; all Men in Authority ſetting their Hands and Seals to an Inſtrument made for that purpoſe. But while the Dauphin (afterwards *Charles* VII.) beſtirred himſelf with Might and Main to ſupport his Claim, with the infallible Aſſiſtance of the *Scots*, always ſiding with *France*, againſt *England*; King *Henry* died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, in 1422. leaving no Iſſue but a new-born Son, *Henry*, his Succeſſor: Whoſe Education he left to the Cardinal of *Wincheſter*, the Government of *England* (till he were of Age) to *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*; both the King's Brothers. At the Siege of *Baugé* in *Anjou*, attempted by the King's Second Brother, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, a valiant Prince, was unhappily ſlain, and his Forces defeated. Q. *Catharine*, after the King's Death, married again to *Owen Tudor*, by whom ſhe had three Sons; the eldeſt whereof, *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, was Father of *Henry* VII. This *Henry* Vth. was a Prince of great Courage and Juſtice in his Adminiſtration, Prudent in his Conduct, and Regular in his private Life, after his coming to the Crown; and in ſhort, wanted nothing but a better Title to make his Character every way ſhining and unexceptionable. *Speed*, &c.

HENRY VI. K. of *England*, commonly called *Henry* of *Windſor*, was the only Iſſue of K. *Henry* V. and ſucceeded *An.* 1422, being but eight Months old. This Prince was unſucceſsful both at home and abroad. His Misfortunes began in *France*; and the firſt Diſadvantage that befell him there, was, the Death of his Grandfather *Charles*, the *French* King, who lived not quite two Months after the Death of his Father: For, as, on the one ſide, the Weakneſs of that Prince was a ſtrength to the *Engliſh*; ſo, on the other ſide, the Infancy of *Henry* was an Advantage to the Dauphin of *France*, who ſtood in Competition with him for that Kingdom. Yet for ſome Years all things ſmiled upon the *Engliſh*, and *Fortune* ſeemed to promiſe them an entire Poſſeſſion of *France*. 'Tis true, the Dauphin, now called *Charles* VII. cauſed himſelf to be crowned at *Poictiers*, upon the Death of his Father; having on his ſide all the Princes of the Blood, (except the D. of *Burgundy*) and the brave Commanders at his Devotion. But then he had only thoſe Provinces that lie on the other ſide the *Loire*, except the Province of *Guienne*, which was *Engliſh*: And becauſe *Berry* was the Province where he moſt reſided, he was commonly called, in deriſion, by his Enemies, K. of *Bourges*, this being the chief place of it: Whereas the *Engliſh* were then poſſeſſed of the beſt Provinces of *France*, of all *Normandy*, and all the Countries reaching from the River *Scheld* to the *Loire* and the *Soane*, except a few Places which ſtood out for the Dauphin. In the ſeveral Battels of *Crevant*, *Verneuil* and *Rouvroi*, the *French* were ſtill worſted; and all the Hopes of the new *French* King ſeemed now reduced to the raiſing of the Siege of *Orleans*, carried on by the Earl of *Saliſbury*: Which was effected, the *French* ſay, by a Miracle; the *Engliſh*, by a Witch: I mean, *Joan* the *Shepherdeſs*, otherwiſe called, the *Maid* of *Orleans*; who began here her Warlike Exploits, ſo fatal to the *Engliſh*: Inſomuch that this Siege being raiſed, with the loſs of the Earl of *Saliſbury*, (which happened *An.* 1429.) our Intereſt in *France* declined ſo faſt, that in the Year 1451. we had nothing left there, except *Calais*, the neighbouring County of *Guiſnes*, and thoſe Iſles we are ſtill poſſeſſed of on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. After ſhe had raiſed the Siege of *Orleans*, which got her a great Fame amongſt the *French*, and had an happy Influence upon their King's Affairs, ſhe got him Crown'd at *Rheims* in *Champaigne*, the uſual place for the Coronation of the *French* Monarchs. Soon after this, ſhe was taken Priſoner at a Sally ſhe made at *Compeigne*, and conveyed to *Rouen*, where ſhe was tried for Sorcery, and other Crimes, and, upon her Conviction, burnt alive: Whereas the *French* magnifie her as a Perſon ſent from Heaven, with a Commiſſion to fight their King's Battels, and drive the *Engliſh* out of *France*. The Year after ſhe was executed, *viz.* *An.* 1432. K. *Henry* being gone over to *Paris*, was there crowned with a double Crown, by the Cardinal of *Wincheſter*. Then the *Engliſh* Affairs in that Kingdom looked with a better Face, the Earl of *Arundel* and Lord *Talbot* carrying about their victorious Arms, till the firſt happened to be mortally wounded at *Gerbroy*. This was *An.* 1435. an unfortunate Year to the *Engliſh* upon two other Accounts; firſt, by the Deſertion of the Duke of *Burgundy*; and ſecondly, by the Death of the Regent, a Prince of great Wiſdom and Moderation: Whoſe Death gave Life to the *French* King's Affairs, and ſtruck a Damp into the *Engliſh*; from whom ſeveral Towns immediately revolted to K. *Charles*. *Richard* Duke of *York* ſucceeded the Duke of *Bedford* in the Regency of *France*; but before he arrived there, *Paris* was loſt by the Citizens Treachery, *Feb.* 27. 1436. Five Years after this, a Truce was concluded for 18 Months between the two Kings: and then King *Henry* married with *Margaret* of *Anjou*, Daughter of *Renatus* King of *Naples*, the Source of all his Misfortunes in *England*; for the King being but an eaſie Prince, the Queen a high Spirited Woman, took (as it were) the Sceptre from his Hands, and undertook, with her Council, to rule all. To do it effectually, Duke *Humphry*, the King's Unkle, a Lover of his Country, and one that could not brook the violent Proceedings of the Queen, muſt by all means be removed. Therefore he was attainted of High Treaſon, and ſome Days after was found dead, and his Body ſhewed to the Lords and Commons, as if he had died of a Palſie, or an Impoſthume; when moſt were of Opinion that he had been made away. This happened in 1447. about which time the Affairs of *France* were neglected, and *England* it ſelf became a bloody Scene of War. *Richard* Duke of *York*, who had a precedent Right to the Crown, before the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, began to eye it for himſelf; and ſo diſpoſed Matters, that he made, at long run, his Party too ſtrong for the Queen: And, when he thought the Time fit for Action, then he puts in his Claim, and challenges the Crown as his Right. Nothing could be more favourable than the preſent Juncture: The Nation groaned under popular Diſcontents, not only from the manifold Loſſes and Diſhonours abroad, but alſo from the turbulent Condition of Things at home. Theſe popular Diſcontents *Richard* cheriſhed and improved to the utmoſt of his power, and, far from ſeeking to redreſs any Grievances, made it rather his buſineſs to encourage them. With which being charged by the Duke of *Somerſet*, he was put for a time under Reſtraint; but releaſed upon a ſolemn Oath he took in S. *Paul*'s Church, in *London*, before the Chief of the Nobility, to be a true, faithful and obedient Subject to King *Henry*. But the Duke of *Sommerſet* being made Regent of *France*, and miſbehaving himſelf in the loſs of *Normandy*, and after an Impeachment of Treaſon, being ſet at liberty by the Queen's Party, the Duke of *York* was diſſatisfied with theſe proceedings and rais'd an Army, as he pretended for Redreſſing of Grievances in 1454, and with his Forces marched up towards *London*. The King having got an Army, advanced to St. *Albans*, where a ſharp Battel was fought, the Royal Party worſted, and the King taken Priſoner. This was the firſt Act of that bloody Tragedy, which made this Nation ſwim in Blood for ſeveral Years; the *Yorkiſts*, for diſtinction ſake, aſſuming the Name of the *White*, and the *Royaliſts* that of the *Red Roſe*. Upon this Battel a Parliament was called, in which the *Yorkiſts* were voted not guilty of Treaſon, as to their Taking up Arms; the Duke of *York* made Protector of *England*, and the Earl of *Saliſbury*, his Confident, Lord Chancellor. But ſome Years after, Things grew up again into a Fermentation, which came to a great Battel at *Blore-Heath* in *Staffordſhire*, in which the *Red Roſe* (or the *Royaliſts*) were beaten. And, not long after, there happened another Action at *Ludlow*; but here the *Yorkiſts* were put to flight. This was followed by a Parliament holden at *Coventry*, which fell heavy upon the Duke of *York*, and the chief of his Party; being attainted of High Treaſon, and their whole Eſtates confiſcated. But on *July* 9. 1460. another Battel was fought at *Northampton*, where the King's Forces were utterly defeated, through the Treachery of the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, who quitted his Poſt, and fled to the *Yorkiſts*. Here many Nobles of the King's ſide loſt their Lives, and the King himſelf fell again a Prey to his Enemies, who carried him to *London*. A Parliament enſued upon it, in which *Richard* D. of *York* made his Claim to the Crown, as being the Son of *Richard* E. of *Cambridge*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund* E. of *March*, Son of *Roger* E. of *March*, Son of *Edmund Mortimer* E. of *March*, by *Phillipa*, Daughter of *Lionel*, Third Son of K. *Edward* III. And alledged, that the Deſcendants of *John* of *Gaunt*, Fourth Son of the ſaid K. *Edward*, and younger Brother of *Lionel*, had hitherto unjuſtly holden the Crown of *England*. Whilſt this great Point was under Debate, there happen'd an ominous Thing, two Crowns falling ſuddenly down; one from the Roof of the Houſe of Commons, where it hung for an Ornament; and the other from the Top of *Dover*-Caſtle. At laſt it was voted by the Parliament, that *Henry* ſhould enjoy the Crown during his Life, and then it ſhould remain to *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his Heirs; who was thereupon proclaimed Heir Apparent. Thus the Heirs of *Henry* were for ever excluded; who had then a Son called *Edward*, born in the Year 1453. But the martial and active Queen *Margaret*, who could not brook a Deciſion ſo prejudicial to her Son, was in the mean time gathering Forces in the North, to decide that Point by the Sword. *Richard*, with an Army, marches againſt her, and a Battel is fought at *Wakefield*; where *Richard* being ſlain, the Q. came off Victorious. This turn'd the Scale, and ſunk the Intereſt of the *Yorkiſts*: However, *Edward* Earl of *March*, the Son of *Richard*, inſiſted on his Claim, and revived the Quarrel, in which four Field-Battels had been already fought by his Father. The next happen'd at *Mortimer's-Croſs*, near *Ludlow*; where, about the time of the Fight, three Suns appeared, which ſuddenly joined into one. The Battel was furious, and both ſides very obſtinate, till Fortune favouring *Edward*, he at laſt got the Victory. But in the Year 1461. both Armies engaged again at St. *Albans*, where the Queen's ſide got the better, the greateſt Advantage whereof conſiſted in the Recovery of the King's Liberty: For the *Londoners*, with whom Prince *Edward* had ingratiated himſelf, did not only joyfully receive him, notwithſtanding the Diſadvantage he lay under, but proclaimed him King. What became of K. *Henry*, the Queen, and their Son *Edward*, you will find in the Reign of K. *Edward* IV. * *Daniel. Speed.*

HENRY VII. K. of *England*, ſucceeded *Richard* III. *An.* 1485. and got the Crown (as did *Henry* IV.) by the Sword, but ſtill with a Claim of Right, as being of the Houſe of *Lancaſter* by his Mother's ſide, *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*, who was Daughter and Heir to *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, the fourth Son of *Edward* III. His Father was *Edmund Tudor* Earl of *Richmond*; and by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of K. *Edward* IV. the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* became united. But his aſſuming the Crown in his own Name, did ſpin him a Thread of many Seditions and Troubles, ſuch as frequently diſturbed the Happineſs of his Reign, and required all his great Courage and Wiſdom to overcome. The firſt Diſturbance of any great moment was occaſioned by that famous Impoſtor, *Lambert Simnel*, a Baker's Son; who perſonated *Richard* Duke of *York*, King *Edward* V's Brother, then raiſed from the Dead, to give Life to this Cheat, wherein he was ſupported by the Lady *Margaret*, ſecond Siſter to King *Edward* IV. who became the Patronneſs of the Plot. She was the Widow of *Charles*, ſurnamed the *Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, but had no Iſſue by him. In ſhort, this Plot was carried on ſo far, that *Lambert* was crowned King at *Dublin*, by the Name of *Edward* VI. and not a Sword drawn in King *Henry*'s Quarrel. But being come over to *England*, in expectation of the ſame Advantages here, King *Henry* met his Forces at *Stoke-Field*, near *Newark*, and gave them a total Defeat, after a fierce and obſtinate Fight, in which 4000 of the Rebels fell upon the Spot, and amongſt them the Earls of *Lincoln* and *Kildare*. The ſtart-up King, now *Lambert Simnel* again, was taken Priſoner, with the crafty Prieſt, his Tutor; but the King ſpared both their Lives, and made of the New-crowned King a Turn-ſpit in his Kitchin: This Impoſture being thus blown over, another of the ſame kind, and to the ſame purpoſe, was raiſed ſome Years after by the ſame Lady *Margaret*, in the Perſon of *Perkin Warbeck*: A Youth well pick'd out by her private Agents, and as well framed by Nature, to perſonate the ſaid Prince. But the Plot being diſcovered before *Perkin* made any Attempt in *England*, ſeveral of the Conſpirators were put to death: Amongſt whom happened to be that great Man, Sir *William Stanley*, Lord Chamberlain to the King; to whom he owed not only his Life, but his Crown, at *Boſworth*-battel; but being convicted as a chief Manager of the Conſpiracy, the King left him to the Law, and nothing could ſave him againſt Reaſon of State. The Impoſtor however reſolved to make an Attempt, and coming from *Flanders* with a Body of deſperate Men of ſeveral Nations, landed ſome of them in *Kent*, to feel the Pulſe of the *Kentiſh* Men: Finding they were not for his turn, he ſteered his Courſe towards *Ireland*, and there he met but with little Encouragement. But in *Scotland* he had better Luck, where he was received as if he had been the Prince he repreſented; the King eſpouſing his Quarrel, and conſenting to his Marriage with *Catharine Cordon*, his near Kinſwoman, a young Lady both of great Beauty and Vertue; till, at laſt, having ſome ſuſpicion of him, he deſired him to withdraw. Upon which, *Perkin* returned from *Scotland* to *Ireland*; where he had not ſtayed long, before he was invited over by the *Corniſh* Rebels. Then he drew near to his tragical End, when he thought himſelf coming to the heighth of his Hopes. Being come over, he undertook with his Rabble the Siege of *Exeter*, but was fain, upon the Approach of the King's Forces, to raiſe it, and ſhift for himſelf. A Sanctuary ſaved his Life for the preſent, but *Tyburn* ended it at laſt. Beſides theſe two grand Impoſtures, which might have been of very ill conſequence to the King, had not his great Wiſdom prevented it, he was troubled with an other Rebellion in the Weſt, headed by the Lord *Audley*: But this was happily ſuppreſſed, and the Ring-leaders brought to condign Puniſhment. Hard was the Fate of *Edward Plantagenet* Earl of *Warwick*, Son to the Duke of *Clarence*, K. *Edward* IV's Brother; who, after a long Impriſonment in this and the former Reign, only becauſe he was of the Houſe of *York*, now loſt his Head for attempting to make his Eſcape with *Perkin*, out of the *Tower*: Which is looked upon as one of the greateſt Blemiſhes of this Reign. And ſo is the loſs of *Bretagne* in *France*, which *Henry*, with a faint Shew of oppoſition, let the *French* ſeize on, much to his Diſhonour, and the Prejudice of this Realm. Next to which, we may reckon the King's inſatiate Avarice, eſpecially at the latter end of his Reign; witneſs the great Extortions of *Empſon* and *Dudley*, employed by him to fill up his Coffers, by putting all the Penal Laws, even the moſt obſolete in Execution. But afterwards, being diſpleaſed with this method of Oppreſſion, he Order'd, in his *Will*, that the Money thus ſqueez'd from the Subjects, ſhould be repay'd. This Reign is memorable beſides, for the ſplendid Entertainment King *Henry* gave to *Philip* King of *Spain*, in his Way from *Flanders*, to take Poſſeſſion of that Crown: For his building the Royal Palace at *Richmond*, where he died; and the ſtately Chapel adjoining to *Weſtminſter-Abby*, where he was buried; beſides the *Savoy*-Hoſpital. In this Reign the Authority of the Star-Chamber, which before ſtood upon the Foot of the Common Laws, was confirm'd in certain Caſes by Act of Parliament. This Court my Lord *Bacon* calls one of the Wiſeſt and Nobleſt Inſtitutions of the Kingdom. This King reigned near 24 Years, and left but one Son alive, *Henry*, his next Succeſſor, beſides two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*; the eldeſt whereof he wiſely married to *James* IV. King of *Scots*; and the younger to *Lewis* XII. King of *France*. The Band of *Gentlemen-Pentioners* was inſtituted by this King. * Lord *Bacon*, *Speed*, &c.

HENRY VIII. Heir to both the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, ſucceeded *An.* 1509, being about 18 Years of age. He reigned about 38 Years, and the greateſt part thereof with much Applauſe. But at laſt he began to grow Arbitrary and Severe; and Pleaſure and Paſſion had ſuch an aſcendant over him, that they obſcured his Vertues, and ſtained his former Glory. Then his Reign became unhappy to his Queens, fatal to his Favourites, uneaſie to his People, and cruel both to rigid Papiſts and Anti-Papiſts. His firſt warlike Attempt was upon K. *Lewis* XII. from whom he took *Terouane* and *Tournay*; in which *Maximilian* the Emperour ſerved under *Henry*. This Breach with *France* naturally drew on a War with the *Scots*; who were utterly routed at the Battel of *Flodden-Field*, and their K. *James* IV. ſlain. After this, the Emperour *Charles* V, and *Francis* I. K. of *France*, warring one againſt another, ſought after our King's Friendſhip with great Emulation. Firſt he ſtruck in with the Emperor, who came twice over in Perſon into *England*, but Cardinal *Woolſey* brought him over at laſt to the *French* Intereſt: Inſomuch that the two Kings had ſeveral Interviews near *Calais*, with great Pomp and Splendour; where they contracted a perſonal Love, to an unuſual Degree betwixt Crowned Heads. No Prince perhaps was ever fonder of a Conjugal Life, but none more greedy of Change. Six Wives he had, *viz*, *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Ann Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Ann* of *Cleve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parr*. Two of them he Divorc'd, *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Ann* of *Cleve*; the firſt as an inceſtuous Match, being the Widow of *Arthur*, his elder Brother; the laſt, for ſome natural Defects. Two he publickly beheaded, *Ann Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. For his Marriage with *Catharine* of *Spain* he had a Diſpenſation from the Pope, which took off the Odium of it: But after twenty Years ſtanding, the King pretended a Scruple of Conſcience about it; and queſtioning the Validity of the Pope's Diſpenſation, made his ſuit to the Court of *Rome*, to get the Match diſanulled. No leſs than ſix Years did he ſtruggle for it, till being abuſed with Delays, and ſatisfied with the Opinion of moſt Vniverſities, and the learnedeſt Men of *Europe*, about the Legality of a Divorce in his Caſe, he caſt off Q. *Catharine*, and married *Ann Bullen*, in defiance to the Pope. The Conſequence whereof was, a Declaration of his former Marriage (by Act of Parliament) to be inceſtuous and void, the Pope's Authority here abrogated, the King declared Supream Head of the Church of *England*, the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, and their Revenues (as well as the Firſt Fruits of Benefices) appropriated to the King; who therefore was excommunicated, with the Kingdom. But *Henry* was Proof againſt the Thunder-bolts of *Rome*, tho' he ſtill entertained moſt of the Popiſh Errors. Thus, by a ſtrange Providence, the Reformation began in this Kingdom, improved in the next Reign, and was happily ſettled in Queen *Elizabeth*'s. The Alterations in the Church, in this King's Reign, were the occaſion of two notable Rebellions, both in the Year 1536, the one in *Lincolnſhire*, and the other in *Yorkſhire*; but they were ſoon ſuppreſſed. In *Ireland* alſo there broke out a Rebellion, which proved fatal to the Earl of *Kildare*, and almoſt to the whole Family. Memorable is the Riſe and Fall of this King's great Favourites, and Miniſters of State, *Woolſey* and *Cromwel*; the firſt a Butchers, and the laſt a poor Smiths Son. *Woolſey* a Cardinal, who lived in the greateſt State of any Prelate next to the Biſhop of *Rome*, fell under the King's Diſpleaſure about his firſt Divorce, and prevented a publick by a natural Death. But *Cromwel* fell under the Axe, ſoon after the King had made him Earl of *Eſſex*. The Learned Sir *Tho. Moor*, who had ſucceeded the Cardinal in his Chancellorſhip of *England*, and *John Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, were alſo Beheaded for denying the King's Supremacy. The King, before he fell off from the Pope, had writ a Book againſt *Luther*, the great Reformer of the Church in *Germany*; for which Pope *Leo* honoured him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, ſince made Hereditary to the Kings of *England* by Act of Parliament. *Wales* was in this King's Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom: To unite *Scotland* to *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*, but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*, which occaſioned a new War with *France* and *Scotland*; in which the King was ſo ſucceſsful as to take *Boulogne* from the *French*, and to deſtroy with Fire *Leith* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*. Laſtly, By this King were erected ſix new Biſhopricks, *viz. Weſtminſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter* and *Glouceſter*; all which (except *Weſtminſter*) continue Epiſcopal Sees to this day. Thus reigned *Henry* VIII. the moſt abſolute King that ſwayed the *Engliſh* Scepter ſince *William* the Conqueror; who ſo awed his Parliaments, that they durſt not but obſerve his Directions, and comply with his Deſires; who alone had the Courage to ſhake off the Pope's Authority, and yet partly remain in the Communion of that Church, for he died as he lived ſince his Breach with *Rome*, half Papiſt, half Reform'd, and yet a Friend to neither Perſwaſion: A reſolute Prince, that neither ſpared Papiſts nor Proteſtants, hanging the firſt, and burning the laſt, that would not ſubmit to his Deciſions in matter of Religion. All the Iſſue he left at his Death, which happened *January* 28. 1547. were his three next Succeſſors, who all died without Iſſue, *viz. Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne* of *Bullen*. In this King's Reign, the Sweating Sickneſs, a new ſort of Diſeaſe, began to break out with theſe two ſtrange Properties: 1ſt. That it ſeiz'd the *Engliſh*, not only in *England*, but in all Parts beyond Sea, without infecting the Natives, therefore it was call'd in Latin *Sudor Anglicus*. 2dly. That the Contagion faſten'd upon young ſtrong Conſtitution'd People, whom it diſpatch'd in 24 hours, and commonly paſſed by Women, Old Men and Children. * Lord *Herbert*, *Speed*, &c.

Kings of France *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. Son of *Robert*, was crowned at *Rheims*, in 1027. four Years before his Father's Death, and began his Reign *July* 20. 1031. His Mother *Conſtance* endeavoured the advancement of *Robert*, his younger Brother; but, with the help of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*, he defeated the Queen's Army, and obliged his Brother to a Peace, and to content himſelf with the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, he being the firſt Duke of *Burgundy* of the Blood-Royal. In his Time Pope *Leo* IX. held a Council at *Rheims* in *France*, and the *Normans*, headed by *Robert Guichard*, took *Naples* and *Sicily* from the *Saracens*. He died of a Fever at *Vitry* in *Brie*, *Aug*. 4. 1060. By *Anne* of *Ruſſia* he had *Philip* I. who was crowned during his Father's Life, and ſucceeded him. *Mezerai Hiſtoire de France*, &c.

HENRY II. Son to *Francis* I. by *Claude* of *France*, Daughter to *Lewis* XII. was crowned *July* 25. 1547. He was a ſtout Prince, and commanded his Father's Army in 1537. in *Piedmont*, with great Succeſs againſt the *Imperialiſts*, taking *Suſa* and *Veillane*, &c. but not ſo ſucceſsfully in *Rouſſilion*, *An*. 1542. After his Coronation he took *Boulogne* in *Picardy* from the *Engliſh*, protected the *German* Princes againſt the Emperor, having taken the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, and marched to the Banks of the *Rhine* in 1552. The Emperor making Peace with the Princes, beſieged *Metz* afterwards with 100000 Men, but was repulſed by the Duke of *Guiſe*, *An*. 1553. At laſt, after ſeveral Battels, with various Succeſs, they made Peace. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, joining in a League with the *Engliſh*, brought 40000 Men into *Picardy*, and defeated 18000 *French* at the Battel of St. *Quentin*, on St. *Lawrence*'s Day, *An*. 1557. The *French* were alſo defeated at *Gravelin*. They repaired the Loſſes before-mentioned, by the taking of *Guines*, *Thionville*, &c, and *Calais*, from the *Engliſh* in 1585, who had held it ſince the Reign of *Philip de Valois* in 1347. A Peace was made in 1559, called by the *French* the *Unhappy Peace*, becauſe 198 Places were thereby ſurrender'd to the Enemies, in lieu of St. *Quentin*, *Ham* and *Le Catelet*. The Conſtable *de Montmorency* being taken at St. *Quentin*, was ſuſpected to have managed this Treaty, to purchaſe his own Liberty. By that Peace were alſo concluded the Matches of *Philip* II. with *Elizabeth* of *France*, and *Emanuel Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* with *Margaret*, *Henry* II's Siſter. In a Tournament at the ſolemnizing the ſaid Marriages, the King running againſt *Gabriel* Earl of *Montgomery*, Captain of the *Scotch* Guards, was wounded in the Eye with a ſplinter of the Lance, *June* 29. 1559, and died eleven days after. The Wound put him to exceſſive pain. He left by *Catharine de Medicis*, Pope *Clement* VII's Niece, *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. who were all Kings ſucceſſively; *Lewis*, who died very young; *Francis* D. of *Alenzon*, *Anjou* and *Brabant*; *Elizabeth*, afterwards Q. of *Spain*; *Claude*; *Margaret*, *Henry* IV's firſt Wife; *Victoire* and *Jane*, who died both young; and two Natural Children, *Henry D'Angolême*, and *Diana* of *Poictiers*. * *Montluc. De Thou. Mezerai.*

HENRY III. *Henry* II's third Son, was Chriſten'd *Edward Alexander*, 1551, but his Mother made him take the Name of *Henry* when he was Duke of *Anjou*. He ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Battels againſt the Proteſtants. He was elected King of *Poland*, *May* 9. 1573, whilſt beſieging *Rochelle*, and was crowned at *Cracow*, *Feb*. 15. following; but three Months after, hearing of his Brother *Charles* IX's Death, he returned from *Poland* ſecretly, and went through *Auſtria* and *Venice*, to be crowned at *Rheims*, which was done *Feb*. 15. 1575. To ſecure himſelf of the Grandees againſt the Proteſtants, he Inſtituted 100 Knights of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt* in 1578, that being all *Roman* Catholicks they might ſtick to him. At firſt he granted Liberty of Conſcience, but the States meeting at *Blois*, in 1576, a War againſt the Proteſtants was reſolved on; and in 1580, a Peace was again concluded: But the King's only Brother dying, and *Henry* King of *Navarre* being the next Heir, and a Proteſtant, the Duke of *Guiſe*, chief of the *Roman* Catholicks, reinforc'd the League begun 1576, at *Peronne*, which was a ſecret Plot to exterminate the pretended Hereticks, back'd by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and the King of *Spain*. So *France* was divided into three Factions, called the War of the three *Henries*, *viz*. The Party of the League under *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, that of the Proteſtants under *Henry* King of *Navarre*, and that of the Royaliſts, call'd (by ſome) the Politicians, which was the weakeſt, under the King, his General *Annas*, D. of *Joyeuſe*, being defeated and killed by the King of *Navarre*, at the Battel of *Coutras*. And on the other hand, the Duke of *Guiſe* had the better of the *Germans* that came to the Aſſiſtance of the Proteſtants. After many Fights, *Henry* III. retired to *Chartres*, where he propoſed a Treaty of Union, out of Policy to bring the Duke of *Guiſe* to the States of *Blois*, the *Pariſians* having, in favour of the ſaid Duke, barricadoed their Streets, and denied the King Entrance; whereupon the Duke of *Guiſe*, after ſeveral Plots againſt the King's Life, (always diſcovered by *Pollinius*) became ſo inſolent as to think of forcing him to a Monaſtick Life: But the King cauſed him, and the Cardinal, his Brother, to be kill'd at *Blois*, *An*. 1588, in that very Chamber where the Duke contrived the Maſſacre of *Paris* before. The Duke of *Mayenne*, their third Brother, at the head of the Leaguers, took many of the beſt places of the Kingdom, ſo that the King was forced to have recourſe to the Proteſtants, who ſaved him from the Duke, ready to beſiege him in *Tours*. The King beſieging *Paris* afterwards with 40000 Men, *James Clement*, a *Dominican* Friar, ſtabb'd him in the Belly with a Knife at St. *Cloud*, whilſt reading ſome Letters which were ſent to amuſe him. The next Day, *Auguſt* 2. 1589, he died, having firſt Named the King of *Navarre* as his Succeſſor, and adviſed the States againſt perſecuting the Proteſtants. He had no Iſſue by his Wife *Claude* of *Lorrain*; ſo the Branch of *Valois* ended, after 161 Years Reign by thirteen Kings. *Thuanus. Davila.*

HENRY IV. called *the Great*, born at *Pau*, *Decemb*. 13. 1553, was Son to *Anthony* of *Bourbon* D. of *Vendôme*, Son of *Charles*, by *Francis* of *Alenzon* and King of *Navarre*, by his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* K. of *Navarre*, by *Margaret*, *Francis* I's Siſter. He deſcended lineally by the Males, from St. *Lewis*, Father to *Robert* E. of *Clermont*; and his Right to the Crown was ſo evident, that it was only diſputed becauſe he was a Proteſtant. After the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*, he ſignalized himſelf againſt the Leaguers; and *Henry* III. dying, he ſucceeded him, taking the Title of King of *France* and *Navarre*. His Enemies endeavoured in vain to make Cardinal *de Bourbon* King, under the Name of *Charles* X. In 1589, with 4000 Men, he defeated 30000 commanded by the Duke of *Mayenne*; and in 1590, at *Ivry*, with 1200 Men routed 16000. He alſo ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral other Battels, and beſieged *Paris*, which held out at the Inſtigation of the *Spaniards*. In the mean time, the King appearing ſatisfy'd with the *Roman* Catholick Religion, Renounc'd the Communion of the Reform'd in *France*; he was afterwards crowned at *Chartres*. After that, *Paris*, and the moſt conſiderable Towns in *France*, return'd to their Duty. He defeated 18000 *Spaniards* in *Burgundy*, *An*. 1594, with 1500 Men, took *Amiens*, and reduced the Leaguers to their Duty, whom he generouſly pardoned. At that time a young Scholar, named *John Chatel*, ſtruck him in the Mouth with a Knife, with a deſign to have killed him, but miſſed: Whereupon the King ſaid, *And is it ſo, that the Jeſuits muſt be condemned by my Mouth*? And ſo they were baniſhed the Kingdom, a Column being erected where the Parricide's Houſe ſtood, whom the King would have pardoned, but the Parliament condemned him to death, as well as *Peter Barriere* convicted of the ſame deſign. 'Tis ſaid, that a Proteſtant Miniſter took the liberty to tell him, upon this Providence, That as he had denied God with his Mouth, he was ſtruck in the Mouth; but adviſed him to beware of forſaking

God in his Heart, leſt the next ſtroke ſhould be there. He ſent an Ambaſſador to *Clement* VIII. for an Abſolution, which he obtained, notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* Oppoſitions. The Dukes of *Mayenne* and *Mercœur* ſubmitted, a Peace with *Spain* was concluded at *Vervins*, 1598, and an Agreement with *Savoy*, 1601. The Duke *de Biron*'s Execution in 1602, was the only Example of juſt ſeverity in his Reign; and *France* had enjoyed Peace for ten Years, when *Ravillac*, with a Knife, ſtabbed the King in his Coach at *Paris*, *May* 14. 1610, the Day after the Queen's Coronation, as he was preparing for a great Expedition. He was divorced from *Margaret de Valois*, *Henry* II's Daughter, his firſt Wife; and by his ſecond, *Mary de Medicis*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Daughter, he had three Sons and three Daughters, *viz. Lewis* XIII. who ſucceeded him; one that died young, without Name, and *Gaſton John Baptiſt* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans: Elizabeth*, married in 1615, to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*; *Chriſtina* Dutcheſs of *Savoy*: and *Henrietta Mary*, married to *Charles* I. King of *England*. He had alſo eight Natural Children by four Miſtreſſes. Above fifty Hiſtorians, and five hundred Panegyriſts, Poets and Orators, have ſpoken of this Prince with Praiſe.

King of Bohemia *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY Duke of *Carinthia*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, in 1307, his unacceptable Conduct made his Subjects Revolt, and chuſe *John* of *Luxemburgh*, Son of *Henry* the Emperor, in his room. This was done in 1320. * *Dubrauv. Hiſt. Bohem. &c.*

Kings of Caſtile *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. King of *Caſtile*, ſurnamed *The Good*, Son of *Alfonſus* IX. by *Eleanor* of *England*, ſucceeded his Father in 1214, being ſeven or eight Years of Age. He was killed by the Fall of a Tile, playing in a Tower, 1217. *Roderic. Ver. Hiſt. lib.* 8. *Mariana, lib.* 12. *cap.* 3. *&* 6.

HENRY II. called *De la Merced*, Count of *Triſtemare*, was the Natural Son of *Alfonſus* XI. and headed the People in their Inſurrection againſt *Peter*, his Brother, juſtly called *The Cruel*, being a great Tyrant, murthering his Wife, his Mother, one of his Brethren, and many others. He overcame *Henry*, who fled into *France*, from whence he was aſſiſted by *Charles* V. and ſubdued all *Caſtile*: Nevertheleſs, *Peter* was re-eſtabliſhed in 1367, and *Henry* routed by the help of the *Engliſh*. But beginning to tyrannize as before, *Henry* was called in again, and, aſſiſted by the *French*, purſued *Peter* as far as *Montiel*-Caſtle, where he put him to death in 1369. So the Crown of *Caſtile* came to *Henry* and his Succeſſors, who poſſeſs it to this Day. The Kings of *Arragon*, *Navarre*, *Portugal*, *Granada*, and *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, the King of *England*'s Son, who had married *Peter*'s Daughter, endeavoured to diſpoſſeſs *Henry*; but he worſted them all, yet was at laſt poiſoned by the King of *Granada*. His Son *John* ſucceeded him. *Garibai Hiſt. Hiſp. lib.* 25. *c.* 20. *Mariana*, 11. 17. *Froiſard*, &c.

HENRY III. ſurnamed *The Sickly*, becauſe of his weak Conſtitution, ſucceeded his Father, *An.* 1390. being but eleven years old. He ſuppreſſed his rebellious Subjects, and repulſed the Kings of *Portugal* and *Granada*, but lived not to ſee the ſucceſs of his Army againſt the *Moors*. He died at *Toledo*, at 27 years of Age, 1406. *Mariana, lib.* 18. *&* 19.

HENRY IV. ſurnamed *The Impotent* and *Liberal*, ſucceeded his Father *John* II. in 1454. Having divorced *Blanche* of *Navarre*, he married *Jane de Porta*; but being impotent, he deſired his Wife to be kind to *Bertrand de la Cuera*, his Favourite. The Queen took his Advice, and was brought to Bed of a Daughter, called *Jane Bertrand*. For a Reward he was made Count of *Ledeſma*, Great Maſter of St. *James*, and preferred to the beſt Places of the Kingdom. The Lords murmuring at theſe things, endeavoured, but in vain, to dethrone *Henry*. He died at *Segovia* in 1474, and declared his aforeſaid Daughter *Jane* his Heir; which cauſed a War between her and *Iſabella*, his Siſter, married to *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*; but this laſt carried it. *Mariana, lib.* 2. *&c. Hiſt. Hiſp.*

HENRY of *Caſtile*, Son of *Ferdinand* III. took Arms againſt his Brother *Alfonſus* King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, but was defeated, and forced to beg Aſſiſtance of St. *Lewis*, and *Charles* I. of *France*, and King of *Sicily*. The laſt ſhewed him a great deal of Friendſhip, and yet he ungratefully encouraged *Conradin* to rebel againſt him: But *Charles* defeating his Army, beheaded *Conradin*; and putting *Henry* into an Iron Cage, with a great Chain about his Neck, carried him in that manner through *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Mezerai Hiſt. de St. Lewis.*

Kings of Jeruſalem *and* Cyprus, *and Earls of* Champaigne, *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of *Champaigne*, called the young King of *Jeruſalem*, was Eldeſt Son of *Henry* I. ſurnamed the *Large*, or *Rich*, Earl of *Champaigne*, by *Mary* of *France*. He went into the *Holy Land*, where he married *Elizabeth* Queen of *Jeruſalem*, and died of a Fall from a Window, *An.* 1197. *Canut. lib.* 3. *pag.* 200.

HENRY of *Luſignan*, the firſt of that Name, King of *Cyprus*, ſucceeded his Father *Hugh* I. and died in 1253.

Kings of Navarre *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY I. of that Name, ſurnamed the *Fat*, King of *Navarre*, was Son of *Thibaud* VI. ſurnamed *The Poſthumus*, *The Great*, and the *Sonnet-maker*. He died at *Pampelune* 1274. choaked with his own Fat; his only Son being alſo killed by a Fall from his Nurſe's Arms, out at a Window. *Nangis in Chron.*

HENRY *D'Albret* II. of that Name, King of *Navarre*, ſucceeded his Father in 1516, in a little part of his Kingdom, on this ſide the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon* having uſurped the reſt. *Henry* conquered almoſt all *Navarre*, *An.* 1520. but loſt it again in 1527. He married *Margaret* of *Orleans*, *Francis* I's Siſter, and had Iſſue by her *John*, who died young, and *Jane* Queen of *Navarre*, *Anthony* of *Bourbon*'s Wife, and Mother to *Henry the Great*.

Kings of Portugal *of the Name of* HENRY.

HENRY of *Burgundy*, Earl of *Portugal*, Grandſon to *Robert* of *France*, *&c.* went into *Spain*, 1089. or as others ſay, 1096. conquered *Portugal* from the *Moors*, aſſiſted by *Alfonſus* VI. King of *Caſtile*. He died in 1112. at the Siege of *Aſtorga*, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Alfonſus*. *St. Marthe Hiſt. de la Maiſon de France. Vaſconcellos.*

HENRY, Cardinal of *Portugal*, the fifth Son of K. *Emanuel*, by *Mary* of *Caſtile*; made Cardinal in 1542. by *Paul* III. In 1578. he ſucceeded his great Nephew *Sebaſtian*, who was killed, or made Priſoner in *Africa*, and died in 1580. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* uſurped the Kingdom, till *John* IV. Duke of *Braganza* was proclaimed King, *An.* 1640.

Princes, and other great Men, of the Name of HENRY.

HENRY of *Bourbon*, firſt of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, Duke of *Anguien*, Peer of *France*, &c. Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon* I. Prince of *Conde*, by his firſt Wife *Eleanor de Roye*, born *Decem.* 29. 1552. ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions; as, 1573. at the firſt Siege of *Rochelle*; and after that time, in defence of the Proteſtants, particularly at the Battel of *Courtray*, in 1587. He was poiſoned at St. *John d'Angeli* in 1588. By his ſecond Wife *Charlotte Catharine de la Trimoville*, he had *Henry* of *Bourbon* II. of that Name, and *Eleanor*, married to *Philip William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. *De Thou. Mezerai*, &c.

HENRY of *Bourbon* II. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, firſt Prince of the Royal Blood, Duke of *Anguien*, and Peer of *France*. He was born at St. *John d'Angeli*, *Septemb.* 1. 1588. *Henry* IV. took him from his Relations, to bring him up a *Roman* Catholick. He was made Knight of the *Holy Ghoſt* in 1610. Some time after he quarrell'd with the Queen Regent, but they quickly agreed. In 1616. he was committed Priſoner to the *Baſtile*, till 1619. Afterwards he ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions againſt the Proteſtants, *&c.* After the King's Death, he was made Preſident of the Council, and Miniſter of State, under the Queen Regent, during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV. and died at *Paris* 1646. His three Children by *Charlotte* of *Montmorency* died young. *De Thou. Mezerai.*

HENRY of *Lorrain* I. of that Name, Duke of *Guiſe*, &c. Peer of *France*, General of the King's Armies, Governor of *Champaigne* and *Brie*, Eldeſt Son of *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, by *Anne D'Eſte*; born 1550. He got great Repute in *Hungary* againſt the *Turks*, 1567. and in *France* againſt the Proteſtants. He was the handſomeſt Prince of his Time, eloquent, couragious and witty; and the Ladies, particularly Madam *Margaret* of *France*'s, Favourite. *Charles* IX. offended at it, becauſe he deſigned her for the King of *Navarre*, to whom ſhe was afterwards married, ordered *Henry D'Angoulême* to quarrel with, and kill him; which was prevented, and the Duke appeaſed the King by marrying *Catharine de Cleves*, in 1570. Afterwards he managed the Maſſacre of St. *Bartholomew*. He defeated *Toré* in the Fight called *De Dormans*, in *Henry* III's Reign, where he was wounded in the Leg and Left Cheek; thence ſurnamed *Le Balafré*, or *Slaſh-Face*. He was ſucceſsful in his Undertakings, but his Ambition ruined him; for he formed that powerful Party called the League, and having been cunningly drawn to the States at *Blois*, he was ſtabbed at the King's Cloſet-door, in 1588. by His Majeſty's Order, for barricadoing the Streets of *Paris* againſt him. He had ſeveral Notices of the Deſign, which his Fate made him neglect. The Cardinal, his Brother, was alſo murthered: And *Miron*, the King's Phyſician, affirms, that their Bodies being burnt, the Aſhes were thrown into the River; others deny it. He had by his Wife, *Charles* Duke of *Guiſe*, *Lewis* Cardinal *Claude*, Duke of *Chevreuſe*, and many other Children. *De Thou. Davila. Mezerai.*

HENRY of *Lorrain* II. of that Name, Duke of *Guiſe*, &c. younger Son of *Charles*, born in 1614. was made Abbot, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Rheims*; but altering his Mind and Condition, he went to *Sedan*, thence into *Italy*, where he headed the Rebels at *Naples*, but, for want of help, was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards* in 1647. He died in 1664. without Iſſue. He left Memoirs, in which he relates his Enterprize at *Naples*; wherein he is charg'd to write an Apology rather than a Hiſtory.

HENRY of *Lorrain*, Earl of *Harcourt*, *&c.* Second Son of *Charles* of *Lorrain* I. of that Name, Duke of *Elbeuf*, by *Margaret Chabot*. He fought againſt the Proteſtants, and won ſeveral Battels againſt the *Spaniards*, and particularly at the Siege of *Turin* in *Piedmont*, in 1640. The Beſieged were reduced to great Wants, nor did the *French* ſuffer much leſs in their Trenches; whereupon the Count was adviſed to a Treaty: To which he anſwered, That he would not raiſe the Siege, till his Horſes had eat up all the Forage of the Country, and his Soldiers his Horſes: So that he forced them to capitulate, after they had made 29 Sallies. He was ſent Ambaſſador into *England* in 1643. to attempt a Peace betwixt King and Parliament. He was afterwards made Vice-Roy of *Catalonia*, *&c.* and Governour of *Alſace*. He died ſuddenly in *Royaumont*-Abbey, in 1666.

HENRY Duke of *Bar* ſucceeded *Charles* II. Duke of *Lorrain*, 1608. He married *Catharine*, *Henry the Great*'s Siſter, a Proteſtant, 1599. with the Pope's Diſpenſation; but his Confeſſor raiſed ſo many Scruples in his Conſcience about it, that he left his Wife, and went to *Rome* for Abſolution; which the Pope granted, but would give no Diſpenſation for the future to live with her, except ſhe would turn *Roman* Catholick. She died ſoon after. *Mezerai Regne de* Henry IV.

HENRY *the Lion*, of the *Guelphian* Family, was Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, and one of the moſt powerful Princes of his Time; for he commanded in *Germany*, from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, and from the *Baltick* Sea to the Borders of *Italy*. He built Bridges on the *Danube*; and at *Ratisbonne* and *Lawenburg* overcame the *Henetes*, and reſcued his Couſin *Frederick Barbaroſſa* from the ſeditious *Romans*: But afterwards he deſerted him at the Siege of *Alexandria*, under pretence that this Emperour was excommunicated by Pope *Alexander* III. *Frederick*, at his Return into *Germany*, cauſed *Henry* to be declared guilty of High Treaſon, *An.* 1180. and ſo the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* were taken from him; the firſt of which was given to *Otto* Count of *Schiren*, and the ſecond to *Bernard*, Son of *Albert the Boar*: At the ſame time other Princes laid Claim to the reſt of his Eſtate, ſo that he was forced to flee to his Father-in-Law *Henry* II. King of *England*; by whoſe Mediation the Dutchies of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg* were reſtored to him, and paſſed to his Son *William*.

HENRY of *Savoy*, ſecond of that Name, Duke of *Nemours*, *Aumale*, &c. Son to *Henry* I. Duke of *Nemours*; he commonly bore the Title of Marqueſs *de S. Sorlin*, and being deſign'd for a Church-man, he had ſeveral Benefices, and was nominated by the King for Arch-Biſhop of *Rheims*. He was acknowledg'd D. and Peer of *France*, before he receiv'd the Pope's Bulls in 1651, and preſided in the Aſſembly of the Clergy: But after the Death of his Brother, he thought himſelf oblig'd to provide *Poſterity* for his Family; and though his Inclination was much engag'd in his Profeſſion, yet being preſt by the Court of *France* and *Savoy*, he acquieſced, and in 1657 married *Mary* of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Henry* of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*, but died without Iſſue. *Guichenon* Hiſt. *de Savoy*, St. *Marthe*, &c.

HENRY Duke of *Glouceſter*, youngeſt Son to King *Charles* I. born in 1640. A Prince of great Hopes, Capacity and Vertuous Inclinations. His Anſwer to the King his Father, when but eight Years Old, was ſurprizingly great and generous, for when His Majeſty charg'd him not to take the Crown, while his Brothers *Charles* and *James* were living. He reply'd, *He would be torn by wild Horſes before he would do it*. As for his Capacity, his Tutor *Aſcham* declar'd, That he could diſcourſe to him upon no Subject, but what, after one hearing, he would repeat to him with advantage. When *Abbot Montague* deſign'd to Educate him in the *Roman* Catholick Communion, he found the task more difficult than he expected, and at laſt, fail'd in the Attempt; for when the Abbot preſs'd him to comply with his Mothers Commands, the Duke, though but ten years Old, told him, *That he would Obey his Mother, but he muſt his Sovereign:* Neither did his Military Courage fall ſhort of the reſt of his Character, for in the Battel before *Dunkirk* in 1657, he charg'd with ſo much forwardneſs and Spirit, that *Don John proteſted he fought like an* Engliſhman. He died at *White-hall*, September 13*th.* 1660, and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, in *Henry* VII*th's* Chappel. *Lloyds* Memoires, *&c.*

HENRY of *Eſſex*, Baron of *Raleigh* in *Eſſex*, and Hereditary Standard-bearer of *England*. He lived in the Reign of *Henry* II. and is of ſpecial Note in our *Engliſh* Chronicles for his Want either of Loyalty or Courage in the great Battel fought betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*, which proved fatal to the firſt. The Battel was fought at *Coleſhill*, in which this *Henry* (ſays *Cambden*) *Animum & Signum ſimul abjecit*, loſt both his Courage and Banner. Therefore he was challenged to a Duel, and worſted, by *Robert* of *Montford*, who had been an Eye-witneſs thereof. Whereupon, his Eſtate being forfeited to the King, he turned Monk, ſpending the Reſidue of his Life between Shame and Sanctity.

HENRY of *Huntingdon*, a famous ancient Writer of the Hiſtory of the *Saxon* Kings. So called becauſe of his being Archdeacon of that place. He lived in the XII*th.* Age, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. He was firſt a Canon of the Church of *Lincoln*, a Secular Prieſt, and had now and then a Touch in his Writings againſt the Pride of the pretended Perfection of Monks. He wrote the Hiſtory of *England* in Ten Books. *A Continuation of* Bede. *A Chronological Table of the Kings of* England, *&c. Polydore Virgil* and *Leland* give him a great Character.

HENRY, ſurnamed *Wry-neck*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, lived in the XIV*th.* Age, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. He founded the College called *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*; and tho' the Land was but little which he conferred thereon, yet great was the Countenance of ſo eminent a Perſon in procuring and ſetling their *Mortmain*. He founded alſo the Collegiate Church at *Leiceſter*, which was the place of his Sepulture. He died of the Plague, *An.* 1361. This is that noble Prince, whoſe Goodneſs was ſo eminent, that it got him the Name of *The good* Duke *of* Lancaſter. *Blanche*, his only Daughter which had Iſſue, was married to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*.

HENRY of *Melchtal*, a rich *Switzer*, Native of *Underwalden*: From whom *Landeberg*, Governour of the Country for *Albert* of *Auſtria*, took ſome Yokes of Oxen by mere Arbitrary Power. *Arnold*, *Henry*'s Son, could not bear with it, but pricked the Governour with the Goad, and then fled into the Canton of *Uri*. *Landeberg* thereupon ordered the Father's Eyes to be put out, and confiſcated the beſt part of his Goods. Which ſo incenſed *Arnold*, that he aſſociated with one *Furſt* and *Stouffacher*, who began the *Helvetick* Confederacy in 1307. that was afterwards the Ground of the *Switzers* Commonwealth. *Simler.*

HENRY *Bullinger*. See **BULLINGER.**

HENRY *Stephens*. See **STEPHENS.**

HENRY *de Erford* in *Saxony*, wrote a conſiderable Book *de Factis Illuſtribus*, containing the moſt remarkable Occurrences from the beginning of the World, to the Year 1255. to which he lived. *Leand. Albert. Lib. 4th. de Vir. Illuſt. Ord. Præd. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac.*

HENRY of *Ghent*, or *Gandavenſis*, was an Author of Reputation in the XIII*th.* Cent. He wrote a Treatiſe, *De Viris Illuſtribus*, which, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is no more than a Continuation of what St. *Jerome* and *Sigebert* had Publiſh'd before. He wrote likewiſe, *Theologica Quodlibeta, & Summa Quæſtionum Theologicarum Ordinaria. Summa de Pænitentia. Quodlibetum de Mercimoniis & Negotiationibus. Bellarmin. Sixtus Senenſis*, *Voſſius*, and ſeveral others ſpeak very much to the advantage of this *Henry*.

HENRY of *Gorkum*, a Dutch Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of *Cologne*, much eſteem'd in the XV*th.* Cent. His works are, *De Caſibus ſeu Cæremoniis Eccleſiaſticis. De Celebritate Feſtorum. Concluſiones Concordantiæ Bibliorum ac Canonum in Libros* Magiſtri Sententiarum. *De ſuperſtitionibus. De Modo conjurandi Dæmones. De Sepultura & Proceſſionibus. Contra Huſſitas. De Sacramento Euchariſtiæ & Efficacia Miſſæ. Complementum tertiæ Partis Summæ D. Thomæ. De Bello juſto*, &c. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Geſner*, *Poſſevin*, &c.

HENRY *de Piro*, one of the moſt knowing Lawyers of his Time, liv'd in the XV*th.* Cent. He acquitted himſelf to great ſatisfaction at the Council of *Conſtance*, and afterwards turn'd Carthuſian. He wrote IV Books upon *Juſtinians Inſtitutes*, and ſeveral other Treatiſes, and died about the Year 1470. *Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Patreius Bibl. Carth.* &c.

HEPBURN (*James*) Earl of *Bothwel* in *Scotland*; he is generally ſuppoſed to have been concern'd in the Death of *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, married to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and commonly call'd King *Henry* by the Scotiſh Hiſtorians. The ſuſpicion of this Murther was ſo ſtrong upon *Bothwel*, that he was try'd for it, but the Evidence being either defective, or the Proſecution cold, he was Acquitted by the Jury, conſiſting of Noblemen and Gentlemen. He afterwards had the boldneſs to Seize upon the Queen, and carried her, againſt her Will, to *Dunbar*: This force upon the Queen was interpreted a Rape, and had been reveng'd by the Nobility, but that they underſtood from her Majeſty, that ſhe was *Courteouſly Us'd*. This Earl, to make way for his Marriage with the Queen, got himſelf Divorced from his Wife, Siſter to the Earl of *Huntley*. *Bothwel* likewiſe at *Edenborough*, got a great many of the Noblemen to ſubſcribe a Paper of their Approbation of his Marriage with the Queen: But ſoon after, ſeveral Lords, raiſing Forces, publiſh'd a Declaration, That their Intention was to preſerve the Young Prince from falling into *Bothwel*'s hands, and to reſcue the Queen from Durance and Reſtraint. The Queen, with *Bothwel*, levy Forces againſt theſe Noblemen, and Her Majeſty Declares them Rebels and Conſpirators. The Armies being drawn up, *Bothwel* offers to decide the Controverſie by ſingle Combat, upon which his Chalenge was accepted, but the Queen interpoſing, prevented the Duel; and when matters came to the Puſh, her Majeſty perceiving her Forces diſenclin'd to her Cauſe, adviſed *Bothwel* to abſcond, and ſurrender'd her ſelf to the Noblemen. *Bothwel* thus diſappointed, fled to *Orkney* and turn'd Privateer; but being purſu'd, he eſcap'd to *Denmark*, where being diſcover'd by ſome *Scotch* Merchants, he was confin'd in a very ill accommodated and offenſive Priſon, where falling into a Frenzy, which held him about Ten Years, he died Miſerably: Some Authors have had the Confidence to charge the Queen with a Scandalous Correſpondence with *Bothwel*, concerning the Murther of her Husband the Lord *Darnley*, but *Cambden* clears her of this Imputation; ſee *Buchanan*, *Spotswood*'s *Hiſt. Melvel*'s *Memoirs*, &c.

HEPHÆSTIANI, Mountains in *Lycia*, which being kindled with a Torch, the Flame cannot be quenched by Water: And if any one kindle a Stick, and draw Furrows with it, *Pliny* ſays, that Streams of Fire will follow him. They are therefore wetted with almoſt continual Showers.

HEPHÆSTION. See **EPHÆSTION.**

HEPTARCHY. This is a Word of a Greek Original, and is commonly uſed to ſignifie the South Part of *Britain*, (ſince called *England*,) which was divided among the *Saxons*, before it came all under the Dominion of *Egbert*, the firſt Monarch of *England*. The Scheme whereof follows.

Kingdoms.	Counties.	Firſt Kings.	Laſt Kings.	
1. *Kent.*	*Kent.*	*Hengiſt.*	*Barldred.*	
2. *South-Saxons.*	*Suſſex*, *Surrey.*	*Ella.*	*Ethelwolf.*	
3. *Weſt-Saxons.*	*Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Sommerſet*, Part of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Berks.*	*Cerdic.*	*Egbert*,	Who reducing the reſt of the *Heptarchy*, was crowned King of all *England*, *Anno* 819.
4. *Eaſt-Saxons.*	*Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, Pt of *Hartford.*	*Erchenwin.*	*Suthred.*	
5. *Eaſt-Angles.*	*Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge.*	*Offa.*	St. *Edmund.*	
6. *Mercia.*	*Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Salop*, Part of *Wilts*, *Cheſter*, *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Huntington*, *Northampton*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, Pt of *Hartford.*	*Crida.*	*Bordred.*	
7. *Northumberland.*	*York*, *Lancaſter*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, South Pt of *Scotland*, as far as *Edinburgh.*	*Oſwy.*	*Ethelred.*	

This is the true Scheme of the *Heptarchy* of *England*, till they were reduced all into one by that moſt potent *Weſt-Saxon* King, *Egbert*, who firſt laid the Foundation of the *Engliſh* Monarchy.

HEPTATEUCH, The firſt part of the Bible, containing the two Books of *Joſhua* and *Judges*; with the *Pentateuch*, or five Books of *Moſes*: For *Yves* of *Chartres*, *Epiſt.* 38. ſaith, That they were commonly joined together, and quoted under that Name. *Macri Hierolexicon.*

HERAC, Lat. *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deſerta*; ſuppoſed to be the *Rabath* of the Scriptures. It was formerly an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*; but of later Times, under him of *Alexandria*. It ſtands on the Borders of *Palæſtine*, on the Brook *Zereth*; Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

HERACHIA, Lat. *Heratia*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Archipelago*, Eaſt of *Sinuſa*, not far from *Heraclea.*

HERACLAS, One of *Origen*'s Scholars, to whom he ſucceeded in the Catechiſtical School at *Alexandria*, and was afterwards made Biſhop of that City, where he ſat from the Year 234 to 248. *Euſeb. Lib. 6th. Hiſt. Cap.* 12. &c.

HERACLEA, or **HERACLIA**, a City in *Thrace*, formerly called *Perinthus*, and *Mygdonius*, now frequently *Araclea*; an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, anciently its Superior; and Metropolis of *Thrace* from the time that *Severus* burnt and diſmantled *Conſtantinople*, and gave its Land to *Heraclea*; and ſo it continued until *Conſtantine the Great*'s Time, but is now decaying. Sir *Geo. Wheeler* deſcribes it thus: That it has a good Harbour, turning about ſo as to make a *Peninſula*, on the Neck of which the Town lieth, having the Sea to the Weſt, and an Harbour to the Eaſt; which is five Miles round. There are abundance of ruinous Marble-Antiquities, neglected by the *Turks*; one of them having an Inſcription dedicated to *Severus*, their great Benefactor. It is a poor Place, but has the beſt Cathedral now ſtanding in *Turkey*, wherein Sir *Edward Guits*, an *Engliſh* Ambaſſador, lies buried, with a Greek Inſcription upon his Tomb. This City is 52 Miles Weſt from *Conſtantinople.* A great many other Cities were formerly called by this Name, but they are all now ruined. In this City *Hercules* is ſaid to have killed himſelf and *Deianira* his Wife. It is 10 *German* Miles W. of *Eubæa*, and 23 S. of *Lariſſa.* Long. 50. 50. Lat. 38. 30.

HERACLEA, a Town of *Romania*, on the Coaſt of *Marmora*, 25 Leagues from *Gallipoli*, with two Harbours; that on the Eaſt beſt frequented, but almoſt ſpoiled by the Ruins of the old Building, though in the Emperor *Severus*'s Time it was capable of holding a whole Fleet. It has a very fine Proſpect, and the Ruins of the Amphitheatre of *Heraclea* are eſteemed one of the Wonders of the World. It was famous for other Buildings; as, Temples, Bathing-Places, *&c.* beſides Marble-Statues erected in honour of famous Men, moſt of whoſe Pedeſtals remain ſtill. The Trade is not conſiderable, nothing now but Cotton, Olives, Wool, and dried Fruits being exported. *Grelot Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

HERACLEON, an *Hereſiarch*, *Valentine*'s Diſciple in the ſecond Century. He ordered his Clergy to anoint the Dead with a particular Oil and Balſam; affirming that this leſſened their Pains. *Tertullian de Præſc. cap.* 49.

HERACLEOPOLITES, *Egyptian* Kings ſo named, who reigned at *Sethron*, a Town of the Lower *Egypt*, ſince called *Heracleopolis* by the *Græcians*. Two Dynaſties, or Families, poſſeſſed this Principality; the firſt has had four Kings, and laſted 100 Years; the ſecond nineteen Kings, and laſted 185 Years. *Paul Pezron Antiquité des temps.*

HERACLIAN, Captain to *Honorius* the Emperour, who, for killing *Stilicon* at *Ravenna*, *An.* 408. was made Governor of *Africa*, where he defeated the Rebels, for which *Honorius* made him Conſul; which ſo puffed him up, that he aimed at nothing leſs than being Maſter of the World, prompted thereunto by *Sabinus*, who, from his Servant, became his Son-in-Law. To accompliſh his Deſigns, he retained the Ships which uſed to carry Corn to *Italy*, and ſailed thither with a Fleet of 3700 Ships; but Count *Marinus* making Head againſt him as he diſ-imbarked, routed him: So that fleeing in one Veſſel, which was all that was left him of his Fleet, he arrived at *Carthage*, where he was ſlain by the Soldiers, *An.* 414. *Zoſimus. Oroſius.*

HERACLIDÆ. This Name ſignifies in general *Hercules*'s Poſterity; but particularly in the Greek Hiſtory, thoſe of his Progeny who dwelt in *Peloponneſus*. Their Return into that Country, whence they had been driven by *Euryſtheus* King of *Mycene*, is one of the moſt illuſtrious *Epocha's* among the *Græcians*. *Petav. Rationar. temp. lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. The *Heraclidæ* return'd to *Peloponneſus* a 100 Years after they were expell'd, being 80 years after the taking of *Troy.*

HERACLIDES, a *Cyprian* Monk, made Biſhop of *Epheſus* by St. *Chryſoſtom*, *An.* 402. He was accuſed of *Origeniſm* by *Theophilus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and condemned in the Synod *ad Quercum*: *Chryſoſtom* returning from his Baniſhment, *Heraclides* was quiet for a while; but *Chryſoſtom* being baniſhed a ſecond time, the Perſecution againſt his Favourers was revived, *Heraclides* depoſed, *An.* 404. and thrown into a Priſon in *Nicomedia*, where he remained above four Years. He has left a Book intituled *Paradiſe*; or, *The Lives of the Holy Fathers*, which makes part of the *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca*, printed at *Paris*, *An.* 1504. *Cave. Hiſt. Liter.*

HERACLIDES, a Philoſopher, ſurnamed *The Pontick*, becauſe he was born at *Heraclea* in *Pontus*; as alſo *The Pompick*, becauſe his Fat and Corpulency gave him a grave, ſtately, pompous Gate. He left many Works, mentioned by *Diogenes Laertius*; all loſt, except the *Allegories* on *Homer*. Yet *Voſſius* believes that this Book is not his, becauſe ſome Authors later than he are quoted in it. His Vanity made him deſire a Friend to put a Serpent into his Bed juſt as he was dying, to perſwade the People that he was gone up to the Gods; but ſome Noiſe forcing the Serpent out, the Cheat was known, and his Vanity laughed at. *Diogen. in Vita Philoſoph. Plin. lib.* 7. *cap.* 57. *Voſſius*, *lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Gr. c.* 1. 9.

HERACLITUS, called *The Dark*, a Philoſopher, Son of *Blyſon*, or as others ſay, of *Heracion*, born at *Epheſus*, and lived in the *69th. Olympiad*, 500 Years before Chriſt. 'Tis ſaid he had no Teacher, but acquired his Learning by continual Meditation. The Miſeries and Follies of Mankind made him ſo melancholick, that he wept always when he was abroad, and was thence called *Heraclitus flens*, or *The Weeper*; and becauſe his Expreſſions were Ænigmatical, he was alſo called *The Obſcure*. His Book of Nature being the Sum of his Philoſophy, was moſt eſteemed and read by *Darius* King of *Perſia*, which procured him an Invitation to his Court, but he returned an uncivil Anſwer. The Converſation of Men grew ſo odious unto him, becauſe he diſdained all but himſelf, that he told the *Epheſians*, who wonder'd at his Playing at Huckle-bone with little Children, That he had rather do ſo, than concern himſelf in their Affairs; and retired into a Mountain, to live among Beaſts, upon Herbs; which brought him into a Dropſie: So he went down into the Town, and conſulted the Phyſicians, asking if they could make a Rainy Seaſon fair; but they not being able to underſtand him, he incloſed himſelf in a Dung-hill, thinking to conſume this ſuperabundant Humour by a borrowed Heat, but to no purpoſe: So he died, being 60 Years old. Others relate this differently, *viz.* That having beſmear'd himſelf with Ox-dung, he ſat in the Sun to dry it; and there happening to fall aſleep, the Dogs tore him in pieces. His Doctrine was, That all Things are compoſed of Fire, and reſolved into Fire: That every thing is done by Chance: That what is contrary, is united by Alteration: That every Thing is full of Spirits: That every Thing that happens, is done by divers Changes: That all this Univerſe is finite: That there is but one World, formed of Fire; and that all Things, by frequent Revolutions ſhall become Fire. *Heſiod*, *Pythagoras*, *Xenophon* and *Hecateus* were his Diſciples. His Book of Nature being ſent to *Socrates*, the Judgment which he gave of it, was, That what he underſtood he found very excellent, and doubted not but what he underſtood not was ſo too; for his Expreſſions were ſo Ænigmatical, they were ſcarcely intelligible. *Diogenes Laert. lib.* 9.

HERACLITUS the *Sicyonian*, who wrote a Treatiſe of the Stones. *Leo Allatius* has publiſhed in 1641. a Book *De Incredibilibus*, under the Name of one *Heraclitus*, which he found in the *Vatican* Library. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 4. believes it may be the *Heraclides*, Author of the *Allegories* on *Homer*. See HERACLIDES.

HERACLIUS, Emperor, Son of *Heraclius* Governor of *Africa*, and born in *Cappadocia*. 'Tis reported of him, that being animated by the Clamours of the People againſt *Phocas*'s Tyranny, he landed near *Conſtantinople*; and having defeated the Tyrant, cauſed him to be beheaded, and *An.* 610. was crowned with his Wife *Eudoxa*. After her Death he married *Martine*, his Niece, *An.* 612. *Choſroes* II. K. of *Perſia*, made a cruel War againſt him, deſpiſed his Offer of an Annual Tribute, and took *Palæſtine*, *Cappadocia*, *Armenia* and *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 614. or 15. carrying away Captives the Patriarch, and many Chriſtians, with that which was called the true Croſs, *&c.* *Heraclius* demanding a Peace the ſecond time, *Choſroes* refuſed to grant it, except he and his Subjects would renounce Chriſtianity, and adore the Sun; which incenſed the Chriſtians ſo, that the Clergy giving part of the Church-Revenues to maintain the War, the Emperor defeated the Infidels in ſeveral Battels, from 624. to 627. and forced them back into their own Kingdom. At laſt *Syroe*, *Choſroes*'s eldeſt Son, put his Father (who would have diſ-inherited him) to death. After this *Heraclius* made a Peace with *Syroe*, provided the Croſs and Chriſtian Priſoners ſhould be reſtored; which was done in 628. and the Croſs was triumphantly carried back to *Jeruſalem*, the Emperor diſrobing himſelf of all his fine Cloths and Jewels to carry it in: Hence came the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Croſs. *Heraclius*, at his Return to *Conſtantinople*, fell into the Errours of the *Monothelites*; and during the private Quarrels about Religion, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors took many Provinces of the *Eaſt*. He died of a Palſie in 641. *Evagr. lib.* 6. *Suidas* and *Baron. A. C.* 610.

HERACLIUS, *Conſtantine* IV's Brother, called *Pogonatus*, whom he made his Co-partner in the Empire, he had his Noſe afterwards cut off by Order of the Senate. See CONSTANTINE IV.

HERALDS *at Arms* are the Officers of a Prince, or Sovereign State; whoſe chief Office it is, to declare War, or proclaim Peace, to ſummon Places to ſurrender, to aſſiſt at the Cemonies of Coronations, Chriſtenings, Weddings and Funerals of Princes; at the General Meetings of States, the Renewing of Leagues, Solemn Oaths, Royal Feaſts, Publick Shews and Tournaments, Entries of Kings and Queens, and all ſuch Actions of State. In *France* they go before the King, when he goeth to the Offering of the Maſs at his Coronation; they aſſiſt at the Ceremonies of the Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt*; they diſtribute ſome Pieces of Silver and Gold to the People on Coronation-Days, and at the Chriſtening of the Children of *France*. At Funerals of Kings there are always two of them, Day and Night, at the Feet of the Bed of State, whereon the Corps of the Deceaſed, or his Effigies in Wax lieth, to preſent the Holy Water to Princes, Prelates, and other Perſons of Quality, to ſprinkle. There are 30 Heralds of Arms in *France*; whereof the firſt is called King of Arms, under the Title of *Mont-joye St. Denys:* The others have Titles taken from the different Provinces of the Kingdom, *&c.* Moſt Authors ſay, that the Name of *Herald* comes from the *German* Word *Heer* an Army, and *Ald* a Servant or Officer. Formerly Perſons dignified in Church or State were choſen for Heralds, who were ſacred among all Nations. They were called Κήρυκες by the *Grecians*, and *Præcones* or *Caduceatores* by the *Latins*, becauſe of the Rod or *Caduceus* they had, for a Token of their Employment. Among the Pagans they were conſecrated to *Mercury*, and reputed his Prieſts. The Victim's Tongue was their Fee. The Heralds that declared War, or proclaimed Peace among the *Romans*, were named *Feciales:* And it was not lawful to make War until four of them had demanded Satisfaction for the Injury received, and declared War upon the Refuſal; throwing into the Enemy's Country a tagg'd Spear, dyed in Blood, and burnt at the End. *Nonius Marcellus* ſaith, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. that they were 120. and that King *Numa* eſtabliſhed a College of them, under a Commander named *Pater patratus*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. mentions the Ceremony uſed at the Creation of that Commander: And of the Heralds he ſaith, that they touched their Head and Hair with *Vervein*; with which they were alſo crowned when they performed their Office, that they might be known. *Servius* adds, That they wore Linen Cloathes. The Heralds at Arms, beſides their other Functions, have Power to regulate what concerns Heraldry, and the Genealogies of the Nobility. In Tournaments they blazon'd the Gentlemens Coats of Arms, ſounding their Trumpets, and crying aloud, That he that offered to come into the Barriers was a Gentleman by Name and Coat of Arms. They were alſo ſent as Ambaſſadors. Formerly their Rod was like *Mercury*'s *Caduceus*, with two Serpents twiſted. As for the Name of King given to the chief Herald, it was common to other chief Officers; as, *King of the Archers*, *&c.* But there is a particular Reaſon for the Title of *King at Arms*, *viz.* That on the Day of his Inſtitution they put a Crown on his Head, and that he did wear it in many Ceremonies where he repreſented the King's Perſon; for which reaſon he was always a Knight. Among the *Romans*, he that preſided at Sacrifices and Ceremonies was alſo named King. Read *Æneas Sylvius, Epiſt.* 126. *ad Inderbach. La Colombiere Science Heraldique. Fauchet traitè des chevaliers*, *&c.* Anciently there were only two Heralds in *England*; one for the South Parts, called *Clarencieux*, and the other for the North, called *Norroy*. There were alſo two for that Part of *France* which was ſubject to *England*; to wit, *Guyen*, inſtituted by *Edward* I. and *Agencourt*, by *Henry* V. in Memory of the famous Victory obtained there. There was another for *Ireland*, called *Ireland*; but by *Edward* VI. called *Ulſter*. All theſe belonged to the King. Thoſe which appertained to the Queen were called Heralds ſimply, which are now quite aboliſhed; their whole Number being reduced to three Kings and ſix Heralds or Dukes at Arms. *Richard* III. was the firſt who formed the Heralds into a College, and endowed them with Privileges; and *Edward* VI. declared them free from all Subſidy, Taxes, and other Offices: *Philip* and *Mary* gave them greater Privileges, confirming the ſame by Letters Patents; in which the Titles and Order of the Heralds are thus publiſhed.

Garter, Principal King at Arms.
Clarencieux, King at Arms be-South *Trent*.
Norroy, King at Arms be-North *Trent*.

Garter was inſtituted by *Henry* V. whoſe Office principally reſpected the Ceremonies and Solemnities which concern the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and to marſhal the Funerals of Knights of the Garter. *Clarencieux* was inſtituted by *Edward* IV. and his Office is, to regulate all ſuch ſolemn Funerals of all Degrees, under Peers, as happen be-South *Trent*. *Norroy* is to do the like be-North *Trent*; but this Original is uncertain. The ſix Heralds or Dukes of Arms are, *York* and *Lancaſter*, inſtituted by the Sons of *Henry* III. *Windſor* and *Cheſter*, inſtituted by *Henry* III. *Somerſet*, by *Henry* VIII. and *Richmond*, whoſe Original is not known. There are alſo four Purſuivants, called *Portcullis*, *Blewmantle*, *Rouge-Dragon* and *Rouge-Croix*. The Offices of all which Heralds and Purſuivants, beſides their Aſſiſting at great Solemnities with the Kings at Arms, are to proclaim War or Peace, carry Defiances, ſummon Forts, or Rebels, proclaim Traitors, and to ſerve the Nobility and Gentry in point of Honour and Arms. See *Spelman*'s Gloſſary. In *Scotland*, the chief Herald is *Lyon* King at Arms; under whom are ſeveral other Heralds, Meſſengers, Purſuivants, *&c.*

HERBERSTEIN, a Barony of *Carinthia* in *Germany*, which gave its Name to *Sigiſmond* of *Herberſtein*.

HERBERT, the Name of an ancient and great Family in *France*, Counts of *Vermandois*, &c. who ſometimes matched with the Royal Family, but were extinguiſhed about 1059.

HERBERT the I. Lord of *Peronne* and *St. Quintin*, Son to *Pepin* II. Grandſon to *Bernard* King of *Italy*. He left two Daughters and *Herbert* the II. Count of *Vermandois*, who betrayed *Charles*, *the Simple*, King of *France* at St. *Quintin*, for having receiv'd this Prince with Proteſtations of Friendſhip, he made him Priſoner, and guarded him off to *Peronne*. Some Authors ſay, that *Lewis de Outre-Mer* reveng'd this Treaſonable Practice. However, this is certain, that in the Year 943, when *Herbert* lay agonizing upon his Death-bed, he cry'd out with great remorſe, *There was a Douzen of us concerned in betraying King* Charles. *Flodoard Chron. Fauchier. Antiquit. de S.* Quintin, *&c.*

HERBERT (*Arthur*) Earl of *Torrington*, Brother of *Edward Herbert* Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench* in the late Reign, was advanced to that Dignity by the preſent King; being bred up for Sea-ſervice in the Reign of the late K. *Charles* II. he was accordingly employed by that King with the Command of a Fleet before *Tangier*, and afterwards againſt the *Algerines*; but when the late King *James* came to the Crown, becauſe he could not comply with the Meaſures of that Reign, he was turned out of all Commiſſion; whereupon, betaking himſelf to *Holland*, he came over with the Prince of *Orange*, now King, and was ſoon after ſent back into *Holland* to bring over the Princeſs, the late Queen; which he performed according to his Truſt. Being conſtituted Their Majeſties Admiral, he went in *April*, 1689. with a Squadron of Ships to the *Iriſh* Coaſt, to intercept a *French* Convoy bound thither with Men, Proviſions, Arms and Ammunition for the *Iriſh* Rebels: He met them in *Bantry-Bay*, where he fought them ſome Hours at a great Diſadvantage, againſt Wind and Tide, and ſo ended in a drawn Battel. Next Summer, in 1690. the *French* Fleet, under the Command of *Tourville*, had well nigh ſurprized our Fleet at St. *Helens:* They were indeed much ſuperior both in Strength and Number of Ships, yet it was reſolved to fight them; and the Order of Battel being agreed on, the *Dutch* Squadron began the Fight with great Courage and Bravery; but ours being hinder'd from giving them due Aſſiſtance, either by a Calm, or Neglect, the *Dutch*, over-power'd by the *French*, ſuffer'd very much; ſo that we were forced to retire with the Loſs of ſome Ships; whilſt K. *William*, having paſſed the *Boyne*, triumphed over the *French* and *Iriſh* in *Ireland*, and forced the late King *James* to an haſty Retreat into *France*. Upon this Miſcarriage of our Fleet, Admiral *Herbert*, being charged with it, was committed to the *Tower*, and at laſt brought to his Trial by a Court of Admiralty a-board the Fleet, (Sir *Ralph De la Val* being Preſident,) and acquitted; but his Commiſſion taken from him.

HERBERT *de Boſham*, an *Engliſh Carmelite*, preſent when *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was murther'd; but had the Diſcretion to make no Reſiſtance, leſt he had been ſent the ſame way with his Maſter. Going over into *Italy*, he was by Pope *Alexander* III. made Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; and in 1178. created Cardinal. He wrote the Hiſtory of *Becket*'s Death.

HERBERT (*George*) a famous *Engliſh* Poet, a younger Brother of the Noble Family of the *Herberts* of *Montgomery*, born in 1593. He was a Man of a florid Wit, obliging Humour in Converſation, fluent Elocution, and great Proficiency in the Arts; which gain'd him ſo much Reputation at *Cambridge*, where he ſpent his more youthful Age, that he was choſen Univerſity-Orator. At laſt, taking upon him Holy Orders, not without ſpecial Encouragement from King *Charles* I. who took notice of his extraordinary Parts, he became Parſon of *Bemmerton*, near *Salisbury*, where he led a Seraphick Life, converting his Studies altogether to ſerious and divine Subjects, which in time produced thoſe divine Poems, intituled, *The Temple*, and his *Country Parſon*. He died about 1635.

* HERBERT (*Henry*) Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, the Brother of *Edward*, who died in *Decemb.* 1678. without Iſſue, is deſcended from Sir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook*, younger Brother to *William* the firſt Earl of *Pembroke*. The firſt Riſe of this Collateral Branch was in the Perſon of *Edward Herbert* of *Montgomery*-Caſtle, Great-Grandſon to Sir *Richard Herbert*, ſecond Son to Sir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook* aforeſaid; which *Edward*, having firſt been a Fellow-Commoner of *Univerſity*-College in *Oxford*, and afterwards improved himſelf by Military Exerciſes, and his Travels into Foreign Parts, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and afterwards received to be of Council to the King for Military Affairs. Then he was ſent Ambaſſador to *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*, to intercede for the Proteſtants of that Realm, beſieged in ſeveral Places: In which Service he continued five Years; upon which he was created Baron of *Caſtle-Iland* in *Ireland*, where he had a fair Eſtate. Having likewiſe approved himſelf a faithful Servant to King *Charles* I. as well in Council as in Arms, he was by His Majeſty created a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *An.* 1630. This noble Lord was a Scholar, a Stateſman, and a Soldier; a Man well verſed both in Men and Books, and himſelf the Author of ſeveral; as, his Philoſophical Tract in Latin, *De Veritate*, written with ſome ſingularity of Notion. The Life and Reign of King *Henry* VIII. a Book *De Cauſis Errorum*, and *De Religione Laici*, another *De Religione Gentilium*, alſo *De Expeditione in Rheam Inſulam*. He died in 1648. leaving two Sons and a Daughter by *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *William Herbert* of St. *Julians*, in the County of *Monmouth*; deſcended from Sir *George Herbert*, third Son to *William*, the firſt Earl of *Pembroke* of this Family. *Richard*, his eldeſt Son, was employed by King *Charles* I. with great Confidence in divers weighty Affairs, as a fit Perſon to ſerve him both with his Pen and Sword: And he was one of thoſe who, upon the Queen's Arrival from *Holland*, at *Burlington*, conducted her to the King, then at *Oxford*. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*; by whom he had four Sons, and four Daughters. His eldeſt Son *Edward* ſucceeded him, who followed the Steps of his Father in Readineſs to ſerve his Sovereign; but dying without Iſſue, as aforeſaid, both his Title and Eſtate fell to his Brother *Henry*, the late Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*; who formerly was Captain of a Troop of Horſe, under Sir *Henry Jones*, in the Service of the *French* King; and afterwards had the ſame Command in the Duke of *York*'s Regiment.

HERBERT (*Thomas*,) Earl of *Pembroke*, Brother to *Philip* the late Earl, and Son of *Philip*, deſcended from *Henry*, eldeſt Son to *William* Earl of *Bembroke*, who died in 1569. in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*. So that the Branch of *Pembroke* is elder than that of *Powis*: However, both derive their Pedigree from Sir *William Herbert* Lord of *Ragland* in *Monmouthſhire*; who having been a ſtout Adherer to the Houſe of *York*, againſt the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, had ſeveral great Offices, and at laſt the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Pembroke*, conferred upon him by King *Edward* IV. *An.* 1468. As to his Parentage, ſome derive it from *Henry*, the Son of *Herbert*, Chamberlain to K. *Henry* I. Others from *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of the King's Natural Sons. His End proved fatal; for being taken Priſoner by the *Lancaſtrians* at *Dunſmoor*-Fight, three Miles from *Banbury*, he was, with his younger Brother *Richard*, beheaded at *Northampton*, by the Command of the King's Brothers, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*; both which had revolted not long before from K. *Edward*, to the other Side. He left a Son named *William*, his next Succeſſor; from whom the King procured a Reſignation of his Title, for his Son, Prince *Edward*; in lieu whereof he made him Earl of *Huntington*. In this *William* ceaſed the Legitimate Male Line, to keep on the Title of Earl; but his Father having left a Natural Son, *Richard Herbert* of *Ewyas*, and this *Richard* a Son named *William*, who was in ſo great Favour with King *Henry* VIII. as to be by him conſtituted one of his Executors, and appointed to be of Council to Prince *Edward*, his Son and Succeſſor. The ſaid *William* was by *Edward* VI. made Maſter of the Horſe, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Preſident of the Council in the Marches of *Wales*. The ſaid King made him alſo in 1551. a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, and the next Day created him Earl of *Pembroke*. He left two Sons; *Henry*, in whoſe Line the Title continues to this Day; and Sir *Edward*, from whom is deſcended the Marquiſs of *Powis*. *Henry*'s Succeſſor was his eldeſt Son *William*; who leaving no Iſſue Male, the Title fell to *Philip* his Brother, in 1630. which *William* had been long before made Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Herbert* of *Shurland*, in the Iſle of *Shippey*, in *Kent*; as alſo Earl of *Montgomery*, and inſtalled Knight of the Garter; and in the Reign of King *Charles* I. he was made Lord Chamberlain, and Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. By the Lady *Suſanna*, his Wife, Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, he had Iſſue five Sons and three Daughters. *Philip*, his fourth Son, (the reſt being dead,) ſucceeded him; and *Anna Sophia*, his eldeſt Daughter, was married to *Robert* Earl of *Carnarvan*. This *Philip* had two Wives; *Penelope*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Naunton*; and *Catharine*, Sir *William Villiers*'s Daughter. By the firſt he had Iſſue one only Son, called *William*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours, but died within five Years after, unmarried. By his ſecond Wife he had *Philip*, who ſucceeded next to *William*; and *Thomas*, the preſent Earl, who ſucceeded, his Brother dying without Iſſue Male. *Dugdale*'s *Baronage*.

HERBERT (*William*,) Marquis of *Powis*, is deſcended from Sir *Edward Herbert* of *Pool-Caſtle*, afterwards called *Red-Caſtle*, and now *Powis-Caſtle*, in *Wales*; which Sir *Edward* was ſecond Son of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1569. This Sir *Edward* had four Sons and two Daughters by *Mary*, his Wife. His eldeſt Son *William* was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and in the 15*th*. of *Charles* I. a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Powis* of *Powis* in the Marches of *Whales*. He took to Wife *Eleanor*, youngeſt Daughter of *Henry Piercy*, the 8*th*. Earl of *Northumberland* of that moſt noble Family; by whom he left Iſſue, *Piercy* Lord *Powis*, and Daughters. *Piercy* being created Baronet in his Father's Lifetime, by King *James* I. married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Craven*, Alderman of *London*, and Siſter to *William* late Earl of *Craven*; by whom he left Iſſue, *William* his only Son, and *Mary* a Daughter, married to *George* Lord *Talbot*, eldeſt Son to *John* late Earl of *Shrewsbury*: Which *William* was by King *Charles* II. advanced to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Powis*, improved by King *James* the II. to that of Marquis. By the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Edward* late Marquis of *Worceſter*, he has Iſſue one Son, called *William*, and five Daughters. *Dugdale*.

HERBIPOLI: See WURTZBURG, a City of *Franconia*.

HERBORN, a ſmall Town in *Weſterwaldt*, or *Weteravia*, on the Upper *Rhine*; and an Univerſity, founded by *John* Count *Dillenburg*, *An.* 1585. This Town ſent Divines to the Synod at *Dort*, and is ſubject to the Counts of *Naſſaw*, Princes of the Empire. It ſtands four *German* Miles W. of *Marpurg*.

HERCK, Lat. *Archa*, a Town or Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, Mid-way betwixt *Maeſtricht* and *Louvain*. There is alſo a River of this Name, which runs by the Caſtle.

HERCLEM, Lat. *Herculis Caſtra*, a Town of *Guelderland*.

HERCULES, Son of *Jupiter*, by *Alcmena*, and born at *Thebes* in *Bœotia*. By the Envy of *Juno* he narrowly eſcaped Death; and two Serpents were ſent to kill him in his Cradle, but he overcame and pulled them in pieces. Being by the Malice of the ſaid *Juno* ſubjected to *Euryſtheus*, after having at his Order performed divers extraordinary Things, he commanded him the Twelve Labours following, which he performed happily: 1. He overcame the Lion of *Nemæa*, whoſe Skin he wore afterwards. 2. He deſtroyed the *Hydra* with ſeven Heads. 3. He conquered the *Erymanthean* Boar. 4. He catched an Hind, with Golden Horns and Brazen Hoofs, in the Foreſt of *Parthenia*, after a Years Hunting. 5. He deſtroyed the *Harpyes*. 6. He ſubdued the *Amazons*, took their Queen's Girdle, and obliged her to marry his Friend *Theſeus*. 7. He cleanſed *Augea*'s Stables. 8. He overcame the *Cretan* Bull, *Paſiphae*'s Gallant, who vomited Fire. 9. He killed *Diomedes* and his Horſes, which he fed with Men's Fleſh. 10. He ſubdued the *Spaniſh Geryon*, and carried away his Flock. 11. He took the Golden Apples from the Garden of the *Heſperides*, and killed the Dragons that kept them. 12. He brought *Cerberus*, with the three Heads, from Hell, whence he delivered the Wives of *Theſeus* and *Admetus*. Over and above theſe, he conquered the *Centaurs*, the Gyant *Cacus*, and *Buſiris*, who ſacrificed Paſſengers; cruſhed *Antheus* to death betwixt his Arms; carried the Axle-tree of the Heavens, to relieve *Atlas*;

delivered *Prometheus* from Mount *Caucaſus*, and killed the Eagle which fed upon him; beſides a great many other Atchievements. He had many Friends, and divers Wives and Children. *Deianira*, one of his Wives, being jealous of him, ſent him a poyſon'd Shirt by miſtake, which killed him. After his Death he was taken into the Number of the Gods, and to appeaſe *Juno*, married her Daughter *Hebe*, the Goddeſs of Youth. The Ancients moralize this Fable thus: By *Hercules*, they mean the ſtrength of Reaſon and Philoſophy, which ſubdues and conquers our irregular Paſſions: And by his Marriage with the Goddeſs of Youth, they would intimate, that the Memory of Men of Learning and Courage is always freſh and fragrant. His Story is at large in *Ovid*, and other Poets. The Ancients did acknowledge many *Herculeſes*; ſome three, ſome four. *Varro* reckons 43; whereof the *Ægyptian Hercules* is ſo like *Joſhua*, by his Victories, and great Actions, that the Scripture ſaith of the one, and profane Hiſtory of the other, That Heaven, in their Favour, rained Stones to deſtroy their Enemies. The Ancients united the Labours of thoſe different *Herculeſes* into one; and the *Grecian Hercules* inſtituted, or, as others ſays, reſtored the *Olympick* Games near *Piſa*, a Town of *Elis*, on the River *Alpheus*, 442 Years before the firſt *Olympiad*. Concerning this famous *Epoche*, read *Polydore Virgil*, *lib.* 2. *de rer. invent. Joſ. Scaliger de Emendat. Temp. lib.* 1. A Modern Author in a Project of the fabulous Hiſtory, inſerted in the firſt Volume of the *Univerſal Bibliotheque*, ſays, It's diſcovered that all thoſe *Herculeſes* are owing to the Hyperbolical Adventures of ſome *Phœnician* Merchants who Traded in divers Places, and ſettled Colonies, *Harokel*, from whence came *Hercules*, ſignifying *Merchant* in the *Phœnician* Language. *Ovid.*

HERCYNIA, a famous Foreſt of ancient *Germany* named now the *Black Foreſt*, or Foreſt of *Bohemia*. *Cæſar* deſcribes it in the Sixth Book of his Commentaries as very large; in whoſe Time it was nine days Journey in breadth, and as for the length of it, it was diſcover'd, as far as ſixty days Journey, from *Alſatia* and *Switzerland*, where it began, to *Tranſylvania*, where notwithſtanding that vaſt Extent, the end of it was not found, but it's not ſo large now. *Lewis de May Eſtat de l'Empire. Tit. Liv. Strab. Plin.*

HEREDIA, (*Ferdinand* or *Fernandez de*) the 32d great Maſter of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent was then at *Rhodes*. He was a *Spaniard* by birth, a great Politician and Soldier, made Governor of *Avignon* by the Pope, and imployed in Affairs of State by divers Kings. *Gregory* XI. ſent him as Ambaſſador to mediate betwixt *Charles* V. of *France* and *Edward* III. of *England*, who were juſt ready to give Battel, with a Power to take Arms againſt him that refuſed Peace; and the King of *England* not liſtning to him, he took part with the *French*, who being defeated, and their King's Horſe much wounded, *Heredia* gave him his, and rallying the Foot, retired with them grievouſly wounded. Some time after he ſent a Trumpet, with Defiance to the *Engliſh* Camp, challenging any Man that durſt reproach him with fighting for one Party, whereas he ought to have been Mediator. But *Edward* knowing he had power ſo to do, would not ſuffer any body to accept the Challenge, but made uſe of his Mediation for one years Truce. He alſo ſignalized himſelf againſt the *Turks* in the *Morea*, took *Patras* by Aſſault, and killed the Governor hand to hand, but falling into an Ambuſh, was made Slave for three years; and after this eſpouſing the Antipope *Clement* VII's Intereſt, was depoſed from his Office by *Urban* VI. but the *Rhodians* would never own any other Maſter during his Life, which ended in 1396. *Boſco Hiſt. de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Jeruſalem.*

HEREFORD, Lat. *Herefordia*, the chief Town of *Herefordſhire*, and a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, is pleaſantly ſeated amongſt rich Meadows and Corn-fields on the Banks of the River *Wye*, about 100 Miles W. N. W. from *London*. It was raiſed out of the Ruines of *Ariconium*, a Place of good account in the time of the *Romans*, which ſtood where *Kencheſter* is now, about three Miles from *Hereford* Weſtward, and it grew to a great Fame, through a ſuppoſed ſanctity by the Burial of *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, treacherouſly ſlain at *Sutton*, four Miles North of *Hereford*, by the Q. of *Mercia* his intended Mother-in-Law; which *Ethelbert*, being afterwards Canonized for a Saint, was removed into this City out of his Grave at *Morden*; then was the Cathedral built, in honour of him, by *Milfrid* a Nobleman of this County, which *Griffith* Prince of *South-Wales*, in Rebellion againſt *Edward the Confeſſor*, conſumed to Aſhes. That which now ſtands, was chiefly raiſed by Biſhop *Reinelm* in the beginning of the XIIth Century, and what he lived not to perform, was finiſhed by his Succeſſors. About the ſame time the City was ſurrounded with Walls, which have ſince continued in good repair, with ſix Gates and ſix Watch-Towers for defence. Here did alſo the *Normans* erect a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, ſince fallen into ruine. The Dioceſs contains *Herefordſhire*, and part of *Shropſhire*; in all 313 Pariſhes, of which 166 Impropriations for the Government; whereof, there are two Archdeacons under the Dioceſan, the one of *Hereford*, the other of *Salop*. In the Kings Books this Biſhoprick is valued at 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* the Tenth of the Clergy coming to 340 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Two Years after the *Norman* Conqueſt this City was made an Earldom, afterwards a Dukedom, and now it gives the Title of a Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Edward Devereux* the preſent Viſcount *Hereford*, deſcended by the *Bourchiers* from the *Bohuns* Earls of *Eſſex*.

HEREFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Herefordienſis comitatus*, is an In-land County formerly reckoned within the Limits of *Wales*, before it was by Conqueſt annexed to the Crown of *England*. It's bounded on the North with *Worceſter* and *Shropſhire*, on the South with *Monmouthſhire*, Eaſtward with *Gloceſterſhire*, and Weſtward with *Radnor* and *Brecknock-ſhire* in *Wales*. Its length from North to South is about 35 Miles; its breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 20. The whole divided into 11 Hundreds, wherein are 176 Pariſhes and 8 Market-Towns, whoſe Inhabitants were called *Silures* by the *Romans*, the Country being part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the *Heptarchy*, and making now, with part of *Shropſhire*, the Dioceſs of *Hereford*. Here the Air is temperate and healthful, and the Soil exceeding rich, being watered with ſeveral good Rivers, and particularly the *Wye*. A clear evidence of the healthfulneſs of its Air, is the long Lives of the Inhabitants; witneſs, amongſt others, the ſtory of Serjeant *Hoskins*, who at his Entertainment of King *James* I. provided ten aged People to dance before him, making up altogether above 1000 Years, ſome of them ſupplying what was wanting in others. And for its Fertility, *Cambden* gives this commendation of it, *Secunda fertilitatis laude inter Angliæ Provincias acquieſcere haud facile eſt contenta*; that is, ſhe is hardly contented to be accounted the ſecond Shire for matter of Fruitfulneſs. Two things this County excells in, *viz.* Its plenty of Fruit, and the fineſt Wooll of any part of *England*; and amongſt all ſorts of Fruits the Red-ſtreak Apple, which makes the beſt Cyder, thrives here to admiration. The Wooll, particularly that which is called *Lemſter Ore*, is the fineſt in all *England*, and equals, if it don't exceed, the *Apulian* in the South of *Italy*. Amongſt Fiſhes here is plenty of Salmons in the River *Wye*, and whereas in other Counties they are ſeaſonable only in Summer, here they are in ſeaſon all the Year long, the River *Wye* yielding Winter-Salmons fat and ſound, when they are ſick and ſpent in other places. In the South Weſt part of this County, is a famous Tract called the *Golden Vale*, not for the Gold it produces, but either becauſe gilded with Flowers in the Spring, or for the beſt of Moulds as Gold is of Metals. The Wonders of this County are, *Bonewell*, and *Marcley-hill*: See *Bonewell* and *Marcley-hill*. Laſtly, out of this County are Elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, ſix Members of Parliament, *viz.* From *Hereford*, *Lemſter* and *Weobley*, two each. *Speed*, *Cambden*.

HEREN, or *Haran*, now *Charræ*, *Gen.* 12. 4. Since *Abraham*'s ſojourning there, it was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*, and afterwards Metropolis of the Province of *Diarbeck* near the River *Chabor* in *Meſopotamia*. It ſtands forty Miles from *Edeſſa*, and ſixty E. of *Euphrates*. It was almoſt quite deſtroyed by the *Tartars* under the Conduct of *Tamerlan*, and ſince that time has been in a declining condition. It is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*. This City was alſo memorable for the defeat of *Craſſus* near it; of which *Lucan*,

——Miſerando funera Craſſus
Aſſyrias latio maculavit ſanguine Charras.

HERENNIANUS, Son of *Odenatus*, who had Uſurp'd the Empire in the Eaſt: *Zenobia*, his Mother, us'd to carry him, and his Brother *Timolaus*, in her Arms, when ſhe Harangu'd her Forces; both of them carry'd their Claim ſo high, as to wear Purple, which makes ſome Authors affirm, that the Emperor *Aurelian* put them to Death in the Year 273. *Trebellius Pollio de Triginta Tyrannis*, *cap.* 26.

HERES-MARTIA, *Martial Heireſs* in Engliſh, among the *Romans* the Goddeſs of Heirs, reputed one of *Mars*'s Companions, and Surnamed *Martial*, becauſe of the frequent occaſions given to War by Inheritances and Succeſſions: As ſoon as an Inheritance fell to any body, he went immediately to pay Homage and Sacrifice to that Goddeſs, and thank her. *Feſtus.*

HERESY, This word in its Original ſignifies only choice (αἵρεσις from αἱρέομαι to chuſe) and it was uſed formerly to denote a Sect; thus, St. *Paul* ſaid that he was of the Hereſy, that is, of the Sect of the Phariſees; but now Hereſy is taken in an ill Sence, and thereby is underſtood a fundamental Error againſt Religion. Neverthele ſs that Error muſt be followed by Obſtinacy, and no Man is called Heretick unleſs he be obſtinate in his Opinion. An *Hereſiarch* is the chief of ſome Hereticks, or the Author of an Hereſy, *&c.*

HERI, or *Hera*, in Latin *Arca*, a Province of *Perſia*, famous for the beſt Roſes of the World, and the City *Heri*, where the fineſt *Perſian* Tapeſtry is made, and on that account much frequented by the *Indians*. This City ſtands 90 *German* Miles W. of *Candahar*, and 120 South Eaſt of the *Caſpian* Sea. It hath alſo a River of the ſame Name which waſheth its Walls. *Olearius* his Travels.

HERIBERT, Clerk of *Orleans*, a *Manichée*, to convince whom and his Followers, King *Robert* called a Council there, *An.* 1017. but finding that this would not do, he cauſed them to be burnt near the Town. *Baronius*, *A. C.* 1017.

HERIBERT *de* BOSHAM, or BOSSENHAM, firſt Secretary to *Tho. Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and afterwards, as 'tis ſaid, made a Cardinal; he lived in the XIIth Century, and wrote the Life of that Archbiſhop. *Baron. Annal. Voſſius*, *Lib.* 2. *de Hiſt. Lat. &c. Vid. Herbert de Boſham.*

HERILLUS of *Carthage*, a Philoſopher, *Zeno* the *Cynick*'s Diſciple, in the 125th *Olympiad*, affirm'd, That Knowledge was the end of Man, and that his only delight conſiſts therein. *Diog. Laert. l.* 7. *vit. Philoſoph. in Zenone.*

HERIT, a Province of *Arabia Fœlix*, called alſo *Adramita.*

HERLING, *Eaſt Herling*, a Market Town of *Giltcroſs* Hundred in the South parts of *Norfolk.*

HERMA, or *Erma*, anciently *Germa* or *Therma*, and now ſometimes *Germaſte*, a City on the River *Sacrio* in the Borders of *Bithynia*, two *German* Leagues Eaſt of *Scutari*, at preſent an Archbiſhoprick. There is alſo a City in *Spain*, and another in *Judæa*, of this Name.

HERMACHUS, born at *Mitylene*, one of *Epicurus*'s Diſciples, who, as our Author words it, was poor in the Pocket, but rich in the Head. *Epicurus*, at his Death, nominated him for his Succeſſor, and Demis'd his Houſe and Gardens to him by his *Will*, for the convenience of Teaching. This *Hermachus* firſt apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of Rhetorick, and afterwards to that of Philoſophy. He wrote againſt *Plato* and *Ariſtotle*, and was Author of ſeveral other Books; all which are now loſt. *Diog. Laert. in Epicur. Gaſſend. Lib.* 1. *vit. Epicur. cap.* 8.

HERMAN of *Lorrain*, Count of *Solms*, Son of *Gilbert* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, was elected King of the *Romans* in 1081, againſt *Henry* IV. He was preſent at the Senate of *Quintilinburgh*, where *Henry* was Excommunicated, but afterwards was deſerted by his own Party. *Baronius.*

HERMAN, Count of *Meurs*, Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, Excommunicated by *Paul* III. and removed from his Electorate by *Charles* Vth. for encouraging *Bucer* and *Melancthon*, and endeavouring a Reformation. He died in 1552. *Sponde A. C.* 1336. *n.* 16.

HERMAN or **HERMANNUS**, call'd *Contractus*, was Son of *Wolferade* Count of *Weringen*, and a Monk at *Richenou*. He wrote a Chronicle of the ſix Ages of the World, ending in 1654. to which a Continuation was added by *Bertholdus* a Prieſt of *Conſtance*. This Work is inſerted among the *German* Writers publiſh'd by *Vriſtiſius*, &c. *Honorius Auguſtodunenſis, Lib.* 4. *Aventine, Bale*, &c.

HERMAN (*William*) Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Auguſtine*, born at *Goude* in *Holland*, and living in the beginning of the XVIth Century. He was a good Linguiſt, and *Eraſmus* makes honourable mention of him. He wrote a Book of the Hiſtory of the War between the *Guelderlanders* and the *Hollanders*, Intituled, *De Bello Gueldro Germanico.* He wrote likewiſe ſome other Pieces in Proſe and Poetry. *Adrianus Junius Bat. cap.* 16. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.* &c.

HERMANSTADT in High Dutch, *Cibmum*, or *Hermanopolis* in Latin, and by the Inhabitants called *Zeben*, the Capital of *Tranſylvania*, and Reſidence of the Prince; a large, populous, ſtrong and well-built City. It ſtands in a Plain on the River *Cibin*, fifteen Miles from *Clauſenburg*, and eight from *Alba-Julia*. It has no Biſhop at preſent, but is reckoned a Biſhops See, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*. The Inhabitants of this City are *Saxons*, and five Juriſdictions of *Saxons* depend upon it. The Prince of this Country having formerly put himſelf under the Protection of the Grand Signior, the late Duke of *Lorrain* prevailed with the Prince *Abafti* to put himſelf under the Protection of the Emperor, and to receive a Gariſon of 3000 *Germans* in *Nov.* 1687. to keep their Winter Quarters there. *Baudrand.*

HERMANSTEIN, or *Erenbreitſtein*, Lat. *Eremberti Lapis*, one of the ſtrongeſt Citadels of all *Germany*, on the *Rhine*, over-againſt *Coblentz*, and the mouth of the River *Moſelle*, in the E. of the Territory of *Triers*. It is ſituated on a ſteep inacceſſible Rock. In the famous Siege of 1637, it could not be taken but by Famine. It hath a ſtately Palace belonging to the ſaid Elector under it, eight Leagues from *Mentz*, and ten from *Cologne* Weſtward. *Baudrand.*

HERMANUBIS, an *Egyptian* Idol compoſed of *Mercury*, called *Hermes*, and *Anubis* repreſented as a Man, having a Spar-Hawk's head and a *Caduceus* in his hand; or moſt commonly with a Dog's head, which ſignifies Hawking or Hunting, becauſe *Anubis* delighted much in thoſe Sports. Some are in Senators clothes, holding the *Caduceus* with the left hand, and the *Egyptian Siſtrum* in the right. *Tertullian* mentions it. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMANVILLE, a ſmall Town in *Picardy*, not far from *Calice* in *France.*

HERMAPHRODITE, an Idol of the Ancients of both Sexes, compoſed of *Mercury* called *Hermes*, and of *Venus* named *Aphrodite*, to join Eloquence or Trading with Delights, or to ſhew that *Venus* was of both Sexes, as *Theophraſtus* affirms, that near *Amathus* in *Cyprus* her Statue was to be ſeen with a Man's beard. The Poets by the Fable of *Salmacis* being united to *Hermaphroditus*, whoſe Love ſhe could not obtain, would ſignifie the effects of Love, whoſe end is to unite Hearts, and did thereby alſo expoſe the weak and effeminate Nature of the Inhabitants of that Country, who lived idly and voluptuouſly. *Ovid, Strabo.*

HERMAS, an ancient Author, whom *Origen*, *Euſebius*, and St. *Herom* affirm, to be the ſame that St. *Paul* ſalutes at the end of his Epiſtle to the *Romans*. Some call him *Hermes*, which gave occaſion to Modern Authors to attribute his Book to a certain *Hermes* Pope *Pius* I's Brother; but all the Ancients name him conſtantly *Hermas*, and St. *Hierom* obſerves that the Author of that Book was a *Grecian*, and conſequently more known to the *Grecians* than to the *Latins*, which could not be, if Pope *Pius*'s Brother were Author of it. *Baronius* diſtinguiſhes two Books, one *Hermes*'s concerning the Celebration of *Eaſter*, and the other *Hermas*'s divided into three Parts: The firſt Intituled *Eccleſia*, contains four *Viſions* which the Author ſaw. The ſecond call'd *Paſtor*, relates twelve Inſtructions or Commands, deliver'd by a Guardian Angel, in the ſhape of a grave Paſtor. The third contains Ten Similitudes, by which the Author was Inſtructed in the Precepts of Happineſs and Chriſtianity. The great *Tribulation*, mention'd in his fourth *Viſion*, is by Dr. *Hammond*, and Mr. *Dodwel*, ſuppos'd to refer to the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*; by conſequence, it muſt be written before the Year 70, in which that City was ſack'd and demoliſh'd by *Titus*. The Greek Original of theſe Books is loſt, and there remains only a Tranſlation printed in *Bibliotheca Patrum* by Mr. *Cotelier*. The Author of the Tranſlation is unknown, but it ſeems to be faithful, becauſe conformable to the Greek paſſages quoted by St. *Clement*, *Origen*, *Antiochus*, &c. As for this Book's Authority, it's ſaid, That it has been received formerly in many Churches as a Canonical Book, and that St. *Irenæus*, St. *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Origen*, *Tertullian*, quote it as a Book of the Holy Scripture, but it has not been ſo looked upon by many other Churches, but only as an uſeful and edifying Book. St. *Proſper* rejects it as of no Authority, and *Gelaſius* reckons it among the *Apocrypha*. *Du Pin Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Eccleſiaſtiques. Cave Hiſt. Lit.*

HERMATHENE, a Statue of *Mercury* and *Minerva* joined together, from Ἑρμῆς *Mercury* and Ἀθηνᾶ *Minerva*, to ſhew that Eloquence and Knowledge ſhould go together, the one without the other being uſeleſs. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMENIGILDE, a *Spaniſh* Prince, Son of *Leuvigilde* King of the *Goths*, being perſwaded by his Wife *Ingonde*, a French Princeſs, he abjured *Arianiſm*. His Father diſpleaſed at it, made War with him and took him Priſoner; and becauſe he refuſed to communicate with an *Arian* Biſhop, he was murdered in Priſon by his Father's Order the day before *Eaſter*, *An.* 586. *Iſidore in Chron. S. Greg. l.* 3. *dial.* 31. His Name is inſerted in the *Roman* Martyrology the 13th of *April.*

HERMEROS, a *Cupid*'s Statue which has ſomething of *Mercury*, from Ἑρμῆς *Mercury* and Ἔρως *Love*, having a *Caduceus* in his left hand, and a Purſe in the right, to ſhew that Eloquence and Money are neceſſary to a Lover. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMES, were *Mercury*'s Statues commonly of Marble and ſometimes of Braſs, without Arms and Feet: The *Grecians* and *Romans* uſed to ſet them in the croſs Ways and Porches of Houſes and Temples, becauſe *Mercury* did preſide over High-ways, and was the God of Eloquence and Truth. Therefore, ſaith *Suidas*, thoſe Statues were ſquare and cubical, to ſignifie that truth is always like it ſelf on all ſides. There are ſtill at *Rome* many of thoſe ſquare Statues brought out of *Greece*, and on them the Heads of illuſtrious Poets, Philoſophers and Captains. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMES ſurnamed **TRISMEGISTUS**, or *Three times great*, an *Egyptian* Philoſopher, lived, as ſome think, in the Year of the World 2076, in the Reign of *Ninus*, after *Moſes*, He was the firſt that began to leave off Aſtrology, to admire the other Wonders of Nature. He proved there was but one God Creator of all things. He divided the Day into twelve hours, from his Obſervation of a certain Animal conſecrated to *Serapis* by the *Egyptians*, which made Water twelve times a day at a certain interval. He is alſo thought to be the firſt who divided the *Zodiack* into twelve Signs. *Polydore Virgil de rerum inventione.* The *Egyptian* Name of the old *Hermes* or *Mercury* was *Thouth.* He was *Oſyris* King of *Egypt*'s Councellor, and is ſaid to have invented ordinary Writing and Hieroglyphicks, the firſt Laws of the *Egyptians*, and divers Sciences. There was another *Hermes* beſides this who Tranſlated the Works of the former concerning Phyſick, Aſtrology, and the *Egyptian* Divinity. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſaith, That there were 32 Books of Divinity and Philoſophy, and ſix of Phyſick, but they are loſt, and thoſe that remain, and go under his Name, are thought to be Suppoſititious. Beſides the forenamed, there is one whoſe Title is *Poemander*: *Caſaubon* believes it written by a Chriſtian to aſſert Chriſtianity by a pious fraud, making *Hermes* ſay part of what the Chriſtians believe. This Book was counterfeited, as its thought, in the beginning of the ſecond Century. *Caſaubon in Baronium, Marſham. Can. Ægyptiac.*

HERMHARPOCRATES, a Statue compoſed of *Mercury* and *Harpocrates* the God of Silence, to ſignify that Silence was ſometimes eloquent, and that upon occaſion the Mind may be ſignified as well by the Eyes as by the Tongue. *Spon. Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMHERACLES, a Statue of *Hercules* on a *Hermes*, to ſignify that Strength muſt be joined with Eloquence, and that Eloquence is ſtrong enough to ſubdue Monſters. The ancient *Gauls* repreſented their *Hercules* with Chains iſſuing at his Mouth, to ſignify the power of Eloquence. *Spon. Recherches Curieuſes d'Antiquité.*

HERMIAS, born in *Caria*, was the moſt powerful Miniſter of *Antiochus* the great King of *Syria*, and governed this Prince abſolutely, having abuſed him, and drawn the hatred of the Nobility upon himſelf, he was murthered, and his Wife and Children ſtoned to death by the People, who made publick Rejoycings at the death of that Miniſter. *Dupuy Hiſt. des Favoirs.*

HERMIAS, an Hereſiarch, the chief of the *Hermians* or *Seleucians*, about 170. He taught that God was Corporeal, *&c.* See *Seleucians.*

HERMIAS, a Chriſtian Philoſopher who apparently lived in the ſecond Century, tho' ſome ſay in the fourth. He wrote a

Book of the diſagreement of Heathen Philoſophers, wherein he expoſes their contradictory Opinions concerning God, the Soul, *&c.* His Book is called *Irriſio Philoſophorum.* We have ſeveral Editions of it in Greek and Latin. *Cave Hiſt. Liter.*

HERMINE, an Order of Knighthood inſtituted by *Ferd.* King of *Naples*, *An.* 1463. with a Collar of Gold and Ermin hanging at it, with this Device, *I had rather die, than live guilty of an ill practice. Malo mori quam fœdari.* There was alſo another Order of this Name, inſtituted by *John* Duke of *Britaigne*, *An.* 1365, with Collars of Gold upon Ermin, and the Device was, *A ma vie. Thuan.*

HERMION, King of the ancient *Germans*, divided the Kingdom of his Father *Mannus* with his two Brothers *Ingevon* and *Iſtevon.* He was ſo much eſteemed for his Valour and Vertue, that he was placed amongſt the Gods after his death. His Statue was to be ſeen almoſt in all their Temples arm'd *Cap-a-pie*, having a Lance in his right hand, and a Balance in the other, and a Lion on his Buckler. *Charlemaigne* pulled down one of them which he found in *Saxony* to aboliſh Superſtition. *Henninges Tom.* 1*ſt.*

HERMIT (*Peter*) a French Gentleman, an *Anchoret* born at *Amiens* in *Picardy.* He went to *Jeruſalem* in 1093, and ſeeing the Chriſtians deplorable Condition there, he ſpoke with the Patriarch *Simeon*, and offer'd to carry Letters to all the Weſtern Princes to perſwade them to a Croiſade. *Peter* was a little Man, and of a very mean Preſence, but Witty, Prudent, Stout and Eloquent, therefore the Patriarch ſent him as a fit Man for the purpoſe. He viſited the Pope, and moſt of the Princes of *Europe*, particularly *Godfrey* of *Bovillon*, the Chief of thoſe that undertook the Holy War. This Prince ſeeing *Peter* followed by a great multitude of ordinary People, made him their Commander, and ſent him before at the head of about 40000 Foot, beſides Cavalry. He march'd in his Hermits habit, and alſo kept to the Abſtinence of the Order. He ſent another Body of 20000, under the Command of a poor French Gentleman, for that reaſon called, *Walter without Eſtate.* Theſe Troops could not be kept from plundering in *Hungary* and other Countries, the General having loſt his Authority. At laſt they came to *Conſtantinople* in 1096. Thence to *Bithynia*, where they were defeated by *Solyman* near *Nicea.* Of that great multitude, there returned but 3000 to *Conſtantinople.* This was the ſucceſs of *Peter*'s Expedition, who then found the difference between a Preacher and a General. *An.* 1097, the Chriſtians ſuffering very much at the Siege of *Antioch*, and many of the Chief having fled from before the Place as deſpairing to take it, *Peter* was among them, but *Tancrede* forced him to return, and ſwear that he ſhould never abandon the Deſign whereof he had been the firſt Author; after which he continued very zealous for the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land*, and behaved himſelf bravely at the Siege of *Jeruſalem* in 1099. That Town being taken, he was left Vicar-General there in the abſence of the Patriarch, who went along with *Godfrey* againſt the Sultan of *Egypt. Gul. Tyr. lib.* 1. *Rob. Monach. l.* 1.

HERMITS, a Name given at the firſt to thoſe that retired to Deſart places to avoid Perſecution, and gave up themſelves to Prayers, Faſtings and Meditation. The word comes from Ἔρημος, a Deſart or Wilderneſs. They were alſo called *Anchorets*, from Ἀναχωρεῖν *to withdraw*; ſuch were St. *Paul* the Hermit, St. *Anthony*, &c. But ſince Perſecution ceaſed, the moſt part of theſe Hermits ſettled in Monaſteries, built in Towns, from whence came the Name of Monks. The firſt Hermit's life was very rigid, having but a dark Cave for Lodgings, nothing but Roots, Water and Palm-Leaves for Food, Drink and Clothes, and beſides faſted often. Some Monks have retain'd the name of Hermits, as the Hermits of St. *Hierom* and St. *Auſtin.* St. *Hierom.*

HERMODORUS of *Epheſus*, liv'd in Exile at *Rome.* He perſwaded the *Romans*, who were frequently embroil'd about Property, to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Athens*, and other Towns, to learn their Laws; which was accordingly performed, and out of that Collection were compoſed the Laws of the Twelve Tables. The *Romans*, in gratitude, erected a Statue to *Hermodorus. Plin. lib.* 34. *cap.* 5. *Strab. lib.* 14.

HERMOGENES, counted the moſt famous Architect among the Ancients, and Inventer of Things belonging to that Art; born in *Caria. Vitruvius, lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *Felibien, &c.*

HERMOGENES and *Philetus*, converted, as 'tis thought, by St. *James the Great*; but afterwards relapſed, 2 *Tim. c.* 1. They denied the Reſurrection of the Dead.

HERMOGENES, a famous Orator in the II. Century; who being but 15 Years of Age, taught Rhetorick, compoſed Books at 18, and forgot all his Learning at 24. So that *Antiochus* the Sophiſt ſaid, he was an old Man in his Youth, and a Child in his old Age. *Volateran. Vignier. A.C.* 163.

HERMOGENES, an *African* Heretick about 170, who taught, That the Matter of the World was Co-eternal with God, and not made by him; with other Hereſies. *Tertullian.*

HERMOLAUS *Barbarus*, a learned *Venetian*, ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome*, and named by Pope *Innocent* VIII. to be Patriarch of *Aquileia*; but the Senate of *Venice* forbidding him to accept this Dignity, his Father and he died for grief. He publiſhed *Pliny*'s Natural Philoſophy. *G. Juſtiniani Hiſt. Ven. lib.* 9.

HERMON, or *Thermon*, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* in 298. died in 312.

HERMON, Son of King *Creon*; who abandoning his Country for fear of *Darius*, Captain of the *Athenians*, pretended he did ſo to ſave his Country from Trouble. Hence *Hermonium Officium.*

HERMON, called *Chermon* by the *Hebrews*, and *Sanir* by the *Amorites*, is an high Mountain of *Palæſtine*, beyond *Jordan*, where the Tribe of *Manaſſes* was: It is ſo high, that 'tis continually covered with Snow. St. *Hierom* ſaith, That in his Time they carried ſome from thence to *Tyrus*, to cool their Liquors. This Mountain is full of tall ſtately Firr-Trees, and has a great many Caves, one whereof is capable of holding 4000 Men. *Adrichomus* ſaith, That there was a Temple dedicated to *Baal* upon it. *Euſeb. Nieremb. lib. de miracul. natur. terr. promiſſ. cap.* 77.

HERMOTIMUS, Citizen of *Clazomene*, in *Aſia the Leſs*, has occaſioned many Fables. 'Tis ſaid his Soul uſed to leave his Body, wander about, and foretel things to come; and that having charged his Wife that none ſhould meddle with his Body during that time, ſhe could not forbear relating this Wonder to her Neighbours, who finding his Body without Life, burnt it as a dead Corps. The Inhabitants built a Temple to *Hermotimus*, wherein, becauſe of this Treachery, the Women were not to be admitted. *Apollonius in Hiſt. de mirabil.*

HERMUNDURI, an ancient People of *Germany*, who inhabited *Voigtland*, part of *Auſtria*, *Thuringen* and Higher *Franconia. Alexander ab Alexandro, Gen. Dier. lib.* 3. *cap.* 22. ſays, That their Generals, when ſtraitned, were wont to devote to *Mars* and *Mercury* the Enemy's Army; and then getting the Victory, deſtroyed Men, Beaſts, Arms, Spoils and all.

HERNANDEZ, or *Ferdinand*, Phyſician to *Philip* II. of *Spain*; who being ſent into *America*, wrote an Hiſtory of what Medicinals it produced, in two *Folio's*, beſides other Works.

HERNDAL, Lat. *Herndalia*, a part of *Norway*, on this ſide Mount *Sevus*, bordering on *Jemplandt*, yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645, by the Peace at *Bromsbro*, together with *Nemedale*, *Helligelandt*, *Froſtena*, *Indera*, *Herva*, and other of its Dependencies. *Hoffman.*

HERO, a Prieſteſs of *Venus*, liv'd near the *Helleſpont*: *Leander* was in Love with her, and us'd to ſwim over that Arm of the Sea every Evening to make her a Viſit. She us'd to direct him in his courſe by a Light-Houſe, but one ſtormy Night the Lights going out, *Leander* miſtook his Road and was caſt away; which, when *Hero* underſtood, ſhe threw her ſelf into the Sea. *Ovid. Epiſt. Heroid.*

HEROD, called *The Great*, or, *The Aſcalonite*, Son of *Antipater*, an *Idumæan*, was not barely 15 Years old, as *Joſephus* ſaith, but 25, or 27, when he had the Government of *Galilee*, and ſided with *Caſſius* and *Brutus.* After their Death, *An.* 712. of *Rome*, he went wholly to *M. Anthony*'s Intereſt, and was made Tetrarch and Governor of *Judæa*, with his Brother *Phazael. Anthony* cauſed the Senate to name him King of the *Jews*, *An. Rom.* 714. and three Years after condemned *Antigonus*, *Herod*'s Competitor, to death. *Herod* married *Mariamne*, Daughter of *Alexander*, *Ariſtobulus*'s Son, made her Brother *Ariſtobulus* High Prieſt; but afterwards, out of Jealouſie, drowned him, and murdered *Hyrcanus*, his Grand-father, being 80 Years old. *Anthony*, *Herod*'s Friend, being defeated at *Actium*, *An. Rom.* 723. *Herod* made his Court to *Auguſtus*, at *Rhodes*, who confirmed him in the Kingdom of *Judæa.* At his Return he put *Sohemus* to death, for revealing the ſecret Orders he had given him to kill the Queen, in caſe he ſhould be condemned by *Auguſtus*; and ſlew *Mariamne*, notwithſtanding his paſſionate Love to her. After her Death he was ſo much troubled, that he fell into a kind of Frenzy, and would often call for her. Soon after, without any colour of Law, he put *Alexandra*, *Mariamne*'s Mother, to death, and ſpared not his beſt Friends, his Siſter *Salom*'s Husband; and all thoſe that were of the *Aſmonæan* Family, or had any Authority among the People, were put to death without any Forms of Juſtice. Notwithſtanding, he ſhew'd ſome Humanity towards the *Jews*, when viſited with a Plague and Famine, for he order'd all his Plate to be Coyn'd, and the Jewels and Curioſities of his Cloſet ſold for the Relief of the Poor. *Joſephus* ſaith, that he re-built the Temple, *An. Rom.* 735. which he polluted by erecting a Theatre and Amphitheatre, where Fights were to be celebrated once in five Years, in honour of *Auguſtus*; whom it pleaſed ſo well, that the ſecond time he went into *Syria* he added three new Provinces to *Herod*'s Dominions; who, to ſhew his Gratitude, built him a Temple in *Trachonitis*, a Town called *Cæſarea*, with a *Coloſſus* as big as that of *Jupiter Olympius.* He entertained *Agrippa* at *Jeruſalem*, rather like an Emperor than an Inferior Prince. In 740 he went to *Rome*, to viſit the Emperor; and his two Sons, *Alexander* and *Ariſtobulus*, returning from *Rome*, where they had been brought up, were put to death by his Order, becauſe of the Calumnies raiſed upon them by *Mariamne*'s Enemies. He likewiſe cauſed his Son *Antipater* to be ſlain, about five days before his own Death, becauſe he attempted his Eſcape. Which Cruelty made *Auguſtus* ſay, That it was better to be *Herod*'s Hog than his Son. Nevertheleſs, he was a Prince of great Parts, and a good Politician. He cauſed *Judas* and *Matthias*, two famous Doctors of the Law, to be burnt alive, for ſtirring up ſome young Men to pull in pieces a Golden Eagle which he had placed over the Gate of the Temple. Many wonder that *Joſephus*, who relates all *Herod*'s wicked Actions, doth not mention the Order he gave for killing all the Children under two Years of Age, when *Jeſus Chriſt* was born, *An. Rom.* 753. *Macrobius* being the only Man among the Profane Authors that relates it. God puniſhed this cruel Prince's Impiety by an offenſive and painful Diſeaſe, for he was eaten up by Worms with the greateſt Torment imaginable, inſomuch that he would have killed himſelf; but, inſtead of acknowledging this to be a Judgment of God, he continued his Cruelties to the very laſt moment, ordering that all the Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners, ſhould be murdered at the time of his Death; that all the conſiderable Families of the Nation ſhould mourn at his going out of the World: But his impious Orders were not executed. He died the firſt or the third Year of *Chriſt*, which was the 71ſt of his Life, the 40th of his Reign ſince he was declared King by the Senate, and the 37th ſince the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and the death of *Antigonus* his Competitor. He had nine or ten Wives, and left three Sons, *Archelaus*, *Herod Antipas* and *Philip*, his Succeſſors, St. *Matth. cap.* 2. *Joſeph. lib.* 14. 16, 17. *Ant. Jud.* The ſame Author, ſpeaking of his Death, ſays, That a burning heat, which did not appear outwardly, conſumed him within; that he had an inſatiable hunger, his Entrails were ulcerated, he was attack'd with a violent Cholick, his Nerves ſhrunk, his Body ſwelled, the Lice ſwarmed from his Secret Parts, and his Breath ſtunk ſo intolerably that none could come near him; ſo that every one looked upon it as a viſible Judgment of God.

HEROD *Agrippa*: See *Agrippa*.

HEROD, called *Antipas*, Son of *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, ſucceeded as Tetrarch of *Galilee*. He built *Tiberias* in honour of *Tiberius*. Having divorced the Daughter of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, he forcibly took away and married *Herodias*, his Brother's Wife; to whoſe Anger, at a Feaſt, he ſacrificed St. *John the Baptiſt*, for reproving the Inceſt. *Aretas*, to revenge the Injury done to his Daughter, made War upon *Herod*, and often defeated him; which the *Jews* looked upon as a juſt Judgment, for the Death of *John the Baptiſt*. At laſt, being charged with Rebellion, *Caligula* baniſhed him to *Lyons*, *An. Dom.* 40. and *Herodias* following him, they died there miſerably. This *Herod* is the ſame to whom *Jeſus Chriſt* was ſent by *Pilate*, St. *Matth.* 27. *Joſeph. lib.* 17. and 18. *Ant.* 2. *de Bell.*

HEROD, King of *Chalcis*, Brother to *Agrippa the Great*. The Emperor *Claudius* gave him Power over the Temple, and the Sacred Treaſury, and the Right of diſpoſing of the High-Prieſthood; which continued in his Family to the End of the *Jewiſh* War. He died the 8th Year of *Claudius*'s Reign, about the 48th or 49th of *Chriſt*. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. cap.* 1. & 3. & 2. *de Bell. cap.* 11.

HERODES the *Athenian*, an Orator in the ſecond Century, famous for ſpeaking readily, and admirably well *ex tempore*; ſo that he was called the Greek Tongue it ſelf. *Vignier & Volateran in Auth. Jul. Capitol. in vero.* A Greek Monument of this Orator, or a Marble Column with a Greek Inſcription, publiſhed by *Claud. Salmaſius* with Notes, was found in this Age.

HERODIAN, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the III Century, Son of *Apollonius*, ſurnamed *Dyſcolus*. He paſſed moſt of his Time at *Rome*, in the Courts of the Emperors; where he wrote his Hiſtory, conſiſting of 8 Books, from the Death of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, to *Balbinus* and *Maximus Pupienus*, murdered by the Army, in favour of young *Gordian*, whom they ſet up in his place. *Photius* ſays, that *Herodian*'s Stile is inferior to few Hiſtorians. 'Tis from him that we have the Ceremonies of the *Apotheoſis* of the *Roman* Emperors. He wrote in Greek, and was firſt tranſlated by *Angelus Politianus*. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jews* who believed that *Herod* was the *Meſſias* promiſed by the Prophets, becauſe the Scepter was departed from the Tribe of *Judah* when he came to the Crown. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 20. *S. Hierom contra Lucifer.*

HERODIAS. See *Herod-Antipas*.

HERODIUM, a Caſtle built by *Herod the Great*, very ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being raiſed upon an Artificial Hill reſembling a Loaf, and adorned with round Towers: The Aſcent is by 200 Marble Steps; and within were the King's Apartments, magnificently built, both for ſtrength and beauty. At the Foot of this Hill were abundance of ſumptuous Buildings, worth ſeeing if it were only for the excellent Aqueducts, brought from afar. And the neighbouring Plain being full of Buildings, it reſembles a City round the Caſtle. *Hoffman.*

HERODORUS of *Megara*; ſmall of Stature, but ſtrong and lively. His Appetite was ſo great, that at one Meal he would deſtroy ſix Hampers of Bread, twenty Pound of Meat, and two Gallons of Wine. He uſed to play on two Pipes together, with ſuch ſtrength, that the noiſe was heard a great way: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, *Demetrius*'s Soldiers were ſo moved by the ſound of his Pipes, that with much Facility they carried the great Machine called *Helepolis*, which before they could not move; and ſo took the Town of *Argiva*. *Leon. Thuan. lib.* 3. 13.

HERODOTUS of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, called by *Cicero* the Father of Hiſtory, and the Prince of Hiſtorians; he lived about 450 Years before Chriſt. He compoſed, at *Samos*, his Hiſtory, in nine Books; which were ſo well liked, that the Name of the Nine Muſes were given unto them, after publick Reading in the *Olympick* Games. He is ſuppoſed to have been Author of *Homer*'s Life; but many are of another Opinion. *Cic. lib.* 1. *de Leg. Strab.* &c.

HEROE, the Name given formerly to illuſtrious Men, otherwiſe called Demi-Gods, becauſe the Heathens believed that their great Actions exalted them unto Heaven after their Death. There were two ſorts of them; ſome pretended no higher than a Human Original, as *Julius Cæſar*, &c. but others of a Nobler Extraction, having a God or Goddeſs by Father or Mothers ſide, as *Hercules*. The *Worſhip* the Heathens paid theſe Heroes after their Death, was Inferior to that given to the Cœleſtial Gods. *Aurea Carmina Pythag.* &c.

HEROPHILUS, a Farrier and Impoſtor, who in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time pretended to be *C. Marius*'s Grandſon. He contrived his Deſign ſo well, that moſt of the City believed him: But *Cæſar* baniſhed him from *Rome*, whither he returned again after the Emperor's Death, and attempted the Ruin of the Senate, who impriſoned and cut him off. *Val. Max. lib.* 9. *cap.* 16.

HEROPHILUS, a famous Phyſician, who lived about the 53d *Olympiad*: Of whom *Tertullian* ſaith, That he had diſſected above 600 Men, to know the Structure of Human Bodies. *Plin. lib.* 11. *cap.* 37. *Tertull. lib. de anim. cap.* 10.

HEROU, *Heropolis*, a Town at the fartheſt part of the *Arabian* Gulf in *Egypt*, 90 Miles from *Peluſium*, and 60 from the *Mediterranean* Shoar. *Baudrand.*

HERRERA *Tordeſillas* (*Anthony*,) Son of *Roderic de Tordeſillas*, by *Agnes de Herrera*. He took his Mother's Name, as it is uſual in *Spain*. *Philip* II. made him Hiſtoriographer of the *Indies*, and Secretary of State. He wrote the General Hiſtory of the *Indies* in 4 Volumes, in *Folio*; beſides other Hiſtories. He died in 1625. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathemat. cap.* 44.

HERSE, Daughter of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*, who, with her Siſter, opened the Oſier-Basket wherein *Erichthonius* was ſhut up; at which *Minerva* being offended, ſhe made them diſtracted, ſo that they threw themſelves down from the top of a Tower. *Apollodorus.*

HERSILIA, *Romulus*'s Wife, ſurnamed *Horta*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 11. See *Horta*.

HERSTAL, or *Heriſtel*; and *Hariſtal*, a Place on the River *Meuſe*, near *Liege*, famous in the *French* Hiſtory, in the Reigns of the Kings of the ſecond Race. Thence *Pepin* was ſurnamed *Heriſtel*, either becauſe he was born there, as ſome ſay, or becauſe he took ſuch delight in it, that he built a ſtately Palace there, which was deſtroyed by the *Normans*: It is now but an ordinary Borough. *Mabillon de re diplom.*

HERSTELD, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*; famous in Hiſtory, becauſe once *Charlemaigne*'s Winter Quarters. The Epiſcopal See was there for a while, but reſtored, *An.* 799. to *Paderborn*. It formerly belonged to the Lords of *Falckemberg*, but to the Biſhops of *Paderborn* ſince 1608. *Monumenta Paderburnenſia* 1672.

HERTA, a pretended Deity, adored by the ancient *Germans* in the Iſland *Rugen*. *Tacitus* ſaith, That there was a ſacred Cart, covered with a Carpet, in the middle of a Wood, with a Prieſt; who knowing the time of the Goddeſs's coming, the Cart was drawn by wild Oxen to the Temple, the Prieſt following all the way with profound Reverence, and the Officers of the Ceremony, who were ordinary Servants, were thrown into the adjoining Lake as Victims. There is to be ſeen ſtill a thick Wood, where there is a Lake full of Fiſhes, becauſe Fiſher-men dare not fiſh in it. 'Tis reported, that ſome Years ago the Fiſhers having brought a Bark thither in order to fiſh, they could not find it the next Morning. However that be, many Authors affirm, that in *Rugen*, and almoſt all *Germany*, they offered formerly ſuch Sacrifices to the Goddeſs *Herta*. *Holland. Emb. to* Japan. *Hoffman* is of Opinion, that it was the Earth which the *Germans* worſhipped, under the Name *Hertha*; whence the Name *Earth*: And that *Stonhenge* in *Salisbury*-Plain, was a Temple dedicated to her, and therefore made to hang in the Air like the Earth. He ſays, they repreſented her like a Woman, having a Caſtle or Town upon her Head, becauſe the Earth ſupports ſuch; and drawn in a Chariot by wild Oxen, or Lions, becauſe the Mother of ſuch. Her Feſtivals being generally ſolemnized in the Night, hence he alledges came the *Engliſh* Cuſtom of reckoning by the Night, as Sevennight, Fortnight. He adds, That the Earth being worſhipped under ſeveral Denominations, as, *Iſis*, &c. hence that Name was given to ſeveral *Engliſh* Rivers; as, *Thamiſis*, &c.

HERTFORD: See *Hartford*.

HERULI, People that ſettled in *Italy* in the Vth Century, being part of the *Barbarians* who formed ſome States out of the Ruins of the *Roman* Empire. They went naked to Battel, only covering their privy Parts. They offered Human Sacrifices to their Gods, for that end killing their Old and Sick. They plunged themſelves in all manner of Impieties: And if their Women ſurvived their Husbands, they were hated by his Friends, and deſpiſed by all; which obliged them to kill themſelves. Some Authors bring them from *Scandinavia*: Others ſay, that they were *Goths*. Their King *Odoacer* diſpoſſeſſed *Auguſtulus*, *An.* 476. and having reigned 16 or 18 Years, was killed by *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*. *Jornandes Hiſt. Goth.*

HERULI, Ancient People of *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea, in the Country now called *Mekelbourg*, according to *Ferrarius* and *Refuge* in his *Geogr. Hiſt.* and according to *Procopius*, *lib.* 1. & 2. *Hiſt. Vandal.* beyond the *Danube*. They made the *Lombards* Tributary, but were afterwards repulſed by them. Part of them went to *Italy* with the *Goths*, and the other part ſettled near the *Gepides*, who forced them over the *Danube*, in the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Time, whoſe Army defeated them afterwards. *Juſtinian* coming to the Throne, gave them very good Lands to inhabit; and in gratitude they adhered to him, and embraced the Chriſtian Faith, leaving off their barbarous way of Living, but kept their natural Perfidiouſneſs, and deſire of other Mens Goods; which was no Crime amongſt them. *Hugo Grotius* ſaith, That after *Trajan*'s Reign the *Heruli*, with thoſe of *Rugia*, paſſed into *Scandia*, now the Country of *Schonen*, beyond the *Sound*, but were turned out of it by the *Danes*, before the Reign of *Juſtinian*.

Pantaleon, in his Chronicle, affirms, That their King *Gethes* was baptized, *An.* 528. *Miſtevon*, one of his Succeſſors, a great Enemy to Chriſtianity, ravaged *Saxony*, but was baptized in his Old Age, and died at *Bardovic*, where the Town of *Lunenburg* now ſtands. Among other Children, he left *Udon*, from whom the Princes of the *Vandals* and of *Meklenburg* are deſcended; and *Boguſlaus*, of whom came thoſe of *Pomerania*. *Spener Hiſt. Genealog.*

HERULO (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Spoleto*, made Cardinal in 1460. was very learned, and a great Juſticiary, but full of conceited Opinions, as we may judge by this Example: *Fredrick*, ſecond Son to *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, being at *Rome*, all the Cardinals viſited him but *Herulo*; who ſaid, that a Prince of the Church ought not to viſit the ſecond Son of a King who is Tributary to the Pope. *Garimbert.*

HERVORDEN, an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Leagues E. of *Munſter*. In 1673. it was taken by the *French*, but ſoon after reſtored to the Duke. It has a Nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire.

HERZEGOVINA, a Province of *Servia*, belonging to the *Turks*, formerly named *Chulmia*, *Chelmum* and *Zachulmia*; whoſe chief Town is *Narenza*. It is the upper Part of the Kingdom of *Boſnia*, lying upon *Dalmatia*, towards the E. and W. It was formerly under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Coſſa* in *Venice*.

HESDIN, or **HESDINFERT**, Lat. *Heſdina*, or *Heſdinum*, a fortified Town of *Artois* in the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Canche*, and Frontiers of *Picardy*, eight Miles North of *Abbevile*, formerly ſituated a League from the Place where it ſtands now, for it was ruined during the Wars between *Francis* I. and *Charles* V. and rebuilt by *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperor's General, in 1554. in a place called *Meſnil*: Therefore named *Heſdinfert*, alluding to the old Motto of the Houſe of *Savoy*, *F. E. R. T.* It was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *Guichardin deſc. des pais bas. Thuan.*

HESIOD, a Greek Poet, born at *Aſcra*, a Borough of *Bœotia*. He was a Shepherd, and 'tis reported that he dreamt he was made Poet all on a ſudden. *Pauſanias* writes, That in his Time his Poems were kept in the Muſes Temple, written in Lead. He wrote one, intituled, *Opera & dies*; another, called, *The Shield of Hercules*; another, *Of the Generation of the Gods*; beſides others that are loſt; as, *The Encomium of illuſtrious Women*, &c. Some make him ancienter than *Homer*; ſome, his Contemporary; and ſome, younger. 'Tis reported that he was killed by the *Locrians*, and thrown into the Sea; but his Corps being carried to Land by ſome Dolphins, his Murtherers were diſcovered, and burnt. *Plutarch.*

HESIONE, *Laomedon*'s Daughter, delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Hercules*. *Ovid. Met. lib.* 11. *fab.* 11.

HESITANTS, Hereticks. See **ACEPHALI**.

HESPER, or *Heſperus*, Son of *Japhet*, and *Atlas*'s Brother; ſetled in *Italy*, which he named *Heſperia*. His three Daughters, called *Heſperides*, kept a Garden in *Mauritania*, full of Golden Apples, which *Hercules* took away, having laid the Dragon aſleep: Others ſay, That they kept Sheep with Golden Fleeces, taken away by *Hercules*. Some think that the *Heſperides* were a rich Merchant of *Miletus*'s Daughters, kept by a Man called *Dragon*, becauſe of their great Beauty; and that *Hercules* killed or bribed him, to get them away: The Greek Word Μῆλον, ſignifying an Apple, or a Sheep, has given occaſion to the Fable. *Hygin. lib.* 2. The Ancients named the Iſlands near *Cape Verd* in *Africa*, *Heſperides*, or *Gorgades*.

HESPERIA, a Name given by the ancient Geographers to *Italy*, becauſe of *Heſperus*; and to *Spain* alſo, becauſe of the Star *Heſperus*, that appears in the Evening, towards the Weſt, *Spain* being in the moſt Weſterly part of all the Continent; from whence it is called by the Poets, *The Fartheſt Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Italy*. *Horatius, carm.* 1. *od.* 36.

HESPERUS, Son of *Cephalus*, by *Aurora*, as fair as *Venus*, was changed into a Star, called *Lucifer* in the Morning, and *Heſperus* in the Evening. *Hygin. lib.* 2. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, The Fable was occaſioned by *Heſperus* going up to Mount *Atlas*, to obſerve the Courſe of the Stars, whence he never came down again. *Hygin.*

HESSE, or **HESSEN**, Lat. *Haſſia*, a Country of *Germany*, with the Title of Landtgraviate: But we muſt obſerve, that this Country, known under the Name of *Heſſe*, doth not only contain the Landtgraviate of that Name, but many other Principalities and Lordſhips beſides; as, *Weteravia*, the Earldoms of *Naſſaw*, *Solms*, *Hanaw*, *Viedt*, *Sein*, *Waldeck*, *Battembourg*, &c. the Abbies of *Fuldes* and *Hirsfeldt*, now belonging to the Family of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; the Imperial Towns of *Geldenhauſen*, *Freiberg*, *Wetſlar*, &c. This Country has the Higher *Saxony* on the Eaſt, *Weſtphalia* on the North, *Franconia* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz* on the South, and the Territories of *Treves*, *Cologne*, and the Dukedom of *Berg* on the Weſt. The Limits of *Heſſe* in particular are more contracted. It was divided about the latter End of the XVI*th.* Century into three Parts, belonging to three Branches of the Houſe of *Heſſe*, viz. *Caſſel*, *Darmſtadt* and *Marpurg*. This laſt Branch being ended, the moſt part of its Eſtate is gone to the Branch of *Caſſel* the eldeſt Family, which was confirmed to it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. This particular *Heſſe* has two Landtgraviates, one about the Rivers *Eder* and *Loen*, and the other about the Rivers *Werf* and *Fuld*. *Marpurg* on the River *Loen* is the chief Town of the Firſt, formerly the Reſidence of the Landtgrave of that Name. *Caſſel* on the River *Fuld* is the chief Town of the other Landtgraviate. All this Country is full of Mountains and Foreſts, nevertheleſs fruitful in Paſtures, Corn and Wine near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Loen*. The Inhabitants are laborious, skilful, good Soldiers and Proteſtants. The Houſe of *Heſſe* is one of the moſt Illuſtrious in *Germany* for its Nobility, Antiquity, and the great Men it has produced. It comes originally from the Houſe of *Brabant*. For *Henry* the magnanimous Duke of *Brabant* had two Sons, *Henry the Gracious*, by *Mary* of *Suabia*, and another *Henry* called *The Child*, or *The Young* by *Sophia* of *Thuringia*, Daughter of *Lewis* VI. of that Name, Landtgrave of *Heſſe* and *Thuringia*; and theſe Landtgraves, as it's ſaid, deſcended from *Lewis* II. Son of *Charles* of *France* Duke of *Lorrain* by *Agnes* of *Vermandois*, as may be ſeen under the Article of *Thuringia*. *Henry* the Firſt-born in 1245, called *The Child* or *The Young*, becauſe he was in the Cradle when his Father died, had his Mother *Sophia*'s Eſtate, becauſe ſhe was Heir to her Brother *Herman* II. poiſoned in 1241, without Iſſue. The Princes of *Heſſe* are deſcended from this *Henry*. The Length of this Country from Eaſt to Weſt is 33 *German* Leagues and a half, and the Breadth from South to North 23 and a quarter.

The Succeſſion of the Landtgraves is thus.

Henry I. Born *An.* 1245. Died in 1303. He Married thrice and Match'd with the Houſes of *Brunſwick*, *Cleve*, and the *Palatinate*. And was ſucceeded by his Son

Othon who Married the Counteſs of *Ravensberg*, and died in 1329. Succeded by his Son

Henry II. who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſes of *Thuringia* and *Cleve*.

Herman his Nephew Succeeded, being a Great Captain. He Married twice, and Matched with the Families of *Naſſaw* and *Nuremberg*. He died, *An.* 1414.

Louis his Son, called *The Debonnaire*, Succeeded. He refuſed the Imperial Crown offered him, *An.* 1440. He Married into the Houſe of *Saxony*, and died in 1453. Succeeded by his Son

Henry III. who Married the Counteſs of *Catzenellebogen*, died in 1483.

Louis his Brother, called *The Gay*, Succeeded. Married with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died *An.* 1471. He was Succeeded by his Son

William the Elder, a Cholerick and Quarrelſome Prince, who was Impriſoned and Deſpoiled of his Eſtates. He Married into the Family of *Brunſwick*, died *An.* 1515. and was Succeeded by his Brother

William the Younger, who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſe of *Vaudemont* and *Mecklenberg*, and died *An.* 1509. His Son

Philip, called *The Magnanimous*, Succeeded, being one of the greateſt Princes in his Time. He was Born, *An.* 1504, near his Father's Camp, as beſieging *Chamb*, whence it was preſaged that he would be a Warriour. He eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion in his Country, finiſh'd the War of the Boors, and re-eſtabliſh'd *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg*. He was alſo one of the Chief in the *Smalcaldian* League which was concluded, *An.* 1531. for the Liberty of *Germany*; and tho' he was defeated at the Battle of *Mulberg*, Apr. 24. 1547. he continued firm againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. But a little after being perſwaded by his Son-in-law, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and deceived by the Emperor's Promiſe and Writ of ſafe Conduct, he went to wait upon the Emperor, who impriſoned him, alledging there was a Miſtake in the Writ, which did not ſecure him from Impriſonment, but only from Perpetual Impriſonment. However he was reſtored to his Liberty in 1552. and afterwards lived peaceably at home. The only memorable thing he did afterwards, was the ſending of Forces to aſſiſt the French *Huguenots*. He was of a great and high Spirit, extremely Bold and Daring, but not without Prudence and Conduct; he was a lover of Learning, and Founded the Univerſity of *Marpurg*. He had by the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughter

William, called *The Sage*, who was very Learned, and publiſhed ſeveral pieces of Aſtrology and other things. He had alſo a great ſhare in the Publick Affairs of *Germany* in his time. He Match'd with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died, *An.* 1592. His Son

Maurice a Learned and Valiant, but Unfortunate Prince, Succeeded. He quitted the Lutheran or Proteſtant Religion, and turn'd *Calviniſt*, had War with the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. who took *Marpurg* from him, *An.* 1623. and made him emit the Government to his Son *William* in 1626. He Married twice, the firſt time into the Family of *Solms*, and the ſecond time into the Family of *Naſſaw Dillenburg*. He died *March* 15. 1632. and was Succeeded by his Son.

William the Conſtant, who made a great Figure in the *German* War. He Married *Amelia Elizabetha* of *Hainaw*, the Heroine of this Age; for after the death of her Husband, *Sep.* 1637. ſhe ſupported by Arms the declining Government, augmented her Son's Eſtates by the Treaty of *Munſter*, raiſed Fortifications, &c. and died *An.* 1651.

William the VI*th.* her Son, having Married the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, died *July* 26. 1663. His Son he continued his Cruelties to the very laſt moment, ordering that all the Perſons of Quality, whom he kept Priſoners, ſhould be murdered at the time of his Death; that all the conſiderable Families of the Nation ſhould mourn at his going out of the World: But his impious Orders were not executed. He died the firſt or the third Year of *Chriſt*, which was the 71ſt of his Life, the 40th of his Reign ſince he was declared King by the Senate, and the 37th ſince the taking of *Jeruſalem*, and the death of *Antigonus* his Competitor. He had nine or ten Wives, and left three Sons, *Archelaus*, *Herod Antipas* and *Philip*, his Succeſſors, St. *Matth. cap.* 2. *Joſeph. lib.* 14. 16, 17. *Ant. Jud.* The ſame Author, ſpeaking of his Death, ſays, That a burning heat, which did not appear outwardly, conſumed him within; that he had an inſatiable hunger, his Entrails were ulcerated, he was attack'd with a violent Cholick, his Nerves ſhrunk, his Body ſwelled, the Lice ſwarmed from his Secret Parts, and his Breath ſtunk ſo intolerably that none could come near him; ſo that every one looked upon it as a viſible Judgment of God.

HEROD *Agrippa*: See *Agrippa*.

HEROD, called *Antipas*, Son of *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, ſucceeded as Tetrarch of *Galilee*. He built *Tiberias* in honour of *Tiberius*. Having divorced the Daughter of *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, he forcibly took away and married *Herodias*, his Brother's Wife; to whoſe Anger, at a Feaſt, he ſacrificed St. *John the Baptiſt*, for reproving the Inceſt. *Aretas*, to revenge the Injury done to his Daughter, made War upon *Herod*, and often defeated him; which the *Jews* looked upon as a juſt Judgment, for the Death of *John the Baptiſt*. At laſt, being charged with Rebellion, *Caligula* baniſhed him to *Lyons*, *An. Dom.* 40. and *Herodias* following him, they died there miſerably. This *Herod* is the ſame to whom *Jeſus Chriſt* was ſent by *Pilate*, St. *Matth.* 27. *Joſeph. lib.* 17. and 18. *Ant.* 2. *de Bell.*

HEROD, King of *Chalcis*, Brother to *Agrippa the Great*. The Emperor *Claudius* gave him Power over the Temple, and the Sacred Treaſury, and the Right of diſpoſing of the High-Prieſthood; which continued in his Family to the End of the *Jewiſh* War. He died the 8th Year of *Claudius*'s Reign, about the 48th or 49th of *Chriſt*. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. cap.* 1. *&* 3. *&* 2. *de Bell. cap.* 11.

HERODES the *Athenian*, an Orator in the ſecond Century, famous for ſpeaking readily, and admirably well *ex tempore*; ſo that he was called the Greek Tongue it ſelf. *Vignier & Volateran in Auth. Jul. Capitol. in vero.* A Greek Monument of this Orator, or a Marble Column with a Greek Inſcription, publiſhed by *Claud. Salmaſius* with Notes, was found in this Age.

HERODIAN, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, in the III Century, Son of *Apollonius*, ſurnamed *Dyſcolus*. He paſſed moſt of his Time at *Rome*, in the Courts of the Emperors; where he wrote his Hiſtory, conſiſting of 8 Books, from the Death of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, to *Balbinus* and *Maximus Pupienus*, murdered by the Army, in favour of young *Gordian*, whom they ſet up in his place. *Photius* ſays, that *Herodian*'s Stile is inferior to few Hiſtorians. 'Tis from him that we have the Ceremonies of the *Apotheoſis* of the *Roman* Emperors. He wrote in Greek, and was firſt tranſlated by *Angelus Politianus*. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jews* who believed that *Herod* was the *Meſſias* promiſed by the Prophets, becauſe the Scepter was departed from the Tribe of *Judah* when he came to the Crown. *S. Epiphan. Hær.* 20. *S. Hierom contra Lucifer.*

HERODIAS. See *Herod-Antipas*.

HERODIUM, a Caſtle built by *Herod the Great*, very ſtrong both by Art and Nature, being raiſed upon an Artificial Hill reſembling a Loaf, and adorned with round Towers: The Aſcent is by 200 Marble Steps; and within were the King's Apartments, magnificently built, both for ſtrength and beauty. At the Foot of this Hill were abundance of ſumptuous Buildings, worth ſeeing if it were only for the excellent Aqueducts, brought from afar. And the neighbouring Plain being full of Buildings, it reſembles a City round the Caſtle. *Hoffman.*

HERODORUS of *Megara*; ſmall of Stature, but ſtrong and lively. His Appetite was ſo great, that at one Meal he would deſtroy ſix Hampers of Bread, twenty Pound of Meat, and two Gallons of Wine. He uſed to play on two Pipes together, with ſuch ſtrength, that the noiſe was heard a great way: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, *Demetrius*'s Soldiers were ſo moved by the ſound of his Pipes, that with much Facility they carried the great Machine called *Helepolis*, which before they could not move; and ſo took the Town of *Argiva*. *Leon. Thuan. lib.* 3. 13.

HERODOTUS of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Hiſtorian, called by *Cicero* the Father of Hiſtory, and the Prince of Hiſtorians; he lived about 450 Years before Chriſt. He compoſed, at *Samos*, his Hiſtory, in nine Books; which were ſo well liked, that the Name of the Nine Muſes were given unto them, after publick Reading in the *Olympick* Games. He is ſuppoſed to have been Author of *Homer*'s Life; but many are of another Opinion. *Cic. lib.* 1. *de Leg. Strab.* &c.

HEROE, the Name given formerly to illuſtrious Men, otherwiſe called Demi-Gods, becauſe the Heathens believed that their great Actions exalted them unto Heaven after their Death. There were two ſorts of them; ſome pretended no higher than a Human Original, as *Julius Cæſar*, *&c.* but others of a Nobler Extraction, having a God or Goddeſs by Father or Mothers ſide, as *Hercules*. The *Worſhip* the Heathens paid theſe Heroes after their Death, was Inferior to that given to the Cœleſtial Gods. *Aurea Carmina Pythag.* &c.

HEROPHILUS, a Farrier and Impoſtor, who in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time pretended to be *C. Marius*'s Grandſon. He contrived his Deſign ſo well, that moſt of the City believed him: But *Cæſar* baniſhed him from *Rome*, whither he returned again after the Emperor's Death, and attempted the Ruin of the Senate, who impriſoned and cut him off. *Val. Max. lib.* 9. *cap.* 16.

HEROPHILUS, a famous Phyſician, who lived about the 53d *Olympiad*: Of whom *Tertullian* ſaith, That he had diſſected above 600 Men, to know the Structure of Human Bodies. *Plin. lib.* 11. *cap.* 37. *Tertull. lib. de anim. cap.* 10.

HEROU, *Heropolis*, a Town at the fartheſt part of the *Arabian* Gulf in *Egypt*, 90 Miles from *Peluſium*, and 60 from the *Mediterranean* Shoar. *Baudrand.*

HERRERA *Tordeſillas* (*Anthony*,) Son of *Roderic de Tordeſillas*, by *Agnes de Herrera*. He took his Mother's Name, as it is uſual in *Spain*. *Philip* II. made him Hiſtoriographer of the *Indies*, and Secretary of State. He wrote the General Hiſtory of the *Indies* in 4 Volumes, in *Folio*; beſides other Hiſtories. He died in 1625. *Voſſius de Scient. Mathemat. cap.* 44.

HERSE, Daughter of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*, who, with her Siſter, opened the Oſier-Basket wherein *Erichthonius* was ſhut up; at which *Minerva* being offended, ſhe made them diſtracted, ſo that they threw themſelves down from the top of a Tower. *Apollodorus.*

HERSILIA, *Romulus*'s Wife, ſurnamed *Horta*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 11. See *Horta*.

HERSTAL, or *Heriſtel*; and *Hariſtal*, a Place on the River *Meuſe*, near *Liege*, famous in the *French* Hiſtory, in the Reigns of the Kings of the ſecond Race. Thence *Pepin* was ſurnamed *Heriſtel*, either becauſe he was born there, as ſome ſay, or becauſe he took ſuch delight in it, that he built a ſtately Palace there, which was deſtroyed by the *Normans*: It is now but an ordinary Borough. *Mabillon de re diplom.*

HERSTELD, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*; famous in Hiſtory, becauſe once *Charlemaigne*'s Winter Quarters. The Epiſcopal See was there for a while, but reſtored, *An.* 799. to *Paderborn*. It formerly belonged to the Lords of *Falckemberg*, but to the Biſhops of *Paderborn* ſince 1608. *Monumenta Paderburnenſia* 1672.

HERTA, a pretended Deity, adored by the ancient *Germans* in the Iſland *Rugen*. *Tacitus* ſaith, That there was a ſacred Cart, covered with a Carpet, in the middle of a Wood, with a Prieſt; who knowing the time of the Goddeſs's coming, the Cart was drawn by wild Oxen to the Temple, the Prieſt following all the way with profound Reverence, and the Officers of the Ceremony, who were ordinary Servants, were thrown into the adjoining Lake as Victims. There is to be ſeen ſtill a thick Wood, where there is a Lake full of Fiſhes, becauſe Fiſher-men dare not fiſh in it. 'Tis reported, that ſome Years ago the Fiſhers having brought a Bark thither in order to fiſh, they could not find it the next Morning. However that be, many Authors affirm, that in *Rugen*, and almoſt all *Germany*, they offered formerly ſuch Sacrifices to the Goddeſs *Herta*. *Holland. Emb. to* Japan. *Hoffman* is of Opinion, that it was the Earth which the *Germans* worſhipped, under the Name *Hertha*; whence the Name *Earth*: And that *Stonhenge* in *Saliſbury*-Plain, was a Temple dedicated to her, and therefore made to hang in the Air like the Earth. He ſays, they repreſented her like a Woman, having a Caſtle or Town upon her Head, becauſe the Earth ſupports ſuch; and drawn in a Chariot by wild Oxen, or Lions, becauſe the Mother of ſuch. Her Feſtivals being generally ſolemnized in the Night, hence he alledges came the *Engliſh* Cuſtom of reckoning by the Night, as Sevennight, Fortnight. He adds, That the Earth being worſhipped under ſeveral Denominations, as, *Iſis*, &c. hence that Name was given to ſeveral *Engliſh* Rivers; as, *Thamiſis*, &c.

HERTFORD: See *Hartford*.

HERULI, People that ſettled in *Italy* in the Vth Century, being part of the *Barbarians* who formed ſome States out of the Ruins of the *Roman* Empire. They went naked to Battel, only covering their privy Parts. They offered Human Sacrifices to their Gods, for that end killing their Old and Sick. They plunged themſelves in all manner of Impieties: And if their Women ſurvived their Husbands, they were hated by his Friends, and deſpiſed by all; which obliged them to kill themſelves. Some Authors bring them from *Scandinavia*: Others ſay, that they were *Goths*. Their King *Odoacer* diſpoſſeſſed *Auguſtulus*, *An.* 476. and having reigned 16 or 18 Years, was killed by *Theodoric* King of the *Oſtrogoths*. *Jornandes Hiſt. Goth.*

HERULI, Ancient People of *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea, in the Country now called *Mekelbourg*, according to *Ferrarius* and *Refuge* in his *Geogr. Hiſt.* and according to *Procopius*, *lib.* 1. *&* 2. *Hiſt. Vandal.* beyond the *Danube*. They made the *Lombards* Tributary, but were afterwards repulſed by them. Part of them went to *Italy* with the *Goths*, and the other part ſettled near the *Gepides*, who forced them over the *Danube*, in the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Time, whoſe Army defeated them afterwards. *Juſtinian* coming to the Throne, gave them very good Lands to inhabit; and in gratitude they adhered to him, and embraced the Chriſtian Faith, leaving off their barbarous way of Living, but kept their natural Perfidiouſneſs, and deſire of other Mens Goods; which was no Crime amongſt them. *Hugo Grotius* ſaith, That after *Trajan*'s Reign the *Heruli*, with thoſe of *Rugia*, paſſed into *Scandia*, now the Country of *Schonen*, beyond the *Sound*, but were turned out of it by the *Danes*, before the Reign of *Juſtinian*.

Pantaleon, in his Chronicle, affirms, That their King *Gethes* was baptized, *An.* 528. *Miſtevon*, one of his Succeſſors, a great Enemy to Chriſtianity, ravaged *Saxony*, but was baptized in his Old Age, and died at *Bardovic*, where the Town of *Lunenburg* now ſtands. Among other Children, he left *Udon*, from whom the Princes of the *Vandals* and of *Meklenburg* are deſcended; and *Boguſlaus*, of whom came thoſe of *Pomerania*. *Spener Hiſt. Genealog.*

HERULO (*Bernard*) Biſhop of *Spoleto*, made Cardinal in 1460. was very learned, and a great Juſticiary, but full of conceited Opinions, as we may judge by this Example: *Fredrick*, ſecond Son to *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, being at *Rome*, all the Cardinals viſited him but *Herulo*; who ſaid, that a Prince of the Church ought not to viſit the ſecond Son of a King who is Tributary to the Pope. *Garimbert.*

HERVORDEN, an Imperial and Hanſe-Town of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Leagues E. of *Munſter*. In 1673. it was taken by the *French*, but ſoon after reſtored to the Duke. It has a Nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs is a Princeſs of the Empire.

HERZEGOVINA, a Province of *Servia*, belonging to the *Turks*, formerly named *Chulmia*, *Chelmum* and *Zachulmia*; whoſe chief Town is *Narenza*. It is the upper Part of the Kingdom of *Boſnia*, lying upon *Dalmatia*, towards the E. and W. It was formerly under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Coſſa* in *Venice*.

HESDIN, or HESDINFERT, Lat. *Heſdina*, or *Heſdinum*, a fortified Town of *Artois* in the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Canche*, and Frontiers of *Picardy*, eight Miles North of *Abbevile*, formerly ſituated a League from the Place where it ſtands now, for it was ruined during the Wars between *Francis* I. and *Charles* V. and rebuilt by *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperor's General, in 1554. in a place called *Meſnil*: Therefore named *Heſdinfert*, alluding to the old Motto of the Houſe of *Savoy*, *F. E. R. T.* It was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *Guichardin deſc. des pais bas. Thuan.*

HESIOD, a Greek Poet, born at *Aſcra*, a Borough of *Bœotia*. He was a Shepherd, and 'tis reported that he dreamt he was made Poet all on a ſudden. *Pauſanias* writes, That in his Time his Poems were kept in the Muſes Temple, written in Lead. He wrote one, intituled, *Opera & dies*; another, called, *The Shield of Hercules*; another, *Of the Generation of the Gods*; beſides others that are loſt; as, *The Encomium of illuſtrious Women*, &c. Some make him ancienter than *Homer*; ſome, his Contemporary; and ſome, younger. 'Tis reported that he was killed by the *Locrians*, and thrown into the Sea; but his Corps being carried to Land by ſome Dolphins, his Murtherers were diſcovered, and burnt. *Plutarch.*

HESIONE, *Laomedon*'s Daughter, delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Hercules*. *Ovid. Met. lib.* 11. *fab.* 11.

HESITANTS, Hereticks. See ACEPHALI.

HESPER, or *Heſperus*, Son of *Japhet*, and *Atlas*'s Brother; ſetled in *Italy*, which he named *Heſperia*. His three Daughters, called *Heſperides*, kept a Garden in *Mauritania*, full of Golden Apples, which *Hercules* took away, having laid the Dragon aſleep: Others ſay, That they kept Sheep with Golden Fleeces, taken away by *Hercules*. Some think that the *Heſperides* were a rich Merchant of *Miletus*'s Daughters, kept by a Man called *Dragon*, becauſe of their great Beauty; and that *Hercules* killed or bribed him, to get them away: The Greek Word Μῆλον, ſignifying an Apple, or a Sheep, has given occaſion to the Fable. *Hygin. lib.* 2. The Ancients named the Iſlands near *Cape Verd* in *Africa*, *Heſperides*, or *Gorgades*.

HESPERIA, a Name given by the ancient Geographers to *Italy*, becauſe of *Heſperus*; and to *Spain* alſo, becauſe of the Star *Heſperus*, that appears in the Evening, towards the Weſt, *Spain* being in the moſt Weſterly part of all the Continent; from whence it is called by the Poets, *The Fartheſt Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Italy*. *Horatius, carm.* 1. *od.* 36.

HESPERUS, Son of *Cephalus*, by *Aurora*, as fair as *Venus*, was changed into a Star, called *Lucifer* in the Morning, and *Heſperus* in the Evening. *Hygin. lib.* 2. *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, The Fable was occaſioned by *Heſperus* going up to Mount *Atlas*, to obſerve the Courſe of the Stars, whence he never came down again. *Hygin.*

HESSE, or HESSEN, Lat. *Haſſia*, a Country of *Germany*, with the Title of Landtgraviate: But we muſt obſerve, that this Country, known under the Name of *Heſſe*, doth not only contain the Landtgraviate of that Name, but many other Principalities and Lordſhips beſides; as, *Weteravia*, the Earldoms of *Naſſaw*, *Solms*, *Hanaw*, *Viedt*, *Sein*, *Waldeck*, *Battembourg*, &c. the Abbies of *Fuldes* and *Hirsfeldt*, now belonging to the Family of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; the Imperial Towns of *Geldenhauſen*, *Freiberg*, *Wetſlar*, &c. This Country has the Higher *Saxony* on the Eaſt, *Weſtphalia* on the North, *Franconia* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz* on the South, and the Territories of *Treves*, *Cologne*, and the Dukedom of *Berg* on the Weſt. The Limits of *Heſſe* in particular are more contracted. It was divided about the latter End of the XVI*th*. Century into three Parts, belonging to three Branches of the Houſe of *Heſſe*, viz. *Caſſel*, *Darmſtadt* and *Marpurg*. This laſt Branch being ended, the moſt part of its Eſtate is gone to the Branch of *Caſſel* the eldeſt Family, which was confirmed to it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. This particular *Heſſe* has two Landtgraviates, one about the Rivers *Eder* and *Loen*, and the other about the Rivers *Werf* and *Fuld*. *Marpurg* on the River *Loen* is the chief Town of the Firſt, formerly the Reſidence of the Landtgrave of that Name. *Caſſel* on the River *Fuld* is the chief Town of the other Landtgraviate. All this Country is full of Mountains and Foreſts, nevertheleſs fruitful in Paſtures, Corn and Wine near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Loen*. The Inhabitants are laborious, skilful, good Soldiers and Proteſtants. The Houſe of *Heſſe* is one of the moſt Illuſtrious in *Germany* for its Nobility, Antiquity, and the great Men it has produced. It comes originally from the Houſe of *Brabant*. For *Henry* the magnanimous Duke of *Brabant* had two Sons, *Henry the Gracious*, by *Mary* of *Suabia*, and another *Henry* called *The Child*, or *The Young* by *Sophia* of *Thuringia*, Daughter of *Lewis* VI. of that Name, Landtgrave of *Heſſe* and *Thuringia*; and theſe Landtgraves, as it's ſaid, deſcended from *Lewis* II. Son of *Charles* of *France* Duke of *Lorrain* by *Agnes* of *Vermandois*, as may be ſeen under the Article of *Thuringia*. *Henry* the Firſt-born in 1245, called *The Child* or *The Young*, becauſe he was in the Cradle when his Father died, had his Mother *Sophia*'s Eſtate, becauſe ſhe was Heir to her Brother *Herman* II. poiſoned in 1241, without Iſſue. The Princes of *Heſſe* are deſcended from this *Henry*. The Length of this Country from Eaſt to Weſt is 33 *German* Leagues and a half, and the Breadth from South to North 23 and a quarter.

The Succeſſion of the Landtgraves is thus.

Henry I. Born *An.* 1245. Died in 1303. He Married thrice and Match'd with the Houſes of *Brunſwick*, *Cleve*, and the *Palatinate*. And was ſucceeded by his Son

Othon who Married the Counteſs of *Ravensberg*, and died in 1329. Succeded by his Son

Henry II. who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſes of *Thuringia* and *Cleve*.

Herman his Nephew Succeeded, being a Great Captain. He Married twice, and Matched with the Families of *Naſſaw* and *Nuremberg*. He died, *An.* 1414.

Louis his Son, called *The Debonnaire*, Succeeded. He refuſed the Imperial Crown offered him, *An.* 1440. He Married into the Houſe of *Saxony*, and died in 1453. Succeeded by his Son

Henry III. who Married the Counteſs of *Catzenellebogen*, died in 1483.

Louis his Brother, called *The Gay*, Succeeded. Married with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died *An.* 1471. He was Succeeded by his Son

William the Elder, a Cholerick and Quarrelſome Prince, who was Impriſoned and Deſpoiled of his Eſtates. He Married into the Family of *Brunſwick*, died *An.* 1515. and was Succeeded by his Brother

William the Younger, who Married twice, and Match'd with the Houſe of *Vaudemont* and *Mecklenberg*, and died *An.* 1509. His Son

Philip, called *The Magnanimous*, Succeeded, being one of the greateſt Princes in his Time. He was Born, *An.* 1504, near his Father's Camp, as beſieging *Chamb*, whence it was preſaged that he would be a Warriour. He eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion in his Country, finiſh'd the War of the Boors, and re-eſtabliſh'd *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg*. He was alſo one of the Chief in the *Smalcaldian* League which was concluded, *An.* 1531. for the Liberty of *Germany*; and tho' he was defeated at the Battle of *Mulberg*, Apr. 24. 1547. he continued firm againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. But a little after being perſwaded by his Son-in-law, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and deceived by the Emperor's Promiſe and Writ of ſafe Conduct, he went to wait upon the Emperor, who impriſoned him, alledging there was a Miſtake in the Writ, which did not ſecure him from Impriſonment, but only from Perpetual Impriſonment. However he was reſtored to his Liberty in 1552. and afterwards lived peaceably at home. The only memorable thing he did afterwards, was the ſending of Forces to aſſiſt the French *Huguenots*. He was of a great and high Spirit, extremely Bold and Daring, but not without Prudence and Conduct; he was a lover of Learning, and Founded the Univerſity of *Marpurg*. He had by the Duke of *Saxony*'s Daughter

William, called *The Sage*, who was very Learned, and publiſhed ſeveral pieces of Aſtrology and other things. He had alſo a great ſhare in the Publick Affairs of *Germany* in his time. He Match'd with the Family of *Wirtemberg*, and died, *An.* 1592. His Son

Maurice a Learned and Valiant, but Unfortunate Prince, Succeeded. He quitted the Lutheran or Proteſtant Religion, and turn'd *Calviniſt*, had War with the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. who took *Marpurg* from him, *An.* 1623. and made him emit the Government to his Son *William* in 1626. He Married twice, the firſt time into the Family of *Solms*, and the ſecond time into the Family of *Naſſaw Dillenburg*. He died *March* 15. 1632. and was Succeeded by his Son.

William the Conſtant, who made a great Figure in the *German* War. He Married *Amelia Elizabetha* of *Hainaw*, the Heroine of this Age; for after the death of her Husband, *Sep.* 1637. ſhe ſupported by Arms the declining Government, augmented her Son's Eſtates by the Treaty of *Munſter*, raiſed Fortifications, &c. and died *An.* 1651.

William the VI*th*. her Son, having Married the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Daughter, died *July* 26. 1663. His Son

William the VII*th.* the preſent *Landtgrave*, born *June* 21. 1651. Succeeded, *Magnorum haudquaquam indignus Avorum*,having been lately one of the Confederate Generals upon the *Rhine*. The Titles of this Family are, Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Prince of *Hersfeldt*, Count of *Catzenellebogen*, *Dietz*,*Ziegenhaim*, *Nide*, Lord of *Schawembourg*, Prince of the *Holy Empire*, &c. The Branch of *Heſſe d' Armſtadt* begun in *George* the Firſt of that Name, called *The Debonnaire*, Son of *Philip* the Landtgrave, Born *An.* 1547. This Family hath alſo Married with thoſe of *Wirtemberg*, *Brandenburg*, and other Great *German* Families. *Cluvier. Bertius. Thuan.*

HESTIÆA, a Learn'd Woman of *Alexandria*, who drew up a Diſſertation, to ſhew the exact place, where the Battels, which *Homer* deſcribes, were fought. *Strabo Lib.* 13.

HESTIÆUS, a Tyrant of *Miletum.* His Enterprizes and thoſe of his Son-in-law, *Ariſtagoras* are mention'd by *Herodotus*, ſome of which gave the Greeks ſuch Provocation, that it was the occaſion of their making War upon the *Perſians*; in which diſpute they took the Town of *Miletum*, where *Heſtiæus* was kill'd in the 69*th. Olympiad. Herod. Lib.* 5.

HESUS, a God eſteemed amongſt the ancient *Gauls*, as *Mars* was amongſt the *Romans. Cæſ. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Gall.* ſaith, that the *Gauls* in the beginning of a Battel devoted as a Sacrifice to him the firſt Enemy they ſhould take in the Fight. *Bochart* ſaith, that *Heſſus* did ſignify a ſtrong Man, as *Hizzus* in *Hebrew*. He was called *Heer* by the *Germans*, whence comes *Hieſday* or *Tueſday*. *Voſſius de Idol. lib.* 2.

HESYCHASTES, a name given to Monks: in Greek Ἡσυχαςαὶ from ἡσυχάζειν, to live in Tranquility.

HESYCHIUS, Biſhop in *Egypt*, mentioned by *Euſebius* as an illuſtrious Martyr, may be the ſame to whom St. *Hierom* attributes a Correction of the *Septuagint* uſed in *Egypt*. *Euſeb. lib.* 8. *cap.* 25. *Hiſt.*

HESYCHIUS, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* died in 609. *S. Greg. l.* 9. *Ep.* 40. *Bar. An.* 601. He is ſuppoſed to be the Author of the ſeven Books of Expoſition on *Exodus* which are in *Bibliotheca Patr.*

HESYCHIUS, a famous Grammarian named by *Caſaubon Ep.* 49. the moſt Learned and uſeful of all the ancient Criticks for the Greek Tongue, as appears by his Dictionary yet extant. It's uncertain at what time he liv'd.

HETEROSCIANS, from ἕτερος *the other*, and σκία a *Shadow*, People of the temperate Zone, whether Northern or Southern, whoſe ſhadows about Noon are always turn'd towards the Pole elevated above their Horizon.

HETRURIA: See TUSCANY.

HEVELIUS (*John*) Burgo-maſter of *Dantzick*, a famous Aſtrologer, died in 1688. being 76 Years of Age, and having ſpent 50 Years without intermiſſion in the obſervation of the Stars. He made a Selenography, or an exact Deſcription of the Moon, wherein he ingraved all its Phaſes, diſtinguiſhed all its parts with certain bounds, which are ſeen in it with the help of Teleſcopes, and divided it into Provinces to which he gave ſome names. He was the firſt that obſerved in the Motion of the Moon, a kind of Libration. He alſo made divers obſervations concerning the other Planets, and diſcovered many fix'd Stars which he called *Sobieski*'s Firmament, in honour of *John* III. K. of *Poland*. *Cenetophium Hevelii. Schmieden.*

HEURNIUS (*John*) born at *Utrecht* in 1543, was Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Leyden*, and very famous for his Learning and ſeveral Works; as, *Inſtitutiones Medicinæ*, *Praxis Medicinæ Generalis*, *Particularis de morbis capitis*, *oculorum*, *aurium*, *naſi*, *dentium*, *oris*, *pectoris*, *&* *ventriculi*, as alſo *de Febribus*, *Peſte*, *& Morbis mulierum*. His Son *Otho* was alſo Profeſſor of Phyſick in the ſame Univerſity, and Author of many Books, as, *De Philoſophia*, *Barbarica*, *Indica*, *Babylonica*, *Ægyptiaca*, &c.

HEWYT (*John*) D. D. of a Gentleman's Family in *Norfolk*, reputed a great Preacher and a Man of Piety and Parts, firſt Chaplain, then Brother-in-law to the Earl of *Lindſey*. He was upon the account of his Loyalty charged with high Crimes by *Oliver Cromwel*, the Authority of whoſe high Court of Juſtice he denied. Upon this he was ſentenc'd as guilty, and no application could prevail upon *Cromwel* to grant his Pardon; he was executed *June* 8*th.* 1658. *Lloyd*'s Memoirs.

HEXAM, Lat. *Axelodunum*, a Market Town of *Northumberland*. It lies W. of *New-caſtle* on the S. ſide of the River *Tine*, and was a Biſhop's See in the Infancy of the *Saxon* Church, the Biſhop called *Hagulſtadienſis* by *Beda*. *S. Eata* the 5*th.* Biſhop of *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland*, was the firſt Biſhop of this place, wherein he had nine Succeſſors, until at laſt the See diſcontinued upon the Irruptions and Devaſtations of the *Danes*. The Juriſdiction of it being in the mean time added to the See of *York*. This See was diveſted of it by King *Henry* VIII. and Transferred to that of *Durham* by Act of Parliament. Here was a moſt ſtately Church ſaid to ſurpaſs moſt in *England*, before a great part of it was pulled down by the *Scots*. Near this Town *John Nevil* Marq. *Montacute* defeated the *Lancaſtrians*, for which he was made Earl of *Northumberland* by *Edward* IV*th.*

HEXAMILI. The *Iſthmus* of *Corinth* which joins the *Morea* to the reſt of *Greece*, and is ſo called becauſe but ſix Miles over. *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula*, *Nero*, and *Herodes Atticus*, all of them attempted to cut it through and make the *Morea* an Iſland, but in vain. An Emperor of the *Greeks* raiſed a Wall a-croſs it againſt the *Turks*, *An.* 1413, as the *Venetians* had done before, but *Amurath* II. threw it down in 1463, and *Mahomet* II. ruined it intirely, in 1465. to the great damage of the *Venetians* who had been at exceſſive Charges to fortify it, having raiſed thereon 136 Towers and three Caſtles, but in 1687, the *Venetians* reconquering the *Morea*, are in poſſeſſion of it again. *Baudrand.*

HEXAPLA, a Book containing the Hebrew Text of the Bible written in Hebrew and Greek Characters, with the Tranſlations of the 70, of *Aquila*, *Theodotion* and *Symmachus* in ſix ſeveral Columns. There was added to it a Fifth Tranſlation found at *Jericho* without the Author's Name, and a fixth named *Nicopolitan*, becauſe found at *Nicopolis*. *Origen* join'd to it a Tranſlation of the Pſalms, and ſtill the Book retain'd the Name of *Hexapla*, becauſe the 5*th.* and 6*th.* Tranſlation were only of certain Books of the Bible, and ſo the ſame Work of *Origen* had but ſix Columns in many places, eight in ſome, and nine on the Pſalms. Others are of Opinion that the two Columns of the Hebrew Text were not reckoned, and that the Tranſlation of the Pſalms was not to be conſidered as to give the Book a new Name. *Du Pin nouvelle Bibliotheque des auteurs Eccleſiaſtiques.* When the Edition contained only the Tranſlation of the 70, *Aquila*, *Theodotion* and *Symmachus*, it was called *Tetrapla*, and the name of *Octapla* was alſo given ſometimes to the eight Verſions, that is, the Collections containing the Tranſlations of *Jericho* and *Nicopolis*. *Ruffinus* ſpeaking of this great Work, affirms that *Origen* undertook it becauſe of the continual Controverſies between the Jews and Chriſtians; and the Jews citing the Hebrew, and the Chriſtians the Septuagint in their Diſputes, this Father was willing to let the Chriſtians underſtand how the Jews read the Bible, and to this purpoſe, he laid the Verſions of *Aquila*, and ſome other Greek Tranſlations before them, which had been made from the Hebrew; but few People being able to buy ſo great a Work, *Origen* undertook to abridge it, and for that purpoſe publiſhed the Verſion of the 70, to which he added ſome Supplements taken out of *Theodotion*'s Tranſlation in the places where the Septuagint had not render'd the Hebrew Text, and thoſe Supplements were marked with an Aſteriſm. He added alſo a ſmall Line like a Spit, where the 70 had ſomething that was not in the Hebrew. *S. Epiphan. Petav.*

HEYLIN (*Peter*) D. D. was born at *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire* in 1600. and bred at *Hart-hall* in *Oxford*. He was a Man of Birth, eminent Parts and Learning. Beſides his Divinity, his Genius led him particularly to Hiſtory and Geography, upon which Subject he writ a large Book by the name of Coſmography; an Hiſtorical Expoſition upon the Creed, the Life of Biſhop *Laud*. The Reformation of the Church of *England*. The Hiſtory of the Sabbath. Hiſtory of the Presbyterians. The Stumbling Block of Diſobedience remov'd, or the reſiſting Principles of the *Calviniſts*. The Quinquarticular Hiſtory. The Hiſtory of Tythes, with ſeveral other Tracts. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, one of the Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, and had the Parſonage of *Alresford* in *Hampſhire*, but he was outed of all in the time of our Civil Wars, and forced to fly, and Compound for his Loyalty; he lived however to ſee the Reſtauration, and to attend K. *Charles* II. (as Subdean of *Weſtminſter*) at the Solemnity of his Coronation, and died *An.* 1662. in the 63*d.* Year of his Age.

HEYSHANT: See USHANT.

HhALIS, a famous Street running through the whole City of *Cairo* in *Egypt*, from the River *Nilus* to the Fields. When the River begins to over-flow, they raiſe a high Bank at the end of this Street near the River, to keep the Water out until it be high enough, then they cut the Bank that the Water may run through this *Hhalis* to the height of 15 Foot, and this is called the cutting of *Hhalis*, which happens about *Auguſt* with many Ceremonies and Fire-works; but the River decreaſing, about the beginning of *October*, and the Water ſtagnating infects all the neighbouring Places with an ill Scent; nevertheleſs this ſtanding Water is much valued, and the under *Bachi* ſells it to Gardiners to enrich the Ground. The like Rejoicings are over all *Egypt* when the *Nile* over-flows, becauſe the Fruitfulneſs of that Country depends thereon. Mr. *Thevenot* Voyage *de Levant.*

HhATIB, the Name of one of the *Mahometan* Curates which anſwers to our Rectors or Parſons here. This *Hhatib* being in an eminent place, reads ſuch *Suratte*, or Chapter of the *Alcoran* as he thinks fit, keeping the longeſt for *Fridays*, becauſe the ſervice is longer that day, and more fill'd up with Adorations and Proſtrations than any other day. *Dandini*'s Journey to Mount *Lebanon.*

HIAMUEN, a Fort of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, ſituated in an Iſland near the Continent, South from *Ganhay*. From thence are ſent all the Merchandizes out of *China* into the *Indies*, and the *Lucon* Iſlands. It belonged formerly to a famous Pirate named *Iquon*, who had there a Fleet of 3000 great *Chineſe* Ships. Though this Town is conſiderable for its fine Buildings and great Trade, yet it's called a Fortreſs becauſe of its Garriſon. *Martin Martini*'s deſcription *de la Chine*. *Thevenot*'s Collections.

HIARNUS, King of *Denmark* about the time of our Saviour's Birth. *Frothon* III. being dead, the Lords of that Kingdom promiſed the Crown to him that ſhould make his Elegy beſt. *Hiarnus* an extraordinary Wit, tho' of mean Condition, compoſed an Epitaph which pleaſed wonderfully, ſo that he was unanimouſly declared King, yet turn'd out afterwards and Murther'd to make way for *Fridlenus*. *Albert Crantz. An. D. Saxo. lib.* 6.

HICETAS of *Syracuſa*, an ancient Philoſopher, who believed the Motion of the Earth. *Diogen. lib.* 8.

HICKLING, a Market Town of *Happing* Hundred in the N. E. parts of *Norfolk*.

HIECTUS, or *Hiettus* of *Argos*, the firſt who made Laws againſt Adulterers. *Alexander ab Alexandro Gen. Dier. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1.

HIEMPSAL: See *Adherbal*.

HIERACIANS, Hereticks: See *Hierax*.

HIERAK, Lat. *Arabi-Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in which is *Iſpahan* the Royal Seat.

HIERAPOLIS: See *Bamboukbale*, an ancient Town of *Great Phrygia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, now in the Province named *Germian* in *Natolia*, formerly an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. The *Turks* call the Ruins of it *Baboukalé*, that is, *Cotton-Tower*, becauſe of the white Rocks about it. Its old Name ſignifying *Holy Town*. There are to be ſeen the Ruins of ancient Temples, Baths and Springs of Mineral Waters, famous for the curing of Diſeaſes, and for giving the Ground in which they run the colour of Topaz. There is a Greek Inſcription ſet up by the Dyers Company ſtill to be ſeen there. *Spon. Voy. d Italy*.

HIERAPOLIS, a Town of *Syria*, call'd *Bambyca*: It was an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Cluverius*, *Sanſon*, and ſome others take it for *Aleppo*, but this Opinion, as has been obſerved already, is not generally received, it being more probable, that *Aleppo* is the ſame with the old *Beræa*.

HIERARCHY, ſignifies a holy Principality, from ἱερὸς *holy*, and ἀρχὴ *Empire*, *Principality*. It's alſo the Name of a Book aſcribed to the ſuppoſititious St. *Denys*, diſtinguiſhing all the Angels into three Hierarchies, and each Hierarchy into three Quires or Orders. The firſt Contains the three Quires of Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones. The ſecond contains the Dominions, the Powers and Principalities. The third comprehends the Vertues, the Archangels and Angels of the laſt Order.

HIERAT (*Anthony*) a Printer of *Cologn*, famous for the prodigious number of the Fathers, printed by him without the aſſiſtance of any body, when the Copies were become very rare.

HIERAX, an heretical *Egyptian* Aſtrologer and Magician about the end of the III*d*. Century, who taught that the Body ſhall not riſe again but the Soul only, That none ſhall be Saved but thoſe that have lived unmarried, That Children dying before the Age of Diſcretion ſhall not ſee God, That Paradiſe is not any ſenſible Thing or Place, but only the Joy and Satisfaction of the Soul, That *Melchiſedech* was the Holy Ghoſt. He did alſo diſtinguiſh the ſubſtance of the Word from that of the Father, and compared it to a Lamp that has two Cottons, as if there had been a middle Nature of whom both ſhould borrow their Light. His followers were called *Hieracians* or Abſtinents, becauſe they abſtain'd from Wine and ſome Meats. He compos'd a Treatiſe of the ſix Days Work filled with Fables, neverthleſs his affected Piety ſeduced many. *Baron. An. C.* 287.

HIERES, a little Town of *France* on the Coaſts of *Provence*, two Leagues from *Thoulon*, one of the ancient *Marſeillian* Colonies, named *Olbia*, that is, *happy* in Greek, becauſe of the goodneſs of the Soil; and afterwards called *Area*, from whence the Name of *Hieres*, which was alſo given to ſome Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* Sea juſt over againſt it. This Town purchaſed by *Charles* I. King of *Jeruſalem* from the Count of *Provence*, was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt Places upon that Coaſt, where the Pilgrims took ſhipping to go to the *Holy Land*, before the Mariner's Compaſs was invented. *Bouchet hiſt. de Prov.*

HIERO I. of that Name King of *Syracuſa*, in the 75th. *Olympiad*, and 276 of *Rome*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Gelo*, overcame *Thero* Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, and died at *Catana* after a Reign of 11 Years. *Diod. lib.* 11.

HIERO II. to whom the Oracles had promiſed the Crown. He ſided at firſt with *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirots*, then with the *Carthaginians*, and became at laſt a firm Allie of the *Romans* during 50 Years. He was never happy in War, and being forced to keep his bed, he became learned by the Converſation of Learned Men; however he reigned 54 Years, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Hieronymus* in the 529. of *Rome*. *Juſtin lib.* 23. *Ælian. Var. hiſt. Livy Lib.* 21, 22.

HIERO-CÆSAREA, called before *Hierapolis*, a Town of *Doris* in Leſſer *Aſia* ſo named, as many others, to honour *Cæſar*. There was a Hole in this Place out of which came ſuch an Air as killed thoſe that breathed it; there are alſo here ſome hot Waters which change into Stone all things thrown into them. It was one of the 12 Towns ruined by Earthquake, to which *Cæſar* remitted five Years Tribute. *Tacitus An. lib.* 3. *cap.* 62.

HIEROCLES, Flouriſh'd in the Year 302, and was a violent Promoter of the Perſecution under *Diocleſian*. He was firſt Preſident of *Bithynia*, and afterwards Governour of *Alexandria*, and in both Stations, was extremely cruel to the Chriſtians. *Lactantius* had ſome diſpute with him at *Nicomedia*; he gives him a bad Character in his *Inſtitutions*, without naming him; but in his Book *De Mortibus Perſecutorum*, he mentions him expreſly, as a great Enemy of the Chriſtians. *Hierocles* wrote ſome Books againſt the Chriſtian Religion, which he calls λόγους φιλαλήθεις in which he pretends ſome inconſiſtences in the Holy Scriptures, and compares the Miracles of *Apollonius Tyanæus* to thoſe of our Saviour. There is ſtill extant, a Fragment of a Book of *Euſebius* againſt this Author. *Photius* mentions another *Hierocles*, who liv'd after him above mention'd, who wrote *De Fato & Providentia*, and is probably the ſame with him that writ a Paraphraſe or Commentary upon *Pythagoras*'s Golden Verſes. *Lactant. Inſtit. Lib.* 5. *cap.* 2. *De Mort. Perſec. cap.* 16. *p.* 30. *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Liter. Part.* 1.

HIEROGLYPHICKS, from ἱερὸς *ſacred*, and γλυφὴ *ingraving*, ſignifies commonly *Sacred Images* or *Figures* uſed by the ancient *Egyptians*, to expreſs the Principal Doctrines of their Divinity and other Moral and Politick Sciences, which were repreſented on Stones, Obelisks or Pyramids, and this Hieroglyphick Science was always a Myſtery among them. *Pierius. Cauſſin.*

HIEROPHANTES, a Name given by the *Athenians* to the Prieſts or Keepers of Holy Things, from ἱερὸς *holy*, and φαίνειν *to ſhew*, becauſe they ſhewed the Holy Things. St. *Hierom* ſaith, that they did drink ſome Hemlock to curb the Motions of Deſire. *Alexander ab Alexandro lib.* 4. *cap.* 17.

HIERRO, one of the *Canary* Iſlands, ſix Leagues round, belonging to the E. of *Gomera*. It abounds with Orchel and Goats; has but one Vineyard planted by one *Hill* an Engliſhman, and one Ciſtern of Water at the foot of an Olive which ſuffices the Inhabitants and their Cattel. *Lat.* 27. 00. *Hackluit.*

HIESMOIS, or *Pagus oximenſis*, a certain Territory in *Normandy* in *France*, called ſo from *Hieſmes* a Town of the ſame Province, 18 Miles N. of *Mans*, and 16 S. E. from *Caen*.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a Market and Borrough Town of *Higham Ferrers* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Northamptonſhire*, ſeated on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Nine*, anciently ſtrengthned with a Caſtle, whoſe Ruins are yet to be ſeen, having to this day a Free-School for the Education of Youth, and an Alms-houſe for the relief of poor People. It ſends two Members to Parliament.

HIGHLAKE, a noted Place for our late Shipping off the greateſt part of our Forces tranſported into *Ireland* for the Reduction of that Kingdom, on the North ſide of the Mouth of the River *Dee*.

HIGH ONGAR, a Market-Town of *Ongar* Hundred in the Weſt of *Eſſex*.

HIGH-WORTH, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, chief of its Hundred.

HILARIA, Rejoycings or Merriments, were certain Feaſts taken from the *Greeks* by the *Romans*, who celebrated them on the 25*th*. of *March*, to honour the Mother of the Gods. Tho' all Feaſts were rejoycing Days, theſe were particularly named ſo, becauſe they were celebrated with more Joy and Magnificence. During that Day, it was lawful for any Man to take what Mark of Dignity he pleaſed. *Iſaac Cauſabon. not. in Lamprid.*

St. HILARY, born in *Sardinia*, ſent Legate to the ſecond Council of *Epheſus* to oppoſe the *Eutychians*, was made Pope, *An.* 461. He wrote againſt the *Neſtorians* and *Eutychians*, confirmed the General Councils of *Nice*, *Epheſus* and *Chalcedon*, and called a Council at *Rome*, 465. to reſtore the Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. We have ſome of his Works. *Anaſtaſius in Vita Pontificum. Baron. An. C.* 461.

St. HILARY of *Poictiers* in *France*, imbraced the Chriſtian Faith when he was pretty well in Years, and made ſuch progreſs in Scripture-Learning that he was unanimouſly elected Biſhop; he was ſo zealous againſt the *Arians*, that he was baniſhed into *Phrygia* in 356, for four Years, and having afterwards oppoſed them at the Councils of *Seleucia* and *Conſtantinople*, the *Arians*, to be rid of ſo courageous a Man, cauſed him to be ſent back to the *Gauls*, where he preſerved the Orthodox Faith. Afterwards he went to *Milan* to charge *Auxentius* with Error and Impiety before *Valentinian*, but he was ſent back again as a troubleſome Man to *Poictiers*, where he dyed in 369. All the Fathers that mention him, give him a great Character. We have yet ſeveral of his Works printed in Folio at *Paris* in 1652. *St. Jerome. St. Auguſtin.*

HILARY Deacon of the Church of *Rome*, defended the Orthodox Faith in the Council of *Milan* againſt the *Arians* in 354. with ſo much courage, that he was whipt there and baniſhed by Order of the Prince. He fell afterwards into the Schiſm of the *Luciferians*, and being not contented to ſhun the communion of thoſe that were fallen out of Weakneſs or Fear, he affirmed, That Baptiſm by Hereticks was invalid, therefore he Baptized them all again. He was named by St. *Hierom*, *The Deucalion of the World*. The Commentary on St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, which is among St. *Ambroſe*'s Works, and the Queſtions on the Old and New Teſtament, which are amongſt St. *Auſtin*'s, are aſcribed unto him. *Hierom. adv. Lucif. Baron. An. C.* 354. &c. *Athan. Ep. ad Solit.*

HILBRE ISLE, an Iſland of *Cheſhire* ſituate at the mouth of the River *Dee*, near unto *Weſt-Kirby*.

HILDA a *Saxon* Princeſs in the VII*th*. Century: She liv'd in a Convent at *Streenſhalt* in *York-ſhire*, famous for her Learning and Piety, inſomuch that a Synod held at that time about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, conſulted her. She dyed about 680.

HILDEBRAND: See *Gregory* VII.

HILDEBRAND, King of the *Lombards*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Luitprand* in 744. but was forced to yield his Crown to *Rachis* ſeven Months after, the People forcing him to it becauſe of the ſeverity of his Government. *Sigonius de Regn. Ital.*

HILDEFONSUS: See *Ildefonſus*.

HILDEGARDE, an Abbeſs of the Order of St. *Benedict*, ſo famous in the XIth Century for her Learning and Piety, that ſhe was conſulted by the greateſt Men then living, as the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* and the Pope. She died 1181, being 82 Years old, and left ſeveral Tracts. *Voſſius*, *Geſner*, *Poſſevin*, &c.

HILDERIC, named alſo *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals*, ſucceeded *Thraſimond* in 523, who obliged him by Oath not to recal the Biſhops he had baniſhed; but not to break his Promiſe, he recalled them before he had aſſum'd the Name of King. He reigned ſeven Years, and was dethroned by the Intrigues of *Gilimer*: Whom ſee.

HILDERSHAM (*Arthur*) a worthy Divine, was born in *Cambridgeſhire* and Bred in *Chriſt*'s *College* in *Cambridge*, by the Father-ſide a Gentleman of an ancient Family, and deſcended by the Mother-ſide from the Royal Blood, being Great Grand-child to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* IV. During his Miniſtry he received many checks; and being not altogether conformable, he was firſt ſilenc'd by the High Commiſſion, and afterwards reſtor'd by the ſame Court in Archbiſhop *Abbot*'s Time. He died in 1631. *Fuller*'s *Eccl. Hiſt.*

HILDERSHEIM, a large well-built and fortified Town of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Mentz*, in Latin *Hildeſia* and *Hildeſheimum*. 'Tis a new City, and therefore not likely that it ſhould be the *Aſcalingium* of *Ptolemy*, as ſome ſay. It is ſituated on the River *Innerſte*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Zell*, and is the only Town that has kept the *Roman* Catholick Religion, which is alſo followed in the Dioceſs; larger formerly, but good part of it is now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Brunſwick*, ſince the *German* Wars. The Biſhoprick is at preſent but 10 or 12 Leagues long, between the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, the Principality of *Halberſtadt*, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*. *Cluvier. deſcrip. Germ.*

HILELA, one of the three Families of *Arabians* that went over into *Africa* in 999; the two other were *Eſquequin* and *Mabequil*; all three made about 50000 Men, who diſperſed themſelves into the Eaſtern *Barbary*, and many other Provinces. *Marmol. lib.* 1.

HILL (Sir *Roger*) Knight, the ſixteenth in Deſcent from Sir *John Hill* of *Hounſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Knight; who died in the Reign of King *Edward* III. as appears by Office of Inqueſt, taken the 15 *Edward* III. *Robert Hill*, Eſq; Son to the ſaid Sir *John Hill*, married *Iſabella*, Siſter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Fitchet*, of the ſaid County, Knight, by whom he had the Mannor of *Spaxton*. Sir *John Hill* of *Spaxton*, in the County above-mentioned, Kt. Grandſon to *Robert* aforeſaid, marry'd *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *William Banneſter* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Philip Walleſleigh*, Eſquire. *John Hill* of *Spaxton*, Grandſon to Sir *John* laſt mention'd, married *Cecily*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Aſton* Eſquire; whoſe Son, *John Hill*, married *Cecily*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Sturton* Eſquire, and of *Catharine*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Fitz-Payne*. This *John* left his Eſtate to his Heir *Robert*, who marry'd *Dorothy*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Flamock*, in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſquire. *William*, Grandſon to *Robert* laſt mention'd, remov'd to *Yard*, in the ſaid County of *Somerſet*; whoſe Son, *Roger Hill*, Eſquire, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. remov'd to *Poundesford*, in the County aboveſaid, whoſe Lineal Heir, *Roger*, of *Poundesford*, Eſq; (by *Catharine* his firſt Wife, Daughter to *Giles Green*, of the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq;) had Iſſue *William*, and (by *Abigail* his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *Brampton Gurdon*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Eſq;) Sir *Roger* firſt mention'd, who in 22 *Car.* II. ſettled at *Denham* in the County of *Bucks*, and, upon the Death of his Brother *William* without Iſſue, became poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate of *Poundesford*. He bears *Gules*, a *Cheveron Engrail'd*, *Ermin*, between three *Garbs*, *Or*.

HILLELS, the Name of many famous *Jews*, which has deceived ſeveral Learned Authors of our Age, who believed that the Manuſcript Copy of *Hillel*'s Bible, which is ſometimes marked in the Hebrew-Manuſcript Bibles, was written by an ancient *Hillel*. *Skickardus* was of Opinion, that it was written at the Return from the Captivity. *Cuneus* attributes it to another *Hillel* that lived 60 Years before Chriſt. The *Jews* alſo made it very ancient; but Father *Morin*, who had ſeen ſome Manuſcript Bibles, where the different Readings of *Hillel*'s Bible were marked in the Margent, makes it but 500 Years old: However, this *Hillel* ſeems not to be one of thoſe ancient *Hillels*, ſince he ſpeaks of things not talked of then. There is alſo a famous Talmudiſt named *Hillel*, oppoſed to another Doctor named *Samai*. Theſe two Doctors divided the *Jews*, each of them having his Diſciples. St. *Hierom* mentions him ſometimes in his Works. *P. Simon Hiſt. Cret. Old Teſt.*

HILLSBOROUGH, a Borough-Town in the North of *Ireland*; it ſtands in the Province of *Vlſter* and the County of *Doun*, about three Miles from *Liſburn* in *Antrim*.

HIMERA, now *Termini*, an ancient City of *Sicily* at the mouth of a River of its own Name. It was built by the *Zancleans* Inhabitants of this Iſland, and deſtroyed 240 Years after by *Hannibal* General of the *Carthagenians*; and about two Years after the *Carthagenians* built another near its Ruines, called *Thermæ Himerenſes*, from its hot Baths. *Steſichorus* the Poet was born here. *Cluverius.*

HINCMAR, Archbiſhop of *Rheims* in 845, was admired for his Learning by all the great Men his contemporaries; he is alſo praiſed for his vindicating the Rights of the *Gallican* Church againſt the Pope's Encroachments: But ſome pretend that he appeared too paſſionate in the Affair of *Godeſchalcus*, and even againſt his own Nephew. The laſt Edition of his Works were publiſhed by *Sirmundus* at *Paris*, 1645. *Hincmar.*

HINCMAR, Biſhop of *Laon* in the IXth Century, *Hincmar* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*'s Nephew, took the Pope's part againſt the *Gallican* Church and his King. He was blamed for it, and Depoſed in the Synod of *Douzi* by his Uncle in 871, and ſent to Priſon, where his Eyes were put out; but Pope *John* VIII. re-eſtabliſhed him in the Council of *Troyes* in 878, and gave him half of the Biſhopricks Revenue. We have ſome of his Works in *Bibliotheca Pat. S. Marthe Gall. Ch. Flodoard. lib.* 3. *Hiſt. Rhem.*

HINDEN, a Market or Borough-Town of *Mere* Hundred in the S. W. of *Wiltſhire*, 80 Miles from *London*.

HINGHAM, a Market Town of *Forehowe* Hundred in the South of *Norfolk*, called *Little London* by the Neighbourhood. Its Market is on *Saturday*. It lies 80 Miles from *London*.

HINGHAM (Sir *Oliv.*) Governor of *Aquitain* in *France* for King *Edward* III. was born at *Hingham* in *Norfolk*. His Poſt was honourable but very difficult, being with a few Men, to make good a great Country againſt a fierce and numerous Enemy. When the *French* lay before *Bourdeaux*, the Citizens, to abuſe their hopes, ſet open their Gates, diſplaying the Golden Lilies on their Towers: Upon which the *French* thinking all was their own, ſecurely enter'd the City; but Sir *Oliv.* who lay ready, gave them ſuch Entertainment, that they loſt their hopes, and left more Blood behind them than they drank Claret in the Town. Hereupon he was made Knight of the Garter. He lies buried at *Hingham* under a Tomb finely wrought, with his Coat-Armour, having a crown'd Owl in an Ivy-buſh for his Creſt, lying upon a Rock beholding the Moon and Stars, all lively ſet forth in Metal, and 24 Mourners about his Monument.

Hingham (*Jeffrey*) an *Engliſh* Lawyer, living in the XIVth Century, to the Year 1380, was a Perſon of great Probity, and conſiderable Learning. He wrote, *Summa Juris Civilis. Super Actione Vendentis. De Hæreditario Jure.* Pitſ. de Script. Angl.

HINGHOA, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, the chief City of the Territory that goeth under the ſame Name; 'tis full of ſtately Buildings. The Land abounds in Silk and Rice. Near the Lake *Chung* is a famous Palace, wherein the noiſe of a great Bell is heard before bad Weather. At the top of the Mountain of *Hucung*, is a Well named *Hiai*, wherein the Water riſes and falls like the Sea-tide. *M. Martin deſcript. de la Chine. Thevenot.*

HINKLEY, a Market Town of *Sparkenhoe* Hundred in the Weſt of *Leiceſterſhire*.

HIPATIA, or **HYPATHIA** of *Alexandria*, the Philoſopher *Theon*'s Daughter, ſo famous in the Vth Century, both for her Vertue and great Learning in Philoſophy, that ſhe ſurpaſſed all the Philoſophers of her time. She wrote many Books, and was killed in a popular Sedition in 415. *Voſſ. de Philol. & Scient. Math.*

HIPATIUS, or **HYPATIUS**, the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Nephew, a great General, who endeavour'd to be Emperor after *Juſtin*'s Death; but being overcome by *Juſtinian*, was put to Death in 527. *Marcellin. Chron.*

HIPERIUS, or **HYPERIUS**, (*Andrew Gerard*) an eminent Miniſter, born at *Ipres* in *Flanders* in 1511. His Father was a Lawyer, after whoſe Death he ſtudied at *Paris*, and afterwards travell'd into *Germany*, and was Divinity Profeſſor at *Marpurg*. He wrote ſeveral Tracts in Rhetorick, Philoſophy and Divinity, particularly *De Formandis Sacris Concionibus. De recte Formando ſtudio Theologico. Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. German. Bale Dictio. Hiſtor. &c.*

HIPPARCHIA, *Crates*'s Wife, ſo paſſionately in love with his Wiſdom, that all the conſiderations in the World, as his Poverty, the ill-will of her Friends, and other rich Proffers, could not hinder her Marriage with him; for ſhe was ſo Learned her ſelf, that her ſtile was like that of *Plato*, ſaith *Diogenes*, *lib.* 6. She compoſed ſome Tragedies.

HIPPARCHUS, Son to *Piſiſtratus* a Tyrant of *Athens*, was very Learned, and highly eſteemed Learned Men; as *Anacreon*, for whom he ſent a Galley of 50 Oars. He was killed by *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogeiton*, to whom Statues were erected, for delivering their Country from Tyranny. *Athenæus Ariſt. Rh. lib.* 1.

HIPPARCHUS, a Mathematician born at *Nice* in *Bithynia*, according to *Strabo*; or at *Rhodes*, as *Ptolemy* will have it. He liv'd under the Reigns of *Ptolemy Philometor* and *Eergetes*, Kings of *Egypt*, to the Year of *Rome* 625. He wrote ſeveral Aſtronomical Obſervations and Commentaries upon *Aratus*, and was one of the greateſt Men of his time in Mathematical Studies. *Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 26. Voſſius de Scient. Math. cap.* 33. *ſect.* 4.

HIPPARUS, Prince of *Orchomene* in *Bœotia*, was devoured by his Mother *Leucippe*. 'Tis reported, that all the Women of that Province fell into ſuch a Fury, that they could not have their fill of Humane Fleſh; and to ſtop their Cruelty, Plays were Inſtituted, and Dedicated to *Bacchus*, where it was lawful to purſue with Swords, and kill them. *Plutarch. Pauſanias in Bœot.*

HIPPO, in French *Bonne*, and in Latin *Hippo Regius*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Africa*, named by the *Africans Bled El Vgneb*, ſaith *Marmol*. 'Tis famous for having been St *Auguſtine*'s Epiſcopal See, who died there when the Town was beſieged by the *Vandals*. A Council was held here in 393.

HIPPOCRATES, *The Prince of Phyſicians*, Born in the Iſland of *Cos*, in the 80th *Olympiad*, and 294 of *Rome*. He drew his Original from *Hercules* and *Æſculapius*, and was the firſt Man that gave Precepts concerning Phyſick. He foretold a Plague that was coming out of *Illyria*; which made him ſo famous, that the *Græcians* honoured him as a God. He is commended by all the ancient Authors. *Macrobius* ſays of him, That he neither knew how to deceive, nor be deceived. *Fabius Calvus* tranſlated his Works into Latin, and they were printed at *Rome* 1532. *Hierom Mercurialis* printed them at *Venice*, in Greek and Latin, 1588. They were ſince printed at *Francfort*, 1598. and at *Paris*, in Latin, in 1668. in two Volumes, 8°. *Plin. lib. 7. cap.* 37.

HIPPOCRATES the Geometrician, lived *An. Rom.* 255. *Pythagoras* baniſhed him from his School, becauſe he took Money to teach Mathematicks.

HIPPOCRENE, a famous Spring of *Bœotia*, near *Helicon*, found out by *Cadmus*, the Reſtorer of Letters; which made the Poets ſay, That it was the Muſes Fountain, raiſed by the daſhing of *Pegaſus*'s Hoof into the Ground. *Ovid. Metam.*

HIPPODAME, Daughter to *Oenomaus* King of *Elis* and *Piſa*. This Prince having learned from the Oracle, that he ſhould be killed by his Son-in-Law, to be rid of his Daughter's Suitors, declared to them, that he only was to have her who ſhould overcome him in the Race, and that the vanquiſhed was to die. This Condition he propoſed, becauſe he had ſuch excellent quick Horſes, that the Fable ſays, They were born of the Winds. But how hard ſoever the Propoſals were, ſuch was the Beauty of *Hippodame*, that they could not diſcourage all her Lovers; and 13 had already tried their Fate, and loſt their Lives withal, when *Pelops*, *Tantalus*'s Son, proffered to enter the Liſts: But the cunning Suitor had before corrupted *Myrtilus* the King's Coach-man, who purpoſely forgot to put a Lock to the Axle-tree, ſo that the Wheel broke, and the King fell, and hurt himſelf mortally. He had however time enough to curſe *Myrtilus*, and to command his Son-in-Law not to let his Death go unrevenged, which he alſo did, for when the treacherous Coach-man came to ask *Pelops* the promiſed Reward, he ordered him to be thrown into the Sea. *Ovid.*

HIPPODAMIA, *Briſeus*'s Daughter, raviſhed by *Agamemnon* from *Achilles*. Another of the Name, *Oenomaus*'s Daughter above-mentioned, married to *Pelops*; for whoſe ſake *Hercules* defeated the *Centaurs* that would have raviſhed her on the Day of her Marriage. Another was *Pyrithous*'s Wife. *Ovid. lib.* 12. *Metam.*

HIPPOLYTA, Queen of the *Amazons*, had a Son by *Theſeus*, call'd *Hippolytus*; *Phædra* his Mother-in-Law, happening to fall in Love with him, and finding him incompliant with her Inclinations, delated him to his Father, as if he had attempted her Honour. *Theſeus* being over credulous in the belief of this Accuſation, expell'd *Hippolytus* his Family; who, at his going off, had the misfortune to loſe his Life, by falling from his Chariot, and was metamorphos'd into a Star call'd *Auriga*. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 15. *Eurip. Hippol.*

HIPPOLYTUS, Biſhop and Martyr, a famous Author in the III. Century, was put to death in 230. Some make him a Biſhop in *Arabia*, and ſome of *Porto*, near *Rome*. *Euſebius*, and St. *Hierom*, attribute many Books to him; all loſt, but one concerning Antichriſt, and ſome Fragments. There was a Statue erected to him, which being found in the Ruins of an ancient Church, was carried into the *Vatican* Library, *An.* 1551. He is repreſented ſitting in a Chair, whereon is engraven in Greek Letters, a Cycle of *Eaſter-Day* for 16 Years. *Scaliger*, *Gruterus*, *Petav.*

HIPPOMENES, Prætor of *Athens*, cauſed his Daughter to be devoured by an Horſe, becauſe ſhe was a Whore. Read *Dion. Chryſoſtom. orat.* 23. and *Suidas*. One of that Name was turned into a Lion. *Ovid. Metam.*

HIPPOMENES: See *Attalanta*.

HIPPON, another Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*. See *Epone*.

HIPPONAX of *Epheſus*, Son of *Proteus*, by *Protis*, the reputed Author of that kind of *Iambick* Verſes called *Scazons*. 'Tis reported that *Anthermus* and *Bupalus*, both Painters, having drawn and hung out an Antick Picture of his, *Hipponax*, to be revenged, wrote ſo ſatyrically againſt them, that they hanged themſelves. *Euſebius* ſaith he lived in the 23d *Olympiad*; but *Pliny*, *lib.* 26. *cap.* 5. affirms, that it was in the 60th.

HIPPOPODES, People towards the *Scythian* Sea, ſo call'd from ἵππος, an Horſe, and ποῦς, a Foot, becauſe their Feet were like Horſes Feet. This Fable was invented becauſe of their nimbleneſs in running.

HIPPOS, a City on the Eaſt of the Sea of *Tiberias*, in the Half-Tribe of *Manaſſeh*; being deſolate, it was re-peopled by *Pompey the Great*. *Auguſtus* gave it to *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*; and the *Jews* deſtroyed it again in their Wars. *Gul. Tyr. de bell. Sac.*

HIRAM, King of *Tyre*, *David* and *Solomon*'s Friend, 1 *Kings* and 2 *Chron.* He was Son of *Abibalus*, or *Abimalus*, and reigned 60 Years, and not 34, as *Joſephus* ſaith. He died *A. M.* 3044. *Bazorus* his Son ſucceeded him. *Theoph. lib.* 3. *ad Autol.*

HIRAM, a famous Architect, and Carver. See *Chiram*.

HIRPIANS, ancient Families of *Italy*, in the Country of the *Falisks*, called now the Church-Territory, near *Rome*, were famous among the *Romans*, becauſe, in the Yearly Sacrifices to *Apollo*, or, as others ſay, to *Feronia*, Goddeſs of the Woods, on the Mount *Soracte*, now *Il monte di S. Oreſte*, they went upon the Fire, and were not hurt therewith: Wherefore the Senate exempted them from going to the War, and from all Taxes, *&c.* *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1.

HIRPINS, a People amongſt the *Samnites*, whoſe chief Town was *Hirpinum*, now but a Village, named *Arpaia*, according to *Leander*. The *Hirpins* Country is what we now call the farthermoſt Principality, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; whoſe chief Towns are *Benevento*, *Conza*, *Avellino*, &c. *Strab. lib.* 5.

HIRSCHFELD, Lat. *Herosfelda*, a ſmall Town of *Heſſe*, upon the River *Fuld*, five *German* Miles N. of the Town of *Fuld*, and ſeven S. of *Caſſel*. It had formerly a famous Abbey, and was an Imperial Town, under the Juriſdiction of its own Abbot; but, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, it was given to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, with the Title of Principality.

HIRTIUS (*Aulus*) a *Roman*, Conſul with *Vibius Panſa*: They died both in a Fight againſt *Mark Anthony*, *An. Rom.* 711. The Learned attribute to *Hirtius* the eighth Book of the Commentaries of the War againſt the *Gauls*, that goes under the Name of *Julius Cæſar*. Some attribute to him alſo the Commentaries of the Wars of *Alexandria* and *Spain*. *Suet. in Cæſar. cap.* 53.

HISIAM, Caliph of the *Sarazens*, ſucceeded his Brother *Gezid* II. on condition that *Valid*, *Gezid*'s Son, ſhould reign after him. He was ſo prodigal, that he kept 700 Wardrobes full of the richeſt Cloaths in the World. In his Travels he was always followed by 600 Camels, loaded with his own Cloaths and Linen; and after his Death, 12000 fine Shirts were found in his Wardrobe; but *Valid* allowed nothing to be taken out, not ſo much as a Sheet to bury him in; ſo that his *Valet de Chambre* was forced to wrap him up in a pitiful Linen Cloth. This *Hiſiam* cauſed *John Damaſcene*'s Right Hand to be cut off, for a treaſonable Letter which he was falſely accuſed of writing to the Emperor *Leo* the *Iſaurian*. See St. *John* of *Damaſcus*. *Maimbourg Hiſt. des Iconoclaſtes.*

HISPAHAN: See *Iſpahan*.

HISPANIOLA, or *San Domingo*, or *S. Dominick*, an Iſland of the Northern Sea, in *America*, between *Cuba*, *Jamaica* and *Porto Rico*. It was called *Ayty* and *Quiſqueya* by the Natives, when *Chriſtopher Columbus* diſcovered it in 1492. 'Tis near 400 Leagues round, 150 long, 60 broad in the wideſt Parts, and 30 in the narroweſt; extending from 299 to 307 Degrees of Lon. and between 18 and 20 Lat. as the *Spaniards* ſay. Some affirm, That the Air is very temperate there: Others ſay, that the Heat is extraordinary in the Morning, but leſſened in the Afternoon, by a Sea-Wind named *Viraſon*. The Soil is fruitful, well ſtocked with Horſes, Oxen, Kine and Hogs, *&c.* which they hunt and kill for their Skins, leaving the Fleſh to the Dogs. The *Spaniards* ſtocked the Iſland with Cattel, for there were but few Four-footed Beaſts before their coming, except one ſort called *Hutias*, which reſembled a Rabbet, and a kind of Dog, good enough for Hunting, but does not bark. There are ſome Snakes and Serpents, but without Venom: And what is reported of a kind of Beetle, named *Cucuyo*, is wonderful; their Eyes and Sides, where their Wings are, give as much Light as a Candle; ſo that one may read or write in the Night at its Light. The Paſture-Grounds are ſpoiled by ſome Trees named *Guajabes*, which bear Fruit like an Apple, with red Meat, and full of Seeds, which drop, and grow up ſpeedily. Sugar-Canes and Ginger have a wonderful Product there. Herbs and Carrots grow fit for eating in 16 Days. And many Gold and Silver Mines are found in the Province of *Cibao*, but ſo much neglected for want of Labourers, that the Inhabitants made uſe of no other but Braſs-Money. The Natives were numerous, but moſt of them killed by the *Spaniards*, or deſtroyed in the Wars. The Country was divided formerly into ſeveral little Provinces, governed by ſeveral Princes; and now 'tis divided into five Cantons, or Parts, *viz. Bainora*, *Cubaho*, *Cajaba*, *Caſſimu* and *Guacayatima*. The chief Town in the Iſland is in *Caſſimu*, and was named at firſt *Nova Iſabella*, and now *S. Dominick*, or *San Domingo*. 'Tis adorned with fine Building, and is the Reſidence of the Governor and the Archbiſhop. There are not above 2000 Inhabitants in all the Iſland, either *Spaniards*, *Negroes*, or *Mulatta's*. Sir *Francis Drake* took *San Domingo* in 1586. and a Month after left it again, having received a good Sum of Money for it. The other remarkable Towns are the *Conception de la Vega*, built by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, 20 Leagues off *San Domingo*, with a Biſhoprick. *San-jago de los Cavalleros*, ſituated in a ſweet Place: *Puerto de la Plata*, with a ſtrong Caſtle. There are many Iſlands about *Hiſpaniola*. Near one of them, named *Navaza*, which is between *Jamaica* and *Hiſpaniola*, is a wonderful Spring, which, tho' half a League in the Sea, from the Land, and about 16 Foot deep Water, nevertheleſs riſes with ſo much ſtrength, that they draw freſh Water out of it, in the middle of the Salt, *De Laet. Hiſt. de Nov. Monde.* There are ſeveral Monaſteries in this Iſland, one College with 4000 Ducats Revenue, and an Hoſpital with 22000. They Coined Money, and had a great Trade in the former Age; but ſince the Diſcovery of *New Spain*, it is abated. The Emblem which Sir *Francis Drake* found painted on the Wall, in the Governor's Houſe, is very remarkable, being an Horſe leaping out of the Globe, with this Motto, *Non ſufficit orbis*. *De Laet. Hiſt. du noveau monde.*

HISTRIA, or ISTRIA, an *Italian* Country, bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea on the E. W. and S. and *Friuli* on the N. It was a free Country, till finally ſubdued by the *Venetians*, *An.* 1190. having ſeveral times ſince endeavoured to ſhake off their Yoke, but in vain. It is 200 Miles in compaſs, and ſupplies the *Venetians* with Materials for Houſes and Ships; but the Air is very unwholſome, except at *Juſtinopolis*, and ſome few other Places. It is ſeparated from *Germany* by the *Alps*; and the Northern part of it belongs to the Emperor.

HITCHING, a Market Town of *Hitching* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Hertfordſhire*, 30 Miles from *London*.

HITHE, or **HYTHE**, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town of *Heane*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Kent*. 'Tis one of the Cinque-Ports, lies from *Dover* Weſt-South-Weſt, and not far from *Sangate*-Caſtle. Its Haven is none of the beſt.

HIWORTH, or **HIGHWORTH**, a Market Town of *Hiworth* Hundred, in the North Eaſt Parts of *Wiltſhire*.

HOANGT, Third King or Emperor of *China*, ſucceeded *Xinnung*, and reigned 100 Years; which is likely enough, ſince Men lived then 200 Years. His Name is famous in *China*, becauſe he invented a Cycle of 60 Years; by which they have ever ſince regulated their Chronology. He made good Laws, and enlarged his Dominions. See *Chineſe-Cycle*. *Paul Pezron antiq. de temps.*

HOBBS (*Thomas*) born at *Malmsbury* in *Wiltſhire*, *Apr.* 5. 1588. was bred in *Magdalen-Hall* at *Oxford*, commenced Batchellor of Arts in 1607, and afterwards travelled with the Lord *Cavendiſh*, Grandfather to the preſent E. of *Devon*. He delighted much in the Greek and Latin Poets and Hiſtorians, particularly *Thucydides*, which he tranſlated to expoſe the *Athenian* Democracy. He travelled again with Sir *Gervaſe Clifton*'s Son in 1631, but was recalled by the E. of *Devon*, to be Tutor to his Son, the late Earl; with whom he alſo travelled as Governor; and returned in 1637, and perceiving things tending to a Civil War, withdrew to *Paris*, where he wrote his Book *De Cive*, and the *Leviathan*; the latter of which was printed at *London*, and ſtartled moſt Divines, both Proteſtant and Popiſh, ſetting abundance of Pens at work againſt him. During his ſtay at *Paris*, he taught the Prince of *Wales*, afterwards *Charles* II. Mathematicks; and being called home after the Reſtauration, he was entertained by the E. of *Devon*, and publiſhed his Books, *De Corpore & de Homine*. King *Charles* II. who delighted in his Company, gave him a Penſion of 100 *l. per Annum*, and kept his Picture in his Cloſet. He was alſo famous for his *Leviathan*, *&c.* in Foreign Parts, and upon that Account viſited by Foreigners of Quality, when in *England*; particularly by the D. of *Tuſcany*. 'Tis generally agreed that he was a good Linguiſt, a great Philoſopher, and a Man of extraordinary Parts: But his Book called the *Leviathan* was condemned by the Parliament, in their Bill againſt Atheiſm and Profaneneſs, *Octob.* 1666. And the Convocation, by their Judgment, *July* 21. 1683. condemned both that, and his Book *De Cive*, as pernicious and damnable; and thereupon cauſed them to be burnt. His *Behemoth* contains things againſt Religion and Learning; and his other Writings are reckoned contrary to Divinity, Philoſophy and Policy; and yet his Followers are not aſhamed to ſay, (becauſe he was born on *Good-Friday*) *That as our Saviour went out of the World on that Day, to ſave the Men of the World; ſo another Saviour came into the World that Day, to ſave them*; or to that effect. He was at laſt ſeized with a Strangury, and then a Palſie, which deprived him both of Senſe and Reaſon ſeven Days e'er he died. The E. of *Devon*'s Chaplain ſaid, he received the Communion ſeveral times, with ſeeming Devotion; but at his Death neither deſired that, nor the company of any Miniſter, which they impute to his want of Underſtanding. When the Phyſicians told him that his Diſeaſe was incurable, he ſaid, *That he ſhould be glad to find an Hole to creep out of the World at.* He died at *Hardwick*, *Decemb.* 4. 1679. at Ten at Night, in the 91ſt Year of his Age.

HOCEN, Eldeſt Son of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s ſecond Succeſſor according to the Sect of the *Perſians*, who believe that *Mahomet*'s Succeſſion did belong to *Ali*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law, and not to *Abubeker*, as the *Turks* ſay. *Huſſein* was the ſecond Son of *Ali*, and killed in the Battel of *Kerbella*, near *Babylon*. Theſe two Brothers, *Hocen* and *Huſſein*, are much reverenced amongſt the *Perſians*, who keep their Holy-Day every Year, with great ſolemnity, till the Evening, the People crying out *Huſſein Hocen*, *Hocen Huſſein*. The manner of ſolemnity is thus: The People, divided into ſeveral Companies, march by the Gallery where the King is ſet to ſee the Ceremony: Each Company has a Litter, with a Coffin, carried by eight Men, and covered with Sattin, embroider'd with Gold: Before each are three Led-Horſes, whoſe Houſing is of the ſame, to repreſent the Horſes on which the Princes rode: The King graces the ſolemnity, by ſhewing the Elephants which have been preſented him, all covered with ſuch Houſing; an Officer, with the Royal Standard, being mounted upon one of them: The Elephants ſalute the *Sophi* by putting their *Proboſcis* to the Ground, and ſtradling out with their Feet: After which, the Doctor of the Law diſcourſes on the death of *Hocen* and *Huſſein*, and the *Sophi* preſents him with a magnificent Suit. *Tavernier.*

HOCHELAGA, the chief Town of *Canada*, when firſt diſcovered by the *Europeans*; encompaſſed with three Timber Ramparts, above two Rods high, ſharp at the top; having only one Gate, well fortified with Piles and Bars, after their manner. It contained 50 great Houſes, in the midſt of every one a Court, and there a place for their Fire. It was ſituated in the pleaſanteſt Place of the Country, far within the Land; and the Seat of their Kings, whom they uſed to carry on their ſhoulders, ſitting on a Carpet of Skins. *Heylin, lib.* 4. *pag.* 92.

HOCHIEN, a Town of *China*, in the Province of *Pecken*, having 17 Towns under it. *Baudrand.*

HOCKERIA, or **HOCKERLANDT**, a third part of *Pruſſia*, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, bounded with the *Royal Pruſſia*.

HOCOTA, a great Cham or Emperor of the *Tartars*; who having ſent his General *Gebeſaide* to conquer the Weſtern Countries of the World, went himſelf towards the Eaſt, paſſed the *Caſpian Streights*, and took his Winter-Quarters at the Foot of Mount *Taurus*. The next Spring he ſubdued all the Nations thereabouts, and then went into the *Eaſt-Indies*, where he built the City of *Cambalu*, and made it the Seat of his Empire. This was the laſt of his Conqueſts, tho' he deſigned to extend the Limits of his Dominions from one Sea to another; but he took ſuch delight in the Air and Fruitfulneſs of the *Eaſt-Indies*, that he thought beſt to reſt there. *Natal. Metel.*

HOCSEMIUS (*John*) Canon of *Liege*, liv'd in the XIVth Century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Biſhops of *Liege*, from the Year 1[illegible]47 to 1348. He wrote likewiſe, *Digitus Florum Utriuſq; Juris. Flores Authorum & Philoſophorum*, *&c.* *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Voſſius*, *&c.*

HODEN, a noted place in *Libya Deſerta*, where Merchants refreſh themſelves. It is ſix Days Journey from the *Atlantick* Ocean, unwalled, and poſſeſſed by Vagabond-*Arabians*, implacable Enemies to Chriſtians. The Product of the Place is Dates and Barley. Their Subſiſtence is, by carrying Gold, Copper and Silver, between *Barbary* and *Tombut*; and many of them rob in the neighbouring Deſarts.

HODNET, a Market Town of *North-Bradſord* hundred, in the North of *Shropſhire*.

HODSDON, a Market Town of *Hartford* Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Hartfordſhire*, on the *Lea*, 17 Miles from *London*.

HODU, the *Perſian* Gulf ſo called.

HOEICHEU, a City of *Nanquin*, a Province of *China*, having five other Cities depending on it. It ſtands Southward towards *Chequiam*, and is ſituated in a Mountainous Country. *Baudrand.*

HOEICHEUM, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Kintung*, having nine leſſer Towns under it, being ſituated on the Ocean. *Baudrand.*

HOENCOURT, memorable for the Defeat of the *French* in 1642, a Biſhoprick of *Cambray*, in the *Netherlands*; from which it lies three *German* Leagues N. W. and ſomewhat leſs from *Arras* to the S. E. *Hiſt. Neth.*

HOENTWIEL, a ſtrong Fortreſs in *Germany*, belonging to the D. of *Wirtemberg*, ſeated on a Rock, betwixt the *Schlichaim* and *Breym*, two *German* Miles North from the *Danube*, and ſomewhat farther from the Riſe of the *Neckar*, Eaſtward. It endured ſeven or eight Sieges in the late *German* Wars againſt the *Imperialiſts*; and particularly, in 1641, they ſpent a whole Summer, and could not take it. *Hiſt. Germ. Wars.*

HOFALIZE, a Town in the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, on the River *Ourt*, 32 Miles from *Liege*, and as far from *Luxemburgh*. It is now in the hands of the *French*.

HOFFE, a Town in *Voightland* in *Germany*, whence a Prince of the Houſe of *Brandenburgh* takes his Title. *Heylin.*

HOGERLAND, a Dukedom in *Pruſſia*, ſubject to the *Poles*. *Heylin.*

HOGMAGOG-*Hills*, a Ridge of Hills ſo called, which lie two Miles S. E. of *Cambridge*; on the Summet of them is a Rampier, formerly ſo ſtrengthned with Ditches as to be impregnable. It is ſuppoſed to be one of the *Danes* Camps.

HOGUE, or **LA HOGUE**, a Sea-Port on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, 10 Miles Weſt of *Bayeux*, and 16 from *Caen*; famous for our burning the *Royal Sun*, the Admiral of *France*, and divers others of their greateſt Men of War, in ſight of part of the *French* Army on the Coaſts, after Admiral *Ruſſel* had defeated their Fleet under the Command of Monſieur *Tourville*, in 1692.

HOHENLOE or **HOLACH**, Lat. *Holachius*, a County of *Franconia* in *Germany*, ſubject to its own Earl. It lies on the River *Cochar*, betwixt the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*, and the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*.

HOHENSTEIN, a County of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony*, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Prince of *Halberſtadt*. It lies betwixt *Brunſwick* and *Thuringia*.

HOIUS (*Andrew*) born at *Bruges*, and living till towards the end of the XVIth Century. He was Greek and Hiſtory Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Doway*; and beſides other Treatiſes, wrote an Univerſal Hiſtory, from the beginning of the World to our Saviour. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. de Script. Sect.* 16.

HOLA, or **HALAR**, an Iſland in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, with a Biſhoprick belonging to *Norway*. *Baudr.*

HOLBECH, a Market Town of *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Elow*.

HOLDENBY, a Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire* belonging to the Crown, where King *Charles* I. was kept Priſoner from *Feb.* 17. 1646. to *June* 4. 1647. whence he was carried to *Childerley* by Cornet *Joice*, and thence to *Newmarket*.

HOLDERNESSE, a Cape on the *York-ſhire* Coaſt, which lies N. of *Saltfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*. It lies a great way into the Sea, and hath many Towns on it. King *James* I. created *John Ramſey* Viſcount *Hadington* in *Scotland*, E. of *Holderneſſe*, and Baron of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, *An.* 1620. Prince *Robert* had alſo this Title from King *Charles* I. in 1643. And 'tis now enjoyed by *Conyers d'Arcy*, by Creation of *Charles* II.

HOLEN, Lat. *Holis*, a Biſhop's See on the North of *Iſeland*, ſeated in a narrow and deep Valley, Lat. 65. 44. The ſhorteſt

Day in the Winter is two hours in this place. It was made a Biſhoprick in 1106. and *Hialter*, the 22d Biſhop, turned Proteſtant and Reformer in 1552. *Hackluit.*

HOLLAND, the chief of the United Provinces, with the Title of Earldom. The Name is generally given to all the other, and ſeems to come from theſe two *Teutonick* Words, *Hol*, and *Land*; that is, Hollow Ground, becauſe of the multitude of Rabbit-holes in ſeveral Places. However, 'tis a *Peninſula*, having the Sea on the Weſt, the Eaſt, and the North; and the River *Meuſe*, *Brabant*, and Biſhoprick of *Utrecht* on the South. It was formerly called *Batavia*, from *Batton*, King of the *Catti*'s Son. The Soil is ſo ſoft and Mooriſh, that it cannot be plowed: In many Places there are nothing but Meadows, which the Sea would overflow if it were not for the Banks, which are carefully raiſed and kept: The chief of thoſe Banks are, that of *Yſſel*, the *Meuſe*, *Sparendam*, *Medemblick*, &c. The beſt part of *North-Holland* has been taken out from the Sea; and we may ſay with *Scaliger*, that this Province is of it ſelf barren, and yet abounds in all things. The Air is rather cold than hot. 'Tis divided into *Southern*, from *Zeland Brabant* and *Utrecht*, to the Bank of *Sparendam*; and *Northern*, from *Amſterdam*, to the Northen Sea. 'Tis about 60 Leagues in compaſs, though very narrow in ſome Places. There are in this Province 29 walled Towns, and many others formerly walled, which enjoy their Privileges ſtill; beſides 400 Villages: 18 of thoſe Towns ſend Deputies to the States. *Holland* was formerly erected into an Earldom by *Charles the Bald*, for *Thierry* D. of *Aquitain*, who was the firſt Earl, as *Philip* II. was the laſt: The States General having rejected him, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion, undertook the Government. The *Dutch* are naturally of good Humour, Laborious, Cunning Politicians, deſirous of Riches, and ready to undertake any thing for Gain or Liberty. They are grown very rich, and have had many learned Men amongſt them in the laſt Century; to which the Univerſity of *Leyden* hath not a little contributed. They have ſeveral kind of manufactures, and chiefly of Woollen and Linen Cloth. Their Trade of Butter, Milk, Cheeſe and Salt-Fiſh is great, but that of Herrings is moſt conſiderable. *William Bueckeld* was the firſt who found out the way to ſalt Herrings; for which *Charles* V. had the Curioſity to ſee his Tomb at *Biervliet*, where he was buried in 1347. Their *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Companies bring in Commodities, which they afterwards tranſport all over *Europe*. The vaſt number of Rivers and Canals are a great Encouragement to Trade, and a good Diverſion in Winter, to glide on with Scates, or in Sledges; ſome of which are hurled by Men, and others drawn by Horſes. Their Houſes are extraordinary neat: Their Fuel, Turfs; their Lime made with Shells. They love to drink and feaſt with their Friends; but for their private Families, they buy an Ox, or half an one, about *November*, according to their Number, which they ſalt, and dry in their Chimneys for Summer, and then eat it with Butter and Vinegar. In Winter they boil a piece of Beef every *Sunday*, which ſerves for the whole Week; with Fiſh, Milk, and all kinds of Garden-ſtuffs. All theſe Things pay Taxes, or Exciſe: And 'tis obſerved, that there is not a Cow of nine Years old ſold for 20 Crowns, but what has already paid 22 Crowns Exciſe; and that every Diſh of Meat pays the Exciſe above 20 times before it comes to the Table. The Exciſe is laid on Salt, Fruit, Wine, Servants; and very often they pay one or two in the Hundred for their Eſtates: And perhaps there is no Country in the World where the Inhabitants pay more Taxes, and live ſo comfortably, becauſe of their Trading, Sobriety, and laborious Genius. This Country had 35 Counts, from *An.* 863. that *Thierry* was created their firſt Count, to *An.* 1558 that *Philip* II. and III. of *Spain* were their laſt. *Adrianus Junius deſcrip. Batav. Strada. Grotius de bello Belgico. Ortelius. Mercator*, &c.

Of the Government of Holland.

Formerly ſix Towns only ſent Deputies to the States, *viz.* *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Amſterdam* and *Goude*; but *William* I. Prince of *Orange* increaſed their Number to 18. adding *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmar*, *Hoorne*, *Enchuyſen*, *Edam*, *Monnikendam*, *Medemblick*, and *Purmerend*. This laſt, tho' but a ſmall Town, has as many Votes in the States of the Province, as *Amſterdam*; as the Province of *Over-Yſſel* has as many Votes in the General States, as the Province of *Holland*. It was, as it is reported, a piece of Policy in the Prince of *Orange*, to diminiſh the Power of the Nobility, and to balance the Authority of great Towns, by making the little ones equal with them, which are eaſier to prevail with: The Nobles, all together, have but one Vote, and ſend 12 Deputies out of their Body, to the States of the Province; but they are nevertheleſs very conſiderable in the Government, becauſe intruſted with the beſt Places, Civil and Military, and the Church-Revenues all ſeized on by the State upon the Change of Religion. They alſo have the firſt Vote in the Aſſembly of the States, and Power to name a Counſellor in the two great Courts of Judicature. The Penſioner of *Holland*, who is a learned Man in the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country, and able to make Speeches upon publick Occaſions, ſits next to the Deputies in all the Aſſemblies of the Province: He propoſeth the Affairs, receiveth Advices, and puts the Reſolutions taken into a Method. The Deputies of the Towns are choſen out of the Magiſtrates and Senators; their Number is uncertain, according to the Cuſtoms and Pleaſures of the Towns; becauſe each Town has but one Vote. The States of *Holland* meet in ſome Halls of the Palace at the *Hague* four Times a Year conſtantly, *viz.* in *February*, *June*, *September* and *November*: When they meet for extraordinary Occaſions, they name it a Committee, or the Council of Commiſſioners. Beſides the States, and the Council, there is alſo a Chamber of Accounts in the Province, to take care of the Domain and Revenue of *Holland*: The Civil Juſtice of the Country is compoſed of two Courts of Judicature; whereof, one is named *The Great Council*, and receives the Appeals from other Courts in caſes of Property. Becauſe under the Name of *Holland*, all the United Provinces are often comprehended, it is fit to obſerve here, that this kind of Commonwealth, compoſed of the ſeven Provinces above named, holds three ſeveral Aſſemblies, which are called, *The States General*, *The Council of State*, and *The Chamber of Accounts*. *The States-General* are compoſed of the Deputies of each Province: *The Council of State* repreſents all the Commonwealth, in the Abſence of the *States-General*; and is compoſed of the Deputies of all the Provinces, but not like the *States-General*, for a limited Number is ſent thither; from *Holland*, three; from *Guelderland*, *Zeland* and *Utrecht*, two each; from *Frizeland*, *Groningen* and *Over-Yſſel*, one each; which make twelve in all: And when they vote, their Perſons are reckoned, and not the Provinces; contrary to what is done in the *States-General*, where all the Deputies of a Province have never above one Vote, though they ſhould be ſix or 12 Perſons, their Number depending on the Provinces Pleaſure. *The Council of State* executes all the Reſolutions taken by the *States-General*, and propoſeth to them the beſt ways to raiſe Soldiers and Money. It takes care of the Militia, and of the Fortifications; raiſeth Contributions in the Enemy's Country, grants Paſſes, orders the Government of Places conquered ſince the Union, diſpoſeth of all the Money deſigned for extraordinary Affairs, rules the Expences of the State according to the Determination of the *States-General*. As for the *Chamber of Accounts*, it is compoſed of two Deputies of each Province; who are changed once in three Years. Beſides theſe Aſſemblies, there is alſo the *Council of Admiralty*: When the *States-General* have reſolved to ſend out a Fleet to Sea, this Council regulates all Affairs. And it is divided into five Aſſemblies, whereof three are in *Holland*, viz. The firſt at *Amſterdam*, the ſecond at *Rotterdam*, and the third at *Hoorne*; the fourth at *Middleburg* in *Zeland*, and the fifth at *Harlingue* in *Frizeland*. Each of theſe Aſſemblies is compoſed of ſeven Deputies, *viz.* Four of the ſame Province, and three named by other Provinces. The Admiral is always Preſident in thoſe Aſſemblies. Beſides his Allowance, he has his ſhare in all Prizes. The Stadt-holder or Governor of *Holland*, is General of the Army, and Lord Admiral, and diſpoſeth of all Places of Military Truſt. The States of each Province have Abſolute Power within their own Juriſdiction: They impoſe Taxes, &c. Nevertheleſs, being united with the other ſix Provinces, to form one Commonwealth, repreſented by the *States-General*, theſe laſt alone have Power to make Peace War and Leagues with Foreigners. This Diviſion was made at the firſt ſetling of the Commonwealth, to which the Prince of *Orange* contributed much. Then the States of each Province took Poſſeſſion of the Sovereign Rights belonging to the Kings of *Spain*, and preſerved to *William* of *Naſſaw* all the Power he had as Governor and Vice-roy of thoſe Provinces. *Sir* Will. Temple's *Preſent State of the United Provinces*. The Governor and Stadt-holder is not only General by Sea and Land, but Chief Juſtice; and has Right to chuſe moſt of the Magiſtrates in the Towns of *Holland*, *Zeland* and *Over-Yſſel*. Upon Nomination every Year, they name treble the Number, and he chuſes one third of them. His Allowance from the States is 10000 Livres a Month; and when he is with the Army he receives 40000 Livres more, beſides 100000 Livres for ſecret Services, which he can diſpoſe of without accounting. He directs the Army's Motions, though he ought not to undertake any thing conſiderable without the States Conſent. He has a conſiderable Eſtate, and many Privileges. *Boxhornius*'s *Status fœderat. Belg. Provinciarum.* See *Hollanders*.

HOLLAND, or NEW-HOLLAND, a Country of *Terra Auſtralis*, diſcovered by the *Dutch* in 1644. 'Tis North of *New-Guinea* and the *Molucca*-Iſlands, and is commonly divided into the Country of *Concord*, *Dieſmens* and *Pierre Nuits*, &c. All little known.

NEW-HOLLAND, or NEW-NETHERLANDS, is a Country in the Northern *America*, near the Sea of *Canada*, S. W. of *New-England*, and E. of the *Iroquois*, between *Virginia* and *New-France*. The *Dutch* gave this Name to it, and had Towns there, called *New-Amſterdam*, and *New-Naſſaw*. But the *Engliſh* poſſeſs it ſince 1665.

NEW-HOLLAND, a little Country of *Moſcovia*, named thus by the *Dutch*. 'Tis on the Northern Ocean, near the *Streights* of *Weigats*, named *The Streights of Naſſaw*.

HOLLAND, a Diviſion of *Lincolnſhire*, in the South-Eaſt Parts: It lies towards the Sea, betwixt the Waſhes of *Lincolnſhire* Northward, and *Cambridge* and *Northamptonſhires* Southward: And 'tis called *Holland*, *Hoyland*, or *Hayland*, for the Plenty of Hay growing therein, or perhaps from its reſemblance to *Holland* in the *Low-Countries*. It is noted for giving the Title of Earl jointly with that of *Warwick*, to the Right Honourable *Edward Rich*, the preſent E. of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

HOLLAND (*Philemon*) was bred at *Trinity*-Colledge in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Phyſick, and fixed himſelf in *Coventry:* A Man of ſpecial Note for his numerous Tranſlations, eſpecially of Hiſtory-Books; by whoſe Number one would think he had done nothing elſe, which occaſioned this Deſcant upon him.

> Holland *with his Tranſlations doth ſo fill us,*
> *He will not let* Suetonius *be* Tranquillus.

He Tranſlated *Livy*, *Pliny*'s Natural Hiſtory; *Plutarch*'s Morals; *Ammianus Marcellinus*; the Geographical part of *Speed*'s Theatre; of Great *Britain* into Latin; *Zenophon's Cyro-Pædia. Suetonius*; but the moſt eminent of his Tranſlations, is *Camben*'s *Britannia*; which, conſidering his material Additions to the Latin Original, is to be counted ſomething more than a Tranſlation: And that which is obſervable of him, is, one Pen would ſerve him to write a good large Book.

HOLLAND (*Thomas*) D. D. was born at *Ludlow* in *Shropſhire*, and Bred in *Oxford*, *An.* 1573. He was elected *Socius Sacerdotalis* (commonly called *Chaplain-Fellow*) of *Baliol* College. Succeeded Dr. *Humphry* in the Divinity Chair in 1589, and Dr. *Glaſier* in the Rectory of *Exeter-College*, *An.* 1592. In which Houſe, he continued almoſt 20 Years. Dr. *Fuller* ſays of him, That he was *merſus in libris*, drowned in his Books; ſo that the Scholar in him almoſt devoured all his other Relations. He was, ſays the Author of his Funeral Sermon, ſo familiar with the Fathers, as if he had been one of them; and with the School-men, as if he had been a Seraphical Doctor. Such was the quickneſs of his Parts, as well as depth of Learning, that his Extemporaries were often better than his Premeditations. He had a conſiderable hand in the Tranſlation of the Bible appointed by King *James* I. He died, *March* 17. 1611.

HOLLANDERS, People of the *Low-Countries*, Powerful in the *Eaſt-Indies*, eſpecially *Java*, one of the *Sonda* Iſlands in *Aſia*. Above 100 Year ago, the *Engliſh* took the Town of *Jacatra* from the Emperor of *Mataran*, and burnt it, then built a Fort there; but the *Dutch* in 1677, under pretence of Landing their ſick People and Goods, conveyed ſome ſhort Guns in their Bales, and on a *Sunday* cut the *Engliſh* to pieces, and ſettled there, fortifying themſelves by degrees in ſpight of the Natives, and built a Fort at great charge to defend the Haven; building afterwards *Batavia*, which was finiſhed 15 or 20 Years ago. They are now Maſters of *Java*, and keep the Kings of *Bantam* Priſoners in the Fortreſs of *Batavia*, where the two young Brothers are ſecured. The laſt Emperor of *Mataran*, having left Three Sons, the two youngeſt rebelled, and the Eldeſt demanded the *Dutch* Aſſiſtance, yielding them the Town of *Japara*, 60 Leagues from *Batavia*, where they built a Fort, and keep a ſtrong Garriſon. The War laſted until one of the Brethren was killed, and the other taken Priſoner. But the Emperor owing a great Summ of Money to the *Dutch*, he gave them the Town of *Cheribon*, 20 Leagues from *Batavia*; and with thoſe Towns, they are able to Maſter the Emperor. They are alſo Maſters of the Iſland of *Sumatra*, where they have a Fort, and two Exchanges. So that the Q. of *Achen*, and all the other Petty Soveraigns of the Iſland, dare not ſell their Pepper and Gold to any body elſe. They have alſo ſix general Governments in the *Indies*, where they are abſolute Soveraigns, *viz.* Firſt, the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, whereof *Paliacate* is the chief Town. Secondly, *Ambona* or *Amboyna*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands, whereof *Victoria* is the chief Town; from whence they Export a vaſt quantity of Cloves. Thirdly, *Banda* Iſland, where Nutmegs grow. Fourthly, *Ternate*, one of the little *Molucca* Iſlands, whereof *Gamalame* is the chief Town; where they have deſtroyed the Clove-trees, to ſell the *Amboyna* Cloves the better. Fifthly, *Ceylon* or *Ceylan*, whoſe chief Town is *Colombo*. And, Sixthly, *Malacca*, in the Peninſula of *India*. They took *Columbo* from the *Portugueſes*, about 50 Years ago; and they have five Forts in that Iſle. In 1641, they took *Molucca*, and turned the *Portugueſes* out of it. Beſides theſe ſix General, they have ſome particular Governments, where the Governor is called Commander, *viz.* The Cape of *Good-hope*, *Macaſſar* in the Iſland of *Celebes*, *Padan* in *Sumatra* Iſland, *Timot* one of the little *Molucca* Iſlands, *Andragiry* in *Sumatra* Iſland, and many others on the Coaſts of *Malabar*. They have alſo ſome Exchanges in ſeveral places. As, at *Iſpahan* and *Gaumaran*, or *Bandarabaſſi* in *Perſia*, from whence they bring Silks; at *Suratte*, *Agra* and *Amadabat* in the Great Mogul's Dominions; at *Bengala*; at *Palimbang* and *Jambi* in *Sumatra* Iſland; at *Banka*, an Iſland near *Sumatra*; at *Siam* and at *Ligor*, in *Tonquin* and in *Japan*. They have none in *China*. Heretofore they carried their Commodities to Neighbouring-Iſlands, and the *Chineſe* took them ſecretly. In 1685, they ſent thither four Ships, with an Ambaſſador, and noble Preſents for the Emperor, and his Miniſters; becauſe they had notice, That the *Chineſe* reſolved to open their Ports. In theſe Governments, all is done by the Orders of the Council of *Batavia*; which is compoſed of the General, who doth nothing but gives Orders, without being accountable to any; of the General Director, who manageth all things, and is accountable; of ſix Ordinary Counſellors, and of ſome extraordinary, ſometimes two, ſometimes four, as it pleaſeth the 17 General Directors, who are always in *Europe*. This Council, diſpoſes of all the Preferments, with the Company's Conſent, who commonly approve their Decrees. The General, is only Elected for three Years, but is always continued for his Life; becauſe the Company would be a loſer, by enriching a Man every three Years. His Allowance, is 800 Crowns a Month, and 500 Crowns for his Table, all his Family beſides, being maintain'd by the Company: He having a Key of the Stores, where he takes what he pleaſes without being accountable. He never goes out, without 50 Life-Guard-men before his Coach, and a Company of Foot Guard-behind, and 12 Pages on both ſides, and he receives the Ambaſſadors of the *Indian* Kings, with extraordinary State. Beſides the Soveraign Council, there is the Council of Judicature, compoſed of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, and 12 Counſellors, which judge of all Civil and Military proceſſes without Appeal, and have Power to condemn the General, if convicted of High Treaſon. The *Dutch* Company maintains in all the *Eaſt-Indies*; but 12000 Diſciplin'd Men; but in every place where they have a Garriſon, they have a great many Men able to fight upon occaſion. The Major General Commands all the Forces under the General. They maintain always in the *Indies* 160 Men of War, from 30 to 60 Guns each; and in time of War, can eaſily Equip 40 of the biggeſt. Mr. *l'Abbé de Choiſy journal du Voyage de Siam en* 1685, *&* 86. Concerning the Genius of the *Dutch*, we may obſerve, That the moſt famous Authors amongſt them, till the beginning of the 16*th*. Century, are conſidered as ſimple and unpoliſhed: But within theſe 200 Years, the *Hollanders* have got a great Name in all ſorts of Learning, yet are not quite ſo acute as ſome of their Neighbours, alway remembring that *Eraſmus*, *Lipſius*, *Grotius*, *Heinſius* and ſome few others, are an Exception to this Rule.

HOLBEN, born at *Bazil* in *Switzerland*, in the Year 1498, was a Diſciple of his Father, by whoſe aſſiſtance and his own induſtry he made a wonderful Progreſs in the Art of Painting, and acquir'd ſuch a Name by his Piece of *Death's Dance*, in the Town-Hall of *Bazil*, that the famous *Eraſmus*, after having been drawn by him, ſent him over with his Picture into *England*, and gave him a Recommendatory Letter to Sir *Tho. Moore*, then Lord Chancellor, who entertain'd him with great reſpect, and imploy'd him for himſelf and Family. King *Henry* VIII*th*. was ſo pleas'd with *Holben*'s Painting, that he took him into his Service, and brought him into eſteem with the Nobility and Gentry. One of his beſt Pieces, was that, of the King above mention'd, with his Queen, *&c.* at *White-hall*, which periſhed in the late dreadful Fire there, together with ſeveral other admirable Pourtraicts (as well in Water Colours as Oyl) which may come up to the moſt celebrated *Italian* Maſters. 'Tis particularly *Remarkable*, of *Holben*, that he Painted all his Pieces with his Left-hand. He died of the Plague in *London* in 1554.

HOLLES (*John*) Earl of *Clare*, is the Eldeſt Son of *Gilbert* the late Earl, the only Son of *John*, Son of Sir *John Holles* of *Houghton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, great Grandſon to Sir *William Holles*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1540, under the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Which firſt *John*, the Raiſer of this Family being a Man of a large Eſtate, was firſt created Baron of *England* by King *James* I. *An.* 1616, by the Title of Lord *Houghton* of *Houghton*; and eight Years after, rais'd to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Clare*. By the Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Stanhop* of *Shelford* in the County of *Nottingham*, he had Iſſue ſix Sons and three Daughters. *John*, his Eldeſt, ſucceeded him upon his deceaſe, *An.* 1637. and married *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs to *Horace*, Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*; by whom he had two Sons, *John*, who died in his Infancy, and *Gilbert*; beſides 13 Daughters, moſt of which died young, and unmarried. Departing this Life in 1665, he was then ſucceeded both in his Eſtate and Title, by his remaining Son *Gilbert*, whoſe Son *John* having married one of the Daughters of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, has by His Majeſty K. *William* the III. been inveſted with the Honour of Duke of that place. *Dugdale.*

HOLLES (*Francis*) a Baron of *England*, is Son and Heir of the late Lord *Denzil Holles*, ſecond Son to *John Holles*, the firſt Earl of *Clare*. Which *Denzil*, though a great Oppoſer of King *Charles* I. in the Parliament of 1640, yet having been eminently active in the Reſtauration of the Royal Family, was created Baron of this Realm, by King *Charles* II. by the Title of Lord *Holles* of *Iſield* in *Surrey*; after which he was Employed in ſeveral great and weighty Affairs of State: Being ſent Ambaſſador-Extraordinary into *France* in 1663, where he continued above the ſpace of three Years; and afterwards to *Breda*, as Plenipotentiary to the Treaty there, with the Ambaſſadors of *France*, *Denmark*, and the *United Provinces*. In all which publick Imployments, he came off with ſingular Honour and Reputation. He married three Wives, and the third a *French* Lady of *Colombiers* in *Normandy*, but had Iſſue only by *Dorothy*, his firſt Wife. She was the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Francis Aſhley* of *Dorcheſter* in the County of *Dorſet*, by whom he had Iſſue four Sons, but none that lived beyond their Infancy, except Sir *Francis* his Eldeſt, the preſent Lord *Holles* of *Iſield*, who has had two Wives. Firſt *Lucy*, the youngeſt Daughter to Sir *Robert Carr* of *Sleford*, in the County of *Lincoln*. Secondly, *Anne* the Eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *Francis Pile* of *Compton Beauchamp* in the County of *Berks*. By this laſt, he had a Son named *Denzil*, who died a Batchelor, the Eſtate has devolved upon the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*. *Dugdale.*

HOLOBOLUS, a Greek Divine, who had the Courage whilſt he was yet Student, to declaim againſt the Emperor *Michael Palæologus*, who, to ſecure the Crown to his Family, had pluck'd out *Laſcaris* his Pupil's Eyes: Whereupon the Emperor commanded his Lips to be bored, and his Noſe cut, and then put him into a Monaſtery; ſome Years after, his Noſe, which out of pity was cut but lightly, being cured, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* eſteeming his Wit and Learning, begg'd him from the Emperor, and made him Preacher in his own Church; where he obtained ſo much Credit, that the Emperor took him for his own Chaplain, though but 22 Years of Age, and required his aſſiſtance in re-uniting the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches; which, he ſaid, was not warrantable, and declaimed againſt it. *Codin cap.* 1. *Maimbourg hiſt. de Schiſm.*

HOLOFERNES: See *Judith.*

HOLSTEIN, a Province of the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*, which belongs to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holſtein.* It is divided into four Parts, whereof one keeps the name of *Holſtein*, which is properly attributed to it. The ſecond, is *Stomaren.* The third, *Ditmarſen* or *Ditmarſh.* The fourth, *Wagheren.* The chief Towns are *Lubeck* and *Hamborough* (which are Hanſe Towns.) *Gluckſtadt*, *Brusbuttel*, *Meldrop*, *Pinnemberg*, *Rensberg*, with the whole Earldom of *Segeberg*, belong to the King of *Denmark. Kiel*, *Oldenberg*, *Lunden*, &c. belong to the Dukes of *Holſtein.* This Country, has the Dukedom of *Lawemburg* and the *Baltick*-Sea on the Eaſt, the *German*-Sea on the Weſt, the Dukedom of *Sleſwick* on the North, and on the South the River *Elbe*, which divides it from the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburg. Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick*, built *Frederickſtadt* on the River *Leider*, to ſettle the Trade of Silks there. For that purpoſe, he ſent in 1633, a famous Embaſſy to *Perſia* and *Moſcovia*, related by the Secretary *Olearius. Holſtein* is well watered, and its Riches conſiſts in Fiſhing and Selling of Hogs. Its chief Town is *Kiel* on the *Baltick.* The Dukes of *Holſtein*'s Family, come, as they ſay, out of the Ancient Houſe of *Saxony*; Founded by *Witikind the Great*, whoſe Line ended in *Frederick*, who being Condemned by his Father *Huno the Glorious*, to fight a terrible Lion, did ſo, and killed him. *Elimar* his Couſin ſucceeded, from whom deſcended *Theodorick the Fortunate*, who gathered the whole Eſtate of the Family into one, about 1432. *Chriſtian the Firſt*, his Son was King of *Denmark*, whoſe Daughter *Margaret*, was married to *James* III. of *Scotland. John*, his Son ſucceeded. *Chriſtian the Second*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and died in Priſon, *An.* 1559. *Frederick* the firſt Son of *Chriſtian* I. was choſen King of *Denmark*, and died in 1533. His Son *Chriſtiern the Third*, ſucceeded, leaving *Frederick the Second*, choſen alſo King of *Denmark*, whoſe Daughter *Anne* was married to *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and his Son *Chriſtian* IV. ſucceeded, and died in 1648. *Frederick* III. ſucceeded him, and died in 1679. *Chriſtian* V. his Son, the late King of *Denmark*, ſucceeding him, who died *September* 4th. 1699. was ſucceeded by his Son *Frederick* the *4th.* now Reigning. There are ſeveral Branches of this Family of *Holſtein*, viz. The Branch of *Holſtein*, *Sunderburg*, *Gluckburg*, *Arnsbeck*, *Sleſwick*, or *Gottorp* and *Ottingen.* That of *Holſtein Gottorp*, or *Sleſwick*, being the moſt conſiderable and known to the World, becauſe of the late Controverſy between the preſent Duke, and King of *Denmark.* Take this brief Account of his Hiſtory and Genealogy. *Adolph*, Son of *Frederick* I. and Brother to *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*, born *An.* 1526. was the firſt Duke of *Holſtein*, and ſubdued *Ditmarſh*, and by a Daughter of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, had *John Adolph*, to whom the *Hamburghers* did homage, as Duke of *Holſtein.* By *Frederick* II. the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter, he had *Frederick*, who ſent an Embaſſy into *Moſcovy* and *Perſia*, *An.* 1663, and had alternatively with the King of *Denmark* the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Right of Seſſion in the Aſſemblies of the Empire, and of the *Regalia.* By a Daughter of *Saxony*, he had *Chriſtian Albert*, born *Feb.* 13. 1641. to whom the King of *Swedeland*, by a Treaty, *An.* 1658. obliged *Frederick* King of *Denmark*, to quit the Soveraignty over the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, which was alſo confirmed by the Treaty at *Copenhagen*, *An.* 1660. But ſince the War was over, *Chriſtian* V. King of *Denmark*, having, under the pretence of a Treaty, ſeized the Duke of *Holſtein* and his Officers, he obliged him to renounce the ſaid Treaty; but when the Duke was at liberty, he proteſted againſt thoſe Violences, and in 1689, the Matter was accommodated by neighbouring Princes; the Duke being repoſſeſſed in moſt of his Country, and the King of *Denmark* retaining the reſt. But the Differences having broke out a freſh, on pretence of ſome Forts built by the Duke of *Holſtein*, the ſame were not accommodated till this preſent Year 1700, when the *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Sweediſh* Fleets in *Aug.* 1700. appeared before *Copenhagen*, the *Swedes* at the ſame time landing ſome Forces in *Zealand* to act in Concert with the *Holſteiners* and other Confederates, obliged the King of *Denmark* to a Peace at *Travendahl*, which was quickly after ratified. *Cluvier. Bertius. Peterſon* in *Chron. Holſat.* The late Duke founded the College of *Kiel*, and married the King of *Denmark*'s Siſter, and his Son the preſent Duke married *Hedwig Sophia*, Siſter to *Charles* the *12th.* now King of *Swedeland.*

HOLSTINIUS (*Lucas*) The Pope's Library Keeper, was a Perſon much valued at *Rome* for his Learning and Parts; he wrote divers Tracts, was a good Linguiſt, and ſet up for a Critick. In the Year 1655, he went to meet the Queen of *Sweden*, and admitted her to the *Roman* Catholick Communion at *Inſpruck.* He died at *Rome*, 1601.

HOLT, a Market-Town of *Holt* Hundred in the North Parts of *Norfolk*, 97 Miles from *London.*

HOLY-CROSS, a Town in the County of *Tipparary* in *Ireland*, once much frequented by Pilgrims, to ſee a Piece of the Croſs, as they call it: Whence the Town took its Name, and the County obtained the Rights of a County Palatine. *Heylin.*

HOLY GHOST, an order of Knighthood in *France*, Inſtituted by King *Henry* III. who celebrated its firſt Feſtival the 31ſt. of *December* 1578, and the 1ſt. of *January* 1579. The number of Knights was limitted to a Hundred, without including thoſe of the Clergy, *viz.* Four Cardinals, and four Biſhops, together with the great Almoner, and the Officers of the Order, *viz.* A Chancellor, Treaſurer, Regiſter, and King at Arms, and ordered the Knights to wear a Croſs of *Malta*, having a Dove in the center of it. To which King *Henry* IV. in 1598. added a Collar made of Trophies, from whence proceed Flames intermixed with crown'd H's. The King allowed every one of the Knights a Penſion of 1000 Crowns. 'Tis ſaid, That the occaſion of *Henry* III's. inſtituting this Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, was, becauſe on the Day of *Pentecoſt*, or *Witſunday*, he had received two Crowns, *viz.* That of *Poland*, and that of *France*: And, others ſay, that the ſame was alſo his Birth-day. Some pretend, That this Order was invented by *Lewis* of *Tarante* King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, &c. in 1382. but that being fallen by the Troubles of the Civil Wars of thoſe Kingdoms, it was renewed by *Henry* III. upon reading the original Conſtitution of that Order, which had fallen into the hands of the *Venetians*, and was preſented to him by them. See *Laboureurs*'s Additions to the Memoirs of *Caſtlenau. Mezeray Dupleix*, &c. See *St. Eſprit.*

HOLY-HEAD, a Sea Town of *Talibollian* Hundred, in the Weſt Parts of the Iſle of *Angleſey.* 'Tis the uſual Station of the *Iriſh* Packet, to carry our Mail thither, or bring us the *Iriſh.*

HOLY-ISLAND lies near the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, ſome Miles South and by Eaſt of *Berwick.* It is an Iſland only in Flood-time, for during the Reflux, the Shore lies bare, and makes it, till the next Tide, Continent to the Land. This is the Iſland, anciently called *Lindesfarne*, when a Biſhop's See. The firſt Biſhop, whereof was *Aidan* the Scot, the Apoſtle of thoſe Parts; who being very much delighted with the ſituation of this Iſle, fixed upon it for the place of his Reſidence, as a ſolitary Retreat from the World, and fitteſt for Devotion. Thus it continued an Epiſcopal See, from the Year 637, the ſpace of 353 Years under 22 Biſhops, hence called Biſhops of *Lindesfarne*: But by reaſon of the religious Lives of ſo many pious Biſhops, Monks, and others of the Clergy, as did inhabit here, it got by degrees, the Name of *Holy Iſland*, by which it's called to this Day. The See was from hence Tranſlated to *Durham*, *An.* 990. upon occaſion of the *Danes*; who in that time, kept all the Coaſt in awe with their conſtant Robberies. As to the Air of this Iſland, 'tis not only very bleak, but ſubject to Fogs ariſing from the Sea; ſo that 'tis neither pleaſant nor healthful, the Soil being Rocky, and very full of Stones. It is watered only by one River, that riſes from a Standing-Pond Eaſtward, and is ſo much the worſe, either for Corn or Paſture. In ſhort, Fiſh and Fowl is the beſt Accommodation of this Iſland, which being but of ſmall Account, is accordingly but thinly peopled, there being but one Town, which has a Church and a Caſtle, and under it a commodious Haven, defended by a Block-houſe, ſituate on a Hill. *Bohun Geog. Dict.*

HOLYOAK (*Francis*) Author of the learned Latin Dictionary, became Rector of *South-Ham* in *Warwickſhire*, in 1604. Being looked upon as a great and learned Man, he was elected Member of the Convocation, 1 *Car.* I. He died a great Sufferer for the King's Cauſe in 1653, aged 87, and left a Son, named *Thomas*, by whom the aforeſaid Dictionary was very much enlarged and improved; which appeared *An.* 1677. in a thick large *Folio.*

HOMAR, or OMAR, related to *Mahomet*, and Interpreter of his Laws: Oppoſed *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law's Opinions concerning the Interpretation of the *Alcoran.* From whence aroſe two chief Sects; the one of the *Arabians*, who followed *Homar*; and the other of the *Perſians*, who followed *Ali.* About 1370, *Sophi* King of *Perſia* took the *Red Turban*, to be diſtinguiſhed from the Sect of the *Turks*, and other *Homariſts*, who wear the *White. Hornius Orb. Imp.* See *Omar.*

HOMBURG, a Town of *Heſſen*, where the Landtgrave *Philip* Indicted a Convocation of the Clergy, *An.* 1525, and the *Romans* having been overcome in a fair Diſpute, their Religion was aboliſhed, and the Proteſtant Religion ſet up. This Town was afterwards given in Appanage, or for a Portion, to *George*, Grand-child to *Philip*; in whom began the Line of the Princes of *Heſſen Darmſtadt. Spener.* There is another of this Name in the *Palatinate*, with a Caſtle on an high Hill, of which the *French* made themſelves Maſters in 1679. It ſtands two French Leagues from *Bipont*, to the Northward.

HOMEDES (*John*) the 46th Great Maſter of St. *John of Jeruſalem*; in whoſe Time *Henry* VIII. of *England* aboliſhed the Order in his Dominions. He defended *Tripoly*; but the Diviſions of the Chriſtian Princes hindring the promiſed Succour, he was forced to ſurrender it to the *Turks* in 1551.

HOMER, Prince of the Greek Poets, was named *Meleſigines*, but took the Name of *Homer* from his Blindneſs. He was ſo poor that he was forced to beg. His *Iliads* and *Odyſſea* have immortalized him. Some Hymns to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Mercury*, &c. are attributed to him; but the moſt Learned think, that he was not the Author of them. He was very famous amongſt the Ancients. Many commented on his Works; as, *Ariſtarchus*, who corrected the Faults of the Copyiſts; yet we have but three Greek Scholiaſts left on *Homer*, *viz. Euſtachius* Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, *Spondanus*, and *Didymus*; and this laſt is ſuppoſititious too. Seven Cities pretended to *Homer*'s Birth, but nothing can be decided about it, or the Time he lived in. Some modern Authors affirm, he was contemporary with *Pythagoras*, but 'tis more probable that he lived when *Smyrna* was built, in *Aſia*, by the *Æolians*, *viz.* 168 Years after the ruin of *Troy*. St. *Hierom* adds, that *Homer* flouriſhed *A.M.* 3179. 124 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. *Solin. cap.* 42. *Petav. lib.* 9. *de doct. Temp. cap.* 30. *Salian A. M.* 3039. *Scaliger. Riccioli in Chron. Voſſius de Poet. Græc.* &c. *Le Fevre Poet.Gr.*

HOMMES *d'Intelligence*; in *Engliſh*, Men of Underſtanding; the Name of a Sect of Hereticks, who appeared in *Picardy*, *An.* 1412. *Fr. William de Hilderniſſen*, a *German Carmelite* Friar, and a Lay-Singing-Man named *Gilles*, were the chief of them. This laſt affirmed that he was the Saviour of Men, and that by him the Faithful ſhould ſee Jeſus Chriſt, as by Jeſus Chriſt they ſhould ſee God the Father: That the bodily Pleaſures being natural Actions, were no Sins, but ſome Fore-taſtes of Paradiſe: That the ancient Law was the Time of the Father; the new Law the Time of the Son; and that there ſhould be ſhortly a third Law, which was to be the time of the Holy Ghoſt, who would put Men into a full Liberty. The Friar recanted his Errors at *Bruxels*, *Cambray* and *St. Quintin*, and this Sect ended. *Mezeray hiſt. of France.*

HOMMIUS (*Feſtus*,) a famous Divine, Secretary to the Synod of *Dort* in 1618. He wrote ſome Books of Controverſie. *Meurſius in Ath. Bat.*

HONAN, a Province of *China*, between that of *Nanquin* on the Eaſt, and that of *Xenſi* to the Weſt. The *Chineſe* affirm this Province to be in the Middle of the World; and call it their Pleaſure-Garden, becauſe it is extreamly fruitly in all kind of Fruits, Corn, Paſtures and Trees. It contains eight great Cities, beſides 100 great Towns, Forts and Caſtles; and 589296 Families. *Martin Martini.*

HONDURAS, a Province of the Northern *America*, in *Mexico*, or *New-Spain*, between the Northern Sea, the Gulph of *Honduras*, and the Provinces of *Nicaragua* and *Jucatan*. This Country is near 100 Leagues long, and above 80 broad. It abounds in Honey, Cotton Wool called *Vigoion*, &c. The Land is ſo fruitful in *Mayz*, that they have three Crops a Year in many Places. There are alſo ſome Gold and Silver-Mines. The Rivers overflow like *Nilus*, and enrich the Land. *Valadolid*, named by the Natives *Commajagua*, is the chief Town, ſituated in a Plain; the Reſidence of the Governor, the Biſhops, *&c.* The Air is good: The Vineyards bear twice a Year; for immediately after the Vintage they cut them again, and the ſecond Grapes are ripe before *Chriſtmas*. *Truxillo* is a fine Town, and impregnable, becauſe of its ſituation on a ſteep Hill, acceſſible only by a narrow Paſſage, which is fortified. *De Laet. hiſt. de Nouveau Monde.*

HONESTIS (*Peter Damianus de*) Cardinal and Biſhop of *Oſtia*, deſcended of a Noble Family in *Ravenna*. He turn'd Benedictin, and was a Perſon of great Piety and Learning, and did the Church ſeveral Services, both by his Writings and Intereſt. He died in the Year 1072. We have ſeveral Editions of his Works. That of *Lyons*, in 1623. is in three Parts. In the firſt there are Eight Books of his Epiſtles; the ſecond conſiſts of Sermons, and the Lives of ſeveral Saints; the third gives a Relation of his Voyage into *France*, when the Pope's Legate; A Hymn of the Glory of Paradiſe, beſides ſeventy other Religious Treatiſes. *Baron Tom.* 11*th. Annal. Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. Cap.* 163. *Honorius Auguſtodunenſis Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 11. &c.

HONETON, a Borough and Market-Town in the County of *Devon*, and Hundred of *Axmiſter*, upon the River *Otter*. It ſends two Members to Parliament, and is 126 Miles from *London*.

HONFLEUR, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Seyne*, over againſt *Harfleur*. In Latin *Honflevius*, and *Honflorium*.

HONGRIMAN *de Janſay: See* Hangriguen *de Genſan*.

HONORATUS, founder of the Monaſtery of *Lerina* or *Planatia*, now call'd St. *Honore de Lerin*; was Archbiſhop of *Arles*, and ſucceeded *Patroclus* in the Year 426. *Caſſian* dedicated ſeveral of his conferences to him; and *Eucherius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris* give him a great Character.

HONORIAS, a Tract of *Aſia Minor*, part of *Pontus*; in which are *Heraclea*, *Claudiopolis*, and *Hadrianople*.

HONORIUS I. of that Name was Pope in 626. and died in 638. *Anaſtaſ. Platina. Baronius*, &c. 'Tis worth obſerving, that the *Magdeburg*-Centuriators, who are Proteſtants, *Cen.* 7. *cap.* 10, *&* 11. *Col.* 553. *Melchior* a Roman Catholick, *Canus de Locis, cap. ult.* and others, have believed that Pope *Honorius* I. was a *Monothelite* Heretick, in approving *Sergius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*'s Letters againſt *Sophronius* afterwards Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. The chief Reaſons they give for it are, That the VI*th.* General Council condemns the Pope's Letters, as full of Hereſies: That the VII*th.* and VIII*th.* are not more favourable to him: That Pope *Agatho* ſpares him not: And that *Leo* II. Anathematizeth *Honorius*, and the *Monothelites*. *Baronius* and *Bellarmine* make his Apology; the firſt ſaying, He was condemned by the Fathers of the VI*th.* Council, only becauſe they did not underſtand his Letters. But this ſeems a very ſlender Defence; *Honorius* governed 12 Years, 11 Months, and 17 Days. *Hiſt. Monothelit. Edit. An.* 1678.

HONORIUS II. called *Lambert*, ſucceeded as Pope after *Calixtus* II's Death. The Cardinals elected *Thibaud*, who took the Name of *Celeſtin*; and whilſt they were ſinging the *Te Deum* for Thankſgiving after the Election, *Lambert* was proclaimed Pope by *Rob. Frangipani*'s powerful Party. *Celeſtin* abdicated willingly, and *Honorius* did the ſame out of a pretended Humility, to get his Election approved; which was done, and he governed above five Years. *Platina* condemns the unfair Methods of his Election; but ſays, he was an Encourager of Learning. He ſate five Years, two Months, and one Day; and died, *An. Dom.* 1130.

HONORIUS III. a *Roman*, made Pope in 1216. died in 1227. He confirmed the Order of St. *Dominick* at his Deſire, and alſo that of St. *Francis*, and ſeveral others. He crowned *Peter* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and encouraged the War in the *Holy Land*. He excommunicated *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*, who waſted his Territories, and died after 10 Years, 17 Months, and 13 Days Reign. Five Thouſand Perſons periſhed by an Earthquake in *Monti Salvi* after his Death. *Platina. Baron. An. C.* 1124

HONORIUS IV. a *Roman*, named *James Savelli*; elected Pope in 1285. died in 1287. He confirmed Pope *Martin*'s Interdictions againſt *Peter* King of *Arragon*, for endeavouring to ſubdue the Kingdom of *Sicily*; and excommunicated his Son upon the ſame Account. He oppoſed alſo the King of *England* in his Deſign to levy the Tithes on his Clergy. There were ſuch terrible Earth-quakes after his Death, and ſuch a Mortality amongſt Cardinals, that the Election of another was ſuſpended. *Platina. Spondan.*

HONORIUS, Anti-Pope: See *Cadalous*.

HONORIUS, Emperor of the *Weſt*, Son of *Theodoſius the Great*, by *Flacilla*, and *Arcadius* Emperor of the *Eaſt*'s Brother, began his Reign in 395. *Theodoſius* had truſted *Stilico* with the Government during *Honorius*'s Minority, and made *Gildon* Governor of *Africa*: *Gildon* rebelled firſt, but was ſoon puniſhed; and *Stilico*, whom the Emperor had made twice his Father-in-law, endeavoured to dethrone him, to crown *Eucherius*, his own Son, with the help of *Alaricus*'s Army; but having betrayed this Prince of the *Goths*, in Revenge he purſued him, and plunder'd *Rome* in 409. Before this, the Emperor knowing *Stilico*'s Treacheries, ſent *Heraclian* to kill him; which he effected *An.* 408. While the *Goths* deſtroyed *Rome*, the Emperor, either for want of Courage or Strength, ſtayed at *Ravenna*, and did nothing; whilſt at the ſame time *Attalus* declared himſelf Emperor at *Rome*; *Gratian*, *Conſtantine*, with *Conſtans* his Son, *Maximus* and *Jovian* did the like in *England*, and amongſt the *Gauls*; whilſt *Heraclian* did the ſame in *Africa*, beſides others elſewhere: Nevertheleſs, *Honorius* ſubdued them all by his Captains, eſpecially *Conſtantius*, to whom he married his Siſter *Placidia*. He died of a Palſie at *Ravenna*, *An.* 423. without Iſſue. Some ſay, he had little Wit, and leſs Courage: Others ſpeak of him as a religious and juſt Prince. *Proſper. Caſſiodor. in Chron. Socrat. lib.* 7. *Baron. in Annal.*

HONORIUS *Auguſtodunenſis*, ſo call'd becauſe he was a Prieſt at *Autun* in *Burgundy*. He flouriſh'd about the Year 1120, and left ſeveral Pieces behind him, which are ſufficient Proof both of his Learning and Piety. The moſt conſiderable of his Works are, A Chronicle, A Book of Church Writers, intituled, *De Luminaribus Eccleſiæ*. A Dialogue concerning Predeſtination and Free-will. Commentaries upon the Books of *Solomon*. The Office and Ceremonies of the Maſs, which he calls *Gemma Animæ*, &c. *Voſſius Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 18. *hiſt. Lat. St. Marthe Gal. Chriſt.* &c.

HONOUR, a Divinity, to whom the *Romans* erected ſome Statues, commonly joined with Vertue: Their Temples were ſo built, that it was impoſſible to enter the Temple of Honour, without going through the Temple of Vertue. *Marius*, that built them, ordered, that they ſhould not be too much raiſed; either to pleaſe the Southſayers, or to teach Humility to the Worſhippers. *Cicero* 2 *Tuſc. Tit. Liv. lib.* 29. &c.

HOOD (*Robert*) commonly called *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber in the Reign of King *Richard* I. Had his principal Reſidence in *Sherwood*-Foreſt, in *Nottinghamſhire*; but had another Haunt near the Sea, in the North-Ridings of *Yorkſhire*, where *R. Hood*'s Bay ſtill retains his Name: Not that he was any Pirate, but a Land-Robber, who retreated to thoſe unſuſpected Places for his Security. As great a Robber as he was, being rather a merry than a miſchievous Thief, and for the moſt part robbing none but the Rich. He had the good Luck to eſcape the Hand of Juſtice. In ſhort, he never murther'd any thing but Deer; and then he feaſted his Neighbours with the Veniſon.

HOOFDEN, the Name which ſome Authors give to the *Streights* betwixt *Calis* and Dover.

HOOKER (*Richard*) born in *Exeter*, and bred in *Corpus-Chriſti*-College. His Parts and Learning are evident in his Book of *Eccleſiaſtical Policy*, in which he fully juſtifies the *Engliſh* Liturgy from the exceptions of the Nonconformiſts, and overthrows their main Principle, *Aſſerting that nothing is Lawful* in Religious Worſhip, but what is expreſly Commanded in Scripture. This Book King *Charles* I. recommended to the Reading of his Children. He was made Maſter of the *Temple* by Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, but retired thence to a Benefice in *Kent*, where he died, *An.* 1599.

HOOPER (*John*) Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and one of the Martyrs in the Reign of Q. *Mary*; was born in *Somerſetſhire*, bred firſt in *Oxford*, and then beyond the Seas. The occaſion of his going thither was the Suſpicion he lay under of being infected with *Lutheraniſm*, as the *Roman* Catholicks uſed to ſay, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. Inſomuch that being ſought after to be apprehended, upon the coming forth of the Statute of the ſix *Articles*, he fled in a Diſguiſe into *Ireland*, and thence into *Switzerland*, where he became acquainted with *Bullinger*, Scholar and Succeſſor to *Zuinglius*; and by his Advice married a *Burgundian* Wife. When King *Edward* VI. came to the Crown, he returned into *England*, in 1549. became an Accuſer of Biſhop *Bonner*, when he was to be deprived of his Biſhoprick; which made him fare the worſe when

Q. *Mary* came to the Crown. The next Year he was elected Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Ridley* Biſhop of *London*, refuſed to conſecrate him, unleſs he would conform himſelf in Apparel and Opinion unto them. The Rochet he refuſed; upon which he was confined. At laſt by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Interceſſion to *Cranmer*, and the King's Letters to diſpenſe with thoſe Matters as Ceremonies, he was conſecrated Biſhop of the ſaid See. Being ſetled in the See of *Glouceſter*, which was looked upon as a poor Pittance for ſo great a Divine, who had ſuffered ſo much. The Earl of *Warwick* got him the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* in *Commendam*; *Heath*, the Biſhop thereof being then a Priſoner in the *Fleet*. Whilſt he was Biſhop he preached often, viſited his Dioceſs, kept good Hoſpitality for the poorer ſort of People, and was beloved by many. But when Q. *Mary* began to Reign, which was in *July*, 1553. he was ſent for up to *London*, and committed to the *Fleet*; where remaining ſome Months, he was at length examined ſeveral times, and required to recant his Opinions; which refuſing to do, he was condemned to be burnt; and accordingly, being conducted to *Glouceſter*, ſuffered in that City with great Courage, *An.* 1554. He was a Perſon of good Parts, well verſed in the Greek and Hebrew Tongues, a good Philoſopher, but a better Divine. Biſhop *Latimer* and he, who had been at variance about the Ceremonies before, were reconciled during their Sufferings; the former having writ an obliging and condeſcending Letter to the other. *Fox Act. and Mon.*

HOPE (*Cape*) or *The Cape of Good Hope*, in the Country of *Caffraria* in *Æthiopia Inferior*; ſo called by the *Portugueſe*, who doubling the ſame, *An.* 1597. had hopes of a proſperous Voyage, as it was indeed, for thereby they diſcovered the way to the Wealth of the *Indies*. On the top of it is a large Plain, called *The Table of the Cape*, adorned with Flowers and Graſs, and yielding a fair proſpect into the Sea. This place hath ſo often proved fatal to the *Spaniards*, that one of their Captains expoſtulated with God, Why he ſuffered his good Catholicks to endure ſuch torments, and yet ſuffered the *Engliſh* Hereticks to paſs ſafe. *Heylin.*

HOPPER (*Joachim*) an eminent Lawyer, born at *Incek* in *Weſt-Friezeland*, in 1523. His Learning preferred him to *Philip* IIds Favour, who made him one of his Council for the Affairs of the *Low-Countries*. His Works are, *De Juris Arte, Lib.* 3. *ad Juſtinianum. Diſpoſitio in Libros Pandectarum, Diſpoſitio in Lib.* 4. *Inſtitutionum. Iſagoge in Veram Juris-prudentiam* νομοθεσία *de Juris ac Legum condendarum Scientia. De Jure publico. De Jure privato. De Tabula Regum Friſiæ, &c. Suffridus Petri, de Script. Friſ. Decad.* 12. *cap.* 9. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

HOPTAIN-*Heath* in *Staffordſhire*, memorable for a Battel in 1643. betwixt K. *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces; the Valiant *Spencer*, E. of *Northampton*, being ſlain on the King's ſide.

HOPTON (Sir *Ralph*) but afterwards Lord *Hopton*, Son of *Robert Hopton*, Eſq; a famous Soldier in our Civil Wars, was born *An.* 1601. in *Monmouthſhire*, where his Mother had Relations; his Education was in *Somerſetſhire*, where his Father had his Seat. From whence he was ſent to *Lincoln*-College in *Oxford*, and proved a good Proficient; but his Genius ſoon ſhewed, that he was born more for Action than Speculation. The *Low-Countries* were then the School of War, and Nurſery of Martial Diſcipline. Thither he went as Voluntier; where he learned in one Camp what he put afterwards to good Practice. From *Holland* he went into the *Palatinate*, to ſerve the Q. of *Bohemia*, and was at the fatal Battel of *Prague*; after which he carried the ſaid Queen forty Miles behind him. Being returned home, he found all Things tending to an open War, and took Part with the King. His Province was in the Weſt of *England*; where having the chief Command of the King's Forces, he did two conſiderable Actions, wherein he came off victorious; the one at *Liſcard*, the other at *Stratton*; for the particulars whereof I refer you to the Hiſtories of thoſe Times. Therefore K. *Charles* raiſed him to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hopton* of *Stratton*; but dying without Iſſue at *Bruges* in the *Low-Countries*, *An.* 1652. the Title fell with him. Upon the Reſtauration his Corps being carried to *Sluys*, was brought over into *England*, and Interred at *Wytham* with his Anceſtors.

HORACE, called *Cocles*, a *Roman* Captain, reſiſted *Porcenna*'s Army on the Bridge of the *Tyber*, till that part of it behind him was cut down by his own Order, to ſtop their march; and then threw himſelf into the River, and got into the City with his Arms, where they erected him a Statue, and gave him as much Land as he could run through with a Plough in one Day. *Liv. lib.* 2. *Flor. lib.* 5. *cap.* 10.

HORACE *Giovangoni*: See *Giovangoni*.

HORACE (*Quintus Flaccus*) a Latin Poet, born at *Venuſium*, he fought at the Battel of *Philippi*, for *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. His Wit and Merit, made him *Auguſtus*'s and *Mæcenas*'s Favourite. *Quintilian* ſaith, That amongſt the Latin Lyricks, *Horace* is almoſt the only one worth reading. He died *An. Rom.* 746, or 747. Aged 57.

HORACES, or HORATII, the Name of three *Roman* Brethren, who fought againſt the three *Curiatii* of *Alba*, *An. Rom.* 85, under the Reign of *Tullus Hoſtilius*; the two firſt were killed, but the third, joining Policy to his Courage, overcame his three Adverſaries. Returning to *Rome*, and meeting his Siſter in great affliction, for one of the *Curiatii*, to whom ſhe was contracted, he killed her becauſe of that unſeaſonable ſorrow. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. See *Curiatii*. The *Horaces* Family was ancient at *Rome*, where they ſettled with *Romulus*. It was divided into three Branches, and ſeveral of them were Conſuls and Tribunes of that City.

HORBATII: See *Croats*.

HORBURGH, Lat. *Argentuaria*, a Caſtle near *Colmar* in the *Upper Alſatia*. See *Colmar*.

HORDA, a King of the *Hunns*, who, with his People, received the Chriſtian Faith, *An.* 529. *Pantal.*

HORDALES, Feaſts amongſt the ancient *Romans*, ſo called, becauſe they then ſacrificed Cows with Young, named by the *Latins*, *Hordæ*. Thoſe Feaſts might be Celebrated, even in the days which they called *Unhappy*; during which, all other Sacrifices were forbidden. *Alexand. ab Alex. lib.* 3. *cap.* 20.

HORDE, a Name given to the Tribes or Companies of the *Tartars* in *Tartaria deſerta*. *Figuera Relation de Perſe.*

HORDONIENSES, a People of *Apulia*, whoſe chief Town was *Erdonia*.

HOREB, a Mountain of *Arabia Petræa*, part of Mount *Sinai*, over-againſt the Land of the *Midianites*. *Kircher* ſays, That at the foot thereof, there was found an Inſcription in an old *Aſſyrian* Character, importing, amongſt other things, That God would make a Virgin conceive. By this Mountain it was, that *Moſes* fed *Jethro*'s Sheep, and received the command from the Angel in the Burning-buſh not conſumed, to bring *Iſrael* up out of *Egypt*, *Exod.* 3. Here the Law was promulgated, if, according to St. *Jerome*, it be the ſame with *Sinai*. Here *Elijah* heard the ſmall ſtill voice, 1 *Kings* 19. 12. It is ſaid to extend from *Petra* in *Arabia* to *Ælan* on the *Red-Sea*. The Name given to it by the *Arabians*, is *Gibel Mouſa*, and the *Europeans* call it *Sinai*. There are abundance of Chapels, Hermitages and Cells upon this, and the neighbouring Mountains poſſeſſed by the Greek and Latin Monks, who have delicate Gardens, that not only ſupply themſelves, but furniſh *Grand Caire* with the beſt of its Fruit. This Mountain is aſcended by Steps, and hath an Oratory and Spring on the top, which all Paſſengers drink off. *Thevenot.* See *Sinai*.

HORIGUELLA, but more ordinarily *Gribuella*, an Epiſcopal City in *Spain*, ill inhabited, tho' pleaſantly ſituated in a Valley under a Caſtle, built on a Rock, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It ſtands on the River *Segura*, 6 Leagues South of *Alicant*.

HORIZON, one of the great Circles of the Sphere, which divides the uppermoſt Hemiſphere from the inferior, that half we ſee from that which is hidden from us. There are two ſorts of *Horizon*, the one Rational or Intelligible, and the other Senſible. The firſt divides the Terreſtrial Globe into two equal parts, whereof one is above, and the other below the place we inhabit. The Intelligible *Horizon* is divided into Streight, Oblique and Parallel. The Streight goes through the two Poles of the World: The Oblique has always one of its Poles elevated. The Parallel anſwers the Equator, and has one Pole for *Zenith*, and the other for *Nadir*. The Streight *Horizon*, ſhews the continual Equality of Day and Night; the Oblique the Inequality; and the Parallel, that under the two Poles, they have ſix Months Day together, and then ſo much Night. The Senſible *Horizon*, is what bounds our ſight in an open Country, and ſerves to ſhew the Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and the Length of each Artificial Day. *Boulanger de la Sphere.* 'Tis derived from the Greek ὁρίζω, *to bound*, becauſe it terminates our Sight, and the Length of the Day.

HORMISDAS, a *Roman*, Elected Pope in 514, died in 523. He condemned the *Eutychians* in a Provincial Council at *Rome*, and ſent Legates to *John* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, admoniſhing him to renounce that Hereſy, but without effect. *Anaſtaſius*, the Emperor of the Eaſt, uſed *Hormisdas*'s Legates contumeliouſly, ſending them back in a leaky Veſſel, and bidding them tell the Biſhop, That it was the Emperor's part to Command, and not to Obey the Dictates of the Biſhop of *Rome*, or any other. But the Pope had better ſucceſs with the Emperor *Juſtin*, who baniſhed the *Acacians*, becauſe they would not ſubmit to the Pope. *Hormisdas* alſo baniſhed the *Manichees* from *Rome*, and burnt their Books. This Pope reigned nine Years, and eighteen Days. *Platina.*

HORMISDAS, Third of that Name, the other two having done nothing remarkable, King of *Perſia*, ſucceeded his Father *Choſroes the Great*, in 580. He was often beaten by the *Romans*; and the laſt time, in a great Fury, ſent Womens Clothes to *Varanes* his General, which the *Perſians* look upon as an irreparable Diſgrace. *Varanes* rebelling thereupon, took *Hormisdas* Priſoner, cauſed his Wife to be murthered before his face, pluck'd out his own Eyes, and Crown'd his Son *Choſroes* II. who cauſed *Hormisdas* his Father to be Cudgelled to death in 592. *Agathias, lib.* 4. *Nicephor. lib.* 18.

HORMISDAS the Fourth, the ſame as *Yesdegerde*, Son of *Siroes*, came to the Crown of *Perſia*, *An.* 630, and was turned out by the *Saracens* in 632. *Sigebert, Chron. hiſt. Sarac. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

HORNBERG, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Swabia*, and Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, on the River *Gulach*, 14 Miles N. W. of *Rotweil*, and 23 E. of *Friburg*.

HORNBY, a Market Town of *Lancaſhire*, ſeated on the River *Lun*, about ſeven Miles E. and by N. from *Lancaſter*, noted for its Caſtle, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

HORNE-CASTLE, a Market Town of *Lincolnſhire*, about

20 Miles Eaſt of *Lincoln*, upon the River *Bane*, 104 Miles from *London.*

HORNE, a ſmall City of *North-Holland*, very well fortified; has a Vote in the General Aſſemblies. It was formerly an Imperial City. It ſtands upon *Zuder* Sea, four Leagues Eaſt of *Almaer*, and ſix North from *Amſterdam.* It has a very good Harbour, which brings it a great Trade. It was Wall'd in 1426, and almoſt drowned in 1557, the Dikes being broke by a Tempeſt. It was repaired in 1577, and is now the Place where Money for *North-Holland* is Coined; and has given Birth to ſeveral Learned Men, as *Adrian* and *Peter*, *Junius*, *Hogebert*, *Foreſt*, &c.

HORNE, a little Town in *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, with the Title of Earldom, and a great Domain. It is ſituated near *Ruremonde* on the *R. Meuſe*, with a good Caſtle. It is an Imperial Mannor, tho' ſubordinate to the ancient Earldom of *Lontzs*, in the Dominion of *Liege*, but having its dependency on *Brabant.* The Earldom of *Horne* came into the Family of *Montmorency*, about the end of the XVth Century. Two of theſe Counts of *Horne* being Brothers, *viz.* *Philip de Montmorency*, and *Florent de Montmorency*, were very popular and well beloved in the *Netherlands*, becauſe of their love to their Country. The firſt was cut off by the Duke of *Alva*, upon that account; and the other had the ſame Fate in *Spain*, whither he was ſent, as Deputy, by the *Flemiſh* Nobility in 1570. *Du Cheſne, hiſt. de la Maiſon de Montmorency. Thuan.*

HORNE, or *Cape of Horne*, a Cape of the Southern *America*, in the Land of *Fire*, towards the *Magellanick-Sea*, diſcovered in 1616, by *James Le Maire*, born at *Horne* in *Holland*, who gave his Name to it. Some *Spaniards* call it, *The Cape of St. Saviour.*

HORNEDEN, a ſmall Market Town in *Eſſex*, 21 Miles from *London.*

HOROLOGION, the Name of one of the *Græcian* Eccleſiaſtical Books, which is to them inſtead of a Common-Prayer Book, wherein all their Services are marked, *viz.* That which they call *MeſonyEticon*, or *of Midnight*, that which they uſe very early, *Prime*, *Tierce*, *Sexte*, *None*, *Veſpres*, &c. The *Græcians* have a great number of Books, which they are obliged to have recourſe to in their Services.

HORROXIUS, a great Mathematician, wrote ſeveral Treatiſes; particularly, *Venus in Sole Viſa.* He was ſo exact at Aſtronomical Calculation, that he predicted this Poſition of the Planet *Venus* long before it happen'd, to the great ſurprize of all the Learned Aſtronomers in *Europe.*

HORSHAM, a large Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Bramber-Rape*; ſends two Members to Parliament.

HORSLEY, a ſmall Iſle, South of *Harwich* in *Eſſex.*

HORTA, was amongſt the ancient *Romans* a Goddeſs; who, as they believed, took care to exhort, and by ſecret motions, inclined People to laudable Actions. She was alſo the Goddeſs of Youth, it may be, becauſe Youth is full of Vigour, which is neceſſary to do good. Her Temple at *Rome* was never ſhut up, to ſhew, That Men ought to be encouraged to Vertue, all the time of their Life. *Horta*, comes from *Hortari*, *To Exhort.*

HORTENSIA, a *Roman* Lady, *Hortenſius* the Orator's Daughter. The Senate having impoſed a heavy Tax upon the Women of *Rome*, and no Advocate daring to ſpeak for them, ſhe pleaded for her Sex, with ſo much Eloquence and Succeſs, before the *Triumvirs*, that the greateſt part of the Tax was forgiven. *Val. Max. lib.* 2, 3.

HORTENSIUS (Q. *Ortalus*) a famous *Roman* Orator, who was *Military Tribune* in 664 of *Rome*, *Prætor* in 681, and *Conſul* in 685. *Cicero* mentions him as a Man of prodigious Memory. He had ſo much Action in his Speeches, that he was called *Graſhopper*, *Dionyſia Saltatricula.* *Hortenſius*'s Family was illuſtrious at *Rome*, for having produced divers Magiſtrates. *Pliny, lib.* 15. *cap.* 27. *Plutarch in Caton. Sueton. in Tiber.*

HORTUS DIABOLI, or *the Devils Garden*, a Country in *Germany*, in the Province of *Carniola*, amongſt the *Alps.* *Baudrand.*

HORWOOD, a Market Town of *Grombaldaſh* Hundred, in the South parts of *Gloceſterſhire.*

HOSANNA, this word ſignifieth, *Save now.* The *Jews* call their Feaſts of the Tabernacles, *Hoſanna Rabba, the great Hoſanna.* The Original of that word is, Becauſe on that Day they pray for the Salvation and the Forgiveneſs of all the People's Sins; therefore in all their Prayers, they uſe the word *Hoſanna*, which ſignifies, *Save I pray.* *Buxtorf* explains it ſo, in his *Talmudick* and *Rabbinical* Dictionary. *Anton. Nebriſſenſis* obſerves, after *R. Elias*, That the *Jews* called *Hoſanna*, the Willow-Branches which they carry in that Feaſt, becauſe they ſing *Hoſanna*, ſhaking them every where in Ceremony, which the ſame *Nebriſſenſis* applieth to the *Jews*, who received Jeſus Chriſt as the *Meſſias*, ſinging *Hoſanna*, thereby ſignifying, That they did carry before him ſome Willow Palm, and other Branches. *Grotius* on St. *Matth. cap.* 21. *v.* 9. obſerves, That the Feaſts of the *Jews* did not only ſignify their going out of *Egypt*, whoſe Memory they Celebrated, but alſo the Expectation of the *Meſſias.* And that ſtill, on the Day when they carry thoſe Branches, they wiſh to Celebrate that Feaſt at the coming of their *Meſſias*; from whence he concludes, That the People carrying thoſe Branches before our Saviour, ſhewed their Joy, acknowledging him to be the *Meſſias.* *M. Simon.*

HOSEA, Son to *Beeri*, of the Tribe of *Iſſachar*, the firſt in Order amongſt the ſmall Prophets, flouriſhed under *Uzziah*, *Jotham*, *Ahaz* and *Hezekiah*, Kings of *Judah*, and *Jeroboam* ſecond King of *Iſrael*; that is, from 3260, of the World, to 3316. He reproaches the *Jews* with their Idolatry; foretold the Captivity both of *Iſrael* and *Judah*, and lived about 100 Years. *Epiphan.*

HOSHEA, Son to *Ela*, the laſt King of *Iſrael*, aſcended the Throne by the Murther of his Predeceſſor *Pekah*, in the 20th Year of *Jotham*, or the 3d of *Ahaz*, his Son, whom he had aſſociated to the Throne of *Judah*, 2 *Kings* 15. 30. However, 2 *Kings* 17. 1. 'tis ſaid, That *Hoſhea* began his Reign in the 12th Year of *Ahaz*, that is, nine Years after, and conſequently the holy Scripture aſcribes him but nine Years Reign, *Samaria* its Capital City, having been taken by *Salmaneſer*, the *Aſſyrian* King, the 6th Year of *Hezechiah.* The reaſon of this difference may be, that during the nine firſt Years, *Hoſhea* was not ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, as to take upon him the Title of King, tho' he had the Kingly Power in his hand, and might be ſaid to Reign.

HOSIUS (*Staniſlaus*) a Cardinal Biſhop of *Warmia*, born at *Cracow* in *Poland*, one of the moſt illuſtrious Prelates of the XVIth Century, the Pope's Legate in the Council of *Trent*, died in 1579, and left many Works againſt Proteſtants. *Genebrard. in Chron. Sponde in Annal. &c.*

HOSMAN: See *Melchior Hoſman.*

HOSPITAL (*Michael de l'*) Chancellor of *France.* A Man of great Parts and Learning, born at *Aigueperſe* in *Auvergne*, in 1503, was ſuſpected to favour the Proteſtants, his Daughter and her Husband profeſſing that Religion, and he took care to breed up his Grand-children ſo. He hated violent Counſels, and was always a moderate Councellor to the King, which diſpleaſing Queen *Catharine de Medicis*, ſhe, upon ſuſpicion, cauſed the Great Seal to be taken from him, and to be given to *Morvillier*, Biſhop of *Orleans*; ſo he retired to his Country-houſe near *Eſtampes*, where he died in 1573. We have many Works of his, and his Picture is very like the Medal we have of *Ariſtotle.* *Thuan. hiſt. lib.* 24.

L'HOSPITAL, the Family of *L'Hoſpital* in *France*, is Illuſtrious for many great Men, both in Civil and Military Reſpects, as *Francis* and *Nicholas L'Hoſpitals*, Marſhals of *France.*

HOSPITALERI: See *Maironis.*

HOSPITALERS: See *Maltha.*

HOSPODAR, the Name of the Princes of *Tranſylvania*, *Valachia* and *Moldavia*, who are Tributary to the Grand Seignior, and ſometimes to the Emperor of *Germany.*

HOSTASIUS, a Soldier of *Ravenna* in *Italy*, who ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Pavia*, taken by the *French* in 1527. He was the firſt that entred the Town, and begged of his General for Reward, the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Statue on Horſeback, formerly tranſported out of *Ravenna* to *Pavia*, which was granted him: But the Inhabitants, unwilling to part with it, preſented him with a Crown of Maſſy Gold, which he took at laſt, and hanged in the Church of *Ravenna*, to be for ever a witneſs of his Courage. *Jovius hiſt. lib.* 25.

HOSTILINA, a Goddeſs to whom the *Pagans* attributed the care of Corn, when the laſt Ears did grow up as high as the reſt, and the ſurface of the Harveſt did become even. *Hoſtire*, in old Latin, ſignified *to equal*, and *Hoſtimentum*, *equality.* *Varro S. Auguſt. de Civit. Dei.*

HOSTON, a Market Town of *Grombaldaſh* Hundred, in the South of *Gloceſterſhire.*

HOSTUNIUM, or **OSTUNI**, a large and well-inhabited City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; a Biſhop's Seat, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Brunduſium*, dignified alſo with the Title of a Dutchy. It is two Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and ſixteen miles Eaſt of *Brunduſium.* *Baudr.*

HOTMAN (*Francis*) born at *Paris*, Son of *Peter Hotman* Councellor in the Parliament of *Paris*, was ſo famous a Lawyer, that he became *Cujacius*'s Rival. He wrote many Books which were highly approved; and at the time of St. *Bartholomew*'s Maſſacre, he being a Proteſtant, was forced to retire to *Baſil* in *Germany*, where he died in 1591. Aged 65. *St. Marthe, lib.* 4. *Elog. doct. Gall.*

HOTTENTOTS, a People living on the *Cape of Good Hope.* See *Cafres.*

HOTTINGER (*John Henry*) born at *Zurich* in *Switzerland* in 1620, was drowned, with part of his Family, in the River *Lemit*, in 1667. He taught the Oriental Languages, and was called to profeſs them at *Leyden.* He left divers Works behind him, as the Oriental Hiſtory of *Mahumetiſm*, *Saraceniſm*, *Chaldaiſm*, *De Statu Chriſtianorum*, *Theſaurus Philologicus S. Scripturæ*, *Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſticæ novi Teſtamenti*, *Promptuarium ſive Bibliotheca Orientalis*, &c. He was acquainted with all the great Men of his Time, as the famous Archbiſhop *Uſher*, *Selden*, *Pocock*, *Grotius*, *Drelincourt*, &c. and had an univerſal correſpondence with all Learned Men. He was coveted by the Cities of *Amſterdam*, *Bremen*, *Leyden*, Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, and other Princes. He was called *Fortiſſimus Religionis vindex, abyſſus Eruditionis, & Literatorum facile Princeps.* He wrote alſo, *Lexicon Harmoniacum Pentaglotton*, *Bibliotheca Theologico-Hiſtorico-critica*, and abundance more. *Hoffman.*

HOUAMES, otherwiſe *Hhouames*, a Sect of wandering *Mahometans* in *Arabia*, dwelling in Tents, as the *Arabians.* They have a particular Law, by which they are commanded to perform their Ceremonies and Prayers, under a Pavilion, without any light; and afterwards they couple with the firſt Woman or Maid they can meet. There are ſome of them at *Alexandria*, but hide themſelves, becauſe they are burnt alive, if they be known. *Houame*, or *Chováme* in *Arabick*, ſignifies *a wicked, laſcivious and abominable Man.* *Thevenot*'s *Voyages*, 2 *part.* *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

HOUDAN, a little Town of the Iſle of *France*, in Latin *Hodanum*, on the River *Vegre*, near *Beauſſe*, 12 Leagues Weſt from *Paris*, and 3 N. E. from *Dreux*.

HOVEDEN (*Roger*) one of our ancient Hiſtorians, of an eminent Family in *Yorkſhire*, and ſervant to King *Henry* II. the chief, if not the ſole Lay-Hiſtorian of his Age. He writ a Chronicle of *England*, beginning where *Bede* ended, and continuing the ſame till the 4th of King *John*. When King *Edward* I. laid Claim to the Crown of *Scotland*, he cauſed the Chronicles to be diligently ſearch'd, and carefully kept many Paſſages, tending to his advantage.

HOULME, or *La Houlme*, a ſmall Diſtrict in *Normandy*, bordering on the Territory of *Le Mans*, and the River *Orne*.

HOUNSLOW, a Market Town in *Middleſex*, noted for a large Heath, where King *James* II. uſed to Encamp his Armies.

HOUR, the 24th. part of the Civil-day, containing 12 Hours from Midnight to Noon, and 12 from Noon to Midnight, divided according to the *Equinoxial* Circle, into 24 equal Parts. Theſe are called *Equal Hours*; but then according to the diverſity of Seaſons, there are thoſe called *Unequal*, viz. 12 for the Natural-day, from the Sun's Riſe to its Setting, and 12 for the Night: So that in Summer, the 12 Hours of the Day, are longer than thoſe of the Night, and the contrary in Winter, becauſe the Sun ſtayeth leſs above our Horizon. Theſe Hours are named *Ancient*, *Judaical* and *Planetary*, that is, *wandering*. The 1ſt. commences with the Riſing-ſun, the 6th. ends at Noon, and the 12th. at Sun-ſet. Then begins the 1ſt. hour of the Night, the 6th. ends at Midnight, and the 12th. at the Sun's Riſing. The ancient *Romans*, uſed a Day of Unequal Hours, and amongſt them, *Hora hyberna* ſignified *a ſhort hour*, underſtood of the Day. Hours are alſo diſtinguiſhed according to the difference of Days amongſt Nations: See DAY. The Dial in King *Ahaz*'s Palace at *Jeruſalem*, in a publick Place, ſo famous in Holy Writ, may challenge the Invention to the *Hebrews*, or it may be attributed to the *Chaldæans*, ſo much addicted to Aſtronomy. *Pliny* ſaith, that *Anaximenes* was the firſt Dialiſt at *Lacedæmon*, *An. Mun.* 3477. *An. Rom.* 177. Some think, that in *An. Rom.* 429. *Papyrius Curſor* Dictator cauſed one to be fixed upon *Romulus*'s Temple. *Petav. de Doct. Temp.* See CLOCK. For the right underſtanding the Scripture, obſerve that the Word *Hour*, is ſometimes taken for one of the four Parts of the Day. *Cenſorinus*, and other ancient Authors teach us, That the Day was divided into four parts, as the Night into four Vigils or Watches; and as the firſt Watch, did comprehend the three firſt Hours of the Night, and the ſecond continued from the end of the former, till Midnight; ſo the firſt Hour of the Day, comprehended the three Ordinary Hours after the Sun's Riſing, the ſecond commencing upon the Period of the Ordinary third Hour, laſted till Noon. Then began the ſixth Hour of the Day, after which, the Ninth, that ended at Sun-ſet; according to this explication, it is eaſy to reconcile the Text of St. *John*, *cap.* 1. 9. *v.* 14. ſaying, That *Pilate* Condemned Jeſus Chriſt almoſt at the ſixth Hour, with the Text of St. *Mark*, 15. 25. ſaying, That the *Jews* crucified him at the third Hour, for this happened about the end of the ſecond part of the Day, named the third Hour; and about the beginning of the third part of the Day, named the Sixth, that is, about half an Hour before Noon. When St. *Peter* ſaith in the *Acts*, That it was not yet the third Hour of the Day, he underſtands the Ordinary Hour; and the meaning of it is, that the Sun had not yet Riſen three Hours. And they might know how to diſtinguiſh theſe two kinds of Hours, according to the time they ſpoke of; the Great Hours, or Parts of the Day, were named *Hours of Prayer*, or *Hours of the Temple*; and the little Ordinary Hours, *Hours of the Day*. The following Table, will ſhew this plainly.

The Riſing of the Sun.

Ordinary Hours, 12 for the Day, and 12 for the Night.	1	*Prime*, or the Firſt Hour.	Firſt Part of the Day.
	2		
	3		
	4	*Tierce*, or the Third Hour.	Second Part of the Day.
	5		
	6		
	7	*Sexte*, or the Sixth Hour.	Third Part of the Day.
	8		
	9		
	10	*None*, or the Ninth Hour.	Fourth Part of the Day.
	11		
	12		

Cenſorin. cap. 90. *Nicol. Abram. in* 11 *Philip. Ricciol.*

HOWARD (*Bernard*) Uncle to *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*. Sir *William Dugdale* in ſetling the Pedigree of this Noble Family, begins with *William Howard* a Learned and Reverend Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in part of King *Edward* I's. and the beginning of King *Edward* II's. Reign. This *William* had a fair Eſtate in *Wigen-hall*, in the North-weſt part of *Norfolk*, and in divers other places thereabouts: He was Succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *Edward* I. and in the 4*th.* of *Edward* II. went in the *Expedition* made into *Scotland*. He was alſo Sheriff of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, for ſeveral years together; Governor of the Caſtle of *Norwich*, and enjoy'd divers other Imployments of Honour and Truſt, during that King's Reign. This *John* died in the 5*th.* of *Edward* III. leaving a Son and Heir of the ſame Name, who in the 10*th.* of *Edward* III. was made Admiral of all the King's Fleet. Sir *Robert Howard* Knight, was Son and Heir to this *John*, who died in the 12*th.* of *Richard* II. leaving Iſſue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Scales*, *John* his Son and Heir. This *John* had Iſſue, *John* his Son and Heir, who left Iſſue, *Elizabeth* his ſole Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Oxford*: His Father Sir *John Howard* marry'd his ſecond Wife *Alice*, and by her had Iſſue *Robert*, who being Knighted, marry'd *Margaret* Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas de Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, leaving Iſſue *John*, which *John* in 31 *Henry* VI. being then a Knight, after the recovery of *Bourdeaux*, accompanied *John Talbot* Viſcount *Liſle*, to *Blay*, and ſoon after march'd with *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury* to the relief of *Chaſtillon*, and was made Sheriff of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, in 1ſt. *Edward* IV. Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Norwich*, and one of the King's Carvers; having likewiſe in conſideration of his great ſervices, ſeveral Mannors granted him, in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Eſſex* and *Dorſet*. This *John* with the Lords *Faulconbridge*, *Clinton*, &c. had the Command of the King's Fleet; and in the 10*th.* of *Edward* IV. being advanced to the Title of Lord *Howard*, was made Captain General of all the King's Forces at Sea, to oppoſe the Attempts of the *Lancaſtrians*. In the 12*th.* of *Edward* IV. he was firſt ſummon'd to Parliament amongſt the Barons of this Realm. In the 1ſt. of *Richard* III. he was made Earl Marſhal of *England*, and the ſame day created Duke of *Norfolk* (*Thomas* his Son, being about that time made Earl of *Surrey*,) beſides other Honours; and the grant of a great many Lordſhips from that Prince, with whom he was ſlain in *Boſworth-Field* in 1485. And ſoon after Attainted in the Parliament, the 1ſt. of *Henry* VII*th.* *Thomas* his Son and Heir, was in 4*th.* of *Henry* VII. reſtor'd to his Title of Earl of *Surrey*, and to all thoſe Lands which were his Wife's Inheritance, and was ſeveral times ſent to reſtrain the Incurſions of the *Scots*, whom at laſt he overthrew in *Floden-Field*: *James* IV. of *Scotland* being ſlain upon the Place, for which Service, this Earl of *Surrey* had an honourable Augmentation to his Arms, and was made Duke of *Norfolk*, and having enjoy'd ſeveral other honourable Offices, died in 16*th.* *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1524. He had Eight Sons by *Elizabeth* his firſt Wife, *Thomas* created Earl of *Surrey* in his Life-time, being the Eldeſt, who in the 5*th.* of *Henry* VIII. was made Lord Admiral: This Earl, at the Fight of *Floden-Feild* above mention'd, commanded the Van-guard with his Brother Sir *Edmond*, whom he ſupported, being preſs'd by the Enemy; and in general, behav'd himſelf with great Bravery, in conſideration whereof, he was created Earl of *Surrey*, and upon his Father's Death, was made General of the Army raiſed againſt the *Scots*, was ſent Ambaſſador by King *Henry* VIII. into *France*, and made Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces beyond *Trent*; but after all theſe great Services and Honourable *Charges*, he had the misfortune to fall under the King's Diſpleaſure, and was committed to the *Tower*, and had part of his Eſtate ſeiz'd, and 'tis thought, had not the death of the King prevented it, he might have loſt his Head, for both Himſelf and Son were Attainted, by ſpecial Bills in Parliament; in conſequence of which, his Son, the Earl of *Surrey*, was immediately Beheaded; the Duke was excepted in the General Pardon, publiſhed at the beginning of *Edward* VI's Reign, and continu'd Priſoner till diſcharg'd by Queen *Mary*. *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, left by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, two Sons, *Thomas* and *Henry*, beſides three Daughters; which *Thomas* upon the Death of his Grandfather, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate. The Act of his Grandfather's Attainder being Repeal'd, the firſt *Mariæ*; and in the ſecond Year of that Queen he was ſent againſt the Inſurrection, headed by Sir *Thomas Wiat*. In the firſt of *Elizabeth*, he was Inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, and two Years after conſtituted Lieutenant General for the Northern parts of the Realm; but in the 11*th.* of *Elizabeth*, the Queen began to ſuſpect him, as too much enclin'd to the Queen of *Scots*, whom it was reported he deſign'd to Marry; to which Marriage, the Queen being averſe, the Duke retir'd into *Norfolk*, with a reſolution notwithſtanding, to purſue his Courtſhip, which being diſcover'd, he was Impriſoned in 14*th.* *Elizabeth*. And the next Year, *viz.* 1572. he was brought to his Tryal, his charge amounted to High Treaſon, *viz.* That he conſpir'd the Dethroning of the Queen, and the bringing in Foreign Forces, That he had apply'd to the Pope and *Spaniard* for this purpoſe, and that he had endeavour'd the Enlargement of the Queen of *Scots*. He was found guilty by his Peers, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, in the 15*th.* of *Elizabeth*; *Philip* his Eldeſt Son was call'd Earl of *Arundel*, as Owner of *Arundel-Caſtle* by deſcent from his Mother, which being adjudg'd a local Dignity, he was ſummon'd to Parliament by that Title, held the 23*d.* of *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by Special Act, reſtor'd in Blood by the ſame Parliament, but not long after by the Contrivance of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Secretary *Walſingham*, this Earl was confin'd to his Houſe, and endeavouring to go beyond Sea for Security and Devotion, being at his Embarking betray'd by ſome of his Servants, was apprehended and ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*, and ſoon after a Charge was brought againſt him in the *Star-*

Chamber, for ſupporting *Romiſh* Prieſts, and holding correſpondence with Jeſuits, for which he was Fin'd Ten Thouſand Pounds, and to ſuffer Impriſonment during the Queen's Pleaſure; but it ſeems this ſeverity was not ſufficient, for in 32 *Elizabeth*, he was try'd for High Treaſon by his Peers; the particulars of the Treaſon were his contracting a ſtrict Friendſhip with Cardinal *Allen*, and *Parſons* the Jeſuit, for reſtoring the *Romiſh* Religion: That he was privy to the Excommunicating *Bull* of Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and that he caus'd Maſs to be ſaid, for the Succeſs of the *Spaniſh Armado*; being found guilty, he had Sentence of Death pronounc'd againſt him, but being remanded to the *Tower*, his Execution was reſpited: He is ſaid to have ſpent the remainder of his Life, in the exerciſes of Auſterity and Devotion, and dy'd a Priſoner in 1595, leaving by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas*, and Siſter and Co-heir to *George* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, *Thomas* his only Child; which *Thomas* was Parliamentarily reſtor'd in Blood, 1ſt *Jac.* to all the Titles of Honour and Precedence, loſt by his Father *Philip*'s Attainder, and was Inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, 9th. *Jac.* and in 19th *Jac.* was conſtituted Earl Marſhal of *England* for Life. This Noble Earl, a little before the Coronation of King *Charles* I. was joyn'd in Commiſſion with *William* Earl of *Pembroke* to make Knights of the *Bath*; and in 9 *Car.* 1ſt. was conſtituted Chief Juſtice of all the Foreſts, North of *Trent*, being made General of the Army rais'd to march againſt the *Scots*, 16 *Car.* 1. and in the 20*th.* Year of the ſame King's Reign, advanc'd to the Title of Earl of *Norfolk*; afterwards obtaining leave of the King to Travel, he died at *Padua* in *Italy*, in 1646. leaving Iſſue by the Lady *Alathea*, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, two Sons. The Firſt, *Henry* call'd Lord *Moubray* and *Maltravers*; The Second, Sir *William Howard* Knight of the *Bath*. *Henry* ſucceeding his Father in his Honours, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Eſme Steward* Lord *d' Aubignie*, and Earl of *March*, afterwards Duke of *Lennox*, and by her had Iſſue 9 Sons, *viz.* *Thomas*, *Henry*, *Philip*, *Charles*, *Talbot*, *Edward*, *Francis*, *BERNARD* abovemention'd, and *Eſme*. *Thomas* the Eldeſt ſucceeded his Father *Henry* in his Honours and Titles of Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey* and *Norfolk*, and 13 *Car.* II. was reſtored to the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, which Honour upon his Deceaſe without Iſſue, deſcended upon his Brother *Henry* Lord *Howard* of *Caſtleriſing*, and is now continued in the Perſon of his Eldeſt Son *Henry*, the preſent Duke. The Arms of this Illuſtrious Family are, Ruby, a bend betwixt ſix Croſs Croſletts Fitche, Pearle, with an Augmentation in the midſt of the Bend on an Eſcutcheon Topaz, a Demi Lyon Rampant (pierc'd through the Mouth with an Arrow) within a double Treſſure Counter Flory, Ruby.

HOWARD (*Henry*) youngeſt Son of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and Brother to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; was born at *Shoteſham* in *Norfolk*. He was bred in *King's*-College in *Cambridge*, and then in *Trinity*-Hall. Where he became a great and general Scholar; witneſs his large and learned Work, intituled, *A Preſervative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies*, and dedicated to Sir *Francis Walſingham*. His Fortune left him by his Father being not great, he lived privately all the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, but was at laſt advanced both to Honour and Wealth by King *James* I. who made him Baron of *Marnhill* in *Dorſetſhire*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and at laſt Knight of the Garter. He was alſo choſen Chancellor of that Univerſity where he had his Education. In Return whereof he founded and endowed no leſs than three Hoſpitals; one for 12 poor Women and a Governour, at *Riſing* in *Norfolk*: Another for 12 poor Men and a Governor, at *Clun* in *Shropſhire*: The third at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, for a Governor and 20 poor Men, of whom eight are to be choſen out of *Shoteſham*, his Birth-place. He died without Iſſue, *June* 15. 1614. and was buried in the ancient Chapel of the Caſtle at *Dover*. I conclude with the Elogy given him in his Days; That he was the Learnedeſt amongſt the Nobility, and the moſt Noble amongſt the Learned.

HOWARD (*Henry*) the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey* and *Norwich*, and Earl-Marſhal of *England*, has inherited all theſe Titles and Dignities upon the Deceaſe of his Father *Henry* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, &c. Of whom more at large under *Bernard Howard*, where you will find the Pedigree of this Noble Family ſtated. He marry'd the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Daughter, by whom he has no Iſſue; and from whom (after he had been married near 20 Years) he procur'd a Divorce in Parliament this preſent Year 1700. *See the Tryal of the Dutcheſs of* Norfolk. He has a Brother, the Lord *Thomas Howard*.

HOWARD (*Henry*) the preſent Earl of *Stafford*, is the Son of *William* the late Viſcount *Stafford*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, who was the Son of *Philip*, the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*. Which *William*, Knight of the *Bath*, having to Wife a Daughter of *Henry Stafford*, who died without Iſſue, was by King *Charles* I. created Viſcount *Stafford* in 1640. who being found guilty of High Treaſon in the Heat of the Popiſh Plot, *Decemb.* 7. 1680. was beheaded upon *Tower-Hill*, *Dec.* 29. following. But the Title was by King *James* II. rais'd to that of Earl in the Perſon of *Henry*, his Son and Heir, the preſent Earl of *Stafford*.

HOWARD (*Philip*) Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, was the eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Nephew of *Henry* his Brother aforeſaid. One thing he is of ſpecial Note for; which is, his being a Patron of Antiquaries and Antiquity: Of whoſe old Pieces he was the greateſt Hoarder in *Europe*, ſetting aſide *Ferdinand de Medicis*; from whom he borrowed many an antick Sculpture, to make up what *Selden* calls *Marmora Arundeliana*. The Lord *Burleigh* ('tis ſaid) had the moſt compleat Library for a Politician; the Lord *Bacon* for a Philoſopher; Mr. *Selden* for an Hiſtorian; Archbiſhop *Uſher* for a Divine; *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton* for a Poet; Mr. *Oughtred* for a Mathematician; Dr. *Hammond* for a Grammarian, or Univerſal Critick; and the Earl of *Arundel* for an Herald, or Antiquary.

HOWARD (*George*) the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*, Brother of *James* the late Earl, is the Grandchild of *Thomas*, ſecond Son to *Thomas* the late Duke of *Norfolk*, who before the Reſtauration of the Title, in 27. *Eliz.* he was by Act of Parliament reſtored in Blood, and in 39. *Eliz.* ſummoned to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*. King *James* I. upon his coming to the Crown, made choice of him for one of his Privy Council, and next Year created him Earl of *Suffolk*. After this he was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold; and next, Lord Treaſurer. In which great Office he continued ſix Years, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Henry Montague*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King-Bench*. He was alſo Knight of the Garter: And by him was built the ſtately Houſe, called *Audley-End*, near *Walden* in *Suffolk*. He departed this Life, *An.* 1626. leaving his Eſtate and Title to his eldeſt Son *Theophilus*, the ſecond Earl of *Suffolk*; who was inſtalled Knight of the Garter in the Beginning of King *Charles* I's Reign. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-Heir to *George* Lord *Hume* of *Berwick*, Earl of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. He died in 1640. and was ſucceeded by *James*, his eldeſt Son: Who dying without Iſſue Male, as did alſo his Brother *Thomas*, the Title and Eſtate fell to *George*, the preſent Earl of *Suffolk*.

HOWARD (*Thomas*,) the preſent Earl of *Berkſhire*, Brother of *Charles* the late Earl, is the Son of *Thomas*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*: So that the Earls of *Berkſhire* are a ſecond Branch of the Houſe of *Suffolk*. *Thomas*, the Father of the preſent Earl, was advanced to that Dignity by King *James* I. who firſt conferred upon him the Titles of Lord *Howard* of *Charlton* and Viſcount *Andover*, and afterwards that of Earl of *Berkſhire*. He was likewiſe inſtalled Knight of the Garter, died in *July*, 1669. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Charles*: Who departing this Life 10 Years after, without Iſſue Male, left his Eſtate and Title to *Thomas*, his next Brother, the preſent Earl of *Berkſhire*.

HOWARD (*Catharine*) Daughter to the Lord *Edmund Howard*, Son to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was the fifth Wife of King *Henry* VIII. She was Couſin-German to *Ann Bullen*, his ſecond Wife; ſhe was one of the two Queens that were beheaded, and her Incontinency (if all be true) was that which coſt her her Life. Such as deſire to know, in few Words, what became of that King's ſix Wives, may conceive him thus ſpeaking on his Death-bed:

Three Kates, *two* Nans, *and one dear* Jane *I wedded*;
One Spaniſh, *one* Dutch, *and four* Engliſh *Wives*:
From two I was divorc'd, two I beheaded,
One dy'd in Child-bed, and one me ſurvives.

HOWARD (*Charles*) the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, Son of *Edward* lately deceaſed, is deſcended from *William*, the third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who was beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and being reſtored in Blood by Act of Parliament, 1 *Jac.* I. had Iſſue Sir *Philip*, his eldeſt Son; who dying in his Father's Life-time, left his Son Sir *William*, whoſe Son *Charles* ſucceeded next; and having been highly inſtrumental for the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. was in conſideration thereof, created by that King Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, Viſcount *Howard* of *Morpeth*, and Earl of *Carliſle*: He was alſo made one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. In the Year 1663. the King ſent him in three ſplendid Embaſſies; to the late Czar of *Moſcovy*, *Charles* IX. the preſent King of *Sweden*, and *Frederick* III. the late King of *Denmark*. Some Years after he was ſent again with the ſame Character to the King of *Sweden*, to whom he then carried the Order of the Garter. Afterwards he was made Governor of *Jamaica*, where he continued ſome Years. Being returned from thence, he died, leaving both his Eſtate and Title to his eldeſt Son *Edward*, the late deceaſed Earl of *Carliſle*; ſucceeded by *Charles* his Son, the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*, lately married to a Daughter of the late Earl of *Eſſex*.

HOWARD (*Francis*) Lord *Effingham*, a Baron of *England*, is the eldeſt Son of the late Sir *Charles Howard* of *Great Buckham* in the County of *Surrey*, Son and Heir to Sir *Francis Howard*, Brother and Heir to Sir *Edward Howard*, Cup-bearer to King *James* I. Son and Heir to *William Howard* of *Lingfield* in *Surrey*, ſecond Son to *William* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Son to *Thomas* the ſecond Duke of *Norfolk* of this Houſe. Which Lord *William* being both valiant and loyal, was ſent twice by King *Henry* VIII. Ambaſſador to the King of *Scots*; and was one of his Attendants to *Calais*, and ſo to *Boulogne*, at ſuch time as he was magnificently received there by *Francis* I. King of *France*. He was alſo ſent Ambaſſador into *France*: From which Embaſſy being newly returned, upon the Diſcovery of the unhappy Deportment of his Niece, Queen *Catharine Howard*, he and his Wife, and the old Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, were all indicted for Miſpriſion of Treaſon, in concealing what they knew of that Queen's Behaviour therein, and condemned to perpetual Impriſonment; but were at length, through the King's Favour, enlarged. In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. he was made Deputy of *Calais:* And Queen *Mary* had him in ſuch Eſteem, that in the firſt Year of her Reign he was made by her a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*; and afterwards Lord Admiral of *England*, *Ireland* and *Wales*, and Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold: In which laſt Office he was continued by Queen *Elizabeth*, upon her coming to the Crown; who employed him in great Places of Truſt, both Civil and Military; and made him Knight of the Garter. To him we owe, in a great meaſure, the Diſcovery of the North-Eaſt Paſſage by Sea to *Archangel* in *Moſcovy*; the Attempt whereof he encouraged very much, both with his Purſe and Countenance. He married twice, and by *Margaret*, his ſecond Wife, had Iſſue (amongſt others) *Charles*, who ſucceeded him, not only in his Honours, but alſo in the Queen's Favour; for he was conſtituted his Succeſſor in the Office of Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold, and (upon the Death of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*) Lord High Admiral of *England.* After the *Spaniſh* Invaſion was over, Her Majeſty, in conſideration of his eminent Services in the Defence of this Realm againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*, in ſacking of *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and deſtroying the *Spaniſh* Fleet there in Port, created him Earl of *Nottingham*, as deſcended from the *Mowbrays*, whereof ſome had been Earls of that County. In the firſt Year of King *James* I. he was made Lord High Steward, for the ſolemnity of that King's Coronation: And the next Year, upon renewing the Commiſſion unto ſeven of the great Lords for the Office of Earl Marſhal, he was conſtituted one of that Number. His next Succeſſor was *Charles*, his ſurviving Son by *Catharine*, his firſt Wife; who left but one Son, alſo *Charles* by Name, the laſt Earl of *Nottingham* of this Family. Upon whoſe deceaſe, his Title of Baron fell to *Francis* the preſent Lord *Effingham.*

HOWARD (*William*) Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, younger Brother of *Thomas*, who died without Iſſue Male, is the ſecond Son of Sir *Edward Howard*, Knight of the *Bath*; who was the ſeventh Son of *Thomas Howard*, the firſt Earl of *Suffolk* of this Family. So that the *Howards* of *Eſcrick* are the youngeſt Branch of the Houſe of *Suffolk.* Which Sir *Edward* was by King *Charles* I. made a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick* in the County of *York*, by reaſon he had that Lordſhip from his Father the Earl of *Suffolk.* He married *Mary*, a Daughter of *John* Lord *Butler* of *Bramfield* in *Herefordſhire*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *Thomas*, *William* and *Cecil*; beſides *Ann*, his Daughter, who was married to *Charles Howard*, the firſt Earl of *Carliſle* of that Family. He died in *April* 1675, and was buried at the *Savoy* in the *Strand.* To whom ſucceeded *Thomas*, his eldeſt Son; who dying without Iſſue, the Title fell to his next Brother *William*, now Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick.*

HOWDEN, a Market Town of *Howden-Wapentake* in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; which gives Name to the adjacent Territory, from hence called *Howdenſhire.*

HOWSON (*John*) firſt Biſhop of *Oxford*, and afterwards of *Durham*; is famous for his learned Book, treating, in which Caſe a Divorce is lawful; his Sermons againſt Sacrilege, and the Pope's Supremacy; which were enjoined on him by King *James* I. to clear himſelf of the Aſperſion of favouring Popery. He died *Anno* 1631.

HOYE, a Town of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weſer*, chief of a little Country belonging to the Duke of *Brunſwick*, with the Title of an Earldom. This is alſo the Name of one of the *Orkney*-Iſlands.

HOZIER (*Peter*) of *Provence* in *France*, the King's Councellor and Genealogiſt, Judge and Intendant-General of the Heraldry of *France*; was illuſtrious for his Learning, and prodigious Memory; which was ſuch, that he ſtudied about fifty Years, and ſcarcely ever forgot any thing that he had learned. He died in 1660.

St. **HUBERT**, Biſhop of *Maeſtricht* and *Liege*, Son of *Bertrand* Duke of *Aquitain*, married *Floribane*, and had Iſſue by her *Floribert*, who ſucceeded him in his Biſhoprick. His delight in Hunting, for which he would neglect Divine Service, was the occaſion of his Converſion, as the Story goeth: For a Stag, having a Crucifix betwixt his horns, appeared to him; and he heard a Voice foretelling his Eternal Damnation, except he ſhould be converted. This happened in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*; or, as others ſay, near the River *Seine*, when he was ſtill at Court. However, he reſolved to become a Church-man, and went to *Rome*, where Pope *Sergius* I. made him Biſhop of *Maeſtricht*, after *Lambert*'s Death. His Veneration for *Lambert*, his Predeceſſor, who was buried at *Liege*, obliged him to remove the Biſhop's See to that little Borough, which is become ſince one of the moſt powerful Cities of *Lower Germany.* This See had formerly been removed from *Tongres* to *Maeſtricht*, and *Hubert* transferred it to *Liege*, which he begun to enlarge with new Buildings; and giving the Name of City unto it, he ordered its Seal to be St. *Lambert*'s Image, with this Inſcription, *Sancta Legio, Romanæ Eccleſiæ filia*; that is, *The holy* Liege, *the* Roman *Church's Daughter:* Therefore he was called by ſome, The Founder, and firſt Biſhop of *Liege*; tho' of this Biſhoprick, as a continuation of that of *Tongres* and *Maeſtricht*, he was the Thirtieth. He died in 727, or, as others ſay, in 730, and about 100 Years after his Death, by the Order of a Council held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, his Body was removed to a famous Monaſtery of St. *Benedict*, in *Ardenna*-Foreſt, named *Ardain*; and that Place has kept ever ſince the Name of St. *Hubert.* Thither are all thoſe carried that have been bitten by mad Dogs, or other mad Creatures; and their Foreheads being cut, a little piece of this Prelate's Stole is ſhut up in the Inciſion, which after cures them, if we may believe ſome currant Reports, which alſo inform us, That all this Biſhop's Relations have the Faculty of healing Madneſs; as it is reported, that the Falling-ſickneſs is cured by St. *Martin*'s Poſterity. But *Moreri* brands theſe things with Superſtition. *Thiers Traité des ſuperſtitions.*

HUBERT *de Burgo*, Lord Chamberlain to King *John*, and Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; famous in our Chronicles for defending the Caſtle of *Dover* valiantly, againſt *Lewis* the French King's Son; and defeating alſo, in a Sea-Fight, a new ſupply of Soldiers that were ſent him.

HUDSON (*Henry*) one of our great Navigators, who, in 1609, was ſent to the North Parts of *America*, in order to find out a ſhorter Paſſage that way to the *Eaſt-Indies.* 'Tis from him that *Hudſon*'s-*Streights* and *Bay* are denominated, which he diſcovered *An.* 1612. The firſt called a *Streight*, not for the Narrowneſs of it, for it is of a large Extent, but as a Paſſage leading into the *Bay.* The *Streight* runs from Eaſt to Weſt, North of *Eſtotiland*, or *Terra di Laborador*; and the *Bay* runs Southward from it, to the very Borders of *Canada*, or *New France.*

HUDSON's *Streights:* See *Hudſon* (*Henry.*)

HUDWICKWALDT, a City or Town in the Province of *Helſing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middlepad.*

HUED-IL BARBAR, a great River of *Barbary* in *Africa*, whoſe Fountain is in the great *Atlas*, near *Lorbus*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis.* It runs with ſo many windings and turnings through thoſe Mountains, that Travellers going from *Bone* to *Tunis*, muſt croſs it 25 times without Bridges and Boats. It abounds in Coral, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea near the Haven of *Taburc. Marmol.*

HUESCA, a Town of *Arragon*, on the River *Iſuela*, with a Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Terragona*, and now to *Saragoſſa.* It was formerly called *Oſca Illergetum*; and is different from *Hueſca*, a Kingdom of *New Caſtile.* The Council of *Hueſca* was held in 598. Read the XIVth Volume of the Councils of the *Louvre*-Edition.

HUGH *de Balſham*, Biſhop of *Ely* in the XIIIth Century, took the Name of *Balſham*, an ancient Village in *Cambridgeſhire*, where he was born, according to the Cuſtom of Clergy-Men in that Age. He founded *Peter-Houſe* in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, beſtowing ſome Lands upon it, which are ſince much augmented by other Benefactors. This foundation he finiſhed, *An.* 1284. and died in 1286. having ſate 28 Years in the See. *Peter-Houſe* is ſaid to be the firſt built College in *England*, but not firſt endowed.

HUGH *Capet*, Count of *Paris* and *Orleans*, Duke, and afterwards King of *France*, was the Son of *Hugh the Great*; who dying, left him under the Protection of *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy.* They deſcended by the Males from *Pepin the Great*, by the Count *Childebrand*, and by the Females from *Clovis. Lothaire* K. of *France*, pleaſed with this *Hugh*'s Prudence and Generoſity, gave him in 960 the Dukedom of *France*, with the Earldom of *Paris* and *Poitou.* When he was dying, he recommended to him his Son *Lewis* V. named *The Lazy*; who dying 15 or 16 Months after his Father, *Hugh Capet*, being beloved by the *French*, was proclaimed King at *Noyon*, and crowned at *Rheims*, *An.* 987. *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, Son of *Lewis* IV. called *D'Outre Mer*, was the only Man left of the Royal Blood of *France*; but his Love for the *Germans*, and the Homage he had payed the Emperor, made him odious to the *French.* So endeavouring to recover his Right, he was taken at *Laon*, and ſent to *Orleans* by *Hugh*, who by his Prudence pacified the Kingdom. Six Months after his Coronation, he aſſociated his Son *Robert* to the Crown, and they governed conjointly till *An.* 997. that he died. He was named *Capet* for his good Head-piece, as ſome Authors ſay; and was the Head of the Third Race of the Kings of *France*, named *The Capetans.* His Piety got him the Title of *Defender of the Church*; and his Prudence the Title of *Reſtorer of the State.* Read the Authors of the *French* Hiſtory, quoted by *Du Cheſne*, *Dragon*, *&c.* See *Charles* I. Duke of *Lorrain*, and *Childebrand.*

HUGH, Earl and Marquis of *Provence*, King of *Arles*, and afterwards of *Italy.* The *Italians* being weary of *Rodolphus* crowned him; but having reigned 20 Years, he was forſaken by his Subjects, becauſe of his ill Conduct; for he had married *Marozia*, his Siſter-in-Law, and pluck'd out his Brethren's Eyes, *&c.* He went back into *Provence*, *An.* 940. and died a Year after in a Monaſtery. *Lothaire*, his Son, was alſo King of *Italy. Luitprand. lib.* 4. *&* 5. *Flodoard in Chron.*

HUGH, called *the Abbot*, *the White*, and *the Great*, Duke of *France* and *Burgundy*, Earl of *Paris*, &c. Son of *Robert* III. famous in the Hiſtory of *France.* He endeavoured to call in *Lewis D'Outremer*, whom he met at *Boulogne*, and cauſed him to be crowned at *Laon.* He aſſiſted *Richard* I. Duke of *Normandy*, againſt his rebellious Subjects. Afterwards he joined the King againſt the ſame Duke; and took the Duke's part again, whom he obliged in 945 to ſet the King at liberty. *Lewis* being reconciled to him, made him Duke of *Burgundy* and *Aquitain*: So without Scepter he reigned above 20 Years, lov'd by ſome, fear'd by others, and admired by all. He died at *Paris* in 956, leaving, by his laſt Wife, *Haduvige* or *Avoie*, *Hugh Capet* King of *France*, before-mentioned; *Othon* and *Eudes*, and two Daughters. He was ſurnamed *the White*, for his Complexion; *the Great*, for his Power and Stature; and *the Abbot*, for holding the Abbies of St. *Denys*,

nys, St. *Germain des Prez*, and St. *Martin* of *Tours*. *Flodoard. in Chron. &c.*

HUGH, called *the Baſtard*, Natural Son of *Lothaire* King of *Lorrain*, by *Valdrade*, invited the *Normans* into *France*, ravaged *Lorrain*, and plagued the Nation. *Charles the Fat* put out his Eyes in 885, and confined him to the Monaſtery of St. *Gall*, and thence ſent him to *Prum*, where he died.

HUGH, Biſhop of *Die*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Lyons* the Pope's Legate, one of the moſt illuſtrious Prelates of the XIth Century, was Preſident in eight Councils held in ſeveral Places. He died about 1106. *Baronius in Annal.*

HUGH, of St. *Victor* of *Saxony*. A regular Canon of St. *Auſtin*, was called *a ſecond Auſtin*, becauſe of his great Wit and Learning. He compoſed many Books, and died in 1139. *Pleſſis Mornay*, and other Proteſtant Authors, cite him, as an enemy to *Tranſubſtantiation.*

HUGUENOTS, a Nick-name given to the *French* Calviniſts, by the Papiſts: Some ſay, from *Hugos-Gate*, in the City of *Tours*, where they uſed to meet at firſt; or from King *Hugo*'s Ghoſt, which was ſaid to appear often by Night in that Town, becauſe they met in the Night. But *Charles* IX. forbad this Name by an Edict. *Hoffman.*

HUGUES (*William*) Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, born at *Pajols* in *Languedoc*, employed by *Henry the Great*, in ſeveral Negotiations in *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, died in 1648. He was very ſerviceable in the Match of *Elizabeth* of *France* with the King of *Spain*; and of the Princeſs *Henrietta Catharine*, with *Charles* I. of *England*, whither he accompanied her, and was ſo acceptable to King *James* I. that *Morery* ſays, he gave him leave to Confirm 10000 *Roman* Catholicks. *St. Marth. Chorier.*

HUGUES *de St. Cker*, Cardinal, flouriſhed in the XIIIth Age, and is much eſteemed for his Commentaries on, and Concordance of the Bible. He was born in *Provence.*

HULL, the Name of a Town and River in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The River, which gives Name to the Town, runs from North to South into the *Humber*. The Town, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, is ſeated upon the Weſt Bank of the River, and on the North-ſide of the *Humber*, about 12 Miles from the *Spurn-head*, where the *Humber* diſimbogues it ſelf into the Sea. This is one of the chief Places in the whole County of *York*, tho' of no great Antiquity. It was built by *Edward* I. and by him called *Kingſton*. He made the Harbour to it, and granted the Town a Charter, with ſuch Privileges as made it quickly flouriſh. A large Town to this day, tho' containing but two Pariſh Churches. Graced with fair Buildings, and well-adorn'd Streets, beſides a Key and Cuſtom-houſe by the Water-ſide; and ſo well fortified with Walls, Ditches, Forts, and a Caſtle, that it is look'd upon as one of the ſtrongeſt Holds in the Kingdom. 'Tis a Borough-Town, and a County of it ſelf. Its chief Magiſtrate from a Warden, became a Bailiff, and from a Bailiff, a Mayor, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. Here King *Charles* I. laid up a Magazine of Arms and Ammunition for the North in 1642. But when the King came to take Poſſeſſion of it, Sir *John Hotham*, then Governor, traiterouſly deny'd him Enterance, and his Conduct was juſtified by the rebellious Parliament. *Robert Pierpont*, Baron of *Holm*, and Viſcount *Newark*, was created Earl of *Kingſton upon Hull* by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1628. To whom ſucceeded in 43, *Henry Pierpont* his Son, and next to him *Evelyn*, the preſent Earl of *Kingſton.*

HULST, in the Earldom of *Flanders*. The chief Town of the Country of *Waes*, four Leagues from *Ghent* and *Antwerp*, under the *Dutch*, and well fortified.

HUMA, or **UMA**, a Town of *Sweden*, at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name, which gives denomination to the adjacent part of *Lapland*, which is called *Vma Lapmark*. *Baudr.*

HUMAGO CISSA, an Iſland near *Iſtria* in *Italy.*

HUMAIN SIGA, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa.*

HUMBEL, or **HUMBLE**, Lat. *Homelia*, a ſmall River in *Hantſhire*, which has its Source near *Buſhwaltham*; and taking its courſe by *Botely*, forms the Haven called *Humble Haven*, Eaſt of St. *Andrew*'s Caſtle, over-againſt the *Iſle of Wight.*

HUMBER, a large River that parts *Yorkſhire* from *Lincolnſhire*. This River has no Spring of her own, but is a compound, or rather the Mouth of ſeveral Rivers joined in one ſtream, called *the Humber*. The chief place ſeated upon it, is *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, and *Barton* on the other ſide in *Lincolnſhire*, where it is of a great breadth, and widens it ſelf more and more, till it falls into the Sea.

HUMBERT I. of that Name, Dauphin of *Viennois*, of the Family *de la Tour du Pin*, maintained a War againſt *Savoy*, and was eſteemed by all the Princes of his time. He died in the *Carthuſian* Habit in 1307. *John* his Son ſucceeded him. *Du Cheſne hiſt. de Dauph.*

HUMBERT II. Dauphin, ſucceeded his Brother *Guigues* XII. killed in 1333. *John*, Son of *Humbert* I. was their Father. *Humbert* II. had by *Mary de Baux*, *Andrew*; but playing with him at a Palace-window at *Grenoble*, he let the Child fall down into the River *Iſere*. He was afterwards declared General of a *Croiſade*, againſt the Infidels, but had no ſucceſs; for he was a Man of no great Conduct, tho' courageous. At his return, he gave *Dauphiné* to *Philip de Valois* in 1343, which Gift was confirmed in 1349, on condition, That the Eldeſt Sons of *France* ſhould be called *Dauphins*. Afterwards he retired into a *Dominican* Monaſtery, and turn'd Monk in 1351. After which he was made Prieſt, and then Patriarch of *Alexandria*, Prior of the *Dominicans* at *Paris*, and Perpetual Adminiſtrator of the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, and died at *Clermont* in *Auvergne* in 1354. *Du Cheſne hiſt. des Dauphins.*

HUMBERT I. ſurnamed *White-hands*, Count of *Maurienne* and *Savoy*. Reigned about 1021 or 1025, and founded the Royal Houſe of *Savoy*. Some Hiſtorians derive his Pedigree from *Bozon* King of *Provence*, others from *Hugues* of *Italy*; others from the ancient Earls of *Macon*, or from the Marquiſſes of *Ivre*; others, as Mr. *Guichenon*, from *Beroald* of *Saxony*; others from the Emperor *Lewis*, &c. See *Savoy*. He died in 1048, and left by *Ancilie* or *Hancille*, *Amedeus* I. *Odo* who ſucceeded his Brother *Amedeus*, and a Daughter. *Paradin* and *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT II. of *Savoy*, ſucceeded his Father *Amedeus* II. in 1095. He inlarged his Dominions, went into the *Holy Land*, and died in 1103. He left *Amedeus* III. who ſucceeded him. *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT III. Duke of *Savoy*, named *the Saint*, ſucceeded his Father *Amedeus* III. had War with the Princes of *Dauphiné*, and took part with Pope *Alexander* III. againſt the Emperor *Frederick* I. He died in 1188, and left, by his third Wife, *Beatrice*. *Thomas*, who ſucceeded him. *Guichenon hiſt. de Savoy.*

HUMBERT, call'd by others *Hubert*, was, for his Learning and Abilities, made a Cardinal, by Pope *Leo* IX. and ſent as his Legate to *Conſtantinople*. 'Tis ſaid, he drew up the Form of Abjuration made by *Berengarius*, at a Council held at *Rome* in 1059. *Humbert* wrote ſeveral Treatiſes againſt the Greek Church, as *De Azymo & Fermentato*, An Anſwer to the Monk *Nicetas*, &c. *Lanfranc in Lib. de Corp. & Sang. Domini. Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. cap.* 150.

HUMBLED, a Religious Order, founded by ſome Gentlemen of *Milan*; who returning from the Captivity, wherein they had been kept by the Emperor *Conrade*; or, as others ſay, by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, in 1162, liv'd in Community under the Rules of St. *Benedict*, which Congregation was approved by the Pope. And in the laſt Century, *Charles Borromee* their Protector, perceiving many Abuſes amongſt them, as ninety Monaſteries, containing not above 170 Religious Perſons, endeavoured to reform them, but was ſhot at by one *Hierom Donat*, ſurnamed *Farira*, at the inſtigation of the Order; which attempt cauſed *Pius* V. to aboliſh it in 1570. *Spon. An. C.* 1199. *Thuan. lib.* 50. *Godeau lib.* 1.

HUME, or **HUME-CASTLE**, in *Scotland*, not far from the Borders. Gariſoned in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. by the *Engliſh*, who annoyed the Neighbourhood by their Excurſions: But the *Scots*, obſerving that the Caſtle was but careleſly guarded by Night, got up to the top of a Rock, where the confidence of the unacceſſibleneſs of the place, made thoſe within leſs watchful; and ſo killing the Centinels, they ſurprized the Caſtle. There is alſo a Caſtle of that Name in *Vlſter*, a Province of *Ireland.*

HUME, the Name of a Barony, and ſtrong Caſtle of *Berwickſhire*, or the County of the *Mers* in *Scotland*; the Seat of an Ancient Noble Family, which aſſumed it for Surname, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times; being, originally, a Branch of the Earl of *March*'s Family, *vide* MARCH. The Lord *Hume* was the *Primary* Lord Baron of *Scotland*, by the Right of the Heireſs of the Lord *Lendall*, which ſee. The Family of *Hume* became very potent and numerous, having many conſiderable Branches. Two Lords of *Hume* were in the Times of King *James* III. and King *James* IV. *Great Chamberlains* of *Scotland*, an Office of High Power and Grandeur, and *Lord Wardens* of the three Marches of *Scotland*; the Family being *Hereditary Wardens* of the Eaſt March, until the Kingdoms came under one King. It continued in the Rank of Lords, till *Alexander* was created Earl of *Hume*, by K. *James* VI. when he came to the Crown of *England*. This King, ſpeaking of the Power of the *Scots* Nobility, uſed to ſay, That albeit many of them had great followings of Men, yet he had obſerved none, who upon his Call could, in 24 hours time, bring 1200 Horſemen, well Armed and Mounted, to the Abbey of *Holyrood-houſe*, the ordinary place of his Court, in the City of *Edinburgh*, ſave the Lord *Hume* only. There are, beſides the Earl of *Hume*, Nobility of that Surname, the Earl of *Dunbar*: *Vide* DUNBAR. And the Lord *Polwarth*: *Vide* POLWARTH.

HUNAIM, a Sea Port of *Barbary*, W. from *Oran*, and fourteen Miles from *Tremeſen*. It was built by the *Africans*. Hath a ſmall Haven, ſecured by two Turrets, and a high and beautiful Wall next the Haven. It was the chief Port of the Kingdom of *Tremeſen*, after *Oran* was taken by the *Spaniards*, and much frequented by the *Venetians* and *Genoeſe* for Cotton, Linen, &c. The Houſes are ſtately, each having a Fountain, and plenty of Bowers made by their Vines. The adjacent Fields abound with Cherries, Peaches, Figs, Olives, and other Fruits. *Leo Africanus.*

HUNDESFELDA, a Town of *Sileſia* in *Germany*, on the River *Weida*, in the Dutchy of *Olſnen*, a German League from *Vratiſlavia* to the Eaſt. Memorable for the defeat of the Emperor *Henry* V. by *Boleſlaus* King of *Poland* in 1109. *Baudr.*

HUNERIC, **HONORIC**, or **UGNERIC**, King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, ſucceeded his Father *Genſeric* in 476. He was an *Arian*, and very cruel to the Orthodox. He baniſhed in all 4966 Churchmen, and put near 400000 Perſons to death very barbarouſly, at the Inſtigation of the *Arian* Biſhops: *Theodorick*, his Brother, and his Children, the Patriarch of the *Arians*, and all thoſe whom he ſuſpected were the Victims of his Cruelty. He died *An.* 485. eaten up with Worms that came out of all Parts of his Body, as *Victor Vticenſis* ſaith. *Gregory* of *Tours* writes, that being frantick, he eat up his own Hands. And *Iſidorus* adds, that his Entrails came out of his Body, and that he ended like *Arius* whoſe Sect he would have eſtabliſh'd by ſo many Maſſacres. *Greg. de Tours, lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Hiſt.*

HUNGARY, an Elective Kingdom of *Europe*, now partly under the *Turks*, and partly under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, that has made it almoſt Hereditary. It lies between the 39th. and 47th. Degree of Longitude, and from the 45th. to the 49th. of Northern Latitude.

Its Names, Bounds, Diviſions, Lakes and Mountains.

This Kingdom, part of the ancient *Pannonia*, is called *Magiar*, by the *Turks*; *Wiergieska*, by the *Sclavonians*; *Hungarland*, by the *Germans*; *Onberia*, by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, and *Hongrie*, and *Hungary*, by the *French* and *Engliſh*. 'Tis bounded by *Tranſilvania* on the Eaſt, by *Poland* and *Ruſſia* on the North, by *Moravia*, *Auſtria* and *Styria* on the Weſt, and by *Servia* and *Boſnia* on the South. It is ſquare, and its four Corners front the four Parts of the World. 'Tis divided into High and Low *Hungary*; the High is beyond the *Danube*, towards *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*; the Low is on the other ſide of the *Danube*. There were formerly above 77 Earldoms, and now there are not above 50 in it. The chief Rivers are, the *Danube*, the *Drave*, the *Save*, the *Teys* or *Tibisk*, of which, 'tis commonly ſaid, that two Parts are Water, and the third Fiſh; the *Raab*, the *Vag*, the *Gran*, the *Sarvibze*, &c. The higheſt Mountains, are *Crapach* or *Carpathian*, Mountains towards *Poland* and *Tranſilvania*. The richeſt are betwixt *Buda* and *Strigonia*.

The Towns, Countries and Inhabitants.

Buda, is the chief Town of *Hungary*. The Air is unhealthful, chiefly to Strangers; ſo that it is not ſafe to encamp in one place above a Month; and it breeds abundance of Vermin. The Waters, except that of the *Danube*, are not good; and the Author *de Mirabilibus Hungariæ* obſerves, That there are ſome Springs whoſe Water is Mortal, increaſing and decreaſing with the Moon, and is quite dried up when the Moon is full. There are alſo ſome Springs which change Wood to Stone, and Iron to Mud, whence is afterwards made the beſt Copper; hot in Winter, frozen in Summer. Others whoſe Water is ſowriſh and ſalt. They have alſo Baths and Medicinal Waters. In the Country of *Zolien* there is alſo a Gulph, whoſe Peſtilential Vapours kill the very Birds that fly over it. There are many Salt, Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron Mines. The Soil is very fruitful, ſo that 'tis thought, *Hungary* could ſupply all *Europe* with Corn. The Paſture Grounds are wonderfully good, and there is ſuch plenty of Fowls, Fiſhes, Veniſon and Cattle, that Country People live commonly on Wild Boars and Stags; a Thouſand Carps have been ſold under eight Shillings, and more than 80000 Oxen have been driven, in one Year, out of *Hungary* to *Vienna*. The *Hungarians*, are good Soldiers, but cruel, proud, revengeful; and ſo divided amongſt themſelves, that it is no wonder, if they be expoſed to the *Barbarians*. They ſpeak all kind of Languages, and chiefly Latin, which is familiar to them. The Gentlemen are very Noble and Great lovers of Horſes, Hunting and Feaſting. They hate the *Germans*, though the Nobles ſeem to ſtick to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to ſave themſelves from the Oppreſſions of the *Turks*, who value a Peaſant as much as a Gentleman. Their greateſt ſtrength conſiſts in Light-horſe, which are called *Huſſars*, and their Foot Soldiers *Heiduques*.

Their Government and Religion.

Julius Cæſar, was the firſt *Roman* that attacked *Hungary*, and *Tiberius* ſubdued it. The *Goths* afterwards took it, and this Kingdom became a Prey to the *Huns* and *Lombards*, who were turn'd out of it by the *Hongres*, a People of *Scythia*, who lived moſtly on Blood. Thoſe that ſpeak of *Hungary*, reckon *Balamer* or *Balamber*, among its Kings. They reckon alſo *Aptar*, and the two Brothers, *Bleda* kill'd in 444, and *Attila*, named *the Plague of God*, who died *An.* 453, having left ſeveral Remains of his Expeditions into others Parts of *Europe*, with his *Huns* (who were *Scythians* mixt with *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Avares* and *Alans*) as *Huningen*, *Hunaldſtein*, and many other places of *Germany*, beginning with the Word *Hun*. *Attila*'s Children, by their Diviſions, loſt their Father's Conqueſts. About 744, the *Huns* made another Incurſion into *Pannonia*, now *Hungary*, under one *Alme*, who had *Arphad* for Succeſſor, Theſe gave the name to *Hungary*. *Zultan* deſcended from *Arphad*, is ſaid to have been *Toxis*'s Father, who begot *Geiza*, Father to St. *Stephen*, Crowned in 1000 or 1020, by whom begins the Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of *Hungary*. Since that, they were peaceably governed by their own Kings, until *Lewis the Great's* Death, whoſe Daughter and Heireſs married *Sigiſmond* of *Luxembourg*, Emperor, but his Government being not liked, they called in *Charles Duras* King of *Naples*, and *Stephen Vayvode* of *Tranſilvania*, combined with *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the *Turks*. Thus *Hungary*'s Misfortunes began, and ſince 1394, it has almoſt all along been the Seat of War; and became a Prey to the *Turks*, chiefly under *Amurath*, *Solyman*, &c. This Elective Kingdom, is almoſt made Hereditary, ſince the death of *Lewis the Young*, killed at the Battel of *Mohacs* in 1526. At which time, the *Turks* rifled *Buda*, and burnt the Library of *Matthias*. *John de Zapol*, Earl of *Scepus*, was ſaluted King by part of the *Hungarians*, and *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, by the other part, but the laſt carried it. The Clergy, the Barons, the Nobles, and the Royal and Free-Towns, make four Bodies or States. In 1687, when *Joſeph* the Emperor's Son was Crown'd King of *Hungary*, the States conſented that the Crown ſhould be Hereditary in the *Auſtrian* Family, and gave up an Article of the Declaration of King *Andrew*, by vertue of which, each of the three States had a Right to oppoſe the King, when he contraven'd the Laws of the Kingdom, without being reputed Offenders, for taking up Arms and not ſubmitting to his Orders. Now the States, (ſays the Author of Count *Tekeley*'s Life) by relaxing upon this Article, made the King abſolute Maſter of the Goods and Lives of the *Hungarians*. Memoirs of Count *Tekeley*, *Lib.* 3. p. 81. Their Religion is as different, as their Manners fantaſtical. Roman Catholicks, Proteſtants of all Communions, beſides *Jews* and *Mahometans* live there. The *Hungarians* were converted to Chriſtianity by *Giſle*, St. *Henry*'s Siſter, married to their King St. *Stephen*.

Authors that ſpeak of Hungary.

The Chief are, *Bonfinius*, *Æneas Sylvius*, *Goretius*, *Shodel*, *Peter Ranzan*, *Theuet*, and *Paul Jove* in *Matt. Corv.* and *Huniad.* The Emperor has lately re-taken great part of what the *Turks* did poſſeſs in *Hungary*. The States are to meet once in three Years, according to the Laws of the Country; and they have Right to Elect the Palatine, who by the Laws of the Land, is to be a *Hungarian*, and has the whole direction of the War and Judicature. Nevertheleſs, *Croatia*, Dependent of *Hungary*, has a Vice-Roy, who has as much Authority as the Palatine. *Styria* has alſo a peculiar Governor. The Inhabitants are more inclined to War than Trading, or Arts. The Nobles are only ſtately in their Gardens and Baths, and provided their Palaces be large, they care not how ill furniſhed they be. There are two Archbiſhopricks, *viz. Strigonia* and *Colonitz*, and 16 Biſhopricks, five under that of *Strigonia*, eight, whoſe Biſhops are ſuffragan, to *Colonitz*, and three under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro* in *Dalmatia*. The Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, the Emperor's Son, was Crowned King of *Hungary* in 1687. And in caſe the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſhould fail, the Branch of *Spain* is to ſucceed to the Crown. The moſt remarkable things at the Coronation of the Arch-Duke *Joſeph* (their 50th. King from St. *Stephen*, who begun his Reign *An.* 1000.) were that 10 *Hungarian* Lords went before him, each carrying a Standard repreſenting the 10 Provinces which depend on that Crown. The Arch-Duke made an open Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Faith, then was covered with St. *Stephen*'s Royal Cloak, and had the Crown put on his Head, he taking an Oath to preſerve the Privileges of the Kingdom. Mounting his Horſe afterwards, he rode full Career to another Theatre, where, taking his Cimitar in his hand, he made four Croſſes therewith, toward the four Corners of the World; to ſignify, that he would defend the Kingdom of *Hungary* againſt all its Enemies.

HUNGERFORD, a Market-Town of *Kentburg* Hundred, in the S. W. parts of *Barkſhire*. It borders upon *Wiltſhire*, ſeated upon the S. E. of the River *Kennet*; chiefly noted for the excellency of its Trouts and Cray-fiſh.

HUNIADES (*John Corvin*) Vayvode of *Tranſilvania*, General of *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary*'s Armies, was one of the beſt Captains of his time, and fought bravely againſt the *Turks*, beating them in 1442, and 43, and forcing them to retire from before *Belgrade*, after ſeven Months Siege. He was at the Battel of *Verna*, ſo fatal to Chriſtianity, where *Ladiſlaus* was killed in 1644. Afterwards, he was made Governor of *Hungary*, and his Name became ſo formidable to the *Turks*, that their very Children could not hear it without trembling. They called him commonly *Jancus Lain*, that is, *John the Wicked*. He was over-come by the *Turks*, the 17th. 18th. and 19th. of *October* in 1448. However, he hindred the taking of *Belgrade*, beſieged by *Mahomet* II. in 1458, and died the ſame Year at *Zemplen*. 'Tis reported, That he would never Receive the Communion in his own Chamber, but went to Church to receive it, ſaying, That he did not deſerve ſuch an Honour from the King of Kings. *Mahomet* II. was much troubled at his Death, called him, *The greateſt Soldier in the World*; and eſteemed himſelf Unfortunate, that there was no other perſon of his Figure left, againſt whom he might recover the Glory which he had loſt. Pope *Calixtus* III. wept; and all Chriſtendom was afflicted when he died. *Thuroſius in Chron. Hungar. Æneas Sylvius. Europe*, &c.

HUNNANBY, a Market-Town of *Dickering Wapentake*, in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

HUNNIBALDUS an Author living in the time of King *Clovis* the Great. He wrote a Hiſtory of the *Francks* and *Gauls*, which he collected out of ſeveral Memoirs of the *Druids*; but this Work, which *Trithemius* has abridg'd in Twelve Books, is undoubtedly ungenuine. *Pontanus de Origine Francorum. Cluver. lib.* 3. *Antiq. Germ.* &c.

HUNNINGEN, a *German* Village, a quarter of a League below *Baſle* in *Swiſſerland*, ſituated on the *Rhine*, where the *French* have lately erected a ſtrong Caſtle, which gives Umbrage of Jealouſie to the *Cantons* of *Swiſſerland*. *Baudr.* This Fort is a *Pentagon*, with Lodgings for 3 or 4000 Men. The Baſtions have all Orilons, and in the middle of them is a void ſpace, with a Magazine ſo ſtrongly Vaulted, that it is proof againſt Bombs. The Ramparts are ſtrongly faced, and there is a large Ditch before the

Courtin; and in the middle of the Ditch, there runs all along, a Horn-work, which is but 10 or 12 Foot high; and from the bottom of the Rampart, to the Horn-work, there is a Vault to convey Men for its Defence. Before this Horn-work, there is a Half-Moon, in which there is a Ditch, which cuts the Half-Moon in an Angle, and makes one Half-Moon within another. Beyond that, there is a Counterſcarp 12 Foot above the Water, with a Glacis deſigned, but not finiſhed. There is alſo, another great Horn-work, whoſe out-parts run a great way toward *Baſle*. Here is alſo, a Bridge over the *Rhine*, lodged partly on an Iſland, which is alſo fortified by a Horn-work. The Buildings of this Fort, are very handſome, and the Square within capable of 4000 Men. There is a Cavalier on one or two of the Baſtions, and Half-Moons before each; ſo that, when finiſhed, it will be one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*, being Seated in a great Plain, and commanded by no Riſing-ground. *Burnet* p. 14. *Lett.* 5.

HUNNOCURIA, HUNNICURIA, or HONNECOURT, a little Town of *Picardy* in *France*, on the River *Scheld*, three Leagues from *Crambray*. Here was a fierce Battel betwixt the *French* and the *Spaniards*, An. 1642.

HUNNORUM-TRACTUS, or HUNDSRUCK, a *German* Country, in which the Elector *Palatine*, *Triers*, and Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, and Prince of *Baden* have each a Share. *Coblentz* and *Baccharach* are amongſt its moſt noted Places. *Baudrand.*

HUNQUANG: Some reckon him among the Emperors of *China*, after *Zunchin*'s Death, in 1644. whilſt the *Tartars* were conquering the Empire. He reſiſted thoſe *Barbarians* ſome time; but being taken in 1645. he was ſtrangled in the City of *Pekin*, having not reigned a whole Year. *Jeſuit. Martin. Hiſtoire de la Guerre des Tartares contre La Chine.*

HUNS, Lat. *Hunni*, People, inhabiting about the Marſhes of *Mæotis*, who left their Country, and ſetled in *Pannonia*. Their King *Attila*, who named himſelf *The Plague of God*, led them into *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; where *Merovius* and *Ætius*, General of the *Romans*, defeated them, and killed 200000 of his Army, *An.* 450. After this loſs they retired into *Pannonia*, and defended themſelves there until the *Hongres*, the very ſame ſort of People, came out of *Scythia*, and diſpoſſeſſed them in *Charles the Fat*'s Reign. *Ammian. Marcellin.* ſaith, That they were continually on Horſe-back, whether Eating, Sleeping or Trading. *Agathias*, *Claudian*, *Lib.* 1. *in Ruff.* *Hoffman* adds, That following a Stag through the Marſhes, they found the Way into *Scythia*, and, like a Deluge, over-ran the *Scythians*, the *Alans*, *Oſtro-Goths* and *Viſi-Goths*; putting them to flight by the very Terrour of their Countenances. They deſtroyed alſo *Italy*, and great part of *France*, till defeated by *Merovius* the *French* King, and *Ætius* the *Roman*, under *Attila*, in 450. as aboveſaid. They were altogether unlearned, and knew not ſo much as the Names of Letters; and uſed to divine by the Entrails and Veins of Beaſts. *Hoffman.*

HUNTCLIFFE, a noted Place on the Coaſt of *Yorkſhire*, where the *Seols* ſleep, and ſun themſelves in great Numbers, one of them being always obſerved to keep Watch, and on the Approach of any Man, either to throw a Stone down from the Rock where he lies, or fall into the Water with a great Noiſe, as if he deſigned a Signal to the reſt; who thereupon return to the Sea, throwing with their hinder Feet ſuch a Cloud of Sand, Gravel, or Stones, as gives their Purſuers a Repulſe. But they are not ſo much afraid of Women: So that they are often taken by Men in Womens Habit. In that ſame place are found many yellow and red Stones, and others covered with a rough Cruſt, which in ſmell and taſte reſembles Copperas, Nitre and Brimſtone. Here are alſo abundance of Marqueſites, reſembling Braſs. *Camb. Brit. pag.* 720.

HUNTINGTON, Lat. *Huntingtonia*, the chief Town of *Huntingtonſhire*, is 48 Miles North-by-Weſt from *London*; a pretty Town, pleaſantly ſeated upon the Banks of the River *Ouſe*. This Town was formerly ſo large and populous as to conſiſt of 15 Pariſhes, now reduced to three. 'Tis ſtill however a good Place for Inland Trade, well inhabited and frequented, as being a Thorow-fare for Travellers to and from the North. Here are yet to be ſeen the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle, built by King *Edward the Elder*, and an Abbey, founded here by *Maud* the Empreſs and *Euſtace Loveloft*. Noted beſides for the Title of Earl it has given to ſeveral Families ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt; amongſt which were ſeveral Kings and Princes of *Scotland*. The ſame is now enjoyed by the Right Honourable *Theophilus Haſtings* Earl of *Huntington*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, Lat. *Huntingtonienſis Comitatus*, is an In-land County of *England*, ſurrounded with *Northampton*, *Bedford* and *Cambridgeſhires*; ſo ſmall in extent, that it hardly ſtretches 20 Miles out-right, though meaſured to the moſt Advantage. The whole is divided into four Hundreds, wherein are 79 Pariſhes, and ſix Market-Towns. The Inhabitants were called *Iceni* by the *Romans*: The Country part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the *Heptarchy*; and is now part of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*. This was formerly a very Woody Country, generally flat, only in ſome Places it riſes into little Hills. It afforded excellent Game for Hunting, whence it was called *Huntingtonſhire*; but in the Beginning of *Henry* II's Reign it was diſ-foreſted. The little Hills are beſt for Corn, as the Valleys are for Paſture; but in the Eaſt part, towards *Cambridgeſhire*, 'tis ſomething troubled with Fens. The 4th. part of that Country was Abbey-Land. Amongſt its Buildings of chief Note are *Kimbolton-Caſtle*, and *Hinching-Brook*; the firſt belonging to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, the laſt (in which is one of the moſt ſtately Rooms in *England*) to the Earl of *Sandwich*. Near *St. Niots* is a Village called *Hale-Weſton*, with two Fountains not far aſunder; the one ſweet, helping the Dimneſs of the Eyes; and the other brackiſh, good againſt Scabs and Leproſie. *Huntington* is the only Place of this County which ſends Parliament-Men, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

HUNTLY-NABB, a Place upon the Coaſt of *Yorkſhire*, abounding with craggy Rocks, at the Roots of which lie Stones of different Sizes, as round as Globes, reſembling Bullets for great Ordnance; which being broke, within them are found ſtony Serpents, enwrapped round like a Wreath, but without Heads. *Cambd. Brit. pag.* 721.

HUQUANG, a Province of *China*, almoſt in the Middle of the other Provinces. The River *Kiang* divides it into *Northern* and *Southern*. The *Chineſe* name it alſo *Jumichiti*; that is, *The Country of Fiſh and Rice*; becauſe it abounds with them. 'Tis named *China's Granary*; and their Proverb is, *That the Province of* Kiangſi *can ſupply* China *with a good Breakfaſt, but that* Huquang *can wholly maintain it.* There are 15 great Towns, and 180 Cities; beſides Fortreſſes, Burroughs and Villages. The great Towns are, *Unchang*, *Hanyang*, *Siangyang*, *Tegan*, *Hoancheu*, &c. *M. Martini Deſcript. de la Chine.*

HURLERS, ſo are called 17 huge Stones, to be ſeen in *Cornwall*, at a competent diſtance one from another; moſt probably ſet up as a Trophy, or for Bounds; though Tradition reports them to have been Men metamorphoſed into theſe Stones, for hurling upon the *Lord's-Day*: This Hurling being a Sport peculiar to *Cornwall*.

HURONS, People of the Northern *America*, in *Canada*, or *New-France*. They were very wild, and now are become Friends to the *French*. They bury their dead Bodies by Heaps. They never take their Fathers Name. They dreſs their Corn above 20 different Ways, uſing nothing but Fire and Water. They are mightily inclined to Theft, and will ſteal with their Feet as well as Hands. Their Women wear ſome Neck-laces, Bracelets, *&c.* And their Cuſtoms are like thoſe of the other Natives of *Canada*.

HURPOIX, or HUREPOIX, a Country in the Iſle of *France*. 'Tis almoſt ſituated at the South of the River *Seine*, where are *Melun*, *Corbel*, *La Ferté*, *Alais*, &c. Sometimes the Country about *Mantois*, or *Mantoan*, is comprehended in it. *Du Cheſne hiſt. de Hurepoix.*

HURTADO (*Thomas*) a Minorite of *Toledo* in *Spain*. He was very Eminent for his Writings, and died in 1659. There is a Syſteme of Philoſophy and Divinity of his Extant, upon the Principles of *Thomas Aquinas*, *viz. Reſolutionum Moralium Libri* VI. *De congrua Suſtentatione Eccleſiaſticorum. Reſolutionum Moralium de Reſidentia Sacra, Libri* XII. *Reſolutiones de Unico Martyrio*, &c. This laſt Treatiſe was written againſt a Book, Intituled, *De Martyrio per Peſtem*, publiſh'd by *Theophilus Reynaldus* a Jeſuit, who reply'd to *Hurtado*, in a very excellent Defence. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17.

HUS (*John.*) His Name, which ſignifies *Gooſe*, was the Name of a little Burrough in *Bohemia*, where he was born of mean Parents. He maintained *Wickliff* and the *Waldenſes* Opinions, in 1407. with wonderful Zeal. *Jerom* of *Prague* was his Contemporary. King *Winceſlaus* did not oppoſe him; but the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, his Brother and Heir, ſent to *John Hus*, to perſuade him to defend his Doctrine before the Council of *Conſtance*; which he did, *An.* 1414. having obtained a Paſs-port, and Aſſurance of ſafe Conduct from the Emperor. Seven Months were ſpent in examining him, and two Biſhops were ſent into *Bohemia*, to inform themſelves of the Doctrine he preached; and for his firm Adherence to the ſame he was condemned to be burnt alive, with his Books: Which was executed, *An.* 1415. contrary to the Emperor's Promiſe of Safe-Conduct, which the Council of *Conſtance* ſaid he was not obliged to keep to an Heretick. As to the complaint which the Proteſtants make about the ſafe Conduct, *Morery* believes it proceeds from their not ſeeing the Form of it, as it ſtands in *Coclæus*, *Bzovius* and others; for, firſt, he aſſerts the Council had no hand in the granting it, and beſides that, this ſafe Conduct was no more than a bare Recommendation of *John Hus*, to the Towns through which he was to travel, for his convenience of good reception, and free paſſage. *Morery* adds further, that notwithſtanding the oppoſition of *John Hus*, to ſome of the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, he believ'd Tranſubſtantiation, and maintain'd it in his Writings. He died, as 'tis ſaid, with great Piety and Courage.

HUSSEIN, a Shepherd; who feeding his Flock near *Ibrahim*'s Priſon, took care to divert him with his Songs and Flagelot. *Ibrahim* coming to the Throne, made *Huſſein* his Confident; who abuſing his Maſter's Favours, and cauſing the Grand Viſier *Mehemet* to be ſtrangled, the People tore him in pieces, *An.* 1648. *Hiſt. des Grand Viſiers.*

HUSSITES, the Followers of *John Hus* of *Bohemia*. Amongſt other things, they believ'd that the Church conſiſted only of the Predeſtinated to Glory, and that the Reprobates were no part of it: That the condemnation of the five and forty Articles of *Wickliff*, was wicked and unreaſonable. *Morery* adds, That their party afterwards ſubdivided, and oppos'd both their Biſhops and Secular Princes in *Bohemia*, where, as he goes on, they were the occaſion of great Diſorders and Civil Commotions in the XVth Century. *Coclæus Hiſt. Huſſit. Dubravius, Lib. 26. Puffendor. Hiſt. Swec. Lib.* 1.

HUSUM, Lat. *Huſumum*, and *Hoſumum*, a Town of *Holſatia*, or *Holſtein* in *Denmark*, on a Gulf, two Leagues from *Frederickſtadt*, and five from *Sleſwick*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle.

HUTTEN (*Ulrich*) a *German*, born in *Franconia* in 1488. Being but eighteen Years of Age he publiſhed many Works in Verſe, and travelled afterwards into *Italy*. At his Return he declared himſelf for *Luther*, and wrote againſt the Papiſts. He was taken at *Mentz*, and being ſet at liberty again, he retired into *Switzerland*, where he died, *An.* 1523. in the 36th Year of his Age.

HUY, Lat. *Hugum*, and *Hugonum*, a Town and Caſtle of the Temporal Lordſhip of *Liege*, on the River *Meuſe*, near the Place where the River *Huy* runs into it, which gives the Name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the *Meuſe* into two parts, and is reputed very ancient. It had particular Earls, who gave it to the Biſhops of *Liege*. It has fine Churches, and a Caſtle; but the Town has ſuffered much in the late Wars. It ſtands five Leagues from *Liege*, and thirteen from *Bruſſels*, N. E. It was taken by the *French* under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburgh* in 1693, beſieged and re-taken by the Confederates, under the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*, the following Year. *Heriger. Valer. Andr. in Topogr. Bel.*

HYACINTHIDES, were ſix Daughters of *Erichtheus*, Succeſſor of *Pandion* King of *Athens*. They got this Surname from a Village called *Hyacinthus*, where they ſuffered themſelves to be immolated for the good of their Country: The Oracle having foretold, That the *Athenians* ſhould get the better of *Eumolpus* King of *Thracia*, if King *Erichtheus* ſhould ſacrifice one of his Daughters: They ſo willingly conſented to it, that none of them would yield the Honour to the other; ſo that they all ſix fell a Sacrifice for their Country, and were therefore placed in the number of the Goddeſſes, with their Father, and called *The Maidens*, by Excellency, becauſe they died Virgins. Their proper Names are *Protogenia*, *Pandore*, *Procris*, *Creuſa*, *Orithyia* and *Chthonia*. Some ſay, that but one or two of them were immolated. *Voſſius.*

HYACINTHUS, Prince of *Amycles* in *Peloponneſus*, was loved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the ſame time. The Poets ſay, that *Apollo* playing at Coits with him, *Zephyrus*, out of Jealouſie, blew the Coit ſo violently againſt *Hyacinthus*'s Head, that he died immediately. *Apollo* being extreamly grieved at it, the *Earth*, to comfort him, turned the young Prince's Blood into a Flower of his Name, which is of a Purple colour. The *Lacedæmonians* did celebrate Nocturnal Feaſts, called *Hyacinthia*, in his Honour. *Ovid. Metam.*

HYADES, Seven Stars in the *Bull's Head*, ſo called from the Greek ὕειν, *to rain.* The Poets made them *Bacchus*'s Nurſes. The *Latins* called them *Suculæ*, becauſe when they riſe they commonly cauſe Rain and Dirt, which they ſeem to delight in, like Hogs; which the *Latins* call *Sues*. *Suetonius*, *Aulus Gellius.*

HYBLA, a Mountain in *Italy*, famous for Honey. Hence *Hyblææ apes.* *Heylin.*

HYBREAS, a famous Orator of *Milaſſis*, in *Caria*; who from the meaneſt of the People, did, by his Application to Learning, attain the higheſt Places in the Government; and became a check to the Tyrant *Euthydemus*. *Strabo.*

HYDE (*Henry*) the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, is the eldeſt Son of the late *Edward Hyde* Lord Chancellor of *England*, deſcended from an ancient Family of that Name in *Cheſhire*. Which *Edward*, having been trained up to the ſtudy of the Laws, in the *Middle-Temple*, was by King *Charles* I. made Chancellor of his *Exchequer*, and one of his Privy-Council. Having likewiſe attended King *Charles* II. beyond Sea, upon the Reſtauration he was raiſed firſt to the Degree of Baron, by the Title of Lord *Hyde* of *Hindon* in *Wiltſhire*, and ſhortly after to the Dignity of Viſcount *Cornbury* in the County of *Oxon*, and Earl of *Clarendon*, a Park near *Saliſbury* in *Wiltſhire*. He was alſo raiſed to the Office of Lord High Chancellor, which he held till the end of *Auguſt*, 1667. when the Great Seal was taken from him, and committed to the Cuſtody of Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, upon a Charge brought in againſt him in Parliament by the Lord *Digby*. Whereupon he withdrew himſelf into *France*, making his chief Reſidence at *Montpelier*, but died at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, *An.* 1674. To whom ſucceeded in his Titles *Henry* the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, his eldeſt Son by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Tho. Aylesbury* Knight and Baronet. He had alſo by her three other Sons, namely, *Lawrence* the preſent Earl of *Rocheſter*; *Edward*, who died unmarried; and *James*, who was drowned at Sea, going to *Scotland* with the Duke of *York*: And of his two Daughters, the eldeſt, the Lady *Ann*, was married to his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, ſince King of *England*. This preſent Earl was by King *James* II. advanced to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of *Angleſey*, deceaſed; and afterwards ſent Lord Lieutenant to *Ireland*. He married firſt *Theodoſia*, a Daughter of *Arthur* late Lord *Capel*, by whom he had Iſſue one only Son, *Edward*, commonly called Lord *Cornbury*. By his ſecond Wife *Flower*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *William Backhouſe* of *Swallowfield* in *Berkſhire*, he had two Daughters; whereof the youngeſt is married to the preſent Duke of *Ormond*.

HYDE (*Lawrence*) Brother to the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, created firſt Viſcount of *Kenelworth*, and afterwards Earl of *Rocheſter*, by *Charles* II. whom he ſerved as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Poland*, and Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

HYDE (*John*) of *Kingſton-Liſle* Eſq; of a very ancient Family in *Berkſhire*; one of this Family was Sheriff for *Berkſhire* and *Oxfordſhire* in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. His Arms are Gules, two Chevrons Argent. *Fuller's Worthies.*

HYDRA, a Serpent of *Lerna*-Marſh in *Peloponneſus*, repreſented by the Poets with 50 Heads; one of which being cut off, many others were produced in the room of it. He was deſtroyed by *Hercules*. *Ovid. lib.* 9. *Metam.*

HYDRUSA, or TENOS, a *Græcian* Iſland, ſubject to the *Venetians*; which hath a Fountain called *Dypnoſius*, whoſe Waters will not mix with Wine. *Heylin.*

HYEMS, the *Winter*; was a Divinity of the *Romans*, to whom they ſacrificed a black Sheep. *Virg.*

HYGINUS, an *Athenian* Philoſopher, ſucceeded *Telophorus* as Biſhop of *Rome*. He was the firſt who inſtituted the Conſecration of Temples, and Godfathers at Baptiſm. He ordained *Polycarp* Biſhop of *Smyrna*. *Platina.*

HYGINUS, a famous Grammarian; ſome ſay a *Spaniard*, others an *Alexandrian* by Birth. All his Works, beſides his *Mythology*, are loſt.

HYLAS, Son of *Theodamas*, was raviſhed by the Nymphs of a Fountain where he took ſome Water for *Hercules*, whoſe Favourite he was, and who built afterwards a Town of his Name. *Strab. lib.* 12. The Fable runs, That *Hercules* going to *Colchis* with the *Argonauts*, ſtayed at *Myſia* to look for *Hylas*, raviſhed by the Nymphs. Ὕλη, which comes from *Ela*, or *Allon*, in the *Phœnician* Language, that is, *the Oak*, may ſignifie Wood in general. *Hercules* ſtayed in *Myſia* to fell ſome Trees to build Ships, but was not permitted to fell any in Foreſts conſecrated to the Nymphs. This is the Original of *Hylas*'s Fable. See *The Eſſay upon fabulous Hiſtory in the firſt Volume of the Univerſal Bibliotheque.*

HYLLUS, Son to *Hercules* and *Deianeira*, marry'd his Mother-in-Law *Iola*; He was afterwards expell'd his Country by *Euryſtheus*, and retiring to *Athens*, was aſſiſted by *Theſeus*. Being thus reinforc'd, he return'd into *Peloponneſus*, and challenging thoſe Heroes, who oppos'd the Settlement of the *Heraclidæ*, he was ſlain by *Echemus* King of the *Tegialæ*. *Ovid Metam. lib.* 9. *Pauſanias in Maſſen.*

HYLOBIANS, a kind of Philoſophers amongſt the ancient *Indians*; ſo named by the *Græcians*, becauſe they delighted to be in thick Woods, retired from Company for Speculation-ſake. The word comes from ὕλη, *Wood*, and βίος, *Life*. *Voſſius de Sectis Philoſoph.*

HYMANTES, the Name of thoſe Penitents in the *Latin* Church, who were excluded the Chriſtian Aſſemblies, and ſtood before the Door, wearing an Hair-Cloth, and intreating thoſe that went into the Church to intercede for them. *Balſamon.*

HYMENEUS, an Heretick, excommunicated by St. *Paul*, 1 *Tim. ch.* 1. *&* 2. He affirmed, That the Reſurrection was already accompliſhed.

HYMENEUS, *Bacchus*'s Son by *Venus*; a Divinity which the Ancients fanſied to preſide over Marriage. He was repreſented in the ſhape of a young Man, with a Torch in his hand.

HYMETTO, a Mountain of *Achaia* in *Greece*, a League from *Athens*, and ſeven or eight in compaſs; the top is neither inhabited nor cultivated, but on the Deſcent Northwards there is a Monaſtery of *Caloyers*, or Religious *Greeks*, named *Cyriani*, and by the *Turks*, *Cosbachi*. There they make abundance of Honey, much eſteemed at *Conſtantinople*, becauſe it is neither ſharp, nor occaſions thirſt, as other Honey. Its goodneſs proceeds from the great quantity of Thyme, and other ſweet Herbs, growing there. This Convent paid but one *Sequin* to the *Vayvode*, becauſe when *Athens* was taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1455, the Abbot of this Monaſtery preſented him the Keys in the Name of the Town; and for Reward, *Mahomet* freed his Convent from all Taxes, the *Sequin* being but a kind of Homage. There are five other Convents of *Caloyers* on that Mountain, out of which was formerly dug Marble, much eſteemed by the *Athenians*; who believed alſo that there were ſome Golden Mines in it, upon report that ſome ſcrapings of Gold were kept there by large Ants. They went very well armed, with Proviſions for three days, to bring this Treaſure away; but finding nothing, they returned, having made themſelves Laughing-ſtocks. *J. Spon. Voyage d'Italie.*

HYPATA, the Metropolis of *Theſſaly*, not far from Mount *Æta*, famous in ancient Hiſtory, becauſe the *Ætolians* held their publick Conventions there. *Liv.*

HYPERBOREAN, a Name given by the Ancients to ſome Seas, Mountains and People, the true ſituation whereof they could hardly diſcover; nevertheleſs they agree in this, that they were in a very far Country towards the North. From thence, among the *Latins*, to ſend one to the *Hyperborean* Mountains ſignified, to ſend him to the Worlds End. The *Scythian Abaris* has deſcribed their Oracles, their Manners, and the Original of their Gods, *&c.* *Pherenicus* ſaith, That they are deſcended from the *Titans*, and that they retired thither with *Saturn* after their defeat. The *Romans* have recourſe to the *Hyperboreans*, to find out the Original of their Mount *Palatine*; and, according to *Feſtus*'s *Abbreviator*, the Daughter of one of thoſe *Hyperboreans*, named *Phalanta*, or *Pallanta*, came to thoſe Parts when *Rome* was built, and conceived *Latinus* by *Hercules*. *Pind. Pyth.* 10. jeering their Religion, ſaith, That they ſacrificed Aſſes to *Apollo*, who could not forbear laughing when he ſaw their Ears dreſſed. But *Selinus* ſaith ſeriouſly, *cap.* 21. That they ſent their Firſt-Fruits by chaſte Virgins to *Apollo Delius*, &c. *Claudian. lib. 6. Conſulat. Honor.* obſerves, that Griffins were particularly conſecrated to the *Hyperborean Apollo. Caſſiodor. lib. 9. pag.* 3. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 2. As for what the Ancients ſay of the continual Rejoycings of thoſe People, their Conſorts of Muſical Inſtruments, their Feaſts and Dancings, and their pleaſant Condition, free from War, Works, Old Age, and Diſeaſes, is a Fiction. To omit Fables; By the *Hyperborean* Seas, we commonly underſtand the Northern Ocean, which bounds *Europe* and *Aſia* on the North. By the *Hyperborean* Mountains, thoſe which were formerly named *Riphean*, and now, according to *Baudrand*, the *Stolp*-Mountains, and *Kameni Poyas*, in the Northern Part of *Ruſſia*, towards the Streight of *Veigats*, and the Mouth of *Oby*. And by the *Hyperborean* People, thoſe of the Northern *Sarmatia*, and thoſe that live near the Sea-Coaſts, which are now the *Laplanders*, under the *Swedes*, the *Danes*, and the *Ruſſians*. And when the Ancients named them *Hyperboreans*, their meaning was not that they did live beyond *Boreas*, or the North Wind, but only that they lived very far towards the North; for *Hyperborean* ſignifies very much North, as *Strabo* obſerves.

HYPERIDES of *Athens*, an Orator, put to death by *Antipater*, *An. Rom.* 430. who upon the Rack bit his Tongue off, for fear of revealing what he knew. *Plutarch. in Vit. Decem. Orat.*

HYPERION, the Sun's Father; or, as others ſay, the Sun himſelf; ſo named, becauſe he walks over the Earth: From the Greek ὑπὲρ, *over*, and εἴω, *to go*, or *to walk*. *Diodorus* makes him *Saturn*'s Brother; and ſays, that he firſt obſerved the Courſe of the Sun, Moon, and other Stars, and diſtinguiſhed the Hours. *Homer* often gives this Epithet to the Sun.

HYPERMNESTRA, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus* King of *Argos*, married to *Lynceus*, one of *Egyptus*'s fifty Sons. She would not obey her Father's Command, as the reſt of her Siſters did, to kill their Husbands the firſt Night of their Marriage. *Danaus* knowing this ſent her to Priſon, but ſoon after reſtored her to her Husband. *Apollodor.*

HYPOSTASIS, in Greek ὑπόστασις. The knowledge of the meaning of this word is requiſite to underſtand the Councils. The *Greeks* took it for the *Perſon*, and the *Latins* for the *Subſtance*. So the *Greeks* ſaid, there were three *Hypoſtaſes*, that is, three Perſons in one Eſſence; and the *Latins*, that there was but one *Hypoſtaſis*, that is, as they pretended, but one Subſtance in three Perſons. St. *Athanaſius* ſhewed them in the Council held at *Alexandria* in 362, That they all ſaid the ſame thing; and that all the difference was, That they gave to the ſame word two different ſignifications: And thus he reconciled them together. In this place the word *Hypoſtaſis* ſignifies two things: Firſt, The Exiſtence of a thing, conſider'd by way of Abſtraction. Secondly, The ſame thing, which ſubſiſts by it ſelf, by a ſort of particular and peculiar Exiſtence. Now when the Fathers ſay, there are three Hypoſtaſes in the Godhead, their meaning is, That the *Godhead* has three ſeveral Modes of Exiſtence, in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, notwithſtanding they are equal: But when they ſay there is but one Hypoſtaſis, they give us to underſtand, that the Nature of the Son and Holy Spirit is not different from that of the Father; and then it is, that they take the term of *Hypoſtaſis* in the latter ſenſe.

HYPSICRATEA, King *Mithridates*'s Wife, loved her Husband ſo intirely, that ſhe cut her Hair, put on Man's Apparel, learn'd to Ride, and uſed her ſelf to wear Arms, to follow him in his eſcape from *Pompey*. *Plut. in vit. Pomp.*

HYPSICREON of *Miletum* in *Ionia*, married *Neæra*, who cauſed the War between the *Mileſians* and the *Naxians*; for *Promedon* having ſeduced her, and being diſcovered, he carried her away into the Temple of *Veſta* in *Naxos* Iſland. *Hypſicreon* demanded his Wife, but was denied by the *Naxians*, becauſe ſhe was under the Goddeſſes Protection; which cauſed a War between thoſe two Nations. *Pauſanias.*

HYPSIPILE, Queen of *Lemnos*, was turned out of the Iſland by the other Women; who having killed all the Men, even Fathers and Husbands, could not endure *Hypſipile*, for ſparing her Father *Thoas*. She was taken upon the Sea by ſome Privateers, and ſold to *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*, who gave her his Son *Archemorus* to Nurſe; for a little before ſhe was brought to Bed of Twins, which ſhe had by *Jaſon* in his Voyage to *Colchos*. Leaving her Nurſe-child under a Tree, to ſhew the *Argives* where the Spring *Langia* was, a Serpent killed him; whereupon *Lycurgus* would have put her to death, but *Adraſtus*, and the other *Argives*, ſaved her life. *Statius lib.* 4, *&* 5. *Thebais. Ovid in Ep. Heroid.*

HYPSISTARIANS, Hereticks in the IVth Century, according to St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, who made a mixture of the *Jewiſh* Religion and Paganiſm; for they Worſhipp'd Fire with the *Pagans*, and obſerved the Sabbath and Legal Abſtinence from Meats, with the *Jews*. *St. Greg. Nazian. Orat. de fun. Patris.*

HYRCANIA, formerly a Province of *Perſia*, 600 Miles long, and 300 broad, where *Tabareſtan*, *Gilan* and *Georgian* are now, was properly part of the *Parthians* Country, which had *Parthia* on the South, *Margiana* on the Eaſt, *Media* on the Weſt, and the *Caſpian* Sea on the North. The chief Town was *Hyrcania*, afterwards *Amaruſe*. The neighbouring Sea has now different names, *viz.* *Bachu* Sea, *Sala* Sea, *Tabareſtan* Sea, *&c.* *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cluvier*, *Olearius*. This Province is ſo fruitful, that one Vine is ſaid to produce above eleven Gallons of Wine, and one Fig-tree ſixty Buſhels of Figs. Their Corn is bred by a Seed which falls out of the Stalk, and Honey flows out of their Olive-trees. *Hoffman.* The *Hyrcanian*, called alſo the *Caſpian* Sea, and otherwiſe according to the Countries, which lie upon it, hath no Communication with any other Sea. Its extent from the Kingdom of *Aſtracan* in *Muſcovy* on the North, to *Ferabath* on the South, is 480 *Engliſh* Miles. Its breadth from the Province of *Chuareſin*, to the Mountains of *Circaſſia* or *Shirwar*, is 360 *Engl.* Miles. In the middle the Waters are Salt, as thoſe of other Seas, but it neither Ebbs nor Flows. It hath no good Harbour upon it, but the beſt is *Minkiſchlack* or *Manguſlave*, on the Coaſt of *Tartary the Greater*. 'Tis of the ſame colour with other Seas. Has only one Iſland on the *Perſian* Coaſt, and that uninhabited. 'Tis generally ſhallow, and therefore dangerous in Tempeſts; on which account, the *Perſians* never venture from ſight of Land. On the Weſt-ſide of it from *Georgia*, it receives there above a hundred Rivers, many of them very great. *Olearius* gives a large Deſcription of this Sea, having ſailed all over it, and ſays, That in 20 days Travel, betwixt *Reſchal* and *Schamakap*, he croſſed above 80 Rivers, which fall into it.

HYRCANUS (*John* I.) of that Name, or rather Surname, *John* being his true Name, Son of *Simon Macchabæus*, Prince and High-Prieſt of the *Jews*, killed by his Son-in-Law *Ptolemy*, *An. Rom.* 619. *An. Mund.* 3919. *Hyrcanus*, to revenge his Father's Death, beſieged *Ptolemy*; but his Mother and Brethren, being then *Ptolemy*'s Priſoners, hindred his forcing of him. He ſuſtained a great Siege in *Jeruſalem* againſt *Antiochus Sidetes*, with whom agreeing afterwards, he followed him againſt the *Perſians*. At his return he took many Towns in *Judæa*, ſubdued the *Idumeans*, forced them to be Circumciſed, *An. Rom.* 628. He demoliſhed the Temple of *Gerizim*, and made a League with the *Romans*. He took *Samaria*, *Scythopolis*, &c. Thus he governed the *Jews* 31 Years, without taking the Title of King, and died in 650, leaving five Sons. *Joſephus lib.* 13. *Antiq.*

HYRCANUS II. the eldeſt Son of *Alexander* I. ſucceeded his Father in the High Prieſthood, *An. Rom.* 676. He had Right alſo to the Crown as being the eldeſt, but his Brother *Ariſtobulus*, took it by force from him; and *Hyrcanus*, by a Treaty in 688, was ſatisfied with the Prieſthood. Afterwards, with *Aretas* King of *Arabia*'s aſſiſtance, he beſieged *Ariſtobulus* in the Temple, who prevailing with *Scaurus*, *Pompey*'s Lieutenant, *Aretas* and *Hyrcanus* was defeated. *Hyrcanus* falling afterwards into his Nephew *Antigonus*'s hands, had his Ears cut off; this piece of Cruelty was practis'd upon him to put a blemiſh upon his Perſon, and make him uncapable of executing the Prieſts Office, *Levit. cap.* 21. And being perſwaded by his Daughter *Alexandra*, *Mariamne*'s Mother, to retire into *Arabia*, *Herod*, *Mariamne*'s Husband, put him to death, *An. Rom.* 724, the 80th Year of his Age. *Joſephus lib.* 1. *Antiq.*

I

I, This Letter is ſometimes a Vowel, and ſometimes a Conſonant. Several Nations, chiefly the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Engliſh* and *Flemings*, pronounce the I Vowel and Conſonant two or three different ways. The Ancients ſometimes changed I into U. As, *Decumus & Maxumus*, for *Decimus & Maximus*.

JABAJAHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who ſay, That God's Knowledge extends not to all things, but is perfected by Experience. They alſo hold, That God governs the World according to the Chance of the divers Events; as not having, from Eternity, a perfect Knowledge of all particular Futurities. *Ricaut, concerning the Ottoman Empire. Sup.*

JABEL, *Lamech*'s Son, of the Family of *Cain* and *Ada*. He liv'd like the *Nomades*, and is thus ſpoken of, *Gen.* 4. 20. *And* Ada *bare* Jabel, *&c.*

JABESH-GILEAD, a Town of *Judæa*, in the Country of *Gilead*, whoſe Inhabitants were put to the Sword, for their unwillingneſs to help the *Iſraelites* againſt thoſe of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. Nevertheleſs, 400 Virgins were preſerved, and married to the Remnant of *Benjamin*. About 400 Years after, *Nahaſh* K. of the *Ammonites*, having ravaged the Country of *Gilead*, preſſed *Jabeſh* extremely, *An. Mun.* 2963, and would grant no better Articles to the Beſieged, than that they ſhould ſurrender the Town, with the loſs of their Right Eyes; but *Saul* defeated the *Ammonites*, and delivered the Place. *Judges* 21. 1 *Kings* 11.

JABIN, King of *Hazor*, who oppoſed *Joſhua*, and was defeated.

JABIN, King of *Canaan*, that kept *Iſrael* in Bondage twenty Years. His Army, commanded by *Siſera*, was routed by *Barak* in *An. Mun.* 2740. The Scripture obſerves, that *Jabin* had 900 Chariots of Iron. *Joſh. cap.* 11. *Judg.* 4, *&* 5.

JABOCK, or JEBOC, Lat. *Jabochus*, a ſmall River ariſing in the Mountains of *Arabia*, and watering *Rabba*, *Arbel*, *Panuel*, at *Salem* falls into the River *Jordan*, dividing the Tribes of *Manaſſeh* and *Gad*. *Jacob* paſſed this River, *Gen.* 32. and it is mentioned, *Numb.* 21. *Deut.* 2, 3. *Joſ.* 12.

JACATRA, a Town of the *Eaſt-Indies* in *Java* Iſland, taken by the *Dutch*, and named *Batavia*. See *Batavia*.

JACAYA, a *Turkiſh* Prince, Son to *Mahomet* III. Some think him an Impoſtor; others own him to have been a lawful Prince, and relate his Story thus. *Mahomet* III. who died in 1603, had three Sons, by three different Sultaneſſes, *viz.* *Muſtapha*, ſtrangled by his Order; this *Jacaya*, and *Achmet*, who came to the Crown. *Lapara*, *Jacaya*'s Mother, a Chriſtian born, foreſeeing her Son like to be Sacrificed, out of Policy to ſecure the Crown to his Elder Brother *Muſtapha*, then living, ask'd the Sultan leave to go to *Magneſia*, to take the Air, and prevent a Sickneſs ſhe feared. Being got thither with *Jacaya*, ſhe gave out, that he was dead of the Small-Pox, and cauſed another to be buried in his room, with the uſual Ceremonies. She truſted an Eunuch with her Son, who carried him to *Macedonia*, in the Habit of a *Greek* Monk, and diſcovered his Quality to the Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*, who educated him, till he was 17 Years old, and then Baptized him. This young Prince, deſirous to know his Fortune, diſguiſed himſelf in the Habit of a *Dervis*, or Religious *Turk*, and leaving *Theſſalonica*, he privately view'd the Chief Towns of *Greece*. At *Scopea* he was entertained with the News of the Death of his Father, and his Elder Brother *Muſtapha*. Seeing himſelf now the lawful Heir, and hoping to poſſeſs the Throne, he went into *Aſia*, where he knew, ſome Baſſas had rebelled againſt the new Emperor. To them he diſcovered himſelf to be *Mahomet*'s Second Son, and at the Head of their Army fought *Achmet*'s General: But being wounded, he was forced to retire into *Greece*. Having ſollicited Baſſa *Druis*, a Man very powerful at the Port, and a ſecret Friend to the Baſſa's of *Aſia*, he went to *Conſtantinople* in a *Perſian* Religious-Habit. So a Conſpiracy was formed againſt *Achmet*; but his Friend Baſſa *Druis* dying, the Prince *Jacaya* was forced to eſcape out of *Conſtantinople*, in the Company of the *Poliſh* Ambaſſador, as far as *Cracovia*. Having been ſome time in the Service of this *Polander*, he diſcovered himſelf to an Envoy from *Tuſcany*, who conducted him to the King. The Proofs he gave of his Quality, were ſome Declarations of the Sultaneſs his Mother, the Eunuch, and the Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, with ſome Letters from the Baſſa's of *Aſia*. At that time alſo, a Chiaus from *Achmet*, ſent formerly to the Baſſa's of *Aſia*, whilſt *Jacaya* was with them, arrived at the Court of *Poland*, knew this Prince, demanded him to be delivered up to his Maſter *Achmet*; but his Majeſty refuſed it. *Jacaya*, thinking himſelf not ſecure in that Country, becauſe the Chiaus corrupted ſome *Tartars* to murther him, retired to *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where the Emperor *Matthias* received him kindly. But *Jacaya* ſtill aiming at his Father's Crown, and finding the Emperor not diſpoſed to aſſiſt him with an Army, went for help to the Duke of *Tuſcany*, who kindly gave him a conſiderable Allowance, and endeavoured to perſuade the King of *Spain*, and other Chriſtian Princes, to embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of Dethroning *Achmet*, and pulling down the *Turkiſh* Empire; but all to no purpoſe. *Jacaya* went afterwards into *France*, with *Charles de Gonzague*, Duke of *Nevers*, and ſince Duke of *Mantua*, with whom having quarrelled, he became expoſed to many Affronts. It is not known, whether this Lord did lie in wait for him, or not; but 'tis certain, that he vaniſhed away, no body ever finding out what became of him. Some think, that he retired into a Charter-houſe, but if the *Carthuſians* had concealed him, when alive; yet, after Death, they would have ſpoken of him, as an Example to Poſterity, and a Glory to their Order. *De Rocoles Les impoſteurs inſignes.*

JACCA, a *Spaniſh* Town in the N. of *Arragon*, with a Cittadel, and Biſhoprick ſuffragan to *Saragoza*. It ſtands upon the River *Arragona*, at the foot of the *Pyrenæan* Hills, 16 *Spaniſh* Miles from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Hueſca* in *Arragon* to the North Weſt. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

JACHEN, a famous Phyſician in *Egypt*, in the Reign of *Sannis*, viz. about *An. Mun.* 3300. His making uſe of Charms and Magical Spells to cure Diſeaſes, gained him great Repute. 'Tis ſaid, that hereby he put a ſtop to a Plague, that did waſte *Egypt*, and that the *Egyptians*, in gratitude, dedicated a Temple, wherein in publick Diſtempers, they ſacrificed unto him, and then with Fire from his Altar, kindled ſome Wood-piles in the City, to clear it from the Infection of bad Air. *Suidas*.

JACKSON (*Thomas*) was born at *Witton* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in 1579, and deſcended from a conſiderable Family. He took his Doctors Degree in *Oxford* in 1622, and not long after was made Vicar of St. *Nicholas* Church, in *New-caſtle* upon *Tine*, from whence he was choſen Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College; upon which Promotion he quitted the ſaid Vicaridge, and was afterward made Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majeſty, Prebendary of *Wincheſter*, and Dean of *Peterborough*. As to his Character, he was a good Linguiſt, a general Scholar, particularly well read in the Fathers, and very ſolid and judicious, as appears ſufficiently by his Writings. As to his Life and Temper, he was very extraordinary, being ſtrictly Regular and unexceptionable, Generous, Charitable and Humane; much diſengag'd from the World, and very conſtant and exemplary in his Devotions. His performance upon the Creed is a very learned and valuable Piece; this Work and all his other Writings, being publiſhed at ſeveral times, were Collected and Printed together in 1673, in three Volumes Fol. *David Lloyd* Memoirs. *Athenæ Oxonienſes.* His Life before his Works.

JACOB, *Iſaac*'s Son, by *Rebeccah*, born *An. Mun.* 2199. His Story is to be found from *Gen.* 25. to 47. This is added by *Joſephus*, *Torniel*, *Salian*, &c. That the Birth-right, which *Eſau* ſold him for a Meſs of Pottage, was, beſides other Privileges, the Prieſt-hood, exerciſed in thoſe Days, by the Eldeſt Son of every Family, and therefore *Eſau* is called Prophane by the Apoſtle, becauſe he ſet Holy Things to ſale. They add, that he was particularly well verſed in Aſtrology, and taught it to his Children.

JACOB, *Matthan*'s Son, mentioned by St. *Matthew* in the Genealogy of the Son of God, according to the Fleſh. *Luke* 3. *Torniel A. M.* 3962. *n.* 2.

JACOB, an *Hungarian*, and Chief of the Sect of the Shepherds. 'Tis ſaid, that in his Youth, he entred into the Order of *Ciſtercians*; and afterwards turned *Mahometan*. Others deny this, and ſay, he only promiſed the Sultan of *Egypt* to depopulate *France*. He ſpoke very good French, German and Latin, and was wonderfully induſtrious in cajoling the Mobile. Aſſuming to himſelf the name of a Prophet, he preached up an Holy War, for the Deliverance of the Holy Land, and to revenge the Quarrel of the King St. *Lewis*: in which War, he affirmed poor People only were to be employed, for the greater manifeſtation of the Power of God, in confounding Worldly Powers by the weakeſt means. He boaſted of converſing with the bleſſed Virgin, and Angels in Viſions, and repreſented them on Banners, which his Company carried; and upon his own, was printed a Lamb holding a Croſs. Being followed by a great number of Shepherds and Husband-men, he divided them into Companies and Regiments, and appointed Officers over them, which he called Maſters, he himſelf being named the *Maſter of Hungary*. They entered into *Amiens* in *Picardy* 30000 ſtrong, *An.* 1251. *Jacob* went afterwards to *Paris*, where he inſolently conſecrated Holy-water in St. *Euſtache*'s Church, and preached in Sacerdotal Veſtments. Being increaſed to near 100000, they pretended to ſeparate, in order to take Ship in different places. *Jacob*, with his reſerve, was received in *Orleans* as a Prophet, in ſpite of the Biſhop's Prohibitions, whoſe Name was *William de Buſſy*. Thence he went to *Bourges*, where he endeavoured, in vain, to ſeduce the People. And, becauſe the Queen *Blanche* had diſpatched Orders to all the Prelates and Magiſtrates, to exterminate theſe Fanaticks, the Inhabitants of *Bourges* armed themſelves, purſued, and about two Leagues from the Town, over took them. *Jacob* was killed by a Butcher, and all his Men ſlain upon the place, or carried to the Magiſtrates, to be Condemned and Hanged. The other Shepherds were likewiſe killed or hanged at *Marſeilles*, *Aiguemorte*, *Bourdeaux*, and other places; ſo that this Faction ſcarce ſurvived *Jacob*'s Death. See *Shepherds*. *Hiſt. de St. Louis in* 1688.

JACOB BARDEUS, commonly called *Zanzalus*, the Author of the Sect of the *Jacobites*, compoſed a kind of Catechiſm containing an Explanation of his Opinions. At leaſt the *Syrians* aſcribe unto him this Work, quoted by *Abraham Ecchellenſis*, from a Copy which is at *Rome* in the *Maronites* College. *M. Simon.*

JACOB-BEN-HAJIM, a *Rabbi*, famous for the Collection of the *Maſorah*, printed at *Venice* in 1625. with the Text of the Bible, the *Chaldaick* Paraphraſes, and *Rabbinical* Commentaries. This Edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and thoſe that have followed the great and little *Maſorah*, compiled by *R. Jacob-Hajim*, are eſteemed by the *Jews*. Nothing before him was exact upon the *Maſorah*, which is properly a Critick upon the Bible, eſtabliſhing and fixing the reading of it. This *Rabbi*, has prefixed a Preface to the great *Maſorah*, wherein he ſpeaks of the benefit of his Work, and withal explains, what the *Keri* and *Ketib* are, which are different Readings of the Hebrew Text. He won't allow different Readings, to have been marked in the Margins of the Copies, and in the Collection of the *Maſorah*, becauſe there were good grounds to doubt about the manner of reading. He obſerveth alſo, that the *Talmudiſt-Jews* agree not always with the Authors of the *Maſorah*. Beſides the different Readings collected by the *Maſorets*, and by this *Rabbi* put in the Margin of his Edition, ſome others are ſuper-added, which are not in the *Maſorah*, but are his own Collections out of ſome Manuſcripts. This ought to be obſerved, becauſe ſome Learned Men have not diſtinguiſhed them from the *Maſorah*. *M. Simon.*

JACOB-BEN-NAPHTALI, a famous *Rabbi* in the V. Century. He was one of the chief *Maſorets*, and in an Aſſembly at *Tiberias* in *Palæſtine*, ſummoned by the *Jews* in 476, under Pope *Simplicius*, he and *Ben-Aſſer*, are ſaid to have invented the Hebrew Points to ſerve as Vowels, and the Accents to make the Reading eaſy. *Genebrard*, and many learned Men, think ſo, tho' others are of another Opinion. *Geneb. in Simpl. & in not. Chron. V. S. Serrarius, lib. de Rabin.*

JACOB (*Florent*) an *Auſtin* Friar, and Batchelor of Arts in the *Sorbonne*, about the end of the XVI. Century. 'Tis he, that in a *Theſis*, boldly aſſerted the Pope to be Maſter of the King of *France*'s Temporalities; for which he was condemned with his Preſident *Thomas Blanzi*. *Spon. A. C.* 1595. *n.* 13.

JACOB-JAN, an *Armenian*, born at *Zulfa*, was in 1641. *Negeach-Bachi*, or chief of the King of *Perſia*'s Joiners. He had the beſt Mechanic Head in all the Kingdom, and is Author of many fine Inventions. Travelling into *Europe*, he ſo well learned the Art of Printing, that he erected a Printing-houſe at *Iſpahan*, and made the Mattreſs himſelf. They printed in *Armenian*, St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, and the ſeven Penitential Pſalms, and their deſign was to print the whole Bible; but they were at a loſs, for the way of making good Ink; and the *Librarii* or Tranſcribers perceiving their Imployment in danger, made continual Complaints too, to hinder the Settlement of that new Art, that would deprive them of their Subſiſtence. None may execute the Office of the chief of the Joiners, but a *Mahometan*; only *Jacob-jan* had a particular Privilege, becauſe of the excellency of his Genius. The King often ſollicited him to renounce Chriſtianity, and embrace Mahometaniſm, but no Advantages propoſed to him, could make him Apoſtatize. *Tavernier*'s *Voyage de Perſe.*

JACOB (*Lewis*) a *Carmelite* Friar, Councellor and Almoner to the *French* King, Author of *Bibliotheca Pontificia*, *Traité des plus belles Bibliotheques. Bibliographia Pariſina & Bibliographia Gallica Univerſalis, An.* 1643, 44. *& Seq. De Claris Scriptoribus Cabbillonenſibus. Gabrielis Naudæi tumulus*, &c. He died *May* 10. 1670, at *Paris*, at Mr. *Harlai*'s, Attorney-General.

JACOBINS: See *Dominicans.*

JACOBITES: Eaſtern Chriſtians, ſo denominated from *Jacob Bardeus*, a *Syrian*, Diſciple to *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, whoſe Hereſy he ſpread ſo much in *Aſia* and *Africa*, in the beginning of the VI. Century; that at laſt, in the VII. Century, the different Sects of the *Eutychians*, were ſwallowed up by that of the *Jacobites*, which alſo comprehended all the *Monophyſites* of the Eaſt, *i. e.* Such as acknowledge one only Nature, and that the Humane, in Chriſt, in which Latitude it included the *Armenians* and *Abyſſines*. They deny the Trinity, and make the Sign of the Croſs with one Finger, to ſhew there is but One Perſon. They Baptize, by applying a hot-iron to the Childrens Forehead, after they have Circumciſed them; founding that Practiſe upon the Words of St. *John Baptiſt*, quoted by St. *Matthew*, Chap. 3. *He will Baptize you with the Holy Ghoſt, and with Fire.* Their Patriarch in *Aſia* reſides at *Caramit* in *Meſopotamia*. Their *African* Patriarchs See, is *Alexandria*, and he follows the Errors of *Dioſcorus*, together with the *Cophti's*. Their *Aſiatick* Patriarch has the Title of *Antioch*, though a Schiſmatical *Græcian*, whoſe See is at *Damaſcus*, pretends a Right to it. So their Patriarch in *Egypt* claimed the Title of *Alexandria*, and another for the *Græcians* loſt it not for want of Pretenſions. But ſince the Schiſm, the *Jacobites* have all along ſo far prevailed, as to make themſelves Maſters of that See, in ſpite of the *Græcians*, and upon that See, that of *Æthiopia* depends; where the Chriſtians are *Eutychians*, and *Jacobites*, or *Papiſts*, according to the Relations of *Æthiopia*, which tell us, That the Emperor *David* ſubmitted himſelf to Pope *Clement* VII, that Pope *Pius* IV. ſent thither the famous *Andrew Oviedo Jete* in the Reign of *Claudius*, *David*'s Son; and that *Gabriel* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, ſent in 1595. his Arch-Deacon and two Monks to Pope *Clement* VIII, to aſſure him of his Obedience, and Deſire to re-unite his whole Church to the *Roman* See. Thoſe Deputies, acknowledged the *Roman* for the Mother-Church, but yet we ſee no Fruits of any ſuch recognition; and either through the alteration of the Patriarch's mind, a thing uſual amongſt Eaſtern Prelates, or the unwillingneſs of his Succeſſors to approve his Actions; 'tis certain, that the *Cophti*'s Patriarchate of *Alexandria* is ſtill infected with the Hereſie of the *Jacobites*. *Maimbourg*, *Hiſt. du Schiſme des Grecs. M. Simon* thus relates the preſent State of the *Jacobites*. Under that Name muſt be included all the *Monophyſites* of the Eaſt, whether *Armenians*, *Cophti's*, or *Abyſſines*, acknowledging but one Nature in Chriſt. He adds, That the Number of *Jacobites*, properly ſo called, is very ſmall, there being not above 40 or 45 Thouſand Families, which principally inhabit *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*. They are divided amongſt themſelves, one part embracing, and the other diſowning Communion with the Church of *Rome*. Theſe laſt alſo are not well united, having two oppoſite Patriarchs; one at *Caramit*, the other at *Darzapharan*. Beſides theſe two, there is one of the ſame Opinion with the *Latins*, named *Andrew*, reſiding at *Aleppo*. The Jeſuit *Sacchini*, in the Hiſtory of his Society, alledges a Conference between Father *Chriſtopher Roderick*, the Pope's Envoy in *Egypt*, and the *Jacobite Cophti's*, concerning a Re-union of the two Churches. But it appears by that Conference, that the moſt learned of that Sect differ from the *Roman* Catholicks merely in Expreſſions, which they uſe only to ſhew themſelves to be far from owning the Sentiments of the *Neſtorians*. See *Syrians.*

JACQUELINA, a Woman in *Italy*, poſſeſſed by the Devil, in the XV*th*. Century; whom *Cælius Rhodiginus* ſaith he ſaw in his Country. This Author relates, That ſhe had within her a Devil that ſpoke intelligibly. Many Perſons of Credit cauſed her to be undreſſed, to try if there were any Cheat. The Devil's Name was *Cincinnatulus:* He rejoyced when he was named, and returned wonderful Anſwers to Queſtions concerning hidden and difficult Things, paſſed or preſent; but his Anſwers were always falſe concerning the time to come, or he covered his Ignorance with a buzzing, confuſed Noiſe; as ſaith the above-named Author, in the 8*th*. Book. *De Antiquis Lectionibus*, *Cap.* 10.

JACQUELINA of *Bavaria*, Counteſs of *Hainault*, *Holland* and *Zeland*, Lady of *Frizeland*, &c. the only Daughter of *William* IV. of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hainault*, &c. by *Margaret* of *Burgundy*, was born in 1401. and married by a Treaty of *June* 30. 1406. with *John* of *France*, *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, Son to *Charles* VI. The Marriage was conſummated in 1417. This Prince was poiſoned, and died at *Compiegne*, coming from *Holland*. Her ſecond Husband was *John* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*, &c. her firſt Couſin. 'Tis ſaid, this was by Diſpenſation of the Council of *Conſtance*. One of her Uncles, *John* Biſhop of *Liege*, ſurnamed *Pitileſs*, excepted againſt it, by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*'s Inſtigation; and warred againſt her in 1419. *Jacquelina* had no Reaſon to be ſatisfied with her Husband's Conduct, and her own made her deſpicable; for from *Valenciennes* ſhe went over into *England*, in 1423. and there, her ſecond Husband being yet alive, ſhe was married again to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, brother to *Henry* V. King of *England*. Afterwards ſhe returned to *Holland*, and was taken by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who reſtored her to her Husband, and her third Marriage was declared void. Shortly after, two of her Gentlemen conveyed her in Man's Cloths, out of the Priſon at *Ghent*. Then ſhe went into *Holland*, where hearing of the Death of the Duke of *Brabant*, in 1426. ſhe was married again to *Francis* of *Borſelle*, Governor of *Zeland*. Afterwards the Duke of *Burgundy* made War againſt her, and took *Borſelle* Priſoner. *Jacquelina* gave up all her Dominions, to have her Husband again; and died for Grief in 1436. without Iſſue. *Petit. Hiſt. d'Holland. Grotius. Zuerius.*

LA JACQUERIE, the Name given to a Company of rebellious Peaſants in 1358. when King *John* of *France* was Priſoner in *England*. That Mutiny began in *Beauvoiſis*. The Leader was a Country-man, named *Caillet*. It was named *La Jacquerie*, becauſe the Gentlemen called him, by way of Deriſion, *Jaques Bonhomme*, *James Goodman*. They ruined divers little Caſtles, and took *Senlis:* But their Cruelties made them odious. The *Dauphin* killed above 20000. of them. *Charles le Mauvais* King of *Navarre* defeated *Caillet*, beheaded him, and ſo this Mutiny was appeaſed. *Froiſard. Mezeray*, &c.

JADDUS, or JADDUA, ſucceeded *Jonathan* in the High-Prieſt-hood. In his time, about *An. Mund.* 3721. or 22. *An. Rom.* 421. in the CXII*th*. *Olympiad*, and 332 Years before *Chriſt*, *Alexander the Great* being angry with the *Jews* for their Unwillingneſs to furniſh his Army with Neceſſaries during the Siege of *Tyrus*, in Revenge reſolved to beſiege *Jeruſalem*. *Jaddus* met him in his *Pontificalibus:* And God ſo changed that Prince's Heart, that, inſtead of proſecuting his Deſign, he adored God's Name, written on the Golden Plate on the Prieſt's Forehead. Nay, *Joſephus*, and divers other Authors, mention *Alexander*'s offering Sacrifices to God in *Jeruſalem*, to intreat his Favour. *Jaddus* enjoyed the High-Prieſt-hood about 10 Years, and *Onias* the firſt of that Name, ſucceeded him.

JADON, according to *Joſephus*, is the Name of the Prophet ſent againſt *Jeroboam*; who being deceived by a Falſe Prophet, was killed by a Lion, about *An. Mund.* 3064. *Joſephus*, *lib.* 8. *cap.* 3.

JAEN, a *Spaniſh* City in *Andaluſia*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan to *Sevil*. It had formerly the Title of a Kingdom. 'Tis ſituated upon the River *Frio*, nine or ten Leagues from *Granada*. 'Tis the *Giennium*, *Gienna*, or *Oningis* of the *Latins*. Its Inhabitants were alſo named *Aurigi*, *Gyriſoenni*, and *Iltulgi*. The *Spaniſh* Authors nevertheleſs ſpeak variouſly of it. *Ferdinand* recovered this City from the *Moors* in 1466. It is now great and populous, and ſtands upon the River *Guadalbollon*, where it receives the *Suſanna*; twelve Miles from *Guadalquivir*, to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*; and eighteen S. E. of *Alcala*. Long. 13. 48. Lat. 37. 50. *Bartholomew Ximenes Paton*, *Hiſtoire de la Cividad de Jaen. Franciſco Rus de la Puerta*, *Hiſtoire del Reino de Jaen.*

JAFANAPATAN, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Iſland *Ceylon*. It lies upon the Northern Coaſt, towards *Coromandel*. It belongs to the *Dutch*, who have a good Fortreſs there. Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 7.

JAFER-EL-SCADEK, the ſixth High Prieſt, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſor, in the Sect of the *Perſians*, or *Schiai's*. He ordered, That any Chriſtian, Jew, or Idolater, turning *Mahometan*, ſhould enjoy the whole Eſtate of his Family, and might allow his Father or Mother only what he pleaſed. Thence it happens that many *Armenians*, *Georgians*, and other Chriſtians, living in *Perſia*, turn *Mahometans* for filthy Lucre ſake. *Tavernier*'s *Travels into Perſia.*

JAFFA, in Latin *Joppa*, a Town of *Palæſtine*, on the *Mediterranean*, 24 Miles from *Jeruſalem*. Many Authors certifie it to be one of the moſt ancient Towns in the World, as deriving its Name from *Japhet*, *Noah*'s Son, who founded it ſome Years before the Flood. The conveniency of its Harbour, the neareſt to *Jeruſalem*, has ever made it famous. The Ships ſent by *Hiram* to *Solomon*, unladed their Timber and Marble there. Here the Prophet *Jonah* embarked for *Tarſus* a Town of *Cilicia*; and many think, that near that very place he was thrown up again by the Whale. The Inhabitants, who adored the Idols of the *Sidonians*, were converted to Chriſtianity by St. *Peter*, who raiſed *Tabitha* to Life, and had his Viſion, relating to *Cornelius*, here. It was deſtroyed by *Judas Macchabæus*, and afterwards by the Emperor *Titus*. The Infidels having conquered the *Holy Land*, ruined all the Sea-Ports, to exclude the Chriſtians. But *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, the firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, re-fortified the Caſtle of *Joppa*, and put a ſtrong Garriſon into it. The *Saracens* made many vigorous Attempts upon this Town, but all in vain, till *Saladin* took and demoliſhed it in 1188. *Richard* I. King of *England* repaired it, and St. *Lewis* King of *France* re-built it, and its Fortreſs, in 1252, but being returned into *France*, the *Sultan* of *Egypt* retook it in 1268. And ſince that, the *Turks* have conquered and reduced it to its preſent Condition. As to the Church Government, it had a Biſhop Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. For the Temporal, it was under Earls; but that Title was loſt with the Town, as all other Titles created in the *Holy Land*, in the Reign of the *Franks*. It conſiſts now only of ſome pitiful Houſes, and a little Fort of two Towers joined together by a Stone-Wall, guarded by ſome *Turks* and *Arabians* for the Baſſa of *Gaza*, in whoſe Power it is. The ancient Buildings are ſo decayed and demoliſhed, that it is next to impoſſible to know where either St. *Peter*'s Chapel, *Simon* the *Tanner*'s, or *Tabitha*'s Houſe ſtood. *Doubdan, Voyage de la Terre Sainƈte.*

JAGELLO, Duke of *Lithuania*, afterwards King of *Poland.* See *Ladiſlaus.*

JAGERNDORFF, Lat. *Carnovia*, Capital of a Diſtrict of its own Name in *Sileſia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, formerly under the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands upon the River *Oppa*, four German Miles from *Ratibor*, and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*. This City is beautified with a magnificent Caſtle, which together with that Dukedom, was made over to *Joachim* II. Elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1538, by *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, in Confirmation of a former Grant made to him by *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, in 1522. This *Joachim* aſſigned it to *Joachim Frederick*, his Kinſman; and he to *George*, his Son, who took Poſſeſſion in 1607, but being proſcribed in 1623, by *Ferdinand* II. it was given to the Prince of *Leichtenſtein*, who ſtill enjoys it, notwithſtanding the Pretences of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. Long. 37. 50. Lat. 50. 00.

JAGO-CAVALLERO, or St. JAGO-CAVALLERO, a little Town in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* in *America*, 20 Leagues from *San-Domingo*, towards the Eaſt. There is a Mountain very near, from whence the Rains waſh down into the Rivers little pieces of Gold, ſome of four ſhillings value, which the Slaves pick up a little while after. The Inhabitants are all *Buccaneers*; that is, they ſell at *San-Domingo* Ox-Hides and Tallow. *Wytfelt des Indes Occidentales. P. du Tertre, Hiſt. des Antilles.*

JAGODNA or JAGNIERO, a City in the Kingdom of *Servia*, and Principality of *Raſcia*, ſubject to the *Turks*. It ſtands 47 Miles N. W. of *Niſſa*, and 94 S. E. of *Belgrade*. Long. 44. 24. Lat. 44. 26.

JAGOS, Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Anſico*, in the Lower *Æthiopia*, or, as others ſay, in *Congo*; ſtrong, and very nimble, but cruel, having publick Shambles where they buy Man's Fleſh for Food. 'Tis ſaid, the Father eats his Son's, and the Son his Father's Fleſh, without horrour. Their Bellies are the living Graves where they bury their Dead. They wander, like *Arabians*, from Place to place, armed with an Ax, a Bow, and Arrows; living only by Theft and Slaughter. They adore the Sun, Moon, and many other Idols. They are ſpread almoſt through all *Africa*, but the moſt part of them make Incurſions into the Kingdom of *Anſico*. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

JAGUANA, or *Sanƈta Maria del Porto*, a ſmall Town on the Weſt-ſide of *Hiſpaniola*, 50 Leagues from *Domingo*. It has a convenient Port, which was frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, till the *Spaniard* forbad all Trade. It was taken and almoſt ruined by the *Engliſh*, under the Earl of *Newport*, in 1591.

JAHEL, or JAEL, *Heber* the *Kenite*'s Wife, who, *An. Mun.* 2740, ſtruck a Nail into the Temples of *Siſera*, General of *Jabin*'s Army, as he ſlept in her Tent, whither, being defeated by the *Iſraelites*, he fled for Refuge. *Judg.* 4. See *Siſera.*

JAICS, and JAICZA, Lat. *Gaitia*, and *Jaitia*; a Town of the Lower *Boſnia*, under the *Turk*; formerly the Place of Reſidence for the Kings or Deſpots of *Boſnia*. It ſtands on a Mountain, having a good Caſtle, and a River at the bottom, towards the Frontiers of *Croatia*, between *Bagnaluca* and *Wits*. Long. 38. 15. Lat. 45. 22.

JAIR, a Judge in *Iſrael*, born in *Gilead*, of the Tribe of *Manaſſes*. He ſucceeded *Thola*, the ſixth Judge, *An. Mund.* 2827, about 1227 Years before Chriſt. Under him the People were enſlaved by the *Philiſtines* and *Ammonites* eighteen Years for their Idolatry. *Jair* judged them 22 Years, reckoning the Time of their Oppreſſion. He died *An. Mund.* 2848. He had 30 Sons, Governors or Lords of as many Cities. This *Jair* is different from *Segub*'s Son. *Judg.* 10. *Joſephus, lib.* 5. *Ant. Judaic. Torniel, An. Mund.* 2853. *n.* 27. *&* 2827. *n.* 1.

JAKETIN, a Town of *Ukrain*, beyond the *Nieper*, in the Palatinate of *Kioſia*, ſituate on the River *Supoi*, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle belonging to the great *Czar* of *Muſcovy*.

JALA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Eaſtern Part of the Iſland *Ceylon*. The Air is very infectious, and therefore the Country little inhabited.

JALAC, a City of *Nubia*, built in an Iſland of the *Nile*, ten days Journey N. from *Ghalva*. This is the loweſt that any of the *Nubian* Boats can paſs upon that River, to the Northward, by reaſon of the Mountain *Ganadel*, which here forms the firſt Cataracts of the *Nile*. So that all Merchandices are here loaded upon Camels, and carried by Land to *Aſuan*, the moſt Southern City of *Egypt*, upon the *Nile*. Which is from *Ilac* about twelve Days Journey to the South. *Nubienſis, pag.* 17.

JALOFES, Inhabitants of *Nigritia* in *Africa*, between the two Arms of the River *Niger*, named *Senega* and *Gambea*. Their Country is alſo called the Kingdom of *Senega*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is 115 Leagues, and its Breadth, all along the Coaſts, 60 Leagues. The Emperor is called *The Great Jalof*, and he writes himſelf Sovereign of thirteen or fourteen Kingdoms. The Kings of *Baool*, *Cayor*, *Juala* and of *Alé*, are his Vaſſals; and his Dominion is extended from *Cape Verd*, as far as *Caſſan*. In all this Empire there is no walled Town, but only open Boroughs or Villages. The chief City of the Kingdom of *Senega*, where *The Great Jalof* keeps his Court, is called *Tubacatum*. The heat is ſo extraordinary, that *January* there is hotter than *May* in *Provence*. That Country produces no Grapes, ſo they make Wine of Dates. The Corn, that they call Mayz, is a kind of Millet. Tobacco grows well there, but they neglect to improve it. The Paſture-Grounds abound with great Cattel. The Inhabitants of the Northern Part are only tann'd, but thoſe towards the South are perfect Blacks. They are all addicted to Witchcraft and Charms. Moſt of them are Husband-men, Fiſher men, or Shepherds; few Merchants or Tradeſmen. The chief Commodities are Bullocks Hides, Ivory, Wax, Gum-Arabick, Amber-greaſe, Gold and Silver. The greateſt Gain to the Merchants is by their Importing Iron, Copper, Coral, Cryſtal, Laces and Brandy. Their ordinary Weapons are a Turkiſh Scymiter, and Bows and Arrows. Some hold a *Zaguaye* or Lance in the Right Hand, a great Shield in the Left, with a Scymiter by their ſide. Their Horſe-men are very nimble, and can ſtand on the Saddle, their Horſe running full ſpeed, and dart before and behind in the twinkling of an Eye. They loſe no time in beſieging Towns, but preſently burn their Enemies Villages. Among them it is the ſign of an entire Defeat when they loſe the Royal Drum, called *Omlambe*, which they preſerve as carefully as the *Romans* did their *Eagles*. The Crown is hereditary; and yet in this the manner of its Deſcent is ſo particular, that all the King's Brethren muſt ſucceed, before that any of his Sons can pretend to it. *The Great Jalof* taxes none but Foreign Merchants. His greateſt Revenues are Preſents from the other Princes, and Slaves taken Priſoners in the Wars againſt his Neighbours, whom he ſells. But the King of *Juala* impoſes a little yearly Tax upon every ſubject. Theſe People greatly reſpect their Sovereigns; but the *Great Jalof*, as he is the moſt powerful, ſo he is the moſt reſpected by them. His ſubjects never approach him, but with Duſt upon their heads, their Bodies naked, and creeping on their Knees. Their Religion is *Mahometiſm*, but the majority have neither Temples, Meetings, nor Divine Service. Juſtice is very ill adminiſter'd there, for thoſe who bring the greateſt Preſents are uſually ſaid to have the beſt Right. They have this ſtrange Cuſtom, That the Brethren and Siſters of the Deceaſed inherit the whole Eſtate, the Children being excluded; for this ſilly Reaſon, That they are his neareſt Relations, and that it is uncertain whether the Children belong to the Deceaſed, or not. *Dapper Deſcription de l'Afrique.*

JAMAGOROD, Lat. *Java*, a ſtrong Caſtle, built by the *Moſcovites*, upon a ſteep Rock, over the River *Nava*, which parts *Livonia* from *Moſcovy*. It was accounted the Key of the Kingdom, and thought impregnable, until taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in 1617. Long. 50. 52. Lat. 59. 8.

JAMAICA, an Iſland of North-*America*, ſituate between the Tropicks, 17 or 18 Degrees N. Latitude, upon the Sea, uſually known by the Name of *Mare del Nort*, about 140 Leagues N. of the main Continent of *America*, 15 Leagues S. from the great Iſland *Cuba*, and 20 Leagues Weſtward from *Hiſpaniola*, from *Porto Bello* Northwards 160, and from *Carthagena* 140. It is in Length 170 miles, and in Breadth 70, containing between four and five Millions of Acres, 900000 whereof were planted in 1675. A continued Ridge of Mountains divide the whole, from E. to W. Beſides which, there are ſome other Hills and Woods, intermixed with large *Savanes*, or Plains, ſuppoſed to have been formerly Fields of *Indian* Wheat, until the *Spaniards*, having deſtroyed the Natives, to the number of 60000, converted them to Paſture, and ſtocked them with Horſes, Cows, Hogs, *&c.* which thrive ſo well, that there are now great Herds of Horſes, and other Cattel, that run wild in the Woods. The Air is as temperate here as can be expected in a Place of its ſituation, being continually fanned and cooled by freſh Eaſterly Breezes, and refreſhed with frequent ſhowers of Rain, and great Dews, which fall in the Night. But not in the leaſt ſubject to the violent Storms and Hurricanes wherewith the *Caribbees*, and other Places in thoſe Parts, are peſter'd. Their Eaſterly Winds begin to blow about Nine in the Morning, and continue till Six or Seven in the Afternoon, and then change to the Weſt; which the Iſlanders call Land-Breezes. There is no apparent Winter, only they have ſomewhat more Rain and Thunder in the Winter-Months than at other times. Nor doth the Length of the Days and Nights vary much, but continue all the Year round of an equal Length, *viz.* about 15 Hours Day. The chief Towns are *St. Jago*, *Port-Royal* and *Paſſage*. The whole Iſland is divided into 14 Pariſhes, whereof the ſeven on the South-ſide are *Port-Royal*, St. *Katharine*'s, St. *John*'s, St. *Andrew*'s, St. *David*'s, St. *Thomas*'s and *Clarendon*: In which are 5000 Families, and about 45000 Inhabitants. On the North-ſide are St. *George*'s, St. *Mary*'s, St. *Ann*'s, and St. *James*'s. On the Eaſt is St. *Elizabeth*, with two Pariſhes more; all which begin to grow very populous, and are ſuppoſed to contain near 6000 Inhabitants. Beſides the People of the 14 Precincts, there are 4000 ſtout reſolute Privateers, and Water-men, that Ply up and down about the Iſle. Its Products are good Sugars, abundance of extraordinary Cacao, Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Tortoiſeſhells,

ſhells, Hides, Wood, Salt, Ginger, Cod-Pepper, *Piemento*, or *Jamaica*-Pepper, *Guajacum*, *China*-Roots, *Sarſaparilla*, *Caſſia-fiſtula*, *Tamarind*, *Vinello's*, *Achiats*, *Alloes*, *Benjamin*, *Cochinele*. Their Cows and Sheep are large. They have *Aſnegroes* and Mules, both wild and tame, in great Numbers. The Iſland abounds in Goats, Hogs, and Rabbets; but has neither Hare nor Deer. In all its Rivers, Bays, Roads and Creeks, are variety of excellent Fiſh: Nor does it want tame or wild Fowl of any kind. Here is a certain Creature called an *Alligator*, which, in many of their Rivers and Land-Ponds, lives by preying upon ſuch Beaſts and Fowls as come thither to drink; which they catch with the more facility, by lying ſtretched forth upon the Brinks of the Rivers, like a piece of dried Wood, which, in that poſture, they very much reſemble. They are 10, 15, and ſome 20 Foot long, having four Feet, or rather Fins, wherewith they both walk and ſwim. They move forward with great ſwiftneſs and ſtrength, but cannot turn quick, nor without trouble. Their Backs are ſo covered with Scales, that they are impenetrable, and ſcarcely to be killed, unleſs the Weapon pierce their Eye or Belly; yet they are rarely known to ſet upon a Man. They breed like a Fowl, by Eggs, no bigger than thoſe of a Turkey; which having laid in the ſand, not far from the Water, ſhe leaves the Sun-beams to hatch them, without ever looking after them more: And the young, as ſoon as they have broke the ſhell, creep into the Water, and ſhift for themſelves. This Creature's Fat is a Sovereign Balm for Internal Aches and Pains in the Joints and Bones. They have alſo in them Musk-Cods, ſtronger ſcented than thoſe of the *Eaſt-Indies*; by which ſcent they are diſcovered and avoided. Here are alſo ſome *Muskettoes*, and *Merry-Winds*. The Dropſie, Calentures, Fevers and Agues, are the Maladies moſt incident to the Inhabitants. The Laws of the Country, as near as the circumſtances of the Places admit, are the ſame with thoſe of *England*. The *Spaniards* having diſcovered this Iſland, under *Chriſtopher Columbus*, ſettled in the South ſide, in 1590, where they built St. *Jago*; which they enjoyed peaceably, until it was ſurprized by one *Jackſon*, with a Fleet of *Engliſh* Privateers, in 1638, who, when he had plunder'd the Town, ſurrender'd it again to the *Spaniards* for 1000 Bevers. The *Engliſh* being diſappointed in their Deſign upon *Hiſpaniola*, landed here 20000 ſtrong, in 1655, under the Command of *Penn* and *Venables*, ſent by *Cromwel*, to be reveng'd on the King of *Spain* for entertaining King *Charles* II. The *Spaniards*, unable to reſiſt ſo great a Force, retired into their Woods and Faſtneſſes, hoping to retrieve what they had thus left by a Treaty, but it proved otherwiſe; for part of the *Engliſh* fell to Plant, and the reſt to Privateer on the *Spaniards*, by which they got great Wealth. And the Fame of this did ſo ſpread, that many going over to them, it became in a few Years a powerful Colony, now able alone to manage a War againſt all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *Weſt-Indies*. The Earl of *Inchequin*, and the Duke of *Albemarle*, two late Governors, died both here. *Port-Royal* in this Iſland, with a great number of the Inhabitants, was deſtroyed by one of the moſt terrible Earthquakes that was ever heard of in Summer, *An.* 1692. It hath ſeveral other good Harbours. See *Port*.

JAMAISOIT, a great part of *Japan*, in the Weſtern Coaſt of *Niphon*-Iſland. They commonly divide that Country into twelve great Provinces, or Kingdoms. *viz.* *Aqui*, *Bingo*, *Bitco*, or *Bitcou*, *Foqui*, *Nangato*, *Tomo*, &c. with ſome Towns of the ſame Name.

JAMAMA, a City and Province of *Arabia Fœlix*, in *Aſia*, near the River *Aſtan*, towards the Limits of *Arabia Deſerta*, going up to the Gulf of *Balſera*, or the *Elcatif* Sea, 250 Miles W. of the *Perſian* Gulf, and 70 *German* Miles from *Balſera*, to the S.E. Long. 77. 30. Lat. 27. 00.

JAMBA, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula*, on this ſide the River *Ganges*, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, between *Patna* to the E. *Naugracut* to the N. *Labor* to the W. and *Bakar* to the S. The City ſtands near a River, between the *Ganges* and the Mountains, which divide this Kingdom from that of *Labor*. *Calſeri* is alſo a good Town in that Country.

JAMBIS, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the Iſland *Sumatra*. It is ſituated about five or ſix Miles from the Sea, towards *Palimban*, and is famous for Trade.

JAMBLICHUS, a *Platonick* Philoſopher in the IVth Century, born in *Chalcis* a Town of *Syria*, and Scholar to *Porphyry*. They were both excellent Philoſophers, tho' ſuſpected to have diſhonoured that Science by Magical Superſtitions. *Jamblichus* flouriſhed in the Reigns of *Conſtantine the Great*, and his Sons, and *Julian the Apoſtate*, who wrote three Letters to him, ſtill extant. He compoſed divers Works; as, The Life of *Pythagoras* and of *Alypius*, with ſome Orations, exhorting to the Study of Philoſophy, &c. *Eunapius* wrote his Life. Conſult alſo *Suidas*. A Greek Author alſo of the ſame Name, lived in the IId Century, in the Reign of *Antoninus Philoſophus*, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Rhodis*'s and *Sinonides*'s Amours. *Babylon* was his Country; and he had the vanity to brag of his being a Magician, as *Photius* tells us.

JAMBOLI, Lat. *Jambole*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, bounded to the North by *Thrace*, to the Eaſt by the *Archipelago*, and to the Weſt by the Gulf of *Theſſalonica* in part, and by the Province of *Macedonia*, properly ſo called, in part; and to the South, by the ſaid Gulf and Sea. The Capital of it is *Theſſalonica*. It was the beſt Stud in all *Greece*; ſo that *Alexander the Great*, kept about *Pella* and this place, 30000 Mares for breeding.

S. JAMES, called *The Great*, *Zebedee*'s Son, was called with his Brother *John*, by Chriſt, to the Apoſtleſhip, who named them both *Boanerges*, that is to ſay, *The Sons of Thunder*. *Herod Agrippa*, to pleaſe the *Jews*, cauſed this Holy Apoſtle to be Beheaded. Some ſay, his Accuſer was Converted, to ſee this holy Man die with ſo much Conſtancy; and others add, that he Baptiz'd *Phygellus* and *Hermogenes*, both Magicians, tho' afterwards they alter'd their Faith, as St. *Paul* ſaith in his 2d Epiſtle to *Timothy*. St. *James* was the firſt Martyr among the Apoſtles. He ſuffer'd *An. Ch.* 41. *Acts* 12. The *Spaniards*, upon ſome Traditions, pretend this St. *James* to have been their Apoſtle, tho' no ancient Author mentions it. The Biſhop of *Compoſtella*, alledging this pretended Travel in the Great *Lateran* Council under *Innocent* III. to prove his Churches Independency upon that of *Toledo*, he found the Reaſons, which *Roderick Ximenes* his Archbiſhop produced to the contrary, unanſwerable. Cardinal *Baronius*, in his Remarks upon the *Roman* Martyrology, aſſerted this Chimerical Tradition; but being convicted by many ſolid Reaſons, grounded upon ſeveral Epiſtles of Popes, and divers Evidences of famous Authors, he retracted his Opinion in his Annals, which coſt him dear, being handled very unworthily by the *Spaniſh* Writers; who to confirm their Opinion, ſay, They have the entire Body of that Apoſtle, which cannot be ſo, if there be a part in St. *Saturnine*'s Church at *Tholouſe*, as the Clergy of that City pretend. Nay, Mr. *Corier* in his Hiſtory of *Dauphine*, makes out, That the Reliques, ſo much boaſted of by the *Spaniards*, are the Remains of the Body of a Holy Man of that Province called *James*, and not the Apoſtle. The curious may conſult *Innocent* I's Letter to *Decentius*, and thoſe of *Gregory* VII. to the Kings of *Spain*. In *Jeruſalem* may be ſeen a Church dedicated to his Name, about 300 Paces from *Sion* Gate. 'Tis one of the fineſt and largeſt in the Town; the Dome in the middle is raiſed upon four large Pillars, and is open at the top, like that of the Holy Sepulchre, for the conveniency of light. There are three Altars a-breaſt, in three Quires towards the Eaſt. At the Left-hand-entrance into the Body of the Church, may be ſeen a little Chapel, the place, where 'tis thought, this holy Apoſtle was Beheaded, becauſe it was formerly the publick Market-place. The Church belongs to the *Armenians*, who have there a well-built Monaſtery, where is always a Biſhop, and twelve or fifteen Monks upon the place, to perform Divine Service. The Church and Lodgings are ſaid to have been founded by the Kings of *Spain*, to receive the Pilgrims of that Nation. Near that place is the reputed dwelling-houſe of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, according to the Tradition of the Country. They ſay, neither *Mahometan* nor *Jew* can enter this place, but it coſts him his life; and therefore keep the Doors continually ſhut, to prevent the Diſaſter. *Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Sainte.*

St. JAMES, called *The Leſs*, in Scripture *The Juſt*, and *The Brother*, that is to ſay, Couſin German of the Lord, an Apoſtle, was *Alphæus*'s Son, and the Apoſtle St. *Jude*'s Brother. He is ſaid to have been choſen Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and in that Quality was Preſident in the Council held by the Apoſtles at *Jeruſalem* in 49 or 50. St. *Paul* calls him one of the Pillars of the Church; and his Life was ſo holy, that *Joſephus* looks upon the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, as a Puniſhment inflicted on the *Jews*, for putting him to death. *Ananus* II. High-Prieſt, condemned him, and delivered him up to the People. *Euſebius* reports from *Hegeſippus*, That the *Jews* compelling him to renounce publickly the Doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, he defended it on the ſteps of the Temple with ſuch wonderful Conſtancy, that the enraged Phariſees, his chief Enemies, threw him down head-long, where his Brains were daſh'd out with a Fuller's Club. So having govern'd his Church about 29 Years, he receiv'd the Crown of Martyrdom in 62. We have an Epiſtle of his, Addreſſed to the Faithful diſperſed amongſt the *Jews*; beſides this, there is a Liturgy in ſeveral Editions of the Works of the Fathers, which bears his Name, and is ſaid to have been authorized by the Teſtimony of St. *Cyrillus*, *Proclus* of *Conſtantinople*, &c. but thought to be counterfeit. There is alſo a Goſpel attributed to him, placed amongſt the Apocryphal Books.

St. JAMES of *Niſibis* ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, was Biſhop of *Niſibis* a City of *Meſopotamia*, and liv'd in the IVth Century. For his Zeal to defend and propagate the true Faith, he ſuffer'd much from Idolaters and Hereticks. He was preſent at the Council of *Nice* in 325. He preſerved his City from the *Perſians*, who beſieged it in 339 or 350. When 'tis ſaid, That having Curs'd their Army, at St. *Ephrem*'s requeſt, God ſent ſuch ſwarms of Flies againſt it, that forced it to withdraw. *Baronius* will have this to be in 339, ſoon after the death of *Conſtantine*; others ſay, it happened in 350, at the ſecond Siege. He wrote divers Commentaries in Syriack; and *Gennadius*, beginning his Book of Illuſtrious Men with him, ſaith, That he compiled 26 different Treatiſes. *Theod. lib. 2. Hiſt. St. Hieron. Chron. Gennad. in Catal. c. 1.*

Kings of Scotland *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES I. the 102d King of *Scotland*, having been detained as Priſoner in *England*, as he landed to refreſh himſelf at *Flamborough* in *Yorkſhire*, in his way to *France*, while Prince, there being then a Truce betwixt the two Nations, was Ranſomed, and returned home in 1423. On his arrival, many were the grievances preſented to him, which the People had lain under ſince his Father's Death, by the Neglect or Male-adminiſtration of the Governors; ſo that to pacify the Commons, he committed ſome of the Nobility accuſed, till the Meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for *May* 27. 1423. In the mean time, he and his Queen were Crowned, *Apr. 20th.* that ſame Year. When the Parliament met, many good Laws were made, eſpecially againſt Robberies. In the next place, they conſulted how to pay the King's Ranſom, which the Treaſury being exhauſted, was not able to defray. It was puſh'd on by the Nobles, whoſe Sons were left for Hoſtages: And for that end, a Tax of the *20th.* part, was impoſed upon all Moveables, which the People reckoned intolerable; both in regard of the want of Money, becauſe of the extraordinary cheapneſs of all things; being alſo unaccuſtomed to Taxes, and, that it was like to be a Precedent for time to come; ſo that the King finding the firſt Payment come in very hardly, he remitted the reſt. The Parliament committed *Murdo*, Duke of *Albany*, the late Governor of the Kingdom, and two of his Sons, the Earl of *Lenox*, with his Son-in-law, and 24 more of the prime Nobility. The Governor's youngeſt Son *James*, enraged at the Diſaſter of his Family, burnt *Dumbarton*, and killed *John Howard* the King's Uncle, with 32 of his Men, and then together with his Counſellor, the Biſhop of *Liſmore*, fled into *Ireland*, where he died. This ſame Year, in a Parliament at *Sterling*, *Murdo* above-mentioned with his two Sons and Son-in-law, were Condemned and Beheaded, and their Heads ſent to *Iſabella*, one of their Wives, to try whether Grief would make her reveal her mind; yet, ſhe was ſo compoſed, as to anſwer, *That if the Crimes objected, were true, the King had done juſtly, and according to Law.* And in a little time, ſuch Places as held out for the Rebels, were reduced. In 1426. *John Stuart* of *Dernly*, General of the *Scots* Cavalry in *France*, and the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, were ſent Ambaſſadors to *Scotland*, to renew the ancient League with *France*, and to propoſe a Match betwixt King *James*'s Daughter, and *Charles* VII's Son, both Children, which was agreed. Two Years after, he went to Adminiſter Juſtice in the High-lands, and repaired the Caſtle of *Innerneſs*, to curb the thieving Clans, who put the Country under Contribution, committed 40 of the Ring-leaders, hanged *Mac-Rory* and *Mac-Arthur*, and purſuaded the reſt, by fair Words, to behave themſelves as they ought, threatning them ſeverely, if they did otherwiſe. *Alexander* of the Iſles, the greateſt Man of the Kingdom, next to the King himſelf, being in like manner guilty, yet made his Peace, by the Intereſt of his Friends, and was favourably receiv'd at Court; but returning home, aſſembled his Comrades, plundered and burnt the Town of *Innerneſs*, and beſieged the Caſtle; but on the approach of the King's Forces, retired to *Loghaber*, and having 10000 Men with him, reſolved to hazard a Battle; but the *Cattans* and *Camerons*, two of the Clans, deſerting him, he diſmiſſed his Army, retired to the Weſt Iſles, and thought of flying to *Ireland*, but finding that he could not be ſecure there, he ſubmitted to the King's Mercy, who at the Queen's deſire, pardoned, but impriſoned him. A little after this, the *Cattans* and *Camerons* fought among themſelves, to the mutual Ruine almoſt of both Clans; and *Donald Balock*, a Couſin of *Alexander*'s, pretending to revenge him, ſurprized and defeated the King's Forces in *Loghaber*, commanded by *Alexander* and *Alan Stuarts*, Earls of *Caithneſs* and *Mar*, waſting the Country with Fire and Sword, but fled with his Plunder to the Iſles on the King's approach, who reſolved to purſue him thither; but that the Clans humbly petitioned him, not to ruin the Country for the fault of one: So that, on their delivering up 300 of the chief Robbers, whom he hanged every Man, he deſiſted. *Duffus* and *Murdo*, two of the Captains of the Highlanders, whom the King had releaſed at the Deſire of his Nobles, falling out with one another, and meeting with 1500 on a ſide, they fought ſo eagerly, that only 12 were left of the one Party, and nine of the other. Yet all thoſe Calamities, did not reſtrain one *Mac Donnald* of *Roſſe* a notable Robber, who, with his Gang, plundered the Neigbouring Country; and, amongſt others, a Widow, who told him, ſhe would complain to the King; whereupon, he cauſed a Smith to nail Horſe-ſhooes to her Feet, telling her, that would enable her the better for the Journey: The Woman, aſſoon as recovered, did actually go and acquaint the King with it, and *Mac Donald* being then in Cuſtody, his Majeſty ordered him, and 12 of his Accomplices to be ſo ſhod, and led through the City, a Herald going before to acquaint the People with the cauſe of that unuſual Puniſhment; after which, the Captain was beheaded, and his Aſſociates hanged on Gibbets by the Road-ſide. His Majeſty's next care was, to find out *Donald of the Iſles*, and hearing that he lay conceal'd in a Noble-man's houſe in *Ireland*, he ſent to Demand him; the Noble-man fearing leſt he ſhould eſcape by the Way, and the cauſe be imputed to him, cut off his Head and ſent it to the King. Robbery being thus ſuppreſſed, he took care to have Juſtice adminiſtred through the Kingdom, and Weights and Meaſures adjuſted; for which end, many uſeful Laws were Enacted. *Oct.* 14. 1430. The Queen being delivered of Twins, publick Rejoicings were made, and during the ſame, he pardoned *Archibald Douglas* and *John Kennedy*, who had been committed for Speaking raſhly concerning the Government. He admitted *Douglas* to be Godfather to his Children, and Knighted his Son. After this, the King applied himſelf to reform the Eccleſiaſticks, and prevent their ſtretching their Power too far. He erected publick Schools for Learning, encouraged learned Men, and would be preſent at their Diſputations; and gave charge to the Rectors of Univerſities, to preſent none but Scholars of Merit to him for Church-Preferments. And conſidering that his Kingdom had been a Scene of War for 150 Year together, and Trade neglected; he ſent for Artificers from Abroad, and encouraged Commerce, by which means the Towns were Re-peopled. Upon the Complaints of the People, that the riotous Way of Living, as Drinking, Masks, Balls and expenſive Dreſſing, brought in Faſhion at Court by thoſe who followed him from *England*, infected the Country, he reformed that expenſive Way of Living among his Nobles, by Reproof, his own Example and wholſome Laws. By the Death of the Valiant *Alexander*, Earl of *Mar*, a Natural Son of the Royal Family, (who ſignalized himſelf at Home and Abroad, routed the *Dutch* Fleet, and brought them to beg a Truce) the King was poſſeſſed of *Buchan* and *Mar*, becauſe this *Alexander* had no Iſſue, and having moreover taken abundance of *Wards* from the Nobility, who held of him, (*i. e.* the Profits of their Eſtates, during their Nonage, after the death of their Parents, the Charges of Education excepted) which former Kings uſed to remit, or at leaſt quit for ſome Gratuity; having alſo revoked ſome Grants made by the former Governors, particularly of the Forfeiture of *George* Earl of *March*, and alſo the Eſtate of *Meliſs Graham* Earl of *Strathern*, then a Hoſtage in *England*; the Earl of *Athol* laying hold of theſe things, ſtirred up Diſcontents againſt the King which brought him to an untimely *Exit*, as we ſhall hear anon. This was the State of Affairs, when Ambaſſadors arrived from *France*, to carry home the King's Daughter *Margaret*, who was formerly betrothed to the Dauphin. At the ſame time, came Ambaſſadors from *England*, to prevent Renewing of the League with *France*, and ſollicite a perpetual League Offenſive and Defenſive with themſelves; which being referred to the Parliament, the Eccleſiaſticks were divided in Opinion, but the Nobility were altogether for *France*; alledging, That it was only a Trick of the *Engliſh*, to deprive them of the Aſſiſtance of their ancient Allies, and render them the more obnoxious to themſelves; ſo they carried the Point, and the Princeſs was ſent to *France*, having narrowly eſcaped from the *Engliſh* Fleet, who lay in Wait for her. Here *Buchanan* wipes off the Calumnies thrown upon this Lady, and the King her Father, by the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians. King *James* prepared for War with *England*, and trying to raiſe a Tax from the People to rig out his Navy, he found them ſo averſe, that he reſtored what he had Levied. In the mean time, *Piercy* of *Northumberland* invades the *Scots* Borders, and was oppoſed by *William Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, who fought him with an equal Number, defeated and took 1500 of his Men, loſing none of Note, but *Alexander Johnſon*, a Noble and Valiant Perſon. A little after, King *James* attacked the Caſtle of *Roxbourgh* held out by the *Engliſh*, and was like to have carried it, but was obliged to disband his Army on Notice from the Q. who came poſt to inform him of a Conſpiracy againſt his Life, which the Earl of *Athol*, the chief of the Conſpirators, did alſo improve againſt him, to make him hateful to the People; as if by the Story of a Woman, he had been frightned from the Siege. And in the mean time, by his Spies at Court, while the King was enquiring into the Plot, he had information of every thing that paſſed; ſo that puſh'd on by fear of his own danger, having brib'd ſome of the King's Servants; he, with the reſt of his Aſſociates, came to the very Chamber-door, as one of the Servants came out, whom they murdered, and breaking open the Door, which one of the Ladies ſtood againſt, putting her Arm inſtead of the Bar, which one of the Traitors had taken away, they broke the ſame; and ruſhing in upon the King, the Queen threw her ſelf upon him, but having forced her away, after ſeveral Wounds, they murdered him barbarouſly, and eſcaped by the darkneſs of the Night, but were afterwards apprehended, and condignly puniſhed. See *Stuart Walter*. This Exit had *James* I. being much lamented by the Nobility and People, the former Aſſembling voluntarily, purſued the Murderers with utmoſt diligence, to teſtify their Love to the Memory of their Prince, whom they lamented, as cut off in the Flower of his Age, and midſt of his Endeavours to ſettle good Laws. He was a little Man, but very ſtrong and nimble, of a quick Wit, well learned, a good Politician, and every way well accompliſh'd for Government. He was Slain *Feb.* 12. 1437. in the 13th. of his Reign, Aged 44. Succeeded by the Youngeſt of his Twins, the Elder being Dead. His Wife was *Joan* Daughter to the Earl of *Salisbury*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, the moſt beautiful Woman of her time, having fallen in Love with her whilſt he was Priſoner in *England*. So that the *Engliſh* Court thought it would prove a happy Opportunity of engaging him to their Intereſt. *Buchanan.*

JAMES II. the 103*d* King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded his Father *James* I. at ſeven Years of Age, which occaſioned a great diſpute among the Nobility, who ſhould be Elected Vice-roy. The Competitors were, *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, the greateſt Man at that time in *Scotland* for Wealth and Power; and *Alexander Levingſton* and *William Creighton*, who were both of good Families, and had obtained great Repute and Authority, by their prudent Management of Affairs under the former King. The Nobility were moſt for them, and declined the Earl of *Douglas*, as being too formidable even to the Kings themſelves, ſo that *Alexander Levingſton* was choſen Regent, and *William Creighton* Chancellor; the Convention was ſcarcely diſſolved, when the Peace was broken by Factions, ſo that the Chancellor kept with the King in *Edinburgh* Caſtle, and the Regent with the Queen at *Sterling*. *Douglas* being fretted at his diſappointment, was pleaſed to ſee theſe Diſorders, and the Men of *Anandale*, who were under his Command, plunder'd the Neighbouring Countries, which he was ſo far from Redreſſing on the Regent and Chancellor's Letters, that he forbid any under his Command, to Anſwer, if ſummoned to the Courts of Juſtice; alledging, That he alone had the Power of judging them according to Royalties granted to his Predeceſſors, ſo that all on this ſide the *Forth* was in a Flame, the Regent and the Chancellor iſſuing Proclamations againſt one another. In the mean time, the Queen cunningly got her Son, the young King, out of the Chancellor's hands, thus: Coming to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle on pretence of giving him a Viſit, ſhe inſinuated ſo far into the Chancellor, as to learn all his Deſigns, and have free Converſation with her Son, whom ſhe perſwaded to leave the Chancellor; in order to which, pretending that ſhe was going to a Country-Church, to perform a Vow, ſhe deſired that ſhe might have leave to go out of the Caſtle betimes; which being granted, ſhe carried her Son with her in a Trunk, and before his Servants miſs'd him, ſhipp'd him off at *Leith*, and ere Night arrived at *Sterling*, were they were joyfully received, the Queen's Wiſdom commended, and the Chancellor's former Reputation blaſted. He was accuſed as the Author of all the Diſorders; and it was agreed in Council, to beſiege him in *Edinburgh*-Caſtle; whereupon he craved Aid of *Douglas*, who returned him Anſwer, That if both he and the Regent fell in the Conteſt, the Publick would loſe nothing; by which, both parties being terrified, they clapt up an Agreement, and the Chancellor ſurrendred the Caſtle. But in a little time after, *Douglas* died opportunely for them all, tho' his Son *William* gave them no little Diſturbance, as may be found in his place. At the ſame time, the *Iſlanders* invaded the Continent, deſtroying all before them, in a moſt barbarous manner: To all theſe Miſeries, there was an acceſſion of Famine and Peſtilence, ſo violent, that it killed thoſe whom it ſeized on in a days time, and continued two Years. The Queen, and her ſecond Husband, *James Stuart*, with others, were thrown into Priſon, as plotting againſt the Regent, but quickly releaſed, and grievous things were, at the ſame time, laid to the Regent's Charge. Not long after, the Chancellor ſurprized the King near *Sterling*, and brought him to *Edinburgh* with 4000 Horſe, where he was received with much joy. The Regent finding himſelf out-witted, he came to an Agreement with the Chancellor. In the mean time, the Country groaned under the Robberies of the *Douglaſſian* Faction, the Earl himſelf being too Potent to be dealt with by force. The Chancellor, *&c.* flattered him and his Brother to Court, where, by his, and the Regent's procurement, they were ſurprized at the King's Table, and immediately beheaded, and ſome of their chief Followers alſo put to death; the King being almoſt of Age, did weep at the Misfortune of this great Man, for which the Chancellor rebuked him. Robberies and Murders were not however, by this means, ſuppreſſed; and ſtill, all was charged upon the *Douglaſſes* by their Enemies. About this time, the King took the Government upon himſelf, and *William* then Earl of *Douglas*, acknowledged his Offences, threw himſelf at the King's feet, obtained Pardon, and became a Favourite, which he improved to be avenged on the late Regent and Chancellor, then out of Office; and procured their being Summoned to give an account of their Adminiſtration, which they refuſing to do, becauſe they alledged that their Enemies were to be Judges, he obtained that they ſhould be declared Rebels, and confiſcated, ſo that it broke out into an open War between the Factions, ſeveral Noble-men being engaged on both ſides; *Douglas* beſieged *Creighton* in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, but came at length to an Accommodation, and *Creighton* was made Chancellor again. In the mean time, bloody Feuds betwixt divers Noble Families continued to the diſturbance of the Peace of the Kingdom. *Douglas* procured the publick Diſgrace of the *Levingſtons*, the Father, who had been Regent, being impriſoned, and one of his Sons beheaded. The Truce being expired, there were mutual Incurſions betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, almoſt with equal loſs. and then the Truce was renewed for ſeven Years, but the publick miſerably haraſs'd by the Factions of *Douglas* and others, and the Nation expos'd to the Mercy of any foreign Enemy; nor could they have eſcap'd ruine, had not the *Engliſh* laboured under Factions at home. The Borderers however broke the Truce, and drove great Booties from *Scotland*, which occaſion'd a War, becauſe the *Scots* in revenge, laid *Cumberland* almoſt deſolate. So that an Army being rais'd under the Conduct of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and one *Main*, who had gain'd much Reputation for Conduct and Valour againſt the *French*, they paſs'd the Rivers *Solway* and *Annan*, and Encamped by the River *Sark* in *Scotland*, ſending out Parties to plunder the Country. The Day of Battle being come, the Earl of *Northumberland* commanded the main Body of the *Engliſh*, *Main* commanded the left, and *Pennington* the *Welſh*, who made the Right. *Douglas* Earl of *Ormond* commanded the Body of the *Scots*. *Wallace* of *Craig* encounter'd *Main*, and *Maxwell* and *Johnſton* attack'd *Pennington*. *Wallace* finding his Men much gall'd by the *Engliſh* Archers, call'd upon them to follow him, and ſo ruſhing in upon the *Engliſh*, came to a cloſe Fight, and put them to the rout. *Main* loſt his life fighting gallantly, and the *Engliſh* loſt abundance of Men on the Banks of *Solway*, the River being ſwoln with the Tide. So that the *Engliſh* loſt about 3000, and the *Scots* 600. The chief Priſoners were *Pennington*, *Robert Huntington*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*'s Son taken, as aſſiſting his Father to eſcape. The *Scots* got a great Booty, but loſt their Commander *Wallace*, who died about three Months afterwards of his Wounds. After this, a Truce was made with *England* for three Years. This was *An.* 1448. Next year, the King married *Mary* of *Guelderland* of the Blood Royal of *France*. Some new Diſturbances happen'd with Earl *Douglas*, whom the King ſuſpected of a Plot with the *Engliſh*, and a Combination with others of the Nobility; but being potent, and not to be dealt with by open force in that Juncture, the King ſent for him to Court, under a promiſe of ſafe Conduct ſigned by many of the Nobility. And being come, took him aſide, told him of his Miſcarriages, particularly that Combination which he adviſed him to break. *Douglas* though he had anſwer'd ſubmiſſively in all other things, did heſitate on that, and deſired time to conſult his Aſſociates, whereat the King being enraged, ſtabb'd him with his own hand, uttering theſe Words. *If thou wilt not break the League, I will.* This happen'd *Feb.* 1452. The Earl's Eldeſt Brother ſucceeded, and, with the reſt of his Brethren and Friends, took to Arms, Declaring the King perjur'd, and tying the ſafe Conduct, ſigned by him and his Council, to a Horſe's Tail, declared War, which was carried on in ſeveral parts of the Kingdom, by thoſe who adhered to the different Parties. The King calling a Convention of States, had the *Douglaſſes* proclaimed Rebels. And there happen'd Bickerings on both ſides, but no pitch'd Battle. But ſome of *Douglas*'s Party deſerting him, he applied for help to *England*, but in vain. *Douglas* at length, being urg'd by his Friends to a Battle, diſcourag'd them by his Cowardice, ſo that more deſerted; whereupon he fled into *England*, whence he invaded the Borders, and then joined with *Donald* of the *Iſles*. The *Engliſh* took the opportunity, and Invaded *Scotland* under *Peircy* of *Northumberland*, but were defeated by *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, which haſten'd the Submiſſion of *Donald of the Iſles*. So that Tumults being compoſed at home, the King was preparing for War againſt *England* for their Breach of Truce, when Ambaſſadors came from the Duke of *York*, and others of the *Engliſh* Nobility, to deſire his Aſſiſtance againſt their own King; in order to which, he march'd with a great Army, but was diverted, and obliged to disband the ſame, by a counterfeit Legate from the Pope, ſent by the King of *England*, threatning Excommunication, if he proceeded: But being inform'd of the Cheat, he rais'd the Army again, and took *Roxborough* Town, and juſt as he was laying Siege to the Caſtle, received freſh Ambaſſadors from the Duke of *York*, ſignifying that he was Conqueror, and thanking him for his Good-will, but deſired him to withdraw the Siege, though he had promiſed to reſtore that, and other places to him. The King being nettled at this, puſh'd on the Siege, and was unhappily Slain by the Wedge of one of his own Guns, as he was directing a Battery. The Nobles, though aſtoniſh'd at his death, concealed it, and the Queen coming into the Camp that ſame day, did with a Manly Courage, preſs the Nobles to carry on the Siege. Brought her Son of ſeven Years of Age into the Camp, where he was ſaluted King, and at laſt the *Engliſh* Surrendred, after a gallant Defence, and the Caſtle was demoliſhed, leaſt it ſhould occaſion a new War. This end had *James* II. *An.* 1460. Aged 29. Being exerciſed all his time with Wars Foreign or Domeſtick. He was much lamented, becauſe of his Moderation in Proſperity and Adverſity; his Valour againſt his Enemies, and Clemency to thoſe that ſubmitted: But chiefly, that he was killed, when great things were expected from him, and that his Succeſſor was ſo young, *viz.*

JAMES III. the 104*th.* King of *Scotland*, who began his Reign about ſeven Years of Age, the Nobles ſwearing Fealty to him in *Kelſo*. After which, he was carried to *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, under the Tutelage of his Mother, till the Meeting of the States. But the firſt thing that the Nobles did, was, to invade *England*, which they ravaged as far as they could, in that Seaſon of the Year, and returned with great Booty, having demoliſhed many Caſtles. That ſame Year King *Henry* of *England* being overcome by the Duke of *York*, fled into *Scotland*, and ſought Aſſiſtance, delivering up *Berwick* to the *Scots* at the ſame time, the better to engage them; and treated of a Marriage betwixt the Prince of *Wales* and King *James*'s Siſter, which took no effect. The States of *Scotland* being met, there was a great Diſpute, who ſhould be Regent during the King's Minority. The Queen claimed it as her due; but *James Kennedy* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, a popular Man and Perſon of great Gravity, together with *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, thought it fit, that the States ſhould chuſe one, and of this Opinion, were moſt of the Nobility. The matter was like to have ended in a War, the People diſdaining it, as a thing Unpreſidented, to be under the Government of a Woman: But it was at laſt taken up, thus, The Parliament choſe a certain number for Regents, of which, one half were the Queen's Friends, and the other *Kennedy*'s and *Douglas*'s; things being thus compoſed, Ambaſſadors came from *England* to deſire a Truce, which was granted for 15 Years. The Queen died the Year after, *viz.* 1463. *Alexander* Duke of *Albany* the King's Brother, was taken by the *Engliſh* in his return from *France*, but ſet at Liberty again, upon the *Scots* repreſenting it as a Breach of Truce, and threatning a War. Shortly after this, the Kingdom was diſtracted, by an Invaſion of *Donald of the Iſles*, who proclaimed himſelf King of them, invaded the Continent, and took the Earl of *Athol*, who had fled for Sanctuary to a Church, which he alſo plundered; but his Fleet being Shipwrackt in his return, he thereupon fell diſtracted, which moved his Friends to reſtore the Booty and Priſoners, and to offer Expiatory Gifts to the Churches which they had robbed. After this, publick Matters were managed with great Prudence and Conduct by *James Kennedy*, to the Univerſal ſatisfaction. About the 6*th.* of the King's Reign, the

Boyds came in favour at Court, the chief of the Family being employed to train up the King in Military Arts. He got the aſcendant ſo much over the young Prince by Flattery, that he perſwaded him to take his Family, as his principal Favourites, and ſhake off his Tutors, and eſpecially *Kennedy*, whom they affronted in the groſſeſt manner. This venerable Prelate dying a little after, the Nation lamented him as a Common Father. About this time, the Archbiſhop of *York* revived his Claim of Juriſdiction over the Church of *Scotland*, but the ſame was annulled by a Decree of the Pope. In the mean time, the power of the *Boyds* encreaſed, and *Robert* the chief of them was made Regent, and his Son *Thomas* was married to the King's Eldeſt Siſter. In the mean time, the King ſent Ambaſſadors to demand *Margaret*, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, in Marriage, which was ſpeedily granted, and the *Danes* reſigned their Claim to the Iſlands of *Orkney*, *Shetland*, and all others about *Scotland*, in lieu of her Dowry. But while *Thomas Boyd* was abſent about this Matter, their Faction was undermined. The King and Queen were married, *July* 10. 1470; and after that, underſtanding the indirect practices of the *Boyds*, was very deſirous to call them to an account for't, inſomuch, that he purſued them to the Courts of Foreign Princes, and perſwaded his Siſter to be divorced from *Thomas Boyd*, and entirely ruined their Family: A pregnant inſtance of the inſtability of Humane Affairs, and how little the Favour of Princes is to be relied on when unhandſomly gained. After this, the Courtiers perſwaded the King, that it was fit all Men ſhould depend upon him, and therefore that he alone ought to have the power of Puniſhing, Pardoning and Rewarding; whereupon he nominated Biſhops and Abbots, which were formerly choſen by their Canons and Societies, but *Patrick Graham* having obtained the Pope's Bull to be *Legatus à Latere*, and Primate of all *Scotland*, the King ſent an Order of Council to hinder the Execution of his Office, and at laſt, outed him of his Biſhoprick, and kept him Priſoner to his death. In 1476, *John of the Iſles* took Arms, and ſeized ſome Provinces, but ſubmitted at laſt. After this, a War was like to happen betwixt the *Scots* and *Engliſh*, who had rifled a Ship belonging to *James Kennedy*, the biggeſt which ever had been ſeen upon the Ocean, but upon Reſtitution the Matter was made up. The King after this, liſtning to Wizards, who told him, that he ſhould fall by his own Subjects; he rejected the Council of his Nobles, and governed all by the Advice of mean Perſons, particularly one *Robert Cockrain*, who for his great ſtrength of Body, and extraordinary Courage, was of a mean Tradeſman made a great Courtier. The Nobility conſulting how to rid the Court of ſuch Minions were diſcovered, and *John*, the King's youngeſt Brother, ſpeaking too boldly of the State of Affairs, was ſeiz'd by the King's own Domeſtick Council, and Ordered to be bled to Death. *Alexander*, his Brother, was alſo impriſoned, but eſcaped to *France*. A little after, an Agreement was made, That *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Edward* of *England*, ſhould be married to King *James*'s Son, and accordingly Hoſtages were exchang'd; but a War quickly followed, the *Scots* being ſtirred up to it by the *French*, and the *Engliſh* by *Douglas*, and *Alexander*, the King's Brother, both then in *England*: So that King *James* levied an Army, and marched as far as *Lauder*, to Invade *England*, much againſt the Mind of the Nobility, highly diſſatisfied with his Government and Favourites; whereupon *Archebald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, having aſſembled the Nobles in the Church, about Midnight, made a long Speech to them, complaining of the Councellors and the State of Affairs, and adviſed them to drive thoſe Fellows from about the King, which was agreed on; and as the chief of the Nobility, with their Friends, were marching towards the King's Pavilion, to ſeize his evil Councellors, and judge them before the Army, the King, upon notice of their meeting, ſent *Cockrain* to know what was the matter, but in his way, *Douglas* taking him by his gold Chain, delivered him to the Marſhal, and going forward to the King's Bed-Chamber, where his Authority met with no oppoſition, he took the reſt of the Councellors, carried them out, and tried them before the Army; where the Soldiers were ſo eager for their Execution, that they offered their Bridle-reins to hang them. The principal things laid to their Charge were, That they adviſed the King to Coin baſe Money, To cut off his Kindred, and conſult Wizards. The Execution being done, the Army was Disbanded, the King having no confidence in them, nor they in him. *Alexander*, the King's Brother, perſwaded the King of *England* to Invade the *Scots* during theſe their diſſentions; and he, with *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the King's Brother, came with an Army as far as *Edinburgh*, *Berwick* having ſurrendred to them in their march. The King ſhut himſelf up in the Caſtle, but the Nobility, concerned for the publick Safety, raiſed an Army, and begun a Treaty with the *Engliſh* General, whom a great many *Scots* had join'd, out of love to the King's Brother; and deſired, That the Marriage, ſo long promiſed, betwixt King *Edward*'s Daughter and King *James*'s Son, might be conſummated. To which, the Duke of *Gloceſter* anſwer'd, That his Commiſſion was to have the Dowry repaid, and the Caſtle of *Berwick* reſtor'd, which was agreed to, and the Caſtle accordingly ſurrendred, *Aug.* 26. 1482. and *Alexander* the King's Brother was, by Interceſſion of the Nobility, reconciled and made Regent. But the Courtiers accuſing him of too much Popularity, he was forced to retire again, and was condemned in his abſence. A little after, he and *James Douglas* invaded *Scotland* with 500 Horſe, but were defeated. A ſeven Years Truce being concluded betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, and *James* III. having buried his Queen, and loſt his Brother *Alexander* the ſame Year, he returned to his former Courſes, excluding the Nobility, and advancing Upſtarts. The chief of the Court-Faction was *John Ramſey*, who had eſcaped the Fate of his Comrades at *Lauder* becauſe of his Youth, and was become ſo intolerably proud, that the Nobility could not endure him. The King endeavoured to cajole ſome of the Nobles, that he might ſeize and cut them off one by one, and diſcovered his deſign to *George Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, thinking to engage him in it. The Earl diſſwaded him from ſo treacherous and baſe an attempt, and pretending to put him in a Method of revenging himſelf legally, he acquainted the reſt of the Nobility with their danger. The King finding himſelf diſcovered preſently took Arms, and the Nobles did the like, chuſing the King's Son their General, who was eaſily perſwaded, leſt the Kingdom might be given up to the *Engliſh*. The King by this time had re-paſſed the *Forth*, and Encamped at *Blackneſs*, having writ to the *French* King and Pope for aſſiſtance: But the Nobility preſs'd on to a Battel, wherein they had the diſadvantage at firſt, but at length gained the Victory, the King himſelf being ſlain in the flight; after which the Nobility aſſembled, and created his Son King. This happen'd in 1488. *Buchanan.*

JAMES IV. ſucceeded his Father at Sixteen Years of Age. He ſummoned the Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle to ſurrender it, which he did. Then paſſing to *Sterlin*, that Caſtle was delivered him by the Gariſon. *Andrew Wood* alſo ſubmitted; and with his two Ships brought into *Leith* five *Engliſh* Men of War, ſent by King *Edward* to plunder the Coaſts; and ſoon after engaged Sir *Stephen Bull*, ſent by the ſame King to repair the former Affront; and after an obſtinate Fight, the *Engliſh* Ships drawing more Water than his, ſtranding at the Mouth of the River *Ty*, he made himſelf Maſter of them, and towed them to *Dundee*, *Aug.* 10. 1490. The People of the North of *Scotland*, upon the News of this ſecond Victory, returned to their Homes. Whereupon the young King called a Parliament, wherein he ſhewed ſo much Moderation, that the formerly diſaffected Parties ſtrove to ſhew him their Love and Duty; who, to ſhew his Grief for his Father's Death, wore an Iron Chain round his Waſte, to which he added a Link every Year. About this time *Perkin Warbeck* arrives in *Scotland*, and cajol'd the Council, with a cunning Harangue, into a Belief that he was the Prince he pretended, lawful Heir to the Crown of *England*: Whereupon he was honourably treated, and King *James* gave him his Kinſwoman, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, in Marriage, and aſſiſted him with an Army to invade *England*, wherewith he plunder'd *Northumberland*; but King *James* perceiving that the *Engliſh* did not join him, began to ſmell the Cheat. King *Henry* of *England* prepar'd to revenge this Injury, but was prevented by an Inſurrection at Home. King *James* invades *England* again, but to little purpoſe; and a little after, *Hialas*, a *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, who came to treat of a Marriage with Prince *Arthur* of *England*, was deſired to mediate a Peace: About which they had a Meeting at *Jedburg* in *Scotland*, where the *Engliſh* demanded the ſurrender of *Perkin Warbeck*, which King *James* refuſed; ſo that it ended in a Truce for ſome Months, during which *Warbeck* was ſent out of *Scotland*. A little after a Peace was made, and, *Anno* 1500. *Margaret*, Daughter to *Henry* VII. of *England*, was betrothed to King *James*. After the Marriage the King ſpent his Time in Tournaments, to which reſorted many Foreigners; and then applied himſelf to Building of Ships, three of which were of an extraordinary Bulk, beſides many of a middle Rate. One of the great ones was the biggeſt that, until then, ever appeared in the Ocean; wherein the Kings of *England* and *France* ſtriving to outvie him, built each of them one, ſo great, that they were perfectly uſeleſs. King *James* having thus exhauſted his Treaſures, he revived the old Cuſtom of Wardſhip, which was, to have the diſpoſal of Minors Eſtates until they were of Age, which, tho' a great Grievance to the Country, yet ſo great was their Love to this Prince, that they did not take Arms. The King, that he might honourably lay by this Exaction, and abridge his Expences, reſolved on a Voyage to *Jeruſalem*, to atone for having carried Arms againſt his Father; but was hinder'd on this following Occaſion. The Emperor, *Venetians* and *Switzers*, having enter'd into a League againſt *France*, the King of *England* joined in the Confederacy, and renewed his Pretenſions on *Normandy*, &c. King *James* reſolved to ſide with neither, yet was more inclined to the *French*, and ſent his Fleet, as a Preſent, to *Ann* Queen of *France*, that it might ſeem rather a Mark of Friendſhip, than a deſigned real Aſſiſtance. But the *Scotch* Clergy, bribed with *French* Gold, endeavoured to alienate his Mind altogether from the *Engliſh*. And *Forman* Biſhop of *Murray* was ſent into *England*, to pick a Quarrel, in demanding a Legacy of great Value, left by Prince *Arthur* to his Siſter the Queen of *Scots*; but this Deſign miſcarried by *Henry* VIII's mild Anſwer. In the mean time, *James* Earl of *Arran* being ſent Admiral of the Fleet for *France*, did purpoſely linger until the *French* laid aſide their Naval Preparations; but at length arriving at *Breſt*, the great Ship above-mentioned was unrigged, and left there to rot. In the mean time, the Murder of *Robert Carr*, Lord-Warden of the Middle-Marches of *Scotland*, by the *Engliſh*, at a ſolemn Border-meeting; and the Affair of *Andrew Barton*, a famous *Scotch* Sea-Captain, who was killed, and his Ship taken by *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, in a Time of Peace, occaſioned a perfect Rupture. So that the Earl *Hume* invaded the Borders of *England*, and brought thence a rich Booty, but loſt a great Number of his Men in an Ambuſh: And *La Motte*, the *French* Ambaſſador, with the Aſſiſtance of the Clergy, prevailed with the King to declare a War with *England* by Sea and Land, upon the Accounts above-mentioned, if *Henry* VIII. did not deſiſt from his War againſt *France* and the Duke of *Guelderland*. To which that Prince returned a fierce Anſwer. Whereupon King *James* raiſed an Army; but as he was at Veſpers, at *Linlithgow*-Church, an ancient Man, his Hair of the colour of Amber, with a very venerable Aſpect, cloathed in a Country Habit, with a Linen Girdle round his Waſte, preſſed through the Crowd, and coming to the King told him, That he was ſent to warn him not to proceed, and to abſtain from the Familiarity and Council of Women: Otherwiſe, that he and his Followers ſhould not proſper. Having ſpoken thus he diſappeared, no Body knew how, ſays *Buchanan*, who had the Relation from *David Lindſey* of the *Mount*, an Eye-witneſs. The King notwithſtanding marched on; tho', according to others, he had a ſecond Warning at *Jedborough*, from a *Spectre*, which entring the Hall where he and his Nobles were drinking, wrote thus upon the Mantle-piece;

Læta ſit illa dies, neſcitur origo ſecundi
Sit labor an requies; ſic tranſit gloria Mundi.

He enter'd *England*, and took the Caſtles of *Norham*, *Werk*, *Etel*, *Foord*, *&c.* by Storm, and waſted the neighbouring Country; but falling in Love with *Hern* of *Foord*'s Lady, whom he had taken Priſoner, he neglected his Affairs; ſo that his Army wanting Proviſions, deſerted a-pace, none but a few of the Nobility, with their Friends and Vaſſals, and thoſe alſo diſguſted, ſtaying in the Camp. The greater part adviſed him not to ſpend his Time ſo diſgracefully, but to attack *Berwick*, which he might eaſily take; but he was deaf to their Council. Whilſt Matters were thus, the *Engliſh* challenged them to fight; and they calling a Council of War, the Major Part were for his returning home, and not venturing a Battel with ſo ſmall a Force; alledging, that he had done enough already to oblige *France*: But the *French* Ambaſſador, and the bribed Courtiers, prevailed with him to ſtay. The *Engliſh* not coming on the day appointed, the *Scotch* Nobility deſired the King again to return home, ſeeing now he might do it with Honour, telling him, that the *Engliſh* delayed on purpoſe, becauſe they knew his Army would moulder away through Diſcontent: Or, if he would not take that Advice, they preſs'd him to ſeize a neighbouring Bridge, which might eaſily be defended by his great Guns, and would prevent the *Engliſh* paſſing the River *Til*. To all which he anſwered furiouſly, That he would fight the *Engliſh* were they 100000 ſtrong. Whereat the Nobility being offended, *Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, ſuperior to the reſt in Age and Authority, endeavoured to perſwade him, but in vain, the King in great Anger bidding him go home if he was afraid. Upon which the ancient Noble-man wept; and having acquainted him, that his former Behaviour had evidenced to the World he was no Coward, forewarned him of the hazard he ran, and took his Leave, leaving his Sons and Vaſſals Pledges of his Fidelity to his King and Country. The reſt of the Nobles finding themſelves inferiour in Number, prevailed at laſt with the King to encamp his Army advantageouſly; which the *Engliſh* perceiving, marched as if they intended to invade *Scotland*, and ſo drew King *James* from that Poſt, and at laſt they met at *Flodden*-Hill. The *Engliſh* divided into two Armies, either almoſt equal to the *Scots*: One of the Bodies was commanded by Admiral *Thomas Howard*, *Edward Howard*, and *Marmaduke Conſtable*; the other by the Earl of *Surrey* the General, *Edward Stanley*, and the Lord *Dacres*. King *James* led on the main Body of the *Scots*, the Earls of *Huntley* and *Hume* commanded the Right Wing, the Earls of *Lenox* and *Argyle* the Left, *Hepburn*, with the Nobility of *Lothian*, being left Reſerve. The *Gordons* ſoon routed the Left Wing of the *Engliſh*, and *Lenox* and *Argyle*, encouraged by their Succeſs, broke their Ranks, and fell on in great Diſorder; which occaſioned not only their own, but the Ruin of the whole Army, tho' the King's Body and *Hepburn*'s Brigade fought ſtoutly. The Battel continued till Night, that both Armies withdrew, neither knowing who had the Victory; ſo that the Lord *Hume* and his Men, who remained entire, gathered the Spoil at leiſure. But next Morning the Lord *Dacres* being ſent out with a Party, to get Tidings of the Enemy, finding the *Scots* Cannon left, publiſhed the Victory with great Joy. Concerning the King of *Scotland*, the *Engliſh* ſay he was killed in Battel, but the *Scots*, and particularly one of his Servants, from whom *Buchanan* had it, ſays, That he paſſed *Twede* after the Fight, and was killed by the Lord *Hume*'s Order; who was Tried for this, but acquitted for want of good Proof. The Common People flatter'd themſelves, that he was gone to perform the Vow he had made to go to *Jeruſalem*, and would return again. The *Scots* loſt 5000 Men, as appeared by the Pariſh-Regiſters; the *Engliſh* an equal Number, but moſt Common Soldiers, whereas abundance of the *Scots* Nobility fell, having followed *Alexander Elphinſton*, who in Countenance, Stature and Habit, was very like the King, and fell with him; whoſe Body being found, was given out to be the King's. The *Scots* were more ſenſible of this Loſs for the Quality than Number of the Slain, having ſcarce any left to govern their Country in their then Diſtreſs. *Buchanan.*

JAMES V. the 106th King of *Scotland*, was proclaimed by the Parliament's Order, after his Father's Death, when he was but two Years of Age. The Regency was nominally in the Queen, according to her Husband's Deſire in his Will, before he went to the Battel, ſo long as ſhe lived unmarried; which, tho' contrary to Law, was ſubmitted unto for Peace-ſake in that juncture. She writ to her Brother, King *Henry* VIII. of *England*, deſiring that he would rather protect her and her Son, than invade their Country; which he granted. But ſhe ſoon loſt her Regency, by her Marriage with *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, and the Nobility were divided about chuſing another in her Room; but at length pitch'd upon *John* Duke of *Albany*, then in *France*, being Son to *Alexander*, Brother to King *James* III. and accordingly he was ſent for, and *May* 20. 1515. he arrived, nobly equipped by *Francis* I. King of *France*, and in a full Aſſembly of the Nobility was conſtituted Regent. The Kingdom was quickly diſtracted into Factions; *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus* being reckoned dangerous, becauſe popular, and allied with *England*: The Lord *Hume* called in Queſtion for his Behaviour at *Flodden*: So that they, together with the Queen, fled into *England*; which obliged the Regent to excuſe himſelf to King *Henry* VIII. whereupon the Queen and her Husband went back again. *Hume* raiſing an Inſurrection did afterwards ſubmit; but breaking the Peace again, he and his Brother were taken and executed. The Regent, after this, deſired Leave to paſs into *France*, leaving ſeven Deputies to govern in his Abſence; and carried the Sons of the principal Nobility with him as Hoſtages. Theſe Deputies fell out among themſelves, and the Nobility of the Weſt conſpired againſt *Archibald Douglas*, but were worſted. The Regent returned after five Years abſence, and raiſed an Army againſt *England*, but was oppoſed by the Nobility, and obliged to a Truce. Whereupon he went for *France*, and during his Abſence, and the Inteſtine Diviſions, the Earl of *Surrey*, with 10000 Men, beſides a great number of Volunteers, over-ran the South of *Scotland*; whence he returned with a great Booty. The *Scots* plunder'd the Northern Counties by way of Repriſal; and the Earl of *Surrey* invaded them again. But 500 of his Horſe, frightned in the Night, no body knows how, ran through and diſordered his Camp ſo, that he retired without any farther Attempt. The Regent arrived from *France* with 50 Ships, 3000 Foot, and 100 Curaſſiers, having narrowly eſcaped the *Engliſh* Fleet, which lay in wait for him. The *Scots* were divided, the Queen and her Faction perſwading to a Breach with *France*; but the *French* Faction prevailed, by inſiſting on this, That the *Engliſh* deſigned to make a Conqueſt of the *Scots*, as *Edward* I. had done when ſworn to decide the Controverſie betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, according to Law and Equity. So that the Regent marched with another Army againſt *England*, but the Soldiers refuſed to enter it; ſo that he was forced to content himſelf with the taking of one Caſtle, and plundering the Borders. After which, he undertook a third Voyage into *France*. During his Abſence, the young King took the Government upon himſelf. After this, *Archibald Douglas* Earl of *Angus*, returned from *France*, through *England*, with *Henry* VIII's Leave, who was well pleaſed that the Duke of *Albany* was degraded, becauſe an active Perſon. But the Earl in a little time ſeized the young King, and by the Aſſiſtance of two more, whom he quickly outed, managed the Government: At which the Nobility being diſcontented, they endeavoured to deliver the King out of his hands; but ſome of them were defeated in the Attempt, *July* 23. 1521. After this, *John Stewart* E. of *Lenox* renewed the Deſign, with the King's Conſent; but his Party was worſted, and he himſelf ſlain. But at length the King eſcaped from the *Douglaſſes* by Night, and by Proclamation forbad them the Adminiſtration of the Government, or to come within twelve Miles of the Court, upon pain of Death. After which, calling a Parliament, he Out-lawed the Earl, and others of the *Douglaſſes*; who thereupon took Arms, but not able to make Head againſt him, retired to *England*, whence they procured Ambaſſadors to mediate an Agreement. *April* 24. 1532. the King appointed fifteen Judges for deciding Law-Suits; which was looked upon as arbitrary and tyrannical, that the Eſtates of the Subjects ſhould be committed to the Pleaſure of fifteen Men. However, theſe Judges, to gratifie the Pope, were ſevere againſt the *Lutherans*: And the Pope, to gratifie the King, gave him a Years Tithes of all Parſonages. This ſame Year the *Engliſh* invaded *Scotland*, having made a Peace with *France*, wherein the *Scots* were not included. The main Cauſe pretended for the War was, to have the *Douglaſſes* reſtored. King *James*, that he might prepare againſt this Storm, divided his Kingdom into four Parts, ordering them to relieve each other, and manage the War by Turns. Whereupon, King *Henry* finding himſelf diſappointed, dealt with the *French* to mediate a Peace; which was effected. After which, King *James* treated with the Emperor and *French* King about a Match, which the *Hamiltons* endeavoured to hinder, becauſe they were next Heirs to the Crown. The King of *France*'s eldeſt Daughter being dead a little before, whom he was obliged to have married to King *James*, by the League, he refuſed him the ſecond, under pretence of Infirmity. The Emperor *Charles* made him an Offer of *Mary* Queen Dowager of *Hungary*, *Mary* of *Portugal*, or *Mary* of *England*, his Niece by his Siſter *Catharine*. K. *James* anſwered, Tho' the laſt was moſt advantageous, it would be incumber'd with ſo many Delays, that it was not for him, being the laſt of his Family, to live ſo long unmarried; and therefore demanded another of his Nieces, the Daughter of *Chriſtian* King of *Denmark*; but ſhe was promiſed to another. In the mean time the *French* King offered him *Mary* of *Bourbon*; but King *Henry*, to put a ſtop to that Match, ſent him Ten Books of Controverſie in Divinity, and by his Ambaſſadors deſired an Interview; promiſing to make him Duke of *York*, to give him his Daughter in Marriage, and to declare him Vice-Roy of *England*. Being allured with ſuch fair Promiſes, he appointed a Day for the Interview; but the *Hamiltons*, for the Cauſe above-mentioned, and ſome of the Glergy, for fear of their Religion, then on the declining hand in *Scotland*, prevailed with him to break the Appointment, frightning him with the Carriage of the *Engliſh* to King *James* I. whom they kept Priſoner 18 Years, tho' he Landed in their Country in a Time of Peace: And their having enticed *William* King of *Scotland* to *London*, and then carried him over to *France*, as if he had come to aſſiſt them againſt his ancient Allie the *French* King. *Henry* VIII. took the Diſappointment in great diſdain, as juſtly he might. In the mean time, King *James*, weary of a ſingle life, ſailed on a ſudden into *France*, and having ſeen *Mary* of *Bourbon* in a diſguiſe, did not like her, ſo made ſtraight for the *French* Court, (which tho' ſurprized at his coming, entertained him honourably) and on the 26th of *November*, married *Magdalen* Daughter of *Francis* I. almoſt againſt that Prince's Will; but they had contracted ſuch Friendſhip by Meſſengers, that when they had ſeen one another, there was no diverting them. Being married, he arrived in *Scotland* on the 28th of *May* 1537, where the Queen died of a Hectick Fever in *July* after; at which, all but ſome of the Clergy, who dreaded her, as being brought up by the Queen of *Navarre*, were ſo exceeding grieved, that they went in Mourning, not uſed until then in *Scotland*. The King whilſt in *France*, preſaging the loſs of his Wife, had caſt his Eye upon *Mary* of *Guiſe*, for whom he ſent Ambaſſadors, and on the 12th of *June* the enſuing Year, ſhe arrived in *Scotland*, and was publickly Married. In 1539, ſome were Burned, ſome Baniſhed, and others Impriſoned, for *Lutheraniſm*; amongſt the later was *George Buchanan*, who when his Keepers were aſleep, made his eſcape out at a Window; the Muſes, according to a certain Author, letting him down by a Cord. In two Years time, the Queen was Mother of two Sons, and the King finding the Succeſſion eſtabliſhed, began to ſlight the Nobility, applying his Mind to Expenſive Building; for which, ſtanding in need of Money, the Nobles and Clergy both afraid of him, endeavoured to ward off the Tempeſt, each complaining of their Poverty, and magnifying the others Riches; the King liſtned to both, and ſo kept them in ſuſpence betwixt Hope and Fear. In the mean time, King *Henry* VIII. deſired another Interview at *York*, the conſequence of which the Clergy being afraid of, prevented, by promiſing him 30000 Ducats in Gold Annually, and their whole Eſtates, if need required; adding moreover, that he might quickly fill his Treaſure, by proſecuting the *Lutherans* according to Law, ſo that he conſtituted *James Hamilton*, Baſtard-Son of the Earl of *Arran*, Judge upon the *Lutherans*; but he being accuſed of a Deſign on the King's Life, was ſoon after executed. From that time forward, the King being ſuſpicious of the Nobility, was much troubled with frightful Dreams; one of them very remarkable, *viz.* That he ſaw *James Hamilton* above-mentioned, run at him with his Sword, and firſt cut off his Right, then his Left Arm, threatning alſo to take away his Life in a little time. Being awaken'd by the fright, and pondering on his Dream, News was brought him that his two Sons were dead; one at St. *Andrews*, the other at *Sterling*. At the ſame time, *Henry* VIII. being affronted at the Diſappointments above-mentioned, ſent to invade the Borders of *Scotland* without denouncing War, and Reparation, tho' demanded, was not made. Hereupon King *James* prepared for War, and yet ſent to Treat about a Peace, but without effect. The *Engliſh* received a ſmall defeat on the Borders, and King *James* was very eager to give their Army Battel, but the Nobles were againſt it; whereat the King was ſo incenſed, that he called them Cowards, adding, That they were unworthy of their Anceſtors, and had betrayed him. He was alſo highly enraged againſt *George Gordon* Earl of *Huntley*, whom he had ſent with 10000 Men to obſerve the Enemy's motions, becauſe when the *Engliſh*, on his Approach, had re-paſs'd the *Twede* in Diſorder, leaving ſeveral of their Colours behind them, he did not purſue them. *Maxwell*, to appeaſe the King's Anger, offer'd, if he might have 10000 Men, to invade the Weſtern Borders of *England*, he would do conſiderable Service; which doubtleſs he had effected, if the King, incenſed againſt the Nobility, had not given a ſecret Commiſſion to *Oliver Sinclare*, a private Gentleman, to be General when he came into the Enemy's Country, deſigning thereby to deprive the Nobles of the Glory of the Victory. And accordingly, when the Army had enter'd *England*, and 500 *Engliſh* Horſe appeared on the neighbouring Hills, *Oliver* was proclaimed General by his Party; at which the Army, eſpecially *Maxwell*, was ſo much diſguſted, that they broke their Ranks, and fell together by the Ears. The *Engliſh* perceiving their Diſorder, attacked them with a Shout, and drove Horſe, Foot and Baggage, into the next Marſhes, where many were taken Priſoners by the *Engliſh*, but more by the *Scotch* Moſs-Troopers, who ſold them to the Enemy. This News being brought to the King, his Mind was diſtracted between Anger and Grief; and complaining of the Perfidiouſneſs of his People, died in a manner of a Phrenzy, having a little before his Death, which was *Decemb.* 13. 1542. had the News of the Birth of his Daughter *Mary*, who ſucceeded him.

JAMES VI. the 108th King of *Scotland*, was placed on the Throne, after his Mother's forc'd Reſignation, *July* 25. 1567. being little above a Year old. Whereupon the Earl of *Morton*, and Lord *Hume*, took the Oaths in his Name, That he ſhould govern according to the Laws, and the then Settlement in Church and State. His Uncle, the Earl of *Murray*, Natural Son to King *James* V. was choſen Regent by the Faction againſt the Queen. His Mother eſcaped out of Priſon, raiſed an Army, to recover her Right, againſt the Regent, then at *Glaſgow* with a ſmall Force; by whom ſhe was defeated, and, with the *French* Ambaſſador, fled for *England*; whence Queen *Elizabeth* ſent to demand an Account of the whole Affair, ſaying, She could not bear with the Injuries done her neighbouring Queen and Kinſwoman. Whereupon the Regent, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, went for *England*, and at *York* met *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*, and Sir *Ralph Sadler* Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, having Commiſſion from the Queen of *England*, to determine all Queſtions, Controverſies, *&c.* between the Queen of *Scots* and the Earl of *Murray*'s Party: And about two days after, *John Leſley* Biſhop of *Roſs*, *William* Lord *Levingſton*, *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, &c. being Commiſſioners for the Queen of *Scots*, came to the ſame Place, and the next Day preſented a Declaration againſt *James* Earl of *Murray*, and his Adherents, Charging him with Uſurping the Royal Authority, raiſing an Army in the Queen's Name againſt the ſaid Queen, Impriſoning her Perſon, and treating her in a rough, undutiful and barbarous manner; and after a great many Injuries, forcing her to fly into *England*, where ſhe now requeſts the Protection and Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth* to Re-eſtabliſh her in her Kingdom of *Scotland*, and compel her Rebellious Subjects to their Duty. The day following, the Earl of *Murray*, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of that ſide, deliver'd in an Information againſt the Queen of *Scots*, in which they Charge her with Ill Conduct, and Male-Adminiſtration; the particulars of which are not neceſſary to be here repeated. To this Accuſation, the Commiſſioners of the Queen of *Scots* made a large Reply, anſwering it from Point to Point; which Anſwer appear'd ſo clear and ſatisfactory, that the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners having perus'd the Plea of both ſides, declar'd *Murray*'s Impeachment not ſufficiently grounded. The Regent was afterwards ſent for up to *London*, where he preſented another Declaration in Writing to the Council at *Weſtminſter*; in which he pretends, it was in his Power to Charge the Queen further, and afterwards produc'd ſome Evidence, which (as *Spotſwood* thinks) might amount to Conjectures and Preſumptions, as if ſhe was privy to *Bothwel*'s Murder of the King. The Queen of *England* having examin'd this Impeachment, did not appear ſatisfy'd with the ſtrength of it; neither, on the other ſide, did ſhe pronounce in favour of the Queen of *Scots*; but taking a middle courſe, ſuſpended her Judgment, and declar'd neither way. Upon this the Regent returns for *Scotland*, and not long after, was ſhot in the Streets by one *Hamilton*, who having been very ill us'd in his Perſon and Fortune, by the Earl of *Murray*, reſolv'd upon this way of Revenge. *Spotſwood*'s *Hiſt. Church of Scotland. Cambden*'s *Eliz.* &c. The Nobles aſſembled to chuſe a new Regent, but the *Hamiltons*, and *Maitland* of *Lethington*, with others of the Queen's Friends, prevented it; ſo that the Face of Affairs look'd very unſettled, and another Revolution might have happen'd, had not Queen *Elizabeth* ſent two Armies into *Scotland*, againſt his Mother's Party, under the Command of the Earl of *Suſſex* and Lord *Scrope*; who waſted the Lands of thoſe ſuppos'd concerned in the Regent's Murder, or that entertained the *Engliſh* Rebels. And at laſt *Matthew Stuart* Earl of *Lenox*, the King's Grandfather, was choſen Regent. The Marquis of *Huntley* Levied Forces in the North, and Garriſon'd *Brechin*, which the Regent took afterwards. The Queen's Party ſollicited the *French* and *Spaniard* for Aſſiſtance to reſtore her Majeſty, and were continually Active and Enterprizing, but ſeveral of the Great Ones ſubmitted to the Regent, who in a little time after ſurprized *Dunbarton*-Caſtle. In the mean time, the Earl of *Morton* and others, who had been ſent Ambaſſadors into *England*, to juſtifie the Proceeding againſt Queen *Mary*, returned, and their Tranſactions were approved by the States. A Parliament being Summoned, the Queen's Party Garriſon'd *Edinburgh*, to prevent its Sitting; which occaſioned divers Skirmiſhes, attended with various Succeſs; but the Queen's Friends received a conſiderable Overthrow between *Edinburgh* and *Leith*. Queen *Elizabeth* and the *French* King were blamed by both their Parties, for not being quick enough in their Supplies. The former was put upon by ſome of her Council who favoured the Duke of *Norfolk*, to demand the *Scotch* King as an Hoſtage from his Party: And the King of *France* demanded from the Queen's Party the Caſtles of *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton*, as Pledges of their Fidelity. The King's Party abſolutely refuſed to part with him, nor was it in the Power of the Queen's Party to deliver up thoſe Places demanded of them. After this, thoſe for the Queen had another Repulſe at *Leith*, but ſurprized the Convention at *Sterling*, and killed the Regent to prevent his being reſcu'd, but were driven out of the Town again, and *John* Earl of *Marr* was choſen Regent. He aſſaulted *Edinburgh* without Succeſs; and the King's Party being worſted by the Queen's in the North, ſeveral Attempts were made by thoſe of the South, wherein they ſtill came off with Loſs. Hereupon the Regent ſtraitned the Queen's Party in *Edinburgh*. After the Earl of *Marr*'s death, the Earl of *Morton* was choſen Regent; and becauſe the Miniſters complained that the Church-Revenues were all ingroſſed by the Nobility, ſo as there was not a Competency left for their Maintenance, and other Pious Uſes, he introduced a ſort of Biſhops without Juriſdiction, who contented themſelves with the Title and ſome additional

Allowance, whilſt the Nobility ſtill enjoyed the Revenues. He preſſed alſo for a Conformity with the Church of *England*, thereby to advance the King's Intereſt in that Nation, but could never effect his Deſigns; and the Nobility being diſſatisfied to him, he was obliged to quit the Regency, and the King enter'd upon the Government, *March* 12. 1578. After which, the firſt Aſſembly of the Church declared againſt Biſhops. In 1579. Mr. *D'Aubigny*, of the Family of *Lenox*, arrived from *France*, ſent, as it was thought, by the *Guiſes*, to endeavour an Alteration in Religion, and to procure a Joynt-Adminiſtration of the Government by the young King and his Mother. And being His Majeſty's Kinſman, he was in a little time created Earl of *Lenox*. A Parliament being called the ſame Year, the Confeſſion of Faith was eſtabliſhed. In *December* 1580, the Earl of *Morton*, formerly Regent, was committed to the Caſtle, for concealing the Deſign againſt the King's Father's Life; for which he was Beheaded, *June* 1. 1581. declaring upon the Scaffold that he concealed it, becauſe of the danger of revealing it. The Earl of *Lenox* got the beſt part of his Eſtate, and the *Guiſes* were ſuppoſed to be the chief Promoters of his Fall, becauſe he was a principal Inſtrument in dethroning Q. *Mary*. The Earl of *Lenox* was in a little time made Duke; and in *May* 1582, one Seignior *Paul*, an *Italian*, concerned in the Maſſacre at *Paris*, came from the Duke of *Guiſe* with a Preſent of eight Horſes to the King, with whom he obtained great Credit by the Duke of *Lenox*'s means. The *Guiſes* at the ſame time were raiſing Forces on pretence of aſſiſting the Duke of *Anjou* in the *Low Countries*, but really to deliver Q. *Mary* out of Priſon, by the help of the *Engliſh Roman* Catholicks. The Duke of *Lenox* in the mean time endeavoured to raiſe new Troubles in the Church, by means of Mr. *Robert Montgomery* Titular Achbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, who was Excommunicated for going with ſome of the Guard, and pulling a Miniſter out of the Pulpit at *Glaſgow*; for which, and offering to plead at the Bar, contrary to the Laws, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* came to put him out of the Town, being ſcarce able to ſecure him from the incenſed Rabble: Upon which, the D. of *Lenox* obtained a Special Commiſſion from the King, to hold a Court, and puniſh the Actors in this Affair; but it being diſcovered, that he deſigned to bring in many of the Popiſh Nobility, and others of the Queen's Faction, to poſſeſs themſelves of the City by Force, while he ſhould ſummon and puniſh by Death, or otherwiſe, ſuch as he pleaſed, the Earls of *Marr* and *Gowry*, with others of the Nobility, met the King as returning from Hunting, and conveying him to *Ruthwen*-Caſtle, acquainted him with the imminent Danger both to Church and State, from the D. of *Lenox* and E. of *Arran*, who had baniſhed ſuch as had been moſt ſerviceable to him in his Infancy, reſtored ſome of thoſe concerned in the Murder of his Father, excluded the Nobility from his Council, and governed all by the Advice of the Biſhops of *Glaſgow* and *Roſs*, declared Rebels, with the Aſſiſtance of the Pope's *Nuncio*, *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadors, and *French* Papiſts. Whereupon they obtained a Charge for the Duke to depart the Country, and that the Earl of *Arran* ſhould be confined. *September* 12. 1582. Proclamations were iſſued by the King, diſcharging the Commiſſions which he had formerly given to the Duke and Earl of *Arran*; and declaring that he did not act thus by Compulſion. The Nobility publiſhed a Declaration at the ſame time, charging the ſaid Duke and Earl of *Arran*, that by the Influence of *France* and *Spain*, they deſigned to overturn Church and State, and diſſolve the Amity between His Majeſty and the Queen of *England*. The Duke left the Country, *Decemb.* 21. 1582. and the Enterprize of the Nobility was approved by a Solemn Convention; but in *January* 1583, *La Motte* the *French* Ambaſſador arrived, to promote Q. *Mary*'s Intereſt, and intercede for the Duke of *Lenox*. On the 20th of that ſame Month, *Manningvile*, another *French* Ambaſſador, one of the chief Leaguers againſt the Proteſtants, arrived alſo at *Leith*. In *April* 1583, the King made a very great Change at Court, turned out thoſe who had been Enemies to the Duke of *Lenox*, and reſtored the Earl of *Arran*, and charged all thoſe concerned in conveying him to *Ruthwen*-Caſtle to crave Pardon, on pain of rigorous Proſecution. On the 2d of *March* following, they were all commanded to leave the Kingdom, and forbidden to go either to *England* or *Ireland*. After this, the E. of *Marr*, and others of the Nobility concerned, ſeized the Caſtle of *Sterling*, and iſſued a Declaration, *April* 22. 1584. charging the E. of *Arran* and the Courtiers with impoſing upon the King, creating Diviſions betwixt him and his beſt Subjects, bringing to Court known Papiſts, and Favourers of the Council of *Trent*, Subverting the Laws, and Oppreſſing the Subjects; but the E. of *Gowry* being ſeized, and the Forces of the Lords being but ſmall, they were forced to abandon the Enterprize, and retire to *England*. *Gowry* was brought upon his Trial, and being likely to be acquitted, the E. of *Arran* produced a Letter under his Hand, intimating that he had been engaged in a Conſpiracy againſt the King: Whereupon he was Condemned and Executed, *May* 2. 1584. declaring at his Death, that he was innocent, and trepann'd by the E. of *Arran* and Sir *Robert Melvill*, to write the above-mentioned Letter to the King, which they told him was the only way to have acceſs to him to vindicate himſelf; and if he did not, that his Death was determined. *May* 20. 1584. ***Francis Throgmorton*** was condemned at *London*, having confeſſed a Plot in *England* and *France*, managed by the Duke of *Guiſe*, for reſtoring the Q. of *Scots*, and dethroning Q. *Elizabeth*; and to engage the K. of *Scots* in it, by pretending that they only deſigned his Mother's Liberty. Upon which, many of the Subjects in *England* enter'd into an Aſſociation to defend Q. *Elizabeth*. In 1585, the baniſhed Rebels returned, and ſeized *Sterling*-Caſtle, publiſhing a Declaration, that their only Deſign was againſt the Evil Councellors, and to conſerve the Amity with *England*. And having got together about 12000 Men, the King ſent to Parley with them: Whereupon an Agreement was made, and they preſented themſelves to the King, who received them chearfully; and the E. of *Arran*, and others of the Councellors, fled. In 1588, the *Spaniſh* Deſigns taking Air, a Bond was ſubſcribed by the States for the Defence of His Majeſty, Country and Religion, againſt the pretended Holy League; and ſeveral Popiſh Noblemen were Impriſoned. In *February*, the ſame Year, a Conſpiracy was diſcovered, by a Packet of Letters intercepted in *England*, and ſent to the King by Q. *Elizabeth*, with Inſtructions to her Reſident in *Scotland*, to give the King her Advice concerning the ſame. Among the Papers was an Invitation by the Earl of *Huntley*, and others, in Name of all the Popiſh Nobility of *Scotland*, to the K. of *Spain* and Prince of *Parma*, to invade the Nation. About this Time the Earl of *Huntley*'s Friends began to riſe in the North, but could effect nothing. On the King's Marriage the Popiſh Nobility were ſet at Liberty, to wait on the Queen at her arrival; but while he went to *Norway* for Her Majeſty, ſhe being driven thither by ſtreſs of Weather, the Deſigns of the Conſpirators were fruſtrated by the Care of the Nobility and Miniſters; for which the King particularly thanked the latter, when he arrived on *May* 1. 1590, and declared his particular Satisfaction in his Church of *Scotland*, as the beſt Reformed Church in the World, and gave Orders to proceed againſt *Huntley*'s Friends, who had rebelled in the North. *December* 27. 1591, the Earl of *Bothwell*, with his Accomplices, aſſaulted *Holyrood*-Houſe, threatned to burn the King's Doors, and break open the Queens, with a Deſign to ſeize the King, and Chancellor who had made the King his Enemy; but the City riſing in Arms, he was forced to flee; and ſome of his Company being taken, were hanged. In *May* 1592, *Preſbytery* was Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament. On *June* 27, *Bothwell* made a ſecond Attempt upon the Palace of *Falkland*, but was repulſed. *December* 17, a new Plot was diſcovered betwixt the Popiſh Nobility and the King of *Spain*; whereupon ſeveral were Impriſoned, but ſlowly Proſecuted, Chancellor *Maitland* being a Friend to the Queen's Party. Inſomuch, that on *March* 18. following, an Ambaſſador arrived from *England*, to demand that a War ſhould be denounced againſt *Spain*, that the Conſpirators might be proſecuted with all Rigour, that the League betwixt the two Nations ſhould be renewed, and that the King would chuſe none but Proteſtants for his Council: To moſt of which the King aſſented. On the 24th of *July*, E. *Bothwell* came on a ſudden to the Palace, caſt himſelf at the King's Feet, and obtained his Promiſe to be reſtored to his Honour and Eſtate. A Commiſſion was given to Try the Plotting Lords, but afterwards put off; ſo that *Jan.* 13. 1592. an Ambaſſador was ſent from *England*, to crave that they might be more vigorouſly proſecuted; which His Majeſty referred to the Parliament that was to meet in *April* following. On *Feb.* 19. 1529. Prince *Henry* was born at *Sterling*. The 3d of *April* following, E. *Bothwell*, with a Body of Horſe, came to *Leith*; at which the King being alarm'd, made a publick Harangue to the Citizens, promiſing to proſecute the Popiſh Lords, if they would aſſiſt him againſt *Bothwell*, who declared, that the Cauſes of his Inſurrection were, to have Juſtice againſt thoſe Councellors who endangered a Rupture with *England*, and favoured the Deſigns of the *Spaniards*. Upon this, a ſmall Encounter happened between *Bothwell* and the King's Guards, the latter being worſted. In *Auguſt* the Prince was baptized, there being preſent at the Solemnity the Ambaſſadors of *England*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Brunſwick* and *Mecklenburg*. The E. of *Argyle* having Commiſſion to invade *Huntley*, who had murdered the E. of *Murray*, after a ſharp Fight in the North, by the Treachery of ſome who had joyned *Argyle*, the Expedition was more fatal to *Huntley*'s Party, than honourable to his Lordſhip. After this, the King marched with an Army to the North, againſt the Rebels, who abſconded on his Approach. The Popiſh Lords continued ſtill in the Country, tho' Proclamations were iſſued out againſt them which were very acceptable to Q. *Elizabeth*. And Q. *Ann* being brought to Bed of a Princeſs, ſhe was named after Her Majeſty of *England*. After this there happen'd many Conteſts between the King and the Miniſters, about the Power of Church-Judicature, and the Favours ſhewn to the Popiſh Lords, who were reſtored to their Eſtates and Honours, *December* 12. 1597. In *July* 1598, Mr. *Bethune* arrived from *France*, to renew the ancient League with *Scotland*; and by Means of *Beaton*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador in *France*, the Biſhop of *Vaizon* was conſtituted a kind of Agent at *Rome*, to mitigate Pope *Clement*'s Hatred againſt the King, and to withdraw him from aſſiſting the King of *Spain*, to advance the *Infanta*'s Title to the Crown of *England*: In order to which, His Majeſty wrote a Letter to the Pope, dated *Septemb.* 24. 1599. and ſent it by Sir *Edward Drummond*; who had alſo Commiſſions to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and other Princes of *Italy*. *Auguſt* 5. 1600. the Earl of *Gowry*, and one of his Brethren, were ſlain in the Earl's Lodgings at *Perth*, endeavouring to murder the King in the ſame Houſe. There were univerſal Rejoycings for His Majeſty's Deliverance; and in an Aſſembly of the Eſtates of the Realm, the Goods and Lands of the *Ruthwens* were Confiſcate, their Houſe levell'd with the Ground, their Bodies Quarter'd and ſet upon

Poles, and all the *Ruthwens* commanded to change their Surname. The laſt of *March* 1603, on Notice of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Death, His Majeſty was Proclaimed at *Edinburgh* K. of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*. On the 3d of *April* afterwards, he made an Harangue in the great Church at *Edinburgh*, promiſing his Endeavours to eſtabliſh Religion, and to viſit his ancient Kingdom once in three Years for due Adminiſtration of Juſtice; telling them, That he had ſettled both Church and State ſo, that he never intended to alter them. He ſet forward for *England*, *April* 5. 1603. accompanied by many of the Nobility of both Nations; and being received with extraordinary Reſpect and Joy every where on the Road, he arrived at *London* the 7th of *May* following, and thus became the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. 'Tis fit to acquaint the Reader, that his Title to the Crown of *England* was by *Margaret*, *Henry* VII's eldeſt Daughter; who being married to K. *James* IV. of *Scotland*, had by him K. *James* V. who was ſucceeded by his Daughter *Mary*, Mother to K. *James* VI. of *Scotland*, and I. of *England*, by *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Son to *Matthew* E. of *Lenox*, by *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter to King *James* IV's Widow, the above-mentioned Lady *Margaret* of *England*, by the E. of *Angus* her ſecond Husband. So that he was of the Royal Families of *England* and *Scotland* too, both by Father and Mother. St. *James*'s Day was appointed for his Coronation at *Weſtminſter*, but a grievous Peſtilence happening in the mean time, did very much diminiſh the Glory of the Solemnity. Some Weeks before his Coronation, a Plot was diſcovered, to have ſeized him and Prince *Henry*; for which, *Watſon* and *Clark*, two Prieſts, the Lord *Cobham*, Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, with ſeveral others of Quality, were apprehended and indicted. In *January* 1604. a Conference was appointed at *Hampton-Court*, about reforming ſome Things in the Church, which ended without any Alteration therein. There are different Relations of this Conference: That printed by *Barlo* at *London* ſays, It concluded in the King's Vindication of the Church of *England*. That printed in *Scotland*, and ſaid to be ſent thither by the King, inſinuates, That the Biſhops did ſollicit His Majeſty not to alter any thing, leſt the Popiſh Recuſants and Puritans ſhould inſult. *November* 5. 1604. was diſcovered the Powder-Plot, carried on by ſome Papiſts, to have blown up His Majeſty, with the Prince and Parliament, tho' in his Speech to both Houſes, *March* 19. that ſame Year, he had ſpoken very ſharply of the Puritans, and moderately of the Church of *Rome*; and in a Proclamation in *February* before, againſt Prieſts and Jeſuits, he owned, That the then Pope had done him many private good Offices, which he ſhould be ready to requite as a Temporal Prince. The other moſt remarkable Occurrence in his Reign, as to Church-Affairs, was, His Settling of Biſhops in *Scotland*, by a Parliament at *Perth*, *An.* 1606. which occaſioned many Conteſts with the oppoſite Party. The moſt obſervable of what happen'd afterwards were, The Peace with *Spain*; The Inſurrections in ſome Counties about throwing down Incloſures; Two Royal Viſits from his Brother-in-Law *Chriſtiern* IV. King of *Denmark*; The Death of Prince *Henry*, his eldeſt Son, and the Peoples Darling, *November* 6. 1612. The Marriage of his Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, with *Frederick* V. Elect. *Palatine*, afterwards K. of *Bohemia*, but outed of both by the Emperor *Ferdinand*; The Voyage of Pr. *Charles* to marry the *Infanta* of *Spain*, but without effect; The Inſtitution of Knights Baronets; And Quitting for Money the Cautionary Towns which we had in *Holland*, *viz.* *Brill*, *Fluſhing*, &c. The Riſe of his two great Favourites, Sir *Robert Carr*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, and Sir *George Villers*, created Duke of *Buckingham*, who raiſed and pulled down the Learned Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viſcount of St. *Albans*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*. To which may be added, the Fall of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who, tho' he had lived 15 Years after Sentence of Condemnation, for the Conſpiracy above-mentioned, and Served the King at Sea in that time, was at laſt Executed upon that Sentence, by the Influence of *Gundamore*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, then very Potent at Court. The King died at *Theobalds*, in the 23d of his Reign, and 59th of his Age, and was Interred at *Weſtminſter*. By his Q. *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick* II. K. of *Denmark*, and Siſter to *Chriſtern* IV. he had two Sons and three Daughters; of all which, none ſurvived him but *Charles* his Succeſſor, and *Elizabeth* married to the Elector *Palatine*. 'Tis agreed by all, that this Prince was of a peaceable Temper, and in regard of his Carriage to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſome blamed him, as being ſo to exceſs; but he coveted to anſwer his beloved Motto, *Beati pacifici*. He is no leſs noted for his Learning, the Proteſtant Nobility having had ſpecial care of his Education, and appointed the famous *Buchanan* for his Tutor; his *Baſilicon doron*, Commentary on the Revelation, and Writings againſt *Bellarmine*, are ſufficiently known. He was, without all queſtion, the learnedeſt Prince of his time, and perhaps, that ever ſate upon the *Engliſh* Throne.

JAMES II. of *England*, VIIth of that Name in *Scotland*, and their 111th King, ſecond Son of K. *Charles* I. by *Henrietta* Daughter to *Henry* IV. of *France*, born at *London*, *Octob.* 14. 1633. and immediately declar'd Duke of *York*. The Rebellion breaking out not many Years after this Princes Birth, he was ſometimes in the Camp, being from his Childhood delighted with the Profeſſion of Arms: And when *Oxford* was ſurrender'd, the Duke march'd out with the Gariſon, and was convey'd to St. *James*'s, from whence he making his Eſcape *Incognito*, paſs'd into *Holland*, and from thence into *France*, to the Queen Mother; and, upon notice that the King his Brother was come to *Jerſey*, he ſet Sail thither to meet him, and accompany'd him to *Breda*. And now the *French* and *Spaniards* being upon Terms of Hoſtility, the Duke took a Command from the former, and was made Lieutenant-General to the Famous Marſhal *Turenne*. This Poſt was manag'd by his Royal Highneſs with ſo much Bravery and Conduct, that *Turenne*, being dangerouſly ſick, and his recovery deſpair'd of, he recommended his Royal Highneſs to the *French* King as the fitteſt Perſon to ſucceed him; but Cardinal *Mazarine*, having then the Adminiſtration of Affairs in *France*, and a Peace being patch'd up between that Kingdom and *Cromwell*, the Duke is diſcharg'd of his Command, and had a Ceremonious notice given him to quit *France*, his removal being regretted by ſome of the firſt Quality, and braveſt of that Nation. From *France* his Royal Highneſs Travels into *Flanders*, meets the King at *Bruſſels*, is magnificently Entertain'd there, and takes the Field for the *Spaniard*. And *Dunkirk* being Beſieged by *Cromwel*'s Forces and the *French*, in 1658, Don *John* of *Auſtria*, who Commanded the *Spaniſh* Army, endeavour'd to relieve it with a Body of fifteen thouſand Horſe and Foot: And here his Royal Highneſs had the Command of thoſe Loyal *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh*, who follow'd the Fortune of His Majeſty. The *Engliſh* Rebels advanc'd, and begun the Fight with great Reſolution, but were charg'd with ſuch bravery by the Duke at the Head of his Regiment, that the advantages they were gaining had a conſiderable Check; but at laſt, the *Spaniſh* Infantry being Routed by *Cromwel*'s Men, and their Horſe by the French, tho' His Royal Highneſs did his utmoſt, charging in Perſon through the Enemies Squadrons, till the Field was almoſt quite loſt: notwithſtanding, I ſay, theſe Efforts, it was not in his power to Rally the *Spaniards*; and therefore all that he could do, was to make a ſtand with a few *Engliſh* Troops, and cover the Retreat. And now, after twelve Years Uſurpation, the King being invited into *England*, and reſtor'd to his Crowns, his Royal Highneſs return'd with him, is Preſented by the Parliament, and Choſen Captain of the Artillery Company of *London*; and not long after was Marry'd to the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to the Earl of *Clarendon*. In 1665, the War breaking out between the Crown of *England* and the *Dutch*, His Royal Highneſs being made Lord High-Admiral ſome time before, undertook the Command of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and with a hundred and fourteen Sail ſtood over to *Holland* and made for the *Texel*, where the *Dutch* lay in their Harbours, and not daring to come out, had ten rich Merchant-men taken by the *Engliſh*; but ſoon after, upon the 3d of *June*, His Highneſs gain'd an opportunity of Engaging the Enemy. During this Fight, which for a conſiderable time was very ſharp and obſtinate, the Duke behav'd himſelf to all the Advantages of Bravery and Conduct; and notwithſtanding, the Earl of *Falmouth*, and other Perſons of Quality, fell, as it were, at his Feet, he continued to urge the Fight, and give out his Orders, without the leaſt mark of ſurprize. This Fight ended in an intire Victory over the *Dutch*, who, beſide a conſiderable loſs of Men, had a great many Ships ſunk and taken. The Engagement being over, His Royal Highneſs leaving the Fleet under the Command of the Earl of *Sandwich*, comes to Court, is mightily regarded by the People, and look'd upon as the great Ornament and Protection of the *Engliſh* Nation. In the Year 1666, a dreadful Fire happening to break out in *London*, the King and Duke did their utmoſt in Perſon to extinguiſh it; and after it had been once Maſter'd, and broke out again in the *Temple*, the Duke watching there all Night, put an effectual ſtop to it, by blowing up of Houſes. In 1671, Her Royal Highneſs *Ann* Dutcheſs of *York* died, and the next Year, the *Dutch* having broke the Articles of Peace, the King Proclaims War againſt them; and the Duke, offering to Command the Fleet, goes Admiral, and upon the 28th of *May* 1672, Engages the Enemy at *Southold-Bay*. In this Fight, His Royal Highneſs, according to his uſual manner, gave the utmoſt Proofs of Courage; and having, after a whole Days diſpute, oblig'd the *Dutch* to ſheer off, gave Chaſe to their Fleet, with a deſign to engage them the next day, but a Miſt falling, his Reſolution became impracticable. In 1673, His Royal Highneſs married the Princeſs of *Modena*, and in 1677, the Lady *Mary* was married to the Prince of *Orange*. Not long after, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*'s Faction growing high, their Royal Highneſſes Embark for *Flanders*, and are well receiv'd by the Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and by His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*. After ſome ſtay in the *Low Countries*, the Duke and Dutcheſs return to *England*, and ſoon after ſet forward for *Scotland*, where they are receiv'd with all imaginable marks of Regard. Here they continued till the latter end of *February* 1679, and then came back to *Whitehall*. Some time after, the King intending to call a Parliament in *Scotland*, to ſettle that Nation, the Duke is ſent thither as High Commiſſioner, and receiv'd with all Demonſtrations of Duty and Satisfaction: And here, by His Royal Highneſſes Preſence and Adminiſtration, the State of that Kingdom is compos'd and put into good Order. Upon notice of the Death of the Princeſs *Iſabella*, he returns for *England*, leaving her Royal Highneſs at *Edinburgh*; and ſoon after goes again for *Scotland*, on Board the *Glouceſter* Frigot, which, tho' loſt, the Duke arrives ſafely in *Scotland*, and the *May* following comes back to the Court at *Whitehall*. And having now outrid the Storm, and defeated the deſigns of his Enemies, he liv'd in great Splendor at Court, and, upon the Death of King *Charles* II. ſucceeded to the Throne *February* 6. 1684, and was ſolemnly Crowned with the Queen upon the 23d of *April* following.

ing. But here it may not be improper to break off, for to carry on the Hiſtory to its juſt length, would exceed the deſign'd *Period* of this Work: And I think it more excuſable not to attempt the Reign of ſo great a Prince, than to leave it imperfect. *Bates Elenchus Motuum, Motus Compoſiti. Philips*'s *Continuation of Sir Richard Baker. Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Life and Actions of his Royal Highneſs*, &c. *See Article* King Charles *II.*

Kings of Arragon *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES I. of that Name, K. of *Arragon*, being Six Years old, ſucceeded his Father *Peter* II. Surnamed *The Catholick*, killed at the Siege of *Muret* near *Toulouſe*, in a Battel in 1213, againſt *Simon* of *Montfort*. Being 13 Years old, he married *Eleanor*, Siſter to *Ferdinand* K. of *Caſtile*; and ten Years after, by a Diſpenſation from the Pope, he was divorced from her. He took *Majorca* and *Minorca*, *Valentia*, and other Dominions, from the *Moors*. He defeated the Princes who rebelled, during his Minority, and acquired the Title of *Warlike*. He exchanged the County of *Montpelier*, which deſcended to him by his Mother, *Mary* of *Montpelier*, with K. St. *Lewis* in 1238, for ſome Territories in *Languedoc*, and promiſed to undertake a War againſt the Eaſtern Infidels; but he performed little. His love to Women, made him often quarrel with the Popes, who refuſ'd to connive at his Licentious Practices. He died *July* 27. 1276, being 70 Years old, having Reigned 63 Years. *Mariana.*

JAMES II. *Peter* III's Son, ſucceeded in 1291, to his Brother *Alphonſus* III. called *The Bountiful*, and was Crowned at *Saragoſſa* the 24th of *September*. He ſubjected *Sicily*, which he pretended to, by his Mother *Conſtance* of *Sicily*, *Peter* III's Wife; he aſſumed alſo the Title of Duke of *Apulia*, and Prince of *Capua*. He left his Brother in *Sicily*, who made himſelf King thereof. In the beginning of his Reign, he made a Peace with *France*, but proved unfortunate in a War againſt the *Moors*, and the *Navarrois*. In a General Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, he cauſed them to Decree, That *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and *Catalonia*, ſhould never be parted. He died at *Barcelona*, *Novemb.* 2. in the 36th Year of his Reign, and the 65th of his Age, in 1327. *Mariana.*

Kings of Cyprus *of the Name of* JAMES.

JAMES of *Luſignan*, K. of *Cyprus*, was Son of *Peter* I. and *Eleonor* of *Arragon*. His firſt Title was Prince of *Tabaria*. Having ſignalized himſelf upon divers occaſions, he was taken in a Fight by the *Genoeſe*, who kept him till 1383. In that Year, *Peter* II. or *Petrin*, his Nephew, being dead, the *Genoeſe* releaſed him, on condition, That he ſhould yield to them *Famaguſta* and its Territory. He was Crowned at *Nicoſia*, and Succeeded *Leon* or *Lionel* K. of *Armenia*, and died in 1410.

JAMES the Natural Son of *John* III. K. of *Cyprus*, by *Mary Patra*, was deſigned by his Father for a Church man, and thereupon he cauſed him to take Sub-deacons Orders. But upon his Father's death in 1458, *James* took Arms againſt *Charlotte*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John* III. and by the Soldan *Melec-Ella*'s help, turned her out, and Uſurp'd the Kingdom. In 1470, he married *Catharine Cornaro*, Daughter to *Marc Cornaro*, a Noble *Venetian*, whom the Commonwealth of *Venice* adopted, and ſo ſhe received a Portion, as Daughter of St. *Mark*. *James* died *June* 5. 1473. leaving his Wife with Child.

Other Princes called JAMES.

JAMES of *Arragon*, K. of *Majorca*, a good Prince, lived in the XIVth Century. *Peter* K. of *Arragon*, called *The Ceremonious*, diſpoſſeſſed him of his Dominions with ſtrange Cruelty, about the Year 1343 or 44, tho' Pope *Clement* VI. and other Contemporary Princes, oppoſed that Tyranny. This King had a Son alſo named *James*, the third Husband of *Jane* I. Queen of *Naples*, Counteſs of *Provence*, *&c.* That Marriage happened in 1363. This Princeſs, being unwilling to give him the Title of King, *James* not induring ſuch Contempt, left her three Months after Marriage, and died of Grief, in 1375. *Noſtradamus Hiſt. Provence.*

JAMES of *Savoy*, P. of *Achaia* and *Morea*, Earl of *Piedmont*, Lord of *Yvree*, *&c.* was Son of *Philip* of *Savoy*, E. of *Piedmont*, by *Iſabella* of *Ville-Hardouin*, Princeſs of *Achaia* and *Morea*, his firſt Wife. He entred *Turin* in 1344, and was afterwards concerned in the Wars of the Earls of *Milan* and *Savoy*, and had good Succeſs, chiefly againſt the Marquiſs of *Saluces*. Theſe happy Omens ſo fluſhed him, that thinking nothing could oppoſe his Deſigns, in 1359, he undertook to impoſe in *Piedmont* a Tax upon the Commodities to be Imported into *Savoy*. *Amedæus* VI. E. of *Savoy*, Surnamed *The Green*, diſguſted at it, ſent Commiſſioners into *Piedmont*, one of whom, *James* cauſed to be Executed. The *Green Count* provoked thereat, Armed againſt the Earl of *Achaia*, took him Priſoner, and ſeized his beſt Places. So that this unhappy Prince ſubmitted to his Conqueror's Demands for his Liberty, and died *May* 17. 1366. *Guichenon, Hiſt. Savoy.*

JAMES of *Savoy*, Governor of *Dauphine* and *Lionnois*, *&c.* Son to *Philip* of *Savoy* Duke of *Nemours*, by *Charlotte* of *Orleans*, was born *October* 12. 1531. Two Years after, he loſt his Father. His Mother educated him with great Care, and by her Prudence and Intereſt kept her Son's Eſtate, who at 15 Years old went to the *French* Court, and ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Sieges and Battels. The moſt remarkable was that of four *Frenchmen* againſt four *Spaniards*, fought in *Piedmont* in 1555. The *French* were, the D. of *Nemours*, the young *Claſſé Vaſſé*, *Gaſpar* of *Bolliers* of *Manes*, and *Montcha* of the Houſe of *Simiane*. Their Enemies were, the Marquis of *Peſcaro*, the Marquis of *Meleſpine*, *Francis Caraffa*, Nephew to Pope *Paul* IV. and *Arboreo* of *Cende*. The D. of *Nemours*, and the Marquis of *Peſcaro*, Tilted twice without reaching one another, the third time they broke their Lances. *Vaſſé* and *Manes* were killed; and *Montcha*, with his Lance, ran *Caraffa* through, ſo he died immediately. This Prince was of comely Preſence, generous, civil, witty and learned; ſpoke ſeveral Languages, and wrote Verſe and Proſe with a great deal of facility. This Duke of *Nemours* ſerv'd afterwards under the Duke of *Guiſe* in *Italy*, and was Col. Gen. or General of the Cavalry. He was Inſtrumental in the taking of *Bourges* in the Year 1562, and was afterwards ſent into *Dauphine*, where he took *Vienne*, and defeated the Baron of *Adrets*, whom he likewiſe brought over to his Duty to the King. In 1566, he was at the Meeting of the States-General, held at *Moulins*, and help'd to preſerve King *Charles* IX. at *Meaux*, where he was in danger of being ſeiz'd by the *Hugonots*. Of this Service the King was ſo ſenſible, that he declar'd at *Paris*, That had it not been for the aſſiſtance of his Couſin the D. of *Nemours*, and the *Swiſs*, he had run a great Riſque either in his Life or Liberty. He died at *Anneci*, *June* 15. 1585. *Guichenon*, &c.

JAMES of *Savoy*, E. of *Romont*, Baron of *Vaud*, was the younger Son of *Lewis* D. of *Savoy*, by *Ann* of *Cyprus*. His Father gave him his Appennage at *Quiers*, *Feb.* 26. 1460. He was ſtout and courageous, but paſſionate, and an Enemy to Peace. He greatly loved *Charles the Raſh*, or *the Bold*, laſt D. of *Burgundy*, whom he ſerved againſt *Lewis* XI. He was included in the Peace, *An.* 1475. but did not long enjoy it. 'Tis ſaid, a *Switzer* driving a Cart loaded with Sheeps-skins, and being abuſed in the Country of *Vaud*, complained to the Confederacy; the *Switzers* demanded Satisfaction, which the E. of *Romont* neglected to make, and thereupon they took Arms. The D. of *Burgundy* eſpouſed his Friend's Quarrel, but was defeated in the two famous Battels of *Grandſon* and *Morat*, in 1476. After this Duke's Death, *James* of *Savoy* ſtuck to *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, who married *Mary*, Heireſs of *Burgundy*, created him Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, in 1478. and afterwards made him one of the chief Counſellors to *Philip* his Son. *James* did him good Service at the Siege of *Therouane*, in 1479. in the Battel of *Guinegaſte*, *&c.* He was included in the Treaty of Peace in 1482, and died in the Caſtle of *Ham* in *Picardy*, *Jan.* 30. 1486. *Guichenon*, &c.

JAMES *Paleologus*, a *Greek* Gentleman, deſcended from the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. When that City was taken by the *Turks*, in 1453. he went to *Rome*, and became a *Dominican*; but being of a fickle Temper, and calling in queſtion Orthodox Truths, he was put into the Inquiſition; whence eſcaping, he went into *Germany*, where he pretended to be a Proteſtant; thence into *Poland*, where he adhered to the *Arrians*. The Emperor *Maximilian* II. having notice of it, cauſed him to be brought back to *Rome*, where he abjured his Errors; but publiſhing them again, he was condemned and burnt in 1565. *Socinus* has wrote a Treatiſe againſt him, printed among his Controverſial Pieces, by which it appears that *Paleologus* and *Socinus* differ'd in ſeveral Points. *Spondan*, *&c.*

JAMES *Heraclides*, or *Baſilides*. Many think him an Impoſtor. He gave out himſelf to be deſcended from the ancient *Deſpotes*, or *Vaivodes* of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, Lord of *Samos*-Iſland, and Marquis of *Paros* in the *Archipelago*. He had a very noble Countenance, and underſtood well the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian* and *French* Tongues. Many *Poliſh* Lords ſo zealouſly eſpouſed his Cauſe, that by Force they eſtabliſhed him *Deſpote* of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, having vanquiſhed the *Deſpote Alexander* in 1561. *James* bribed the Baſſa's and Vizier, and ſo got himſelf confirmed in his Principality by *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. But he reigned but three Years, for the *Valachians* having ſome Suſpicion about his Quality, attacked him in his Palace; where taking to himſelf the Ornaments of his Dignity, he underwent Death with a great deal of Conſtancy. *De Rocoles les impoſteurs inſignes.*

St. JAMES *of the Sword*, a Military Order of *Spain*. 'Tis affirmed, that ſome Regular Canons obſerving how the *Moors* abuſed the Pilgrims, going to viſit the Relicts of St. *James* at *Compoſtella*, built divers Hoſpitals to receive them; and that thirteen Gentlemen offered themſelves to protect them. This properly gave a beginning to this Order, approved by Pope *Alexander* III. in 1175, and by Pope *Innocent* III. in 1198. The Knights obſerved the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, and the Vows of Religion, but they were ſince permitted to marry. The Knights wore formerly on their Breaſts, and on the Left Side, a Scallop-ſhell, about their Necks three Chains of Gold, from which hung the Form of a Sword, being of Red Satin embroider'd, and a Scallop-ſhell upon the Sword. The Red Sword denotes their Victory over the *Arabians*, with whoſe Blood the Sword was died. The Scallop-ſhell is a Mark of their Pilgrimage to the Sepulchre of St. *James*: And the Motto, *Rubet enſis ſanguine Arabum.* At preſent they wear a Croſs in the ſhape of a Sword, the Pommel made like an Heart, and the ends of the Guard like *Flower-de-Luces*. A modern Author ſaith, That the moſt part of the Orders of *Spain* have ſome ſuch reſemblance in their Arms, to denote how the *French* aſſiſted the *Spaniards* againſt the *Moors*. This is the moſt conſiderable Order in *Spain*, and was eſtabliſhed in *Caſtile* and *Portugal*: The King is the Soveraign of it, ſince the Reign of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, who obtained it of Pope *Alexander* VI. *Roderic* of *Toledo*. *Mariana* and *Favin*. *Theat. d'honn. &c de chev.*

JAMES, or JACOBUS *de Vitri*, born at a little Town of that Name, near *Paris*, was a Perſon of great Reputation in the XIIIth Century. He followed the Chriſtian Army to the *Holy Land*, and was Biſhop of *Ptolemais*: Afterwards, Pope *Gregory* IX. made him a Cardinal and Biſhop of *Freſcati*. He wrote three Books of Eaſtern and Weſtern Hiſtory, which is reckon'd his moſt valuable Piece. He wrote likewiſe a Book againſt the *Saracens*; and one, *De Fœminis Illuſtribus Leodicenſibus*. He died at *Rome*, in the Year 1244. *Hoius in Vita Jacob de Vitri. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac.*

JAMES, or JACOBUS *de Voragine*, Archbiſhop of *Genua*, a Perſon of great Note in the XIIIth Century, and particularly commended for his extraordinary Humanity and Charity to the Poor. He was the firſt who Tranſlated the Bible into *Italian*, but his Verſion is not Printed. 'Tis ſaid he wrote a Chronicle of *Genua*, and ſome other Pieces. He died in 1298. *Leandr. Albert. Lib.* 4. *de Vir. Illuſt. Sixtus Senenſis, Lib.* 4. *Biblioth. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sac. &c.*

JAMES-*Town*, ſo called from King *James* I. is the principal City of *Virginia*, ſituate upon the River *Pauhatan*, near its Fall into the Northern Sea. It was built by the *Engliſh* about 1607.

JAMES-*Town*, a Town of the Country of *Letrim*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: So called from King *James* I. who founded it. It ſtands upon the *Shannon*, and is well Walled; but its Buildings were for the moſt part ruined during the Wars in King *Charles* I's Time.

JAMETS, a little Town of *Lorrain*, towards the Borders of *Luxemburg*, belonging to the *French*, and lately fortified. It is ſituated on a ſmall River, between *Montmedi*, *Damvilliers*, *Stenai* and *Longvi*. Long. 24. 43. Lat. 49. 30.

JAMNIA, or JABNIA, a Sea-Port, 30 Miles from *Jeruſalem*, and about 6 S. from *Joppa*. The Inhabitants of which being *Syrians*, and deſigning to murder the *Jews*, as they of *Joppa* had done *Judas Macchabæus*, fell upon them by Night, and burnt all the Ships in their Haven, the flame of which was ſeen at *Jeruſalem*; and thus he prevented their Treachery, *Macch.* 2. 12. *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, before this, ruined its Walls, and *Judas Macchabæus* overthrew an Army of the *Arabians* near it. 1 *Macc.* 4. 5, 10, 15. 2 *Macc.* 11.

JANCIRE, King of the *Scythians*. See *Idathyrſe*.

JANCOMA, a Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the *Peninſula* beyond *Ganges*, in the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The River *Mecon* bounds it on the Eaſt, and the River *Menan* on the Weſt.

JANEIRO, RIO DE JANAIRO, or *Ganabara Januarius*, a River of *Braſil* in *America*, running into the Sea in the South of the ſame Country. It gave its Name to a Province, or Capitany. Its Towns are, *St. Sebaſtian*, which has a good Harbour; *Angra de Los Reges*, *Caza de Piedro*, *&c.* The Country is under the *Portugueſe*. It was firſt diſcovered by a *French* Proteſtant, in 1515, but Outed by the *Portugueſe* in 1558.

JANICULUM, a Mountain of *Rome*, on the other ſide *Tyber*, where *Janus* K. of *Italy* was formerly adored, and where was the Sepulchre of *Numa* II. King of *Rome*. Here *Porſenna* King of *Hetruria* encamped when he beſieged *Rome*, the Proſpect whereof is very fine from this Place, becauſe of its heighth. Here St. *Peter* is ſaid to have ſuffered Martyrdom. 'Tis now called *Montorio*, or *The Golden Mountain*, becauſe of its Colour. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 16.

JANISARIES, Foot-Soldiers in the *Turkiſh* Army. The Name is derived from *Jegni*, which ſignifies *New*, and *Tcheri*, *Soldier*; out of which is formed *Jegnitcheri*, *A new Soldier*; which we pronounce *Janiſary*. [See the Reaſon for this Name under the Head *Bectaſchites*.] This Militia was formerly compoſed only of Chriſtian Children, whom their poor Fathers gave up for the *Carach*, or Tribute, exacted by the *Grand Signior* of all Chriſtians that deſire Liberty of Conſcience in his Dominions, or elſe ſuch as were taken Priſoners from the Chriſtians. But the Cuſtom of Tribute-Children is aboliſhed, except in *Mingrelia*, and other Places towards the *Black-Sea*, where they cannot pay the *Carach* in Money. The Number of them is more or leſs, according as the *Turks* are routed. Formerly it was fixed to 33000. Lately they were near 100000. But now this Number is much leſſened, tho' we ſhould reckon all thoſe who buy ſuch Places of the *Kiaia* and *Serdars*, or of the *Aga* of the *Janiſaries*, only to become formidable, or be exempted from Tribute, or for other particular Reaſons. Their Pay is from two to twelve *Aſpers* a Day, beſides the *Doliman*, or the Coat of *Theſſalonick* Cloth, given them Yearly, the firſt Day of their *Ramezan*, or *Lent*. Particular Service, or extraordinary Valour, increaſeth a *Janiſary*'s Pay ſome few *Aſpers*. Beſides, it gives him Security that his Pay ſhall be continued, tho' he ſhould become lame; becauſe he ſhall be made *Otourac*, and *Aſarela*, Soldier in Pay during Life. At *Conſtantinople* they are obliged to Lodge in their *Oda*, or common Chambers: (For all the *Janiſaries* there are in *Conſtantinople* 160 Chambers, where they muſt Lodge, or be ſeverely puniſhed.) Theſe Chambers ſometimes hold two or three hundred Men, more or leſs, as the Times are. And they are obliged to retire at a certain Hour; after which, the *Odabaſchi*, or Governor of the Chamber, or, in his Abſence, the *Aſhgi*, or Cook, mark the Abſent, that they may be puniſhed if they had not Leave to ſtay out, or rebuked only if an extraordinary Accident prevented their Return. Each is bound to give to the Treaſury of his Chamber, or to the *Janiſaries* common Treaſury, in Time of Peace, One and an half *per Cent.* of all his Pay; and in Time of War, 7 *per Cent.* But in conſideration, he is allowed in the Chamber a Place three Foot broad, and ſix foot long, for his Quilt; beſides a Diſh of Rice, a Piece of Mutton, and ſome Bread and Water, at Dinner and Supper. So that ſtill out of his Pay he may be a Saver. Their Apparel is a *Doliman*, or a long Coat with ſhort Sleeves: About the middle part of their Body 'tis girded with a *Couſſac*, or Linen-Cloth Girdle, ſtriped with many Colours, with Gold and Silver Fringe at the ends. Over their *Doliman* they wear a *Spahi*, or Veſt of Blue Cloth, careleſly, like our Campagne-Coats. Inſtead of a *Turban*, they wear a *Zarcola*, or a kind of Felt Cap, with a long Felt Hood hanging on their Shoulders. On high Days they deck their *Zarcola* with a Quill full of many long Feathers, tied on the fore-part of their Cap. In *Conſtantinople* they ſeldom have any thing in their Hand but a long Stick, or *Indian* Cane. But their Arms for War in *Europe* are, a Scimiter, and the Gun, or Musket: They have alſo a Caſe for Powder hanging on their Left Side by a Leather-ſtring; and they twiſt their Right Arm with Match, as with Bracelets. In *Aſia*, for want of Powder, they uſe Bows and Arrows, and have always a Dagger, or Knife, wherewith they threaten thoſe who refuſe to grant their Demands. Bows and Arrows are provided for them by the *Alkitefterdars*, or Under-Treaſurers-General. The *Janiſaries* rarely marry, becauſe they think there, as elſewhere, that a married Man is not ſo reſolute as one that takes care only for himſelf. Yet the Law rather encourages it, than forbids it: For when they do it with their Officer's Conſent, they are exempted from lodging in the common Chambers; only every *Friday* they muſt appear, and ſhew themſelves to their *Wekilharg*, or Treaſurer of the Chamber, otherwiſe they loſe their Pay. When they have a Child born, the Emperor allows them ſome few *Aſpers* a Day more. Their Body is not ſo conſiderable as formerly. They have been ſo formidable, that they preſumed to diſpoſe of the Government, depoſed Sultan *Ibrahim* in 1648, and ſtrangled him in the Caſtle of *Seven Towers*. But ſince, the *Grand Viſiers*, to maintain their Soveraigns and their own Authority, have endeavoured to humble them, deſtroying the ſtouteſt at the Siege of *Candy*, and permitting others to marry, or exerciſe Trades, againſt their old Cuſtom and Diſcipline: So that their Body now conſiſts only of unexperienced and idle Men, not knowing how to ſupport their Predeceſſors Pride; and yet, in 1687, they had Boldneſs enough to join with the *Spahies*, to Dethrone *Mahomet* IV. and make his Brother *Solyman* III. Emperor. During which Troubles, they put the chief Officers of the Empire to death, plunder'd the richeſt Citizens, and burnt part of the City. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

JANISAR-AGA, the General Commander of the whole Body of the *Janiſaries*; the firſt of all the *Aga's*, or Officers of *Turkiſh* Infantry. The Name comes from the *Turkiſh* Word *Aga*, which ſignifies *Maſter*, or *Lord*, or a *Stick*, the Token of Command, which he holds in his Hand on extraordinary Days. This General was formerly choſen out of the *Janiſaries*; but ſome Intrigues being perceived among them, and his Election being followed with Jealouſie and Hatred, the Sultan chuſes him now out of the *Icholans* of his *Seraglio*. He has a conſiderable Allowance aſſigned upon ſome *Timars* annex'd to his Place, and he often receives Preſents from the Sultan, eſpecially when the *Janiſaries* have behaved themſelves bravely. Many bring him Preſents, in order to obtain Military Preferments; for in *Turky*, not Merit, but the Number of Purſes, (their Way of reckoning great Sums) each Purſe being about 500 Crowns, is reſpected. This Commander ſeldom goes through *Conſtantinople* without a great Number of *Janiſaries*, eſpecially in ſuch Revolutions as that in 1687. for then they take opportunity to demand their Pay, or to have it augmented, or to plunder the City, as they have done many Places of that Empire, murthering all that reſiſted. This *Aga*, to quell Inſurrections, and to be Obeyed on ſuch Occaſions, takes with him thirty or forty *Mungi's*, or Officers of the *Janiſaries*, with five or ſix hundred of that Militia, to ſeize the Guilty, and carry them to Priſon. Yet the *Aga*, and Officers, have often been deſerted by the Militia, who have joined the Rebels to ſhare the Booty. The *Janiſaries* Lives are wholly at the Diſpoſal of the *Janiſar-Aga*; yet they are only executed in the Night, for fear their Companions ſhould rebel to reſcue them. The *Falaca*, or *Baſtinado* on the Sole of the Foot, is for leſſer Crimes. But when they deſerve Death, he cauſes them to be ſtrangled, or ſowed up in a Sack, and caſt into ſome Lake. When the *Janiſar-Aga* dies, all his Eſtate goes to the *Janiſaries* Publick Treaſury, and none to the Sultan. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.* See *Aga*.

JANNES, *Mambres* or *Jambres*'s Companion, mentioned by St. *Paul*, in 2 *Tim.* 3. They were both *Pharaoh*'s Magicians, and oppoſed *Moſes*, though he mentions not their Names. They lived, *An. Mund.* 2540. *Exod.* 7. 11.

JANNIZARI, a Cape in *Aſia*, at the Entrance of the Streights of *Gallipolis*, or the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Sigean* Promontory. There is a Village named *Troiaki*, or *Leſſer Troy*, inhabited by Chriſtian *Greeks*. The *Turks* name it *Giaourkioi*, a Village of Infidels; calling all Places ſo, where there are no *Moſques*, and giving the Name of *Giaours* to all Chriſtians. Travellers find there plenty of good and cheap Proviſions: As Chickens, twelve for fifteen Pence; Eggs, Partridges, Rice, Butter, and excellent Fruit: And good *Muſcat*-Wine from the Iſland *Tenedos*, about a League off, is ſold there for five Shillings a Barrel. From this Cape may be ſeen almoſt all the fine Country of *Troas*, with the Rivers *Zanthus*, or *Scamander*, and *Simois*; both which deſcend from the famous Mount *Ida*, two Leagues diſtant from the Greater *Troy*. Theſe two Rivers, ſo famous in Hiſtory, are not much larger than that of the *Gobelins* of *Paris*, or *Shore-ditch* here. And they are even ſometimes dried up in Summer. Meeting below the Ruins of *Troy*, they run under a Wooden Bridge, ſupported by Stone-Pillars, and thence into the *Streights*, about half a League above the Cape of *Jannizari*, near the new Caſtle of *Aſia*. *Grelot*, *Voyage de Conſtantinople.*

JANOEZ (*Bartholomew*) a *Spaniard*, lived in the XIVth Century, in the Time of Pope *Urban* V. He compiled a Book containing theſe three Errors: 1. That *Antichriſt* was to come that very Year he wrote in, *viz.* 1360. Nay, he fixed the Time of his Coming to *Whit-Sunday.* 2. That all the Adult Faithful were to be perverted, without Hopes of Repentance. 3. That all *Jews*, *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, perverted by *Antichriſt*, ſhould be converted. The Archbiſhop of *Toledo* cauſed this Book to be burnt, and the Author abjured his Errors. *Prateole*, *Bzovius*, *A. C.* 1359. *n.* 9. *Sponde*, *ibid. n.* 4.

JANOWITZ, a Town in *Bohemia*, remarkable for a great Victory obtained by the *Swedes* againſt the *Imperialiſts* near it, in 1645. It is ſix *German* Leagues North Weſt from *Prague*, towards the Confines of *Moravia.* Long. 35. 14. Lat. 49. 48.

JANSENIUS (*Cornelius*) firſt Biſhop of *Ghent*, born at *Hulſt* in *Flanders*. The Publick is obliged to him for many fine Books, eſpecially for the *Concordance upon the Goſpel*, *Commentarii in totam Hiſtoriam Evangelicam*, *in Proverbia Salomonis & Eccleſiaſticum*, *Annotationes in Pſalmos Davidis & in Sapientiam*, *&c.* He died at *Ghent*, *April* 10. 1576. being 66 Years old.

JANSENIUS (*Cornelius*) Biſhop of *Ipres*, born in 1585, at *Leerdam*, a little Place in *Holland*. He ſtudied at *Utrecht*, then at *Louvain*, where he became a Doctor; and afterwards was made Divinity-Profeſſor by the King of *Spain*, after having been employed by the Univerſity in three Embaſſies into *Spain*. He ſpent twelve Years in *France* before he was Profeſſor at *Louvain*. He was made Biſhop of *Ipres*, *October* 28. 1635, which was his Birth-day; and was conſecrated the Year following, on the ſame Day. He died *May* 6. 1638. He left ſome Commentaries on the Five Books of *Moſes*, and on the Four Evangeliſts, with many other Works. His Book concerning Grace, intituled *Auguſtinus*, has been the moſt famous, and gave the firſt Occaſions to the Controverſies between the Jeſuits, and many illuſtrious Clergy-men of *France* and the *Low-Countries*. In which Book, he endeavours to explain St. *Auguſtine*'s Scheme concerning *Grace*. Thoſe who look to the bottom of this Subject, will find, that there can be but two oppoſite Opinions in the Caſe; one of which conſiſts in affirming, That all the concurrent Cauſes or Principles, diſtinct from the Soul, leave her at liberty to Act or not Act; whereas the other Opinion maintains, That theſe concurring Principles do ſo far force and determine the Will, that ſhe is plainly over-ruled by them. The firſt of theſe Aſſertions is held by the *Moliniſts*, and the other by the *Thomiſts*, *Janſeniſts*, and *Calviniſts* of *Geneva*. *Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. Valer. Andr. Sanderec. St. Marth.*

JANSON (*Nicholas*) a *French-man*, a famous Printer. In 1486, he went to *Venice*, where he firſt began to bring that Art to Perfection, which the *Germans* only invented. His fine Characters excelled all before him; and the *Venetian* Printers ſeem indebted to him for the Honour they have gained ſince, by the Means of the *Manutii*. *Sabellic. Cocc. Hiſt. Venet.*

JANSON or **JANSONIUS**, (*James*) born in *Amſterdam*, Dr. in Divinity, was much eſteemed for his Learning in the XVIth and beginning of the XVIIth Century. He died at *Louvain* in 1625. His Works are, *Inſtructio Catholici Eccleſiaſtæ. In Sacrum Miſſæ Canonem. Enarrationes in Job*, &c. *Mir. de Script. Sæc.* 17. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

JANSON (*Abraham*) an eminent *Flemiſh* Painter of the XVIIth Century, Contemporary with Sir *Paul Rubens*. His Genius led him chiefly to Hiſtory Painting, in which his Talent was conſiderable; and particularly, his Colouring was extraordinary. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

JANUS, Firſt King of *Italy*, who by his Prudence and Vertue civilized the People of that Country, and received *Saturn*, and gave him a Part of his Kingdom, when his Son *Jupiter* had turned him out of *Arcadia*. After his Death he was adored like a God, and repreſented with two Faces, becauſe, ſaith *Plutarch*, he had given a new Face to his Kingdom, introducing a Civil Life amongſt thoſe Savages. Others ſay, It was to ſignifie his reigning with *Saturn*: Therefore on one ſide of their Coin there were the Images of two Heads, and a Ship on the other ſide, ſignifying *Saturn*'s Coming into *Italy* by Sea. This God preſided at the Beginning and End of all Things, and therefore was ſaid to open and ſhut up the Year. And when a War begun, the Gates of his Temple at *Rome* were opened, but ſhut in Time of Peace. 'Tis obſervable this Temple was ſhut up three times; the firſt in *Numa*'s Reign, the ſecond after the ſecond *Punick* War, and the third after the Battel of *Actium*, between *Auguſtus* and *Mark Anthony*. Becauſe he preſided at the beginning of things, they put a Stick in his Right Hand, and a Key in his Left. Thoſe who ſeek Truth in Fable, ſay, That old *Janus* is *Noah*; ſo called from the Hebrew *Jain*, which ſignifieth *Wine*, becauſe he firſt planted Vines. That his two Faces ſignified him to have ſeen the old World before, and the New after the Flood. That his Ship was the Emblem of his Ark. That he preſided at the Beginning and End; as having ſeen the End of the firſt World, and the Beginning of the ſecond, which he as it were opened, and therefore had a Key in his Hand. *Voſſius de Theologia Gentili. Dempſter, Antiq. Rom.*

JAOCHEU, a great City in the Province of *Kiangſi*, in *China*. 'Tis the chief City of a Country of that Name, and is over ſix Cities. It is famous for fine Porcelain, made in the City of *Feuleang*, of a kind of Earth brought out of the adjacent Parts of the Town of *Hoiecheu*, in the Borders of the Province of *Nanquin*, where the Porcelain cannot be made, the Water being not proper for it. Near the City of *Tikan*, is the Mountain *Xebung*, whence a Brook runs down, whoſe Waters always repreſent a Rain-bow. *Martin Martini*, *Deſcription de la Chine dans le Recueil de M. Thevenot*, *Vol.* 3.

JAPAN, an Iſland of *Aſia* in the *China*-Sea. 'Tis Eaſtward from *China*, between thirty one and thirty four Degrees of Latitude, and one hundred ſeventy one and one hundred eighty eight of Longitude. It is properly a Number of many Iſlands, which all together have that Name. Three of the moſt conſiderable are, *Niphon*, containing fifty three Kingdoms: *Ximo*, the next, has nine, as its Name intimates: *Nicoco*, the third, contains but three. All theſe Iſlands have a great Compaſs. *William Adams*, an *Engliſh* Man, who lived long there, ſaith, That *Niphon* is near ſix hundred Leagues about: From the neareſt part of *China* to it are ſixty Leagues, and three hundred from *New Spain*, Eaſtward. Some Modern Writers divide *Japan* into ſeven Parts. *Niphon* contains five principal Parts, *viz. Jamaiſoit*, *Jetſengo*, *Jetſengen*, *Quanto* and *Ochio*. *Jedo* is at preſent the chief City, as *Meaco* was. The other moſt famous Cities are, *Amucuſa*, *Buomy*, *Ximano*, *Suranga*, *Satzuma*, *Tonſa*, *Amanguchi*, *Arima*, *Ava*, *Bungo*, *Dungo*, *Farina*, *Firando*, *Cyama*, *Ozaca*, *&c.* Pearls are found there. Elephants, Camels, and other ordinary Creatures, they have; but horned Beaſts are ſcarce. There are many Rivers, Lakes, and good Harbours. The Inhabitants Manners are ſtrange enough. A Modern Author rightly calls them our *Antipodes* in Manners and Cuſtoms: For Men and Women are always bare-headed; and as we ſalute with the Hat, ſo they paſs a Slip-ſhooe-Complement upon thoſe they meet. To receive Viſitants, they ſit down in their Parlour. They rejoice in Black, and mourn in White. The Beauty of their Teeth conſiſts in their Blackneſs; and they never drink, but what is hot. Our Muſick is as unpleaſant to them, as theirs to us. They deſpiſe our Food. They admire ſweet Phyſick, never let Blood, and give nothing but Salt Meat to their Sick. They love War ſo well, that they wear their Swords even in their Houſes. They are ſo miſtruſtful, that they ſuffer no Outlandiſh Ship, except *Dutch*, to Trade with them. 'Tis reported, Commiſſioners examine ſeverally all in the Ship, asking, What News, and whence they come? And the Liars are ſeverely puniſhed. Then, having cauſed the Cargo to be taken out, and valued it, they give in Exchange Gold and Silver, which muſt be taken without chuſing; but they never cheat. Their Language is copious, as having many Names for every thing; ſome honourable, others ſcornful; ſome Dialect proper for Princes, and ſome for the People. A great Number of each Sex are conſecrated to the Service of their Idols, and profeſs a kind of Religious Life. They are called *Bonzes*, and are of two very different Sorts, known by the Names of *Gray* and *White*, the Colours of their Clothes. The Women's Liveries are alſo different: And the Number of both is ſo great, that in a ſmall Province there were above eight hundred Houſes of *Bonzes*, as appears by *Francis Xavier*'s Letters. They have nine different Sects; the moſt famous are, *Xaca* and *Amida*: But not one of thoſe Sects ſpeaks of the Creation of the World, or the Original of the Soul. To gain the People's Eſteem, they tell them, That five Commandments of their Law cannot be kept by any but the *Bonzes*, who in obſerving of them, atone for the People. Thoſe Precepts are, 1. Not to kill, nor eat any Fleſh killed. 2. Not to ſteal. 3. Not to be guilty of Fornication. 4. Not to Lye. 5. Not to drink Wine. They have a great many Univerſities, and had formerly ſome abſolute Emperors, having many Kings and petty Princes under them; and 'tis ſaid they have ſtill one, called *Cube*, whoſe Government is deſpotical. The People adore him like a God; dare not look on him, nor ſpeak to him, but with their Faces proſtrate to the Ground. The Lords there have Power of Life and Death over their Subjects. The *Portugueſe* diſcovered *Japan* in 1542; and *Francis Xavier*, in 1549, preached the Chriſtian Religion there with ſo much Succeſs, that the Jeſuits pretended they had made 200000 Converts; but the Chriſtians have been miſerably harraſs'd there, ſince that time, for a Knaviſh *Flandrican* of *Bruſſels*, being jealous and diſſatisfied with the Intereſt of the *Portugueſe*, perſwaded the Emperor of *Japan*, that the *Portugueſe* had a deſign to make themſelves Maſters of his Country by the Aſſiſtance of the New Converts. This Helliſh Calumny was ſo far believed, that the Emperor Maſſacred all the Chriſtians, without diſtinction of Age or Sex; and now 'tis not ſo much as permitted to mention that Religion. Thus Chriſtiznity was deſtroy'd by Trade, and the curſed Idolatry of Money. This Empire belonged, by right, to a Prince named *Dairo*, but he loſt it thus, in 1550. He had two Sons, the eldeſt was to ſucceed him, and the youngeſt was General of his Armies. The eldeſt, through his Mother, gained upon his Father, that he ſhould Command the Army, alternatively with his Brother, from three Years to three Years. His time being expired, he refuſed to deliver up his Power to his younger Brother, and being ſtrengthned privately, with the help of ſome Kings and Princes of the Country, he thought himſelf able enough to ſeize the Crown. But his Father routed him, and put him to a cruel death. After the Emperor's death, the General, who commanded his Army againſt his eldeſt Son, Uſurped the Crown. But the ſecond Son, to maintain his Right, raiſed a powerful Army, and made *Cubo* General, who defeated the Uſurper, and put him to death. So this young Prince enjoyed his Father's Crown. A few years after, *Cubo* rebelled, and made himſelf Emperor, but was killed in 1564, as was *Nabunanga*, his Brother, and Succeſſor, in 1573. *Taiſcoſama* ſucceeded them, and died in 1598. He left a Son, named *Fideri-Samma*, under the Guardianſhip of *Daifuſama*, who cheated his Pupil of the Crown, about 1599. And being declared Emperor, took the name of *Goriſſio-Samma*. He perſecuted the Chriſtians, and died in 1616. *Camboſama*, otherwiſe *Xogunſama*, ſurnamed *Combotama*, Son of the Emperor *Daifuſama*, ſucceeded him in 1616, and perſecuted the Chriſtians in 1617. His Son *Chiongon*, ſurnamed *Toſogunſiama*, ſucceeded him in 1631. He alſo perſecuted the Chriſtians, and died without Iſſue in 1650. *Quane*, his Relation, ſucceeded him, and ſince that time the Names of the Emperors have been unknown. The Emperor of *Japan* bears for Arms, *In a Field Sable Three Trefoils Argent*. The Air of thoſe Iſlands is very healthful, commonly cold, and full of Snow. The Country is Mountainous, and abounds with hot Springs; but generally, the Soil is not very fruitful. They reap Rice in *September*. They are commonly dextrous, and very ſtrong. They are generally Tall and Haughty. The Young Men's Foreheads are ſhaved. Citizens and Peaſants ſhave but half, but the Nobles, and Perſons of Quality, ſhave the whole Head, except a ſmall Lock left on the back-ſide. Their Clothes are ſtately; they wear ſhort Gowns, with very large Sleeves, well embroidered with Gold and Silver; under it, they have a ſilk Doublet, tied with a Girdle. They commonly wear two large Scimeters. Their Breeches are ſo long, that they almoſt touch the Ground. Nothing is richer than their Women of Quality's Apparel. In *Japan*, are ſeveral kinds of Mines, which enrich it; and one may gueſs at thoſe Riches, by the Expences of the Emperor's and his Concubine's Tables, which amount yearly to four Millions of Livres. Their Arms are the Harquebuze, the Scimeter, Bows and Arrows, and the Spear. They handle the Pike very dextrouſly, and make it lighter and longer than ours. Their Religion may be reduced to three chief Sects. The Firſt is that of the *Bonzes*, and called *Xenxui*; they disbelieve a future Life. The Second, call'd *Amida*, aſſert the Soul's Immortality, and the *Metempſychoſis*; the followers of this Sect adore an Image named *Amida*. The Third, is called *Foqueux*; its followers adore the Idol *Zaca*, and believe, that the often repeating ſome words, ſhall make them happy. In Writing, inſtead of a Pen, they uſe a braſs or ſilver Pencil, and their Ink is not liquid, but a thick ſtuff, black or red, and very dear. Their Paper is finer and ſmoother than ours, but not ſo white. They write only on one ſide, the other being blue, and covered, in ſome Places, with ſilver Lozenges. They uſe four ſorts of Writing. The Firſt and Ancienteſt is, from the Right Hand to the Left, after the way of the *Hebrews*, *Chaldæans*, *Syrians*, *Arabians*, and *Ægyptians*. The Second is, from the Left Hand to the Right, like that of all the *Europeans*. The Third is, like that of the Ancient *Græcians*, who began the ſecond Line at the end of the firſt, turning always from the Right to the Left, and from the Left to the Right. Their Fourth way is, to write in Columns, from the top to the bottom, after the *Chineſes*, and the moſt part of the *Indians* way, beginning at the Right ſide. As the *Japaneſe* originally came out of *China*, ſo they have imitated their Characters and Hieroglyphicks. Their Language is very Emphatical and Stately, like the Genius of the Nation, whoſe Manners are all great and haughty. The Houſes of *Japan*, for the moſt part, are built with Timber, and covered within with fine Mats, which are their Beds, Couches, and Tables. Three or four hundred years ago, it was ſubject to one Prince, but now divided into 66 Kingdoms, which occaſions endleſs Wars. *Hackl. T. II. P. II. p.* 82. *Embaſſy of the Hollanders in* 1643.

JAPARA, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies* in *Java-Iſland*, on the Northern Coaſt, having a good Harbour.

JAPHET, *Noah*'s Son, and companion in the Ark, *An. Mun.* 1656, according to the *Hebrews* Opinion, which agreeth with that of many Modern Authors. He was elder than his Brother *Sem*, tho' ſome, following St. *Auſtin*, make *Sem* the eldeſt, as the Vulgar Edition intimates. His Father dying, gave him this Bleſſing, *God ſhall enlarge* Japhet, *and he ſhall dwell in the Tents of* Sem, *and* Canaan *ſhall be his Servant.* Which Interpreters explain differently, finding in it conſiderable Myſteries. *Japhet* had Seven Sons, and two of them only, *viz.* *Gomer* and *Javan* had Children. They are ſaid to have extended themſelves from Mount *Taurus* and *Amanus* in *Cilicia*, to the River *Tanais* in *Aſia*, and from thence to the Streights of *Gades*, now *Gibraltar*, *Gen.* 5. 10, *&c. Joſephus*, *l.* 1. *Ant. Genebrard in Chron. Lyranus*, *in c.* 5. *Gen. Salian* and *Sponde in Annal. Sacr. vet. Teſt. Torniel An. Mun.* 1656. *Num.* 2. 1666. *Num.* 4. 9, 10. 1931. *n.* 20, 21. From this *Japhet*, the Poets have borrowed their *Iapetus*, Son of Heaven and Earth, and very powerful among the *Theſſalians*, who by the Nymph *Aſia*, had *Heſperus*, *Atlas*, *Epimetheus*, and *Prometheus*.

JARCHAS, the moſt Learned of the *Indian* Philoſophers, called *Brachmans*, a great Aſtronomer, according to St. *Hierom*, who tells us, That *Apollonius Tyanæus* went to the *Eaſt-Indies* to ſee him, and found him in a Golden Chair, teaching his Scholars Aſtronomy. *Philoſtratus* ſaith, That *Jarchas* preſented *Apollonius* with ſeven Rings, to which he had given the Names of the ſeven Planets, that he might wear one every Day of the Week, and that theſe Rings had a Magical Power to perform Wonders. *St. Jerom. ad Paulinum. Philoſtratus.*

JARCHI (*Solomon*) a Jewiſh Rabbi, was born in *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, in the XIIth Century. He wrote Commentaries upon the Bible and the Talmud. *Buxtorph. Biblioth. Rab. R. Simon Crit. Hiſt. Old Teſt.*

JARED, the Son of *Mahalaleel*, born *An. Mun.* 461. his Father being 65 Years old. He was the Father of *Enoch*, ſo famous in Scripture in 623, which was the 162 of his Age, and died in 1422, being 962 Years old. *Gen.* 5. *v.* 15, 18, 20. *Salian* and *Torniel. A. M.* 46. 1422.

JARETTA, Lat. *Terias*, the greateſt River of the Iſland of *Sicily*, falls into the Sea three Miles S. W. of *Catanea*.

JARNAC, a Borough of *France* in *Angoumois*, with the Title of an Earldom, ſituated on the River *Charente*, between *Chateauneuf* and *Cognac*. It is famous for the Battel, wherein *Henry* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry* III. Commander of the *Roman* Catholicks in 1569, defeated the *Hugonots*, Commanded by the Prince of *Condé*, who was then killed by *Monteſquiou*, a Captain of the Duke's Army, tho', as ſome ſay, he offered 100000 *l.* for his Ranſom. The Fight continued 10 Hours. *Long.* 24. 16. *Lat.* 45. 48.

JAROMITZ, a Town of *Bohemia*, 30 Miles Weſt of *Glatz*, and 56 Eaſt of *Prague*. *Long.* 36. 2. *Lat.* 50. 18.

JAROPOL, Duke of *Kiovia*, a Town of the *Ukrain* in *Poland*, wickedly perſwaded the Princes of *Ruſſia* to conſpire againſt *Boleſlaus* III. K. of *Poland*, about 1126. Thoſe Princes on pretence of Friendſhip, ſent Ambaſſadors to this King, who ſuſpecting nothing, found himſelf ſurrounded with his Enemies. The Palatine of *Cracovia*, who commanded the moſt part of the *Poliſh* Cavalry, withdrew at the firſt noiſe of this Surprize; whereupon *Boleſlaus*, no leſs diſpleaſed at this baſe Action, than at the Traytor's perfidiouſneſs, ſent him an Hare's Skin, a Diſtaff with ſome Flax, and a Rope; intimating, by theſe Tokens, That he was as timorous as an Hare, That Women's Arms were fitter for him than Men's, and, That his baſeneſs deſerved hanging. The Palatine thus reproached, hanged himſelf in a Bell-Rope; and ever ſince, the Chatelan of *Cracovia* takes place of the Palatine, in Dignity and Authority. *Gaguin. in vit. Boleſlai.*

JAROSLAW, a City and Province of *Muſcovy*, with the Title of a Dukedom. The Province is conſiderable enough towards the River *Volga*, and the Country of *Roſtow*. The City on the *Volga* is great, and has a wooden Fortreſs. The other Towns of the Province of *Jaroſlaw*, are, *Roma nova*, *Ribiena*, &c. There were formerly ſome particular Princes here, whom *John-Baſilius*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, diſpoſſeſſed; ſince which time, it gives Title unto the Duke's Eldeſt Son, and is his uſual Reſidence.

JAROSLAW, a Town in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Lwow* in *Black-Ruſſia*, ſituated on the River *San*, having a ſtrong Fortreſs, and famous for a Fair held there Yearly, *Aug.* 15. the day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. 'Twas almoſt all burnt down in 1625. The *Swedes* obtained a great Victory over the *Poles* near this Place in 1656. *Long.* 43. 27. *Lat.* 49. 52.

JARROW, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, on the South-ſide of the River *Tine*, about three Miles from its fall into the Sea; noted for being the Birth-place of Venerable *Bede*.

JARS DE GOURNAY (*Mary*) famous for her Learning in the XVIIth Century, Daughter of *William de Jars*, Lord of *Gournay*. She corrected and reprinted *Montaigne*, her Father-in-Law's Eſſays, and dedicated her own Book, Intituled, *Le Bouquet de Pinde*, to the Viſcounteſs her Siſter-in-Law. Divers other Books written by her, were printed after her death, under the Name of *L'ombre de la Demoiſelle de Gournay*, and afterwards in two Volumes, with the Title of *Avis*. Moſt of the Learned and Illuſtrious Perſons of her Time, convers'd with her by way of Letters. She died at *Paris*, 80 Years old, *July* 13. 1645. *Louis Jacob. Arla Bibl. des Femm. Sçavants*, &c.

JARSEY, or JERSEY, Lat. *Caſarea*, an Iſland of the *Britiſh* Sea, five Leagues W. of the Coaſts of *France*, and thirty S. of *England*. It belonged formerly to the Dutchy of *Normandy*, as did *Garnſey*, but they are both reckoned within the Juriſdiction of *Hampſhire*, ever ſince the untimely death of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son to *William the Conqueror*. Its Form is ſomewhat Oval, being ten Miles in length from *Sentwon-Pool* to Mount *Orguil*-Caſtle, and ſix in breadth from *Dubon-Point* to *Plimouth*-Bay; in which compaſs, are ten Pariſhes and two Caſtles, *viz.* *Montorgual* and *Elizabeth*. The Country is pleaſant, and the Soil is fruitful, bearing good Corn and Graſs. The neighbouring Seas yield plenty of Fiſh in Summer, eſpecially Conger and Lobſters, the fatteſt and biggeſt that are to be found on the Coaſts of *England*. The Inhabitants of this, and the Iſle of *Garnſey*, are Originally *Normans* and *Britains*: Speak a corrupt French, and drive a great Trade in Stockings, their Wooll being very fine and white, and moſt of the Sheep bearing four Horns a-piece. *Jerſey* was one of the laſt places that held out for K. *Charles* II. not yielding to the prevailing Party, until he withdrew into *France*, after *Worceſter* Fight; in conſideration of which, that Prince, after his Reſtoration, ſent the Inhabitants a Silver Mace in 1663, to be carried before their Chief Magiſtrates.

JASON, *Æſon*'s Son, K. of *Theſſaly*, who dying, left him under the Guardianſhip of *Pelias*, who entruſted him with *Chiron* to be inſtructed, and then to be rid of him, (becauſe forewarned by the Oracle, That he would be in danger of loſing his life, by him that came to him with one Shooe, as *Jaſon* happened to do, having loſt the other in a River, as carrying over *Juno* in the likeneſs of an old Woman,) ſent him to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, about *An. Mun.* 2824. Upon which deſign, he rigged out the famous Ship *Argo*; touching at the Iſland *Lemnos* in his way thither, he was entertained by *Hypſipile* the Queen with Hoſpitality and Freedom; and going thence for *Colchos*, by *Medea*'s help, Daughter to the K. of the Country, who fell in Love with him, ſlew the Dragon that guarded that rich Booty, and, for Reward, married her; to whom afterwards he proved falſe, and married *Creuſa*, Daughter of *Creon* K. of *Corinth*; which ſo vexed *Medea*, that ſhe burned them both in the Royal Palace. Some give this farther account of *Jaſon*, That he received from *Venus* a little Bird call'd *Iynx*, which had the Vertue to procure Love, and *Medea* being thus Enchanted, gave him an Ointment to preſerve him from the Bulls which vomited Fire at their Mouths and Noſtrils; and being thus ſecured, he goes to her Father *Æetas*, and demands the Golden Fleece, which he promiſed, on condition, That he yoked thoſe Bulls, ſow the Teeth which he ſhould deliver him, and conquer the armed Men which ſhould ſpring from them; all which he performed. But *Æetas*, unwilling to ſtand to his Promiſe, deſigned to murder him and his Companions. Others ſay, he gave him his Daughter *Medea*, and planted Gardens near *Pontus*, which ſtill bear his Name. *Hyginus. Euſebius in Chron. Apollodorus. Ovid l.* 7. *Metam. Seneca. Med. Valerius Flaccus, de Argon.*

JASON, a Jew, Brother of *Onias* the High-Prieſt. He courted *Antiochus Epiphanes* ſo well, that he bought his Brother out of his Office. And afterwards he endeavoured to aboliſh the *Judaical* Cuſtoms, to introduce thoſe of the Gentiles, *An. Mun.* 3879. And two Years after, *Menelaus*, *Simon*'s Brother, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, ſupplanted him. Some time after, upon the Report of *Antiochus*'s death, he entered *Jeruſalem* by force, drove out *Menelaus*, and put many Citizens to death, but could not be re-inſtated in the Dignity he procured ſo baſely. So he left the City, and fled into *Arabia* for Sanctuary, but *Aretas*, K. thereof, expelled him, and he found no more favour in *Ægypt*; ſo that he retired to *Sparta*, where he died miſerably, and was left unburied, a Favour never denied to the greateſt Malefactors. 1 *Macchabees*, *c.* 1. 2 *Mac. c.* 4 & 5. *Joſephus, in Antiq. & de bello judaico. Torniel & Salian in Annal. Sacr.*

JASON of *Cyrene*, an Hiſtorian of the 150th Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 547, in the time of *Ptolomæus Philometer*. He wrote five Books of the memorable Actions of the *Aſmonæans* or *Macchabees*, which the Author of the 2d Book of *Macchabees* acknowledgeth himſelf to have abridged.

JASQUE, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, on the Coaſt of *Kerman*. The Country between the Cape of *Jaſque*, and the Cape of *Guadel*, the two moſt Southern Points of *Perſia*, and from the Sea-ſide as far as the Province of *Kerman*, is poſſeſſed by three Petty-Princes, one a *Mahometan*, and the other two, whoſe Dominions are towards the Eaſt, Idolaters. The firſt is the moſt powerful, and the neareſt the Territories of *Ormus*. He aſſumes the Name of Prince of *Jaſque*, which his Anceſtors had. The K. *Cha-Abas* I. having conquered *Ormus*, exacted from this Prince a yearly Tribute. But *Cha-Sephi* ſucceeding his Grand-father very young, the Prince of *Jaſque* took occaſion to refuſe payment. *Cha-Abas* II. to be revenged, ſent 20000 Men under the Kan of *Ormus*, who was drowned in a Fen: But his Command was given to his Brother, who enter'd into the Prince of *Jaſque*'s Dominions. The Prince proved victorious, and thinking himſelf ſafe, reſolved to go to *Mecca*, to return Thanks. The Kan having notice thereof, ſent 20 armed Barks to wait for him on the Coaſts of *Arabia*, where he was taken, and thence carried to *Ormus*. To avoid the Heat, the Kan had retired to the Mountains 10 or 12 Leagues from the Town, and the Prince of *Jaſque* was conducted to the Kan's Tent. In the interim, this Prince's Wife, a ſtout Woman, knowing his Misfortune, went ſpeedily and ſecretly with 600 Horſe, commanded by her Huſband's Lieutenant-General, and about Midnight, ſurprizing the Kan in his Tent, killed him with her own hand, cut to pieces the moſt part of his drouſy Men, and delivered her Husband before the face of the amazed *Perſians*. The K. ſent a new Kan with 30000 Horſe, to ſubdue this Rebel: But the Prince, aſſiſted by his Neighbours, the two Idolatrous Princes, obtained a ſecond Victory; only loſt his Lieutenant-General, who fell into the Enemies hands. The King hearing thereof, delivered him up to the Kan, that he might revenge upon him the death of his two Brethren. The Kan invented the moſt cruel Puniſhment that ever was known, cauſing the Lieutenant's Body to be Larded with Wax-Candles lighted, and then carried every day on a Camel, in this deplorable condition, through the City, from Eleven to One in the Afternoon. This was done for three days together, and the brave Captain, enduring this Roaſting with a wonderful Conſtancy. At laſt, the Chief of the *Dutch* Company, abhorring ſuch Barbarity, entreated the Kan that they ſhould ceaſe to torture this unhappy Man. So they carried him to the Sea-ſhoar, and beheaded him. *Tavernier, Voyage de Perſe.*

JASSI, or YASI, a Town of *Moldavia*, on the River *Pruth*, 25 or 30 Leagues from the Borders of *Poland*. It has a good Fortreſs, and is ſometimes the Seat of the Vaivodes of *Moldavia*. It was formerly taken by the *Coſſacks*. The *Turks* kept a ſtrong Garriſon in this Town, yet it was taken by *Sobieski* K. of *Poland* in 1686, in his March againſt the *Tartars*, and then Garriſoned; but a Fire happening before his return, that conſumed moſt of it, he withdrew his Men, and left the *Walachians* to rebuild it.

JATRE, or JATREUS (*Matthew*) a Monk of the Greek Church, living in the XIIIth Century. We have two conſiderable Pieces of his, written in Greek Verſe, the Numbers of which are more proper for Muſick than a Poem. One of them treats of the Offices of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, and the other of thoſe of the Emperor's Court. They were printed at *Paris* in 1648, in Greek, together with the Latin Verſion of *James Goar*, who wrote Notes upon the latter Treatiſe, and inſerted *Codinus* upon a reſembling Subject, by way of Addition. *Hankius, part.* 2. *cap.* 8.

JAVA, a great Iſland of *Aſia* in the *Indian* Ocean, ſeparated from *Sumatra*, by an Arm of the Sea, called, *The Streights of the Sund*, which gives its Name to the neighbouring Iſlands. *Java* is above 200 Leagues long, and about 50 in breadth; it was formerly ſubject to many Princes, when divided into Nine Kingdoms, *viz. Bantam, Jacatra, Japara, Tuban, Jortan, Paſſarvan, Panarucan, Balambuan*, and *Materan*, whereof each had a City of its own Name. Now there are but two Princes, one of *Bantam*, the other of *Materan*, who is Stiled Emperor of *Java*. The Country is extreamly fruitful, eſpecially in Spicery, abounds with Pepper, Benzoin, Sugar, and Mines of Gold and Copper. The chief City of the whole Iſland is *Materan*, much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; which laſt, made themſelves Maſters of *Jacatra* in 1617, and called it *Battavia*, now the Reſidence of the chief of the Company, and the beſt Bank in the *Indies*. Moſt of the Inhabitants of this Iſland are *Mahometans*. In 1684, the *Dutch* joining with a Son of the K. of *Bantam*, then in Rebellion againſt his Father, ſeized the City of *Bantam*, took Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Factory, and all their Effects, and kept the old King Priſoner in the Caſtle: But finding that there were Deſigns to reſtore him, they perſwaded the young Prince in 1686, to remove him to *Battavia*. The Southern Parts of this Iſland are ſtill undiſcovered. In 1331, *Odericus*, a Friar Minor, was here; he ſaith, it was in Circuit 3000 Miles, divided into eight Kingdoms, but all ſubject to one Supreme Prince; full of People, and one of the richeſt Kingdoms in the World. The Palace-Royal being paved with Bricks of Gold and Silver chequered; and that this Prince always beat the *Tartars* when they invaded him. *Hackl. T.* 2. *p.* 45. It lies between 130 or 140 Degrees Long. and 5 and 10 Southern Lat. *Texeira. Maffee.*

JAVAN, *Japhet*'s Son, born about four or five years after the Flood. The *Ionians* were his Poſterity. He left four Sons; *Eliſhah*, Chief of the *Æolians*, *Tarſhiſh*, the Founder of *Tarſus*, and Head of the People of *Cilicia*; *Kittim*, Chief of the People of *Cyprus*; and *Dodanim*, of thoſe of *Rhodes*. *Geneſis, cap.* 10. *Torniel, An. Mun.* 1931, *n.* 22.

JAUREGUI (*John.*) At 23 Years of Age he went to *Antwerp*, by the Advice of his Maſter *John de Anaſtro*, Merchant in *Biſcaia*, and being got into the Prince of *Orange*'s Caſtle, he diſcharged a Piſtol at him, and wounded him, *March* 28. 1582. endeavouring to eſcape he was killed upon the place by ſome of the Prince's Gentlemen. *Emanuel de Meteren Hiſtoire des pais-bas.*

JAWER, a Town of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, having the Title of a Dukedom, ſituated five or ſix Leagues off from *Breſlaw*, and it is the chief Town of a little Country, where are *Schonaw, Schmitberg, Greiffemberg*. This Town *Jawer*, tho' but ſmall, is populous. The Dutchy is bounded with *Luſatia* to the W. *Bohemia*, properly ſo called, to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the N. and that of *Swejednitz* to the Eaſt, &c. Long. 36. 25. Lat. 51. 4.

JAYCK, a vaſt River, which riſeth in *Siberia*, towards the Frozen-Sea, and running Southward between the *Nogai Tartars*, and the Kingdom of *Tumen*; the *Zavolhenſii Hord*, and that of *Calmuczk*, falls into the *Caſpian* Sea. The Country is called *Paſcatir*, or *Siberia*. The People, to this Day, ſpeak the *Hungarian*

Language, for this was the Seat of the *Huns*. *Wil. de Ruberquis in Legatione, p.* 88. *Hackl. T.* 1. *p.* 327.

JAYCZA, GIESA, JAYTZA, or **GAITIA,** the Capital City of *Boſnia*. This City was recovered by the King of *Hungary* in 1463, from the *Turks*, and they endeavoured to retake it, without Succeſs, the ſame Year; but took it afterwards, and made it the Seat of a *Sangiack* or Governor.

JAZIGES, People of *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, which *Boleſlaus the Chaſte*, K. of *Poland*, in 1264, and *Leſcus* in 1282, almoſt wholly extirpated, as *Cromer* and *Michovius* tell us. Many of thoſe People retired into *Upper Hungary*, and not into *Tranſilvania*, as others ſay, and they are thoſe that were called *Jaziges Metanaſtes*.

IBAS, Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, whoſe Name was ſo famous in the IVth and Vth General Councils, was one of the chief Protectors of *Neſtorius*. Wrote a Letter to *Maris* a *Perſian*, wherein he blames *Rabula*, his Predeceſſor, for Condemning *Theodorus* Biſhop of *Mopſueſta*, upon whom he beſtows great Commendations. This Letter contains moſt of the Tenets of theſe Hereticks. Being afterwards reconciled to the Church, he Excommunicated four Prieſts of his Dioceſs, who Appeal'd from his Sentence; and the reſt of his Clergy accuſed him of ſeveral Crimes, which occaſioned a Synod at *Tyre*, and after at *Berytus*, where the Accuſers being found falſe, he was Abſolved in 448. But *Dioſcorus*, and his Party, depoſed him the Year after, in the Sham Synod of *Epheſus*, caſt him into Priſon, and uſed him cruelly. The Council of *Chalcedon* Annulled the Depoſition, and reſtored him once more to his See. His Letter to *Maris*, was the occaſion of much trouble in the following Century, for *Theodorus* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, in *Cappadocia*, a well wiſher of *Origen*, and an *Acephalian* Heretick, adviſed *Juſtinian* to procure the Church's Peace, in Condemning the Works of *Theodorus Mopſueſtenus*, and the Anathema's of *Theodoret* Biſhop of *Cyprus*, oppos'd to the Anathema's of St. *Cyril*, together with the Letter of *Ibas*, as containing ſeveral Erroneous Tenets, and contrary to the Council of *Chalcedon*. The credulous Prince effected this in the Vth General Council, held at *Conſtantinople* in 553. This was called the Affair of the three Chapters; which occaſioned the Schiſm of divers Prelates and Churches, that was not extinguiſh'd a long time after. *Baronius, A. C.* 448.

IBERIA, the Name given by *Strabo* and *Pliny* to *Spain*, either becauſe of a King named *Iber*, or of the River *Iberus*, which is the *Ebro*.

IBERIA, a Country of *Aſia*, which is properly *Georgia*, or *Gurgiſtan*.

IBRAHIM, Emperor of the *Turks*, Son of *Achmet*, ſucceeded his Brother *Amurat* IV. in 1640. When this laſt was dead, the Officers of the *Port* could hardly draw *Ibrahim* out of a Place where he had lived like a Priſoner for three or four Years, fearing it was a Pretence to make him guilty. The *Sultaneſs*, his Mother, ſhewing him his Brother's Corps, perſwaded him of the Reality. He came out, and being Crowned, plunged himſelf in all manner of Voluptuouſneſs, to his Ruin. The loſs of one of his *Sultaneſſes*, taken by the Knight *de Boi-Baudrand*, in 1644, between *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, made him reſolve to puniſh *Malta* for it; but altering his Mind, he ſent his Army to *Candia*, and took *Canea* in 1644. In the mean while, through Cruelty and Voluptuouſneſs, he became intolerable. The Militia and the Officers conſpired againſt him, ſent for the *Mufti*, and other conſiderable Perſons of the Law, and began this Attempt by putting the *Grand Vizier* to death. Then they proceeded to Depoſe *Ibrahim*; who ſhewing Haughtineſs and Scorn, it ſo much provoked theſe faſtious Men, that they ſtrangled him, *Aug.* 18. 1649, and crowned *Mahomet* his Son. *Mezerai, contin. de Chalcond. Relations de cette mort.*

IBRAHIM, *Vizier*, and *Solyman* II's Favourite. 'Tis ſaid he was born at *Genoua*, and that turning *Turk*, he gained that Prince's Favour. Having always a Kindneſs for the Chriſtians, he perſwaded the *Sultan* to War againſt the *Perſians*; but ill Succeſs therein vexing *Solyman*, and many envying *Ibrahim*'s Authority, among whom *Roxana* was the moſt powerful, ſhe perſwaded the *Sultan* to diſpatch *Ibrahim*. But becauſe he had ſworn his Favourite ſhould never be executed during his own Life, he was prevailed upon to let him be diſpatched whilſt he himſelf was aſleep, Sleep being a kind of Death. This was performed, the *Sultan* having firſt charged *Ibraham* with divers Treacheries, and ſhewed him ſome Letters written by him to the Emperor *Charles* V. This happen'd in 1546. *Contin. de Chalcondyle en Solyman* II.

IBYCUS, a Greek *Lyrick* Poet, famous in the LXth *Olympiad, An. Rom.* 214. He wrote many Books, out of which *Henry Stephens* hath collected ſome Fragments. He is ſaid to have been murdered by Thieves; and that dying, he deſired the Cranes flying about him to bear witneſs. Some time after one of the Aſſaſſins ſeeing ſome Cranes, ſaid to his Companions, *Here are the Witneſſes of* Ibycus's *Death*. This being reported to the Magiſtrate, he ſent thoſe Robbers to the Rack; where they confeſſed the Fact, and were hanged. Thence came the Proverb, *Ibyci Grues*, againſt wicked People, whoſe Crime is diſcovered.

ICARIA, a Mountain of *Attica*, whoſe Inhabitants were of the *Ægean* Tribe, the firſt that Sacrificed to *Bacchus* a She-Goat, it having ravaged the Vineyards. Amongſt them ancient Comedy and Tragedy took their Riſe. *J. Spon. Voyage d'Italie, &c. en* 1675.

ICARIUS, Father of *Erigone*, made ſome Country-men drunk, was killed by them, and caſt into a Well. His little Bitch diſcovered him to his Daughter, who hanged her ſelf for Grief. But *Jove*, to immortalize them, transformed *Icarius* into the Star *Bootes*, *Erigone* into the Sign *Virgo*, and the Bitch *Mera* into the *Dog-Star*. *Hygin. lib.* 2. *Aſtron.*

ICARUS, *Dædalus*'s Son. They were both impriſoned by *Minos* King of *Crete*; but eſcaping by Sea in two Skiffs, that wherein *Icarus* failed was loſt. This gave occaſion to the Report, that they flew away, if we believe *Palephatus, de incredibilibus, cap.* 13. *Virgil* has expreſſed it in two words, ſaying, That they eſcaped, *Remigio alarum*. *Bochart* looks for another Etymology of *Icaria*, to which, as the Poets ſay, *Icarus* gave his Name, when approaching too near the Sun, his Waxen Wings were melted, and he dropped into it. *Canaan, lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

ICENI, whom *Cambden* ſuppoſeth to be the ancient Inhabitants of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*. A ſtrong and warlike People; made an Alliance with the *Romans*, but at laſt fell out with them; and having raiſed an Army, entrenched themſelves; but were attacked by the *Romans* in the only Place where their Camp lay open, and defeated, after a ſtout Reſiſtance. *P. Oſtorius* was the *Roman* Lieutenant in *Britain* at that time. *Camb. Brit.*

ICHOGLANS, the Grand Signior's Pages, lodged in the *Seraglio*. *Ich* or *Itch* ſignifies *in*, and *Oglan*, a Page, as if we ſhould ſay, *Pages of the Inner Palace*. The *Turks*, out of Policy, affect to uſe only Chriſtian Slaves, rather than *Turkiſh* Servants; becauſe theſe unhappy Slaves, having loſt the Thoughts and Love of their Parents and Country, they ſhall aim at nothing but their Maſter's Intereſt; which is rarely found in a free Servant, who commonly ſerves his Maſter only for Gain. For this reaſon alſo the *Sultan*, to make Subjects wholly devoted to him, has eſtabliſhed the *Ichoglans*, whom he raiſeth to the greateſt Places in the Empire, according as he finds them true to his Intereſts. Some of them have been made *Spahiler-Agaſi*, or General of the Cavalry; which, after the Places of *Grand Vizier*, *Mufti* and *Boſtangi*, is the moſt conſiderable amongſt them. The *Ichoglans* are carefully educated in the Seraglio's of *Pera*, *Adrianople*, or *Conſtantinople*; and in thoſe three Palaces they have ſome *Oda*, where, according to their different Genius's, there are Maſters, who teach, ſome the *Turkiſh*, *Arabick*, *Perſian* Languages, *&c.* others the Subtilties of the *Alcoran*; others the Exerciſe of Fire-Arms; others to throw the *Gerit*, or Dart; others to bend a Bow, and let Arrows fly off nimbly; others to ride without a Saddle: Briefly, all that can make a young Man accompliſhed. Their Commander is commonly an old Officer of the *Seraglio*, named *Capa-Aga*, who keeps them to their Exerciſes with incredible Severity, ſeverely puniſhing the ſmalleſt Faults with the *Falaka*, or Cudgel, upon the Soles of the Feet, or tireſome and baſe Works: For their Maxim is, That he cannot well Command, who has not learned firſt to obey. Their Garment is of plain *Engliſh* Cloth, neither courſe nor fine. When they begin any violent Exerciſe, they tuck up their *Doliman* under their Girdle, uncovering their Drawers made of a kind of Buckram, or of ſome Skin dreſſed like Shamoy. Their chief Food is Rice. They are not preferred before the Age of Forty, except the Sultan favour them with a particular Diſpenſation. *Memoires Hiſtoriques.*

ICOLUMKILL, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*, not far from the Iſle of *Mull*, ſeven Miles in length, and not above one in breadth, is very pleaſant and fruitful, and famed for many Monuments of Antiquity, but eſpecially as having been the Reſidence of St. *Columbus*, who had a Monaſtery there, in which he lived in great Sanctity, keeping ſtrict Diſcipline over his Monks. Here was alſo a Nunnery, a Pariſh Church, and great Number of Chapels, magnificently built; ſome by the Kings of *Scotland*, others by the petty Kings of the Iſlands. The Biſhops of the Iſles did alſo reſide here, after that the *Engliſh* had taken the Iſle of *Man*. Amongſt the ancient Ruins is ſtill to be ſeen a Burying-place, where not only all the Nobility of the Iſles were Interred, but as appeared by three more eminent Tombs, 44 *Scotch*, 4 *Iriſh*, and 8 *Norwegian* Kings. There are ſix other ſmall Iſlands adjacent to this, with which the Nunnery was endowed. *Buchanan.*

ICONOCLASTES, or *Image-breakers*, a Name given to the Enemies of Image-worſhip in the VIIIth Century. *Sarentapechis*, a *Jew*, perſwaded *Ezide* K. of the *Arabians*, to take the Images of Saints out of the Churches that belonged to the Chriſtians. And ſome time after, *Bazere*, born of Chriſtian Parents, becoming a *Mahometan* in *Syria*, where he was a Slave, inſinuated himſelf ſo much into the Emp. *Leo Iſauricus*'s Favour, that this Prince, at his, and the Perſwaſion of other *Jews*, who had foretold him his coming to the Empire, declared againſt Images about 726, ordering the Statue of *Jeſus Chriſt*, placed over one of the Gates of the City, to be thrown down; and being enraged at a Tumult that this occaſioned, iſſued a Proclamation, wherein he aboliſhed their Uſe, and threatned their Worſhippers with ſevere Puniſhments: Nor could the Sollicitations of *Germanus* the Patriarch, nor the Biſhops of *Rome*, do any thing with him in their Favour. *Conſtantine*, his Son and Succeſſor, forbad Praying to Saints, or to the Bleſſed Virgin, laughed at Pope *Stephen* III. and *Paul* I. who would fain have diſſwaded him from ſo doing, and aſſembled a Council, wherein his Proceedings were approved; but this Council being condemned at *Rome*, the Emperor ſtrove more than ever to have his Doctrine received. *Leo* IV. ſucceeded in 775, reigned but four Years, leaving his Son *Conſtantine* under the Tutelage of the Empreſs *Irene*. In her Time, in 787, was held the IId. Council of *Nice*, where it was decreed, That the Image of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and of Saints, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, to move Chriſtians to the Imitation of their Vertues, *&c.* Thus *Baronius*, *Bellarmine* and *Maimburg*. But the learned *Spanheim* relates it thus: *Philip* the Emperor, and *John* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, having rejected the VIth. General Council, againſt the *Monothelites*, in 712. took away the Pictures of the Fathers of that and the former Councils, hung up by the Emperor *Juſtinian* in the Portique of St. *Sophia*; whereupon the Pope, in a Synod at *Rome*, ordered the like Images to be placed in St. *Peter*'s Church, and thenceforth worſhipped, their Uſe being to that Time barely Hiſtorical; and here begun the Debate of the Uſe and Worſhip of Images. The *Saracens*, ſcandalized at that Superſtition, perſecuted the Chriſtians; and *Leo*, calling a Synod, iſſued a Proclamation condemning their Worſhip, but granting that they might be hung up high in Churches, the better to prevent Idolatry. And upon farther Diſtaſte with Pope *Gregory* II. who excommunicated him, and abſolved his Subjects from their Obedience, in 730. he commanded they ſhould be quite taken down, and deſtroyed. *Conſtantine Copronymus* followed his Father's Example, and in the 13th Year of his Reign, *An.* 744. aſſembled the VIIth. General Council of the *Greeks*, wherein Images and their Worſhippers were condemned. His Son *Leo* IV. followed his Steps; who at his Death, leaving the Empreſs *Irene* to rule during *Conſtantine* VII's Minority, ſhe, to gain the Monks, made uſe of them to reſtore Images; advanced *Taraſius*, from a Laick, to be Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and managed the Council which ſhe called at *Nice* ſo, that they decreed ſeveral ſorts of Worſhips to Images; as, Salutation, Incenſe, Kiſſing, Wax-Lights, *&c.* but neither approved Images of the Trinity, Statues, nor any carved Work. *Conſtantine* being of Age, and oppoſing this, was cruelly deprived of Sight and Life by his Mother *Irene*. Which unnatural Fact is commended by *Baronius*; as alſo *Gregory* II's declaring the Emperor *Leo* uncapable of the Crown, which he calls a rare Example to Poſterity not to ſuffer Heretical Princes to reign. On the other Side, the ſucceeding Popes imitated their Predeceſſors *Gregory* I. and II. in their Hatred to the *Greek* Emperors, whom they deſpoiled of the Exarchate of *Ravenna* and their other Poſſeſſions in *Italy*, which, by the Help of the *French*, was turned into St. *Peter*'s Patrimony. But that the *French*, *Germans*, and Northern Countries abhorred Image-worſhip is plain by *Charlemagin*'s *Capitulare* againſt Images, and the Acts of the Synod of *Francfort*, under that Prince, who alſo wrote four Books to Pope *Adrian* againſt Image-worſhip, and the illegal Council of *Nice* above-mentioned. This Image-worſhip was alſo oppoſed by other Emperors who ſucceeded; as alſo by the Churches of *Italy*, *Germany*, *France* and *Britain*; particularly by the learned *Alcuin*. *Spanheim's Hiſtory of Images.*

ICTINUS, a famous Architect. He lived about the LXXXIVth. *Olympiad*, in the Caſtle of *Athens*. He built the Temple of *Minerva* named *Parthenone*, i. e. *The Temple of the Virgin*. He alſo built the Temple of *Apollo*, ſurnamed *Epicuros*; that is, *The Succourer*, near Mount *Cotylius*, in *Arcadia*, within the *Peloponneſus*. This Fabrick was vaulted over with Stone, and paſſed for one of the greateſt Rareties of Antiquity. *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 8. *Arcod. Vitruv. lib.* 7.

IDA, the firſt King of *Bernicia*, which together with *Deira*, made up afterwards the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. Under the Word HENGIST you will find how that King ſent for *Octa* and *Ebiſſa*, his own and his Brother's Son, to ſeek them Seats in the North; and by warring on the *Picts*, to ſecure the South Parts; which they ſo prudently effected, that they and their Succeſſors kept the North quiet well nigh 180 Years, acknowledging the Kings of *Kent* for their Superiors, as being the elder Branch, until King *Ida* aſſumed the Title of Monarch, *An.* 47. as *Ella* ſome Years after called himſelf King of *Deira*; which two Kingdoms grew up in one in the Perſon of *Oſwy*, and then it began to be called the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. *Ida* was a Prince well qualified for a Crown; in War undaunted, and in Peace temperate. He reigned about 12 Years.

IDA, a Mount of *Troas*, in *Aſia Minor*. *Paris*'s Judgment made it famous. *Diodorus*, who gives a Deſcription of it in the 17th. Book of his *Hiſtorical Library*, aſſures us, that it was the higheſt in the Neighbourhood of *Helleſpont*. And *Athenæus* adds, that Nine Rivers ſpring thence. And it was for this Reaſon, doubtleſs, that *Horace* ſtyles it *Ida Undoſa*. *Troy* ſtood at the Foot of Mount *Ida*. *Strabo* ſpeaks of the *Idean Gulph*, which takes its Name from this Mountain, and lies between *Myſia* and the Iſland *Lesbos*. They alſo call it *Adramyttenus Sinus*; and to this Day, the Gulf *Adramytti*.

IDA, a Mountain in *Candia*, the Foreſts upon which were burnt by Lightning from Heaven 73 Years after the Deluge of *Deucalion*. And the art of Melting Iron was diſcovered firſt on this Occaſion, by the *Dactyls* inhabiting this Mountain.

IDACIUS, ITHACIUS, or HIDATIUS, a *Spaniard* born at *Lamego*. He lived in the IVth. Century, and was Biſhop of *Chaves*. He compoſed a Chronicle, which began with the firſt Year of the Empire of *Theodoſius*, where St. *Jerom* left off; and continued to the 8th. Year of the Reign of *Leo*, which was in 464. The *Conſulares Faſti*, which were ſo often publiſhed, are alſo attributed to this Author; and it is believed that 'tis he that is mentioned in St. *Leo*'s Epiſtle to *Thuribius*. *Bellarmine*. *Le Mire.*

IDACIUS *Clarus*, lived about the Year 380, and it is thought that he was Biſhop of *Vich* in *Catalonia*. He oppoſed the *Apollinarians* with a furious Zeal, and wrought an Apology againſt them, in which he diſcovers their Witchcrafts, and horrible Luſts. In the 4th. Tome of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, we have three Books in his Name, againſt *Varimond* an *Arian* Deacon; but the Ancients did not believe them to be his, but written by *Vigilius Taſpenſis*: And ſeeing the Author of his Preface ſays, that he compoſed it in the City of *Naples*, it might be ſome other *Idacius*. If it be the ſame which *Sulpicius Severus* mentions, he was put out of his Biſhoprick, and baniſhed after *Priſcillian*'s Death. *Bellarmin. Voſſius. Baronius. Cave.*

IDATHYRSES, King of the *European Scythians*, Son of *Saulius*, governed after his Father, and *Calvida*, his Uncle; or, as ſome ſay, immediately after *Thomyris*. He had a very beautiful Daughter, whom *Darius*, Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, K. of *Perſia*, demanded in Marriage. *Idathyrſes* denied him: Which *Darius* ſo reſented, that he declared War againſt him, and raiſed an Army of 700000 Men to fight him. *Darius*, to make a Paſſage for his Army from *Perſia* to *Scythia*, built two wonderful great Bridges; the one upon the *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, and the other upon the *Danube*; and committed the Keeping of them to the *Ionians*. *Idathyrſes* met *Darius*, gave him Battel, ſlew 90000 of his Men, and put him to Flight. *Suidas*. But *Juſtin*, who calls this King *Jancirus*, ſays, That *Darius* miſtruſting the *Ionians*, whom the Enemy ſollicited to break down the Bridges, to hinder the Return of the *Perſians*, came back without fighting, leaving 70000 of his Men under the Conduct of *Megabazes*, one of his Generals, who reduced *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

IDES, the 15th. or 13th. Day of the Month. This Word comes from the ancient Latin Word *Iduare*, which ſignifies *to divide*, *ſhare*, *&c.* The *Ides* divide the Months almoſt into two equal Parts: For in the Months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October* the *Ides* are the 15th. Day; in the reſt they fall on the 13th. Day: For they always follow Eight Days after the *Nones*. *Roſin. Antiq. Rom. lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. See KALEND.

IDOLATRY, its Birth, Progreſs and Deſtruction. See IDOLS, which follows.

IDOLS, a Name taken from the Greek Word εἴδωλον, which ſignifies an *Image*, or the Statue of ſome falſe God. From this Word *Idols* the *Pagan* Religion was called *Idolatry*; but that is no Reaſon why this falſe Religion may not be more ancient than Idols. For the *Gentiles* worſhipped the Stars before any Statues were made for Adoration, and even before *Jupiter* was ſpoke of, or any other of the *Pagan* Gods. This Opinion, which is the ſame with that of Rabbi *Moſes*, *Maimonides* agreeth with what we find in *Deut.* 4. and 7. and *Job* 31. To this the *Rabbins* add the Tradition of *Abraham*'s Voyage, who fled his Country, (ſay they) rather than he would worſhip the Stars. In Proceſs of Time Kings were made Gods; and becauſe Star-worſhip was admired moſt by the People, Kings were therefore Deified under the Name of ſome particular Star. As you may ſee by the Example of *Ilus*, whoſe Memory, according to the Report of *Sanchoniathon*, is worſhip'd under the Star *Saturn*. *Hyginus* ſays, that *Perſeus* was taken up into the Number of the Stars, and Deified. They alſo look'd upon as Divine Beings, all the Beaſts that had any Reſemblance or Reference to any of the Stars, or which they thought did partake of their Nature, Virtue and Force, in any Degree above the reſt. Thus an Ox was conſecrated to the Sun, under the Name of *Apis*, according to *Macrobius*: To the Moon, according to *Ammianus* and *Porphyrius*: To the Sign *Taurus* according to *Lucian*. And the *Egyptians*, according to *Ælian*'s Report, attributed to this Beaſt 29 Marks, which did ſignifie the Number of the qualities and properties of the Stars it reſembled. They did alſo worſhip (as Gods) ſeveral Men that had done ſignal Services for the People. Thus they adored *Hercules*, and thoſe famous Heroes ſo much ſpoken of in Hiſtories. *Voſſius* treats of it largely, and ſays a great many curious Things touching the Worſhip of Idols; but he ſeems too much enclined to Myſterious and Allegorical Interpretations in his Explication of theſe Matters. Divers Authors affirm, that *Ninus*, from an immoderate Paſſion for his Father *Belus*, began firſt to countenance Idolatry, in cauſing the Statue of this Prince to be adored after his Death. *Clemens Alexandrinus* ſays, That the firſt *Pagans* who would have Gods of their own Handy-works, erected Pieces of Wood of an extraordinary ſize, or Columns of Stone, which they worſhipped, and which they called Ξόανα, that is to ſay, *Poliſhed Statues*; from Ξέω, *to poliſh*: Which being afterwards improved by Art, Men began thence to make Idols which had Humane Shapes, and were called Βρέται, from the Word Βροτὸς, which ſignifies *a Man*. To this Day there are Places in the *Indies* where they worſhip high Columns, whereof they have little portable Figures, which are probably the Remains of this ancient Idolatry. Beſides the Idols ſet up in Temples, and other holy Places, the *Pagans* had alſo little Figures repreſenting theſe Idols in little Niches. Each of their Gods had his Images made with ſome Diſtinction, rendring them peculiar to that God. So *Jupiter* was repreſented by Lightning, *Mars* by a Lance and Spear, *&c.* There were alſo Gods, whoſe Idols were not to be ſeen, but in particular Countries: Thus the *Egyptians*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, and other People, had theirs in peculiar. There were other Gods which were adored univerſally; and therefore called the *Azonian* Gods: But as Nations differed, ſo did their Adorations, and Ceremonies of Worſhip. The 14th. Chapter of the Book of *Wiſdom* informs us, that the firſt Statue of Humane Form, adored by Men, was erected by a Father for his dead Son; who alſo inſtituted Sacrifices to his Honour, to divert his Grief for the Loſs; and ordered, that none of his Domeſticks ſhould preſume to ask him any thing, if they had not adored it that Day. Hence, by degrees, it became cuſtomary to pay Veneration to the Images of Conſiderable Perſons. Theſe were firſt of all made of Stone, of divers ſorts of Wood, and Ivory, though the Art of Caſting Metal Statues is very ancient, as appears by *Pſal.* 113. wherein it is ſaid, that the Idols of the Nations were all Gold and Silver: And by the Books of *Moſes*, where there are ſeveral Proofs of this Art, by which the *Iſraelites* formed the *Golden Calf*, and which it is probable they learned from the *Egyptians*. This ſhews *Pliny*'s Miſtake, who attributes the Invention to *Phidias*'s Time, *viz.* about the LXXXIIId. *Olympiad.* Beſides the Idols placed in the Temples, and other ſacred Places, the *Pagans* had alſo little Images repreſenting the Idols, in Niches. We read in *Cicero*'s Oration againſt *Verres*, that one of theſe, repreſenting *Minerva*, was offered at *Apollo*'s Temple. *Demetrius* the Goldſmith, that raiſed the Tumult againſt St. *Paul* at *Epheſus*, did it chiefly becauſe that Saint's Preaching the Goſpel begun to ſink his Trade, which conſiſted chiefly in the Sale of *Diana*'s Images; for *Faciens ædes argenteas Dianæ*, ſignifies nothing elſe but the Figures of that Goddeſs, as *Baronius* renders it. See *Grotius in loco.* Several amongſt the *Pagans* were ſenſible of the Vanity of their Idols; as, *Maximus Tyrius*, *Celſus*, the Emperor *Julian*, and they of whom St. *Ambroſe* ſays, that they did not worſhip the Wood, but as the Image of God: But the Common Sort believed that the Statues of Gold, Silver, *&c.* were really divine. The Devil contributed much to confirm them in the Errour, by the ſtrange things he did in them, and the Anſwers he gave by them, as, by that of *Juno* ſurnamed *Moneta*, that of *Fortune* called *Feminine*. *Pythagoras*, tho' a Pagan, ſaw, and maintained by the ſtrength of his Natural Reaſon, That we cannot receive the *Idea* of a God by our Corporeal Senſes; That it was only intelligible, and therefore forbad the making of any Figure to repreſent the Gods. *Numa* received and eſtabliſhed this Doctrine at *Rome*; ſo that the *Romans* for 170 Years, had no Statue in the Fine Temples they built their Gods; but, in ſucceeding Ages, People were ſo buried in Ignorance, That they rendered Divine Worſhip to inſenſible Statues, the Workmanſhip of their own hands. The *Roman* Emperors Statues called *Laureatæ*, ſent into the Provinces, as ſoon as the Princes aſcended the Throne, were Worſhipped; and all People obliged to pay them the Honours due to the Perſons they repreſented: And 'tis notorious, how ſeverely *Theodoſius* revenged the Affront done his, by the Inhabitants of *Antioch*, upon the Impoſition of a new Tax. *Euſebius* reports that the Woman, cured of her Flux of Blood, by touching the Hem of our Saviour's Garment, made his Statue in Braſs, with a leſſer one upon the Baſe of this, repreſenting herſelf, and the manner of her Cure, and placed both at her door. This *Euſebius* ſaw, and ſays, That an unknown Plant grew upon its *Baſis*, which when it reach'd the Hem of the Brazen Robe, was cut up, and proved a Soveraign Remedy againſt all Diſtempers. *Julian* the *Apoſtate* broke this, and put his own in its place, which, 'tis ſaid, was immediately Thunder-ſtruck, and ſevered in two. *Sozomen* with *Origen* and others affirms, That when our Saviour was carried into *Egypt* to avoid the Perſecution of *Herod*; the Idols of this Country, which were very numerous, and worſhipped to the greateſt degree of ſtupidity and exceſs, were moſt of them ſhaken off their Baſis. This Author obſerves further, that when our Saviour came to *Hermopolis*, a Town of *Thebais*, a Tree, called, *Peſec*, conſecrated, as *Plutarch* reports, to *Iſis*, bent its branches to the Ground, in Adoration of the true God, then corporally preſent; and *Sozomen* continues that from that time forth, its Fruit, Leaves and Bark, had a peculiar Virtue to Cure. However Idolatry was not perfectly ſuppreſſed, but was ſtill kept a foot, in ſome meaſure, even in *Rome*. This is certain that Idol-Worſhip begun to be laid by, after our Saviour's Birth. The Emperor *Claudius*, aboliſhed many Sacrifices and Feaſts dedicated to the Falſe Gods. In the IId. Century their Worſhip ſunk more, for *Alexander Severus* beſtowed but very little upon the Temples. *Maximin*, his Succeſſor, took the Idols, their Ornaments and Treaſure, and melted them down. Whilſt the blind and carnal *Pagans*, becauſe they could not conceive any other but that groſs *Idea* of a Deity, gave out, That the Chriſtians adored the Idol of a Man, having Aſſes Ears, a long Robe, a Book in one hand, and ſhewing one of his Feet reſembling that of an Aſs, and expoſed his Picture thus with this Inſcription, *Deus Chriſtianorum Ononychites.* They founded this Calumny upon what *Cornelius Tacitus* has in the fifth Book of his Hiſtory, *viz.* That the *Jews*, from whom the Chriſtians ſprung, Adored the Head of an Aſs; becauſe, ſays he, being in deſperate want of Water to quench their Thirſt in the Deſarts of *Arabia*, when baniſhed out of *Egypt*, they were led to a Spring by Wild Aſſes that went thither to drink, which Fable is aſſerted by *Plutarch* and other *Pagans*, as a well-grounded truth, but is learnedly refuted by *Joſephus*. *Conſtantine* carried himſelf with a Zeal, becoming a new Converted Chriſtian, in Demoliſhing the Temples of the Falſe Deities, and over-throwing their Idols. Above all, he made it his Endeavour to Aboliſh entirely all thoſe Impurities conſecrated to *Venus*, and other infamous Gods, which the *Pagans* had introduced, meerly to authorize their Debaucheries. *Conſtantius* his Son, publiſh'd ſeveral Edicts to the ſame purpoſe, and Ordered, That the Temples of the Gods that remained ſtanding, ſhould be ſhut up. All which Edicts were Executed in part. The Emperor *Julian the Apoſtate*, who came to the Crown ſoon after, endeavoured by all means to reſtore it; and the better to compaſs his Deſign, cauſed the Images of *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Mercury*, to be placed, with his own, in all publick Places; the Firſt, as putting on his Crown and Purple, and the other two, as Admirers of his Valour and Eloquence, thinking thus to lead the Chriſtians inſenſibly back again to Idolatry, by ſhuffling his Images with thoſe of the Gods; becauſe, as it has been obſerved, the Statues of the Emperors were honoured by the Chriſtians themſelves. The Emperor *Theodoſius*, who began to Rule *An.* 392. deſir'd nothing more, than to deſtroy Idolatry throughly, and particularly at *Rome*. *Prudentius* ſays, That upon his coming to the Empire, he required of the *Romans*, that all the *Pagan* Sacrifices and Feaſts ſhould be Aboliſhed, and the Idols pulled to pieces; thoſe only excepted, that were extraordinary Work, which he would have kept, not for any Worſhip that was due to them, but only for the Ornament of the City. Accordingly, the *Goths* deſtroyed moſt of them. St. *Proſper*, St. *Auguſtin*, and St. *Ambroſius* make mention of this Piety of *Theodoſius*; and, St. *Jerom* ſays, That at *Rome*, not an Idol was to be ſeen in all the *Capitol*. This Emperor continuing his Care for the extinguiſhing Idolatry, ordered, That the famous Temple of *Serapis* at *Alexandria* ſhould be levelled, which was executed, to the great regret of the *Pagans*, and built a Church in its room. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, ſays, That the great Idol of *Serapis*, Worſhipped in this Temple, was made in Ancient time, by an excellent Artiſt named *Briaxes*, at the charge of King *Seſoſtris*, who unwilling that this Idol ſhould be made either altogether of one Metal, or one Stone; amaſſed a Heap of all ſorts of precious Stones, cauſed them to be ground into Powder, and then running down together a quantity of the moſt rich Metals, he mixt therewith the ſaid Powder of Precious Stones, and of this Compoſition made the Idol. Amongſt other Idols, which *Theodoſius* cauſed to be broke in *Egypt*, was that of *Canopus*. The *Gentiles* in many places, occaſioned great Diſorders in defence of their Idols; but could not ſtop *Theodoſius* in the purſuit of a Work ſo well begun. In *France*, a great quantity of Idols were pull'd down by St. *Martin*, who obtained *Theodoſius* his Order for it. St. *Jerom* teſtifies, That there was as much Zeal uſed to deſtroy theſe Inſtruments of the Devil at *Rome*, as in any other part of the World. The *Pagans* had one only hope remaining, *viz.* That their Oracles fore-told them, that the Year 398, would be very fatal to the Chriſtian Religion. But it fell out otherwiſe; for Chriſtianity was ſo far from being extinct in 398, that it rather flouriſh'd by the Edicts of the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, who did Order the final Deſtruction of the Temples, and to break all Idols. But, becauſe the Deſtruction of ſo many fine Buildings, would, in a manner, have disfigured the Cities, and made them deſolate, *Honorius*, by other Edicts, forbad the pulling down any more of thoſe ſtately Temples: And *Arcadius* Ordered in the Eaſt, That they ſhould be pulled down in the Country, but that in Cities, the Idols only ſhould be deſtroyed, but the Temple conſecrated and converted into Chriſtian Churches; and this was practiſed in the Weſt too. But for all the care which the Emperors had taken to deſtroy Idolatry, yet there remained ſome Idols at *Rome* ſtill: There were a great many of their Prieſts, as well as of their Senators, that continued *Pagans*, tho' there was no publick *Pagan*-Worſhip. But in 409, in the time of the Empire of *Honorius* and *Theodoſius* Junior, the *Goths* having beſieged *Rome*, under the Conduct of their King *Alaric*, the *Romans* were put to that Extreamity, that certain Idolatrous Prieſts, taking advantage of the general Conſternation, pretended that they could drive away the Beſiegers, by the help of their Deities, provided they were ſuffered to offer Sacrifices. All the *Pagans* that were remaining in the Senate, liſtened to this Propoſition, and accordingly it was performed, as well in the Capitol, as in other places of the City; but all to no purpoſe. The *Goths*, in the mean time, preſſing the *Romans* extreamly, forced them to buy a Peace; and, to pay 10000 Marks of Gold, and 60000 Marks of Silver, beſides ſundry other things, which they promiſed them. A Fund was raiſed upon the Remains of the Silver and Golden Idols, which raiſed *Zoſimus* deplored, as a great Calamity; but, *Alaric* inveſting *Rome* a ſecond time, and having taken the City, it was then, that the *Pagans* and their Idols were cruſh'd, and entirely deſtroyed, for three Days together, as we underſtand from *Oroſius*. In 420, the Tribune *Urſus* (as St. *Proſper* writes) deſirous to take away from the *Africans*, all the Hopes which they had in their Falſe Gods, cauſed the Remains of the Idol-Temples in *Africa* to be pulled down, and made Burying-places of the Ground where they ſtood; and, three Years after, the Emperor *Theodoſius* Junior, deſirous to put a final end to the great Work of Aboliſhing Idolatry, publiſhed very ſevere Edicts, whereby he Ordered, That all things belonging to Idolatry, in any Senſe, ſhould be Deſtroyed, to all Intents and Purpoſes, throughout the *Roman* Empire. And thus Idolatry was extinguiſhed. Others write, That the Ancient Inhabitants of the Eaſt, being perſwaded that there were Intelligent Beings above Men, which were the Miniſters of the Supream God, in the Conduct of the Univerſe, came to eſteem them by degrees equal with him who was their Maſter; or, at leaſt, to pay them as much Worſhip, as they did to him. They likewiſe believed, That ſome of thoſe Intelligences were in the Stars, ſo that they ought to honour them, as the Bodies of the Gods. They alſo imagined, That the Souls of Illuſtrious Men did aſcend after their Deaths, amongſt thoſe Superiour Beings, and did take care of the Country where they lived. Hence it came to paſs, that of this great multitude of Deities, they knew not whom to regard as the Principal, and that divers People, look'd upon the Souls of their ancient Kings and Queens, as Supreme Deities. So *Iſis* and *Oſiris* paſs'd in *Egypt*, for the Chief Gods; and *Jupiter* and *Juno* were the ſame thing among the *Greeks*. This is it that makes the *Pagans* ſpeak ſometimes of the Deity worthily, and according to the Impreſſion which they received from Tradition, or, which they had formed from the Works of the Creation; and why they ſpeak, at other times, of the King of Gods, as of a Man. They confound two *Idea*'s together; the one of an Inferiour, and the other of a Supream God-head, which has made all things. This is, indeed, the moſt dangerous Idolatry, which conſiſts, Firſt, In confounding God with an Inferiour Being. Secondly, In giving it the ſame Inward and Outward Honour. After that Men came to make Statues, or to repreſent theſe Deities under Emblems or Symbolical Figures; and then People believed, That after having Conſecrated them with certain Ceremonies, the Gods inhabited them, ſo that they honoured them as the Manſions of the Gods. At preſent Idolatry flouriſhes moſt in *China*, but of the three different Sects of Religion, in that Country, the Principal, is that, of thoſe they call the *Learned Chineſe:* This Sect admits of no Idols, nor acknowledges any object of Worſhip, but the Supream deity, to whom, notwithſtanding, they build no Temples, nor aſſign him any Prieſts or Ceremonies for his Worſhip. They ſing no Hymns in honour of him, nor ſo much as pray to him either in publick or private; their Reaſon of this ſingularity is ſomewhat odd, for they hold, that it belongs only to the King to worſhip the Supream God and pray to him, imagining theſe Offices of Religion, too great a Preſumption in a Subject. *Maimonides, Lib. De Idol. Macrob. Saturnal. Lib.* 21. *Euſeb. Præpar. Evang. Lib.* 3. *&* 10. *Hiſt. Lib.* 6. *&* 7. *Voſſius de Idol. Lib.* 13. *Clem. Alexand. in Protreptic. Tertull. Apolog. cap.* 15, *&* 16. *Cod. Theodoſ. de Pagan. &c.*

IDOMENEUS, a Captain, who aſſiſted the *Greeks* at the Siege of *Troy*. Coming thence, in a great Storm, he made a Vow to Sacrifice the firſt thing he met with, when he came home to his Houſe. He repented him of this indiſcreet Vow, his Son being the firſt thing that came in his way, and he would have Sacrificed him accordingly; but his Subjects driving him from his Kingdom, he retired into *Calabria*, where he built a City. *Servius in* 3 *Æneid.*

IDRIS, an *Arabian* Lord, of the Houſe and Sect of *Ali*. He ſaved himſelf in *Africa* from the Perſecution of *Abdala*, a *Califf* of *Syria* about 770. He was received very kindly in *Mauritania Tingitana*, or Weſtern *Barbary*, and becauſe he deſcended from *Mahomet*, all the People eſteemed him as a Saint; and therefore acknowledged him for a Prince or *Califf*. He was the firſt that brought *Mahometaniſm* thither. He left one Son born of a Chriſtian Slave, and of the Race of the *Goths*. He went by the ſame Name of *Idris*, and became one of the powerfulleſt Monarchs of *Africa*. He built *Fez* in 793. *Marmol. de l' Afric. lib.* 2.

IDSARCUS (*Gravius*) a *Weſt-Freezland* Prieſt. He wrote a Chronicle of his Country, which he continued from the Year 763, to 1514. wherein he lived. *Suffridius Petri de Script. Friſ dec.* 9. *cap.* 7.

IDUMEA, a Province of *Palæſtine*, named *Edom* in Scripture. It lies between *Arabia Petræa*, *Judæa*, the *Red*-Sea, and the *Mediterranean*. It contains divers Cities. *Strabo* and *Pliny* ſpeak of the *Idumeans*, who are deſcended from *Eſau*, youngeſt Son of *Abraham*; and, for this Reaſon, God forbid the Natural *Jews*, to abhorr them, as the reſt of the Uncircumciſed Nations, becauſe they were their Brethren. *David* vanquiſhed them, and having Revolted afterwards, King *Jehoſophat* reduced them and the *Ammonites*, in a very wonderful manner. After that, they Rebelled again, under the Reign of *Joram*, and were again Reduced. But when the *Chaldæans* beſieged *Jeruſalem* under *Nebuchadnezzar*, they joined with the Enemies againſt their Brethren. Hence aroſe thoſe Complaints in the Prophets, who threaten them in their Writings with approaching Puniſhment. Nor did they miſs it, as St. *Jerom* tells us, for they fell into the ſame Servitude, which they endeavoured to bring the *Jews* under. In proceſs of time, *Hyrcanus* made War againſt them, and made them turn *Jews*. They called *Jeruſalem* their *Country*, the *Holy City*, the *Common City*, and their *Metropolis*. *Joſephus*. *Philo* ſays, That this ſort of *Jews*, who called themſelves *Proſelytes*, to diſtinguiſh them from other *Jews*, were equalized by *Moſes* in all things, except this, That the Natural *Jews* ſhould be admitted into the Council called the *Sanhedrin*, and no Stranger, that did not come from a *Jewiſh* Mother, could have that Privilege. *Torniel. Salian. Spon. Joſeph. Philon.*

JEBUS, or JEBUSEUS, Son of *Canaan*, and Chief of the People called the *Jebuſites*, who gave *Jeruſalem* the Name of *Jebus*, as we are informed by St. *Jerom*. They could never be driven out of *Jeruſalem*, before the time of *David*; and we do not hear, whither they went, after that time, tho' *Eſdras* ſeems to mention them. *Joſh.* 15. 18. *Judg.* 1. 19. 2 *Sam.* 5. *&c.*

JECHONIAS, or JEHOJACHIM, King of *Judah*. The Books of *Kings* and *Jeremiah*, give him this laſt Name; and he is called by the other, in St. *Matthew*. He was the Son of *Joachim*, who ſhared the Royal Authority with him, the Second Year of his Reign; which ſolves the apparent Contrariety between *Kings* 24. *&* 8. where it is ſaid, That he was 18 Years old when he began to reign; and *Chronicles* 36. *&* 9. which make mention but of 8. He began to Reign alone, *An. Mun.* 3435. But the Year after, *Nebuchodonoſor* took him, and his Mother; as alſo his Wives, Eunuchs, and other Grandees of the Kingdom, and carried them all Captives to *Babylon*, and ſo they continued in Captivity, till about 3472. When *Evil-merodach* having Succeeded his Father, ranked him amongſt the Chief Princes of his Court.

JEDO, the Capital City of *Japan*, and the Emperor's Seat. It is ſituated upon the Borders of the River *Tonkaw*, or *Toukon*, near a great Gulf, which is very ſhallow becauſe of Sand, and that is the reaſon, that none but ſmall Barques can ride there. It is a good Fiſhing-place for Soles, Smelts, Eels and Oyſters, *&c.* The Houſes of this City are built of Mud, but covered over with Wood, to keep out Rain. There is a great ſtore of Noble-men's Houſes there, of very magnificent Structure with Gates curiouſly wrought, but principally the great Gate, called *The Emperor*'s, becauſe the Emperor paſſeth through it to his Palace, which, as thoſe of other Kings of *Japan*, are, for the moſt part, built upon the higheſt Places of this City. Upon one of the ſides of this high Ground, there ſtands a *Tower of Pleaſure*, called *The Emperor's Tower*, and at the Foot of the Mountain, a Temple very richly ornamented. This Temple is held in ſuch Veneration, that none but the Emperor, Thoſe of the Blood Royal, and the *Archibonze*, or High-Prieſt, have the privilege of going into it. The Streets of this City are numerous, and moſt of them are 180 Fathom long. There is one near 4 Leagues in length. They provide ſo well againſt Fire and Thieves, that in every Street, there is one, or more Magazines, or Ware-houſes whither they carry their beſt things, when any Fire happens. And at the end of every Street, there are Watch-houſes, where Guard is kept in the Night, to hinder thoſe of one Street from running to another, in time of Fire, and to prevent the Eſcape of Thieves. The Imperial Palace of *Jedo*, is compaſſed round with three Ramparts and three Ditches. In it are many magnificent Apartments; the Firſt of which is two Stories high, diſtinguiſhed the one from the other by a Line of golden Apples. Between the firſt Apartment, and the firſt Rampart, ſtand the Life-guards, conſiſting of 3000 Men, which Relieve each other every Day. The Front of the Emperor's Apartment, is a great Pavillion, flanked by two others of the ſame Structure. They are all three Nine Stories high, and end in a Pyramidal Figure; on the tops whereof are to be ſeen two great Dolphins covered with Plates of Gold. The Hall for Audience, which ſtands upon gilded Pillars, lies right over againſt the Pavillion, which ſerves for a Front to this ſtately Edifice. The Fretting is Plates of Gold, whereon are drawn Figures and Landskips. Firſt, There it is the Emperor ſitteth upon his Throne, glittering in Gold and Jewels, either when he gives Audience to foreign Ambaſſadors, or receives Homage from the Kings and Princes of his Empire. The Garden belonging to this Palace, is a vaſt thing, and full of fine Trees, Flowers, *&c.* The Temple of *Amida*, is one the ſtatelieſt of the City of *Jedo:* But their Idol there, does not become the Magnificence of the Place. This Monſter is placed upon an Altar, covered over with Plates of Silver half an Inch thick. Upon this Altar, there are golden Cups, before and behind the Statue, which is mounted upon a Horſe with Seven Heads, each of them denoting a thouſand Centuries. This Statue is made with a Man's-body, and a Dog's-head. The Horſe's Houſings are all embroidered with Pearls, Gold and Diamonds. The Characters painted upon the fore-part of the Altar, explain the Signification of the whole Equipage of the Idol. The Relation of Father *Frejus* imports, That the Wife of *Cubus* the Emperor, had a Temple in her Palace, where ſhe adored this very God *Amida*, in the ſhape of a young Man, having a Crown upon his head, environed with Beams of Gold. *The Hollanders Embaſſy to Japan. Father Frejus's Relation of* 1565.

JEHOVA, is the great Name of God, which we commonly call *Tetragrammaton*, for that this Name conſiſts of Four Letters in the Hebrew Tongue. The *Jews* retain ſo great a Veneration for this Holy Name, That they are forbid, upon pain of death to pronounce it. In former times, it was only the High-Prieſt that might pronounce it, and that but once a Year, at the ſolemn Benediction of the People in the Feaſt of Expiation. *Euſebius*, in his Evangelical Preparation, and *Theodoretus*, in his Queſtions upon *Exodus*, did acknowledge, That the *Jews* were forbid to pronounce this Name. *Joſeph*, who was of the Race of the Prieſts, teſtifies, That he was not permitted, to divulge the pronunciation of it, under pain of Eternal Damnation; alledging, That it contained the Myſtery of the Trinity. It appears, by the Fragments which we have remaining of the *Hexapla* of *Origen*, where the Hebrew Tongue was written in Greek Characters, That he wrote *Adonai*, in all places, where was *Jehova* in the Hebrew; a thing, which is confirmed by the Pronunciation of the *Jews* now at this Day. We do not find, that St. *Jerom* either makes uſe of this Word *Jehova* in his Tranſlation of the Bible, or in his Works. He follows the ancient Greek Interpreters; Tranſlating it, for the moſt part, *Lord*. The *Maſſoret Jews* deſirous to conceal it, point it with other Vowels than its own. Nevertheleſs it is manifeſt, That this Name was formerly pronounced with Vowels proper to it, and Ancient Authors prove it. *Diodorus. Siculus*, and divers other *Pagan* Writers, have remarked, That the God of the *Jews* was called *Jao*; which, very Word, we find in the Works of St. *Irenæus*, St. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and *Theodoret*. This laſt obſerved in his Diſputes upon *Exodus*, that the *Jews* pronounced *Jao*, and the *Samaritans*, *Jave*. The learned *Gataker* in his Book, Intituled *De Nomine tetragrammato diſſertatio*, defends our uſing the Name *Jehova*, againſt the weak and unjuſt Cavils of thoſe who oppoſe it.

JEHU, Tenth King of *Iſrael*. Was the Son of *Joſaphat*, and Grand-child of *Nimſhi*. He was, *An. Mun.* 3151. by the Order of God, and by a Diſciple of *Eliſha*, Anointed to be King of *Iſrael*, to cut off the Houſe of *Ahab*, which he did. For he killed *Joram* with an Arrow, put *Jezabel* to death; and after that, the Grandees of *Samaria* themſelves maſſacred 60 of *Ahab*'s Children, for fear of having this new King for their Enemy. After theſe Executions, the eaſier to exterminate *Baal*'s Prieſts, favoured ſo much by *Jezabel*, he feigned, as if he would honour this *Baal* much more than this Princeſs ever did. In this Deſign, he exhorted all the Prieſts of that Idol to meet together for a ſolemn Sacrifice; and when they were all in the Temple, he made his Soldiers put them all to Death; and cauſed the Statue of *Baal* to be broke to pieces. God himſelf commended this Zeal. But *Jehu* did not continue it long, nor did he pull down the Calves of *Dan* and *Bethel*, and therefore God puniſhed him by *Hazael* King of *Syria*, who ravaged his Provinces. He died *An. Mun.* 3178. after having reigned 28 Years. 2 *Kings c.* 9. *& ſeq.* 2 *Chron. c.* 22. *Joſeph. l.* 6. *antiq. Jud. Torniel. A. M.* 3150, 51, 78.

JEHU, a Prophet of the Lord, was the Son of *Hanani*. He told *Baaſha* King of *Iſrael*, of all the Evils that befell his Houſe. Some believe, That *Ela* Son of *Baaſha*, cauſed him to be put to death, in the beginning of his Reign, about *An. Mun.* 3105. But others do not think ſo, becauſe a Prophet of this Name wrote the Acts of *Joſaphat*. And ſome ſay, that there were two of this Name.

JEHUDA, or BEN-DAVID-FESSEAN, ſurnamed *Hijug*, a *Rabbin*. He lived in the XIth. Century. He was the firſt Hebrew Grammarian in the Weſtern World, according to *Genebrard*, who talks of another *Jehuda*, a *Jewiſh Levite*, who lived in the XIIth. Century.

JELPHEE, or ZULPHA, a Suburb to the City *Iſpahan*, the Capital of *Perſia*, Inhabited by *Armenian* Chriſtians, who have many Privileges granted them by that Crown. They have a Patriarch in this Place, much reſpected by the King of *Perſia*, though a *Mahometan* Prince, and twelve Biſhops. In 1609. a Thouſand of theſe *Armenian* Chriſtians were at one time martyr'd by *Abbas* King of *Perſia*, on a Pretence that they had ſubmitted to the Pope. *Herbert pag.* 68.

JEMPTERLAND, which the Latin Writers call *Jemptia*; a Province in *Norway* formerly belonging to the King of *Denmark*, but now belonging to the King of *Swedeland*, ever ſince the Peace concluded at *Bromsbroo*, in 1645. There are no conſiderable Towns in it, but only three Caſtles, which are *Reſſund*. *Docre* and *Lith*. It hath on the Eaſt *Angermania*, on the Weſt *Helſingia*, on the South *Medelpadi*, on the North *Norway*.

JENA, a Town of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Saxon-Weimar*, with an Univerſity. It is ſituated upon the River *De la Sala*, in a fertile Vale. There is plenty of Vines about it. It is well built, but ſmall, walled about, and hath a Bridge over the River. This City was of no Conſideration till after the Dukes of *Saxony* built the Univerſity in it, which was founded *Jan.* 25. 1555. *Bertius lib.* 3. *in Comment. Germ.* It is 14 Miles E. of *Weimar*, and 12 S. W. of *Naumburg*. Long. 31. 41. Lat. 51. 2.

JENECOPING, or JONEKOPING, Lat. *Jenekopia*, a Town of *Swedeland*, in *Smau-landt*, a Province of *Oſtro-Gothia*. It is ſituated in the middle of the Lake *Wether*, and all built of Wood, 68 Miles W. of *Colmar*. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 57. 42.

JENISCEY, or JENCI, a River of North-*Muſcovy*, in *Lopia*, near to the People called *Tingoeſes*. It has great Mountains on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt a great and very fertile Plain. It is ſaid, that its Courſe is as long as that of *Obi*, and that in former Times it over flowed the Country almoſt 70 Leagues.

JENIZA, or JENIZZA, a ſmall City built by the *Turks* in *Macedonia*, out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*, upon the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, between the Rivers *Bevoda* and *Caſtora*; 28 Miles South of *Theſſalonica*, and as far Eaſt of *Edeſſa*.

JENTIVES, a ſort of Heathens in the *Indies*, principally in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and that of *Cambaya*. They believe one only God, and the Immortality of the Soul; but they admit of the *Metempſycoſis*, or Tranſmigration of Souls, and therefore abhorr the Effuſion of Blood, and the Murther of Animals, for fear of killing their Father, or any of their Friends. *Mandeſlo*, *Tom.* 2. *Olearius*.

JENUPAR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, within the *Peninſula* on this ſide *Ganges*, and in the *Grand Mogul*'s Country. This City lies upon the River *Coul*, near to the Foot of the Mountains, between *Delli* and *Lahor*. Beſides this City, it has that of *Nicondat*, and ſome others.

JEPHTHA, the IXth. Judge, of the *Hebrews*, ſucceeded *Tola* and *Jair* in this Office. He came out of a Country called *Gilead*, and was the Son of a Concubine, and therefore his Brothers would not own him. 'Tis ſaid that then he withdrew into a certain Country which is called *Tob* in Scripture, where he was made Captain of a Troop of Thieves. The *Jews*, oppreſſed by the *Ammonites*, had recourſe to the Courage of *Jephtha*; who gathered Forces from all Parts, marched againſt the Enemies of God's People, *A. M.* 2849. and made a Vow, that if he got the Victory he would ſacrifice the firſt Thing he met upon his Return home. He defeated the *Ammonites*, but had Reaſon to repent very quickly of the Raſhneſs of his Vow; for when he returned, his only Daughter, whom *Philo-Judæus* calls *Sela*, tranſported with Joy, came to him firſt. *Jephtha*, extreamly afflicted, told her the Vow he made: She preſſed her Father to fulfil it; and in effect, at the end of two Months, which ſhe demanded to bewail her Virginity, he fulfilled it. In the mean time, thoſe of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, offended that *Jephtha* had not taken them to the War, after having diſcovered their Diſpleaſure at it, they revolted againſt him. *Jephtha* ſlew 42000 of them, *A. M.* 2850. The ancient Fathers differ in their Opinions of this Vow: Some holding that it was raſh, and unlawfully accompliſhed. Others maintain, that it was pleaſing to the Almighty, and done by the Direction of the Holy Ghoſt, wherewith, the Scriptures ſay this Judge was repleniſhed. There were ſome alſo of Opinion that the Daughter of *Jephtha* was not ſacrificed, but only conſecrated to the Service of God; and was ſhut up in a particular Place, where ſhe lived a Virgin. But however that was, the young Women of *Iſrael* uſed to meet every Year, and bewailed her for Forty Days together. *Agamemnon* lived about this Time; and ſome Authors are perſwaded, that it was in imitation of this that he ſacrificed his Daughter *Iphigenia* for the *Greek* Army. He died, *A. M.* 2854. which was in the ſixth Year of his Government.

JERAPOLI, an Epiſcopal City of *Aſia Minor* in *Phrygia*. The *Turks* name it in their Language, corruptedly, *Seldeſcheber*: The *Greeks* and *Latins* name it *Hierapolis*. About the Year 185. in the Pontificate of Pope *Eleutherius*, a Synod was held here againſt *Montanus* and *Theodorus*.

JEREMIAH, a Prophet of the Sacerdotal Family, was the Son of *Hilkiah* the Prieſt. He began to propheſie in the 13th. Year of the Reign of *Joſiah*, *A. M.* 3406. or 7. But the Evils which *Jeremiah* and the Propheteſs *Hulda* threatned the *Jews* with, did not come to paſs in that King's Reign. When his Prophecy was ſhewn *Joachim*, whom the King of *Egypt* had ſet upon the Throne of *Judah*, this Prince ſeeing the Miſchief that was foretold him, cut the Writing with a Pen-knife, and threw it into the Fire. But God commanded the *Prophet* to tranſcribe the very ſame Menaces in another Volume, and to make a great many Additions thereto. In the mean time, this holy Boldneſs, wherewith the Spirit of God inſpired him, provoked the *Jews* againſt him. He was put in Priſon three or four times before; and the Courtiers of *Zedekiah*, not able to endure that, notwithſtanding his Impriſonment, he ſhould ſtill reproach the *Jews* with their Crimes, and fore-tell them the Miſeries which hung over their Heads, they threw him into a deep Ditch, full of Mire; where he had been certainly ſtifled, if an *Æthiopian*, named *Ebed-meleck*, whom his Merits had raiſed in *Zedekiah*'s Court, had not obtained Leave from this King to take the Prophet out of that Place. After this, the *Babylonians*, according as *Jeremiah* foretold it, took the City of *Jeruſalem*, *A. M.* 3428. *Nebuzaradan*, *Nebuchadnezzar*'s General, gave him Liberty, either to go to *Babylon*, or to ſtay in *Judæa*. The Prophet choſe the latter, to look after the Safety of the Handful of People who dwelt there. He gave good Advice to *Gedaliah*, who was left Governor of *Judæa*; but he neglecting it, was killed with all his Men. After which, the *Jews*, who dreaded the King of *Babylon*'s Fury, ſought their Security by a Flight into *Egypt*. *Jeremiah* oppoſed it all he could, but they carried him and *Baruch* with them. In *Egypt* he blamed them for their Idolatry, with his ordinary Zeal and Conſtancy, to that degree, that being unable to endure his Reproaches any longer, they are ſaid to have ſtoned him at the City of *Taphneas*, *A. M.* 3447. of *Rome*, 147. and in the XLIIId. *Olympiad*.

JEREMIAH I. of this Name, a *Greek* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. He ſucceeded *Theoleptus*, about 1520. The Year after he went to *Jeruſalem* to viſit *Chriſt's Sepulchre*, and the Clergy that accompanied him being divided amongſt themſelves, one Part of them returned to *Conſtantinople*, where one *Joannicus* had obtained *Jeremiah*'s Place, by promiſing a greater Tribute to the *Grand Signior*. *Jeremiah*, upon his Return, played his Game ſo well, that he was continued, and his Competitor expelled. *Ibrahim*, *Grand Viſier* to *Solyman*, who was his Friend, did him good Service in this Affair. 'Tis ſaid, that the *Turkiſh* Prince would have him obliged to pay him as much as *Joannicus* offer'd; and that *Jeremiah* would rather quit the Patriarchal Chair than comply: But the *Greeks*, who were charmed with the Modeſty and Sweetneſs of their Prelate, oppoſed his Deſign, and freely payed the Remainder of the Tribute for him. After that he prevented a fatal Blow that was deſigned to be given his People, whom the *Turks* would have expell'd their Cities which had made an obſtinate Reſiſtance againſt the *Ottoman* Forces. He died in 1545. *Emanuel Malaxes*, *lib.* 2. *Turcogr. Genebrard & Onuphrius in Chron. Sponde in Annal.*

JEREMIAH II. Metropolitan of *Lariſſa*, being but 36 Years of Age, was preferred to the See of the *Græcian* Patriarch, in 1572. ſome Time after that *Metrophanes* had freely abdicated it. He was afterwards accuſed before the *Grand Signior* of having correſponded by Letters, and other Friendſhip, with the *Roman* See; and was, by this Prince's Order, committed to Priſon, and afterwards baniſhed, about 1585. *Emanuel Malaxes*, *Poſſevinus*, and others, cited by *Sponde in Annal.*

JERICO, or JERICHO, a City of *Palæſtine*, called formerly *The City of Palms*, becauſe it is in the midſt of a Plain full of Palm-Trees. The laſt Kings of *Judæa* took pleaſure in adorning this City with magnificent Fabricks: And *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, ſurnamed *The Great*, made it his Place of Abode, in a very fine Palace. There was alſo an *Hippodrome* there, which was as a Royal Academy, where the Nobility uſed to Ride the *Great Horſe* and run Races; there was alſo a very ſtately *Amphitheatre* for publick Games. The Plain of *Jericho* is about Nine Leagues long, and five broad. *Joſephus* ſays, That it was the Place where the true Balm was found; from whence the City took its Name of *Jericho*, which ſignifies, *a good Smell*. But there are no Trees to be ſeen there now that produce Balm, and but few Palm-Trees, becauſe they are not cultivated. There are ſome wild Trees and Brakes, and, amongſt others, the *Zacon*, which bears little Plums, from which is drawn a certain Oil, or Balm, of admirable Effect for all ſorts of Wounds. Amongſt the Groves of this Plain there are little wild Trees, which bear a Fruit like little Round Apples, and of a yellow Colour, which contain, in lieu of the Kernels, little Nuts, round as Peaſe, and very well taſted. Others bear Apples painted, as it were, with a gilded Vermilion; very pleaſant to the Sight, but full of ill-taſted Water; and when dried, nothing remains but the Core. It ſeems very probable that the Authors meant theſe, when they ſpoke of Apples that grew about the Banks of the *Dead Sea*, called *Apples of Sodom and Gomorrah*; which were of a charming Colour, but within full of dirty, ſtinking Aſhes. About the North Side of *Jericho* lies the Mountain *Quarantine*; ſo called becauſe *Jeſus Chriſt* faſted there Forty Days. It is extream high and ſteep; and it is very difficult to get up to the Cave, whither our Saviour retired. A little farther there is another *Grotto*, painted with various Figures, of the *Annunciation of the Virgin*, of *Angels*, and of the *Apoſtles*, with very ancient Greek Characters; a little defaced, but the Colours very viſible. Some ſay, that it was to this Place that the Angels carried Suſtenance to our Saviour, after his Faſt, and his Victory over the Devil's Temptations; whereof the laſt was, according to St. *Matthew*, upon the Top of a Mountain, (meaning this, as it is believed,) whither he carried the Son of God, to ſhew him the Kingdoms of the Earth. Some think it more probable, that our Saviour was rather in the Wilderneſs of *Jordan* when he faſted Forty Days, in regard St. *Mark* ſays, that he was with the Beaſts; and that this Mountain was ſo unapproachable, that even Wild Beaſts themſelves could not come near it, as being altogether barren, without either Road or Path, Herb or Buſh. But this their Opinion is diametrically oppoſite to common Report, it being ſaid that Beaſts frequented the Foot of this Mountain; and that in ſome Places, amongſt the Rocks, there were Porcupines ſometimes to be ſeen. Four or five hundred Paces off this Mountain was to be ſeen the Fountain of *Eliſha*; ſo called, becauſe this Prophet ſweetned its Waters, which were bitter before. This River runs by *Jericho*, then divides into many ſmall Streams which water the Country, and diſcharges it ſelf into *Jordan*. *Doubdan's Voyage to the Holy Land.*

JERMYN (*Henry*) Second Son to Sir *Thomas Jermyn* of *Ruſhbroke* in *Suffolk*, Treaſurer to King *Charles* I. and Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen. He attended that Princeſs into *England*, landing her at *Burlington* in *Yorkſhire*; whence he conducted her ſafely through the Enemy's Quarters, unto His Majeſty at *Oxford*; who for that, and other Services, by his Letters-Patent, bearing Date *Septemb.* 8. in the 19th. Year of his Reign, advanced him to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Jermyn* of *St. Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk*. After which, the Lord *Jermyn* attending the Queen out of *England*, and governing her ſmall Family for ſixteen Years, being alſo of King *Charles* II's Privy Council in Foreign Parts, and employed by him in ſeveral Embaſſies to the King of *France*; in conſideration of all theſe Services, that Prince, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Breda* in *Brabant*, *April* 27. 1660. in the 12th. Year of his Reign, and but few Weeks preceding his Reſtauration, created him Earl of St. *Albans* in *Hertfordſhire*, and afterwards conſtituted him Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold. *Dugdale.*

JEROBOAM I. of this Name, King of *Iſrael*, was the Son of *Nebat*. *Solomon* was the Cauſe of his Riſe: And after he underſtood he was to ſucceed in his Kingdom, becauſe the Prophet *Abijah* promiſed him Ten Tribes thereof, by cutting his Garment into Twelve Parts, whereof he gave him Ten, he endeavoured to deſtroy him, and ſo conſtrained him to retire into *Egypt*. *Solomon* dying, *A. M.* 3059. *Jeroboam* preſented himſelf to *Rehoboam*, with the reſt, humbly praying him to eaſe them of the exceſſive Taxes which they lay under; and having received the King's Anſwer, which was not very Politick, Ten of the Tribes fell off to *Jeroboam*. This was the Diviſion of the Kingdoms of *Judah* and *Iſrael*. *Jeroboam* being eſtabliſhed King, fearing that if the People did go to *Jeruſalem*, they would by degrees return to *Rehoboam*, their lawful Prince, cauſed two *Golden Calves* to be made, placing the one at *Bethel*, and the other at *Dan*, and made his Subjects to worſhip them; endeavouring in the Worſhip of theſe Idols, to imitate the Worſhip of the true God in *Jeruſalem*. This was, *A. M.* 3061. A little after God ſent him a Prophet, who ſpake to one of the Altars, in *Jeroboam*'s Preſence, and propheſied, That there ſhould be a Son born of the Race of *David*, named *Joſias*, who would deſtroy upon that Altar all the Prieſts who offered Incenſe there: And as a Token of the Truth of what he had ſaid, the Altar clove in two at the very Inſtant. Which *Joſias* performed 250 Years after this Propheſie. *Jeroboam* not able to bear with this Prophet's Freedom, ſtretched out his Hand to order one of his Officers to ſeize him; but it withered inſtantly. The Prince deſired him to pray for the Recovery of his Arm, which was done, but he did not grow better by it. He died ſome Time after in his wickedneſs, *A. M.* 3081. having reigned about 21 or 22 Years. 1 *King.* 11. 12, 13. & *Seq.* 4. 9. 10. 13. 14. 2 *Chron.* 9. 10. *Joſeph. lib.* 8. *Antiq. Torniel. Salian & Sponde in Annal. Veter. Teſtam.*

JEROBOAM II. ruled with his Father *Joaſh*, and began to rule alone in *Iſrael* about *A. M.* 3211. according to the Supputation of *Torniel* and *Salian*. This was a valiant and proſperous Prince in War. He alſo beat the *Syrians* often, re-took from them all that they had ſeized of his Kingdom, and added to it the Cities of *Damaſcus* and *Hamath*: So that under him his Kingdoms had almoſt the ſame Frontiers which they had in *Solomon*'s Time. God did not favour him with all theſe Succeſſes for his Piety, ſeeing he was an Idolater; but to fulfil the Promiſes made to his Grandfather *Jehoahaz*. He died in the 41ſt. Year of his Reign, *A. M.* 3251. 2 *King.* 14. *Joſeph. lib.* 9. *Antiq. Genebrard lib.* 1. *Chron. Torniel. & Salian Annal. Sacr. Vet. Teſtam.*

St. JEROM, Son of *Euſebius*, born at *Stridon*, a City upon the Confines of *Dalmatia*, in the ancient *Pannonia*. He ſtudied at *Rome*, under *Donatus* the Grammarian, who commented upon *Virgil* and *Terence*, and was baptized in this City. He came afterwards into *France*, where he tranſcrib'd St. *Hilary*'s Book *de Synodis*, for which he had a great Eſteem. He alſo ſpent ſome Time in *Aquileia*, where he got acquainted with *Heliodorus*, who, obliged by his Example, accompanied him to *Thrace*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*, and at length to *Syria*, where *Heliodorus*, who came but for Company-ſake, tarried but a very ſhort Time: St. *Jerom* wrote him very preſſing Letters to make him come back. The Orthodox of *Meletius*'s Party perſecuted him in his Solitudes; treating him as if he had been infected with the Errors of *Sabellius*, for his uſing the Word *Hypoſtaſis*, as the Council of *Rome* applied it, *An.* 309. This made him go to *Jeruſalem*, where the Study of the Hebrew Tongue took up moſt of his Time, in order to his better underſtanding of the holy Scripture. And his Name was become already ſo famous in the Church, that Pope *Damaſus* conſulted him in his Difficulties. In the mean time *Paulinus* of *Antioch* ordained St. *Jerom* Prieſt; who conſented conditionally, that he ſhould not be confined to any Church, and that he ſhould not quit the Monaſtick Profeſſion. The Reputation of St. *Gregory Nazianzen* being ſpread every where, St. *Jerom* came about the Year 381. to *Conſtantinople* to hear him. He ſpent the Year following at *Rome*, where he was Secretary to Pope *Damaſus*. He publiſhed a Book againſt *Helvidius*, and another afterwards againſt *Jovinian*, about Celibacy. At the ſame time he inſtructed ſeveral *Roman* Ladies in Piety, having for Scholars in Vertue and Letters *Marcella*, *Albina*, *Læta*, *Aſella*, *Paula*, *Bleſila*, *Euſtochium*, and ſome others, who became, under his Diſcipline, rare Examples of Sanctity. This Deſign, together with the Calumnies of the *Origeniſts*, raiſed ſuch Enmity againſt him, that he was conſtrained to depart *Rome*, and to return to his Beloved Solitude. He went thence to *Alexandria*, to hear *Didymus*. When he was at laſt upon returning to the *Grotto* of *Bethlehem*, he made it his whole Study and Buſineſs to write againſt thoſe whom he called Hereticks; and more particularly againſt *Vigilantius* and *Jovinianus*. In a Work written by him againſt this latter, in praiſe of Virginity, he ſeems to have too much leſſen'd that of Marriage. His Enemies made ſuch a Stir about the Matter, that *Pammachius*, a Friend of St. *Jerom*, adviſed him to make an Apology in defence of his ſaid Work. He did it in his ordinary Stile, where, amidſt his eloquent Flouriſhes, he mixes ſome Satyrical Expreſſions againſt thoſe who condemned his Labours. He was the firſt that wrote againſt *Pelagius*, whom he oppoſes in his Dialogues. This Hereſiarch revenged himſelf by the Enemies which he raiſed againſt St. *Jerom*, ſuch as *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and *Ruffinus*, who was his intimate Friend. *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* reconciled them; but that did not hold long. This Diviſion of theſe two great Men, which got to a Head, proved very ſcandalous; and many charged St. *Jerom* with too much Heat about it. He had a Diſpute with St. *Auguſtin*, but theſe two great Doctors kept within the Rules of Charity; and this laſt demanded of St. *Jerom* himſelf his Sentiment touching the Original of Souls. He died in 420. aged about 78 or 80 Years; or, according to *Cave*, 91. He choſe for Maſters in all Faculties the learnedſt Men of the Time. *Eraſmus* ſays of him, that he was, without Controverſie, the learnedſt and moſt eloquent of all Chriſtians, and Prince of Divines; and for Eloquence, ſaith, that he excelled *Cicero*. He is nevertheleſs blamed for his Satyrical Way of Writing, and that againſt very great Men, and on light Occaſions. Nor could he forbear to accuſe St. *Paul* himſelf of Soleciſms, and Errors in Grammar, alledging, that he ſpoke truly of himſelf when he ſaid that he was rude in Speech. We have beſides his Works carefully gathered by *Marianus Victorius*: And another Edition, printed at *Paris*, in 9 Tomes, *An.* 1623. *Vid. Petav. Doctr. Temp. Eraſmus*'s Edition, *Cav. Hiſt. Liter. Pars* 1.

JEROM of *Prague*; ſo called, becauſe he was a Native of that City, being the Capital of *Bohemia*. He was the Scholar of *Wicliff* and *John Hus*; and began to publiſh their Doctrine in 1408. He was Maſter of Arts, and had given ſufficient Proof of his Parts, Learning and Elocution; and taught thoſe Doctrines in the Schools, which *John Hus* preached in the Pulpits; for which he was impriſoned in *Bohemia*. The Council of *Conſtance* cited him before them, to give an Account of his Belief. *Jerom of Prague* came thither, *An.* 1415. when *John Hus* was Priſoner there; and publiſhed, That he came to defend the Doctrine of his Maſter. But he fled quickly after, and was met upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and carried back to the Council, where he abjured, *Septemb.* 23. 1415. and a little after diſappeared. After this he was re-taken near *Bohemia*, and conducted to *Conſtance*, where all was done that could be to make him renounce again; but having perſiſted ſtill in his Opinion, he was delivered into the Handsof the Magiſtrate, and burnt upon *Saturday*, *May* 30, 1416. He is ſaid at his Execution to have behaved himſelf with great fortitude. *Æneas Sylvius. Picolomini*, or Pope *Pius* II. ſpeaks of him in his Hiſtory of *Bohemia*, where he mentions his Relapſe. *Æneas Sylvius & Dubravius Hiſt. Bohem. Cochlæus Hiſt. Huſſit. lib.* 2. *&* 3. *Concil. de Conſtance*, *Seſſ.* 6. 7. 21. *Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. &c.* See the Relation of POGGIUS a *Florentine*, an Eye-Witneſs.

JEROM *of Holy Faith*, firſt a *Jew* and then a Chriſtian, was in great Eſteem for his Knowledge in the *Jewiſh* Controverſies, in the Beginning of the XVth. Century: And for his Books againſt the Errors of the *Jews*, and *Talmud*, which converted 5000 *Jews*. Theſe were printed at *Francfort*, under the Title, *Hebræo Maſtix*.

JERONYMITES, alſo ſurnamed *Hermites* of St. *Jerom*: A Religious Congregation, eſtabliſhed in *Italy* and *Spain*. *Peter de Piſa* laboured for it with extream Zeal in *Italy*, and one *Thomas* in *Spain*, whither he paſſed with ſome of his Companions. Pope *Gregory* XI. confirmed this Inſtitution in 1373. or 74. under the Rule of St. *Auguſtine*. The Chief of the Order is at *Lupiana*, in the Dioceſs of *Toledo*. The Congregation of St. *Iſidore*, whereof the Monaſtery is at *Seville*, belongs to it; with that of St. *Lawrence* at the *Eſcurial*, built by the Liberality of *Philip* II. and that of St. *Juſt*; whither *Charles* V. retired about the Latter End of his Days. Theſe Monks are thus called, becauſe their Rule is drawn from the Works, and principally from the Letters of St. *Jerom*: Not becauſe this holy Doctor inſtituted them; for St. *Jerom* founded no Order, nor left any particular Rule. The *Jeronymites* never appeared, either in *Italy* or *Spain*, before the XIVth. Century; and firſt followed St. *Auguſtine*'s Order. But Father *Loup D'Olivet*, or *Dolmedo*, their General, projected a Rule made up of St. *Jerom*'s Sentiments, which was approved of by Pope *Martin* V. who diſpenſed with the *Jeronymites* not obſerving that Rule of the *Auguſtines*. Nevertheleſs, it is to be obſerved, that the *Hermites* of the Congregation of St. *Jerom* of *Italy* follow St. *Auguſtine*'s Rule to this Day. There was one Rule inſerted in the Works of St. *Jerom*, for the Nuns, which was not of this holy Doctor's making; as *Haſten* has demonſtrated in his *Monaſtick Diſquiſitions*. *B. de la Congregation de St. Maur. Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Order of St. Bennet.*

JERSEY, in Latin *Cæſarea*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, and anciently part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, but annexed to the County of *Southampton*; this and *Guernſey* being all that is left to the Kings of *England* of their large Dominions in *France*, from the Shoars of which it lies about five Miles to the Weſt, and thirty from thoſe of *England* to the South: The Inhabitants ſpeak a *Norman* kind of *French*: There are in it twelve Pariſhes and two Caſtles: King *Charles* II. for the Loyalty of this Iſland, did in 1663. ſend them a Silver Mace, to be born before their Chief Magiſtrate. His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to Dignifie the Right Honourable *Edward* Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, now Principal Secretary of State with the Title of Earl of *Jerſey*.

JERUSALEM, the Capital City of the *Holy Land*, which the *Turks* call *Cuts*. It has divers other Names; as, *The City of* David, *The City of Peace*, beſides thoſe expreſſed in the following Diſtich.

Solyma, Luſa, Bethel, Jeroſolyma, Jebus, Ælia,
Urbs Sacra, Jeruſalem, dicitur atque Salem.

It belonged to the Tribe of *Benjamin*, but was looked upon as in *Judæa*; and ſo peopled with Prieſts, that in the Time of *David* and *Solomon* there were no leſs than 36000 of them there. It was commonly believed that *Melchiſedech*, who was King and Prieſt, founded this City, and called it *Salem*: That the *Jebuſites* took it afterwards, and built a Fort therein, called *Jebus*; and of theſe two Names *Jebus* and *Salem*, called it *Jeruſalem*. Be it how it will, this Fort of *Jebus* did not hinder *Joſhua*'s Taking it, about *A. M.* 2484. and putting King *Adonizedeck* to death, with four other Princes, his Allies, who withſtood his Arms. After the Death of *Joſhua*, the *Jebuſites* re-took it, but could not keep it long, becauſe the *Iſraelites* took it preſently, all but the Fort of *Jebus*, which was the high Part of the City, and called *The Citadel of* Zion: For the ſame *Jebuſites* held it till the Time of *David*, who took it, *A. M.* 2986. and gave it the Name of *The City of* David. Whence it was, that although it belonged to the *Benjamites*, as being of their Dividend, it was counted to belong to that of *Judah*. The *Iſraelites* lived in it, with the Natives of the Country, all the Time preceding this laſt Conqueſt; either becauſe they were not able to drive out the Inhabitants, or becauſe they would not be at the Trouble of doing it. *Solomon* cauſed to be built ſeveral noble Structures at *Jeruſalem*; as, *The Temple*, a Royal Palace called *The Houſe of* Lebanon, and ſome others. After his Death, *Shiſhack*, or *Seſoſtris*, King of *Egypt*, took the City, and plundered it, during *Rehoboam*'s Reign, *A. M.* 3064. *Joaſh* King of *Iſrael* took it again, under the Reign of *Amaziah* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* 3210. As did the *Aſſyrians* in the Time of *Manaſſeh*, about 3361. And by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon*, under the Reign of *Jehoiachim*, *A. M.* 3436. This *Babylonian* King left *Zedekiah* in it, whom he ſettled as Sovereign. But, diſſatisfied with his Conduct, he came back again to *Jeruſalem* with a formidable Army; and beginning the Siege on the 10th. Day of the 10th Month, *A. M.* 3446. the City was taken the fifth of the fourth Month. The *Aſſyrians* getting in through the *Fiſh-Gate*, made themſelves abſolute Maſters, and put all to the Sword. *Nebuzaradan* cauſed the King's Palace to be fired, as he did the Temple, and other Buildings; demoliſhed the Walls, and ruined the whole City. Seventy Years after, *A. M.* 3516. *Cyrus* ſent the Captive *Jews* back to *Judæa*, who rebuilt *Jeruſalem* and the *Temple*, under the Conduct of *Zerobabel* and *Eſdras*: *Nehemiah* finiſhing the Work in 3560. In 3619. *Alexander the Great* came up againſt *Jeruſalem*, and had it delivered to him without Reſiſtance by *Jaddus* the High Prieſt. In 3629. *Ptolemæus Lagus* took it by Surprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. This City was again re-taken and pillaged by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, *An. Rom.* 586. and *A. M.* 3886. But a little after, *Judas Macchabæus* recovered it. Other Princes of *Syria* did their utmoſt to reduce it, but to no purpoſe. *Pompey*, provoked by the *Jews*, ſuffered his Soldiers to commit great Diſorders in it, *An. Rom.* 690. And *Herod* the *Aſcalonite*, having got it in 717, did the like. 'Tis true that afterwards he repaired the Damages, by the magnificent Buildings which he cauſed to be built in it. The laſt Misfortune that befel this City was, *A. C.* 70. *Titus* beſieged *Jeruſalem* at the Time of the Solemnity of *Eaſter*, which drew an infinite Number of People from all the Parts of *Judæa*. Four Months after he ſeized the *Temple* on *Sunday* the fourth of *Auguſt*. But before this Seizure, Proviſions grew ſo ſhort, that, after having been forc'd to a moſt offenſive and nauſeous Diet; Man's Fleſh was made uſe of to feed the People. The Mother killed the Babe that hung upon her Breaſt, to prolong Life for a few Days. The *Temple* was burnt, and *Titus* gave the Soldiers Liberty to burn the City, which then felt the utmoſt that Flame and Plunder could inflict. The higheſt Part of the City, called *The Fort of* Sion, could have held out a long Time, but God delivered it to the Beſiegers. So that upon *Septemb.* 8. being the *Sabbath*, *Titus* was abſolute Maſter of *Jeruſalem*, which the Flames devoured afterwards. There was ſcarce any Mark left of the Place where this great City ſtood, and which was the Queen of the *Eaſt*, and the Seat of Religion for above 1100 Years, that *David* fixed his Throne there. *Titus* cauſed to be abſolutely ruined, this Murthereſs of the Prophets, fulfilling what the *Son of God* fore-told; namely, *That there ſhould not be one Stone left upon another.* *Anno Chriſti* 132. the Emperor *Adrian* began to rebuild *Jeruſalem*, and called it *Ælia Capitolina*; and ſent out ſome Forces againſt the *Jews*, who revolted, and liſted themſelves under the Command of a notorious Impoſtor, called *Barchochebas*. They had a ſecond Subterranean City to retire to upon Occaſion, but their Pre-cautions availed them not; for the *Romans* beat them ſo vigorouſly, that *Judæa* was in a manner wholly deſerted. *Adrian* forbad the *Jews* the Entry of *Jeruſalem*: And *Euſebius* adds, That they were forbidden even to look upon it from a-far, or from any high Place; ſo much was this rebellious and opinionative People deſpiſed. And to profane it to all Intents and Purpoſes, he cauſed to be cut, and put upon *Bethlem*-Gate the Figure of a Swine, which of all Beaſts, this Nation abhors moſt. The Emperor, not contented with that Mark of Slavery, built a Temple to the Honour of *Venus*, upon Mount *Calvary*; one for *Jupiter*, in the Place where our Saviour's Tomb was; and one for *Adonis*, in *Bethlehem*: All which ſtood till the Time of *Conſtantine*. 'Tis ſaid, that then Mount *Calvary* was incloſed within the Walls of the City, as were the Mountains of *Sion*, *Gion*, *Acra* and *Moria*, before its Ruin; this laſt being that whereon *Abraham* went to ſacrifice his Son *Iſaac*. The Emperor *Conſtantine the Great* re-peopled *Jeruſalem*, and adorned it with divers ſacred Edifices. Under the Empire of *Heraclitus*, *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Choſroez* II. King of *Perſia*, in 614. Afterwards, in the VIIth. or VIIIth. Century, this City, and all the *Holy Land*, were almoſt ſubject to the *Saracens*, *Mahomet*'s Succeſſors, down to the Time of *Charlemaigne*; to whom *Aaron* King of *Perſia* gave this Land, and *Chriſt's Sepulchre*, in 807. reſerving only to himſelf the bare Title of his Lieutenant. But after the Death of this great Monarch, who was the firſt King of the *Weſt* that was made Lord of the *Holy Sepulchre*, the Infidels continued their Tyrannies with the ſame Barbarity as before. The *French* Princes, who took the *Croiſade* at the Council of *Clermont*, *An.* 1096. undertook the Conqueſt of this *Holy Iſland*, about the Latter End of the XIth. Century: And having *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* for their Chief, ſubdued *Jeruſalem* on *July* 15. 1099. This gave Beginning to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, whereof the ſame *Godfrey* was the firſt Monarch. Divers ſucceeded him, whom the *Saracens* diſquieted continually. Under the Reign of *Guy* of *Luſignan*, *Sibylla*'s Husband, in whoſe Right he held that Kingdom, *Saladine* King of *Syria* and *Egypt*, after having obtained ſeveral Victories over the *Chriſtians*, at length took *Jeruſalem* from them on *Octob.* 2. 1187. and all the *Holy Land*; *Tyre*, *Tripoly*, *Antioch*, and ſome Forts excepted. So that, after 88 Years ſtanding, the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* came to a Period; whoſe Title, after having paſſed through divers ambitious Hands, fell at laſt into the Poſſeſſion of the *Grand Signior*, who keeps it to this Day. *Alfir*, *Sultan* of *Egypt*, in 1288. took a great many Cities from the *Chriſtians*; ſo that they had nothing remaining there at laſt, ſaving *St. John d' Acre*, or *Ptolemais*; which the *Sultan Melec-Araſe*, *Alfir*'s Succeſſor, beſieged in 1291. and after Forty Days cloſe Siege, carried it by Storm, *May* 29. and maſſacred all the Beſieged, ſuch only excepted, as made their Eſcape in Boats. Since the Loſs of *Acre*, no Chriſtian Forces had paſſage into *Jeruſalem*, but Pilgrims only. By this Misfortune, the holy Inheritance remained under the Power of the *Califfs*, or Princes of *Egypt*, until 1517. that *Selim*, the *Turkiſh* Emperor, made himſelf Maſter of it. Our Modern Accounts aſſure us, That *Jeruſalem* is thinly Peopled, That the greateſt part of the People conſiſts in the Soldiery and Officers of the *Cadi*, and that there is a great number of *Dervis*, *Santons*, and other religious *Turks*, who ſerve their Moſques there. The other Inhabitants, beſides the *Turks*, are *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Abyſſinians*, *Neſtorians*, &c. an dof the *Latins*, ſome of the Order of St. *Francis*, who have there the fair Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, and another Habitation in the holy Sepulchre. The *Turks* call it *Elkodi*, that is, the Holy City. It is ſtill the principal Place of *Palæſtine*, ſeated on a rocky Mountain, acceſſible on every ſide but the North, yet naturally ſtrong, by the ſteep Deſcents and Vallies that ſurround it. Other neighbouring Mountains make the City look, as if placed in the midſt of an Amphitheatre. On the E. is Mount *Olivet*, parted from the City by the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, which ſtretching to the N. affords a Paſſage to the Brook *Kidron*. On the S. the Mountain of *Scandal* and Valley of *Gebinnon* on the W. It was formerly fenced with the Mountain and Valley of *Gihon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which ſtood on the S. ſide of it, and on the E. of this ſtood the famous Temple, between which, and the City, was the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary*, which formerly lay without the City to the N. W. is now well nigh the heart of it. It ſtands 40 Miles from *Joppe* and the *Mediterranean*-Sea, 160 from *Damaſcus* to the South, 300 North Eaſt from *Grand Caire*, and 400 from *Alexandria*.

Church of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, eſtabliſhed by the Apoſtles, was the Chriſtian Church. It was dignified by our Saviour's death, by the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, by the Apoſtles Preachings, and by the Martyrdom of St. *James* the *Leſs*, its firſt Biſhop. Notwithſtanding it was under that of *Cæſarea*, and the Seventh Canon of *Nice* made this Ordinance. [*Mos antiquus obtinuit ut Æliæ, id eſt, Jeroſolymæ Epiſcopus honoraretur, ſalva Metropolis propria dignitate.*] But in the fifth General Council, which is the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, Aſſembled in 553; *Gulielmus Tyrius* tells us, That after the Condemnation of the Three Chapters, the Biſhops ſubjected to the Church of *Jeruſalem*, the Metropoles of *Cæſarea* in *Palæſtine* and *Scythopolis*, which before depended upon the Patriarch of *Antioch*; and thoſe of *Berytus*, and of *Rubenſa* in *Syria*, which were under the See of *Alexandria*. In the Council of *Nice*, as I have inſinuated before, they gave it the Title, 'tis true, and Rank of Patriarch, as to its Seat; but reſerved the Juriſdiction to the Metropolitan of *Cæſarea*; ſo that it was a Patriarch without Suffragans. The Biſhops of the fifth General Council judging, That that was contrary to Decency, and willing to honour the Firſt Church of the World, ſubmitted thereto all the Sees above-mentioned. The Emperor to make *Cæſarea* amends, for the Loſs it ſuſtained, gave it the Dignity of a *Pro-Conſular* City, which it enjoyed before. This Church has had Biſhops of great Reputation, and ſuffered divers Perſecutions by *Idolaters*, *Hereticks*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*.

Councils of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, has not only the Advantage of being the moſt Ancient; but alſo of being the place, where the Apoſtles and the Faithful ſat in Conncil. Not to inſiſt upon ſeveral Councils held there in the Apoſtles time. *Vid. Acts. Nareiſſus*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſat in Council there, where there were Aſſembled Forty other Biſhops, about 197. This was under the Papacy of Pope *Victor* I. to regulate the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. About 335, the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, ſent Notice to the Eaſtern Prelates aſſembled at *Tyre*, to Embark for *Jeruſalem*, to attend the Dedication of a Magnificent Temple, which he cauſed to be built near our Saviour's Tomb there. *Euſebius* tells us, That it was Celebrated with all the Circumſtances of Religious Solemnity, and that during the Feſtival kept on this Account, ſome of the Biſhops Aſſembled, Preached, and others Diſputed and Explained the Scriptures. Such as were not ſo well qualified for Preaching and Conference, performed the Myſtical Conſecrations. When the Orthodox Biſhops departed *Jeruſalem*, the *Arian* Party who were called *Euſebians*, being Maſters, met in a Synod, and received *Arius* into the Church Communion. Others think, That this Aſſembly was either the ſame, or the continuation of that of *Tyre*, which *Athanaſius* calls *Exordium, Synodorum Arianarum*. In 350, *Maximus*, of *Jeruſalem* aſſembled a Synod, where thoſe who Suffered at *Tyre*, at the Depoſition of St. *Athanaſius*, declared publickly their Recantation of all they did, or ſaid, againſt his Honour and Character, attributing the ſame to the Violence of the *Arians* and *Euſebians*: This, St. *Athanaſius* aſſures, in the Epiſtle, *ad Solitariam vitam Agentes*, to convince the Impoſtor *Socrates*, who ſaid the contrary. *Juvenal*, Biſhop of this City, Celebrated a Provincial Council, *An.* 454, there to Eſtabliſh the Catholick Faith, and to cauſe the Council of *Chalcedon* to be received. The Biſhops wrote a Synodical Letter to the Prieſts and Monks of *Palæſtine*, to let them know what was Ordered, and to Exhort them to ſtand firm to the Catholick Doctrine. We have a Synodical Letter from a Council held at *Jeruſalem* in 518, being the beginning of the Empire of *Juſtin*. *An.* 526. *Peter*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, after having received Letters from *Mennas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, intimating, That *Severus* of *Antioch*, *Peter de Apamea*, and *Zoara*. had been Condemned, together with the other *Acephali*, in a Council held in his City, Aſſembled one, where all thoſe Things were Received and Confirmed, which were concluded upon before in that at *Conſtantinople*. In 533, there was a Council held at *Jeruſalem*, where the fifth General Council was approved of; ſo that in this laſt Council, the Dignity of the Patriarchſhip of *Jeruſalem* was added to their Biſhoprick. *Sophronius* being choſen Patriarch, in 633, after *Modeſtus*, held a Council againſt the *Monothelites*, and ſent their Acts to Pope *Honorius* and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*. We find in the Collections of Councils, a Synod held at *Jeruſalem*, about 726, againſt the Hereticks called the *Agonyclites*, who always prayed ſtanding. *Gulielmus Tyrius* makes mention of that held after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by thoſe of the *Croizade*, under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, in 1099, when *Daibert* was made Patriarch. This Author ſpeaks of another, Celebrated for the ſame purpoſe, *An.* 1107; Of another, Called againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Uſurped the Church-Revenue, in 1111; Of another, held againſt *Arnold*, obtruded upon the Patriarchal See, in 1115; And, of another that was called in 1136, or 1142, by *Alberic*, the Pope's Legate, for the Dedication of a Church. Where there was a Diſpute raiſed againſt *Maximus*, an *Armenian* Biſhop. The number of the Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* from St. *James* the *Leſs*, (who was the firſt Biſhop, *An.* 33. to *Amery* II. in 1194, who was their laſt) are reckoned about 70. Thoſe of Note will be found in their proper places. *Travels into the Holy Land.*

JESSELMERE, or **GISLEMERE**, a City and Kingdom in the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide of *Ganges* in the Mogul's Country, among the Mountains. The City is great and well Peopled, 120 Miles from the River *Indus* to the E. and about the ſame diſtance North of *Guzurat*. There are other very conſiderable Places, as *Radimporus*, &c.

JESSENIUS (*John*) a very learned *Bohemian*, who being ſent Ambaſſador to *Hungary*, was taken in his Return and carried Priſoner to *Vienna*, whence being Exchanged ſoon after for a certain *Italian*, as he was coming out of the Priſon, he wrote upon the Wall theſe five Letters, *I. M. M. M. M.* which, when many had eſſayed to interpret, but in vain, *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria* hit the Matter, and Explained them thus, *Imperator Matthias menſe Martii morietur.* In oppoſition to which, he wrote on the ſame Wall, *Jeſſeni, mentiris, mala morte morieris*; which being related to *Jeſſenius*, he anſwered, That as it would be found his was no Lye; ſo *Ferdinand* would endeavour to make himſelf a true Prophet, which happened accordingly, for the Emperor died in *March*; and *Jeſſenius* being taken, after the Defeat of the *Bohemians*, in 1620, was, by *Ferdinand*'s Order, put to death. *Lætus comp. Hiſt. Univ.*

JESSO, or **YEZO**, a Continent of great extent North of *Japan*, from which it is ſeparated by the Streight of *Sungar*. Some doubt whether it be an Iſle or Continent. If we believe thoſe of *China*, 'tis part of *Tartary*, which holds with the Kingdoms of *Yupi* and *Niulhan*; as appears by *P. Martin*'s Chart of *China* and *Japan*. Moreover, it is Recorded in the Annals of *China*, That on the other ſide of the Land of *Leaotung* towards the N. E. there are Countries of Six Thouſand *Stadiums*, that is near 24 Degrees. But in late Voyages, Diſcovery has been made of a Streight, between *Tartary* and the Land of *Jeſſo*, called *The Streight of Jeſſo*, which doth not agree with the Opinion of the *Chineſes*. The Inhabitants of *Jeſſo*, wear Beaſts-skins for Cover; and, as it is ſaid, Stomachers of Braſs able to withſtand an Arrow. They are Warriors, and dreaded by the *Japans*. They obſerve no Religion, without it be to Worſhip the Sun and Stars; nor, have they any Policy or Government amongſt them. The *Hollanders* have obſerved, that this People were not ſo barbarous as they appeared, for that they came amongſt Strangers in their beſt Habits. Tho' this Land lies near *Japan*, and is only divided by the *Streight* of *Sungar*, yet the Emperor of *Japan* could never know the Places remote from the Shoar, tho' they often ſent Perſons well provided, to make Diſcoveries; for they could meet with nothing but rude Mountaineers, which could not anſwer their Expectations. It is thought, That this Land reacheth to North *America*, and joins to the famous *Streights* of *Anian*, ſo long ſought but never found. *Martin's deſcription of China. M. Thevenot's relation of the Land of Eſo, Tom. III. Holland Embaſſy to Japan, Part I.*

JESUA, a *Rabbin*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a *Spaniard*, who lived in the XVth. Century. He compoſed a Work, very uſeful for all ſuch as would ſtudy the *Talmud*. This Work is Entituled, *Halicoth Olam, the way to Eternity*, therein he neatly explains the manner how the *Talmud*-Doctors ſpeak, how they make their

Objections, and how they anſwer them; for there is nothing ſo intricate as that in the Book of the *Talmud*. There are many Editions in Hebrew of this Work. *Conſtantine l'Empereur*, Profeſſor of the *Jewiſh* Controverſies at *Leyden*, Printed a Latin Tranſlation thereof at the ſame Town, *An.* 1634, where he alſo added the Hebrew Text. *Vide Buxtorf. in his Rabbinical Library.*

JESUAL, an *Indian* Kingdom in the *Great Mogul's* Country. 'Tis between *Patna*, with the River *Ganges* on the Weſt, and that of *Udeſſa* on the Eaſt, near the Mountains. *Raiaporus* is its head City.

JESUATES, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the XVth Century. They were alſo called *Jeronymites* from St. *Jerom*. Pope *Urban* V. approved this Inſtitution in 1367; and other Popes granted it fine Privileges. They gave thoſe of the Order, beſides the Names I denoted, that of the *Apoſtolick Clerks*. *Clement* IX. aboliſhed this Order in 1668. The *Jeſuates* made three Religious Vows, and wore a Cap of an Aſhy colour, without a Cowl or Hood. They wrought for their Livelihood, and meddled with neither Civil nor Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. *Moſes Jeſuat. in vita S. Johan. Columb. & Hiſt. Relig. Spon. A. C.* 1367. *n.* 6. *&c.*

JESUITES, or *Monks* of the Society of *Jeſus*, which the Council of *Trent* calls *Regular Clerks*. They own *Ignatius Loyola* for their Founder, who eſtabliſhed the Society, *An.* 1534. Pope *Paul* III. confirmed it *Viva voce*, in 1539; and the Year following, approved it by an Authentick Bull, dated *Sept.* 27. But becauſe their Number was not to exceed ſixty, that Clog was taken off, *March* 14. 1543, by another Bull. The Popes *Julius* III. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and divers others, have confirmed and granted ſuch Privileges to that Society, as renders them exorbitantly powerful and numerous. *Jeſuites*, beſides the three ordinary Religious Vows, make a fourth to the Pope, for the *Miſſions*. Their General is perpetual, and reſides always at *Rome*. He hath four Aſſiſtants General of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain* and *Germany*, who yet have no deciſive Voice, but only Conſultative. *Ignatius* their Founder was their firſt General; *James Lainez*, a *Spaniard*, ſucceeded him in the place. He was a great Divine, and aſſiſted in that Quality in the Council of *Trent*. He was 53 years old when he died, *Feb.* 19. 1565. *Francis Borgia*, formerly Duke of *Gandia*, was their third General. *Everard Mercurien de Liege* came next, and *Claudius Aquaviva*, of the Houſe of the Duke of *Atria* of *Naples*, ſucceeded him. *Mutio Viteleſchi*, of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was the fourth General. He died in 1645. *Vincent Caraſſa* of *Naples*, and *Francis Picolomini*, of an ancient Noble Family in *Siena*, governed the Company ſucceſſively; and afterwards *Alexander Godfrey*, *Goſwin Nickel* a *German*, and *John Paul Oliva*. The Members of this Company are conſidered four ways; either as Profeſſors of the four Vows, or, as Spiritual Coadjutors, who are Prieſts, and Temporal Coadjutors, being Lay-Brothers; or as Regents and Students whom they call Maſters; or laſtly, as Novices. The Fathers of this Society have had two great Diſputes with other Popiſh Doctors; Firſt, Concerning Predeſtination and Grace, with the *Thomiſts* and *Janſeniſts*, who accuſe them of being *Pelagians*, or at beſt *Semipelagians*, whilſt they call them *Manichees*, and Aſſertors of Predeſtination. Their Reaſons *Pro* and *Con* are inſerted in Tome XIV. of *the Univerſal Bibliotheque*. The ſecond is about Morals, which, the *Janſeniſts* ſay, they corrupt. Many Books have been written by both Parties on this Subject, the whole may be ſeen in the Provincial Epiſtles; and the *Jeſuites* Intrigues have ſucceeded ſo far, that they now are the moſt powerful Religious Society of the *Roman* Church. If they had obſerved their Rules publiſhed by them at *Lions*, in 1607, they had not been ſo odious to the World, as now they are. Their Privileges are contained in the Pope's Bull, and Apoſtolical Letters printed at *Rome*, in 1568. Their preſent Power may be conjectured from the Account given of them by *Ribadeneira* in 1608, *viz.* That in 75 Years time, they had 293 Colleges, beſides 123 Houſes, and their number was then reckoned 10581; and the yearly Revenues raiſed from their Colleges two Millions of Crowns. *Thuan. lib.* 131. ſays, That they defended publickly at *Rome*, and elſewhere, That it was no Article of Faith to believe, that Pope *Clement* VIII. was *Peter*'s lawful Succeſſor, and People might deliver their Confeſſions by Meſſengers and Letters, which had well nigh ruin'd their Society, had not *Philip* King of *Spain* interceded. In *Henry* IVth's Time they were expell'd *France*, ſome of their Order being found guilty of encouraging an Attempt upon that Prince's Life: For this reaſon, at their expulſion, there was an Ignominious Monument erected againſt them at *Paris*. The Seditious Principles of ſome of their Writers, has been the occaſion of their being deeply cenſur'd and diſcountenanc'd by ſeveral other Governments in *Chriſtendom*. Thoſe who would ſee more of them, may conſult the Morals of the Jeſuites, by a Dr. of the *Sorbon*. *The Myſtery of Jeſuitiſm*, by *Jairigius*, &c.

JESUS, Son of *Syrach* of *Jeruſalem*, about *An. Mun.* 3798. He gathered *Solomon*'s Sentences together, and compoſed in Hebrew the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, called by the *Greeks* Πανάρετος, that is to ſay, *repleniſhed with all Vertue*. A Grandſon of this Author's, of the ſame Name with himſelf, Tranſlated it ſince. I will only add here, That Authors do not agree upon the Year when this laſt died; though they unanimouſly allow it to be thirty Years after *Ptolemæus Euergetes*, or *Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*.

JESUS CHRIST. The Authors who Treat of the Birth of the Son of God, are of different Opinions, as to the Year of the World, of *Auguſtus*, of the *Olympiads*, and of the Foundation of *Rome*; and who were Conſuls when it happened. Cardinal *Baronius*, *Torniel*, *Spondanus*, *Gordon*, *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Voſſius*, *Langius*, with many others, believe him born under the Conſulſhip of *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, and of *M. Valerius Meſſalinus*, which, ſome ſay, was *An. Rom.* 751; and others fix it in 752. *Onuphrius*, *Pererius*, *Sigonius*, *Cuſpinian*, *Salian*, &c. chuſe rather to place his Birth at the latter end of the Month of *December*, 752, under the 13th Conſulſhip of *Auguſtus* with *M. Plautius*. As to the Year of the World, *Sixtus* of *Siena* puts it in 3962, *Torniel* in 4051, *Salian* in 4052, *Genebrard* in 4089. *Pererius*, whom *Baronius* follows, in 4022, *Cornelius à Lapide* in 3951, *Petavius* in 3985, *Capellus* in 3999, *Calviſius* in 3947. The *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* 1500 Years. The moſt common Opinion, places this Birth under the Conſulſhip of *Cornelius Lentulus*, and *C. Calpurnius Piſo*, *An. Rom.* 753, *An. Mun.* 4052, the 4th of the CXCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 42d of *Auguſtus*. I add, That this Year is the firſt of the Cycle from 532, Eſtabliſhed by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, as I hinted before in its proper place; altho', in truth, the Church did not begin the Year of Our Lord, which we call *The Chriſtian Account*, till the following Year, which is the 46th ſince the Kalendar made by the Command of *Julius Cæſar*, and the 4714th of the great Period, vulgarly called *The Julian*. As to what concerns the Year, the Month, and the Day of his death, ſome, without reaſon, would have it be the 25th of *March*, for the Learned have demonſtrated, that in a whole Paſchal Cycle of 532 Years, there was but the 12th, the 259th, and the 449th, on which the 25th of *March* could fall upon *Friday*. They who fixed it upon *April* 3. make good their Opinion by the Arguments of *Toſtatus*, and divers others; which is alſo further proved by the wonderful Eclipſe of the Sun, mention'd by St. *Luke*, deſcribed by St. *Denys*, the *Areopagite*, an Eye-witneſs, with his Companion *Apollophanes*, and alledged by *Origen*, *Tertullian*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, St. *Lucian* the Martyr, St. *Auguſtin*, *Suidas*, &c. *Talents*, in his Tables, ſays, That Chriſt was Born, according to Archbiſhop *Uſher*, *Petav. &c.* in 4709, of the *Julian* Period, and according to the common Opinion, on *December* 25. *Scaliger* reckons two Years after, that he was Born in *Autumn*. The Vulgar Account begins in *January* 1, the 4714th of the *Julian* Period. The Account from *Chriſt*'s Birth was firſt begun by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, *An. Ch.* 527. but was not uſed in the Weſt until 870. but never in the Eaſt; where they ſtill count from the Creation, and place the Birth of Chriſt, according to the *Septuagint*, *An. Mun.* 5508. This is enough for thoſe who would know the Subſtance of Things. *M. Dodwell* in his Diſſertations upon *Irenæus*, endeavours to prove, That our Saviour was in his 38th Year when Crucified, and that he was born, *An. Rom.* 748. This Opinion being new, its Proofs are to be ſeen in the Original.

JESUS CHRIST, a Military Order of *Portugal*. *Vide* CHRIST.

JESUS CHRIST, the Name of an Order of Knighthood, Inſtituted at *Avignon* by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. The Knights of this Order carried a Croſs all of Gold, enamelled red, incloſed in another Croſs, and under-laid with Gold after the ſame manner, but the enamelling different from that of *Chriſt* in *Portugal*. *Andrew Favin*, *Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie.*

JETHRAN, a Mountain in *Arabia the Stony*, between *Faran* to the North, and *Eilan* to the South, ſix Miles in length, ſtretching it ſelf upon the Eaſtern Shoars of the *Red Sea*, in the form of a Theatre, ſo that when the South Wind blows ſtrong, it reverberates its force in ſuch manner, that no Ship can Ride in the Bay beneath it, vaſt numbers having ſuffer'd Shipwrack there. *Nub. p.* 107.

JETHRO, or RAGUEL, *Moſes* his Father-in-Law. He was a Prieſt in the Deſart of *Madian*; and *Artapanus* in *Euſebius*, calls him K. of *Arabia*, becauſe in this Country, the Royal Dignity was annex'd to the Prieſthood. *Moſes*, who quitted *Egypt*, married in *Madian*, *An. Mun.* 2503, *Zippora*, *Jethro*'s Daughter, who lived with him forty Years. Afterwards, this ſame *Jethro*, having heard of the Wonders which God did for his Son-in-Law, in Delivering the Children of *Iſrael* from their Bondage under *Pharoah*, viſited him in the Deſart, about 2545, and adviſed to divide the People into ſeveral Subdiviſions, and appoint Colonels, Captains, and other under-Officers, to decide Civil Controverſies, and Command in the Field. *Exod.* 4.18. *Euſeb. Demon. Evang. Lib.* IX. *Cap.* 22. *Sulpit. Sever. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Sac. &c.*

JEVER, Lat. *Jeveria*, *Dominium Jeverenſe*, a ſmall Town and Territory in *Weſtphalia*, between *Eaſt-Friezeland* to the Weſt, and the Bay called *The Die Jade* to the Weſt and North, on the South-ſide of the *Weſer*, and it is a part of *Eaſt-Friezeland*, tho' in after-times it was annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*. Upon the failing of that Line, it was poſſeſt by the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbſt*, as being a Female-fee. In 1682, by the procurement of the *French* King, it was again annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, and is now poſſeſs'd by the K. of *Denmark*. It lies from *Embden* ſeven *German* Miles to the N. E. and the ſame diſtance from *Carolſtadt* to the W.

JEZABEL, was Daughter of the King of the *Sidonians*, whom *Sulpicius Severus* calls *Baſa*, and others *Ethbaal*. She was married, *An. Mun.* 3117, to *Achab* K. of *Iſrael*, who was himſelf very Impious, but his natural Wickedneſs increaſed yet more by his alliance with this Woman, who was wholly devoted to the Worſhip of Idols; for ſhe perſwaded him to give Divine Honour excepted. So that, after 88 Years ſtanding, the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem* came to a Period; whoſe Title, after having paſſed through divers ambitious Hands, fell at laſt into the Poſſeſſion of the *Grand Signior*, who keeps it to this Day. *Alfir*, *Sultan* of *Egypt*, in 1288. took a great many Cities from the *Chriſtians*; ſo that they had nothing remaining there at laſt, ſaving *St. John d' Acre*, or *Ptolemais*; which the *Sultan Melec-Araſe*, *Alfir*'s Succeſſor, beſieged in 1291. and after Forty Days cloſe Siege, carried it by Storm, *May* 29. and maſſacred all the Beſieged, ſuch only excepted, as made their Eſcape in Boats. Since the Loſs of *Acre*, no Chriſtian Forces had paſſage into *Jeruſalem*, but Pilgrims only. By this Misfortune, the holy Inheritance remained under the Power of the *Califfs*, or Princes of *Egypt*, until 1517. that *Selim*, the *Turkiſh* Emperor, made himſelf Maſter of it. Our Modern Accounts aſſure us, That *Jeruſalem* is thinly Peopled, That the greateſt part of the People conſiſts in the Soldiery and Officers of the *Cadi*, and that there is a great number of *Dervis*, *Santons*, and other religious *Turks*, who ſerve their Moſques there. The other Inhabitants, beſides the *Turks*, are *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Abyſſinians*, *Neſtorians*, &c. an dof the *Latins*, ſome of the Order of St. *Francis*, who have there the fair Monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, and another Habitation in the holy Sepulchre. The *Turks* call it *Elkodi*, that is, the Holy City. It is ſtill the principal Place of *Palæſtine*, ſeated on a rocky Mountain, acceſſible on every ſide but the North, yet naturally ſtrong, by the ſteep Deſcents and Vallies that ſurround it. Other neighbouring Mountains make the City look, as if placed in the midſt of an Amphitheatre. On the E. is Mount *Olivet*, parted from the City by the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, which ſtretching to the N. affords a Paſſage to the Brook *Kidron*. On the S. the Mountain of *Scandal* and Valley of *Gehinnon* on the W. It was formerly fenced with the Mountain and Valley of *Gihon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which ſtood on the S. ſide of it, and on the E. of this ſtood the famous Temple, between which, and the City, was the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary*, which formerly lay without the City to the N. W. is now well nigh the heart of it. It ſtands 40 Miles from *Joppe* and the *Mediterranean*-Sea, 160 from *Damaſcus* to the South, 300 North Eaſt from *Grand Caire*, and 400 from *Alexandria*.

Church of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, eſtabliſhed by the Apoſtles, was the Chriſtian Church. It was dignified by our Saviour's death, by the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, by the Apoſtles Preachings, and by the Martyrdom of St. *James* the *Leſs*, its firſt Biſhop. Notwithſtanding it was under that of *Cæſarea*, and the Seventh Canon of *Nice* made this Ordinance. [*Mos antiquus obtinuit, ut Æliæ, id eſt, Jeroſolymæ Epiſcopus honoraretur, ſalva Metropolis propria dignitate.*] But in the fifth General Council, which is the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, Aſſembled in 553; *Gulielmus Tyrius* tells us, That after the Condemnation of the Three Chapters, the Biſhops ſubjected to the Church of *Jeruſalem*, the Metropoles of *Cæſarea* in *Palæſtine* and *Scythopolis*, which before depended upon the Patriarch of *Antioch*; and thoſe of *Berytus*, and of *Rubenſa* in *Syria*, which were under the See of *Alexandria*. In the Council of *Nice*, as I have inſinuated before, they gave it the Title, 'tis true, and Rank of Patriarch, as to its Seat; but reſerved the Juriſdiction to the Metropolitan of *Cæſarea*; ſo that it was a Patriarch without Suffragans. The Biſhops of the fifth General Council judging, That that was contrary to Decency, and willing to honour the Firſt Church of the World, ſubmitted thereto all the Sees above-mentioned. The Emperor to make *Cæſarea* amends, for the Loſs it ſuſtained, gave it the Dignity of a *Pro-Conſular* City, which it enjoyed before. This Church has had Biſhops of great Reputation, and ſuffered divers Perſecutions by *Idolaters*, *Hereticks*, *Saracens*, and *Turks*.

Councils of JERUSALEM.

The Church of *Jeruſalem*, has not only the Advantage of being the moſt Ancient; but alſo of being the place, where the Apoſtles and the Faithful ſat in Conncil. Not to inſiſt upon ſeveral Councils held there in the Apoſtles time. *Vid. Acts. Nareiſſus*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, ſat in Council there, where there were Aſſembled Forty other Biſhops, about 197. This was under the Papacy of Pope *Victor* I. to regulate the Celebration of the Feaſt of *Eaſter*. About 335, the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, ſent Notice to the Eaſtern Prelates aſſembled at *Tyre*, to Embark for *Jeruſalem*, to attend the Dedication of a Magnificent Temple, which he cauſed to be built near our Saviour's Tomb there. *Euſebius* tells us, That it was Celebrated with all the Circumſtances of Religious Solemnity, and that during the Feſtival kept on this Account, ſome of the Biſhops Aſſembled, Preached, and others Diſputed and Explained the Scriptures. Such as were not ſo well qualified for Preaching and Conference, performed the Myſtical Conſecrations. When the Orthodox Biſhops departed *Jeruſalem*, the *Arian* Party who were called *Euſebians*, being Maſters, met in a Synod, and received *Arius* into the Church Communion. Others think, That this Aſſembly was either the ſame, or the continuation of that of *Tyre*, which *Athanaſius* calls *Exordium, Synodorum Arianarum.* In 350, *Maximus*, of *Jeruſalem* aſſembled a Synod, where thoſe who Suffered at *Tyre*, at the Depoſition of St. *Athanaſius*, declared publickly their Recantation of all they did, or ſaid, againſt his Honour and Character, attributing the ſame to the Violence of the *Arians* and *Euſebians*: This, St. *Athanaſius* aſſures, in the Epiſtle, *ad Solitariam vitam Agentes*, to convince the Impoſtor *Socrates*, who ſaid the contrary. *Juvenal*, Biſhop of this City, Celebrated a Provincial Council, *An.* 454, there to Eſtabliſh the Catholick Faith, and to cauſe the Council of *Chalcedon* to be received. The Biſhops wrote a Synodical Letter to the Prieſts and Monks of *Palæſtine*, to let them know what was Ordered, and to Exhort them to ſtand firm to the Catholick Doctrine. We have a Synodical Letter from a Council held at *Jeruſalem* in 518, being the beginning of the Empire of *Juſtin*. *An.* 526. *Peter*, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, after having received Letters from *Mennas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, intimating, That *Severus* of *Antioch*, *Peter de Apamea*, and *Zoara*. had been Condemned, together with the other *Acephali*, in a Council held in his City, Aſſembled one, where all thoſe Things were Received and Confirmed, which were concluded upon before in that at *Conſtantinople*. In 533, there was a Council held at *Jeruſalem*, where the fifth General Council was approved of; ſo that in this laſt Council, the Dignity of the Patriarchſhip of *Jeruſalem* was added to their Biſhoprick. *Sophronius* being choſen Patriarch, in 633, after *Modeſtus*, held a Council againſt the *Monothelites*, and ſent their Acts to Pope *Honorius* and *Sergius* of *Conſtantinople*. We find in the Collections of Councils, a Synod held at *Jeruſalem*, about 726, againſt the Hereticks called the *Agonyclites*, who always prayed ſtanding. *Gulielmus Tyrius* makes mention of that held after the taking of *Jeruſalem* by thoſe of the *Croizade*, under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, in 1099, when *Daibert* was made Patriarch. This Author ſpeaks of another, Celebrated for the ſame purpoſe, *An.* 1107; Of another, Called againſt the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Uſurped the Church-Revenue, in 1111; Of another, held againſt *Arnold*, obtruded upon the Patriarchal See, in 1115; And, of another that was called in 1136, or 1142, by *Alberic*, the Pope's Legate, for the Dedication of a Church. Where there was a Diſpute raiſed againſt *Maximus*, an *Armenian* Biſhop. The number of the Patriarchs of *Jeruſalem* from St. *James* the *Leſs*, (who was the firſt Biſhop, *An.* 33. to *Amery* II. in 1194, who was their laſt) are reckoned about 70. Thoſe of Note will be found in their proper places. *Travels into the Holy Land.*

JESSELMERE, or **GISLEMERE**, a City and Kingdom in the *Indies*, in the *Peninſula* on this ſide of *Ganges* in the Mogul's Country, among the Mountains. The City is great and well Peopled, 120 Miles from the River *Indus* to the E. and about the ſame diſtance North of *Guzurat*. There are other very conſiderable Places, as *Radimporus*, &c.

JESSENIUS (*John*) a very learned *Bohemian*, who being ſent Ambaſſador to *Hungary*, was taken in his Return and carried Priſoner to *Vienna*, whence being Exchanged ſoon after for a certain *Italian*, as he was coming out of the Priſon, he wrote upon the Wall theſe five Letters, *I. M. M. M. M.* which, when many had eſſayed to interpret, but in vain, *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria* hit the Matter, and Explained them thus, *Imperator Matthias menſe Martii morietur.* In oppoſition to which, he wrote on the ſame Wall, *Jeſſeni, mentiris, mala morte morieris*; which being related to *Jeſſenius*, he anſwered, That as it would be found his was no Lye; ſo *Ferdinand* would endeavour to make himſelf a true Prophet, which happened accordingly, for the Emperor died in *March*; and *Jeſſenius* being taken, after the Defeat of the *Bohemians*, in 1620, was, by *Ferdinand*'s Order, put to death. *Lætus comp. Hiſt. Univ.*

JESSO, or **YEZO**, a Continent of great extent North of *Japan*, from which it is ſeparated by the Streight of *Sungar*. Some doubt whether it be an Iſle or Continent. If we believe thoſe of *China*, 'tis part of *Tartary*, which holds with the Kingdoms of *Yupi* and *Niulhan*; as appears by *P. Martin*'s Chart of *China* and *Japan*. Moreover, it is Recorded in the Annals of *China*, That on the other ſide of the Land of *Leaotung* towards the N. E. there are Countries of Six Thouſand *Stadiums*, that is near 24 Degrees. But in late Voyages, Diſcovery has been made of a Streight, between *Tartary* and the Land of *Jeſſo*, called *The Streight of Jeſſo*, which doth not agree with the Opinion of the *Chineſes*. The Inhabitants of *Jeſſo*, wear Beaſts-skins for Cover; and, as it is ſaid, Stomachers of Braſs able to withſtand an Arrow. They are Warriors, and dreaded by the *Japans*. They obſerve no Religion, without it be to Worſhip the Sun and Stars; nor, have they any Policy or Government amongſt them. The *Hollanders* have obſerved, that this People were not ſo barbarous as they appeared, for that they came amongſt Strangers in their beſt Habits. Tho' this Land lies near *Japan*, and is only divided by the *Streight* of *Sungar*, yet the Emperor of *Japan* could never know the Places remote from the Shoar, tho' they often ſent Perſons well provided, to make Diſcoveries; for they could meet with nothing but rude Mountaineers, which could not anſwer their Expectations. It is thought, That this Land reacheth to North *America*, and joins to the famous *Streights* of *Anian*, ſo long ſought but never found. *Martin's deſcription of China. M. Thevenot's relation of the Land of Eſo, Tom. III. Holland Embaſſy to Japan, Part I.*

JESUA, a *Rabbin*, of the Tribe of *Levi*, a *Spaniard*, who lived in the XVth. Century. He compoſed a Work, very uſeful for all ſuch as would ſtudy the *Talmud*. This Work is Entituled, *Halicoth Olam, the way to Eternity*, therein he neatly explains the manner how the *Talmud*-Doctors ſpeak, how they make their

Objections, and how they anſwer them; for there is nothing ſo intricate as that in the Book of the *Talmud*. There are many Editions in Hebrew of this Work. *Conſtantine l'Empereur*, Profeſſor of the *Jewiſh* Controverſies at *Leyden*, Printed a Latin Tranſlation thereof at the ſame Town, *An.* 1634, where he alſo added the Hebrew Text. *Vide Buxtorf. in his Rabbinical Library.*

JESUAL, an *Indian* Kingdom in the *Great Mogul's* Country. 'Tis between *Patna*, with the River *Ganges* on the Weſt, and that of *Vdeſſa* on the Eaſt, near the Mountains. *Raiaporus* is its head City.

JESUATES, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the XVth Century. They were alſo called *Jeronymites* from St. *Jerom*. Pope *Vrban* V. approved this Inſtitution in 1367; and other Popes granted it fine Privileges. They gave thoſe of the Order, beſides the Names I denoted, that of the *Apoſtolick Clerks*. *Clement* IX. aboliſhed this Order in 1668. The *Jeſuates* made three Religious Vows, and wore a Cap of an Aſhy colour, without a Cowl or Hood. They wrought for their Livelihood, and meddled with neither Civil nor Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. *Moſes Jeſuat. in vita S. Johan. Columb. & Hiſt. Relig. Spon. A. C.* 1367. *n.* 6. *&c.*

JESUITES, or *Monks* of the Society of *Jeſus*, which the Council of *Trent* calls *Regular Clerks*. They own *Ignatius Loyola* for their Founder, who eſtabliſhed the Society, *An.* 1534. Pope *Paul* III. confirmed it *Viva voce*, in 1539; and the Year following, approved it by an Authentick Bull, dated *Sept.* 27. But becauſe their Number was not to exceed ſixty, that Clog was taken off, *March* 14. 1543, by another Bull. The Popes *Julius* III. *Pius* V. *Gregory* XIII. and divers others, have confirmed and granted ſuch Privileges to that Society, as renders them exorbitantly powerful and numerous. *Jeſuites*, beſides the three ordinary Religious Vows, make a fourth to the Pope, for the *Miſſions*. Their General is perpetual, and reſides always at *Rome*. He hath four Aſſiſtants General of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain* and *Germany*, who yet have no deciſive Voice, but only Conſultative. *Ignatius* their Founder was their firſt General; *James Lainez*, a *Spaniard*, ſucceeded him in the place. He was a great Divine, and aſſiſted in that Quality in the Council of *Trent*. He was 53 years old when he died, *Feb.* 19. 1565. *Francis Borgia*, formerly Duke of *Gandia*, was their third General. *Everard Mercurien de Liege* came next, and *Claudius Aquaviva*, of the Houſe of the Duke of *Atria* of *Naples*, ſucceeded him. *Mutio Viteleſchi*, of a Noble Family of *Rome*, was the fourth General. He died in 1645. *Vincent Caraffa* of *Naples*, and *Francis Picolomini*, of an ancient Noble Family in *Siena*, governed the Company ſucceſſively; and afterwards *Alexander Godfrey*, *Goſwin Nickel* a *German*, and *John Paul Oliva*. The Members of this Company are conſidered four ways; either as Profeſſors of the four Vows, or, as Spiritual Coadjutors, who are Prieſts, and Temporal Coadjutors, being Lay-Brothers; or as Regents and Students whom they call Maſters; or laſtly, as Novices. The Fathers of this Society have had two great Diſputes with other Popiſh Doctors; Firſt, Concerning Predeſtination and Grace, with the *Thomiſts* and *Janſeniſts*, who accuſe them of being *Pelagians*, or at beſt *Semipelagians*, whilſt they call them *Manichees*, and Aſſertors of Predeſtination. Their Reaſons *Pro* and *Con* are inſerted in Tome XIV. of *the Vniverſal Bibliotheque*. The ſecond is about Morals, which, the *Janſeniſts* ſay, they corrupt. Many Books have been written by both Parties on this Subject, the whole may be ſeen in the Provincial Epiſtles; and the *Jeſuites* Intrigues have ſucceeded ſo far, that they now are the moſt powerful Religious Society of the *Roman* Church. If they had obſerved their Rules publiſhed by them at *Lions*, in 1607, they had not been ſo odious to the World, as now they are. Their Privileges are contained in the Pope's Bull, and Apoſtolical Letters printed at *Rome*, in 1568. Their preſent Power may be conjectured from the Account given of them by *Ribadeneira* in 1608, *viz.* That in 75 Years time, they had 293 Colleges, beſides 123 Houſes, and their number was then reckoned 10581; and the yearly Revenues raiſed from their Colleges two Millions of Crowns. *Thuan. lib.* 131. ſays, That they defended publickly at *Rome*, and elſewhere, That it was no Article of Faith to believe, that Pope *Clement* VIII. was *Peter*'s lawful Succeſſor, and People might deliver their Confeſſions by Meſſengers and Letters, which had well nigh ruin'd their Society, had not *Philip* King of *Spain* interceded. In *Henry* IVth's Time they were expell'd *France*, ſome of their Order being found guilty of encouraging an Attempt upon that Prince's Life: For this reaſon, at their expulſion, there was an Ignominious Monument erected againſt them at *Paris*. The Seditious Principles of ſome of their Writers, has been the occaſion of their being deeply cenſur'd and diſcountenanc'd by ſeveral other Governments in *Chriſtendom*. Thoſe who would ſee more of them, may conſult the Morals of the jeſuites, by a Dr. of the *Sorbon*. *The Myſtery of Jeſuitiſm*, by *Jairigius*, &c.

JESUS, Son of *Syrach* of *Jeruſalem*, about *An. Mun.* 3798. He gathered *Solomon*'s Sentences together, and compoſed in Hebrew the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, called by the *Greeks* Πανάρετος, that is to ſay, *repleniſhed with all Vertue*. A Grandſon of this Author's, of the ſame Name with himſelf, Tranſlated it ſince. I will only add here, That Authors do not agree upon the Year when this laſt died; though they unanimouſly allow it to be thirty Years after *Ptolemæus Euergetes*, or *Phyſcon* King of *Egypt*.

JESUS CHRIST. The Authors who Treat of the Birth of the Son of God, are of different Opinions, as to the Year of the World, of *Auguſtus*, of the *Olympiads*, and of the Foundation of *Rome*; and who wete Conſuls when it happened. Cardinal *Baronius*, *Torniel*, *Spondanus*, *Gordon*, *Scaliger*, *Calviſius*, *Voſſius*, *Langius*, with many others, believe him born under the Conſulſhip of *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, and of *M. Valerius Meſſalinus*, which, ſome ſay, was *An. Rom.* 751; and others fix it in 752. *Onuphrius*, *Pererius*, *Sigonius*, *Cuſpinian*, *Salian*, &c. chuſe rather to place his Birth at the latter end of the Month of *December*, 752, under the 13th Conſulſhip of *Auguſtus* with *M. Plautius*. As to the Year of the World, *Sixtus* of *Siena* puts it in 3962, *Torniel* in 4051, *Salian* in 4052, *Genebrard* in 4089. *Pererius*, whom *Baronius* follows, in 4022, *Cornelius à Lapide* in 3951, *Petavius* in 3985, *Capellus* in 3999, *Calviſius* in 3947. The *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* 1500 Years. The moſt common Opinion, places this Birth under the Conſulſhip of *Cornelius Lentulus*, and *C. Calpurnius Piſo*, *An. Rom.* 753, *An. Mun.* 4052, the 4th of the CXCIVth *Olympiad*, and the 42d of *Auguſtus*. I add, That this Year is the firſt of the Cycle from 532, Eſtabliſhed by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, as I hinted before in its proper place; altho', in truth, the Church did not begin the Year of Our Lord, which we call *The Chriſtian Account*, till the following Year, which is the 46th ſince the Kalendar made by the Command of *Julius Cæſar*, and the 4714th of the great Period, vulgarly called *The Julian*. As to what concerns the Year, the Month, and the Day of his death, ſome, without reaſon, would have it be the 25th of *March*, for the Learned have demonſtrated, that in a whole Paſchal Cycle of 532 Years, there was but the 12th, the 259th, and the 449th, on which the 25th of *March* could fall upon *Friday*. They who fixed it upon *April* 3. make good their Opinion by the Arguments of *Toſtatus*, and divers others; which is alſo further proved by the wonderful Eclipſe of the Sun, mention'd by St. *Luke*, deſcribed by St. *Denys*, the *Areopagite*, an Eye-witneſs, with his Companion *Apollophanes*, and alledged by *Origen*, *Tertullian*, *Julius Africanus*, *Euſebius*, St. *Lucian* the Martyr, St. *Auguſtin*, *Suidas*, &c. *Talents*, in his Tables, ſays, That Chriſt was Born, according to Archbiſhop *Vſher*, *Petav. &c.* in 4709, of the *Julian* Period, and according to the common Opinion, on *December* 25. *Scaliger* reckons two Years after, that he was Born in *Autumn*. The Vulgar Account begins in *January* 1, the 4714th of the *Julian* Period. The Account from *Chriſt*'s Birth was firſt begun by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, *An. Ch.* 527. but was not uſed in the Weſt until 870. but never in the Eaſt; where they ſtill count from the Creation, and place the Birth of Chriſt, according to the *Septuagint*, *An. Mun.* 5508. This is enough for thoſe who would know the Subſtance of Things. *M. Dodwell* in his Diſſertations upon *Irenæus*, endeavours to prove, That out Saviour was in his 38th Year when Crucified, and that he was born, *An. Rom.* 748. This Opinion being new, its Proofs are to be ſeen in the Original.

JESUS CHRIST, a Military Order of *Portugal*. *Vide* CHRIST.

JESUS CHRIST, the Name of an Order of Knighthood, Inſtituted at *Avignon* by Pope *John* XXII. in 1320. The Knights of this Order carried a Croſs all of Gold, enamelled red, incloſed in another Croſs, and under-laid with Gold after the ſame manner, but the enamelling different from that of *Chriſt* in *Portugal*. *Andrew Favin*, *Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie*.

JETHRAN, a Mountain in *Arabia the Stony*, between *Faran* to the North, and *Eilan* to the South, ſix Miles in length, ſtretching it ſelf upon the Eaſtern Shoars of the *Red Sea*, in the form of a Theatre, ſo that when the South Wind blows ſtrong, it reverberates its force in ſuch manner, that no Ship can Ride in the Bay beneath it, vaſt numbers having ſuffer'd Shipwrack there. *Nub. p.* 107.

JETHRO, or RAGUEL, *Moſes* his Father-in-Law. He was a Prieſt in the Deſart of *Madian*; and *Artapanus* in *Euſebius*, calls him K. of *Arabia*, becauſe in this Country, the Royal Dignity was annex'd to the Prieſthood. *Moſes*, who quitted *Egypt*, married in *Madian*, *An. Mun.* 2503, *Zippora*, *Jethro*'s Daughter, who lived with him forty Years. Afterwards, this ſame *Jethro*, having heard of the Wonders which God did for his Son-in-Law, in Delivering the Children of *Iſrael* from their Bondage under *Pharoah*, viſited him in the Deſart, about 2545, and adviſed to divide the People into ſeveral Subdiviſions, and appoint Colonels, Captains, and other under-Officers, to decide Civil Controverſies, and Command in the Field. *Exod.* 4. 18. *Euſeb. Demon. Evang. Lib.* IX. *Cap.* 22. *Sulpit. Sever. Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Sac. &c.*

JEVER, Lat. *Jeveria*, *Dominium Jeverenſe*, a ſmall Town and Territory in *Weſtphalia*, between *Eaſt-Friezeland* to the Weſt, and the Bay called *The Die Jade* to the Weſt and North, on the South-ſide of the *Weſer*, and it is a part of *Eaſt-Friezeland*, tho' in after-times it was annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*. Upon the failing of that Line, it was poſſeſt by the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbſt*, as being a Female-fee. In 1682, by the procurement of the *French* King, it was again annexed to the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, and is now poſſeſs'd by the K. of *Denmark*. It lies from *Embden* ſeven *German* Miles to the N. E. and the ſame diſtance from *Carolſtadt* to the W.

JEZABEL, was Daughter of the King of the *Sidonians*, whom *Sulpicius Severus* calls *Baſa*, and others *Ethbaal*. She was married, *An. Mun.* 3117, to *Achab* K. of *Iſrael*, who was himſelf very Impious, but his natural Wickedneſs increaſed yet more by his alliance with this Woman, who was wholly devoted to the Worſhip of Idols; for ſhe perſwaded him to give Divine Honour to the Idol *Baal*, for whom an Altar was erected, and Groves dedicated. *Achab*, to pleaſe his Wife, was tranſported to ſuch an exceſs of falſe Zeal, that he put the Lord's Prophets to death. *Elijah* withdrew from the Perſecution, and after a Drought of three Years, he obtained Rain. But *Jezabel* could not endure the death of 450 of *Baal*'s Prophets, which *Elijah* cauſed to be deſtroyed, as a puniſhment of their Impiety, having by his Prayers procur'd Fire from Heaven, which conſumed the Sacrifice, and the Wood which he put upon the Altar. She let him underſtand, That before one day were expired, ſhe would treat him as he did her Prophets, which made him fly; in the mean time, the ſins of *Achab* and *Jezabel* grew greater every day. But that which made them intolerable in the ſight of God, was, the Murder of innocent *Naboth*, whom the Queen put to death, that *Achab* might have his Vineyard, in 3137. *Elijah* foretold the puniſhment which God would inflict for this Crime; which Prediction was verify'd in *Achab*'s being ſlain in 3138, and when *Jehu* came to be King of *Iſrael*, they took *Jezabel*, in 3151, and threw her out through a Window, where her Corps was eaten up by Dogs, 1 *Kings* 16. 18, 19, 21, 4, 9. *Torniel. Salian* and *Spond. in Annal.*

JEZDEGIRD, King of *Perſia*, youngeſt Son of *Choſroez*. He was ſlain by *Otman*, Prince of the *Sarazens*, in 632. This his Name was given to an *Epocha*, very famous among the *Arabian* Aſtrologers, called the *Æra* of *Jezdegird*, and begins at the Day of his Death, being *June* 16. 632. The *Perſians* made uſe of this Computation, down to 1079; that *Albu Arſalan*, a *Saracen*, King of *Coraſan*, *Meſopotamia* aud *Perſia*, got together eight very knowing Aſtronomers, and reformed the Year of *Jezdegird*, and fix'd another *Epocha*, which commenced the 14th Day of this Year. This *Epocha* was called *Tzelafca*, that is to ſay, the Auguſt Computation, from the Word *Tzelaf*, which ſignifies *Majeſty*. The *Perſians* make uſe of the *Arabian* Calendar at this day. *Olearius's Voyage to Perſia. Scaliger de Emend. temp.*

JEZID I. the 5th *Califf*, or Succeſſor to *Mahomet*. He Ruled after the Death of his Father *Moavia*, *An.* 682, but did not imitate his Courage and Undertakings. All his Delight was in making Love Verſes. In the ſecond Year of his Reign, the *Arabians* of *Cufa* choſe *Huſſein*, the Son of *Ali*, for *Califf*. This made *Jezid* raiſe a great Army, and gave the Command of it to his Brother *Abdala*, who got *Huſſein* to be killed treacherouſly, as he was ready to give Battle upon the Plain of *Carabala* about *Cupa*. *Jezid* then perſecuted all the Race of *Ali*, and deſtroyed a great part of the Nobility of *Arabia*, which made him hated of all the People. At this time, *Muctar*, who was of the Family of *Ali*, raiſed all *Perſia*, cauſing himſelf to be Stiled *Califf*, and publiſhed, That *Jezid* was fitter to be a Poet than a King. The Reign of this weak Prince held but three Years; and that of his Son *Maala*, who ſucceeded him, ended ſix Months after. *Marmol. of Africa, lib.* 2.

JEZID II. of the Name, 11th *Califf*, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*. He Reigned after the Death of *Omar* II. being his Eldeſt Brother, he was Elected after the Death of *Solyman Huſſein*; but, apprehending the Inſurrection of the Army, which wiſhed for *Omar*, he reſign'd his Crown to his younger Brother, whom he ſucceeded afterwards. He began to Reign, *An.* 723, and was at firſt oblig'd to ſend an Army againſt another *Jezid*, who called himſelf *Califf* of *Perſia*, and came to beſiege *Damaſcus*. *Marvan*, *Jezid* II's General, march'd againſt this Uſurper, and having killed him, reduc'd *Perſia* under the Obedience of their lawful Prince. In 724, he Commanded all the Images to be taken away out of the Chriſtian Churches. He died the beginning of 727, before this Order was executed. *Marmol.*

JEZID, or **GELID**, 13th *Califf*, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, Reign'd after his Father *Gualid*, who died in 746, but his Reign held only a Year and half. He was ſurnamed *Gelid*, becauſe he was fair. This *Califf* poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Cyprus*, which he ſubdued, and carried away all its Inhabitants to *Syria*. He cauſed the Patriarch of *Damaſcus*'s Tongue to be cut out, for preaching againſt the *Manichees* and *Arabians*, and baniſhed him to *Arabia-Fœlix*, where the Infidels put him to death. St. *Peter*, the Martyr, died alſo upon the ſame Account. Some time after, *Jezid* was ſlain treacherouſly by the *Saracens*. *Marmol of Africa, lib.* 2.

JEZIDES, is a Sect of People inhabiting *Turkey* and *Perſia*, ſo called from their Head *Jezid*, an *Arabian* Prince, who ſlew *Huſſan* and *Huſſein*, Sons of *Ali*, *Mahomet*'s Father-in-Law, and was, for this very Reaſon, reckoned a Parricide and Heretick by the *Mahometans*, who ſince beſtowed this Name of *Jezides*, to another Sect than theirs. There are about 200000 *Jezides* in *Perſia* and *Turkey*. They uſe the ſame Language with that of the *Curds*, or People of *Curdiſtan*, which comes very near that of the *Perſians*. The *Jezides* are of two ſorts, Black and White. The White are clad like *Turks*, and diſtinguiſhable only by their Shirts, which are not ſlit at the Neck, as others be, and which have but a round hole to run the Head through. A thing, which paſſes for a Myſtery amongſt them, and is (ſay they) in Memory of a golden Ring or Circle of Light, which deſcended from Heaven into the Neck of their *Chek* or Prince, and Head of their Religion, after a Faſt of forty Days. The Black are as the Monks or Religious of their Sect, tho' married. They call them *Fakirs*, that is, *poor*; but for all that they love Riches well, and hate Poverty. The *Turks* abhor them, as well upon the Score of their Religion, being contrary to *Mahomet*'s, as, that becauſe they formerly killed the Relations of the two falſe Prophets, *Haſſan* and *Huſſein*. The greateſt Injury you can do one of them, is to call him *Jezide*, Son of *Jezid*. They call them *Aſſes*, whoſe Duty is to carry the *Jews* to Hell, at the Day of Judgment. They exact exceſſive Taxes from them, and reduce them almoſt to deſpair; and therefore the *Jezides* reciprocally hate the *Turks*, as their Mortal Enemies; and when they Curſe any Creature in their wrath, they Nick-name it *Muſulman*, that is as much as to ſay, *Turk*. The *Jezides* are great Lovers of the Chriſtians, and call them their *Godfathers*, from a Belief they have, that *Jezid* is the ſame with Jeſus Chriſt; or elſe, becauſe that their Chief *Jezid* ſided formerly with the Chriſtians, and made Alliance with them againſt the *Mahometans*, whom he defeated in a pitched Battle, where were killed the two Generals, *Haſſan* and *Huſſein*. Neverthеleſs they are neither *Turks* nor *Chriſtians*, tho' more inclined to the *Meſſiah* than to *Mahomet*. They glory in drinking Wine and eating Pork, which the *Turks* and *Jews* abhor. They ſhun Circumciſion as much as they can, and never receive it but when the *Turks* force them to it. They are extream ignorant, and uſe no Books to regulate their Faith. They believe in the Bible and Goſpel without reading it, and ſome of them in the *Alcoran*; and therefore they ordinarily ſay as the *Turks* do, That theſe three Books came from Heaven. They alſo believe many Miracles of Jeſus Chriſt's that are not in the Goſpel; That he ſpoke at the Day of his Birth, That he raiſed one from the Dead, which died 1000 Years before, and many other things. They make Vows and Pilgrimages in imitation of the Chriſtians and Turks, but have no Temples to Worſhip or Pray to God in, and never enter the Moſques, without it be out of curioſity; but they would frequent the Chriſtian Churches, were it not for fear of being ill uſed by the *Turks*. They obſerve no Feaſts nor Solemnities; and all the Adoration they give God, conſiſts in ſinging Spiritual Songs in the honour of Jeſus Chriſt, of the Holy Virgin, of *Zachary*, *Moſes*, and ſometimes of the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*. When they pray, they face to the Eaſt, as Chriſtians do, and contrary to the *Turks*, who face to the South. It is a principal Point of their Religion not to curſe the Devil, and not even to pronounce his Name, for fear he ſhould reſent the Injury, if ever after he ſhould be in favour with God again, as they believe it poſſible; and beſides, they fear falling into his hands after Death, leaſt he being the Executioner of Divine Juſtice, might chaſtiſe them the more rigorouſly to revenge himſelf. When they talk of the Devil, they call him *The Angel Peacock*, or him whom the ignorant Curſe. The *Jezides* bury their Dead without any Ceremony, in the firſt place they come at. The richer ſort, nevertheleſs, Bury in certain places of Devotion; and as they bury them, they play and ſing ſome Song upon the Guittar, tuning their Voice to the ſound of the Inſtrument. They may not cry at the death of a *Black*, but then muſt rejoyce, as at a Feſtival, to celebrate the Entry of the Dead into Heaven. Theſe *Blacks* are held in ſuch Veneration, that when they take occaſion of ſpeaking of one of their Garments, they give it a particular Name, tho' they differ only in Colour from others. As for example, They do not call a *Shirt* by its common Name, but by another Name, as if they would ſay *Surplice*; they will not ſay his *Cloak*, but his *Cape*; not his *Turban*, but his *Mitre*. Yet the greateſt part of theſe black *Jezides* are but Shepherds, and their nobleſt Employments are to keep Goats upon the Mountains. A *Jezide*-Black may not kill a Sheep, Pullet, or any other Living thing; but eat them they may, after the *White* have killed them. The *Jezides*, in general, are ſtrong People, and indefatigable. They go in Companies, as the *Arabians* do, changing their Habitations every fifteen Days. They inhabit under black Pavillions, woven of Goat's Hair, fenc'd in with great Reeds and thorny Buſhes faſtened together. Their Tents ſtand round, ſo that within, in the middle, there is an open place, as it were, where they lodge their Cattel for Security. In Summer they encamp upon Downs, and all along River-ſides: In Winter they retire to Mountains. Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, Slings, *&c.* and a Turkiſh Scymetar. Their Employs are to keep Flocks, and ſow the Land; but the *Turks* take the Crop, leaving them ſcarce enough to ſubſiſt upon. They do not ordinarily cultivate Vines, nor Gardens, living for the moſt part upon Fleſh and Salleting. Their Bread is very thin, which they Bake upon an Iron Plate, with a clear Fire. When they can have Wine, they ſuck it in to Exceſs; and, which is wonderful, they dare ſometimes call it the Blood of *Jeſus Chriſt*: For in their Feaſts, as they hand their Glaſſes or Cups to each other, they ſay thus, *Take the Chalice of the Blood of Chriſt*; and he that receives it, kiſſeth his Hand that offers it, and drinks with Reſpect. This, and many other Ceremonies, which they uſe conformable in ſome ſenſe to, and in imitation of Chriſtians, makes us believe they came from the *Arians*, or from ſome other Heretick Sectaries, but corrupted by the Succeſſion of Time; or, at leaſt, that they have formerly contracted ſome Union with Hereticks. As to their manner of Marriages, it is their Cuſtom to buy their Wives for 200 Crowns, paid commonly to the Daughter's Father. This is the ordinary Price of Women, be their Quality what it will, Poor or Rich, Beautiful or Deformed. Whence it is, that the Husbands commonly treat the Wives as Slaves: Nay, they may turn them away, that they may become Superiors of their Friars, or elſe Hermits; but for no other Motives. Thoſe that ſhave their Beards among them, paſs for Hereticks; they may not cut, be it never ſo little, off; And it is reckon'd even a Sin, not to let it grow as long as it can. *Michael Fevre's Theatre of Turkey.*

IGLAW, Lat. *Iglova*, or *Iglavia*; a populous City of *Moravia*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*, ſituate upon the River *Iglaw*, 24 *German* Miles from *Prague*, and 10 from *Lentz*. Long. 35.42. Lat. 49. 13.

St. **IGNATIUS**, Biſhop of *Antioch*, and Martyr, ſucceeded *Evodius*, whom St. *Peter* is ſaid to have eſtabliſhed there, as he went to found the Church of *Rome*, *An.* 66. This holy Prelate, who, with *Polycarpus*, was a Diſciple of the Apoſtles, and particularly of St. *John*, exerciſed this Office forty Years, with Gifts worthy of the Apoſtolick Times. But during the third Perſecution, which was that of *Trajanus*, in 107. St. *Ignatius* having maintained the Chriſtian Faith, even in the preſence of this Emperor, he was condemned to be expoſed to the Beaſts in the *Amphitheatre* at *Rome*. Whilſt they were carrying him thither, loaded with Chains, *&c.* he wrote thoſe Letters which we ſtill have of his. It was at *Smyrna* that he writ thoſe to the *Epheſians*, *Magneſians*, *Trallians* and the *Romans*: And at *Troas* that he compoſed others for the Faithful of *Philadelphia*, *Smyrna*, and that to St. *Polycarp*. *Euſebius* and St. *Jerom*, make no mention ſave of ſeven Epiſtles, which we therefore call Originals. *Iſaac Voſſius*, and *Uſher* Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, both Proteſtants, have furniſhed us with a new Edition of theſe Epiſtles. The firſt publiſhed them in 1646, and made uſe of a Greek Manuſcript, judged to be 1100 Years old, and taken out of the Library of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. He eſteems none Authentick, but ſeven Epiſtles which are in the MS. of *Florence*. *Uſher*, who printed them at *Oxford*, *An.* 1645, and at *London* in 1647, made uſe of two Manuſcripts which he found in *England*. He puts in but ſix, and rejects the laſt, addreſſed to St. *Polycarp*, who was not in his MS. of the ancient Latin Tranſlation, but which is in that of *Florence*. This Edition is thought the beſt. St. *Ignatius* ſuffered Martyrdom at *Rome*, *Feb.* 1. 108. Others, deceived by the Martyrology of *Ado*, ſay, his Death happened in 104, under the Conſulſhip of *Atticus Suranus*, and of *Marcellus*. We have other Editions of his Epiſtles; as, that of *Vedelis* at *Geneva*, in 1623. Of Father *Hugo Menard* of *Paris*. The beſt Edition is that of *Amſterdam* in 1697, where beſide the beſt Notes, there are the Diſſertations of *Uſher* and *Pearſon*. We have likewiſe divers Diſcourſes upon the Subject matter of theſe Epiſtles. The Reaſons uſed by *Salmaſius*, *Blondel*, *Dalæus*, &c. are ſufficiently confuted by Dr. *Hammond*, in his Diſſertations upon this Subject; to which we may add the extraordinary Performance of *John Pearſon* Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who in his *Vindiciæ Ignatianæ*, has ſo evidently proved the genuineneſs of theſe Epiſtles, that nothing but ignorance, or prejudice againſt Epiſcopacy, can doubt of it. *Spanheim Epit. Hiſt. Eccleſ. St. Polycarpus Epiſt. ad Philip. St. Irenæus, lib.* 5. *cap.* 28. *adverſ. Hæreſ. Origen, Hom.* 6. *in Evang. Lucæ. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 30. *St. Athanaſius Epiſt. ad Epict. & de Synod. Arim. & Seleuciæ. St. Jerom, cap.* 16. *Catal. & lib.* 3. *adverſ. Pelag. St. Joan. Chryſoſtom. in ejus Encom. Socrates, lib.* 6. *cap.* 8. *Theodoret, Dial.* 1, 2, *&* 3. *Evagr. lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. *Simon Metaphraſtes. Honore d'Autun. Vincent de Beauvois, Baronius, Bellarmin, &c.*

IGNATIUS, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, third Son of the Emperor *Michael* the firſt *Curopalates*, called *Rangabeus*, whom *Leo* the *Armenian* expell'd from his See, *An.* 813. This Uſurper made Eunuchs of the two Sons of *Michael*, *Theophylactus* and *Nicetas*. This laſt was ſent into a Monaſtery, and took the Name of *Ignatius*, which he owned ever after. His Vertue and Merit made him conſidered in this Retreat. Likewiſe, under the Empire of *Michael* III. *An.* 847, after the Death of *Methodius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, the Biſhops choſe *Ignatius* to fill this high Station. The Empreſs *Theodora*, who was Regent during the Minority of her Son, approved this Election. This Princeſs had a Brother, called *Bardas*, who made inceſtuous Love to his Daughter-in-Law. *Ignatius* reproved him for it; and growing incorrigible, he drove him out of the Church as he came upon the Day of *Epiphany*, *An.* 858, to partake of the holy Myſteries. To be revenged of this, *Bardas* perſwaded the Emperor to reign alone thenceforward, and therefore to order the Patriarch to cut his Mother's and Siſter's Hair, in order to their being confined to a Monaſtery. This Prelate refuſed it, and was baniſhed into the Iſle of *Terebinthus*, and *Photius* put in his Room, *Decemb.* 25. of the ſame Year, but when *Baſilius Macedonicus* came to the Empire, in the Year 867, *Ignatius* was reſtor'd to his See with all imaginable reſpect and ſolemnity, and *Photius* was baniſh'd to a Monaſtery. *Ignatius* died in 878.

IGNATIUS *Loyala*, the Founder of the *Jeſuits*; a Gentleman of *Biſcay*, where he was born in 1491. He was bred a Soldier, and was at *Pampelune* when beſieged by the *French* in 1521. Being lame of both his Feet by the Wounds he received there, he was oblig'd to keep his Bed; during which time, he read the Lives of the Saints, which gave him an inclination for a retir'd way of Living. Afterwards he went to *Rome*, and thence to *Jeruſalem*. At his Return, being 33 Years of Age, he began his Studies at *Barcelona*; which he continued at *Alcala*, *Salamanca*, and at *Paris*, whither he came in 1528. Here he aſſociated himſelf to eight or nine more; and then going to *Rome*, he eſtabliſhed the Society of the *Jeſuits*, confirmed by Pope *Paul* III. and was its firſt General, and made its Rules and Conſtitutions. He died in 1556, and was Canonized by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1622. *Spond. in Annal. Ribadeneira. Maffée.*

IHOR, a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, within the *Peninſula* on the other ſide the *Ganges*. It is ſituated in the moſt Southerly part of the *Indies*, near *Malaca*, which King *Ihor* often attacked. The City which gives its Name to this Kingdom is built upon Piles, near unto a River which runs into the Sea near the Promontory of *Syncapura*. There is a good Port; and the greateſt part of the City is named *Batuſaber*, and the leaſt *Cota-Sabran*.

IKSWORTH, or **ICKWORTH**, a Market-Town of *Twingo*-Hundred, in the County of *Suffolk*, derives its Name from the ancient *Iceni*, who inhabited hereabouts. The Remains of a Priory founded by *Gilbert Blunt*, and of a *Guild-Hall* yet to be ſeen, ſhew it has been formerly conſiderable. A Pot of *Roman* Coins, bearing the Inſcriptions of divers *Roman* Emperors, dug up here not many Years ago, do farther confirm this. *Camden Brit.*

ILA, Lat. *Ila*, or *Epidia*, one of the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*, over-againſt *Cantyr*. 'Tis counted 24 Miles long, and 16 broad: Plentiful in Corn, Cattel and Deer. The principal Towns of this Iſland are *Kilmany*, *Dunveg* and *Crome*; beſides which, there is a great number of well-peopled Villages. It is ſituated in the 56th Degree of Latitude.

ILCHESTER, Lat. *Iſchalis*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Martock*-Hundred, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*. So called from the River *Ill*, or *Evil*, on the South ſide whereof it is Seated. A place of great Antiquity, and formerly of great ſtrength. So populous, that it contained 16 Pariſh Churches, now reduced to two. However, this is the place where the County-Gaol is kept.

ILFORDCOMB, a Market-Town of *Branton*-Hundred, in the Northern Parts of *Devonſhire*, ſituate on the *Severn*-Sea.

ILLUMINATI, or **ALUMBRADO**'s, *Spaniſh* Hereticks, who began to appear in the World about 1575. But as the Authors were puniſhed at *Cordova*, by the Inquiſition, this Sect was kept under until 1623, and then awaken'd with more Vigour in the Dioceſs of *Seville*. The Biſhop *Don Andrew Pacheco*, Inquiſitor-General of *Spain*, having ſurprized ſeven of the Ring-leaders, cauſed them to be all burnt, and conſtrained their Diſciples either to abjure their Errors, or to depart the Kingdom. The Edict in favour of them ſpecifies 76 different Errors; whereof the principal are, *That with the Aſſiſtance of Mental Prayer, and Union with God*, (which they boaſted of) *they were in ſuch a State of Perfection, as not to need either Good Works, or the Sacraments of the Church: And that they might commit the groſſeſt Crimes without Sin. Sponde, A. C.* 1623. *n.* 7. *Gualter. Chron. Mundi, cap.* 28.

ILLYRIA, or **ILLYRICUM**, a great Country in *Europe*, between *Pannonia* on the North-ſide, and the *Adriatick*-Sea on the South. The Ancients divided it into *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*. The firſt was reduced by the *Romans*, ten Years before the ſecond *Punick* War; and *Dalmatia*, not before the Time of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. The People were cruel, and great Pirates at Sea. But now this Country, which is all in the Hands of the *Venetians* and *Turks*, *Raguſa*, and ſome other places excepted, is all, almoſt, comprehended under the Name of *Sclavonia*, or *Dalmatia*, as is obſerved in its due place. *John Lucius*, in his Book *De Regno Dalmatiæ*. *Cluvier. &c.* The Gulph of *Illyria*, which is the Gulph of *Drin*, is called the Gulph of *Venice*.

ILMEN, a Lake of *Moſcovia*, near the great *Novogrod*. They ſay, that it runs into the Lake *Ladoga*, which is one of the greateſt of the Country; and that there is a City of the ſame Name upon its Banks.

ILMISTER, a Market Town of *Abduk*-Hundred, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*.

ILUS IV. King of the *Trojans*. He was the Son of *Tros* and *Callirrhoe*, and Brother of *Ganymedes* and *Aſſaracus*, who was *Capis*'s Father, and Grandfather to *Archiſes*. He reigned 54 Years, from *A. M.* 2740, to 2794, that *Lacinedon*, his Son, ſucceeded him. Some ſay, that he vanquiſhed and chaſed *Tantalus* out of his Kingdom. *Apollodorus, lib.* 3. *Diodorus, lib.* 4. *Homer, Virgil, &c.*

ILZ, or **IZIL-LIZA**, a City of *Poland*, within the Palatinate of *Sendomir*. It is ſituated at the foot of the Mountains; and there is a Fortreſs, which the Biſhop of *Cracovia* is Maſter of.

IMAN, a Name which the *Mahometans* give their Prieſts. Theſe *Imans*, who look after their *Moſques*, muſt be well verſed in the *Alcoran*, which is written in *Arabick*, wherein it is read all over *Turkey*, tho' not underſtood by half the People.

IMAUS, a famous Mountain of *Aſia*. In the *Deſart Tartary*, it is called *Mothegar*; and in the other, *Belgian*, and *Althai*, where the Kings of *Tartary* are Entombed. In the *Great Mogul*'s Country, it is called *Delanguer*, and *De Naugracut*. *Pliny*, *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*, mention it. It begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caſpian* Sea; and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Aſia*, divides the *Aſiatick Tartary* into two Parts, and ends at the Source of the *Ganges*, where it ſpreads again Eaſt and Weſt, and becomes a Northern Boundary to the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, or *Indoſtan*.

IMBRAEL, the 21ſt *Caliph*, or Succeſſor of *Mahomet*, began to reign in 834, after *Mahomet* his Father's Death. As he hated the Chriſtians, he always warred with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and had often the Advantage of him. Having ruined the City *Amorium* in *Phrygia*, he took the chiefeſt of the Enemy's Army Priſoners, whom the Emperor *Theophilus* prayed him to deliver, offering to pay him the Ranſom of 250000 *Beſans*, or Double Ducats of Gold. But he made Anſwer, That that Sum was not ſufficient. Which the Emperor ſo reſented, that he died, *An.* 842. *Imbrael* reigned until 849, and left his Kingdom to *Memon. Marmol. de l'Afr. lib.* 2.

IMERETE, or IMIRETE, a Kingdom which the Geographers reckon a part of *Mingrelia.* The *Turks* call this Country *Pachea-Tchouch*, or *Pacha-Koutchouc*; that is to ſay, a Prince, or ſmall Principality. It is incloſed by Mount *Caucaſus*, *Colchis* or *Mingrelia* properly ſo called, *The Black Sea*, the Principality of *Guriel*, and *Georgia*, or *Gurgiſtan.* It is 126 Miles long, and 60 broad. On the South it has *Guriel*; on the North the *Black Circaſſians*, or *Huns*, who anciently haraſſed the *Roman* Empire in its Declenſion. *Imerete* is a Woody and Hilly Country, but mixed with many pleaſant Valleys, and fruitful Plains. Neceſſaries for Life are ſooner had there, than either at the Kingdom of *Mingrelia* or *Colchis.* Money is currant, and they Coin it there. It is full of Boroughs, and Iron Mines. As to the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, they reſemble much thoſe of *Mingrelia.* The King has three very good Fortreſſes; one called *Scander*, Southward; and the other two named *Scorgia* and *Regia*, Northward, near *Phaſis.* It is not long ago ſince he had a very important place, called *Cotatis*; but the *Turks* have it now. The Kings of *Imerete* have for a long time commanded the *Abcas*, the *Mingrelians*, and the People of *Guriel*, after having ſhaken off the Yoke of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; and after them, the Emperors of *Trebizonde*: But in the XVIth Century, theſe three Nations revolted, and the *Grand Signior*, under pretence of protecting them, made them Tributary one after another. The *Abcas*-People paid their Tribute ſome Years, and at laſt got clear of them. The Prince of *Mingrelia*'s Tribute amounted to 60000 Ells of Linen Cloth: That of the Prince of *Guriel* is 46 Children, of both Sexes, between ten and twenty Years old. The King of *Imerete* alſo yielded to ſend the *Turks* 80 Children *per Annum.* The *Grand Signior* left theſe Princes in poſſeſſion of their Country, it being impoſſible to get *Mahometiſm* to be obſerved here, where there is nothing good but Wine and Figs, and the Habitations ſcattered here and there ſo, that where Forts might be built, each Fort could keep ſcarce above eight Houſes in Obedience. The King of *Imerete* gives himſelf the Title of *Meppe*, which ſignifies a King in the *Georgian* Language: And ſo he calls himſelf *Meppe* of *Meppes*, that is, *King of Kings.* His Deſcent he pretends to be from the Race of the Prophet King *David*, by *Solomon. Chardin's Voyage to Perſia in* 1673.

IMMIRENIENS, a People on the South-ſide of *Perſia*, who embraced the Chriſtian Religion about *An.* 500, in the Time of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius. Theod. Lect. lib.* 2. *Niceph. lib.* 16. *cap.* 37.

IMOLA, an Epiſcopal City of *Italy*, in *Romania*, belonging to the Church. The *Latins* call it *Forum Cornelii*; and *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy* and *Procopius*, mention it. *Cicero* likewiſe ſpeaks of it in theſe Terms, in his *Familiar Epiſtles*, *lib.* 12. *Erat enim Claternæ noſter Hirtius, ad Forum Cornelium Cæſar, uterque cum firmiſſimo Exercitu.* And it is believed that this City was built by the *Romans*, that *Narſes* ruined it, and that the *Lombards* repaired it. It had divers Maſters, till *Cæſar Borgia* took it under *Alexander* VI. ſince which it has been ſubject to the Church. We have ſome Synodical Conſtitutions of *Radolphus Paleote*, in 1614, and of *Ferdinando Millini*, in 1622, Biſhop of *Imola.* It is eighteen Miles Eaſt of *Bologna*, twenty ſeven Weſt of *Ravenna*, and twenty ſix South of *Ferrara. Strabo*, *lib.* 5. *Plin. lib.* 3. *Procop. lib.* 2. *de Bello Got. Blondus*, *lib.* 8. *Hiſt. Leander Alberti.*

IMPERIAL Cities are ſuch as have the Right to ſend Deputies to the Diet of the Empire.

IMPERIALE, a City of *South-America*, and the Title of a Biſhop in the Kingdom of *Chili.* It belongs to the *Spaniards.* It was built in 1551, by *Valdiva*, the Conqueror of this Country; who the next Year after was ſlain by the *Indians*, and the Town reduced to ſuch Straits, that it has not been able to grow to any Greatneſs ſince. Lat. 38. 30. It ſtands ſix Leagues from the South Sea, (having the River *Cauten* to the South, and another to the Weſt) on a riſing ſteep Neck of Land, hard to be aſcended. The Soil about it is fruitful in Corn, Wine and Paſturage; and the Rivers are Navigable. The Biſhop of it is the Second in *Chili*, and has about 80000 *Indians* under his Care. It has good Mines of Gold, but for want of Slaves, and by reaſon of the Wars, they are not wrought. *Laet*, *pag.* 492. In 1600, it was taken by the *Indians*, after a Year's Siege, moſt part of the Inhabitants being conſumed by Famine. They burnt the Town, and deſtroyed the adjacent Country, and then beſieged *Soſorno.* In this War *Valdiva* was taken, *Angol*, *Sancta Cruz*, *Chilla* and *Villa Ricca.* After which, they became ſo confident of their Strength, that they fought the *Spaniards* ſtoutly, and in ſome meaſure revenged the innumerable Murthers which they had committed upon their Country-men.

IMPERIALI (*John Vincent*) Duke of St. *Angelo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, was born at *Genua*, and much eſteemed in the beginning of the XVIIth Century. He did his Country conſiderable Service, both by Sea and Land. *Philip* IV. imploy'd him in ſeveral Negotiations, at *Rome* and *Mantua.* Afterwards his Merit made him envy'd at *Genua*, whence he was baniſh'd by the Senate, for being better than ordinary. He had a good Genius for Poetry, which he wrote both in Latin and Italian. His Works are, *Lo' Stato Ruſtico: Gl' Indovini Paſtori: La' Santa Tereſa, &c.* Moſt *Italian* Writers gave him a great Character. He dy'd in 1645. *Ghilini Teat d'Huom. Lett. Imperialis in Muſæ Hiſtor. &c.*

IMPERIALI (*John Baptiſt*) an eminent Phyſician, born at *Vicenza* in *Italy* 1568. He was a General Scholar, and wrote ſeveral Pieces. This *John Baptiſt* was Father to *John Imperialis*, who wrote *Muſæum Phyſicum, ſeu de Humano Ingenio. Et Muſæum Hiſtoricum, ſive de Viris Doctrinâ Illuſtribus*; in which laſt Treatiſe, he endeavours to do Juſtice to his Father's Memory.

IMPUDENCE, a Deity of the *Pagans*, that had her Temple at *Athens*, where ſhe was reverenced as a Goddeſs, while at the ſame time, in another Temple there, they reverenced *Shame* as a God. The Partridge was conſecrated to *Impudence* for ſome reſembling Qualities in her Nature. *Plutar.* in the Life of *Solon.*

INA, a *Weſt-Saxon*, ſucceeded *Kidwalla*, *An.* 690. His firſt Expedition was into *Kent*, to demand Satisfaction for the Burning of *Mollo*, the Brother of his Predeceſſor. *Victred* was then King of *Kent*, who being loth to hazard all for the Raſhneſs of a few, pacified him with a great Sum of Money. In 710, he overcame *Gerent* King of *Wales.* He alſo ſlew *Kenwolf*, ſurnamed *Clito*, a Title given in thoſe Days only to thoſe of the Blood-Royal. After theſe, and ſome other Exploits, he went to *Rome*, where he ended his Days. He was the firſt that granted the *Peter-Pence* to the Pope; praiſed however for ſome good Laws he made, which remain extant to this Day.

INACHUS, gave Beginning to the Kingdom of the *Argives*, in the *Peloponneſus*, *A. M.* 2197. His Son *Phoroneus* ſucceeded him. *Joſephus*, *Tatianus*, *Appianus*, *Alexandrinus*, and divers other ancient Chronologiſts, did believe that this Prince was one of the Contemporaries of *Moſes*: But *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea* did prove ſince, that he began to reign about 346 Years before the Departure of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt.* In the mean time, we muſt not forget how the Poets have feigned that *Inachus* was the Father of *Io*, debauched by *Jupiter. Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Pauſanias*, *&c.* ſpeak of a River of *Peloponneſus* of this Name, which *Sophienus* called *Planiza*, and is the very ſame which *Virgil* takes notice of in the Seventh Book of his *Æneids.* There is another likewiſe in *Acarnania*, which joins with the River *Achelois.*

INARUS, a great Lord of *Egypt.* He occaſioned a Revolt in the Country againſt the *Perſians*, who were Maſters of it; but afterwards the *Egyptians* and the *Perſians* came to an accommodation. *Diod. Sic. Lib.* 2.

INCA, a Name given to the Emperors of *Peru*, the moſt conſiderable of the *Peruvian* Nobility, retain ſtill the Name of *Incas*, tho' ſubject to the *Spaniard.* See *Peru.*

INCHAFFRA, that is, the Iſland of *Maſſes*; ſo called becauſe of a famous Monaſtery of *Auguſtines*, founded here by the Earl of *Strathern* in *Scotland*, about 1200. It belongs to the County of *Strathern. Cambd. Brit.*

INCH-KEITH, a ſmall Iſland in the River *Forth*, overagainſt *Leith* in *Scotland.* 'Tis thought to have been the *Victoria* of *Ptolemy*, and the Place of the City *Caer.* It had a Fort in it, and was ſeized by the *Engliſh* in the Time of King *James* V. and re-taken after a ſtout Reſiſtance.

INCITATUS, a Name which *Caligula* the Emperor gave his Horſe, becauſe he was briſk and lively. He had ſuch a Paſſion for this Beaſt, that he ſpoke to him as if he had been a Rational Perſon. He kept Officers to wait upon him in a ſtately Apartment, and treated thoſe magnificently who were invited in the Name of this Horſe. His Rack and Manger were of Ivory, and his Stable was built of Marble. This Emperor often invited him to Dinner, and then preſented him with Gilded Barley, and filled him drink himſelf in a very ſumptuous Cup. He gave him a great Neck-lace of fine large Pearls, and Houſſings of Purple, embroider'd with Gold. His extravagancy went ſo far, that he would raiſe this Beaſt to be Conſul; and if this infamous Prince had lived a little longer, an Horſe might have been ſeen Conſul of the moſt puiſſant City in the World. *Sueton. in Caligula.*

INCORRUPTICOLÆ, or APHTHARTODOCITÆ, or PHANTASIASTÆ, Hereticks who had their Original at *Alexandria*, in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian.* The beginning of the Controverſie was among the *Eutychians*, Whether the Body of Chriſt was corruptible, or incorruptible, from his Conception? *Severus* held it corruptible. *Julianus Halicarnaſſus* held the contrary, as not being obnoxious to Hunger, Thirſt, or Wearineſs; and that he did but ſeemingly ſuffer ſuch Things: Whence they were called *Phantaſiaſtæ. Evagrius* ſays, That the Emperor *Juſtinian* favoured thoſe Hereticks, and perſecuted the Orthodox. But he is accuſed of Falſhood in this Point. *Spanh. Ep.*

INCUBUS, a Name which the *Pagans* gave to certain Demi-Gods, formerly called *Faunes*, and *Satyrs.* This Word comes from *Incubo*, becauſe there was a Fiction as if they deſired the Company of Women, and lay with them at Nights. Nevertheleſs, it is but a ſilly Diſeaſe, called *Incubus*; and by the *Greeks*, *Ephialtes*; that is to ſay, a *Leaper*, or *Night-Mare*; which is a kind of Suffocation, or Oppreſſion of Body, that happens in the Night-time by reaſon of a thick and cold Vapour, which fills the Ventricles of the Brain, and hinders the Vital Spirits from paſſing through the Nerves.

INDAGARUS, a Biſhop of the *Manichees*, about 524. who, together with their Writings, was burnt by Order of *Cabas* King of *Perſia*, becauſe they had ſeduced his Son *Pharſuaſa*. And on the ſame Account this Prince cut off all the *Manichees*, having aſſembled them for that Purpoſe. *Cedren. in Hiſt.*

INDEPENDANTS, a Party of Proteſtants much talked of in *England*, in the War betwixt King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, and particularly favoured by *Oliver*. They have their Name becauſe they hold that every Congregation hath a compleat Power of Juriſdiction within it ſelf, independent either on Biſhop, or any Synod or Council, great or ſmall; though they own that Synods have a Conſiderative Power, and are an Ordinance of God. The only Thing elſe peculiar to them, is, Their way of Admitting Members into their Congregations by a Covenant obliging them to participate of the Word and Sacraments in their reſpective Societies. But in other Things they agree with the *Presbyterians*; and by the late Agreement amongſt the united Miniſters at *London*, they come nearer them alſo in Diſcipline than formerly. It muſt be noted, That the *Anabaptiſts*, and others, are alſo independent in Matters of Church-Government.

INDIA, one of the great Regions of *Aſia*, extending from 106 Degrees to 159 Longitude, and from 10 of South to 44 North Latitude. *India* has its Name from the River *Indus*, which hems it in on the Weſt Side. The Inhabitants call it *Hind*, and in ſome Places, eſpecially on this Side the *Ganges*, *Indoſtan*; the *Hebrews*,*Hodu*; the *French*, *Indes Orientales*; the *Spaniards*, *Indias Orientales*, to diſtinguiſh it from *America*, which they call the *Weſt-Indies*, but improperly; and thoſe of the *Low-Countries*, *Ooſt-Indien*, for the ſame Reaſon. This Country was firſt Peopled by *Jocktan*. And *Diodorus Siculus* obſerves, That though *India* was inhabited by various Nations, yet they were all the Original Inhabitants, and had neither received nor ſent out any Colonies. This great Country has to its Bounds, according to Ancient and Modern Authors: The Kingdom of *Perſia* on the Weſt, whence it is ſeparated by a great Ridge of Mountains: On the Eaſt it has the *Ganges*, with the *Damaſia*-Mountains, and *Meander*, which part it from *China*. It has to the South the Gulf of *Bengal*, and the *Indian Sea*, down as far as *Calecut*: And to the Northward, Mount *Imaus*, which parts it from *Tartary*; from whence came the Emperor whom we call *The Great Mogul*. The moſt conſiderable Rivers in the *Indies* are *Indus* and *Ganges*. The firſt comes from a Mountain which makes part of *Caucaſus*, and receives into it 19 others, whereof *Hydaſpes* and *Hypaſis* are the moſt renowned. Many Modern Authors divide *India* into three Parts; which agrees with what I have already ſaid: The firſt hath been the *Mogul*'s Country for 150 Years. The other two are *Peninſula*'s, ſeparated by the Gulf of *Bengal*. That on the Weſt Side, or this Side of *Ganges*, is almoſt divided between the two Sovereigns of *Golconde* and *Viſapor*, or *Idalkam*. There be the Kings of *Samorin*, and *Cochin*; with many *Naiques*, or Tributary Princes: As alſo the Kingdoms of *Decan*, *Onor*, *Balcelor*, *Ganara*, with a great Number of others. To theſe may be added the Coaſt of *Malabar*, where are the Kingdoms of *Calecut*, *Cochin*, *Coulan*, and others, which bear all of them almoſt the Names of their Capital Cities. They are on the Weſt Part of this *Peninſula*. Towards the Eaſt lies the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, where are *Negapatan*, *Maliapour*, *St. Thomas*, and the Kingdoms of *Biſnagar*, *Narſingua*, *Golconda* and *Orixa*. The *Portugueſe* and *Hollanders* have divers Places upon theſe Coaſts. The other *Peninſula*, which we take for the Third Part of *India*, lies Eaſtward; and this is properly *India extra Gangem*. They divide it commonly into three Parts: The firſt, which lies Northerly, is the greateſt, and contains the Countries of the Kings of *Ava*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, the ancient Country of the *Brames*, or *Bragmanes*: The ſecond comprehends the King of *Siam*'s Country: And the Third, which lies more Eaſterly, comprehends *Cochinchina* and *Tunquin*. Thus we find in the *Indies*, *Ava*, *Arracan*, *Cochinchina*, *Martaban*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Tunquin*, *Camboia*, *&c.* all lying on the other Side of the *Ganges*. But it muſt be noted, that ancient Geographers teſtifie how that there were formerly 9000 Sorts of People in *India*, and 5000 conſiderable Cities, the moſt famous whereof was *Niſa*, which ſome believe to be the Place of *Bacchus*'s Nativity. That Side of *India* which lies moſt under the *Torrid Zone* is ſubject to the violent Heat of the Sun, but temper'd by Rains and Winds; yet the Air there is different, according to the Diverſity of Climates. In general they reckon but two Seaſons, Summer and Winter. The laſt holds four Months, *viz. June*, *July*, *Auguſt* and *September*; during which Time it Rains perpetually. The Summer holds for the other eight Months. The Land is extream fertile, and yet there grows but little Wheat in it, but great Quantities of Rice and *Indian*-Wheat. Olives, Nuts, Pepins, and the like, are not to be had there; but in lieu of them, there are other conſiderable Things, ſuch as Palms, which bear Dates, and other excellent Fruit-Trees; not to mention Citrons and Oranges, which abound there; Figs, *Cacoa*-Nuts, Pomegranates, and a great many other Things proper for Medicines, Spices, *&c.* The Tree which bears the *Cacoa*-Nuts, I ſpoke of, is a kind of Palm, whence the Indians are furniſhed with Neceſſaries, and which is of a very ſingular Nature. Its Sap furniſheth them with Drink; they make Bread and Oil of its Fruit; Veſſels, Cups and Spoons of its Bark; and Thread and Stuff of the Rind which lies under the Bark: Its Trunk and Branches ſerve to make the *Indians* Houſes; and the Leaves do both cover them, and ſerve to write upon, inſtead of Paper. The Drink made of the Sap of this Tree taſtes almoſt like Wine, but turns eager in 24 Hours. To draw this Sap they ſlit the Bark of the Tree, and there run in a little Stick, upon which the Liquor runs, and falls down into a Veſſel which the *Indians* place there on purpoſe. Beſides this, *India* produces Sugar-Canes, and divers Sorts of rare Creatures, Pearls,and Precious Stones; and ſuch great Quantities of Gold and Silver-Mines, that the Ancients were perſwaded, that the Sand, the Stones, and the very Clods themſelves were Gold. Thoſe that inhabited theſe happy Countries from the Beginning of the World, never went abroad to plant Colonies; and for this Reaſon it is, that it ought not to be Matter of Surprize, if the Ancients have there remarked that incredible Diverſity of People which I have already ſpoken of. Amongſt thoſe, the *Brachmanes*, or *Gymnoſophiſts*, Philoſophers of the Country, were the moſt conſiderable, as well as the *Gangarides*, who had ſo powerful a King, that *Alexander the Great* never durſt to attack him. The *Indians* are for the moſt part tawny, ſtrong and big, but lazy, and very unchaſt. They eat upon Beds, or Tapeſtry, ſpread upon the Ground; and uſe a deal of Salleting, called *Betle*. Their ordinary Drink is Palm-Wine, or another ſort which they make with Rice. Their Years are Lunar. They are skilful in Phyſick, Aſtrology, and a little in the Mathematicks; but very ignorant in other Sciences. The *Pagans* burn moſt of their Dead, and their Wives glory in being thrown into the Funeral-Piles, and there conſumed to Aſhes, which their Friends keep in Urns. The little Commerce which the *Europeans* had formerly with the *Indians*, has occaſioned ſeveral Fables, which ancient Authors, and thoſe the moſt Conſiderable too, deliver as unqueſtionable Truths: As That *Bacchus* or *Liber*, born as they ſay here, ſubdued all the Country: And that *Semiramis*, the Wife of *Ninus*, led her victorious Troops into theſe Parts. The Kings of *Perſia* did poſſeſs ſome Parts of *India*; and *Alexander the Great*, after he had defeated *Darius*, marched thither, *An. Rom.* 436. and overcame *Porus* their chief Monarch. Since the Time of *Alexander*, the *Indians* have carried themſelves very peaceably to their Princes, and were not diſturbed by Strangers, till the *Portugueſe*, under the Conduct of *Vaſco de Gama*, began to ſettle there about the Latter End of the XVth. Century; which they did afterwards, with a very conſiderable Advantage to their Country. The *Portugueſe* have alſo in *India* very rich Cities, as *Goa*, and are very powerful there. They made great Advantage of it formerly, but the *Hollanders* have ſince improved themſelves by their Negligence. The *Great Mogul* being Prince of one Part of *India*, as I have ſaid before, is a *Mahometan*, and is eſteem'd the richeſt King of the World in Jewels. There are other petty Princes in the Country; but ſo ambitious, both of Titles and Qualities, that they often put their Furniture, Jewels, Equipage and Elephants among their Titles. The *Indians*, as to their Religion are divided into *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, *Jews*, and *Chriſtians*. Theſe latter, God be thanked, are very numerous, ſince the *Portugueſe* ſettled there. Moſt of the *Idolaters* inhabit towards the South Part of *India*; where ſome adore a Sovereign God, others make Vows to the Devil, to avoid ſay they, or at leaſt to leſſen their puniſhment. Some worſhip Trees; others the Elements, Rivers, Pyramids, *&c.* and in this reſpect, they are guilty of great ignorance and ſingularity. Others there are too, who believe the *Metempſychoſis*, or Tranſmigration of Souls; and who have a very great Reſpect for all Living Things, even to the Vermine, but particularly for Cows and Oxen. They have a ſort of Religious, who keep themſelves in an extraordinary Poſture; ſuch as holding their Arms lifted up to Heaven, *&c.* Before *India* was this laſt Time diſcovered by the *Portugueſe*, a *Neſtorian* Patriarch had ſent them Biſhops: And *Maffee* ſays, that the Body of St. *Thomas* was found in the Ruins of a Church formerly built to his Honour, in *Maliapour*; whence it was tranſported to *Goa*, and placed in a magnificent Church which the Vice-Roy built by King *Emanuel*'s Order. *Pantænus*, who of a Stoick Philoſopher, became a zealous Defender of the True Faith, being ſent hither by *Demetrius* Biſhop of *Alexandria*, about the End of the IIId. Century, is ſaid to have found here the Goſpel of St. *Matthew*, brought hither by St. *Bartholomew*, when he came to preach the Goſpel The Modern Hiſtory of *India* tells us, that in the Kingdoms of *Narſingua* and *Cranganor*, and in the Neighbouring Provinces, it is a known Tradition among them, that St. *Thomas* did preach the Goſpel there; and for this Reaſon, that the *Indian* Chriſtians call themſelves, *The Chriſtians of St.* Thomas. They report very admirable Things of him, which they maintain to be contained in their Annals, and are ſung by the little Children of *Malabar* in the vulgar Tongue. The *Indian*-Commerce is great, and there *Indico* is made for Dying, Salt-peter, Spiceries, Silks, and particularly Cottons, whereof the poor People make Chint or painted Callicoes, which turns to a great account. But what is more conſiderable, they have Mines of precious Stones, and a Fiſhery of Pearls. There is in particular, very rich Diamond-Mines, one at *Raolconda*, which is five days Journey from *Golconda*; one at *Gany*, which is ſeven days Journey thence, and another at *Soumel* in the Kingdom of *Bengal*. The pieces of Money moſt currant there, are *Roupies*, *Latins*, and *Pagodes*. The *Indians* are of a Warlike Diſpoſition, and ever ſince the *Europeans* traded with them, they have accuſtomed themſelves to Fire-arms, in lieu of Bows and Arrows, and manage them dextrouſly. They uſe Elephants in their Armies, each carrying upon his back a Caſtle, containing four or five People armed with Darts or Arrows. The *Mogul* abounds moſt with them, and yet ſome ſay, That he has not above 80 or 90; tho' *Peruchi* ſays, he employed 5000. and *Pyrardus* alledges, that he is able to ſend 30000 into the Field. The number of other Idolaters in the *Indies*, exceeds that of the *Mahometans* by far, and may be conſidered under ſeven different Sorts of Perſons; which are the *Bramins*, *Ketris*, *Raſpoutes*, *Banjans*, *Jogues*, *Charades*, *Verteas*, and the *Faquirs*. The *Bramins* pretend themſelves to be the Succeſſors of the *Indian* Philoſophers, who were ſo famous under the Name of *Brachmans*; they are devoted to the Worſhip and Miniſtry of the Temples and Idols, and Adore one particular God, which they name *Parabram*, and acknowledge him as the Principle of all things, and for the Creator of the Univerſe. They ſay, he had three Sons, which made but One only Divinity; and to expreſs this Number and Unity of Nature, each *Bramin* carries a Scarf divided into Three Parts. They wear Turbans upon their Heads, two Shirts, one reaching to the Knees, and the other a little below, and red Shooes. They ſtudy the Mathematicks much, and to that purpoſe, keep a famous School in a City called *Benarez*, but their main Study, is to Calculate the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. The People are ſo prepoſſeſſed with the Merits of theſe *Bramins*, that they truſt them not only with the Conduct of their Religion, but often with that of ſome Kingdoms too. The *Raſpoutes* are alſo liſted by ſome in the Number of *Beanjans*, being of the Sect of *Samarath*, and with them believe the *Metempſychoſis*. But in particular they aſſure us, That the Souls of Men paſs into the bodies of Birds, which tell their Friends of the Good and Evil that is to befall them: And therefore they obſerve the Chirping, and Flight of Birds with much Superſtition. They are generally Soldiers, and the Word *Raſpoute*, properly ſignifies a *War-like Man*. The *Ketrus* or *Katris*, eat all Sorts of living Creatures, except the Cow and the Ox, and are all Merchants. The *Banjans* are thoſe, who Traffick, and that very often, as Bankers and Brokers, wherein their Induſtry is not inferior to that of the *Jews*. They live upon Rice, Butter, Milk, Fruit, Herbs, Confections, and Bread. To expiate for their Sins, they bathe themſelves twice a-day. The People acknowledge themſelves ſo much inferior to the *Bramins*, that they never Marry their Daughters, as thinking themſelves unworthy of them. The *Jogues* or *Joguis*, are as it were, Pilgrims or Religious Vagabonds, who wander from one Kingdom to another, chuſing always hot Countries and ſolitary Places. They live upon Alms, and are reputed very Holy, becauſe they ſpend a great many days in very auſtere Faſts. Some live Years together at the Temple doors, naked, and expoſed to the rigour of the Sun and Rain, and never quit that Poſt, unleſs in compliance with the neceſſities of Nature. Notwithſtanding all theſe Mortifications, the greateſt part of them are great Impoſtors, and diſtinguiſh themſelves ſo much from others, by this counterfeited-piety, through the aſſiſtance of a certain Herb and ſome Stones, of which they learn the Virtues in their Voyages, and make uſe of them to amuſe the People. They acknowledge one ſingle Superior, whom they chuſe Yearly in a General Aſſembly. The *Charades* or *Soudras* are a People who follow Soldiery, as well as the *Raſpoutes*; with this difference, That they ſerve always in the Infantry, and the *Raſpoutes* in the Cavalry. The *Verteas* live in Common like Monks, and confine themſelves ſo much to Poverty, that they eat nothing but the Fragments which come from other People's Tables. They are ſo affraid of receiving Nouriſhment from any animated thing, that they always drink boiled Water, becauſe they imagine that Water has life, and that they ſhould not drink it, if the fire hath not exhaled it. Upon this account, they always carry a little Broom in their hands upon their March, and ſweep the way they are to paſs through, for fear of killing even a little Worm as they go along. They are clad in White, and uncovered. They ſhave the Chin, or rather pull out the Hair; They make a Vow to live ſingle and Chaſt. The *Faquirs*, are a ſort of Monks, who during their whole Lives, ſubmit themſelves to very ſevere Mortifications. They ſcarcely ever reſt, otherwiſe than upon a thick Rope, which hangs ſo that they may ride a ſtride upon it. Some of them, hold their Arms lifted always upwards to Heaven; and others, who neither Eat nor Drink for eight or nine days together. The *Mahometans* there diſtinguiſh themſelves into *Sounis* and *Chiais*, whereof the one follows the Sect of *Abubeker*, and the others, that of *Ali*. The *Great Mogul*, and the greateſt of his Court, incline to that of the *Sounis*, which is the ſame with the *Turks*. But there are a great many particular Perſons in his Country, and amongſt his *Raya's* or Tributary Princes, that Profeſs that of the *Chiais*. The *Roman* Catholick Religion is not profeſſed here, but by ſome Merchants of *Europe*, by the *Portugueſe* at *Goa*, and ſome *Miſſionaries* who go to *Siam*, and other places of the *Indies*. *Pyrard Voyages*. *Davity of Aſia*. *Tavernier's Voyage to the Indies*. In the *Peninſula's*, both on this and 'tother ſide of the Gulph of *Bengal*, they Adore an infinite number of Statues under different Forms, and moſt of them very ridiculouſly ſhaped. There are ſome of them ſo Superſtitious, that they think themſelves defiled, if touched by any body, but in War, and to purifie themſelves, they abſtain from Eating, till dipt three times in Water. Others there be, who will not eat, but what's dreſs'd by themſelves, or their *Bramins*, who are their Prieſts. They hold Cows in particular Veneration, and thoſe who admit the *Metempſychoſis*, ſay, That none but the Souls of Upright Perſons, can have the Privilege of paſſing into the Body of a Cow. But the Condition of the Women is lamentable in divers places there, when after the death of their Husbands, they muſt either throw themſelves into the fire, and have their Carkaſſes conſumed to aſhes, or be reputed infamous for ever. Thoſe that have Children, may be diſpenſed with as to this, by proteſting that they will never re-marry. They ſay, That this Law was occaſioned by the Women's poiſoning their Husbands to marry others; ſo that one of their Kings ordered, That they ſhould never ſurvive them, which ſtopt that courſe of Poiſoning; which, being once Eſtabliſhed as a politick thing, continued as a Point of Religion and Honour. All this great Country, to begin from the Gulph of *Cambaya*, towards *Bengal* near *Jaganate*, and on t'other ſide to Cape *Comori*, was about 200 Years ago, under the Dominion of one King only, who was a powerful Soveraign. But at preſent, it is divided amongſt divers Princes, who got poſſeſſion of it. The cauſe of this Diviſion was, that *Raja*, or King *Ramras*, the laſt of thoſe who poſſeſſed theſe States wholly, very inconſiderately raiſed three *Gurgian* Slaves he had, to be three Governors. The Firſt, to that of *Decan*; the Second, to a Province, ſince called the Kingdom of *Viſapor*; and the Third was made Governor of all that, now called the Kingdom of *Golconda*. Theſe Governors revolted all three unanimouſly, killed *Ramras* their Soveraign, and in the end, took upon them the Title of *Cha* or King. The Poſterity of *Ramras*, not finding themſelves ſtrong enough to hinder this Uſurpation, retrenched themſelves in the Country, commonly called *Karnateck*, and which Geographers call *Biſnagar*, where they are *Raja*'s to this day. All the reſt of that Country was divided at the ſame time, by all theſe *Raja's* and *Naiques* now there. The Kings of *Golconda* have maintained themſelves well enough. That of *Viſapor* is always in War with the Grand *Mogul*, who got *Decan* within theſe few Years, having taken Priſoner King *Nejam-Cha* VIth. of the Governor's Family, who Uſurped this Kingdom. *Bernier's Hiſtory of the Great Mogul. Tom. II.* Some think, *India* to be that which the Scriptures call *Havilah*. It hath all ſorts of Metals, but Copper and Lead; all ſorts of Cattle but Horſes; and all ſorts of Corn but Wheat, which, together with Wine, are the only things they need from other Nations. The firſt diſcovery of theſe Countries, was in the latter Times during the Holy War. The *Venetians* found whilſt they poſſeſs'd *Ptolemais*, that there was a Trade to be driven by Caravans through *Perſia* and *Tartary* with the *Indies*, but then all Goods were brought to *Alexandria*, or ſome of the *Aſian* Ports, and ſo, by the *Venetians*, diffuſed over *Europe*; which Trade, was the Foundation of their Wealth and Greatneſs, and the true Cauſe of all the Wars with the *Piſans* and *Genoeſe*; in which the *Venetians* at laſt prevailed, and poſſeſſed this Trade, till the *Portugueſe* put an end to it, by the Diſcovery of the Paſſage about *Africa*, in 1497, by *Vaſco de Gama*, who was the firſt *European* that went that Way into the *Eaſt-Indies*. The *Dutch Eaſt-India*-Company was firſt Eſtabliſhed there, in 1597, which, in a ſhort time, ſo far prevailed againſt the *Portugueſe*, that they were like to have been beaten out of the whole Trade, and they are now much ſtronger in thoſe Places than the *Portugueſe*. The *Engliſh* have alſo conſiderable Plantations here, which will be found in their proper places.

INDICTION, ſignifies *a Revolution of Fifteen Years*. Many think, that this Cuſtom was introduced upon the occaſion of a Tax, ſettled for Fifteen Years, and continued for the like number of Years. The moſt ancient Author that has ſpoken of this *Indiction*, is, St. *Athanaſius* Arch-Biſhop of *Alexandria*; where he aſſures us, That the Synod of *Antioch*, was celebrated under the Conſulſhip of *Marcellinus* and *Probinus*, in the XIVth. *Indiction*, which was *An. Ch.* 341. Some date the Commencement of the *Indiction*, from the time of *Julius Cæſar*. Others will have it from the time of *Auguſtus*. But the more Authentick Chronologers ſay, That the Emperor *Conſtantine the Great*, did Eſtabliſh the *Indictions*, in *Sept. An.* 312. when he got the Victory at *Pont-Mole* near *Rome*, over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, who was Defeated there, and drowned in the *Tiber*. It is to be noted, That the Hiſtorians make mention of three Sorts of *Indictions*, the Firſt called *Conſtantinopolitan*, beginning with the Common Year of the *Greeks*, on the firſt of *September*. The Second called *Imperial*, on Account of *Conſtantine*'s Victory above-mentioned, which begins on *Sept.* 24. And the Third called *Roman* or *Pontifical*, made uſe of in the *Roman* Bulls, which begins *Jan.* 1. with the *Julian*-Year. Some believe, That at the firſt it began at *Chriſtmas*. Theſe three Sorts of *Indictions* muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed in reading Ancient Writers, Councils, and other Monuments of *Græcian* Antiquity. For the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, beginning *Septemb.* 1. 312, the *Imperial* on *Septemb.* 24. the ſame Year, 312. and the *Roman* on *Jan.* 1. 313. That which happened, for Example, *Sept.* 5. 312, was in the ſecond *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, and in the firſt *Imperial* and *Roman*. That which happened *Sept.* 25. 312, was in the ſecond *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction* and *Imperial*, and in the firſt *Roman*. And laſtly, that which was on *Jan.* 10. 314. fell out in the ſecond *Indiction* of *Conſtantinople*, of the Emp. and of *Rome*. To find out the *Indiction* of every Year, there was a Method; which is, to add 3 to any Year of the *Chriſtian* Calculation that one would know, and to divide it by 15, the Remainder was to be the *Indiction*. But here is a Table which is eaſier and quicker: 'Tis alſo found in obſerving theſe Verſes,

Si per quindenos Domini diviſeris annos,
His tribus adjunctis Indictio certa patebit,
Si nil excedit quindena Indictio currit.

313	613	913	1213	1513
328	628	928	1228	1528
343	643	943	1243	1543
358	658	958	1258	1558
373	673	973	1273	1573
388	688	988	1288	1588
403	703	1003	1303	1603
418	718	1018	1318	1618
433	733	1033	1333	1633
444	748	1048	1348	1648
463	763	1063	1363	1663
478	778	1078	1378	1678
493	793	1093	1393	1693
508	808	1108	1408	1708
523	823	1123	1423	1723
538	838	1138	1438	1738
553	853	1153	1453	1753
568	868	1168	1468	1768
583	883	1183	1483	1783
598	898	1198	1498	1798

To find the *Indiction* of a Year, you are to ſee if it be any of thoſe Marked in the foregoing Table, and then that is to be the firſt of the *Indiction*: If not, you are to take the neareſt Number next preceding that Year, whoſe *Indiction* you would know. As for Example, for 1688. Take 1678, and thence count down to 1688; you ſhall find 11 the *Indiction*, 1689 ſhall have 12. And ſo of the reſt. If you would know the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, or *Imperial*, you are to cut off 1 from each Number in the ſaid Table, putting 2 for 3, and 7 for 8. So to count at *Sept.* 1. for the *Conſtantinopolitan Indiction*, and at *Sept.* 24. for the *Imperial Indiction*.

312——
327——
342, &c.

INDIGETES, is a Name which the Ancients gave their Heroes, liſted in the Number of Gods; as, *Hercules*, *Romulus*, *Cæſar*, &c. The Ancients gave likewiſe the Name of *Indigetes* to a People of *Spain*, ſo called, and now inhabiting *Ampourdan*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, upon the Frontiers of *France*, and the Earldom of *Rouſſillon*.

INDOSTAN, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, is bounded on the North with the *Aſian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*, on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Perſia*, on the Eaſt by the River *Coſmin* or *Coſmite*, which ſeparates it from the reſt of the *Indies*; and on the South with the Bay of *Bengale*, and Promontory of *Malabar*. To the account of this Country under the Word *Mogul*, may be added, That its great Commerce brings it vaſt Sums of Gold and Silver, and that there is but little Exported. For *Turkey*, *Arabia-Fœlix*, and *Perſia*, cannot ſubſiſt without its Commerce. Its Merchandices are ſent to *Pegu*, *Siam*, to *Macaſſar* or *Celebes*, to *Sumatra*, *Ceylan*, *Maldives*, *Mozambique*, and other places, whence they have great ſtore of Gold. The *Europeans* alſo disburſe great Sums with them, which the Country People work into Goldſmith's works, and uſe in their Manufactures of Cloth of Silver and Gold, which they exchange for Braſs, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, *&c.* with the *Hollanders*; with the *Engliſh* for Lead, and the *French* for Scarlets; with thoſe of *Usbeck* and *Perſia* for Horſes. The Great *Mogul*'s Treaſury is rich, almoſt beyond belief; for this Prince is Heir of all the *Omra's* or Lords of his Court, and of all the *Manſeb dars* or petty *Omra's*, that receive his Pay; beſides this, he has the Property of all the Lands of his Kingdom. This Empire is more ſubject to Civil Wars and Rebellions than any on the Earth, becauſe of the Diſputes which frequently happen betwixt the Sons of the Great *Mogul* for the Crown, and the turbulent Spirits of thoſe who dwell in Woods and Mountains, who were never entirely ſubdued, becauſe the principal part of the Emperor's Army conſiſting of that People, they favour them. *See* Mogul. *Bernier's Hiſt. du Grand Mogul.*

INDOUS, a ſort of *Pagans* in *India*, on the other ſide of the *Ganges*. They are no *Banyans*, for they kill and eat all ſorts of Beaſts, beſides Oxen and Cows. They believe One only God, and the Immortality of the Soul, but they ſpoil this Belief with a vaſt number of Superſtitions. They take their Meals within a Circle, into which they will not ſuffer the *Banyans*, whom they abhor, to enter. They are moſt of them Soldiers, and the Great *Mogul* makes uſe of them to Garriſon his beſt Places. *Mandeſlo Tom. II. of Olearius.*

INDULFUS LXXVIIth King of *Scotland*, begun his Reign about 959. The firſt ſeven Years he had Peace, but in the eighth of his Reign, the *Danes* being enraged that he had preferred the Alliance of the *Engliſh* to theirs; and that a perpetual League was made by the two Kings againſt them, they ſent a Navy under Command of *Hago* and *Helvicus* to invade *Scotland*; but being repulſed ſeveral times, they hoiſted Sail, as if they deſigned to return home, and coming back in a little time, landed in *Boin* in the North, whither *Indulfus* marched againſt them; and joining Battel, fought it with great Courage and Reſolution on both ſides, till *Graham* and *Dunbar*, with the *Lothian* Men, appearing upon the Rear of the *Danes*, put them into a Pannick fear, and obliged them to fly to their Ships, and elſewhere. *Indulfus* having diſarmed himſelf, that he might be the more nimble to purſue, was killed by an Arrow from a Ship, or, as ſome ſay, by a Body of the Enemy, while he purſued them with a ſmall force, in the 10th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

INDULGENCES, a Pardon, which in *Morery*'s Language the Church gives to Penitents, in remitting the Puniſhment due to their Sins, and which otherwiſe they would be oblig'd to undergo, either in this World, or in Purgatory. It has always been the Belief (continues *Morery*) of the Catholicks, That the Son of God has given his Church a Power to Abſolve Penitents, not only from Sin, by vertue of the Merits of our Saviour, apply'd in the Sacrament of Penance, but likewiſe from the Obligation to Puniſhment, which they were liable to ſuffer, to ſatisfy the Divine Juſtice. Thus, ſays he, St. *Paul*, at the inſtance of the *Corinthians*, forgave the Excommunicated Perſon the remainder of his Penance, which otherwiſe he ought to have ſuffer'd for ſo great a Crime. And thus the Biſhops of the firſt Ages receiv'd the Laps'd, upon their return, and reconcil'd them to the Church, relaxing the Canons in their favour, and abridging the time of ſtated Penance; and all this at the interceſſion of the Martyrs, and in conſideration of their Merit and Sufferings, in conjunction with thoſe of our Saviour. This Cuſtom, ſays our Author, which has always been practis'd in the Church; upon the ceaſing of a Perſecution ſtands recommended, not only by the Authority of ancient Popes, as *Gregory the Great*, and *Leo* III. but likewiſe by the Councils of *Nice*, *Ancyra* and *Laodicea*, by that of *Clermont* in 1095, where they began to give Indulgences to thoſe who undertook the *Croiſade*, or *Holy War*. The ſaid practice was likewiſe continued in the Councils of *Lateran*, *Lions*, *Vienne*, and *Conſtance*. *Clement* VI. in his Decretal or *Conſtitution*, generally receiv'd by the Church of *Rome*, declares, That our Saviour has left an infinite Treaſure of Merits and Supererrogatory Satisfactions ariſing from his own Sufferings, together with thoſe of the Bleſſed Virgin, and the reſt of the Saints. That the Paſtors or Guides of the Church, and more eſpecially the Popes, who are the Soveraign Diſpoſers of this Treaſure, have Authority given them to apply it to the Living, by *Vertue* of the *Keys*, and to the Dead, by way of *Suffrage*, to diſcharge them from their reſpective proportions of Puniſhment, by taking as much Merit out of this General Treaſure as they conceive the Debt requires, and offering it to God Almighty. This, ſays *Morery*, is what ought to be believ'd upon the Point; but is likewiſe ſo frank as to confeſs, That as the beſt things are capable of being miſ-manag'd, ſo the buſineſs of Indulgence has been ſometimes very much abus'd. Thus St. *Cyprian* frequently complains, That the Martyrs gave their Letters of Communion, without due Caution and Examination of the Caſe; and that the Biſhops were too ſudden and too eaſy in this matter, which made *Tertullian*, *Novatian*, and ſome others, inſtead of objecting to the Abuſe, diſpute againſt the Thing, and write againſt Indulgences themſelves; not giving themſelves leiſure to conſider, that to argue from the Abuſe of a good Cuſtom, againſt the Uſe of it, was no true Reaſoning. *Morery* likewiſe complains of the ſeveral Abuſes committed upon this account, ſaying, It was one of the chief things which the Council of *Conſtance* charged againſt Pope *John* XXIII. in 1415. That he Impower'd his Legates to Eſtabliſh Confeſſors; to Abſolve Penitents from Crimes of all Natures, upon payment of Sums proportionable to their Guilt; and gives us this Account of what paſſed under Pope *Leo* X. This Prelate, ſays he, having undertaken to carry on and finiſh the great Structure, begun by his Predeceſſor *Julius* II. publiſhed Indulgences and Plenary Remiſſion, to all ſuch as ſhould contribute thereunto; and finding the Project take, gave his Siſter, the Princeſs of *Cibo*, the Benefit of the Indulgences of *Saxony*, and other neighbouring Parts, letting thoſe of other Countries to the higheſt Bidders; who, to make the moſt of their Bargains, made choice of the ableſt Preachers to cry up and ſet out the worth of the Ware. The Archbiſhop of *Mentz* pitch'd upon *John Texal*, a *Dominican*, who aſſociating himſelf with ſome others of that Order, began to diſcharge their Office, when *John Stupitz*, Vicar-General of the *Auguſtins*, being angry that his Society, who were formerly made uſe of in this Affair, ſhould now be laid aſide; and obſerving the palpable Abuſes of the Preachers and Receivers of the Money, complained of it firſt to the Elector of *Saxony*, then addreſſed himſelf to *Martin Luther*, of his own Order, and a Man of great Reputation in the Univerſity of *Wirtemberg* for his Parts, Learning, and Natural Eloquence, who firſt preached againſt the Preachers, then againſt the Indulgences, and ſoon after expoſed the other Abuſes and Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*. *Maimbourg's Hiſt. du Lutheraniſme.* *Hoffman* and *Spanheim* give this Account of the Original of Indulgences, That the Primitive Church being very rigid, in exacting Penance for Offences, as, 1. Πρόσκλαυσις, *i. e.* Standing and Mourning before the Church Door. 2. Ἀκρόασις, *i. e.* Admitting them to hear the Word, but not to Prayers. 3. Ὑπόπτωσις, or Proſtration, when they were admitted to the Word, and ſome Prayers, but not to the Sacrament. 4. Σύστασις, when they were admitted to all the Prayers, but not to the Sacraments; which various Steps did ſometimes take up the Penitent's whole Life. Upon which, many were driven to Deſperation, or Apoſtatiz'd to Gentiliſm. Hereupon a Temperament was found out to remit the harſhneſs of this Canonical Penance, which was afterwards abuſed and degenerated into thoſe now called Indulgences, which *Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in his 18th Article againſt *Luther*, acknowledged to have been but of a late Riſe in the Church of *Rome*.

INDUS, a famous River, from which the *Indians* have their Names. Now they call it variouſly, as *Sinda*, *Hynd*, *Indo*, *Diul*, *Indel*, and *Cacreede*, according to the ſeveral Countries it Waters. It Riſes from the Mount *Paropamiſus*, part of Mount *Caucaſus*, which ſome call *Naugracut*, and takes in 19 Rivers; the moſt conſiderable of which, are *Hydaſpes* and *Hypaſis*, where *Alexander the Great* limited his Conqueſts, *Send*, *Behat*, *Nilab*, *Ravea*, *Caoul*, &c. It throws it ſelf into the *Indian* Sea at five Mouths, two being ſtopped up. Authors ſpeak variouſly of it, and eſpecially *Pliny*, upon the Conqueſts of *Alexander the Great*.

INGELHEIM upon the *Rhine*, a Borough of *Germany*, in the *Lower Palatinate*, between *Mayence* and *Bingen*. The Latin Authors call it *Ingelhemium*, and *Ingelenhemium*. The Emperor *Charlemaigne* was born there in 742, and afterwards repaired it; and *Lewis the Debonaire* died there in 840. This Borough ſtands eight Miles W. of *Mentz*, and as many E. of *Bingen*. Long. 27. 30. Lat. 49. 55. It was burnt by the *French* in 1691.

The Councils of Ingelheim.

In the Year 788, *Taſſillon* Duke of *Bavaria* was accuſed by his own Subjects, before a Council of Prelates, and convicted of Treaſon, and was condemned by his Peers to die: But *Charlemaigne* alter'd the Puniſhment ſo, as that this Duke, and *Theodon*'s Sons, were only ſhaved, and baniſhed to the Monaſtery of *Loreſheim*, and afterwards to that of *Jumiega*. The Diſpute for the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, between *Hugo de Vermandois* and *Artold*, had divided the Minds of People in the Xth Century. *Agapet* II. ſent *Marinus*, his Legate, to *Otho* King of *Germany*, ordering him to aſſemble a General Council of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, as well to determine this Difference, as to decide the Quarrels of King *Lewis* IV. called *Outremer*, and *Hugh le Blanc*. This Council was called at *Ingelheim*, *An.* 948. The two Kings aſſiſted, and ſate upon the ſame Bench. *Lewis* laid open all the Injuries which *Hugo* did him, and offered to juſtify himſelf in what manner the Council would, or give him Battel. Upon theſe Complaints, the Aſſembly wrote to *Hugo* to return to his Duty, upon pain of being Anathematized. *Artold* was confirmed in the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*, and his Competitor excommunicated till he had done Penance.

INGELRAM, ANGELRAM, or ENGELRAM, Biſhop of *Metz*, was in eſteem about the end of the VIIIth Century. He was at firſt Almoner, or Arch-Chaplain to *Charlemaigne*. About 769, he ſucceeded St. *Chrodegamge*, and was at the Council of *Francfort*. After this, *Charlemaigne* ſent him to *Rome*, and it was by him that Pope *Adrian* ſent the Collection of Canons, which was not nevertheleſs received at firſt in *France*. This happened *An.* 781. *Angelram* had the Title of Archbiſhop, and was employed in the great Affairs of the Times. He died *Decemb.* 25. 791. *Hincmar*, *Epiſt.* 3. *cap.* 1. 5. *Alcuin*, *Epiſt.* 24. *Paul Diacre*, *de Epiſc. Memenſ.* *Sainte Marthe*, *Gail Chriſt.* *de Marca*, *de Concord*, *&c.*

INGENEERS, are they that apply themſelves particularly to Military Architecture, or Fortifications. They derive this Name from their ingenious Inventions in the Defence and Sieges of Towns. The firſt that wrote of this as a particular Art, were *Ramelli* and *Cataneo*, *Italians*. After theſe, appeared *John Erard*, under *Henry* IV. of *France*; *Simon Stevin* under the Prince of *Orange*. *Marolois*, the *Chevalier de Ville*, *Lorrini*, *Pagan* and *Mallet* were alſo in great Reputation. The laſt has publiſhed a Treatiſe in three Volumes, intituled, *The Works of* Mars, or *Art of War*. *Vauban*, chief Ingeneer to the preſent King of *France*, is ſaid to have much perfected Fortification, and the Methods of Attack. *Felibien Principes des Artes.*

INGENUUS, a Governor in *Pannonia*, whom the Soldiers declared Emperor under the Empire of *Galienus*, who then addicted himſelf to all manner of Wickedneſs; but he was unſucceſsful in this Revolt, being defeated and killed at *Murſa*, a City of *Pannonia*, about 261. Others ſay, That he killed himſelf, for fear he ſhould fall into the hands of his Enemy. *Trebellius Pollio's Hiſt. of the* 30 *Tyrants.* *Aurelius Victor in Ep. Hiſt.*

INGERBURGEA, a Queen of *France*, was Daughter of *Waldemarus* I. of that Name, King of *Denmark*. She was married to *Philip Auguſtus*, in the City of *Amiens*, *An.* 1193. and was crowned the next Day: But 28 Days after the King divorced her at *Compeigne*, under pretence of Kin, and married *Agnes* of *Merania*, *An.* 1196. *Canutus* IV. King of *Denmark*, made his Complaint to Pope *Cæleſtine* III. who made a great Stir; and in the Council held at *Dijon*, *An.* 1199. *Peter* of *Cappadocia* being Legate, excommunicated the King, and put the Kingdom under an Interdiction. This grieved *Philip*. He made his Complaint to Cardinal *William de Champaigne* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and to other Prelates, who conſented to the Repudiation, and in the mean time he ſhut up *Ingerburgea* in the Caſtle of *Eſtampes*, *An.* 1200. But ſeeing afterwards that the Council of *Soiſſons*, aſſembled *An.* 1201. would not Abſolve him, but on Condition that he ſhould take his Wife again, he took her, without ſpeaking either to the Biſhops or Legates. Some time after he ſent back *Ingerburgea* to live at the Caſtle *d'Eſtampes*, and re-took her in 1213. She died at *Corbeil* in 1236, aged 60 Years. Some Authors write, That ſhe had ſome ſecret faults, which the King could not endure. She had no Children. *William the Briton*; *Rigold*. *Mezeray*.

INGERMANLAND, Lat. *Ingria*, called by others *Iſera Ingria*. A Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, which has *Moſcovia* Eaſtward, *Livonia* Weſtward, and between the Lake *Ladoga* and the Gulf, that of *Finland*. The River of *Nerva* is there as a Chanel between the Lake and this Gulf. *Ingria* belonged formerly to the *Muſcovites*, who yielded it to the *Swedes* by a Treaty in 1617. This Land is conſiderable for *Elk*-hunting. Its principal Boroughs are *Nottebourgh*, *Juanogorod*, *Caporia*, *Jamogorod*, *Gam*, *&c.*

INGOLSTADT upon the *Danube*. Lat. *Ingolſtadium*, a City of *Germany* in *Bavaria*, with an Univerſity, founded *An.* 1410, and increaſed in 1459, by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, who obtained a great many Privileges for it of Pope *Pius* II. This City lies between *Newbourgh* and *Ratisbonne*. The King of *Swedeland* could not take this City, tho' he beſieged it during the laſt *German* Wars, in 1632. He was like to be killed there by a Canon Shot. It is very well Fortified, with a fine Bridge upon the *Danube*. All the Houſes there being of Wood, are built at ſmall diſtances to prevent the Accidents of Fire. It is 13 Miles Eaſt of *Newburgh*, 28 Weſt of *Ratisbonne*, and 45 North of *Munchen*. Long. 31. 32. Lat. 48. 43. *Cluvier Germ.* *Zeiler. Itiner. Germ.* *Middendorp de Acad.* *Bertius de reb. German.*

INGOLSTETER (*John*) a *German* Phyſician of Note. He compoſed divers Works; and, among others, one upon the Subject of a Golden Tooth, which ſome pretended that *John*, Son of *Sileſius*, named *Chriſtopher Muller*, had naturally. *Iſagog. in Ph. Ariſtotelis.* *Diſſertatio de natura occultorum & prodigioſorum. &c.* *Melchior. Adam in Vit. Med. German.*

INGONDA, Daughter of *Sigebert* I. King of *Metz*, or *Auſtraſia*. She married *Hermenigildus*, a Spaniſh Prince, Son of *Levigildus* King of the *Viſigoths*, in 580. This Prince ſhe converted from being an *Arrian*, to the Catholick Religion; which ſo incenſed his Mother-in-Law, that ſhe treated her with the utmoſt indignity. In the mean time *Hermenigildus*, who had called the *Greeks* to his Aſſiſtance, was taken, and ſuffered Martyrdom at *Toledo*, *April* 13. being *Eaſter-Eve*, *An.* 586, as I ſaid elſewhere. *Ingonda* was taken by theſe very *Greeks*; but before ſhe could reach *Conſtantinople*, ſhe died of Diſcontent in *Africa*, about 585. She had one Son, called *Athanagildus*. *Gregory of Tours*, *lib.* 5, 6. *&* 7. *Iſidorus in Chron.* *&c.*

INGULPHUS, an *Engliſhman*, born at *London* in 1030. His Father was one of *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Courtiers. *Ingulphus* was firſt Educated at a School in *Weſtminſter*, and afterwards at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he principally applied himſelf to the reading of *Ariſtotle* and *Tully*. In the Year 1051, *William* Duke of *Normandy* coming into *England*, for an Interview with King *Edward*, *Ingulphus* was made known to him; attended him into *Normandy*, and was made his Secretary and Principal Favourite. But fearing the Intereſt he had with ſo great a Prince, might procure him envy, he retired from Court, and went in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*: At his return he turn'd Monk, and was ſoon after made Prior of the Abby of *Fontenels* in *Normandy*. In the Year 1076, *William* Duke of *Normandy* having now gain'd the Kingdom of *England*, ſent for him over, and made him Abbot of *Croyland*. By the Intereſt he had with the King, and *Lanfranc* the Archbiſhop, he was very ſerviceable to his Monaſtery. He died in 1109. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of *Croyland*, from the Year 664, to 1091. This Hiſtory was publiſh'd at *London* by Sir *Henry Savil*, in 1596; but the *Oxford* Edition of 1684, is much more enlarg'd and correct. *Voſſius Lib.* 2. *de Hiſt. Lat. cap.* 47. *Pits.* *Cave Hiſt. Liter. pars prima.*

INHAMBANO, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Lower Æthiopia*, between the *Caffres* and *Monomotapa*, Eaſtward of the Lake *Zambre*. The People and Country we do not well know.

INHAMIOR, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Lower Æthiopia*, upon the Frontiers of the Countries of the *Caffres*. It lies along the River *Cuama*, and they ſay that it has depended upon *Monomotapa* for ſome conſiderable time.

INNERLOCHTI, a Town in *Loughabar*, formerly a very conſiderable Mart, for which it has a very noble and convenient ſituation; but being ruined in the Wars with the *Danes*, hath never recovered its ancient Glory. The Country about it is ſo pleaſant, that the Kings of *Scotland* did formerly make it the place of their Reſidence, in a Caſtle called *Evonia*. It is much noted of late for the Garriſon and Fort there, commanded by Col. *Hill*, to curb the *Highlanders*.

INNERNESSE, an ancient Town in the North of *Scotland*, Capital of a County of that ſame Name, whereof the Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Sheriff. It is a Town of conſiderable Trade, and ſituated upon the River *Neſſe*, which is Navigable, and hath this peculiar Quality, tho' in a cold Country, that it never freezes, but diſſolves Ice when thrown into it. The River has its Source from a Lake called *Loghneſſe*, about 30 Miles in length, but of various breadths; in ſome places being about 12, in others not above 8. 'Tis of great uſe for conveying vaſt Flotes of Timber from the neighbouring Countries to *Innerneſſe*; and the River has a noble Salmon-fiſhing.

Popes of the Name of INNOCENT.

INNOCENT I. born at *Alba*, ſucceeded Pope *Anaſtaſius* I. on *Sunday*, *May* 18. 402. He cenſured the Perſecutors of St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and ſent a Letter to *John* of *Jeruſalem* about his taking part with *Pelagius*, againſt St. *Jerom*, and giving him occaſion to publiſh his Errors in the Eaſt. He appointed a Faſt on every *Saturday*, becauſe our Saviour lay in the Grave that Day. He baniſhed the *Cataphrygian* Hereticks, and condemned the Hereſie of *Pelagius* and *Cœleſtine*: And in his Time the Synod of *Bourges* condemned the *Priſcillianiſts*. *Platina*. He died in 417. In the Year 409, *Honorius* the Emperor ſent him Ambaſſador to *Alaricus* King of the *Goths*, to perſwade him not to lay Siege to *Rome*. This Embaſſy of his did not prevent the Siege, however Pope *Innocent* had this advantage by it, as to his Perſon, that he withdrew to *Ravenna*, and ſo eſcap'd, being at *Rome* when it was Sack'd by the *Barbarians*. Of the 34 Epiſtles which are ſaid to be written by him, the *Magdeburgenſes*, and ſeveral others, pretend the firſt 23 are Spurious. They argue from the barbarity of the Stile, from the miſapplications of Scripture, from miſtakes in Belief and Chronology, and from the mention of ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Rites at that time not in uſe. *Eraſmus* makes the ſame objection to the three following Epiſtles; and *Papebrochius*, a *Roman* Catholick, does not ſtick to confeſs that the greateſt part of his Epiſtles are ſtrongly to be ſuſpected, upon the Score of their defects in Chronology. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. pars prima. Gennad. de vir. Illuſtr. cap.* 43. *Zozim. lib.* 5. *Baron. in Annal. A. C.* 402.

INNOCENT II. a *Roman*, before called *Gregory*. He was the Son of *John de Papareſcis*, and created Cardinal by Pope *Urban* II. in 1088. He accompanied Pope *Gelaſius* into *France*; and *Calixtus* II. ſent him Legate into *Germany*. He had other conſiderable Employments before he was choſen Pope, in the room of *Honorius* II. *Feb.* 14. 1130. when at the ſame time *Peter* the Son of *Leo* was choſen Anti-Pope, and took the Name of *Anaclete* II. whoſe Intereſt was eſpouſed by the *Romans*, thoſe of *Milan*, *Roger* Duke of *Sicily*, and many others; which obliged *Innocent* to retire to *France*, where he held ſeveral Councils, *viz.* at *Clermont*, *Rheims* and *Puy en Velay*, at the ſame time that he was declared lawful Pope by another Council which the French Prelates held at *Eſtampes*, where St. *Bernard* was preſent, and ſtrongly aſſerted the Right of *Innocent*. The Pope arrived at *Liege*, *March* 22. 1131. and crowned the Emperor in that City. *Octob.* 25. the ſame Year, he crowned King *Lewis the Younger* at *Rheims*. Afterwards returning to *Italy*, he held Councils at *Placentia* and *Piſa*, and made his Entrance into *Rome* with the Emperor *Lotharius*, and in 1139 held the IId General Council of *Lateran*, wherein he condemned *Abailardus*, and his Diſciple *Arnoldus de Breſcia*; and in the ſame Year was taken Priſoner by *Roger* King of *Sicily*, againſt whom he was engaged in War. But this Quarrel was afterwards compoſed by the Pope's beſtowing upon him the Inveſtiture of the Crown of *Sicily*, for which he ſwore Fealty and Homage to him. He had an Interview with *Henry* King of *England*, at *Chartres* in *La Beauſſe*, wherein he endeavoured to perſwade him to take a Voyage into the *Holy Land*. He ordained in the *Lateran* Council, that no Laick ſhould lay violent hands on a Clergy-man. *Innocent* died *September* 24. 1143. *Platina* ſays 1144, after having held the Chair 13 Years, 7 Months and 10 Days. *Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius in Innocent* II.

INNOCENT III. was born at *Anagnia*, of the Family of the Earls of *Signia*. He was before called *Joannes Lotharius*, and made Cardinal by Pope *Cœleſtine* III. or as ſome ſay, *Clement* III. He was elected Pope at the Age of 37, in 1198. and ſet up a Croiſade againſt the *Albigenſes*. In 1215. he celebrated a General *Lateran* Council, in which Tranſubſtantiation was made an Article of Faith, and that all Chriſtian Princes infected with Hereſie, ſhould be Depos'd. And the ſame Year the Monaſtick Rules of St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*, were, upon pretence of ſome extraordinary Viſions, confirmed by him; and died *July* 15. 1216. at *Peruſia*. He writ divers Works, *viz. Commentaries upon the 7 Penitential Pſalms*, 3 Books *de Contemptu Mundi, ſive de Miſeria Hominis*, beſides 4 Books of *Letters*. *Trithem. Sixt. Senenſ. Bellarm. Poſſevin. Spondanus. Bzovius. Ludovic. Jacob. Biblioth. Pontificum*. He confirmed *Otho* IV. in the Empire, in oppoſition to *Philip* Duke of *Tuſcany*. He endeavoured to ſtir up the Chriſtians to the Holy War. He excommunicated *Otho* V. whom he had crowned Emperor, and deprived him of his Imperial Titles, for uſurping ſome of the Territories of the Church, and attempting to wreſt the Kingdom of *Naples* from *Frederick* II. a Minor. In his Time *John* King of *England*, that he might procure his Aſſiſtance againſt the King of *France*, made the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland* Tributary to the See of *Rome*. He condemned the Hereſie of *Almericus*, who maintained, That the *Idea's* that are in the Divine Mind were created, and did create others. *Matth. Paris* ſpeaking of King *John*, gives this Pope but a hard Character; his words are theſe, *Noverit, inquit, & multiplici didicerat experientia quod Papa ſuper omnes Mortales, ambitioſus erat & ſuperbus, & ad omnia ſcelera pro præmiis datis vel promiſſis cereus & proclivis. Platina. Matth. Paris, p.* 245.

INNOCENT IV. born at *Genoua* of the Family of the *Flischi*, Earls of *Lavagna*. Before his Election, which happened in 1243, he was call'd *Sinibaldus*. His Skill in the Civil Law was ſo conſiderable, that they called him the Father of that Faculty. The Emperor *Frederick* II. who had formerly been his Friend, laid an Ambuſh for him in his Journey, and us'd him ill, as *Platina* reports. The Pope complain'd to him of this miſconduct, but not receiving ſatisfaction, he called a General Council at *Lions*, where, in 1245, the Emperor was Excommunicated. This Pope gave a red Hat to the Cardinals, for an Honourable diſtinction, and to put them in mind that they ought to ſpend their Blood in defence of the Church. After the concluſion of the Council at *Lions*, the Pope viſited St. *Lewis* King of *France* at *Cluny*, who was then preparing for an Expedition againſt the Infidels. *Frederick* II. died in 1250, and the Year after, the Pope left *Lions*, where he had ſtay'd ſix Years and a half, and returned into *Italy*, but went not to *Rome* till the Year 1252. And now he had an Invitation to recover the Kingdom of *Naples*, which he accordingly attempted, but *Manfred* defeated his Troops, together with the *Saracen* Auxiliaries of *Luceria*. This misfortune made ſuch an impreſſion upon him, that it haſten'd his death, which happen'd in *December* 1254. His Works are, *Commentarius in V. Libros Decretalium. Epiſtolæ XX. Concil. Tom. XI. Liber Apologeticus de Poteſtate Eccleſiaſtica & Juriſdictione Imperii contra Petrum de Vineis, &c. Matth. Paris. Trithemius. Sixtus Senenſis, Bellarmin, &c.*

INNOCENT V. formerly called *Peter* of *Tarantaiſe*, a *Burgundian* and Dominican, and very well Skill'd in the Learning of the Scriptures. He was created Pope at *Arezzo*, in the Year of Our Lord 1275, and immediately apply'd himſelf to compoſe the Affairs of *Italy*. To this purpoſe he ſent his Legates to perſwade the People of *Tuſcany*, and the *Piſans*, to an Accommodation; and the *Genoueſes* and *Venetians* to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms. The People of *Tuſcany* comply'd, but the *Genoueſe* and *Venetians*, whoſe Animoſities run higher, kept the Field againſt each other; however, 'tis thought, if the Pope had liv'd longer, he might have brought them over to his Opinion, but he died in the ſixth Month of his Pontificate. *Platina* reports him to have been a very good Man, and that Chriſtendom might reaſonably have expected a great deal of advantage from his Government. He wrote Commentaries upon the 4 Books of the *Sentences*, publiſh'd at *Toulouſe* 1652. He wrote likewiſe Expoſitions on ſeveral parts of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. *Onuphrius Chron. Sixtus Senenſis. Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. Platina, &c.*

INNOCENT VI. before called *Stephen Albert*, was a *French-Man*, and Biſhop of *Clermont*. He ſucceeded *Clement* VI. *Decemb.* 18. 1352. The See being then at *Avignon*, he endeavoured the Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, which was very corrupt, and to put an End to the War between the Kings of *England* and *France*, but without Succeſs; and cauſed *Joannes de Rupe ſciſſa*, a *Franciſcan*, to be burnt, for interpreting the *Revelation* of St. *John* againſt the Popes, and calling them Antichriſts. He ſuſpended the Indulgences granted by his Predeceſſor, and commanded all Eccleſiaſticks to repair to their Benefices, on pain of Excommunication; ſaying, That they ought not to leave their Flocks to Hirelings. He had Wars with ſeveral Princes, who, as he pretended, uſurped the Patrimony of the Church; and had many Diſputes with the Citizens of *Rome*, who attempted to make an Innovation in the Magiſtracy. A little before his Death there was an extraordinary Eclipſe of the Sun. As for his Character, he was a Man of an exact Life, of great Conſtancy and Severity, and beſtowed Eccleſiaſtical Preferments upon none but Men of good Lives and Learning. He alſo retrench'd his Houſhold-Expences, and leſſen'd his Family, and would have none but honeſt Men about him. He had taken a great deal of pains to reconcile the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, and was ſo much concern'd at his being diſappointed, that 'twas thought it occaſion'd his death. *Platina*. *Spondanus in Annal.*

INNOCENT VII. called before *Coſmus Melioratus* of *Sulmona*, was choſen after *Boniface* IX. *Octob.* 17. 1404. at the time of the Schiſm cauſed by *Petrus de Luna*, who called himſelf *Benedict* XIII. Before his Election he was obliged to ſwear that he would quit the Papacy, in caſe *Benedict* would do the ſame; but when created Pope, did not think fit to be ſo good as his Word. *Innocent* was really a Perſon of great Abilities, but was blamed for loving his Relations too well; the *Romans* gave him ſome trouble upon this Score, but his Nephew puniſh'd their misbehaviour by putting 11 of them to death: Which ſo exaſperated them, that they called *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples* to their Aſſiſtance, and *Innocent* was fain to retire to *Viterbo*, from whence he did not return to *Rome* till 1405, where having Excommunicated *Ladiſlaus*, he died the ſame Year, having held the Papacy two Years and 22 Days. *Gregory* XII. ſucceeded him. *Spond.*

INNOCENT VIII. a *Genoeſe*, of a Noble Family, (his Father being a Knight, Count of the Empire, and Senator of *Rome*) was born in 1432. In his Youth, before he was a Church-man, he liv'd a great while in the Court of *Ferdinand* Biſhop of *Naples*. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Savonna* by *Paul* II. and Cardinal of *Melfi* by *Sixtus* IV. whom he ſucceeded in the Popedom in 1484. His Temper was generous and obliging, which made him keep a fair Correſpondence with the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, whom he endeavoured to unite againſt the *Turks*; but this deſign, tho' not taking effect, brought a great Sum of Money into his Exchequer, part of which he imployed in a War againſt the King of *Naples*; who, beſides denying the uſual Tribute due to the See of *Rome*, was charg'd with Oppreſſion, and other Inſtances of Male-adminiſtration. This Pope eas'd the Church of the

Burthen of extraordinary Taxes, and Retrench'd his Family. He likewiſe Excommunicated ſeveral Women for Poiſoning and Sorcery. Before he was made Pope, he had two Sons by a Gentlewoman of *Naples*; where he had formerly lived in the Quality of a Courtier. Theſe Children he left Rich, and married *Francis*, the eldeſt, to *Magdalen*, a Daughter of *Lawrence de Medicis*, one of the fineſt Princeſſes then living. This Pope is ſaid to be fond of his Children to an exceſs, inſomuch that his Affection overrul'd his Juſtice in favour of them. He died in 1492, after having held the See ſeven Years. *Onuphrius* and *Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Ricaut*, &c.

INNOCENT IX. of *Bononia*, called *Joannes Antonius Fachineti*, was choſen after *Gregory* XIV. *Octob.* 29. 1591. and died two Months after his Election. There were great Things expected from him.

INNOCENT X. a *Roman*, by Name *Joannes Baptiſta Pamphilius*, of an Ancient Family, was choſen after *Urban* VIII. *Septemb.* 15. 1644. He was cenſur'd for ſuffering *Donna Olympia*, his Brother's Wife, to have an Aſcendant over him, and govern his Affairs. He condemned the five Propoſitions of the *Janſeniſts* in 1653, and died *Jan.* 7. 1655. He diſguſted the *Barberini*, tho' he was choſen by their Means: Whereupon they made Application to Cardinal *Mazarini*, to be reconciled with *France*, and to be protected by that Crown; having beforehand received a Repulſe from the King of *Spain*. But *Mazarini* thinking it a good Expedient to Balance the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in the Conclave, obtained their Deſire, on Condition that, as a Pledge of their Fidelity, they ſhould purchaſe Lands within the Territories of *France*. So that the King, by a publick Letter to the Pope, ſignified, That he had taken the *Barberini* into Favour, *An.* 1645. Which ſo provoked His Holineſs, that he appointed five Cardinals to demand an Account of the Publick Money received by the *Barberini* during their Uncle's Pontificate, and to proceed againſt them in Law as they ſhould find occaſion. Which ſeverity againſt the Nephews of a former Pope, was thought very ſtrange in this *Innocent*, conſidering his great Paſſion to promote his Relations; and particularly his Nephew, Cardinal *Pámphilio*, by *Donna Olympia*, who had an entire Command over him; and was ſo extraordinary ambitious, and covetous, that ſhe would ſuffer none to ſhare in the Government with her. In *January* 1646, the *Barberini*, in compliance to the Pope's Orders, gave in their Accounts, which he excepted againſt with much indignation and prejudice, and ſequeſter'd their Eſtates; ſo that they were forced to betake themſelves to Sanctuaries to ſecure their Perſons, and at laſt withdrew into *France*; whence the Biſhop of *Angiers* was ſent to *Rome* on their Behalf. The *Venetians* alſo eſpouſed their Cauſe. The Pope giving no ſatisfactory Anſwer, the *French* King ordered his Ambaſſador, at the Treaty of *Munſter*, to acquaint the Ambaſſadors of other Princes, That all proceedings would be obſtructed if the *Barberini* were not reſtored. The Abbot of St. *Nicholas* having obtained Audience of the Pope, endeavoured to poſſeſs him with the Danger of refuſing to gratifie the *French* King in this Affair; but had no ſatisfactory Anſwer. Inſomuch that, *An.* 1647. the *French* attacked *Orbitello*, and ſeized St. *Stephano*, which mightily alarm'd the City of *Rome*; ſo that, by the Interceſſion of the Princes of *Italy*, the Pope became more flexible, and granted ſeveral things in favour of the *Barberini*: But, as ſoon as the Marquiſs *de Torrecuſo* had obliged the *French* to raiſe the Siege of *Orbitello*, the Pope renewed his Hatred againſt them, and vented his Spight againſt Cardinal *Mazarini*. Whereupon, another *French* Fleet was ſent againſt *Italy*, which took *Piombino*, and *Porto Longoni*; which made the Pope become more gentle to the *Barberini*. But conſidering that *France* was then embroiled in Civil Wars, he did not afterwards much regard the Applications of its Miniſters; nor did he concern himſelf to procure a Peace between them and *Spain*, as appears by this following paſſage. Looking out at his Window, and ſeeing two Porters at Cuffs, he forbad the People to part them; and when, after half an hours Scuffle, they parted of themſelves, *So*, ſaid he, *will the* French *and* Spaniards *do, when they have fought their fill.* He ſent Miniſters to the Treaty of *Munſter*; where *Chigi*, his Nuncio, perceiving that a great part of the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, and many Church-Benefices, were left in the Poſſeſſion of the Reformed, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt that Peace; and was ſo incenſed at the Liberty of Conſcience granted by the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, at the ſame Time, that he tore the Papers about the Peace, reſolving not to proceed farther therein. In 1651, the Intereſt of *France* was ſo low at *Rome*, that its Miniſters received many Affronts; which being reſented by the *French* Court, the Pope, to rid himſelf of their Importunities, enter'd into a ſtrict Correſpondence with *Spain*, and offered a Reconciliation with the *Barberini*, who greedily embraced the Occaſion, and in 1653, were reſtored to his Favour, and put him upon ſubduing the Kingdom of *Naples*; which equally diſpleaſed the Courts of *France* and *Spain*: But Cardinal *Antonio Barberini* remained firm to the Intereſt of *France*. This Pope had alſo a Controverſie with the Duke of *Parma* in 1649, and the latter, puffed up with the Hopes of the *French* King's Aſſiſtance, ventured too far into the Pope's Territories; for his Army was defeated, and the Town of *Caſtro* taken, and razed, by the Pope's Order: So that the Duke was forced to compound with him. The Death of this Pope was no ſooner divulged, but all People rejoyced: The Cardinals in hope of their Promotion: The Clergy, becauſe they were freed of the Simony and Scandal of *Donna Olympia*: And the Common People, for the Liberties allowed on ſuch Occaſions. And now having mention'd the Miſcarriages of this Pope, it is but juſt to touch a little upon the beſt part of his Character. He was then, very exact in doing Juſtice, and made it his buſineſs to puniſh Partiality and Corruption in his Officers, with great Severity. He was likewiſe well vers'd in Buſineſs, and might have deſerv'd the Character of a Skilful underſtanding Perſon, had he not been over-rul'd in his Conduct by *Donna Olympia*. *Ricaut's Contin.*

INNOCENT XI. called before *Benedict Odeſcalchi*, was born at *Como*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, in 1611. of Noble Parentage, had his Grammar-learning under the Jeſuits, ſtudied the Laws at *Rome*, was Clerk of the Chamber to *Urban* VIII. and *Innocent* X. who made him Cardinal in 1645, and afterwards Legate of *Bononia*, and Biſhop of *Navarra*. He was choſen Pope by the Intereſt of the Cardinal-Zealots, who pretended to have nothing elſe in their Eyes but the good of the Church, and were 16 in number. The *French* Faction deſigned to chuſe *Roſpiglioſi*, and failing him, were alſo for *Odeſcalchi*: But when it came to the Point, Cardinal *d'Eſtree* put off the Determination of the Choice for ſome time, till he received ſome Diſpatches from *France*; and in the mean time, other Cardinals were ſet up; but both the Cardinals within, and the People without, fixed their inclinations on *Odeſcalchi*: So that, during this Delay, the Cardinals did nothing but quarrel with one another, and with ſo little Civility, that *Colonna* and *Maldachino* did mutually call *Fool* and *Beaſt*; but that betwixt the Cardinals *Howard* and *Bullion* was moſt remarkable, the former having upbraided the latter with not re-paying him a Viſit, was anſwered, That he was forbid by the *French* King, to acknowledge any Cardinal of the laſt Promotion by *Clement* X. But Cardinal *Howard* would not allow this Excuſe, alledging the particular Favours ſhowed him by the *French* King, in his Journey through *France*; as, honouring him with his own Coaches, and commanding the Governors of all the Cities through which he paſſed, to treat him with the Reſpect due to a Cardinal, and the Dignity of his Illuſtrious Family. The Conclave, looking upon this as a thing of dangerous conſequence, writ to the *French* King, to Order his Ambaſſador and Cardinals to own thoſe ſix Cardinals above-mentioned. In the mean time, *Altieri* and his Adherents oppoſed *Odeſcalchi*, but in vain; and Couriers returning from *France*, with Approbation of *Odeſcalchi*, the Matter was concluded, and he ſeemed unwilling to accept the Office, till the Cardinals ſubſcribed an Aſſent to the Reformation of the Church-Government, as he propoſed it to them; and being Choſen, he took the Name of *Innocent* XI. and the firſt who had the privilege to kiſs his Foot was the Queen of *Sweden*. The News of his Election was received with Univerſal Joy, but no Alteration appeared in his Countenance, except that he was more penſive; and when he Bleſſed the People, he ſhed abundance of Tears. The firſt Thing that he did, was to regulate the Abuſes of the *Nepotiſm*, but that his own Nephew *Don Livio Odeſcalchi* might not complain of his Severity, he gave him his own Eſtate, which was Thirty Thouſand Crowns *per Annum*. Next he retrenched the Expences of his own Family, and the Privileges of Ambaſſadors in protecting Criminals. He promoted a Reformation of Manners, and of the Abuſes crept into the Church, as Simony, &c. And appointed four Cardinals, to examine the Lives of thoſe who ſought after Biſhopricks, Baniſhed the Strumpets from *Rome*, ſuppreſſed playing for Money, and Lewd Houſes, and took care that the Barons of *Rome* ſhould not cheat their Creditors. Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden*, having loſt the greateſt part of her Revenue by the Wars, he ordered her a Penſion of 12000 Crowns *per Annum*. His next Endeavours were for a Peace, betwixt *France* and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and a War againſt the *Turks*. His firſt trouble was with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, who not being ſatisfied with his puniſhing of thoſe who affronted the *Spaniards*, on account of their undue Practices in Levying Men for *Sicily*, Demanded a farther Satisfaction, and refrained from coming to Court, the Vice-Roy of *Naples* denying Audience likewiſe to his Nuncio; at which the Pope being incenſed, complained highly in the Conſiſtory, that he ſhould be thus requited for his good Offices to that Crown. And therefore publiſhed an Edict, forbidding all People whatſoever to affix the Arms of any Foreign Prince, or great Perſonage, over their Door, alledging the ſame to be a renouncing of his Authority; at which, the *Spaniards* were extreamly ſurprized, and their Ambaſſador deſired Audience, which was refuſed, till that ſame Privilege was granted to the Nuncio at *Naples*, and that the King of *Spain* ſhould deſire it under his own hand; but this difference was amicably adjuſted. His next Conteſt was with *Lewis* XIV. about the *Regale*, or the King's Right to diſpoſe of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices and Church-Lands, which the ſaid Monarch did poſitively Claim, by a Declaration in 1673, and put it in Practice in 1676. of which the Pope complained in 1678, and in *Dec.* 1679, the Controverſy came to be managed with ſome heat. Cardinal *d'Eſtree* was Diſpatched to *Rome* on purpoſe; but the Pope continued ſteady, and the Parliament of *Paris* were as zealous for the King's Prerogative, and condemned the Pope's Brief in 1681. And to give more Authority to their Sentence, an Aſſembly of the Clergy, conſiſting of 6 Archbiſhops, 26 Biſhops, and 6 named to Biſhopricks, with the Delegates of the Inferior Clergy, was called, to whom were repreſented the Invaſions made by the Pope on the *Gallican* Church, and they determined for the King, 1. That the Pope had no Power to intermeddle in Civil or Temporal Matters. 2. That his Power is no other, than what was Allowed him by the Council of *Conſtance*. 3. That his Power is regulated by Canons. 4. That his Decrees extend to the Churches in General, unleſs they be Repealed by Conſent of the Univerſal Church. 5. That they received this Doctrine from their Fore-fathers, and by the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt; they Decreed to ſend unto all the *Gallican* Churches, and the Biſhops preſiding over them; and theſe Reſolutions were Subſcribed by the Aſſembly, and Regiſtred by the King's Attorney-General, *March* 23. 1682. After this, the Aſſembly made ſeveral Propoſals of Accomodation between the King and Pope, but both Parties appearing reſolute, the Controverſie was ſuſpended, to prevent a Rupture. After this, there happened another Controverſie, about the Franchiſes of the Ambaſſador's Quarters, betwixt him and the *French* King; upon which, the latter ſent the Marquiſs of *Lavardin*, who entred *Rome*, as his Ambaſſador, in an inſolent manner, inſomuch that the Pope Excommunicated him; neither was that Point ever adjuſted. In this Pontificate, 26 Cardinals happened to die, 16 of which Vacancies, the Pope filled up, and kept the other 10 to oblige Princes with. He ſuppreſſed that called *The Office of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin*, Eſtabliſhed by Pope *Paul* V. And a multitude of Indulgencies granted by *Sixtus* IV. *Eugenius* III. *John* XXII. *Leo* X. *Gregory* XV. and thoſe for 80000 Years, copied out of the Ancient Table, ſaid to be kept in the *Lateran* Church. He Condemned alſo 65 Propoſitions about Caſes of Morality which were ſcandalous, and maintained by the ſubtle Diſtinctions of the Jeſuits; and, towards the latter end of his Reign, he procured the Tripple-League betwixt the Emperor, *Poles*, and *Venetians* againſt the *Turks*, and died in 1689. *Ricaut's Continuation of Platina.*

INNOCENT XIIth. before his Popedom, called *Anthony Pignatelli*, of a conſiderable Family. After ſeveral Preferments was made Arch-Biſhop of *Naples*, and upon the death of *Alexander* VIII. was choſen Pope in *February*, 1692. and died this preſent Year the beginning of *October*, 17000. *Memoirs du Temps.*

INNS of COURT, (*Hoſpitia Curiæ.*) Places Appropriated to the Study of the Law; of theſe there are four Principal ones in *London*. (*viz.*) The *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, *Lincolns-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn*; which with the two *Serjeant's-Inns*, and Eight Inns of *Chancery*; make, as Sir *Edward Cooke* ſpeaks, a Famous Univerſity for the Profeſſion of Law. And here 'tis not amiſs to obſerve with Sir *William Dugdale*, that Lawyers were generally Clergy-men in the *Saxon* Reigns; which cuſtom continued after the Conqueſt, till the Reign of King *Hen.* III. The Eccleſiaſticks being then ſomewhat diſcouraged in that Study, by the Conſtitutions of *Richard Poor*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, *An.* 1218; where, amongſt other things, 'tis Order'd—— *Nec Advocati ſint Clerici vel Sacerdotes in foro Seculari, niſi vel proprias Cauſas, vel miſerabilium Perſonarum proſequantur. i. e.* The Clergy were forbid to Plead at the Bar, unleſs it were for themſelves; or were deſired to be of Council for Indigent Perſons: But tho' the Clergy were thus Reſtrained at the Bar, yet their way was left open to the Honour of the Bench; there being, long after that time, Lord Chancellors, Lord Treaſurers, Judges, Maſters of the *Rolls*, *&c.* of that *Order*; many of which Miniſters of Juſtice, were under the Degree of Biſhops, being no more than Deans, Arch-Deacons, Prebendaries, and ſometimes only Rectors of Pariſhes, as appears from Sir *William Dugdale*'s Chronological Tables. But to return to the *Inns of Court*, concerning each of which I ſhall ſay ſomething briefly. Firſt of the *Inner-Temple*: This Place, upon the Suppreſſion of the Templars, was granted to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John of Jeruſalem* by King *Edward* III. who ſoon after, as the Tradition goes, Demis'd the ſame, unto ſeveral Profeſſors of the Common Law, who came from *Thavy*'s Inn in *Holbourn*; the reaſon, why we have nothing better than Tradition for this Relation, is becauſe *Watt Tyler*, in his Rebellion, in IVth. *Richard* II. Plunder'd the *Temple*, and burn'd all their Books and Records, but notwithſtanding this ravage, the Students of the Law became, ſhortly after, ſo numerous, as to make a Diviſion into two Bodies of the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, continuing Tenants to the Knights Hoſpitallers, till the Diſſolution of their Order, in the 30th. *Hen.* VIII. from which time, the Templars were Tenants to the Crown, till the ſixth of *James* I. when they obtain'd a Grant of both the *Temples* by Letters Patents. To go on to *Lincoln*'s-Inn. That Lawyers were ſettled in this Place before the time of *Henry* VII. is more than Sir *William Dugdale* could diſcover; But then 'tis certain the Biſhops of *Chicheſter*, to whoſe See the Ground belong'd, let a Leaſe, upon a Reſerv'd Rent to one *Francis Syliard* a Bencher of this Houſe: And in the next Reign, *Richard Samſon*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter* paſs'd away the Inheritance to *William Syliard* and *Euſtace* his Brother, which Grant was ſoon after confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of *Chicheſter*: And in the 22d. of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Euſtace* aforeſaid, convey'd the Houſe, Gardens, *&c.* to *Richard Kingſmil* and the reſt of the then Benchers. *Gray*'s-Inn is ſo called from the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, whoſe Seat it anciently was, from whom in *Hen.* VII's. time, it paſs'd to *Hugh Denis* Eſquire, by the Name of the Mannor of *Portpole*, of which Family it was purchas'd by the Prior and Monks of *Shene*, in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by whom it was Leas'd out to the Students of the Law, till the Diſſolution of the Priory; and ever ſince it has been held of the Crown. The Inns of *Chancery* are ſubordinate to the Inns of Court; The Benchers of which being impower'd to make Laws for the Governing of them with reference to *Commons* and *Exerciſes*, according to Cuſtom. As to the Inns of Court, the method of Admitting Students is thus. Firſt, The Student makes his Choice whether he will be generally or ſpecially Admitted; The Charge of General Admittance being five Marks, and that of Special, five Pounds: After the Perſon has made his Choice, the Under-Treaſurer brings him to the High Treaſurer, who allows of him and ſets his Fine as above; This done, the Under-Treaſurer enters the Party's Name in a Book, whoſe Son he is and the Day of his Admittance. Then the Party and two others, formerly admitted, enter into Bond with him as his Sureties to obſerve the Orders and diſcharge the Duties of the Houſe; After which the Under-Treaſurer makes him a Recipiatur, which being delivered to the Butler, he's upon paying him half a Crown Fee, Admitted into Commons: And here we are to obſerve, that if the Student's Admittance is General, He is bound to continue in Commons two Years Vacations, under the penalty of being fined Twenty Shillings for every failure: but if Specially Admitted, he is not then bound to any ſuch attendance: Theſe Students formerly us'd to carry the Readers Meat to the Benchers Table, but now this cuſtom is not obſerv'd, but at ſome extraordinary Feaſts: After two or three Years Admiſſion. They are obliged to perform certain Exerciſes, that is, To Recite the Pleadings of ſuch Barriſters as Moote in the Term-time; To Moote alſo in the Vacations, and ſoon after to Perform their Exerciſe of Mooting abroad in the Inns of *Chancery*: After theſe Performances, and at the End of Seven or Eight Years, they are by the Bench Admitted to the Degree of utter Barriſter, which Promotion, muſt be Authoriz'd by an Act of the whole Bench. The Perſon being made Bariſter, is declar'd ſuch to the reſt of the Bariſters by the High Treaſurer, and the next Day, being call'd to the *Cupboard*, takes the Oath of *Supremacy*: However it was not formerly allow'd 'em, either to wear a Bar-Gown in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, or Practiſe the Law; but to forbear for the ſpace of two Years, and in the mean-time to continue their Exerciſe of Mooting in the Inns of *Chancery*. There is likewiſe an Exerciſe to be perform'd by every Utter Bariſter within the Houſe in Term-time, *viz.* to perform two ſeveral Aſſignments of Mutes; every ſuch Aſſignment conſiſting of three or four Mootes or Exerciſes, where they Argue a Caſe *Pro* and *Con*, agreed on between themſelves, conſiſting for the moſt part of two Queſtions; Three Benchers ſetting as Judges, and arguing the ſame Caſe after 'em. The next ſtep of Promotion is a *Cupboard-man*, whereof there are four, who in the *Reading* times, Argue by Turns, the *Readers* Caſe, beginning at the Puiſne; Theſe four *Cupboard-men* were formerly the Ancienteſt Bariſters of the Houſe; but now Seniority is ſometimes paſs'd by, and the next Eldeſt, who are thought proper, are choſen by the Bench. The next Degree is a *Bencher* and then a *Reader*, which at the furtheſt happens within two Years after the Party's firſt Admittance to the *Cupboard*. Theſe Readers are likewiſe choſen by the *Bench*, and are generally the two ancient *Cupboard-men*, tho' the Bench is not tied to the neceſſity of ſuch a choice. The *Reader*'s Exerciſe begins Regularly in *Lent*, and in Summer on the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt*; This Exerciſe is perform'd in the Hall, where the Sub-Lecturer firſt Reads over the Statute, or at leaſt that branch of it that is choſen to Read upon. After this the *Reader* makes a Speech in excuſe of his own inſufficiency, and beſpeaks the favour of the Audience, concluding with the Reaſons of his choice of that particular Statute. Then he Recites his Diviſions made upon the Statute, and puts ten or twelve Caſes upon his firſt Diviſion; one of which, the Puiſne *Cupboard-man* makes choice of to Argue upon; and in his Argument, Reaſons againſt the *Reader*'s concluſion; After him the Reſt of the *Cupboard-men*, and Benchers Argue in their Turns, and laſt of all the *Reader* himſelf, Replies upon 'em and maintains his own Concluſion. Sometimes likewiſe the Judges and Serjeants of the ſame *Society*, appear at the Exerciſe and Argue the *Reader*'s Caſe. Theſe *Readers* and *Benchers* have ſeveral Privileges above the reſt of the *Society*; For, firſt, They are Governors of the Houſe, and in their Parliament Aſſemblies, have Power to make Orders to bind the Reſt, and out of Parliament have Power alſo at the *Bench-Table*, to Puniſh ſuch as ſhall tranſgreſs their Orders, either by Fine, Forfeiture of their Chambers, putting out of Commons, or Expulſion from the Houſe, but not by Impriſonment. Serjeants at Law are always choſen out of the *Readers*, unleſs the King has a mind to call any Man to that Degree, who never Read, which is ſeldom done. They have ſeveral other Privileges likewiſe, too long here to inſert. The Inns of Court have ſometimes Rules and Orders for Government ſet 'em by the Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor and all the Judges. *Blunts Law Dictionary. Dugdales Origines Juridicales.*

INQUISITION, a Tribunal or Court Erected by the Popes, for the Examination and Puniſhment of thoſe they call *Hereticks*. *Morery* gives this following Account of its Original and Proceedings. Before the Converſion of *Conſtantine the Great*, there was no other Tribunal but that of Biſhops, not only to examine Doctrine, but alſo to puniſh ſuch as adhered obſtinately to condemned Hereſies, by Excommunication. But the *Roman* Emperors being turned Chriſtians, thought themſelves obliged to Interpoſe, in the puniſhment of Crimes, committed againſt the Divine Majeſty; to this purpoſe they made Laws, which the

Reader may find in the *Theodoſian* and *Juſtinian* Codes, by which Hereticks were ſentenc'd to baniſhment and Forfeiture of Eſtate; ſo that now there were two Courts of Judicature ſet up againſt them; the one Spiritual and the other Civil: The Eccleſiaſtical Court Pronounc'd upon the Right, Declar'd what was Hereſie and Excommunicated Hereticks: when this was done, the Civil Courts undertook the Proſecution, and puniſh'd thoſe in their Perſons and Fortunes who were convicted of Hereſie: This method laſted till after the Year 800; From this time, the Weſtern Biſhops had their Juriſdiction over Hereticks enlarged, They had now an Authority to Cite them to their Courts, both to convict and puniſh them; 'tis true, they could not execute the Imperial Laws of Baniſhment upon 'em, but had an Authority of putting 'em in Priſon, and Impoſing ſeveral other Inſtances of Diſcipline upon 'em, warrantable by Canons and cuſtom. This ſort of Juriſdiction went on ſmoothly enough for about Three hundred Years, till the XIIth Century, but then the Church being imbroiled by the growth and power of Hereſie; The Governors of it were obliged to tolerate a great many things, which they were unable to Redreſs: All that the Biſhops and Popes could do, was to ſend Preachers and Legates to endeavour the Converſion of Hereticks, particularly of the *Albigenſes*, who were the occaſion of great diſturbances in *Languedoc*. For theſe Reaſons Pope *Gregory* IX. in a Council held at *Toulouſe*, in 1229. eſtabliſhed new Conſtitutions, committing the whole Management to the Biſhops; but thinking theſe too indulgent, he gave the Direction of his Inquiſition to the *Dominicans*, who, for their cruel Proceedings, were baniſhed *Toulouſe* by the Town; ſo that this Court was never firmly ſettled there, nor in any other Parts of *France*. All *Italy* received it, except the Kingdom of *Naples*; and all the Dominions of *Spain*, except that Kingdom and the *Low-Countries*, where *Charles* V. and after him *Philip* II. of *Spain*, endeavoured to Eſtabliſh it, in 1567. by the Duke of *Alva*, to the loſs of the *United Provinces*. This Tribunal takes Cognizance of Hereſie, Judaiſm, Mahometiſm, Sodomy, and Polygamy; and People ſtand in ſo much fear of it, that Parents deliver their Children, Husbands their Wives to its Officers, without daring to murmur in the leaſt. The Priſoners are ſhut up in frightful Dungeons, where they are kept for ſeveral Months, until they themſelves turn their own Accuſers, and declare the Cauſe of their Impriſonment, for they are never Confronted with Witneſſes. Their Friends go in Mourning; ſpeak of them, as dead, and dare neither ſollicit their Pardon, nor come nigh the Priſon; and ſome quit the Country, leſt they ſhould be brought in as Accomplices. When there is no convincing Proof againſt the pretended Criminal, he is Diſcharged after a tedious Impriſonment, and the loſs of moſt part of his Effects. This Sentence which is called *Auto de fè*, or *Decree of Faith*, is publickly pronounced with extraordinary Solemnity. In *Portugal*, they Erect a Theatre capable of holding 3000 Perſons, on which they place a very rich Altar, and raiſe Seats on each ſide in form of an Amphitheatre, where the Criminals are placed, over againſt whom is a high Chair, whither they are ſingly called by one of the Inquiſitors, to hear their Crimes and Condemnation. The Priſoners know their Doom, by the Cloaths they wear that day. They that wear their own Cloaths are Diſcharged, but pay a Fine. They that have a *Santo Benito*, or *Strait Yellow Coat* without Sleeves, charged with St. *Andrew*'s Croſs, have their Lives, but loſe their Effects forfeited to the *Royal Chamber*, and to pay the Expences of the Inquiſition. They that have Flames of Red-ſerge ſowed upon their *Santo Benito* without any Croſs, are Convicted of having had their Pardon before, and threatned to be burnt, if ever they fall again. But they, that beſides theſe Flames, have on their *Santo Benito's* their own Pictures environed, with the Figures of Devils, are Condemn'd to Die. They that renounce Judaiſm, and diſcover their Accomplices, are Pardon'd the two firſt times, but certainly die, if Accuſed a Third time. The Inquiſitors, being Clergy-men, do not pronounce the Sentence of Death, but form and read an Act, wherein they ſay, the Criminal convinced of ſuch a Crime by his proper Confeſſion, is delivered with much reluctancy to the Secular Power, to be puniſhed according to his Demerits; this Writing they give to ſeven Judges, who attend at the left ſide of the Altar; theſe Condemn the Criminal to be firſt Hanged and then Burned, but *Jews* are burned alive. The publick Place for Execution in *Portugal* is called *Rouſſi*, whither the Confraternity of Mercy attend and pray for the Priſoner. The Inquiſition of *Goa* in the *Indies*, on this ſide the Gulph of *Bengala*, is very powerful; the Principal Inquiſitor having more Reſpect ſhown him, than either the Arch-Biſhop or Vice-Roy. His Authority reaches over all the Laicks and Clergy; excepting the Arch-Biſhop and his Vicar General, who is always a Biſhop; excepting likewiſe the Vice-Roy and the Governors who Repreſent the Vice Roy. The Criminals Sentenced to Die, are clad much after the ſame manner, as in *Portugal*, bear their Names and the Nature of their Crimes under their Picture upon their *San Benito's*. Such as are found guilty of Magick, have Paper-caps in form of Sugar-loaves covered with Flames, and the frightful ſhapes of Devils. All the Criminals clad according to the Nature of their Crimes, go in Proceſſion to a Church choſen for the Ceremony, and have each of them their God-father, reſponſible Men, that walk along with them, and are obliged to have them forth-coming after the Ceremony is over. The Criminals walk in this Proceſſion bare-foot and bare-headed, holding lighted Tapers in their hands; the leaſt Guilty go foremoſt; after the laſt of them that are to be Diſcharged, comes one that carries a Crucifix, with its face towards them that go before, followed by them that are to Die, and ſometimes by Men that bear Effigies hanging upon Poles, together with Boxes that contain the Bones of ſuch as are thus repreſented, for the Inquiſition Exerciſes their Juriſdiction upon the Dead, who, if convicted of any Grand Crime, have their Bodies dug up, and their Bones burnt. The next Day after the Execution, the Pictures of the Executed are carried to the *Dominican*'s Church, the Head is only repreſented upon flaming Fire-brands, with their Name, Country, and Quality of their Crime. Some have this Motto underneath, *Morreo quemado por Hereſe relapſo, I Die a Relapſed Heretick*. They that Die aſſerting their Innocence, have theſe Words under their Pictures. *Por Hereſe convitto negativo, A Convicted Heretick, but would not Confeſs.* All the Inquiſitors are named by the King, and confirmed by the Pope's Bulls. The *Inquiſition* at *Venice*, conſiſting of the Pope's *Nuncio* reſiding there, of the Patriarch of *Venice*, the Father Inquiſitor, a *Franciſcan*, and two Senators, without whoſe Preſence, nothing can be done; is nothing ſo ſevere as thoſe of *Spain* and *Portugal*; it neither hinders the *Greeks* nor *Armenians* the Exerciſe of their Religions, and permits *Roman* Catholicks to go to their Churches to gain Indulgencies, as they call them. They alſo tolerate *Jews*, who wear Scarlet-caps for diſtinction. In fine, the Power of this Tribunal is ſo limited by the States, that in their Univerſity of *Padua*, Degrees are taken, without requiring the Candidates to make the Profeſſion of Faith, Ordered by the Popes; ſo that Schiſmaticks, *Jews*, and thoſe they call *Hereticks*, daily take their Degrees in Law and Phyſick there. Pope *Paul* III. having called a Council at *Trent*, in 1545. named Nine Learned Men to Reform Church Diſcipline, ordering them to begin with the Reformation of the Clergy, and this occaſioned the Eſtabliſhment of the Congregation of the Inquiſition, or of the Holy Office, which was confirmed by Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1588. It conſiſts of twelve Cardinals named by the Pope, and of a great number of Prelates, and Divines called *Conſultors*, whereof he that is Commiſſary muſt be a *Dominican*; the twelve Cardinals are called *Inquiſitors-General*; theſe depute Provincial Inquiſitors into all Parts, where the Inquiſition is received. *Jean des-Loix Inquiſiteur de la foi C.* 1.

INS, or INN, Lat. *Oenus* a River of *Germany*, which riſeth from two Springs of the Mountain *Bernina*, being one of the *Alpes* in the Country of the *Griſons*, towards the Frontiers of the *Valtoline*; it paſſeth through *Tyrol*, and Waters *Inſpruck*, *Hall*, *Schiwatz*, and *Kuſtain*, and afterwards entring *Bavaria*, paſſeth by *Hag*, *Waſſerburg*, &c. and having taken in *Sultz-bach*, and ſome other Rivers, runs into the *Danube* at *Paſſaw*.

INSPRUCK, Lat. *Oenipons*, a City of *Germany*, and Capital of the Earldom of *Tyrol*, which is ſituate in a pleaſant Valley below *Hall*. It is not great but rich, and well built, being adorned with pleaſant Fountains, large and fair Squares, and a magnificent Caſtle, which was the Abode of the Arch-dukes of *Inſpruck*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It hath alſo ſeveral fair Churches, amongſt which the Collegiate Church of St. *Francis*, where are the Monuments of the Arch-Dukes, and that of the Jeſuits, are moſt remarkable. Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*, about half a League from this City, built the Caſtle of *Amras*, which he furniſhed with a noble Library, and ſeveral Cabinets with all manner of Curioſities.

INSTITOR, or INSTITUTOR (*Johannes*) a *Carthuſian* of *Suevia* or *Schwaben*. Lived in the XVth. Century. He writ about the Year 1400, a Book *De Objectionibus Biblia*. See *Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ.*

INTAPHERNES, one of the Seven great Lords of *Perſia*, that conſpired to Dethrone *Smerdis*, who had Uſurped the Crown; but afterwards was condemned to death by *Darius*, together with all his Relations that were Complices of his Rebellion. His Wife every day frequented the Gates of *Darius* his Palace, to implore his Mercy; who being moved by her Tears, allowed her the liberty of chuſing one of all the Company; being reduced to this neceſſity, ſhe choſe her Brother to be the Object of the King's Pardon. At which, *Darius* being ſurprized, enquired of her the Reaſon, to which ſhe anſwered, That, if need was, ſhe could have another Husband, and other Sons, but that ſhe could never have another Brother: The King admiring this her Anſwer, Pardoned not only her Brother, but her Eldeſt Son alſo, and reſtored them to her; but *Intaphernes*, and the reſt of his Complices, were Executed. *Herod lib.* 3.

INTERDICT, an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which the Church of *Rome* forbids the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and the Performance of Divine Service, to a Kingdom, Province, Town, &c. Some Authors affirm, That Interdicts were firſt practis'd in the *Weſt*, in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, in the beginning of the IXth. Century; but this *Cenſure* was more frequently executed in *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, when the Princes and Great Men made themſelves abſolute Maſters of thoſe Provinces, of which formerly they had been only Governors; For then the Biſhops perceiving theſe new Lords ſlighted Excommunication, put the Interdict in practice; to hold 'em the better to their Duty. Some People pretend this Cuſtom was introduced in the IVth. or Vth. Centuries, but the Opinion that it began in the IXth. Century is much more probable; for *Ademarus* reports, That *Alduinus* Biſhop of *Limoges*, publiſhed an Interdict againſt the Churches and Monaſteries of his Dioceſs, in 994, and calls this Expedient, a new Method, by which it appears that the practice of Interdicts was of no long ſtanding. Pope *Gregory* VII. towards the end of the XIth. Century, made frequent uſe of this Cenſure. *Alexander* III. in the Year 1170, put *England* under an Interdict, forbidding the Clergy the performing any part of Divine Service, unleſs Baptiſm to Infants, and taking Confeſſions, and giving Abſolutions to dying Penitents, which was the uſual Reſtraint of an Interdict. But this Cenſure being lyable to ill Conſequences of Libertiniſm, and neglect of Religion, the ſucceeding Popes very ſeldom made uſe of it. *Morin. in Obſervat. Eccleſiaſt.*

INTERIM, the Name given to a Formular, or a kind of Confeſſion of ſome Articles of Faith, obtruded upon the Proteſtants after *Luther*'s death, by *Charles* V. when he had Defeated their Forces; ſo called, becauſe it was only to take place in the *Interim*, till a General Council ſhould have decided all Points in Queſtion, between the Proteſtants and the *Roman* Catholicks. The Occaſion whereof was this, The Council of *Trent* being removed from that City, by a Tranſlation to *Bononia*, or rather by a Suſpenſion, the Emperor undertook this famous *Interim*, that made ſo much noiſe in the World. He knew, that in ſeveral of the fore-going Diets, a General, or at leaſt, a National Council had been deſired, to appeaſe the Troubles of *Germany*, upon the Account of Religion: And ſeeing there was ſmall hopes of having either of theſe convened ſuddenly, he reſolved to get a Formular drawn up by ſome Divines, which were to be deputed by the Diet then held at *Augsburg*: but thoſe who were named, being unable to come to any Agreement, the Matter was referred to the Emperor himſelf, who choſe three Divines, *viz. Julius Phlugius* Biſhop of *Naumburg*, *Michael Helding* Titular Biſhop of *Sidon*, and Suffragan of *Mentz*, and *Johannes Agricola* Court Preacher to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who ſet down a Project containing 26 Articles, concerning the Points of Religion in Controverſie, between the Proteſtants and *Roman* Catholicks. The controverted Points were, *The State of* Adam *before and after his Fall. The Redemption of Mankind by Jeſus Chriſt. The Juſtification of Sinners. Charity and Good Works. The Confidence we ought to have in God, that our Sins are remitted. The Church, and its True Marks. Its Power. Authority. Miniſters. The Pope and Biſhops. The Sacraments in General and Particular. The Maſs. The Commemoration of Saints. Their Interceſſion. Prayers for the Dead. And, The Uſe of Sacraments.* And the ſaid three Divines aſſured the Emperor, That the ſaid Project contained nothing contrary to the *Romiſh* Doctrine; ſave only, the Two Points concerning the Marriage of Prieſts, and the Uſe of the Cup in the Sacrament. The Emperor ſent this Project to the Pope for his Approbation, which he refuſed; whereupon *Charles* V. after having ſoftned ſome Expreſſions; publiſhed the Imperial Conſtitution called *Interim*, wherein he declares, *That his will is, that all his Catholick Dominions ſhould, for the time to come, inviolably obſerve the Cuſtoms, Statutes and Ordinances of the Univerſal Church*, &c. *And that thoſe who are ſeparate from it, ſhould either re unite themſelves to it, or, at leaſt, entirely conform themſelves to this Conſtitution; and, that all ſhould quietly expect the Definitions of the General Council.* This *Interim*, was publiſhed in the Diet at *Augsburg*, *May* 15. 1548. But this Device after all, neither pleaſed the Pope, nor the Proteſtants, who, moſt of them, proteſted againſt it. The Pope deſigned to ſend ſome Prelates to the Emperor to correct his *Interim*; but Cardinal *Morone*, and ſome of the Biſhops aſſembled at *Bononia*, adviſed him to the contrary; alledging, That it was but a bare Toleration of a ſmall part of *Lutheraniſm*, with a great Reſtriction againſt the reſt: however, the *Lutheran*-Preachers proteſted they would not receive it. *Bucer* Miniſter of *Strasburg*, though preſſed by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, would never Sign it; alledging, That it re-eſtabliſhed Popery. Other Miniſters of the Chief Proteſtant Cities, as, *Wolfgangus Muſculus* of *Augsburg*, *Brentius* of *Hall*, *Oſiander* of *Nuremburg*, with ſome others, choſe rather to quit their Chairs and Livings, and withdraw into *Pruſſia* and *Swiſſerland*, than Subſcribe the *Interim*; nor would the Duke of *Saxony* receive it. *Calvin*, with ſeveral others, wrote againſt it. *Robert Cenalis* Biſhop of *Auranches*, and a famous Divine of the Faculty of *Paris*, refuted the *Interim*, in his Book Intituled *The Antidote*. On the other ſide, *Charles* V. was ſo very ſevere againſt thoſe that refuſed it, as to Disfranchiſe the Cities of *Magdebourg* and *Conſtance*, for their Oppoſition. *Maimbourg's Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm. Father Paul. Hiſt. Council of Trent.*

INTERMEDIA in Tragedies and Comedies, is that which is Play'd or Sung between the Acts to divert the Spectators. After that the *Romans* had taken away the *Chorus*, they, inſtead thereof, introduced their *Mimi* and *Embolariæ*, Dances and Flutes, to recreate their Spectators, and to give ſome reſpit to the Actors. The *Mimi* were a ſort of Perſons, who expreſt themſelves by their Geſtures, and acted a kind of Dumb-Comedy; the *Embolares*, by their Songs and Jeſts ſerved the ſame end. The Modern *Intermedia* of Plays, are Conſorts of Muſick. *Hedilinus Prat. Theat.*

INVENTION of *the Holy Croſs*, A Feſtival kept in the Church of *Rome*, in Memory of the Day, in which the Croſs of our Saviour was found by the Empreſs *Helena*, in the Time of *Conſtantine* the *Great*. This Princeſs being at *Jeruſalem*, was Inform'd that the Croſs of our Saviour was buried in his Sepulchre; upon this Information, ſhe order'd them to dig; where they found the Croſs and the Nails, together with the Croſſes of the two Thieves, but the Wood on which the Inſcription was written, being parted from the Croſſes they could not diſtinguiſh our Saviour's, from the reſt, till *Macarius* Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* put 'em upon the following Expedient: He order'd a dying Woman to be brought and plac'd upon the Croſſes, two of which, gave her no manner of Relief, but being ſet upon the third ſhe perfectly recover'd the firſt moment ſhe touch'd it, by which they plainly diſcover'd, that it was the ſame on which our Saviour Suffer'd. The Empreſs built a ſtately Church in the Place where the Croſs was found, where ſhe left ſome part of the Wood richly Ornamented, carrying the Reſt, with the Nails to *Conſtantinople*. *Ruffinus Hiſt. Lib.* 10. *Theophanes &c.*

INVESTITURE, is the Ceremony wherewith Perſons are inveſted into the Poſſeſſion of any Dignity, Revenue or Fee-farm, of which there are many different Examples every where to be found in Hiſtory: and it is either Proper, or Improper; Proper or True Inveſtiture, is, when the thing it ſelf is deliver'd to the Party; as, when any one is put into the Poſſeſſion of Land, by Delivering to the Party a Turf or Lump of Earth; Improper, when the ſame is Conferred by Delivering a Sword, Spear, Banner, Wand, Ring, Arrow, *&c.* Amongſt others, that of *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, by *Rodolphus* I. in 1277, is very remarkable. This Emperor was very ſimple in his Apparel, and affected this ſo much in other things, that the Princes laughed at, and manifeſted their diſlike of his Conduct. After he had overcome, and obliged *Ottocarus* to hold his Kingdom as a *Fief* of the Empire, he could not be perſwaded to put on his Royal Robes to receive Homage, but appeared in his Tent in his ordinary Dreſs, when King *Ottocarus*, attended with a ſplendid Retinue, and all over Gold and Pearls, kneel'd before him; he ordered the Tent to be pulled down, that all might ſee that King humble himſelf in that pompous Apparel to his ſimple Coat. Nor is the Inveſtiture of *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony* by *Charles* V. in 1548. at *Augsbourg*, leſs worthy our obſervation. The Emperor, accompanied with the Electors, having taken their places in a wooden Tent, built in form of a Theatre, Duke *Maurice* appeared on Horſe-back, attended by ſeveral Princes and Lords, twelve Trumpets before them, with ten that bore Standards to mark the ten Lordſhips whereof his Electorate conſiſted: He lighted from his Horſe, and kneeling before the Emperor, who ſat upon a Throne, the five Electors ſitting lower, ſwore his Allegiance, holding his hand upon the Book of the Goſpels, which done, the Emperor taking the Sword which (is the Imperial Badge, that the Elector of *Saxony* or his Deputy carries before the Emperor) gave it to *Maurice*, and by that Ceremony inveſted him in the Electoral Dignity and Office of High Mareſchal of the Empire; then taking the Standards, delivered them to him, to confirm him in the Principalities and Lordſhips of his Electorate. Then *Maurice* took his place amongſt the other Electors, and the Standards were thrown amongſt the People. Theſe Inveſtitures are renewed upon every Change of Emperor, or of him who holds the *Fief*. When 'tis but an ordinary *Fief*, the Lords receive the Inveſtiture by an Ambaſſador, who does Homage, and ſwears Fealty for them; after which, the Mareſchal of the Empire gives the Emperor the Sword, and the Ambaſſador kiſſes the Pommel. *Heiſſ. hiſt. de l'Empire.* See *Spelman*'s *Gloſſarium Archæolog.* under the Words, *Homagium*, *Traditio Fiſtuca.*

INVISIBLES, a Name of Diſtinction, given to the Diſciples of *Oſiander*, *Flacius Illyricus*, *Swenkfeld*, *&c.* they are ſo call'd becauſe they deny the perpetual Viſibility of the Church, *Florimond de Raimond*, *&c.*

INVOCATION of Saints, took its Riſe from a great Veneration of Martyrs; a Belief of their Preſence at their Tombs; and, Orations, with Rhetorical Apoſtrophe's to the Deceaſed: Of which Examples, are to be found in the Panegyricks by St. *Baſil*, *Nazianzen*, and *Nyſſen*, in the IVth. Age; the latter calling upon the Dead, and demanding their Suffrage, as if they had been really preſent. The Practice begun in the Vth. Age, in the Eaſtern Church, but nothing as far as appears, like what is now practiſed in the Church of *Rome*, there being no Canonizations, Proceſſions, Maſſes, Litanies, Prayers, and Oblations to Saints at that time. *Spanh. Epit. hiſt.*

IO, the Daughter of *Inachus* and *Iſmene*, beloved of *Jupiter*, who, to conceal her from his *Juno*, changed her into a Milk-white Cow; *Juno* perceiving the Cheat, begged her of *Jupiter*, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus*, who had an hundred Eyes; but *Mercury* having, by *Jupiter*'s Order, chop'd of *Argus* his head, *Juno* ſent a *Gad-bee* to torment her Husband's beloved Cow, who, at laſt, caſt her ſelf into the Sea, which from her took the Name of the *Ionian*-Sea. They add, that ſhe Swam to the *Nile*, and was adored by the *Egyptians* under the Name of *Iſis*; that ſhe bore *Epaphus*, who paſſing by his Father *Jupiter*, wrote his Name in the Sand, that he might know him. *Pauſanias.*

JOAB, the Son of *Zur* and *Zerviah*, the Siſter of *David*, was General of the Forces of that King; of whom read 2 *Sam.* and 1 *Kings*, as alſo 1 *Chron.*

JOACHAZ, or JEHOAHAZ, ſucceeded his Father *Jehu* in the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, *An. Mun.* 3179. 2 *Kings* 10. 35. *Joſeph. lib.* 9. *antiq. cap.* 9. Alſo another *Jehoahaz* or *Joahaz*, who was the Son of *Joſiah*, and is alſo called *Jechoniah* and

Shallum, who, by the People, was placed in his Father's Throne, by a Popular Faction, *An. Mun.* 3425. in prejudice to the Right of *Eliachim*, his Eldeſt Brother, 2 *Kings* 23. 30, 31, 32, *&c.* 2 *Chron.* 36. 1, 2, 3.

JOACHIM, the Husband of St. *Ann*, and Father of the Bleſſed Virgin. *Nicephor. lib. 2. hiſt. cap.* 3. *Spond. in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Baron. in apparat. Annal. Eccleſiæ.*

JOACHIM, or JEHOJAKIM, before called *Eliakim*, and Brother of *Jehoahaz*, whom *Pharaoh-Necho* dethroned, and put *Jehojakim* into his place, who reigned about eleven or twelve Years. 2 *Kings* 23. 34. and *Chap.* 24. from *ver.* 1 to 7. and 2 *Chron.* 36. from *ver.* 4. to 9.

JOACHIM, a *Calabrian* by Birth, and a Monk of the Order of the *Ciſtercians*, afterwards Abbot and Founder of the Congregation of *Flora*, was in great Eſteem towards the end of the XIth. Century. He writ divers Works, *viz. Commentaries upon Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the *Revelations*, wherein he ſhews, That Antichriſt was already born at *Rome*, and to be exhalted there; as alſo, a *Concordance* of the Old and New Teſtament, and his famous *Prophecies* concerning the Popes of *Rome*. He died in 1202. This Abbot, as well as Cardinal *Cuſanus*, *Johan. Lightenbergius*, *Hildegarda*, and St. *Bridget*, in his Writings foretold a general Change of Religion. In the Council of *Lateran* held in 1215. a Treatiſe of his concerning the Trinity, writ againſt the *Maſter of the Sentences*, was condemned as Heretical; but *Georg. Laudo*, an Abbot of his own Order, undertook his Defence: However, certain it is, that he was very famous for his Piety and Learning; and in the Time wherein he lived, eſteemed as a Prophet. But Authors who ſeem to be moſt impartial had another Opinion of him. They believ'd him neither a Prophet nor an Impoſtor, but only a deluded Enthuſiaſt; for having his Imagination much greater than his Judgment or his Learning, he took all his Notions for Oracles; This made him ſet up for Prediction and Propheſie, ſome of which, like thoſe in an Almanack, came to paſs by Chance. This is certain that going in Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*, at the Age of Fifteen Years, when his Learning at the moſt was but Grammar high, he pretended, that in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher God, by a ſupernatural conveyance, had given him the underſtanding of all the Myſteries of the Scripture, and particularly of the *Revelations*, to which he pretended to have a Key which no Man ever had before him: upon this Viſionary perſwaſion, he foretold the Death of Antichriſt, and the Univerſal ſpreading of the Goſpel would happen ſoon after the Year 1199, with ſome other Extravagancies. *Annal. Ciſterc. Tom.* 3. *Alphonſus a Caſtro Lib.* 2. *&c.*

JOACHIM I. ſurnamed *Neſtor*, was the Son of *John* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and a learned Prince, eſpecially in the Latin Tongue, Hiſtory, and Aſtrology. He ſucceeded his Father in 1499. He Founded the Univerſity of *Francfort*, in company with his Brother the Arch-Biſhop of *Magdeburg*, and the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*, *An.* 1506. He inherited the New Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* in 1517. and died, *July* 11. 1535, to whom ſucceeded

JOACHIM II. his Son, by *Elizabeth* the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter, whom he would have caſt into Priſon, becauſe ſhe had embraced the Proteſtant Religion, but ſhe eſcaped to the Elector of *Saxony* her Uncle; and after his Father's death, he himſelf embraced the Proteſtant Religion. In 1542, he was at *Spire*, declared General of the Emperor's Army againſt the *Turks*. Afterwards, during the *Smalcaldian* War, he continued for a time Neuter, and in 1546, declared himſelf for the Emperor *Charles* V. either becauſe he was jealous of the Greatneſs of the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Landtgrave of *Heſs*, who were the Heads of the other Party; or becauſe he fore-ſaw the Event would be unfortunate to the Allies. He was preſent at the Diet of *Augsburg*, and conformed himſelf to the Emperor's Will in the *Interim*; and moreover ſent his Deputies to the Council of *Trent*. He obtained, for a Summ of Money, the poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Croſſen*, in *Sileſia*, of the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. and of *Sigiſmund*, the King of *Poland*. This Prince was addicted to the Study of Aſtrology, and pretended to reach into future events, however he happen'd to die when he little thought on't, being poyſon'd by a *Jew*. His Son *John George* ſucceeded him, who, after the Execution of *Lippoldus* who poyſon'd him, Baniſhed all the *Jews* out of the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*. See BRANDENBURG. *Thuan. Sleiden, &c.*

JOACHIMUS (*Georgius*) ſurnamed *Rhaticus*, or *The Griſon*, as being born in a Village called *Veltkirchen* in that Country, *February* 16. 1514. was an excellent Mathematician, and Profeſſor of Aſtrology at *Wittemberg*, and thinking *Copernicus* his Opinion concerning the Motion of the Earth very rational, gave him a Viſit, and was afterwards a declared *Copernican*, and his a-vow'd Diſciple, whoſe Works alſo he publiſhed after his Death. He was the Author of ſeveral Works mentioned by him in a Letter to *Peter Ramus*, amongſt which are his *Ephemerides*, according to the *Copernican Hypotheſis*, and *de Doctrina Triangulorum*, *Lib. II.* He died in the 62d. Year of his Age, at *Caſchaw* in *Hungary*, *Decemb.* 4. 1576. *Thuan. hiſt. Simler in Epit. Bibl. Geſner. Melchior Adam in vita Phil. Germ. Voſſ. de Mathem. Quenſted de Patria illuſtr. viror.*

Queens, and other famous Women, of the Name of JOAN.

JOAN of *Navarre*, Queen of *France* and *Navarre*. Was the only Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. of this Name, King of *Navarre*. She was married at *Paris*, *Aug.* 16. 1284. to *Philip the Fair*, afterwards King of *France*. She Founded at *Paris* that famous College of *Navarre*, *An.* 1303. and died at the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, *April* 2. 1304.

JOAN of *Burgundy*, Queen of *France*, was the Eldeſt Daughter of *Otho* IV. Count Palatine of *Burgundy*. She was married, *An.* 1306. at *Corbeil*, to *Philip* V. of *France*. Being accuſed of ſome amorous Intrigues, ſhe was ſhut up near a Year in the Caſtle of *Dordan*. But having afterwards proved her Innocency, her Husband received her again. She afterwards Founded the College of *Burgundy*, near the *Cordeliers* at *Paris*; and divers Authors of her Age ſpeak well of her, as a Princeſs of Piety. She died at *Roie* in *Picardy*, *January* 1. 1329.

JOAN of *France*. She was King *Lewis* XI's Daughter, and married to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Lewis* XII. But this being a forc'd Match, when *Lewis* came to the Crown, after the Death of *Charles* VIII. he got Matters ſo managed with Pope *Alexander* VI. that the Marriage was declared void, *December* 22. 1499. This great Princeſs, whoſe Vertue was in high eſteem, retired to *Bourges*, and Inſtituted the Order of the *Annunciation*, otherwiſe called the *Annonciada*. The Rule of this Inſtitution, was Formed upon the Ten Vertues of the Holy Virgin, which they reckon Chaſtity, Prudence, Humility, Verity, Devotion, Obedience, Poverty, Patience, Charity and Compaſſion. The Habit of it is ſingular, the Veil black, the Cloak white, the *Scapular* red, the Robes gray, and the Girdle a Cord. There be ſeveral Monaſteries of them in *France*, and in the *Low-Countries*. Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1501. and *Leo* X. in 1517. confirmed this Inſtitution. *Joan* Founded alſo a College in the Univerſity of *Bourges*, and died, *Feb.* 4. 1504, or 1505.

JOAN (*d' Albret*) Queen of *Navarre*, Princeſs of *Bearne*, *&c.* Was Daughter, and Heireſs to *Henry* of *Albret* II. of this Name, King of *Navarre*; and of *Margaret*, Siſter to King *Francis* I. She was married at *Moulins* in *Bourbonnois*, *Octob.* 20. 1544. to *Antony of Bourbon*, Duke of *Vendoſme*, King of *Navarre*, and was Mother, amongſt other Children, of King *Henry the Great*. This Princeſs was Wiſe, Reſolute, loved Sciences, and learned Men. She compoſed ſeveral Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, and had it not been for her Zeal for the Reformation, *Morery* had left her a great Character. She died at *Paris*, *June* 9. 1572, Aged 44, and was ſuſpected to have been poiſoned; but yet when ſhe was open'd, that was found a Miſtake. *Joan* did great Services to the Proteſtants. The *Spaniards* often ſought Opportunities to deſtroy both her and her Family. There was a Plot diſcovered, *An.* 1564, the Particulars of which, are to be ſeen in the 36th. Book of the Hiſtory of *Thuanus*. He alſo ſpeaks of this Queen elſewhere; and of the care ſhe uſed to take, to inſpire Courage into her Party, and to inſtruct her Subjects in the Proteſtant Religion.

JOAN I. of this Name, Queen of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*; Dutcheſs of *Puglia* and *Calabria*; Counteſs of *Provence*. She was Daughter to *Charles* of *Sicily* Duke of *Calabria*, who died in 1328. before his Father *Robert*; and of *Mary* of *Valois*, his ſecond Wife. She was but 19 Years of Age when ſhe took the Government upon her, after the Death of her Grandfather, who died in 1343, and who married her to his Nephew *Andreas* of *Hungary*. This Marriage was not fortunate, becauſe their inclinations were oppoſite; the Prince being guided by a Friar named *Robert*, and the Princeſs by a Landreſs called *Philippa*. Theſe indiſcreet Councellors carried Affairs to that extremity, that *Andrew* was ſtrangled, *An.* 1345. Impartial Hiſtorians plainly ſay, That *Joan* was not guilty of his Death, tho' accuſed therewith. On *Aug.* 20. 1356, ſhe married a ſecond time with *Lewis* of *Tarentum*, her Couſin, who was forced to retire from *Naples*, to avoid the Army of *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who committed great Violences in this State. *Joan* appeaſed all theſe Diſorders by her Prudence. And after having loſt this ſecond Husband, on *May* 25. 1362, ſhe was married again a third time to *James* of *Arragon*, *Infant* of *Majorca*, who did not live long with her. *An.* 1376. ſhe was married a fourth time to *Otho* of *Brunſwick*, of the Houſe of *Saxony*; and having no Children, ſhe adopted his Couſin *Charles* of *Duras*, whom ſhe cauſed to be brought up very carefully, and married him to her Niece, and conſidered him as her Son. Notwithſtanding, this ungrateful Prince, being miſled by the King of *Hungary*, and Pope *Urban* VI. who gave him the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, *An.* 1380, revolted againſt Q. *Joan*, his Benefactreſs. This Queen, at the Inſtigation of *Clement* VII. who held his Pontificate at *Avignon*, while *Urban* VI. held it at *Rome*, transferred her Adoption to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, Son to King *John*; which embroiled the Kingdom of *Naples* in a War. *Charles* of *Duras* won a famous Battel, *An.* 1381, took *Naples*, and then beſieged *Le Chateau Neufe*, wherein was Queen *Joan*; who ſurrender'd her ſelf upon Capitulation. *Charles de Durazzo* cauſed her to be brought to *Muro*, within the *Baſilicate*, and there put her to death ſeven or eight Months after, in the 58th Year of her Age, and in the 39th of her Reign. Some Authors ſay ſhe was ſmothered; others, that ſhe was ſtrangled;

but the moſt probable Opinion is, that ſhe was beheaded, *May* 5. 1382. 'Tis reported, that an Aſtrologer of *Provence*, (ſuppoſed to be *Anſelm*, who lived in thoſe Days, and is very famous in the Hiſtory of *Provence*) being asked, Who ſhould be the Husband of *Joan*, yet young? He anſwered, *Maritabitur cum ALIO.* This laſt Word points at the Names of her four Husbands, *Andreas*, *Lewis*. *James* and *Otho*. In fine, this Princeſs was a Perſon of great Wit, loved Sciences, and learned Men, which her Court abounded with. She was liberal, and handſome; prudent and pious. It was ſhe that ſold *Avignon* to the Pope. *Boccacius*, *Baldus*, and the other learned Perſons of her Time, ſpeak in her Praiſe and Commendation. *Noſtredamus Hiſt. de Provence*, &c.

JOAN II. whom they called *Jenny*, was great Niece of *Joan* I. Daughter of *Charles* III. Duke of *Durazzo*. This Princeſs diſhonoured her ſelf by her Licentious life. She was born in 1371. About 1403, ſhe married *William* of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Sterling*, *An.* 1406. After the Death of her Brother *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples*, *&c.* ſhe took poſſeſſion of the Government. This was in 1414. She married *James de Bourbon*, *Comte de la Marche*; but the too well known Gallantries of this Princeſs made him to leave her, and to retire to *Beſancon*, where he took upon him the Habit of a Monk. Upon this, *Joan* fell out with Pope *Martin* V. who gave the Inveſtiture of the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Lewis* III. Duke of *Anjou*: And ſhe adopted *Alphonſus* V. King of *Arragon*, at the Time that *Lewis* III. made War againſt him. This was in 1420. But *Alphonſus* gave her ſo much cauſe of Diſcontent by his Ingratitude, and other baſe Practices, that ſhe transferred the Adoption upon the very ſame *Lewis* of *Anjou*. After this, ſhe took the City of *Naples*, *An.* 1425. Thoſe of *Arragon* ſurprized *Marſeilles* before, but were ſoon driven out of it. *Lewis d'Anjou* won the Battel of *Aquila* in 1429, and died in 1434. Queen *Joan* did by Will bequeath her Kingdom to *Renatus* of *Anjou*, King *Lewis*'s Brother, and died in 1435, aged 65 Years, after having reigned above 20. *Noſtredamus*, &c.

JOAN, *Infanta* and Regent of *Portugal*, was born in 1452. She was the Daughter of *Alphonſus* V. King of *Portugal*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Portugal-Conimbria*, and Siſter of King *John* II. called *Le Grand*. Her Father had ſo good an Opinion of her Prudence and Conduct, that when he had War with the *Moors*, *An.* 1470, he left her Regent of the Kingdom; wherein ſhe acquitted her ſelf ſo well, that all the People did both love and admire her. When the King was returned ſhe retired into a Religious Monaſtery, called *L'Odivellas*, of the Order of St. *Dominick*, tho' courted for Marriage by ſeveral potent Monarchs. *Hilarion de Coſta*, *&c.*

JOAN Counteſs of *Montfort*, Daughter to *Lewis* of *Flanders*, *Count de Nevers*. She was of great Eminency for her Valour in the XIVth Century. After the Death of her Husband *John* IV. Duke of *Bretaigne* and *Comte de Montford*, this Princeſs re-took ſeveral Towns in *Bretaigne* from the *Comte de Blois*, and made a glorious Defence for that of *Hennebont*, againſt this Prince. People did much admire her Courage in an Onſet made by the *Comte de Blois*, where this daring Princeſs, after having encouraged her People, made a Sally at a place of the Town that was not beſieged, and with 60 Men only went and burnt the Enemy's Tents. This ſignal Enterprize raiſed the Siege, and forced the *Comte de Blois* to retire with all his Army. So the Counteſs *Joan* being Miſtreſs of the Field, took the Dutchy of *Bretaigne* in the End, which for a long time after belonged to the Houſe of *Montfort*. *Pacquier.*

JOAN *de Valois*, Daughter of *Charles* of *France* and *Margaret* of *Sicily*, his firſt Wife, was illuſtrious for her Piety and Vertue. Purſuant to a Treaty at *Chauni*, *May* 19. 1305. ſhe was married to *William* I. of that Name, called *Le Bon*, Earl of *Hainault*, *Holland* and *Zealand*. But this Prince dying *June* 7. 1337, and having by this Marriage *William* II. and four Daughters, *Joan* took a Religious Habit in the Abby of *Fontenelle*. All the Grandees of her Time admired her Prudence. She managed the Truce enter'd into between the Kings of *England* and *France*, when they were ready to give Battel. She died with a great deal of Reputation for her Vertue and Piety, *March* 7. 1400.

JOAN (*Pope.*) See Pope JOHN VIII.

JOAN of *Arc*: She is alſo known by the Name of *Pucelle*, or *Maid of Orleans*: Born at the Town of *Domfremi*, upon the *Meuſe*; was the Daughter of *James d'Arc*, and of *Iſabella Romée*: She was brought up a Shepherdeſs in the Country. At the Age of 18 or 20 Years, ſhe pretended an expreſs Commiſſion from God to go to the Relief of *Orleans*, beſieged by the *Engliſh*, and defended by *John Comte de Dunois*, and almoſt reduced to Extremity. She went alſo to *Rheims*, to Crown King *Charles* VII. who was almoſt undone by his Enemies. About the end of *February* 1429, ſhe was preſented to the Lord of *Baudricourt*, Governor of *Vaucouleurs* in *Champaigne*, who ſent her to the King. She knew this Prince, tho' but plainly dreſſed, amongſt his Courtiers: And the Doctors of Divinity, and Members of Parliament, who examined her, teſtified, That there was ſomething ſupernatural in her Conduct. She ſent for a Sword which lay in the Tomb of a certain Knight, behind the great Altar of the Church of St. *Katharine de Fierbois*, upon the Blade of which were engraven the *Croſs* and *Flower-de-Luces*; and the King openly declar'd, That ſhe had divined a great Secret, which none but he himſelf knew of. Whereupon ſhe had ſome Troopers committed to her Conduct, with which ſhe ſuccoured *Orleans*, and drove the *Engliſh* from before it, defeated *Talbot* at the Battel of *Patai*, reconquered *Champaigne*, and cauſed the King to be anointed at *Rheims* by *Renauld* of *Chartres* Archbiſhop of that City, and Chancellor of *France*, *July* 17. 1429. In ſhort, ſhe brought the *Engliſh* Intereſt to the brink of Ruin, but at laſt was taken Priſoner very unfortunately, in a Sally at *Compiegne*, *An.* 1430, and carried to *Rouen*, where the *Engliſh* (as the *French* ſay) being mad at the Miſchiefs ſhe had done them, thought to repair their Honour by her Infamy. To compaſs which, they proſecuted her in the Eccleſiaſtical Court as a Sorcereſs, Seducer, and an infamous Heretick; or, according to the Dialect of thoſe Times, as one who had forfeited her Honour. *Peter Cauchon*, Biſhop of *Beauvais*, and ſome others, condemned her to perpetual Impriſonment, and to live upon Bread and Water. But the *Engliſh*, not ſatisfied with this Judgment, grew ſo violent againſt her, that the Judges excommunicated and delivered her into the Executioner's Hands, and ſo ſhe was burnt alive on *May* 30. 1430, in the old Market-place at *Rouen*, where 'tis ſaid ſhe predicted their Misfortunes. However, it concerned the Honour of *France* to juſtifie the Memory of this Heroick Lady. *Charles* VII. ordered her Relations to inſiſt to the Pope's Judges for a Review of the Proceſs againſt her. And upon their Requeſt, Pope *Calixtus* III. aſſigned for Commiſſioners the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and the Biſhops of *Paris* and *Conſtance*, who met at *Rouen*, where, after having heard many Witneſſes, they juſtified her, and cauſed the Proceſs by which ſhe was condemned to be cancelled and burnt. *Du Pleix & Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

JOASH, or JEHOASH, King of *Judah*, the Son of *Ahaziah*, to whom he ſucceeded, *An. Mund.* 3157. 2 *Kings*, *chap.* 11. and 12. and 2 *Chron.* 22. from *verſ.* 10. to the End, and *chap.* 23. and 24.

JOASH, or JEHOASH, King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Jehoahaz*, ſucceeded his Father, *An. Mund.* 3195. 2 *Kings* 13. from *verſ.* 9. to the end, and *chap.* 14. from *verſ.* 8. to 17. 2 *Chron.* 25. from *verſ.* 17. to 25.

JOB, an illuſtrious Example of Patience, was born, according to ſome, about *A. M.* 2329. in the Land of *Uz*, ſituate between the Land of *Edom* and *Arabia*. Some take him to be the ſame that is called *Jobab*, *Gen.* 36. 33. one of *Eſau*'s Poſterity; tho' others, amongſt whom are the *Jews*, take him to be a Deſcendant from *Nahor*, *Abraham*'s Brother; grounding their conjecture on this, becauſe in *Gen.* 22. *Uz* is ſet down as the Firſt-born of *Nahor*. *Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Teſt. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. & lib.* 1. *de Verb. Dei. Fred. Spanhemii Hiſtoriâ Jobi. Huetii Demonſtratio Evangelica.* And, *The VIIth Letter of ſome Divines of Holland, upon the Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament.*

JOB, a *Mahometan*, born at *Medina*, and one of *Mahomet*'s Companions. He was killed at the Siege of *Conſtantinople*, *A. D.* 52. when it was beſieged by *Jezid*, the Son of *Caliph Moavias*. He is alſo called *Abu Job*, and *Job Anſari*, *i. e. Job of Medina*, becauſe the Inhabitants of that City were called *Anſar*; that is, Protectors or Defenders of *Mahomet*. The ſumptuous Sepulchre of this *Job* is ſtill to be ſeen at *Conſtantinople*, by the Walls of that City, near to the Haven where the new *Grand Signior* preſents himſelf to receive the Sword from the Hand of the *Mufti*, and takes an Oath to defend the Religion of the *Muſſulmans*, and the Laws of their Prophet *Mahomet*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

JOCASTA, the Daughter of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, and Wife of *Laius*, was the Mother of *Oedipus*, whom ſhe afterwards ignorantly married, and had by him *Polynices* and *Eteocles*; who having killed one another in Battel, for the Succeſſion, their Mother *Jocaſta* killed her ſelf for Grief. *Stat. Thebaid. Senec. Oedip. Apollodor. Hygin. Diodorus.*

JOCHANAN (*Rabbi.*) See *R.* JUDAH.

JOCUNDUS, or JUCUNDUS (*Johannes*) of *Verona*, a *Dominican*, lived at the beginning of the XVIth Century, under the Pontificate of *Leo* X. and the Empire of *Maximilian* I. He was a Divine, a Philoſopher, and Philologer. In a Journey to *Rome*, he made diligent inſpection into the Antiquities there of Architecture, Sculptures and Inſcriptions; whereof he compoſed a Book, and preſented it to *Laurentius de Medicis*. He alſo writ Notes upon the Commentary of *Julius Cæſar*; and was the firſt that delineated the Bridge which that Emperor made to paſs the *Rhine*. Being at *Paris* in 1507, he contrived the Architecture of *Our Lady's Bridge*, and of the little Bridge there. *Buda* acknowledges that *Jocundus* was his Maſter in Architecture, and that he read to him the Books of *Vitruvius*, upon which Author he alſo writ Commentaries; as alſo upon *Frontinus*; beſides his Volume of Inſcriptions, already mentioned. *Politianus* gives him this *Encomium*: *Vir unus Titulorum monumentorum veterum ſupra mortales cæteros, non diligentiſſimus ſolum, ſed etiam ſine controverſia peritiſſimus. Politian in Miſcell. cap.* 77. *Budæus. Voſſius.*

JOEL, the Son of *Bethuel*, one of the Twelve ſmall Prophets. It is not certainly known in what Time he Prophecy'd, tho' he is ſuppos'd Contemporary with *Hoſea*. He liv'd about the Year of the World 3300. In his Prophecy he foretels the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, and the Deſcent of the *Holy Ghoſt* upon the Apoſtles, *Acts* 2. *ch.* *&c.*

St. JOHN *the Baptiſt*, *the Fore-runner of Chriſt*, was the Son of *Zacharias* and *Elizabeth*, as it appears by the Hiſtory of the Goſpel. But, over and above what we find there, Profane Authors give this following Account: That *Herodias* pierced his Tongue with her Hair-Bodkin, to be revenged of him for ſpeaking againſt her. And *Nicephorus* adds, That his Diſciples carried his Body to *Sebaſtia*, a Town near *Samaria*, but 'tis believed his Head was carried elſewhere, ſeveral Churches pretending to have a part of it. That of St. *Sylveſter* at *Rome* claims the beſt ſhare. The Prieſts of St. *John d'Angeli* affirm, They have the Scull; which was given them by *Pepin* King of *Aquitain*, Founder of the Monaſtery; where it is kept. The Cathedral of *Amiens* boaſts of a conſiderable part, which comprehends the Upper-Lip, the Noſe, the Eyes, and a part of the Forehead: And *Monſieur du Cange* ſays, They have the whole. The Holy Chapel at *Paris* challengeth the upper part of the Scull, as being given to St. *Lewis* by *Baldwin* II. Emperor of *Conſtantinople*. The Abby of *Tyrone*, in the County of *Perche*, will needs have the Brain; as the Chapel of the Caſtle of St. *Chaumont*, in *Lyonnois*, a conſiderable part of his Jaw-bone. In fine, the Towns of *Turin* in *Piedmont*, of *Aoſt* in *Savoy*, *Venice* in *Italy*, *Lyons* and *Nemours* in *France*, &c. boaſt each to have ſome of his Relicks. Thoſe of the Iſle of *Maltha* ſay, they have the Finger with which he ſhewed our Saviour to the *Jews*. And the Prieſts of the Cathedral of *Genoua* alledge, they have part of the Aſhes of his Body, burnt, as they pretend, in 362, by Command of *Julian the Apoſtate*. Authors differ in their Opinion of the Locuſts and Wild Honey, on which St. *John* lived in the Deſarts. St. *Auguſtine*, *Bede*, and ſeveral others, think, that the Locuſts were living Creatures, and good Food in *Palæſtine*; and that the Honey was found in the hollow of Trees. Which ſeems to be confirmed by what *Strabo* ſays of certain *Æthiopians*, *Pliny* of the *Parthians*, and St. *Jerom* of ſome People of *Libya*, accuſtomed to eat the like. Yet others, with *John* of *Peluſium*, ſay, The Locuſts were certain Herbs. 'Tis true, the Greek Word 'Ακρίδες may be taken for either; ſo that it is not eaſie to determine which it was. They add, That the extraordinary circumſtances which attended his Birth made *Herod* jealous that he was the *Meſſias*; and ſeeking to deſtroy him, cut off his Father becauſe he oppoſed it. That his Mother having concealed him in a Cave, died in a little time after; and thenceforth he was provided for by Angels. But they differ about the Time of his Baptizing Chriſt: Some will have it to be in the 31ſt. Others the 33d or 34th Year of our Saviour: But Mr. *Talents* places it in the 29th, and *Helvicus* the like.

St. JOHN *the Apoſtle*, or *the Evangeliſt*; called alſo *the Divine*, and *the Elder*, was born at *Bethſaida* in *Galilee*. He was the Son of *Zebedee*, and Brother of St. *James the Great*. He was called very young to the Apoſtleſhip, and, Biſhop of *Epheſus*, and the Biſhops of that City call themſelves his Succeſſors and Diſciples; and alledge his Authority for their not celebrating the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Roman* Church. This Apoſtle propagated the Goſpel amongſt the *Parthians* alſo, to whom ſome alledge he wrote his *Firſt Epiſtle*. He was condemned at *Rome*, by the Emperor *Domitian*, to be thrown into Boiling Oil, whence he came out more healthful than he went in; and was thereupon baniſhed to the little Iſle of *Patmos*, where he wrote his *Apocalypſe*. After the Death of *Domitian* he returned to *Epheſus*, where he wrote his *Goſpel*, about 96 Years after *Jeſus Chriſt*. St. *Jerom* informs us, That the Biſhops and Deputies of the Church of *Aſia* obliged him to undertake the Refutation of *Cerinthus* and *Ebion*, who maintained, That Chriſt was but a Man, and that he had no Being before *Mary*. *Euſeb. Tertull. Chryſoſt. Bellarm. Baron.* St. *Jerom* ſays, That he was of noble Extract, and upon that Account did reſolutely venture to attend our Saviour at his Crucifixion, introduced *Peter* into the High Prieſt's Hall, and kept the Bleſſed Virgin at his own Houſe after Chriſt's Death. But this doth not ſeem reconcilable with his being brought up a Fiſher: And his Intereſt with the High Prieſt did, according to *Nicephorus*, proceed from his having ſold him his Eſtate. He is ſuppoſed to have been the other of St. *John the Baptiſt*'s Diſciples, who left him with *Andrew*, to follow our Saviour. The Ancients eſteem him the youngeſt of all the Apoſtles, and ſay, he lived 70 Years after Chriſt's Sufferings. He is noted in Scripture for being more free and familiar with our Saviour than the reſt, as being the Diſciple whom he loved, and, in Requital of Chriſt's Love, waited on him through the ſeveral Paſſages of his Trial, tho' the Ancients ſuppoſe him to be the young Man mentioned in the Goſpel, who fled naked from the Officers when they laid hold of the Linen Cloth about him; but having recovered from the Surprize, did again return to him. At the firſt News of the Reſurrection, he accompanied St. *Peter* to the Sepulchre: And by ſeveral paſſages in the Scriptures it appears, that there was more than an ordinary Familiarity between theſe two Apoſtles. *Euſebius* and *Nicephorus* ſay, That in the Diviſion which the Apoſtles made of the Provinces, *Aſia* fell to his ſhare, tho' he did not enter on his Charge until after the Virgin's death, which happened *A. C.* 48. He is ſaid to have Founded the Churches of *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, *Laodicea*, and others. His principal Reſidence was at *Epheſus*. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that he preached in *Parthia*, the People of that Country affirming, That he was the firſt who planted Chriſtianity there. In the Iſland of *Patmos*, the *Greek* Monks ſhew a dead Man's Hand, the Nails of whoſe Fingers grow, tho' never ſo often pared; which they affirm to be that wherewith St. *John* wrote the *Revelations*; and the *Turks* ſay, 'tis the Hand of one of their Prophets; and both alike true. There were various Opinions concerning his Death: Some ſay, that it was natural: Others, that he was martyred: A third Sort will not allow that he died at all, but place him with *Enoch* and *Elias*; and that, with thoſe two, he is to be Chriſt's Fore-runner when he comes to Judgment. All which was founded on a Miſtake of Chriſt's meaning, *Matth.* 16. 28. and *Joh.* 21. 21. which is generally ſuppoſed to relate to the Deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, which St. *John* outlived many Years. And from the ſame Original proceeds the Story of his ſleeping in his Grave, and the continual Boiling up of the Duſt, by the Motion of his Breath. *Nicephorus* ſays, That being in perfect Health, and foreſeeing his Tranſlation to Heaven, he took the Miniſters of *Epheſus*, and others, with him; and having recommended the Church to God by Prayer, commanded a Grave to be dug, and, ſigning himſelf with the Croſs, went down into it before them all, ordering them to lay on the Grave-ſtone, and to make it faſt, and to come and view it the next Day; which when they did, they found nothing but the Grave-Cloaths left. To theſe Fables *Ephrem* and *Gregory* of *Tours* add, That Oil and Manna came from his Sepulchre, which cured all Diſeaſes. He is generally ſuppoſed to have led a ſingle Life, and is noted for his indefatigable pains, and for his expoſing himſelf to all Dangers in preaching the Goſpel. His vigilance againſt Hereticks was alſo remarkable. The *Revelations* are thought to be the firſt of his Writings; which was rejected by the Hereticks, and controverted by ſome of the Fathers, but it was received by the far greater part. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. &c.* St. *John*, called *The Elder*, is by ſome thought to be a different Perſon from St. *John the Apoſtle*. It was he whom *Papias* often converſed with, as he teſtifies in *Euſebius*, the other Apoſtle of the ſame Name being dead; and *Papias* could not learn any thing in particular concerning this St. *John the Apoſtle*, but by the Hear-ſay of old Men. Beſides that, according to the Teſtimony of St. *Jerom*, there were two Sepulchres at *Epheſus*, where lay the Bodies of theſe two *Johns*. *Denys* the Biſhop of *Alexandria*, (in *Euſebius*, *lib.* 8. *cap.* 25.) acknowledgeth, that there was a great difference of Stile between the *Goſpel* and *Firſt Epiſtle* of St. *John*, which he did believe to be the Apoſtle's; and the two other *Epiſtles*, with the *Apocalypſe*, he attributed to St. *John the Elder*. Some learned Men gueſs, that this laſt was the ſame who alſo called himſelf *Mark*, mentioned *Acts* 12. 12, 25. and 15. 37. 2 *Tim.* 4. 11. *Euſeb. Hiſt. Eccl. Hieronymus in Catal. Script. Eccleſiaſt.* *Dodwell*, *&c.*

St. JOHN *Climacus*, ſo called from a Book of his, named, *The Holy Ladder*. He is alſo ſurnamed *The Scholaſtick*, or *Learned*, and was Abbot of Mount *Sinai*. He is judged to have been born about 523. At the Age of 16 he retired to the famous Monaſtery of Mount *Sinai*, and was therefore ſuppoſed to come originally from ſome Town in *Judæa*, joining to this Mountain, which is in Ancient *Arabia*. After the Death of his Abbot he ſhut himſelf up in his Cell, whence he ſeldom ſtirred but upon ſome charitable Account; and otherwiſe, he ſpent whole Years without ſpeaking one Word. After he was made Abbot of the Monaſtery of Mount *Sinai*, where dwelt ſeveral *Anchorets*, *John* Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Raites* prayed him to write ſome Treatiſe for the Inſtruction of *Hermits*. Thereupon he wrote a Book, conſiſting of two Parts: The firſt is, *The Holy Ladder*, according to the Model of that which *Jacob the Patriarch* ſaw in a Viſion. It is compoſed of 30 Steps, in honour of the 30 Years ſolitary Life led by our Saviour. The Second Part of his ſaid Book is, *A Letter to the Paſtors*. He died about 605, or 606, *March* 30. which is the Day whereon the *Greeks* and *Latins* celebrate his Feaſt. His Life was written in Greek by two Monks, his Contemporaries.

St. JOHN *Columbine* of *Siena*, Founder of the Order of *Jeſuits*, or St. *Jerom*, lived in the XIVth Century. *Paul Morice*, a *Jeſuit*, wrote his Life; who likewiſe publiſhed a Treatiſe concerning Religious Orders. Pope *Urban* V. confirmed this Order, *An.* 1367. and Pope *Clement* IX. ſuppreſs'd it. *Sponde.*

JOHN (*Damaſcenus*) a Prieſt and Friar. A famous Stickler for Images, died about *An.* 800. He wrote ſeveral Works, four Books of the Orthodox Faith, ſeveral Orations in Defence of the Faith, and a great number of ſmall Treatiſes. The Abbot of *Billi* Tranſlated them into Latin. We have them printed in Greek and Latin at *Baſle*, *An.* 1559. *John* of *Jeruſalem* wrote his Life.

St. JOHN of *Malta*, firſt Patriarch of the Order of the Holy Trinity, and of the Redemption of Captives. He was born in a little Village called *Faucon*, in the Valley of *Barcelona* in *Provence*, where thoſe of that Order built a Monaſtery ſince 1261. He came into the World about 1160. He aſſociated himſelf to an Hermit named *Fœlix de Valois*, in the Solitude of *Cerfroi* near *Meaux*. They went afterwards to *Rome*, where Pope *Innocent* III. approved of this Order, *An.* 1198. and confirmed it in 1209; which Order boaſts not to be of Man's making, but of God's. *Hic eſt ordo approbatus, non à ſanctis fabricatus, ſed à ſolo ſummo Deo, Tom. III.* This *John* went amongſt the *Barbarians* in *Africa*, to procure the Deliverance of the Chriſtian Slaves. About 1200, he Founded the firſt *Monaſtery* of his Order at *Arles* in *France*, and afterwards died at *Rome*. A Friar, of this Order, publiſhed the Annals of the ſame in *Folio* at *Rome*, in 1683. *Vide Bibl. Univerſ. Tom. III.*

Popes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN I. Pope of this Name, was born in *Tuſcany*, Son of *Conſtantius*, and Prieſt of the Title of St. *Pammachius*. He ſucceeded *Hormiſdas*, *Aug.* 13. 523. In his Time, *Juſtin* the Emperor publiſhed moſt ſevere Edicts againſt the *Arrians*, and took away their Churches. *Theodoric* King of *Italy*, being an *Arrian*, was alarmed at it, and to ſweeten the Emperor, forced the Pope to go upon an Embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*, threatning to aboliſh the Catholick Religion if he excepted againſt his Demands. *John* went, and was received at *Conſtantinople* with extraordinary Pomp. *Anaſtaſius* the Library-Keeper, and others, have ſaid, That he procured the Reſtitution of the *Arrian* Church; but this is not likely, becauſe upon his return, *Theodoric* cauſed him to be ſent Priſoner to *Ravenna*, where he died for Want, *May* 17. 526. after having governed the Church two Years, nine Months, and fourteen Days. *Baron.*

JOHN II. ſurnamed *Mercurius*, Son of *Projectus*, was born at Mount *Cœlius* in *Rome*. He ſucceeded *Boniface* II. in the Popedom, in the beginning of 532. The Emperor *Juſtinian* ſent him a famous Embaſſy, to know what he ſhould do with the *Acæmites*, who were Heretick-Friars. *John* called a Synod of Biſhops in *An.* 532. who condemned them, and afterwards ſent *Juſtinian* a Letter to tell him of it. This Biſhop alſo approved of the Depoſition of *Contumelioſus* Biſhop of *Riez*, by a Letter he ſent to the Biſhops of *France*. He died *June* 26. 535. *Liberatus, &c.*

JOHN III. a *Roman*, ſurnamed *Catelin*, was Son of *Anaſtaſius*. He governed that Church after *Pelagius* I. 13 Years, abating 24 Days, between *July* 27. 559. and the 3d of the ſame Month, in 572. We know nothing in particular of his Actions, without it be his Repairing and Enlarging the Burying-places of Martyrs, and that he built the Churches of the Apoſtles St. *James* and St. *Philip*. *Vide Baron. in Annal. Papirius. Maſon & du Cheſne Hiſt. des Papes.*

JOHN IV. Native of *Salona* in *Sclavonia*, was the Son of *Venantius*, ſurnamed *The Scholaſtick*. He ſucceeded *Severinus*, *Dec.* 31. 639. In the beginning of his Pontificate, he wrote a learned Letter to the Prelates of *Scotland*, touching the Celebration of *Eaſter*, becauſe they celebrated *Eaſter* according to the Cuſtom of the *Eaſtern Churches*. He wrote another to *Conſtantine*, Son of *Heraclius*, which is, properly, an Apology for Pope *Honorius* againſt the *Monothelites*. His Pontificate continued but one Year, nine Months, and ſix Days; for he died *October* 12. 641. *Vide Bede lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Angl. cap.* 19. *Baronius in Annal. Ludovic. Jacob. Bibl. Pontiſ. &c.*

JOHN V. Native of *Antioch*, a City in *Syria*, was the Son of *Cyriacus*. He had great Employments before his Exaltation to the Biſhoprick. Pope *Agatho* ſent him Legate to the Sixth General Council. He was choſen after *Benedict* II. *July* 2. 685. and Ruled the Church one Year, eleven Days; having kept his Bed moſt of the time, becauſe of Sickneſs. *Anaſtaſius, &c.*

JOHN VI. a *Greek*, was made Pope after *Sergius* I. on *Oct.* 29. or 30. 701. He Ruled the Church three Years, two Months, and twelve Days. He died *Jan.* 10. 705. after having made ſome Repairs upon St. *Andrew*'s Church, St. *Peter*'s, and St. *Paul*'s; created nine Prieſts, two Deacons, and fifteen Biſhops in divers places. He threatned *Giſulphus* Duke of *Beneventum* with the Vengeance of God, if he reſtored not the Towns he had taken in the *Exarchate*; whereupon the ſaid Duke complied, and the Pope redeemed thoſe that had been made Captives, with the Treaſure of the Church. *Anaſtaſius in his Life. Baronius, An. Ch.* 701. 705.

JOHN VII. the Son of *Plato*, a *Gracian*, as was his Predeceſſor *John* VI. He took poſſeſſion of the Pontifical Chair *March* 1. or, as others ſay, *May* 1. 705. *Juſtinian* the Emperor, ſurnamed *Cut Noſe*, ſent him ſome Papers concerning certain Points contrary to the Church of *Rome*, with Direction to call a Synod, to approve what was Orthodox therein, and to Condemn what was not. The Pope indeed aſſembled a Synod accordingly, in 707, but it had not the Courage to retrench ſuch Canons, as were not conformable to the Sentiments of his Church. Afterwards he did examine the Cauſe of St. *Willfred* Archbiſhop of *York*, who was unjuſtly perſecuted, and reſtored him with honour to his See. This Pope left nothing remarkable behind him in Hiſtory, ſaving a few pious Foundations which he made. He died *Octob.* 18. 707. *Platina, Onuphrius, &c.*

JOHN VIII. *Platina* ſays, That this *John* VIII. was Pope *Joan* of *Engliſh* Extraction, but born at *Mentz*; who, having diſguiſed her ſelf like a Man, travelled with her Paramour to *Athens*, where ſhe made ſuch progreſs in Learning, that coming to *Rome*, ſhe met with few that could equal her, ſo that on the death of Pope *Leo* IV. ſhe was choſen to ſucceed him; but being got with Child by one of her Domeſticks, her Travel came upon her, between the *Coloſſian* Theatre and St. *Clements*, as ſhe was going to the *Lateran* Church, and died upon the place, having ſat two Years, one Month, and four Days, and was buried there without any Pomp. He owns, that for ſhame of this, the Popes decline going through this Street to the *Lateran*; and, that to avoid the like Errour, when any Pope is placed in the *Porphyry* Chair, his Genitals are felt by the youngeſt Deacon, through a hole made for that purpoſe; but he ſuppoſeth the reaſon of that to be, to put him in Mind that he is a Man, and obnoxious to the Neceſſities of Nature; whence he will have that Seat to be called *Sedes ſtercoraria.* He ſays, That the Authors of this Story are obſcure and uncertain, but he thought better to relate it than ſeem obſtinate, in omitting what is ſo generally talk'd of. *Platina. Morery* endeavours to diſprove the Story about Pope *Joan*, as follows: Thoſe Hiſtorians, ſays he, that report this Fiction, place Pope *Joan* betwixt *Leo* IV. and *Bennet* III. but *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*, *Photius*, tho' no Friend to the Latin Church, *Ado Viennenſis*, *Regino*, the Author of the Annals of St. *Bertin*, *Lupus* Abbot of *Ferriers*, *Hincmar* of *Rheims*; and, in ſhort, all the Authors that liv'd about the Time when this *Joan* is pretended to be Pope: All theſe Authors, I ſay, after having mention'd *Leo* IV. make *Bennet* III. his immediate Succeſſor, which by conſequence deſtroys the credit of the Story of Pope *Joan*; which is likewiſe diſbeliev'd by *David Blondel*, tho' he was far enough from being a *Roman* Catholick. On the other ſide, *Frederick Spanhemius*, Divinity-Profeſſor at *Leyden*, has attempted to confute *Blondel*, in a Book call'd, *Joanna Papiſſa Reſtituta*, printed at *Leyden* in 1692.

JOHN VIII. (according to thoſe that deny there was a Woman-Pope) a *Roman*, and Son of *Gundus*, Succeeded *Adrian* II. *Decemb.* 14. 872. He Crowned *Charles the Bald* Emperor, after the death of *Lewis* II. and the Ceremony thereof was performed on *Chriſtmas*-day, *An.* 875. This did not pleaſe the *Italians*, whereof ſome, as *Formoſus* Biſhop of *Port*, and the Earls of *Tuſcanelle*, conſpired againſt Pope *John*. This Deſign, and that of the *Saracens*, who threatned to beſiege *Rome*, made this Prelate reſolve to ſeek Aid from the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, which he denied not, but paſſed into *Italy*, where he met the Pope at *Verceil*, and was poiſoned upon his return thence, *An.* 877. This was, when *Lambert* E. of *Spoletto*, and *Albert* Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, made Pope *John* a Priſoner. But ſoon after, he made his eſcape out of their hands, took Shipping and came to *Provence*, whence he was conducted to *Lyons*, and came to *Troyes*, where he held a Council, and Crowned *Lewis*, ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, not as Emperor, but as King. This was in 878. The News he received of the Miſchiefs done by the *Saracens* in *Italy*, obliged him to return back croſs the *Alps*; and ſome Authors write, that he was even conſtrained to pay them Tribute. It was at this time, that he received *Photius* into the Communion of the Church, at the Requeſt of *Baſil* Emperor of the Eaſt, and re-eſtabliſhed him in the Pontifical Seat at *Conſtantinople*. This Complacency made Cardinal *Baronius* ſay, That it had, perhaps, given occaſion to the Vulgar to imagine, that Pope *John* VIII. was a Woman. *Charles the Fat* came to *Rome*, in 880, where the Pope Crowned him Emperor. He died *Decemb.* 15. 882, after being Pope ten Years and one Day. His Epitaph is to be ſeen in the *Vatican* Church. *Baronius, Du Cheſne, &c.*

JOHN IX. Native of *Tivoli*, Son of *Rampoald*, ſucceeded in the place of *Theodorus* II. *An.* 901. *Onuphrius* obſerves, That he oppoſed *Sergius*, the Son of *Benedict*, and Kinſman to the Earl of *Tuſcanelle*, who would have made himſelf Pope, and ſtrained hard to become ſo at the Election of *John* IX. This Prelate held a Council of 74 Biſhops at *Ravenna*, in 901. There he confirmed the Acts of Pope *Formoſus*, and thoſe Acts of another Council, which *Stephen* VII. aſſembled againſt him, were burnt. He confirmed likewiſe the Coronation of *Lambert*, Emperor, or rather King, of *Italy*, whom the *Italians* had oppoſed to *Arnold*. His Pontificate held three Years and fifteen Days. He died in 905. *Baronius in Annal.*

JOHN X. a *Roman*, and Biſhop of *Ravenna*, aſcended the Pontifical Seat after *Landon*, on *Jan.* 24. 913. It was by the Intereſt of *Theodora*, a powerful Princeſs, and his Friend, the *Saracens* made ſtrange Broils in *Italy* in his time. The Pope, with the help of *Alberic*, Son of *Albert* Marquiſs of *Tuſcany*, fought and vanquiſhed them, *An.* 915, and purſuing his Victory, defeated them at ſeveral times. Perhaps, it was for this reaſon, *Platina* ſays, that his Spirits were more bent upon the War than upon Religion. In his Time, *Conſtantine* VIII. Emperor of the *Greeks*, and *Nicholas* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, ſent to *Rome*, to unite the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, but the *Bulgarian* War hindered it. *Leo* of *Oſtia* ſays, That his guilty Conſcience accuſing *John* of many Faults, he ſent to *Compoſtella* to have Pilgrimage done for him. He was employed likewiſe to calm the Diſſentions amongſt the Prelates of *France*, about the Biſhop of *Utrecht*. Pope *John* was impriſoned in 928, by *Guy* Duke of *Tuſcany*, *Hugues* King of *Italy*'s Brother, and Husband to *Marozia*, an unchaſt Woman. She would have advanced to the Holy Chair a Son of her own, by Pope *Sergius* III. To compaſs which, ſhe got ſome of her Guard to ſtrangle *John* X. having already killed his Brother *Peter* before his face. *Flodoard* ſays, That he died *An.* 929, *Vel vi vel angore, Either by violence or grief.* *Platina* ſays, That this Pope aſſuming to himſelf all the Honour of the Victories againſt the *Saracens*, entered *Rome* in triumph, which ſo diſguſted *Albericus*, that he raiſed a Tumult, but being repulſed, called in the *Huns*, who having miſerably harraſſed the Country, the people in revenge took and beheaded *Albericus*. He adds, That another Pope *John* ſucceeded, but becauſe he ſeized the Chair by force, and was quickly Depoſed, he deſerves no place in the Catalogue. *Vide Rom. hiſt. Platina de vit. Pontif.*

JOHN XI. was the Son of Pope *Sergius* III. and of the Harlot *Marozia*. He ſucceeded *Stephen* VIII. *An.* 931. and came to the Papal Throne by the Faction of his Father-in-Law, *Guy* of *Tuſcany*. This *Guy* being dead, *Marozia* ſent Deputies to *Hugues*, her Brother-in-Law, to tender him *Rome*, on condition that he would marry her. Which Propoſition ſo incenſed his Son *Alberic*, that he cauſed her and Pope *John* to be ſent to Priſon and Confined; and the Pope died there, *An.* 936. *Platina* ſays, That at his coming to the Papacy, a Fountain at *Genoua* run with Blood, which was followed with Murthers and Ravages in *Italy*, by the *Huns* and *Saracens. Luitprand. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *Du Cheſne. Vie des papes.*

JOHN XII. *Alberic*'s Son, a *Roman* Patrician, being made Prince of the City of *Rome*, after his Father's death, and Pope *Agapet* II's. he got into the poſſeſſion of the Pontificate, being but 18 Years of Age. His former Name was *Octavien*, and he aſſumed the Name of *John*, either in Memory of *John* XI. his Uncle, or becauſe ſome Flatterers uſed to ſay of him, what the Holy Scripture ſays of the Fore-runner of Chriſt, *That there was a Man ſent from God whoſe Name was* John. Be it what it will, ſince that time, the Popes have, for the moſt part, altered their Names. Authors ſay, That this Pope addicted to all ſorts of Wickedneſs, ſeeing *Berenger* and *Albert* his Son, exerciſing incredible Tyrannies in *Italy*, called in *Otho* I. Emperor, whom he crowned at *Rome*, *An.* 951. and promiſed him Allegiance, which he ſwore unto him by the Body of St. *Peter*, and yet forgot his promiſe quickly, and ſided with the Tyrants. *Otho* returned to *Rome*, and *John* withdrew, fearing the juſt indignation of this Prince. But that did not hinder the Biſhops from calling a Council, *An.* 963, wherein, after having heard the frightful complaints made againſt him, they Depoſed him from the Pontificate. Nevertheleſs, he re-entered the City as ſoon as *Otho* had left it, and on *Feb.* 26. 964, aſſembled a Synod; during the Seſſion of which, he cauſed all the Acts of the former, held againſt him, to be burnt; and to be fully revenged of this pretended Injury, he cauſed *John*, Cardinal-Deacon, to be beheaded, and *Aſon*'s Tongue, Noſe and Fingers, to be cut off; then he went on in his abominable way of Living. But *Luitprand* writes, That the Devils beat him ſo ſore one Evening, as he lay with a Woman, that he died eight Days after. Others ſay, That the Woman's Husband killed him. He died, *May* 15. 964, having Governed the Church from 955. *Platina* ſays, That he was more profligate than any of his Predeceſſors; and that about the Time of his Death, abundance of Prodigies were ſeen in *Italy*, a Stone of wonderful bigneſs falling from the Clouds in a great Storm, and that on the Garments of many Perſons, the Figure of a bloody Croſs appeared miraculouſly.

JOHN XIII. a *Roman*, Biſhop of *Narni*, ſucceeded *Benedict* V. in 965. He was choſen by the Emperor's Authority, which grieved the *Romans*. The Pope inclined to Severity againſt them, which provoked them ſo, that he was forced at laſt to withdraw to *Capua* to Prince *Pandolfus*. *Otho* the Emperor came to re eſtabliſh him at *Rome*; he was afterwards preſent at a Council, aſſembled by *John* at *Ravenna*, in 967. They ſay, that it was then that the *Polanders* received the Chriſtian Faith; and this Pope was the firſt who Eſtabliſhed the Bleſſing of Bells. *Platina* ſays, That *Peter* the Prætor, who headed the People againſt the Pope, being delivered to ſuffer at his diſcretion, was hang'd by the hair on the Head of the Statue of *Conſtantine*'s Horſe, and afterwards ſet upon an Aſs, with his hands tied under his Tail, and being led through the City, was whipp'd almoſt to death. He died *Sept.* 6. 972. *Platina*, *Onuphrius*, &c.

JOHN XIV. before called *Peter*, Biſhop of *Pavia*, Chancellor to the Emperor *Otho* II. was preferred to the Throne after *Benedict* VII. This was in 984, and at the refuſal of St. *Maieul*, as we are told by *Nagdole*, who wrote his Life. *Boniface* VII. ſurnamed *Franſon*, the Antipope, who was retired to *Conſtantinople*, hearing of the death of the Emperor *Benedict* VII. came to *Rome*, and with the help of his Friends he impriſoned the Pope, and cauſed him to be ſtrangled, *Auguſt* 20. 985; but, whether for his Tyranny and Arrogance, or by the Malice and Envy of the People, *Platina* ſays, is uncertain, after having held the place one Year, and ſome Months. *Baror. A. C.* 985.

JOHN XV. a *Roman*, Son of *Leo*, a Prieſt, was choſen by the Clergy, about the latter end of 985. And after the death of *Boniface* the Antipope, *Creſcentius*, then in great Power at *Rome*, made this Pope dread the Fate which *John* XIV. came to. This is alſo one of the Motives which obliged him to retire to *Tuſcany*, and to deſire the Emperor *Otho* III's Protection. Theſe precautions frightned the *Romans*, and they called the Prelate back again to them. He came accordingly, and in 989, celebrated a Synod at *Rome*, upon the account of St. *Adalbert* Biſhop of *Prague*, who was retired into a Monaſtery. He laboured to reconcile the Breach between *Ethelred* King of *England*, and *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, and to appeaſe the Diſorders that happened in the Church of *Rheims*, by the Depoſing of *Arnoul*. In the interim, *Creſcentius*, whom I ſpoke of, having fortified himſelf in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo* at *Rome*, the Emperor came to beſiege him there, at the Requeſt of the *Romans*, and during this Siege the Pope died, *May* 7. 996. *Platina* ſays, that there was a mutual hatred between this Pope and the Clergy; and, that he was ſo exorbitantly covetous, that he laid hold on all things, Sacred and Prophane, to enrich his Kindred. He adds, That in his Time appeared a terrible Comet, followed by Peſtilence, Famine, and Earthquakes, which were looked upon as Judgments for the Covetouſneſs and Pride of the Pope, who contemned God and Man.

JOHN XVI. a *Roman*, was the Son of *Robert*. He was Elected after *John* XV. in the Opinion of the *Continuator* of *Ciaconius*, of *du Cheſne*, and ſome others, altho' Cardinal *Baronius* does not reckon him in the number of Popes. *Creſcentius*, who exerciſed his Tyrannical Pranks daily at *Rome*, forced him thence to demand Succour from the Emperor. He was called back quickly, and immediately upon his Return he died, *June* 1. 996. Some pretend, that *Gregory* V. ſucceeded him. *Continuateur de Ciaconi en Jean XVI. Du Cheſne's hiſt. des Papes, Tom.* 1. *p.* 561. *Edit. de Paris de* 1653.

JOHN XVII. Antipope, formerly called *Philagathus*, was a Native of *Roſſano* in *Calabria*, and Biſhop of *Plaiſance*. *Creſcentius*, who kept *Rome* under, being Maſter of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, made him to be choſen in oppoſition to *Gregory* V. This Biſhop, who was Knowing and Rich, had a great many Friends, and was aſſiſted by the Protection of the Tyrant. But the Emperor *Otho* III. having got *Creſcentius* out of his Fort, took *Philagathus* too, and cut both his Hands and Ears off, after having pulled out his Eyes. This was in 998. They ſay moreover, that being delivered to the *Romans*, they ſet him upon an Aſs, and carried him thus about the City. Cardinal *Peter Damianus* adds, That he held the Aſs by the Tail, and was forced to cry, as he went along, That was the puniſhment of all ſuch as would Dethrone the Popes. *Tale ſupplicium patitur qui Romarum Papam de ſua ſede pellere nititur. Glaber Rodolph. lib.* 1 *hiſt. cap.* 4. *Leon d'Oſtie lib.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Peter Damien. Epiſt.* 2. *ad Cardot.*

JOHN XVIII. ſo called, by thoſe who own the Antipope *John* XVII. The Count of *Tuſcanelle*'s Faction raiſed him to the Holy Chair, which he kept but five Months after *Silveſter* II. *An.* 1003. Some ſay, that in his time the chuſing of Popes was taken from the People, and entirely inveſted in the Clergy. This Pope was ſurnamed *Sico*. *Vide Baronius*, *Du Cheſne*, &c.

JOHN XIX. whom *Platina* calls the XXth. becauſe he ranks Pope *Joan*, and the Antipope *Philagathus*, called *John* XVII. in the Catalogue of Popes, was Elected *November* 20. 1003. Some ſay he was a *Roman*, ſurnamed *Faſanus* or *Fanaſus*. *Peter*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, by a Letter to *Michael Cerulatius*, teſtifies, That this Pope reconciled the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, and that at *Conſtantinople*, they named him in the *Canon of the Maſs*.

JOHN XX. Son of *Gregory*, Count of *Tuſcanelle*, and Brother of *Benedict* VIII. ſucceeded him, *An.* 1024. He was called *Romanus* before his Advancement to the Pontificate, and got his preferment by his Wealth and Father's Intereſt. He crowned *Conradus* II. and died *November* 8. 1033. *Platina* ſays, That ſome affirm he never was in Holy Orders, but commends him for his Life.

JOHN XXI. formerly called *John Peter*, Cardinal of *Freſcati*, came to the Chair after *Adrian* V. on *Sept.* 13. 1276. He was a Native of *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, a Phyſician by Calling, and he is found amongſt the Authors of this Time, to have written a great Catalogue of Receipts to preſerve Health. *Peter* was a Phyſician's Son too. He was firſt Arch-deacon, and then Archbiſhop of *Braga* in *Portugal*, and Pope *Gregory* X. liſted him in the Roll of Cardinals, *An.* 1278. Beſides the Work I have already ſpoke of, he is ſaid to have written others; as, *Summulæ Logicales*, *Parva Logicalia*, *In Phyſionomiam Ariſtotelis*, *Dialectica*, *Epiſtolæ*, *Canones Medicinæ*, *De Oculis*, and many other Treatiſes to be ſeen in the Library of the Popes of *P. Lovis Jacob*. This Pope ſent Legates to *Michael Palæologus*, to exhort him to the obſervation of what was reſolved upon in the Council of *Lyons*, under *Gregory* X. *Martinus Polonus*, who continued his Chronicle to this time, ſays, That this Prelate perſwaded himſelf that he ſhould live long, from ſome diſcovery which he pretended to have made in the Stars. But this Speculation failed him, for he died at *Viterbo*, *May* 15. or 20. 1277. Six days after he received a Wound by the fall of a Room, which he had cauſed to be built near his Palace. He held the See eight Months, and three or eight Days. *Platina* ſays, Tho' he was a very learned Man, yet his ignorance of Buſineſs, the unevenneſs of his Converſation, with his Folly and Levity, did the Popedom more harm than good. However, he deſerves commendation for one thing; and that is, for his aſſiſting young Scholars, eſpecially the poorer ſort, with Money and Preferment.

JOHN XXII. ſucceeded *Clement* V. *An.* 1316. This laſt Dying, the See then at *Avignon*, was vacant for two Years together, and upwards; and the Cardinals aſſembled at *Carpentras*, could not agree about the Election of a new Pope. *Philip the Long*, Earl of *Poictiers*, and afterwards King of *France*, by Order of his Brother *Lewis* X. ſurnamed *Hutin*, went to *Lyons* to endeavour, if he could, to get the vacant Chair filled; he uſed all the Art and Addreſs imaginable with the Cardinal at *Lyons*, in order to it; nay, ſhut them up in the Conclave of the *Jacobines*, proteſting, that they ſhould not get out till they choſe one. This Treatment amazed them, and foraſmuch as after Forty Days ſitting, they could not agree; ſo at laſt, it was by conſent left to *James de Oſſa*, or *De uſſe* Cardinal, Biſhop of *Port*, to Name whom he pleaſed, and he named himſelf, Crying, *Ego ſum Papa, I am the Pope*. This Election was made, *Sept.* 5. or 8. 1316, to the general ſatisfaction of the Aſſembly, and the new Pope aſſuming the Name of *John* XXII. was Crowned at the Church of St. *John* of *Lyons*, and afterwards went to *Avignon*, and there held his See. He was a Native of *Cahors* in *Querci*, Son of *Arnaude de Oſſa*, a poor Shooe-maker, and thus highly advanced by his Ingenuity. 'Tis ſaid, That he was but a little Man, but of great Wit, and very knowing, as to thoſe Times, eſpecially in the Civil and Canon-Law, which he learned in *France* and *Italy*. From his youthful-Days upwards, he was entirely devoted to *Peter* Archbiſhop of *Arles*, Chancellor to *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, Earl of *Provence*, and became ſo conſiderable; that after this Prelate's death, *Robert* the Son of *Charles*, gave him the

Seal, and made him Chancellor. Afterwards he became Biſhop of *Frejus*, and Pope *Clement* V. having a value for him, advanced him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Avignon*, about 1310. and two Years after made him Cardinal, Biſhop of *Port*. This Pope Canonized *Lewis* Biſhop of *Toulouſe*, and *Thomas of Aquin*. He Confirmed the Order of the *Knights of Chriſt* in *Portugal*, to wage War with the *Saracens* of *Africa*, and the *Moors* of *Granada*, and Reformed that of *Grandmona*. He alſo Erected divers Abbeys into Biſhopricks, and converted ſeveral Epiſcopal Churches into Archbiſhopricks in *Languedoc*, *Guienne*, *Poitou*, and *Spain*; beſides a great number of Collegiate Churches. He raiſed the Biſhoprick of *Toulouſe* into an Archbiſhoprick, and made its Suffragans, *Montauban*, *Lavaur*, *Mirepoix*, St. *Papoul*, *Lombez*, and *Pamiez* already Eſtabliſhed under *Boniface* VIII. In the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourges*, he Erected the Biſhopricks of St. *Flour*, of *Vabres*, *Caſtres*, and *Tulle*; and in that of *Bourdeaux*, *Condom*, *Sarlat*, *Luſon*, and *Maillezaes*. He divided the Province of *Tarragon* into two, and raiſed *Saragoſſe* to a Metropolis. It was this Pope, who publiſhed the *Clementines*, a Conſtitution ſettled by his Predeceſſor *Clement* V. who made him a Cardinal, and who likewiſe Eſtabliſhed theſe other Conſtitutions called *Extravagantes*. The Election that was made in his time of *Lewis de Bavaria*, and of *Frederick* of *Auſtria* to the Empire, divided the People's Minds. The firſt went for Lawful, yet Pope *John* was extreamly againſt him. This Miſunderſtanding came to that height, that *Lewis* being at *Rome*, in 1320. cauſed *John* to be Degraded from the Papacy, and preferred *Peter Ramache* of *Corberia* a *Franciſcan* Friar to his Place, under the Name of *Nicholas* V. *Michael de Ceſenne*, General of this Order, and his Clergy, ſupported him mainly, both by Sermons and Writings. But this Party was ſoon Defeated, and *Corberia* ſuffering himſelf to be taken, was carried to *Avignon*, *An.* 1330. where he Demanded the Pope's Pardon with a Rope about his Neck, and died in Priſon two or three Years after. The Pope alſo died *Decemb.* 4. 1334. being above Ninety Years old. He built a Palace at *Avignon*, with other magnificent Works. 'Tis reported, that he left a greater Treaſure than any of his Predeceſſors, *viz.* To the Value of Twenty Eight Millions of Ducats, beſides Seventeen Hundred Thouſand Florins of Gold. As to the Diſpute concerning the *Cordelter*'s Bread, *Vid. the Article Occam. and Tom. I. of the Bibl. Univ. Platina* ſays, that *Hugo* Biſhop of *Cathurio* was Degraded, Tortured, and put to Death, for conſpiring againſt this Pope; who was ſo addicted to Novelties, that he divided ſome ſingle Biſhopricks into two, united ſeveral that were diſtinct, turned Abbacies into Biſhopricks, and Biſhopricks into Abbacies, and created new Dignities and Societies in the Church, and altered thoſe that had been formerly Conſtituted. In 1322. he publiſhed an Edict, Declaring all thoſe to be obſtinate Hereticks, who affirmed, That Chriſt and his Diſciples had nothing which they could call their own, and forbad all Diſputes on that Head in Schools. He condemned the Opinion of Friar *Peter* a *Minorite*, who had animated a Convent, to imitate Chriſt's Poverty, and Condemned and Burned many of his Followers. He protected the *Guelphs* againſt the Emperor, betwixt whoſe Forces, and thoſe of the Church, were ſeveral Battles with various ſucceſs. After this, the Pope entred into a League with the King of *Bohemia*, which created a War betwixt him and ſeveral other Princes of *Italy*, wherein ſometimes the one, ſometimes the other, had the Victory, but the Eccleſiaſtical Forces received a great Defeat about the time of the Pope's Death. *Nauclerus. Ciaconius. Du Cheſne.*

JOHN XXIII. formerly called *Balthazar Coſſa*, was born at *Naples*. *Boniface* IX. made him Cardinal, *An.* 1402, and ſent him Legate to *Bologne*. He was choſen Pope, *May* 17. 1410. after the Death of *Alexander* V. on condition, That if, for the Quiet of the Church, *Gregory* XII. and *Peter de Luna*, who was called *Benet* XII. quitted their Pretenſions to the Chair, he ſhould do the ſame. Hiſtorians aſſure us, that the Actions and Sentiments of *John* XXIII. were more becoming a Warriour than a Pope, and that he forced his Election. Others ſay, that it was at the Recommendation of *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Naples*, who received him with that Pomp after his Coronation, that he favoured him againſt *Ladiſlaus*. The Council held at *Piſa*, *An.* 1409. Ordained another to be held within three Years. *John* called one at *Rome*, *An.* 1413. Some time after, the Emperor *Sigiſmond* paſſed into *Italy*, and the City of *Conſtance* upon the *Rhine*, was the Place where the Council was to be held. At the ſecond Seſſions, *March* 2. 1415. The Pope mounted his Throne with his Face to the Altar, read a Paper preſented him by *John* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and a *French* man, with a loud Voice, and promiſed as he read it, to renounce the Papacy, if the other two did the like, or if they died. But whether he was conſtrained to this Act, or did it unawares, he repented however, and retired to *Schaffouze*, diſguiſed in a Lay Habit. After having ſquandered away ſome time from Town to Town, he was made Priſoner at *Fribourg*, carried to *Conſtance*, and Depoſed by the Council in the 12th. Seſſion, held *May* 29. of the ſame Year; he himſelf ſent his *Renunciation* of the Pontificate to the Council. After that, he was ſent Priſoner to *Manheim*, or *Heidelberg*, under the Guard of *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Count-Palatine of the *Rhine*, and got not out till 1410. Some ſay, That he bribed his Keepers for thirty Thouſand Ducats. And others aſſure us, that he was Diſcharged, when the Peace of the Church was ſettled upon the Election of *Martin* V. by the Death of *Gregory* XII. and the Excommunication of *Peter de Luna*. We know this at leaſt, That *Balthazar Coſſa* came to *Florence*, *June* 14. and threw himſelf at the Feet of Pope *Martin*, who received him, made him Dean of the Cardinals, and Biſhop of *Freſcati*; and Ordained, That in conſideration of what he had been, his Seat in the Aſſembly, ſhould be higher than any of the reſt. His abode in this Eſtate was not long, for he died *Decemb.* 22. following, and had a magnificent Burial, at the charge of *Como de Medici*, his Friend, who Erected a ſtately Tomb for him in St. *John*'s Church. Authors accuſe this Prelate of being a Luke-warm Church-man; but none could deny his being a Man of ſtrong Reſolution, in the Miſfortunes which befel him. He ſacrificed his Fortune to the Repoſe of the Church, and had reaſon to complain of his Friends who betrayed, or left him in his need. 'Tis reported, That he himſelf wrote the following Verſes, in Priſon, upon the inconſtancy of his Fortune.

> *Qui modo ſummus eram, gaudens & nomine* Præſul,
> *Triſtis & abjectus nunc mea fata gemo.*
> *Excelſus ſolio nuper verſabar in alto,*
> *Cunctaque gens pedibus oſcula prona dabat,*
> *Nunc ego pœnarum fundo devolvor in-imo,*
> *Vultum deformem quemque videre piget.*
> *Omnibus in Terris aurum mihi ſponte ferebant,*
> *Sed nec gaza juvat, nec quis amicus adeſt.*
> *Sic varians fortuna vices, adverſa ſecundis*
> *Subdit, & ambiguo nomine ludit atrox.*

Platina ſays, That he aſpired to the Papacy from his Youth, having finiſhed his Studies went for *Rome*, and told his Friends, that asked him whither he was going, that he was going to the Pontificate; and being admitted into *Boniface* IX's Service, he reduced ſeveral Places to the Obedience of the Church, and by Bribes, made ſure of the Vacancy, after *Alexander*, for himſelf. In his time, the *Gibellines* having brought *Fazinus canis* into the City, on Condition that they ſhould have the Eſtates of the *Guelphs*, he plundered both Parties, and when the *Gibellines* complained, he told them, they ſhould be ſafe in their Perſons, but that their Goods were the *Guelphs*. King *Ladiſlaus* invaded the Pope, and forced him to retire from *Rome*; and to remedy the Diſtractions then occaſioned by the Schiſm, he was urged to call a General Council at *Conſtance*, where he was Degraded; King *Sigiſmond* having laid grievous things to his Charge. and this Council publiſhed a Synodical Decree, wherein they affirmed, That a General Council lawfully Called, was the Supream Authority next to Chriſt. The ſame Council deprived *Peter de Luna*, commonly called *Benedict* XIII. of the Papacy.

Patriarchs of Alexandria *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, ſurnamed *Talaida*, Patriarch of the Church of *Alexandria*, was advanced by the Orthodox Party, in room of *Timothy Solofaciolus*, *An.* 482. He was formerly a Prieſt and Treaſurer of the ſame Church. *Acacius* of *Conſtantinople*, charged him with divers Crimes before the Emperor *Zenon*; the Principal, were, his getting himſelf to be made Biſhop of *Alexandria*, contrary to his Oath; and perſwading his Predeceſſor to put the Name of *Dioſcorus* into the ſacred Diptychs, or Church Records. At this Biſhop's perſwaſion, *Zeno* perſecuted *John*, drove him from his Chair, and re-eſtabliſhed *Peter Mongus*, an Heretick. *John* retired to *Rome*, where Pope *Fœlix* III. gave him the Biſhoprick of *Nola*, wherein he behaved himſelf very faithfully and died in Peace. *Liberatus Brev. c.* 16, 17, 18. *Baronius, A. C.* 482. *& ſeq.*

JOHN II. ſurnamed *Mela*, an Heretick, ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius*, alſo an Heretick, *An.* 497. *Liberatus* and *Leontius* ſay, That he Subſcribed the Edict called *Henoticum*, which *Zeno*, the Emperor, had publiſhed. He kept the Chair till 506, when another Heretick ſeized his Place.

JOHN III. called *Machiota*, an Heretick, was preferred, by his Friends, to the Biſhoprick of *Alexandria*, after *John* II. *An.* 506. At firſt he received the *Henoticum* of *Zeno*, rejected the Council of *Chalcedon*, and perſecuted the Orthodox with incredible fury, for the Eleven Years time he Govern'd that Church. For 'tis ſaid, that he died in 516. according to the Account of *Nicephorus* in his Chronicles, and *Liberatus Brev. cap.* 18.

JOHN IV. ſucceeded *Apollinarius*, as Patriarch, *An.* 570. Behaved himſelf well, and died, *An.* 581. *Nicephorus in Chronol. Baron. A. C.* 570. 581.

JOHN V. who, for his extraordinary Charity to the Poor, deſerved the Title of *Almoner*, was born at *Amathus* in *Cyprus*. He was the Son of *Epiphanius*, Governor of that Iſland, and ſucceeded *Theodorus*, *An.* 610. His Life written by *Leontius*, Biſhop of *Naples* in *Cyprus*, is full of wonderful Examples of Charity and Zeal. For this holy Man, whom the Emperor *Heraclius* obliged to accept of the Election, rooted out Hereſie and Simony, Reformed the Morals of the Clergy, built Churches and Hoſpitals, and delighted in giving what he had to the Poor, whom he called *his Lords*; and remembring on his Death bed, that he had one piece of Money left, he made his Will, and left it to the Poor. He died at *Cyprus*, whither he withdrew to avoid the Fury of the *Barbarians*, who threatned to Beſiege *Alexandria* in 620.

Patriarchs of Antioch *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*'s Diſciple, ſucceeded him, in 427. He fell into the Errors of *Neſtorius*, and as ſome thought, gave a ſmall tincture to his Friend *Theodoret* of *Cyrus*, whom he employed to refute the *Anathema*'s pronounced againſt *Neſtorianiſm* in a Council held by St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*, the moſt zealous Defender of the Orthodox Faith. Pope *Cœleſtin* wrote to him to oppoſe *Neſtorius*, which he did ſeemingly, and ſent him his Thoughts in a Letter, which gave juſt Cauſe to ſuſpect him; plain afterwards by the ſtrict Correſpondence which he held with the *Hereſiarch*, even after his Excommunication. In complement to *Neſtorius*, he would not appear at the General Council of *Epheſus*, in 431. where they waited for his coming Fifteen Days, and did not open, till he ſent Word that he would not come. He came however with his Suffragans, and complained, unjuſtly, that they did not tarry for him. This was five Days after *Neſtorius*'s Condemnation, with whom he ſided, and ſhutting himſelf up in his Houſe, he aſſembled a petty Council of Thirty Biſhops, all Depoſed for their Crimes, or exploded for their Hereſies. There it was, that they had the boldneſs to Condemn St. *Cyril*, and *Memnon* of *Epheſus* and to Excommunicate the other Biſhops of the Council, who Commanded him to come and give an account of his Proceedings, and upon his Denial to appear, he was Anathematized. But I am unwilling to omit here, that in this petty Council held by *John*, the *Pelagian* Biſhops were re-eſtabliſhed, and declared, That the Soul of *Adam* died not for its Offence, and that Original Sin, did not paſs from the Parent to the Child. And this heretical Poſition was ſlid in amongſt the genuine Canons of the Council of *Epheſus*; and St. *Gregory* was the firſt that Diſcovered it, in his Letters to *Eulogius* of *Alexandria*, to *Anaſtaſius* of *Antioch*, and to *Comte Narſes*. Notwithſtanding, *John* of *Antioch*, deceived the Emperor *Theodoſius* Junior, by his Letters, and after the Council, the Diviſion between St. *Cyril* and him, diſturbed the Peace of the Church for a long time. He recanted, *An.* 432. and was reconciled with the Pope and St. *Cyril*, and *Paul*, Biſhop of *Emeſa*, whom he ſent to *Alexandria*, condemned *Neſtorius*, and ſubſcribed to the Acts of the Council of *Epheſus*; whereof an Account was forthwith given to Pope *Sixtus* III. who ſucceeded *Cœleſtin* I. Ever after that, *John* deteſted *Neſtorius* his Hereſie. He left his Seat, which he held Thirteen Years, to *Domnus* his Nephew, who was choſen in his Place. *Vide the Acts of the Council of Epheſus. Nicephorus. Theodoret. Liberatus and Baronius, A. C.* 427. 430. *& ſeq.*

JOHN II. was Created Patriarch, *An.* 1090. when the *Latins* made themſelves Maſters of the City, *An.* 1098. *Genebrard in Chron.*

Patriarchs of Conſtantinople *of the Name of* JOHN.

ST. JOHN (*Chryſoſtom*) was born of a Noble Family at *Antioch*, about 354. Learned Rhetorick under *Libanius*, and Philoſophy under *Andragathus*, afterwards deſigned to apply himſelf to the Law, but changing his Reſolution, embraced a ſolitary Life under *Carterius*; and when *Meletius* of *Antioch*, by whom he was much eſteemed, was baniſhed by the Emperor *Valens*, to *Armenia*, he withdrew to the Mountains near *Antioch*, and lived there four Years in ſuch rigorous Penance, that he impaired his health conſiderably, and was forced to come back to *Antioch*, where *Meletius* at his return from his Exile, Ordained him Deacon in 380. He wrote his Books *De Sacerdotio* in his retirement, and publiſhed his Treatiſes of Providence, when Deacon, and compoſed his Homiles of the Incomprehenſible Nature of God, ſome againſt the *Jews*, with ſeveral other Excellent Pieces. *Flavian*, who ſucceeded *Meletius*, inſtituted him Prieſt, in 385. and it was then he wrote moſt of the Works we have of his, and that he was called *Golden Mouth* for his Eloquence. *Nectarius* Prelate of *Conſtantinople* being dead, he was choſen to ſucceed him, *Feb.* 26. 369. but met with much difficulty to come from *Antioch*, where the People deſigned to have kept him. Being arrived at *Conſtantinople*, he obtained a rigorous Order againſt the *Eunomians* and *Montaniſts*, reformed the Abuſes of the Clergy, and imployed a good part of his Revenues in building Hoſpitals for the Sick, and maintaining the Poor. The Liberty he took, to inveigh publickly againſt the Pride, Luxury and oppreſſion of great Men, created him many powerful Enemies; amongſt the reſt, *Eutropius* a great Favourite of the Prince. He oppoſed the Uſurpers of the Empire with great courage, eſpecially *Gainas*, to whom he refuſed a Church for the *Arians*, whom he baniſhed afterwards out of *Conſtantinople*. He differed with St. *Epiphanius* about the *Origeniſts*, and alſo with *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, who, to be revenged of him, drew the Biſhops, the Empreſs *Eudoxia*, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, to his ſide, aſſembled a Synod at *Quercum* in 403. whither *John* was cited, and charged with ſeveral Crimes, and Depoſed, becauſe he refuſed to anſwer to the Charge. The Emperor baniſhed him from *Conſtantinople*, but he was ſoon re-called. His Enemies renewed their Perſecutions againſt him after a while, and hearing that he declaimed againſt the Dedication of a Statue, erected to the Empreſs, they animated her ſo much againſt him, that ſhe reſolved his Ruine, baniſhed him from *Conſtantinople*, perſecuted him at *Cæſarea*, whither he had retired, and at laſt, ſent him to *Cucuſus* in *Armenia*, a wild place unfurniſh'd with the Neceſſaries of Life, where he received Letters from *Innocent* I. and from moſt of the Weſtern Biſhops, much concerned for his Sufferings. The Emperor *Honorius*, wrote alſo in his Favour to his Brother *Arcadius*. After a tedious Baniſhment, he was removed to *Arabiſſa* in *Armenia*, afterwards as they were removing him to *Pityus* upon the *Black Sea*, he was ſo roughly treated by the Soldiers that conducted him thither, that he died upon the way, *Novemb.* 14. 407. and 52d. or 53d. Year of his Age. This great Man was called by the Popes, *The Auguſtin of the Greeks*, and much praiſed by General Councils. The beſt Editions of his Works, are, thoſe of Sir *Henry Savils* in 8 Tomes, in 1613. And that of *Commelin*, in 1603. in 4 Tomes; *Paris* Edition in 1613, by *P. Fronto Ducæus* in 6. *M. Hermant* has lately writ St. *Chryſoſtom*'s Life in French. *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Poſſevin*, *Godeau*, *&c.* *Boſius* ſays of him, That none of the Ancients was happier in Interpreting the Scriptures, Sounder in teaching the People, Sharper in impugning the Hereticks, or more Zealous in promoting Vertue, and curbing Vice. He adds, That he knows no Book, beſides the Holy Scriptures, more profitable for Preachers than his Homilies, of which, no Man ever wrote more, better, or more Eloquent. *Scaliger*, *Eraſmus*, and *Montacutius*, do all ſpeak of him with mighty applauſe, the former, eſpecially for his Commentaries on the New Teſtament, and wonderful ſweetneſs of Stile, in which no Eccleſiaſtical Writer has ever ſince come near him. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee the Catalogue of his Works, and know which are reckoned Genuine, Spurious, or doubtful, may conſult the learned Dr. *Cave's Hiſtoria Literaria*, the Catalogue being too long for us to inſert here.

JOHN II. of *Cappadocia*, was Elected Patriarch, *An.* 517. about the latter part of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*'s Reign, but entred not upon the Government of his Church till the Coronation of *Juſtinus*. During which Ceremony, he condemned *Eutyches*, *Neſtorius*, *Severus*, and the other Hereticks, and embraced the Council of *Chalcedon*. Four Days after, he ſummoned a Synod of Forty Biſhops to approve what had been done, and Pope *Leo*'s Name was inſerted in the *Diptychs*. The four firſt General Councils were inſerted there, and the Biſhops baniſhed by *Anaſtaſius*, were re-called. *Baronius in Annal.*

JOHN III. called *Scholaſticus*, was *Apocriſiarius* or Nuncio to the Church of *Antioch* at *Conſtantinople*, where being ingaged with a Party of Hereticks, they ſo ordered the Matter, that *Juſtinian* the Emperor preferred him to the Place of the Patriarch *Eutychius*, about 564, and he kept the See, till 578. See *Eutychius.*

JOHN IV. called *The Faſter*, was by the care of the Emperor *Tiberius* II. made Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, after *Eutychius*, in 583. Under the Pontificate of Pope *Pelagius*, *Gregory* of *Antioch* an Innocent Perſon being extreamly ill uſed by his Enemies, appealed to the Emperor *Mauritius*, and came to *Conſtantinople* for Juſtice; *John*, who was very willing to exert his Authority over an Eaſtern Patriarch, Aſſembled a Synod of Biſhops, who were then either reſiding at Court, or in the Neighbourhood, to examine the Cauſe; and in this Synod, *John* took the Title of Oecuminical or Univerſal Biſhop. Theſe proceedings were reſented by Pope *Pelagius*, who remonſtrated to the Prelates, in a Letter, that they ought not to have held a Synod, without the Conſent and Approbation of the Apoſtolick See. And at the End of the Letter he Exhorts *John*, to quit his new Title, unleſs he had a mind to be excommunicated. This diſpute between the Sees of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople*, was reviv'd under the Pontificate of *Gregory the Great:* For *John*, having ſent him a Copy of the Proceedings of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, againſt a Prieſt at *Conſtantinople*, who had made his Appeal from *John*, to the See of *Rome*. In this Proceſs, *John* of *Conſtantinople* called himſelf Oecumenical Biſhop, almoſt in every Line. Pope *Gregory* thought this was by no means to be ſuffer'd; and therefore, oppoſing the Innovation with his uſual zeal and fervour, he calls it a haughty and ſupercilious Stile, that 'twas both new and Prophane, that there was Error, Schiſm, Poyſon, Blaſphemy, and Diabolical Uſurpation in the Title. *John* died, *An.* 569. *Nicephorus* ſays, that he was a Perſon of wonderful Abſtinence, that he gave all he had to the Poor, and that after his Death, there was nothing found in his Houſe, but an old threadbare Gown, and a ſorry wooden Bed, which *Maurice*, the Emperor uſed to lay upon, on ſome great Feſtivals, when he would do Penance.

JOHN V. *Syncellus*, that's to ſay, *Vicar* and Aſſiſtant to the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and Keeper of the Church Plate, ſucceeded *Thomas* II. *An.* 658. He adhered to the Errors of the *Monothelites*, although the Acts of the ſixth Synod called him Orthodox. He died, in 664. *Nicephorus in Chron. Baronius, A. C.* 658. 664.

JOHN VI. an *Apoſtate*-Friar, and *Monothelite* intruded into the Patriarchal Chair againſt *Cyrus*, whom the Tyrant *Philippicus Bardanes* baniſhed, *An.* 712. But a little time after, *Anaſtaſius* being made Emperor, turned *John* out of the Chair, at the Perſwaſion of Pope *Gregory* II. *Baronius, A. C.* 712. 714.

JOHN VII. called VI. by thoſe who leave out the Apoſtate-Friar above-mentioned, was *Syncellus*, or Coadjutor of the Church of *Conſtantinople*. He was Præceptor to *Theophilus* the Emperor, and always maintained the Opinions of the *Iconoclaſts*. He was crowned Patriarch in 835. after *Theodorus*. In 842

Michael III. coming to the Empire, under the Regency of *Theodora*, his Mother, this Princeſs outed *John*, and had *Methodius* put in his place. Having found Images in a Monaſtery, where he was ſhut up for penance, he cauſed their Eyes to be pulled out. *Theodora* had notice of it, and condemned him to be ſo treated; but in conſideration of ſome perſons, who interceded for him, the Sentence was altered, and he was ordered to have 200 Laſhes, *An.* 844. *Curopalates. Baronius, &c.*

JOHN VIII. See JOHN *Xiphilinus.* Divers Authors place *John* VIII. between *Siſinnius* and *Sergius*, who was Patriarch till *An.* 1019. *Curopalates* takes no notice of him: And the Opinion is founded upon the Teſtimony of *Peter* of *Antioch*, in a Letter he wrote to *Michael Cerularius.* Some are of Opinion too, that this *John* might be the Uncle of *Xiphilinus*, who makes mention of him in the Hiſtory of *Auguſtus*.

JOHN IX. ſurnamed *Camaterus*, was Deacon and Keeper of the Charters of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, and was choſen Patriarch after *Gregory Xiphilinus*, about 1198.

JOHN X. whom ſome call *Beccus*, was the firſt Patriarch's Secretary. He approved the Union which the Emperor *Michael* VIII. would have made between the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, in the IId Council of *Lyons*, in 1274, under Pope *Gregory* X. againſt the Sentiments of *Joſeph* the Patriarch, who retired into a Monaſtery. The Emperor *Andronicus*, Son and Succeſſor to *Michael*, got this Patriarch *John* to be condemned afterwards, in a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*, about 1283. *Gregoras Lib.* 5. *Bzovius, &c.*

JOHN XI. born at *Soſopolis*, an Epiſcopal City of *Thrace*, ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius* in 1294. He was ſo much eſteemed for his Vertue, that he was taken out of a Monaſtery, whither he retired after the Death of his Wife, to be preferred to the Chair of *Conſtantinople*, where he lived till 1301. *Gregoras, lib.* 7. *Onuphrius in Chron. Sponde, A.C.* 1294. *n.* 6.

JOHN XII. an Officer of *Andronicus* the Emperor, was named Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, after *Nipho*, *An.* 1315. The *Greeks* had a ſettled Cuſtom amongſt them, That ſuch as were choſen Patriarchs ſhould wear a Friar's Habit if they had not taken it before. *John* prepared for this Ceremony, but the Emperor oppoſed it, knowing that he had the Gout, and that the Phyſicians ordered him to eat Meat, a Thing which he could not do if he were a Friar. *Gregoras* ſays, That this Patriarch took much pains to refine the *Greek* Language. He died *An.* 1320. *Gregoras, lib.* 7. *Sponde, A.C.* 1315. *n.* 8.

JOHN XIII. ſucceeded *Iſaiah*, a Friar of Mount *Athos*, about 1331, or 1341, according to *Onuphrius*. Before this Election he was Prieſt of the *Imperial College* of *Conſtantinople.* In 1541, he preſided at the Synod held to judge of the Opinions of *Barlaam* and *Palamas*, and was depoſed *An.* 1345.

JOHN *Michel*, a *Venetian* Cardinal, was Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* for the *Latins*, about 1485.

Patriarchs of Jeruſalem *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, is thought to have ſucceeded *Benjamin*, about 120. In his Time the Church of *Jeruſalem* was extreamly perſecuted. *Euſeb. Chron. Baron. A.C.* 113.

JOHN II. was a Friar, and addicted, as ſome ſay, to the Hereſie of *Macedonius*, which he abjured, and came to the Epiſcopal Chair of *Jeruſalem* after the Death of St. *Cyril*, *An.* 386. St. *Epiphanius* had Ordain'd *Paulinianus*, Brother to St. *Jerom*, a Prieſt; and likewiſe, made a Deacon in a Monaſtery, which *John* pretended lay in his Juriſdiction, tho' really it did not. From hence, he took occaſion to make a Tragical complaint, as if there was no regard had to *Order* and *Law*, either Humane or Divine; and upon this ſcore, fell foul upon St. *Epiphanius* and St. *Jerom*; but the true Reaſon of his Reſentment was, becauſe theſe great Men, and eſpecially the firſt, had often reprov'd him for defending the Hereſies of *Origen.* To be plain, he had been charg'd with aſſerting, That as the *Son* in the *Trinity* could not ſee the *Father*, ſo neither could the *Holy Ghoſt* ſee the *Son*: That the Body was, as it were, the Priſon of Humane Souls, which before their Union had liv'd in a Pre-exiſtent, and Paradiſaical State: That the Devils and Damn'd would turn Penitents at laſt, and be ſav'd with the reſt of the Saints, with ſome other Opinions of the *Origeniſts.* This Prelate not being ſo well able to deal with St. *Epiphanius*, who was a Biſhop as well as himſelf, diſcharg'd his paſſion upon St. *Jerom*; which carry'd him to that extremity, that he Excommunicated that *Father*, and forbid him entrance into the Holy Sepulchre. 'Twas likewiſe by the management of this Biſhop, that St. *Jerom*, and the Monaſteries govern'd by him, ſuffer'd ſo much hard uſage. He condemned *Pelagius* in the Council of *Dioſpolis* in *Palæſtine*, but afterwards he admitted him to his Communion, believing that he ſincerely abjured his Errours. St. *Auguſtine* wrote to adviſe him, that *Pelagius* was a Deceiver, for that he had very ill Thoughts of the Grace of *Jeſus Chriſt.* He ſent him a Book of that Heretick concerning Nature, with his Anſwer to it; and demanded of him, in the Name of all his Colleagues, the Acts of the Synod of *Dioſpolis.* *John* ſent them him; and St. *Auguſtine* having received them, compoſed out of them a Book which was found in this Age, in an Abbey of the *Canons Regular.* The Patriarch died a little after, *An.* 416, and was ſucceeded by *Prailus*; *Gennadius*, who writes of this Prelate, as one who wanted not Eloquence, avers, That he was obliged to apologize for his Doctrine to thoſe who accuſed him of having maintained that of *Origen*, whoſe Wit he admired, tho' he did not receive his Principles. *Peter Veſtellius*, a Reformed *Carmelite* of *Aloſt*, and Prior of *Antwerp*, cauſed to be printed, *An.* 1643, two Volumes of divers Works, which he would have to be this *John* of *Jeruſalem*'s. In the ſecond, he endeavours to clear him of all the Accuſations of St. *Jerom*, and pretends that the Epiſtle to *Pammachius*, where he ſpeaks of his Errours, is none of this Father's.

JOHN III. intruded into the Chair of *Jeruſalem*, *An.* 513. againſt *Elias* an Orthodox Prelate. His adhering to the Errours of *Eutyches* and *Severus*, who condemned the Council of *Chalcedon*, raiſed him to this Dignity. The Abbot *Sabas* convinced him of the Truth, and prevailed with him ſo far, that in a great Aſſembly, moſt of them being Hereticks, he thunder'd *Anathema's* againſt *Neſtorius*, *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus.* He died *An.* 525. *Baronius, A.C.* 513, 520, 525.

JOHN IV. ſucceeded *Euſtochius*, *An.* 561. and ruled the Church of *Jeruſalem* till 595. *Evagrius* ſpeaks of him in the 4th Book of his Hiſtory; and *Baronius* in his Annals. *Genebrard* mentions another *John*, from *An.* 795, to 802.

Emperors of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, Emperor of the *Eaſt*, ſurnamed *Zymiſcus*, was preferred in the Court of the Emperor *Romanus the Younger*; and from being General of the Legions, he became his Maſter's Son-in-Law by marrying his Daughter *Theodora.* *Romain* dying in 963, left two Sons very young, under the Conduct of his Widow, named *Theophania.* She married *Nicephorus Phocas*, afterwards Emperor. This Princeſs was for having her Sons, *Baſil* and *Conſtantine*, crowned Emperors; but knowing that *Nicephorus* deſigned the Crown for his Brother, ſhe combined with *John Zymiſcus*, who himſelf was not well ſatisfied with *Nicephorus*, and killed him in his Palace, *An.* 969, and ſo ſucceeded him. The Patriarch *Polyeuctus* crowned him on Chriſt's Birth-day, after having firſt ſworn him to leave it to the Sons of *Romanus*, his Brothers-in-Law, and to give the Poor all that he had whilſt a private perſon. The people of *Conſtantinople* obliged him likewiſe to baniſh *Theophania*, the Widow of *Romain* and *Nicephorus*, and to ſend another of this Name, the Daughter of the ſame *Romanus*, to *Otho*, called *The Great*, Emperor of the *Weſt*, who cauſed her to be married to *Otho the Younger*, his Son. In 970, *John* drove the *Saracens* out of *Antioch*, defeated the *Turks*, *Ruſſians* and *Bulgarians*, taking their King *Boris*, and all his Family. Thus the Kingdom of the *Bulgarians* was aboliſhed, and the Name of their Capital City, *Paraſthlaba*, changed into that of *Joannopolis.* One of his *Valets du Chambre* poiſoned him at *Damaſcus*, when it was hoped that his Conduct would have ſettled the Affairs of the Empire. He reached *Conſtantinople*, where he died *Decemb.* 4. 975, after having reigned ſix Years, lacking few Days.

JOHN II. *Comnenus*, commonly called *Calo-John*, that is to ſay, *John the Fair*, becauſe he was the faireſt, and the beſt made Prince of his Time. He ſucceeded his Father *Alexis Comnenus*, *An.* 1118. The beginning of his Reign was remarkable for the many Victories which he obtained over the *Barbarians*, *Scythians*, *Huns*, *Turks* and *Saracens.* His Government was very fortunate till *An.* 1143, when Hunting in *Cilicia*, he wounded himſelf with a poiſoned Arrow, which killed him. 'Tis ſaid, that a Phyſician told him, That he might ſave his Life if he would conſent to have his Hand cut off. He denied it, adding, That he needed both Hands to Rule ſuch a great Empire. He died *April* 8. after he had Reigned 24 Years, 8 Months, and few Days. *Guliel. Tyrius*, &c.

JOHN III. *Ducas*, ſurnamed *Bataze*, or *Diplobaſtaze*; and by others, *Vataze.* He married *Irene*, *Theodorus Laſcaris*'s Daughter, whom he ſucceeded *An.* 1222, and Ruled at *Nice* when the *Latins* held *Conſtantinople.* *Emanuel* the Patriarch crowned him. This *John* being a perſon of Courage, made Alliance with the other *Græcian* Princes, ſent as many Forces into the Field as he could, and went to attack *Robert* the *Roman* Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, but *John* of *Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*, defeated him, *An.* 1233, and 35. *John Ducas* had many Advantages by Sea, defeated the *Scythians*, *Tartars* and *Bulgarians*, and ſecured his Empire on all ſides. To ſtrengthen himſelf what he could, he made an Alliance with the *Turks*, and married for his ſecond Wife the Emperor *Frederick* II's Daughter. He loved Juſtice, as well as Induſtry; and in the Execution of both, he was ſevere without Cruelty, and ſparing without Avarice. He died *An.* 1255, after 35 Years Reign, aged 62. Young *Theodorus*, his Son, called *Laſcaris* and *Ducas*, ſucceeded. *Gregoras, lib.* 2. *George Logotheta in Chron. Conſt. Pachimeres. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

JOHN IV. Son of *Theodorus the Younger*, was crowned after his Father's Death, *An.* 1258. He was then but ſeven or eight Years of Age. *Michael Palæologus*, Deſpote, uſurped the Empire, *An.* 1259, and a little after cauſed this young Prince to be blinded, either with an hot Baſin, as ſome ſay, or by throwing burning Powder into his Eyes. *George Pachimere, lib.* 3. *Gregoras. &c.*

JOHN V. *Cantacuzenus*, was an Officer of the Houſe of *Andronicus Palæologus the Younger*, who had a great Eſteem for his Merits. When this Prince lay a dying, he recommended to him both his Children, *John* and *Emanuel*, then very young. But *Cantacuzenus*, through Ambition, aſcended the Imperial Throne, and was crowned at *Didymotiche*, a City of *Thrace*, *An.* 1341, when young *John Paleologus* was crowned at *Conſtantinople*. He would be crowned himſelf there, *An.* 1345. And having each his Friends, they made parties, to the diſadvantage of the State. *Cantacuzenus* made a League with the *Turks*, ſubdued *Lydia* and *Cappadocia*, and a great many other Provinces and Cities, adding them to his Empire. Before that, he depoſed the Patriarch, who withſtood his Election; and after that, *An.* 1347, he held a petty Council in favour of *Palamas*'s Errours, againſt *Barlaam* and his Adherents. Notwithſtanding his preparation for new Conqueſts, and being aſſiſted by the *Venetians*, *John Paleologus*, who was retired to *Salonica*, with his Mother *Anne*, oppoſed him, and, aſſiſted by the *Genoueſe*, defeated his Fleet, *An.* 1352. After that *Cantacuzenus* had always the worſt; and in 1355, or 57, he was at laſt forced to quit the Imperial Dignity, which he did generouſly, and retired into a Monaſtery upon Mount *Athos*, where he took a Friar's Habit, and the Name of *Chriſtodulus*, that is, a *Servant of Chriſt*. *Matthew*, his Son, whom he aſſociated to the Empire, followed him into this Retirement: And his Wife betook her ſelf to a Nunnery, and changed her Name from *Irene* to *Eugenia*. *John* was not idle in his Solitude; for, as he had a great Stock of Wit, he employed it to immortalize his Memory, and compoſed an Hiſtory, in four Books, of what had paſſed during his own and *Andronicus*'s Reign. This Work, yet extant, is one of the fineſt of the Modern *Greeks*; only, when he comes to ſpeak of his own Conduct, he does a little diſguiſe the Truth. The Commentaries againſt the *Mahometans* and *Jews*, which we have under the Name of *Cantacuzenus*, are attributed to him. *Geſner* and *Poſſevin* render him the Author of other Works; as, A Paraphraſe upon the Five firſt Books of the *Morals of Ariſtotle*, *&c.*

JOHN VI. ſurnamed *Palæologus*, called *Calo-John*, was the Son of *Andronicus the Younger*, whom he ſucceeded, as I ſaid before. *John* V. wreſted the Empire from him, but the other routed him at laſt, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Genoueſe*, as aboveſaid, *An.* 1355. To ſhew his Acknowledgment to the *Genoueſe*, he gave them the Iſle of *Metelin*, or *Lesbos*, and gave his Siſter in Marriage to *Gateluz* their General. His Reign was not Happy. He had a ſharp War to maintain againſt the *Bulgarians*. And the Hiſtorians of *Savoy* ſay, That he was made Priſoner, and that their Duke *Amadeus* VI. whom Pope *Urban* perſwaded to undertake the *Croiſade* at *Avignon*, ſet him at liberty. *John* was conſtrained alſo to Allie himſelf with the *Turks*; but *Amurath* I. deſpiſed it, took ſeveral places from him, and came to ſettle his Empire at *Adrianople*, *An.* 1362. This infelicity did not come alone, for *Andronicus*, his Son, would have dethroned him, but his Deſign was luckily diſcovered juſt as it was to be put in Execution. This Prince was taken, and blinded with ſcalding Vinegar, which did not prevent his flight to *Amurath*; and with his Succour, and thoſe of the *Genoueſe*, he was received into *Conſtantinople*, *An.* 1373, where he impriſoned his Father and Brethren for four Years. 'Tis ſaid, that before that time he paſſed into *Italy*, to ſollicit the Succour of Chriſtian Princes; and that at *Rome* he ſwore to endeavour an Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Latin*, *Octob.* 18. 1369. At laſt he left the Empire to his Son *Emanuel*, *An.* 1384, or 87, and died *An.* 1391. *Chalcondyle*, *Leunclavius Hiſt. des Turcs. Blondus*, *Onuphr. Sabellicus Hiſt. Byzan. Script. Guichenon Hiſt. de Savoye. Ricciol. Chron. Reform.*

JOHN VII. *Palæologus*, came to the Empire by the voluntary Abdication of his Father, *Emanuel* III. who cauſed him to be crowned *Jan.* 19. 1419. and married him to *Sophia*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat*. They ſay, that he made a ſecond Alliance with *Mary Comnene*, Daughter to *Alexis* the Emperor. *Onuphrius*, and others, believe that this Prince died *An.* 1425, and that his Brother, whom they call *John* VIII. ſucceeded him. But ſure it is, that there was but one of this Name. The Authors of this Errour fell into it, becauſe they did not exactly conſider that *Emanuel*, who became a Friar, died in 1425, and that his Son was proclaimed, or, it may be, crowned a ſecond Time, according to the *Greek* Cuſtom. Be it what it will, this Emperor was no happier than his Father. The *Turks* added freſh Conqueſts daily to their firſt Victories: They took *Theſſalonica*, *An.* 1431. And *John* had Reaſon to believe, that his Empire would quickly become their prey, all his hopes of Succour depending upon the *Latins*; which alone made him wiſh the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches. Pope *Eugenius* IV. being acquainted with it, ſent him Legates to perſwade him to go on with his Deſign, and to let him underſtand, that he had ſummoned a Council at *Ferrara*. *John* came thither himſelf, *An.* 1438, with many Prelates, and *Gracian* Princes, and was received with extraordinary Magnificence. The Council was afterwards removed to *Florence*, by reaſon of the Plague, and the Union aforeſaid concluded, *An.* 1439. The Emperor returned into the Eaſt ſoon after. He died *An.* 1448, or, according to *Onuphrius*, and others, in 1445.

JOHN *the Principal Secretary*, lived in the Vth Century. He was ſupported by *Caſtinus*, Collonel of the *Roman Militia*; and by his Aſſiſtance became pretended Emperor of the *Weſt*, *An.* 423. But the next Year he was ſubdued by the Army ſent by *Theodoſius* to conduct his Aunt *Placidia*, and his Couſin *Valentine* III. who cauſed him to be beheaded at *Aquileia*.

A King of England *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *England*, ſurnamed *Sans Terre*, or *Lack-land*, was the fourth Son of *Henry* II. He made himſelf Maſter of the Crown, *An.* 1199, after the Death of *Richard* I. and in Wrong of *Arthur* of *Bretaigne*, Son of *Godfrey*, his Brother, the third Son of *Henry*. This *Arthur*, with the help of King *Philip Auguſtus*, and divers other Princes, diſputed with him about the Crown: But *John* ſurprized him at *Mirebeau* in *Brettany*, *An.* 1202, and made him die in Priſon. *Conſtance*, the Mother of this young Prince, demanded Juſtice of the *French* King for this Parricide, committed within his Land, and upon the Perſon of one of his Subjects. *John* was referred to the Houſe of Peers; where not appearing, and ſending none to excuſe him, he was condemned of an Attaint, and convicted of Parricide and Felony, to loſe all the Land he had in *France*. This misfortune was not all: The *Engliſh* hated *John* for his Tyrannical Taxes, and ſevere Dealings with the Church-men. He outed the Prelates, and ſeized their Goods; which made Pope *Innocent* III. Excommunicate him. That did not at all trouble him: But when he underſtood that the Pope, by a terrible Sentence pronounced againſt him, had diſcharged all his Subjects from their Allegiance and Fidelity to him, and thereby put the Kingdom in a Broil, he ſubmitted himſelf, *An.* 1213, promiſing for himſelf and Succeſſors, to pay a Yearly Tribute to the Church. This ſtupid Obligation being the Effect of conſtraint, made people hate him worſe and worſe; and after that he was worſted in ſeveral Battels, and that King *Philip Auguſtus* got the Battel of *Bovines*, *An.* 1214, they made *Lewis*, the ſame *Philip*'s Son, King, and crowned him at *London*, *May* 20. 1216. He died *Octob.* 19. 1216, having ſurfeited upon Peaches. He married firſt the Daughter of the Lord *Hubert*. Next he took to Wife *Amicia*, or *Havoiſe*, Heireſs to *William*, or *Robert*, Earl of *Glouceſter*. His third Marriage was with *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Aimar* Earl of *Angoulême*, who was promiſed to *Hugh de Brun* Lord of *March*. By theſe three he had *Henry* III. his Succeſſor; *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*; *Joanna*, *Iſabella* and *Eleonor*. The firſt was Wife to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, the ſecond married *Frederick* II. Emperor, and the third was married to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Cheſter*. The Queen Dowager married again to *Hugh* Earl of *March*, from whom King *John* took her on his Wedding-day, being invited to the Marriage. *Matthew of Weſtminſter. Polydore Virgil.*

JOHN *Baliol*, King of *Scotland*. See BALIOL.

Kings and Princes of France *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *France*, called by ſome *The Good*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip de Valois*, *An.* 1350. In the beginning of his Reign he inſtituted the Order of the *Star*, or, as ſome ſay, renewed it; and cauſed *Ralph*, his Conſtable, laſt Earl of *Eu*, to be proceeded againſt, for holding Correſpondence with the Enemies of the State. The King gave his place to his Favourite, *Charles de la Cerde* of *Spain*, whom *Charles the Bad* King of *Navarre*, his Brother-in-Law, cauſed to be aſſaſſinated at *Aigle* in *Normandy*, *An.* 1354. This Accident, and the Under-hand practices of thoſe of *Navarre*, drew the *Engliſh* into *Normandy*: *John* beat them back ſtoutly, and made King *Edward* to retire, *An.* 1355. The Year following the Prince of *Wales*, with 12000 Men, pillaged *Querci*, *Auvergne*, *Limoſin* and *Berri*, and proceeded to do the like at *Anjou*, *Poictou* and *Touraine*. The King then at *Chartres*, marched his Troops to meet him, and overtook him within two Leagues of *Poictiers*, intrenched in the Vineyards. The Prince offered to repair all the Hurt he did in his march from *Bourdeaux*, and to bear no Arms in *France* for ſeven Years. But the King, who ſuppoſed his Victory ſure, attacked the *Engliſh*; who making a Vertue of Neceſſity, fought ſo well, that they obtained the Victory, and made the King Priſoner. His Valour maintained the Shock long enough, tho' he was left to the ſingle Aſſiſtance of his young Son *Philip*, afterwards Duke of *Burgundy*, then aged about Sixteen, who ever after was called *The Bold*. The King ſurrender'd himſelf to *John* of *Morebeque*, a Gentleman of *Artois*, whom he formerly baniſhed for ſome Crimes. The Prince of *Wales* generouſly treated him as his Lord; nay, he ſerved him in the Evening at Table, and omitted nothing that might mitigate his Sorrow; but fearing leſt any Accident ſhould deprive him of ſo fine a Prize, the next Day after the Battel, which was fought *Septemb.* 19. 1336, he ſent him to *Bourdeaux*, and ſo to *London*, where he remained Priſoner four Years, till the Peace of *Bretigni* was concluded, *May* 7. 1360. Immediately after his Deliverance he was deſirous, for ſome Deſign he had in his Head, to viſit Pope *Innocent* VI. at *Avignon*, where he found Pope *Urban* V. choſen in his place; and this Prelate perſwaded him to take a Journey to the *Holy Land*. Before he undertook it, he had a Mind to viſit *England*, not to ſee a certain Lady there, which he loved during his Impriſonment, as ſome were pleaſed to write, but to teſtify to King *Edward*, that he was no way concerned in the Eſcape of his Son, the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the Hoſtages; and to perſwade him to the Expedition of the *Holy Land*: And juſt as he hoped to compleat it, he was taken ill of a ſudden, *April* 8. 1364, and died in the *Savoy*, *London*, in the

52d. Year of his Age, having reigned Thirteen Years and Eight Months. King *John* was looked upon to be the braveſt and frankeſt Prince of his Time. His Word was ſacred, and inviolable; being uſed to ſay, *That if Truth and Faith were baniſhed the reſt of the World, they ought to be found in the Mouths of Kings. Petrarch*, who lived in his Time, gave him the Title of being *the Greateſt of Kings, the moſt Invincible of Men.* He was married twice; firſt *An.* 1332. with *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*, Daughter to *John* King of *Bohemia*; by whom he had *Charles* V. his Succeſſor; *Lovis*, the firſt of that Family, Duke of *Anjou*, whence deſcended the ſecond Branch of the Kings of *Naples*; *John* Duke *de Berri*, who died without Iſſue Male, *An.* 1416. and *Philip the Bold*, from whom deſcended the laſt Dukes of *Burgundy*.

JOHN *Poſthumus*, Son of *Lewis le Hutin*, born *Novemb.* 15. 1316. died within Eight Days after, and, during the Funeral-Solemnities, was proclaimed King of *France* and *Navarre*. Whence ſome Modern Authors reckon him amongſt the Kings of *France*, and call him King *John* I. *Mezerai. Godefroy.*

JOHN of *France*, Duke *de Berri*, Earl of *Poictou*, *Eſtampes*, *Auvergne* and *Bulloigne*. He was the Son of King *John*, by his firſt Wife *Bonne* of *Luxemburg*. He was born at *Bois de Vincennes*, *Octob.* 30. 1340. He was firſt called Earl of *Poictou*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Poictiers*, *An.* 1356. and in 1360. he was made Duke *de Berri*, and Lieutenant of *Guienne* and *Languedoc*. This Prince was always ſucceſsful, and ſhared in that good Fortune which King *Charles* V. had againſt the *Engliſh*; from whom he took *Limoges*, *Poictiers* and *Rochelle*. He was preſent at the Coronation of King *Charles* VI. in 1381. and at the Battel of *Roſelecque*, in 1382. and defeated the *Tuckins* of *Auvergne* and *Poictou*, in 1384. After that, he had a Share of the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, but was turned out in 1388. reſtored again afterwards, with the Duke of *Burgundy*. The Government of *Languedoc* was taken from him in 1390. and given him again in 1410. *John* Duke *de Berri* declared himſelf for the Houſe of *Orleans*, againſt that of *Burgundy*. Two Years after he was beſieged at *Bourges*, but he made his Peace, and died on *June* 15. 1416. at the Palace of *Neſle* in *Paris*.

Kings of Arragon *and* Navarre *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Arragon* only. He ſucceeded his Father, *Peter* IV. called *The Ceremonious*, *An.* 1384. His Subjects deſpiſed him for his Weakneſs, and thereupon the former Part of his Reign was full of Trouble. He died, *May* 19. 1395. aged 44 Years, of which he reigned between Nine and Ten Months. His Brother *Martin* ſucceeded him, excluding *Matthew Comte de Foix*, who married his Daughter *Jane*.

JOHN II. firſt Duke of *Penafiel*, and then King of *Navarre* and *Arragon*. He was Son to *Ferdinando* of *Caſtile*, King of *Arragon*. He came to the Crown of *Navarre* by his Marriage in 1420. with *Blanche*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Charles*, called *The Noble*, or *The Second Solomon*, and Widow of *Martin* King of *Sicily*. *John* and ſhe were crowned in 1429. and by her he had *Charles* Prince of *Viane*. Queen *Blanche* died in 1441. and her Death was attended with Abundance of Troubles to the Country; for *John* was married again to *Jane Henriquez*, the Conſtable of *Caſtile*'s Daughter. *Charles* Prince *de Viane* could not endure her having any Hand in the Government, which belonged to him by the Death of his Mother *Blanche*. This Quarrel raiſed two Factions between the Houſes of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*, two very conſiderable Families in that State. The firſt ſided with the Prince, who was crowned, and afterwards defeated in Battel; but he was reconciled to the King, his Father, who gave him *Catalonia*; and then he was to take Poſſeſſion of *Arragon*, by the Death of *Alphonſus*, his Brother, called *The Valiant*; who died in 1358. After that he maintained a ſharp War againſt *Henry* IV. King of *Caſtile*. In the mean while *Charles*, his Son, whom his Mother-in-Law had abuſed, took up Arms again, was vanquiſhed a ſecond Time, and made Priſoner. The *Catalonians* ſtood up in his Favour, and forced the Father to releaſe the Son. But the very Day of his Deliverance he died (as it is reported) by a Doſe of Phyſick which his Step-Dame ordered to be given him by his own Phyſician, *Septemb.* 23. 1461. The *Catalonians* revolted againſt *John*, aſſiſted by the King of *Caſtile*: And *John* lacking Money to anſwer this urgent Neceſſity, engaged the Earldoms of *Rouſſillon* and *Cerdagne* to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, for 300000 Crowns of Gold. However, he gave his Daughter *Eleonor* in Marriage to *Gaſton* IV. Earl of *Foix*, who was Governor of *Navarre* during his Father-in-Law's Life. *John* had by his ſecond Marriage, *Ferdinand*, who married *Iſabella*, Heireſs of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. He died at *Barcelona*, *Jan.* 19. 1479. in the 82d. Year of his Age. He was buried in the Monaſtery of *N. Dame de Poblet*. *Eleonor*, his Daughter, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Navarre*. *Mariana, lib.* 23, 24. *Surita Ind. lib.* 20. *Texere. La Perriere. Olhagarai. Chapuis. De Marca, &c. Hiſt. de Bearn. & Navarræ, Turquet. Hiſt. de Eſp.*

JOHN II. King of *Navarre* only. He was Son of *Alain de Albret*. He married (about 1484.) *Katharine de Foix*, Siſter and Heireſs to *Francis Phœbus* King of *Navarre*. Their Miſunderſtanding had well nigh cauſed the Ruin of the State. She began to renew the Diviſions between the two Houſes of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*: The King was for the former, and the Queen for the latter. Theſe Troubles were allayed, but *Ferdinando* of *Spain*'s Ambition raiſed new ones againſt him. This Prince enter'd *Navarre* in 1512. and ſeized it in a little Time, King *John* retiring to *Bearn* as ſoon as he appeared upon the Frontiers. When *Ferdinando* had accompliſhed his Deſign, he ſought out Pretences to juſtifie what he had done, but could find none, ſaving the Law of War, and a Bull of Pope *Julius* II. who gave the Right to him that could firſt ſubdue the Kingdom, becauſe King *John* favoured the Council of *Piſa*, and was an Ally to King *Lewis* XII. an Enemy to the holy See. As for the Right of War; if he does not mean pure Force (which paſſes for a Title with none but *Barbarians*) *Ferdinand* had no pretenſions this way, becauſe *John* had given him no manner of provocation; and as for the other point, the Bull they make ſo much a noiſe with is not to be found, and if it was forthcoming, it would give him no manner of Right to a Crown, which holds only of God Almighty. The Popes as Monſieur *Morery* goes on, ought to reſt contented with their Spiritual *Power*; for their pretended Juriſdiction over Crowns is perfectly Chimerical; beſides by the *Spaniard*'s own account, The Bull comes after *Ferdinand*'s Invaſion; for this was made in *June*, and the other not publiſh'd till *July* following. This is a very Righteous way of proceeding! and exactly the method of thoſe who hang a Man firſt, and try him afterwards. The King of *France* ſent Succours to *John*, his Ally; but they were ill managed, and ſo did him no Service. This Prince died in a Village of *Bearn*, *June* 26. 1516. and *Katharine*, his Spouſe, out-lived him but Eight Months. Their Son *Henry* was Heir, who, by *Margaret*, Siſter to *Francis* I. had *Jane*, Mother to *Henry* IV. *La Perriere. Olhagarai. De Marca, &c. Hiſt. de Nav. & de Bearn. Mariana, lib.* 30. *Sponde in Annal. Mezerai. Hiſt. de France en Louis XII. & Francis I.*

A King of Bohemia *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN King of *Bohemia*, the Emperor *Henry* VII's Son, of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*, was elected at Fourteen Years of Age, *An.* 1309. in Oppoſition to *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, whoſe Tyranny had render'd him intolerable to the *Bohemians*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Wenceſlaus*, and was crowned with her at *Prague*: And afterwards declared Vicar of the Empire, in the Abſence of his Father. He reduced *Sileſia*, and left great Tokens of his Courage in *Lombardy*, *An.* 1330, 31, and 32. Before that he was called into *Poland* by the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order in *Pruſſia*; and after having fought againſt the *Lithuanian Pagans*, he took upon him the Title of King of *Poland*; concerning whom, the Hiſtorians of that Nation and *Bohemia* vary much. *John* loſt an Eye in this Expedition, and afterwards came to *Montpelier Incognito*, to conſult the Phyſicians of this famous Univerſity for Cure; where a *Jewiſh* Doctor made him loſe the other. This Blindneſs did not hinder his Going to the War: And upon this Occaſion 'tis reported, that the King of *Poland* ſent to him, deſiring that they might decide their Quarrel in a Room, with each a Ponyard in his Hand. King *John* made him Anſwer, That he muſt pull out both his Eyes firſt, in order to make it an equal Combat. *John* carried Succours with him into *France*, to *Philip de Valois*, and was at the Battel of *Creci*, which the *French* loſt, *Aug.* 26. 1346. As blind as he was, he fought valiantly: He cauſed his Horſe to be faſten'd by the Bridle to one of the beſt Horſe-men he had, and ruſhed into the Army ſo furiouſly, that he was killed. *Charles* IV. his Son, King of *Bohemia*, and Emperor, gives a fuller Account of all theſe Things in *the Memoirs of his Father's Life. Dubravius, &c.*

Kings of Caſtile *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, ſucceeded his Father *Henry* II. in 1379. aged 21 Years. He married *Eleonor* of *Arragon*, by whom he had *Henry* III. his Succeſſor, and *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*. The *Engliſh* had ſome Pretenſions to his Eſtate, upon the Account of *Conſtance*, Daughter to *Dom Pedro*, and Wife of *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*. The Grandſon of this Duke, led an Army into *Spain*, and joined *Ferdinando* King of *Portugal*'s Troops, who were at Variance with *John*. This Matter was accommodated however, and the King of *Caſtile*, who was a Widower, married *Beatrix* of *Portugal* in 1383. conditionally, that the Iſſue of this Marriage ſhould ſucceed to *Ferdinando*'s Crown: But he dying ſoon after, the *Portugueſe* preferred *John*, the Natural Son of their deceaſed King, to the Throne. The King of *Caſtile* was defeated in one Battel, and afterwards killed by a Fall from his Horſe as he was hunting, *Octob.* 9. 1390. which was looked upon as a juſt Judgment, becauſe he uſed to hunt on the *Sunday*.

JOHN II. *Henry* III's Son, was proclaimed King at the Age of 22 Months, about the End of 1406, and, by the Care of his Uncle *Ferdinando*, afterwards King of *Arragon*, who generouſly refuſed the Offer of the Crown to himſelf. *Paul de Burgos*, or *de St. Marie*, Biſhop of *Carthagena*, formerly a *Jew*, was appointed to take Care of the Education of this young Prince He was no ſooner able to bear Arms, but he found himſelf obliged to do it againſt the Kings of *Navarre* and *Arragon*, whom he reduced to the Neceſſity of asking Peace, which he granted. But it laſted not long, for he was forced to turn his Arms againſt the *Moors* of *Granada*; whoſe King he had re-eſtabliſhed, and yet he ungratefully attacked him; which *John* made him repent, killing 12000 of his Men in 1431. and ravaging the Country all round *Granada*. 'Tis ſaid, that he might eaſily have taken that City, had not *Alvarius de Luna*, his Favourite, and Conſtable of *Caſtile*, been bribed by the *Moors*. King *John* died, *Aug*. 20. 1454. in the 50th. Year of his Age, and 48th. of his Reign. *Henry* IV. whom he had by *Mary* of *Arragon*, ſucceeded him.

Kings of Denmark *and* Swedeland *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Sweden*, was Son of King *Suercher* III. by Name, ſurnamed *The Pious*. He ſucceeded *Eric* X. about 1218. or 20. His Bounty got him the Surname of *Debonnaire*. He was very liberal to the Church; and his People had been very happy if his Reign had been longer: But his Reign did not exceed three or four Years, for he died in 1222. *Olaus Magnus Hiſt. Got. Martinus Zellier, in Nova Deſcrip. Sueciæ.*

JOHN II King of *Denmark* in 1482. after his Father *Chriſtiern* I. He was alſo crowned King of *Sweden* in 1483. But not performing his Promiſes to the *Swedes*, he was dethroned. *John* employed an Army of 50000 Men to reſtore him, but to no purpoſe; he could never do it. He died *Feb*. 20. 1523. He married *Chriſtiana* of *Saxony*, Daughter of *Erneſt* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had *Chriſtiern* II.

JOHN III. Duke of *Finland*, was *Guſtavus* I's Son, and Brother to *Eric* XIV. This laſt Prince, being jealous and violent, kept *John* ſix or ſeven Years in Priſon, in *Wibourg*-Caſtle. *John* got out, and after ſeveral Adventures, he put himſelf at the Head of ſome *Swedes* who diſliked *Eric*'s Government, whom he took, and put into the ſame Priſon, and got himſelf Crowned King, in 1568. His Reign was extream peaceable. He married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* King of *Poland*, and had by her *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, in 1587. and afterwards, Soveraign of *Swedeland*, from whence his Uncle *Charles* routed him.

JOHN III. King of *Swedeland* and Duke of *Finland*, before he ſucceeded his Brother *Eric* XIV, who was depos'd in the Year 1568, as the Reader may ſee in the preceding Article. This *John* had lay'd a Deſign to Reſtore the *Roman* Catholick Religion in his Kingdom, and to this purpoſe, he made uſe of *Laurentius Nicholaus*, a Jeſuit, whom he made Principal of the College of *Stockholme*, in the Year 1577; And at the ſame time he publiſh'd a New Liturgy, drawn up by himſelf, with a deſign to wear out *Lutheraniſm*, by degrees; in purſuance of the ſame Project, he ſent the famous *Pontus de la Gardie* to Pope *Gregory* XIII. to treat with him about bringing over the Kingdom of *Sweden*, to the Church of *Rome*, upon the four following Conditions. The firſt was, That the Laity ſhould not be diſturb'd in their Poſſeſſion of the Church Lands, which they had gotten, and yet, by way of Compenſation, the King promiſed to pay the Church above two hundred thouſand Livres of Yearly Rent, which had been lately re united to the Crown. Secondly, That the Biſhops and Prieſts ſhould have the liberty of living with the Wives they had Marry'd, with this Proviſo, in the Article, that thoſe who, for the future, were to be Ordain'd, ſhould be obliged to live ſingle. The Third Condition was, That the Laity ſhould be allowed Communion under both kinds: And Fourthly, That Divine Service ſhould be performed in the Vulgar Tongue. King *John* likewiſe deſir'd the Pope to ſend him ſome able Perſon to aſſiſt him, in the Work; upon which his Holineſs ſent him *Anthony Poſſevin*, a Jeſuit, before whom this Prince made a Private Abjuration of *Lutheraniſme*, in 1578. After this *Poſſevin* went back to *Rome*, and upon his Return into *Swedeland*, with encouraging and congratulatory Letters, which the Pope, the Emperor, the King of *Poland*, *&c.* had written to King *John* upon this occaſion, he found this Prince, turn'd *Lutheran* again, at the Inſtance of *Charles* Duke of *Sudermania*, his Brother, the Great Men of his Kingdom, and the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*. The King reproach'd *Poſſevin*, with the little regard they had at *Rome* to the four demands he had made, to facilitate the Converſion (as he call'd it) of the *Swedes*: This Ambaſſadour *Poſſevin*, perceiving he could make no Impreſſion upon the King, left the Kingdom, and had the diſſatisfaction to ſee all unravell'd again. King *John* died in the Year 1592, having Reign'd 25 Years in great Proſperity. *Maimburg's Hiſt. Lutheran.*

A King of Hungary *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN (*de Zapol*) Count of *Scepus*, and *Vaivod* of *Tranſilvania*, was much eſteemed in the XVIth Century for his Valour. He was Crowned King of *Hungary*, by ſome of the States of this Kingdom, *Novemb*. 11. 1526. This was after the Death of *Lewis the Younger*, who periſhed at the diſmal Battel of *Mohatz*, *Aug*. 29. of the ſame Year. *Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, who married *Elizabeth*, King *Lewis* his Siſter, was Crowned by another Party of the States. *John de Zapol* put himſelf under the Protection of *Solyman*, *Sultan* of the *Turks*. Theſe *Infidels* beſieged *Vienna*, in 1529. The two Kings were in War with each other a long time, which ended in a Peace at laſt, but did not hold long. King *John* died, *July* 21. 1540. His Son *John Stephen*, afterwards called *Sigiſmund*, ſucceeded, who was acknowledged King of *Hungary*. The *Turks* declared themſelves in his favour, and took the principal Cities of his Kingdom. The Queen, his Mother, diſtruſting the Conduct of *Martinuſius*, gave up her Crown to *Ferdinando*, in 1551. She had a Promiſe of the Principality of *Ratibor*, *Oppelen*, *Monſterberg*, of a Penſion of 25000 Crowns Yearly, and 150000 that were due to her for her Portion. But obſerving, that they never deſigned to perform what they promiſed, ſhe treated with the Grandees of *Hungary*, for her Son's Re-eſtabliſhment. The death of the Vaivod of *Valachia*, who had promiſed her Succors, and was Aſſaſſinated a little after, broke her Meaſures. *John Sambuc, Append. Bonſin. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 9. *&c.*

A King of Hungary *and* Cyprus *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN of *Brienne*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, was Son of *Erard* II. of that Name, *Comte de Brienne*, and of *Agnes* of *Montbelliard*. He took up the Croiſade for the Holy Land with the *French*, who took *Conſtantinople*, in 1204. and got ſo much Reputation by his Valour, that the Barons of *Jeruſalem*, after the death of *Amauri* their King, ſent to *France*, to offer him this Kingdom, with *Marie de Montferrat*, Daughter of *Conrade*, Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, and of *Iſabella* of *Anjou*, Queen of *Jeruſalem*. He accepted of this Proffer, with the Conſent of King *Philip Auguſtus*, who gave him 40000 Livres. *John* arrived at *Palæſtine* in 1210, Celebrated his Marriage, was Crowned in the Month of *October*, and Relieved the City of *Acre* beſieged by *Conradin*, *Sultan* of *Damaſcus*. He beſieged *Damiette* in *Egypt*, which he took, after he had lain before it a Year and half, but could not keep it above Eight Months. Soon after, this King loſt his Wife, and returned into *France* for Succors. In the Voyage which he took, in 1222. he made a Second Contract with *Berangera* of *Caſtile*, Siſter to King *Ferdinando*. The Year following, he aſſiſted at the Conſecration of King *Lewis the Younger*, who gave him 100000 Crowns; next he went to *Rome*. This Prince had an only Daughter called *Joland*, he married her the ſame Year 1223, to the Emperor *Frederick* II. upon Condition, that he ſhould enjoy the Kingdom during his life, which was promiſed him, but never performed. In 1229, the *French* Barons of the Eaſt, choſe him for Governor of the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, during the Minority of *Baldwin* II. He took the Title of Emperor upon him, as it was the Cuſtom of the Tutors of thoſe Times, and arrived at *Conſtantinople*, in 1231, where he was Crowned by the Patriarch *Simon*. He Defeated *John Ducas*, called *Vataze*, ſeveral times, in 1233, and 35. They ſay, That *John de Brienne*, diſhonoured the latter Years of his Age, by Avarice. He died in *March*, in 1237. He had by his Second Wife, *Alphonſus de Brienne*, *Comte de Eu*.

Kings of Poland *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN (*Albert*) King of *Poland*, ſecond Son of *Caſimir* IV. born in 1459. He was choſen in 1492, by the conſent of *Ladiſlaus* his Brother, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. This was a knowing Prince, principally in Hiſtory, Liberal to Soldiers, but Unfortunate. He waged War againſt *Stephen*, Vaivod of *Valachia*, who Defeated him in an Ambuſcade, and he called the *Turks* to his help. *Frederick* of *Saxony*, Grand Maſter of *Pruſſia*, laid hold upon this occaſion, to free himſelf of the Homage which he owed to *Poland*, which *John Albert* would have compelled him to by force of Arms. He died (unmarried) of an Apoplexy. *June* 17. 1501. *Michovius. Sarm. lib.* 1. *& Hiſt. Pol.* 4. *Cromel. lib.* 30. *&c.*

JOHN (*Caſimir*): See CASIMER V.

JOHN III. of this Name, King of *Poland*, Grand Duke of *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, *&c.* His Valour got him the Throne. He was the youngeſt Son of *James Sobieski*, *Chatellan* of *Cracovia*, *&c.* and of one of the Daughters of *Staniſlaus Zolkiewski*, Grand Chancellor and General of the Crown, who fought at the Battel of *Cicora*, *Sept*. 19. 1620. The *Turks* attacked him Fifteen times *Oct*. 2. following, and he was killed the ſixth of the ſame, being deſerted by his Soldiers. He was Aged 73. *James Sobieski*, Ambaſſador from the Crown, made Peace the enſuing Year with the *Sultan Oſman*. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Merits upon all Occaſions, and died in 1646. The King of *Poland* was then at *Paris*, with *Mark Sobieski* his Elder Brother, who ſignalized himſelf by his Courage, and was ſlain by the *Turks* at the Defeat near *Batow*. *John Sobieski* Senator, was Grand Marſhal of the Crown, *Auguſt* 24. 1665; Grand General of the Kingdom, in 1667, and Grand Maſter of the King's Houſhold, Palatin of *Cracovia*, *&c.* He re-took Sixty Towns from the *Coſſack* Rebels in *Ukrania*, in 1667. He maintained the Siege of *Podhais* againſt the *Tartars*, and two Years after took from them and the *Coſſacks*, all the Palatinate of *Brecklaw* in *Lower Podolia*. He ſignalized himſelf by ſeveral other Heroick Acts. He Defeated the *Turks*, in 1671. during the Siege of *Leopold* or *Lwow* upon *Peltaw* in *Black Ruſſia*, and won, in 1673, the famous Battel of *Choczim* upon the *Nieſter*, and upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. It began on *Saturday*, and ended the third Day after, by the Reduction of this Fortreſs. The *Turks* loſt 8000 Janizaries, and 20000 Spahi's in this Action. This grand Victory, one of the moſt famous in the Age, was obtained, *Novemb*. 11. being the next day after the death of King *Michael Koribut Wieſnowiski.* The Grand Marſhal *Sobieski*, was the only Perſon thought worthy to ſucceed him. He was Elected *May* 19. 1674. and was not Crowned till fifteen Months after; during which time, he won ſeveral Battels againſt the *Turks*, and forced them to make a Peace at *Zurowna.* In 1676, he received the Order of Knight of the Holy Ghoſt, from the King of *France*, by *M.* Marquis of *Bethune*, his Ambaſſador. This Monarch had given ſeveral Marks of his Eſteem and Friendſhip to the King of *Poland*, and likewiſe contributed much to his Election, by the Care and Prudence of *M. Touſſaints de Fourbin Janſon*, Biſhop of *Marſeilles*, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary; for he diſſipated, by his diligent Application, thoſe Factions and Powers that did not affect the Intereſt of *Poland*, and who hated the Merit of the Grand Mareſchal *Sobieski*. In 1683, he aſſiſted very much in raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*, being preſent in Perſon, and got much Honour by it. The King of *Poland* ſpeaks ſeveral Languages. He loved Books and Scholars, and had all the Qualities of a Hero. He married the Lady *Mary de la Grange*, the Daughter of the Marquiſs *d'Arquien*, of the Noble Family *de la Grange* in *Nivernois*, by which Lady he had *Francis de la Grange*, Sieur of *Montigni*, *de Seri*, &c. Knight of the King's Orders, Mareſchal of *France*, Governor of *Vandomois*, of *Bern-Blois*, of the Towns and Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, &c. as I ſhall relate elſewhere. The Queen of *Poland* was the Widow of Prince *Zamoiski*. King *John* III. had ſeveral Children of this Marriage, and amongſt others, *James Sobieski* Prince of *Poland*. This King *Sobieski* died at *Warſaw* in 1696, being Seventy two Years of Age, and left a conſiderable Treaſure behind him; by the help of which, he thought one of his Sons might obtain the Throne, but the Elector of *Saxony* carried it againſt them, and all the other Competitors.

Kings of Portugal *of the Name of* JOHN.

JOHN I. of this Name, King of *Portugal* and *Algarves*, ſurnamed *Le Pere de la Patrie*, the Father of his Country. He was the Natural Son of *Peter*, called *The Judge*, by *Thereſia Lawrentia.* He was Grand Maſter of the Order of *Avis*, and after the death of his Brother *Ferdinando*, in 1383, the *Portugueſe* made him King, in wrong of *Beatrix* this King's only Daughter, married to *John* I. King of *Caſtile.* This laſt took up Arms againſt him, and the *Portugueſe* won the famous Battel of *Aliubarota*, *Aug.* 14. 1385, againſt the *Caſtilians*; after which, this King lived very peaceably, and to exerciſe his Arms, he carried the War into *Africa*, amongſt the *Barbarians*, from whom he took *Ceuta*, and other places. Pope *Urban* VI. gave him a Diſpenſation from his Oath, of entring into a Religious Habit, which he made in 1387; and then he married *Philippa*, the Daughter of King *John*, ſurnamed *The Great*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by *Blanche* his firſt Wife, Siſter to *Henry* IV. King of *England*, by whom he had *Edward*, his Succeſſor, *&c.* He died *Auguſt* 14. 1433. Aged 76.

JOHN II. called *Le Grand*, *&* *Le Severe*, that is, *The Great and Severe*, ſucceeded his Father *Alphonſus* V. in 1481. Some of his Lords gave him a great deal of trouble in the beginning of his Reign, they having revolted from him. But he ſpoiled their Deſigns, and cut off their chief Leaders; and particularly *Ferdinando* Duke of *Braganza*, whom he Beheaded. After that, his next Care was to ſettle his Foreign Plantations in the *Indies* and *Africa*, where he cauſed to be built divers Fortifications at *Guinea.* He was at the taking of *Azzile* and *Tangier*, in 1471, and ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Toro* againſt the *Caſtilians*, in 1476. Theſe glorious Actions, beſides many others not here mentioned, procured him the Name of *The Great*, as his Exactneſs in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, procured him that of *Severe.* He died Aged 41, *Octob.* 25. 1495.

JOHN III. ſucceeded his Father *Emanuel*, in 1521. *David* King of *Æthiopia* ſent Ambaſſadors, to congratulate his Acceſs to the Crown, and to continue the Alliance he made with his Father. We have, to this Day, the Accounts of that Embaſſy; and the Letters which King *John* wrote to Pope *Paul* III. concerning the progreſs of his Arms in the *Indies*, and how the King of *Camboia* had yielded him the Fort of *Diu*, one of the moſt important places of the *Indies*, in a little Iſle towards the Mouth of the River *Indus.* This Prince concern'd himſelf very much to convert the Idolaters to Chriſtianity in the Countries diſcover'd by his Subjects. He died of an Apoplexy, *June* 11. 1557. by *Catharine* of *Auſtria*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. He had five Sons, who died in their Minority. *John*, Prince of *Portugal*, who died in 1554, before his Father; and by *Jane*, Daughter of *Charles* V. had *Sebaſtian* a *Poſthumus* Son, who was Succeſſor to his Grandfather — *Marie*, Wife to *Philip* III. King of *Spain*, and *Iſabella*, and *Beatrix*, who died young. *Damien. à Goez in Comment. Francis Andrada in his life. Vaſconcellos, in Anaceph. Nonius, in Geneal. Tom. II. Script. hiſt. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

JOHN IV. called *The Fortunate*, was Son to *Theodoſius* II. Duke of *Braganza*, and *Ann*, Daughter of *John Fernandez de Velaſco*, Conſtable of *Spain.* He was next Heir to the Crown, and proclaimed King in 1640. The *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of *Portugal* after the death of the Kings, *Dom. Sebaſtian*, and Cardinal *Henry*, in 1580, and kept it under the Reigns of *Philip* II. *Philip* III. and *Philip* IV. But the *Portugueſe* threw off their Yoak, in 1640, and called home the Duke of *Braganza*, who was Crowned *Decemb.* 1. This Prince happily diſcovered a Conſpiracy ready to break out, in the beginning of his Reign. He executed the chief of them, and ever after Governed with that Conduct and Prudence, that his Enemies could never hurt him with their Arms, nor Calumnies. 'Tis ſaid, that he was a great Lover of Learning and Muſick. He ſlept little, was of an obliging Temper, and frugal in his Apparel and Diet, which made him often ſay, That it behoved a King to be affable; to wear any Cloaths, and feed upon any Diet. In 1643, he took *Salva Terra*, and got a famous Victory over the *Spaniards* near *Badajos*, *May* 26. 1644. He likewiſe got a vaſt Advantage over the *Hollanders* in *Brazil*, *Jan.* 27. 1649, and 54, when he took the *Recif* from them. He died at *Lisbon*, by Stoppage of Urine, *November* 6. 1656.

French Princes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN of *Anjou*, *Sicilia*, Duke of *Duras*, was the eighth Son of *Charles* II. called *Le Boiteux the Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicilia*, Earl of *Provence*, *&c.* and of *Mary* of *Hungary.* His Father left him with his other Brothers in Hoſtage, in 1288. Afterwards King *Robert*, his Brother, ſent him at the Head of an Army, which withſtood the Emperor *Henry* VII. when he Invaded *Italy.*

JOHN *d'Anjou* I. of this Name, Duke of *Calabria* and *Lorrain*, Prince of *Heronde*, Knight of the Creſcent, was the Son of *Renatus*, called *The Good*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Count of *Provence*, *&c.* and of *Iſabella*, Dutcheſs of *Lorrain.* He was born, *Auguſt* 2. 1425, and ſucceeded his Mother in the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, in 1452. He was a brave, generous, and obliging Prince, and a faithful Friend. He defeated *Ferdinando* of *Arragon* King of *Naples*, at the Battel of *Sarno*, in 1460. But in the end he was vanquiſhed near *Troyes*, in *Puglia*, and forced to quit the Iſland of *Iſchia*, whence he retired to *Marſeilles* in 1463. Two Years after, he followed the diſcontented Princes in the War *du Bien publick.* Some time after, he accompanied the King of *Arragon* into *Catalonia*, where he obliged King *John* of *Navarre* to raiſe the Siege from before *Paralta*, took *Gironne*, and had ſeveral other conſiderable Advantages. He died at *Barcelona*, *Dec.* 16. 1470. *Collenutio, Hiſt. Neapol. Noſtradamus Hiſt. de Provence, &c.*

JOHN of *Artois*, Count of *Eu*, Lord of St. *Valeri* and *d'Ault*, ſurnamed *Without Land*, was Son of *Robert d'Artois* III. of the Name, and of *Jane* of *Valois.* He was born about 1321, and made Knight at the Coronation of King *John*, who gave him the Earldom *d'Eu*, forfeited by *Radolphus* of *Brienne* II. of the Name, Count *d'Eu* and of *Guines*, Conſtable of *France*, in 1331. *John d'Artois* was taken at the Battel of *Poictiers.* He did good Services to *Charles* V. and *Charles* VI. He accompanied the laſt into *Flanders* in 1382. He commanded the Rear-Guard at the Battel of *Roſſebecque*, and died a little after, *April* 6. 1386. *Froiſart, Chron. &c.*

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Auvergne*, Count *de Clermont*, *de Montpenſier*, and *de Foreſts*, Sieur of *Beaujolois*, *Dombes*, *&c.* Peer and Chamberlain of *France*, was Son of *Lewis* II. Duke of *Bourbon*, and of *Ann Dauphine d'Auvergne.* He declared himſelf for the Houſe of *Orleans*, againſt that of *Burgundy*, and diſcomfited the Rear-Guard of their Army in 1414. The King gave him the Conduct of the Army, ſent to *Guienne* againſt the *Engliſh.* He was at the Siege of *Compeigne* and *Arras*, and in 1415, he commanded the Van-Guard of the Army, at the diſmal Battel of *Azincourt*, where he was taken. He was carried into *England*, where he died in 1434, after 19 Years Impriſonment.

JOHN II. of the Name, Duke of *Bourbon* and *Auvergne*, Count of *Clermont*, *&c.* called *Le Bon*, Peer, Conſtable and Chamberlain of *France*, Governor of *Guienne* and *Languedoc*, was the Son of *Charles* I. and of *Agnes* of *Burgundy.* He ſignalized himſelf in 1450, at the Battel of *Formigni*, where he was Knighted. He was afterwards at the Taking of *Caen*, *Bourdeaux*, and divers other places from the *Engliſh*; and in 1461, at the Coronation of King *Lewis* XI. where he repreſented the Duke of *Normandy.* Some time after, he was one of the principal Heads of the League *du Bien publick*, againſt the ſame King, with whom he made Peace afterwards, followed him in the Voyage to *Peronne*, and received from him the Collar of the Order of St. *Michael.* After that, he retired from the Court till the King's Death, and aſſiſted at the Coronation of *Charles* VIII. who made him Conſtable of *France*, in 1483. *John*, Duke of *Bourbon*, died in his Caſtle of *Moulins*, without lawful Iſſue, *April* 1. 1488. Aged 62.

JOHN, ſurnamed *The Fearleſs*, firſt Earl of *Nevers*, and afterwards Duke of *Burgundy*, Peer of *France*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Artois*, &c. was born at *Dijon*, *May* 28. 1371. *Charles d'Alençon*, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, baptized him. In 1404, he ſucceeded his Father *Philip the Bold*, Youngeſt Son of King *John.* Before that, he conducted the great Army which King *Charles* VI. ſent to *Sigiſmond*, King of *Hungary*, againſt *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks.* In this Army of his, he had 2000 Gentlemen of Quality. Theſe brave *French-men*, who, at firſt, did things incredible, were defeated, or made priſoners, in the famous Battel of *Nicopolis*, *Sept.* 28. 1396. *Bajazet* cauſed above 600 to be cut to pieces, in the preſence of the Count *de Nevers*, and ſaved him, with fifteen more great Lords, for whom, he obliged himſelf to pay 200000 Ducats Ranſom, which being paid five Months after, they were all ſet at liberty. After that, the Count *de Nevers* having ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate, renewed the Quarrels of the Houſes of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, and cauſed *Lewis* of *Orleans* to be miſerably Aſſaſſinated at *Paris*, on *Novemb.* 23. 1407. This kindled the Civil War more than ever. *John* retired to *Flanders*, where he aſſiſted *John* of *Bavaria* Biſhop of *Liege*, againſt his Subjects, whom he chaſed from before *Maeſtricht*, and defeated them, *Sept.* 23. 1408. After this he came to *Paris* in an Hoſtile manner, during the Weakneſs of *Charles* VI. made himſelf Maſter of the Government, and cauſed incredible Miſchiefs to the Kingdom. In 1429, he was wheedled to a Conference upon the Bridge of *Montereau-Faut-Tonne*, by the Dauphin, and there killed, in *Auguſt*, by *Tanegui du Chaſtel*, an ancient Servant of the late Duke of *Orleans*. This was on *Sunday*, *Sept.* 10. 1385.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke *d'Alençon*, Peer of *France*, Earl of *Perche*, Viſcount *de Beaumont*, Lord of *Verneuil*, *Fougeres*, &c. ſurnamed *The Sage*, was the Son of *Peter* II. and of *Marie Chamillare*, Viſcounteſs *de Beaumont au Maine*. He was born in the Caſtle of *Eſſai*, *May* 9. 1385. He was in *Charles* VI's Service, in 1404, and declared himſelf for the Houſe of *Orleans*, againſt that of *Burgundy*. After that, he contributed to the Treaties of *Bourges* and *Wiceſtre*; and in favour of him, the King rais'd the Earldom of *Alençon* into a Dutchy, and Peerage, *Jan.* 1. 1414. The Year after, he commanded the Army at the Battel of *Azincourt*, *Oct.* 25. and was killed there.

JOHN II. of this Name, Duke of *Alençon*, ſurnamed *Le Beau*, was born at the Caſtle *d'Argentan*, on *March* 2. 1409. He began to ſhow his Valour at the Battel of *Verneuil*, in 1424, where the *Engliſh* made him Priſoner; in which condition he continued till 1427, that he was Ranſom'd. Afterwards he ſerved King *Charles* VII. with great Fidelity, until 1440, that he was one of the chief of the Sedition called *la Praguerie*. This Duke was Godfather of the Dauphin *Lewis*, who was Educated at *Niort*. He cauſed the Miſunderſtanding betwixt him and the King his Father. Some accuſed him afterwards of Correſpondence with the *Engliſh*, and the King, *Charles* VII. cauſed him to be impriſoned at the Caſtle *de Loches*, and got him Condemned to loſe his Head, in 1456. The King graciouſly pardoned him, as to his Life, but took away his beſt Lands, and committed him Priſoner to the ſame Caſtle *de Loches*. *Lewis* XI. ſet him at liberty upon his Acceſs to the Crown, in 1461. *John* Duke *d'Alençon*, entered into the League *Du bien Publick*, in 1465. And being Accuſed a ſecond Time of holding Correſpondence with the Enemies of the Government, was ſeized and condemned to be Beheaded, *July* 1474. The King ſaved his Life, and he died two Years after. *Du Pui*, *St. Marthe*, *&c.*

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Richmond*, ſurnamed *le Roux*, was the Son of *Peter de Dreux*, called *Maucler*, and of *Alice* Counteſs of *Bretaigne*. He was born in 1217, and ſucceeded his Father in 1250. He had Wars with the chief of his Subjects, and eſpecially with the Barons *de Lanvaux*, and *de Craon*, and *Giomar*, Viſcount *de Laon*, whom he reduced. He had alſo ſome Quarrel with the Clergy, which occaſioned his Journey to *Rome*, where he referred the Cauſe to Pope *Innocent* IV. After which, he followed King St. *Lewis* in 1270, in his ſecond Voyage to *Africa*, and when he returned, he became an exact Obſerver of Juſtice, Founded ſeveral Religious Houſes, and died *Oct.* 8. 1286. Aged 69.

JOHN IV. commonly called of *Montfort*, Duke of *Bretaigne*, &c. born in 1293, was Son to *Arthur* II. and of his ſecond Wife *Joland de Dreux*, Counteſs *de Montfort*, Daughter to *Robert* IV. Earl of *Dreux*. This *Arthur* firſt married *Marie*, the only Daughter of *Guy* IV. Earl of *Limoges*, by whom he had *John* III. who died without Iſſue, and *Guy* of *Bretaigne*, Earl of *Ponthievre*, who left a Daughter, *Jane*, ſurnamed *la Boiteuſe*, Heireſs of *Bretaigne*, Wife to *Charles de Blois*. His Uncle *John* IV. a Valiant and Undertaking Prince, uſurped his Country, and this cauſed theſe long and miſchievous Quarrels between the two Houſes of *Montfort* and *Blois*, who had like to have waſted *Bretaigne*. The firſt had the Advantage, tho' t'other had the King of *France*, *Philip de Valois*, and his Son *John*, on his Side. *John de Montfort* was beſieged in the City of *Nantes*, and taken in the Caſtle. They had him to *Paris*, and put him into the Tower of the *Louvre*, where he continued till 1343. He promiſed to make no pretenſions to the Dutchy, but broke his Word; he over-ran the Country, took *Dinan*, and went to *England* for Aſſiſtance, but being Diſappointed he died of Diſcontent, *Sept.* 1345.

JOHN V. called *The Valiant*, and *The Conquerour*, becauſe being bred in Arms, during the War which was between his Houſe, and that of *Blois*, he came off Victorious at laſt. This was after his Baniſhment, and his being Attacked by all the Forces of *France*, after having gained ſeven Battels, and ſlain his Antagoniſt *Charles de Blois* in the Fight of *Avrai*, *Octob.* 1364. *Bretaigne* was left him by the Treaty concluded at *Gerrande*, *April* 12. 1365. The Year following he came to *Paris*, to pay Homage to King *Charles* V. He died at *Nantes*, *November* 1. 1399.

JOHN I. of this Name, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Marchis*, was the Son of *Ralph*, ſlain in the Battel of *Creci*, in 1346. He ſignalized himſelf in 1356, at the Battel of *Poictiers*, where he was wounded and made Priſoner. Afterwards having recovered his Liberty, he undertook a Journey to *Pruſſia*, and was at the Battel of *Hazeland*, and returned to Succour *Charles de Blois*, and *de Chatillon* his Uncle, Dukes of *Bretaigne*, againſt *John de Montfort*. *Charles* was killed at the Battel of *Avrai* in 1364. *John*, Duke of *Lorrain*, deſigned to force the Inhabitants of *Neufchaſtel* upon the *Meuſe*, to withdraw their Obedience from *France*. The Fortifications which he built near this City, were beaten down and demoliſhed. Being ſummoned to the Parliament at *Paris*, he was poiſoned, *Septemb.* 27. 1382.

JOHN *d'Orleans Comte de Dunois* and *Longueville*, Grand Chamberlain of *France*, ſurnamed *The Victorious*, and *The Triumpher*, was Natural Son of *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, ſecond Son to King *Charles* V. This Prince had him by *Mary d'Enguien*, Wife of *Aubert de Cany*, a Knight of *Picardy*. He was born in 1403. Had the Advantage of Reſtoring the *French* Monarchy to her ancient Splendour, being eclips'd by the *Engliſh* Conqueſts. In his Youth he gave early Proofs of his Courage. And *Valentine de Milan*, Wife of *Lewis d'Orleans*, who was aſſaſſinated at *Paris* in 1407, through the Means of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, uſed to ſay, That of all the Duke's Children, there was none but he that could revenge his Father's Death. Nor was ſhe miſtaken; for he was ſo much againſt the *Burgundians* all his Lifetime, that he deemed them as the irreconcilable Enemies of his Family. He began his Exploits by ſuccouring *Gergeau* and *Montargis* in 1427, and by defeating the Earls of *Warwick* and *Suffolk*, whom he purſued as far as *Paris*. He was dangerouſly wounded in the Battel of *Rouvray*, called *The Herrings*, *Feb.* 12. 1428. Afterwards, ſhutting himſelf up in *Orleans*, he defended it courageouſly againſt the *Engliſh*; and deſpairing to keep it, he had Thoughts to ſet it on Fire, and then to break through the Enemies, but was prevented in his deſperate Reſolution by the Maid of *Orleans*'s forcing the Enemy to raiſe the Siege. This Victory was ſeconded by a great Number of others: For, he was in the Battel of *Patai*, in *Beauſſe*, *An.* 1429; he managed the Enterprize againſt *Chartres*, *An.* 1431, and 35. He took St. *Denys* and *Creil* from the *Engliſh*: And the Year following he was concerned in the Reduction of *Paris*. After this, the King gave him the Government of *Monetreau*. In 1438, he took *Dreux* and *Montargis* from the *Engliſh*. He went till then by the Name of *The Baſtard of Orleans*. In 1439, he took that of *Comte de Dunois*, becauſe *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, his Brother, gave him this Earldom. He had other Advantages afterwards againſt the Enemy. In the mean time, the King, who knew his Prudence, ſent him with *James Juvenal des Urſins* Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, *Elie de Pompadour* Biſhop of *Alet*, and *Guy Bernard* Arch-deacon of *Tours*, to bring the Council of *Baſle* to an Agreement with *Eugenius* IV. and end the Schiſm of *Fœlix*, choſen againſt *Nicholas* V. Succeſſor to *Eugenius*; wherein he ſucceeded with his wonted good Fortune. When he came back he beſieged *Mans*. In 1449 and 50, he ſubdued all the principal places of *Normandy*, as *Ponteau de Mer*, *Liſieux*, *Harcourt*, &c. The Year following he ſignalized himſelf at *Guienne*, took *Blaie*, *Fronſac*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, &c. King *Charles* VII. to ſhew him his Gratitude, gave him the Title of *Reſtorer of his Country*, Legitimated him, and made him a Preſent of the Earldom of *Longueville*, and of divers other Lands; and honoured him with the Office of Grand Chamberlain of *France*. King *Lewis* XI. did alſo much value his Deſerts; and in 1466, made him Chief over 36 Grandees, appointed to reform the Diſorders of the Kingdom. Two Years after he aſſiſted at the Aſſembly of *Tours*. This Victorious Prince died at the Age of 67 Years, *An.* 1470. *Monſtrillet Chron.* *Mezerai*, &c.

Other Princes of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN of *Auſtria*, or *Don John*, as the *Spaniards* call him, was the Natural Son of the Emperor *Charles* V. He was born at *Ratiſbonne*, in 1547. Authors ſpeak variouſly of his Birth. It is believed that his Mother was a Princeſs; and many have even ſaid, that this Princeſs was the Emperor's Kinſwoman. Others ſay, that this Prince had him by a Gentlewoman of *Ratisbonne*, named *Barbary Blomberge*, afterwards a Nun. However it was, *Charles* V. who had experienc'd, on divers Occaſions, the Fidelity of *Lewis Quixada*, Grand Maſter of his Houſe, truſted him with this Child, and commanded him to have him brought up in the Country by *Magdalen Ulloa*, his Wife, without letting him know his Quality. *Quixada* obeyed the Order exactly; and the Emperor dying, he open'd this Secret to *Philip* II. his Son. This laſt being at *Validolid* about 1561, pretended that he would go to hunt, and commanded *Lewis Quixada* to bring him *Don John*. This young Prince kneeled upon his Knees to the King when he came before him. *Do you know*, ſaid *Philip*, taking him up, and ſmiling, *who was your Father? You are the Son of an Illuſtrious Perſon. The Emperor* Charles *V. was your Father and mine.* In ſhort, he commanded him to follow him, and cauſed him to be bred at Court. In 1570, he ſent him to the Kingdom of *Granada*, againſt the *Moors*, where he ended that War happily; and the Year after they named him Admiral of the Confederate Fleet againſt the *Turks*. He won the famous Battel of *Lepanto*, againſt the Infidels, in the Gulf ſo called, *Octob.* 7. 1571. The *Turks* loſt there 25000 Men, and moſt of their Commanders. In 1572, *John* of *Auſtria* took *Tunis* and *Biſerte* in *Africa*, which the *Turks* re-took the Year after. In 1575, he was made Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, after the Death of *Lewis de Requeſenius*, Grand Commander of *Caſtile*. Before his arrival the *Spainiſh* Soldiers plunder'd the City of *Antwerp*. The *Roman* Catholick Provinces united themſelves with thoſe of *Holland* and *Zealand*, in a Treaty made at *Ghent*, and commonly called *The Pacification of*

Ghent: They were afraid of being pillaged. *Don John* approved the Treaty, and ſent the *Spaniſh* Soldiers out of the *Low Countries* accordingly. But he alter'd Affairs quickly, and made himſelf Maſter of *Namur*, *Charlemont* and *Marienburg*. The States armed againſt him, and chaſed him to *Luxemburg*, and choſe the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, Brother to the Emperor *Rodolphus*, their Governor, and the Prince of *Orange* for his Lieutenant. But *Don John* managed his Affairs ſo well, that after the arrival of the Soldiers brought him by *Alexander Farneſe* Duke of *Parma*, he won a ſignal Battel againſt the Allies at *Gemblours*, about the end of *January*, 1578. After which, he took divers places, and died of the Plague, or Poiſon, *Octob.* 1. of the ſame Year, in his Camp near *Namur*, in the 32d Year of his Age. *Strada. Grotius de Bel. Belg. De Thou. Hiſt. lib.* 48. *&c ſeq. Sponde. Byerling, &c.*

JOHN I. of that Name, King of *Congo*, was baptized *An.* 1490. and embraced the Chriſtian Religion, with his eldeſt Son, and the principal Men of his Court, at the Sollicitation of *John* II. King of *Portugal*, who ſent him ſome Preachers. This Prince ordered thoſe Things to be preſented in publick which they prepared for his Baptiſm, that the World might ſee them, and be invited to follow his Example. This Sight impreſſed a great Reſpect for our Religion in the Hearts of the People, who deſired to be baptized as well as their King. They began to build a Church there to celebrate the Ceremony of Baptiſm, whereof the firſt Stone was laid on *May* 3. But it happen'd, that ſome of the King's Subjects, who inhabited the Iſles that lie in the Lake of *Zembre*, revolted, and ravaged the adjacent Country to ſuch a degree, that he was forced to make all imaginable haſte to quell the Diſorder; and being unwilling to delay his Baptiſm, received it the very ſame Day that the firſt Stone was laid; with ſix Lords, who were to accompany him, and conduct his Army. The King being upon his Departure, the *Portugal* Ambaſſador gave him a Standard, in the midſt whereof ſtood a Croſs; telling him, That that was as a Mark of entring into the *Croiſade* which Pope *Innocent* VIII. had publiſhed againſt the Infidels. Hereupon the Queen deſired to be baptized, which was granted her, and the Name of *Leonora* given her, which was that of the Queen of *Portugal*. In fine, The King marched againſt the Rebels with about 80000 Men, and reduced them. The King of *Congo*'s eldeſt Son being returned from fighting againſt ſome other Enemies, was baptized in the Church then finiſhed, and Chriſtened *Alphonſus*, after the *Infant* of *Portugal*. The Nobility, and the greateſt part of the People, were likewiſe baptized; and there were great Rejoycings. But the King's ſecond Son, being a debauched Perſon, was willing to continue in his Idolatry, and therefore withdrew from Court, with ſome Followers. A little after, the King's Concubines, whom he left after having embraced Chriſtianity, ordered their Matters ſo, as to be re-admitted, and then engaged him again in his old Cuſtoms. His eldeſt Son endeavoured to make him ſenſible of his Fault; but this Zeal made him loſe his Father's Good Will, and the ſecond Son was ſent for back again to Court. But the King's Death brought ſome Repoſe to the new Chriſtians. *Alphonſus* knowing that he was hated by thoſe who returned to their Idolatry, came by Night to the Palace; and having next Morning aſſembled the chiefeſt of the Court, was ſaluted King. His Brother was out of Town, expecting ſome Forces; but haſted back all he could, on the News, with what Troops he had; but loſt the Battel, and was made Priſoner. Some ſay he died in Priſon: And others are of Opinion, that he loſt his Life upon a Scaffold, but perſiſted in his Error to the laſt. So *Alphonſus* remained in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the Government, and reduced thoſe who revolted under pretence of Religion.

JOHN *Baſilovitz*, Grand Duke of *Moſcovy*, Son of *Baſilius*, was very young when he came to the Crown, *An.* 1540. He affected going to Church frequently, and Singing at Service, but was extream cruel and bloody; and had ſo little Piety, that he had not the leaſt Sentiments of Humanity. His plundering the City of *Novogorod*, *An.* 1569, was a convincing proof of it. He had ſeven lawful Wives; by the firſt of which he had two Sons, *John* and *Fedor*. Being incenſed againſt his eldeſt Son, he ſtruck him over the Head with a Cane, ſo that he died in five Days after. He had *Demetrius* by his laſt Wife. After having exerciſed a thouſand Cruelties, he was troubled in his latter Days with extream pain, and died *An.* 1584. His Son *Fedor Juanovitz* ſucceeded him. *Olearius Voyage de Moſcovia.*

JOHN King of *Armenia*, gave his Kingdom to his Nephew *Leo*, and became a *Franciſcan* Friar; in which Habit he fought the *Turks*, and was ſlain, *An.* 1304. *Guil. Paradin. Annal. de Burgoigne.*

Illuſtrious Men of the Name of JOHN.

JOHN *Aventinus* of *Abenſperg*, derived his Name from a Town of *Bavaria*, where he was born, in 1460, which the *Latins* call *Aventinum*, and *Abuſina*. He compoſed the *Annals* of his Country, in ſeven Books, which *Nicholas Geſner* publiſhed, with conſiderable Additions. It deſcends as far as 1533, and he died the Year after, aged 68. He alſo left other Pieces behind him.

JOHN of *Antioch*, ſurnamed *Scholaſticus*, becauſe he belong'd to the College or Society of Lawyers; was firſt Prieſt, and then Apocriſiary or Deputy of the Church of *Antioch*: Afterwards he was made Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* by the Emperor *Juſtinian*. In the Year 550, he made a *Greek* Collection of the Canons, rang'd according to the Order of the Matter, whereas the former had been Methodiz'd according to the Order of Time in which the Councils were held, or the Decretal Epiſtles written. The Work is divided into Fifty Titles, which comprehends all the branches of the Matter, and under theſe Heads he couches the Affairs of the Church. In the Year 554, he made the firſt *Nomo-Canon*, divided likewiſe into Fifty Titles, annexing all the Civil Laws, which had any reference to the Canons. *Doujat Hiſtoire du droit Canon.*

JOHN of *Bayeux* Biſhop of *Auranches*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Roan*, one of the moſt eminent Prelates of the *Gallican* Church in the XIth Century. He held a Council in 1074, where the Regulations were ſo ſtrict, that they diſoblig'd ſeveral diſorderly Eccleſiaſticks, which gave him a great deal of trouble upon that Occaſion. He was afterwards killed by the Monks of St. *Ouen*. This learned Prelate wrote, *De Officiis Eccleſiaſticis*, publiſh'd with curious Notes by *Johannes Prevotius. Lanfrank in Epiſt. Ordericus Vitalis, lib* 4, 5. *Matth. Weſtminſter, &c.*

JOHN of *Cappadocia*, ſo called becauſe he was born in this Province. He lived in the VIth Century, and was a great Favourite of *Juſtinian* the Emperor, and ſerved him in compiling his *Codex*, *An.* 529, and was afterwards made Conſul, *An.* 538, and Prefect of the *Prætorium*. He grew extream rich by Rapine and Extortion. *Juſtinian*, to quell ſome Sedition kindled at *Conſtantinople*, was forced to take his Places from him, yet reſtored them to him a little Time after. But knowing that his Ambition aimed at no leſs than to make himſelf Emperor, he baniſhed him to a Suburb of *Cyzicum*, named *Artace*, where he put on a Religious Habit. Being ſome time after accuſed to have had a hand in the Murder of *Euſebius*, Biſhop of this City, he was ſeized, and put to Torture, to Confeſs and Diſcover the Aſſaſſinates, which he did not. Then they took and clad him in a plain Suit of Linen, and in that Dreſs he was carried all over *Egypt*, being ſo very poor that he was forced to beg Alms for his Living; yet ſtill he hoped to be Emperor. He was three Years a Priſoner at *Antinoe*; and then put to death for his Crimes. *Procop.*

JOHN (*Diaconus*) Canon of *Verrone*, wrote a Hiſtory from *Julius Cæſar*, down to the Emperor *Henry* VII. who lived in the XIVth. Century. He was different from that *John Diacre*, Author of the Relation of the Martyrdom of St. *Januarius* Biſhop of *Benevent*, and of St. *Soſius* Deacon, whom *Surius* Speaks of. *Tom. VI. ad* 23. *Sept.*

JOHN (*Diaconus*) or *Deacon* of the Church of *Rome*, miſtaken by ſome for *Paulus Diaconus*. He was a Perſon of Character in the IXth. Cent. and one who had an Intimacy with *Anaſtaſius Bibliothecarius*. He wrote the Life of *Gregory the Great*, in five Books, which he dedicated to Pope *John* VIII. *Sigebert Chron. A. C.* 873. *Bellarmin. Mireus, &c.*

JOHN (*de Dieu*) Founder of the Order of Charity, was born at *Montemort el Novo*, a City of *Portugal*, with the Title of Count, in the Province of *de Alentejo*. He was ſo touched by a Sermon of the famous *John d' Avila*, that he forſook all things, to devote himſelf wholly to God in the Service of the Sick. To execute which Deſign, he retired to the Spittle of *Granada*, where he laid the firſt Foundations of his Inſtitutions, which Pope *Leo* X. approved of, *An.* 1520. He died, *March* 8. 1550. Aged 55.

JOHN (*Hagen*) called *de Indagine*, was a learned *Carthuſian*, much in eſteem for his Merits in the XVth. Century. He took the Habit upon him at *Erfort*, at the Age of 25, and continued in the ſame 35 Years, during which time, he Governed three Monaſteries; and as this Imployment was extreamly careful, 'tis ſurprizing, that he could Compoſe ſo many divers Works, as are attributed to him. For beſides thoſe which *Trithemius* had ſeen of his, *Petreius* counts 433 different Treatiſes; and amongſt theſe, three Chronicles. This great Man died in 1475. We muſt not omit what they obſerve concerning his addictedneſs to Study, for being but a mean Monk, belonging to a Cloyſter, in a very poor Houſe, that could not ſo much as ſupply him with Candle for his Lucubrations, he gathered together all the Crums of old Wax which he could find, to make himſelf little Candles of. *Petreius Bibl. Carthuſ. Trithem. in Catal. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Simler. in Bibl. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr.* 'Tis to be noted, That this *John de Indagine*, is not the ſame with the other of that ſame Name, Author of certain Books of Chiromancy, Phyſiognomy, and Judicial Aſtrology, which are marked amongſt the prohibited Books; for that the firſt lived in the XVth. Century, as I ſaid before; and this other Dedicated his Work, to *Albert* Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*, *An.* 1522.

ST. JOHN of *Jeruſalem*, a Religious and Military Order: See MALTHA.

JOHN, ſurnamed *Mark*, was St. *Barnabas*'s Couſin, 'tis believed, our Saviour eat the Paſs-over at his Houſe, that the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon the Apoſtles there, and that St. *Peter* found the Faithful aſſembled there, when the Angel delivered him out of *Herod*'s Priſon. We ſee in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, That his Mother was called *Mary*, and that he was the innocent Cauſe of a ſmall Difference that aroſe betwixt St. *Paul* and St. *Barnabas*; becauſe *Barnabas* would have his Couſin *John* go with him, and St. *Paul* did not think it convenient he ſhould.

JOHN of *Turrecremata*, Cardinal, was a *Spaniard*, and born at the Borough of *Turrecremata*, whence he had his Name. This

Borough is in the Dioceſs of *Palenza.* *John* was a Divine of the Order of St. *Dominick*, next Maſter of the Sacred Palace, and Biſhop of *Sabina.* His principal works are, the five Volumes of Commentaries upon *Gratian*'s Decrees. A Summary of the Church in four Books. A Speech he made before *Eugenius* IV. being an Anſwer to one ſent from the Council of *Baſil*, by the Authority of the Popes, and that of the General Council. He died, *Sept.* 26. 1468. Aged 88. *Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. &c.*

JOHN *(Maron)* a *Syrian* Writer. *Abraham Ecchellenſis* pretends, that this Author lived between the VIth. and VIIth. Century, and ſays, That he wrote much againſt the Eaſtern Hereſies, with a Liturgy and Commentary upon the Liturgy of St. *James*, which Commentary he promiſed to publiſh ſoon after, with his Latin Tranſlation. But Father *Simon, in his Notes upon* Gabriel *Arch-Biſhop of* Philadelphia, denies, that this Author has the Antiquity which *Abraham Ecchellenſis* gives him, and which he has made out in his Remarks upon the Voyage to Mount *Libanus*, where he ſays, That having received from *M. Fauſtus Narion*, Nephew to *Ecchellenſis*, ſome Extracts in the *Syriack* Language, of the Commentary of *John Maron* upon the Liturgy: he owneth, by the very Words of an Extract he ſpeaks of, that this *John Maron* did not live in the time, in which *Ecchellenſis* and *M. Narion* pretend he did, becauſe he talks of Conteſts not treated of in thoſe days. Whence he concludes, that *John Maron*'s Book is Suppoſititious, or that they had added the Chapter which was ſent him. Cardinal *Bona*, to whom was communicated at *Rome*, the Latin Tranſlation of this *John Maron*'s, who wrote in the *Syriack* Tongue, is of the ſame Mind alſo, in a Letter which he wrote *An.* 1673, to *P. Mabillon*, a Religious *Benedictine.*

JOHN *(de Mount-Real)* ſo called from a City in *Franconia*, where he was born, in 1436. He was skill'd in all Sciences, but excelled in the Mathematicks, which he taught publickly at *Vienna*, whither *Matthias* King of *Hungary* encouraged him to come, about 1470. After the great Reputation he acquired there, he withdrew to *Nuremburg*, to live out of the noiſe of the War. It was here he printed the *Ephemerides* for 30 Years, ſo much eſteemed of by all the Learned. To the *Syſtem* of the World, he has added a Tenth Heaven, which gives Motion to the reſt. Pope *Sixtus* IV. having called him to *Rome*, he died there of the Plague, *An.* 1476, being Aged but 41. *Andrew Thevet. lib. 6. des hommes illuſtres.*

JOHN *(O Neal)* a Gentleman of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, who took the Name of *King.* He was the Son of *Caen O Neal*, ſurnamed *Baco*, that is, *Claudius*, one of the moſt puiſſant Princes of the Northern part of that Iſle. Having Diſpoſſeſſed his Father, he raiſed great Troubles in *Ireland*, whither Queen *Elizabeth* ſent Troops to reduce him. But in 1567, inflamed by a Victory which he got over the *Scotch*, who plundered his Country, he grew ſo inſolent, that in malice to the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, he burnt that Metropolitan See of *Ireland.* Then he robbed the other weaker Princes of their Eſtates; and in the end, ſcorning all the Titles of Honour which Queen *Elizabeth* offered, to reduce him to Subjection, he made himſelf be acknowledged King of *Ulſter*, by his Army, conſiſting of 1000 Horſe, 4000 Foot, and 700 Guards, and cauſed Warlike Exerciſes to be taught the Boors. He built a Caſtle, which he named *Feoguegal*, that is to ſay, *The Horror of the* Engliſh, whom he hated extreamly. The Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* marching with his Troops purſuant to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order, againſt the Rebels, defeated them at the firſt Onſet. And *John O Neal* ſeeing himſelf forſaken by his People, becauſe of his Cruelties, was ready to throw himſelf at the Feet of the Vice-Roy, but his Secretary perſwaded him to the contrary, and thinking to have found Aſſiſtance from thoſe of the *Scots* Weſtern Iſles, he and the remainder of his Men flying thither, were ſlain. *Cambden's Q. Elizabeth.*

JOHN *(de Paris)* a *Dominican* Friar, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, flouriſhed about the latter end of the XIIIth Century, and the beginning of the XIVth. He wrote a Treatiſe *De Regia poteſtate & Papali*, and an Anſwer to another, Entitul'd, *Corruptorium Doctrinæ S. Thomæ Aquinatis*, and ſome others; but having averr'd ſomewhat about the Situation of the Body of Jeſus Chriſt in the Euchariſt, the Biſhops, *William* of *Paris*, *Giles de Bourges*, and another *William d' Amiens*, with the Doctors of Divinity, examined him, and forbad him to Teach any farther. He died under the Pontificate of *Clement* V. about 1310. *Bellarmine* and *Trithem. de Script. Eccleſ. Le Mire in Actuar. Spondan: A. C.* 1304. *n.* 14. *Leander Albert, Anthonius de Sienne. Alphonſus Fernandez.* There was a Treatiſe of this Author printed at *London*, in 1686. Intituled *De modo Exiſtendi Corporis Chriſti in Sacramento Altaris*, where he diſowns Tranſubſtantiation.

JOHN of *Parma*, who lived in the XIIth. Century, is thought to be the Author of a Book, Entituled, *Evangelium Æternum*, burnt by Order of Pope *Alexander* VI. *An.* 1258.

JOHN *(des Temps)* or *D' Eſtampes*, is that famous Squire belonging to *Charlemaigne*, who, according to the Story of ſome Chronologies, (*Vincent de Beauvais*, *Nauclerus* and others,) died in 1128. Aged 361.

JOHN *De Raguſa* of *Dalmatia*, was a *Dominican*, and much eſteem'd in the XVth. Century. He made Speeches a Week together in the Council of *Bazil* againſt the *Huſſites*; *Caniſius* who publiſh'd the Harangue of *Polimarius*, has likewiſe printed that of *John de Raguſa*, call'd *Oratio de Communione ſub utraque ſpecie non concedenda Laicis*, in which he gives an account of the Errors and behaviour of the *Huſſites.* *Trithemius & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Spond. Poſſevin, &c.*

JOHN (of *Salisbury*) An Engliſh Man. He was Biſhop of *Chartres* and one of the moſt learn'd Men of the XIIth. Century. He govern'd his Dioceſs with great Reputation and died in the Year 1181. He wrote a great many Books, of which we have none extant, excepting the Life of *Thomas Becket* Arch Biſhop of *Canterbury.* A Collection of Epiſtles. *Polycraticon*, or *de Nugis Curialium & Veſtigiis Philoſophorum Lib. VIII. &c. Petrus Bleſenſis Epiſt.* 22. *The Continuator of Sigebert in Chron. Trithem. & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

JOHN of *Leyden*: See BUCKHOLD.

JOHN of *Udina*, a famous Painter, born at *Udina* in *Friuli*, *An.* 1494. He was the firſt that diſcovered how to make *Stucco*, (*i. e.* a Compoſition for Imagery made of Potter's Clay.) He became a great Artiſt in working. In his time, they dug into the Ruines of the Palace of *Titus*, to find out ſome Statues, and other Antiquities; as they were removing the Earth, theſe fanciful Figures were found, which were ever ſince called *Groteſques*, becauſe found in *Grotto*'s. Some Hiſtorical ſmall Pictures were alſo found there, with other Ornaments of a ſmall Size, made of *Stuc.* *John* copied theſe ſorts of Pictures, but had not the Secret to make ſuch *Stuc*, as he ſaw amongſt the reſt of thoſe Antiquities. He tried ſo many Experiments to diſcover it, that in fine, he found that Lime of very white *Travertin*, which is a hard Stone, mixed with a Marble Powder beat very fine, made that Compoſition, which he ſaw in thoſe ancient Works. So he began to make theſe Ornaments in *Stucco*, and was the firſt in the World, who revived this manner of Painting. He died at *Rome*, *An.* 1564. *Vaſari. Felibien.*

JOHN (*Scot*) called *Erigena*, was a *Scotch*-man born at *Air.* He came to *France* about the Reign of *Charles the bald*, who much admired the ſharpneſs of his Wit; and by report, made him lie in his own Chamber. He was really a great Philoſopher and Divine, tho' the Church of *Rome* ſays, he was not Orthodox. At the Pope's Requeſt, he was baniſh'd the Univerſity of *Paris*, cried down for a Heretick every where, and after his death, a Work of his, wherein he appeared to be of the ſame Opinion with the Proteſtants now, was Condemned in the three Councils, of *Paris* *Verceil*, and *Rome.* In this laſt, held in 1059, under *Nicholas* II. *Beranger*, who made uſe of the Authority of this Book of *John Scots*, was forced to throw it himſelf into the fire. But not to forget the nature of his Death, 'Tis reported, that after being baniſhed *Paris*, he went into *England*, and there taught School, and one of his Scholars ſtabbed him with a Pen-knife, about the latter end of the IXth. Century, which was, *An.* 883, or 884.

JOHN of *Venice*, and **JOHN** (*Tudethehen*) both Chaplains to *Jeffrey* Duke of *Tuſcanelle*, averr'd, *An.* 1065, That Eccleſiaſtical Dignities might be bought, not for the ſake of Spiritual things, but for the Temporal Advantages that might be made of them. Pope *Alexander* II. declared this Opinion to be Heretical, and oppoſed it as ſuch, by his Decretal Letter ſent to the See of *Luca.*

JOHNSON (*Benjamin*) born in *Weſtminſter*, in *Harts-horn-lane* near *Charing-Croſs*, where his Mother married a Brick-layer for her Second Husband. He had his Grammar-Learning in St. *Martin*'s Church School, and then in *Weſtminſter* School, under the Learned Mr. *Cambden*, and afterwards was admitted into St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*; but wanting Maintenance, he was obliged to come away in a little time, and betake himſelf to his Father-in-Law's Trade, and aſſiſted in building the new Structure in *Lincolns*-Inn. He was obſerved to have a Trowel in his hand, and a Book in his Pocket; whereupon ſome Gentlemen finding his Ingenuity, did, by their Bounty, enable him to follow his Studies. His Parts were extraordinary, yet he was not ſo ready to run, as able to anſwer the Spur: And in learned Company, his conſtant Humour was, to ſit ſilent. He was quick and ſmart in his Repartees, extraordinary in the Dramatick part of Poetry, and was reckon'd the moſt Learned, Judicious and Correct Comick Poet of his Time. He died, *An.* 1638. and was buried near the Belfrey in *Weſtminſter*-Abbey Church, having only on a Pavement over his Grave, *O rare Ben Johnſon.*

JOIA (*Elizabeth*) or *de Roſeres*, a *Spaniſh* Woman, who, according to *Franciſcus Auguſtinus della Chieſa*, preached in the Cathedral of *Barcelona*, to the wonder of all that were preſent. She lived in the XVIth. Century, and, 'tis ſaid, that being at *Rome*, during the Papacy of *Paul* III. by the force of her Reaſoning, ſhe converted a great many *Jews*, and in preſence of the Cardinals, explained the Books of *John Dun Scotus*, called the *Subtil Doctor.* *Auguſtin. della Chieſa*, *Hilarion de Coſta.*

JOIADA, or **JEHOIADA**, a *Jewiſh* High-Prieſt whom *Joſephus* calls *Joad.* He was a very vertuous Perſon, and one fearing the Lord; his Zeal for the true Worſhip of God, Faithfulneſs to his Prince, and Love to his Country, with many other ſignal Vertues were eminent in him, and made him truly worthy of ſo high a Station. 2 *Kings ch.* 11 *and* 12. 2 *Chron.* 22. 10. *to the end. Chap.* 23, 24. *to verſe* 17.

JOIGNY, Lat. *Joveniacum*, or *Iviniacum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, on the River *Tonne*, ſituate on the ſide of a Hill, and has a fine Caſtle.

JOINVILLE, a ſmall City and Principality of *France* in *Champagne*, ſituate upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Chaumont*, and St. *Dizier*, which was made a Principality by King *Henry* II. in 1552.

1552. for the younger Sons of the Houſe of *Guiſe*, and in favour of *Francis* of *Lorrain* Duke of *Guiſe*.

JOINVILLE, or *John* Lord of *Joinville*, Seneſchal of *Champagne*, lived in the time of St. *Lewis* IX. in 1260. He writ the Life of that King, whereof there are ſeveral Editions, the beſt being that of *M. du Cange*, who publiſhed it with excellent Obſervations, in 1668. St. *Lewis* made uſe of the Lord of *Joinville*, to do Juſtice at his Gate, of which he gives this Account in the Hiſtory of his Life: *It was his Cuſtom*, ſaith he, *to ſend the Sieurs* de Neſle, Soiſſons, *and me, to hear the Pleadings, and afterwards would ſend for us, enquiring how all things went, and whether there was any Caſe in debate, that could not be ended without him; and then many times, according to our Information, he would ſend for the Parties in Conteſt, and ſet them to right.* Du Cange.

JOLAUS, the Son of *Iphicles*, who aſſiſted *Hercules* in overcoming the *Hydra*, by Searing with a red hot Iron, the Necks of that Monſter, as faſt as *Hercules* cut off its Heads, to hinder them from growing again; and for a Reward of this piece of Service, *Hercules* deſired *Hebe* to reſtore him to Youth, when he was grown Decrepid. *Ovid 9 Metamorph.*

JOLAUS, or JOLAS, Son of *Antipater*, who was Governor of *Macedonia* in *Alexander the Great*'s abſence; *Antipater* having diſobliged *Olympias*, the Mother of this Prince, and being afraid her Son would revenge her, reſolved to be before hand with him; to this purpoſe, he ſent his Son ſome of the Water of a Lake of *Arcadia*, called *Nonacris*, which, by its coldneſs, was preſent Death to thoſe that drank it, to the end, he ſhould fill it to the King, for he was his Cup-bearer. *Alexander* had no ſooner ſwallowed this Draught, but he felt ſuch a pain in his Stomach, as if he had been pierced with a Dart, and the Torment was ſo violent, that drawing his Sword, he would have killed himſelf to put an end to his pain. *Iolas*, who had taſted of it before he preſented it to *Alexander*, died almoſt as ſoon as the King, and was honourably Interred; but *Olympias* being informed of this Treaſon, cauſed his Body to be digged up again, and caſt into the Sea. *Diodorus. Q. Curtius.*

JOLCOS, now called *Jaco*, an ancient Sea-Port Town of *Magneſia*, a Province of *Theſſaly*, ſituate near to the City of *Demetrias*, not far from the *Sinus Pegaſicus*, now *Golfo di Armiro*, and *Golfo del Vollo*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Pelion*, which, at preſent, is called *Petras*, diſtant from *Pegaſis*, now *Vollo*, Twenty *Stadia's*, and as much from *Ormenio*. This City was of old Illuſtrious, for the Birth of *Jaſon*, and by the ſolemn Convention of the *Argonauts*, who met there, to go in queſt of the *Golden Fleece*. *Ovid lib. 7. Metam. Lucan. lib.* 3.

JOLE, the Daughter of *Eurytus*, King of *Oechalia*, by his Second Wife, of whom *Hercules* being enamoured, he came to an Agreement with her Father, that in caſe he did over-come him, he ſhould have his Daughter. *Hercules* having beaten him, demands the Price of his Victory, which *Eurytus* refuſing, *Hercules* kills him, and takes away his Daughter, whom he afterwards beſtowed upon his Son *Hillus*, but *Dejaneira*, *Hercules* his Wife, was ſo jealous of her Husband's new Love, that thinking to reclaim him, ſhe ſent him *Neſſus* his poiſon'd Shirt, which was the Cauſe of his Death. *Ovid lib. 9. Metam.*

JOLLYVET (*Evert*) an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, received his firſt Breath at *Orleans*, *July* 20. 1601. As he was admired in his Youth for his wonderful Pregnancy, ſo he was in his riper Years, for his vaſt Erudition, being not only a skilful Lawyer, but a good Poet, a great Philologiſt, Philoſopher, and Divine; to which he added, what gave him the greateſt Comfort, the Life of a good Chriſtian, according to the Proteſtant Faith. He was naturally of a chearful Temper, ſo he never denied himſelf, at proper Times and Places, the Pleaſures of innocent Mirth. His *Carmen in Aquilam*, a Latin Heroick Poem, wherein he ſets out the Atchievements of that famous Hero of *Sweden*, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, is a ſufficient Argument of his great Skill in Latin Poetry. The Learned may judge of it by theſe few Lines, which begin the Poem.

> *Ille ego ſincere Themidis qui Caſtra ſecutus,*
> *Sed majora petens, animis ut Gloria lampas,*
> *Grandia* Guſtavi *miratus Geſta, per Orbem*
> *Illa cano. Reges, vos hæc Miracula ſpectant.*

In *French*, he wrote a Voluminous Hiſtory of *Sweden*, from Authentick Memoirs which he had procured thence, and is kept in Manuſcript to this day, in the Royal Library at *Upſal*. *Arnhemius*, who lately wrote in Latin the Life of Count *Pontus de la Gardie*, quotes it in two ſeveral Places. Beſides theſe two Pieces of his, one in Proſe, the other in Verſe, he has left behind him ſeveral learned Manuſcripts upon divers Subjects, now in the poſſeſſion of his Son, Mr. *Evert Jollyvet*, an Officer in their Majeſties *Meuſe*, and formerly Tutor to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*; and when time ſerves, the Publick may have a ſhare in them. His Death happened, *An.* 1662. and (which is remarkable) upon *July* 20. being his Birth-day; which proved according to his Wiſh, expreſſed in a Verſe of his, written ſome time before with his own hand, and found after his Deceaſe amongſt his Papers,

> *O utinam Nativa Dies ſit Meta Dolorum.*

JON, the Son of *Xuthus*, King of *Theſſaly*, and of the greateſt part of *Greece*, to whom his Father gave the Country of *Attica*, upon which he beſtowed his own Name of *Ionia*, where he built one City conſiſting of Four, and was therefore called *Tetrapolis*, which Cities were, *Marathon*, *Oenoe*, *Probalintho*, and *Tricorytho*. He divided the People of *Athens* into four Claſſes, *viz.* Of Souldiers, Prieſts, Artiſans, and Labourers, and built two Cities, one whereof he called *Helice*, to perpetuate his Wife's name, and the other *Bura* or *Buris*, in Memory of his Daughter, which were both ſwallowed up by the Sea, by means of an Earthquake. This King left five Sons behind him, *Pitireus*, *Pythion*, *Ægicoros*, *Argadeus*, *Hoptes*, and his Daughter *Bura*. *Apollodorus.*

JON, or YONNE, Lat. *Joanna*, a River of *France*, which has its ſource in the Mountain *Mordant* in *Burgundy*, waters ſeveral Cities of note; and paſſing by *Auxerre*, becomes Navigable, bears conſiderable Boats, and receiving ſeveral other Rivers, falls into the *Seine*, 17 Leagues above *Paris*.

JONADAB, the Son of *Rechab*, was a Perſon of great Holineſs and Strictneſs of Life, who never drank any Wine, neither dwelt in any Houſe, ſowed Seed, or planted Vineyards, and lived much like the Monks of Old. Which way of living, he recommended to his Poſterity, the *Rechabites*, who obſerved his manner of Life, and were obedient to his Command, and therefore were commended by God, and Bleſſed by him, as appears, *Jerem.* 35. *ver.* 16, 17, 18, 19. It was this *Jonadab*, *Jehu*, King of *Iſrael* took up unto his Chariot, when he was going to execute Vengeance upon the Houſe of *Ahab*. 2 *Kings* 15, 16, 17.

JONAH, the Son of *Amittai*, one of the leſſer Prophets, began to preach under the Reign of *Joaſh* and *Amaziah* Kings of *Judah*, *An. Mun.* 3211. or according to others, 3168. The Hiſtory of his Denunciation to the *Ninevites*, is ſet down in his Prophecy; wherefore I ſhall only take notice, that the Plant called a *Gourd*, in our Tranſlation, and which was the growth of one Night, was that which we call *Palma Chriſti*. *See* BOCHART *Hierozoicon p. 2. lib. 2. cap.* 24.

JONAH, a Jewiſh *Rabbi*, and Phyſician of *Corduba* in *Spain*, lived towards the end of the XIth. Century. He is the moſt famous of all the *Jewiſh* Grammarians, next to *R. Jehudah Hiug*. He was the Author of an *Arabick* Grammar and Dictionary, which have been Tranſlated into *Rabbinical* Hebrew, and are called *Ricma*. He owns, that the Hebrew Tongue hath been, in ſome meaſure, loſt, but reſtored by means of the Neighbour Languages. *R. Kimchi* often refutes his Dictionary, and that of *Jehudah Hiug*, whence the ancient Interpreters of Holy Writ may be juſtified, in thoſe Paſſages where they differ from the Modern. The ſame alſo proves, That theſe ancient Hebrew Grammarians, did not make any great account of the *Maſora*, at leaſt, did not hold it to be infallible, becauſe they only have a regard to the Sence, and that they do not apply the general Rule of the *Maſora*, but to Places where they think it requiſite. *Baillet Jugement des Sçavans.*

JONAS Biſhop of *Orleans*, lived in the IXth. Century under the Empire of *Lewis the Meek*, and *Charles the Bald*. He wrote three Books againſt *Claudius* of *Turin*, wherein are found many things contrary to the Modern Opinions of the Church of *Rome*. Dr. *Alix's Remarks on the Churches of Piedmont, chap.* 9. He compoſed alſo a Book for the Inſtruction of the young King of *Aquitain*, *Pepin*, the Son of *Lewis the Meek*: Which Piece of his we have now reſtored to us by the Care and Pains of *P. Dom Luc. d' Acheri*, with divers other Treatiſes; and, above all, that of the *Chriſtian Morals*, tranſlated by *P. Dom Joſeph Mege*. He died in 841. *Hincmar. Rhemenſ. Oper. adverſ. Goteſch. Adrevaldus de Miracul. Sancti Benedicti, lib. 1. cap. 25. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Luc. d' Acheri, Tom. 4. &c. Spicil. Ant. Robert & San-Marthe, Gall. Chriſtiana.*

JONAS (*Juſtus*,) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Germany*, was born at *North-hauſen* in *Thuringia*, in 1439. He was a learned Perſon, and one of the firſt Maintainers of the Doctrine of *Luther*. He died *Octob.* 9. 1555. He writ a Treatiſe in Defence of the *Marriage of Prieſts*; another, *Of Private Maſs*; and, *Notes* upon the *Acts of the Apoſtles*. *Sleidan. Chytræus. Reuſner. Melchior Adam.*

JONATHAN, the Son of *Saul*, famous for the entire Love and Friendſhip he had for *David*, contrary to his own and Family's Intereſt: And for his miraculous Victory over the *Philiſtines*. He was ſlain with his Father and Brothers, in a Battel againſt the *Philiſtines*, *A. M.* 2979. See his Hiſtory in the Firſt Book of *Samuel*.

JONATHAN, the Son of *Mattathias*, and Brother of *Judas Macchabæus*, was one of the illuſtrious Generals of the *Jews*, oppreſſed by the Kings of *Syria*. After the Death of his Brother, the *Jews* made choice of him for their Governor and Captain-General; *Simon*, his elder Brother, willingly giving way to him. This was about *An. Rom.* 593. and *A. M.* 3893. or 94. He compelled *Bacchides*, General of the Army of the King of *Syria*, to accept of Peace. He vanquiſhed *Demetrius Soter*, and afterwards *Apollonius*, who was the General of that Prince's Army; but at laſt he fell into the Snare *Tryphon* had laid for him at *Ptolemais*; who, after he had received a conſiderable Summ of Money for his Ranſom, of *Simon* his Brother, ſlew him there. 1 *Macchab. chap.* 9, 10, 11, 12. *Joſeph. lib. 3. Ant. Jud.*

JONATHAN, the Son of *Abiathar:* He was High Prieſt of the *Jews.* There was alſo another *Jewiſh* High Prieſt of the ſame Name, who was the Son of *Jehoiada* II. under the Reign of the *Perſians*, *Jaddus*, who went to meet *Alexander the Great*, as he was coming to ſee the City of *Jeruſalem*, was his Succeſſor.

JONICHUS, or JONITHUS, the Son of *Noah*, who, as ſome Authors ſuppoſe, was born to him after the Deluge, about *A. M.* 1756. There is no mention made of him in Scripture, nor in any other known Record, ſave only in the Writings of St. *Methodius* Martyr. It is ſaid, That he was the Inventer of Aſtronomy, and that he fore-told many Particulars concerning the foundation and Viciſſitudes of Monarchies; and that he diſcovered theſe Secrets to *Nimrod*, that was one of his Diſciples. Others add, That *Noah* having ſent him to the Land of *Ethan*, with ſome of the Sons of *Japhet*, he there built a City, which he called *Jonica*, after his own Name. *Comeſtor, cap.* 37. *Hiſt. Schol. Abulenſis, Quæſt.* 5. *ſuper Geneſ. cap.* 10. *Torniel, A. M.* 1756. *n.* 1. 1956. *n.* 1.

IONIA, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, now called *Sarchan*, or *Sarchiom*, between *Æolia* and *Caria*. Its moſt conſiderable Cities were *Miletum*, *Epheſus*, *Smyrna*, *Colophon*, *Heraclea*, *Erythræa*, *Clazomene*, *&c. Herodotus* aſſures us, that the Situation of all theſe Cities was very pleaſant and advantageous, and the Country very fertile. The *Ionians* were addicted to War, Dancing and Muſick, and had many famous and magnificent Temples. They had alſo numerous Colonies abroad, where they ſignalized their Valour, as well as againſt their Neighbours nearer Home. The Name of the *Ionian* Sect was given to the Diſciples of *Thales* of *Miletum*. The *Ionian* Sea, ſo called, is not that which runs along by the Country *Ionia*, but that which flows between *Greece* and *Sicily*, towards *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* and *Peloponneſus*. Some ſuppoſe it took its Name from *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus:* But Others think, the *Ionians* had their Denomination from *Javan*, the Son of *Japheth. Herodot. lib.* 1. *& ſeq. Strabo. Pliny. Pauſanias. Diog. Laert. Ortelius. Leunclavius.*

JONQUIERS, Lat. *Juncaria*, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean*, 5 Leagues W. of *Marſeilles*, and 15 S. of *Avignon*.

JOPPA, now JAFFA, a Maritime Town in the Tribe of *Dan*; in ancient Time the only Haven belonging to *Jeruſalem*; deriving its Name from *Japho*, or *Jaſphe*, *Beauty*; and ſuppoſed to be built by *Japhet*, the Son of *Noah*, before the Flood. Hither the Materials were brought from *Libanus*, for the Building *Solomon*'s Temple; and thence they were carried to *Jeruſalem* by Land. Here *Jonah* took Ship for *Tarſhiſh*. Here St. *Peter* raiſed *Dorcas*. And here *Andromeda*, the Daughter of *Cepheus*, was delivered from a Sea-Monſter by *Perſeus*. In the Time of the *Macchabees* it was Garriſon'd by the *Syrians*, who drowned 200 of its Inhabitants treacherouſly. *Joſeph. de Bell. Jud. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 15. 2 *Macchab.* 12. *Judas* immediately revenged this Cruelty; and levying Forces, burnt the Haven, and all their Boats. It was twice taken by the *Romans*, and re-built by *Lewis* King of *France* in 1250. Now it has only two Turrets ſtanding, and is not much frequented by Merchants. This City is ſaid to have been built before the General Deluge, and ſo the oldeſt in the World. *Pliny, lib.* 5. *cap.* 13. In 1200. the *Saracens* took this City from the *Chriſtians*. It was, in the Time of the *Macchabees*, a fit Port for Pyrates, and therefore often taken, and re-taken. It is mentioned, *Joſh.* 19. 1 *King.* 5. 2 *Chron.* 2. *Jonah*, 1 *Maccab.* 10. 12, 13, 14. 2 *Macchab.* 12. *Act.* 9. *Joſeph. de Bell. Jud. lib.* 2. *cap.* 22. *& lib.* 3. *cap.* 15. *Ptolemy* placeth it, Long. 65. 40. Lat. 32. 6. and *Gaza*, 31. 30. by which, it lies 36 Miles N. of *Gaza*. *Ingulphus* Abbot of *Croyland*, in 1064. records, That in his Youth being at *Jeruſalem*, he came down to *Joppa*, and there, with many other Pilgrims, ſhipped himſelf for *Italy*, on board the *Genoueſe* Fleet. *Oxon. Edit. pag.* 74. This Fleet came yearly to trade, and bring Pilgrims to the *Holy Land*. In the Times of the Holy War it was the uſual Port of all the *Chriſtian* Fleet; but is ſometimes, by the Writers of that Story, called *The City of* Japhet. See JAFFA.

JORAM, or JEHORAM, King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Ahab*, ſucceeded his Brother *Ahaziah*. See the Account given of him in 2 *King.* 3. and 2 *Chron.* 22. 5, 6, 7. *Joſeph. lib.* 9. *Ant. Jud. Torniel & Salian in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

JORAM, or JEHORAM, King of *Judah*, ſucceeded his Father *Jehoſhaphat*, *A. M.* 3145. 2 *King. cap.* 8. from *verſ.* 16. to 24. 2 *Chron.* 21.

JORDAN, a River of *Palæſtine*, which, according to *Pliny*, comes from a Spring called *Panion*. But *Joſephus* aſſures us, That though it ſeems to flow from the Cave *Panion*, yet it riſeth from another Spring, called *Phiale*, 26 Furlongs diſtant from *Cæſarea*; from whence it flows under Ground, till it appears at the Cave *Panion:* Which Spring of this River was not known, till *Herod the Tetrarch* diſcovered it by caſting Straw into the Spring *Phiale*, which afterwards was found at *Panion*. It paſſeth through the Lake *Samachonites*, or *The Waters of Merom*; and, after a long Courſe, traverſeth the Lake of *Geneſareth*, and from thence runs into the *Dead Sea*. This River, like the *Nile*, is low in the Winter, and overflows in Summer, by the Snow melting on Mount *Libanus*. It abounds with Fiſh, becauſe the Country through which it runs is little inhabited. Travellers obſerve, That the Water of this River does not mix with that of the *Dead Sea*, through which it runs. And ſome hold, That it communicates by a Subterranean Conduit with the *Red Sea*, or *Mediterranean*, as it did before *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* were ſwallowed in that Lake. Some Authors write, That its Fiſh, if they do not ſwim back, die in the *Dead Sea*, Its whole Courſe is about 100 Miles. It is half as broad at *Jericho* as the *Seine* is at *Paris*.

JORNANDES, or JORDAN, a *Goth* by Birth, was the Son of *Alanus Wamuthe*. He was firſt Secretary to the *Goths* in *Italy*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Ravenna*. He writ two Hiſtorical Treatiſes in the VIth. Century, in the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. He compoſed his Book, *De Rebus Gothicis*, in 552. for he declares in the 19th. Chapter of that Book, That nine Years before he writ it, the Plague had in a manner wholly laid waſte the *Roman* Empire; which happened in 543. in the Conſulſhip of *Baſilius*. He was the Author alſo of another Treatiſe, *De Regnorum Succeſſione*; which *Trithemius* improperly calls *De Geſtis Romanorum*, becauſe *Jornandes* therein alſo treats of the *Aſſryians*, *Medes* and *Perſians*. *Sigebert in Catalog. Trithem. de Script. Poſſevin in Apparat. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Latin.*

JORTAN, a City and Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Iſle of *Java*, on the North Coaſt thereof. It abounds with Fruits, and affords vaſt Quantities of Salt. The City hath a good Haven, and well frequented, between the Streight of *Palambuam* and *Paſſaruam*.

JOS, an Iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, being one of the *Sporades* towards the North Side of *Crete*. It is alſo called *Nio*, from a City of that Name, the chief of the Iſland. *Pliny* aſſures us, that the Tomb of *Homer* was to be ſeen there; which made it very famous. *Plin. lib.* 4. *cap.* 12.

JOSEF, the Son of *Abu Techiſien*, and ſecond King of *Morocco*, of the Lineage of *Almoravides*. Upon his Coming to the Throne, not liking the City *Agmet*, ſituate among the Mountains, he built that of *Morocco*, in 1086. or, at leaſt, finiſhed it; for ſome ſay, that his Father begun it. Not long after, he made War with the People of *Fez*, who were governed by two Princes, and made himſelf Maſter of that Kingdom. From thence paſſing to that of *Algier* and *Tunis*, he made them Tributary. And then returning to *Morocco*, took to himſelf the Title of *Amir-el-Momminc*, that is, *Commander of Believers:* Whence, by Corruption, was framed *Miramolin*. *Joſef* having ſucceeded thus far, turned his victorious Arms againſt the *Arabians* that dwelt in the Mountains and Deſarts of *Numidia*, which at preſent is called *Biledulgerid*. Some time after he reſolved to paſs over into *Spain*, at the Requeſt of the King of *Granada*, who had engaged the other *Mooriſh* Kings there to acknowledge *Joſef* for their Sovereign, and put themſelves under his Protection. *Joſef* having accepted this offer, paſſed the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and, having joined his Forces with theirs, beſieged the City of *Toledo*; but upon News of King *Alphonſo*'s Approach, retired to *Granada*, and thence made an Expedition to the City *Murcia*, which was ſurrender'd to him. And perceiving that the *Moors* repented of their having called him in, he ſubdued the Kingdoms of *Murcia*, *Granada*, *Corduba* and *Jaen*, with a Part of that of *Valentia*, and returned to *Africa*, where he had left his Nephew *Mahomet* to govern during his Abſence. Being arrived there, he publiſhed a *Gazia*, which is a kind of *Croiſade* among the *Moors*; and having raiſed a Powerful Army, which he embarked at *Ceuta*, landed at *Malaga*; and having joined *Mahomet*, he again laid Siege to *Toledo*; but upon the Arrival of King *Alphonſo*, raiſed the Siege a ſecond Time. Soon after *Joſef* ſent *Mahomet* to beſiege *Valentia*, which he took, and put the King to death. In 1109. *Joſef* won the Battel which Hiſtorians call *The Battel of Seven Counts*, becauſe ſeven *Spaniſh* Counts were killed in it, beſides the Prince *Dom Sancho*; which ſo grieved King *Alphonſo*, that he died ſoon after. The Year following *Joſef* died at *Morocco*, and his Son *Ali*, or *Hali*, ſucceeded him. *Marmol de l' Afrique, lib.* 2.

JOSEF II. of that Name, and Second King of *Morocco* of the Race of the *Almohades*, came to the Empire after the Death of his Father *Abdulmumen*, in 1156. After having maintained the Kings of *Tunis* and *Bugia*, his Vaſſals, in their Dominions he paſſed over into *Spain*, in 1158, with 60000 Horſe, and above 100000 Foot, at the Sollicitation of the *Mooriſh* Kings there, who offered Fealty to him in caſe he would deliver them from the Yoke of the *Chriſtians*; but ſeeing himſelf ſtronger than they, he made himſelf Maſter of all their Dominions; and after having ſuſtained ſeveral Loſſes from the *Chriſtians*, he at laſt had ſome Advantages over them; but at the Siege of *Santaren*, which he attacked very briskly, he was wounded with an Arrow, whereof he died. Whereupon the *Moors* raiſed the Siege, and they of *Africa* returned to *Barbary*. *Jacob Almanſor*, his Son, ſucceeded him, *An.* 1173. *Marmol de l' Afrique, lib.* 2.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Jacob* and *Rachel*, was born *A. M.* 2289. *Gen.* 30. 35. *& ſeq. Joſeph. lib.* 2. *Antiq. cap.* 1, 2. *Torniel. Salian & Spondan. in Annal. Vet. Teſt.*

St. JOSEPH, Husband of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, and Foſter-Father of *Jeſus Chriſt*, was the Son of *Jacob* according to St. *Matthew*, and of *Heli* according to St. *Luke:* To reconcile this, many of the Ancients believed *Joſeph* was *Jacob*'s own Son, or his Son according to Nature, as ſome ſpeak, and only, the Adopted Son of *Heli*, as *Ephraim* and *Manaſſes* had *Joſeph* for their proper or Natural Father, and yet were Adopted by *Jacob* their Grandfather. St. *Auſtin* was of this Opinion, in his Book, *Quæſtionum Evangelicarum*; but afterwards in his Retractations, he came over to the Opinion of *Julius Africanus*, which is likewiſe followed by *Euſebius*, *Pamphilus*, St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Jerom*, by Cardinal *Baronius*, *Janſenius*, *Torniellus*, and ſeveral other modern Writers. This way of explaining the Difficulty, is very clear and ſtands thus: *Heli* and *Jacob* were Brothers, the firſt dying without Children, the ſecond Married his Widow, in compliance with the Law mentioned in *Deuteronomy*. Thus *Jacob* was the Natural Father of *Joſeph*, and *Heli* was his Father in the Sence of the Law, becauſe by that Conſtitution, *Joſeph* was to paſs for his Son, and continue his Family. *Jul. African. Epiſt. ad Ariſt. Euſeb. lib.* 1. *Hiſt. cap.* 7. *S. Hieron. in Matth. S. Ambroſ. in Luc. S. Auguſt. lib.* 1. *De Conſenſ. Evang. lib.* 2. *Quæſt. Evang. qu.* 5. *& lib.* 2. *Retract. cap.* 7. *Greg. Nazianz. in Carm. de Gen. Chriſt. Baron. in Appar. Annal. Torniel. A. M.* 4051. *n.* 22. *Melchior Canus Locor. Theol. lib.* 11. *cap.* 3. *Janſen. in cap.* 3. *Lucæ.*

JOSEPH I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, was choſen to that See after *Euthymius*, in 1419. or, as others ſay, in 1424. and had before been Metropolitan of *Epheſus*. He accompanied the Emperor *Joannes Palæologus* to the Council of *Ferrara*; which was afterwards transferred to *Florence*, where *Joſeph* died ſuddenly.

JOSEPH II. or, as others ſay, JOASAPH I. Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, who lived in the XVth. Century, about 1460. Authors tell us, That a *Chriſtian*, who was an Officer under the *Turkiſh* Emperor, and in great Eſteem at the Court, had a Deſign to divorce his lawful Wife, to marry the Widow of a Prince of *Athens*; which this Patriarch oppoſed. Whereupon, this Officer was ſo enraged, that he commanded his Beard to be cut off; which is the greateſt of Injuries that can be put upon an Eccleſiaſtick in the Eaſt. Yet, for all that, he was not offended at it; but on the contrary, offered his Hands, Feet, yea, and Head too, rather than, by his Connivance, to give way to Sin. Which coſt him his Place; for he was put out, and one *Mark*, called *Nylocarabes*, made Patriarch in his ſtead. *Turco-Græc. lib.* 1. *&* 2. *Spond. A. C.* 1461. *n.* 17.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Zacharias*, a *Jewiſh* Captain, whom *Judas Macchabæus* had left to keep *Judæa*, when he was obliged to go to *Gilead*, to fight the *Ammonites*; who hearing of the valiant Acts of *Judas* and his Brethren, and deſirous, to ſignalize himſelf in like manner, was defeated by *Georgias*. 1 *Macch.* 5. from *verſ.* 55. to 62.

JOSEPH, the Son of *Antipater*, and Brother of *Herod the Great*. He defended the Fortreſs of *Maſſada* againſt *Antigonus*, and afterwards commanded ſome of his Brother's Forces, about *An. Rom.* 700. When, neglecting his Advice of not hazarding any thing, he marched towards *Jericho*; where being ſet upon by *Antigonus*'s Forces, he was killed in the Battel. *Antigonus* cauſed his Head to be cut off, notwithſtanding that *Pheroras*, another Brother of *Joſeph*, had offered Fifty Talents to have his Body reſtored him entire. *Joſeph. lib.* 14. *Ant. Jud. cap.* 26, 27.

JOSEPH, *Albo*, a *Spaniſh Jew*, who writ a Book in Rabbinical Hebrew, called *Sepher Ikkarim* or *The Book of Foundations*; where he handles the chief Articles of the Faith of the *Jews*. This *Rabbi* proves, That it was not poſſible the Books of *Holy Scripture* ſhould have been corrupted during the Captivity of *Babylon*; becauſe there were always Prieſts and Doctors that taught the Law. To which he adds this farther Argument, That the *Samaritans*, who were Enemies of the *Jews*, had an Hebrew Copy of the *Pentateuch*, in all Things agreeing with theirs.

JOSEPH, of *Arimathea*, a *Jew* of Condition, and one of the *Sanhedrim*; he refuſed to conſent with *Caiaphas*, and the reſt of that Court, to the Condemnation of our Saviour. After our Saviour's death, he beg'd his Body of *Pilate*, and gave it honourable burial. St. *Matthew* 27. St. *Mark* 15. St. *Luke* 23. and St. *John* 19. He is ſaid, by ſome, to have travell'd into *Great Britain*, to have preached the Goſpel there, and to be buried at *Glaſtenbury*, but this ſeems to be a miſtake. See *Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ*.

JOSEPHUS the Hiſtorian, a *Jew* by Nation, but writ in Greek. He was of Noble Birth, both by his Father *Mattathias*, who was deſcended of the Race of the High Prieſts; and by his Mother, who was of the Blood-Royal of the *Aſmoneans*, or *Macchabees*. He was born under the Reign of the Emperor *Caligula*, *A. C.* 37. and lived under that of *Domitian*. At the Age of ſixteen, he betook himſelf to Study; and aſſociating with one *Banus*, an *Eſſene*, (a Sect of the *Jews*, who lived an auſtere Life in the Deſarts,) he continued three Years with him; afterwards he betook himſelf to the Sect of the *Phariſees*, which he compares with that of the *Stoicks* amongſt the *Greeks*. In the 26th Year of his Age he took a Journey to *Rome*, upon the Account of ſome Prieſts whom *Fœlix* the Governor had ſent Priſoners to that City. Here a *Jew* that was a Comedian, and beloved of *Nero*, countenanced him, and made him known to the Empreſs *Poppæa*; by which Means he obtained his Deſire. Upon his Return to *Judæa* he was made Captain General of the *Galilæans*, and worthily diſcharged that Function till the Taking of *Jotapata*, when he was forced, with Forty of his Men, to hide himſelf in a Pit, where he ſuffered much. Being taken Priſoner by *Veſpaſian*, he fore-told his Coming to the Empire, and his own Deliverance by his Means. He accompanied *Titus* at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, and afterwards writ his ſeven Books of the *Wars of the Jews*; which *Titus* had ſo great Eſteem for, that he ordered them, with an Approbation of his own Hand, to be put in the publick Library. He afterwards continued at *Rome*, being protected by the Emperors, and gratified with a Penſion, and the Privilege of a *Roman* Citizen; which afforded him Leiſure and Opportunity to finiſh his Twenty Books of the *Jewiſh Antiquities*. He writ two Books againſt *Appion* of *Alexandria*, an Enemy of the *Jews*; as alſo, a Diſcourſe of the *Empire of Reaſon*, or concerning the *Martyrdom of the Macchabees*, which is the moſt eloquent of all his Works; and *an Account of his own Life*. There is alſo another *Joſephus*, ſurnamed *Gorionides*, who hath writ, or rather falſified an Hiſtory of the *Jewiſh War*. *Sueton. cap.* 5. *Tertul. Apol. cap.* 17. *&* 21. *Porphyr. lib.* 4. *de Abſt. St. Jerom. cap.* 13. *Cat. &c. Euſeb. in Chron. & Hiſt. S. Iſidor. Peluſ. lib.* 4. *Epiſt.* 225. *Caſſidor. lib.* 1. *Div. Juſt. cap.* 17. *Photius, Cod.* 47. 76. *&* 238. *Baron. Bellarm. Poſſevin. Torniel. Salian. Scaliger. Voſſius. La Mothe le Vayer au Juge des Hiſt.*

JOSIAH King of *Judah*, ſo famous for his extraordinary Zeal and Piety, ſucceeded his Father *Ammon*, *An. Rom.* 94. and *A. M.* 3394. He was killed in a Battel againſt *Pharaoh-Necho* King of *Egypt*, *A. M.* 3425. and *An. Rom.* 125. and interred with Royal Pomp in the Sepulchre of his Anceſtors, at the Age of 39, of which he reigned 31. 2 *Kings* 22. *&* 23. 2 *Chron.* 34. *&* 35.

St. JOSSE, was the Son of *Juthael* King of the *Britains* in *France*, and Brother of *Judichael*, who ſucceeded his Father; but being wearied with the Burthen of Government, reſolved to leave his Kingdom, and to become a Friar in the Monaſtery of St. *Meen* of *Gael*, which himſelf had founded; and therefore deſired his Brother *Joſſe* to take upon him the Government. But he having as little Love for the World, retired to a Place of *Ponthieu*, called St. *Peter's Town*, where Duke *Haymo* gave him an Apartment in his Palace; and having received holy Orders, he became his Chaplain for ſeven Years. After which, he retired to a Solitude, where he built himſelf an Hermitage. He died *Decemb.* 13. *A. C.* 653. An Abbey was afterwards built in the Place of his Hermitage, which was very richly endowed; and its Abbot had the Title of an Earl. *M. Abelly Vie de S. Joſſe. P. Mabillon* 2 *Tome des Actes des Saintes de l'Ordre de S. Benoſt.*

JOSUA, or JOSHUA, the Son of *Nun*, of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, was choſen by God, during *Moſes*'s Life, to be the Governor of *Iſrael*. Which high Function he entered upon immediately after the Death of *Moſes*, *A. M.* 2584. Of whom read *Numb.* 13. *&* 14. *Deut.* 1. 38. *&* 3. 28. *&* 31. 3. to 9. and the whole Book of *Joſhua*.

JOSUA, or ISA, ſurnamed *Zelebis*, *i. e. The Noble*, or *Illuſtrious*, the ſixth Emperor of the *Turks*, according to the *Greeks*; for the *Turkiſh* Hiſtorians do not reckon him amongſt the Number of their *Sultans*, no more than *Muſulman*, or *Moſes*; but only look upon them as Princes of the Blood. He was the Son of *Bajazet* I. whom *Tamerlain* ſhut up in an Iron-Cage in 1402. after having defeated him in the Plains of *Angori*. After this Defeat *Joſua* took upon him the Soveraign Power, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Janizaries*, and the chief of the *Turks*, who had eſcaped from that Battel. He took the City *Burſa* by Storm; and paſſing into *Europe*, ſubdued the People that had rebelled againſt him. *Muſulman*, his Brother, being jealous of him, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Greeks*, gave him Battel; and having taken him, cauſed him to be ſtrangled, in the fourth Year of his Empire, *A. C.* 1406. *Leunclav. in Annal. Turc. Chalcondyl. Hiſt. Turc.*

JOTAPATA, or JONITERA, formerly the ſtrongeſt Town in *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zebulon*, ſeated wholly upon a Rock, ſo very high, that the Top can ſcarce be ſeen from the Valleys. It is acceſſible only on the North Side. *Hoffm.*

JOUBERT, the ſeventh Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*. He was elected after *Gaſtus*, in 1169. He generouſly backed the Attempts of the *Chriſtians*, againſt *Saladine*; but the great Loſſes they ſuſtained in *Syria*, and the Truce which the King of *Jeruſalem* was obliged to make with that *Infidel*, broke his Heart, *A. C.* 1179. *Roger de Moulins* ſucceeded him.

JOUBERTUS (*Laurentius*) a Phyſician, born at *Valence* in *Dauphine*, *Decemb.* 6. 1529. He was the Diſciple of *Rondeletius*, to whom he ſucceeded in the Place of Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Montpelier*. He writ a Treatiſe of *Popular Errours*, and ſeveral other Works. He died *Octob.* 29. 1682. at *Lombez*, as he was on a Journey from *Tholouſe* to *Montpelier*. *San Marthan. in Elog. Doct. lib.* 3. *Vander Linden de Script. Med.*

JOVIANUS, whom ſome call *Jovinianus*, was the Son of Count *Varronianus*, and born at *Singidon*, a City of *Pannonia*. He was choſen Emperor after the death of *Julian the Apoſtate*, *An. Ch.* 363, which Dignity he at firſt refuſed, proteſting he would never be the Commander of Idolatrous Soldiers; but all of them profeſſing themſelves to be Chriſtians, he accepted of the Imperial Purple. The Affairs of the *Roman* Empire, at this time, were in a very bad Condition, which he endeavoured to recover, by making Peace with the *Perſians*; this done, he commanded the Idol-Temples to be ſhut up, and forbid any Sacrifices to be offered; but above all things, he took care to recal the baniſhed Prelates, and aſſured the Hereticks, that he would not endure thoſe that were the occaſion of Diſcord in the Church. He enjoyed the Imperial Dignity but a little while, dying at a place called *Dadaſtunum*, between *Galatia* and *Bithynia*, *Feb.* 17. 364, after having Reigned 7 Months and 22 Days. He was found dead in his Bed by the ſmoak of Coals, which had been kindled in his Chamber to dry it. Before he was Emperor, he was Captain of the Guard to *Julian*, who was very earneſt with him to renounce his Chriſtianity, which he courageouſly refuſed. *Ammian. Marcellin. lib.* 25. *Theodoret lib.* 4. *Socrat. lib.* 6. *Sozom. lib.* 6.

JOVINIANUS, a Monk, of a Monaſtery under the inſpection of St. *Ambroſe*, in the Suburbs of *Milan*, who, about 382, began to teach, That Faſting, and other Works of Penance, were of no worth; That the Virgin-ſtate had no Advantage above that of the Married; That there was but one and the ſame Reward to all the Bleſſed in Heaven; and, That the Bleſſed Virgin did not continue a Virgin after ſhe had been delivered of Jeſus. He was condemned by Pope *Siricius*, and by a Council held by St. *Ambroſe* at *Milan*, but theſe Anathema's not reclaiming him, he was baniſhed by the Emperor *Theodoſius*, yet for all that he continued to keep his Meetings near the Walls of the City, wherefore in 412, the Emperor *Honorius* baniſhed him to an Iſland, where he died. *St. Ambroſ. Ep.* 42. *St. Auguſt. de Hær. cap.* 82. *St. Hieron. lib.* 1. *&* 2 *contra Jovin. Gennad. cap.* 75. *Baron. A.C.* 382, 390, 412. *Sanderus Hæreſ.* 87. *Godeau hiſt. Eccleſ. lib.* 56. *Theod. de Hæret. lib.* 21. *De pœnit.*

JOVINUS, a Noble and Experienced Captain amongſt the *Gauls*. He was declared Emperor at *Mentz*, in 412, at the ſame time that the Uſurper *Conſtantine* was beſieged at *Arles*. *Goar* the *Alan*, and *Gundicairus*, Captains of the *Burgundians*, were the chief Means of his Elevation. He aſſociated to him his Brother *Sebaſtian*, but it was not long that they enjoyed that Dignity, for the Year following, *Ataulphus*, who was of *Jovinus* his Party, having withdrawn himſelf from him at the inſtance of *Dardanus*, this Uſurper and his Brother were ſoon after taken, and killed on the way to *Ravenna*. *Proſper. Marcellin and Idacius in Chron.*

JOVIUS (*Paulus*) an Hiſtorian of the XVIth Century, well known by his Works, but not over commendable for the Fidelity of his Relations. He writ a Hiſtory in 45 Books, which ends with the Year 1544. He alſo compoſed *The Elogies of Great Men*, A Treatiſe of *Motto's* or *Devices*, and many other Pieces. He died *Octob.* 11. 1552. Aged 69 Years, 7 Months, and 22 Days. *Thuanus* obſerves, That he wrote many things through Prejudice, Intereſt, and Favour; That his Pen was Mercenary, That he received a conſiderable Penſion from *Francis* I. but was ſtruck out by the Great Conſtable *Montmorency* in King *Henry* II's Reign; his Reſentment againſt *Montmorency*, may be ſeen in the 31ſt Book of his Hiſtory. He wrote good Latin.

JOURA, which of old was called *Gyarus* and *Gyaros*, a little Iſland in the *Archipelago*, whither the *Romans* baniſhed moſt of their Criminals, becauſe it was a Deſart and horrid place, and therefore very fit to be a Priſon, as is intimated by that Verſe of *Juvenal*,

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris & Carcere dignum,
Si vis eſſe aliquis.

This Iſle, at preſent, has no Inhabitants, but ſome poor Fiſhers. *Philo. Jud. in Flacc. Tacit. Annal.* 3. *cap.* 69.

JOYEUSE, a Country Town of *France* in *Vivarais*, towards the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Gevaudan*, with the Title of a Dukedom. It gives Name to the Noble and Ancient Family of *Joyeuſe* in *France*, and lies 26 Miles Weſt of *Viviers*, and 43 North of *Niſmes*. Long. 23. 19. Lat. 49. 57.

JOYEUSE (*Anne de*) a great Favourite of *Henry* III. of *France*, who made him Duke and Peer of that Kingdom in 1581, and two months after married him to *Margaret* of *Lorrain*, younger Siſter to the Queen his Spouſe; and afterwards made him Admiral of *France*, Knight of the Royal Orders, Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and Governor of *Normandy*. In 1587, the King truſted him with the Command of the Army he ſent into *Guienne* againſt the Proteſtants, where, after a long reſiſtance, he cut in pieces two whole Regiments at *Mont St. Eloi*, without giving Quarter to one of them. Some time after, being ſent to fight the Army of the King of *Navarre*, believing himſelf to be ſtrong enough, he refuſed the Succours that were brought him by the Mareſchal *de Matignon*. And knowing that the King of *Navarre*, afterwards *Henry the Great*, lay with his Army on the other ſide of the Village *Courtras*, between the Rivers *de Liſlo* and *la Drougne*, he ſaid, with a threatning Tone, That he could no longer refuſe fighting him, and that he muſt either fight or periſh. This Battel happened *April* 29, the ſame Year, 1587, where his Army was defeated, and himſelf, being unhors'd, was killed, tho' he offered to Ranſom his Life with 100000 Crowns. *Claudius* of *Joyeuſe*, his Brother, was likewiſe killed there, the Proteſtants refuſing to give Quarter, but crying out *Mount St. Eloi*, in remembrance of that Duke's Cruelty, who had killed two whole Regiments without giving Quarter to any. But the King of *Navarre* put a ſtop to the ſlaughter. *Anne de Joyeuſe* died without any Poſterity. *Davila. Thuan. Mezerai, Pereſix in the Life of Henry IV.*

JOYEUSE (*Francis*) Cardinal and Archbiſhop, was Son of *William* II. Marſhal of *France*, and Governor of *Languedoc*, &c. This *Francis* was made Privy Councellor by *Henry* III. and was ſent by him to *Rome*, where by the dexterity of his Management, and the ſtrength of his Character of Cardinal, he ſupported the Intereſt and Privileges of the Crown of *France*, to great Satiſfaction. In the Year 1593, he made another Journey to *Rome*, to expedite the Reconciliation of *Henry the Great*, with the See of *Rome*. Afterwards *Henry the Great* made uſe of him to take up the difference between *Paul* V. and the *Venetians*; which nice Affair, he brought to a very good iſſue, and, indeed, upon all occaſions, gave extraordinary proof of his Capacity and Prudence. In 1614, he was the chief Repreſentative of the Clergy at the meeting of the *States-General* of *France*, and died the Year following at *Avignon*. *Thuanus hiſt. lib.* 137. *St. Marth. Gal. Chriſt. T.* 1. *P.* 392, 666, *&c.*

IPHIANASSA, the Daughter of *Prætus* King of the *Argivi* in the *Peloponneſus*, being on a time with her Siſter *Lyſippe*, in one of the Temples of *Juno*, ſhe expreſs'd her Contempt of that Goddeſs, by preferring her Father's Palace and Riches to that Temple, and its Ornaments; or, as others ſay, by preferring her own Beauty before that of the Goddeſs, her Siſter taking part with her; whereupon, as the Poets tell us, *Juno* ſo diſturbed their Brains, that they ſuppoſed themſelves to be become Cows. Their Father being extreamly afflicted to ſee them in this condition, ſent for a Phyſician called *Melampus*, to whom he promiſed part of his Kingdom, and which of his Daughters he liked beſt, in caſe he did cure them; who having appeaſed the Anger of *Juno* by Sacrifices, performed the Cure, and married *Iphianaſſa*.

IPHICRATES, General of the *Athenians*, who had that Command conferred upon him, when he was but twenty Years of Age, *An. Rom.* 359, and made himſelf Famous, not ſo much by the Grandeur of his Actions, as by his Military Diſcipline, in which Point he was ſo excellent, as not only to equal the greateſt Commanders of his Age, but to be as much eſteemed as any of his Predeceſſors. He fought againſt the *Thracians*, and reſtored *Seuthes*, who was an Allie of the *Athenians*. He engaged the *Lacedæmonians*, *An. Rom.* 364, and in many other occaſions, gave ſignal Marks of his Conduct and Courage. He lived till after *An. Rom.* 380. *Plutarch* relates ſeveral of his Apophthegms. As he was on a time Fortifying his Camp, in a place where there was not the leaſt appearance of any danger, and many wondered at it, he ſaid, *It is but a bad Excuſe for a General to ſay, I had not thought it.* Another time, being reproached by a Fop, of a Noble Family, for the meanneſs of his Birth, *I*, ſaid he, *ſhall be the Firſt of my Race, and you the Laſt of yours. Plutarch in Apophthegm. Cornel. Nepos in vit. Excel. Imperat. cap.* 11. *Juſtin lib.* 6. *Xenoph. Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 5. *& ſeq.*

IPHIGENIA, the Daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemneſtra*. The Poets tell us, That ſhe was laid on the Pile to be Sacrificed to *Diana*, but that in compaſſion, ſhe took her up to Heaven, and laid a Doe in her place; and that *Iphigenia* afterwards being a Prieſteſs, delivered her Brother *Oreſtes*, who came to make Atonement for his Parricide. *Ovid* 12 *Metam.*

IPHIS, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletuſa*, who on her Marriage Day was changed into a Man. *Ovid. Metam. lib.* 4.

IPHITUS, the Son of *Praxonides*, of the Family of *Oxylus*, and King of *Elis* in the *Morea*, Famous for reſtoring the *Olympick*-Games, 442 Years after their firſt Inſtitution by *Hercules*. Others make this *Iphitus* to be the Son of *Naubulus*, and Grand-child of *Hippaſus*, and one of the *Argonauts*, who was alſo King of *Elis*. Authors do not agree about the Year of this Famous *Epocha*, before which, *Varro* ſays, the Greek Hiſtories are all Obſcure and Fabulous. *Torniel. Salian, Sponde* and *Petav.* with many others, fix this Re-eſtabliſhment or Inſtitution, *An. Mun.* 3278. The Firſt Year of the Reign of *Jotham*, Son of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*, and the Second of *Pekah*, Son of *Remaliah* King of *Iſrael*, the 3983, of the *Julian* Period, 409 Years after the Deſtruction of *Troy*, 22 or 23 Years before the building of *Rome*, and about 776 before the Birth of Chriſt, whilſt *Eſchilus* was perpetual Prætor or Governor for Life, of *Athens*.

IPRES, or YPRES, Lat. *Ipra*, *Ipræ*, *Ipretum*, A City of *Flanders*, which takes its Name from a Brook that runs through it. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by *Baldwin* III. Son of Count *Arnulphus* I. about 960, and that it was not walled till 1288. It is now a very rich City, and hath many fair Churches, whereof that of St. *Martin* is the Cathedral; the Biſhoprick Eſtabliſhed here by *Paul* IV. in 1559, is under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*. This City is the 3d in *Flanders*, and hath under it 7 Juriſdictions or *Chatellanies*; the Country about it is extreamly fruitful, and its Situation contributes much to its Strength. It is very well built, and beſides the Churches already mentioned, it hath many ſumptuous Buildings and Palaces. That of the Lordſhip is great and ſtately, alſo the *Draper's*-Hall. The City is famous for its Manufactures, and hath ſeveral Fairs, whereof that in *Lent* is the principal. This City was taken by the *French* King in 1678, *March* 26. It is 18 Miles South of *Newport*, 23 Eaſt of *Dunkirk*, and 35 South-Weſt of *Ghent*. *Georg. Brun. Civit. Orb. Tom. II. Le Mire.*

IPSALA, Lat. *Cypſala*, a City of *Thracia*, by the River *Mela*, formerly an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Trajanople*, but afterwards a Metropolis. It lies 20 Miles Weſt of *Trajanople*, 26 Eaſt of *Druſipara*. Long. 51. 54. Lat. 42. 53. *Baudr.*

IPSWICH, the chief place of *Suffolk*, is 55 Miles from *London*, N. Eaſtward, ſeated in the S. E. parts of the County, on the Banks of the *Orwell*, about 20 Miles from its Fall into the Sea. A place of great Antiquity, formerly Walled about by a Rampire of Earth, which in 991 was thrown down by the *Danes*, who then haraſſed thoſe parts moſt grievouſly; and ſome Years after, they returned with ſuch fury, that they left ſcarce any thing of *Ipſwich*, but the Ruins of its Buildings. But in the *Normans* Time, it began to recover it ſelf, ſo that it is now one of the beſt and moſt thriving Towns in *England*, containing twelve Pariſh-Churches. From *Stoke* Church in the South, to St. *Margaret's* Church in the North, it reaches a good Mile; and from St. *Helens* in the Eaſt, to St. *Matthew's* Church in the Weſt, ſomething more; with fair and well Peopled Streets. Beſides the Churches, here are ſome Publick Buildings worth our taking notice of; particularly the Place of Judicature, a Free-School, with the conveniency of a good Library, and an Hoſpital for the Relief of the Poor. For cleanlineſs, 'tis counted next to *Briſtol.* And as to the Trade thereof, 'tis chiefly in the Manufacture of Cloth, both Linen and Woollen. Here was a Caſtle built by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended againſt King *Stephen*, but was forced to Surrender at laſt. It was ruined by *Henry* II. about the time that he Demoliſhed *Wildon* Caſtle. Here the 3000 *Flemings*, called in by the Nobility againſt him, landed. Cardinal *Wolſley*, who was born in this Town, begun a ſtately College, which is ſtill called by his Name. The late Duke of *Grafton* was Created Viſcount *Ipſwich*, *Aug.* 16. 1672.

IREBY, a Market-Town in the Weſt Parts of *Cumberland*, ſtands on the South-ſide of the River *Elne*, which runs from thence into the *Iriſh* Sea.

IRELAND, Lat. *Hibernia*, by the Natives called *Erin*, is a large Iſland, on the Weſt of *Britain*, from which it is parted by a violent and unruly Sea called St. *George's* Chanel, the narroweſt Paſſage between both is 30 Miles. The Length of *Ireland* is 300 Miles, the Breadth 120, its Situation is in the 8th and 10th Climates, its longeſt Day is 16 Hours and a half in the Southern, and 17 and a half in the Northern Parts. It is far from any Continent, expoſed on all ſides to the Sea; and on the Weſt, eſpecially to the Weſtern Ocean, the Air is groſs and moiſt, yet not counted unhealthful, unleſs near the Bogs, the Weſtern Winds frequently purifying it, and the Hills which croſs the Country at a convenient diſtance from Eaſt to Weſt, rendring it leſs ſubject to Fogs. The Soil is abundantly fruitful, but naturally fitter for Graſs and Paſturage than Tillage. In ſome places, as in the County of *Ardmagh*, it is ſo very Rank and Fertile, that the laying any Dung or Marl upon it, does abate its Fruitfulneſs, and proves bad Husbandry; where it is otherwiſe, the Country is either over-grown with Woods, which afford their own Conveniences, or runs in vaſt Bogs that yield the beſt Turff for Fuel that can be burnt, and ſweeter than any in *Holland.* But the wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creatures, and that no ſuch will live here brought from any other places; nor does the Wood of its Foreſts breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her ſpeaking of her ſelf in the Poet,

Illa ego ſum Graiis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum naſcentium Origo,
Jus commune dedit cum Creta Altrice Tonantis
Angues ne noſtris diffundant ſibila in Oris.

I am that Iſland, which in Times of Old
The *Greeks* did call *Hibernia*, Icy Cold;
Secur'd by God and Nature from this fear,
Which Gift was given to *Crete*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poiſonous Snakes ſhould never here be bred,
Or dare to hiſs, or hurtful Venom ſpread.

It was however much infeſted by Wolves, till ſuch time as the Government propoſed ſuch great Rewards to thoſe who ſhould deſtroy them, that they are now become very rare. Another Wonder reported of this Country is, That there is a Lake in the County of *Ardmagh*, into which, if one thruſt a piece of Wood, he ſhall find, after ſome time, that part of it which ſticks in the Mud, turned into Iron, and that which is in the Water, into Stone. 'Tis moreover obſerved in general, That the breed of this Country are of leſs Size than in *England*, except Men, Women, and Grey-hounds. Their principal Rivers are, the *Shannon*, the *Black-water*, the *Boyne*, and the *Barrow*, all well ſtocked with Fiſh, eſpecially Salmon. Their Lakes are, 1. *Lough Erne*, containing 30 Miles in length, and 15 in breadth, ſhaded with Woods, and abounding ſo much in Fiſh, that Fiſhermen complain of the plenty, becauſe they often break their Nets. This hath many Iſlands in it, one moſt remarkable for the ſtrange and horrid Noiſe heard therein, called therefore by the Vulgar St. *Patrick's Purgatory*. Almoſt as big as this, is, 2. The Lake of *Corbes*, which loſes it ſelf in the Sea, not far from *Galloway*, a Lake of 16 Miles in length, and 4 in breadth, ſaid to have in it 30 Iſlets, abounding with Pine-Trees. 3. *Lough-Foyle*, ſuppoſed to be the *Legia* of *Ptolemy*. 4. *Lough-Neagh*, out of which the River *Banne*, abundantly well ſtored with Salmon, hath its firſt Original; and beſides theſe, and many others of leſs Note, there are ſaid to be three Lakes in the Province of *Meath*, not far aſunder, but of ſo different a Temper, that the Fiſh which are proper to the one, will not live in the other, but either die, or by ſome ſecret conveyances find a way to their own Lake. This Country was anciently divided into five Provinces, each a Kingdom of it ſelf, but the Province of *Meath* being reckoned a Member or part of *Leinſter*, the whole is now thus divided into

Provinces.	Counties in each Province.
Leinſter.	*Eaſt-Meath*, *Weſt-Meath*, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *King's-County*, *Queen's-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, and *Dublin*; in all which, are comprehended 34 Towns of Note.
Munſter.	*Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Deſmond*, and *Tipperary*; comprehending 24 Towns of Note and Trading.
Ulſter.	*Dunnigal* or *Tirconnel*, *Tir Oen*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Colrain*, *Manaughan*, *Antrim*, *Down*, *Louth*, and *Ardmagh*; comprehending 14 Towns of Note, for Commerce and Traffick.
Connaught.	*Clare*, *Galloway*, *Majo*, *Slego*, *Letrim*, *Roſcomon*, and *Longford*; in which are comprehended but eight Towns of any Conſequence for Commerce.

Amongſt which Provinces, the firſt two being of more Southern ſituation, are much better upon all Accounts, and *Connaught* the worſt which lies North Weſt. As no Country ſtands better for Foreign Trade, ſo none is better provided with ſafe and ſpacious Harbours, amongſt which *Kingſale* bears the preheminency, being a commodious and ready Port for our *Engliſh* Ships, and others, to Victual at, and refreſh themſelves when bound for, and returning from the *Weſt-Indies*, and other Parts of the World. The *Iriſh* Chronicles tell us, That *Cæſarea*, *Noah's* Niece, inhabited here before the Flood; that 300 Years after the Deluge, it was ſubdued by *Bartholanus*, a *Scythian*; that after this, *Gaothel*, with his Wife *Scota*, one of *Pharaoh's* Daughters, from whom this Iſland was called *Scotia*, came hither, but 'tis more probable that it was firſt Peopled by the *Britains*, both becauſe ancient Authors call it a *Britiſh* Iſle, and that the Habits and Diſpoſitions of the Inhabitants were not much unlike, as *Tacitus* obſerves, *Solum reſtumque cultus & ingenia hominum haud multum à Britannia differunt*; and for farther Evidence, it was obſerved at the Reduction of *Wales* to the Crown of *England* by King *Edward* I. that many of their Laws and Cuſtoms were the ſame with the *Iriſh*, which ſhews, that they did both Deſcend from the ſame Original. But as this Iſland was never Conquered by the *Romans*, becauſe they ſent Ambaſſadors and ſubmitted to *Maximus* the *Roman* General; ſo it continued a long time uncivilized, and more barbarous than other Parts of *Europe*, where thoſe great Conquerors introduced Civility and Learning. Its Inhabitants, as *Solinus* ſaith, drank the Blood of the ſlain, and beſmeared their Faces therewith; and were ſo given to War, that the Mother, at the Birth of a Man-Child, gave the Infant the firſt Meat upon the point of her Husband's Sword, and with heatheniſh Imprecations, wiſhed that it might die no otherwiſe than in War, or by the Sword. In the middle time, *Giraldus Cambrenſis* deſcribes them thus: The *Iriſh* are a ſtrong and bold People, patient of Cold and Hunger, Martial and Prodigal in War, careleſs of Life, greedy of Glory, courteous to Strangers, conſtant in Love, light of Belief, impatient of Injury, implacable in Enmity. In a word, if they be bad, you ſhall no where meet with worſe; if good, you ſhall hardly find better. The *Iriſh* now are much reformed in their Cuſtoms and Manners, eſpecially the better Sort, and thoſe that live in the *Pale*, as they call it. As to their Make, there is no Nation generally better ſhaped, or of finer Preſence; accounted good Horſe-men, and better Soldiers in Foreign than in their own Country, either becauſe better provided for Abroad, or that they want the Faſtneſſes they are acquainted with at home. Some of the Wilder ſort, in parts of the North and *Connaught*, retain fantaſtical Conceits; as, That 'tis Ominous to give their Neighbours Fire on *May-day*; That the eating of an odd Egg makes them be unlucky in Horſes; That laying up the Shells preſerves the Chickens from the Kite, &c. The poorer Women affect to Nurſe the Gentry's Children, and love them much more than their own. In hard Times, they live on Water-creſſes, Roots, Muſhrooms, Shamrogh, a ſort of Trefoil, Oat-meal, Milk, and ſuch other ſlender Diet. Their ancient Government was by Kings, who had many petty Kings under them, being much the ſame with the Heads of the Clans among the ancient *Scots*, and their mutual Feuds did not a little contribute to the bringing them all under a Foreign Yoke. The Commodities of this Iſland are, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheeſe, Honey, Wax, Furs, Salt, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-ſtaves and Wooll. Its Seas yield plenty of Cod-Fiſh, Herrings, Pilcherds, and other Fiſh. In the Time of *Alexander the Great*, the *Scots* paſſed hence, and took poſſeſſion of the *Hebrides*, or *Weſtern Iſles*; next, of the Weſtern part of *Britain*, on the North of *Dumbarton Frith*. After this, the *Saxon* Monarchs made themſelves Maſters of ſome Places in *Ireland*, but were ſoon driven out again. The next that undertook the Conqueſt was an Aggregate Body of *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Norwegians*, who at firſt did but ſcower along the Sea-Coaſt, until finding the Weakneſs and Diviſions of its petty Kings, they undertook the Conqueſt, and effected it, by the Valour and Conduct of their principal Commander *Turgeſius*, whom they elected for their

King. *Turgeſius* having played the Tyrant a while, was ſlain by a Stratagem of the King of *Meath*, and all his Attendants put to the Sword. After this, the petty Kings enjoyed their former Dominions, till 1172, that the King of *Leinſter* having forced the Wife of the King of *Meath*, was driven out of the Country. Whereupon, applying himſelf to *Henry* II. of *England* for Succour, he received ſome Forces, under the Command of *Richard de Clare*, ſurnamed *Strong-Bow*, Earl of *Pembroke*; by whoſe good Succeſs, and the King's Preſence, the petty Kings ſubmitted, promiſing to pay Tribute, and acknowledge him their Sovereign. This Agreement was confirmed by Pope *Adrian*. And *Henry* VIII. took the Title of King of *Ireland* in 1541, and was declared ſo by Parliament in 1542. Which was confirmed to Queen *Mary* in 1555, by *Paul* IV. But the *Iriſh* have often taken Occaſion to withdraw themſelves from Subjection: 1. Under *Donald O-Neal*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. 2. Under *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, Son of the Earl of *Kildare*, Deputy of *Ireland*, in 1537. 3. Under *O Neal*, in 1563, and 65, who being killed in *Scotland*, whither he had fled, the Title of *O-Neal* was aboliſhed in Parliament. 4. *Fitz-Gerald* Earl of *Deſmond* was the next; who, in 1579, calling in the *Spaniards*, maintained a War againſt Queen *Elizabeth*, until he was ſlain in 1593. 5. In 1593, *Tir-Oen*, who had done great Service againſt the Earl of *Deſmond*, began a Rebellion, the moſt dangerous of all; for, being bred in the Queen's Service, he learned Military Diſcipline from the *Engliſh*. He fought and defeated the Queen's Forces at *Blackwater* in 1598. In 1599, he brought the Earl of *Eſſex* to condeſcend to a Treaty with him. In 1601, he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Aſſiſtance, who took and Garriſon'd *Kingſale*; which being re-taken by Sir *Charles Blunt*, afterwards Lord *Mountjoy*, and the *Spaniards* totally routed, *Tir-Oen* ſubmitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James* I. who having paſſed an Act of Oblivion, removed the *Iriſh* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and ordered that they ſhould pay their Landlords certain Rents, inſtead of their former arbitrary Taxations; which encouraged them to repair to their Houſes, and manure their Land, to the great Increaſe both of the private and publick Revenue. Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant appointed to go in Circuits. So that the People, ſenſible of the Benefit and Security they enjoyed by the *Engliſh* Laws, began to ſend their Children to School to learn the *Engliſh* Tongue, and live peaceably until their General Inſurrection in 1641, when they took Arms, and maſſacred many Thouſands of *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Proteſtants. Which was revenged by *Oliver Cromwel*. King *Charles* II. upon his Reſtauration in 1660, ſhewed them ſome Favour, reſtored ſome of thoſe who had been Loyal to their Eſtates, and governed them all his Time with ſo much Clemency, that this Nation never was in a better State ſince they fell under the *Engliſh*, than at the Time of that Prince's Death. The Government of this Country, ſince the firſt Conqueſt of it by the *Engliſh*, has been moſt commonly by one Supream Officer, ſometimes called *The Lord Lieutenant*, moſt generally *The Lord Deputy*, than whom no Vice-Roy in *Europe* has greater Power, or comes nearer the Majeſty of a King in his Train and State. For his Aſſiſtance he has a Privy Council. Their Laws owe their Original and Being to the *Engliſh* Parliaments; for in the Reign of *Henry* VII. Sir *Edward Poynings*, then Lord Deputy, cauſed an Act to paſs in the *Iriſh* Parliament, whereby all Laws and Statutes made in *England* before that Time, were to ſtand in force as the Laws of *Ireland*. On which Foundation many Superſtructures of Law and Government have been raiſed, and enacted in their Parliaments, ſummoned by the Lord Lieutenant, at the King's appointment. In which, by another Statute made in the Time of the ſaid *Poynings*, the People are enabled to make Laws for their better Government, with this Proviſo, That they ſhould be firſt tranſmitted to the Court of *England*, to be conſidered of by the King, before they are Voted to in either of the Houſes of the *Iriſh* Parliaments: Which Laws, commonly called *Poynings*'s Laws, are ſtill in force amongſt them. To conclude, The Capital City of this Kingdom is *Dublin*; of which in its proper place. Other Towns of Note in *Leinſter* are, *Wexford*, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlough*, *Kildare*. In *Munſter*, *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Kingſale*, and *Waterford*. In *Ulſter*, *Drogheda*, *Dundalk*, *Antrim*, *Carrickfergus* and *London-Derry*. In *Connaught*, *Galloway*, *Athlone*, *Letrim*, *Roſcommon* and *Slego*. Here are alſo four Archbiſhopricks, *viz.* of *Ardmagh*, *Dublin*, *Tuam* and *Caſhel*; beſides nineteen Biſhopricks. *Dublin* has an Univerſity. *Vincentius* ſaith, That the Goſpel was firſt preached in this Country by *James* the Apoſtle. The *Scots* affirm, That the Iſland owes its Converſion to a Chriſtian Woman, who inſtructed the Queen in the true Faith, ſhe the King, and he his Subjects. *Proſper* ſays, *Palladius* begun this Work; yet *Ninius* aſcribes it wholly to St. *Patrick*, the Son of *Calphurnius*, by a Siſter of St. *Martin* of *Tours*. His Diſciples profited ſo much in Chriſtianity, that in the following Century *Ireland* was called *Sanctorum Inſula*; and abounded ſo with Learned Men, that great Numbers were ſent into other Countries of *Europe*, who Founded many Monaſteries. The *Iriſh* Apoſtle was of ſuch reverend Eſteem in thoſe Times, that there was as great Diſpute for his Sepulchre, as was amongſt them of *Greece* for *Homer*'s. They of *Downe* challenged his Grave to be with them, upon certain Verſes written on a Tomb; which ſays, *Patrick*, *Bridget* and *Colume*, were buried there. They of *Ardmagh* lay their Claim, becauſe St. *Bernard* ſaith, That St. *Patrick* in his Life-time ruled there, and after his Death reſted there. *Glaſtenbury* in *England* would have his Body Interred with them. And *Scotch* Authors ſay, That he was born at *Glaſgow*, and buried at *Kirk-Patrick*. *Heylin*, *Speed*, *Cambden.*

St. **IRENÆUS** Biſhop of *Lyons*, and the Diſciple of *Polycarpus*, by whom he was ſent into *Gaul*; and coming to *Lyons*, was Prieſt in that Church, under *Photinus*, the Biſhop of it, whom he ſucceeded, and diſputed at *Rome* with *Valentinus*, and his Diſciples, *Florinus* and *Blaſtus*, whom he afterwards confuted in Writing. He governed the Church of *Lyons* with great Zeal during its Perſecution by Idolatrous Princes. He celebrated two Councils; the one againſt Hereticks, and the other againſt the *Quartodecimani*; and therein confirmed the Decree formerly made for celebrating of *Eaſter* the *Sunday* after the 14th Day of the Moon of *March*. The Biſhops of *Aſia* were not of this Opinion, and Pope *Victor*, *Eleutherius*'s Succeſſor, had therefore Excommunicated them. Whereat St. *Irenæus* being very much ſurpriz'd, wrote to him in the Name of the Prelates that had aſſiſted at his Council, in which he conjures him not to cut off ſo many holy Prelates from the Church-Communion. *Severus* in the mean time continuing to perſecute the Believers of *Lyons*, and their Biſhop, who was taken, and ſuffered Martyrdom with them in 201. His Works were publiſhed at *Paris*, by *Eraſmus Franc. Feuardentius*, 1575, and at *Cologne*, 1596. Mr. *Dodwell*, our Learned Country-man, hath writ ſix Diſſertations on St. *Irenæus*, which are very uſeful for the Underſtanding of this Father. To be more particular, *Ireneus* wrote five Books againſt Hereticks, which, tho' written in *Greek*, are now only extant in *Latin*. *Euſebius* in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, likewiſe mentions two Epiſtles of his, one to *Blaſtus* about Schiſm, and another to *Florinus de Monarchia*; which latter Heretick, amongſt other Heterodoxes, maintain'd that God was the Author of Evil.

IRENÆUS of *Tyre*, a *Chaldee* Author, to whom *Ebed-Jeſu* attributes five Books of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, chiefly treating of the Errors of *Neſtorius*.

IRENE Empreſs of *Conſtantinople*, Wife of *Leo* IV. and Mother of *Conſtantine* VII. who was but 10 Years of Age at his Father's Death; with whom ſhe Reigned 9 Years, and in 787 procured the Celebration of the IId Council of *Nice*, for the Eſtabliſhing of Images. *Conſtantine* afterwards being come to Age, would no longer endure his Mother to ſhare with him in the Government; but having reduced her to a private State, Ruled alone ſeven Years. The Empreſs being enraged at this Affront, having by Craft got her Son ſeized, put out his Eyes: An Action ſo barbarous, that the Heavens themſelves ſeemed amazed at it, (the Sun being obſcured thereupon, as *Theophanes* aſſures us, for ſeventeen Days together over that City.) She reigned 5 Years, 2 Months, and 16 Days, till the laſt of *October* 802, when *Nicephorus* having declared himſelf Emperor, baniſhed her to the Iſland *Metylene*, where ſhe died ſome Months after. Authors tell us, That *Irene* was a very politick Woman; and that fearing the growing Power of *Charlemaigne*, ſhe amuſed him with the hopes of a Marriage, by which Means the Empire of the Eaſt would have come into his hands; and his Ambaſſadors were at *Conſtantinople*, in order to their concluding of the ſaid Marriage, at the Time when ſhe was Depoſed by *Nicephorus*. *Cedren. in Compend. Crantz. lib. 1. cap. 15. Metrop. Zonar. Tom. 3. Theophan. & Baron. in Annal. Genebrard in Chron.*

IRIS the Daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, and Siſter to the *Harpyes*. The Poets make her the Meſſenger of *Juno*, as *Mercury* was of *Jupiter*: By which it may be they would only imply, That the Rain-bow (which the Word *Iris* imports) was the Meſſenger of the Air; and the Daughter of *Thaumas*, that is, Wonder. *Ovid lib. 2. Metam. Heſiod in Theogon.*

IROQUOIS, a barbarous People of North-*America*, in *Canada*. They are Salvages, and Idolaters, and compoſed of ſeveral Nations; Enemies of the *Hurons*, and other Inhabitants of *New-France*. Theſe Salvages are a Warlike People; when once they have taken a diſguſt, they are never ſatisfy'd till they have their revenge; which ſometimes they'll wait for to three or four Generations. They underſtand the uſe of Fire-Arms, and are very cunning in Ambuſcades; and tho' they do not underſtand to draw up in Order, like the *Europeans*, yet when once enter'd and heated, their Courage is extraordinary, and on the account of their Fire-Locks, no *American* Nation can ſtand before them. This advantage makes them unſufferably haughty, calling themſelves Men, by way of diſtinction, as if the reſt of the *Americans* were but Brutes in compariſon with them. 'Tis obſervable, that all the Salvages in the Northern *America* are very cruel to their Enemies when they have them in their power, but the Inhumanity of the *Iroquois*, towards their Slaves and Conquer'd Enemies, ſeems to exceed the Cruelties of the Ten Perſecutions; when they have kill'd a Slave by the moſt exquiſite Tortures of burning, they eat him, and before his death they give their Children ſome of his blood to drink, to make them cruel and inhumane. They are divided into five Cantons; one of them call'd *Agniez*, borders upon *New-York*. Within 50 Years laſt paſt, they have extended their Territories, by the deſtruction of other Nations. They have generally Spies abroad, to bring them Intelligence, and manage their Affairs, in Politicks and Merchandize, cunningly enough. *Hennepin's New Diſcovery of a vaſt Country in America*, &c.

IRTHING, a *Cumberland*-River, riſes in the very Borders of *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, and running South-Weſtward, parts theſe two Counties for ſome Miles, and at laſt falls into the *Eden*, having received the *Cambeck* into its Chanel.

IRUS, a Beggar of *Ithaca*, and one of *Penelope*'s Suitors, whom *Ulyſſes* killed with his Fiſt at his Return. His Poverty became Proverbial, *Iro pauperior*.

ISAAC the Patriarch, Son of *Abraham* and *Sarah*, was born *A. M.* 2108. See the Hiſtory of his Life, from *Geneſ. chap.* 21. to 35.

ISAAC I. of that Name, of the Family of the *Comneni*, was a Man of Wit, and had gained a great Repute in the Wars. Being favoured by *Michael Cerularius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, as well as by the Soldiers, he rebelled againſt *Michael* VI. called *The Elder*, and *Stratioticus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*, and placed himſelf on the Throne in 1057. He was a covetous and proud Prince. He baniſhed *Michael* the Patriarch. And being on a Time ſtruck with Lightning, as he was Hunting, with the Fright thereof he quitted the Imperial Purple, in favour of *Conſtantine Ducas*, in *December* 1059, to ſpend the reſt of his Days in the Monaſtery of the *Studitæ*. *Cedrenus. Curopalates. Guldas.*

ISAAC II. ſurnamed *Angelus*, was choſen in 1185, by the People, who were exaſperated at the Cruelties of *Andronicus Comnenus*, whom he cauſed to be put to a cruel Death, and thruſt out the Eyes of his two Sons, *John* and *Emanuel*. He waged War with the *Myſians*, but with ſmall ſucceſs; and ſuppreſſed ſome Tyrants that had raiſed up themſelves in the Empire. He reigned 9 Years, 7 Months, and ſome Days, *viz.* till *April* 10. 1195. at which Time he had his Eyes pull'd out by Order of his Brother *Alexis*, whom he had Ranſomed out of the Hands of the *Turks*, who cauſed him to be caſt into a deep Dungeon; whence he was delivered by the *French* and *Venetians* in 1203, and died towards the latter end of *January*, the Year following. *Nicetas. Roger & Genebrardus.*

ISAAC, ſurnamed *Porphyrogeneta*, of the Family of the *Comneni*. He lived about the XIIIth Century, and compoſed a Treatiſe of the Paſſages forgot by *Homer*, which *Janus Rutgerſius* hath publiſhed, with Notes. *T. V. Variar. Lect. cap.* 10.

ISAAC *Hazan*, a *Rabbi* ſo called, becauſe he was the Keeper of the Synagogue of *Toledo*. He lived in 1270, and took pains in compoſing the Aſtronomical Tables called *Alphonſinæ*, becauſe they were made at the Charge and Care of *Alphonſus* X. King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. *Genebrard* mentions ſome more *Rabbins* of the ſame Name; and amongſt them, one *Iſaac*, ſurnamed *Benimiram*, an *Arabian* Phyſician, who lived at the Time of *Averrhoes*, and writ *De Definitionibus & Elementis*, *De Victûs ratione*, *De Febribus*, *Urina*, *Diætis*, *&c.* and was Phyſician to *Solomon* King of *Arabia*.

ISÆUS, an *Aſſyrian* Orator, (tho' others ſay he was born at *Chalcis*.) He lived in the CIXth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 410. and coming to *Athens*, he was the Diſciple of *Lyſias*, and became famous for his Worth and Eloquence. He had many noted Scholars; of whom *Demoſthenes* was the moſt renowned. He writ 64 Orations, whereof 10 only are remaining. *Plutarch. Photius.*

ISAI, or JESSE, the Son of *Obed*, and Father of *David*; who was born *A. M.* 2855, and died in 2974. The Scripture often makes mention of him. *Torniel & Salian. Annal. Vet. Teſtam.*

ISAIAH the Prophet, Son of *Amos*, of the Royal Family. He began to Propheſie in the Time of *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, *A. M.* 3270. and continued till the Reign of *Manaſſeh*, who cauſed him to be ſawed aſunder with a wooden Saw, about *A. M.* 3338.

ISAIAH, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* in the XIVth Century. Alſo another of that Name, the Son of *Adam*, who was Shieldbearer to *Sapor* King of *Perſia*, He was a Witneſs of the Martyrdom of St. *Jonas* and *Barachiſius*, who were put to death by that King, and whereof he wrote the Relation; which is ſet down by *Metaphraſtes* and *Surius*. *Tom.* 2. *ad* 29 *Mart.*

ISAURA (*Clementia*,) a young Gentlewoman of *Tholouſe*, Famous for her Learning and Vertue; who lived, as 'tis ſaid, about the Year 1323, and inſtituted the *Floral Games*, celebrated every Year at *Tholouſe*, in *May*. On which Occaſion, an Oration is made in praiſe of her, and her Marble Statue, which ſtands in the Town-Houſe, crowned with Flowers. And yet ſome aver, that there was never any ſuch Perſon. *Papir. Maſſon in Elog. Clement. Iſaur. Catel. Memoires de Languedoc.*

ISAURIA, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, which at preſent makes a part of *Caramania*. The Capital City of this Country is *Iſauria*, called *Iſauriopolis* in the *Collection of Councils*. *Ammian* gives it the Name of *Claudiopolis*: And *Thevet* aſſures us, that at preſent it is called *Saura*. The *Iſaurians* are reported to have been a barbarous People, delighting in War and Rebellion. And accordingly, *Evagrius*, *Nicephorus*, and other Authors, make mention of the frequent Incurſions they made upon the Dominions of the Empire in the IVth and Vth Centuries; which they alſo continued ſince.

ISBORG, a ſtrong City in the Confines of *Ruſſia* and *Lithuania*, which in 1569 was taken by the *Poles* from the *Ruſſians*, but ſoon after recovered by the latter, for want of Men and Ammunition to defend it.

ISCARIOT, a Village of *Palæſtine*, in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, the Birth-place of *Judas* that betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHIA, an Iſland of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Naples*, with a City of the ſame Name, being an Epiſcopal See, which has a Fortreſs belonging to it; whither *Ferdinand* retired, when *Charles* VIII. conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, in 1493. The Ancients called the Name of this City *Ænaria*.

ISDEGERDES, or ISDIGERDES, King of *Perſia*, was the Son of *Varanes* IV. and ſucceeded him in 400. His Vertue and Honeſty were ſo well known, that, notwithſtanding his being a *Pagan*, the Emperor *Arcadius*, at his Death, *An.* 408. left him Guardian to his Son *Theodoſius the Younger*: And foraſmuch as he could not leave his Kingdom, and himſelf take care of the Education of the young Prince, he ſent a Man fit for that Employ, named *Antiochus*. This *Iſdegerdes* concluded a League of 100 Years with the *Romans*; which was a great Means of the ſpreading of the Chriſtian Faith in *Perſia*. For *Maruthas* Biſhop of *Meſopotamia* being ſent in Embaſſy to the King, he cured him of the Megrim, and freed his Son from a Diabolical Poſſeſſion. Some of the *Perſian* Magi being irritated at the great Favour the King bore to the *Chriſtians*, hid a Perſon in the Temple, where the King went to worſhip the Sun, who cried, during the Sacrifice, *That he ought to be depoſed for his favouring of the Chriſtians*. *Iſdegerdes* was troubled at this; but *Maruthas* diſcovering the Cheat, the King cauſed ſeveral of the Magi to be put to death. Yet afterwards he began to perſecute the *Chriſtians*, becauſe they had demoliſhed a Temple in which the *Perſians* worſhipped the Fire. He died in 421. *Socrat. lib.* 7. *Sozom. lib.* 8. *Nicephorus, lib.* 14.

ISDEGERDES II. King of *Perſia*, Son to *Varanes* V. whom he ſucceeded in the Year 441. He Reign'd 17 Years; all which time, there was a good underſtanding betwixt him and the *Roman* Emperors.

ISENBRANDUS, Son of *Varinus* Count of *Altorf* in *Germany*, deſcended from the Family of *Alſatia*. By his Wife *Ermentrudis*, Siſter to *Hildegardis* the Empreſs, he had 12 Sons at a Birth; which their Mother having ordered to be deſtroyed as Whelps, being afraid of her good Name becauſe of ſuch a monſtrous Birth, it was diſcovered by a wonderful Providence by the Father, who preſerved them. The eldeſt of them was called *Welfo*; whence came the Name of *Welfs*, or *Guelphs*, which ſignifies *Whelps*. He was Father-in-Law to *Lewis the Pious*; and from him deſcended the Kings of *Burgundy*. *Spener. Sylloge.*

ISENDYCK, Lat. *Iſendicum*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong Town in *Flanders*, upon the Coaſt, over-againſt *Beerfleet*. It was taken from the *Spaniards*, by the *Dutch*, who had poſſeſſed it for many Years. It is 3 Leagues E. from *Sluys*, and as many W. from *Saſvangant*, and but 4 S. from *Middleburg*. *Baudr.*

ISENGHIEN, Lat. *Iſegenium*, a Caſtle in *Flanders*, two Leagues N. of *Courtray*. It gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Vilnea*, and is in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*.

l'ISERE, Lat. *Iſara*, a River of *France*, which has its Riſe in the Mountains of *Tarantaiſe*, in the Pariſh of *Teignes*, and runs at the Foot of the Rock of *Montmeillan* in *Savoy*, and afterwards paſſeth to *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where it receives the *Drac* at *Saint Marcellin* and *Romans*, and falls into the *Rhone* about a League above *Valence*. 'Tis ſuppoſed, that *Iſere* is the *Tiſera* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Scoras* of *Polybius*. The *Gauls* called it *Iſar*, from the Greek word Ἶς, which ſignifies *Strength*, or *Force*, becauſe of the Rapidity of its Courſe. Upon which Account *Pliny* alſo calls it a Torrent. *Papir. Maſſon Deſcript. Flum. Galliæ. Vibius Sequeſter de Flumin. Lucan. Lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4.

ISERE, Lat. *Iſara*, a River of *Germany*, in *Bavaria*, which takes its Riſe upon the Frontiers of *Tirol*, near to *Inſpruck*; from whence it takes its Courſe to *Munick*, *Freiſingen*, *Landſhut*, *&c.* and after having received the *Amber*, and ſome other Rivers, runs into the *Danube*.

ISERNIA, a City of *Italy*, and a Biſhop's See, ſituate in the County of *Moliſſa*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*; 27 Miles N. of *Capua*, and 42 of *Naples*. Long. 36. 17. Lat. 41. 38. *Leand. Albert. Magin. Deſcript. Italiæ.*

ISHMAEL, the Son of *Abraham*, and *Hagar*, *Sarah*'s Handmaid, was born *An. Mun.* 2124. when his Father was 86 Years of Age. He married an *Egyptian* Woman, of whom he had 12 Sons, whence the *Arabians*, *Hagarenes*, *Iſhmaelites* and *Saracens*, are Deſcended.

ISHMAEL, the Son of *Nethaniah*, that treacherouſly murdered *Gedaliah*, whom *Nebuchadnezar* had made Governor over the Land of *Judah*, about *An. Mun.* 3447. *Jerem. chap.* 40, 41, *&c. Joſeph. lib.* 16. *Ant. Jud. cap.* 11. *Torniel. A. M.* 3447.

ISHMAEL I. of that Name, firſt *Sophi* of *Perſia*, was the Son of a petty Lord called *Seich-Aidar*, and of the Daughter of *Uſuncaſſan*. He was the Founder of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in 1499, which he brought about by a Pretence of Religion, for he put a new Explication on the *Alcoran*, and boaſted himſelf to be deſcended from *Hali*, *Mahomet*'s Son-in-Law, and made all thoſe paſs for Hereticks, that did not allow his Explication and Opinion about the *Alcoran*. He died in 1522, after having obtained many Victories over his Enemies, and thereby firmly eſtabliſhed his Empire. He often ſollicited the Chriſtian Princes to come and join their Arms with his againſt the *Turks*. He left four Sons behind him. *Iſhmael*, and his Succeſſors, took the Name of *Sophi*, which, in the *Perſian* Language, ſignifies *Wooll*, becauſe they wore woollen Turbans. *Bizard Hiſt. Perſ. lib.* 10. *Leunclavius Ant. Turc. lib.* 16. *& in Pand. Marmol.*

ISHMAEL II. or *Schach Iſhmael*, *Sophi* of *Perſia*, was the Succeſſor of *Tamas*, in 1576. He came from a Priſon to the Throne, and endeavoured to aſſure it to himſelf by the Death of eight of his Brethren, whom he cauſed to be put to Death. He

Reigned only two Years, being poiſoned by one of his Siſters called *Peria*, becauſe he ſeem'd too much inclined to the *Turkiſh* Religion, which the *Perſians* account Hereſie.

ISIDAS, a *Lacedæmonian*, with a Hundred of his Companions, whom he Ordered to anoint themſelves with Oyl, and put on Garlands of Olive, did in this manner approach *Gythium*, where the *Thebans* had a Garriſon; who, not ſuſpecting People in this Habit, were by them ſurprized and cut off, the *Lacedæmonians*, having brought Swords with them under their Garments. *Polyæn.*

ISIDORE Cardinal, was a Native of *Theſſalonica*, or as others, ſay of *Conſtantinople*. He was a Monk of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Ruſſia*; and aſſiſting at the Council of *Florence* in 1439. he was made Cardinal by Pope *Eugenius* IV. Some Time after, returning to his own Country, with Deſign to introduce the Latin-Service there, the People roſe up againſt him, and caſt him into Priſon, and being ſet at liberty, he returned to *Rome*, whence Pope *Nicholas* V. ſent him to *Conſtantinople*, where he was ſtill, when that City was Taken by the *Turks*, *An. Ch.* 1453, and writ a Letter upon this Occaſion, which we have ſtill; at which time, diſguiſing himſelf in the Habit of a Slave, he made a ſhift to eſcape, and after ſeveral Adventures, came to *Rome*, where he was called Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in which City he died, in 1464. *See the Commentaries of Pope* Pius *II. publiſhed under the Name of* Gobelin, *in the great Chronicle of* Flanders, *&c.*

St. **ISIDORUS**, called *Damiatenſis*, or *Peluſiota*, becauſe he lived in a Solitude near to that City. He was a Prieſt, and the moſt Learned and Famous of all *Chryſoſtom*'s Diſciples. He made profeſſion of the Monaſtick life from his Youth. *Suidas* ſaith, he writ 3000 Letters, and *Nicephorus* tells us, that he had writ many Works, beſides ten Chiliads of Epiſtles; thoſe which we have ſtill of his in five Books, are ſhort indeed, but very excellent, in which he explains ſeveral Paſſages of Holy Writ, and anſwers ſome Theological Queſtions. All his Works were printed in Folio at *Paris*, in 1638. He lived at the time of the General Council of *Epheſus*, held in 431, as appears by his Letters to St. *Cyril* of *Alexandria*; and died, *Feb.* 4. about the Year 440.

ISIDORUS, ſurnamed *Mercator*, or, as others ſay, *Peccator*, lived, as is ſuppoſed, towards the end of the VIII. Century. This *Iſidore*, who publiſh'd a Collection of *Decretal Epiſtles*, of the Popes, beginning with *Clemens Romanus*, and ending with *Deuſdedit*, who ſat in the Chair, in the Year 614, ſeems to have flouriſh'd about the Year 830. His Decretal Epiſtles amount to fourſcore, all forg'd, and moſt of 'em by himſelf. Cardinal *Bona de Reb. Liturg. lib.* 1. *c.* 3. would excuſe them under the notion of *Pia Fraudes*, but *Blondel*, in his *Pſeudo-Iſidorus*, proves 'em no better than rank and ſhameleſs Impoſture; from the Indiſputable Topicks of Chronology, Criticiſm and Antiquity. *Baluſeius* and *Du Pin*, not to mention any other *Roman* Catholicks, are of the ſame mind: 'Tis thought the true Author of this Spurious Collection, was *Riculfus* Arch Biſhop of *Mentz*, who died in the Year 814, and that they were afterwards Revis'd, Enlarg'd, and thrown into the preſent Form, by *Benedictus Levita*, who liv'd to the Year 850, and the Name of *Iſidore Mercator* was given to the Author, to make the Practice, paſs more plauſibly. *Baluſius Præfat. ad Ant. Auguſtin. de Emendatione Gratiani. Du Pin Biblioth. Cave Hiſt. Liter .p.* 1. *De Marca lib.* 3. *Concord. Sacerd. & Imper.*

ISIGONUS of *Nicæa*, mentioned by *Aulus Gellius*. He was the Author of ſeveral Treatiſes concerning Fables, Miracles, and things incredible. *Aul. Gell. lib.* 9. *c.* 14. *Plin. lib.* 7. *Hiſt. Nat. cap.* 2. St. *Cyril* alſo mentions an Author of the ſame Name, *lib.* 3. *adverſ. Julianum.*

ISIS, an *Egyptian* Goddeſs, whoſe Sacrifices and Worſhip were altogether infamous, upon which account it was, that the Prieſts were forbid to ſpeak any thing concerning them, and that the Senate of *Rome*, did often prohibit the practice of them in their City. Some ſuppoſe *Iſis* to be the ſame with *Io* of the *Greeks*, and *Cybele* of the *Romans*, *viz.* The Earth or Nature, which may be concluded from the likeneſs of the Figures attributed to both thoſe Deities. *Cybele* was repreſented with a Tower on her Head, accompanied by Lions, with a Cymbal in her hand, and was called *Mater Magna*, or the *Great Univerſal Mother*; *Iſis* was ſet forth much in the ſame manner, with a *Siſtrum* in her hand, which was a Muſical Inſtrument, not unlike a Cymbal, and was often called *Terra*, or *Nature*, wherefore alſo ſhe was repreſented as having many Breaſts. And *Apuleius* tells us, that this Deity was Worſhiped by the whole World, tho' under divers Names. Hiſtorians ſay, that *Iſis* was a Queen of *Egypt*, who Reigned there with her Husband *Oſiris*, about *An. Mun.* 2500, and before Jeſus Chriſt, 1553, That ſhe was the firſt who contrived the building of a Ship, with which ſhe ſailed into Remote and Barbarous Countries, ſuch as *Germany* and the *Gauls* were then counted, where ſhe taught the People religious Worſhip, and the Art of Tilling the Ground, by which means ſhe acquired ſo much Eſteem amongſt them, as to be accounted the Goddeſs of the Earth. *Julian the Apoſtate* cauſed Medals to be ſtamped in honour of this Deity, wherein ſhe is repreſented with a Ship in her hand; and *Apuleius* witneſſeth, that ſhe was looked upon as the Goddeſs of the Sea, as having firſt found out the Art of Navigation, or at leaſt, the uſe of Sails, without which that Art was very imperfect. Some time ago, there was found at *Paris*, in digging the Foundation of a Houſe, about two Fathom deep, a Woman's Head of Braſs ſomewhat greater than the Life, with a Tower on the top of it, which ſome learned Men judged to be the Head of the Goddeſs, which was the Protectrix of the City of *Paris* in the time of *Paganiſm*, and that this Figure was the repreſentation of *Iſis*, as well becauſe of the Tower on her head, as becauſe this Goddeſs was of old Worſhipped in that City, ſome being of Opinion, That the Name of *Paris* was Originally Greek, from παρὰ Ἶσις, *Para Iſis*, becauſe it was built near to the famous Temple of the Goddeſs *Iſis*; and that this was the Reaſon, why the *Pariſians* had taken a Ship for the Arms of their City. Indeed the common Tradition is, That there was of Old, a Temple of *Iſis* ſtanding in the Territory of the Abbey of St. *Germain*, but whether in the ſame place, where the Church of the Abbey ſtands at preſent, or in the Village of *Iſſy*, in Latin *Iſiacum*, or in ſome other part thereabouts, is hard to determine, tho' certain it is, that the ſaid Temple continued till the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity; and after that it was demoliſhed, the Idol of *Iſis*, as a piece of Antiquity, was kept in a corner of the Church of St. *Germain in the Fields*, until 1514, when Cardinal *Briſſonnet*, Abbot of that Monaſtery, cauſed it to be beaten to pieces, being informed that a Woman out of ſimplicity, had offered Wax-candles to it. This famous Temple of *Iſis*, was ſerved, as is conjectured, by a College of Prieſts, who had their abode at *Iſſy*, in a Caſtle, the Ruins whereof were to be ſeen in the beginning of this Century, who for their ſubſiſtance had allowed them, the whole Lordſhip of *Iſſy*, and the neighbouring places as far as *Paris*, until that *Clovis* or *Clodonæus* pulled down the ſaid Temple, and beſtowed a part of the ſaid Revenue on the Abbey of St. *Genevieve*, and his Son *Childebert* aſſigned the reſt to the Abbey of St. *Germain*, which he cauſed to be built. *Spon. Curious Enquiries into Antiquity.*

ISIS, a River which riſes upon the Borders of *Gloceſter* and *Wiltſhire*, from whence it runs betwixt *Oxford* and *Berkſhires*, as far as *Dorceſter*, where the *Tame* falling into it, they take the Name of *Thames*. In *Wiltſhire*, it waters *Cricklade*, in *Gloceſterſhire*, *Lechlade*; in *Barkſhire*, *Ingleſham*; in *Oxfordſhire*, *Oxford* and *Abington*.

ISITES, the Name of a Sect amongſt the *Turks*, taking its Name from one *Iſa-Merdad*, who maintained that the *Alcoran* was Created and not Eternal, as the other *Turks* ſuppoſe, They ſay, That the Copies indeed of the *Alcoran* are not Eternal, but that the Original of it in Heaven, which God himſelf hath writ, is ſo. *Ricaut.*

ISLAND, an Iſland of the North or Frozen Sea, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſame which the Ancients called *Thule*. It was firſt diſcovered by Captain *Nadocus*, who called it *Sneeland*, that is to ſay, *Snowland*, and called *Iſland* by *Flocco*, a *Norway* Pirate. At its firſt Diſcovery, it was altogether deſart, but afterwards Peopled by the *Norwegians*. The two chief Cities of the Iſland are, *Hola* and *Schalholt*, which are Biſhop's Sees, and beſides them, there are not above ſix or ſeven Towns more throughout the whole Iſland. The Inhabitants commonly dwell in Caves of the Mountains. The Caſtle of *Beſtode* is the Reſidence of the Governor for the King of *Denmark*. The Inhabitants, before they were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, worſhipped *Jupiter*, by the Name of *Thor*, and *Mercury*, by that of *Odin*. Chriſtianity was Eſtabliſhed here, about the Year 1000, and *Chriſtiern* III. introduced the Reformation. This Iſle is about 200 Leagues long, and 100 broad. Its longeſt day in the Summer Solſtice, is 24 Hours, without any Night, or as little as nothing; and on the contrary, when the Sun enters *Capricorn*, there is but a Moment of Day. The Air is extream cold, and the Ground generally Mountainous and barren; yet in ſome Parts, where the Ground is level, there are Paſtures and Meadows ſo rich, that the Beaſts that are put into them muſt be fed by meaſure, becauſe otherwiſe they would burſt themſelves with feeding. The Oxen of this Iſle have no Horns, and there are ſcarcely any Trees to be found in it, ſave Juniper-buſhes. It hath three very high Mountains covered with Snow at the top, which yet, at times, vomit fire; the higheſt of theſe is *Hecla*, and the two other are called *The Croſs* and *Helga*. In that of *Hecla*, there are rich Mines of Brimſtone, wherewith the Merchants drive a great Trade. Sometimes this Mountain makes a dreadful thundering Noiſe, and throws out Flames and Stones at a great diſtance round about, which covers the adjacent Ground, and thoſe who are too ventureſome in approaching this Mountain, are often ſwallowed up by the Gulphs of Brimſtone, which are ſo covered with Aſhes, that one cannot perceive them. The common People take this Mountain to be the Entrance to Hell, and the Priſon of Damned Souls; and that which encreaſeth this Belief, is the frequent Apparitions of the Ghoſts of the Deceaſed about this place, which is teſtified by *Olaus Magnus*, *Munſter*, and other Hiſtorians. The Inhabitants of this Iſland, were formerly accounted not inferiour in Wit and good Underſtanding to any of the Northern Parts, whereof we have a Teſtimony in the Hiſtory of their Country, which they have writ in their own Language in Verſe. *Hornius* ſays, That this Iſland was firſt Peopled by *Harold the Fair*, in 874, from *Norway*, and that in 982, *Ericus Ruffus*, a great Man, peopled *Greenland* by a Colony from hence; and *Grotius* ſuppoſes, that the Kingdom of *Mexico*, had alſo its firſt Inhabitants from this place. The firſt planting of Chriſtianity occaſioned twenty Years Civil Wars; it was Independent, until 1260, that it ſubmitted to the *Norwegians*. An ancient

Poem, ſuppoſed to be writ about 1449, ſtiled *The Engliſh Policy* mentions, that we then drove a conſiderable Fiſhing-trade there, which now is almoſt utterly loſt. *Crantzius* ſays, that they uſe Mountains inſtead of Towns, delight extreamly in Fountains, and dwell, for the moſt part, in Dens and Caves in Winter-time; and that for want of Wood, they build their Tents in Summer of the Bones of Fiſh, which they alſo grind, and make Bread of. They have no Cattle but Horſes and Cows; they have excellent little Dogs, not unlike thoſe of *Malta*, Falcons and white Bears. *Olaus* adds, That they have Spirits, who ſerve the People in their ordinary Affairs. There is alſo a Fountain with ſmoaking Water, whoſe Exhalations turn every thing into Stone, without altering the exterior Form. There is alſo another Fountain, whoſe Water kills all that drink of it. It hath ſeveral other Wonders of Nature, which may be ſeen in *Crantzius*, *Saxo-Grammaticus*, *&c.* *Barthol. Ant. Dan.*

ISLE, or ISLAND, a ſpace of Earth ſurrounded with Water, to which is oppoſed the Continent. It is queſtioned by ſome, whether there were any Iſles immediately after the Creation; as ſuppoſing that they were Parcels of Earth which by the Violence of the Seas, or Earthquakes, or both, were forced from the Continent; though it ſeems moſt probable, that the greateſt Iſles and thoſe at the fartheſt diſtance from the Continent, could not have this Original, but were created in the State we now find them. As for leſſer Iſles, There is no queſtion but that ſome of them, by extraordinary Tempeſts, may come to be drowned, and ſo diſappear; and others appear that were never ſeen before: Of which, *Pliny*, in his *Natural Hiſtory*, gives us ſeveral Examples. *Kircher* aſſures us, That in 1538. there was a new Iſland appeared near the *Azores*, which was five Miles long. As to what *Plato* tells us concerning the Iſle *Atlantis*, and which ſome have placed between the *Azores* and *Canaries*, it is a Matter yet undecided. The greateſt of all the known Iſles of the World is *Borneo*, one of the Iſles of *Sonde*, in *Aſia*. As to the Floating Iſles, ſo called becauſe they are driven up and down by the Wind, there is no queſtion but that there are ſuch; as, particularly, in the Lake of *Loumond* in *Scotland*. And *Kircher*, an Eye-Witneſs, gives us an Account of a Lake near *Rome*, which contains no leſs than Sixteen of theſe Floating Iſles. *Mund. Subterran. lib. 5. ſect.* 4. And it is as ſure that there is a Lake near to St. *Omer* in *Flanders*, that has the like. And in a Village called *Undres*, in *Gaſcoigne*, being the firſt Stage from *Bayonne* to *Bourdeaux*, there is a Lake called *Ors*, wherein there is an Iſle containing very good Paſture and Meadows, which often ſhifts its Place. *Furner. lib. 6.* As to the Fabulous, or to ſpeak more favourably, the doubtful, inviſible Iſles; amongſt this number, is reckon'd the Iſle of St. *Brandon*, a *Scotch* Saint, which the *Spaniards* call *La Incantada*, and *La Non Trovada*, and is placed by the *Portugueſe*, about an 100 Miles from the *Canaries* Weſtward, who affirm, That many Ships have been ſent from the *Canaries* to diſcover it, but without ſucceſs; Of the ſame ſort, was *Ptolemy*'s inacceſſible Iſle, which was thought to be always ſurrounded with a thick Cloud, which kept it from the ſight of Mariners; ſo likewiſe the Iſland called *Friſland*, mentioned only by *Nicholas Zen*, a *Venetian*, who was Shipwracked upon it, *An. Ch.* 1380, and could never ſince be diſcovered. To which may be added, the *Elyzian*, or *Iſles of the Bleſſed*, which Authors have placed between *Great Britain*, and the *Orcades*; as alſo the Inviſible *O Brazil*, upon the Coaſt of *Ireland*. See CAMBDEN.

ISLE of *Bourbon*, before called *Maſcaregna*. The former Name was given it by the *French*. It lies towards the Eaſt of *Madagaſcar* in the *Æthiopian* Sea, its Length being about Twenty five Leagues, and its Breadth about fourteen. It hath many high Mountains, and amongſt the reſt, there is one in the midſt of it which vomits Flames, and the fiery Torrents that at times proceed from it, have burnt up all the Eaſtern part of the Iſle, which they call the *Burnt-land*. There are whole Foreſts of Ebony, Benzoin, and Palm-trees. They reap *Turky*-Corn four times a Year, and the Rice that grows here is very excellent. It abounds with Lakes and ſmall Rivers, amongſt which, ſome are Medicinal, and the Air is ſo pure, that the Sick that are ſet a-ſhoar on the Iſland, find themſelves ſoon cured, or, at leaſt, much eaſed. The Cattle and Fowl multiply abundantly, and the Fiſh is both plentiful and good. It abounds alſo with great Tortoiſes, whoſe Fleſh is very delicate. The *French* poſſeſs it at preſent. The Coaſt is very ſubject to Hurricanes.

ISLE of *Fire*, one of the Iſles of *Cape-verd*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, ſo called from the Flames which one of its Mountains caſt forth. This Iſland is extreamly troubled with Hurricanes. *John Struys his Travels.*

ISLE of *France*, a Province and Lieutenancy of *France*. The Iſle of *France* hath different Acceptations amongſt Authors, 1. It is taken for the Country about St. *Denys*. 2. For that ſpace of ground which is encloſed between the Rivers *Seine*, *Marne*, *Oyſe*, and *Aixne*. 3. For a Government which extends it ſelf into the neighbouring Provinces, and comprehends divers Territories, as *Paris*, *La Brie Françoiſe*, *l' Hurepois*, *Le Gatinois*, *Le Mantoan*, *Le Vexin Francois*, *Le Beauvoiſis*, *Le Valois*, *Le Soiſſonnois*, *Laonnois*, *&c.* Thus taken, it is 35 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and about the ſame from North to South. It hath *Champagne* and *La Brie* on the Eaſt, *Normandy* on the Weſt, *Le Gatinois* and *La Beauce* on the South, and *Picardy* on the North. *Paris* is the Capital City of this, as well as of the whole Kingdom; the others are, St. *Denys*, *Montmorency*, and the reſt mentioned under the leſſer Territories, of which this Province is compoſed. It is a Country abounding with all things neceſſary, many fair Houſes, and divers Rivers.

ISLES of *Thieves*, called *Iſlas de los Ladrones* by the *Portugueſe*, who were the firſt Diſcoverers of them. They lie in the *Archipelago* of St. *Lazarus*, between the Eaſtern Ocean, and the *Mare Pacificum*, about the utmoſt Eaſtern bound of our Hemiſphere. They are many in number, but Fifteen of them are more conſiderable than the reſt. They were diſcovered in 1520, by the famous *Magellan*, and ſome ſay, he was killed there, as going to the Conqueſt of the *Moluccas*. The Air of theſe Iſles is pretty temperate, but is ſometimes diſturbed with violent Guſts of Wind; moſt of them are barren, but thoſe that are otherwiſe, very well Peopled. The Inhabitants are tall, ſtrong, and of a Tawny colour; both Men and Women go naked, excepting ſome few that wear a kind of Aprons about their Waſtes, made of the Skins of Beaſts, or of Flags woven together. They are generally great Thieves, according to *Magellan*'s report of them, who ſaith, they would come ſwimming by Night to his Ship, and ſteal the Nails out of the ſides of it, not being in a condition to take any thing of greater value. Their common Employment is Hunting and Fiſhing, and their chief Trade conſiſts in Mats, which they make very curiouſly, and with their Canoes, carry them to the *Tartars* and exchange them for Iron, which they want, their Iſlands being altogether deſtitute of Metals. The Arms they make uſe of, are Slings and Javelins, whoſe Points they harden in the fire. They Worſhip Idols, and particularly the Devil, to whom they Sacrifice thoſe they take in War. They have neither Kings nor Lords, and every one of them does what he pleaſes, which is the cauſe of frequent Quarrels and cruel Wars amongſt them.

ISLE (*Maurice*) an Iſland that lies Eaſt of *Madagaſcar* in the *Æthiopian*-Sea. The *Portugueſe*, who firſt diſcovered it, called it *Ilba de Cerno*, or *Swan-Iſle*. The *Hollanders*, whoſe Fleet arrived there, in 1598, in their firſt Voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, gave it the Name it now has, in honour of *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*. In hath a very good Haven called *Warwick*, which name, ſome of our Country-men formerly gave it. The Iſland abounds with Palm-trees, Cocao trees, and Ebony-trees, the Wood whereof is blacker and more ſmooth, than any other of the Eaſt. It abounds with ſeveral Sorts of Birds good for food, and more eſpecially with Pigeons and Parroquets, and the Sea and Rivers furniſh choice Fiſh in abundance. There are Tortoiſes ſo great and ſtrong, as to be able to carry three or four Men on their Backs, and one of their Shells has room enough to contain eight or ten Men with eaſe. The Water of the Iſland is admirable good, and therefore Ships ordinarily make it their watering place. This Iſle was not inhabited, till the *Hollanders* in 1640, built a Fort in it. *Mandeſlo.*

ISLE-*Maurice*, a little Iſland ſituate towards the Weſt of the Streights of *Waygats*, near to the Coaſt of *Muſcovy*. The *Hollanders* diſcovered it, in 1594, as they were in ſearch of the North Paſſage to *China*. The Coaſt is ſurrounded with Rocks, and covered with Sand, but the inner parts of it conſiſts of clayie Ground, and is very full of Lakes, Pools, and Mariſhes, which make the Earth very ſoft and moiſt. The Iſland is ſeparated into two Parts, which are joined by a very narrow neck of Rocks. The Lakes and Pools are full of Swans and Wild Ducks. Here are alſo Hawks and Falcons in great abundance. *Blaeu.*

ISLES of *Pearls*, are Iſles lying in the South-Sea of *America*, twelve Leagues from *Panama*, ſo called from the vaſt quantities of Pearl, that formerly were got here in the neighbouring Sea. The two chiefeſt of them are called *Del Rio* and *Tararequi*, beſides which there are twenty leſſer. They did abound with great variety of wild Beaſts, more particularly Red-Deer, Hares, and Conies, and the Ground was fruitful in *Mayz* or *Indian*-Corn; and great ſtore of Odoriferous Trees grew up and down in them. The Pearls which the Sea furniſht, were admirable for their bigneſs, clearneſs, and figure which was perfectly round, oval, or pearlwiſe; but the extream covetouſneſs of the *Spaniards*, hath not left any Pearls in the Sea, nor Fowl on the Land; they have beſides deſtroyed all the Inhabitants, and thoſe that dwell there, are fain to make uſe of *Negro*'s, or Slaves of *Nicaragua*, to till the ground and feed their Cattle. *De Laet. Hiſt. of the New World.*

ISLES-*Princes*, or *Popes Iſles*, the *Turks* call them *Papa Adaſi*, and the *Greeks* *Papadoniſia*, that is, *The Iſles of Popes or Prieſts.* They lie on the Coaſt of *Natolia*, at the farther end of the Sea of *Marmora*, in the Streights of *Conſtantinople*, about four Leagues from that City. They are inhabited by Chriſtian *Greeks*, and the *Europeans* at *Conſtantinople* paſs over thither to recreate themſelves. The *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks that live here, are of the Order of St. *Baſil*, and obſerve a continual Abſtinence from Fleſh, and four Lents in the Year; but do not hinder Travellers from eating Fleſh, if they bring any along with them, and preſent them with very good Fiſh, which they catch in abundance about theſe Iſles. *Grelot's Journey to Conſtantinople.*

ISLE *of Sacrifice*, the Name of an Iſland of *Mexico*, near the Coaſt of *Tlaſcala*, not far from the City of St. *Juan d'Alva*, which was ſo called by Captain *Grialva*, becauſe at his deſcent on the Iſland, he found an Altar, and ſeveral dead Bodies of Men that had been Sacrificed to the Devil, having their Breaſts ript open, and their Arms and Legs cut off. The *Spaniards*, for ſome time, unloaded their Merchandice here; but this horrid and inhumane Superſtition of the Inhabitants, and the Apparition of ſome Spectres to them, forced them to leave the Iſland. *De Laet. Hiſt. of the New World.*

ISLEBEN, Lat. *Iſlebia*, a City of *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, in the Earldom of *Mansfeldt*, which the *Germans* call *Eiſleben*, is a Place of good Trade, hath ſeveral Quarries of a ſort of black Stone, and Metals, and is ſituated in a very fertile Country. It is famous for having been the Birth-place of *Martin Luther*. *Bertius, lib.* 3. *Comment. German. Cluver. Thuan. Sleidan.*

ISLINGTON, a Town of *Middleſex*, upon the Skirts of *London*. Noted of late for its Mineral Waters, much reſorted unto in the proper Seaſon by the Gentry and Citizens of its Neighbourhood.

ISNE, a ſmall Town in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, made Imperial by *Charles* IV. ſtands upon the River *Argaw*, four Leagues Weſt of *Kempen*, and as many N. E. from *Landau*, and eleven South of *Ulm*.

ISOCRATES, one of the moſt famous Orators of *Greece*, was born at *Athens*, *An. Rom.* 318. when *Lyſimachus* was Prætor of that City. He was the Son of *Theodorus*, who had got an Eſtate by making of Muſical Inſtruments, which he made good uſe of for the liberal Education of his Son. His Maſters were *Prodicus*, *Gorgias*, and ſome others, whom he ſoon ſurpaſſed in Eloquence and Learning. He was deſirous at firſt to declaim in Publick; but this not ſucceeding according to his Wiſh, he contented himſelf to inſtruct Scholars, and took great pains to make them perfect Orators; and had ſo great a love for his Country, that ſeeing it likely to be ruined by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, he ſtarved himſelf to death at the Age of 90 Years, *Charondas* being then Prætor, *An. Rom.* 416. and the CXth *Olympiad*. He left behind him a great Number of Orations, whereof we have but a few left. *Plutarch in the Lives of the Ten Orators, cap.* 4. *Dionyſ. in Vit. Iſocrat. Cicero in Brut. lib.* 3. *de Orat. Photius, Cod.* 260, *&c.*

ISOLA, a City of *Iſtria*, in Latin *Alietum*. Alſo a River of *Tuſcany*, called now *Cramera*. Alſo an Iſland in the *Tyber*, called by the Latins *Libanus Almæ Veneris*.

ISOLA *d'Albenga*, an Iſland in the Sea of *Genoua*, called *Gallinaria*.

ISOLA, a Town in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See. It ſtands in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is call'd in Latin *Æſulum* or *Æſula*.

ISONZO, Lat. *Iſontius*, a River which hath its Source in the *Carinthian Alps* in *Germany*; and entring *Friuli* in *Italy*, waters ſeveral Cities, and falls into the Gulf of *Trieſte*, five Miles S. E. of *Aquileia*. It is memorable for the defeat of *Odoacer* King of *Italy*, ſlain here by *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, *An.* 489. And for the Victory obtained by the *Turks*, under the Command of *Azabeuk*. General to *Mahomet the Great*, in 1177, over *Jeronymo Novello* Count of *Verona*, a famous Commander; who, together with his Son, moſt of his Officers, and 3000 *Venetians*, fell in the Battel: After which, the *Turks* burnt one hundred Villages. *Baudr. &c.*

ISOTTA, or ISOTA NOGAROLA, of *Verona*, a learned Gentlewoman, who paſs'd for a Prodigy of Learning and Vertue in the XVth Century. She underſtood the Languages, Philoſophy and Divinity; was well read in the Fathers, particularly in St. *Auguſtine* and *Jerom*, and could Harangue better than the beſt Orators of her Time. 564 of her Manuſcripts are to be ſeen in *Thuanus*'s Library. She alſo made ſeveral Speeches before Pope *Nicholas* V. and *Pius* II. and eſpecially on the Subject of a Council held at *Mantua*, wherein ſhe exhorted the Popes and Chriſtian Princes to a War againſt the *Turks*. Cardinal *Beſſarion* having ſeen ſome of her Works, was ſo ſurprized therewith, that he took a Journey on purpoſe to *Verona*, to confer with her. *Lewis Foſcaro*, Ambaſſador of *Venice*, viſited her often; and upon Occaſion of a Diſpute they had together about this Point, *viz. Who ſinned more*, Adam *or* Eve? She writ a Dialogue, wherein ſhe took *Eve*'s Part. *Hermolaus Barbarus* writ often to her, and the Learned of her Time frequently conſulted her. She died aged 38 Years, in 1466, having never been married. *Genevieva*, her Siſter, was alſo famous for her Learning, and ſo were ſeveral other young Gentlewomen of that Family. *Paul. Ribera & Franciſc. Auguſt. de la Chieſa Elog. Fœmin. Illuſtr.*

ISPAHAM, or ISPAHAN, the Capital City of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Terak*. It is ſuppoſed to have been built on the Ruins of the ancient City of *Hecatompolis*. It contains in Circuit above eight *German* Miles, taking in its large Suburbs; ſo that it is a Days Journey to go round it. It is not a place of any conſiderable Strength. The River *Zenderut* divides it by its double Chanel; whereof, the one runs through the Royal Park, and from the other a Water-courſe is drawn, whence, by Subterraneous Paſſages, Water is conveyed into the *Sophi*'s Garden. This River furniſheth all the City with Water, there being ſcarce a private Houſe which hath not its Fountain, notwithſtanding that the Wells they have ſupply them with Water little or nothing at all inferiour to that of the River. The Houſes are generally Square built, and have Terraſſes on the Tops of them, where the *Perſians* walk, and take their Reſt in the Heat of Summer: They are not above two or three Stories high. The Streets are narrow, eſpecially in the Heart of the City. The *Meidan*, or great Market place, is the faireſt that is in all *Perſia*; and there is none ſuch in *Europe*. It is a Long Square, ſurrounded with Houſes of the ſame Heighth and Symmetry, and all built of Bricks. The Shops that are under the *Piazza*, or Arched Walks, that go round the Place, are taken up by Bankers, Gold Smiths, Lapidaries, and other rich Merchants. It is planted round with Trees that are always green, whoſe Branches are kept lopped, ſo that one may ſee the Shops through the Trees, which affords a very pleaſing Proſpect. There is a Rivolet of pure Spring-Water, which runs along by the Trees, in a Chanel of Hewen Stone, whoſe Waters are gathered into two large Baſins, or Trunks, at both ends of the ſaid Rows of Trees, from whence they are carried away by Subterranean Conduits. Every Trade hath its peculiar Quarter, or Street, about the *Meidan*, which is very pleaſant to behold. At the end of one of the Galleries, or Arched Walks, of the *Meidan*, there are two Balconies, where the Muſick (which conſiſts of Kettle-Drums, Hautboys, and another ſort of Inſtrument, by them called *Kerenet*) is heard every Evening at Sun-ſet, and at every other Time when the King paſſeth that way. The King's Palace faceth the *Meidan*, and at the Gate are placed 40 Pieces of Cannon, part of which have been Caſt in the Country, and the reſt taken out of *Ormus*, when the *Perſians*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, took that City from the *Portugueſe*; but they have no Carriages for them, and conſequently they are of little uſe. The Palace is only ſurrounded with a high Wall, without any other Defence. In the Day-time there are not above three or four Perſons that keep Guard, and at Night there are about 15 placed at the Gate, and 30 more before the King's Lodgings. Over the great Gate of the Palace is a large and high Pavillion, or round Building, full of Windows on all ſides, where the King places himſelf to ſee the Shews in any publick Rejoycings. In the Entry of the Palace, at the Right Hand, is a Gate, which opens into a Garden, in the midſt of which is a Chapel, which is a ſafe and aſſured Refuge to all that fear a Priſon, whether it be in Caſes Civil or Criminal, and even not excepting the King's Anger; where they continue till their Peace be made, or have got the King's Pardon. But the *Perſians* do ſo much abominate Theft, that they will not afford the Thieves or Robbers the Privilege of this Place of Refuge, except it be only for a few Days. The City *Iſpahan* is beautified with many *Metzids*, or *Moſques*, *Bazars*, or Market-places, and *Caravanſera's*, or Publick Inns to lodge Travellers and Merchants. It is a Place of great Trade, as being frequented upon that Account, not only by *Indians*, *Tartars*, *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Georgians* and *Jews*, but alſo by the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, *Spaniards*, *Italians* and *French*, it being a kind of Staple of all the richeſt Commodities of *Aſia* and *Europe*. The common Money of this City, and all over *Perſia*, is Silver or Copper, there being little or no Gold Coin. There are three Religious Convents in this City; whereof, the one is of *Spaniſh Auſtin*-Friars, the other of *Italian Carmelites*, and the third of *French Capucines*, or *Franciſcans*. The moſt conſiderable Suburb is that of *Tzulfa*, where there are 12 Temples, and above 3000 Houſes very well built. The *Chriſtian-Armenians* dwell here, who pay Tribute: And the *Georgian Chriſtians* take up the greateſt part of the Suburbs of *Haſenabath*: And the *Kebbers*, or *Infidels*, dwell in the Suburb of *Kebrabath*. See *Kebbers*. *Olearius's Travels into Perſia.*

ISRAEL is the Name which the Angel gave to *Jacob*, after having wreſtled with him; and ſignifies, *A Prince of God.* Whence the Poſterity of this Patriarch were called *Iſraelites*. *Gen.* 32. from *Verſ.* 22. to 29. Monſieur *Fleury* has writ a little Book printed at *Paris* in 1680, call'd, *The Manners of the Iſraelites*, in which their Cuſtoms and way of Living are deſcrib'd, with ſeveral uſeful and curious Obſervations.

ISSACHAR, the fifth Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2288. He was the Father of a Tribe of *Iſrael*, that addicted themſelves to Agriculture, according to his Father's Prediction and Bleſſing. *Gen.* 30. from *Verſ.* 14. to 19. *Chap.* 49. *Verſ.* 14, 15.

ISSEDON, a City of *Scythia*, which was ſituate beyond Mount *Imaus*, a Part of Mount *Taurus*. Some Modern Geographers ſuppoſe it to be the ſame that is now called *Ciracoram*, in *Great Tartary*. Ancient Authors make mention of another *Iſſedon* in *Scythia*, which is ſuppoſed the ſame with *Suchur*, or *Synchun*, in the Province of *Tangut*, or *Tanju*, towards *Cathay*.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, Lat. *Iſela*, *Alizo*, *Iſla*, *Foſſa Druſiana*, a River in the *Low Countries*, Sluced from the *Rhine* by a Canal cut by *Druſus* the *Roman* Emperor. It leaves the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnheim*, and running Northward, waters *Duiſburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen*; and parting the *Velaw* from *Over-Yſſel*, to which Province this River gives Name, falls into the *Zuider-Zee*. It took its Name at firſt from a ſmall River called *Old-Iſel*, which falls into it near *Duisburg*.

ISSELT, born at *Amersfort* in the Signiory of *Utrecht*, was a zealous *Roman* Catholick in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Hiſtory of the War of *Cologne*, and likewiſe an Account of all the Memorable Accidents which happen'd upon the ſcore of Religion, from 1566, to his Death, which was in the Year 1597. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

ISSOIRE, Lat. *Iſſiodorum*, a City of *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Alier*, 6 Leagues S. of *Clermont*. *Baudr.*

ISSOUDUN, Lat. *Exelodunum*, a City of *France*, in *Berry*, belonging to the Dioceſs of *Bourges*, whence it is diſtant 7 or 8 Leagues. It ſtands on the ſmall River *Thiol*. It is a ſtrong place, being provided with a Caſtle, Walls, Towers and Ditches.

ISSUS, a City of *Cilicia*, called *Lajazzo*, or *Ajazze*, near to a Bay of the ſame Name, and to the Mount *Amana*. It was in the Neighbourhood of this Place, that *Alexander the Great* defeated *Darius*'s Army. The City *Nicopolis* is not far from it, but it is not the ſame with it, as ſome ſuppoſe. This City lies 15 Miles from *Nicopolis* towards the Weſt, 35 from the Mouth of the River *Pyramus* to the Eaſt, and 60 from *Antioch* towards the North. *Baudrand*. See *Ajazze*.

ISTACHER, one of the moſt ancient Cities in *Perſia*, and formerly a Royal Seat, but now become a Village, the City *Ziaras* having ſprung out of its Ruins. It ſtood a Mile from the River *Araxes*, now called *Bendamor*. *Baudr.*

ISTHANCESTER, a Town of old, which ſtood where now ſtands St. *Peter*'s Chapel, in the utmoſt Point, on the South ſide of the *Chelmer's Mouth*. Here the *Roman Fortenſes* kept their Station, or Guard, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, for the Security of theſe Parts againſt the *Saxon* Rovers.

ISTHMIA, *Græcian* Games, which were repreſented every three Years in Honour of *Neptune*, or, as others, of *Melicertes*, who, according to the Fable, having caſt himſelf into the Sea, was changed into a Sea-God. They took their Name from the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, where they were celebrated with great Pomp, as being one of the four great Aſſemblies of *Greece*, where the Heroes ſignalized their Courage and Activity. The Reward, or Prize, given to the Victors, was, a Crown or Garland of Pine or Myrtle; tho' afterwards, Money was given to the Victorious, by an Order of *Solon*, who determined it to 100 *Drachms*. *Scholiaſt. Pindar. ad Iſthmonica.*

ISTHMUS, a Neck of Land which ſeparates two Seas, and joins two Lands. The moſt famous are theſe following, *viz.*

ISTHMUS of *Corinth*, called *Iſthmus Peloponneſiacus*, and *Corinthiacus*, between the Gulph of *Corinth*, otherwiſe *Lepanto*; and that of *Engia*, which joins the *Peloponneſus* to *Achaia* and the reſt of *Greece*. The Emperors, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula* and *Nero*, deſirous to make the Navigation from the *Ionian* to the *Ægean* Sea, or *Archipelago*, ſhorter, and leſs dangerous, endeavoured to dig it through, but in vain. Whence came the Proverb, *Iſthmum fodere*, againſt thoſe who undertake Things beyond their ſtrength. Afterwards, on this Neck of Land a Wall was built, which was called *Hexamilium*, becauſe it contained ſix Miles in length; which is the whole breadth of the *Iſthmus*. This Wall was demoliſhed by *Amurath* II. and being re-built and fortified by the *Venetians*, was a ſecond time pulled down by *Mahomet* II. in 1443.

ISTHMUS of *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, now called *Zucala*. It is 3 Miles long, and joins that famous *Peninſula* to the Continent, which is now called *The Leſſer Crim Tartary*.

ISTHMUS of *Cherſoneſus Thracica*, joining that *Peninſula* to *Thrace*, now called *Romania*, is ſituate between the Gulf of *Laridia* and the Sea of *Marmora*. It is very narrow, and was of old ſtrengthned by a Wall which *Miltiades* cauſed to be built upon it.

ISTHMUS *Acanthæus*, now called *D'Eriſſo*, in *Jamboli*, a Province of *Macedonia*; by means of which *Mount Athos*, or *Monte Santo*, is joined to the Continent of *Jamboli*. Between the Gulfs of *Monte Santo*, or *Faſſio*, and that of *Conteſa*, the breadth of it is 12 Furlongs: And it was cut through by *Xerxes*.

ISTHMUS of *Panama*, or *Darien*, which joins the *North* and *South-America* together, is ſituate between the North and South Sea, and is called *Terra Firma*, being about thirty Leagues over.

ISTHMUS of *Suez*, which joins *Egypt* to *Palæſtine* and *Arabia Petræa*, between the *Mediterranean* on the North, and the *Red Sea* on the South. It takes its Name from the City *Suez*, which is ſituate on the ſhoar of the *Red Sea*. It is 70 *Arabian* Miles over. Many Princes have fruitleſly endeavoured to cut it through, to join the two Seas.

ISTRIA, a Province of *Italy*, which the *Germans* call *Hyſterreich*. It belongs to the Republick of *Venice*, and lies between the Gulf of *Trieſte* and that of *Quarner*, and is bounded by *Friul*, a part of the *Alps*, called *Monte de la Vena*, and the *Adriatick* Sea, being a kind of *Peninſula*. Its chief Cities are, *Cabo d'Iſtria*, formerly called *Juſtinopolis*, *Parenzo*, *Pola*, *Citta Nova*, *&c.* all which belong to the *Venetians*. The Houſe of *Auſtria* owns *Trieſte* and *Pedena*, with ſome ſmall Villages and Country Towns. The Country, eſpecially all along the Sea-Coaſt, is very unhealthy, but fruitful in good Wines, Oil and Wood. It hath alſo ſeveral Quarries of Marble. The Commonwealth of *Venice* hath a Governor here; and it yields them a conſiderable Revenue. *Pliny, lib.* 3. *cap.* 18. *Strabo, lib.* 3. *Leand. Albert. Deſcript. Ital. Magin. & Cluver. Geogr. Manzal Iſtr.*

ITALUS, a certain King, the Son of *Telegonus*, from whom *Italy* took its Name, if we give credit to the Poets.

ITALY, Lat. *Italia*. In the ſacred Scriptures *Italy* is called *Chetim*, *Chittim*, *Meſech*, *Moſech*, *Kittim*, tho' by the ſame Names they underſtood *Greece*, theſe Countries not being ſo well known as to be exactly diſtinguiſhed in thoſe early Times. *Pliny* gives *Italy* this Character. Italy *is the Nurſe and Mother of all Nations, Elected by the Gods to make the Heavens more Glorious, to Unite the diſperſed Governments of the World, and to fit the diſagreeing Tongues and Languages of ſo many People by Commerce, for Converſation and Diſcourſe, and thereby to teach Mankind Humanity, or Civility, having firſt mollified or ſoftned their barbarous Rites, Manners, or Uſages; ſo that, in a word, I may ſay,* Italy *is the common Country of all the Nations and People in the whole World.* As, in truth, *Italy* deſerved this Encomium, when he wrote it. *Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 11. *cap.* 5. In 452, *Attila* began to Ravage *Italy*. In 455, *Valentinian*, then Emperor, was ſlain. In 476, *Odoacer*, a *Herule*, became King of *Italy*. *Omni Italia ſubjugata.* In 489, *Theodoric* entered *Italy*, *extincto apud Ravennam Odoacro.* In 535, *Beliſarius* began the Conqueſt of *Italy* for *Juſtinian* the Emperor, which was finiſhed by *Narſes* in 557. In 568, the *Lombards* entered *Italy*, and Conquered much of it, but neither *Venice*, *Ravenna*, nor the Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea. In 725, *Luitprandus* took *Ravenna*, and drove the *Exarch* to *Venice*, from whence he returned with Forces, and re-took the City ſoon after. In 752, the *Lombards* recovered *Ravenna*, and all that the Emperor poſſeſſed in that part of *Italy*, but *Venice*, or the Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea. In 755, *Pipin* forced the *Lombards* to yield *Ravenna* to the Popes, which was the firſt Dominions the Pope obtained. In 774, *Charles the Great* put an end to the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, by taking their King *Didier* in *Pavia*. *Italy* is a Country of *Europe*, which the *Roman* Empire hath made more conſiderable and famous than any other part of the World. The *Greeks* called it *Heſperia*, either from the Evening-Star ἕσπερος, becauſe it lay Weſtward of *Greece*, or becauſe *Heſperus* retired hither when he was driven out of *Africa* by his Brother *Atlas*. It was named *Oenotria*, and *Saturnia*, from *Saturn*, who reigned here; and *Auſonia*, from *Auſon*, or *Auſonius*, the Son of *Ulyſſes* and *Calypſo*, who Peopled ſome part thereof. The ſituation of *Italy* is very advantageous, being towards the midſt of the Temperate Zone, between the 28th Degree and an half, and the 42d and an half of Longitude; and from the 37th Degree and an half, to the 46th and an half of Latitude. It is bounded by the *Alps* on the North, which ſeparates it from *Germany*; on the Eaſt, by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the South, by the *Mare Inferius*, or Sea of *Tuſcany*; and on the Weſt, by a part of the *Alps*, and the River *Var*, which are its Bounds towards *France* and *Savoy*.

The Ancient and Modern Diviſion of Italy.

The Diviſion of the Provinces of *Italy*, hath from Time to Time been changed, according to the ſeveral People that have been its Inhabitants, or according as the firſt Inhabitants thereof did enlarge their Conqueſts. After that the *Gauls* had made themſelves Maſters of that Part of *Italy* which reaches from the *Alps*, and the *Appennine*, to the River *Jeſi*, which diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Sea, near to the City *Ancona*, the *Romans* called that part of *Italy*, *Gallia Italica*, *Citerior*, and *Ciſalpina*; and alſo, *Circumpadana*, and *Togata*, to intimate that Part of *Italy* which was about the River *Po*; and that the Inhabitants thereof wore Gowns like the *Romans*. The chief Countries or Provinces of *Italy* are, 1. *Liguria*, now *Riviera di Genoua*. 2. *Hetruria*, now *Toſcana*. 3. *Umbria*, now *Ducato di Spoleto*. 4. *Latium*, now *Campagna di Roma*. 5. *Campania*, now *Terra di Lavoro*. 6. *Lucania*, now *Baſilicata*. 7. *Bruttia*, now *The Lower Calabria*. 8. *Magna Græcia*, or *Great Greece*, now *The Upper Calabria*. 9. *Salentinorum Terra*, or *Meſſapia*, now *Terra di Otranto*. 10. *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Terra di Barri*. 11. *Apulia Daunia*, now *Puglia Piana*. 12. *Samnium*, now *Abruzzo*. 13. *Picenum*, now *Marca Anconitana*. 14. *Flaminia*, now *Romagna*. 15. *Æmilia*, now *Lombardia di qua dal Po*, or *Lombardy* on this ſide of the *Po*. 16. *Gallia Tranſpadana*, now *Lombardia di la dal Po*, or *Lombardy* on the farther ſide of the *Po*. 17. *Venetorum Terra*, now *Marca Trevigiana*. 18. *Forum Julii*, now *Friuli*. 19. *Hiſtria*, now *Iſtria*. The Emperor *Adrian* divided *Italy* into 17 Provinces, in which Diviſion the Iſles alſo were comprized; and the ſame was obſerved in *Conſtantine*'s Time. Of theſe Provinces, ſome were called *Annonariæ*, which were the moſt Fruitful, and furniſhed moſt Corn, Wine, and other Proviſions: And *Suburbicariæ*, which were under the Government of the City of *Rome*. According to the ſeveral Princes and States. *Italy* is divided as follows: The Pope poſſeſſeth the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, in which are contained *La Campagna di Roma*, *The Patrimony of St. Peter*, the Dukedoms of *Spoleto*, *Urbino* and *Ferrara*, *Marca Anconitana*, *Romagna*, the Territory of *Bononia*, and the Dutchy of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. To the King of *Spain* belong the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Marquiſate of *Final*, upon the Coaſt of *Genoua*, with ſome other Places on that of *Tuſcany*. The Duke of *Florence* owns the greateſt part of *Tuſcany*. The Duke of *Savoy* poſſeſſeth *Piedmont*, the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, *&c.* The Duke of *Mantua*, of the Houſe of *Gonzaga*, hath the Dutchy of that Name, and *Montſerrat*. The Duke of *Parma*, of the Houſe of *Farneſe*, is Maſter of the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Placentia*. The Duke of *Modena*, of the Family of *Eſte*, is poſſeſſed of the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Rhegio*. The Prince of *Maſſa*, of the Houſe of *Cibo*, hath the Principality of that Name. And the Dukes of *Mirandula*, of the Houſe of *Picus*, the Dukedom of *Mirandula*, and Earldom of *Concordia*. There are four Commonwealths; two great ones, thoſe of *Venice* and *Genoua*; and two little ones, thoſe of *Luca* and *St. Marino*. That of *Venice* poſſeſſeth part of *Iſtria*, *Friuli*, *Marca Treviſana*, the Territories of *Padua*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Breſcia*, *Bergamaſco*, and *Cremona*. The Commonwealth of *Genoua* poſſeſſeth that which is called *The River of Genoua*. That of *Luca* has but a ſmall Territory: And that of *St. Marino* leſs. Not to make mention of ſome leſſer Principalities; as, *Monaco*, *Maſſeran*, *Piombino*, *&c.*

The Houſe of *Auſtria* is in Poſſeſſion of the Earldom of *Goriz*, the Cities of *Trieſte*, *Pedena*, &c. in *Iſtria*. The 12 *Swiſs-Cantons* have 4 Bailiwicks there; and the *Griſons* poſſeſs the *Valtoline*.

The Mountains, Rivers, Figure, Lakes and Iſles of Italy.

The *Alps* ſeparate *France*, *Germany* and *Switzerland*, from *Italy*. The *Appennine* runs the Length of *Italy*, and divides it in the midſt. Beſides theſe, there is *Monte Maſſo*, near to *Sueſſa*; and *Monte Barbaro*, between *Bajæ* and *Puteoli*. Between *Naples* and *Nola* is the famous *Veſuvius*, called *Monte di Somma*. In *Puglia* is the Mount *St. Angelo*, or Mount *Gargon*. The Rivers of *Italy* are, the *Po*, (*Eridanus*) *Doera*, or *Dora*, *Seſſia*, *Tezin*, which traverſeth the *Great Lake*, or *Lac Maggiore*: *Adda*, which paſſeth through the midſt of the Lake of *Como*: *Ogglio*, which runs into the Lake of *Iſco*: And *Menzo*, which croſſeth the Lake of *Carda*. Theſe Rivers proceed from the *Alps*, and run into the *Po*. The Rivers *Tanaro*, *Trebia*, *Taro* and *Reno*, have their Springs in the *Appennine*, and diſcharge themſelves in the ſame River *Po*. *Arno* runs by *Florence* and *Piſa*, and caſts it ſelf into the Sea. Beſides theſe, there are alſo the *Tyber*, *Garigliano*, *Vulturno* and *Silaro*. The Figure of *Italy* reſembles the Leg of a Man, whoſe Toes ſeem to kick *Sicily*. Its Length, from the Valley of *Aoſte*, to the uttermoſt part of *Calabria*, is 450 Miles: Its Breadth is but ſmall, ſave at the Foot of the *Alpes*, where it is of about 280 Miles. In *Tuſcany* is the Lake of *Thraſimene*, now *Di Perugia*; with that of *Vulſino* and *Bracciano*. In *Campagna di Roma* is the Lake *Fuſino*, that of *Fundi*, with the Lake *Albanus*, now *Lago di Caſtello Gandolfo*; and thoſe of *Como*, *Iſeo*, *Lugano*, *Gardo*, &c. The principal Iſles are, the *Elbe*, *Corſica*, *Sardinia*, *Iſchia*, *Caprea*, *Sicily*, and ſome others.

Of the Country, the Inhabitants, the Language, Cities and Univerſities of Italy.

The Air of *Italy* is generally healthful and temperate, except in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*. The Ground is every where ſo fruitful, that the Country ſeems to enjoy a continual Spring. It abounds with all manner of Grain, Flowers and Fruits, and with great Variety of living Creatures, as well for the Pleaſure of Hunting, as for the Uſe of Man. Upon which Account, *Italy* is called *The Garden of* Europe. It hath Mines of Iron, Alum and Brimſtone, and ſome of Gold and Silver, beſides numerous Quarries of Marble and Alabaſter, and other curious Stone; not to mention ſome ſorts of precious Stones, that are found in *Calabria*, *Tuſcany* and *Lombardy*. The People, to ſpeak generally, are Polite, Dextrous, Prudent and Ingenious; good Politicians. Eloquence is natural to them, and they want neither Wit, Conduct, nor Valour; but yet after all theſe good Qualities, they are not without their bad ones, for they are extreamly Revengeful, Suſpicious, Jealous, and great Formaliſts in all things; they affect Magnificent Titles, and foraſmuch as their Riſe is chiefly by Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, the Canon-Law is in great Eſteem with them. Their Genius lies much for Poetry, Antiquities, Liberal Arts, Law and Policy; but their Poetry has commonly more of Pomp than Solidity, and whilſt they endeavour at extraordinary Flights, they oft fail of Accuracy and good Senſe. As for their Policy, they are exceſſive in their Reflections; and 'tis ſuppoſed, this is cauſed by their too much affecting the way of their Country-man *Tacitus*. Some Northern People have imagined, that the *Italians* were not capable of profound Learning, to which belongs much Reading, with great Study and Judgment; but the *Diverſæ Lectiones* of *Caſtilio* of *Ancona*, make it appear, that they would not be inferiour to thoſe of the Northern Countries, if they would ſet themſelves to it. But it is hard to excuſe them, for their aptneſs to vilifie and undervalue other Nations. The *Italian* Tongue is derived from the ancient *Latin*, but extreamly corrupted by the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Lombards*, and other People. The moſt refin'd *Italian* is that of *Tuſcany*, eſpecially when ſpoken by a *Roman*. There is ſcarcely any City in *Italy*, but hath its peculiar Idiom or Way of ſpeaking; the *Florentines* pronounce their Words from the Throat, the *Venetians* from the Roof of the Mouth, the *Neapolitans* from the Teeth, and the *Genoueſe* from the Lips. The *Italians* begin to count their Hours from the time it begins to grow dark, and accordingly the Number of them to Noon, encreaſe or diminiſh with the Seaſon of the Year, tho' their Artificial Day, conſiſting of the Natural Day and Night, be always of 24 Hours. The Cities of *Italy* are fair, well built, and magnificent; of which, *Rome* is called the *Holy*, *Naples* the *Noble*, *Florence* the *Fair*, *Genoua* the *Proud*, *Milan* the *Great*, *Ravenna* the *Ancient*, *Venice* the *Rich*, *Padua* the *Learned*, *Bononia* the *Fat*. There is no Country in the World where there are ſo many Biſhopricks as in *Italy*, there being in all above 300. It hath alſo many Univerſities, as, at *Padua*, *Venice*, *Turin*, *Pavia*, *Siena*, *Rome*, *Ferrara*, *Macerata*, *Fermo*, *Naples*, *Salerno*, &c.

Of the Government and Religion of Italy.

Italy was of old Governed by Kings, afterwards by Conſuls, and laſt of all by Emperors, who raiſed it to the higheſt pitch of Glory. The Kings were only Governors of a ſmall part of *Italy*, and the Conſuls themſelves ſubdued their Neighbours by degrees, and it was a long while before they got the Command of all *Italy*. Upon the decay of the *Roman* Empire in the Vth Century, the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *French-men*, *Normans*, *Saracens*, *Germans*, *Spaniards*, ſettled themſelves there at ſeveral times. The *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Herules*, *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations, were the firſt, who after they had Conquered *Rome*, fixed themſelves in *Italy*. The Emperor *Juſtinian* drove away moſt of thoſe Nations in the VIth Century, by means of his Generals *Beliſarius* and *Narſes*, and gave a beginning to the Exarchate of *Italy*, which he ſettled in the City of *Ravenna*. The *Lombards*, who were called in by *Narſes*, as 'tis believed, got poſſeſſion of *Ravenna*, and in 568, Eſtabliſhed a Kingdom in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which from their Name was called *Lombardy*, and which laſted about 204 Years, till *Charlemaign* put an end to it, in 774. And before them the *Oſtrogoths* had a Kingdom in *Italy*, from 493, under *Theodorick*, until 552, under *Totila*. In the IXth, Xth, and XIth Centuries, the *Saracens* frequently invaded *Italy*, and ſettled themſelves in *Sicily* in 1058, whom the *Normans* expelled thence, and took their place. Afterwards the *French* and *Spaniards* ſucceſſively governed there. The *Roman* Catholick Religion is only profeſſed in *Italy*, neither are any Proteſtants ſuffered there, yet the *Jews* are permitted in ſome Cities, and in others the *Greeks* and *Armenians* have freedom to exerciſe their Religious Worſhip.

ITHACA, an Iſland of the *Ionian Sea*, near to *Cephalonia*, whoſe Modern Name is *Iſola del Compare*, or *Val di Compare*, and by the *Turks* is called *Phiachi* or *Theachi*; it is alſo called *Neritia*, by *Dionyſius* the *African*. It is famous for the Birth of *Ulyſſes*.

ITHAMAR, the Son of *Aaron* the High-Prieſt, in whoſe Family the Soveraign Prieſthood continued till the Fifth Generation. *Eli* was one of his Poſterity. *Exod* 28. 1. *Levit.* 10. 6.

ITURÆA, called alſo *Peræa*, and by *Gulielmus Tyrius*, *Bacar*, is a ſmall Country of *Palæſtine* beyond *Jordan*, lying between *Syria* and *Arabia*; the Inhabitants whereof were intermixed amongſt the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*.

ITYS, the Son of *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, and *Progne* the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, whom his Mother killed, and then dreſs'd him up for a Diſh of Meat for her Husband, becauſe he had raviſhed her Siſter *Philomela*; which, when *Tereus* had diſcovered, he grew into a Rage, and purſuing *Progne* and *Philomela* with his drawn Sword, was changed into a Woodpecker, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingal. *Ovid Metam. lib. 6. Fab. 7.*

ITZEHO, Lat. *Itzehoa*, a ſmall City in *Holſtein* on the River *Stor*, two *German* Miles from the *Elbe*, and South-Eaſt of *Glucſtadt*.

JUBA I. King of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*, was the Succeſſor of his Father *Hiempſal*. He took part with *Pompey* againſt *Julius Cæſar*, by whom he was ſubdued, and after an Entertainment with *Petrejus*, the Companion of his Misfortune, they killed one another, *An. Rom.* 708, and 46 before the Birth of our Saviour. *Cæſar* made a Province of his Kingdom, and *Saluſt* the Hiſtorian was the firſt Governor of it. *Flor. lib. 4. cap. 2. Sueton. in Cæſ. Plutarch. in Pomp. & Cæſar. Dion. lib. 41. & ſeq.*

JUBA II. King of both the *Mauritania's*, was Son to *Juba* I. He was taken by the *Romans*, when yet a Child, and adorned the Triumph of *Julius Cæſar*, *An. Rom.* 708. *Auguſtus* took care of his Education at *Rome*, and he made himſelf Famous by his Learning and Parts. *Auguſtus* married him to *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*, of which Marriage *Ptolemy* was born, who was put to Death by *Caligula*. *Plin. lib. 5. cap. 1. lib. 25. cap. 1, &c. Strabo lib. 6. Sueton. in Calig. cap. 26. Dion. lib. 51. & 53. Athenæus lib. 8. Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. cap. 4.*

JUBAL, the Son of *Lamech*, and *Adah*, the Inventer of Muſick, and Muſical Inſtruments, *Gen.* 4. 21.

JUBILEE, ſolemn Indulgences granted by the Pope to all of his Communion. *Boniface* VIII. firſt Inſtituted the *Jubilee*, in 1300. in imitation of that of the *Jews*, ordering it to be obſerved every 100th Year. Pope *Clement* VI. reduced it to 50 Years, *Urban* VI. to 30, and *Sixtus* V. to 25, where it hath continued ever ſince. Beſides which, the Popes upon their Exaltation to St. *Peter*'s Chair, have frequently celebrated a *Jubilee*, as likewiſe upon other extraordinary Occaſions. The Ceremony obſerved at *Rome* for the *Jubilee*, at every 25 Years end, which they call the *Holy Year*, is this: The Pope goes to St. *Peter*'s Church to open the Holy Gate, which is walled up, and only opened on this Occaſion, and knocking three times at the ſaid Gate, with the Golden Hammer he hath in his Hand, utters theſe Words: *Aperite mihi portas Juſtitiæ*, &c. *Open to me the Gates of Righteouſneſs, I will go in to them and praiſe the Lord, Pſal.* 118. 19. Whereupon the Maſons fall at Work to break down the Wall that ſtops the Gate; which done, the Pope kneels down before it, whilſt the Penitentiaries of St. *Peter* waſh him with Holy Water; and then taking up the Croſs, he begins to Sing the *Te Deum*, and enters the Church, the Clergy following him. In the mean time, three Cardinal-Legates are ſent to open the three other Holy Gates, with the ſame Ceremonies, which are in the Churches of St. *John* of *Latteran*, of St. *Paul*, and St. *Mary the Greater*, and is performed at the firſt Veſpers, or Evening-Song of *Chriſtmas-Eve*, and the next Morning the Pope gives his Benediction to the People in the *Jubilee*-form. When the *Holy Year* is expired, they ſhut the Holy Gates again, on *Chriſtmas-Eve*, in this manner: The Pope, after that he has bleſſed the Stones and Mortar, lays the firſt Stone, and leaves there 12 Boxes full of Gold and Silver Medals. In the days of old, a prodigious number of all ſorts of People came to *Rome*, from all Parts of *Europe*, in the *Holy Year*, but few repair thither now, ſave ſuch as live in *Italy*, becauſe the Popes afford this Privilege to other Countries, who have the liberty of ſtaying at Home, and receiving the ſame Favours from his Holineſs, becauſe they may keep the *Jubilee* in their own Country. The *Jewiſh Jubilee* was Celebrated every 50 Years. The Word *Jubilee* is derived from *Jovel*, which in the Hebrew ſignifies a *Rams-horn*, becauſe with them the Year of *Jubilee* was proclaimed, which was a Year of General Reſt, and Univerſal Liberty, wherein all Servants were reſtored to their Freedom, and all ſold Poſſeſſions returned to their firſt Owners. See *Levit.* 25. *chap.* The *Jews* obſerved theſe *Jubilees* very exactly, till the *Babyloniſh* Captivity, but after their return, did no longer obſerve it, for their Doctors aſſure us, that there were no *Jubilees* obſerved under the Second Temple. *P. Simon.* See *Year.*

JUCATAN, a *Peninſula* of North *America* in *New Spain*, belonging to the Juriſdiction of *Mexico*, it is above 250 Leagues in compaſs. The Soil is very Fruitful, eſpecially of Cotton. The Inhabitants are the moſt Warlike People of all the neighbouring Countries, and were formerly Men-Eaters. *Jucatan* is ſituate between the Gulf of *Mexico*, and that of *Honduras* in the North Sea. Its chief Cities are *Merida*, a Biſhop's See, *Valladolid*, *Salamanca*, *Campeche*, &c. *Franciſcus Hernandez* of *Corduba*, was the firſt that diſcovered this Country, but being ill entreated by the Inhabitants, he returned to the Iſle of *Cuba*; but *Franciſcus Montege* in 1527, ſettled himſelf there, after that he had ſubdued the People of *Jucatan*, by a War that laſted nine Years. The Inhabitants of this Country are Circumciſed, yet groſs Idolaters; they Worſhip Images like Bears in their Houſes, to whom they ſing and burn Incenſe. They have Holy Images, and Subborn Boys to give Anſwer in them, in time of publick Calamities. They go in Pilgrimage, and in Proceſſion to theſe Images; all their Prieſts, except ſuch as are Officers, marry, and have the ordering of their Sacrifices, which are performed in this manner: The Prieſts go thrice about the Captives, ſinging mournfully, and then of a ſudden, open their Breaſt with flint Knives, give the Prelate his Heart, the King his Hands and Feet, his Buttocks to him that took him, and diſtribute the reſt amongſt the People, ſetting their Heads on Trees, under which they Sacrifice Men and Children. In their Proceſſions they wound themſelves, in honour of their Idols, and for deſire of future Happineſs, offer themſelves as chearful Victims: Then their Prieſts anoint the Cheeks and Lips of the Idol with Blood. Their Marriages are ſolemnized by the Prieſt, who joins the Bride's and Bridegroom's little Fingers near a fire. They puniſh Adultery and Fornication with great Severity. *Peter Martyr. Gomorra. Herrera cap.* 10. *Linſchot Amer. cap.* 5. *Benzo Nav. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

JUDAH the Patriarch, and 4th Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born *A. M.* 2286, and died 2404, at the Age of 119. *Gen.* 29. 35. *c.* 38.

JUDAH (*Leo*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Zurich*, who was born in 1492. He was Educated in Literature, and took his Orders in the Church of *Rome*, but afterwards Embraced Proteſtantiſm, and was a Man of great Worth and Learning, eſpecially in the Hebrew Tongue, and Tranſlated part of the Old Teſtament, and writ Notes upon ſome Books of the Bible. *Melch. Adami in vita Theol. German. The Hiſtory of* Leo. Judah's *Verſion and Critical Reflection upon it, may be ſeen in the Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament of R. Simon L. II. cap.* 21.

JUDAH, a *Rabbi*, whom the Jews call *Rabbenu Hakkados*, that is, *our Maſter the Saint*. He lived under the Emperor *Antoninus*, whoſe Friend, yea, and Maſter too he was, and had the Title of *Prince* given him by his Country-men. *Leo* of *Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, in his Book *of Ceremonies*, *Part* 2. *Chap.* 2. ſpeaks thus of him: *R. Judah*, who was a very rich Man, about 120 Years after the Deſtruction of the Temple, made a Collection of the Conſtitutions and Traditions of the *Rabbins* that had gone before him, in a Book called *Miſna*, which he divided into ſix Parts, whereof the Firſt treats of Agriculture or Tillage, and Sowing; the Second of Feſtivals; the third of Marriages, and other Points concerning Women; the Fourth concerning Loſs and Profit, and all manner of Civil Matters; the Fifth of Sacrifices; and the Sixth of Things clean and unclean. But this Book being very ſuccinct, and therefore not eaſy to be underſtood, gave occaſion to many Diſputes, whereupon two *Rabbins* of *Babylon*, *Rabenu* and *Rab-aſe*, undertook to make a Collection of all the Interpretations, Diſputations and Additions, which had been made till their time upon the *Miſna*, whence the Book was compoſed, which is called the *Babylonian Talmud*, or *Ghemara*, which is divided into 60 Parts, called *Maſſachot* or Treatiſes. Some Years before *R. Jochanan* of *Jeruſalem* had compoſed the *Jeruſalem Talmud*, but being ſhort, and writ in a rude Stile, the *Babylonian* was preferred before it. *Fa. Simon.*

JUDAH CHIUG of *Fez*, a *Rabbin*. eſteemed the moſt learned Grammarian that hath been amongſt the *Jews*, who ordinarily give him the Title of the *Firſt* and *Prince of Grammarians*, and foraſmuch as he lived but a little more than 600 Years ago, this hath made many think, and particularly Fa. *Morinus*, whom *Voſſius* follows therein, that the Art of Grammar was of no ancient Date amongſt the *Jews*; but *Morinus* found reaſon to change his Opinion in his laſt Book, and Fa. *Simon* quotes many Grammarians that lived before that *Rabbi*. He writ all his Works in *Arabick*, and amongſt the reſt, an Excellent Dictionary, which would be of great uſe to the underſtanding of the Holy Scripture, in caſe it was printed; whereas now it is very rare, as being only in Manuſcript.

JUDAS, ſurnamed *Macchabee*, or *Macchabæus*, the Third Son of *Mattathias*, General of the *Jews*, of the Family of the *Aſmonæans*, he ſucceeded his Father, *An. Rom.* 587, and was that Renowned Captain of the *Jews*, who with ſo great Conduct and Succeſs, endeavoured to rid his Country of the Yoke of the Kings of *Syria*, over whoſe Generals he gained many ſignal Victories, and was killed at laſt in a Battel which he fought with 800 Men againſt a powerful Army, *A. M.* 3893, or 94, *An. Rom.* 593, and with great magnificence was buried at *Modin*, in the Sepulchre of his Father, being lamented by all the *Jews*, for many Days. *I. and II. Book of the Macchabees. Joſeph. lib.* 12. *Antiq. Jud.*

JUDAS, ſurnamed *Iſcariot*, Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, and he that Betrayed him. The *Cerinthian* and *Cainite* Hereticks honoured his Memory, in a particular manner, and the latter of theſe made uſe of a Goſpel, which carried the Name of this fallen Apoſtle, as is elſewhere noted. St. *Epiphan. Hær.* 38.

JUDAS, Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* in the IId Century, he ſucceeded *Ephraim*, and was the laſt of the converted *Jews*, who Governed that Church.

JUDAS (*Galilæus*) one that ſtirred up the *Jews*, his Countrymen, to a Rebellion againſt the *Romans*, upon occaſion of a Tax impoſed by *Auguſtus*, and was the Author of a Sect not unlike to that of the *Phariſees*, ſave in this, That they held that God alone was to be Owned, as Lord and King; and had ſo great a love for Liberty, that they would rather undergo themſelves, or ſuffer their Friends and Relations to endure the worſt of Torments, than to call any Man Lord or Maſter. *Joſeph. lib. Ant. Jud.* 17. *cap.* 15. Alſo another called *Judas Gaulonites*, who raiſed a Sedition againſt the *Romans*. *Joſeph. Antiq.* 12. 3. & 18. *cap.* 1. & 2. *de Bell. Jud.* 2.

JUDAS, a Greek Divine and Hiſtorian, lived in the IId. and IIId. Century. He writ a Treatiſe of the Seventy Weeks of *Daniel*, and a Chronography, which he continued to the tenth Year of the Empire of *Severus*, which was in 203. *Euſeb. lib.* 6. *cap.* 6. *Hiſt. Eccleſ. Nicephor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 34. *St. Hierom in Catal.* &c.

St. JUDE, called alſo *Thaddæus*, was the Brother of St *James Minor*, or Younger. He preached in *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Idumæa*, and the neighbouring Countries, and died for the Confeſſion of Jeſus Chriſt in the City of *Berytus*. He writ the Epiſtle that we have in the New Teſtament, and as *Oecumenius* obſerves, after the death of moſt of the Apoſtles. This Apoſtle, is called in the Hiſtory of the Goſpel, by the Names of *Jude*, *Thadæus*, and *Labbæus*, according to *Nicephorus*. He was of our Lord's Kindered, being the Son of *Joſeph*, and Brother to *James*, founded upon that Text, *Are not his Brethren* James *and* Joſes, Simon *and* Judas, *Matt.* 13. 55. Of the time he was called to the Apoſtleſhip, we have no certain Account in Scripture, nor is there any thing in particular Recorded of him, ſave that Queſtion to our Saviour, *John* 14 22. *Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifeſt thy ſelf to us, and not unto the World.* Becauſe, as others, he had the falſe Notion of Chriſt's Temporal Kingdom. *Euſebius* ſays, That St. *Thomas* ſent this Apoſtle to *Abgarus*, King of *Edeſſa*, where he cured Diſeaſes, wrought Miracles, and Converted him and his People, and refuſed the large Gifts and Preſents offered him by that Prince. And *Nicephorus* ſays, That the other *Thaddæus*, had been there before him, ſo that he only perfected what he had begun, and died a peaceable Death, but *Dorotheus* will have him ſlain, and honourably interred at *Berytus*; but moſt of our Latin Writers ſay, That he Travelled into *Perſia*, and after great Succeſs for many Years, was cruelly put to Death, for reproving the Superſtition of the *Magi*. His Epiſtle, according to *Euſebius*, was not generally Received, for ſome time, by the Church, but upon very weak and frivolous Arguments; as, his quoting a Paſſage out of an Apochryphal Book of *Enoch*; and that other, about the Contention of *Michael* the Archangel and the Devil about *Moſes*'s Body, neither of them being Extant in Scripture; but St. *Paul*'s mentioning *Jannes* and *Jambres*, the Magicians that oppoſed *Moſes*, tho' no where mentioned in Sacred Writ, is a ſufficient Anſwer to that Objection. *Hegiſippus* writes, That ſome of his Grand-ſons were queſtioned by *Domitian* the Emperor, who conceived a Jealouſie of them, becauſe they were of the Race of *David*, and Chriſt's Kindred; but perceiving the meanneſs of their Condition, and being informed that Chriſt's Kingdom was not of this World, he diſmiſſed them without farther trouble. *Cave's Hiſt. Litt. Matth.* 10. 3. *Mark* 3. *Luke* 6. *Baron. in Annal. & in not. ſup. Mart. Rom. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ.*

JUDEA, a Country of *Aſia* in *Syria*, known by the Name of *Palæſtina*. It was firſt called *The Land of Canaan*, *The Land of Promiſe*, and now the *Holy Land*. In our Saviour's time, it was divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* Into *Galilee*, *Samaria* and *Judea*, properly ſo called, on this ſide *Jordan*, towards the *Mediterranean*; and on the other ſide of the ſame River into *Trachonitis*, *Ituræa*, or *Peræa*, and *Idumæa*. *Joſephus* gives us this Deſcription of it: *The bound of* Judea *towards the North, is the Village* Anuach, *otherwiſe* Borceos; *and towards the South, it reacheth to a Village of* Arabia *called* Jordan, *and its breadth is from the River of* Jordan *to* Joppa, *and* Jeruſalem *is the Center of it. This goodly Country hath moreover this advantage; that the Sea which* *waters the length of it quite to* Ptolemais, *doth not contribute leſs than the Soil, to make it as delicious and pleaſant, as it is fruitful. It is divided into eleven Parts, whereof the City of* Jeruſalem *is the firſt, as being the Royal City, and chief of all the reſt, the other ten Parts are diſtributed into ſo many particular Governments,* viz. Gophni, Acrabatane, Tamna, Lidda, Emmaus, Perla, Idumæa, Engadi, Herodion, *and* Jericho. Jamnia *and* Joppa, *whoſe Juriſdictions reach to the neighbouring Countries, are not compriſed in this Diviſion; no more than* Gamalitis, Gaulonitis, Bathanea *and* Trachonitis, *which are part of the Kingdom of* Agrippa. *This Country, which is inhabited by the* Syrians *and* Jews, *reacheth in breadth from Mount* Libanus *and the Springs of* Jordan, *to the Lake of* Tiberius, *and in length, from the Village of* Arphac *to the City of* Julias. De Bello *Judaic. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4.

The Chronological Succeſſion of the Governors and Judges of the Jews.

A. M. 2544.	*Moſes*, the Legiſlator,	Governed	40	Years.
2584.	*Joſhua*, General Captain,	About	17	
2600.	*Othniel*, Judge,		40	
2640.	*Ehud*, Judge,		80	
2720.	*Deborah*, with *Barac*,		40	
2760.	*Gideon*, Judge,		40	
2800.	*Abimelech*, Tyrant,		3	
2803.	*Thola*, Judge,		23	
2826.	*Jair*, Judge,		22	
2848.	*Jephtha*, Judge,		6	
2854.	*Ibzan*, Judge,		7	
2861.	*Ajalon*, or *Elon*, Judge,		10	
2871.	*Abdon*, Judge,		8	
2879.	*Sampſon*, Judge,		20	
2899.	*Eli*, High Prieſt and Judge,		40	
2939.	*Samuel*, Judge,		22	

The Chronological Succeſſion of the Kings of the Jews.

A. M. 2962.	*Saul*,	Reigned	18	Years.
2979.	*David*,		42	
3021.	*Solomon*, Anointed in 3020.		40	

Kings of Judah.

A. M. 3059.		*Rehoboam*,	Reigned	17	Years.
3076.		*Abijah*,		3	
3079.		*Aſa*,		41	
3121.		*Jehoſhaphat*,		25	
3145.		*Joram*,		6	
3150.		*Ahaziah*,		1	
3151.		*Athaliah*,		6	
3157.		*Jehoaſh*.		40	
3196.		*Amaziah*,		29	
3225.		*Uzziah*,		52	
3277.		*Jotham*,		16	
3293.		*Ahaz*.		14	
3309.	*A. R.* 9.	*Hezekiah*,		29	
3338.	38.	*Manaſſeh*,		55	
3393.	93.	*Amon*,		2	
3395.	95.	*Joſiah*,		31	
3425.	125.	*Jehoahaz*, or *Shallum*,		3	Months
3425.	125.	*Jehojachim*,		11	Years.
3436.	136.	*Jechoniah*, or *Jehojachin*,		3	Months
3436.	136.	*Zedekiah*, or *Mattanias*,		11	Years.

It was under this Laſt that *Jeruſalem* was taken by *Nebuchadnezzar*, *A. M.* 3446. *An. Rom.* 146. in the XLIIId. *Olympiad*, 608 Years before the *Chriſtian Æra*, in the 140th. of *Nabonaſſar*, and the 424th. of the Foundation of the Temple.

Kings of Iſrael.

A. M. 3060.	*Jeroboam* I.	Reigned	21	Years.
3081.	*Nadab*,		1	
3082.	*Baaſha*,		23	
3105.	*Ela*,		1	
3106.	*Zambri*, or *Zimri*,		7	Days.
3106.	*Omri*,		11	Years.
3117.	*Ahab*,		21	
3138.	*Ahaziah*,		1	
3139.	*Joram*,		12	
3151.	*Jehu*,		28	
3179.	*Jehoahaz*,		16	
3195.	*Joaſh*,		16	
3211.	*Jeroboam* II.		41	

Here happened an *Interregnum* of eleven Years, from the Death of *Jeroboam* in *A. M.* 3251. to 5262. which was the 38th. Year of the Reign of *Azariah* King of *Judah*.

A. M. 3262.	*Zachariah*,		6	Months.
3262.	*Shallum*,		1	Month.
3262.	*Menahem*,	10, or	13	Years.
3275.	*Pekahiah*,		2	
3277.	*Pekah*,		20	
3296.	*Hoſhea*,		18	

It was under this King that *Samaria* was taken by *Salmanaſſar* King of the *Aſſyrians*, *A. M.* 3314. *An Rom.* 14. in the Xth. *Olympiad*, 740 Years before the *Chriſtian Æra*, and 255 after the Revolt of *Jeroboam*.

I will add here the High Prieſts, whereof ſome were Kings; and ſhall leave out the Chronology, except where it is certain.

The Chronological Succeſſion of the High Prieſts, and laſt Kings of the Jews.

A. M. 2545.	*Aaron*,	Was High Prieſt 38 Years.
2583.	*Eleazar*.	
	Phineas.	
	Abiſuc.	
	Bocci.	Was High Prieſt
	Ozi.	
	Zarajas, or *Zararias*.	
	Merajoth,	
	Amarias	
2900.	*Eli*.	Was High Prieſt 39 Years.
	Abitub.	
	Abimelech, Killed in 2978.	
	Abiathar, Depoſed in 3021.	
	Zadoc, under the Reign of *Solomon*.	
	Abimaaz, under *Rehoboam*.	
	Azarias, under *Abijah*.	
	Johanan, or *Joram*, under *Jehoſhaphat*.	
	Azarias, *Joazib*, or *Jeſus*, under *Joram*.	
	Amarias, or *Axiorame*, under *Achazias*.	
	Phideas, or *Phidaias*, according to *Joſephus*.	
	Jehoiada, under *Athaliah* and *Joaſh*.	
	Zachariah, under *Joaſh*.	
	Johanan II.	
	Sedekias, or *Zedekias*, under *Amaſias*.	
	Azarias, or *Joel*, under *Ozias*.	
	Amarias, or *Nerias*, under *Joatham*.	
	Achitob II. or *Uriah*, under *Achas*.	
	Zadoc II. under *Manaſſes*.	
	Sellum, *Saldun*, or *Solom*, under *Amon*.	
	Hilkiah, under *Joſias*.	
	Sobnas intruded. *Iſai. cap.* 22.	
	Eliachim, under *Manaſſes*.	
	Azarias III. under *Joachim* and his Brothers.	
	Sarajas, under *Zedechiah*, until the Burning of the Temple in 3446.	
	Joſedech, during his Captivity.	
	Joſue.	
	Joachim.	
	Eliaſhib.	
	Jehoiada II.	
	Jonathan, or *John*.	
	Jaddus, who received *Alexander the Great* at *Jeruſalem*, in 3722.	
	Onias I. under *Ptolemy Lagus*.	
	Simon the Juſt, under *Seleucus*.	
	Eleazar II. under *Ptolemy Philadelphus*	
	Manaſſes, under *Antiochus Soter*.	
	Onias II. under *Seleucus Callinicus*.	
	Simon II. under *Antiochus the Great*.	
	Onias III. under *Seleucus Philopater*.	
	Jaſon, who bought the Prieſthood.	
	Menelaus, a *Simoniack*.	
	Lyſimachus, a *Simoniack*.	
	Alcimus, an Intruder.	

A. M. 3886.	*A.R.* 586.	*Mattathias*,	was High Prieſt	1	Year.
3887.	587.	*Judas Macchabæus*,		6	
3893.	593.	*Jonathan*,		17	
3911.	611.	*Simon* III.		8	
3919.	619.	*John*, called *Hyrcan*,		31	
3950.	650.	*Ariſtobulus*, King and Prieſt,		1	
3951.	651.	*Alexander Janneus*,		27	
3976.	676.	*Hyrcanus*,		11	
3988.	688.	*Ariſtobulus*,		3	
3991.	691.	*Hyrcanus*, re-eſtabliſhed,		24	
4014.	714.	*Antigonus*,		3	
4017.	717.	*Ananel*.			
4019.	719.	*Ariſtobulus*.			
		Ananel re-eſtabliſhed.			
		Jeſus, Son of *Phabes*.			
		Simon.			
		Matthias.			
		Joazar.			
		Eleazar III.			
		Jeſus, Son of *Sias*.			

A. C. 16.	*Iſmael*.	
17.	*Eleazar* IV.	1
18.	*Simon*,	1
19.	*Caiaphas*,	17
36.	*Jonathan*, and his Brother *Theophilus*,	5
41.	*Simon*, ſurnamed *Cantheras*,	1
42.	*Matthias* II.	1

43. *Elioneus*,

43.	*Elioneus,*	1
44.	*Simon Cantheras* re-eſtabliſhed,	1
45.	*Joſeph.*	
	Ananus.	
54.	*Iſmael.*	6
60.	*Joſeph,* called *Caba,*	6
61.	*Ananus,* Son of *Ananus,*	3Months.
	Jeſus, Son of *Damneus.*	
	Jeſus, Son of *Gamaliel.*	
	Matthias III. Son of *Theophilus.*	
	Phanaſus was High Prieſt when *Jeruſalem* was taken, *A. C.* 70.	
A. R. 714. *A C.* 2.	*Herod* the *Aſcalonite,*	Reigned 40 Years.
	Archelaus,	6, or 10

After this, the *Romans* governed the *Jews.* *Torniel. Salian. Baronius. Spondanus.* As concerning the *Jews,* the Inhabitants of this Country, it will not be needful to ſet down here the Hiſtory of them, which may be read in the Scriptures; and therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that after the Captivity, the Government of the *Jews* was alter'd, *Zorobabel* had it firſt, as Governor, after him, it fell upon the High-Prieſts, and at laſt again to Kings *Antiochus Epiphanes,* perſecuted the *Jews* with an incredible Barbarity, not only in *Judea,* but likewiſe in his own Dominions: He Prophan'd the Temple, Plunder'd the Conſecrated Plate, and put thoſe to Death, who would not break the Law of *Moſes.* The Old Martyr *Eleazer,* and the ſeven Brethren, call'd, *Macchabees,* with their Mother, were very Tragical Inſtances of this Perſecution: The greateſt part of the *Jews* quitted *Jeruſalem,* among which, the Prieſt *Mattathias,* of the *Aſmonean* Line, was one. He, with five of his Children, came to the little Town *Modin,* in the Tribe of *Judah,* where he was born, God making this Perſon Inſtrumental in Reſtoring his Worſhip. This *Mattathias* was choſen Prince of the *Jews,* and from this time, the Royalty and the High-Prieſt-hood were joined for about 130 Years, in the *Aſamonean* Family: *Herod the Great* put a period to the Succeſſion of this Line; in the Reign of this Prince, our Saviour was born: About this time, the *Jews* began to Revolt from the *Romans,* whoſe Defection was puniſh'd with great ſeverity; However theſe misfortunes made 'em little wiſer, for they Revolted a ſecond time, and at laſt, *Titus* and *Veſpaſian* his Son, having defeated them in ſeveral Battels, beſieg'd *Jeruſalem* and demoliſh'd, it in the Year 70. And now the *Jews* were perfectly thrown out of their Liberty and ſold for Slaves. *Joſephus,* who gives an Account of thoſe that died at the Siege of *Jeruſalem,* makes 'em amount to Eleven Hundered Thouſand, and Ninety Seven Thouſand made Priſoners. After this Calamity, the *Jews* ſeem to have been perpetually purſued by Divine Juſtice,and have never been able either to break their Chains, or remove that general averſion, which all the reſt of the World have for 'em. In the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian,* they made an Effort to recover their Liberty, under the conduct of that famous Impoſture, call'd *Barchochebas,* but this attempt only ſerved to make their ſervitude more troubleſome and heavy. They have ſince endeavoured to make themſelves Independent,but could never accompliſh it, having been always look'd upon, in all Countries, with diſregard and diſadvantage. We have ſeveral Decrees of Councils, Reſcripts of Emperors and Edicts of Princes againſt them. To relate how often they have been expell'd *France, England* and *Spain,* would carry the Account too far, therefore I ſhall ſtop here. The *Modern Jews* divide their Laws and Ceremonies into three Ranks or Orders: The Firſt of which contains all the Precepts of the *Written Law,* compriſed in the five Books of *Moſes.* The Second, thoſe of the *Oral Law,* which are the Traditions collected by their *Rabbins,* and ſeveral Conſtitutions, which they call *The Commandments of the Wiſe Men,* ſet down in the Book they call *Talmud.* The Third Sort contains thoſe Things which uſe and Cuſtom hath authorized at divers Times, and in different Places; which they call *Cuſtoms.* Of theſe, the two firſt are generally received by all the *Jews,* though diſperſed through all Parts of the World; but as to the *Cuſtoms,* they are different, according to the ſeveral Places where they dwell. Their whole Worſhip conſiſts only in certain Prayers they make in their Synagogues; for they offer no Sacrifices ſince the Deſtruction of the Temple at *Jeruſalem.* They own ſeven Principal Articles of Faith: I. *That God is One, Incorporeal, and Eternal.* II. *That this God alone is to be worſhipped.* III. *That there have been, and may ſtill be Prophets.* IV. *That* Moſes *was the greateſt Prophet that was ever inſpired by God; and that the Law he left was dictated by God in all its Precepts.* V. *That the ſaid Law is immutable; that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it.* VI. *That their* Meſſias *is to come, who ſhall be more puiſſant than all the Kings of the Earth.* VII. *That God ſhall raiſe the Dead at the End of Time; and that there ſhall be an Univerſal Judgment.* There was formerly ſeveral Sects amongſt the *Jews;* the chief of which were, the *Samaritans,* the *Eſſeans,* the *Sadducees,* and the *Phariſees;* but the moſt conſiderable at preſent are, the *Samaritans,* and the *Caraites.* In *Turky* there are two Sorts of *Jews, viz.* Such as are born in the Country, and Strangers, ſo called becauſe their Anceſtors came from *Spain* or *Portugal.* The former of theſe wear *Turbans* like the *Chriſtians,* of divers Colours; neither can they be diſtinguiſhed from them, but by their Shooes, which are black, or Violet-colour; whereas thoſe of the *Chriſtians* are red, or yellow. The *Stranger-Jews* wear on their Heads a certain Cap, like a *Spaniſh* Hat, but without a Brim; and they differ from the other in ſome Religious Cuſtoms and Ceremonies, and have their diſtinct Sepulchres. Moſt of theſe are found in great Numbers in moſt of the Cities of the *Turkiſh* Empire, eſpecially thoſe that are Places of great Trade; as, at *Smyrna, Alleppo, Grand Caire, Theſſalonica, &c.* Their moſt common Callings are, thoſe of Bankers, Uſurers, Cuſtom-houſe-Men, Brokers, Druggiſts, Phyſicians and Interpreters. They can give a particular Account of all the Merchandizes that are in a City, with the Quality and Price of them. The other Eaſtern Nations, as, the *Greeks,* and *Armenians,* have not the ſame Capacity; which forceth Merchants to make uſe of *Jews* in theſe Caſes. There are ſome Places in *Turkey,* where the Inhabitants will not endure them, notwithſtanding the Grant they have from the *Grand Signior* to dwell in any Part of his Dominions: And the Reaſon of this Averſion is, their unheard of Cruelties which they uſe againſt their Debtors and Slaves. The *Turky* and *Eaſtern Chriſtians* commonly report of them, That they put to death a *Chriſtian*-Slave every *Good-Friday,* in Deteſtation of our Religion; but that they do it very ſecretly, as having been ſeveral Times moſt exemplarily puniſhed for this abominable Crime.

JUDENBURG, the *Sabathinca Norici* of the Ancients, a Town of *Germany,* in the Upper *Syria,* on the River *Muer,* Nine Miles W. from *Gratz,* and two from the Borders of *Carinthia.* It belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria.* Long. 35. 30. Lat. 47. 15. *Baudr.*

JUDGES, a Name given to thoſe who governed the *Jewiſh* Nation after *Moſes,* and before the Settlement of Kingly Government amongſt them. They were called in Hebrew, *Sophetim;* from whence the *Carthaginians* took the Name of their *Sufes,* and *Sufetes* in the Plural, which they gave to their Magiſtrates; therein imitating the *Tyrians,* their Anceſtors and Founders, who had for ſome Time Judges for their Soveraigns. *Joſephus* calls them Prophets, either becauſe ſome of them were ſo, or becauſe they were endowed with extraordinary Divine Gifts, which diſpoſed them for the performing of thoſe wonderful Actions recorded of them in the Scripture. We find two Places in the Bible, where theſe Judges are called Kings, *Judg.* 9. 6. and 18. 1. but improperly: They had no Power to pronounce Sentence either in Civil or Criminal Cauſes, (as *Grotius* affirms, upon the fifth *chap.* of St. *Matth.*) without the concurrence of the *Sanhedrim;* the Judges being only Governors of the Commonwealth, that had the Command of their Armies, and reſembled much the *Sufetes* of *Carthage,* and the Perpetual *Archontes* of *Athens.* Neither were the *Carthaginians* and *Tyrians* the only People that imitated the *Hebrews,* by giving the Name of Judges to their Soveraigns: The *Goths* alſo had their Judges in the IVth. Century; and *Athanaricus,* who began to rule over them about *An.* 369. would by no means take to him the Title of King, but only that of Judge; as taking the former to be a Name of Authority and Power, and the latter a Mark of Prudence and Conduct. *Ferrand. Reflections ſur la Religion Chriſtienne.*

JUDGMENT, *Underſtanding,* in Latin *Mens,* was a Deity worſhipped by the *Romans;* to whom they addreſſed their Prayers for a good and right Mind, or Underſtanding, Her Temple was in the *Capitol.* And *Ovid* ſpeaks of her in his *Faſtorum,* in theſe Words,

Mens quoque Numen habet, Mentis Delubra videmus.

The *Greeks* gave the Name of Νοῦς to this Deity: And *Plato* believed her to be nothing elſe but the Soul of the World, diffuſed through the Univerſe. *Tit. Liv. Lib.* 22. *cap.* 9. *Cicero. Varro.*

JUDIA, is the Metropolis of *India extra Gangem,* and the Kingdom of *Siam.* It lies in ſixteen Degrees of North Latitude, on one of the faireſt Rivers in all the Eaſtern World; ſo that Ships of the greateſt Burthen can unload at the Key. It is ſtrongly walled, though three *Dutch* Miles in compaſs; having round Towers inſtead of Baſtions, after the old-Faſhion. The Streets are long and ſpacious, and the River round the Town two Musket-ſhot over. The Royal Palace is more magnificent than any in the *Indies,* and ſtrongly fortified, (this was the State of it in 1650.) but in 1655. one Father *Thomas,* a *Neapolitan* Jeſuit, taught them to fortifie it after the Modern Way. In 1648. this City furniſhed their King with 52000 Men againſt the King of *Ava,* and a Navy of 20000 *Praus,* or Barges, for his Carriages. *Struys, chap.* 4. The River *Menon* on which it ſtands is a Branch of the famous *Ganges,* and overflows like the *Nile.*

JUDITH, an holy Widow amongſt the *Jews,* according to the Hiſtory we have of her in the *Apocrypha.* *St. Auguſt. lib.* 2. *de Doct. Chriſt. cap.* 18. *& lib.* 18. *de Civit. Dei, cap.* 26. *St. Iſidor. lib.* 6. *Orig. cap.* 1. *Caſſiodor. lib.* 3. *Div. Lection. Torniel, A. M.* 3353. & 3572. *Bellarm. lib.* 1. *de Verb. Dei, cap.* 12. *& de Script. Eccleſ. Petavius, lib.* 12. *cap.* 26. *Doct. Temp. &c.*

JUDITH, the Daughter of *Guelphus,* or *Velpo,* Count of *Ravenſberg,* or *Altorf,* in *Bavaria,* was the 2d. Wife of *Lewis* I. Emperor, and King of *France,* to whom ſhe was married at *Franfort,* in 819. He had before Children by *Ermengarda.* The wanton and ambitious Humour of this *Judith* being diſpleaſing to the People, they took up Arms, and put her into the Monaſtery of *Our Lady* at *Laon,* and forced her to take the Religious Habit, in 830 And ſhe was afterwards confined to the

Monaſtery of *Poictiers*; but the next Year they reſtored her to her Husband, who had by her *Charles the Bald*. She died at *Tours*, *April* 19. 843. *Mezerai Hiſt. de France.*

JUDITH, the Daughter of *Charles the Bald*, was married to *Ethelwolf* and *Ethelred*, Kings of *England*, and after their Death returned to *France*, where *Baldwin*, ſurnamed *Iron-Arm*, Earl, or, as others ſay, Chief Foreſter of *Flanders*, run away with her. At which the King being incenſed, purſued him; but finding afterwards that it was with her Conſent, and that of her Brother *Charles*, ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, the King, at the Interceſſion of Pope *Nicholas* I. gave way to their Marriage, which was celebrated at *Auxerre* in 863.

JUDOIGNE, a Town of *Brabant*, on the River *Gias*, 12 Miles S. E. of *Louvain*, 16 N. of *Namur*, and 22 E. of *Bruſſels*, it belongs to the King of *Spain*.

St. **IVES**, a Market and Burrough-Town of *Penrith*-Hundred, in the fartheſt Parts of *Cornwal*, with a noted Haven upon the *Severn* Sea. From this Town the neighbouring Bay is called *St. Ives Bay.*

St. **IVES**, a goodly Market Town of *Hurſtington*-Hundred, in the Eaſt of *Huntingtonſhire*. So called, ſays our Author, from one *Ivo*, a *Perſian* Biſhop, who about *An.* 600. travelled through *England*, preaching the Goſpel, and ended his Days here, but his Body was removed ſoon after to *Ramſey-Abby. Cambd.*

IVES, or **IVO**, Biſhop of *Chartres*, who oppoſed King *Philip* I. of *France*, for leaving his Wife *Bertha* of *Holland*, and marrying *Bertrada* of *Montfort*, the Daughter of *Fulk le Rechin* Earl of *Anjou*; being reſolved never to allow of this Divorce, ſo contrary to the Laws of the Church. He was in that Eſteem for his Piety and Learning, that he was conſulted as the Oracle of his Time. He died *Decemb.* 22. or 23. 1115. or 16. being 80 Years of Age. He writ ſeveral Books, which we have now publiſhed by the Care of *Joannes Baptiſta Souchet*, Canon of *Chartres*, ſince *An.* 1647. in a great Volume, divided into two Parts: The Firſt contains the Decrets; and the Second, 287. Epiſtles, 22 Sermons, and one Chronicle. That which I call Decrees are Extracts of Eccleſiaſtical Regulations, *Exceptiones Eccleſiaſticarum Regularum: Ivo* himſelf declares that theſe Regulations are drawn from Councils, Epiſtles of Popes, and other Biſhops; from Orthodox Fathers and the Conſtitutions of Chriſtian Princes; this work is divided into XVII Parts, and printed by *Joannes du Moulin*, Profeſſor in Law, in 1561. It has likewiſe been re-printed ſince.

IVETOT, a Lordſhip in the Country of *Caux* in *Normandy*. Some Authors ſay, That it was made a Kingdom by *Clotharius* I. to make Satisfaction for his having killed *Walter*, the Lord thereof, with his own Hand, on *Good-Friday*, in the Church. See Pope *Agapetus* I.

IVETTE, or **JUHRA**. *Guagninus* placeth it on the Frozen Ocean, and the Maps between the *Obb* and the *Tobol*. Out of this Country the *Hungarians* firſt came; and ſettling on the *Palus Mæotis*, from thence paſſed into *Pannonia*, now *Hungary*, under *Attila*. The *Ruſs* brag much of this Province, and ſay, their Subjects ruined the *Roman* Empire. Their Language has ſtill an Affinity with the *Hungarian* Dialect.

JUGURTHA, King of *Numidia*, Enemy of the *Romans*. He was the Grandchild of *Maſſiniſſa*, who had *Micipſa*, his Succeſſor, and two other Sons, *Manaſtabal* and *Guluſſa*, by one of his Concubines; which *Manaſtabal* was the Father of *Jugurtha*, who had his Education in the Court of his Uncle *Micipſa*, where, upon ſeveral Occaſions, he gave ſignal Proofs of his Valour. *Micipſa* had two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal*, whom he left under the Guardianſhip of *Jugurtha*, who, after he had cauſed the Latter to be put to death, in an hoſtile manner purſued the Former, that had made his Eſcape, and after having conquer'd him he took away his Life, contrary to Articles, upon the Surrender of *Cirta*. The *Romans*, whoſe Ally he was, taking his Part, proclaimed War againſt the Uſurper, who defended himſelf with his Money, by which Means, *An. Rom.* 643. corrupting the Conſul *L. Calpurnius Beſtia*, and the *Roman* Senators; he ſcattered their Army, and, in ſcorn, declared that *Rome* was to be ſold, and that any body that would go to the Price, might have her. But for all this, Q. *Cæcilius Metellus* defeated him, in 645, and two Years after, he was again vanquiſhed by *Marius*, and *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, his Father-in-law, delivered him bound Hands and Feet to *Sylla*, in 648, who delivered him to *Marius*; and ſo he was one of the Ornaments of their Triumphs, and afterwards being caſt into Priſon, died for grief. *Salluſt. de Bell. Jugurth. Flor. lib.* 2. *Hiſt. Rom. cap.* 2. *Plutar. in Mar. & Sylla.*

JUHORSKI, or **JUHORA**, a Province in the Northern Part of *Muſcovy*, with a City of the ſame Name, to which belongs the Iſland *Kolgoi*. *Olearius's Travels to Muſcovy.*

IVICA, Lat. *Ebuſus*, an Iſland belonging to *Majorca*, E. of *Spain*, and but Twenty Miles in compaſs, having a ſecure Haven on the South ſide of it; affords great plenty of Salt, and has no venomous Creature in it. It belongs to the Biſhop of *Terragona*, and is incompaſſed with Rocks, which makes the approach very dangerous.

IVINGO, a Market-Town of *Colſlow* Hundred in the Eaſt parts of *Buckinghamſhire*.

JULIA, the Daughter of *Cæſar*, and Wife of *Pompey*. *Plutarch* tells us, that ſhe died in Child-bed of a Daughter; and as ſhe was the Bond of Friendſhip between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, her death ſoon produced thoſe Diſſentions, which proved the Overthrow of that Common-wealth.

JULIA, Wife to *Septimius Severus* a *Roman* Emperor, Daughter of *Baſſianus* Prieſt of the *Sun*: Aſtrologers, as *Spartian* Relates, had foretold that ſhe ſhould Marry a Soveraign Prince, for this reaſon, *Severus* when a Subject, made her his Wife, hoping to gain the Empire by the Intereſt of her Stars and Nativity; This Lady had a great deal of Wit, and was well qualified for the Management of Affairs, which ſome ſay, made her Husband give her a ſhare in the Government, tho' he had no great affection for her. She had a ſtrong Inclination for Philoſophy, and ſpent a great deal of time in the Converſation of Learned Men. 'Tis pity, we cannot ſay, her Vertue was equal to her Wit and Underſtanding; but to ſpeak plain, her behaviour was Scandalous: Some Hiſtorians pretend that after the Death of *Severus*, ſhe was guilty of an Inceſtuous Match with *Caracalla* her Husband's Son, but this is a great miſtake, for ſhe was *Caracalla*'s own Mother, as well as *Geta*'s: She had the misfortune, not to be able to keep a good underſtanding between her two Sons, tho' ſhe endeavoured it, to the uttermoſt. *Geta*, the youngeſt was killed, by *Caracalla*, in his Mother *Julia*'s Arms, who was wounded her ſelf in the Fray, tho' ſhe never durſt complain in the leaſt, of the barbarity of the Action. After *Caracalla* was Aſſaſſinated, ſhe would have made her ſelf away, not out of grief or impatience for the Loſs of her Son, but becauſe ſhe was affraid, her Power and State would be taken from her, and that ſhe ſhould be reduced to the condition of a Private Perſon: for when ſhe found that *Macrinus*, *Caracalla*'s Succeſſor us'd her well, ſhe forgot diſpatching her ſelf; but when ſhe underſtood, he reſented the ill Language ſhe had given him, upon the account of *Caracalla*'s Murther, ſhe was afraid, Revenge would follow, and ſtarv'd her ſelf to prevent it. *Herodian. Xiphilin, Spartian, Triſtan. Comment. Hiſtoriques, Tom.* 2. *pag.* 113, *&c. Bayle Diction. Hiſtor.*

JULIA, the only Daughter of *Auguſtus*, infamous for her wanton and adulterous Life; he had her by *Scribonia*, and after having taken great care of her Education, he married her firſt to *Marcellus*, and afterwards to *Agrippa*, by whom ſhe had three Sons, and two Daughters, *Caius Cæſar*, *Lucius Cæſar*, *Agrippa Poſthumus*, *Julia* and *Agrippina*. *Tiberius* was the third Husband of *Julia*, who had by her a Child, who died young. She abandon'd her ſelf to all manner of Lewdneſs, which did ſo exaſperate her Father, that he baniſhed her to the Iſland *Pandataria*, and afterwards to the City of *Rhegium*. *Julia* was married to *Tiberius*, but diſdained him, as not worthy of that Honour; which, when he was come to the Empire, he revenged upon her, by reducing her to that Condition, that ſhe died of Hunger and great Miſery, *An. Ch.* 14. *Sueton. in Auguſt. & Tiber. Tacit. lib.*1. *Annal.*

JULIA, the Daughter of *Agrippa* and *Julia*, the Grand-child of *Auguſtus*. She was of the ſame looſe and lewd Inclinations with her Mother. She was married to *Æmylius Lepidus*, by whom ſhe had two Children. *Auguſtus*, for her Adulteries, baniſhed her, *An. Ch.* 9. to the Iſle of *Trimetus*, upon the Coaſt of *Apuleia*, where ſhe died, after 20 Years baniſhment, being maintained by the Empreſs *Livia*, who perſecuted the Houſe of *Auguſtus*, when it was in a flouriſhing Condition, and aſſiſted it, when afflicted. *Tacit. lib.* 4. *Annal.*

JULIA of *Gonzaga*, Dutcheſs of *Trajetta*, and Counteſs of *Fondi*, was renowned in the XVIth Century, for her Wit and Beauty. She was the Widow of *Veſpaſian Colonna*, and dwelt at *Fondi*. *Barbaroſſa* having heard of her Beauty, ſent ſome Forces to ſeize her by Night, intending to beſtow her for a Preſent on *Solyman* the *Turkiſh* Emperor; but the Town taking the Alarm, ſhe, in her ſhift, made an eſcape on Horſeback, whereat the *Turks* being enraged, ſet fire to the City. *Thuanus.*

JULIAN, ſurnamed *The Apoſtate*, was the Son of *Julius Conſtantius*, Brother of *Conſtantine the Great*, his Mother's Name was *Baſilina*. He learn'd the Rudiments of Grammar of the Eunuch *Mardonius*, a Heathen, at *Conſtantinople*. *Ecebolius*, an inconſtant Man in the Faith, inſtructed him in the Art of Rhetorick at *Nicomedia*, whither the Emperor had ſent him, to the end, that the Biſhop *Euſebius*, who was his Kinſman, by the Mother's ſide, might take care to educate him in Godlineſs, but he was wholly ſpoiled by *Maximus* a Philoſopher and Magician. His Couſin *Conſtantius* was informed of his Manners, and *Julian* fearing his reſentment, made himſelf a Monk, but tho' outwardly he carried himſelf as a good Chriſtian, he was a Heathen in ſecret. Before this time, his Brother *Gallus* and he were made Clerks, and diſcharged the Functions of Readers in the Church Aſſemblies; they were of very different Tempers, for having undertaken between them, at their own Charges, to build a Church in honour of *Mammas*, the Martyr, that part of it which *Gallus* undertook to build was ſoon finiſhed, but *Julian*'s part did not advance at all, becauſe he did not urge the building. Some time after, *Conſtantius*, at the ſollicitation of his Wife *Euſebia*, declared him *Cæſar*, and in 355, he married *Helena*, the Emperor's Siſter. He had formerly been ſent into *Gaul*, where he over-threw the *Barbarians*, and vanquiſhed ſeven *German* Kings, reſtoring Peace to thoſe Provinces. He was Chaſte, Learned, Temperate, Vigilant, and Laborious, and outwardly, very Pious, which ſo gained him the Affection of the *Roman* Legions, that they Proclaimed him Emperor, in 360, and the Death of *Conſtantius*, whom he was going to meet in the Eaſt, either to juſtifie himſelf, or to fight him, made way for him to the Throne, in 361. Whereupon, he immediately cauſed the Heathen Idol-Temples to be opened, and their Worſhip to be reſtored, and took to himſelf the Quality of High-Prieſt, with all the *Pagan* Ceremonies; and by the Blood of Sacrifices, endeavoured to efface the Character of his Baptiſm. He re-called all the Hereticks from their Baniſhment, and reſtored the *Donatiſts* to their Places in *Africa*, and did not let ſlip the leaſt occaſion, that might prejudice the *Chriſtians*, whom, in contempt, he called *Galileans*; and burning in Malice againſt them to that degree, as to violate the Law of Nations, he did not ſtick to put to Death the King of *Perſia*'s Ambaſſadors, becauſe they were Chriſtians. In diſpoſing of all Places, he preferred Idolaters before Chriſtians, whom he forbad to keep any publick Schools, and did his utmoſt endeavours to change the Holy Laws of the Church into *Paganiſm*: To this end, he purpoſed to erect publick Schools, where the Youth might be inſtructed in *Pagan* Religion and Manners, as well as in other Sciences; and to introduce the Singing by turns into the Idol-Temples, together with the Diſtinction of Places, the Forms of Prayers, and ſome reſemblance of publick Diſcipline or Penance, for the expiation of ſcandalous Crimes. He was going to build Hoſpitals for the Sick and Poor, and Monaſteries for the Virgins, but did not live to accompliſh theſe his Deſigns. Above all things, he did his utmoſt endeavour to make his Soldiers renounce Chriſtianity, eſpecially thoſe of the *Prætorian* Guard, but moſt of them choſe rather to loſe their Places and his Favour, than to Apoſtatize. *Maris*, Biſhop of *Chalcedon*, having, in publick, reproved him for his Impiety, he, without any mark of Paſſion, anſwered, *That his* Galilean, *for all his Zeal, would not cure him of his Blindneſs. I bleſs my Saviour*, replied *Maris, that being blind, I need not pollute my Eyes with the beholding of ſuch an Apoſtate as you are*; which the Emperor paſs'd by without ſaying any thing. He very much affected ſuch Actions of Clemency and Moderation, thereby to gain the more Credit to his wicked Deſigns. He gave leave to the *Jews* to re-build the Temple at *Jeruſalem*; and ſeeing himſelf neceſſitated to make War with the *Perſians*, he ſwore the Ruine of the Church, if ever he returned, but raſhly engaging with the Enemy, without his Coat of Armour, he received a Wound whereof he died. *Theodoret* ſaith, it was a common Report, That feeling himſelf wounded, he took a handful of his Blood, and caſting it upwards to Heaven, ſaid, *Viciſti Galilæe*, and ſo expired with that Blaſphemy. His death was revealed to St. *Sabas*, an *Anchorete*, who lived above 20 days Journey from the Field of Battel, and to ſome others. This happened *June* 26. and in the 31ſt Year of his Age. The Works we have of *Julian*, are a pregnant Teſtimony of his Excellent Parts, and great Learning. *Gregor. Nazian. In Orat. adver. Jul. Chryſoſt. Hieron. Socrat. Zozomen. Theodoret. Ammian. Marcellin. &c.*

JULIAN, Earl of *Ceuta*, the chief City of a Government of the *Goths* in *Spain*, ſituate upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, near to the Streights of *Gibraltar*, where the *Goths* poſſeſſed ſome places, in 710, who having underſtood that *Roderigo*, King of *Spain*, had raviſhed his Daughter *Caba*, diſſembled his reſentment for ſome time, and the *Arabians* having at that time a powerful Army in *Africa*, he made uſe of that Pretence, to get leave of the King to go to his Government, to have a watchful eye upon them, which, having obtained, he paſs'd over to *Ceuta*, whence he writ a Letter to the King, deſiring him to let his Daughter come over to ſee her Mother, before ſhe died, pretending that his Wife was ſick to Death, which being alſo granted him, he communicated his Deſign to *Muza*, General of the Army of the *Caliph*, of *Damaſcus*, who was then in *Barbary*, promiſing him, not only to put into his Hands all the Places belonging to his Government, but alſo to make him Maſter of all *Spain*, if he would lend him ſome of his Forces; whereupon, *Muza* having let him have 12000 Men, he therewith Conquered part of *Spain*, and made way for the *Arabians*, who gain'd it for the *Caliph*. But this unhappy Man, who had betrayed his King, being ſuſpected by *Muza*, for holding Correſpondence with the Chriſtians, had his Head cut off by his Order, in 717. *Marmol. de l'Africk, lib.* 2.

JULIAN, a certain pretended King of the *Samaritans*, under the Reign of *Juſtinian*, being taken, with his revolting Faction, was burnt.

JULIAN, the Uncle of *Julian the Apoſtate*, and Miniſter of his Cruelties, lived in the IVth Century, and died miſerably at *Antioch*, *An.* 363. He being on a time in the chief Church there, after having offered a thouſand Indignities to the Prieſts, made Water againſt the Altar, and *Fœlix*, the Comptroller of the Emperor's Revenue, ſeeing the ſumptuouſneſs of the Veſſels upon the Altar, ſaid, in a ſcornful way, *See how richly the Son of* Mary *is ſerved*; but the Divine Juſtice ſoon overtook them both, for *Julian*, by a terrible Diſeaſe in his Bowels, voided his Excrements at his Mouth, and *Fœlix* was choaked with his own Blood. *Sozomen. Theod. Lib. III. cap.* 12.

JULIAN, Biſhop of *Pozzuolo*, in the IVth Century. Pope *Leo* I. ſent him in 449 to the Council of *Epheſus*. Another of that Name, Biſhop of *Coos*, was Legate at the Council General of *Chalcedon*, for the ſame Pope.

JULIAN, a *Pelagian*, and Biſhop of *Celene*, lived in the Vth Century. He was the Son, according to ſome Authors, of *Memorius*, Biſhop of *Capua*, and an Intimate Friend of St. *Auſtins*, as we find by a Letter which he writ, when he ſent to him the 6th Book of Muſick for his Son *Julian*, that he greatly loved, and was very deſirous to ſee him. He had been married, and we have his *Epithalamium*, or Marriage-Song, amongſt the Poems of St. *Paulinus*. After his Wife's death, he was made a Deacon, and then Biſhop of *Celene*, a ſmall City of the *Campagna di Roma*. He was very Eloquent, and a Man of briſk and pleaſant Parts; the Fragments we have of his Works, in thoſe of St. *Auſtin*, are a full Evidence thereof. This *Julian*, having got a ſight of St. *Auſtin*'s firſt Book of *Marriage and Concupiſcence*, he writ four in Confutation of it, and two Letters, one to ſtrengthen his Party at *Rome*, another to the Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, to gain that Prelate to his Party. Theſe Letters being ſent to St. *Auſtin*, as containing ſeveral ſharp Reflections upon him, he writ four Books in anſwer to them, and having ſeen the four Books he had oppoſed to his Book of *Marriage and Concupiſcence*, he writ a ſecond in Defence of it, with the ſame Title; but *Julian* having writ an Anſwer to that alſo in eight Books, St. *Auſtin* ſet himſelf to refute them; and having already writ ſix Books, intending to refute them Book by Book, he died before the finiſhing of the other two. Theſe ſix Books of St. *Auſtin*, have been publiſhed by *Claudius Menardus*, and *Vignierus*, with ſeveral other Works of the ſame Father. At laſt, *Julian* was driven from his Church, and being Excommunicated, died miſerably. *Proſper. in Chron. Baron. A. C.* 419. *& ſeq. Godeau. Hiſt. Eccleſ. V. ſec.*

JULIAN of *Halicarnaſſus*, an Heretick, and Head of the *Phantaſtæ*, or *Incorruptibiles*, Enemies of the Council of *Chalcedon*.

JULIAN (*Haſart*) a *Carmelite* of *Hainault*, and Author of the Chronicles of *Hainault*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Freizland*, *Brabant*, *Guelderland*, *&c.* He died in 1525.

St. JULIAN (*de Pyro*) or *Of the Pear-Tree*, an Order of Knighthood in *Spain*, Inſtituted by *Pereiro*, whereof *Ferdinand* II. declared himſelf the Protector, and Pope *Alexander* III. approved it. Their firſt Arms were, a Croſs Fleury vert, charged with a Scutcheon, a Pear-Tree proper. This Order was afterwards joined to that of *Alcantara*. *Mariana de reb. Hiſpan.*

JULIAN of *Toledo*, Archbiſhop of that City, flouriſhed in the VIIth Century, and preſided at the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Councils of *Toledo*. He was the Author of Commentaries upon *Nahum*, *Prognoſticarum ſive de Origine Mortis humanæ, de futuro ſeculo, & de futuræ vitæ contemplatione, lib.* 3. and a Chronicle. He died *March* 8. *An. Ch.* 690. *Fœlix of Toledo in Add. ad lib. de vir. illuſtr. ſanct. Adelph.*

JULIAN *Period*, is a Revolution of 7980 *Julian*-Years, compoſed of 3 *Cycles*; to wit, of the Sun, conſiſting of 28 Years, of the Moon, of 19, and of the Indiction, of 15 Years, which is done thus; they take for the firſt Year of this Period, that which hath the firſt of the *Cycle* of the Sun, firſt of the *Cycle* of the *Moon*, and the firſt of the *Indiction Cycle*, and it muſt make 7980 Years, to return to a Year, marked with the ſame number of each *Cycle*. The following Table, is very neceſſary to conceive an eaſie *Idea* of this Period.

The Julian.	*Of the Sun.*	*Of the Moon.*	*Of the Indict.*
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	1
17	17	17	2
18	18	18	3
19	19	19	4
20	20	1	5
21	21	2	6
22	22	3	7
23	23	4	8
24	24	5	9
25	25	6	10
26	26	7	11
27	27	8	12
28	28	9	13
29	1	10	14
30	2	11	15
31	3	12	1&c.

It was *Joſeph Scaliger*, or *l'Eſcale*, who flouriſhed about 1580, that invented this Period, joining the 3 *Cycles* together, in imitation of *Victorius*, a Native of *Aquitain*, a very able Chronologer, who lived in the Time of Pope *Leo* and *Hilarius*, his Succeſſor, about 460, who having joined the *Cycles* of the

Sun, and of the Moon, compoſed a Period called the *Victorian*, that took in 532 Years; others attribute this Invention of the *Victorian* Period to *Dionyſius Exiguus*, a learned Abbot, and a *Scythian* born, who flouriſhed at *Rome* in the Reign of *Theodoricus*, King of the *Oſtrogoths*, and of his Grandſon *Athalaricus*, from *An. Ch.* 520. until 533, and 'tis for that reaſon they call it the *Dionyſian* Period; but they are miſtaken, for he hath only given it another beginning, applying it to the Year of the Nativity of the *Meſſias*, for to begin again, in 533, and to continue to the end of the World. The principal uſe of the *Julian* Period, is to have a firm and ſtable Rule for the computing of Years, amidſt the different Opinions of Chronologers, who do not agree in the *Epocha*, and Calculation of Years from the Creation of the World; for this Period includes all the Years ſince the Creation of the World, which it is Prior to Even, according to all Chronologers. Thus if you make uſe of this Period to note the Chronology, there will be no room left to doubt of the time Noted, which does not come to paſs, in diſtinguiſhing the Time by the *Epocha's*. For when a Chronologiſt, for Example, notes the Year of the World 3001, I cannot tell what he means, if I do not know he reckons 4053 Years before the Birth of Chriſt; and that according to him, the firſt of the World is the firſt of theſe 4053; but if he notes the Year 3661, of the *Julian* Period, I can clearly perceive what his meaning is, for that this Period does not vary at all, but is always the ſame.

A Reduction of the Years of the Julian *Period, to the Years before Jeſus Chriſt.*

The firſt Year after the Nativity of our Lord Chriſt, had, according to the common Opinion, 10 of the Sun, 2 of the Moon, and 4 of the Indiction; theſe Characters are thoſe of the 4714th Year of the *Julian* Period; wherefore, when we read in a Chronological Hiſtory, that a thing happened in the 3661ſt of the *Julian* Period, for Example, you muſt ſubſtract from this Number 4714, thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4714 \\ 3661 \\ \hline 1053 \end{array}$$

And ſo you come to underſtand, that the 3661 Year of the *Julian* Period, is the 1053 Year before the Nativity of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *Le P. Petav. de Doct. Temp.*

JULIERS, Lat. *Juliacum*, by the *Germans*, *Gulick*, a City and Dukedom of *Germany*, joining to the *Low-Countries*. It is ſituate upon the River *Roer*, being an ancient and ſtrong City, and gives its Name to the whole Dukedom, which lies between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*, the Country of *Cleves* and *Limburg*, the Biſhoprick of *Liege* and the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*; it contains ſeveral other conſiderable Cities, beſides that of *Aken* or *Aix la Chapelle*, the Chief whereof are *Duren*, *Linnich*, *Aldenhoven*, *Zulpich* (ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum*) *Grevembruck*. famous by the Defeat of the Imperialiſts in 1648, *Heinsberg*, *Kerpen*, *Erkelens*, *Dolin*, *&c.* The Dukedom of *Juliers* is about 12 Leagues in length, and 7 in breadth. Some Authors take for granted, that *Julius Cæſar* built *Juliers*, tho' others are of Opinion, it was built by *Druſus*. The City of *Juliers* is defended by a ſtrong Citadel, it was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1622, but was reſtored to the Duke of *Newburg* by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659. This City is 24 Miles W. of *Cologne*, 15 N. E. of *Aix la Chapelle*, 34 N. E. of *Maeſtricht*, 66 N. of *Triers*, and 84 E. of *Bruſſels*. See *Cleves*.

JULIUS I. Pope, a *Roman* Citizen, and Deacon of the Church, ſucceeded *Mark* in 336, and, according to *Baronius*, immediately aſſembled a Council of 116 Biſhops, to conſult of Means to aſſiſt their diſtreſſed Brethren perſecuted in the Eaſt, by the *Arrians*, tho' the exacter Chronologers will have it in 340, when St. *Athanaſius*'s Affair was examined. This Synod acknowledged his Innocence, and admitted him to its Communion, having expected his Accuſers 18 Months. Pope *Julius* called a ſecond Synod upon his, and other perſecuted Prelate's account, and wrote a Letter to the *Arrian* Biſhops, quoted by St. *Athanaſius*, wherein he blames their prejudice and paſſion. In the mean time, he re-eſtabliſhed the baniſhed Biſhops. He died in 352, and was ſucceeded by *Liberius*. *Platina* adds, That he cenſur'd the Eaſtern Biſhops, for calling a Council at *Antioch*, without the Command of the Biſhop of *Rome*, to which they returned this Anſwer, That ſince the Chriſtian Princes came from them to the *Weſt*, for this reaſon their Church ought to have the preference, as being the Fountain from whence ſo great a Bleſſing flow'd. He conſtituted likewiſe, That no Clergyman ſhould plead, but before an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, and that Protonotaries ſhould write all memorable Occurrences belonging to the Church. *Platina.*

JULIUS II. Native of the Borough *Albizole* near *Savona*, and called *Julian de la Rovere*, before his Election, was made Cardinal in 1473, by Pope *Sixtus* IV. his Uncle. He Commanded the Troops employed againſt the Inhabitants of *Ombria*, who had Revolted, and came Legate to *France* in 1480. He was Head of a Party in four Conclaves, and managed his Buſineſs ſo well, that he was choſen after *Pius* II. in 1503, by almoſt all the Cardinals, whom he had poſſeſſed with great hopes, that he would re-eſtabliſh the Honour of the Holy See, and the Liberty of *Italy*. His inclination to War made him take the Name of *Julius*, in Memory of *Julius Cæſar*, and in Emulation of that of *Alexander* VI. He wore his Beard long, contrary to the Cuſtom of his Predeceſſors, to render himſelf the more grave and venerable. He favoured *France* before his Election, and was ſhelter'd there by *Lewis* XII. from *Alexander* VI. his Enemy; but afterwards changed his Conduct. He Excommunicated thoſe that thwarted his Deſigns: Among the reſt, *Alphonſus d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*; and endeavoured to deprive him of his Dutchy, in 1510. He gave *Navarre* to the King of *Spain*, who uſurped it from *John D'Albert*; and would have done the like to *Lewis* XII. becauſe he ſuffered the Prelates to meet at *Tours* and *Piſa*, and intended to have beſtowed the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian* on the King of *England*. He commanded his Army in Perſon. The loſs of the Battel of *Ravenna* in 1512, and his Trouble for not being able to bring the *Venetians* and Emperor to an Accommodation, threw him into a lingering Fever, whereof he died in 1513, or 14, aged 70 Years, after he had held the See 9 Years, 3 Months, and 21 Days. *Guichardin. Paul. Jov.*

JULIUS III. a *Roman*, who was made Cardinal by *Paul* III. in 1536, and ſent Legate to *Lombardy*, *Romania* and *Bolonia*, and named Preſident of the Council held there. He ſucceeded this *Paul* in 1550. He acted with ſo much ſeverity when Cardinal, that the Conclave had ſome difficulty to chuſe him Pope. He begun his Government with a *Jubilee*; and ordered, that the General Council removed from *Trent*, ſhould return thither again. Then he joined with the Emperor againſt the Duke of *Parma*, protected by King *Henry* II. of *France*. He died in 1555, after 5 Years and 44 Days Reign.

JULIUS *Canus*, an illuſtrious *Roman*, who having had ſome Words with the Emperor *Caligula*, he, at his going away, ſaid to him, *Pray, do not deceive your ſelf with a vain Hope; for* I *have given Order for your Execution.* To which *Canus*, without the leaſt Emotion, ſaid, *I heartily thank you, great Prince.* Ten days after, as he was playing at Cheſs, a Centurion came to fetch him to the Place of Execution; to whom having nodded, to ſignify his readineſs to go along with him, he looked over his Game; and finding that he had the better of it, ſaid to his Companion, *Don't you ſay now, after I am dead, that you beat me.* And then turning to the Centurion, ſaid to him, *Pray, be you my Witneſs, that I had the better of this Game thus far.* With this aſtoniſhing Unconcernedneſs and Conſtancy, did this great Man outbrave Death. *Senec. de Tran. Animi, cap.* 14.

JUMALA, an Idol-God of the Inhabitants of *Finland* and *Lapland*, repreſented by the Figure of a Man ſitting upon a kind of Altar, having a Crown upon his Head ſet with 12 precious Stones, and a great Chain of Gold about his Neck. The *Laplanders* ſuppoſed this Idol-God to have the Command over all leſſer Gods; with an abſolute Dominion over the Elements, Life and Death. He held on his Knees a great Cup of Gold, filled with Money of the ſame Metal. His Temple was in a Foreſt. *Scheffer's Hiſtory of Lapland.*

JUNIUS (*Adrianus*) was born at *Horn* in *Holland*, in 1513. He was very skilful in the Languages, the Polite part of Learning, and Phyſick; and travelled into *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, where he practiſed Phyſick for ſome Time, and in 1554, publiſhed there a Poem, called *Philippis*, upon the Marriage of *Philip* II. of *Spain* with our Queen *Mary*. Afterwards returning to *Holland*, he ſettled himſelf at *Haerlem*; and in 1572. retired to *Middleburg*, and from thence to *Armuiden*, where he died *An.* 1575. He was Author of the following Works, *De Anno & Menſibus*, *Animadverſorum Lib. VI. De Coma*, *Batavia*, *Poemata*, *&c.* He alſo publiſhed ſeveral Treatiſes of the Ancients, as, *Heſychius de Iis qui eruditionis famâ claruerunt. Eunapius de Vitis Sophiſtarum*, *&c. Janus Douſa in Manib. Jun. Meurſius in Ath. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Medic. Valer. Andr. Vander Linden*, *&c.*

JUNIUS (*Franciſcus*) was born at *Bourges*, *May* 1. 1545, and ſtudied the Law there; and having embraced *Proteſtantiſm*, he retired to *Geneva*, where he profeſſed the learned Languages, and Divinity; and coming into the *Low-Countries*, he was Miniſter at *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Limburg*, and elſewhere, till in 1592, he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity at *Leyden*, where he died *Octob.* 13. 1602, being 57 Years of Age. He tranſlated the Bible out of Hebrew into Latin, with *Tremellius*, and writ Commentaries upon *Geneſis*, the Book of *Pſalms*, *Ezekiel*, *Goſpel of St. Matthew*, *&c.* Alſo a Treatiſe againſt Pope *Gregory* XIII. and another againſt Cardinal *Bellarmine*. *Merula in Deſcript. Vit. Junii. Meurſius in Ath. Batav. Melchior Adam in Vit. Theol. Extern.*

JUNIUS (*Melchior*) was a *German*, born at *Wittemberg*, in 1545. He ſtudied at *Strasburg*, where he was a Profeſſor of good Repute. He died *Jan.* 13. 1604. He writ ſome Pieces of Rhetorick. See his Life in *Melchior Adam*.

JUNNAN, a Province and City of *China*, on the Weſt of that Country, towards the Kingdom of *Tunquin*. It is a great and conſiderable Province, and, beſides the Capital, from which it takes its Names, it has the Cities of *Lingan*, *Tali*, *Chinkiang*, *&c.* *Martin Martini Atlas.*

JUNO, the Goddeſs of Kingdoms and Riches, was the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Rhea*, otherwiſe called *Cybele* and *Ops*, being, together with *Jupiter*, her Brother, delivered from *Saturn*, who would have devoured them; ſhe was afterwards married to *Jupiter*, who had by her *Ilithuia*, *Mena*, and *Hebe* the Goddeſs of Youth. She was alſo the Mother of *Mars*, whom ſhe conceived only by touching a Flower which the Goddeſs *Flora* had ſhewed her; and ſo was even with *Jupiter*, who had brought forth *Pallas* without her Aſſiſtance. She was extreamly Jealous, and a bitter Enemy of her Husband's Miſſes; as, of *Europa*, *Semele*, *Io*, *Latona*, &c. The Ancients gave *Juno* ſeveral Names, and believed that ſhe bathed her ſelf every Year in a certain Fountain, where ſhe ſtill recovered her Virginity. The Philoſophers take her for the Air, and for this Reaſon *Iris* was ſaid to be her Meſſenger. *Cartari de Imag. Deor. Natalis Comes. Lilius Gyrald.*

JUPITER, whom the Heathens call *The Father of the Gods and Men*, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, who perceiving that her Husband devoured her Children, and fearing he ſhould do the ſame to *Jupiter* and *Juno*, of whom ſhe was newly delivered, ſhe laid down a Stone inſtead of them, which he devoured. In the mean time *Jupiter* was Nurſed in *Crete*, amidſt the noiſe of the *Corybantes*, that his Father *Saturn* might not hear his Cries, with the Milk of the She-Goat *Amalthea*, who afterwards, in Recompence of her good Service, was tranſlated amongſt the Stars. The Ancients beſtowed a Number of Names upon him. *Cicero* ſaith, There were three *Jupiters*; but others went far beyond him, and inſtead of his 3, found 300, being a part of the 30000 Gods owned by the Heathens. Nevertheleſs, all the Actions of theſe different *Jupiters* are attributed to one only, who conquered the *Titans* and Giants, was the Father of *Mercury*, *Apollo* and *Minerva*, and who, to ſatisfie his Luſt, transformed himſelf ſo oft into a Beaſt, Bird, &c. The Heathen Divinity ſeems by *Jupiter* to underſtand, that Intelligence which created the World; whom they therefore called Μοιραγέτης, or Conductor and Director of the *Parcæ*, or Fates; as being that Mind which orders all thoſe Things, which the Weakneſs of Men impute to Fate and Deſtiny. *Pauſanias* aſſures us, That the *Greeks* had a Statue of *Jupiter* with three Eyes, to intimate his Knowledge of all Things in Heaven, Earth and Hell; or of Things paſt, preſent, and to come. The Poets tell us, That when *Jupiter* was come to Man's Eſtate, he drove away his Father *Saturn* from his Throne, and divided the Empire of the World with his two Brothers; *Jupiter* being Lord of Heaven and Earth, *Neptune* of the Seas, and *Pluto* of Hell. He was at firſt called *Jovis*, to which by adding the Word *Pater*, they made *Jupiter*: Which firſt Name hath a great Reſemblance with the Name of God in Hebrew. *Varro* tells us, That the Sepulchre of *Jupiter* was to be ſeen at *Crete* in his Time. They repreſented him ſitting on an Ivory-Throne, holding a Scepter in his Left-Hand, and a Thunder-bolt in his Right, wherewith he ſtruck the Giants, and an Eagle between his Legs, which Truſs'd *Ganymede*. Philoſophers ſay, That by *Jupiter* we are to underſtand the Heavens, or the Sun; as *Plato*. Others make him to be the Soul of the World. *Voſſius de Theol. Gentili.* We may obſerve, That the ancient Name of *Jupiter*, amongſt the *Greeks*, was not Ζεῦς but Ζὰν, and that *Zanni*, in the *Phœnician* Language, ſignifies, *A Man addicted to Women.* This *Zan* reigned in *Theſſaly*, near to Mount *Olympus*. See the *Hiſtorical Explication of the Fable of Ceres. Biblioth. Univerſelle, T. VI.*

JUPITER *Ammon*, who was worſhipped in *Africa*, was ſo called from the Word *Amun*, which, according to *Plutarch* and *Jamblichus*, ſignifies *Hidden*, or *Obſcure*, in the *Egyptian* Language. He was repreſented in the Figure of a Ram, from his Head to the middle of his Body. And his Horns were made of a Stone, reſembling Gold, having a vertue, as the *Egyptians* believ'd, to afford extraordinary Viſions to thoſe that ſlept near them. His Statue was made up of Emeralds, and other precious Stones, as *Quintus Curtius* and *Diodorus* relate. Authors cannot agree about the Reaſon why he was repreſented in the Form of a Ram. *Macrob. I, Saturnalium.*

JUPITER *Capitolinus*, ſo called becauſe of the Temple which *Tarquinius Priſcus* had built for him on the *Capitol*. Here it was that the Conſuls of *Rome* ſacrificed the ſame Day that they entred on their Functions; and here they put on their Conſular Robes. The Generals of Armies and Emperors made their Vows and Prayers in this Temple, before they went to fight the Enemy; and when they had gained the Victory, they enter'd the ſame in Triumph. The Senate alſo met here ſometimes, in Caſes of greateſt moment and difficulty. There was a ſecret Place in this Temple, where were kept the Books of the *Sybils*, and two Crowns of Gold dedicated to *Jupiter*, the one by the *Gauls*, and the other by the *Carthaginians*, by way of Congratulation to the *Romans*, for their Victory over the *Samnites*. In this Temple alſo was a Statue of *Victory* of Maſſy Gold. There were two other Temples joined to this; on the Right Hand that of *Minerva*, and on the Left that of *Juno*. *Corn. Tacit. Tit. Liv. A. Victor.*

JUPITER *Conſervator*, ſo called by *Domitian*, who having hid himſelf to eſcape the Fury of *Vitellius*, after that he ſaw himſelf in Safety by his Father *Veſpaſian's* coming to the Throne, dedicated an Altar to *Jupiter Conſervator*, to whom he ſuppoſed himſelf beholden for that Favour. And after that he was come to the Empire he built a magnificent Temple on the Capitol to *Jupiter Cuſtos*. *Corn. Tacit. lib. 3. Suet. in Domit.*

JUPITER *Elicius*, a Surname given to *Jupiter*, after that *Numa Pompilius* II. King of *Rome* had drawn him down from Heaven, to learn of him the Skill of Soothſaying from Thunder and Lightning; which having obtained, or got out of him, as *Elicere* ſignifies, he built an Altar in honour of him, under this Name, and ſacrificed there to him in ſuch manner as himſelf had ordained: Which Ceremonies being not exactly performed by *Tullus Hoſtilius*, his Houſe was ſtruck with Lightning, and he and his Family burnt thereby. *Tit. Liv. lib. 1.*

JUPITER *Feretrius*, was ſo called from the Latin Word *Ferre*, to carry, becauſe *Romulus* having vanquiſhed the King of the *Ceninenſes*, a People neighbouring upon the *Romans*, he carried the Spoils of that King in Triumph to Mount *Capitoline*, upon a wooden Bier called *Feretrum*, and conſecrated them to *Jupiter*; faſtening them to an *Oak* in the ſame Place where he deſigned to build a Temple: And ordered, that all the *Roman* Conquerors for Time to come, ſhould offer their Spoils to this *Jupiter Feretrius*. Others ſuppoſe, that he was ſo called from the Word *Ferire*, which ſignifies, *to ſmite*, or *ſlay*, becauſe the Spoils conſecrated to this God were ſuch only as the General of an Army had taken from the Enemy's General, having firſt killed him. The Kings of *Rome*, at their Inauguration, went to this Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*, to receive the Scepter. Here alſo they took the Stone, or Flint, which they made uſe of in the making of any Alliance. The Ceremony was this, They held the Flint in their Hand whilſt they ſwore to the Treaty; and then caſting away the ſame, ſaid, *If I break my Oath, may* Jupiter *throw me away as I throw this Stone. Tit. Liv. Corn. Nep. in Attic.*

JUPITER *Imperator*, ſo called, either becauſe his Empire reacheth over all, or becauſe he is the Director of Emperors, or Generals of Armies; giving them the Victory, or overthrowing them, according to his Pleaſure. *Titus Quintius*, Dictator, having vanquiſhed the *Præneſtini*, brought this their Idol with him to the *Capitol*.

JUPITER *Inventor*, was ſo called by *Hercules*, after that he had found his Oxen which *Cacus* had got into his Cave, near to Mount *Palatine*, about *A. M.* 2816. To whom he erected an Altar, and offered Sacrifice to him, according to the Ceremonies of the *Gracians*; which was afterwards continued by the *Latins*, and from them derived to the *Romans*. When *Rome* was built, this Altar was placed in the 6th Quarter, or Ward, of the City, called *The Great Circus. Tit. Liv. lib. 1.*

JUPITER *Latialis*, ſo called when the *Latins* enter'd into Alliance with *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the *Romans*; and when both theſe People, together with the *Volſci* and *Hernici*, who were joined with them, ſet a-part a certain Time in the Year to ſacrifice to *Jupiter*, on Mount *Albanus* in *Latium*; which Mountain is now called *Monte Cavo*, near to the City *Alba*, where they celebrated the *Feriæ Latinæ*, or *Latin*-Feſtivals, or Holy-Days. *Halicarnas.*

JUPITER *Piſtor*, or *The Baker*, ſo called by the *Romans*, becauſe he had advertiſed them in a Dream to bake a vaſt quantity of Bread, and to throw them into the Camp of the *Gauls*, who were then beſieging the City; whereat the *Gauls* were quite diſcouraged; and deſpairing to reduce the *Romans*, by Famine, to ſurrender their City, they broke up the Siege. *Livy.*

JUPITER *Sponſor* had this Name given him when *Tarquinius Superbus* built him a Temple at *Rome*, which was dedicated in the 288th Year after the Building of that City. He was alſo called *Dius Fidius*, being ordinarily called upon for the performing of Promiſes, and keeping of ones Word. *Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ. lib. 9.*

JUPITER *Stator* was called by this Name, for having ſtopped the Flight of the *Romans*, when they were purſued by the *Sabines*, who had already made themſelves Maſters of the *Capitol*. *Romulus* ſeeing his Forces routed, made a Vow to *Jupiter* of Building him a Temple, if he would favour him ſo far as to rally his Forces, and to give him Victory over his Enemies. Whereupon, immediately the *Romans* took Courage again; and returning upon the *Sabines*, chaſed them out of *Rome*. After this Victory, *Romulus* built the Temple he had Vowed, at the bottom of Mount *Palatine*. Alſo *M. Attilius Regulus*, Conſul, *An. Rom.* 460, being engaged in Battel with the *Samnites*, made a Vow to build a Temple to the ſame *Jupiter Stator*; which, after having gained the Victory, he performed, by building a Temple to him in the *Flaminian Circus*. The Senate ſometimes met in the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, as *Cicero* informs us. *Tit. Liv. Macrob.*

JUPITER *Ultor*, that is, *The Avenger*; ſo called, becauſe they ſuppoſed him the Puniſher of all Crimes. *Agrippa*, Son-in-Law to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, built a Temple in honour of him, which he called *Pantheon*, either becauſe, being round, it repreſented the Heaven, which is the Abode of all the Gods; or becauſe it contained the Figures of all the Deities worſhipped by the *Romans*. The Dome of this Temple was covered with Plates of Silver, which the Emperor *Conſtantius* II. took away, and put Lead in their place. Pope *Boniface* VI. conſecrated it to God, in honour of the *Bleſſed Virgin* and Martyrs. Since which Time it hath been called *Sancta Maria della Rotonda. Dionyſ. Halicarnaſ.*

JURA, Mount *Jura*, or Mount of St. *Claudius*, a Mountain which reacheth from the River *Rhine*, to the Neighbourhood of *Geneva*, near the *Rhone*. The Mountain called *The Great Credo*, which runs along by that River, 4 Leagues beneath *Geneva*, is a part of this Mountain; which the *French*, *Switzers* and *Germans*, call by different Names. This Mountain made that ancient famous

Diviſion of *Burgundy*, whereby it was divided into *Burgundia Transjurana*, and *Cisjurana*, as is elſewhere mentioned.

IVREA, Lat. *Eporedia*, a City of *Piedmont*, on the River *Dotiabalta*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*, and a Marquiſate, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This City, according to the Opinion of ſome Authors, was built 100 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and is ſituate in the Country of the ancient *Salaſſi*, and gave its Name to this Marquiſate, which formerly was ſo famous under *Berengarius*, who contended for the Empire with the *French*, deſcended from the Kings of *Arles*. *Anſcharius* was Marquis of *Ivrea* in 870. The Town is 22 Miles N. of *Turin*, 29 E. of *Suſa*, and 32 W. of *Vercelli*. Long. 27. 33. Lat. 44. 55.

IVRY, Lat. *Ibregium*, a little Town of *France*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, on the River *Eure* in *Normandy*; famous for a Victory obtained by *Henry the Great*, over the Leaguers.

JUSTEL, JUSTELLUS (*Chriſtophorus*,) Counſellor and Secretary to the *French* King, was born at *Paris* in 1580. He was a Perſon of excellent Parts, and had great inclination for Learning; in which he made an extraordinary Progreſs. Having finiſhed his Studies at the Univerſity, he applied himſelf to the Study of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and the Councils, and, at the Intreaty of his Friends, publiſhed his *Codex Eccleſiæ Univerſæ*, and *The Councils of* Africa, *with Notes*. To which he afterwards added other rare Pieces; as, ſeveral Collections of Greek and Latin Canons, taken from Manuſcripts: Whence the *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris* was compoſed; which *Henry Juſtel*, his Son, and *William Voel*, publiſhed in 1661, at *Paris*, in two Volumes in *Folio*; in which are contained the following Pieces: *Codex Canonum Eccleſiæ Univerſæ, Græce & Latine. Codex Dionyſii Exigui Latinus. Codex Carthaginenſis Eccleſiæ. Breviarium Fulgentii, Ferrandi ac Creſconii. Martini Bracarenſis Collectio Canonum Orientalium. Creſconii Concordia Canonum. Græci Canonum Collectores, Joan. Antiochenus, Joan. Scholaſticus, Alexius Ariſtinus, Simeon Logotheta, Photius cum Commentario, & Paratitlis Balſamonis. Varia Synodica, cum Notis variorum. Chriſtophorus Juſtellus, An.* 1645. publiſhed his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of* Auvergne, *from Records, and other Authentick Proofs*: Which is a very curious Piece, illuſtrating many Particulars of the *French* Hiſtory. He held a Correſpondence with all the moſt famous and learned Men of his Time, and more particularly, with the Moſt Reverend Archbiſhop *Uſher*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Salmaſius*, *Blondel*, and many others. He died at *Paris* in 1649, being 69 Years of Age. Beſides the Works already mentioned, he compoſed a *Sacred Geography*, which is not yet publiſhed, becauſe he left it imperfect.

St. **JUSTIN**, a Chriſtian Philoſopher and Martyr, who lived in the IId Century. He was born at *Sichem*, called *Napoulouſe*. And having before been a *Platonick* Philoſopher, was miraculouſly converted to the Faith, which himſelf hath related in his Writings. Since that Time he was an Honour to the Chriſtian Religion, as well by his Knowledge, as by his Life, and the great Strength of his Faith. A Perſecution being raiſed by *Antoninus*, *Adrian*'s Succeſſor, he writ an *Apology*, which is the Second in his Works, wherein he clears the Chriſtians from the Crimes imputed to them by the Heathens: As, That they were uſed to kill an Infant in their Aſſemblies, to eat the Fleſh of it, and to defile themſelves with Inceſt at their Nocturnal Meetings. After this he writ another *Apology*, wherein he ſhews the Innocence and Holineſs of the Chriſtian Religion, againſt *Creſcens* the *Cynick* Philoſopher, and ſome other Slanderers: Which procured for him the Crown of Martyrdom on *June* 1. according to the *Greek* Account, or *April* 13. according to the *Roman* Martyrology, *A. C.* 163. Beſides theſe two *Apologies*, we have alſo his *Dialogue* with *Trypho*, a learned *Jew*; his *Parænesis ad Gentes*; a Treatiſe of *the Monarchy or Unity of God*. There is alſo aſcribed to him, *An Expoſition of the Faith*, *An Epiſtle to* Zena *and* Serenus, *Queſtions of the* Gentiles, *Queſtions and Anſwers of the Orthodox*, &c. *Sixtus Senenſ. Baron. Poſſevin. Bellarm.*

JUSTIN I. Emperor of the *Eaſt*, ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius*, *July* 9. 518. He, from a Swine-herd, became a Soldier; and, after having paſſed all the Degrees of Military Advancement, was raiſed to one of the chiefeſt Places of the Empire; and whilſt he was in this Poſt, the *Prætorian* Guard made him Emperor againſt his Will. As ſoon as he was advanced to the Throne, he re-called all the Exiled Biſhops, put down the Hereticks that had got into their Places, commanded the Obſervation of the Council of *Chalcedon*, and publiſhed very ſevere Edicts againſt the *Arrians*, who thereupon implored the Aſſiſtance of *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, who forced Pope *John* II. to go to *Conſtantinople* in 523, to compoſe that Affair; whom *Juſtin* received with Joy. But upon the News in 526, that an Earthquake had almoſt wholly overthrown the City of *Antioch*, he was ſo extreamly afflicted, that laying aſide his Imperial Purple and Diadem, he covered himſelf with Sack-cloth, and ſpent many Days in Silence, refuſing to ſpeak to any one whatever; ſo deeply was he affected to ſee the Wrath of God in ſuch a ſignal manner diſplayed againſt his People. Many other Cities in the Eaſt were laid waſte by the ſame Misfortune; for the Re-building of which, the Emperor furniſhed great Sums out of his Treaſury, and changed the Names of *Anazarba* and *Edeſſa* into *Juſtinopolis*. Finding himſelf old and crazy, he Named *Juſtinian*, his Siſters Son, to be his Succeſſor, and died about 4 Months after, *Aug.* 1. 527. being the 9th of his Reign, Aged 77. *Zonaras Tom. III. Annal. Evagr. lib.* 4, *&c.*

JUSTIN II. or *The Younger*, was the Son of *Dulciſſimus* and *Vigilantia*, the Siſter of *Juſtinian*, whom he ſucceeded in 566. He began his Reign very well, but it was not long till he evidenced the viciouſneſs of his inclination, by abrogating a Law which his Grand-father *Juſtinian* had made, againſt unlawful Marriages. He had a Couſin of the ſame Name, who Commanded an Army on the *Danube*, to hinder the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*. Before *Juſtin* was declared Emperor, their Pretenſions were equal, and therefore they had made an Agreement, That which ever came to the Throne, ſhould make the other the Chief Perſon of the Empire next himſelf; but contrary to this Engagement, he ſends for him to *Conſtantinople*, and having thence Ordered him to go to *Alexandria*, he got him ſtrangled there in his Bed, *An. Ch.* 567. He alſo cauſed the two Senators, *Etherius* and *Addæus*, to be put to death. The continual Complaints of the Poor that were Oppreſſed by the Great Ones, made him nominate a Prætor, with Power to ſeize any Perſon, how great ſoever, even at the Emperor's Table. Soon after, the Empire being Invaded by the *Avari*, *Lombards* and *Perſians*, it ſo troubled him, that he grew Diſtracted; whereupon the Empreſs *Sophia* was forced to make Peace with the *Perſians*, and *Tiberius* was declared *Cæſar* to ſupport the weight of the Empire, during the Indiſpoſition of *Juſtinus*, who died 577, or 578, after having Reigned 12 or 13 Years. *Zonar. in Annal. Evagr. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Paul. Diacon.*

JUSTIN *the Hiſtorian*, lived, according to the moſt probable Opinion, under the Reign of *Antoninus Pius* in the IId Century. He abridged the Hiſtory of *Trogus Pompeius*. *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 32.

JUSTINA, the Wife of *Magnentius* the Tyrant, and afterwards married to *Valentinian* the Elder, was the Mother of *Valentinian* the Younger, and of *Galla*, married to *Theodoſius*. The *Arrians* having inveigled the Spirit of this Princeſs, ſhe with great Obſtinacy maintained their Errors, and perſecuted the Orthodox, and more eſpecially the Prelates, with an extream fury; it was at her inſtigation, that *Valentinian*, her Husband, refuſed to ſee St. *Martin* of *Tours*, and that her Son, *Valentinian the Younger*, was not very favourable to St. *Ambroſe*, who having refuſed to grant a Church to the *Arrians* in *Milan*, the Empreſs was ſo enraged thereat, that ſhe reſolved to ruine him; tho' afterwards ſhe was fain to make uſe of the ſaid St. *Ambroſe*, to bring the Uſurper *Maximus* to Terms; and ſome time after, retiring to *Theſſalonica* with her Son, ſhe died there in 388. *St. Ambroſ. Epiſt. ad Marcel. Zoſim. lib.* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 7. *Rufin. Socrat. Baronius.*

JUSTINIAN I. was the Son of *Juſtin* the Elder, called *Vigilantio*, and of *Sabatius*. He was made *Nobiliſſimus*, and afterwards *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, *April* 1. 527, and ſome Months after ſucceeded him. He conquered the *Perſians*, by *Beliſarius* his General, in 528, and by his means alſo, in 542, and 43, he exterminated the *Vandals*, having taken their King *Gilimer*. He regained *Africa*, ſubdued the *Goths* in *Italy*, made their King *Vitiges* his Priſoner, defeated the *Moors*, vanquiſhed the Rebelling *Samaritans*, and reſtored the *Roman* Empire to that high pitch of Glory, at which it was arrived during its firſt Emperors; having before this cruſhed the threatning Rebellion of *Hypatius*, *Pompeius* and *Probus*, Nephews of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, which had taken its riſe from the two Parties or Factions of the *Circus*, called *The Green*, and *The Light Blue*. This Sedition was ſo formidable, that *Juſtinian* ſuppoſing all loſt, was about to quit the Palace, but being re-aſſured by the Empreſs, and courageouſly defended by *Beliſarius* and *Mundus*, the Rebels were Defeated, and afterwards Executed. *Juſtinian* ſeeing himſelf thus at Peace on all hands, reſolved to Collect all the *Roman* Laws into one Body, and having choſen ten of the ableſt Men of the Empire for this Work, to compile the ſame from the *Gregorian*, *Theodoſian*, and *Hermogenian Codex's*, he gave it the Name of *Codex Juſtinianus*. The Laws of the Judges and Magiſtrates diſperſed in near 2000 Books, were reduced to the Number of 50, in 533, and were called the *Digeſta*, or *Pandecta*. He compoſed alſo four Books of Inſtitutes, being an Abridgment of the Text of all the Laws; the new Laws which had been made by himſelf, were alſo compiled into one Volume, which was called *The Novells*, *An. Ch.* 541. All theſe great and worthy Actions, made *Juſtinian* very famous. He died *Novemb.* 13. 565, or 66, Aged 83, whereof he had Reigned 39. *Juſtinian* aboliſhed the Conſulſhip, built a great number of Churches, and above all, that of *Sancta Sophia*, at *Conſtantinople*, eſteemed to be one of the Wonders of Architecture, and repaired ſome Cities. *Procop. de bell. Perſ. Vandal. & Gott. Evagr. lib.* 4. *Agathias. Nicephor. Paul. Diaconus. Baron. in Annal.*

JUSTINIAN II. *alias The Younger*, ſurnamed *Rhinotmetus*, or *Cropt-noſe*, at 16 Years of Age ſucceeded his Father *Conſtantinus Barbatus*, in *Septemb.* 685. At his coming to the Throne, he recovered ſeveral Provinces of the *Roman* Empire, which the *Saracens* had uſurped, and vouchſafed them Terms of Peace, upon Condition of their becoming Tributaries; but afterwards, in 690, he broke the Treaty he had made with them, upon pretence that the Money they paid him was not ſtampt with his Image; but he ſoon repented this Breach of Faith, the *Arabians* having utterly Defeated his Army. This his Perfidiouſneſs and ill Succeſs, made him odious to the People, and gave occaſion to *Leontius* to Depoſe and Baniſh him into the *Cherſoneſus*, having firſt cut off his Noſe, in 694. *Leontius* being made Emperor in his ſtead, was Depoſed in 697, by *Tiberius Abſimarus*, who Reigned about 7 Years; at the end of which *Juſtinian* was Reſtored, about 704, or 705, with the Aſſiſtance of *Tribellius*, King of the *Bulgarians*, who took the City of *Conſtantinople*, having entered part of his Forces into it through an Aquæduct. *Juſtinian* being thus Reſtored, cauſed *Leontius* to be Beheaded, notwithſtanding that he had retired himſelf to a Monaſtery, and did the ſame to *Abſimarus*; and as oft as there fell the leaſt drop from his cut Noſe, he never failed to Sacrifice ſome Senator to his Revenge. He cauſed alſo the Patriarch *Callinicus* his Eyes to be put out; and forgetting the great Obligations laid upon him by the *Bulgarians*, in reſtoring him to his Throne, he waged War againſt them, with a Succeſs worthy of his Ingratitude, his Army having been wholly Defeated, and himſelf narrowly eſcaping. Not long after he was killed, together with his Son *Tiberius*, by his Succeſſor *Philippicus Bardanes*, in 711. *Paul. Diacon. lib. 6. Theophanes & Cedrenus, in Annal. Græc. Anaſtaſ. in Conſtantinop.*

JUSTINIAN, Nephew to the Emperor *Juſtin* the Younger. *Sophia*, the Wife of the latter, had advanced *Tiberius* to the Throne, in hopes of marrying him; but when ſhe ſaw he had beſtowed the Title of *Auguſta* upon his Wife, ſhe was ſo enraged thereat, that ſhe conſpired againſt *Tiberius* in favour of this *Juſtinian*; but *Tiberius*, inſtead of revenging himſelf of him, reproved him mildly, pardoned him generouſly, and employed him in his Wars againſt the *Perſians*.

JUSTINIANI, or JUSTINIAN (*Bernard*) of *Venice*, was Ambaſſador at *Rome* in 1471, to Pope *Sixtus* IV. and at his return, compoſed the Life of St. *Laurentius Juſtiniani*, his Uncle, which we have at the beginning of the Works of that great Prelate, printed at *Baſil*. He alſo publiſhed a Treatiſe of the Original of *Venice*, the Hiſtory of the *Goths*, and the Life of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, with other Works. *Trithem. de Script. Eccleſ. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. cap.* 115.

JUSTINIANI (*Peter*) of *Venice*, the Son of *Lewis*, a Senator of that Republick, lived towards the end of the XVIth Century in 1576. He acquired a great Repute by his Abilities, and his Hiſtory of *Venice*, which he publiſhed in 16 Books with the Title of *Rerum Venetarum ab Vrbe Condita, Hiſtoria*, which was Tranſlated into *Italian* by *Joſeph Orologio*.

JUSTINOPOLIS, or JUSTINIANÆA, a City of *Bulgaria*, and Birth-place of the Emperor *Juſtinian* the Elder, which before was called *Berina* by *Agathias* and *Taureſia*, according to *Procopius*, and afterwards *Acrida*; the ſaid Emperor put his own Name upon it, and made it the Metropolis of the Provinces of both the *Dacia's*, *Triballia*, *Dardania*, the *Vpper Mœſia* and *Pannonia*. This City was called *Juſtinianæa* the Firſt, the Second being in the *Vpper Mœſia*, and the Third in *Chalcedonia*.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the Capital of *Iſtria* in the State of *Venice*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragan to *Aquileia*. *Leand. Alberti Deſc. Ital.*

JUSTITIA, a Goddeſs worſhipped by the Heathens. She was repreſented in the Figure of a Virgin, with a ſevere Look, holding a pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other, or Rods, and a bundle of Hatchets, and ſitting upon a ſquare Stone. She was alſo frequently repreſented Blind-fold, to ſhow, That Juſtice muſt be without all diſtinction of Perſons. The *Egyptians* made the Statues of Juſtice without a Head, to intimate, That Judges muſt do nothing of their own Heads, but wholly diveſt themſelves of their own Opinions and Inclinations, and purely follow the Deciſion of the Laws. The *Greeks* confounded *Juſtice* with *Aſtræa*, the Daughter of *Aſtræus*; or, as others, of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. See *Aſtræa*.

JUSTS, ſingle Combats with Sword or Lance, practiſed generally after Turnaments, and when Knights offered to fight ſingle, againſt any that would take them up, upon the Conditions mentioned in their Challenge. Theſe were called *Juſts*, from *Juxta*, becauſe the Champions fought Hand to Hand.

JUTLAND, a Peninſula, which is one of the moſt conſiderable Parts of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and the *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica* of the Ancients. It is commonly divided into *South-Jutland* and *North-Jutland*, and is ſituate between the *Hanſe*-Towns, the *Baltick* and *German*-Sea, and the Dukedoms of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick*. *South-Jutland* contains four ſmall Provinces. *North-Jutland* alſo is divided into four Parts, *viz.* *Ripen*, *Arhuſen*, *Wiborg* and *Alborg*. Thoſe that inhabit the Sea-Coaſt of *Jutland* dwell in little Houſes or Cottages, becauſe the Wind frequently drives ſo much Sand upon them, that they are forced to get out at the top of them. The Name *Jutland*, is derived from the *Jutti*, the Inhabitants thereof, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Gothi*, or *Gotti*, and that of *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*, from the *Cimbri*. *Golnitz* has given us a notable Deſcription of this ſmall Country, which the curious may have recourſe to. *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Swedeland*, took *Jutland* in his late Wars, and paſſed thence on the Ice to the Neighbouring Iſland. It's a plentiful Country, abounding more eſpecially in Cattle, but wants good Sea-Ports towards the Ocean; notwithſtanding which, the *Hollanders* Yearly Tranſport great quantities of lean Cows and Oxen from hence to their more fertile Soil, where in a ſhort time they grow ſo prodigiouſly fat, through better feeding in the rich Grounds of *Holland*, that a vaſt Profit is made of them. The Horſes and Swine of this Country are excellent, and in great numbers. It affords Corn in ſufficient quantity, for the uſe of its own People. The Land is more fertile near the Sea-Coaſts; the Inland being full of Heaths, Lakes and Woods. Indeed 'tis the beſt Country the King of *Denmark* is Maſter of, and appears to be leaſt declining, becauſe moſt remote from *Copenhagen*. *Procul à Jove, procul à Fulmine.*

JUTURNA, a Goddeſs or Nymph, worſhipped by the *Romans*, eſpecially by the Women and Maids; the Women expecting, by her aſſiſtance, an eaſie and ſafe Delivery, and the Maids happy Matches. The common Story of her at *Rome* was, That being a Maid of great Beauty, *Jupiter* fell in Love with her, and that for Recompence of her mutual Affection, he had beſtowed the Gift of Immortality upon her, by changing her into a Fountain, or rather the Nymph of it. This Fountain of *Juturna* was in *Latium* near to *Rome*, the Water whereof was made uſe of in all Sacrifices, eſpecially thoſe of the Goddeſs *Veſta*, in which it was prohibited to make uſe of any other, and was therefore called the *Virgin-Water*. This Fountain runs into the ſmall River *Numicus*. Some ſay, that ſhe was the Daughter of *Daunus*, and Siſter of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, and that being Debauched by King *Latinus*, ſhe drowned her ſelf in the River *Numicus*. *Virgil Æneid.* 12. *Ovid. Faſtor.* 3. *Feſtus.*

JUVENALIS (*Decius Junius*) was born at *Aquinum*, a City in *Italy*, tho' ſome ſuppoſe him to have been originally of *Gaul*. He lived in the firſt Century. He is commonly ſuppoſed to have been the Son of a Slave *Enfranchis'd*, or to have been Educated by ſuch an one; tho' his three Names, *Decius Junius Juvenalis*, ſhew him to have been of a more conſiderable Birth, becauſe none but ſuch were allowed to have ſo many. He was but young, when firſt he came to *Rome*; and having ſpent half his Life in declaiming, he afterwards betook himſelf to the making of Satyrs, whereby he acquired great Fame; but at laſt, for ſome Satyrical Reflection he had fixed upon *Paris*, *Nero*'s Comedian and Jeſter, he was ſent to Command ſome Forces at *Pentapolis*, upon the Frontiers of *Egypt* and *Libya*. 'Tis ſuppoſed, that he lived till the 12th. Year of the Empire of *Adrian*. *Juſt. Lipſ. Epiſt. Quæſt. lib. 4. Ep. 20. Scaliger Poet. lib. 6. cap. 6. Lilius Gyrald. in dial. Poet. Voſſius de Poet. lat.*

JUVENCUS, a Prieſt and Poet of a Noble Family in *Spain*. He lived in the IVth. Century, turned the Hiſtory of the Goſpel, into Heroical Verſe, in four Books, which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elſewhere. There are ſome other Pieces alſo attributed to him; and St. *Jerom* in his Commentaries on St. *Matthew*, quotes this Verſe of his relating to the three Kings or *Magi* that came to Worſhip our Saviour at *Bethlehem*.

> *Aurum, Thus, Myrrham, Regique, Hominique, Deoque,*
> *Dona ferunt.*——

Some give to this Author the Names of *G. Aquilinus Vectius Juvencus*, and in an ancient Manuſcript of the Monaſtery of *Monſtier Ramei* in *Champagne*, we ſee this Title, *G. Vectii Aquilini Juvenci Presbyteri Evangelior. lib. 4. St. Jerom in Chron. Olymp. 277. A. C. 329. Epiſt. ad Mag. & in Commentar. in Matth. Baron. A. C. 338. n. 48. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ.*

JUVENTA, the Goddeſs of Youth. *Servius Tullius* placed this Idol in the Capitol; and the *Roman* Hiſtorians tell us, That when *Tarquinius Priſcus*, deſigned to Conſecrate a Temple there to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, and that to this end he cauſed thoſe of other Deities to be Demoliſhed, the God *Terminus*, and Goddeſs *Juventa*, did, by Signs, declare their unwillingneſs to be removed thence, whereupon they were continued there. *M. Livius* Conſul, Vowed a ſecond Temple to her, the ſame Day that he gained the Victory over *Aſdrubal*, and afterwards gave Order for the building of it, when he was Cenſor, and it was Dedicated ſixteen Years after, by *C. Licinius Lucullus Duumvir. Titus Livius.*

JUXON (*William*) born at *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*, was bred at St. *John*'s College at *Oxford*, where he took the Degrees of Batchellor, and Doctor of the Laws, and became Preſident of the College. He was by King *Charles* I. preferred firſt to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford*, afterwards to that of *London*, and at laſt, made Lord Treaſurer of *England*, in which Station he gave general Content. He was Selected by that King to attend him on the Scaffold, and Adminiſter the Sacrament to him. In 1660, King *Charles* II. preferred him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. He died in 1663, and was buried with great Solemnity in St. *John*'s College in *Oxford*, to which he had been a great Benefactor; as alſo to St. *Paul*'s and *Lambeth*. He was generally well Eſteemed for the mildneſs of his Temper, Learning and Piety.

IXE, a Kingdom in the South of *Japan*.

IXION, King of the *Lapithi*, who married *Dia* the Daughter of *Deioneus*, to whom he promiſed, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, to ſend great Preſents upon his Marriage; but afterwards refuſing to be as good as his Word, his Father-in-law took away his Horſes; *Ixion* diſſembling his Anger, invited *Deioneus* to a Feaſt, and, by a Trap-door, made him fall down into a Furnace, where he was immediately conſumed. Of which Cruelty, he greatly repented afterwards; and *Jupiter*, as the Poets tell us, to comfort him, ſent for him to his Table, where falling in Love with *Juno*, he endeavoured to Debauch her; who acquainting her Husband, he, to try *Ixion*, formed a Cloud into *Juno*'s likeneſs, upon which, he ſatisfied his Luſt; *Jupiter*, being thus confirmed of his Wickedneſs, ſtruck him with Lightning down to Hell, where he was tied to a Wheel with Serpents, which turned about continually. The Poets farther tell us, That this Cloud brought forth the *Centaurs*, half Men and half Horſes. *Hygin. Fab. 6. Diodor. lib. 4. Fulgentius lib. 2.*

IYO, a Province in the W. of *Japan*, whoſe chief Town bears the ſame Name.

IZALGUIER (*Anſelmus*) of the Noble Family of the *Izalguiers* of *Tholouſe*. He was a great Traveller from his Youth, and having Viſited the chief Places of *Europe* and *Aſia*, he came to *Africa*, and having Travell'd over the ſame, as far as the Kingdom of the *Negro's*, he made ſome ſtay at the City *Gago*, the Capital of that Kingdom, where he fell in Love with a young *Negro*-Girl, called *Salicaſais*, who was both Rich, and of Noble Birth, and married her after her Parents death; and having lived there for ſome Years, they came away for *France*, and arrived at *Tholouſe*, in 1413, where his Wife, a Daughter he had by her, and the ſix Slaves they had brought with them, were Baptized. His Daughter, who was Black like her Mother, except only a white Line ſhe had on her Fore-head, and two Fingers of her left Hand, but withal, very well propotioned and handſome, was, at Eighteen Years of Age, married to *Eugenius*, of the Noble Houſe of *Faudoas*; of which Marriage was born a Son, who was called *The Moor of Faudoas*, becauſe he was black like his Mother. *Anſelmus*, after his return to *Tholouſe*, had two other Daughters by his Wife, whereof the one was Black, and the other White, and himſelf died ſome time after. He had writ an Hiſtory of his Travels, as likewiſe an *Arabian* and *Turkiſh* Dictionary, with the French and Latin Interpretation, but theſe Works of his were never publiſhed. *La Faille Annales de Tholouſe.*

IZATES, King of the *Adiabenians*, was the Son of Queen *Helena*. They embraced the *Jewiſh* Religion, about *An. Ch.* 45. and during a great Famine, were very bountiful to the *Jews*; but, *Oroſius* ſaith, that they embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and not Judaiſm, as *Joſephus* relates. *Izates* was the Son of *Monobazus*, ſurnamed *Bazæus*, and *Helena*, whom he married, was his Siſter. *Joſeph. lib.* 20. *Ant. Judaic. cap.* 2.

K

K, Is rather a Greek than Latin Letter; the *Romans* only made uſe of it in the Word *Kalendæ*, and ſome few others; and at laſt, ſubſtituted *C* inſtead of it, as having the ſame force; and accordingly, *Priſcian* obſerves, that the *K* was of no uſe in the Latin Tongue. It is generally received into the Alphabets of moſt Northern Languages, in which the uſe of it is very frequent. *Juſtus Lipſius* obſerves, that they were uſed of old, to print the Letter *K* with an hot Iron upon the Fore-head of Calumniators or Slanderers.

KABIN, or **KEBIN**, a kind of Marriage permitted in *Turkey* and *Perſia*, by which a Man may take a Wife for a certain Term of time, having entred his Promiſe before the *Cadi*, of giving the Woman ſuch a Summ of Money at his leaving her; for *Kabin*, in the *Turkiſh* Language, ſignifies a *Dowry*. Some Hiſtorians tell us, That this half Marriage is only allowed amongſt the *Perſians*, that are of the Sect of *Hali*, and that it is Condemned by the *Turks*, but is very common with ſome Nations of the *Negro's*. *Ricaut. of the Turkiſh Empire. Pietro della Valle Tom. III.*

KACHEMIRE, a Kingdom of *India* belonging to the Great *Mogul*. It is a Champian Country, about 30 Leagues in length, and 12 in Breadth, with many pleaſant little Hills lying at the end of *Indoſtan*, towards the Kingdom of *Labor*, by the ſide of Mount *Caucaſus*. The Hills of this Country are very fruitful. It abounds with excellent Paſtures, and pleaſant Springs. The Capital City *Kachemire*, gives name to the Kingdom. It is built of Wood, and has no Walls, being in length about 3 Quarters of a League. It is ſituate on the Banks of a great Lake, about 4 or 5 Leagues in compaſs, and by two Channels diſchargeth it ſelf into a River, which runs through the City, and hath two Bridges over it. *Bernier's Relations concerning the Empire of the Great Mogul.*

KADEZADELITES, a *Mahometan* Sect, whoſe Ringleader was *Birgali Efendi*. He invented ſeveral Ceremonies, which are uſed by his Followers at Burials. They pray for the Souls of the Departed; and their *Iman*, or Prieſt, cries with a loud Voice in the Ears of the Corps, *Remember that there is but one God, and one Prophet. Ricaut.*

KAIMACHITES, a People of *Tartary*, which inhabit a great Part of thoſe vaſt Dominions. Their Country, called *Kaimach*, or *Naiman*, lies near the great River *Ghammas*; and the Sea which is on the Eaſt of *Tartary* is, from this People, called *The Sea of the* Kaimachites.

KALENDS, Lat. *Kalendæ*, the Name of the Firſt Day of every Month, according to the *Romans*; from the Word *Calare*, which ſignifies, *to call*, or *aſſemble*; becauſe the Chief Prieſt uſed to aſſemble the People, and acquaint them how many Days they were to reckon from the Firſt of the Month, to the *Nones*. It was alſo a Term or Time of Payment: Upon which Account *Horace* calls them *Melancholy*, *Sad*, or *Troubleſome*. The Firſt Day of *March* was called *Kalendæ Fœmineæ*, becauſe that Day the Men were wont to give Preſents to the Women. As for the Proverb, *Ad Kalendas Græcas*, which we expreſs, *At Latter Lammas*, it was uſed to denote a Thing which is never like to be, becauſe the *Greeks* have no *Kalends*. *Macrobius, lib.* 1. *cap.* 15. The Manner of Counting the Days of the Month by *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*, is very different from ours. For the underſtanding of it we are to obſerve, 1. That betwixt the *Nones* and *Ides* there is always the Interval of a Week, or ſeven Days; the firſt of which is called *Octavo Idus*. 2. That of theſe three Diviſions of the Month, none but the *Kalends* is fixed to a certain Day; for in *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Nones* fall on the 7th. Day of the Month; that is, ſix Days after the *Kalends*; whereas in the other Months, the *Nones* fall on the 5th. Day; which is expreſſed in this Diſtych.

Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius & Mars:
Quatuor at reliqui dabit Idus quilibet Octo.

But the greateſt Difficulty is, becauſe the Months are of a different Length; *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *Auguſt*, *October* and *December* conſiſting of 31 Days, *February* of 28, or 29 in the Leap-Years; *April*, *June*, *September* and *November* of 30. As alſo for that the *Romans* do reckon backwards. However, this Difficulty may be overcome by obſerving, 1. That in the Months of 31 Days, whoſe *Ides* fall on the 13th. of the ſame Month; as, *January*, *Auguſt* and *December*, the 14th. Day is called *Decimo nono Kalendas Februarii, &c.* that is, the xixth. Day before the *Kalends* of *February*, *September*, or *January*. The 15th. Day is called *Decimo octavo Kalendas*, and ſo on to the 31ſt. or laſt Day, which is not called *Secundo Kalendarum*, but *Pridie Kal.* that is to ſay, the Day before the *Kalends*. 2. In the four other Months of 31 Days, *viz. March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Ides* falling on the 15th. Day, the 16th. is called xvii. *Kal. Aprilis, Junii, Augusti, & Novembris*; that is, the xviith. Day before the *Kalends* of *April*, *June*, *&c.* 3. In the Months of 30 Days, *viz. April*, *June*, *September* and *November*, the *Ides* falling on the 13th. Day, the 14th. is called xviii. *Kalendas*, or *Kalendarum*. 4. In *February*, the *Ides* falling likewiſe on the 13th. and this Month conſiſting but of 28 Days, the 14th. is called xv. *Kal. Martii:* But in the Leap Years, when it has 29 Days, the 14th. is called xvi. *Kal. Martii.* This Way of Reckoning, how intricate ſoever, being the only Account uſed by the ancient Latin Authors, I thought fit to give ſuch an Explication of it as might be plainly underſtood, and eaſily committed to Memory, and to make it more clear, have ſet down this Table by way of Example.

KALENDS.

January.	*February.*	*March.*	*April.*
1 Calendis Januarii	1 Calendis Februarii	1 Calendis Martii	1 Calendis April.
2 iv Nonas	2 iv Nonas	2 vi Nonas	2 iv Nonas
3 iii Nonas	3 iii Nonas	3 v Nonas	3 iii Nonas
4 Pridie Nonas	4 Pridie Nonas	4 iv Nonas	4 Prid. Nonas
5 Nonis Januarii	5 Nonis Febr.	5 iii Nonas	5 Nonis Apr.
6 viii Idus	6 viii Idus	6 Pridie Nonas	6 viii Idus
7 vii Idus	7 vii Idus	7 Nonis Martii	7 vii Idus
8 vi Idus	8 vi Idus	8 viii Idus	8 vi Idus
9 v Idus	9 v Idus	9 vii Idus	9 v Idus
10 iv Idus	10 iv Idus	10 vi Idus	10 iv Idus
11 iii Idus	11 iii Idus	11 v Idus	11 iii Idus
12 Pridie Idus	12 Pridie Idus	12 iv Idus	12 Prid. Idus
13 Idibus Januarii	13 Idibus Februarii	13 iii Idus	13 Idibus Apr.
14 xix Calendis Februarii	14 xvi Cal. Martii	14 Pridie Idus	14 xviii Cal. Maii
15 xviii Cal. Febr.	15 xv Cal. Mart.	15 Idibus Mart.	15 xvii Cal. Maii
16 xvii Cal. Febr.	16 xiv Cal. Mart.	16 xvii Calend. April	16 xvi Cal. Maii
17 xvi Cal. Febr.	17 xiii Cal. Mart.	17 xvi Cal. Apr.	17 xv Cal. Maii
18 xv Cal. Febr.	18 xii Cal. Mart.	18 xv Cal. Apr.	18 xiv Cal. Maii
19 xiv Cal. Febr.	19 xi Cal. Mart.	19 xiv. Cal. Apr.	19 xiii Cal. Maii
20 xiii Cal. Febr.	20 x Cal. Mart.	20 xiii Cal. Apr.	20 xii Cal. Maii
21 xii Cal. Febr.	21 ix Cal. Mart.	21 xii Cal. Apr.	21 xi Cal. Maii
22 xi Cal. Febr.	22 viii Cal. Mart.	22 xi Cal. Apr.	22 x Cal. Maii
23 x Cal. Febr.	23 vii Cal. Mart.	23 x Cal. Apr.	23 ix Cal. Maii
24 ix Cal. Febr.	24 vi Cal. Mart	24 ix Cal. Apr.	24 viii Cal. Maii
25 viii Cal. Febr.	25 v Cal. Mart.	25 viii Cal. Apr.	25 vii Cal. Maii
26 vii Cal. Febr.	26 iv Cal. Mart.	26 vii Cal. Apr.	26 vi Cal. Maii
27 vi Cal. Febr.	27 iii Cal. Mart.	27 vi Cal. Apr.	27 v Cal. Maii
28 v Cal. Febr.	28 Pridie Cal. Mart.	28 v Cal. Apr.	28 iv Cal. Maii
29 iv Cal. Febr.	In a Leap Year.	29 iv Cal. Apr.	29 iii Cal. Maii
30 iii Cal. Febr.	24 bis vi Cal. Martii	30 iii Cal. Apr.	30 Pridie Cal. Maii
31 Pridie Cal. Febr.	25 vi Cal. Mart.	31 Pridie Cal. Apr.	
	26 v Cal. Mart.		
	27 iv Cal. Mart.		
	28 iii Cal. Mart.		
	29 Pridie Cal. Martii		

The Nones and Ides, and by conſequence, the whole Method of Reckoning the Months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, are the ſame: The method likewiſe of reckoning the reſt of the Months unmentioned, is the ſame with *January* and *April*; only remembring that the Calends of the Months of One and Thirty Days, muſt be reckoned like *January*, and thoſe of Thirty, like *April*: And thus the Reader has the whole Table.

KALMOUCHS, Inhabitants of the *Great Tartary*, near the Coaſt of the *Caſpian* Sea, or of *Tabriſtan*, and the River *Volga*. The Men are ſtrong, but very deformed: Their Faces flat and broad, without any Noſes, but two Holes; and their Eyes ſet five Fingers each from other. The Women fight as well as the Men. Their Arms are Bows, Arrows and Skains, with a wooden Mace: And their Horſe are the beſt in *Aſia*. The Duke of *Moſcovy* ſends them a Preſent of Cloth every Year, and ſuffers them to paſs through his Territories into *Mengrelia* and *Perſia*, which they invade. They have a peculiar Religion, and are ſworn Enemies of the *Mahometans*. *Tavernier's Travels*.

KALTISEN (*Henry*) of *Coblentz*, was a Dominican, and lived in the XVth. Century, in the Year 1433, he was preſent at the Council of *Bazil*, and Diſputed three Days together againſt the *Bohemians* and *Huſſites*, which was the Argument of a Treatiſe of his *de Libera Prædicatione verbi Dei*, Publiſh'd by *Henry Caniſius, Tom.* 4. *Ant. Lect. Trithem. & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

KAMINIEC, or **CAMINIECK**, Lat. *Camenecia*, *Clepidava*, or *Camienicum*, a ſtrong Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, and Capital of *Podolia*. The *Poles* call it *Kaminieck Podelski*. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lemberg*, and ſtands upon a Mountain by the River *Smotrzyck*, which, a little lower, falls into the *Nieſter*. It is Thirty Miles from *Lemberg*, to the S. E. 80 from *Warſaw*, and 170 from *Conſtantinople*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without Succeſs; but it having ſuffered much by Fire in 1669. and being thereupon beſieged by them in 1672. it was taken, the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongſt themſelves, and the Town in an ill Condition of Defence. The *Coſſacks* under the *Sieur Motula* blocked it up in *April*, 1687. and the *Poliſh* Army deſigned to attack it the *September* following; but upon the Approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire. The *Poliſh* Army kept it in manner blocked up by their Encampment in 1688. In 1689. the Forces of *Lithuania* and *Poland* ſetting down before it, began a formal Attack, *Aug.* 20. but croſſed with ill Succeſs, raiſed the Siege the *September* following. The *Poles* during the remainder of the War pretended one while to Beſiege it, another while to Bombard it; but with equal diſappointments, ſo that it continued in the hands of the *Turks* till the Peace of *Carlowitz*, ſigned *January* 26th. 1699; by vertue of which it was reſtored to the King and Republick of *Poland*, in the Condition it was then in, together with all *Podolia*, and all the *Ukrain*.

KANE, a General of the *Huns*, who having invaded *Pannonia*, obtained a Victory againſt the *Romans* at *Tulma* in *Auſtria*, but fell in the Battel, and was ſucceeded by *Atila*. *Volat.*

KANJOW, a Town of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Kiow* in *Volhinia*, ſituated upon the Right Shoar of the River *Boryſthenes*, or *Nieper*, a Place of good Strength, in the Profeſſion of the *Coſſacks*, ſeven *German* Miles diſtant from *Czircaſſi*, to the North.

KANISA, Lat. *Caniſia*, a Town of *Lower Hungary*, ſeated upon the River *Sala*, in the *Zalad*, between the Lake of *Balaton* and the *Drave*, not above one Mile from the Confines of *Stiria*, to the Eaſt. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1600, though the *Imperialiſts* did all that was poſſible to prevent it. The following Year the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* beſieged it, from the Beginning of *September*, to the End of *October*, but without Succeſs. In 1664. Count *Serini* beſieged it, and had infallibly carried it if he had been ſuccoured in Time. In 1688. *June* 30. the Count *de Budiani* Blocked it with a Body of 6000 *Hungarians* and 2000 *Heydukes*, which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when, in purſuance of a Capitulation that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates, hanging upon a Chain of Gold, were delivered to the Count *de Budiani* by a *Turk*, ſaying, *I herewith conſign into your Hands the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the* Ottoman *Empire*. The *Imperialiſts* found in it great ſtore of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the *Chriſtians*, and ſome with old *German* Inſcriptions. *Teckley's Life*.

KARA MEHEMET *Baſhaw*, a *Turk* by Nation, who made himſelf very famous for his Courage and Conduct. He ſignalized his Valour at the Siege of *Candia*, *Kaminieck* and *Vienna*, and at the Battel of *Cochin*. Being Governor of *Buda* in 1684. he made a ſtout and obſtinate Reſiſtance againſt the *Imperialiſts*: In which Siege he died of a Wound by a Shiver of a Canon, as he was giving Orders on the Ramparts; having but a little while before cauſed 40 *Chriſtian* Slaves to be put to death in preſence of an Officer who was ſent with a Summons to him from the Duke of *Lorrain*.

KARIB SCHACH, King of *Kilek*, a People ſo called, belonging to the Province of *Kilan*, in the Kingdom of *Perſia*. He was deſcended from the ancient Kings of that Country, and reſolved to recover it out of the Hands of *Schach Sephi* King of *Perſia*, the Succeſſor of *Schach Abas*, who had conquered it in 1600. And having got together 14000 Men, he took the Town of *Reſcht*, and afterwards all the Paſſes leading to the Province of *Kilan*: But the King of *Perſia* having ſent 40000 Men againſt him, they totally defeated his Troops, took, and brought him to *Caſvin*, where the *Sophi* was; who ordered him to make a ridiculous Entry with 500 Wenches attending him, who put a Thouſand ſund Indignities upon him, and afterwards being condemned to Death, he was executed in this cruel manner: Firſt they ſhod his Hands and Feet as we do Horſes; and having let him languiſh for three Days in this Condition, he was faſtned to an high Pole in the *Meidan*, or great Market-place, and there ſhot to death with Arrows, the King himſelf ſhooting the firſt Arrow, and all his Lords following the ſame Example. *Olearius's Perſian Travels.*

KASCHAN, a City of *Perſia*, ſtrongly walled, and well defended with Round Towers. It was was in 1671. the moſt populous and Eminent Mart in all *Perſia*, and the Staple of the Silk Manufactures in that Kingdom. To it reſort the *Indians* and *Europeans* with rich Wares, and exchange them for Cloth of Gold and Silver, and Tapeſtry. The Country about it yields Wine, Fruit, Corn and Cattel, in great Plenty, and very cheap. Its Inconveniences are, the over-great Heat of the Sun, and its Scorpions, which are great and venomous, but not mortal if Care be taken; the Stinging being cured by the Filings of Copper. tempred with Vinegar and Honey.

KASIKERMEEN, is a Town ſituate in the Country of the *Okzakou Tartars*, to the South of the *Boryſthenes*, two Miles from the *Black-Sea*: It's Fortified with four ſquare Forts (built of large Brick of an equal bigneſs) all which touch one another on one ſide: Three of them are upon a right line, but the fourth with the ſecond forms a right Angle, the firſt of theſe touches the *Boryſthenes*, and is, as well as the other two, that are upon the ſame line, provided with high Towers:. The fourth is better Fortified; on the outſide inſtead of Towers it's furniſh'd with two large and very high Bulwarks and a Ditch; and this ſide faces the River, over againſt which, there is a long Iſland in the River, ſhaped like a Neat's Tongue, called *Towan*; upon which the *Tartars* in the Year 1695. had two little Forts with four Bulwarks, one on each ſide of the Iſland; that at the upper end being called *Mombarethkermeen*, and the other on the lower end *Muſtrikermeen*: on that ſide of the River in the *Krim*, there is alſo right over againſt *Mombarethkermeen*, hard by the River ſuch another Fort called *Oſcankermeen*: In the Year 1695 a body of *Coſſacks*, Subjects to the Czar of *Muſcovy* firſt attacked the ſaid Forts, and having quickly carried them, beſieged *Kaſikermeen* it ſelf, and were not long before they became Maſters of it alſo: By the Truce made for two Years, between the Czar and the *Turks*, at *Carlowitz*, in 1699. this place as well as *Aſoph* was left in the Poſſeſſion of the former, and the Surrendry of it is now a matter of diſpute between them.

KAUFBEURN, or **KAUFBAIRA**, a Town of *Germany*, in *Swevia*, about five or ſix Leagues from *Memmingen*, which hath been an Imperial City ſince the Reign of *Conrade* II. from whom it bought its Liberty for 50000 Crowns. It embraced the Reformation in 1624.

KEAULIN, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, ſucceeded his Father *Kenrick*, *An.* 565. He warred much againſt the *Britains*, to whom he gave two great Overthrows; the firſt at *Dereham* in *Gloceſterſhire*, where he ſlew three of their Kings; upon which, *Gloceſter*, *Cirenceſter* and *Bathe*, then called *Badenceſter*, fell into his Hands: And the ſecond at *Fethanleag*, from whence he returned laden with rich Booty. But the *Britains* encounter'd him at *Woden's Mount* in *Wiltſhire*, ruined his whole Army, and chaſed him out of the Kingdom. The next Year he died very poor, who a little before was the moſt potent, and, indeed, ſole King of all the *Saxons* on this Side the *Humber*.

KEBBERS, a ſort of *Heathens* that are tolerated at *Iſpahan* in *Perſia*, and dwell in the Suburb called *Kebrabath*. *Kebber* comes from a *Turkiſh* Word *Kiaphir*, which ſignifies *a Renegade*, or *Apoſtate*. They have nothing common with the other *Perſians*, ſave only the Language: Their Habit is wholly different: They wear great Beards, contrary to the Cuſtom of the Country: They have neither Temples nor Prieſts, neither do they make uſe of any Books of Morality or Devotion; yet they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and ſomething of an Hell, and Place of Pleaſure like the *Elyſian Fields*, conform to the Heathen Opinions of old. When any one of them dies they let out a Cock into the Field, from the Houſe of the Party deceaſed; and if a Fox chanceth to ſnatch it up, they conclude the Soul to be ſaved. But, beſides this, they have another Proof, which they look upon as more certain: they dreſs the dead Body in its beſt Cloaths, and deck it with its richeſt Ornaments, and then carry it to the Church-yard, and ſet it upright againſt the Wall, by means of a forked Stick they put under the Chin of the dead Corps to ſupport it in that Poſture; and if the Ravens, or other Birds, chance to pick out its Right Eye, they conclude the Party to be amongſt the Number of the Bleſſed; but if they light upon the other Eye, they take it for an infallible Sign that the Party is damned; and in that Caſe, in a diſgraceful manner, throw the Body, with its Head downwards, into a Pit. *Olearius's Perſian Travels.*

KEDWALLA, a *Weſt-Saxon* King, reigned at the Latter End of the VIIth. Century, and was dethroned by a powerful Faction, but recovered the Crown again; and growing uneaſie by reaſon of the new Commotion of his Subjects, he withdrew to *Rome* to receive Baptiſm, which his Worldly Affairs had cauſed him to deferr till that Time. Accordingly, on *Eaſter-Day*, 689. he was baptized by Pope *Sergius*, and his Name changed into *Peter*: After which he lived but few Weeks. He died at *Rome*, in the 30th. Year of his Age, and was buried there, in St. *Peter's* Church.

KEISERBERG, Lat. *Cæſaris Mons*, raiſed from a Village to a City in the Time of *Frederick* II. Here grows the beſt Wine in *Alſace*. And 'tis one of the 10 Towns in that Country depending on *Haguenaw*.

KEISER-LAUTERN, Lat. *Cæſaropolis*, a City in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*, 6 Leagues W. from *Spire*, a little leſs from *Worms*. The *French* call it *Caſeloutre*. This Town was taken, *Septemb.* 30. 1688. by the *French*, under the Marquis of *Boufflers*, it having repelled them in two ſeveral Storms. The reſt of the *Palatinate* followed it, without any conſiderable Reſiſtance, except *Manheim*.

KEISERSWART, Lat. *Colonia Traja*, *Cayſerſwerda*, *Inſula Rheni*, a Town below *Duſſeldorp*, on the *Rhine*, belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*, very mean, but well fortified. It has a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls, faced with Brick; as is alſo the Counterſcarp, which is in very good Condition. This Town was firſt mortgaged to *Adolph* Duke of *Cleves*, by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*. *Gerard* Duke of *Cleves*, Brother of *Adolph*, ſold it to the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, for 100000 *Florins*, about *An.* 1399. And in 1466. it was finally, with *Bielſtein* and *Frederberg*, confirmed to them, in Exchange for *Soeſt* and *Santen*, by *John* Duke of *Cleves*. It is ſeated on the N. of the *Rhine*, ſix *German* Miles beneath *Cologne*, to the N W. and the ſame diſtance from *Gulick*, or *Juliers*, to the North. The *French* had poſſeſſed themſelves of it for Cardinal *Furſtemburg*, but the Elector of *Brandenburg* re-took it in 1689.

KEITH, the Surname of an Ancient and Noble Family in *Scotland*, the chief of which, for his Valour, was made Earl-Marſhal of that Kingdom, and Sheriff of *Merns*. And their Succeſſors enjoy this Honour to this Day.

KELBINS, a People dwelling in a Territory near to the Country of the *Druſes*, two or three Days Journey from *Aleppo* in *Syria*. They are neither *Turks* nor *Chriſtians*, yet have a greater Reſpect for the Chriſtian Religion than that of *Mahomet*. *Michael Fevre's Theatre of Turkey.*

KELSO, a Burrough of conſiderable Trade in the County of *Roxborough*, in the South of *Scotland*, pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank of the River *Twede*, in a fruitful Soil. It was famous for a ſtately Abbey and Monaſtery; one of the 13 built by King *David* I. of *Scotland*.

KELWULF, King of *Northumberland*, Brother to *Kenred*, ſucceeded *Oſric* II. *An.* 729. and reigned but Nine Years. To this King *Beda* dedicates his Hiſtory; but ſays no more of him, than that the Beginning and Proceſs of his Reign was full of Commotions, the Event whereof he doubtfully expected. He at laſt became a Monk in *Lindisfarne*, where he taught the Monks a better Way of Living than what they were uſed to; and brought them from Milk and Water, to Wine and Ale; and ſetled Revenues upon them for the Continuance thereof.

KEMPIS: See **THOMAS A KEMPIS.**

KEMPTEN, Lat. *Druſomagus*, *Campodunum*, or *Capidona*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*; one of the ancienteſt in *Germany*, being formerly the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*; amongſt whom King *Hildebrand* was of great Fame, whoſe Daughter *Hildegard*, marrying to *Charles the Great*, founded there a Monaſtery, the Abbot of which, as Prince of the Empire, was Lord of the City, till the Inhabitants purchaſed their Liberty of one of them for a great Summ of Money; after which it was annexed to the Empire, and in 1625. obtained a Charter from *Frederick* III. who gave them *An Eagle*, for their Arms, *one half Gold, with a Crown*. *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. both determined the Controverſies between them and their Abbot. 'Tis now governed by a Mixture of Ariſtocracy and Democracy, and it embraced the Reformation in 1530. This City is ſeated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over againſt *Ulm*, five *German* Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Conſtance* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monaſtery founded by *Hildegardis* was of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

KENDAL, Lat. *Concangium*, an Earldom, Barony, and the chief Town of *Weſtmorland*, 200 Miles N. W. and by N. from *London*. Its Name expreſſes its Situation, lying in a Dale, by the River *Ken*, in a fruitful and pleaſant Soil. It conſiſts of two long and broad Streets, which croſs one another, beſides ſome By-Streets. It is rich, populous, and well traded, having great Vent for Wollen Cloth through all Parts of *England*, whereby the Poor are employed, and the adjacent Parts enriched. It has two fair Stone-Bridges over the River, beſides one of Wood leading to the Ruins of a Caſtle which was the Birth-place of *Catharine Parr*, the ſixth and laſt Wife of King *Henry* VIII. Here is alſo a fair and large Church, to which belong twelve Chapels of Eaſe; and by the Church-yard ſtands a Free School, well endowed with good Exhibitions for poor Scholars going from hence to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. In 1414. *Kendal* gave the Title of Earl to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Third Son to King *Henry* IV. Twenty nine Years after it gave the ſame Title to *John* Duke of *Somerſet*. The next that had it conferred upon him was *John de Foix*, whom King *Henry* VI. preferred to that Dignity for his good Service in the *French* Wars. *An.* 1449. Sir *William Parr* Knight was created Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and after Earl of *Eſſex*, by King *Henry* VIII. Laſtly, *Charles Stuart*, Third Son to

James Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* II. was declared Duke of *Kendal*, but died not long after.

KENELM, King of *Mercia*, ſucceeded to the Crown, *An.* 819. But then but ſeven Years of Age, he was committed to the Care of his eldeſt Siſter *Quendred*; who being ambitious to Reign her ſelf, hired him who was intruſted with the young Prince's Education, to make him away. This Villain, under pretence of Hunting, led him into a Wood, and there murdered him; which, if we believe *Malmsbury*, was wonderfully revealed by a Dove, which dropped a written Note about it upon an Altar at *Rome*.

KENELWORTH, a large, beautiful, ſtrong Caſtle of *Warwickſhire*, in *Knightlow* Hundred; which, in the Reign of *Hen.* III. ſtood a Siege of ſix Months; being Surrender'd, there was a Proclamation iſſued forth there, That all that had born Arms againſt the King, ſhould pay five Years Rent of their Lands. This Order was called *Dictum de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was given to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who repaired it; ſo that it was then the ſecond or third Caſtle in *England*.

KENNEDY, the Surname of the Earls of *Caſſils*, a very Noble and Ancient Family, in the Bailiwick of *Carrick*, in the Weſt of *Scotland*, of which this Family are Hereditary Bailiffs. It hath produced many great Men, who have been an Ornament to their Country. *Cambden* ſays, That they came from *Ireland* in the time of King *Robert Bruce*.

KENNETHUS I. the 50th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Aidanus*. There is nothing memorable Recorded of his Reign, having died in the 4th, or, as ſome ſay, the 12th Month, after his coming to the Crown, about *An.* 505. *Buchanan*.

KENNETHUS II. the 69th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded King *Alpin*, his Father, in 823, when the Kingdom was at a very low Ebb, by reaſon of the Victory the *Picts* obtained over his Father, who fell in the Battel. The *Picts* did thereupon endeavour to drive the *Scots* out of *Britain*, for which end they hired ſome *Engliſh* Troops to join their own Forces: But ſuch an outragious Sedition happened amongſt the Commanders, that *Brutus*, the *Pictiſh* King, not being able to compoſe it, disbanded the Army, and died for grief about three Months after. After which, *Kennethus* called an Aſſembly of the States, to conſult of a War with the *Picts*; and tho' the King himſelf, with the fierceſt of his Officers, were for a War, yet the Majority were for deferring it until they had recovered Strength; and in the mean time reſolved, neither to ſue for Peace, nor declare War. Which Opinion prevailing, a Peace enſued for three Years. In the fourth, *Kennethus*, deſirous to renew the War, but finding his Nobles averſe, engaged them in his Deſign by the following Stratagem: Having invited them all to a Banquet, he continued the Entertainment until late at Night, ſo that they were neceſſitated to lodge in that very Room where they Carouzed; and each Man, according to ancient Cuſtom, laid himſelf on the Ground, with nothing under him but Graſs. Being thus compoſed, the King ſuborned a Kinſman of his own to cloath himſelf with dry Fiſh-skins, enter the Hall, and ſpeak through a long *Tube*, as if he were ſent from Heaven to exhort them to War againſt the *Picts*. The Nobles being awaken'd, and not fully recovered from their Wine, were aſtoniſhed at the ſtrangeneſs of the Sound, and the ſhining of the Fiſh-skins; ſo that believing it was an Apparition, they were ſeized with a Religious Fear, which was conſiderably heightned by the Meſſenger's ſtripping himſelf of his Habit, and withdrawing by a ſecret Paſſage on a ſudden. They attended the King early in the Morning, to acquaint him with what had happen'd; and upon his aſſuring them that he had ſeen the like Apparition, a War was concluded with univerſal Conſent, and accordingly declared. So that both Nations having taken the Field, the Armies fell on at firſt view; the Soldiers being ſo eager, that they did not expect the Command of their Officers. It was fiercely fought on both Sides for a conſiderable time, until a Watch-word being given the *Scots*, *That they ſhould remember King* Alpin, they were inſpired with new Courage, and with a deſire of Revenge; which made them re-double their Force, ſo that the Enemies were put to flight. The *Engliſh*, who came to aſſiſt the *Picts*, perceiving their Diſorder, retired in a Body, and the *Scots* were ſo intent to revenge the Cruelty of the *Picts* towards King *Alpin*, that they did not purſue them. The Slaughter of the *Picts* was ſo very great, that they found themſelves obliged to ſue for Peace; which the *Scots* would grant upon no other Terms but the Surrender of the Kingdom. Next Year *Kennethus* ſubdued all their Dominions beyond the *Forth*; and as he was marching to this Side, the *Picts* rebelled on the other. Whereupon, marching back, he waſted the Country with Fire and Sword, ſparing neither Age nor Sex. Hereupon *Druskenus* their King, perceiving that it behoved them to fight for their Lives, raiſed his whole Force, paſſed the *Forth*, and Encamped at *Scone*, on the Banks of the *Tay*, where he offered to Surrender the whole Country beyond the *Forth*; but the *Scots* would have all or none, ſo they came to a Battel, and after a very bloody Fight, the *Picts* were defeated, their King and all his Nobility killed, as were moſt of his Army, many of thoſe that eſcaped being alſo drowned in the *Tay*, and thus totally routed, tho' they had renewed the Battel ſeven times that Day. *Kennethus* after this, paſſed the *Forth*, waſted the Country; and the Garriſons ſurrendring for fear, he put the *Picts* out of condition to recover themſelves any more, and the remainder fled into *England*, in an indigent Condition. This *Kennethus*, is reckoned the third Founder of the *Scottiſh* Monarchy, *Fergus* I. having laid the Foundation, *Fergus* II. reſtored them, after they were expelled the Continent of *Britain*, and *Kennethus* I. enlarged the Kingdom one half more, when the *Scots* were very near being expelled the ſecond time. Having thus exterminated the *Picts*, he renewed the old Laws, and made new ones to prevent Licentiouſneſs, the product of War, and Luxury, the Effects of Peace; ſo that the Government of *Scotland*, was for many Years after, as much ſupported by his Laws, as by Arms; and in commemoration of this Valiant Prince, the Laws were called *Mac-Alpin* Laws, becauſe he was the Son of *Alpin*. Having thus expelled the *Picts*, he diſtributed their Lands amongſt his Soldiers, according to their Merits, and then begun the changing of Names in Counties and Lordſhips, the Proprietors naming them after their own chriſtened Names; for at this time, if they had any Surnames at all in *Scotland*, except *Patronymicks*, or from Complexion, *&c.* they were very rare; hence *Angus*, *Mern*, *Fife*, and other Counties, were called after their chief Proprietors. *Kennethus* having eſtabliſhed the Kingdom, endeavoured alſo to confirm the Royal Authority; and becauſe the Fate of the Crown depended, according to the Vulgar Opinion, on the Marble Chair, brought from *Spain* into *Ireland*, as ſome ſay, by *Simon Breccus*, and thence into *Argile* by *Fergus*, *Kennethus* tranſlated it to *Scone*, and therein all his Succeſſors were Crowned, till the time of *Edward* I. of *England*, who took it away. *Kennethus* did alſo tranſlate the Epiſcopal See, which the *Picts* had planted at *Abernethy*, to St. *Andrews*; the *Scottiſh* Biſhops not being Dioceſans at that time, but exerciſing their Function indifferently where they came. *Kennethus* having overthrown the *Picts*, in the 5th of his Reign, lived in great Tranquility to the 20th, being loved at home for his Juſtice, and dreaded abroad for the Power of his Arms; ſo having enlarged his Dominions from the Iſlands of *Orcades*, to *Adrian*'s Wall, he died *An.* 854. *Buchan*.

KENNETHUS III. the 80th King of *Scotland*, ſucceeded *Culenus*, and applied himſelf to reform the Manners of the People, corrupted by the former Reign, beginning with his own Family for Example. After this, he travelled all over the Kingdom, ordering Aſſemblies in each Quarter, for ſuppreſſing Theft and Robberies, and having proclaim'd one at *Lanerk* in *Clidſdale*, thoſe who were Summoned did not Anſwer, moſt of the Nobility thereabouts being guilty themſelves, or allied to thoſe that were. Whereupon conſulting with his Friends, they adviſed him to take no Notice of it, but diſſolve the Aſſembly, and next Year to convene the whole States at *Scone*, where the chief of the Clans might be ſeized, till their Dependants were puniſhed; which, being reſolved on, he lodged Soldiers near the place of Meeting, and the States being Convened, were of a ſudden environed with Armed-men. *Kennethus* perceiving them in a Conſternation, ſpoke to this effect, That thoſe Arms were provided for their Defence, and not for their hurt: That he had endeavoured to ſuppreſs Robberies and Thefts, but thoſe concerned, relying on the power of their Kindred, refuſed to appear when Summoned; and ſeeing the ſafety of the whole was committed to him, he could not be excuſed, if he ſet them at Liberty, till the Offenders were brought to puniſhment. The Nobility anſwered, That they had rather aſſert their Innocency by Deeds than Words, and deſired him to lay aſide his Suſpicion, and they would ſolemnly engage to bring thoſe to Puniſhment who were Guilty; which was accordingly performed, and at the ſame time, both the Nobility and Commonalty were obliged. He faithfully obſerved the League, which his Predeceſſors had made with the *Engliſh*; but his Repoſe was quickly diſturbed by the *Danes*, who Landing in *Angus*, deſtroyed all before them, ſparing neither Man, Woman, nor Child. The News of which, being brought to the King at *Sterling*, having Summoned the neighbouring Nobility, he ſent Expreſſes to the reſt, to haſten with their Forces, and march'd againſt the *Danes* with what Strength he had. In a ſhort time, he had a numerous Army, and being adviſed that the Enemy had Beſieged *Perth*, he made ſtraight towards them. The *Scots* at firſt ſight Charged them, the *Danes* withdrew to a Hill where they could not be eaſily Attacked; but the Archers and Dart-men having a fair view of them, galled them ſo much, that they were obliged to come down, and began a cruel and bloody Battel; but finding that they were like to be defeated, they publiſhed a Watch-word, That none muſt ever hope to return to their Camp, without they obtained the Victory. Whereupon they made a great Shout, and aſſaulted the *Scots* with ſo much fierceneſs, that they put them to flight. This Day had certainly been fatal to the *Scots*, had not Heaven, by an extraordinary Providence, turned the Scale thus: A certain Countryman named *Hay*, with his two Sons, were at Plow in a Field through which the *Scots* fled, and being Men of great Strength, Courage, and Love to their Country, the Father took a Yoke, and the Sons what came firſt to hand, and endeavoured by Reproaches and Threats, to ſtay the flying *Scots*; but finding the Multitude throng upon them, they fell on them, and forced them to halt. Whereupon thoſe who were Men of Courage, and fled rather for Company than Fear, joined with them, and Crying out, that *New Supplies were come*, they rallied the broken Troops, and turning back upon the *Danes*, gave them a total Overthrow near *Loncarty*. This Victory was celebrated for ſome Days after, and *Hay* was all the Subject of Converſation;

for where-ever he and his Sons gave the Onſet, there the *Danes* were put to flight, and the *Scots* reſtored to their Ranks, ſo that every one acknowledged that they owed their Lives, Honours, and the Victory to them. *Hay*, being brought before the King, ſpoke very modeſtly of himſelf, and refuſed the rich and ſplendid Garments which were offered him, and his Sons, that they might be the more taken notice of, at their entrance into *Perth*, only he wiped off the Duſt and Blood from his own Clothes, and carrying the Yoke on his Shoulder, with which he fought, entred the City, the King Commanding ſome Troops to march at a diſtance before him, and others at a diſtance after him. The remainder of the *Danes* having fled to their Ships, a Parliament was called, aud the firſt thing they fell upon was, how to Reward *Hay*, and his Sons; whereupon they allotted them the fruitfulleſt Land, almoſt in all *Scotland*, and took them into the Rank of the Nobility, aſſigning them, for bearing *The Bloody Yoke in a Field Or, Three Scutcheons Gules.* After this, *Kennethus* ſuppreſſed an Inſurrection of the Iſlanders, and executed Juſtice upon *Crathilinthus* of the *Merns*, who had, upon a Diſguſt, ſurprized and murdered his Uncle, Governor of *Angus*, and plundered the Country, which ſettled the Peace of the Kingdom to the 21ſt Year of his Reign; and this King might juſtly have been reckoned amongſt the beſt of Princes, had it not been for taking off, by Poiſon, Prince *Malcolm*, the Son of King *Duffus*, to make way for his own Son's coming to the Crown, the Nobility having a great eſteem for *Malcolm*, becauſe of his Vertues: It being, till that time, the Cuſtom, to chuſe him for King, who was thought fitteſt for the Government, provided he were of *Fergus*'s Race. The matter was ſo managed, that no Body ſuſpected the King, till he came to propoſe the Abrogating of that old Law, and enacting a new one, That the Son ſhould ſucceed the Father, and be aſſigned a Guardian, if under Age; and having carried the ſame in Parliament, the Succeſſion in a direct Line was Eſtabliſhed, and the King allowed a Power to Correct and Amend Laws, which were inconvenient for the Publick, and to name a Governor for *Cumberland*, which was as much then, as Dauphin of *France*, or Prince of *Wales* now, as being a Title peculiar to the Heir of the Crown. Having thus, as he thought, Eſtabliſhed the Throne on his Poſterity, his Guilty Conſcience, or, according to ſome, a real Voice from Heaven, did ſuggeſt to him by Night, that his Murder ſhould ſpeedily be revenged upon him, and, that inſtead of a quiet and firm Eſtabliſhment, his Poſterity ſhould find it otherwiſe. Whereupon he had recourſe to the Monks, who being then ignorant of the true Remedy, adviſed him to expiate his Guilt by Largeſſes to themſelves, viſiting Sepulchres, and kiſſing Reliques, *&c.* And as he was going to viſit the Tomb of *Palladius*, a certain Lady called *Fenella*, who then lived in a ſtately Caſtle near *Fettercarn*, which the King, becauſe of its pleaſant ſituation, went to ſee; being offended with him, becauſe by his new Law, he had excluded her Kinſmen *Conſtantinus* and *Grimus* from the Crown, cauſed him either to be murdered by an Ambuſh, or, as *Major* and *Boetius* ſay, by an Arrow ſhot out of a brazen Statue, by an Engine which ſhe carried him to ſee on purpoſe. But however that is, he died in the 25th Year of his Reign, *An.* 994. *Buchan.*

KENNETHUS, a *Pictiſh* King, having levied an Army againſt the *Scots*, run away as ſoon as he came within ſight of them, and was killed by a Country-man, as a Deſerter, not knowing who he was, which obliged his Army to retire as well as they could without fighting. This happened about the VIIIth Century. *Buchan.*

KENSINGTON, a Town in the Neighbourhood of *Weſtminſter*, much frequented for its good Air by the Gentry and Citizens of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, noted of late for the Reſidence of His Preſent Majeſty, in a Houſe adjoining to *Hide-Park*, purchaſed by the King of the Earl of *Nottingham*, ſince the late Revolution, and much improved ſince, as is alſo the Town.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium*, a large Maritime County in the S. of *England*, having the *Thames* on the N. the Sea on the E. and S. *Suſſex* and *Surrey* on the W. Its length from E. to W. is reckoned 53 Miles, its breadth from N. to S. 26. the whole divided into five Laths. Theſe into 66 Hundreds, wherein are 398 Pariſhes, and 32 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants were called *Cantii* or *Cantiani*, by the ancient *Romans*. The County, in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, being an intire Kingdom by it ſelf, an Honour which no other ſole County attain'd unto, is now divided between the Dioceſſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*. There is great difference of the Air and Soil within this County; for in ſome places, eſpecially near the Sea, the Air is as Aguiſh as in the Hundreds of *Eſſex*, in others 'tis very healthful, as towards the *Thames*, but the Soil not fruitful; the middle Parts are both: the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. Others, give this different Character of its Soil, the *Weald* for Wood, *Eaſt-Kent* for Corn, *Rumney* for Meadow, *Tenhard* for Orchards, *Shepey* and *Reculver* for Wheat, *Thanet* for Barley, and *Hedcorn* for Capons. Certain it is, that this County breeds as large Cattel and Poultry, as any part of *England*; an Ox fed in *Rumney-Marſh*, having been ſeen in *London* ſo high, that a Man of a middle ſize, could hardly reach to the top of his back. Another thing peculiar to this County is, its great plenty of the beſt Cherries and Pippins in *England*; the firſt, being fetch'd out of *Flanders* and planted here, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. *S. Foyn* does alſo thrive here to admiration, as does *Woad* for dying of good Yellow, *Madder* for making of Reds and Violets, and the beſt ſort of Flax both for Thread and Linen. Beſides the *Thames*, that waſhes the North Parts, here is the *Medway*, which, in a manner, parts it in the middle; the *Stower* that runs by *Canterbury*, the *Rother* by *Appledore*, the *Darwent* by *Dartford*, and others of leſs Note: All of them plentiful of Fiſh. They have ſtore of Trouts, and particularly *Fordwick* Trouts near *Canterbury*, are of ſpecial Note for their greatneſs, many of them having been caught of the bigneſs of a Salmon. *Kent* is the place in which the greateſt part of the Royal Fleet are built and laid up, *Wolwich* Dock upon the *Thames*, being that where the moſt, beſt and biggeſt Ships are built, and the River *Medway*, near *Chatham*, the place of their abode in Winter. This Country was firſt Conquered by *Julius Cæſar*, tho' not without reſiſtance, *An. Rom.* 696, and 698, 53 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, he being forced to a double Expedition againſt this ſingle County almoſt. As he began the Conqueſt of *Britain* here, ſo did the *Saxons* afterwards, *Hengiſt* Eſtabliſhing the Kingdom of *Kent*, *An. Ch.* 456, ſeven Years after the firſt arrival of the *Saxons*. The *Kentiſh* Men did alſo great Things againſt the *Danes*. When *William the Conqueror* had ſubdued all the reſt of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Compoſition with the Inhabitants of this County, and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms. Whence the Laws of *Gavelkind* obtain here to this Day. This County was alſo the firſt of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, that embraced the Chriſtian Religion, preached by *Auſtin* the Monk, in 568. *William the Conqueror*, in 1067, Created *Odo* Biſhop of *Bajeux*, his half Brother, Lord Chief Juſtice and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In 1465, *Edward* IV. created *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthyn*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*, which Family ſtill enjoys this Title, *Anthony*, the preſent Earl of *Kent*, being the 11th in the Succeſſion.

KENTIGERN, *alias* St. MUNGO, a *Scotch*-man, Scholar to *Palladius*, about the middle of the Vth Century. He is, by ſome, reckoned to have been of Royal Extract; and 'tis agreed by all, that he was a Man of very great Learning. *Cambden* ſays, He had been Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and coming to *England*, he was one of thoſe who firſt Regulated the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and about 560, did Erect a Monaſtery at St. *Aſaph*, conſiſting of 663 Perſons, whereof 300 were employed in Husbandry, 300 at Work within, and the reſt in Divine Service; it being ſo Ordered, that ſome of them were continually at Devotion. At his return into *Scotland*, he conſtituted *Aſaph* chief of the ſame, whence the Town of St. *Aſaph* took its Name. 'Tis reported of this *Kentigern*, That a certain Gentlewoman having dropp'd a Ring from her Finger, as croſſing the River *Clyde* on Horſeback, her Husband became jealous, that ſhe had beſtowed it upon ſome Gallant; at which, being extreamly afflicted, ſhe applied her ſelf to *Kentigern* for Advice; whereupon, after ſome fervent Prayers, he deſired her Husband to go and fiſh in the River, aſſuring him, that the firſt Fiſh he caught, would have the Ring in his Mouth, which happen'd accordingly, if you believe the Legend; and ſince that time, the City of *Glaſgow* give a Fiſh, with a Ring in his Mouth, as part of their Arms.

KEPLER (*Joannes*) a *German* born at *Wirtemberg*, was Mathematician to the Emperors *Rudolph*, *Matthias* and *Ferdinand*, being in great eſteem towards the end of the XVIth Century, and the beginning of the next, and died about 1620. He had the repute, of being one of the moſt learned Mathematicians of his time, as may be eaſily judged, from the Writings he has left, *viz. De motibus Stellæ Martis*, *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, *Optica Aſtrologica*, *A Treatiſe of Comets*, *Ephemerides*, *A Compendium of the Copernican Aſtronomy*, *A Book concerning the true Year of the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt*, alſo, *A Treatiſe of the New Star which appeared in* 1604, beſides many others.

KERCI, or CHERCHE, Lat. *Cercum*, a ſmall City of the *Precopian Tartars* in *Europe*, at the Mouth of the Streights of *Caffa*, on the *Black-Sea*; the Inhabitants whereof, formerly lived in the open Fields, in Clans and Companies, and were Heathens. When their Prieſts ſacrificed they took of the Blood, and mixing it with Milk, Horſe-dung, and ſome Earth, went up into a Tree, where, after an Exhortation to the People, he beſprinkled them with it, to purify and preſerve them againſt all manner of Evils. *Alex. Guagnin. Tartaria.*

KERR, or CARR, the Surname of a numerous Race in the S. of *Scotland*, of which there are four or five Noblemen, beſides many Knights and Gentlemen of good Eſtates. They are ſaid to be Deſcended from two Brothers who came firſt from *England*, and Founded the two ancient Families of *Ferniherſt* and *Ceſford*. The latter was by King *Charles* I. honoured with the Title of Earls of *Roxborough*, and the firſt was by King *Charles* II. advanced to the Title of Lord *Jedborough*; the Earls of *Lothian* and *Ancram*, are alſo of this Surname, the firſt being advanced to that Dignity by King *James* VI. There was alſo an ancient Family in the Weſt of *Scotland* of this Name, called *Kerr* of *Kerſland*, the Repreſentatives of which, ſignalized themſelves in Defence of their Country, in the time of King *Robert Bruce*; were Sufferers for Religion in time of the Reformation; ſince which, they have continued zealous and ſtrict Proteſtants; and the laſt of them having ſuffered much in the late Reigns, was killed at *Stenkirk*, fighting gallantly under King *William*'s Standard, being Major to the Earl of *Angus* his Regiment; and very conſiderable, for his influence among thoſe called *Cameronians* in *Scotland*, whom he brought in for King *William*'s Service upon the Revolution. The Council of

Scotland in *Charles* II's Reign, declared this Family to be the Eldeſt of the *Kerrs*.

KERRY, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munſter* the Capital of which is *Ardagh*. It hath *Connaught* on the North, and *Deſmond* on the South. This Country abounds with Mountains and Woods, and in ſome places hath good Corn Fields. King *Edward* III. made it a County Palatine, under the Earls of *Deſmond*. In the fartheſt Point of this County is *Pindle*, a commodious Haven, and *Smirwick*-Sound, a Road for Ships, where ſome *Spaniards* arrived in 1583, to aſſiſt the Rebellious Earl of *Deſmond*, but they were quickly routed, and *Deſmond* himſelf beheaded, by *Arthur* Lord *Grey* then Deputy. The wild *Iriſh* have a conceit, That whoever of their number doth not whoop as the reſt do in joining Battel, he's ſuddenly caught up from the ground, and carried into the Deſart Vallies of this County, where he eats Graſs, is inſenſible of his State, and cannot ſpeak, but ſhall, at length, be caught by Hunts-men, and brought home. *Camb. Brit.*

KESMARCKT, or KEYSERS-MARKT, Lat. *Cæſareopolis*, a City of *Upper Hungary*, in the County of *Zepus*, or *Schepuſe*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, near the Frontiers of *Poland*.

KESWICK, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, and Hundred of *Allerdale*; near to which, black Lead is digg'd up in great plenty. It ſtands in a Valley environed with Hills, and has been formerly a famous Town for Copper Mines.

KETTERING, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Huxton*, upon a Rivulet which falls into the *Non*, delightfully ſeated on an aſcent. It has a Seſſions-Houſe for the Juſtices of the County,

KEXHOLM, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, the Capital City whereof bears the ſame Name. The Province lies near the Lakes of *Ladoga* and *Onega*, and the City is ſituate upon the firſt, at the Mouth of the River *Voxen*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, which the *Moſcovites* call *Carelogorod*. The *Swedes* have been Maſters of this Province ever ſince 1617.

KEYLE, or KYLE, Lat. *Coila*, ſo called from *Coilus* a *Britiſh* King, defeated and ſlain here by the *Scots*, not long after their arrival in *Britain*. 'Tis part of the County of *Aire*, which is the chief Town of the Shire; a Country plentiful in all Neceſſaries, and well Inhabited. The hereditary Sheriffs of *Kyle* are, the *Campbells* of *Loudon*, now Lords *Loudon*. *Camb. Brit.*

KI, in the *Perſian* and *Turkiſh* Language, ſignifies a *King* or *Emperor*. The ancient Kings of *Perſia* often took this Title, placing it before their proper Names, as may be ſeen in *Ki Kobadi*, *Ki Bahman*, &c. *Figueroa* tells us, That the King of *Perſia* intending to beſtow a Magnificent Title on the King of *Spain*, called him *Ki-Iſpania*. *Ricaut of the Turkiſh Empire.*

KIBLAH, the Name of the Temple of *Mecha*, or to ſpeak more properly, of the *Square Tower*, which is in the midſt of the Amphitheatre of that Moſque. It is an *Arabian* Word, and ſignifies a place to which Men turn their faces, and is given, by the *Turks*, to that part of the Moſque of *Mecha*, towards which they are to turn their faces in Prayer. Accordingly, there is a Niche in the Wall of all the Moſques of *Turky*, that looks towards *Mecha*, which directs the People which way to turn themſelves when they pray, and the ſame is alſo called *Kiblah*. *Ricaut.*

KIBURG, a City of *Swiſſerland*, in the Canton of *Zurich*. It had formerly Counts of its own of great Fame. It lies upon the River *Toſs*, two Leagues Eaſt from *Zurich*.

KIEL, or KIL, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, ſituate upon the *Baltick*, with a convenient Haven, which makes it a Place of conſiderable Trade. It is defended by a ſtrong Citadel, built on an Hill; and hath an Univerſity, which was founded in 1665. Here alſo is kept the General Convention of the States of this Dukedom every Year. This City ſuffered much of late Years by the *Swedes*. *Baudrand.*

KIENNING, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, and chief over ſix Cities. It hath a very fair Bridge over the River *Min*, on both ſides whereof are Houſes and Shops, and at the End of it a moſt magnificent Temple. This City is a Place of good Trade, becauſe of the Veſſels which paſs this way to the Province of *Chekiang*, which, as ſoon as they come to the City of *Pucing*, are there unloaden, and the Merchandizes carried by Porters to the Town of *Pinghu*, which belongs to the City of *Kiangxan*, in the Territory of *Kiuncheu*, in the ſaid Province of *Chekiang*. Porters carry the Merchandizes three Days Journey, being to the Number of 10000, always ready to ſerve the Merchants, and carry their Burthens with an aſtoniſhing Strength and Dexterity; to this End making uſe of Levers and Ropes ſo well diſpoſed, that our beſt Engineers would be puzzled to do as much with all their Engines; it being a common thing to ſee one of theſe Porters carry on his Shoulders a piece of Marble, which we ſhould not be able to remove without the help of Horſes. Near to *Pucing* there is a very fair Bridge of Boats, and a Temple dedicated to *Chuvencungus*, the Interpreter of the Philoſophy of *Confucius*; who is held in ſo great Veneration, that the Emperor of *China* hath ordered his *Commentaries* to be read in all his Univerſities. Near to the City of *Cunggan* is the Mountain *Vuy*, famous for the Convents and Temple of *Hermits*. Between 30 and 40 Years ſince, one of theſe *Hermits*, who had the Command of two Temples, embraced the Chriſtian Religion; and having deſtroyed the Idols, ſet up the Image of our Saviour in one of the ſaid Churches, and that of the Bleſſed Virgin in the other. Since which Time, there are a great many Chriſtian Solitaries living there. *Martin Martini's Deſcription of China, in the Collection of M. Thevenot, Vol. III.*

KILAN, a great Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, lying in form of an Half-Moon along the Shoar of the *Caſpian* Sea, which therefore is called *The Sea of* Kilan. This Province is encompaſſed with a Ridge of Mountains covered with Trees, repreſenting a kind of large Amphitheatre, from which ariſe many Rivers, that water all the Country, and make it very fruitful. This Province abounds more than any other of *Perſia*, in Wine, Oil, Silk, Rice, Tobacco, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, and other moſt excellent and delicious Fruits. The Vines are very fair and large, and the Stocks of them commonly as big as a Man's Waſte. The Foreſts are ſo ſtocked with all manner of Fowl, and the Fields with Cattel, that the Inhabitants are plentifully furniſhed with whatſoever may ſerve either for Uſe or Pleaſure, and have to impart to their Neighbours. Some Travellers tell us, that *Maſanderan* is a part of this Province, but is ſo cold, that the Fruits can ſcarcely ripen there. However, it is moſt certain that, to ſpeak generally, the Air of *Kilan* is very temperate, and the Soil produceth moſt delicate Fruits. It was for this Cauſe that *Schach Abas* preferred this Province before all others of his Kingdom; and deſigning to make his ordinary Reſidence therein, he cauſed the City *Ferabath* to be built for that purpoſe, where he alſo died. This People formerly had a King of their own; and 'tis ſaid, that *Schach Abas* was the firſt that united this Country to the Crown of *Perſia*; and it was not long after his having ſubdued it, that the *Kilek*, or Inhabitants of that Country revolted, and choſe a King, whoſe Reign was very ſhort. *See* Karib-Schach. *Olearius's Travels into Perſia.*

KILDARE, Lat. *Kildaria*, or *Kildarienſis Comitatus*, an open pleaſant and fruitful County, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, bounded with the County of *Dublin* on the Eaſt, the *King's County* on the Weſt, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Caterlough* to the South. The Land is extraordinary good both for Corn and Paſturage, and well watered with fine Streams. It is alſo noted for its vaſt Plain, commonly called *The Corough of* Kildare, where an Army of 10000 Men may encamp. The principal Town, *Kildare*, is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of Earl to one of the noble and ancient Family of the *Fitz-Geralds* of that County.

KILGARRAN, a Market Town of *Kilgarran*-Hundred, in the North of *Pembrokeſhire*, ſeated on the South-ſide of the River *Twy*, which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*.

KILKENNY, Lat. *Kilkenia Oſeria*, a City of *Ireland*, Capital of the County of that Name, in the Province of *Leinſter*, the Seat of the Biſhop of *Oſſory*, a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, is a ſweet and pleaſant place, ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Nore*, 15 Miles from *Caſhel* to the N. E. 50 from *Dublin* to the S. W. and about 28 from *Waterford* to the N. The moſt populous, rich, and beſt Traded Inland Town of all the Kingdom. It took its Name from one *Canic*, who leading here a ſolitary Life, was in great Eſteem for Holineſs amongſt the *Iriſh*; whence the place was called by them, *Cell Canic*, *quaſi Cella Canici*. It conſiſts of two Parts; the *Iriſh* Town, in which is *Canic*-Church, the Cathedral; and the *Engliſh*, which was built ſince, and is now the principal part, the other a Suburb to it, was Walled by *R. Talbot the Noble*, and has a ſtately Caſtle built by the *Butlers*, belonging to the Duke of *Ormond*. This City was the Seat of the Council, or Committee, from whence the *Iriſh* ſent their Orders, during the Rebellion begun in King *Charles* I's Time. *Cromwel*, after he had taken *Drogheda*, marched againſt *Kilkenny*, and took it upon Articles, after eight Days ſharp Reſiſtance, in *June* 1650, the Committee being fled before his coming to *Athlone* in *Connaught*. After the Battel at the *Boyne*, *Kilkenny* readily ſubmitted to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, as was ſaid before, has a noble Seat in it; and another, called *Dunmore-Houſe*, within two Miles of it, and made the Head-Quarters for King *William*'s Forces in this Part of the Country. The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the Weſt by the County of *Tipperary*, on the North by the *Queen's County*, on the Eaſt by *Caterlough*, and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nore* divides it from North to South, and afterwards falls into the River *Barrow*, at *Roſſe*.

KILLALOO, Lat. *Killala*, a ſmall City, and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, in the Province of *Connaught*, in the County of *Mayo*, 24 Miles from *Galloway* to the North.

KILMALLOCK, Lat. *Killocia*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter*, in the County of *Limerick*, 18 Miles from *Limerick* to the South. This was taken by *Hewſon* in 1650, and gives the Title of a Baron to——

KILMER, an Arm of the Sea in *Munſter*, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

KILMORE, Lat. *Kilmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Cavan*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, by the Appointment of Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1454. It ſtands upon the River *Ninčty*, in the Confines of *Connaught* and *Leinſter*, 32 Miles from *Drogheda* to the Weſt, and 41 from *Ardmagh* to the S. W. The *Iriſh* call this *Chilmber*.

KIMBOLTON, a Market Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Leightenſtone*, adorned with a Caſtle belonging to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, to whom it gives the Title of Baron.

KIMCHI (*David*) a noted *Rabbin*, who lived towards the End of the XIIth Century. He is the moſt famous, and beſt eſteemed, of all the *Jewiſh* Grammarians, even amongſt Chriſtians, who have generally compoſed their *Dictionaries*, and *Tranſlations of the Bible*, from the Books of this Learned Man. He is particularly valued for his Method, and the Neatneſs of his Stile. The Modern *Jews* alſo prefer him before all their other Grammarians. We have his *Hebrew Grammar*, under the Name of *Sepher Michol*; and his *Dictionary*, called *Sepher Schoraſchim*. There are many Editions of both, but the beſt is that of *Venice*, which hath the *Notes* of the learned *Jew*, *Elias Levita*. The *Commentaries* of this *Rabbin* are printed, at leaſt the greateſt part of them, in the *Great Bible* of *Venice* and *Baſil*. His *Commentary* upon the *Pſalms* is not to be found there, but was printed by it ſelf in *Germany*. A *Benedictine* Friar hath turned it into Latin, which hath been printed at *Paris*. *Moſes Kimchi*, the Brother of *David*, hath alſo writ concerning *Grammar*. *See* Moſes Kimchi. *Baillet. Jugement des Sçavans.*

KINETON, a Market Town of *Kington*-Hundred, in the South of *Warwickſhire*, noted for giving the Title of Baron to the Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

KINGS, the Name of Four Canonical Books in the *Old Teſtament* ſo call'd, becauſe they relate the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Judah* and *Iſrael*; The firſt (which we call the Firſt of *Samuel*) takes in the Hiſtory of the *Jews*, under *Eli* and *Samuel*, and the Reign of *Saul*; The ſecond (call'd alſo the Second Book of *Samuel*) comprehends the Reign of *David*; The third and fourth Books give an Account of the Reign of *Solomon*, and the Kings of *Iſrael* and *Judah*, the whole Four taking in the Period of about 550 Years. Theſe Books were written by ſeveral Perſons; 'tis ſuppos'd that *Samuel* is the Author of part of the Firſt Book; that *Gad* and *Nathan* continued the Hiſtory in the Second; that *Abijah* and *Iddo* were probably Authors of the Third; as for the Fourth, there are none, or very ſlender conjectures, by whom it was written. The Reader may conſult thoſe that have commented upon theſe Books, as *Cajetan*, *Serrarius*, *Sanctius*, *Grotius*, *&c.*

KING *of Sacrifices*, in Latin, *Rex Sacrorum*, or *Rex Sacrificulus*; A *Roman* Magiſtrate who had the Ordering of all that was neceſſary for the Sacrifices, and the Solemnities of their Holydays. The People of *Rome* ſet up this Magiſtrate after they had expell'd their Kings, (becauſe there were certain Sacrifices, in which 'twas Cuſtomary for the King himſelf to Officiate) that there might be ſome body to Repreſent the Royal Character; or, it may be, becauſe the City of *Rome* being built by a King, they had a mind to continue the Name. However, to preſerve their Liberty, they gave this King the Adminiſtration of no other Affairs but thoſe of Religion; and even in that, the *Pontifex Maximus*, or High Prieſt, was above him. The People choſe this King in their *Comitia Centuriata*; *Manlius Papyrius* was the firſt of them; He was of a Patrician Family, and all his Succeſſors were oblig'd to make proof of the ſame Quality. *Livii Lib. II. Aul. Gell. Lib. XV. cap.* 17. *Roſin Antiq. Rom. Lib. III. cap.* 25.

KINGSALE, Lat. *Kinſalia*, a Town and Port of the County of *Cork*, in the Province of *Munſter*, and on the River *Ban*, near the Ocean, 15 Miles from *Cork* to the South. This Town was ſeized by *D'Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in 1601, with 2000 Soldiers, in favour of the dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oen*; but being preſently beſieged by the Lord *Montjoy*, Lieutenant of *Ireland*, both by Sea and Land, in *December* after, *Tir-Oen* came to its Relief with 6000 Foot, and 500 Horſe, amongſt which were 2000 freſh *Spaniards*, who had landed a little before; but was defeated, *Decemb.* 24. by a Detachment drawn out of the *Engliſh* Camp. *D'Aquila* thereupon ſurrender'd the Town to the *Engliſh*, and was Tranſported by them, with the Remainder of his Men, into *Spain*. King *William*'s Forces, under the Earl of *Marlborough*, poſſeſſed themſelves of this Town, *Octob.* 2. 1690, and the next Day took the old Fort by Storm, the *Iriſh* Governor, with moſt of the Officers, being ſlain upon the Rampart: And on the 17th following, the new Fort ſurrender'd upon Articles, and the Garriſon of about 1200 Men, marched out with their Arms and Baggage, to be conducted to *Limerick*.

KING'S-BRIDGE, a Market Town of *Devonſhire*, in *Stanborough* Hundred.

KING'S-CLERE, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*, and Capital of its Hundred.

KING'S-COUNTY, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munſter*, bounded on the Weſt by *Connaught* and the County of *Gallway*, on the North by *Meath*, on the Eaſt by *Kildare*, and on the South by the *Queen's-County*. Its principal Town is *King's-Town*, Lat. *Regiopolis*, ſeated upon the River *Esker*, which falls into the *Boyne*, 20 Miles from *Athlone* to the Eaſt, and 40 from *Dublin* to the Weſt.

KINGSTON, a Market-Town of *Surrey*, and Capital of its Hundred, ſituate on the South ſide of the *Thames*, famous heretofore for the Coronation of the *Saxon* Kings; whence it receiv'd the Name of *Kings-Town*, being before called *Moreford*. And alſo for a Caſtle belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glouceſter*. The County-Aſſizes are held here. It is called *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, to diſtinguiſh it from another *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, built by *Edward* I. with an Harbour to it, a Cuſtom-houſe, and a Key, two Pariſh-Churches, together with Walls, Ditches, Forts, Block-houſes and Caſtles; which render it capable of making a ſtrong Defence. *Kingſton* upon *Hull* has the Honour and Privilege to be both a Burrough-Town, and County-Corporate; giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *William Pierrepont*.

KINNATELLUS, the 48th. King of *Scots*, ſucceeded his Brother *Congallus* in 568. There occurred nothing memorable in his Reign, but only his civil Treatment of *Aidanus*, who was to ſucceed him; he having, contrary to all Men's Expectation, made him his Deputy in the Government, and died after fifteen Months Reign. *Buchan.*

KINROSSE, a Shire in *Scotland*, which lies N. W. of *Fiſe*, having a Capital of its own Name. *Buchan.*

KINVER, a Market-Town of *Seiſdon*-Hundred, in the South Borders of *Staffordſhire*.

KIOSEM, the Wife of *Achmet* Emperor of the *Turks*, Mother of *Sultan Ibrahim*, and Grandmother of *Mahomet* IV. dethroned in 1687. During the Minority of *Mahomet* ſhe had the Government of the Empire in her own Hands; but the Mother of *Mahomet* fearing the Craft and Policy of this old Lady, whom ſhe knew to have fomented that Conſpiracy of the *Janizaries* who maſſacred *Ibrahim*, enter'd into a League with the *Spahi's*, *Baſhaws* and *Beys*, who commonly are the oppoſite Party to the *Janizaries*; aſſuring them, that *Kioſem* had a Deſign to aboliſh the Name and Office of the *Spahi's*, and to put all the Authority into the Hands of the *Janizaries*. The *Aſiatick Spahi's*, alarm'd with this News, marched ſtraight to *Scutari*, with a conſiderable Army, under the Command of *Gurgi Nebi*, or *Nebi* the *Georgian*, and demanded the Heads of the Traytors that had conſpired againſt *Ibrahim*, their Sovereign. Which ſo ſtartled *Morat Baſhaw*, the *Grand Viſier*, an Accomplice of that Conſpiracy, that getting a Force of *Janizaries* together, he advanced with them in all haſte to *Scutari*; but they were hinder'd from fighting by the Interpoſition of the Chief Juſtices of *Natolia* and *Greece*. The *Janizaries* being grown more inſolent by the Retreat of the *Spahi's*, held a ſecret Council, where it was reſolved to deſtroy them; and accordingly, ſent Order to the *Baſhaw* of *Natolia* to kill *Gurgi Nebi*, which he preſently executed; for, entring his Quarters, and finding him abandoned by his Soldiers, he ſhot him with a Piſtol, and ſent his Head to *Conſtantinople*. All this ſerved but more and more to exaſperate the two Queens againſt each other; the one ſtriving to maintain her own Authority, and the other that of her Son *Mahomet*: But in the end *Siaus Baſhaw*, *Grand Viſier*, accompanied with thoſe of the young Queen's Party, enter'd the Apartment of *Kioſem*, ſeized her, and committed her to the Keeping of the King's Eunuchs: And not long after, the *Mufti* gave Sentence of Death againſt the Old Queen, and repreſented to the *Sultan*, that it was neceſſary for him to ſign it, in order to re-eſtabliſh the Peace of the Empire; which he did accordingly, and the Sentence was executed by the *Ichoglans*, who ſtrangled her. *Ricaut's Hiſtory of the Turkiſh Empire.*

KIOW, a City of *Poland*, Capital of the *Lower Volhinia*, with the Title of a *Palatinate*. It is ſituate upon the *Boryſthenes*, and hath a ſtrong Fortreſs. It was built in 861, by *Kius*, a *Ruſſian* Prince, and called by his own Name. It was formerly great, rich, and well built; but the *Tartars*, who took it in 1615, did ruin it in ſuch ſort, that little remains of its ancient Splendour. Since which, the *Coſſacks* made it their Retreat, and at laſt yielded it to the *Muſcovites*. It lies 4 *Poliſh* Miles from the Borders of *Moſcovy* to the Weſt, 70 from *Kaminieck* to the North Eaſt, and 100 from *Warſaw* to the Eaſt. The *Palatinate* of *Kiovia* is called *Volhinia Inferior*, and alſo *Ukraine*. It is a Part of *Red Ruſſia*, and lies on both ſides the *Nieſter*, between *Moſcovy*, the Deſarts of *Leſſer Arabia*, *Volhinia Superior*, the *Palatinate* of *Barlaw*, and the *Tartars* of *Orzakow*. It was yielded to the *Ruſſians* in 1686, to engage them in an Alliance with the *Poles*, againſt the *Crim Tartars*. It was formerly the Seat of the *Ruſſian* Empire, and 8 Miles in Circuit. It has vaſt Caverns under Ground, which the Inhabitants pretend run 8 Miles; and in them are the Tombs of many of the old *Ruſſian* Nobility, with many Bodies ſtill entire in them. Two of the Princes are in the ſame Habit they wore when alive; and are ſhewn by the *Ruſſian* Monks to Strangers.

KIRCHER (*Conrade*) a Proteſtant of *Augsburg*, the Compoſer of a *Greek Concordance of the Old Teſtament*, which was printed in two Volumes at *Francfort*, in 1607. This is a Book of good uſe towards the underſtanding of the Scripture; and may ſerve beſides for an *Hebrew Dictionary*, becauſe the Author puts the *Hebrew* Words firſt, and afterwards the *Greek* Interpretation which the *Septuagint* have given to thoſe Words; quoting the Places of Scripture where they are differently Interpreted. This *Concordance* is made according to the *Complutenſian* Edition of the *Septuagint*. *M. Simon. Hiſt. Crit. Vet. Teſt.*

KIRCHER (*Athanaſius*) a Jeſuit of *Fulda*, a famous Philoſopher and Mathematician. Being very young, he enter'd himſelf amongſt the Jeſuits, and Taught at *Wirtzburg* in *Franconia*. In 1631, when the *Swedes* enter'd *Germany*, *Kircher* retired to *France* to avoid Troubles, and ſtayed ſome time at the Jeſuits College in *Avignon*; and from thence went to *Rome*, where he made many learned Diſcoveries, chiefly in explaining the Secrets of the Oriental Languages, wherein he was very well skilled. He writ many excellent Works, *viz. Præluſionis Magneticæ. Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catoptricæ. Prodromus Copticus. Ars Magnetica. Theſaurus Linguæ Ægyptiacæ. Ars magna Lucis & Umbræ. Muſurgia Univerſalis. Obeliſcus Pamphilius. Oedipus Ægyptiacus,* *Tom. IV. Itinerarium Extaticum. Obeliſcus Ægyptiacus. Mundi Subterranei, Tom. II. China Illuſtrata, &c.*

KIRCHOLM, a Town of *Livonia*, near unto which *Charles* King of *Sweden* received a great Overthrow in 1605, by *Charles Chotkevicz*, General for *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland*. *Thuan.*

KIRKBY, or KIRBY-LONSDALE, a Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland*, Capital of its Ward, and ſituate upon the Banks of the River *Lon*, in a rich and pleaſant Vale, called *Lonſdale*; large, well built, and populous; having a fair Church, and a fine Stone-Bridge over the River. The Name ſignifies, *The Church in the Dale*, or *Valley of Lon*. The Right Honourable Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, ſome time Vice-Chamberlain to *William* III. was dignified by that Prince with the honour of being created Viſcount *Lonſdale*, and Lord Privy-Seal, who died *July*... 1700.

KIRKBY-STEVEN, another Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland*, in the Eaſt Parts, near the Skirts of the Hills which ſever *Cumberland* from *Yorkſhire*. It has a fair Church, and the Lord *Wharton* a Seat near it, called *Wharton-Hall*, being the ancient Seat of the Family, with a noble Park.

KIRKBY-MORESIDE, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in *Ridal*-Hundred, upon a ſmall River, which, after a ſhort Courſe, falls, with others, into the *Derwent*.

KIRKHOVEN (*Charles*) a Foreigner, Son of .... *Kirkhoven* Lord of *Hemflete* in *Holland*, by *Catharine* his Wife, the eldeſt of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, Widow of *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to *Philip* late Earl of *Cheſterfield*. Which *Charles* was by reaſon thereof created Lord *Wotton* of *Wotton* in *Kent*, as appears by His Majeſty *Charles* II's Letters Patent bearing date at St. *Johnſtown* in *Scotland*, the ſecond Year of his Reign, and Naturalized by Act of Parliament, begun 8 *Maii*, 13 *Car. II. Dugdale*.

KIRKSOP, a River which hath its Source in the South of *Scotland*; from whence running Southward, it ſevers, for ſome part of its Courſe, *Scotland* from *Cumberland*, and at laſt runs through this County, into the River *Eden*.

KIRKTON, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Diviſion of *Holland*, and Hundred of *Corringham*, adorned with a fair Church, built Cathedralwiſe, in form of a Croſs, with a broad Steeple in the midſt.

KIRKUBRIGHT, the principal Town of the Stewardry of that Name, and the beſt Sea-Port of *Galloway*, in the W. of *Scotland*.

KIRKWALL, Lat. *Cracoviaca*, commonly called *Kirkwa*, the principal Town of *Orkney* in the Iſland *Pomona*. It has a very good Harbour, and is a Place of conſiderable Trade. It is well built of Stone, and has a Caſtle belonging to the King, which was formerly very ſtrong, and well provided with Guns. The Walls are ſo thick, that large Chambers are built in them: But the Caſtle is now ruinous. Near thereunto is a ſtately Palace, built by *Robert Reid*, Biſhop there, in Queen *Mary*'s Time. And not far from thence is a ſtately Structure, built by *Patrick Stuart* Earl of *Orkney*, but never finiſhed. And theſe Houſes have all of them very pleaſant Gardens. Betwixt this and the King's Caſtle, there is a ſtately Church, very long, but not broad, built by St. *Magnus*, who firſt planted the Chriſtian Religion there. It is a very magnificent Structure, built of hewen Stone, and vaulted above. Its Steeple is remarkable, and hath ſo many Windings and Apartments, that Strangers cannot find their Way out without a Guide: And ſo ſtrong, that 50 Men may defend it againſt 1000, if they have not great Guns. It hath alſo a curious Ring of Bells: And the Town moreover hath a good Free-School. *Gordon. Theatr. Scotiæ.*

KIRRIANDER (*William*) Syndick of *Treves*, liv'd towards the end of the XVIth Century. He wrote the Annals of *Treves*, call'd, *The Hiſtorical Commentaries, containing the Hiſtory of what paſs'd from the Year of the World* 1066, *to the Time of* James de Eltz, *Archbiſhop of* Treves, *in* 1567.

KISICO, Lat. *Cyzicus*, a ruinous City on the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Sea of *Marmora*, in *Natolia*, which took its Name from *Cyzicus* the King of that Country. It is ſaid to be built by the *Argonauts* 500 Years before *Rome*, in a pleaſant Iſland, which two fair Bridges join to the Continent. It was provided with three great Magazines, filled with Arms, Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries for the Inhabitants. The Buildings were magnificent, and moſt of them of Marble; but the Temple built there to the Honour of *Auguſtus*, was the moſt ſurpaſſing Ornament of that City. There is nothing to be ſeen now but the Ruins of ſumptuous Buildings; and particularly, of an Oval Theatre, capable of 12000 Spectators. It ſtands upon a pleaſant Hill, from whence there is a Proſpect of the two Gulfs, or Bays, which make two Havens. The Ruins of this City are now joined to the Continent by a Neck of Land made by the Rubbiſh of the two great Bridges, that reached over this Arm of the Sea, which is not above two Arrow Flights over. This *Iſthmus* is about half a League broad, and hath on each ſide of it two fair Havens, but unfrequented. *Grelot's Journey to Conſtantinople.*

KMIS (*Paul*) Governor of the *Lower Hungary*, being informed that ſome Soldiers of the Garriſon of *Belgrade* had a Deſign to betray their Country, and deliver that City to the *Turks*, put them into Priſon, roaſted one of them every Day, and made his Comrades eat him, asking every Meal, How they liked the taſte of a Traytor? And when they were all thus diſpatched, ſave one, he ſtarved him to death. *Bonfin. lib.* 3. *Dec.* 5.

KNARESBOROUGH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Claro* Wapentake, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*. It ſends two Members to Parliament, has a Caſtle upon a Rock, and a Well, ſays Mr. *Speed*, which Petrefies Wood.

KNIGHT, originally a *German* Word, ſignifying a *Servant*, but afterwards applied to Soldiers, or Men of War; at this Day, the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Germans* and *Dutch*, expreſs what we call *Knight*, by a word ſignifying *Horſe-man*, the ſame with thoſe the *Latins* called *Equites*, but in the Common-Law of *England*, they are called *Milites*, becauſe they commonly held Land in Knight's Service, to Serve the King in his Wars, as Soldiers. Knights-ſimple or Batchellors; in Latin, *Equites Aurati*, or *Milites*, do commonly receive that Honour for ſome perſonal Deſert, and therefore it deſcends not to Poſterity. Knights Bannerets, or *Equites Vexillarii*, who in regard of their Valour, were allowed to carry a four-ſquare Banner, were anciently much eſteemed in *England*, but are now obſolete; thoſe, and none under their Degree, may bear their Arms with Supporters. Knights of the *Bath*, were firſt Created in *England* by *Henry* IV. *An.* 1399, the Cuſtom being taken from the ancient *French*. They are ſo called, becauſe of their Bathing before they were advanced to that Dignity; they are now commonly made at Coronations, or the Creation of the Prince of *Wales*; they wear a Scarlet-ribbon Belt-wiſe. Knights of the Garter, the chief Order in *England*, began in 1350, being Founded by the Victorious King *Edward* III. who had the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Priſoners at that ſame time. *Polydore Virgil* ſays, That it had its Riſe on the Falling of a Garter from a Lady's Leg, which was taken up by that King dancing with her, whereat ſome of the Company ſmiling, as thinking it imported more than an ordinary Familiarity, the King is ſaid to have uttered theſe Words, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him who Evil thinks*. But later Authors, particularly Doctor *Chamberlain*, in his State of *England*, explode this as a Fable, and ſay, It had its Name, becauſe the Garter was the only part of the Habit, which at firſt, was commonly wore, to put the Companions of the Order in Mind, That they ought to be bound together with an inviolable Affection, and that the ſaid Motto was choſen, leaſt this ſtrict Combination ſhould be miſ-interpreted. The Habits and Ceremonies uſed at the Inveſtiture of theſe Knights, are too long to be here inſerted; the Reader may find them in *Cambden*'s *Britannia*, or *The Preſent State of* England, above-mentioned. We ſhall only add, That the greateſt Monarchs of *Chriſtendom* have been Enrolled in this Order, and have counted it an Honour, for tho' it be not the firſt Order, it is the ancienteſt now uſed in *Chriſtendom*; ſince its Inſtitution, there have been of it 8 Emperors, 27 Foreign Kings, beſides Electors, and other Sovereign Princes.

KNIGHT, a Military Order. The *Romans* and old *Germans* did not confer this Honour upon any under the Age of 16. In the Time of the *Saxons*, Knights were ſometimes made by Biſhops, Abbots, and ſometimes by Prieſts, the Cuſtom then being, that the Perſon to be Knighted, was to go the Evening before to the Biſhop, Abbot, or ſome Prieſt, and making a Confeſſions of his Sins, and to receive Abſolution, ſtaying in the Church all Night at his Devotions; the next Morning, after the Communion Service, he offer'd his Sword upon the Altar, which the Prieſt having Bleſs'd, put over the Knights Shoulders, which being done, they receiv'd the Communion together. All which ſolemn circumſtances, made the Ceremony and Honour of Knighthood compleat. And thus the noble *Herewardus*, who gave the *Normans* ſo ſtrong a Diverſion, was Knighted; and even after the *Norman* Conqueſt, in the Reign of *William* I. *William Rufus* was not Knighted by King *William* his Father, but by *Lanfrank* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as we are inform'd from *Malmsburienſis* and *Matthew Paris*. Formerly Knights were made only out of the Order of Soldiers, no other Profeſſion being taken in. The firſt Tradeſman or Citizen that was Knighted amongſt us, was Sir *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who was Knighted by King *Richard* II. for his eminent Service in ſuppreſſing a Rebellion, by killing the Rebel *Watt Tyler*, in *Smithfield*, with his own Hand. 'Twas ſome time after, before this Honour was conferr'd on Serjeants at Law; the firſt Inſtance being in the 26th of *Henry* VIII. The value of a Knights Fee, was about the Conqueror's Time, no more than a hundred Shillings *per Annum*; but in the Reign of *Henry* III. it was rais'd to ten Pounds; and towards the latter end of his Reign to fifteen. In the Reign of *Edward* I. it mounted to twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and *Henry* VIII. brought it to 40 *l.* Thoſe who being poſſeſs'd of Eſtates to the value above-mention'd, being oblig'd to receive the Honour of Knighted, or to Fine upon Refuſal. *Spelman Diſſertatio de Milite. Ingulphus Saxo, p.* 901. *Dugdale*'s *Origines Juridiciales, p.* 137. *Edit.* 1680.

KNOCFERGUS: See *Carrickfergus*.

KNOCTOE, that is the Hill of *Axes* in the County of *Galleway* in *Ireland*, famous for the Victory obtained here in 1516, by *Girald Fitz-Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, over the greateſt Body of Rebels that was ever ſeen before that time in *Ireland*, Commanded by *William Burk*, *O Brien*, *Mac Namar*, and *O Caroll*. *Camb. Brit.*

KNOWLES (Sir *Robert*) born in *Cheſhire*, had a great Soul, tho' of mean Deſcent. He was one of the 30 *Engliſh*, who undertook a Duel with as many *Britains*, and came off with Reputation. He was afterwards a Commander in *France* under King *Edward* III. and became ſo terrible to the *French*, that they fled before him like Sheep, whilſt he deſtroyed their Towns, Caſtles and Cities in ſo great number, and in ſuch a manner, that for many Years after, the ſharp Points and gabel-ends of Houſes, over-turned by his Engines of War, were called *Knowles* his Mitres. His laſt Piece of Martial Service was, the ſuppreſſing of *Wat Tyler*, and his Rebels; for which, the *Londoners* Enfranchis'd him. He was no leſs Charitable than Valiant, having contributed largely towards Chapels, Churches and Bridges. He died in 1407. Aged 90. *Fuller's Worthies.*

KNOX *(John)* born in *Gifford* near *Haddington* in *Lothian*, *An.* 1505. His Father was a Brother of the Houſe of *Ranferly*, an ancient Family in the Weſt of *Scotland*; he was bred in the Univerſity of St. *Andrews*, under Mr. *John Mair*, or *Major*, highly eſteemed for Learning, in thoſe Days, and when very young, exceeded his Maſter both in Philoſophical and Theological Controverſies, ſo that he was admitted to Degrees and Orders before the time appointed by the Canons; after which, laying aſide the School-Sophiſms, he applied himſelf to read the Fathers, eſpecially St. *Auſtin*, whoſe Writings he admired: And having, by the preaching of *Thomas Guilliam*, a Black Friar, of ſound Judgment and wholſome Doctrine, got an impreſſion of the truth, he made the Holy Scriptures, after that time, his principal Study, by which he attained ſo great a meaſure of Spiritual Knowledge, that he was honoured to be the principal Reformer of the Church of *Scotland*. Being forced to leave his Country becauſe of Perſecution, he Preached, for ſome Years, with much ſucceſs, at *Berwick*, *New-Caſtle* and *London*, and being offered a Biſhoprick by King *Edward* VI. he refuſed it, becauſe contrary to his Principles. He was afterwards called before the Council of *England*, and had a great Debate with the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Ely*, and others, about the Way of Entring into the Miniſtry, Kneeling at the Communion, *&c.* They diſmiſſed him favourably, and preferr'd him to a Benefice in *London*, but he declin'd it. After King *Edward*'s death, he retired to *Geneva*, and in *Sept.* 1554. was choſen Miniſter of the *Engliſh* Congregation at *Francford*, whence he wrote his Admonition to *England*; but being an Enemy to the Liturgy, he was Accuſed, by the oppoſite Party, of High Treaſon againſt the Emperor, his Son *Philip*, and the Queen of *England*, becauſe of his ſpeaking againſt their Perſecution, as he writes in his Diſcourſe of his Proceedings at *Francford*; but the Magiſtrates of that City having a reſpect for him, adviſed him to provide for his ſafety, becauſe if the Emperor ſhould demand him, they muſt deliver him up, ſo that he returned to *Geneva*, *May* 26. 1555. whence he wrote an Admonition to *London*, *New-Caſtle*, and *Berwick*, a Letter to Queen *Mary* Regent of *Scotland*, *&c.* and an Appeal to the Nobility. At that ſame time, he writ his firſt Blaſt of the Trumpet againſt the Government of Women, occaſioned by the Cruelty of Queen *Mary* in *England*, and *Mary* Queen Regent in *Scotland*. Being, after this, ſollicited by the Nobility to return, and aſſiſt in the Reformation of *Scotland*, he came home, *May* 2. 1559. being then 54 Years of Age, and was ſettled in the Miniſtery at *Edinburgh*, but met with many Interruptions, becauſe of the Diſorders of thoſe Times. He was naturally of a fervent Temper, and a moſt efficacious and powerful Preacher, his Sermons being attended with more than an ordinary influence upon his Hearers, that they were, many times, forced to cry out, *Doubtleſs God is here.* There were few of his Sermons printed, tho' he was both Learned and Eloquent; nor was he much addicted to Writing, being uſed to ſay, That God had called him to inſtruct the Ignorant, and not to write Books; yet, there are ſeveral of his Sermons in print, upon *Geneſis*, the *Pſalms*, *&c.* and ſome ſmall Treatiſes againſt the Maſs, and the blaſphemous *German*-Anabaptiſts. He was alſo noted for ſome prophetical Predictions from the Pulpit, as that againſt Mr. *Thomas Maitland*, a young Gentleman, and one of thoſe Proteſtants who were of the Queen's Faction, who, among the Bills put up to him in the Church, next Sabbath after the Murther of the good Regent the Earl of *Murray*, conveyed this piece of Mockery, *Take up the Man whom you accounted another God*; at which, he expreſſed no ſign of Diſpleaſure in reading it, but having, after Sermon, upon that extraordinary occaſion, ſignified, that the taking away of that good Ruler, was an evident demonſtration of God's Anger againſt the Nation: He added, That there was one in the Company (unknown to him) who made it the Subject of his Mirth; but he would tell him, that he ſhould die in a ſtrange Land, where he ſhould have no Friend to aſſiſt him; the Gentleman having acquainted his Siſter with what he had done, laugh'd at Mr. *Knox*, as a Madman, to threaten he knew not whom; ſhe, with Tears in her Eyes, bewailed his folly, and told him, ſhe dreaded the Event, which fell out accordingly, for he died in his Travels to *Italy*, having none either to aſſiſt, or lament him. Of that ſame nature were his Predictions to Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, and her Husband *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, who had caſt a Pſalm-book in the fire to pleaſure her, which were verified in their Tragical Exits. And no leſs remarkable, were the Warnings which he gave to the Laird of *Grange*, and the Earl of *Morton*, both of them, at their death owning that they had found *John Knox* a true Prophet, tho' a great while after that he himſelf was in his Grave. However, Mr. *Knox*, according to the Fate of all great Men, wanted not his Enemies and Detractors, who ſought the ruine both of his Life and Reputation, chiefly becauſe of his differing from them about the Power of Kings, and the Government of the Church, and yet he vindicated himſelf, as holding nothing ſingular on thoſe Heads, having the Concurrence of *Calvin*, *Beza*, and moſt of the noted Foreign-Proteſtants of his Time. The Providence of God was alſo remarkable, in preſerving him from the Attempts of his Enemies, particularly one Night, when a Bullet was ſhot in at his Window, againſt which he uſed to ſit, at the head of his Table, when at Supper; but that Night, by ſpecial Providence, he ſat on one ſide, ſo that the Bullet hit and pierced the Candleſtick. Having a foreſight of his Diſſolution, he deſired his Flock to provide them another Miniſter, and they having choſen Mr. *Lawſon*, Philoſophy-profeſſor at *Aberdeen*, who was alſo an excellent Preacher, *Knox* preached his Farewell Sermon, tho' ſcarcely able to walk to the Pulpit, with as much fervour and vigour, as ever he was known to do while in health. In the cloſe, he called God to Witneſs, that he walked in a good Conſcience amongſt them, not ſeeking to pleaſe Men but God; and having recommended his Succeſſor and his Flock to the care of the Almighty, he took Bed that Afternoon, and during his Sickneſs, was wholly taken up with holy Meditations, and the afflicted State of the Church. *Nov.* 17. 1572, he ſent for the Elders and Deacons of the Church, and told them, That he ſhould, in a little time, be with his Saviour for ever, which he had long thirſted for, and called God to witneſs, that he had Taught nothing but the True Goſpel, having, in all his Doctrine, propoſed to inſtruct the Ignorant, confirm the Weak, comfort the Humble, and bring down the Rebellious; adding, That he was not ignorant that many had blamed him, as too rigid and ſevere, but God was his witneſs, that againſt thoſe whom he had thundred Judgments, he hated their Sins, not their Perſons, and that he laboured to gain them to Chriſt, and that he durſt forbear none of whatſoever Condition, becauſe he knew that God, who had placed him in the Miniſtry, would call him to an account. *Nov.* 23, he was perceived very uneaſie in his ſleep, and Dr. *Preſton* having demanded the Cauſe, he told him, That he had been many times aſſaulted by Satan in his life, who would have driven him to Deſpair, becauſe of his Sins, and that now on his Death bed he had been aſſaulted by him, to truſt to his own Labours and Fidelity in the Miniſtry for Salvation; but bleſſed be God, ſaid he, I have made him retire aſhamed with theſe Scriptures, *What haſt thou that thou haſt not received*; and, *Not I, but the Grace of God in me*; and now I am ſure he ſhall return no more, and that without pain of Body, or trouble of Spirit, I ſhall change this Life with a happy Immortality; and about Eleven at Night, he ended his Days with theſe Words, *Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit*; and being required to give a Sign, that he remembred the comfortable Promiſes which he had often preached to others, ſeeing now he could not ſpeak, he lifted up one of his Hands, and without farther Motion, died like one falling aſleep, in the 67th. Year of his Age, *An.* 1572. and was buried in the Church-Yard of St. *Giles* at *Edinburgh*, being honourably attended to his Grave by the Earl of *Morton*, afterwards Regent, and People of all Ranks. When he was laid in his Grave, the Earl ſaid, *Here lies a Man who never feared the face of Man, was often threatned with Dagge and Dagger, and yet hath ended his Days in Peace and Honour.* Mr. *Thomas Smetoun* in his Life ſays, *De quo aut vere aut ingenue dicam, neſcio an unquam Deus magis pium, aut majus ingenium in fragili & imbecillo corpuſculo collocarit, certò ſcio haud facile quemquam inveniri poſſe, in quo plura Spiritus ſancti dona, in ſolidum Scoticanæ Eccleſiæ gaudium illuxerint; nemo in ſubeundis Animi & Corporis laboribus minus ſibi pepercit, nemo in concreditam ſibi provinciam intentior fuit, nemo tamen dum viveret, odiis impiorum hominum magis impetitus eſt, & maledicorum calumniis laceratus, quamvis illi ea fuit animi Magnitudo ut contra audentior iret.* *Beza* calls him *The Apoſtle of the Scots*, and *Great Mr. Knox.* That Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland*, which goes under his Name, was partly writ by himſelf, partly Collected from his Papers, and partly taken from his Diſcourſes. This *Knox* held the Pope was Antichriſt, maintaining at the ſame time that it was a Point of great Sacrilege to Rob, and ſpoil the Church of Tythes: Being conven'd before the Clergy, he declar'd againſt the Authority of the Church in point of Ceremonies; affirming, *That no Man, in the Worſhip of God might appoint any Ceremony, giving it a ſignification to his pleaſure.* Thoſe who had Murther'd Cardinal *Beton*, refuſing to deliver up the Caſtle of St. *Andrews*, were beſieg'd by the Government, and *John Knox*, being in the Garriſon, was by the Articles of Capitulation, carried into *France*. In 1554. *Knox* returned into *Scotland*, where he writ a Letter to the Queen Regent to intreat her to make a Reformation in the Church: Much about this time, in the Year 1556, He was invited to *Geneva* by the *Engliſh* Exiles, who had choſen him for their Preacher, which charge he accepted; and ſoon after his departure out of *Scotland*, he was condemn'd for a Heretick and burn'd in Effigie, at the Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh*. In 1559, *John Knox* returning from *Geneva* into *Scotland*; joined with the Congregation at *Perth*, who had newly made an alteration in Religion. And here *Knox*, preaching againſt Image-worſhip, the Common People fell upon the Prieſt that Officiated, and pull'd down all the Images. The News of this Action made the People Riſe in a Body, and fall to Plunder and Ravage all the Religious Houſes in the Town: The Queen Regent, intending to puniſh theſe diſorders was prevented by the Earl of *Glencarn*, who came with a Body of Men to aſſiſt the Town; upon this, the Q. ſent Forces againſt them, but an Agreement being mediated, they did not come to Blows. Soon after *John Knox* in a Sermon at *Craile*, told them, there was no ſincerity in the Queen Regents dealing; That the Conditions would not be kept, and that their way was to drive the *French* out of the Kingdom, exhorting them to prepare, either to die like Men, or live Conquerors. Soon after, when ſome of the Lords in *Scotland* were conſulting about diſcharging the Queen of her Regency, they deſired the Opinion of the Preachers, Mr. *Willock* and Mr. *Knox*. *Willock* pronounc'd roundly, that Magiſtrates (meaning the Supream) notwithſtanding they are God's Miniſters on Earth, and are called Gods, yet may be Depoſed by their Subjects for Male-adminiſtration, for hindering the Preaching of the Word of God, maintaining Superſtition, and deſpiſing the Advice of the Nobility; which he endeavour'd to prove by miſapplying ſeveral Texts of the Old Teſtament. *John Knox*, being deſir'd to ſpeak next, approv'd all which his Brother had ſaid, with the Addition of this Civil Clauſe; that if the Queen Regent would change her Methods and be govern'd by good Advice, ſhe ought then to be Readmitted to the Government, of which, for juſt cauſes, ſhe was now to be depriv'd. In the Year 1560, *Knox* drew up a Form of Church-Government without any Biſhops in it: Soon after there was a miſerable deſtruction of Churches throughout all the Kingdom, moſt of 'em being either defac'd or quite pull'd down; the Communion-Plate, Timber, Lead and Bells were ſet to Sale, and the very Graves and Monuments of the Dead, plunder'd and made Money on; and the Church-Regiſters and Libraries thrown into the Fire. In 1563, there being a tumult at *Haly-Rood-Houſe*, ſome of the Burghers of *Edinburgh*, diſturbing the Queens Family, in the Exerciſe of their Religion; *John Knox* was ſummon'd before the Council, and charg'd as the Author of this Sedition; but here he denied the *charge*, and declar'd *that he was never a* Preacher of Rebellion, *but taught all People to Obey their Magiſtrates and Princes in God. And then addreſſing himſelf to the Queen, charged her in the name of Almighty God to forſake her Idolatrous Religion, which by her Power ſhe maintain'd againſt the Statutes of the Realm:* And in 1564, being cited before the Council for the indecency of his Reproof of the King at Church, *he maintain'd what he had ſaid, and told the King, that for his going to Maſs in compliance with the Queen, God would make her the Inſtrument of his Ruine.* In 1567, when the Queen was impriſon'd and depos'd, *Knox* and ſome other Preachers, thunder'd againſt her out of the Pulpits, affirming, that ſhe ought to be Depriv'd both of Authority and Life, both which violent Courſes were ſtrongly oppos'd by Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Ambaſſador. *The Hiſtory of the Church*, of which *Knox* is commonly ſaid to be the Author, was none of his, at leaſt, not all of it; as appears plainly by its referring the Reader to *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments*, which were not publiſh'd till about twelve Years after Mr. *Knox*'s Death. *Cambdens Eliz. Spotſwoods Hiſt. of the Church of* Scotland.

KOMARE, KOMORE, or **KOMORRA**, Lat. *Comorra*, a very ſtrong and well-fortified Town in the *Lower Hungary*, ſituate on the S. Side of the Iſle of *Schut*, where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream; four *German* Miles from *Raab*, two from *Newhauſel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was well fortified by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*, in 1472. and it became the Bulwark of *Chriſtendom* againſt the *Turks*, after they took *Gran* in 1542. It is great, populous and rich, as well as ſtrong. It has a Line drawn from the Southern to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, defended with four Baſtions. The Emperor kept always here a great Garriſon, and a truſty Governor. After the Taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Baſhaw* beſieged this Town with Sixty Ships, and a great Number of *Turks* and *Tartars*, but without any Succeſs; for his Treachery and Valour were equally baffled by Baron *Braon* the Governor, who cut off four of the five *Turks* Heads he ſent to corrupt him, and ſent the fifth back to acquaint the *Baſhaw* with their Doom, and that there were no more Traytors to be bought. The chief Strength of this impregnable Place is its Fort called *The Tortoiſe*.

KONIGSBERG, Lat. *Regiomontum*, *Regio-mons*, the Capital City of Ducal *Pruſſia*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It is a Hans-Town, great and fair, and renowned for its Trade. It ſtands on the River *Pregel*, which runs into the *Hab*, a Lake ſo called, which falls into the Sea, being about fifteen or ſixteen Leagues long, and two broad. *Konigsberg*, is divided into Three Parts; the firſt whereof is called *The Old Town*, wherein is the *Ducal* Palace, built by *George Frederick*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*; the Second called *Kniphoff*, where is the Cathedral-Church, formerly the See of the Biſhop of *Sambia*, and the Univerſity Founded there by *Albert* Duke of *Pruſſia*, in 1544. the Third Part called *Lebacbenicht*. *Hermenberger deſcript. Boruſſ. Eraſm. Stella de Antiq Boruſs.*

KONINGRETZ, KONINGRATZ, or **KRALOWISHRADES**, Lat. *Gradium Reginæ*, or *Reginæ Gradecium*; a City of *Bohemia* in the Juriſdiction of *Hradetz*, ſituate upon the *Elbe*, between *Glatz* and *Kuttemberg*, and is a Biſhop's See, Founded by Pope *Alexander* VII.

KONICZ, or **CHONICZE**, Lat. *Conitia*, a City of *Poland* in the Royal *Pruſſia*, ſituate upon the River *Bro*, near the Deſart of *Waldow* in the Confines of *Pomerania*, Eight *Poliſh* Miles from *Culm* to the Weſt. This Town is called by the *Poles*; *Choinick*.

KORSUM, Lat. *Korſuma*, a Town of *Poland*, in the Lower *Volhinia*, or the *Vkraine*, and in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Roſs*, built in 1581, by King *Stephen*, memorable for a great Victory obtained over the *Poles* by the *Coſſacks*, in 1648. It ſtands five Miles from *Czyrkaſſy* to the Weſt.

KOTTER (*Chriſtopher*) a Tanner of the City *Sprotaw* in the Lower *Sileſia*, born in the Town of *Langenaw* in *Luſatia*, in 1585. He was of the Proteſtant Religion, and in 1616, had (as was pretended) Revelations communicated to him by the Miniſtry of an Angel, and ſometimes two, which declared to him openly by Word of Mouth, very extraordinary Things that were to happen in the World, and more eſpecially in *Germany*. Theſe Revelations were Tranſlated into Latin by *Comenius*, and publiſhed together with the Revelations and Viſions of *Nicolaus Drabicius* and *Chriſtina Poniatovia*, which are contained in a Book in Quarto, whereof the firſt Edition is called *Lux in Tenebris*, the latter *Lux è Tenebris*. *Kotterus* died in 1647. Aged 92. Several Proteſtants have writ againſt theſe things, as Deluſions.

KRANTZ, or **CRANTZ** (*Albertus*) Doctor of Law and Divinity, and Dean of the Church of *Hamburg*, he lived towards the end of the XVth. and at the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He was a Man of great Piety and Learning, and being grieved at the Sins and Diſorders of his Time, was uſed to ſay, That *God would puniſh* Germany *with extraordinary Calamities, to the utter ſubverſion of it.* He writ ſeveral Works, the moſt conſiderable of which, are, his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, under the Name of *Metropolis*, wherein he treats of the Churches Founded or Reſtored by *Charles the Great*; his *Hiſtory of the Saxons*, in Thirteen Books, and *Of the Vandals* in Fourteen; a Chronicle of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, which beginning from *Charlemaign*, ends in 1504. He died *Decemb.* 7. 1517. *Pantaleon. P. II. illuſtr. Germ. Scrip. Fabricius lib.* 1. *Saxon. Olaus Magnus.*

KRIM: See **TARTARY**.

KRONNINGES-GARD, Lat. *Beſteda*, a Town and Caſtle in the South Part of *Iſeland*, being the Reſidence of the King of *Denmark*'s Vice Roy.

KUDACK, Lat. *Kudacum*, a Town of *Poland* in *Vkrania*, and Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the *Boryſthenes*, at the Mouth of the River *Samata*. It was fortified by the *Poles* in 1637, to bridle the *Coſſacks*, and prevent their Irruptions into the *Euxine-Sea*, but hath been in their poſſeſſion ſince 1648.

KUNIGUNDA: See **CUNEGONDA**.

KYNETON, a Market-Town of *Huntington* Hundred in the W. of *Herefordſhire*, ſeated on the River *Arrow*, and its chief Trade conſiſts in narrow Cloths.

KYRGESSI, a Clan of very barbarous Tartars on the Weſt ſide of Mount *Imaus* in *Aſia*, all *Pagans*; they hang their dead Friends on Trees to be devoured by the Birds of the Air. This Nation, and the *Baſchirdi*, and the *Hieſeliti*, live on the Frozen Ocean. *Guagninus.*

L

L, Is one of the Conſonants called *Liquids*, becauſe of its ſoft and melting Sound or Pronunciation; and being placed between a mute Conſonant and a Vowel, renders the Syllable more gentle, than when two other Conſonants meet.

LAABIA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Servia*, Subject to the *Turks*, 36 Miles Weſt of *Vſcopia*, and 52 South of *Niſſa*.

LABACH, or **LAUBACH**, Lat. *Labacum*, *Nauportus*, and by the *Italians*, *Lubiana*, is the principal City of *Carniola*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which after a ſhort Courſe falls into the *Save*. It is a handſome Town, and hath a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, which over-looks two large Vallies to the North and South. It ſtands 9 *German* Miles from *Trieſte* to the North Eaſt, and 15 from *Villach*, a Town of *Carinthia* to the N. W. It was made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Paul* II. under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, in 1468. but is now under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*. Dr. *Brown* ſays, that 'tis commanded by a neighbouring Hill, and therefore the more neglected, yet we find it has endured a long ſiege. For whilſt the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus*, and Count *Vlrick*, took that occaſion to beſiege it; but it made ſo good a Reſiſtance, that the Emperor had time to raiſe the Siege, and deſtroy their Army. *Hermenberger's deſcrip. Boruſſ. Eraſm. Stella de Antiq. Boruſſ.*

LABARUM, or **LABORUM**, a war-like Enſign or Standard, uſed by the *Romans*, ſince the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, being a long Lance, at the top of which, was a piece of Wood croſs-wiſe, and a rich Crown above it, with the two firſt Greek Letters of the Name of Jeſus Chriſt joined into a Cypher. From the Wood that went croſs it, hung down a rich Flag with the Pourtraictures of *Conſtantine* and his Son. There were Officers appointed for the bearing of this Standard, who were called *Præpoſiti Labarorum*. This Standard was called *Labarum* or *Laborum*, *quaſi laborum* ὅρος, i. e. *Terminus*, *The end of Toil*, *Trouble* or *Labour*, becauſe *Conſtantine* delivered the Church from the Perſecutions it had groan'd under, or becauſe he put an end to the Calamities which the Tyrant *Maxentius* brought upon the City of *Rome*. *See Eubſeb. in vit. Conſtantin. Turneb. lib. 15. Adverſ. cap. 16. Cujacius. Præp. Labar. Gretſer. de Cruce lib. 2. cap. 37, 38.*

LABBE *(Philip)* a Jeſuit, was born in the City of *Bourges* in *France*, 1607. He was well verſed in the Polite part of Learning, Languages, Philoſophy and Divinity, which he Profeſſed with great applauſe. He died, *March* 25. 1667. Aged 60. He was a very laborious Man, and a good Critick, and left the following Works, *viz. Nova Bibliotheca M. S. Librorum in II. Vol. in folio. De Byzantinæ Hiſtoriæ ſcriptoribus. Galeni vita. Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum. Concordia Chronologica. De Script. Eccleſ. Bellarmini Philologica, & Hiſtorica diſſertatio. Alliance Chronologique.* He begun the laſt Edition of the Councils, which we have in ſeventeen Volumes, and died whilſt the XIth. Volume was a printing, which were afterwards compleated by Father *Coſſart*.

LABDACUS, Son of *Phœnix*, King of *Thebes*, Father of *Laius*, and Grandfather of *Oedipus*. *Statius Thebais Lib. 6. Apollodorus, &c.*

LABEO, *(Actius* or *Attius)* a *Latin* Poet, who pretending to Tranſlate *Homer*, did it ſo exactly *verbatim*, that he made the Verſion appear wretchedly Flat, Impertinent and obſcure, inſomuch that the Men of Sence, at *Rome* thought him a very Ridiculous Fellow which made him fall under *Perſius*'s Satyr as follows.

Næ mihi Polydamas & Troiades Labeonem
Prætulerint.

And Elſewhere

———— *Non eſt hic Ilias Atti*
Ebria veretro.

Perſius Sat. 1ſt.

LABERIUS *(Decimus)* a Poet living in the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, his Talent lay in making of Farces, one of which *Julius Cæſar* got him to Act in himſelf: We have nothing of his Remaining but ſome Fragments of his Mimical Pieces, publiſh'd with thoſe of *Publius Cyrus*. *Macrob. Saturn. Lib. 2. Aulus Gellius Lib. 5. cap. 18. Lib. 10. cap. 16, &c.*

LABIENUS *(Titus,)* an Hiſtorian and Orator, who lived in the Time of *Auguſtus*. *Suetonius* mentions him in the Life of *Caligula*, but he is not the ſame whom *Cæſar* ſent unto the *Gauls*, who afterwards embracing *Pompey*'s Party, was killed in *Africa*. Alſo another of the ſame Name, who, joining with *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, was ſent to *Orodes* King of the *Parthians*, for Succours, commanding his Troops againſt the *Romans*, and took many Cities from them; till at laſt he was overcome by *Ventidius*, and taken by *Demetrius*, *Cæſar*'s Free-man, whom *Antonius* had made Governor of *Cyprus*. *Strab. lib. 4. Dion. lib. 48. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 2.*

LABINETUS, the Name which *Herodotus* gives to that King of the *Aſſyrians* who reigned at *Babylon* when it was taken by *Cyrus*, in the LXth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 215. Some ſuppoſe that it was *Darius* the *Mede*, who was killed in Battel, though others ſay, *Cyrus* ſaved his Life, and made him Governor of *Caramania*.

LABOSSARDACH, King of *Babylon*, came to the Crown whilſt he was yet a Child; and becauſe he expreſſed many Marks of a bad Temper, he was killed by the Conſent of the Great Ones of the Kingdom, and *Evilmerodach* put in his Place. Moſt Authors do not mention him, becauſe of the ſhortneſs of his Reign; and others confound him with *Belſhazzar*, or *Balthazar*.

LABOUREUR *(Jean le)* a *French* Author, who in 1642. publiſhed the *Tombs of Illuſtrious Perſons*, with their *Elogies* and *Genealogies*; and the *Journey of the* Queen *of* Poland. He writ afterwards the *Hiſtory of King* Charles *VI.* of the *Marſhal de* Guebriant, and the *Memoirs of* Caſtelnau Mauviſiere. He died in *June*, 1675.

LABYRINTH, the Name of a Place ſo contrived with Windings and Turnings, that it was very hard to find the Way out of it. Of this Kind there were four very famous, as *Pliny* informs us: The firſt was, the *Labyrinth* built by *Dædalus*, in the Iſle of *Crete*, to ſecure the *Minotaur*. The 2d. That of *Egypt*, in the Iſle of *Moeris*, or *Meroe*, which was the wonderful Work of *Pſammetichus* King of *Egypt*, which *Pliny* calls *Portentiſſimum humani impendii opus*. *Pomponius Mela* tells us, That it was a vaſt Incloſure, all of Marble, which contained 3000 Edifices; and amongſt them, twelve Royal Palaces. The 3d. *Labyrinth* was that of *Lemnos*, famous for the ſumptuouſneſs of its Pillars. And the 4th. that of *Italy*, which *Porſenna* King of *Hetruria* had deſigned for a Sepulchre to himſelf and Succeſſors. See **MOERIS**. *Plin. lib. 36. cap. 12. Mela, lib. 1. cap. 9.*

LACEDÆMON, *Sparta*, now *Miſitra*, an ancient and moſt famous City of the *Morea*, ſeated upon the River *Eurotas*, (now called *Vaſilipotamo*) 30 Miles from *Megalopolis* to the South, 120 from *Athens* to the South Weſt, and 20 from the neareſt Shoar of the *Mediterranean*. This City was formerly called *Lelegia*, from *Lelex*, its firſt King, who was contemporary with *Cecrops* I. King of *Athens*, and *Erichthonius*; and was afterwards called *Lacedæmon*, from the Name of his Succeſſor; and *Sparta*, from Queen *Sparta*, the Daughter of *Lacedæmon* by *Europa*; or from *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, who was the firſt Builder of it.

Of the Lacedæmonian *Kingdom.*

The Kingdom of *Lacedæmon* was firſt begun by *Lelex*, about *A. M.* 2570. at the ſame Time when *Sthenelus* IX. and laſt King of the Family of *Inachus*, began his Reign at *Argos*. The firſt *Dynaſty* laſted 381 Years, *viz.* from *Lelex* to *Tiſamenes* the Son of *Oreſtes*, who was the 13th. and laſt King, and driven away, *A. M.* 2951. by the *Heraclidæ*, who were alſo called *Euryſthenidæ*, and *Agidæ*: And under them began the Second *Dynaſty*, by *Procles* and *Euryſthenes*, the Sons of *Ariſtodemus* of *Argia*, after they had overcome *Tiſamenes* and *Penthilus*, the Sons of *Oreſtes*; and were the Heads of two Royal Families, whereof, the one, called *Euryſthenidæ*, or *Agidæ*, was the more famous of the two, and furniſhed no leſs than 31 Kings, the laſt of them being *Ageſipolis* III. The other Family was that of the *Proclidæ*, or *Eurypontidæ*; which reckons only 24 Kings. This *Dynaſty* continued 895 Years. Before the Time of *Lycurgus* the *Lacedæmonians* were a barbarous People, and lived unknown and obſcure; but he being appointed Tutor, or Guardian to *Charillus*, the Poſthumous Son of his Brother *Polydectes*, not only preſerved the Crown for him till he was come of Age, but by his prudent Laws, and wiſe Conduct, procured a great Luſtre to that Kingdom. He eſtabliſhed a Senate, on the one hand to moderate the Sovereign Power, and on the other hand to curb the Inſolence of the People. This Senate was compoſed of 32 Perſons, (of which their two Kings were Members, who reign'd together in *Sparta* with equal Authority,) whoſe Power was equal. To make their youth ſharp and dextrous, they gave 'em the liberty to Steal, but puniſh'd thoſe, who fail'd in a cleanly conveyance and were taken in the Fact. Theſe had Power to propound any thing they thought conducive to the publick Good, and to diſſolve themſelves; but could not conclude any Thing without the People's Conſent. King *Theopompus* eſtabliſhed the *Ephori*, who had much the ſame Power with the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, to counter-balance the Power of the Kings and Senate; taking warning by the Ruin of the Government of the *Meſſenians* and *Argives*, cauſed by the over-great Power of their Kings. The

Lacedæmonians obſerved ſome Laws and Cuſtoms which were very ſingular and extraordinary: They educated their Virgins in the ſame Exerciſes with their Young Men; and at certain Times, in the ſolemn Aſſembly of the whole Country, danced ſtark naked with them, ſinging Songs in praiſe of the Vertuous, and to the Reproach of thoſe who had carried themſelves ill. When their Young Men had a Mind to marry, they enter'd into a dark Room, where the Virgins were kept; and whomſoever they firſt laid hold of, was to be their Wife. Whence *Lyſander* was reproached, who having lighted on a deformed Creature in the Dark, for his Wife, let her go, to marry one that was more beautiful. Their Young Men were carefully educated to Vertue; and Vice made odious to them,by ſetting before them the Example of their Slaves, made drunk on purpoſe, that by beholding their loathſome Fooleries, they might diſreliſh Intemperance. The honouring of Magiſtrates, and all old Men, was frequently inculcated; and the Exerciſe of Horſemanſhip recommended to them. They were accuſtomed by their Teachers to expreſs themſelves in a few Words, and to excel in quick and witty Replies and Apophthegms. They were ſo much enamoured of Liberty, and to gain their point,they were willing to ſubmit to the hardeſt Labours, and worſt of Dangers. The *Meſſenians* having on a Time taken away ſome of their Daughters, and killed their King *Thelecles*, who was gone to re-demand them, they declared War againſt them, which laſted Twenty Years, *viz.* from the Taking of the City *Amphia*, to the Deſtruction of *Ithome*, in the Third Year of the XIIIth. *Olympiad*, when *Euphæus* King of the *Meſſenians* being killed, *Ariſtodemus*, his Succeſſor, in Revenge, deſtroyed ſo great a Number of the *Lacedæmonians*, that, to re-people their Country, they were forced to proſtitute their Daughters and Wives to Strangers; whence came the *Parthenii*, who about Thirty Years after, under the Command of *Phalantus*, poſſeſſed themſelves of *Tarentum* in *Italy*: And having re-commenced their War againſt the *Meſſenians*, they ſubdued them Fourteen Years after, under the Conduct of *Tyrtæus* the Poet. Their Courage in fighting *Xerxes* with a handful of Men at the *Thermopylæ*, and their War againſt the *Athenians*, which laſted Twenty ſeven Years, till the Taking of *Athens* by *Lyſander* King of *Sparta*, in the XCIVth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 350. are famous in Hiſtory. After this they were defeated by the *Thebans* at the Battel of *Leuctra*, in *Bœotia*,in which their King *Cleombrotus* was ſlain, *An. Rom.* 383. but three Years after they ſlew 10000 *Arcadians*, without the Loſs of one of their Men. In proceſs of Time they were engaged in other Wars: They took the Iſland of *Crete* during the Reign of *Darius*; and were overcome by *Antipater* Governor of *Macedonia* under *Alexander the Great*, yet made a ſhift to keep up their Dominion to the Time of the Tyrant *Nabis*, who was killed, *An. Rom.* 562. But at laſt, their City being taken by *Philopœmen*, he pulled down the Walls of it, and abrogated *Lycurgus*'s Laws; and by this Means this City became ſubject to the *Romans*. The Sequel of the *Lacedæmonian* Kings, and ſhort Account of their Lives and Actions, may be ſeen in the Book of *J. Meurſius de Regno Laconico*: And the Cuſtoms of the ancient *Lacedæmonians*, in the *Commonwealth of Lacedæmon*, by *Nicolaus Cragius*; and in the *Miſcellania Laconica* of *Meurſius*. The City of *Lacedæmon* is ſaid by ſome to have been built, *A. M.* 2997. in the Days of the Patriarch *Jacob*, 1763 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; by which Account it is 983 Years older than *Rome*. It is ſituate partly upon a Plain, and partly on the Foot of Mount *Taygetus*, which, within Canon-ſhot, cloſeth it on the North; and the River deſcending from ſome Hills on the North-Weſt, encompaſſeth it on the Weſt and South. *Polybius* tells us, it was of old 48 *Greek Stadia*, or Furlongs, in Circuit; which is ſix *Engliſh* Miles. There never was any City in the World that flouriſhed ſo many Ages as this in Military Glory, as having had a conſiderable Share in all thoſe Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* ſo famous; and had Kings the longeſt of any other *Greek* City. The Emperors of *Conſtantinople* made it the Appennage of their eldeſt Sons, who had the Titles of *Deſpots* or Lords of *Sparta*. *Mahomet* II. ſurnamed *The Great*, made himſelf Maſter of this City in 1460. or thereabouts, ſeven Years after the Taking of *Conſtantinople*, and five after that of *Athens*. In 1463. the *Italians*, under *Sigiſmond Malateſta*, took the City from the *Turks*; but not being able to maſter the Cittadel built on the Top of Mount *Taygetus*, they raiſed the Siege, after having ſet fire to the City, which well near ruined it. In 1473. the *Venetians*, under *Benedetto Colleone*, their General, took *Sparta*; but his Death intervening, hinder'd them from taking the Caſtle: But in 1687. the *Venetians*, under the Conduct of General *Moroſini*, had *Miſitra*, that is, *Sparta*, delivered to them. *Miſitra* is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*. The City is divided into four different Parts, ſeparate from each other, *viz.* the Caſtle, the City, and two great Suburbs, whereof the one is called *Meſochorion*, or *The Middle Borough*; and the other *Exochorion*, or *The Out-Borough*. The Caſtle, City, and the *Meſochorion* are ſeparated from the *Exochorion* by the River *Eurotas*. The Situation of the Caſtle on the Top of Mount *Taygetus* is ſo advantageous, that it was never taken. The City lies at the Foot of the Caſtle, which covers it towards the North. It conſiſts of two great Streets, with ſeveral croſs Streets between them. The old Market-place, called by the *Greeks Agora*, is adorned with a curious Fountain, and hath a Church near it, built from the Ruins of the Temple of *Minerva*. About this Market-place there are ſome Remains to be ſeen of four Marble-Buildings, which are the moſt remarkable Antiquities of *Miſitra*; *viz.* The *Perſian Portico*, or Gallery, built by the *Lacedæmonians* in Memory of their defeating a powerful Army of the *Perſians*, at the Battel of *Platea*; the Temple of *Helena*, that of *Hercules*, and of *Venus Armata*. The Metropolitan Church, dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin*, is called *Panagia*, *i. e. All-holy*: It hath ſeven Domes; and all its Pillars are of very fair Marble, and the Pavement a Piece of curious *Moſaick* Work. Near to the Church is the Archbiſhop's Palace, where there is an Apartment for 10 or 12 *Greek* Monks, who are the Dignitaries of the *Panagia*. Not far from thence is the famous Monaſtery of the *Pandaneſſi*, which belongs to the Nuns of the Order of St. *Baſil*; and hath a Church belonging to it more magnificent than the Metropolitan, though not ſo great. In the *Meſochorion* is another Church dedicated to the *Panagia*, (ſo the *Greeks* call the *Bleſſed Virgin*,) which is far more ſumptuous than either of the fore-mentioned. In every one of theſe Churches there is a particular Incloſure, where the *Greek* Women hear Divine Service. The ſtatelieſt *Moſque* the *Turks* had in *Miſitra* was in the *Meſochorion*, for the building and embelliſhing of which they had employed all the rich Remains of the *Lacedæmonian* Antiquities. This Building hath two Domes, which are much fairer than thoſe of the fore-mentioned Churches; and their Minarets, or Spires, are exceeding high, and of extraordinary Workmanſhip. Near this Place their Imaret or Hoſpital ſtood, where they took care of all ſorts of Sick People and of all Perſuaſions, as *Turks*, *Moors*, *Jews* and *Chriſtians*, and even of Dogs and Birds. Without the City is ſtill to be ſeen the *Dromos*, and the *Platanon*. The *Dromos* was of old a Place where the *Spartans* performed their Exerciſes of Wreſtling, Racing, and other publick Sports. The *Platanon* was a pleaſant Grove of Plane-Trees, the Shade whereof is very refreſhing and delightful. The *Exochorion*, or *Out-Borough*, is in a manner wholly inhabited by *Jews*, who have their faireſt Synagogue there; for they have another in the City, and a third in the *Meſochorion*. The *Karaim*, whom ſome account the ſame with the *Sadduces* of old, have their ſeparate Synagogues, and never marry with the other *Jews*. *De la Guilletiere's Ancient and Modern Lacedæmon. P. Coronelli's Deſcription of the Morea.*

LACHESIS, the youngeſt of the three Deſtinies, that holds the Diſtaff of Life, whilſt her Siſter *Clotho* ſpins the Thread, which *Atropos* cuts off.

LACIDAS, a Philoſopher, the Son of *Alexander* of *Cyrene*. He was the Author of a new Academy, after *Arceſilaus*, his Maſter, to whom he ſucceeded. He was of a very ſweet and pleaſant Temper and Converſation, though poor; and taught in a Garden beſtowed upon him by King *Attalus*, which, from him, was called *Lacidianus*: He died in the 4th. Year of the XXXIVth. *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 113. having taught 26 Years; and left *Thelecles* and *Evander* his Succeſſors. *Diog. Laert. de Vit. Philoſ. lib.* 4.

LACONIA, a Province of the *Peloponneſus*, which of old was called *Lelegia*, and *Oebalia*, and by other Names, taken from the Kings that reigned there: It is now called *Tzaconia*, and the Inhabitants *Tzacons*. Its principal City was *Sparta*, or *Lacedæmon*. Its Soil was fruitful, but uneven, and hard to manure. See LACEDÆMON.

LACTANTIUS (*Lucius Cælius Firmianus*) lived in the IIId. Century, and at the Beginning of the IVth. Some will have him an *African*, though others ſay he was born at *Fermo*, a City of the Marquiſate of *Ancona*; and that from the Place of his Birth, he was called *Firmianus*. *Arnobius* taught him Rhetorick; and he made ſo good uſe of the Inſtructions of ſo excellent a Maſter, that himſelf afterwards was Profeſſor at *Nicomedia*. His Repute was ſo conſiderable, that the Emperor *Conſtantine* made him *Præceptor* to his Son *Criſpus Cæſar*. He was looked upon as one of the moſt eloquent Perſons of his Time, and therefore called *The Chriſtian Cicero*. He writ his Books of *Inſtitutions*, in Anſwer to two Philoſophers, Enemies of the Chriſtian Religion; in which he hath ſet down ſome Propoſitions, that made Pope *Gelaſius* to rank them amongſt the Apocryphal Books. He writ, beſides, ſeveral other Pieces in Proſe and Verſe; but as for his Poem of the *Phœnix*, either it is none of his, or was compoſed before his Converſion. He died in a very mean Condition, according to *Euſebius*. His Theological and Hiſtorical Errors are taken notice of by ſeveral Writers, both Proteſtants and Papiſts. His Works were printed at *Rome* in 1650. with the Notes of *Joſeph Iſæus*; and at *Leyden* in 1652. with thoſe of *Anthonius Thyſius*; and in 1660 *cum notis variorum*; and in 1684. in 8vo. at *Oxford*. *M. Baluzius*, in the 2d. Volume of his *Miſcellanies*, has publiſhed a Treatiſe of *Lactantius*, *De Mortibus Perſecutorum*, which we had loſt. It is now tranſlated and prefaced by Dr. *Burnet*. *Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script, Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal.*

LACTUCINA, an Heathen Goddeſs, who had the Care of Vegetables whilſt they were yet milky and juicy. From the Latin Word *Lac*. *Varro*.

LADENBURG, or **LADEBOURG**, Lat. *Ladenburgum*, a Town of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Neckar*; Part of which is under the Biſhop of *Worms*, who reſides in the Caſtle of the Town; and the other Part under the Elector *Palatine*, to whom it was mortgaged by a Biſhop of *Worms*,in 1371. It ſtands two Miles from *Heidelburg* to the W. and having ſuffered much in the laſt *Swediſh* Wars, was in ſome degree repaired, but taken by the *French* in *May*, 1693. with ſome of the Confederates Magazins, after *Heidelburg* was betrayed to them,which they ſacked and burnt, and treated the Inhabitants with the very heighth of Luſt and Rage.

Kings of Hungary *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus.

LADISLAUS I. King of *Hungary*, the Son of *Bela* I. ſucceeded his Brother *Geiza* II. in 1077. He married his Siſter *Selomira* to the Prince of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*; and ſhe, after her Husband's Death, beſtowed thoſe Provinces upon *Ladiſlaus*, who afterwards added to them a part of *Bulgaria* and *Ruſſia*. He defeated the *Tartars*, led an innocent and holy Life, and died *July* 30. after a Reign of 17 or 18 Years. *Bonſinius Genealog. Reg. Hungar.*

LADISLAUS II. the Son of *Emericus*, reigned only ſix Months, about 1204. *Andrew* II. was his Succeſſor. Some Authors make this King the Third of the Name, placing *Ladiſlaus* II. the Son of *Bela* II. before him; who in 1172, was placed on the Throne, belonging of right to his Nephew *Stephen* IV. in which he continued only ſix Months. But this laſt *Ladiſlaus* is not to be looked upon as a King, but as an Uſurper.

LADISLAUS III. ſurnamed *Cunnus*, ſucceeded his Father *Stephen* V. in 1272. He was a wicked and laſcivious Prince. He divorced his own Wife, entertained divers Heathen *Tartarian* Concubines: And by ſeveral other Miſdemeanors, made himſelf the Object of his People's Hatred. The *Tartars*, who had laid waſte his Dominions in 1285, murdered him in his Tent in 1290. *Charles*, ſurnamed *Martel*, the Son of his Siſter *Mary*, and of *Charles* II. King of *Sicily*, was his Succeſſor. *Bonſinius Decad.* 2.

LADISLAUS IV. called alſo *Vladiſlaus*, was Great Duke of *Lithuania*, and King of *Poland*; whom the *Hungarians* ſent for to be their Sovereign, in 1440, after the Death of *Albertus* of *Auſtria*, King of the *Romans*, and of *Hungary* in the Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, who was the only Daughter of *Mary* of *Hungary*, Wife to *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, and Heireſs of *Lewis*, ſurnamed *the Great*, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*. *Albertus* of *Auſtria* dying, left his Wife with Child of this *Ladiſlaus* V. who was crowned when he was but 4 Months old; but in the mean time, *Ladiſlaus* IV. to whom the *Hungarians* had offered the Crown, reigned as King. He at firſt made War againſt *Amurath* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, *John Hunniades* being his General, who gained many ſignal Victories over them; ſo that *Amurath*'s Affairs calling him into *Aſia*, he was fain to make Peace with *Ladiſlaus*. The *Chriſtian* Princes were ſurpriz'd at this Treaty, being then preparing to unite their Forces with the King of *Hungary*, in order to break the *Ottoman* Empire, for this reaſon they deſired the Pope to ſend Cardinal *Julian Cæſarini* to break the Peace, and abſolve *Ladiſlaus* from his Oath; which was done accordingly, but *Ladiſlaus* paid dear for his Eaſineſs herein, by the loſs of the Battel of *Varna*, fought *Novemb.* 11. 1444, where *Ladiſlaus* was ſlain in the Flower of his Youth. He had this Epitaph made upon him on this Occaſion:

Romulidæ Cannas; ego Varnam clade notavi;
Diſcite mortales non temerare fidem.
Me niſi Pontifices juſſiſſent rumpere fœdus,
Non ferret Scythicum Pannonis ora jugum.

All *Europe* bewailed the Death of this Prince, and *Hungary* to this Day bemoans it, as having been the Cauſe, not only of the Ruin of that Kingdom, but of the *Græcian* Empire, and conſequently, of the vaſt Progreſs made ſince by the *Ottoman* Arms. *Thuroſius. Bonſinius.*

LADISLAUS V. the Son of *Albertus* of *Auſtria*, was made King after the Death of *Ladiſlaus* IV. but being only five Years of Age, the Care of the Government was committed to *Hunniades*. He gave Liberty to his Subjects to communicate under one Kind, or both, as they were perſwaded; yet did not he himſelf join with the *Huſſites*, nor enter their Churches. He was poiſoned at *Prague*, as he was expecting his Spouſe *Magdalen* of *France*, the Daughter of *Charles* VII. who was afterwards married to *Gaſton de Foix*. His Death happened in 1457.

LADISLAUS VI. was the Son of *Caſimire* King of *Poland*, who had procured him the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and afterwards was poſſeſſed of that of *Hungary* by his Wit and Valour, in 1490, after the Death of *Matthias Corvinus*, the Son of *Hunniades*. *Beatrix*, the Widow of *Matthias*, believed *Ladiſlaus* would have married her, and upon that Account eſpouſed his Intereſt; for he had three powerful Competitors, *John* the Natural Son of his Predeceſſor, *Maximilian* of *Auſtria*, and his own Brother *Albert*, whom his Father *Caſimire* did deſign to ſettle in the Throne of *Hungary*: However, he made a ſhift to out-wit all his Competitors. But his Happineſs herein was not of any long continuance, as being interrupted with the continual Troubles and Wars he had with his Neighbours and the *Turks*. He married *Anne of Foix*, by whom he had *Anne* and *Lewis*, famous in Hiſtory. To preſerve the Peace of his Kingdom, he cauſed his Son to be Crowned, when he was but two Years of Age; but all theſe Precautions were in vain, for his Son died ſoon after, and he himſelf died at *Buda*, *March* 13. 1516. after a Reign of 25 Years. *Dubrav. Rer. Hungar.*

A King of Naples *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus.

LADISLAUS, or **LANCELOT**, King of *Naples* and *Hungary*, and Earl of *Provence*, ſucceeded his Father *Charles de Duras*, in 1386, and was confirmed in the Throne by Pope *Boniface* IX. in 1390, at which time, the *Neapolitans* ſent for *Lewis* II. of *Anjou*, who was their Lawful King, but *Ladiſlaus* had the better of him, and took *Naples* and *Capua*. After which, the *Hungarians*, who had poiſoned their King *Sigiſmund*, offered the Crown to *Ladiſlaus*, which he received, *Auguſt* 5. 1403, but did not keep it long. The Schiſm which was in the Church of *Rome* at that time, by the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, gave him an Opportunity to ſeize that City, and to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral of the Church-Lands. *Lewis*, afterwards being made Lieutenant of the Church, took the Places which *Ladiſlaus* had uſurped, and drove him out of *Rome*; he ſoon after loſt the Battel of *Roqueſeche*, upon the Banks of the River *Gariglan*, in *May* 1411. But *Lewis* not purſuing his Victory, *Ladiſlaus* ſurprized *Rome*, and forced the *Florentines* to buy Peace of him, in 1413. And not long after going to *Perugia*, was poiſoned there by a Phyſician's Daughter of that City, on whom he was paſſionately enamoured, her Father having been gained by the *Florentines*, to perſuade his Daughter to give him a deadly Draught, under the Notion of a Philter. *Ladiſlaus* finding himſelf ſtrangely ſeized, Ordered that he ſhould be carried to *Naples*, where he died without Iſſue, *Auguſt* 6. 1414. Aged 38 Years. He was Valiant, Generous and Liberal, but his many Faults and Vices darkned all his good Qualities. His Siſter *Joan* ſucceeded him. *Collenutio Hiſt. Neap. lib.* 5. *Rainald. Spond. & Bzovius in Annal.*

Kings of Poland *of the Name of* Ladiſlaus

LADISLAUS, or **ULADISLAUS I.** King of *Poland*, was the Son of *Caſimire* I. He was choſen in 1081, after *Boleſlaus*, his Brother, ſurnamed *The Cruel and Bold*. He contented himſelf only with the Name of Prince and Heir of *Poland*. In his Time the *Ruſſians* ſhook off the *Poliſh*-Yoke; and tho' he was a lover of Peace, yet was he forced to take up Arms againſt thoſe of *Pruſſia* and *Pomerania*, whom he defeated in three Battels. *Ladiſlaus*, by his firſt Wife *Judith*, the Daughter of *Vratiſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, had *Boleſlaus* III. his Succeſſor. He died *July* 26. 1102. after a Reign of 20 Years. *Cromer Hiſtor. Polan.*

LADISLAUS II. ſucceeded his Father *Boleſlaus* III. At the inſtigation of his Wife *Chriſtina*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Henry* V. he made Wars with his Brothers, to whom his Father had left large Territories, but unſucceſsfully; for as he was beſieging *Poſna*, which belonged to his Brother *Mieciſlaus*, after having taken *Sendomiria* from his Brother *Henry*, and *Plosko* from *Boleſlaus*, they uniting their Forces, gave him the Overthrow; and being Defeated ſeveral times after, he was forced to flee into *Germany*, to the Emperor *Conrade* III. and in the mean time, *Boleſlaus* IV. one of his Brothers, was ſet on the Throne, in 1146. Some time after, at the interceſſion of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Conrade*'s Succeſſor, *Boleſlaus* beſtowed *Sileſia* upon his Dethroned Brother. *Ladiſlaus* died at *Oldenburg*, in 1159. He left three Sons, *Boleſlaus the Tall*, Duke of *Breſlaw*, *Conrade* of *Laſconogia*, Duke of *Glogovia* and *Croſnen*; and *Mieciſlaus* Duke of *Opolia*, *Ratiboria* and *Teſchinen*. *Cromer Hiſt. Pol. Crantz.*

LADISLAUS III. ſurnamed *Loſtic* (which ſignifies a Cubit) becauſe of his low Stature. He came to the Crown after *Primiſlaus*, in 1295. He was the Brother of *Lesko the Black*, and was very Valiant, and a great Stateſman; tho' he did not ſhew himſelf ſuch at firſt, for he was no ſooner come to the Crown, but he encouraged his Soldiers to commit Diſorders, and to Harraſs and Plunder the Church, by which means, having made himſelf hateful to his People, they declared him to have forfeited the Crown, and made choice of *Wenceſlaus*, King of *Bohemia*, in 1300. Whereupon, *Ladiſlaus* retired to *Hungary*, and thence to *Rome*; after the Death of *Wenceſlaus*, he was choſen King again, in 1305, after which time, he governed very wiſely, enlarged the Bounds of his Kingdom, and made himſelf dreaded by his Enemies. He was not Crowned till 1320, with *Hedwiga*, his Conſort, the Daughter of *Boleſlaus the Godly*, Duke of *Caſſilia*. Much about the ſame time, *Pomerania* rebelled, whereupon *Ladiſlaus* having got an Army in readineſs, demanded Aſſiſtance of the Knights of *Pruſſia*, who took *Dantzick*, and kept it, which afterwards proved the occaſion of a long War; after which, they Attacked *Poland*, but *Ladiſlaus* defeated 20000 of them in one Battel. He died *March* 10. 1333, with the Repute of having been the wiſeſt Prince of his Time. He left behind him *Caſimire the Great*, and *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Charles* King of *Hungary*. *Michow lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Pol. Cromer lib.* 11.

LADISLAUS IV. ſurnamed *Jagelon*, was Great Duke of *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*, &c. He came to the Crown of *Poland* by marrying *Hedwiga*, the Daughter of *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, choſen Queen of *Poland*, upon Condition, That ſhe ſhould marry him, whom the Lords of the Kingdom ſhould chuſe for her. *Jagelon* preſenting himſelf to their choice, was accepted of, and baptized at *Cracovia*, in 1386, where he took the Name of *Ladiſlaus*. He joined *Lithuania* to *Poland*, Defeated the Knights of *Pruſſia*, Subdued the Rebelling *Lithuanians*, Refuſed the Crown of *Bohemia* offered to him by the *Huſſites*, and rendred himſelf highly commendable, during a Reign of 48 Years. He died *May* 31. 1434, Aged 80. He had four Wives, by the laſt of which, he had *Ladiſlaus* IV. of *Hungary*, and V. of *Poland*, *Caſimire III. & Hedwiga.*

LADISLAUS V. was King of *Poland* after his Father *Ladiſlaus* IV. and was afterwards King of *Hungary*. See *Ladiſlaus IV. of Hungary*.

LADISLAUS-SIGISMUND VI. was the Son of *Sigiſmund* III. King of *Sweden*, and afterwards of *Poland*, by *Anna* of *Auſtria*, the Daughter of *Charles* Archduke of *Auſtria*. He was born in 1595, and ſucceeded his Father, *Feb.* 13. 1632. Before his coming to the Crown, he had ſignalized his Courage againſt the *Muſcovites* and *Turks*; of which latter, he killed, in ſeveral Encounters, 150000 Men. He was a Prince vertuouſly inclined, skilled in divers Languages, and a great lover of Juſtice. After his coming to the Crown, he defeated the *Muſcovites*, and made a great Slaughter of the *Turks*, who had entered *Poland*. He died in 1648, Aged 52 Years, 11 Months, and 11 Days.

LADOGA, a vaſt Lake, thought to be the biggeſt of all *Europe*. It lies between *Kelholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* on the Weſt, and *Kergupol* a Province of *Muſcovy* to the Eaſt, 36 *German* Miles long, and 20 broad, abounding with Fiſh to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fiſhery of Salmons. The *Ruſs* are Maſters of about a 5th part of it, the reſt is poſſeſſed by the *Swedes*. This Lake receives beſides a vaſt number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*, which lies about 60 *Engliſh* Miles from it to the Eaſt, and is not much leſs than it. It tranſmits all theſe Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spaſco*, a Paſſage of about 11 *German* Miles. It has alſo a Communication with the *Sundt*.

C. LÆLIUS, a *Roman* Conſul, and great Orator, ſo famous for his Wiſdom, that he was ſurnamed *The Wiſe*; neither was he leſs noted, for being the familiar Acquaintance and Friend of *Scipio*, whom he accompanied into *Africa*. After the Battel which *Scipio* fought the ſame day with *Aſdrubal* and *Scyphax*, whom he ſet upon in their Retrenchments, *Lælius* and *Maſiniſſa* purſued the flying Enemy, took King *Scyphax*, and had the Principal City of his Kingdom delivered to them by Agreement, *An. Rom.* 551. *Tully* frequently mentions him to advantage.

LÆTA, a *Roman* Lady, the Daughter of *Albinus*, a *Pagan* High-Prieſt, who, toward the end of the IVth Century, was married to *Toxatius*, the Son of St. *Paula*. They lived ſo holily together, that *Albinus*, convinced by their heavenly Converſation, quitted Heatheniſm, and was Baptized. *Læta*, was the Mother of a Daughter called *Paula*, in memory of her Grand-mother; and St. *Jerom*, whoſe Diſciple ſhe was, ſent her an Epiſtle, with Inſtructions about the Education of this her Daughter.

LÆTUS, Captain of the *Prætorian* Guard to the Emperor *Commodus* in the IId Century. He hindered that barbarous Prince from burning the City of *Rome*, as he had reſolved; and afterwards being informed, that the Emperor intended to cauſe him, with ſome others, to be put to Death, they prevented him by poiſon, in 193. After whoſe Death, *Lætus* raiſed *Pertinax* to the Empire, and murdered him three months after, becauſe he endeavoured to reſtore the Military Diſcipline, and becauſe the innocence and uprightneſs of the Emperor's Manners reproached his Leudneſs. *Lamprid. in Commod. Xiphilin. in Pertin.*

LÆVINUS TORRENTIUS, vulgarly call'd, *Vander Bechen*, or *Torrentin*, Biſhop of *Antwerp*, was a Perſon of Reputation in the XVIth Century, and employ'd as Ambaſſador by *Philip* II. of *Spain*. He wrote, *De Partu Virginis, Lib.* 3. *De Vita D. Pauli, Lib.* 2. *De eruento Dei Sacrificio, Lib.* 5. *Commentaries upon* Suetonius *and* Horace; *And Poems*, which he Dedicated to Pope *Pius* V. which latter Work gave him the Character of the beſt Lyrick Poet after *Horace*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sac. Miræus, &c.*

LAGELAND, or **LANGELAND**, an Iſland of the Kingdom of *Denmark* in the *Baltick*-Sea, between the Iſles of *Fionia*, or *Fuenen*, *Zealand* and *Hallandt*, 7 *German* Miles in length and 2 in breadth. It has 16 Villages, and a ſtrong Caſtle.

LAGNY, Lat. *Latiniacum*, a City of *France* in *Brie*, ſituate upon the River *Marne*, 6 Leagues above *Paris*, having a famous Abbey of the Order of St. *Bennet*, Founded in the VIIth Century, by *S. Furſy* or *Fourſy*, a *Scotch* Gentleman, which being ruined by the *Normans* in the IXth Century, was repaired by *Herbert* of *Vermandois*, Earl of *Troyes* and *Meaux*. In 1590, the Prince of *Parma*, having firſt obliged *Henry* IV. of *France* to raiſe the Siege of *Paris*, took this Town by a ſudden Aſſault, and laid it in Ruins.

LAHOLM, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Hallandt*, on the *Baltick*-Sea, and Confines of *Schonen*, 7 *Swediſh* Miles from *Helmſtadt* to the South, and 6 from *Elſingburg* to the North Eaſt. It has a Harbour and Caſtle, and was Fortified by the *Danes*, but now in poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, with the Province in which it ſtands.

LAHOR, Lat. *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which is alſo called *Peng-ab*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ravee*, 180 Miles from *Multan* to the Eaſt, and 360 from *Agra* to the South. The River *Ravee* falls into the *Indus* at *Luckar*. It is a great and fair City, and hath a magnificent Palace, but hath loſt much of its luſtre, ſince the *Moguls* withdrew their Reſidence from it. The Name of *Peng ab*, which ſignifies *Five Rivers*, is given both to the City and the Province, whereof it is the Capital, which is one of the largeſt and moſt plentiful Provinces of the *Mogul*'s Empire, abounding with Rice, Corn, Fruit and Wine, and the beſt Sugars in the *Indies*, which yield the Prince a Revenue of 7 Millions, and upwards. *Mr. Thevenot.*

LAJAZZO, or **JAZZO**, Lat. *Iſſus*, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, in the moſt Eaſtern Part of *Cilicia*, now a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarſus*, at the foot of Mount *Amanus* (now the Mountain of *Scanderoon*) in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. It hath a convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean*, and is 6 *German* Miles diſtant from *Antioch* to the N. and 70 from *Cogni* (*Iconium*) to the S. E. Long. 69. 45. Lat. 37. 00. Near this City *Darius* was overthrown by *Alexander the Great*, and *Bajazet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, was Defeated by the Sultan of *Egypt*, in 1486.

LAINEZ (*Jacobus*) a Jeſuit, one of the firſt Companions of *Loyola*, and his Succeſſor, as General of the Order. In 1556, he aſſiſted at the Council of *Trent*, and, in 1561, he accompanied Cardinal *Hippolytus* of *Eſt*, who was ſent Legate to *France*, at the time of the Conference of *Poiſſy*. He died at *Rome*, *Jan.* 19. 1565, Aged 53. He refuſed a Cardinal's Hat, offered him by Pope *Paul* IV.

LAIS, a famous Courtezan of *Sicily*, about *An. Rom.* 420, lived a great while at *Corinth*, where all that ſaw her, were enamoured of her, by reaſon of her extraordinary Beauty; ſhe ſold her Favours at an exceſſive rate, it being reported of her, That ſhe Demanded 10000 Drachma's of *Demoſthenes*, for a Night's lodging; whereupon he anſwered, *That he would not buy Repentance at ſo dear a Rate. Lais*, afterwards going into *Theſſaly* to *Alexander*'s Camp, to follow a Sweet-heart, the *Theſſalian* Dames, being jealous of her Beauty, murdered her in a Temple of *Venus*. *Plutarch in the life of Alcibiades, Aull. Gell. Noct. Attic. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

LAJUS, the Son of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*. He married *Jocaſta*, by whom he had *Oedipus*. 'Tis ſaid, that when he heard that his Wife had Conceived, he conſulted the Oracle, to know the Deſtiny of the Off ſpring; and underſtanding that he himſelf ſhould fall by its hand, he delivered the new-born Child to one of his Guard, to make him away; who unwilling to be the Executioner of his unnatural Injuſtice, and, on the other hand, fearing his reſentment for diſobeying, choſe a Mean, and binding the Child's Legs together with a twiſted Twig, hung him upon a Tree to die of hunger, where being found by *Phorbas*, Shepherd to *Polybius*, King of *Corinth*, he was carefully tended, and preſented by him to the Queen, who had no Children, and therefore look'd upon this, as ſent her from Heaven.

LAKE (Sir *Edward*) Baronet, LL D. Chancellor of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, lieth buried in the Cathedral Church there, in whoſe Memory is erected a Monument, on the Pillar near the Weſt Door of that Church. He married the Daughter and Heireſs of *Simon Bibye* Eſq;. His Loyalty to King *Charles* I. was very remarkable, as appears by the Royal Grant His ſaid Majeſty gave him, which is thought worthy to be here inſerted, *viz.*

CHARLES REX.

W*Hereas Our Truſty and Well-beloved*, Edward Lake, *Doctor of the Laws. Our Advocate General for Our Kingdom of* Ireland, *in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Maritime, hath performed to Us Faithful and Good Service, both in* Ireland *and* England, *and thereby ſuffered the Loſs of his Eſtate in both Kingdoms, which, when God ſhall enable Us, We intend to repair, and further to Reward him; Our Will and Pleaſure therefore is, and We do hereby Grant to the ſaid* Edward Lake, *the nominating and making of a Baronet, being Confident that he will nominate a Man of meet and fitting Qualities and Condition for that Dignity. And for his further Encouragement, and as a ſpecial Mark of Our Gracious Acceptation of his ſaid good Services, and more particularly that at the Battel at* Edge-hill, *where he received ſixteen Wounds, to the extream hazard of his Life, and his Left Arm being then diſabled by a ſhot, he held his Bridle in his Teeth; We do therefore Confer upon him a Baronetſhip; and do hereby create him Baronet. And do give him for a Coat of Augmentation, to be born before his own,* viz. *In a Field Gules,* an armed Right Arm, carrying upon a Sword a Banner Argent, charged with a Croſs betwixt ſixteen Shields of the firſt, and a Lion of *England* in the Feſſe Point: *And for a Creſt,* viz. A Chevalier in a Fighting Poſture, his Scarf red, his Left Arm hanging down uſeleſs, and holding his Bridle in his Teeth, his Face, Sword, Armour, and Horſe, cruentated: *The ſaid Baronetſhip to the ſaid* Edward *and his Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of ſuch Heirs Males, to the Heirs Males of the ſaid* Edward, *the ſaid Coat of Augmentation, and the Creſt, to him the ſaid* Edward *and his Heirs, and to all deſcending from him, or them, for ever. All this to be put in Form into his Patent.*

Given at Our Court at *Oxford*, the 30th Day of *December*, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

LALAND, Lat. *Lalandia*, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea. It is 8 *German* Miles long, and 5 broad, lying on the S. of *Zealand*, and on the W. of *Falſter*, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Paſſage called *Gulburg*. The chief Town of it is *Naſcow*, reaſonably Fortified. This Iſland was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes*, in 1657.

LALLAMANT (*Joannes*) a Phyſician of *Autun*, who made himſelf famous by a great number of Books writ by him in the XVIth Century, and more eſpecially by his Mathematical Books, and the Treatiſe *De Collatione Anni Romani, præcipuarumque gentium exterarum.*

LALLI, commonly call'd *Joannes Baptiſta Lallius*, an *Ita-*

lian, born at *Norcia* in *Umbria*, was both a Lawyer and a Poet. He died in 1637. His moſt valuable Piece is, *Viridarium Practicabilium Materiarum in utroque Jure, Ordine Alphabetico concinnatum. Jacobilli Biblioth. Umbr. Janus Nicius Ærythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 73.

LAMA, the Name of the High-Prieſt of the People of *Barantola*, of the Southern *Aſiatick-Tartary*. This Kingdom is governed by two Kings or chief Governors, whereof the firſt called *Deva*, applies himſelf to the Government of the State; the other called *Lama*, lives retired from the World, and is not only adored by the Inhabitants of that Country for a Deity, but alſo by the other Kings of *Tartary*, who ſend him rich Preſents, and go in Pilgrimage to pay him their Adorations, calling him *Lamacongiu*, i. e. *God the Father Everlaſting of Heaven.* He is never to be ſeen, but in a ſecret place of his Palace, enlightned with many Lamps, where he ſits croſs-legg'd upon a Cuſhion, in a place raiſed from the Ground, himſelf being all over Gold and precious Stones; where, at a diſtance, they proſtrate themſelves before him, it being not lawful for any, ſo much as to kiſs his Feet. He is called *The Great Lama*, or *Lama of Lama's*, that is, *Prieſt of Prieſts.* And to make them believe that he is Eternal, when he dies the petty Prieſts put up another in his ſtead, and ſo continue the Cheat from Generation to Generation. Theſe Prieſts perſwade the People, that the *Lama* was raiſed up from Death and Hell 700 Years ago, and that he hath lived ever ſince, and ſhall live for ever. He is honoured to that degree, that the greateſt Lords and Princes, look upon it as the higheſt Favour, to have a ſmall Particle of his Excrements, which they hang about their Necks in a Box of Gold, as an approved Amulet againſt all manner of Evils. *Kircher of China. Grueber. Epiſt.*

LAMBALE, a Town of *Britany* in *France*, in the Territory of St. *Brieu*, 5 Miles from St. *Brieu* to the Eaſt, 8 from *Dinant* to the Weſt, and 4 from the *Britiſh*-Sea to the South. It is noted for a great Trade in Parchment.

LAMBERT, Emperor or King of *Italy*, was the Son of *Guido*, Duke of *Spoleto*, and Crowned at his Father's ſollicitation in 893, by Pope *Formoſus*. After which, *Berengarius*, Duke of *Friuli*, his Competitor, having firſt put out the Eyes of *Lewis*, the Son of *Boſon*, who was another of his Competitors, forced Pope *John* IX. to Crown him, which being extorted by force, was declared Null, in 904, and *Lambert*'s Coronation confirmed, who was treacherouſly killed as he was Hunting, by *Hugo*, Earl of *Milan*, in 910. *Baron. A. C.* 893.

St. **LAMBERT**, Biſhop of *Tongeren* and *Maeſtricht*, was born of one of the moſt Noble Families of *Liege*. *Childerick* II. of *France*, ſent for him to Court; but after his death, he was driven thence, and turned out of his Biſhoprick, whereupon he retired to the Monaſtery of *Stavelo*, on the Borders of his Dioceſs; but after he had continued there 7 Years, he was re-called to *Maeſtricht*. Some time after, being informed that the Inhabitants of *Zealand*, called *Taxandri*, were ſtill Idolaters, he went and converted them to the Chriſtian Faith. King *Pepin* having married a ſecond Wife called *Alpaida*, and divorced his firſt Wife *Plectruda*, St. *Lambert* ſharply reproved the King for ſo doing, which did ſo incenſe *Alpaida*, that ſhe perſwaded her Brother *Dodo* to murder him; who coming to *Liege*, with a number of armed Men, killed this good Prelate, *Sept.* 17. *696*. His Body was buried in the Church of St. *Peter*, without the City of *Maeſtricht*, and, many Years after, remov'd to *Liege*. *Reginon & Sigebert in their Chronicles.*

LAMBERT (*John*) an *Independent*, and one of *Cromwel*'s Major-Generals, had a conſiderable ſhare of Action in the Field, under that Uſurper. *Lambert*, generally ſpeaking, was a Perſon unexceptionable enough, as to his Conduct and Courage. In 1662, after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II. he was brought to his Trial at the Inſtance of the *Houſe of Commons*, where he was Caſt, and receiv'd Sentence of Death, but his Execution was Reſpited, and he Impriſon'd during Life, in which condition he died almoſt 30 Years after. *See King* Charles *II. and* Oliver Cromwel. *Continuation of* Baker'*s Hiſtory, pag.* 751.

LAMBESA, or **LAMPÆSA**, Lat. *Ad fluvium Ampaſgam*, a City of the Kingdom of *Conſtance* in *Barbary*, near the Mountains of *Calamati*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerid*, 24 miles from *Cirta* to the S. It was formerly a Biſhop's See. Ninety Biſhops celebrated a Council here, in 240, under the Papacy of *Fabianus*, againſt *Privatus* Biſhop of this City, accuſed of Hereſy, and many other hainous Crimes.

LAMBET, a pleaſant Town of *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*, 4 Leagues from *Aix*, and 9 from *Avignon* to the Eaſt.

LAMBETH, a Town of *Brixton* Hundred, in the N. E. parts of *Surrey*, ſituate on the South-ſide of the *Thames*, over-againſt *Weſtminſter* in *Middleſex*, and noted for being the uſual Reſidence of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who has there a fine Palace. *John Peckam*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod here, in 1280, and Cardinal *Bourchier* another in 1486. Tho' *Lambeth* is counted unwholſome to live in, yet it is well inhabited, and graced with many Gentlemen's and Citizen's Houſes. *Canutus*, the laſt *Daniſh* King, died here.

LAMBINUS (*Dionyſius*) was born at *Montrevil* in *Picardy*, and lived in great Repute in the XVIth Century. He had made an extraordinary Progreſs in the reading of good Authors, and in the Polite part of Learning; and his great Learning raiſed him many illuſtrious Friends. He lived a long time in *Italy*, and after his return to *Paris*, he was made *Regius Profeſſor* of Philology, and of the *Greek* Tongue, which he Taught at *Amiens*. He writ Commentaries upon *Plautus*, *Lucretius*, *Cicero* and *Horace*, with many other Works; he Tranſlated alſo into Latin, *Ariſtotle*'s *Ethicks* and *Politicks*, with ſeveral Pieces of *Demoſthenes* and *Æſchines*. He died in 1572, of Grief, or rather for fear of having the ſame Lot with *Ramus*, his good Friend, who had his Throat cut at the *Pariſian* Maſſacre, being 56 Years of Age. A Son he had by his Wife (who was of the Family of the *Urſins*) that publiſhed ſome of his Poſthumous Works. *Thuan. hiſt. lib.* 52. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. lib.* 2.

LAMBORN, a Market-Town of *Lamborn* Hundred in the South-Weſt parts of *Barkſhire*. It ſtands at the foot of a Hill not far from *White-horſe* Hill.

LAMECH, the Son of *Methuſelah*, the Father of *Noah*, was born *An. Mun.* 875, and died five Years before the Deluge, at the Age of 777, *An. Mun.* 1561, *Gen.* 5. 25 to 32. There is another *Lamech* mentioned in Scripture, who was one of the Deſcendants of *Cain*, and the Son of *Methuſael*, who was the firſt upon Record who introduc'd Polygamy, *Gen.* 4. 18 to 25.

LAMIA, according to *Favorinus* and *Suidas*, was a Woman beloved of *Jupiter*, whoſe Children, *Juno*, out of Jealouſy, made a ſhift to deſtroy, as faſt as ſhe brought them forth; which ſo enraged her, that, like a cruel Monſter, ſhe devoured all the Children ſhe met with. This, as ſome conceive, was the firſt Original of the Name of *Lamiæ*, who are alſo called *Lemures* and *Empyſæ*, who were ſuppoſed to feed upon humane Fleſh and Blood. *Cœlius Rhodigin. lib.* 49. *ant. lection. cap.* 5. *Plin. lib.* 9. *cap.* 24.

LAMIA, King *Demetrius*'s Courtezan, to whom the *Thebans*, out of a baſe piece of flattery, Conſecrated the Temple of *Venus Lamia*. There was alſo an illuſtrious Family of *Rome* of this Name, deſcended from *Lamus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and King of the *Leſtrigones*. *Horace* writes one of his Odes, to a Deſcendant of this Family. *Carm. lib.* 3. *Ode* 17.

LAMLEN, a vaſt Tract of Land in *Africa*, on the S. of the River *Niger*; the Inhabitants are much moleſted by thoſe of *Beriſſa*, who ſell them for Slaves to *Europe* and *America*. They are prodigiouſly ignorant, and mark their Children with a Brand on their Temples, when they come to the Years of Diſcretion. Their Country is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with what we now call *Guinea*. *Nubienſis.*

LAMOIGNON (*Charles*) Lord of *Baſville*. The great Affection he had for Learning, made him Travel into *Italy*, where *Alciatus* was his Maſter; at his rerurn, he was made Councellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, Maſter of Requeſts, and afterward Privy-Councellor to *Charles* IX. of *France*. He died in 1573, Aged 55. One of his Sons, *Peter de Lamoignon*, was a Man of the greateſt Wit and Learning of his Time, for his Years, dying when he was but 24. He writ two Poems, one in Greek, and the other in Latin, at the Age of 15. He died very much lamented by learned Men. His Brother, *Chriſtian de Lamoignon*, was Preſident of the Parliament of *Paris*, whoſe Son, *William de Lamoignon*, poſſeſs'd the ſame Dignity, and was the great Protector and Encourager of Learning and Learned Men. The Muſes were his Favourites, to whom he gave a noble Reception and Entertainment, in the illuſtrious Conference of learned Men, which was Weekly kept at his Houſe. He died in *Decemb.* 1677. He left two Sons, *Chriſtian Francis*, Attorney-General, and *M. de Baſville*, the Intendant of *Languedoc*. *Beza in Poem. Guy Loquille Hiſt. de Nivern. Blanchard's Hiſt. des Preſid. du Parliam. de Paris.*

LAMPADIUS, Præfect of the City of *Rome*, lived in Eſteem under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valens*, in 366. He was exemplary for his Liberality to the Poor. There was another Conſular Perſon of the ſame Name, under the Empire of *Honorius*, who oppoſed *Stilico* in the Senate, for perſwading them to give 4000 *l.* weight of Gold to *Alaricus* to obtain a Peace; telling him to his Face, *That this was not ſo much to buy a Peace, as to make a dear Purchaſe of an ignominious Slavery.* He was afterwards made Præfect of the *Pratorium* by *Attalus*. *Oroſius lib.* 7. *Zoſimus lib.* 6.

LAMPADOUSA, or **LIPADUSA**, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, between the Kingdom of *Tunis* to the South, and *Sicily* to the North, 70 Miles from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*, and 100 from *Maltha*, on which it depends. It is 15 Miles in compaſs, but deſolate, yet famous for a Chapel dedicated to the *Bleſſed Virgin*, which is a Place of Refuge for all Slaves whatſoever, whether *Chriſtians* or *Turks*, that can get to it. All the Veſſels that touch there are wont to leave ſome Proviſions, Cloaths and Money; the *Chriſtians* in that part of the Chapel which belongs to them, and the *Turks* in the other part. Near this Iſland the Fleet of *Charles* V. ſuffered Shipwrack in 1551. *Baudrand.*

LAMPETIA, the Daughter of *Apollo* and *Climene*, who, with her Siſter *Phaetuſa*, bewailing the Death of their Brother *Phaeton*, were changed into Poplars, and their Tears into Amber. *Ovid. lib.* 2. *Metam.*

LAMPRIDIUS, (*Ælius*) a Latin Hiſtorian, who lived in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*, in the IVth Century. We have the Lives of 4 Emperors of his writings, *viz.* of *Commodus Antoninus*, *Antoninus Diadumenus*, *Antoninus Heliogabalus*, and *Alexander Severus*. See *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib.* 2.

LAMPS (Sepulchral) were Lamps which the Ancients ſhut up in the Tombs of their Friends and Relations, that burnt continually,

tinually, as being fed with an Oil which did not waſte, and had incombuſtible Wicks. One of theſe Lamps was ſeen in *Italy*, in the Papacy of *Paul* III. being found in the Tomb of *Tullia*, *Cicero*'s Daughter, which had been ſhut up there 1550 Years before. *Solinus* alſo tells us, That a Light was found in a Tomb, which had burnt above 15 Centuries, and which fell into Duſt in the Hands of thoſe that took it up. *Tritbemius* aſſures us, he had made an Oil with the Flower of Brimſtone, *Borax*, and Spirit of Wine, which burnt many Years without Conſumption. And *Bartholomew Korndorffeven*, in his *Vellus Aureum*, gives us two other Preparations of Oils, that will do the ſame. And *Kircher* tells us of a Way to reduce the Flame into Wax. The incombuſtible Wick is made of *Asbeſtos*, or *Amiantos*, which is a ſort of incombuſtible Allum, or with Gold, called *Salamander*'s Wooll; by Chymical Operation ſo altered that it becomes ſpongy. Conſult our Country-man *Roger Bacon*, in his Book *De Mirabili poteſtate Artis & Naturæ*. See alſo *Licetus* and *Ferrarius*.

LAMPSACO, Lat. *Lampſacus*, a famous City of *Myſia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*. It ſtands at the Entrance of *Propontis*, over-againſt *Gallipoli*, five *German* Miles from the *New Dardanels* to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepſe k*. It is an Archbiſhop's See, and ſtill in a tolerable good condition, conſiſting of about 200 Houſes; and hath a great many fine Vineyards about it, fenced with Pomegranate-Trees. In the Times of *Paganiſm*, *Priapus* was particularly worſhipped here, this having been the Place of his Birth. The *Semi-Arrians* celebrated a Council here in 364, under the Papacy of *Liberius*, condemned the *Confeſſion of Faith* publiſhed at *Rimini* and *Conſtantinople*, and confirmed that which had been made at *Antioch* in 341, which the Synod of *Seleucia* had received; but there is no mention made of the *Nicene Creed*. *Eudoxus* and *Acacius*, Heads of the *Arrians*, were Depos'd by this Synod, and *Euſtatius* reſtored to the See of *Sebaſtia*. *Socrates lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 6. *cap.* 7.

LAMPUGNANI (*Jerom*) a Lawyer of *Milan*, who Profeſs'd that Faculty in ſeveral Towns of *Italy*. He died in the Year 1644. His Works are, *Compendium Introductionis ad Juſtinianeas Inſtitutiones*, *de Ratione Studendi in utroq; Jure*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythræus*, *Pinac.* 2. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 38.

LANBEDER, a Market-Town of *Moython*-Hundred, in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Cardiganſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Twy*, which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*, 146 Miles from *London*.

LANCASHIRE, or the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, Lat. *Lancaſtrienſis Comitatus*, is a large Maritime County in the N. W. Parts of *England*, bounded on the N. with *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, and Southward with *Cheſhire*, from which it is parted by the River *Merſey*, Eaſtward with *Yorkſhire*, and Weſtward with the *Iriſh* Sea. In which compaſs it reaches from N. to S. 55 Miles, and from E. to W. 31. The whole divided into ſix Hundreds, beſides *Fourneſs Fells* and *Lancaſter* Liberties Northward, and the Hundreds into 62 Pariſhes, which have 25 Market-Towns. The Inhabitants of this County were counted part of the *Brigantes* by the ancient *Romans*, and their Country made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland* in the *Saxon Heptarchy*, and is now of the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*. Here the Air is ſharp and piercing, ſeldom troubled, except in Moſſes, with Fogs; the Effects whereof are found in the fair Complexion and ſtrong Conſtitution of the Natives. The Soil differs much, ſome parts being Mountainous; and of the Champion Country, ſome very Fruitful, ſome Moſſy, and the reſt Mooriſh. The firſt is good for Wheat and Barley; and that which lies at the Bottom of the Hills beſt for Oats, of which this County yields the moſt and beſt of *England*. It is alſo noted for its Oxen, counted the largeſt in the Kingdom. In ſhort, this County is plentifully furniſhed with Corn, Fleſh, Fiſh and Fowl. Their principal Fuel is Turf and Coal, the Turves coming from the Moſſes, ſome of which, like the *Iriſh* Bogs, are many Miles in compaſs. As for the Hills, that called *Pendle*-Hill is of chief Note. The Rivers are, *Merſey*, *Rible* and *Lon*, all three running from E. to W. into the *Iriſh* Sea; the firſt ſerving as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheſhire*; beſides the great Lakes of *Merlo* and *Winder*, which laſt divides it from *Weſtmorland*. It is obſervable, that in ſo large a County, tho' ſufficiently thick of People, there ſhould be ſo few Pariſhes as 62, when *Rutland*, which is ſcarce a fifth part of *Lancaſhire*, has 48. 'Tis true, here are many Chapels of Eaſe equal to Pariſhes elſewhere for Multitudes of People. The Honour this County has of being a County Palatinate is of ſufficient Fame in the Annals of *England*, for thoſe Noble Perſons which have ſucceſſively born the Titles of Earls and Dukes thereof. The firſt Duke was *Henry Plantagenet*, who died without Iſſue Male: He left a Daughter, the Lady *Blanch*, who marrying to *John* of *Gaunt*, 4th Son to King *Edward* III. the Title was revived in him, and inherited by his Son *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry* IV. by whom this County Palatine, and all the Lands and Honours belonging and incorporate into the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, were re-annexed to the Crown, tho' governed as an Eſtate a-part, by its own Officers. Thus it continued in this and the two following Reigns of *Henry* V. and VI. until *Edward* IV. having obtained the Crown in his own Right, and by dint of Sword, appropriated the Dutchy to the Crown, and diſſolved the Government thereof: But it was reſtored again by *Henry* VII. and has continued ever ſince in the ſame Form, under a Chancellor and ſeveral Inferior Officers. *England* has had four Kings of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, *viz.* *Henry* IV. V. VI. VII. which laſt, by marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Edward* IV. of the Houſe of *York*, happily united the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, whoſe Competition for the Crown, under the Names of *Red* and *White-Roſe*, had cauſed great Blood-ſhed: Laſtly, out of this County are elected, beſides the two Knights of the Shire, 12 Members of Parliament, out of *Lancaſter*, *Leverpool*, *Preſton*, *Newton*, *Wigan* and *Clitheroe*.

LANCASTER, Lat. *Lancaſtria*, or *Longovicum*, the chief Place of *Lancaſhire*, bears from *London* N. W. and by N. 190 Miles. Its ſituation upon a riſing Ground, on the South ſide of the River *Lon*, about 6 Miles from its Fall into the *Iriſh* Sea, is equally pleaſant and commodious: From which River it was firſt called *Loncaſter*, ſince turned into *Lancaſter*. But as pleaſant as is the ſituation of this Town, yet it is not well Peopled, nor much frequented. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it is the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. It has a ſmall, but fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built on an Hill near the River, now made uſe of for the County-Gaol, and for keeping the County-Aſſizes; and one large, fair Pariſh-Church; with a Stone-Bridge of five Arches over the River *Lon*. Theſe and the *Town-Hall*, are the chief Things remarkable in *Lancaſter*, ſet aſide the Title it has given both of Earl and Duke to ſeveral Princes of the Royal Blood of *England*: Of Earl firſt to *Edmond Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* III. created Earl of *Lancaſter*, *An.* 1267. To whom ſucceeded *Thomas Plantagenet*, who was beheaded in the Reign of *Edward* II. Of Duke, firſt to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague; after whoſe Death, the Title was conferred by King *Edward* III. upon his fourth Son, *John* of *Gaunt*. This Town was laid in Aſhes by the *Scots* in 1322. *Speed*, *Cambden*, &c.

LANCELOT, or *Voeſin*, *Sieur de la Popeliniere*, a Proteſtant Gentleman of *Gaſcoigne*, lived towards the End of the XVIth Century, in 1584. He writ an Hiſtory of *France*, containing the Reigns of *Henry* II. *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. and *Henry* III. from *An.* 1550. to 1577. Alſo a Book intituled *The Three Worlds*, *The Hiſtory of Hiſtorians*, &c.

LANCELOT (*John Paul*) a very eminent Lawyer in *Perugia* in *Italy*; he liv'd in the XVIth Century. The moſt conſiderable of his Works, are his Inſtitutes of the Canon Law, which were written in imitation of the Emperor *Juſtinian*'s Inſtitutes; it is a very valuable and uſeful Treatiſe, of which there are ſeveral Editions, with *Hieronymus Clarus*, and *Joannes Douſatius*'s Notes. *Lancelot* likewiſe wrote other Tracts, as *De Subſtitutionibus*. *Breviarium Prætorium & Curiale, ac de Decurionibus*. The Life of *Bartholus*. An Apology for *Bartholus* and *Baldus*, &c. *Jacobilli Biblioth. Umbr.*

LANCELOT, commonly call'd *Secundus Lancelotus*, General of the Order of the *Olivetans*, was born at *Perugia* in *Italy*, and died about the middle of the XVIIth Century. He was much eſteemed for his Learning and Elocution, as appears by his Writings; the moſt conſiderable of which are, The Hiſtory of his own *Order*; *l'Hoggi di Overo gli ingegni moderni*. *Far Falloni de gli antichi Hiſtorici*. *Acus Nautica*, &c. *Thomaſini in vit. Illuſt. viror. Jacobilli Bibl. Umbr.* &c.

LANCESTON, or **LAUNSTON**, anciently called *Dunbived*, is the chief Place of *Cornwal*, diſtant from *London* 175 Miles W. S. W. ſituate on the South-ſide of a ſmall River called *Kenſey*, about two Miles from its Fall into the *Tamer*, whereby this County is parted from *Devonſhire*. Here are held the Aſſizes for the County, which, beſides other Advantages, makes it a Place of good Trade, and well inhabited.

LANCIANO, Lat. *Lancianum*, or *Anxanum*, a City of *Italy*, with an Archbiſhop's See, in the hither *Abruzzo*, and Kingdom of *Naples*; famous for its Fairs kept there in *May* and *Auguſt*. *Leand. Albert. Deſcr. Ital.* *Mazello & Baccon Deſcr. Reg. Neap.* *Le Mire Geogr. Eccleſ.* It is 15 Miles S. E. of *Civita Chie*, and 76 N. of *Naples*.

LANCU, the third Religious Sect amongſt the *Chineſes*; ſo called from a Philoſopher, who was contemporary with *Confucius*, called *Lançu*, or *Lanzu*, i. e. *The Ancient Philoſopher*: For they ſay of him, that he continued 80 Years in his Mother's Womb before he was born. They boaſt of their Power to put by all manner of Evils, by means of Charms, and to caſt out Devils from poſſeſſed Perſons, and all other Places whatſoever. *Kircher of China*. See *Lanthu*.

LANDAFF, Lat. *Landava*, a poor Town in *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*, 123 Miles from *London*. It ſtands in the South-Eaſt Parts of the County, water'd by the *Tave*, a Mile above *Cardiff*. Here is a Caſtle, but daily going to ruin. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Telian*, Biſhop of this Dioceſs in the VIth Century, was anciently very richly endowed; but Biſhop *Kitchin*, *alias Dunſtan*, in *Henry* VIII's Time, proved ſo ill an Husband of it, that he is called by *Godwin*, one of his Succeſſors, *Fundi noſtri calamitas*. The Dioceſs contains only the richer Part of *Glamorgan* and *Monmouthſhire*, in all 177 Pariſhes, whereof there are 98 Impropriate; over all which there is one Arch-Deacon, called of *Landaff*, who, in the Biſhop's Abſence, is the Head of the Chapter, there being no Dean belonging to the Cathedral. The Biſhoprick is valued in the King's Books at 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* the Clergy's Tenth amounting much to the ſame Sum.

LANDAIS (*Peter*,) born at *Vitre* in *Britany*; of a poor Taylor, came to be High-Treaſurer and Favourite of *Francis* II. Duke of *Britany*; and being puffed up with his Proſperity, he abuſed his Power, to the oppreſſing of the Innocent, and enriching himſelf, by Exactions, and betraying of the State. Whereupon the Duke was forced to deliver him into the Hands of Juſtice, ſo that he was hanged at *Nantes* in 1485. *Du Puy*'s *Hiſtory of Favourites.*

LANDAW, Lat. *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Alſatia*, which was yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Munſter*. It is ſituate in the Territory of *Waſgow*, upon the River *Queich*, upon the Confines of the *Palatinate*, 4 Leagues from *Spire*, to the Weſt. This Town is now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, who having plunder'd moſt Towns of the *Palatinate*, and a great part of *Schwaben*, in 1688, laid the Booty up here, where all was burnt by an accidental Fire, *May* 1689.

LANDENBERG, Governor of *Onderwald* in *Switzerland*, for the Emperor *Albert* I. who having committed ſeveral Diſorders, and cauſed the Eyes of *Henry Melchtal* to be plucked out, it ſo incenſed his Son *Arnold*, as to engage him to enter into an Aſſociation with *Stouffacher* and *Furſt* in 1307, to deliver their Country from that Oppreſſion. *Landenberg* in the mean time endeavouring to force a beautiful married Woman to go into the Bath with him, was killed by ſome of the Inhabitants of the Place. *Simler de Rep. Helvet.*

LANDI (*Baſhiano*) born at *Piacenza* in *Italy*; a Phyſician of Note in the XVIth Century. His Character is made good by his Works, which are, *Iatrologia. De Humana Hiſtoria, lib.* 2. *&c. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter pars* 2. *Vander Linden de Script. Medic. &c.*

LANDILOWAR, a Market-Town of *Cayo*-Hundred in *Carmarthenſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Tovy*, is 144 Miles from *London.*

LANDINI (*Chriſtopher*) born at *Florence* in the XVIth Century; he was reckon'd one of the *Beaux Eſprits*, or Wits of his Time, and wrote ſeveral Ingenious Treatiſes. *De Gli Habiti & de Magiſtrati di Fiorenza. I Dialoghi dell' Anima.* He Tranſlated *Pliny*'s Natural Hiſtory into Latin, and wrote Notes upon *Horace*, *Dante*, *&c.*

LANDON, or **LANDO** (Pope) an *Italian*, was the Succeſſor of *Anaſtaſius* III. in 912. He kept the Chair only two Months, or, as others, four, and 22 Days. *Luitprand. lib.* 2 *c.* 13. *Leo Oſtienſ. lib.* 1. *Chron. Caſſin. Baron. A. C.* 912.

LANDON, or **LANDO** (*Conrade*) was the Head of that Company of Robbers who waſted and pillaged *Italy* from 1353, till 1358, when the *Florentines*, under the Command of the famous *Malateſta*, forced them to retire to *Lombardy*. *Villani & Aretm. lib.* 8.

LANDRECY, Lat. *Landrecium*, a City in *Hainault*, ſmall, but ſtrongly Fortified. It is ſeated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre*, about 3 Leagues from *Queſnoy*, 6 from *Valenciennes* to the N. E. 7 from *Cambray* to the E. and 2 from the Borders of *Picardy* to the N. famous for the Sieges it has endured By the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659, it was left to the *French*. The Emperor *Charles* V. beſieged it in 1542, for ſix Months, with 50000 Men, and retired from it at laſt without Succeſs.

LANDS-END, Lat. *Antiveſtæum*, *Balerium*, or *Ocrinum*, in *Cornwal*, the moſt Weſtern Part of *England.*

LANDSHUT, Lat. *Landſhutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Bavaria*, upon the River *Iſer*, 20 Miles from *Friſingen* to the Eaſt, and 30 from *Ratisbonne* to the South. It is well Fortified, and hath a ſtrong Caſtle.

LANDSKROON, Lat. *Stephanopolis Corona*, a ſmall City, but ſtrongly Fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North-ſide of the *Sundt*. It ſtands 18 *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the North-Eaſt, and a little farther from *Malmor* to the North. It belonged to the *Danes* till 1658, when it was yielded by Treaty to the *Swedes*. *Chriſtiern* V. King of *Denmark*, received a great Defeat near this Place, *July* 24. 1677, from *Charles* X. King of *Sweden.*

LANDSPERG, Lat. *Landſperga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the new Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, which runs into the *Oder*. It is ſix Miles from *Cuſtrin* to the Eaſt, thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*, and hath been often taken and re-taken in the Wars of *Germany.*

LANDSPERG, Lat. *Landſperga*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Bavaria*, built on an Hill by the River *Leck*, which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*, and falls a little beneath *Augsburg* into the *Danube*; above which laſt place, this Town ſtands 20 *German* Miles to the South.

LANELLY, a Market-Town of *Kidwelly*-Hundred, in the South Parts of *Carmarthenſhire*, within a Mile of the Sea, 168 Miles from *London.*

LANFRANCUS, an *Italian*, born at *Pavia*, was famous in the XIth Century. He was a *Benedictine* Friar, of the Abby of *Bec* in *Normandy*, afterwards Abbot of *Caen*, and laſtly Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1070. He diſputed againſt *Berengarius* in the Council held at *Rome* in 1059, under Pope *Nicholas* II. concerning the Real Preſence in the Euchariſt, and writ againſt him a Book concerning the Body and Blood of Our Lord, which *Dom Luc d'Achery*, a *Benedictine*, publiſhed in 1647, together with ſome *Commentaries* of his *on the Epiſtles of St.* Paul, *Notes upon ſome of the Conferences of* Caſſian, *a Book of Letters*, &c. The Curious may conſult his Life at the Beginning of his Works. He lived in great Eſteem with the Kings and Popes of his Time, and died *May* 24. 1089, having governed the Church of *Canterbury* 19 Years. The firſt Year after his Conſecration, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York* came, according to Cuſtom, to be Conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Lanfranck*: But *Lanfranck* demanding an Oath of Canonical Obedience from him, in Writing, according to the Cuſtom of his Predeceſſors, *Thomas* refus'd to make ſuch an Acknowledgment, unleſs *Lanfranck* could produce Records to prove his Claim: *Lanfranck* produc'd Evidence, but the other Archbiſhop however refus'd to comply. This Controverſy was afterwards determin'd in favour of the See of *Canterbury*; firſt, by the Pope, and afterwards by King *William the Conqueror*, in his great Court at *Windſor*; ſo that *Thomas* was at laſt contented to make the Submiſſion requir'd. This Archbiſhop *Lanfranck* had a diſpute with *Odo* Biſhop of *Baieux*, and Earl of *Kent*, the *Conqueror*'s Brother, about ſome Lands in *Kent*, which *Odo*, by vertue of his Earldom, had ſeiz'd from the Archbiſhoprick. This Cauſe was Try'd upon *Pinnenden-Heath* in *Kent*, where it was Argued for three Days together before the King, and the great Men of the Kingdom; and upon a full Hearing, Judgment was given for the Archbiſhop. This *Lanfranck* built ſeveral good Churches, in the Mannors belonging to his See, and was a very Publick Spirited Perſon. *Anglia Sacra*, Part 1. Dr. *Brady*'s Hiſt. of *Great Britain*, &c. *Sigebert, cap.* 155. *de Vir. Illuſtr. Honor. d'Autun. lib.* 4. *de Lumin. Eccleſ. Trithem. & Bellarm. in Catalog. William of Malmesbury.*

LANGADOCK, a Market-Town of *Perueth*-Hundred, on the River *Tovy*, in the Eaſt Parts of *Carmarthenſhire*, 144 Miles from *London.*

LANGARUS, King of the *Agriani*, lived *An. Rom.* 420. was a Friend and Ally of *Alexander the Great*, and offered himſelf to fight the *Autariates*, who were reſolved to wage War againſt the *Macedonians*. *Alexander* kindly accepted his Proffer, and promiſed to give him his Siſter *Cynna* in Marriage, who had been married to *Amyntas*. *Langarus* performed what he had undertaken, but died ſoon after. *Freinſhemius, lib.* 1. *Supplem. in Q. Curtium.*

LANGBORN, a Market-Town in *Berkſhire*, 49 Miles from *London.*

LANGDALE (*Marmaduke* Lord) Baron of *Holme* upon *Spalden*-Moor; deſcended from the ancient Families of the *Langdales* of *Howton* in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, formerly of *Langdale-End* in *Perkerinlithe*. He was a brave Officer, and did King *Charles* I. great Service againſt the Rebels.

LANGE, or **LANGIUS** (*Carolus*,) Canon of St. *Lambert* of *Liege*, lived in the XVth Century. He was Native of *Gaunt*, and the Son of *John de Lange*, Secretary of the Emp. *Charles* V. who took care to educate him in the learned Languages and ingenuous Literature. He writ divers Commentaries, and, amongſt other of his Works, publiſhed thoſe he had made upon *Cicero de Officiis*. He was alſo a great Floriſt, and lover of Exotick and Medicinal Plants, which he rear'd with great Care in his Garden. *Juſtus Lipſius* took great Pleaſure in them, when he viſited *Langius* in his *German* Journey. He died in 1574. *Lævinus Forrentius*, his Kinſman and Friend, buried him in the Old Choire of the Cathedral of *Liege*. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 56. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Sander.*

LANGHE, Lat. *Langa*, a ſmall Province of *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, between the *Appennine* and the Rivers of *Tanaro*, *Urba* and *Stura*, extending alſo to the Confines of the State of *Genoua*. The City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well-peopled Territory.

LANGIUS (*Joſeph*) a *German*, living in the XVIIth Century, was a Mathematician and Greek Profeſſor at *Fribourg* in *Briſgaw*. He wrote ſeveral Tracts; amongſt others, *Elementare Mathematicum*, and the famous Collection call'd *Polyanthæa.*

LANG-LANDT, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick*-Sea, between the Iſles of *Fionia*, *Zealand* and *Hallandt*, ſeven *German* Miles in length, and two in breadth. It has 16 Villages, and a ſtrong Caſtle, and is called *Lang-landt* from its Form.

LANGPORT, a Market-Town of *Pitney* Hundred, on the North-ſide of the *Parret*, in the South of *Somerſetſhire*; noted for the Encounter which happened here, *July* 12. 1645, betwixt King *Charles* I's Forces under the Lord *Goring*, and the Parliament's, wherein the King's were defeated. This Town is 109 Miles from *London.*

LANGRES, Lat. *Andomadunum Lingonum*, an ancient, great, ſtrong and rich City of *France*, in *Champagne*, pleaſantly ſituated on an Hill, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, the Country about it being accounted the higheſt of all *France*. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lions*; and the Biſhop is one of the Twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. It lies 6 Miles from the Borders of *Burgundy*, 22 from *Troyes* to the S. E. 16 from *Dijon* to the N. and 30 from *Montbeliard* to the W. The Cathedral of this City is dedicated to *Mammez* the Martyr; the Chapter whereof conſiſts of a Dean, a Treaſurer, ſix Arch-Deacons, a Chanter, and 42 Canons: The Dioceſs contains 600 Pariſhes. *Conſtantine the Great* overcame the *Germans* twice near this City, and in one of the Battels ſlew 60000 of them. The *Vandals*, in the Beginning of the IVth Century, committed great Spoils here. The Territory of *Langres* giving Source to five or ſix Rivers, is thought to ſtand the higheſt of any in the Kingdom. In 1080, or, as *Baronius* ſays, in 1077, *Hugo de Die*, the Pope's Legate, held a Council at *Langres*, againſt the Inveſtiture of Church-men by Seculars.

LANG-ZEE, Lat. *Lacus Vabonus*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*. Dr. *Burnet* ſaith, it is a great and noble Lake, 56 Miles long, and ſix broad, and 100 Fathoms deep in the middle. It has two Iſlands called the *Barromean* Iſles, which are certainly the lovelieſt Spots of Ground in the World; in one of them there is a noble Palace. This Lake diſchargeth it ſelf into the River *Teſine*.

LANGUEDOC, Lat. *Occitania*, a Province of *France*, of very large extent. It is the Weſtern part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and *Braccata*, called afterwards *Gallia Gothica*, and the Earldom of *Tholouſe*. It lies along the *Mediterranean*, which, with *Rouſſillon*, bounds it on the South; on the North it has *Auvergne*, *Rovergne*, *Querci* and *Lionnois*; on the Eaſt it is bounded by the River *Rhoſne*, (which divides it from *Dauphiné* and *Provence*;) on the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Gaſcoigne*, that is, from *Armagnac*, and the Land of *Cominge*, by the *Garonne*. It is accounted one of the faireſt, and moſt conſiderable Provinces of all *France*, and divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; the one being the Weſtern Part, the other the Eaſtern, upon the *Mediterranean*. The former of theſe comprehends the Territory of *Tholouſe*, the Country of the *Albigeois*, or *Albigenſes*, the Diſtrict or Earldom of *Lauragais*, and the Earldom of *Foix*: The latter is divided into three Ridings, or Diviſions, *viz*. of *Narbonne*, *Beſiers* and *Niſmes*, together with the Government which contains *Gauvedan*, the *Vivarais* and *Velai*, as is mentioned elſewhere. *Languedoc* is very fruitful in Corn, Fruits and Wine, and abounds with Veniſon; ſome Parts of it yield great ſtore of Frankincenſe, Pitch, Cork, Marble, Jaſper and Slates, and ſome conſiderable Mines; but it is peculiarly fruitful in *Woad*, an Herb uſed by Dyers. It is watered with many fair Rivers, ſome whereof diſcharge themſelves into the *Mediterranean*, and others mingle with the *Garonne*. The Inhabitants are naturally of a very lively, active and pregnant Temper, of which, the Great Men it hath produced are an inconteſtable Proof. In the Vth. Century, the *Goths* began to ſettle themſelves here, and ſome think, it took its Name from them by corruption of *Lant-Goth*, *i. e. The Country of the Goths*; tho' others ſuppoſe this Name was derived from the Word *Oc*, which the Inhabitants uſe inſtead of *Oui* (*Ay* or *Yes*) and that it was called *Languedoc*, q. d. *Langue d'oc*, the Tongue or Language of *Oc*. The *Goths* made the City of *Tholouſe* the Capital of their Kingdom, whoſe Bounds they afterwards extended to the River *Loire*. The famous Canal in *Languedoc*, made for a Communication between both the Seas, was begun in 1666, but not finiſh'd till 1681. The length of this Canal is about Sixty four *French* Leagues, and Thirty Foot broad, by the convenience of which, they may Sail in a Eleven Days, with great eaſe and ſecurity, from the Ocean to the *Mediterranean*, *& vice verſa*. *Memoirs du Temps*. *Charlemaign* appointed Governors of this Province, who were called Earls of *Tholouſe*. *See* **THOLOUSE**. *Catel. Hiſt. des com. de Foul de Langue. Iſaac. Pontan. Itiner. Gall. Narbon. Pierre de Val. Sernai Hiſt. Albig.*

LANIMDOVERY, a Market-Town of *Perueth* Hundred in the North Eaſt Borders of *Carmarthenſhire*, 157 Miles from *London*.

LANGROST, a Market-Town in *Denbighſhire*, with a good Free-School, 165 Miles from *London*,

LANSDOWN, upon the Borders of *Wiltſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*, memorable for the Battle fought here in our late Civil-Wars, *July* 13. 1643. which was not, indeed, ſo much a formal Fight, as a continued Skirmiſh, the Ground not permitting to diſpute it otherwiſe, and neither Party got any conſiderable Advantage; but five Days after, the Parliament-Forces were worſted in *Roundway*-fight.

LANTHU, the Name of a Religious Sect in the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, bordering upon *China*, ſo named from the Author of it, who was a *Chineſe* by Birth, and one of the moſt famous and skilful Magicians that ever appeared in the Eaſtern Parts of the World; he got abundance of Diſciples, who, to authorize the lies of their Maſter, perſuaded the People, That he was miraculouſly born, that his Mother had Conceived him without loſing her Virginity, and that ſhe had carried him in her Womb Seventy Years. This falſe Prophet taught his Diſciples ſome part of the Doctrine of *Chacabaut*; but that which made him moſt beloved of the People was, that he exhorted the Rich to build Hoſpitals in all the Cities, where there were none before, and induced many great Men of the Kingdom to retire into theſe Hoſpitals, in order to their ſerving of the Sick, with ſeveral of the *Bonzes*, who live there on the ſame account. *Tavernier*. See **LANCU**.

LANTRISSENT, a Market-Town of *Lantriſſent*-Hundred in the Eaſt Parts of *Glamorganſhire*, 127 Miles from *London*.

LANVILLING, a Market-Town of *Mechavi*-Hundred, in the N. Parts of *Montgomeryſhire*, 132 Miles from *London*.

LANYDLOS, a Market-Town of *Tereſtly*-Hundred, in the S. Borders of *Montgomeryſhire*, 131 Miles from *London*.

LANZO, a Town of *Piemont* in *Italy*, ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*; 'tis ſituated on the River *Stura*, 10 Miles Eaſt of *Suſa* and 14 N. W. of *Turin*.

LAO, or **LAOS**, a Kingdom of the *Indies*, bounded on the E. by the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, on the S. by the Kingdom of *Camboja*, on the W. by thoſe of *Siam* and *Pegu*, and on the N. by that of *Ava*, and the Province *U* and *Lu*, and a certain People called *Gnai*, bordering upon *China*. It is wonderfully ſecured by the Mountains that ſurround it, as well as by the thick Foreſts that grow at the bottom of thoſe Mountains, and hedge in the whole Kingdom, with a pleaſant and uſeful Encloſure. The great River *Lao*, which the Inhabitants call the *Mother of Rivers*, divides it ſelf into ſeveral Chanels, moſt of which are Navigable, and make the Country exceeding Fruitful. This great River, which is wrong placed by the Ancient and Modern Geographers, ariſeth from a *Moraſs* or Lake towards the North, on the top of the high Mountains of the Province *Jumam*, on the Frontiers of *China*, from whence it runs down like a Torrent, and being increaſed by ſeveral Rivulets running into it, ſome few Leagues from *Lao*, in the Latitude of 23 Degrees, it begins to carry Boats, and divides it ſelf into two great Rivers, whereof the one takes its courſe Weſtward through *Pegu*, and empties it ſelf in the Gulph of *Bengala*, the other ſpreads it ſelf in ſeveral Branches through the Kingdom of *Lao*, and divides it from N. to S. into two great Provinces. This River never overflows, by reaſon of the height of its Banks. It is obſervable in this River, that if its Fiſh follow its courſe as far as *Cambaya*, they die immediately, as do all thoſe of *Cambaya*, when they get into the River *Lao*.

Qualities of the Country.

All the Country on the Eaſt of this River is very Fruitful, it breeds large and ſtrong Elephants, and very fair Unicorns. The Rice that grows here is incomparable, and of a different Smell and Taſte, from that which is the product of other Eaſtern Countries. The Trees of their Foreſts are almoſt incorruptible. The Ground that is ſown with Rice, immediately after Harveſt, exſudes a kind of Froth or Scum, which, being dried by the Sun, is turned to Salt, with which they drive a great Trade. The principal Commodities of the Kingdom are, Benzoin, Gum-lack, Ivory, Unicorns-horns, and Musk, which they gather from a kind of Musk-deer, which the *Chineſe* call *Te-Hiam*. The Climate is more temperate and healthful than that of *Tonquin*, and it is a common thing to ſee old Men of 100 and 120, as ſtrong and vigorous here, as if they were but 50.

The Chief City of the Kingdom, and Strength of it.

The Capital City where the King keeps his Court, ſtands in the midſt of the Kingdom, in 18 Degrees of Latitude, and is called *Langione*; on one ſide, it is ſecured with deep Ditches and high Walls, and on the other, by the great River. The King's Palace is of ſo large an extent, that one would take it to be a City, and the Buildings of it are very ſumptuous and magnificent; the Halls, Chambers and Appartments, are all made of incorruptible Wood, embelliſhed within and without with admirable Carv'd-works, and ſo exquiſitly and richly Gilt, that they ſeem rather to be cover'd with Plates, than Leaves of that Metal. The Lodgings of the King's Wives, and of the *Mandarins*, are all built of Brick, and richly furniſhed; for none but their *Talapoins*, or Idol-Prieſts, are permitted to have their Houſes built of Free-ſtone. Perſons of Quality, inſtead of Carpets, make uſe of a kind of Mats moſt curiouſly wrought, with ſeveral ſorts of Figures. This Kingdom is ſo well Peopled, that in a general Muſter, or Numbering of the People, there were found 500000 able to bear Arms; but they are not much Exerciſed in war-like Diſcipline, whereof one Reaſon may be, the ſecure and advantageous ſituation of their Kingdom, which is all encompaſſed with high Mountains, and inacceſſible Precipices; as alſo, becauſe the chief Strength they rely upon is, their Skill in Poiſons, which they caſt into their Rivers to deſtroy thoſe that venture to invade them. The King of *Tonquin*, not long ſince, invaded this Kingdom with a Potent Army, but finding the Waters poiſoned, was forced to retire.

Manners, Cuſtoms and Religion, of the People of LAO.

The People of *Lao* are ingenious, and apt to learn, open-hearted, ſincere and faithful. They make four Meals a Day, their common Food being Rice, Fiſh, the Fleſh of Buffalo's, and ſeveral ſorts of Pulſe. They rarely eat any Fowl, and when they do, they roaſt them, Feathers and all. They generally apply themſelves to Tilling of the Ground, and Fiſhing, wholly neglecting the Study of Arts and Sciences. Robberies are very rare amongſt them, and when they happen, the neareſt Neighbours to the place, are bound to make good the Damage. But their Sorcerers frequently cauſe great Diſorders amongſt them; for, by their Charms, they caſt thoſe of the houſe into a deep ſleep, and then rob them at their pleaſure; and, 'tis reported, That they can make the Devil enter the Bodies of any they bear a grudge to, to torment them for a certain time. As to their Religion, they are Idolaters, and extreamly Superſtitious; they offer no Sacrifices or Victims to their Idols, but only Perfumes, or Incenſe, Flowers and Rice, which they ſet upon their Altars. They believe the Tranſmigration of Souls, and hold ſome other extravagant Tenets, according to the Doctrine of *Xaca*, the Author of their Law. Their Prieſts or Doctors, called *Talapoins*, are, for the moſt part, Magicians, and live together in Convents, which they may leave when they pleaſe to Marry.

Government of the Kingdom, and Magnificence of the Court.

The Inhabitants of this Kingdom, having revolted from the *Chineſe*, to whom they were Subject at firſt, formed a kind of Common-wealth, which continued till about 600 Years after the Birth of our Saviour. There are, at this time, in the Country, a great number of People that were originally of *Siam*, who had lived there for many Years, becauſe of the goodneſs of the Air, and fruitfulneſs of the Country; and being very powerful (upon the Change of the Government into a Monarchy) they got one of their own Country-men placed in the Throne, of whoſe Line the preſent King is ſuppoſed ſtill to be, as appears by their retaining the ancient Language of the *Siameſe*, as well as their Habit. The King is abſolute, and is the only Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom, and the Univerſal Heir to all his Subjects; ſo that when any one dies, the King leaves his Children only ſome Moveables, or a Yearly Penſion. There are Eight Principal Dignities, or Places of Command, in the Kingdom, the Chief whereof is, that of the Vice-Roy General, under whom are Seven other Vice-Roys, who are the Governors of the Seven Provinces of the Kingdom, they are always near the King, and of his Council, and ſend Deputies to act under them in the Provinces. Every one of theſe Provinces have a conſiderable Party of Cavalry and Infantry to ſecure them. The King ſhews himſelf to his People twice a Year, and that for three Days together, and ſeldom ſtirs out of his Palace, except it be to go to ſome Idol Temple, and then he hath a Diadem on his head, ſomething reſembling thoſe worn by the firſt *Roman* Emperors; his Ears are pierced, and adorned with great Pearls; he ſits upon an Elephant, all ſhining with Diamonds and precious Stones, wearing the Riches of a whole Kingdom about him, a Quire of Muſicians go before him, and lead the March or Proceſſion; after them, follow the *Mandarins*, every one followed by a Page, who carries Boxes of Gold and Silver, the difference whereof denotes their Maſter's Rank and Quality, after them come the King's Favourites, and Grandees of the Kingdom, *viz.* The Vice-Roy General mounted on an Elephant, and the Seven other Vice-Roys in Sedans, adorned with Cloth of Gold; and, laſt of all, appears the King, followed by a vaſt number of Officers richly habited, and riding on gallant Horſes, which conclude the Cavalcade. The Kings of *Lao* has the advantage of having ſeveral Kings Tributary to him, who own him for their Soveraign, whereas himſelf pays Tribute to none, in which particular, he excells the King of *Tonquin*, who, tho' richer, and more puiſſant than he, yet depends on the Emperor of *China*. In former times, the Kings of *Lao* were under the ſame Engagement, but the ſituation of their Kingdom gave them an opportunity of ſhaking off that Yoak. *Riencourt's Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of* Lao *out of Fa. Martini.*

LAOCOON, Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt of *Apollo*. He diſſuaded the *Trojans* from taking the Wooden-Horſe into their City, which the *Greeks* pretended to Dedicate to *Minerva*. *Virgil. Ænead. lib.* 2. *Hygin. Fab.* 135.

LAODAMIA, Daughter of *Acaſtus* and *Laodothea*. 'Tis ſaid that being exceſſively afflicted for the Death of her Husband *Proteſilaus*, kill'd by *Hector*, She deſir'd to ſee his Ghoſt, and died at the ſight on't. *Ovid* makes her write his Thirteenth Epiſtle to her Husband.

LAODICE, the Wife of *Antiochus*, a *Macedonian* Captain, and Mother of *Seleucus* one of *Alexander the Great* his Generals, and King of *Syria* after his Death. 'Tis ſaid, that Nine Months before the Birth of *Seleucus*, ſhe dreamed that *Apollo* was in bed with her, and gave her a precious Stone, on which was engraven the figure of an Anchor, commanding her to give it to the Son ſhe ſhould bring forth, and that the next Morning ſhe found in her bed a Ring, with the ſame precious Stone ſhe had ſeen in her Dream, with an Anchor engraved on it, and that the Child ſhe brought forth had the ſame Mark on his Thigh. *Laodice* beſtowed the Ring upon her Son *Seleucus*, when he betook himſelf to the Service of *Alexander the Great*, and he being afterwards elevated to the Throne of *Syria*, built the City *Laodicea* in honour of his Mother. *Plutarch.*

LAODICEA, a City formerly of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*, now called by the *Turks Eskihiſſar*, which ſignifies *The Old Caſtle*, built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Stratonica*, whoſe Wife's Name being *Laodice*, gave this Name to the City, now totally ruined, tho' once an Archbiſhop's See, with ſixteen Biſhopricks under it. The Ruines of it, ſhew it to have been a very great City, ſituate upon ſix or ſeven Hills, encompaſſing a large ſpace of Ground, twenty Miles diſtant from *Coloſs* to the N. E. and five from *Hierapolis*. It hath three Theatres of white Marble, as beautiful and entire, as if they were lately built; and a *Circus*, as ſtately, but then the Town is wholly deſolate. A Council was held here, *An. Ch.* 370, which *Baronius* and *Binius* will have to be elder than that of *Nice*, but falſly, chiefly upon the account of the Controverſie about *Lent*. The Canons of thoſe Councils contain many things worthy of obſervation, relating to the Diſcipline of the Church; they were Collected by *Dionyſius Exiguus*.

LAODICEA, a City of *Syria*, near the *Phœnician*-Sea, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, between *Heraclea* to the North and *Gabala* to the S. built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus*, in Memory of his Mother *Laodice*; which *Seleucus*, was alſo the Founder of *Apamea* and *Antioch*, upon which account, theſe Cities were called *The Three Siſter-Cities*. There is alſo a City of the ſame Name in *Media*, ſuppoſed to be that mentioned by St. *Paul* in his laſt Chapter to the *Coloſſians*, tho' others take it to be that in *Phrygia*. *Tertullian* ſaith, the *Marcionites* boaſted of their having a Letter of St. *Paul*'s to the *Laodiceans*, but our Reverend *Uſher* proves, that it was only a Corruption of St. *Paul*'s Epiſtle to the *Epheſians*. This City was over-thrown by an Earthquake in *Nero*'s Time, but the Inhabitants being rich, it was ſoon repaired again. *Baronius* ſpeaks of a Council held at *Laodicea* of *Phrygia*, in 314, before the Council of *Nice*, under *Neunechius* Metropolitan of *Phrygia*, who afterwards aſſiſted at the Council of *Nice*, tho' others ſuppoſe this Council was not Celebrated till 319, and others again, That it was held under the Papacy of *Liberius*, who began to Govern the Church, *May* 8. 352. This Council was conven'd to reform the Manners both of the Eccleſiaſticks and Seculars. We have its Canons in Greek, with the Latin Tranſlation of *Gentianus Hervetus*, the Interpretation of *Dionyſius*, ſurnamed *The Little*, and the Collection of *Iſiderus Mercator*. *Gabriel Albaſpineus* Biſhop of *Orleans* hath writ excellent Notes upon the ſecond Canon of this Council, concerning the Communion of Penitents after Confeſſion, which may be ſeen in the laſt Edition of the Councils, where mention alſo is made of a Synod held at *Laodicea* in 476. in favour of *Stephen* II. Biſhop of *Antioch*, whom the *Eutycheans* killed at the Altar. *Baronius A. C.* 314. *Cabaſſutius not. Concil.*

LAOMEDON V. King of *Troy*, began to Reign after *Ilus* his Father, *An. Mun.* 2794. and Reigned 36 Years. He built the Walls of *Troy*, out of the Treaſury that had been Conſecrated to *Apollo* and *Neptune*, which gave occaſion to the Fable, That theſe Gods built thoſe Walls for him, and that *Laomedon*, having refuſed to pay them the Wages he had promiſed, *Apollo* ſent a Plague into the City, and *Neptune* ſpoiled it by an Inundation. They add likewiſe, That the Oracle adviſed to expoſe his Daughter *Heſione* to a Sea Monſter, to Atone for his Crime, and that *Hercules* delivered her; but *Laomedon* refuſing him his Reward, *Hercules* killed him, and gave *Heſione* in Marriage to *Telamon*. *Euſeb. in Chron. Ovid Lib.* 11. *Metamorph.*

LAON. Lat. *Laudunum* or *Lugdunum Clavatum*. A great and well-fortified City of *Picardy* in *France*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, whoſe Biſhop is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. It is commonly reckoned a Dependance of the Government of the *Iſle of France*, and is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *Laonnois*, which is bounded on the N. with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy*, on the E. by *Champagne*, and on the S. and W. with *Soiſſonnois*.

LAPATHUS, or **LAPATHOS**, a City in the Northern part of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, which formerly was a Biſhop's See; it is very Ancient, and is called, by *Pliny*, *Lapethos*. *Strabo Lib.* 15.

A **LAPIDE**: See **CORNELIUS** *A Lapide*.

LAPITHÆ, a People of *Theſſaly*, inhabiting about *Lariſſa* and Mount *Olympus*, though others aſſign their Habitations on the Mountains of *Pindus* and *Othrys*. They took their Name from *Lapithas*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Stilbe*, and were the firſt that tamed Horſes.

LAPLAND, Lat. *Lapponia*, *Lappia*, is the moſt Northern part of *Scandinavia*, firſt mentioned by *Saxo-Grammaticus*, about *An. Ch.* 1190. It is bounded on the N. with the *Frozen*-Sea, on the W. with the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the S. with *Bothnia*, *Finland*, and *Carelia*, Provinces of *Sweden*, and on the E. by the *White Sea*, and the Lake *Ladoga*. It is divided into three Parts, which are the *Ruſſian Lapland*, the *Norvegian*, and the *Swediſh*. The *Ruſſian Lapland* is contained between the Lake *Enarak*, and the *White-Sea*, and is divided into three Territories, that next the Sea, called *Mourmankoi-Leporie*, in which is the Sea-Port *Kola*, well known to the *Hollanders*; the other is *Terskoi-Leporie*, upon the *White-Sea*; and the Third is, *Bellamoreski-Leporie*. The Inhabitants of this laſt Country are called by the *Ruſſians*, *Dickiloppi*, that is, *Cruel Laplanders*, their Diſpoſitions being very barbarous and cruel. The *Norvegian Lapponia*, which is otherwiſe called *Finmarck*, or the Government of *Wardhus*, and belongs to the King of *Denmark*, is ſituate between the Lake *Enarak*, the River *Pacs*, and the Sea, and reacheth to the Borders of *Nidroſſia*, or *Drontheim*. The Third part is, the *Swediſh Lapland*, which is called *Lapmarck*, or *South-Lapland*, and comprehends all the Country from the *Baltick*-Sea, to the Mountains that ſeparate *Sweden* from *Norway*, and is divided into ſix Governments, or Juriſdictions, which take their Names from ſo many Rivers, *viz.* *Uma-lapmark*, *Pitha-lapmark*, *Lula-lapmark*, *Torne-lapmark*, and *Kimi-lapmark*. The *Laplanders* have three Months in the Winter, all Night, and as many Months, all Day, in the Summer, during which long Night, they enjoy a little Twilight at Morning and Evening. The Cold is intolerable there in the Winter, and the Heat is little better in the Summer. The Country is extreamly incommoded with Snow and Winds, and full of Rocks and Mountains; amongſt which, thoſe called *Dofrines*, which are the boundary of *Norway* and *Sweden*, are of wonderful height, and the Winds rage with that violence on the top of them, that no Trees can take root there. The Country abounds with a prodigious quantity of wild Beaſts, Wild-Fowl, and Fiſh; the Skins and Furrs of which Beaſts, and of their Fiſhes, are the chief Commodities they Trade with. The Country breeds a vaſt number of whitiſh Wolves and Bears, which make great ſpoil and havock in the Country, wherefore there is no greater Honour amongſt the Inhabitants, than that of having killed a Bear, and the more of them, the more honourable; and therefore they commonly wear in their Caps, as many Tin or Pewter-wires, as they have killed Bears. They have alſo great ſtore of Bevers and Otters, and Black-Foxes, whoſe Furr is highly eſteemed, of which, the Great Lords of *Muſcovy* make their Caps, ſo that the Skins are commonly ſold for 10 or 12 golden Crowns a-piece. The *Martins* of this Country are very fair, and are found in the Foreſts in great numbers, and ſo are the Squirrils, which every Year change their Colour, and of Red, become Grey in the Winter, which is the colour of their Furr, moſt in eſteem. The Squirrils at certain Times and Seaſons leave the Country in vaſt Troops, ſo that then they are very rare to meet with, and at other times again, as plentiful. The Cauſe of their flight is not known, tho', ſome think, it is to avoid the extream Cold of the Winter. Their meeting-place, is on the Banks of Lakes, where embarking on ſome bits of the Barks of Pine and Firr-trees, they commit themſelves to the Water, and are carried by the Wind, till the Waves over-ſet their ſlender Barks and drown them, neither do their Bodies ſink, but are carried to the ſhoar, where People are ready to take them up for their Furrs which are very good, if they have not lain over-long in the Water. The Squirrels that continue in the Country, ſoon repair the loſs of their Companions, for ſome of them bring forth four or five at one time. *Sables* alſo do much abound in this Country, whoſe Skins are of a great value. The Sable, or a *Scythian* Martin, is a Beaſt much reſembling a Weezel, or a Martin, and the more black they are, the more they are eſteemed; yet thoſe that are of a bright white colour, are as highly prized as the black, and the *Muſcovian* Ambaſſadors, often deliver them as a Preſent from their Maſter, to foreign Princes. Neither are *Ermines* wanting in this Country, which are a ſort of white Weezels, that have a ſtroak of black Furr in their Tails. This little Beaſt is white only in the Winter Time, and their Skins like thoſe of other Weezels, reſume their firſt Red Colour, and a Sea-Green towards the End of *May*. The *Lapland*-Hares are much ſought after becauſe of their Furr, which is very white in the Winter: For it is to be obſerved, that all the Hares of the moſt Northern Countries change their Colour ſeveral Times in the Year; for they begin to loſe their Grey Colour, and to turn white after the Autumnal Equinox, and there are often taken of them about that Time which are half Grey and half White. The Beaſts which are of moſt uſe to the *Laplanders* are, the *Rennes*, or *Rangifers*, which much reſemble Red Deer, but are larger and taller. Theſe Beaſts are naturally very wild, but the *Laplanders* have found a Way to tame them, and make uſe of them to draw their Sledges. Theſe Beaſts will carry them over the Snow 100 Miles in twelve Hours Time. They alſo eat their Fleſh, and make Cheeſe of their Milk. *Lapland* being a Country full of Lakes, Mariſhes, Foreſts and Mountains, accordingly it abounds alſo with Wild and Water-Fowl; as, Swans, Ducks, Pheaſants, Partridges, Woodcocks and Moor-hens. The Swans come hither in great Numbers in the Beginning of the Spring, from the *German* Ocean. No Country is more plentiful in Fiſh, eſpecially in Salmons: The Lakes furniſh a prodigious Quantity of great Pikes, ſome of them being of a larger Size than a Man. They have alſo Bremes of an Ell long, and of an admirable delicious Taſte. Alſo Perches of an incredible Bigneſs and Length. An Head of one of theſe Fiſhes is to be ſeen in the Church of *Lubla*, whoſe Jaw is Eight Inches long. *Lapland* hath no Fruit-Trees at all, nor Foreſt-Trees neither, but ſuch as are able to reſiſt the Cold; *viz.* Pine-Trees and Firr-Trees, Juniper-Buſhes, Birch-Trees, Poplars, Willows, Alders, Serviſe, and Cornel-Trees. They have ſome Mines of Silver, Lead, Copper and Iron, and Precious Stones, but very dark, and want much of the Luſtre of the Oriental Gems. Their Diamonds are nothing elſe but a ſort of Cryſtals that are found growing to the Rocks, their Figure being commonly Hexagonal, and terminate in a Joint: Some of them are as big as a Child's Head, very clear, and without Spots, and far excelling the common Cryſtal in Hardneſs; ſo that being cut and poliſhed, they are very like true Diamonds. Their Amethyſts are very pale, and much clouded; and ſo are their Topazes. There are alſo found on the Banks of their Lakes and Rivers Stones that repreſent the Figure of certain Animals, which the *Laplanders* highly value, and ſet in ſome eminent Place, to worſhip them for Deities. They have ſome Rivers where they fiſh for Pearl, but they are generally pale by reaſon of the Coldneſs of the Air; yet many are found amongſt them that are very little inferior to the Oriental. The Stature of the *Laplanders*, eſpecially thoſe that live moſt Northerly, is not above three Cubits, and are for the moſt part deformed and crooked: But their Women are more comely, having a certain natural Red in their Faces, intermixed with White, which ſhews very pretty. Their Hair and Beards are very black, and their Strength and Agility is far beyond that of other Men: They can with Eaſe ſtring a Bow, which the ſtrongeſt *Norwegians* cannot bend half way: But are withal cowardly and fearful, very revengeful, and great Cheats and Lyars. They cannot live out of their own Country; and if at any Time any of them leave it, they fall ſick. Many of the *Laplanders* at preſent make Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſeveral Churches were built in their Country in the laſt Century; and a publick School erected in the Town of *Pitha*, to inſtruct their Children in the Principles of Religion, and in Reading and Writing; the Maſters whereof have taken Care to tranſlate out of the *Swediſh*, into their Language, ſuch Books as might be helpful to them. The firſt Book that ever appeared in the *Lapland* Language was printed at *Stockholm* in 1619. being an *A B C* Book, or *Primer*, with a Catechiſm, and ſome Chriſtian Prayers. Some Time after there was printed a *Manual*, containing the *Pſalms* of *David*, the *Goſpels*, the *Proverbs* of *Solomon*, *&c.* In 1631. the King of *Sweden* founded another College at *Likſala*, in the Province of *Uma*. But yet, notwithſtanding all this Care taken, they continue for the moſt part obſtinate in their ancient Idolatry, and Magical Superſtitions. They obſerve Times and Seaſons, and divide the Days into Black and White; that is, Fortunate and Unfortunate. Together with the Worſhip of the true God, they join the Adoration of *Thor*, *Stoorjunckare* and *Bairve*, (which ſee in their proper Places.) They have alſo a particular Veneration for the *Seites*, or *Seitas*, which are the Souls of the Dead; and alſo for certain *Dæmons*, or Spirits, which, according to them, frequent the Woods and Lakes, as alſo for a kind of Airy Spirits they call *Jubles*. The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, eſpecially thoſe of *Biarmia*, towards the *White-Sea*, did wonderful Things by their Magick; but ſince Chriſtianity hath been received amongſt them, Magick is not ſo common: Yet there are not wanting Maſters that teach this Diabolical Art; yea, the Parents inſtruct their Children in this Satanical Commerce; and bequeath to them, as part of their Inheritance, the Evil Spirits that have ſerved themſelves, that by their Aſſiſtance they may overcome the *Dæmons* of other Families that are their Enemies: And not only every Family, but each particular Perſon, have their peculiar Spirit, or Spirits, to execute their Deſigns, or to hinder the Endeavour of thoſe that would hurt them. They exerciſe their Sooth-ſaying and Magick ſeveral Ways; as, by a certain kind of Drum, by Knots, Javelins, Imprecations and Charms. Their Sooth-ſaying by the Drum is thus: They make a Drum of the Trunk of ſome great Tree, which they hollow, *viz.* a Pine, Firr, or Birch-Tree, ſtretching a Skin over it, and on this make the Figures of ſeveral Things they worſhip; as, of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and the Apoſtles; and a little lower, the Sun, Moon and Stars, Birds, Bears, Rivers, *&c.* They make theſe Figures with a kind of Red Colour, which they prepare of the Duſt or Sawings of the Alder-Tree, ſteeped or boiled in Water. They ſtrike this Drum with a Wooden Hammer made for this purpoſe, and thereby move ſome Rings of Braſs that lie upon the Drum; according to the Motion of which, and their Approach to this or the other Figure, they divine the Thing they have a Mind to know. By this Means they pretend to know whatſoever paſſeth in other Countries, the good or ill Succeſs of their Affairs, and eſpecially of their Hunting, which is their chief Employment; and likewiſe to cure Diſeaſes, *&c.* The *Laplanders* do not all feed after the ſame manner: Thoſe who live on the Mountains live moſtly upon the Fleſh of their *Rangifers*, and drink their Milk, or make Cheeſe of it. They expoſe the Fleſh they eat during the Winter Time, to the Air, which dries up its Moiſture, preſerves it from Corruption, and withal, ſerves to make it tender; ſo that in ſome meaſure it ſerves the End of Boiling or Roaſting. Thoſe that inhabit Woods live upon Wild-Fowl and Fiſh. They account Bears Fleſh a ſingular Dainty, wherewith they entertain their beſt Friends. The greateſt Part of them uſe neither Bread nor Salt; but inſtead thereof they dry their Fiſh in the Sun, or in Winter in the cold Air, and then grind or beat it to Powder; which ſerves them inſtead of Flower. The tender Bark of Pine-Trees made into Powder, ſerves them inſtead of Salt and Sugar, to ſeaſon their Meats with. They have no Beer, becauſe neither Barley nor Hops grow in their Country; and for that no Beer can be preſerved there, eſpecially in the Winter-time, becauſe of the great Froſt, they greatly affect *French* Brandy and Tobacco, with which they ſtock themſelves from *Norway*. They are very dexterous Hunters, and great Marks-men. They have a Way of Running over the Snow with a wonderful Swiftneſs, employing for this purpoſe certain thin Boards, which they faſten to the Soles of their Feet; and whereof, that which they wear on the Right Foot equals in Length the Stature of him that wears it, and that of the Left Foot is a Foot longer: The Ends of them are made bending upwards, and the upper Part of theſe Boards is done over with Pitch. They ſet their Feet in the midſt of theſe Boards, and faſten them by a round piece of tough and bending Wood. From theſe wooden Inſtruments the *Laplanders* have the Name of *Skrito-fins*, or *Skrid-fins*; *Skriida*, in the *Swediſh* Language, ſignifying, *a Running or Courſing upon the Ice or Snow*, and *Fin*, or *Finnons*, *the People of* Finland, which is the original Country of the *Laplanders*. To run over the Snow the *Laplanders* make uſe alſo of their Sledges, which they call *Pulca*; which are made in the Form of a ſmall Boat, the Prow being ſharp and pointed, but the Stern flat; the under Part or Bottom of it is convex, or half round, to the End it may ſway on each ſide upon Occaſion, and may the more eaſily paſs over the deepeſt Snows. He that ſits in the Sledge guides the *Rangifer* that draws it, and holds the Reins in his Hand, which are faſtned to the Horns of the Beaſt. The Induſtry of the *Laplanders* appears alſo in contriving their Boats, which they make of the Wood of Pine or Firr-Trees; the Boards whereof they join together,

gether, not with Nails, but ſtitch or ſow them together with a kind of Cord or Thread made of the moſt pliant Roots of Trees newly taken out of the Ground, or of the Sinews of their *Rangifers*, which they twiſt together, and dry in the Wind or Sun, and ſo make Cords of them for this purpoſe; and when they have after this manner ſewed their Boards together, they fill up the Creviſes with Moſs to keep out the Water; which Barks they guide with two or four Oars along the moſt rapid Rivers. They have alſo a Way of making Baskets and Hampers of the Roots of Trees; and of working them ſo cloſe, that they can hold Water like ſolid Veſſels. The *Laplanders* for the moſt part live 100 Years and upwards, and commonly die more of extream Old Age, than of any Sickneſs, and in their declining Years are very lively and vigorous. *Scheffer's Hiſtoria Lappon. Petr. Claud. Deſcrip. Norveg. Peucer de Divinat. Olaus Magn. Damian a Goes de Lapp.*

LAR, Lat. *Laria*, a City and ſmall Kingdom in *Perſia*, in that Part of it called *Farſi*, near *Ormus* and the *Perſian* Gulf, in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tiſindon*. *Schah Abbas* K. of *Perſia* annexed this to the reſt of his Dominions in the End of the laſt Century; having then conquered the *Guebres*, who were Maſters of it, and were governed by a Prince of their own, whom they called King of *Lar*; the laſt of which, with all his Progeny, was ſlain by the *Perſians*, the better to ſecure this barren Kingdom. Mr. *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree, that its Water is extream unhealthful, the Soil Sandy, that there is neither River nor Rivolet within 100 Miles of the City *Lar*, and that the Inhabitants are forced to make uſe of Ciſtern-water, which is very ſubject to Corruption. The moſt part of the Inhabitants of this City are *Jews*, who make excellent Silk Manufactures. Its Caſtle is of ſolid Stone, well provided with Canon, which were brought hither from *Ormus*.

LARA, or **LARANDA**, one of the *Naiades*, Daughter of the River *Almon*, on whom the Poets ſay, that *Mercury* begat the Houſhold-Gods called *Lares*, whereof they have framed us this Story, *viz.* That *Jupiter* being fallen in love with *Juturna* the Siſter of *Turnus*, and not able to have his Will of her, becauſe when-ever he came near her, ſhe threw her ſelf into the River *Tyber*; he charged all the Nymphs of that River to hinder her from doing ſo; which they all promiſed to perform, except *Lara*, who went and acquainted *Juturna* and *Juno* with what *Jupiter* had given them in charge. *Jupiter* thereupon became ſo incenſed, that he ſtruck her dumb, and gave order to *Mercury*, to carry her down to Hell, who being taken with her Beauty, begot on her two Children, which were called *Lares*, from their Mother's Name. *Ovid. Faſt.* 2.

LARA, the Name of a Famous and Noble Family in *Spain*, ſo called from the City *Lara* in old *Caſtile*, and much noted in Hiſtory, by reaſon of the ſeven Children of *Lara*, ſo called, a ſhort account of whom take as follows. *Gonzalo Guſtos*, Lord of *Salas* and *Lara*, Deſcended from the Earls of *Caſtile*, Married *Donna Sancha*, the Siſter of *Ruy Velaſquez*, Lord of *Bylaren*, by whom he had ſeven Sons, called *The ſeven Children of* Lara. Count *Dom Garcia Fernandez*, who was their Couſin-German, Dubb'd them all Knights in one Day. They were in the flower of their Age, when their Uncle *Ruy Velaſquez* married *Dona Lambra*, who was the Couſin by Father and Mother of *Dom Garcia Fernandez*, and *Gonzalo Guſtos* being at the Wedding with his ſeven Sons, it happened that a Quarrel aroſe between *Gonzalo Gonzales*, the Youngeſt of the ſeven, and a Knight called *Alvarez Zanchez*, Couſin-German of *Donna Lambra*, which, with much ado, was at laſt compoſed. Some time after, *Donna Lambra* was accompanied to *Barbadillo* with the ſeven Children, and deſiring to be revenged on *Gonzalo*, for the Affront done to her Couſin, ſhe ſent one of her Slaves to abuſe him, by daſhing him in the Face with a Cucumber dipp'd in Blood, which the Slave executed, but was purſued by *Gonzalo*, and his Brothers, and ſtabbed at *Donna Lambra* her feet, who complaining hereof to her Husband, he eſpouſed her Quarrel, and reſolved to be the Deſtruction of *Gonzalo Guſtos*, and his Children; to which end, after a feigned Reconciliation, he deſires his Brother-in-Law to go for him to the King of *Corduba*, and deliver him a Letter, which he, ſuſpecting no ill, performed; the *Mooriſh* King peruſing the Letter, found the Contents to be, that the Bearer thereof, together with his ſeven Sons, were his greateſt Enemies; upon the peruſal whereof, the King caſt *Gonzalo* into Priſon, and ſent ſome Forces towards *Almenar*, to ſeize his ſeven Sons, whom *Velaſquez* pretended, out of kindneſs, to accompany thither, but, indeed, with deſign to make them fall into an Ambuſh of the *Moors*, where they being only 200 Knights, were fain to fight againſt 10000 *Moors*; and after a ſtout reſiſtance, all the 200 Knights were killed, and *Fernand Gonzales*, one of the ſeven Children; but the ſix remaining Brothers, being re-inforced with 300 Knights that had deſerted *Velaſquez*, renewed the Combat again; but being Defeated, the ſix Children were taken by the *Moors*, and killed, and their Heads ſent to the King of *Corduba*, who pitying their unhappy Fate, ſet their Father at liberty. *Gonzales*, during his impriſonment, had got the King's Siſter with Child, who, not long after his departure from the King's Court, was delivered of a Son, whom ſhe called *Mudara Gonzales*, who, ſome time after, having got leave of the King to ſee his Father *Gonzalo Guſtos*, embraced the Chriſtian Religion; and reſolving to Avenge his Brother's Death, he ſoon after killed *Ruy de Velaſquez*, and cauſed his Wife *Donna Lambra*, to be burnt. Of this *Mudara Gonzales*, are deſcended the Family of the *Manriquez de Lara* in *Spain*. *Malfada Manriquez* the Wife of *Alphonſus Henriques* I. King of *Portugal*, was of this Houſe. *Felibien Entretiens ſur les vies des Peintres.*

LARACHE, or **L'HARIS**: See **LIXE**.

LAREDO, Lat. *Laredum*, a ſmall City or Sea-Port Town of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biſcay*, has a large and ſafe Harbour, and is Principal of the four Sea Ports, ſeven Miles from St. *Andrews* to the N. and twelve from *Bilboa* to the S. W. Near this place the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet, in 1639. The Emperor *Charles* V. landed here, when he reſigned the Empire; and as ſoon as he came a-ſhoar, fell down upon the Earth, expreſſing his mortification to the World. The Admiral, and moſt of the Fleet, periſhed in the Haven, ſoon after his arrival.

LARES, the Houſhold-Gods of the *Romans*, and ſome other heathen Nations, whoſe Images they kept in their Houſes, and offered Wine and Incenſe to them. They were divided amongſt the *Romans* into Publick and Private, the Publick being ſuppoſed to take care of, and to be the Protectors of Cities, People, and Highways; as the Private, of particular Houſes and Families. They had Feaſts kept in honour of them, and Temples built to them. *Roſini Antiq. Roman. &c.*

LARIGNUM, a Caſtle near the *Alps*, beſieg'd by *Julius Cæſar*, which refuſing to yeild upon Summons, he order'd his Soldiers to ſet fire to a Wooden Tower, ſtanding before the Gate. His Orders were immediately executed, and the flame took hold ſo readily, on all parts of the Tower, and burnt ſo faſt, that they thought it would have fallen, but to their great ſurprize, it went out of it ſelf ſoon after, and then it appeared, it had received no damage: At laſt, *Cæſar* ſtarv'd this Garriſon into a Surrender; and having ask'd them the reaſon, why the Tower received no prejudice, they told him, it was built of Wood call'd, *Larix*, which was common in that Country; and that it was proof againſt Fire, it being impoſſible to burn it. The *Larix* was a Roſiny and Odoriferous Wood, as *Vitruvius* Relates, and therefore its incombuſtible quality looks like an improbability; beſides 'tis generally believ'd that the *Larix* of the Ancients is that we now call the *Larch*-Tree, which is ſo far from reſiſting of Fire, that the Founders make uſe on't to run their Iron with in the Mountains of *Trent*. *Vitruv. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 9.

LARISSA, the principal City of *Theſſalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*, ſeated upon the River *Peneo*, 25 Miles from the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt, 25 from *Pharſalus* to the South, and 200 from *Conſtantinople* to the S. W. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities of *Greece*, by reaſon the late *Grand Signior* being diſguſted with *Conſtantinople*, almoſt twenty Years together, kept his Court here. Dr. *Edward Brown* deſcribes it thus, The City of *Lariſſa* is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing-ground, in the upper part whereof, ſtands the *Grand Signior's* Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country inhabited by *Chriſtians*, *Turks*, and *Jews*. There is a handſome ſtone Bridge over the River, conſiſting of Nine Arches. It was extraordinary populous when the Sultan was there, yet kept peaceable by the Officers. It was Founded by *Acriſius*, *An. Mun.* 2745, and Taken from the Empire by *Samuel* King of *Bulgaria*, *An. Ch.* 981. Alſo another City of *Theſſaly* called *Cremaſte*.

LARISSA, or **LARIS**, a City in *Syria*, mentioned by *Strabo*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea* (now *Haman*) and ſtands between it and *Epiphania*, now little inhabited, and in the hands of the *Turks*. Alſo an ancient City of *Idumea* in *Palæſtine*, between it and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*, in which *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem* died in 1118.

LARS (*Tolumnius*) King of the *Vejenti*, who engaged the *Fidenates* to ſide with him againſt the *Romans*, in 316, and was killed, *An. Rom.* 317. by *Cornelius Coſſus*, in the Battle which *Mamercus Æmylius* gained againſt that People. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 4.

LARTA, a City of *Epirus*, which ſtands on a Bay of the ſame Name. 'Tis ſubject to the *Turks*, and lies 24 Miles N. E. of *Preveſa*, and Eighty North Weſt of *Lepanto*. Long. 44. 25. Lat. 38. 30.

T. LARTIUS (*Flavus*) a *Roman* Conſul, who prudently appeaſed an Inſurrection of the Poor in *Rome*, in 256, from the Foundation of that City. He was by his Collegue *Clælius*, choſen to be the firſt Dictator that ever that City had, and appointed *Spurius Caſſius* to be Maſter of the Horſe, or General under him.

LASCAR, Lat. *Laſcura*, *Bearnenſium Civitas*, *Beneharnum*, a City of *France* in *Bearn*, with a Biſhop's See, formerly under the Archbiſhop of *Eluſa*, but now under the Archbiſhop of *Auch*. This City was deſtroyed by the *Normans*, about *An. Ch.* 845, but was re-built by the care of the Dukes of *Gaſcoign*, about 980, upon a little Hill, watered with great ſtore of Rivulets, the ſituation of it being very pleaſant. *Oihenart Notit. utriuſq. Vaſcon. De Marca Hiſt. de Bearn. Senmarth. Gall. Chriſtian. Tom. II.*

LASCARIS, a Lordſhip in the Confines of *France* and *Italy*, near the City of *Nice*; as alſo a Family that thence took its

Name, which, in former times, was very illuſtrious in the Eaſt. *Theodorus Laſcaris*, the *Greek* Emperor, died in 1222. *Theodorus Laſcaris the Younger*, Emperor, died in 1258, whoſe Son was *John Laſcaris*, ſurnamed *Ducas*, whom *Michael Palæologus* deprived of the Empire, and whoſe Siſter *Eudoxia Laſcaris*, was married to *William Peter Balba*, Count of *Vintemille*. *John Paulus Laſcaris*, who was choſen Grand Maſter of *Maltha*, in 1636, was Deſcended of a Branch of this Family, and ſo was *Philip Laſcaris*, whom the *Turks* carried away with them, when he was yet very young, at the Taking of *Patras*, but he preſerving his love to Chriſtianity, whilſt he was with the *Turks* at the Siege of *Maltha*, ſwam over from the *Turkiſh* Fleet, and came ſafe to *Maltha*, where he gave ſuch good Advice to the Great Maſter *de la Valette*, as was of very good uſe for the preſervation of that place. *John Andr. Alberti Elog. Laſcar. Du Cange Hiſt. de Conſtant. Jofredi Hiſt. Nſcien.*

LASCARIS (*Joannes*) a *Greek* deſcended of an illuſtrious Family, that had poſſeſs'd the Empire of *Conſtantinople*, came into *Italy*, after the taking of that City, in 1453, and was entertained in the Family of *Laurentius de Medicis*, then the common Refuge of all learned Men, being about making that admirable Library ſo much extolled by the Learned. He ſent *John Laſcaris* twice to *Conſtantinople*, to procure ſome *Greek* Manuſcripts; at his return from thence, *Lewis* XII. ſent for him to the Univerſity of *Paris*, and honoured him with the place of his Ambaſſador to *Venice*. Not long after, the Cardinal *de Medicis* being choſen Pope in 1513, taking the Name of *Leo* X. *Laſcaris* went to *Rome* to congratulate his Elevation, where he died not long after of the Gout, Aged about 90 Years.

LASCARIS (*Ludovicus*) was of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Laſcaris*, and Count of *Vintemille*, *&c.* When he was yet young, he entered himſelf a Friar, and afterwards took the Order of Prieſthood; but the love he had for a certain Woman, engaged him to marry her, about 1360. At the ſame time, *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, beſtowed upon him the Command of her Army, in her Earldom of *Provence*, from whence he drove the *Engliſh*; but Pope *Urban* V. being informed that he had been a Monk, and taken Orders, commanded him to quit his Wife, and to betake himſelf to the Monaſtery again; but the Queen of *Naples* ſtanding in need of his Service, Ordered it ſo, that the Pope's Command was never executed. *Laſcaris* died in 1376. *Du Verdier Van-Privas. Biblioth.*

LASCENA (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer of *Naples*, where he was born in 1590. Beſide his Profeſſion in Law, he made a conſiderable progreſs in the Languages, and in the *Belles Lettres*. He wrote *Nepenthes Homeri. De iis qui in Aquis pereunt*, *&c.* *Jan. Nic. Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 58.

LASTHENES, Governor of *Olynthus* in *Thrace*, having been bribed by *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, to deliver up that City, the Courtiers called him *Traytor*; whereof when he complained to the King, he told him, That the *Macedonians* were a plain and ſimple ſort of People, that called things by their down-right Names. *Cœl. lib.* 8. *cap.* 3. *Antiq. Plutarch. Apophthegms, Tom. p.* 178.

LASTIC (*John de*) a *French*-man, the 35th Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, the Convent whereof was, at that time, at *Rhodes*. He ſucceeded in 1437, to *Antoninus Flavianus*, being great Prior of *Auvergne* before. He knowing that the Sultan of *Egypt* deſigned to beſiege *Rhodes*, made a League with the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; and when the Sultan attacked it with a Fleet which had 18000 fighting Men on board, he defended the place ſo well, that the Sultan was fain to raiſe the Siege, after it had continued Forty Days. In 1449, *Laſtic* concluded a Peace with *Amurath* II. and renewed the ſame in 1450, with *Mahomet* II. who, by that Treaty, ſwore he would not moleſt the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; but, notwithſtanding his Oath, beſieged that City, and took it in 1453. Seven Months after the taking of it, he ſent an Ambaſſador to *Rhodes*, demanding a Yearly Tribute of 2000 Ducats, threatning War in caſe of refuſal; to which the Grand Maſter anſwered, That he would never give way to the making of his Order Tributary to the *Turk*, and accordingly endeavoured to put the Iſland into the beſt poſture of Defence; but as he was thus employed, he was ſeized with a Sickneſs that ended his Days, in *May* 1454. *Jacobus de Milly* ſucceeded him. *Boſio Hiſt. of the Order of Jeruſalem.*

LASUS, a *Greek* Poet, the Son of *Chabrinus*, was born in a City of the *Peloponneſus* called *Hermione*, and the firſt amongſt the *Greeks* that ever writ of Muſick. He excelled alſo in that kind of Verſes which are called *Dithyrambicks*, becauſe they were peculiarly dedicated to the honour of *Bacchus*, who was ſurnamed *Dithyrambus*. He lived in the Time of *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, *viz.* about the LXXth Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 206. and he was in ſo great Repute, that he was put in the number of the ſeven Sages of *Greece*, inſtead of *Periander*. *Suid. Diog. Laert. lib.* 1. *Athen. Herod. Plutarch. Voſſ. de Poet. Græc. cap.* 4. *de Scient. Mathem. cap.* 20. § 6. *cap.* 59. § 1. Alſo the Name of a *Greek* Poet of *Magneſia*.

LATERANUM, or *St.* JOHN *of* LATERAN, the chief *Baſilica*, or great and ſtately Cathedral Church of *Rome*, not long ſince repaired by Pope *Innocent* X. The *Lateran* Palace joining to it, was new built by *Sixtus* V. It ſtands upon Mount *Cœlius*, near the Gate that takes its Name from that Hill. *Baronius* tells us, that the place where the Church and Palace of *Lateran* were built, did belong to *Lateranus*, whom *Nero* cauſed to be put to death; and that probably the Emperor *Conſtantine* gave the Houſe that then ſtood there to *Melchiades* the Pope, who there celebrated the Council held in 313, upon the account of *Cæcilianus* of *Carthage*, who was perſecuted by the *Donatiſts*. The Emperor *Conſtantine* afterwards cauſed the *Baſilica*, or Cathedral, to be built there, which now is in being, together with the Font, that ſtill bears the Emperor's Name, furniſhing it with the richeſt Ornaments, and allowing a very conſiderable Revenue for maintaining of Lamps, and Servants, as may be ſeen more at large in the Treatiſe of *Anaſtaſius*, the Library-Keeper, Entituled, *De magnificentia Conſtantini*. The Pavement of this famous *Baſilica* is all of Marble, and the Roof of it is ſupported by four Rows of Pillars, the whole being gilt and figured with great Sumptuouſneſs and Artifice. This Church was burnt in 1308, under *Clement* V. and in 1361, under *Innocent* VI. but was ſtill repaired. Five General Councils have been held here, *viz.* In 1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1513, which continued till 1517.

The I. *General* Lateran *Council, which is the* IXth *General.*

Calixtus II. celebrated it in 1122, according to *Baronius*, but according to others, on *March* 25. 1123. It was principally called againſt the Emperor *Henry* V. about the Inveſtitures to Benefices, and eſpecially to Prelatures; it was compoſed of 300 Biſhops. Diſcourſes were held in it about a War againſt the *Saracens*, the *Holy Land* being at that time in a very ill condition, after the Battel which *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem* loſt. We have 22 Canons of that Council, which *Gratian*, who lived at that time, hath, for the moſt part, inſerted in his *Decretal*. The firſt Canon is againſt *Simoniacks*; the ſecond and twenty firſt againſt the Clergy, who kept a ſcandalous correſpondence with Women; the fifth confirms the forbidding of Marriage to a certain Degree; the eleventh beſtows Indulgencies upon the Embracers of the *Croiſade*; the fifteenth is againſt falſe Coiners; the ſixteenth againſt thoſe who abuſe Pilgrims; the ſeventeenth forbids Abbots and Monks to impoſe publick Penances.

The II. *General* Lateran *Council, commonly called the* Xth *General.*

Pope *Innocent* II. convened this Council againſt the Antipope *Anacletus* II. and againſt *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, the Diſciple of *Petrus Abaillardus*, *April* 8. 1139, at which, near 1000 Prelates aſſiſted. It contains 30 Canons; the 1ſt againſt Lay-Inveſtitures; the 2d and 9th about Excommunications; the 4th about Eccleſiaſtical Habits; the 6th againſt Prieſts who kept Women; the 7th forbids hearing of Maſſes ſaid by ſuch; the 8th forbids Eccleſiaſticks and Monks to exerciſe the Profeſſion of Lawyers or Phyſicians; the 10th againſt Lay-men that take Tythes; the 13th againſt Uſurers, whom it deprives of Chriſtian Burial; the 14th likewiſe deprives thoſe of the ſame, who expoſe themſelves to fight only to ſhew their Bravery; the 15th Excommunicates the Strikers of Clergy-men; the 17th forbids Marriages of near Kindred; the 21ſt excludes the Children of Prieſts from the Prieſthood; the 23d againſt *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, and his Followers; the 29th againſt thoſe who made Warlike Inſtruments for the Infidels.

The III. *General* Lateran *Council, called by ſome the* XI*th General.*

This Council was held by Pope *Alexander* III. aſſiſted by 300 Biſhops, *March* 5. 1179, which was the 20th of his Papacy. The intent of this Convocation was, chiefly to croſs the Emperor *Frederick* I. who had oppoſed three Antipopes to the Popes of *Rome*, with a Deſign alſo to condemn the Opinions of the *Albigenſes*, under the Name of *Cathari* (Puritans) and the *Patarines*. It contains 27 Canons; the 1ſt concerns the Election of the Popes of *Rome*; the 2d revokes the Ordination of the Antipopes; the 3d regulates the Age of Biſhops, Curates and Archdeacons; the 5th, that no Clerk be Ordained without a Title to ſome Benefice; the 6th Orders Prelates to give notice before Excommunication, and forbids Friars to appeal from the Sentence of the Chapter, or their Superior; the 8th forbids the expectation of Benefices; the 11th againſt Clergy-men that have Women in their Houſes; the 12th forbids medling with Temporal Affairs; the 13th and 14th againſt Pluralities; the 15th Orders that Church-Goods may not be employed but for the uſe of the Church; the 16th regulates the Reſolutions of Chapters; the 18th Orders the Erecting of *Præceptorial* Prebends in Cathedrals; the 19th Excommunicates Secular Powers, that pretend to have Right over the Church; the 20th forbids Turnaments; the 24th forbids furniſhing the Infidels with Arms; the 25th forbids the giving of the Communion to publick Uſurers; the 26th forbids Chriſtians to live with *Jews*, *Saracens*, *&c.* the 27th Excommunicates the *Cathari*, *Patarines*, and other pretended Hereticks, and menaces Excommunications againſt all that defended or harboured them.

The IV. *General* Lateran *Council.*

This Council is called *The Great*, becauſe of the vaſt number of Prelates that aſſiſted at it. Pope *Innocent* III. conven'd it in 1215, and began the 11th of *November*. The Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople* and *Jeruſalem* aſſiſted in Perſon, and thoſe of *Alexandria* and *Antioch* by their Deputies; and beſides them, there were 71 Archbiſhops, and 340 Biſhops, and above 800 Abbots or Priors, beſides the Ambaſſadors of moſt Soveraign Princes. It was called againſt the *Albigenſes*, and to condemn the Opinions of *Amauri*, and of Abbot *Joachim*. It contains 70 Chapters, the moſt conſiderable whereof are as follows: The 1ſt approves the Term of *Tranſubſtantiation*; the 2d condemns the Errors of Abbot *Joachim*; from the 3d to the 9th, they treat of the way to root out Hereticks, forbid preaching without Approbation, and regulate the *Inquiſition*; the 11th Orders the Eſtabliſhing the Prebends for Scholars and Divines; the 12th Orders the Reformation of Religious Orders; and the 13th forbids the erecting of any new ones; the 14th is againſt the Incontinency of Clerks; the 15th appoints puniſhments to thoſe that are not ſober enough; the 16th regulates their Life and Behaviour; the 17th reſpects the Divine Office; the 19th forbids the expoſing of profane Houſhold-ſtuff or Furniture in the Churches; the 21ſt Ordains all Perſons to Confeſs, at leaſt once a Year, to their Curate, and to communicate at the Feaſt of *Eaſter*; the 22d Orders Phyſicians to make People ſend for Confeſſors; the 24th ſpeaks of Elections; the 25th, and following, are about the Election to Benefices; the 29th forbids Pluralities; the 30th hinders the Sons of Canons to have their Father's Benefices; the 32d and 33d, touches the Allowance of Curates; the 36th is concerning Appeals; the 46th concerning Eccleſiaſtical Privileges; the 50th and 51ſt about Marriages; the 61ſt forbids lightly to expoſe the Relicks of the Saints; the 64th is againſt Regulars, who take Money for receiving Perſons into any Religious Order; the 67th and 68th, is againſt the Uſury of the *Jews*.

The V. *General* Lateran *Council.*

This Council began in 1512, under *Julius* II. and did not end till 1517, under *Leo* X. It was chiefly kept in oppoſition to the Council of *Piſa*, which they condemned in the firſt Seſſions of it; the 9th Canon of the 9th Seſſion Orders, That Beneficed-men, who do not ſay the Divine Office, be deprived of their Benefices; and the 10th Seſſion regulates the Places where the Poor may have Money lent them. See *Piſa*.

Other Lateran *Councils.*

Pope *Martin* I. celebrated a Council here, *Octob.* 5. 649. with 105 Biſhops, where he condemned the Confeſſion of Faith, called *Typus*, propoſed by the Emperor *Conſtans*, and by *Cyrus*, *Sergius Paulus* and *Pyrrhus*, *Monothelites*. In another Council held in 1051, by *Leo* IX *Gregory* Biſhop of *Verceil* was Excommunicated for Adultery: And the next Year he held another, for the Canonization of *Gerard* Biſhop of *Toul*. *Alexander* II. celebrated one in 1063, againſt *Simoniſts*, upon Occaſion of *Peter* of *Florence*, accuſed of that Crime, and of Hereſie. Four Councils were kept in *Lateran*, under *Paſchal* II. to deprive the Emperors of Inveſtitures. *Alexander* III. in a Council held at *Lateran*, about 1166, Excommunicated the Emperor *Frederick* I. See *Rome*.

LATERANUS, a Heathen God, who had the care of Hearths, from *Later*, which ſignifies a *Brick*.

LATIMER (*Hugh*) born in *Leiceſterſhire* in 1475, was for ſome time Divinity-Profeſſor in *Cambridge*, where he taught the Proteſtant Doctrine. In King *Edward* VI's Time he was made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; and in Queen *Mary*'s Time condemned, together with Biſhop *Ridley*, to be burnt, *Septemb.* 16. 1555, being then aged 80 Years. This holy Biſhop, at hearing the Sentence, thanked God that he was called to glorifie him in his old Age, by that kind of Death. There are extant a Volume of his Sermons before King *Edward* VI. and the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*. *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments*.

LATIN, the Uſe of this Language in Publick Divine Worſhip among thoſe that do not underſtand it, took its Riſe in the VIIth Century; Pope *Gregory* and his Succeſſors ſtriving with their utmoſt Application, to diffuſe the *Roman* Offices through the Weſtern Churches, tho' many of the Monks themſelves did not underſtand that Language. But the *Scots*, and other *Britiſh* Chriſtians, did abſolutely refuſe the *Roman* Traditions in this Age. *Span. Epit.*

LATINUS I. of that Name, King of the *Latins* or *Aborigines* in *Italy*, was the Son of *Faunus*. He began to Reign about *A. M.* 2838, 35 Years before *Æneas* came into *Italy*. Some ſay, that he oppoſed *Æneas*'s Deſcent; but that being overcome, he made Peace with him. Afterward *Æneas* killed *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, and eſpouſed *Lavinia*, the only Daughter of King *Latinus*. *Dion. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. Aurel. Victor de Orig. Gent. Rom.*

LATINUS II. called *Sylvius*, the ſixth King of the *Latins*, reigned 51 Years. In his Time *Præneſte*, *Tybur*, *Gabiæ*, *Tuſculi*, *Pometia*, *&c.* and all other Cities near to *Alba Longa*, were reduced to Colonies. *Tiberius Sylvius* ſucceeded him.

LATINUS, or **LATINIUS**, a learned Clergy-man, born at *Viterbo* in 1513. He was choſen in 1573, one of thoſe that were to correct the *Decretal* of *Gratian*, about which he was employed 13 Years; and tho' he was but a ſickly Man, yet he Huſbanded his Health ſo well, that he lived till he was 80 Years of Age, and died at *Rome*, *Jan.* 21. 1593. We have ſeveral of his Works; and amongſt the reſt, *Obſervationes & Emendationes in Tertullianum: Bibliotheca Sacra & Profana, ſive Obſervationes, Correctiones, Conjecturæ & variæ Lectiones*, which *Dominicus Macri* publiſhed at *Rome* in 1677, at the Beginning of which Work is his Life, which the Curious may conſult. The Proteſtants accuſe him for endeavouring to ſuppreſs what was not conform to his Sentiments. Accordingly, he himſelf confeſſeth in his *Biblioth. pag.* 177, that he had left out the famous Epiſtle of *Firmilianus* of *Cæſarea*, in the Edition of the Works of St. *Cyprian*, by *Manutius*. See Biſhop *Fell* upon this Letter.

LATIUM, now *Campagna di Roma*, or Country of the *Latins*. It was at firſt of a very narrow Extent, as containing only the Land that lies between the *Tyber* and *Cape Circelli*, which is the *Circæum Promontorium* of the Ancients: But after that the *Herniſci*, the *Æqui*, the *Volſci*, and the *Auſones*, were comprehended under the Name of the *Latins*, the Bounds of the new *Latium* became enlarged as far as the River *Garigliano*, which the *Latins* call *Liris*. *Rome* always was the Capital of *Latium*, the other ancient Cities being *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*; *Tuſculum*, now *Freſcati*; *Præneſte*, now *Paleſtrina*; *Aricia*, *Alba*, *Paterno*, *Oſtia*; with the *Volſci*, *Herniſci* and *Rutuli*: The Modern are, *Alatri*, *Anagni*, *Aquino*, *Gaeta*, *Fondi*, *Piperino*, *Sezze*, *Segni*, *Sora*, *Velletri*, *&c.* This Country had Princes of its own for 543 Years, under Nineteen Kings, from *Picus* the Son of *Saturn*, to *Numitor* the Grandfather of *Romulus*.

The Succeſſion of the Kings of Latium.

Began their Reigns,		Reigned.
A. M. 2757.	*Picus* the Son of *Saturn*,	Years 37
2794.	*Faunus*,	44
2838.	*Latinus* I.	34
2872.	*Æneas*,	6
2877.	*Aſcanius*,	38
2915.	*Sylvius*,	29
2944.	*Æneas Sylvius*,	31
2975.	*Latinus* II.	51
3035.	*Alba Sylvius*,	39
3064.	*Capetus* I.	26
3090.	*Capys*,	28
3118.	*Capetus* II.	13
3131.	*Tyberinus*,	8
3139.	*Agrippa Sylvius*,	41
3180.	*Alladius*, or *Aremulus Sylvius*, ſurnamed *Sacrilegus*,	19
3199.	*Aventinus Sylvius*,	37
3236.	*Procas*,	23
3259.	*Amulius* uſurped the Throne, after the Expulſion of his Brother *Numitor*,	41
3299. or 3300.	*Numitor* was reſtored again to his Throne by his Grandchild *Romulus*, who the Year after built the City of *Rome*.	

LATOMIÆ, a Place of *Sicily*, now called *Le Tagliate*; being a Cave which *Dionyſius* the Tyrant cauſed to be dug in a Rock, for a Priſon for Criminals; which was about a *Stadium* in length, and 200 Foot broad. There was a Place in this Priſon called *Polyxenus*, becauſe the Poet of that Name had been kept a Priſoner there, for diſapproving of ſome Work the Tyrant had compoſed: And 'tis ſuppoſed he there writ his Poem of the *Cyclops*, wherein he covertly ridicules that Prince. *Cicero* reproacheth *Verres* for having kept ſeveral *Roman* Citizens Priſoners there. *Cluvier. lib.* 1. *Sicil. Antiq.*

LATOMUS (*Bartholomæus*) was of *Arlon* in *Luxemburg*, where he was born in 1475. He was well skilled in the Latin Tongue, and in Rhetorick, which he profeſſed at *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Friburg*, *Paris*, and elſewhere. He writ Notes upon *Cicero*, *Terence*, the *Satyrs* of *Horace*, *&c.* and in his old Age writ ſome Treatiſes of Controverſy againſt the Proteſtants. He died at *Coblentz* about 1566. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LATOMUS (*Joannes*) a Canon Regular of St. *Auſtin*, lived in the XVIth Century. He was born at *Bergen-op-Zoom* in *Brabant*, and was Prior of St. *Tron*. He was a learned Man, and put the *Pſalter* into Verſe, and Tranſlated the Sermons of *Joannes Ferus* into Latin, and publiſhed the *Hiſtory of the Monaſtery of St.* Trudon. He died at *Antwerp*, *July* 1. 1578, being 53 Years of Age. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LATOMUS (*James*) born at *Cambron* in *Hainault* in the XVIth Century. He went out Dr. of Divinity at *Louvaine*, and wrote againſt *Luther*, &c. There is a great deal of Learning in his Controverſial Pieces, which are, *De Eccleſia. De Primatu Papæ. De Confeſſione Auriculari*, *&c.*

LATONA, the Daughter of the Giant *Cœus* and *Phœbe*, who was his Siſter. *Jupiter*, taken with her Beauty, got her with Child; at which *Juno* being incenſed, baniſhed her from the Earth, and cauſed her to be purſued by the Serpent *Python*: But *Neptune* taking pity of her, fixed the Iſle of *Delos*, which before was floating; where ſhe was delivered of *Diana* and

Apollo, who afterwards killed the Serpent *Python*. *Ovid. lib.* 6. *Metam.*

LATRONIANUS, a *Spaniard*, and Poet, who lived in the IVth Century, at the Time when *Maximus* invaded the Empire againſt *Gratianus*. He was condemned in the Council of *Bourdeaux* for a *Priſcillianiſt*; and afterwards, being conducted to *Treves*, where *Maximus* then was, to whom *Priſcillian* had appealed, he was there beheaded with his Companions, in 385. *St. Jerom de Script. Eccleſ. cap.* 122. *Sulpicius Severus, lib.* 2. *Marian. lib.* 4. *Hiſt. cap.* 20. Some call this Poet *Matronianus*.

LAVAGNA, or **LAVANIA**, a Town and County of *Italy*, in the State of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean*, between *Chiavari* to the Weſt, and *Seſtri di Levante* to the Eaſt, belonging to the Counts of *Fieſque*. See *Fieſque*. There has been ſeveral Popes of the Houſe of the Earls of *Lavagna*.

LAVAL, or **LAVAL-GUION**, Lat. *Vallis Guidonis*, a Town of *France*, on the River *Mayenne*, in the Lower *Maine*, and the Dioceſs of *Mans*, which belongs to the Lords of the Houſe of *Tremouille*; being famous for the Manufactury of Linen, and a Council held here in 1242, mentioned in the laſt Edition of *the Councils*, *Tom.* 12.

LAVAL (*Andre de*) Lord of *Lobeac* and of *Raiz*, Admiral and Marſhal of *France*, was the 2d Son of *John* of *Montfort*, and of *Anne*, Heireſs of the Houſe of *Laval*, whoſe Name and Arms he took. It is ſaid he was made Knight at 12 Years of Age, at the Fight of *Gravelle* in 1423. He was taken by the *Engliſh* in the Caſtle of *Laval* in 1428, who ſet him at 80000 Crowns Ranſom. The Year after he ſerved at the Siege of *Orleans*, and at the Battel of *Patay*. About 1487, King *Charles* VII. made him Admiral of *France*; after which he performed ſignal Services for the Crown at the taking of *Pontoiſe*, *Mans*, *Coutance*, *Caen*, *Cherbourg*, *Bayonne*, *Cadillac*, *&c.* as alſo at the Battels of *Formigni* and *Caſtillon* in 1453, and at the Reduction of *Armagnac* in 1455. He died in 1486, at the Age of 75, without Iſſue.

LAVAL (*Giles de*) Lord of *Raiz*, Marſhal of *France*, &c. lived in the XVth Century. He was the Son of *Guy de Laval* II. of the Name, and of *Mary de Craon la Suze*, and was made Marſhal of *France* in 1429, under the Reign of *Charles* VII. He had ſerved at the Siege of *Orleans*, and at the taking of *Jargeau*, *Melun*, &c. but afterwards betaking himſelf to Magick, and other horrid crimes, he was condemned to be burnt alive, *Decemb.* 23. 1440. *Mezeray*, &c.

LAVATERUS (*Ludovicus*) a Proteſtant Miniſter of *Zurich*, Son-in-Law to *Henricus Bullinger*, whoſe Life he writ, and publiſhed his Writings. He was a learned Man, and famous for his Works, *viz. Hiſtoria de Origine & Progreſſu Controverſiæ Sacramentariæ de Cœna Domini*. *De ſpectris, Lemuribus, &c.* *Melch. Adam in Vit. Theol. Germ. Verbuden in Elog.*

LAVAUR, Lat. *Vaurum*, or *Vaurium*, a ſmall City in *Languedoc*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tholouſe*. It ſtands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of the *Albigeois*, 5 Leagues from *Tholouſe* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Caſtres* to the Weſt. In this City was celebrated a Council againſt *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had taken part with the *Albigeois*. Another Council was held here in 1368. *Pierre de Vaux de Cernay, Hiſt. Alb. cap.* 49. *&* 52. *Catal. Hiſt. des Cont. de Toulouſe & Memoir de Languedoc.*

LAUD (*William*) was born at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*, his Father being a principal Burgher of that Town; his Mother's Name was *Web*, Siſter to Sir *William Web* Lord Mayor of *London*. He was admitted Commoner in St. *John*'s College *Oxford*, and took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1608; and after ſeveral other Preferments, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of St. *Davids* in 1622. Afterwards, in 1626, to that of *Bath and Wells*, being made Dean of the King's Chapel the ſame Year. Two Years after Tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *London*; and in 1633, was preferr'd to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. His Zeal for promoting Uniformity in the Church procur'd him many Enemies, which, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, grew ſtill more implacable, being further provok'd by the Archbiſhop's unalterable Loyalty. For theſe Reaſons, in the beginning of the Revolt, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. he was by the prevalence of the Faction committed to the *Tower*, and afterwards charg'd, by the Rebellious Parliament, with a Deſign to introduce Popery, and to reconcile the two Churches of *England* and *Rome*, with ſome other leſs material particulars. To which Articles, he made a ſubſtantial and unexceptionable Defence; but the King being lately defeated at *Marſton-Moor*, the Rebels thought themſelves ſecure, and proceeded to Sentence of Death againſt him: And upon the 10th of *January* 1644, he was murdered by the Ax on *Tower-Hill*, where his Behaviour was compos'd, pious, and well ſupported. This Archbiſhop was a Perſon of a Regular Converſation, very Charitable and Publick ſpirited. His Parts and Induſtry were both extraordinary, and he was well acquainted with Men as well as Books; by theſe advantages, he became both an able States-man and a good Divine. The moſt conſiderable of his Works is that againſt *Fiſher*, in which he very learnedly defends the Church of *England* againſt the Objections of his Adverſary. *Cyprianus Anglicus.* *F. Lloyd*'s *Memoirs.* *Wharton*'s *Life of Archbiſhop* Laud, *&c.*

LAUDEN, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, ſubject to the Prince of *Wirtsburg*. It ſtands on the River *Tauba*, 8 Miles N.W. of *Margentheim*, 24 S.W. from *Wirtsburg*.

LAVELLO, Lat. *Labellum*, or *Lavellum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Baſilicata*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. It ſtands in the Limits of the *Capitanata*, 3 Miles from the River *Ofanto*. The Biſhop's Juriſdiction does not extend beyond the Walls of the City. *Leand. Albert. Deſcript. Ital. Le Mire Geogr. Eccleſ.*

LAVEMUND, or **LAVAMUND**, Lat. *Lavanmunda*, *Oſtium Lavanti*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Carinthia*, upon the River *Lavant*, where it falls into the *Drave*, about two Miles from St. *Andre* to the South, and twelve *German* Miles from *Pettaw* to the Weſt.

LAVENHAM, a Market-Town of *Wiltſhire*, 73 Miles from *London*.

LAVENHAM, a Market-Town of *Babergh*-Hundred, in the County of *Suſſex*, ſituate upon the River *Breton*, and adorned with a fine Church.

LAVERNA, the Name of a Goddeſs, whom the *Romans* conſidered as the Protectreſs of Thieves and Robbers; and built a Temple in honour of her, near a Gate of *Rome*, therefore called *Lavernalis*. *Plaut. in Aulul. Act.* 3. *ſc.* 2d. *Horat. Epiſt.* 16. *Lib.* 1.

LAUFFEN, a Town in *Swabia*, and Dutchy of *Wirtemburg* in *Germany*, ſituate on the River *Neckar*, 8 Miles South of *Hailbron*, 22 North of *Stugard*, and 34 Eaſt of *Philipsburg*.

LAUFFENBURGH, a ſmall City upon the *Rhine*, built on a Rock, and well fortified, under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, between *Schafhauſen* to the Eaſt, and *Baſil* to the Weſt, 5 Miles from either. It was taken by the *French* and *Swedes* in the late War, but reſtored to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The Town ſtands on both ſides the River, and has communication by a good Bridge. The Stream being broke here by the Rocks, the Fall of the Water makes an hideous Noiſe; and when laden Barks come to paſs there, the Goods are taken out, and carried lower by Land, whilſt the Veſſels are let down with Ropes.

LAUGENGEN, or **LAWGINGEN**, Lat. *Lavinga*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Newburgh*. It has been Free and Imperial, but is now exempted. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dilingen*, and ſix beneath *Ulm* to the Eaſt.

LAUGHERN, a Market-Town of *Derly*-Hundred in the S.W. of *Carmarthenſhire*.

LAVINIA, or **LAVIGNA**, Lat. *Lavinium*, a City of *Italy*, built by *Æneas* after the Deſtruction of *Troy*; which is now a ſmall Village in *Campagna di Roma*, the Poſſeſſion of the Duke *de Caſarini*, 18 Miles from *Rome*, and 10 from the *Tyrrhene* Sea. Others are of Opinion, that the ancient *Lavinium* ſtood in the place where *Patrica* is now. And *Lucas Holſtenius* maintains, that *Lavinium* ſtood on that now called *Mont di Levano*.

LAVINIA, the Daughter of *Latinus* King of *Latium*, and of *Amata*, was promiſed to *Turnus*, and after married to *Æneas*, by whom ſhe had a poſthumous Son called *Sylvius*, becauſe ſhe was Delivered of him in a Wood, whither ſhe fled to avoid the Anger of *Aſcanius* the Son of *Æneas*. *Dion. Halicarnaſſ. lib.* 1. *Virgil. lib.* 12. *Æneid.*

LAUNOI (*Johannes*) a *Pariſian* Doctor, was of the Province of *Normandy*, where he was born, in *Valdeſia*, in the Dioceſs of *Coutances*, *Decemb.* 21. 1603. He was a great Writer, and hath left behind him 70 Volumes, almoſt all writ in Latin, *viz. De varia Ariſtotelis in Academia Pariſina fortuna. De recta Nicæni Canonis VI. & prout à Rufino explicatur, intelligentia. De vero Auctore fidei Profeſſionis quæ Pelagio, Hieronymo, Auguſtino tribui ſolet. De mente Concilii Tridentini, circa ſatisfactionem in Sacramento Pœnitentiæ. De veteri ciborum delectu in Jejuniis Chriſtianorum. Epiſt. Tom. VIII. Judicium de Auctore Librorum de imitatione Chriſti. De duobus Dionyſiis. De Commentitio Lazari, Magdalenæ, Marthæ ac Maximini in Provinciam appulſu. De vera cauſa ſeceſſus Sancti Brunonis in deſertum. De concilio in quo Donatiſtæ damnati, &c.* His Letters have been printed at *Cambridge*, in one Volume in *Folio*. *Launoi* was a good Critick, and had profited much by his Familiar Converſe with Father *Sirmond*.

LAURA, or **LAURETTA**, a young Gentlewoman of *Provence*, who lived in 1341, and was Famous for her Learning, Parts and Beauty; and more particularly, for the Love *Petrarchus* had for her. She was one of thoſe Gentlewomen that compoſed the Meetings called *The Court of Love*, where they anſwered curious and witty Queſtions concerning Love. Some ſay ſhe was born at *Avignon*; others, at a Town near to *Avignon*, and in the Neighbourhood of the Place of *Petrarchus*'s Retirement. She was born *June* 4. 1314, and died in 1348, as 'tis ſaid, the ſame Month, Day and Hour, that *Petrarchus* had fallen in love with her. King *Francis* I. made *Laura* this following Epitaph for her Monument:

En petit lieu compris vous pouvez voir
Ce qui comprend beaucoup par renommée
Plume, labeur, la langue & le devoir
Furent vaincus par l'aimant de l'aimée
O Gentille Ame, etant tant eſtimée,
Qui te pourra loüer qu'en ſe taiſant?
Car la parole eſt toujours reprimée
Quand le ſujet ſurmonte le diſant.

See *The Life and Poems of* Petrarchus, *with his Epiſtle to Poſterity.*

LAURAGAIS, Lat. *Lauriacus Ager*, a ſmall Territory of *France*, in *Languedoc*. *Caſtelnaudari* is the Capital of it, and takes its Name from the Town of *Laurac*. It furniſhes great ſtore of Woad for dying. It lies between the Rivers *Ariege* and *Agout*, within the Mountains; and was formerly an Earldom belonging to the Earl of *Auvergne*, but now united to the Crown of *France*.

St. LAURENCE, was born at *Hueſca*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and made Arch-Deacon of the Church of *Rome* by *Sixtus* II. in 260. who truſted him with the Treaſures of the Church. This was when the Emperor *Valerian* was engaged in a cruel Perſecution of the *Chriſtians*: In which, Pope *Sixtus* being taken amongſt others, was viſited by *Laurence* his Arch-Deacon, whom he charged to diſtribute the Church-Treaſures he was intruſted with, to the poor *Chriſtians* that hid themſelves in Subterranean Caves, from the Fury of that Perſecution. St. *Laurence* having performed this Command, the next Day ſaw them leading the Pope to his Martyrdom; to whom he ſaid aloud, *That he had, according to his Command, diſtributed the Church-Treaſures to the Poor.* The Soldiers hearing him ſpeak of Treaſures, laid hold of him; who appearing before the Emperor, he charged him to declare where thoſe Treaſures were which he had mentioned. St. *Laurence* demanded three Days Time to get them together, and preſent them to him: At the End thereof he preſented a great Number of poor People to the Emperor, and told him, *They were the Treaſures of the Church he had ſpoken of.* *Valerian* incenſed at this Diſappointment, ordered his Skin to be torn to pieces with Iron-Scourges, and afterwards to be whipped with Rods and Laſhes that had Lead at the End of them, and then to be ſet on the Wooden Horſe, and have all his Limbs diſlocated; and laſt of all, ordered a kind of Grid-Iron, with a ſlow Fire under it, to be made ready, upon which the Tyrant cauſed him to be laid down, and roaſted; which St. *Laurence* endured with ſuch Conſtancy and Unconcernedneſs as aſtoniſhed the Tyrant, and ſo chearfully rendred his Spirit to God, *Aug.* 10. 261. *Baron. Martyrol. & Annales.*

LAURENTIUS, Anti-Pope, was Arch-Deacon of the Church of St. *Mary the Greater* at *Rome*, and oppoſed to *Symmachus*, choſen Pope after *Anaſtaſius* II. in 498. which Schiſm was the Cauſe of great Diſorders in the City of *Rome*. To put an End to this Schiſm, both Parties referred themſelves to the Deciſion of *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, who gave it for *Symmachus*: Whereupon *Laurentius* ſubmitted, and was made Biſhop of *Nocera*; but afterwards cauſing new Troubles, he was baniſhed. *Baron. in Annal.*

LAURIOL, a Town of *France*, in *Dauphine*, which ſome take to be the *Æria* of the Ancients. It ſtands upon the River *Drome*, between *Valence* and *Montelimar*. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars of the XVIth. Century, having been often taken and retaken by the *Romaniſts* and *Proteſtants*. It is now newly fortified.

LAURO (*John Baptiſt*) of *Perugia*, lived under the Pontificate of *Urban* VIIIth. and was much eſteemed for his Genius and Learning. He wrote ſeveral Pieces in Proſe and Verſe. *De Calce Poema Theatri Romani. Orcheſtra De Viris Illuſtribus. Epiſtolæ &c. Argoli de Dieb. Critic. P.* IId. *Jan. Nicius Erythræus Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illuſt. cap.* 141. *&c.*

LAUSANNE, or LAUSANNA, Lat *Lauſonium*, a City of *Switzerland*, with an Univerſity; the Capital of the Diſtrict of *Le Vault*, belonging to the Canton of *Bearn* ever ſince 1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and free City. It is alſo a Biſhops's See, under the Archbiſhop *Beſançon*; but ſince this Town embraced the Reformation, the Biſhops have removed their Reſidence to *Friburg*, from whence it is diſtant Eight *French* Leagues, and Ten from *Geneva*, to the North Eaſt, and a ſmall diſtance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. *Guilleman lib. Helvet. Stumpf. in Chron. Helvet.*

LAUTREC, a ſmall City of *France*, in *Languedoc*, in the *Albigeois*, ſtanding on a Mountain that bears excellent Wines, two Leagues from *Caſtres*. It hath the Title of a Viſcounty, and its Viſcounts have been very conſiderable amongſt the Lords of *Languedoc*.

LAW (*Canon*) a Publick Regulation for the deciding Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. The Canon-Law is made up of theſe following Parts. 1. The *Holy Scriptures*. 2. The Conſtitution of Councils, properly call'd Canons. 3. The Decrees and Decretal Epiſtles of Popes; And 4thly. The Opinions of the Fathers: Beſides theſe conſtituent Parts, The Civil-Law is likewiſe taken in, in ſome Caſes, *i. e.* extracted from the *Theodoſian* or *Juſtinian* Codes, and ſometimes from the Capitularies of the ancient Kings of *France*. The time, in which the ſeveral Collections were put together, which make up the Canon-Law, is divided into three Diſtinctions; The 1ſt. comprehends the Old Laws, by which the Church was govern'd ſo above 1000 Years, and which is contain'd in the ancient Collections, and Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions. The ſecond diſtinction conſiſts of that, which the *French* call *Cours Canon*; being compos'd of Collections, which were made ſince the Year 1150 to 1483; And the third Diviſion of time takes in all the Additions made ſince the Period abovementioned, either by the Conſtitutions of New Councils, The Decrees of later Popes, or by other Proviſions which are own'd to have the force of Law in Eccleſiaſtical Matters. To ſay ſomething of the progreſs of this matter, upon each Diviſion of time; To begin with the 1ſt. with reſpect to what was Collected either in *Greek* or *Latin*: The firſt Collection of the *Greeks* was publiſh'd about the Year 385; The Author of the Performance being *Stephen* Biſhop of *Epheſus*, or, as others will have it, *Sabinus* Biſhop of *Heraclea*. This work took in the Canons of the two General Councils of *Nice* and *Conſtantinople*, together with thoſe made by the five Provincial Councils of *Ancyra*, *Neo-Cæſarea*, *Gangra*, *Antioch*, and *Laodicea*; held in *Aſia* much about the ſame time. The ſecond Collection was made a little after the General Council of *Chalcedon*, held in 458; and here moſt of the Canons of the General Council of *Epheſus*, and of that of *Chalcedon* were added to the Canons of the firſt Collection, the greateſt part of the Learned are of Opinion that this Collection was Drawn up by *Stephen* Biſhop of *Epheſus*. To this *Body* were added, the Canons of the Council of *Sardica*, the Apoſtles Canons and thoſe of St. *Baſil*. The third *Greek* Collection was order'd to be drawn up by the Council in *Trullo*, held at *Conſtantinople* in 692. This was afterwards augmented in the Year 790; ſome Canons of the IId. general Council of *Nice*, as *Morery* calls it, being added to it. The fourth *Greek* Collection was compil'd by *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, about the Year 880; beſides theſe four *Greek* Collections in which the Canons were Rang'd according to the Order of the Councils, or the Epiſtles of the Fathers made uſe of; beſides theſe Collections I ſay, *John* of *Antioch* made another in the Year 550, in which, the Canons were Diſpos'd into Heads according to the ſubject matter, under Fifty Titles or Diviſions; The ſame *John* of *Antioch*, being prefer'd to the Patriarchate of *Conſtantinople* in 554, Drew up the firſt *Nomo-Canon*, divided likewiſe into Fifty Titles or Heads, in which, he cites the Civil-Laws from *Juſtinian*'s Code and Novels; *i.e.* ſo much of 'em, as the Canons are concern'd in. *Photius* drew up another *Nomo-Canon*, where the reſembling Laws and Canons are plac'd together for view and compariſon, about the Year 883. *Arſenius* a Monk of *Athos*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, made a New *Nomo-Canon* in 1255, and *Matheus Blaſtares* a Monk of St. *Baſil*'s Order, made another in 1335: ſo much for the *Greeks*. And now a word of the *Latin* Collections, of which, the moſt conſiderable are four, The Oldeſt was drawn up by the Order of Pope *Leo*, in 460. The ſecond *Latin* Collection was made by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, who was likewiſe the Author of the Paſchal Cycle, and the Chriſtian *Æra*; this Collection was publiſh'd in 496, to which, in the Year 500, *Dionyſius* added a Supplement conſiſting of Popes Decrees. The third *Latin* Collection was made in *Spain* by *Iſidore*, Biſhop of *Seville*, in the Year 620. The fourth appeared in 790, under the Name of *Iſidorus Peccator*, or *Mercator*: Beſides theſe Collections, in which, the Order of time in the Councils or Decretal Epiſtles is generally obſerv'd, there have been ſeveral others drawn up, in which, the Diviſion is made, according to the diverſity of the ſubject matter, and of this kind, are thoſe drawn up by *Ferrandus*, Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, in the Year 527, by *Martin* Archbiſhop of *Braga* in *Portugal* 572, by *Creſconius*, an *African* Biſhop in 670, and by *Regino* Abbot of *Prûm*, in the Dioceſs of *Treves*, in the Year 900; This laſt added the Civil Laws to the Canons and Opinions of the Fathers where they had any relation to 'em; ſo that, in reality, this Collection may paſs for a *Nomo-Canon*. About the Year 1020, *Burchardus* Biſhop of *Wormes* made a new Collection of Canons, vulgarly call'd the *Decretum* of *Burchard*, (inſtead of a Book or Collection of *Decreta*,) ſome likewiſe call this work *Brocardica*, by miſtake for *Burchardica*. In the Year 1100, *Ivo Carnutenſis*, or *Biſhop* of *Chartes*, Drew up two Bodies of Canon Law, one of which was commonly call'd the *Decretum*, and the other *Pannormia* or rather *Pannomia*, that is to ſay, a Collection of all the Laws. And likewiſe among the Collections of Canon-Law, may be added the *Orders* and *Conſtitutions* of Biſhops, and *Pænitentials*, or Books in which Pennance and Diſcipline is ſtated, as likewiſe *Gregory* a *Spaniſh* Prieſt his *Polycarp*, which Compiler liv'd ſome little time after *Ivo Carnutenſis*; and thus much for the firſt Diviſion of Time, with Reference to the Canon-Law. The ſecond Period of the Canon-Law takes in that commonly called the *Curſus Canonicus*. This conſiſts of three Parts, The firſt of which, contains *Gratian*'s *Decretum*; the ſecond takes in the Great Decretals collected by the Order of Pope *Gregory* IXth. in 1230; The third comprehends the four leſſer Collections of Decretals; *i. e.* the *Sextus*, the *Clementines*, the *Extragants* of *John* XXII, and the *common Extravagants*. The *Decretum* of *Gratian* is a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, and of thoſe ancient Regulations which paſſed for Law in the Church, till the middle of the XIIth. Century. This *Gratian* was a *Benedictin*, who imploy'd 24 Years in this Work, which he Publiſh'd in the Year 1150, the Performance is divided into three Parts, the firſt of which contains 101 *Diſtinctions*, in which, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons are his Principal Subject: The ſecond Part contains 36 Cauſes, in which, the Matter and Form of Tryal and Sentence, is Handl'd; And the third conſiſts of five *Diſtinctions*, concerning *Conſecration* or *Holy Things*. (This *Decretum* of *Gratian* was Review'd and Corrected by Pope *Gregory* XIIIth. and a New Edition ſet forth in 1580.) After the *Decretum* of *Gratian*, there was a Collection of the Decretal Epiſtles drawn up, which were written by Popes living after *Gratian*'s time. *Bernard Circa*, afterwards Biſhop of *Fayenza* compil'd a New Body of Canon Law in 1188. And *Johannes Valenſis* drew up another about 12 Years after. *Peter* of *Beneventum* finiſh'd a third Collection which was approv'd by Pope *Innocent* IIId. in 1210. After the IVth. Council of *Lateran*, held in the Year 1215, under the ſame

Pope *Innocent* IIId. there appeared a fourth Collection, the Author of which is not known. *Tancred*, Arch-Deacon of *Bologne* made a fifth, in the Year 1226. The ſecond Part of the *Curſus Canonicus*, or *Courſe of Canon Law*, being a Collection of the Decretal Epiſtles, drawn up by the Order of Pope *Gregory* IXth. takes in the Epiſtles of ſeveral Popes, and particularly thoſe Epiſtles, which were written from the Year 1150, the time in which *Gratian* Publiſh'd his *Decree*, to the Year 1230, in which this Collection of Decretals was Publiſh'd; to this ſecond Part likewiſe is added the Conſtitutions of Councils, and ſome Deciſions of the Fathers: This Collection was put in Order by *Raymond De Pegnafort*, the Popes Penitentiary, and is divided into five Books, The firſt Book Treats principally of the Eccleſiaſtical Law in General, and of the ſeveral ſorts of Judges who have Juriſdiction in the Church. The ſecond treats of Civil Proceſs, or the Forms of Proſecuting an Action. The third and fourth give directions about Sentence and Paſſing Judgment in Civil Matters, taking in the Caſes in which the Clergy are concerned, together with thoſe relating to Marriage. The fifth dilates upon both the Matter and Form, concerning Tryal and Judgment in Criminal Cauſes. The third Part of the *Curſus Canonicus*, or Courſe of Canon Law conſiſts of a Collection of new Decretals, and contains the *Sextus*, the *Clementines*, and the *Extravagants*: The *Sextus*, i. e. The Sixth Book of the Decretals was drawn up by Pope *Boniface* VIIIth's Order in the Year 1298: This Collection is divided into five Books, like that of *Gregory* IXth. the matter being thrown into the ſame Order, and divided under the ſame Heads. The *Clementines* were formed into a Body by Pope *Clement* V. Some time after the Celebration of the Council of *Vienna*, held in 1311, and Publiſh'd in the Year 1317, by his Succeſſor *John* XXIId. The *Extravagants* of *John* XXIId. are the Decretal Epiſtles of that Pope, which were ſo call'd, becauſe, being not yet inſerted into the Body of the Law, they ſeem'd as it were *Out-lyers*, and to Range out of the Confines of the *Curſus Canonicus*, which Name has continued upon 'em; afterward the Decretals of ſeveral other Popes were call'd the *Common Extravagants*, to the Year 1483, and in this latter Body of the Canon Law, there are more of the Conſtitutions of Pope *John* XXIId. than in the Collection that goes under his Name. The third Period of the Canon Law takes in the Conſtitutions of Councils and Popes made ſince the laſt Collections of the Decretals, with other Regulations which have the force of Law in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; This laſt Diviſion of Law is either Common; *i. e.* as *Morery* ſpeaks, Receiv'd by all Catholicks, or elſe particular to ſome Community. There are two ſorts of Common Law, the one relates to Diſcipline, and the other to the Forms and Proceſs of Courts; The firſt conſiſts of the Decrees of General Councils, held ſince *Clement* V. and the Bulls of Popes, not yet taken in to the Body of the Law, the greateſt part of which has been put together by *Laertius* and *John-Mary Cherubins*; from whence *Petrus Matheus*, a Lawyer of *Lyons*, has extracted a Collection which he calls, the Seventh Book of the *Decretals*. The ſecond Part of this Common Law takes in the Forms and Regulations of the *Apoſtolick Chancery*, made ſince *John* XXIId. amounting to the Number of Seventy one, the three Principal of which are Receiv'd in *France*, upon the ſcore of being Founded upon Natural Equity. That Branch of the Civil Law which is call'd Proper or Particular, is that which beſides the general Law of the whole Church, is peculiar to particular Nations, Provinces, Churches, Dioceſſes, Chapters and Communities: As to *France*, continues *Morery*, That part of the Canon Law, which is particular to us, is, in the firſt place taken from the Ancient Decrees, Uſages or Cuſtoms of the Univerſal Church, being preſerved by our Fore-fathers with greater Care, than by the Neighbouring Nations; and in theſe Uſages and Regulations, that which we call the Privileges or Immunities of the *Gallican* Church principally conſiſts. In the ſecond place, That, which makes the Canon Law particular to *France*; conſiſts of Royal Ordinances made by the Kings of the third Race, either with the concurrence of the States of the Realm, or their own proper Authority, or elſe in concert with the Holy See, ſuch as the Pragmatick Sanction, The Ordinances of *Orleans*, *Blois*, and others ſo far as the Church is concerned; The *Concordat*, made in the Year 1516, between Pope *Leo* Xth. and *Francis* Iſt. which was concluded to ſoften that which ſtock'd the Court of *Rome*, in the Pragmatick Sanction: To this we may add the *German* Concordat, made in the Year 1447, between Pope *Nicholas* Vth. and the Emperor *Frederick* IIId. and which is ſtill obſerv'd in *Lorraine* and *Alſace*. The third Branch of Eccleſiaſtical Law, which, tho' particular to *France*, is not obſerv'd all the Kingdom over, is made up of the Canons of late Provincial Councils, Synodal Conſtitutions, and Regulations of Corporations or Communities. *Doujat Hiſtoire du Droit Canonique*. There is a new Edition of the Body of Canon Law, and the Decretals, printed in 1687, with the Notes and Corrections of *Petrus* and *Franciſcus Pithæus*, two Eminent Lawyers, printed from an Original in the Library of Monſieur *le Pellitier* Miniſter of State, Comptroller General of the Finances, and great Grandſon to *Petrus Pithæus*; This Edition is printed at *Paris* by *D. Thierri*.

LAW, or FRENCH-LAW, are the Laws and Cuſtoms by which Juſtice is Adminiſtred in *France*. Before the *Franks*, who came from *Germany*, enter'd *Gaul*, i. e. before the Vth. Century, the *Roman* Laws were the Meaſure of Right and Wrong, in that Country, being likewiſe continued under the Merovian or firſt Line of the *French* Kings, tho' with ſome mixture of the Conſtitutions of the *Franks*. Afterwards the ſecond, or *Carlovinian* Line made their Capitulary Ordinances, but the diſorders of the Xth. Century ſo embarraſs'd, and weaken'd theſe Laws, that, at the beginning of the third or *Capetian* Line of the *French* Kings, the Laws had ſo far loſt their Authority, that there was nothing remaining, but floating and uncertain Uſages, which gave beginning to thoſe different Cuſtoms, which have ſince been Reform'd, and ſtated in writing by Publick Authority. The Law, now obſerv'd in *France*, conſiſts partly of particular Ordinances, and Cuſtoms, and partly of the *Jus Romanum*, or the Civil Law, which is current within the Territories, call'd the *Country of Written Law*; i. e. in *Provence*, *Dauphine*, and *Languedoc*; but elſewhere this Law goes no farther than the Reaſon of it will carry it, having no Authority in the *Cuſtomary Provinces*; i. e. where the *Jus Conſuetudinarium*, or Common Law prevails, as in *Normandy*, *Picardy*, *&c.* And beſides, in theſe places, the Civil Law is only made uſe of as a Supplement, and in Caſes where the Proviſions of thoſe Provinces do not reach home. To trace the *French* Laws to their Original, we are to obſerve, that the *Roman* Law Practic'd in *Gaul* before the Vth. Century, was not that ſet forth by the Emperor *Juſtinian*; for that was not Publiſh'd till a Hundred Years after the firſt Eruption and Conqueſt of the *Franks*; i. e. not till the VIth. Century. Before which time, the Laws in *Gaul* were made up of the Imperial Conſtitutions, Collected in the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian* and *Theodoſian* Codes: Property was likewiſe determin'd, and Juſtice Adminiſter'd partly by the Opinions and Reports of thoſe Lawyers, whoſe Books were Authoriz'd and made Law by the *Theodoſian* Code: The Names of theſe Lawyers were, *Papinianus*, *Paulus Caius*, *Ulpianus*, *Modeſtinus*, together with others, whoſe Authorities were cited by theſe; *i. e.* *Scævola*, *Sabinus*, *Julianus* and *Marcellus*; Under this Form and in this State, the *Roman* Law was receiv'd in *Gaul* to the Year 450, but the *Barbarians*, who, ſoon after, ſettled themſelves there, brought new Laws a long with them: Theſe Laws, or Cuſtoms of theirs were Collected into one Volume, under the Title of the Code of the Ancient Laws, comprehending the Laws of the *Viſigoths*, an Edict of *Theodorick* King of *Italy*, the *Burgundian* Laws, the *Salique* Law, (which was that of the *Franks*) the Law of the *Almaines*, (*i. e.* of the People of *Alſatia* and the upper *Palatinate*,) the Laws of the *Bavarians*, the *Ripuarian* and *Saxon* Laws, and the Laws of the *Angli* and *Friſons*; to theſe we may add, the Laws of the *Lombards*, (which are much more conſiderable than thoſe above mention'd,) The Capitularies of *Charlemagne*, and the Conſtitutions of the Kings of *Naples* and *Sicily*: And here it is ſufficient to mention only thoſe Laws, which relate moſtly to *France*, the moſt Ancient of which, are the Laws of the *Viſigoths*, who poſſeſſed *Spain* and a great part of *Aquitain* in *Gaul*; Theſe were firſt couch'd in writing by *Evarix* who began to Reign in the Year 466, but being ſuted and made only for the *Goths*, his Son *Alaricus* got an Abridgment of the *Theodoſian* Code, extracted by *Anianus* his Chancellor, for the Uſe of the *Romans*, who publiſh'd it at *Aire* in *Gaſcoigny*, with ſome Explanations upon it, by way of Gloſs: This Abridgment was allow'd as Authentick by the conſent of the Biſhops and Nobility in the Year 506. Afterwards, there was another Extract made from this Code, which was call'd *Scintilla*. The *Gothick Law* having been enlarg'd by the following Kings, there was a Body of it made and divided into XII Books: This Collection, call'd, *The Book of the Gothick Law*, was preſented to the Biſhops in the Council of *Toledo* held in 693, who approv'd and confirm'd it. This *Gothick Law* continued in *Languedock* a great while after the Government of the *Goths* was deſtroyed, as appears by the IId Council of *Troyes*, held under Pope *John* VIII. in the Year 878. The *Burgundian Law* was Reform'd by *Gondebaud*, one of their laſt Kings, who publiſh'd a Body of it at *Lyons* in 501, to which there were made ſome Additions as far as the Year 520, *i. e.* Ten or Twelve Years before the Fall of the *Burgundian* Kingdom. And almoſt a Quarter of all *France* being under the *Burgundian* Dominions, from hence it comes to paſs, that a great part of the *French* Law is deriv'd from them. As to the *Salique Law*, which was particular to the *Franks*, the Preface of it ſhows, that it was written before they had paſs'd the *Rhine*; which is further confirm'd by the Places of their Meeting, and the Names of the four Sages, who drew it up, therein mentioned: But, to ſpeak truth, the Credibility of this Hiſtory is none of the beſt, all that we know for certain, is, That the Kings *Childebert* and *Clotharius*, Sons and Succeſſors of *Clovis*, drew up theſe Cuſtoms in Writing, in which, they aboliſh'd all the Remains of *Paganiſm*. There are two Copies extant of this *Salique Law*, which, tho' different in Expreſſion agree in Senſe. The oldeſt Copy, and which was firſt Printed, makes uſe, in moſt of its Articles, of thoſe barbarous Words, which ſignify the Places where every Publick Regulation was made, together with the Sum of the Fine, or Forfeiture for every Treſpaſs and Fault. The other Copy is that which is call'd, *The Edition of Charlemagne*, and is inſerted in the Code of the *Old Laws*. To this *Salique Law*, we may add that of the *Ripuarians*, the one being almoſt altogether the ſame with the other. Some People are of the Opinion, that the Name of *Ripuarians*, and that of *Salian*'s, belong equally to the *Franks*, and are but two words, to ſignify the ſame thing: However, in the *Salique Law*, the *Franks* and

Ripuarians are mention'd as a diſtinct People. And thus we have had a view of the Law which was current in *France*, under the Kings of the Firſt *Line*. To Sum up the whole in a word, The *Salique Law* was obſerv'd by the *Franks*; The *Gombette*, or *Burgundian* Law, by the People of that Nation. The *Goths*, who remain'd in great numbers in the Provinces beyond the *Loire*, were govern'd by the *Gothick* Law, and all the reſt by the *Civil* or *Roman*. The Eccleſiaſticks likewiſe, who at that time o'th' Day had a very great Intereſt, made uſe of the *Civil Law*, of what Nation ſoever they were: And in Caſes, where the particular Laws of the Cuſtomary Provinces were ſhort and ſilent, there they apply'd to the *Civil* or *Roman* Law, which, in ſuch *Omiſſions*, was a ſort of *Common Law* through all *France*. The Conqueſts of the *Franks*, *Goths* and *Burgundians*, being at laſt all brought under the Government of *Charlemagne*, this Prince ſuffer'd every diſtinct Nation to be govern'd by their own Laws. Purſuant to this, in the Year 788, he reviv'd the *Theodoſian* Code, which he publiſh'd from the Copy of *Alaricus* King of the *Goths*; and in the Year 798, he publiſh'd the *Salique Law*, with ſeveral additional Articles. *Lewis the Debonnaire* likewiſe, made ſome Add itions to it in 823. And thus, under the Kings of the Second Line, the ſame Laws were kept up, which had been obſerv'd under the Firſt, only the Capitularies or Ordinances made at the Meeting of the *Eſtates*, were added to the former; which ſupplemental Proviſions made in the Time of *Charlemagne*, *Lewis the Debonnaire*, *Charles the Bald*, *Lewis the Stammerer*, *Carloman*, and *Charles the Simple*, are ſtill remaining. And thus the Reader has a Summary View of the Ancient *French* Law. The *New* or *Modern* Law had its beginning in the Xth Century, for then the Diſorders of the Kingdom gave occaſion to the ſetting up of new Cuſtoms; Thoſe that were the moſt powerful, making themſelves Lords of Territories, Uſurping the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and forcing thoſe under them upon the payment of Services and Acknowledgments, which had never been heard of before: Beſides, the Eccleſiaſticks ſtretch'd their Juriſdiction to Secular Affairs, and made the Canon Law part of the Municipal. In the XIIth Century, the *Roman* or *Civil* Law was taken in to that of particular Provinces, and Taught publickly at *Montpelier* and *Toulouſe*; but notwithſtanding the *Civil* Law was read in the Publick Schools, yet it had not generally the Force of Law, as appears by the Declaration of King *Philip the Fair*, having no more than the Authority of written Reaſon to ſupply the Defects of Ordinances and Cuſtoms, when they did not come up to the Caſe in Queſtion, which Method is ſtill obſerv'd. And here it may not be improper to ſay ſomething of the Drawing up theſe Cuſtoms and Uſages of particular Provinces, in Writing. At firſt the Practice was to prove a particular Cuſtom, by Witneſs and Inqueſt; but afterwards it was found convenient to ſet them down in Writing, which Method was begun in the XIIth Century, and reviv'd in the XVth, under the Reign of *Charles* VII. who, after having driven the *Engliſh* out of *France*, Projected a Deſign of Reducing all the particular Cuſtoms of the Country to one general one, and to put them in Writing, in order to reconcile them, and bring them up to a ſingle and uniform Body of Law. *Du Moulin* informs us, that the Approbation and Affirmance of the Cuſtoms then made, was only by way of Proviſion, That the People in the mean time might have ſomething certain in the Law to depend on, till the General Reformation could be effected. *Lewis* XI. who ſucceeded *Charles* VII. had an intention to bring his Kingdom to the uſe of the ſame Laws, Weights and Meaſures, as *Comines* Reports, but this Deſign was never executed. As to the *Ordonances* of the Kings, which are the principal and moſt conſiderable part of the *French* Law, we may obſerve, in general, that theſe Ordonances relate chiefly to the Government, and Adminiſtration, The Prerogative Royal, The Power and Juriſdiction of Officers, and the manner of proceeding in Courts of Juſtice, there being not much in theſe *Ordonances* for the Deciding of private Diſputes, and difficulties ariſing about Property. *Hiſtoire du Droit François à Paris chez Etienne Loyſon.*

The ROMAN, *or* CIVIL LAW. Under this Denomination, we are to underſtand the Laws made by the *Romans* for the Support of their Government, and the Adminiſtering Juſtice to private Perſons. *Romulus*, who built *Rome*, gave the firſt beginning to theſe Regulations in his *Reges Curiatæ*, ſo call'd, becauſe they were made by the conſent of a General Meeting of the People, divided into thirty Parts or Wards, call'd *Curiæ*. The other Kings, who ſucceeded him, made ſeveral Laws during their reſpective Reigns, which, in all, laſted 244 Years. Theſe Laws, being drawn into a Body by *Sextus Papyrius*, in the 245th Year of *Rome*, the Collection was call'd, *Jus Papyrianum*. But theſe Laws, being ſoon after Repeal'd, by the *Lex Tribunitia*, there are none of theſe Royal Laws to be met with, in the Books of the *Jus Romanum*. About the Year of *Rome* 303, there were Ten Learned Men pitch'd upon to Travel to the Republicks of *Greece*, and to tranſcribe all the Laws which they believ'd ſerviceable to their own Government. Theſe Ten Men, call'd *Decem-viri*, made Ten Laws, to which the Year after they added two more. Theſe Laws being engraven upon Plates of Ivory, and hung up in publick Places of the Town, were call'd, *The Laws of the Twelve Tables*. But, notwithſtanding this Publication, the People were oblig'd, in ſeveral Caſes, to apply to the Lawyers for Explanation and Direction; whoſe Opinions, upon Caſes Put, being approv'd by Cuſtom, came, at laſt, to be call'd *Law*. Much about the ſame time, there were Forms of Proceſs ſettled, for the grounding of Actions, and ſtating the Methods of Proſecution; and theſe they call'd *Actions of Law*. Theſe Forms being publiſh'd by *Cn. Flavius*, made them be call'd *The Flavian Civil Law*. Some time after, *Sextus Ælius* wrote another Book of *Actions*, or Forms of Proceſs, which were call'd, *Jus Ælianum*. And thus, at that time o'th' Day, the *Roman* Law was made up of *The Twelve Tables*, *The Civil Law*, and, as they call'd it, *The Actions of the Law*. The People of *Rome* falling afterwards into a Miſ-underſtanding with the Senate, and retiring to Mount *Aventine*, made, during this Separation, Laws call'd *Plebiſcita*, which were afterwards receiv'd by the whole Commonwealth. After the People or Plebeians had yielded the Senate the Power of making Laws, the *Senatus Conſulta* appear'd, *i. e.* The Ordonances or Statutes made by the Senate. To theſe, in the Year 387 of *Rome*, were added the Edicts of Prætors, who were Magiſtrates, choſen every Year for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, whoſe Edicts or Decrees were call'd, *Jus Honorarium*, *Julianus*, an Eminent Lawyer, made a Collection of theſe Decrees, which was call'd, *The Perpetual Edict*, and approv'd by the Emperor *Adrian* in the Year 130, according to the Chriſtian computation. The Form of the *Roman* Government being chang'd a little before the Birth of our Saviour, the Authority of making Laws devolv'd upon the Emperors, whoſe *Conſtitutions* were drawn into two Codes, by *Gregorius* and *Hermogenes*, two learned Lawyers, under the Reign of *Diocleſian*, in the Year 290. Theſe two Collections, call'd, *The Gregorian and Hermogenian Code*, took in the Imperial Conſtitutions, from *Adrian* to *Conſtantine the Great*. The Emperor *Theodoſius the Younger*, Order'd a third Collection to be drawn up, call'd, *The Theodoſian Code*, in which, all the Conſtitutions of the ſucceeding Emperors, from *Conſtantine* to himſelf, were inſerted. The Writings likewiſe, and Opinions of ſome Eminent Lawyers, made part of the *Roman* Law: For, ſince the Reign of *Auguſtus*, there were ſeveral of that Profeſſion nam'd by the Emperors, to give their Judgment upon Caſes Put, whoſe Reſolutions, upon the Point, were look'd upon as Law, becauſe they were Authoriz'd by the Princes Commiſſion to give their Opinions. The moſt conſiderable of theſe Lawyers, were *Publius Papyrius*, *Appius Claudius*, *Sempronius*, *Sextus Ælius*, *Q. Mutius Scævola*, *Ateius Capito*, *Antiſtius Labeo*, *Papinianus*, *Ulpianus*, *Junius Paulus*, *Pomponius*, *Modeſtinus Africanus*, &c. In the Year of Our Lord 530, the Emperor *Juſtinian* perceiving the Civil Law very confus'd, Order'd a Review of it, that the inſignificant part of it ſhould be cut off, and put it into the method and condition it is in at preſent. In this great Work, he employ'd the ableſt Lawyers of his Time; the Names of which were, *Tribonianus*, *Conſtantinus*, *Theophilus*, *Dorotheus*, *Anatolius*, *Cratinus*, with ſome others. This Committee, after having ſelected what was moſt uſeful in the XII Tables, in the *Plebiſcita*, and *Senatus Conſulta*, in the Edicts of Prætors, the Reſolutions of Eminent Lawyers, the Conſtitutions, or Reſcripts of Emperors; after having done this, I ſay, they divided the Body of Law into Four Books, *viz.* The *Digeſt*, The *Inſtitutes*, The *Code*, and The *Novels*. The *Digeſt*, otherwiſe call'd the *Pandects*, is a Collection which contains the Old Law together with the Reſolutions of Eminent Lawyers. The *Inſtitutes* contains the Elements or Principles of the *Roman* Law. The *Code*, is a Collection of all the *Conſtitutions*, from *Adrian* to *Juſtinian* (for there are few *Imperial Conſtitutions* older than *Adrian*,) ſo that it takes in the three *Codes*, the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian*, and *Theodoſian*. It was call'd the *Juſtinian Code*, from that Emperor's Name, who got it drawn up. The *Novels*, is a Supplemental Book to the *Code*, and contains the *Conſtitutions* of *Juſtinian*, which were made after the *Code* was publiſh'd. Theſe *Novels* are faithfully Tranſlated from the Greek into Latin, and commonly call'd *Authentica*, to ſhew the exactneſs of the Verſion, and to diſtinguiſh them from the Epitome of *Julianus*, Conſul of *Conſtantinople*, and likewiſe from thoſe which *Irnerius* a Lawyer inſerted into the Code in the Reign of the Emperor *Frederick* I. in the Year 1155; which Performance is often, not very carefully and judiciouſly managed. The Civil Law of the *Romans*, being put in this good condition by the care of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, took place only in *Greece*, *Illyricum*, and part of *Italy*, becauſe the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Vandals*, *Franks*, and other barbarous Nations, had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Weſtern Parts of the *Roman* Empire. About the Year 868, the Emperor *Baſilius* made an Abridgment of the *Juſtinian* Code, and his Son *Leo*, the *Philoſopher*, publiſh'd the *Baſilica*, in 888, which paſs'd for Law, till the ruin of the Eaſtern Empire, which happen'd in the Year 1453, *Juſtinian*'s Body being no longer read in the Schools, nor pleaded at the Bar in *Conſtantinople*. After theſe *Baſilica*, the Emperor *Leo* ſet forth a hundred and thirteen new Conſtitutions, which treat of ſeveral things undecided by the Laws of *Juſtinian*. The Greek Lawyers made Gloſſes and Explanations upon the *Baſilica*, but not ſo Voluminous as thoſe of the Latins upon the Civil Law. *Michael Attaliottes*, a Lawyer, who flouriſh'd in the Year 1070, publiſh'd another Abridgment of the *Juſtinian* Code, which he call'd, *The Abridgment Abridg'd*, *i. e.* An Abridgment of what *Baſilius* the Emperor had ſet out before. About the ſame time, *Michael Pſellus* made another little Collection of the *Baſilica* (afterwards Tranſlated by *Leunclavius* in the Year 1580.) And laſtly, in 1143, *Conſtantine Herminopulus* furniſh'd out another Abridgment of the whole Law, which he call'd, *Promptuarium*: But the taking of *Conſtantinople* by *Mahomet* II. in 1453, put an end to the Eaſtern Empire, and to the uſe of the Laws obſerv'd there. And thus we have ſeen the State of the

Roman or Civil Law in *Greece*: As for *Italy*, as has been remarked already, it was little obſerv'd there for the ſpace of 506 Years, after the Death of the Emperor *Juſtinian*: For the *Goths* made themſelves Maſters of *Italy* about Sixty Years after the Reign of that Emperor, and the *Lombards*, having chas'd the *Goths* out of that Country, Reign'd there about 200 Years. During this time, the *Viſigoths* and *Vandals* held the Government of *Spain*; and the *Goths*, *Huns*, and other Barbarous People ſeiz'd upon part of *Gaul*. *Charlemagne*, having Conquer'd *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards* in the Year 774, was choſen Emperor of the *Romans*, by the Senate and People of *Rome*, in the Pontificate of *Leo* III. This Emperor had then a deſign of Reviving the Practice of the *Roman* or Civil Law, but the Men of that Profeſſion could not furniſh him with a Copy of what *Juſtinian* had Publiſh'd; but at laſt, in the Year 1137. in the Reign of *Lotharius* II. Emperor of the Weſt, and in the Popedom of *Innocent* II. they found a Copy of the *Digeſts* at *Amalfi* in *Puglia*, which was call'd the *Florentine Pandects*, for a reaſon to be given by and by. The Emperor *Lotharius* and Pope *Innocent*, joyning in a War againſt *Roger*, King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, deſir'd Aſſiſtance from the then Republick of *Piſa*. In the Courſe of this War, the Town of *Amalfi* being taken by Storm, and Plunder'd, *Juſtinian*'s Copy abovemention'd, being found there, was given to the *Piſan*'s, for the good Services they had done upon this occaſion. Theſe Books remain'd in the Hands of this Common-wealth, till they were Conquer'd by the *Florentines*, who carried off the *Pandects*, from *Piſa* to *Florence*; where they are ſtill carefully preſerv'd, as the only, or at leaſt the moſt Authentick Original of the *Roman* Law. After the diſcovery of theſe *Pandects*, the Emperor *Lotharius* II. ſet forth an Edict, Commanding the *Roman* or Civil Law to be taught in Publick Schools, and that Cauſes ſhould be Try'd by it; and, in the Year 1150, gave *Irnerius* leave to Read upon't, in the Univerſity of *Bononia*, after whom, it was taught and cultivated in the ſame Place, by ſeveral Eminent Profeſſors, as, *Placentinus*, *Azo*, *Accurſius*, *&c.* There have been likewiſe, a great many other famous Civilians in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, as *Bartholus* at *Piſa*, and *Perugia*; *Baldus* at *Bononia* and *Pavia*; *Alciat*, *Coverruvius*, *Antonius Auguſtinus*, *&c.* The moſt Eminent Civilians in *France*, are, *Budæus*, *Duarenus*, *du-Moulin*, *Cujacius*, *Hottoman*, *Briſſonius*, *Tiraqueao*, *Chopinus*, *Pithaus*, *&c.* The *Roman* or Civil Law was not Receiv'd in *Germany* till the XVth. Century, but ſince that time, it has made its way farther there than elſewhere, upon the account of the Emperors of this Country; ſtiling themſelves the Succeſſors of the *Roman* Emperors. *Hiſtoire du Droit Romain*, *A Paris Chez H. Joſſet.*

LAWENBURG, or **LAWENBORCH**, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of Upper *Saxony*, and Dutchy of *Pomerania*, ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands near the *Baltick*, 35 Miles Weſt of *Dantzick*.

LAWENBURG, Lat. *Lawenburgum*, a Town of the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Elbe*, Eight *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Eaſt, the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, under the Dominion of its own Duke, of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburg*, *Mecklenburg* and *Holſtein*.

LAXI, a Market-Town of the Iſle of *Man*, ſeated upon a Bay, from hence called *Laxi-Bay*, on the Eaſt Side of the Iſland.

LAZACH, a Kingdom of *Arabia Fœlix*, with a City of the ſame Name, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*.

LAZARUS, the Brother of *Mary Magdalen* and *Martha*, whom our Saviour raiſed from the Dead after he had been four Days in the Grave. The Tradition of the Churches of *Provence* tells us, That after the Death of *Jeſus Chriſt*, *Mary Magdalen*, *Martha*, *Lazarus* and *Maximinus* were expoſed to the Sea in an old torn Veſſel; which arriving at *Marſeilles*, *Lazarus* was made the firſt Biſhop of that Church.

St. **LAZARUS**, an Order of Knighthood, which the Weſtern *Chriſtians* eſtabliſhed when they were in Poſſeſſion of the *Holy Land*. Their Employment was, to entertain Pilgrims in certain Houſes expreſly built for them, and to conduct them on their Way, and protect them from the *Mahometans*. The Popes beſtowed great Privileges, and the *Chriſtian* Princes large Poſſeſſions upon them. King *Lewis* VII. ſurnamed *The Younger*, beſtowed upon them the Land of *Boigni*, near *Orleans*, where the Knights of St. *Lazarus* ſeated themſelves after that the *Chriſtians* were driven out of the *Holy Land*. But the Knights of *Maltha* got Pope *Innocent* VIII. to ſuppreſs this Order, and to unite it to theirs. Yet King *Henry* IV. in 1608. obtained a Bull of the Pope for the re-eſtabliſhing of the ſaid Order. Theſe Knights, amongſt other Privileges, had leave to Marry, and to enjoy Penſions out of Conſiſtorial Benefices. This Order hath been farther encouraged by the preſent *French* King *Lewis* XIV. This Order is the ſame with that of St. *Maurice* in *Savoy*, and of St. *Lazarus* in *Italy*. *Albert le Mire Orig. des ord. milit. Favin. Hiſt. des ord. mil. De Bello Orig. & inſt. de Divers ordres de Cheval, &c.*

LAZIANS, or **LAXIANS**, a People of the *European Sarmatia*, who formerly lived on the Banks of the *Palus Mæotis*, or, as others ſay, at the *Portæ Caſpiæ* near the *Iberians*. They were converted about 522, under the Papacy of *Hormiſda*; *Zatus* their King was Baptized at *Conſtantinople*, *Juſtinus*, the Emperor being his Godfather, and at his departure beſtowed a Crown and Royal Robe upon him.

LAZIARD (*John*) a *Celeſtin* Monk, living towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory, Publiſh'd by *Edmond le Fevre*, and continued to the fifth Year of *Francis* I. by *Hubert Velleius*. *Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

LAZIUS (*Wolfgangus*) a *German* Phyſician, and Hiſtorian to the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. He lived in the XVth. Century, and was born at *Vienna* in *Auſtria*, where he ſtudied Nineteen Years. He was well verſed in Antiquities. He died in 1556. We have the following Works of his. *Commentariorum Reip. Romanæ in exteris Provinciis Bello acquiſitis, conſtitutæ libri XII. De Gentium Migrationibus. Chorographia Pannoniæ. Alvearium Antiquitatis. In Genealogiam Auſtriacam Commentariorum lib. 2. &c. Pantal. lib. 3. Proſopogr. Geſner. Bibl. Reuſner in Icomb. Melch. Adam in vit. Germ. Medic. & Philoſ.*

LEA, a River which hath its ſource in *Hartfordſhire*, and afterwards ſerves as boundary betwixt *Eſſex* and *Middleſex*. In *Hartfordſhire* it waters *Hartford* and *Ware*; and in *Eſſex*, *Waltham*-Abbey.

LEÆNA, a Courtezan of *Athens*, who lived in the LXVIth. *Olympiad*. She was conſcious to the Conſpiracy of *Harmodius* and *Ariſtogiton* againſt *Piſiſtratus*, and being interrogated thereupon, ſhe bit off her Tongue, rather than ſhe would diſcover what ſhe knew of it. The *Athenians* affected with this extraordinary Action, erected, in honour of her, the Statue of a Lioneſs without a Tongue.

LEAGUE, called *The Holy League*, a Party or Conſpiracy formed in *France*, in 1576, for Defence as was pretended, of the *Romiſh* Religion. The firſt who laid the Deſign of a General League of the Papiſts, under another Head than the King, was the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, whilſt he was at the Council of *Trent*. He repreſented to the chief Men of that Aſſembly, and, by them, to the Pope, that for the maintaining of the Popiſh Religion, it would be neceſſary to form a League of many Princes and Lords, of whom the King of *Spain* was to be one, and the Pope Protector of it, which Princes, ſo Leagued, were to chuſe a Head, to whom all the *Romaniſts* ſhould be bound to obey. This Deſign being approved of, they were about chuſing the Duke of *Guiſe* to be Head of the League, at the ſame time that the News was brought of his death. The Cardinal did not quit his Deſign for all this, but expected Ten or Eleven Years, till his Nephew, the young Duke of *Guiſe*, was in a condition to take upon him the ſame Charge, at which time, he propounded the ſame thing again to the Pope and King of *Spain*, who both complied with the Propoſal, tho' upon different Motives, the one of a deſire to exterminate the Proteſtants, the other in hopes to be a gainer by the Diſorders, which this League could not fail to produce in *France*. The Cardinal of *Lorrain* dying before the Enterpriſe was compleated, the Duke of *Guiſe* was unwilling to quit the Deſign, and therefore in 1576, cauſed a Project to be made of the League, which he got ſecretly diſperſed amongſt the moſt zealous Papiſts, or thoſe who were known to be favourers of the Houſe of *Guiſe*; and particularly he confided much in the Sieur *d' Humieres*, Governor of *Peronne*, who, finding that the XII. Articles, of which the League conſiſted, did too openly attack the Royal Authority, he inſtead thereof made XVIII. other Articles, which were ſo worded, as if the League were only deſigned for the King's Service, the Subſtance whereof was to this effect, *viz.* That all Obedience ſhould be rendred to the King, That they promiſed to maintain the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion. That the Nobility and Gentry ſhould either ſerve in Perſon, or provide Men, Horſes and Arms; and that the Clergy and Commons ſhould contribute to the Expences of the League, according to the Taxes that ſhould be regulated for that purpoſe. This Act was ſigned at *Peronne*, *Feb.* 13. by near 200 Gentlemen, and Officers of the Province; and the Example of thoſe of *Picardy*, was ſoon followed in all the Provinces of the Kingdom. But he that declared himſelf the higheſt for that Party, was the Lord of *Tremouville*, who was afterwards Governor of *Poitou*. In *November* the ſame Year, the States of the Kingdom aſſembled at *Blois*, prohibited the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, they of the League proving the ſtrongeſt Party there. The King ſeeing that the Leaguers, rather endeavoured to weaken his Authority, than to cruſh the Proteſtants, declared he would himſelf be Head of the League, to make himſelf Maſter of the Party. But being a Prince that did not much affect War, he granted the Proteſtants the Edict of *Poictiers*, in 1578, which permitted them the Exerciſe of their Religion, according to the fore-going Edicts of Pacification. The Leaguers, who had not dared to undertake any thing, ſince the King had named himſelf their Head, declared themſelves all on a ſuddain, in 1581, that they took the Duke of *Guiſe* to be their Head; their Pretence for this Innovation, being the Alliance the King of *France* had made with the King of *Navarre*, who, according to their ſtile, was an Heretick. The Duke of *Guiſe* drew the Cardinal of *Bourbon* into the League, in hopes of the Crown, and became more powerful by the conjunction of the *Pariſian* League, called *The Seize* or *Sixteen*. This particular League was begun by a Citizen of *Paris* called *Roche-blond*, who form'd a Party, the Heads whereof were about Forty; but becauſe they diſtributed to ſome of them, the ſixteen Quarters or Wards of the City, to execute what had been reſolved in their Council, they were called *The Sixteen*. In 1584, the Duke of *Guiſe* withdrew himſelf from the Court to his Government of *Champaign*, and came to *Joinville*, where he met with the Envoys of the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, and King of *Spain*; and there it was concluded, That the Cardinal ſhould ſucceed to the Crown, in caſe the King died without Iſſue, in order to the excluding of all Heretical Princes; that the King of *Spain* ſhould furniſh every Month 50000 Piſtoles, towards the Charge of the League; and, that on the other hand, the Leagued-Princes ſhould aſſiſt his Catholick Majeſty, to reduce his rebellious Subjects of the Low-Countries. The War began in 1585, but ſome Months after, the King granted the League an Edict, by which he revoked all thoſe which had been made in favour of the Proteſtants, and prohibited the Exerciſe of their Religion. Immediately after the publication of this Edict, the War broke forth throughout all *France*; for the King of *Navarre*, the Prince of *Conde*, and all the Proteſtant-Party, got over to their Side the Mareſchal Duke of *Montmorency*, Governor of *Languedoc*, and Head of the Royaliſts; which were a Party of diſcontented Papiſts, who proteſted they would ſupport the Royal Authority, againſt thoſe who were the Authors of Commotions and Diſorders in the State. Pope *Sixtus* V. concerned himſelf for the League, and thundered out his Bull of Excommunication againſt the King of *Navarre*, and the Prince of *Conde*, whereby he declared their Eſtates forfeited, and themſelves incapable to enjoy the Succeſſion of any Principality whatſoever. The King of *Navarre* on the other hand, got his Proteſtation againſt the ſaid Bull affixed at *Rome*, and fortified his Party, in order to the maintaining his own Rights. In 1587, the Proteſtant-Princes of *Germany*, raiſed a powerful Army to aſſiſt their Brethren of *France*; but theſe Forces were Defeated, and obliged to retire, which made the Leaguers much more proud and peremptory. In *July* 1588, the King publiſh'd an Edict in favour of the Leaguers, which was called *The Edict of Re-union*, by which he declared that he would exterminate Hereſie out of his Kingdom, and exclude all Heretick Princes from the Succeſſion, in caſe he ſhould die without Iſſue-Male. Some time after, the Aſſembly of the Eſtates was kept at *Blois*, where the King perceived the Duke of *Guiſe* had a Deſign to be more powerful than himſelf; and that the greateſt part of the Deputies in the Provinces, had been choſen by the underhand-dealing of the Duke's Creatures in the ſeveral Provinces. The Preſidents of each Order, *viz*. The Cardinals of *Bourbon* and of *Guiſe*, for the Clergy; the Earl of *Briſſac*, and the Baron of *Magnac*, for the Nobility; and the Provô *de Merchants*: or the Mayor of *Paris*, *la Chapelle-Martau*, for the Third Eſtate, were wholly of his Party. And no ſooner had the King read the Reſolutions of the three Orders, but he found that they manifeſtly tended to the imparing of the Royal Authority; and thereupon reſolved to rid himſelf of the Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Cardinal his Brother, as he did accordingly. The death of theſe two furiouſly incenſed the Leaguers, who to authoriſe them in their Rebellion, obtained a Decree, *Jan*. 7. 1589, from ſome Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, to which the others were forced to Subſcribe, to avoid the fury of the Leaguers; the Sum whereof was, That the *French* were diſcharged from the Oath of Fidelity and Obedience they had ſworn to the King, and that they might take up Arms in Defence of the *Roman* Religion, but the *Sorboniſts*, when at liberty, revoked it. The ſixteenth of the ſaid Month, the Duke of *Aumale*, Governor of *Paris*, and the Council of *Sixteen*, diſtruſting the Parliament, and being reſolved to ſeize thoſe of them they were ſuſpicious of, *John le Clerc* called *Buſſi*, formerly an Advocate of that Parliament, and at that time the Governor of the *Baſtile*, undertook the execution of it, and committed the firſt Preſident *Achilles du Harlay* to the *Baſtile*, together with the Preſidents *Potier*, *de Blanc-meſnil*, and *de Thou-* (*Thuanus*) and the moſt ancient Councellors of that Court, whoſe Places were filled up by the Leaguers. Some time after, the Duke of *Mayenne*, Brother to the Duke of *Guiſe*, came to *Paris*, and endeavoured to weaken the Council of *Sixteen*, to make himſelf the more powerful, and took to himſelf the Title of *Lieutenant General of the State and Crown of* France. The King, to oppoſe this Faction, united himſelf with the King of *Navarre*, and publiſhed a Declaration ſignifying to his Subjects, that this Union ſhould be no prejudice to the *Roman* Religion. After the Death of King *Henry* III. in 1589, the King of *Navarre* ſucceeded to the Throne, under the Name of *Henry* IV. who, by little and little, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom. At firſt, the Duke of *Mayenne*, Head of the League, cauſed the Cardinal *de Bourbon* to be proclaimed King, under the Name of *Charles* X. in *January* 1590. Pope *Sixtus* ſent Cardinal *Cajetan*, his Legate, to *France*, with expreſs Order to chuſe, for King, one that was a good Catholick. And, at the ſame time, *Mendoza*, the King of *Spain*'s Ambaſſador, ſupported by the Faction of *Sixteen*, made ſome Propoſals that ſeemed very advantageous to the Leaguers, demanding only in requital, that the King his Maſter might be ſolemnly Declared Protector of the Kingdom of *France*. The Duke of *Mayenne*, to aſſure the Title of King to the Cardinal *de Bourbon*, cauſed him to be Proclaimed in all the Cities of the League, ſtill retaining the Title of Lieutenant-General of the Crown; and ſoon after put himſelf into the Field, whilſt the Pope's Legate at *Paris*, did his utmoſt Endeavours to hinder *Henry* IV. from being acknowledged King. But, at laſt, the famous Battle of *Yvry* in 1590, was fatal to the League, where, almoſt, all their Forces were deſtroyed. Soon after, *Henry* IV. beſieged *Paris*, where, to encourage the People to hold out the Siege, above 1200 Eccleſiaſticks and Religious of the ſtricteſt Orders, as *Carthuſians*, *Minims*, and *Capuchins* liſted themſelves, marching in order through the Streets, with Soldier's Arms under their ordinary Habits, and having *William Roſe*, the Biſhop of *Senlis*, at the Head of them, with a great Standard marching before him, having the Images of our Saviour upon the Croſs, and the Bleſſed Virgin upon't. The King finding himſelf unable to take *Paris*, went and laid Siege to *Chartes*, in 1591. Pope *Gregory* XIV. at the ſame time, declared himſelf for the League, and the King of *Spain* relying on the Faction of the *Sixteen*, propounded the chuſing of the Infanta *Iſabella*, his Daughter, and Grand-daughter of *Henry* II. of *France*, Queen of *France*. But the Duke of *Mayenne* broke this Deſign, by hanging ſome of the Heads of the Faction. The Popes *Innocent* IX. and *Clement* VIII. alſo favoured the Leaguers, who obliged the Duke of *Mayenne* to Convene the Eſtates, in 1593, after the Death of the Cardinal *de Bourbon*, to Elect a new Catholick King; but at the opening of the Aſſembly he declared, That he would put a ſtop to the new intended Election, becauſe he found that the ſtrong Party which the King of *Spain* had made, by the Pope's aſſiſtance, endeavoured to chuſe the Infanta *Queen* of *France*. The Catholick Royaliſts who followed *Henry* IV. ſent to the Aſſembly of States, demanding leave to ſend their Deputies to the Aſſembly; whereupon the Duke of *Mayenne*, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the Pope's Legate, made a Conference of both Parties to be accepted of, which was held at *Surene* the *April* following; at which, the Archbiſhop of *Bourges* declared, That the King was reſolved to abjure his Religion; but the Legate maintained, That before he could be owned for King, the Pope muſt firſt have reconciled him to the Church. In the mean time, the King of *Spain*, to get the Infanta choſen Queen of *France*, propoſed the marrying of her with a *French* Prince whom he ſhould chuſe, including thoſe of the Houſe of *Lorrain*; but, upon Condition, that his Son-in-law and Daughter, ſhould be declared King and Queen of *France*. But the Parliament of *Paris*, not being able to indure this Propoſal, as being contrary to the Fundamental Law of the Kingdom, *viz*. The *Salick*-Law, declared all the Treaties that ſhould be made to that purpoſe, null and void. However the *Spaniſh* Party continued their Inſtances for the choice of a new King, and the *Spaniſh* Deputies ſhewed, that they had a full Power to name the Duke of *Guiſe*, for their Maſter's Son-in-law. The Duke of *Mayenne* being offended hereat, (for he did not like to have his Nephew for his Maſter) diſſembled his Diſpleaſure, and dexterouſly put a ſtop to the Election, deſigning to make his Peace with King *Henry* IV. And, at laſt, in *July* that ſame Year, *Henry* IV. abjuring his Religion, and being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, in the Church of St. *Denys*, by *Rainold de la Beaume*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, the Heads and Cities of the League laid down their Arms, and the Duke of *Mayenne* betook himſelf to the King's Service. See PACIFICATION *Maimbourg Hiſt. de la Ligue*.

LEANDER, a young Man of *Abydos* in *Aſia*, the Lover of *Hero*, who lived in the City *Seſtos* in *Europe*, on the other ſide of the *Helleſpont*. He was uſed to ſwim over that Streight by night to viſit his Miſtriſs, who ſet forth a Light to guide him; but venturing to take the Sea in a tempeſtuous Winter night, was drowned. *Hero*, the next Morning, ſeeing his dead Body lying on the Shoar, caſt her ſelf headlong from the Tower, whence ſhe was uſed to hang out a Light to her Lover, and ſo died. *Muſæus. Ovid in Epiſt. Heroic.*

LEANDER, Biſhop of *Sevil* in *Spain*, lived in the VIth. Century, and was one of the moſt famous Prelates of the Weſt for his Learning and Piety; *Severianus*, Governor of *Carthagena*, was his Father, *Fulgentius*, Biſhop of the ſaid City, and *Iſidorus*, his Brothers. *Hermenigildus* ſent him to *Rome*, where he came acquainted with *Gregory the Great*. At his return to *Spain*, he was baniſhed by *Leovigildus*, an *Arian* King; but was ſoon after recalled, and then diligently applied himſelf to the Converſion of the *Goths*, which he happily accompliſhed by a Conference, wherein he put them to a *Non-plus*. He aſſiſted at the third Council of *Toledo*, and celebrated a Synod at *Sevil*. He died in 603, according to the moſt probable Opinion. *Sigebert de Vir. illuſtr. St. Iſidor. cap.* 28. *de Vir. illuſtr. Trithem.*

LEAOTUNG, a Province of the Kingdom of *China* near *Tartary*, which the *Tartars* ſubdued in 1630, and the whole Kingdom afterwards.

LEARCHUS, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, whom his Father killed, imagining that he was become a Lion's Whelp, and his Mother a Lioneſs, which ſo afflicted *Ino*, that ſhe caſt her ſelf into the Sea, where *Neptune* received her amongſt the Sea-Nymphs. *Ovid lib.* 4. *Metam.*

LEBRIXA (*Francis*) or *Franciſca Nebriſſenſis*, was Daughter of the famous *Antonius Nebriſſenſis*. She had learned the Languages, and *Belles Lettres*, and when her Father was indiſpoſed, or hindred by buſineſs, ſhe was uſed to take his place, and read a Lecture of Rhetorick in the Univerſity of *Alcala*.

LEBUS, Lat. *Lebuſſa*, a ſmall City in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, on the River *Oder*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, one Mile from *Frankfort*, on the *Oder* to the N. In the 1555, this Biſhoprick, together with its Biſhop, embraced the *Auguſtan Confeſſion*. *Cluver. deſcript. German.*

LECCA, LECCI, LEZZE, Lat. *Aletium*, the principal City of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great, rich, and next to *Naples*, the moſt populous in that Kingdom. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*, from which it ſtands twenty Miles to the S. and ſeven from the Shoars of the *Adriatick*.

LECHUS, one that came from the *Boſphorus Cimmericus*, ſubdued *Poland* about 550, and was the firſt Duke of it; for the *Sclavonians*, a Nation originally deſcended from the *Scythians*, having poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Iſtria*, under the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtin*, and afterwards under *Juſtinian*, waſted all *Greece*, ſent out two Brothers *Lechus* and *Czechus*, whereof the latter ſubdued *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, and the former made himſelf Maſter of the Country of the *Quadi*, now called *Sileſia*, and the Greater *Poland*, whoſe Succeſſors governed there about 150 Years. After which, the *Polanders* were governed by twelve Waiwods, or Palatines, till *Cracus*, the Builder of *Cracovia*, was declared Duke of *Poland*. He left a Son called *Lechus* II. who killed his Brother *Cracus* as he was hunting, and died without Children, about 750. *Sanſovin. lib. 2. Chron. Andr. Cellario Nova deſcript. Polon. Cromer. Connors Hiſt. of Poland.*

LECK, LECCA, Lat. *Foſſa Corbulonis*, a River, or rather a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*, which dividing it ſelf into two Streams, forms that which is called the *Yſſel*, which paſſing by *Doesburg* and *Zutphen* falls into the *Zuyder Zee*; and the other called the *Leck*, which paſſeth by *Wyck*, *Cuylenburg* and *New-Port*, and near *Rotterdam* runs into the *Maes*. Alſo a River of *Germany*, which riſing in the County of *Tyrol*, on the Confines of the *Griſons*, and flowing Northwards, between *Bavaria* and *Schwaben*, and paſſing through *Ausburg*, falls into the *Danube*, over againſt *Papenheim*, a little beneath *Donawert*.

LEDA, the Daughter of *Theſtius*, and Wife of *Tyndarus*, King of *Oebalia*, whom *Jupiter* deceived in the ſhape of a Swan, as ſhe was bathing her ſelf in the River *Eurotas*, and conceiving by him, ſhe brought forth an Egg in the City *Amycle* wherein were contained *Pollux* and *Helena*; and, at the ſame time, brought forth another Egg which ſhe had conceived by her Husband, which had in it *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*, *Agamemnon*'s Wife. *Ovid Metam. lib. 6.*

LEDEN, a River which ſprings in *Herefordſhire*, and from thence runs through *Glouceſterſhire*, till it joins the *Severn*. *Ledencourt*, a Town ſo named from this River, is ſeated upon its Banks.

LEDESMA, Lat. *Bletiſa*, a ſmall Town of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Tormes*, ſix Leagues from *Salamanea* to the N. E.

LEDESMA (*Diegor James*) a Jeſuit, born at *Cuellar* in *Spain*, was a Scholar of Reputation towards the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote, *De Divinis Scripturis quavis paſſim Lingua non legendis, ſimul ac de Sacrificio Miſſæ, cæteriſque Officiis in Eccleſia Chriſti, Hebraica tantum, Græca aut Latina Lingua Celebrandis, &c.* There was another *Ledeſma* (*Peter*) a *Dominican* of *Salamanca*, who lived in the XVIIth. Century, and wrote, *De magno Matrimonii Sacramento. De Divinæ Gratiæ Auxiliis. De Divina Perfectione, &c. Ribadeneira. Alegamb de Script. Soc. Jeſ. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hiſp. &c.*

LEE (Sir *Edward-Henry*) of *Ditchley* in *Com. Oxon.* Baronet; a Perſon of large Fortune, and fair hopes, was as an incouragement to all vertuous Endeavours, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Weſtminſter*, upon the fifth of *June*, in the 26th. Year of King *Charles* II's Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Baron *Spellesburg*, in the County of *Oxford*; as alſo to that of Viſcount *Quarendum*, and Earl of *Litchfield*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

LEEDS, a Market-Town of *Skirack Wapentake* in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated on the North ſide of the River *Aire*, with a fair Bridge over it. This is an ancient Town, where the Kings of *Northumberland* had their Royal Palace, and now its one of the beſt in *Yorkſhire*, being well inhabited, eſpecially by Clothiers, who drive a good Trade there. 'Tis 116 Miles from *London*. His preſent Majeſty King *William* III. has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Duke of *Leeds*, upon *Thomas Osburn*, Earl of *Danby*, and Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*, then Preſident of the Council.

LEEK, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire*, about 116 Miles from *London*. 'Tis the chief Town of the *Moor*-Lands, and noted for excellent Ale, and good Buildings.

LEERPOOL, or **LEVERPOOL**, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Weſt-Derby* Hundred in the South Weſt parts of *Lancaſhire*, ſituate at the Fall of the River *Merſey* into the *Iriſh*-Sea, accommodated with a good Harbour, lies very convenient to paſs over into *Ireland*. It is now one of the moſt thriving Ports, and of equal Trade, with the beſt Town on the Weſtern ſhoar, except *Briſtol*. The Town has been very much improved and beautified by the Family of the *Moors* of *Bankhall*. It has a Town-houſe erected upon Pillars and Arches of Free-ſtone, with an Exchange for Merchants underneath. For its defence, here is on the South ſide, a Caſtle built by King *John*, and on the W. a ſtately ſtrong Tower upon the River. 'Tis 150 Miles from *London*.

LEFFY, LIFFEE, LUFFEE, the nobleſt River of *Ireland* upon which *Dublin* ſtands, tho' its Spring is but 15 Miles from the Sea; yet to accompliſh its Courſe, 'tis forced to fetch a very great compaſs, firſt running S. through St. *Patrick*'s fields Eight Miles, then W. five Miles, N. by the County of *Kildare* Ten Miles, N. E five; at laſt E. by the Caſtle of *Knock* and the City of *Dublin* into the *Iriſh* Sea Ten Miles. In 1687, towards the beginning of *December*, there happened ſuch an Inundation, by continual Rains, that not only Men, Cattle, and Goods in great quantities, were carried away by its rapidity; but the Bridges were broken down, and *Dublin* ſo filled with Water, that Boats ply'd in the Streets, the like never known before.

LEGATE, this Name is given by the Pope to four Sorts of Perſons. Firſt, They are called Legates whom the Pope ſends to General Councils, there to preſide in his Name. Secondly, The Pope's perpetual Vicars in Kingdoms or Provinces remote from *Rome*, are called Legates; thus, before the Reformation, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was *Legatus natus Apoſtolicæ ſedis*, or *Born Legate of the Apoſtolick See.* Thirdly, Such are alſo called Legates or Apoſtolical Vicars by Commiſſion, who for a certain Time, and in certain Places, are delegated to convene Synods for the Reſtoring of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, or upon other Emergencies. Fourthly, and Laſtly, The Name of Legate is given to the Pope's Extraordinary Ambaſſadors to Emperors and Kings, who are called *Legati à Latere*. At preſent none but Cardinals, have this Character.

St. **LEGER**, was a *French* Gentleman, of a Noble Family, who was ſent by his Parents, whilſt he was yet young, to the Court of *Clotharius* II. at the Beginning of the VIIth. Century, and was not long after choſen Biſhop of *Autun*. King *Clotharius* dying in 669. the Nobles aſſembled to ſet *Childeric* II. on the Throne, notwithſtanding the Endeavours of *Ebroin* to give the Crown to *Thierry*, *Childeric*'s youngeſt Son. St. *Leger* was preſent at this Aſſembly, and prevailed with the Lords, who were for ſentencing *Ebroin* to death, only to confine him to the Abbey of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*. *Childeric* afterwards kept St. *Leger* at Court with him; but his Vertue proving troubleſome to ſome Courtiers, they ſlandered him to the King; who giving Credit to them, came to *Autun*, with Deſign, as ſome ſay, to have him killed; of which he having Notice, retired in the Night-time; but being purſued, he was brought before the King, who ordered him to be confined to the ſame Monaſtery where *Ebroin* was detained. But the King being murthered not long after, in 679. cauſed a great Change of Affairs; for *Ebroin*, under the Reign of *Thierry*, was reſtored to his former Dignity, and St. *Leger* to his Dioceſs. But *Ebroin* being Major of the Palace and reſolved to revenge himſelf upon *Leger*, ſuppoſing him to have been his Enemy, ſent an Officer, with ſome Soldiers, to ſeize him in his City: The Citizens ſhut the Gates upon them, but the good Prelate being unwilling to expoſe the City to the Fury of the Soldiers, went out, and delivered himſelf into the Hands of his Enemies, who immediately put out his Eyes, and ſhut him up in a Monaſtery. Two Years after *Ebroin* ſent for the Biſhop and his Brother Count *Guerin* to Court, accuſing them before the King of having had an Hand in the Murther of *Childeric*: Whereupon *Guerin* was ſtoned to death, and *Leger* had his Tongue cut out. And at laſt, *Ebroin*'s Hatred to the good Biſhop being irreconcilable, he cauſed him to be murthered in a Foreſt belonging to the Dioceſs of *Arras*. *Surius in 2. Octob. Annal. Franc.*

LEGHORN, Lat. *Livorno*, *Liburnus*, or *Ligurnus Portus*, an ancient and celebrated Sea-Port, ſeated in the Territory of *Piſa*, on the Weſt of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, fifteen Miles from *Piſa* to the South, Ten from the Mouth of *Arno*, Forty from *Piombino* to the North, and Sixty from *Florence* to the S. W. There belongs to it a large and ſafe Haven; and the Great Duke, to ſecure the Trade and Wealth of it, hath built three Forts that defend it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. *Coſmus* Duke of *Florence* had it from them in Exchange for *Sarzana*, being then a poor, deſpicable Village, not much inhabited by reaſon of the Unhealthineſs of the Air, corrupted by the Marſhes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando* (two of his Succeſſors) ſurrounded it with Walls; and making it a free Port, much improved its Condition, at a Time when the *Genoueſe* had exceſſively enhaunced their Impoſts upon the Merchants, and built the three Forts that now defend it. It has two Havens; the one great, and very commodious (by reaſon of a very fair Mole) for Ships of any Burthen, and is beſides adorned with ſeveral Towers: The Leſſer, called *Darſi*, is only for Galleys. The Palace of the Great Duke is very conſiderable for its Beauty and Conveniencies to entertain Princes and Foreign Ambaſſadors, and is the ordinary Reſidence of the Governor of the City, and hath a large Arſenal or Magazine belonging to it. In this City there is a vaſt Concourſe of Foreign Merchants, not only becauſe it is a great Place of Trade, but alſo becauſe no Body can be arreſted here for Debt.

LEGION, a Body of Soldiers amongſt the *Romans*, which did commonly conſiſt of 5 or 6000 Foot, and 4 or 500 Horſe. In the Time of *Romulus* a *Legion* contained only 3000 Men: Under the *Conſuls* it conſiſts of 4000 Men; and, beſides the Foot, had about 2 or 300 Troopers. Since *Marius*'s Time the *Legion* was of 5 or 6000 Men, and conſtituted 10 *Cohortes*, or Regiments: So that when the *Cohortes* were of 500 Men apiece, the *Legion* was 5000; if of 600, of 6000 Men; the Cavalry, as hath been ſaid, conſiſting of 4 or 500 Horſe. The *Legions* compoſed of *Roman* Citizens made a diſtinct Body by themſelves, and thoſe of the Allies formed another Body of Infantry and

Cavalry, which they called Extraordinary. In the *Roman Legions*, the Foot were diſtinguiſhed into *Velites*, *Haſtati*, *Principes* and *Triarii*. Thoſe called *Velites*, *i. e.* Swift or Light Footmen, had for their Arms a long Sword, and a Lance of three Foot long, with a little round Buckler called *Parma Tripedalis*. They covered their Heads with a kind of Cap called *Galea*, made of Leather, or the Skin of ſome living Creature; which Caps differed from that called *Caſſis*, only in that this latter was of Metal. Theſe *Velites* were picked out from amongſt the reſt of the Foot, to follow the Cavalry in all Expeditions, and dangerous Enterprizes. 'Tis obſerved, that this ſort of Soldiers were not in uſe amongſt the *Romans* till the ſecond *Punick* War; whence it is ſuppoſed they did this in Imitation of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, who had a ſort of Light Foot-men that followed their Horſe; as may be ſeen in *Cæſar*, and *Livy*. Amongſt theſe *Velites*, thoſe that threw the Lance, as alſo the Archers and Slingers are comprehended. Thoſe whom the *Romans* called *Haſtati*, *Principies* and *Triarii*, carried a long Buckler, or Shield, four Foot long, and two broad: They wore a long, two-edged Sword, ſharp-pointed: Their Helmet was of Braſs, and the Creſt of it of the ſame Metal. They had a kind of Boots, which defended the fore part of their Legs: They carried two Darts called *Veruta*; the one ſomewhat greater, which was round, or ſquare; and the other leſs: Their Corſlets, called *Lorica*, were of divers Faſhions; ſome were of Iron, others of Braſs; ſome of them were made of little Plates of Iron, like Scales, covering one another; and were called *Loricæ Hamatæ*. As for the Horſe, their Arms were a Javelin, a Sword, a Back and Breaſt-piece, a Helmet, and a Shield. The *Roman* Enſigns were called *Imaginiferi*, becauſe they carried the Prince's Picture; the *Aquiliferi* carried an Eagle on the Top of a Pike: There were others that carried an Hand, in token of Concord; others, a Dragon, with a Silver Head, and the reſt of Taffeta. The *Labarum*, or Imperial Standard, which never appeared but when the Emperor himſelf was in the Camp, was of Purple, ſet round with a deep Golden Fringe, and embelliſhed with precious Stones. The Archers on Horſeback carried a Bow, and a Quiver with Arrows. The Officers we call Cornets carried an Eagle at the End of a Lance, and had the Skin of a Lion, Bear, or ſome other Savage Beaſt, covering their Head-piece; and the Enſigns of Foot had the ſame. They made uſe of three ſorts of Trumpets; whereof one was ſtreight, one crooked, almoſt like a Hunting Horn, and the third ſort more like our Muſical Inſtruments called Cornets. The *Romans* formerly carried their Swords on the Right Side: *Joſephus* ſaith, they were two; a long one on the Right Side, and a ſhort one on the Left. *Ammianus* obſerves, that ſome of the *Roman* Officers had their Coats of Armour ſo skilfully made, that they did not in the leaſt hinder any of their Motions: And that amongſt the *Parthians*, the Horſes alſo were covered with the ſame kind of Armour. *Lipſius de Militia Romana. Thyſius Rom. Illuſtrat. Roſinus. &c.*

LEGNANO, Lat. *Liviacum*, a ſtrong City of *Italy*, in the Diſtrict of *Verona*, which is a Country under the Dominion of the *Venetians*. *Leander Alberti.*

LEGNANO (*John*) a Lawyer, of a Noble Family in *Milan*, was much eſteem'd for his Learning in the XIVth. Century; beſide the buſineſs of his Profeſſion, he was a good Philoſopher and Mathematician. He wrote *Super Clementinis. De Cenſura Eccleſiaſtica. De Interdicto Eccleſiaſtico. De Horis Canonicis. De Beneficiorum Eccleſiaſticorum Pluralitate, &c. Trithem. De Script. Eccl. Ghilini Teatr. de Huom. Letter. &c.*

LEICESTER, Lat. *Leiceſtria*, the chief Place of *Leiceſterſhire*, is about 80 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, pleaſantly ſeated, in a good Air, and rich Soil, on the South Banks of the *Stowre*, over which it has two Bridges. It conſiſts of three Pariſhes, has ſeveral good Buildings, and is well inhabited. *An.* 680. it was made a Biſhop's See by the *Mercian* King *Ethelred*; which being ſoon after removed thence, the Town began to decay; but being afterwards reſtored to its former Greatneſs, and incompaſſed about with a ſtrong Wall, it ſo flouriſhed, according to *Matthew Paris*, that it was inferiour to few of the beſt Cities; and continued in this Proſperity till the Rebellion of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, ſurnamed *Le Boſſu*, or *Crouch-Back*, occaſioned its Ruin in the Reign of *Henry* II. who having made himſelf Maſter of the Town, commanded it to be burnt, and the Caſtle to be raſed, and laid an heavy Burthen upon the Inhabitants. After this Calamity, it had the good Fortune to recover it ſelf. Earl *Robert*, in Repentance of what he had done, built the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Pratis*, wherein he himſelf became a Canon Regular, and for fifteen Years ſerved God in continual Prayers. With the like Devotion *Henry* I. Duke of *Lancaſter* built here a Collegiate Church, which he provided with a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, and as many Vicars, with a ſufficient Maintenance. King *Richard* III's Body was brought hither after *Red-Moor*-Fight near *Boſworth*, and buried in the *Gray Friars*. Cardinal *Wolſley* was alſo buried in this Town; which, beſides this, is of note for having given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families, at this Time enjoyed by the Right Honourable *Philip Sidney*, devolved to him from his Grandfather *Robert Sidney*, Viſcount *Liſle*, created Earl of *Leiceſter* by King *James* I. *An.* 1618. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

LEICESTERSHIRE, Lat. *Leiceſtrienſis Comitatus*, is an In-land County of *England*, lying between *Derby* and *Nottinghamſhires* on the North, *Northamptonſhire* on the South, *Rutland* and *Lincolnſhire* Eaſtward, and *Warwickſhire* Weſtward. Its Length from North to South, being meaſured from the utmoſt Angle, is but 33 Miles; the Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, not above 27; the whole divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein are 200 Pariſhes, and 13 Market-Towns; whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby* and *Northamptonſhires*, went amongſt the *Romans* by the Name of *Coritani*; the Country making Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it does now of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*. The Air of this County is counted very healthful: As for the Soil, *Burton* gives this Account of it: *South-Weſt, rich Ground, plentiful of Corn and Paſture, but wanting Fuel: North-Weſt, for the moſt part hard and barren, yielding Fruit not without much Labour and Expence: North-Eaſt, good Soil, apt to bear Corn and Graſs, and ſufficiently provided with Fuel: South-Eaſt, much like the laſt for Fruitfulneſs, but, of the two, better furniſhed with Fuel.* Beſides the *Avon*, which ſeparates this County from *Northamptonſhire*, the other Rivers of moſt note are, the *Stowre*, and the *Wreak*, which, Diameter like, divide it into two equal Parts. There is one Thing very obſervable in this County, That all who are born in a Village named *Charleton*, have an harſh and ratling kind of Speech, and cannot well pronounce the Letter R. *Leiceſter* is the only Town in the whole County which has Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

LEICTOURE, LAICTOURE, or **LETOURE**, Lat. *Lactora*, *Lactoracum Civitas*, or *Lactoracium*, a City of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, upon the River *Gers*, being the ſecond City of *Armagnac*, and the Capital of the Territory of *Lomagne*. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*. This City ſtands on an Hill, whereof three Sides are almoſt inacceſſible; and is beſides ſurrounded with a double Wall, and defended with a ſtrong Caſtle. It formerly had the Title of a Viſcounty. It withſtood the whole Force of *France* three Months; and is ſince ſo well fortified after the Modern Way, that it is thought the ſtrongeſt Bulwark, and ſureſt Fortreſs of *France* on that Side, againſt *Spain*.

LEIDEN, Lat. *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a great City in the Province of *Holland*. It is ſeated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of *Rhinelandt*, near the Lake of *Haerlem*, called the *Haerlemer-Meer*, three Leagues from *Delft*, and ſeven from *Amſterdam*, *Dort* and *Utrecht*. It is a populous, wealthy, neat built City. It hath many Channels of Water running through the Streets, ſo that the City is divided into 31 Iſlands, joined by 145 Bridges, 104 whereof are of Stone. An Univerſity was founded here in 1575. which is adorned with a very good Library, a Phyſick-Garden, and an Anatomical Gallery, which contain many Rareties. This City is famous for the Siege the *Spaniards* laid againſt it in 1544. preſently after *Eaſter*; which by a Stratagem was raiſed *Octob.* 3. by the Prince of *Orange*; who letting looſe upon the Enemy the Waters which the Dams reſtrained before, relieved the City, and ruined the *Spaniſh* Army. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low Countries. Strada de Bello Belg. lib. 8. decad. 1. Grotius. Munſter. Ortelius.*

LEIDRADUS, Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, Native of *Nuremburg*, was in great Eſteem with *Charlemagne*, to whom he writ that Letter which we have ſtill amongſt the Works of St. *Agobert*, wherein he gives that Prince an Account of his Repairing the Church of *Lyons*; as alſo another Letter of his to his Siſter, lately publiſhed by *Baluzius* at the End of the ſaid *Agobert*'s Works. This Prelate 813. made a voluntary Abdication of his Archbiſhoprick, and retired to the Monaſtery of St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*, where he died.

LEIGH (*William*) Son to Sir *Thomas Leigh* Lord Mayor of *London*, had Iſſue *Francis* his Son and Heir, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *James* I. and afterwards married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere* Lord Chancellor of *England*; and by her had Iſſue *Francis* his Son and Heir, created Baronet, 16 *Jac.* I. and afterwards raiſed to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Dunſmore*, 4 *Car.* I. in 1643. was made Captain of the Band of Penſioners; and by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford*, the 20th. of that Prince's Reign, in Conſideration of his faithful Service, advanced to the Degree and Title of Earl of *Chicheſter*, with Limitation of that Honour to the Heirs Male of his Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, begotten on *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *Francis*. He died in 1653. leaving Iſſue the ſaid *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, married to *George Villers*, Viſcount *Grandiſon*. *Dugd. Baronage.*

LEIGH (*Thomas,*) deſcended from a ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was dignified with Knighthood by King *James* I. married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Egerton* Knight, eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Lord *Elleſmere* Lord Chancellor of *England*; and firmly adhering to King *Charles* I. in the Civil Wars, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, in the 19th. of his Reign, by the Title of Lord *Leigh* of *Stonely*. He died in 1671. his eldeſt Son, Sir *Thomas*, being deceaſed in his Life-time: Which Sir *Thomas* married twice; firſt, *Anne*, Daughter and ſole Heireſs to *Richard Brigham* of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*; and after her Death, *Jane*, Daughter of *Patrick-Fitz-Maurice*, Baron of *Kerry* in *Ireland*; by whom he had Iſſue, *Thomas*, his only Son, now Lord *Leigh*, and three Daughters, *Honora*, married to Sir *William Egerton* Knight, ſecond Son to *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*; *Mary* and *Jane*. *Dugd. Baron.*

LEIGH, a ſmall Market-Town in *Lancaſhire*, 145 Miles from *London*.

LEIGHTON, a Market-Town of *Mans*-Hundred, in the S. W. Parts of *Bedfordſhire*. It ſtands upon the very Borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, on a ſmall River which runs from thence, North-Weſtward into the *Ouſe*. This is a good large Town, much reſorted unto for fat Cattel; 33 Miles from *London*.

LEINE, Lat. *Lynius*, or *Leinius*, a River of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*; which riſing in the Territory of *Eisfeldt*, or *Eſchfeldt*, near *Heiligenſtadt*; and paſſing through the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, by *Gottingen*, *Eimbeck* and *Alfelt*, at *Saxſtede*, receives the *Inerſt*; and afterwards flowing by *Hanouer* and *Newſtadt*, runs into the *Aller*.

LEINSTER, Lat. *Lagenia*, one of the four Provinces of *Ireland*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuge Leighn*, by the *Welſh*, *Lein*, by the *Engliſh*, *Leinſter*, and in old Times *Lagen*, is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea, on the Weſt with *Connaught*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Shanon*; on the North with the Territories of *Louth*, and on the South with the Province of *Munſter*. Its Form is Triangular, and its Circumference about 270 Miles. The Air is clear and gentle; the Soil abundantly fruitful as to Graſs and Corn, affords great Plenty of Butter, Cheeſe and Cattel, and is well watered with Rivers, the chief whereof are *Neure*, *Sewer* and *Barow*, all ſtocked to Admiration with Fiſh and Fowl. *Dublin*, the Capital of the whole Kingdom, is in this Province, which contains alſo theſe following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlough*, *Queen's-County*, *King's-County*, *Kildare*, *Eaſt-Meath*, *Weſt-Meath*, *Wexford* and *Dublin*; and, according to ſome, *Wicklow* and *Fernes*. Some believe this Province to have been the ancient Seat of the *Caucenſes*, *Blanti*, *Menapii* and *Brigantes*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*. It gives the Title of Duke to the late Duke of *Schomberg*'s Second Son.

LEIPSICK, or **LEIPSIGK**, Lat. *Lupfurdum*, or *Lypſia*, a fair and wealthy City of *Germany*, the Capital of *Miſnia*, a large Province of the Upper *Saxony*, ſtands upon the River *Pleiſs*. It is famous for three yearly Marts it hath, and its Univerſity, founded in 1408, by *Frederick* the *Warrior*, Duke of *Saxony*. It lies 12 *German* Miles from *Dreſden* to the Weſt, and 16 from *Magdeburg* to the South, and has a Caſtle called *Pleiſſenburg*. In 1520, *Luther* diſputed here with *Eckius*, about the Pope's Supremacy; ſoon after which, the Inhabitants of the City embraced the Reformation. This City was oft beſieged during the Wars of *Germany*. The *Imperialiſts* were twice defeated by the *Swedes* near *Leipſick*, at the Battel of *Lutzen*, and after by *Torſtenſon* in 1642, whereupon the City was ſurrendred to them. *Cluvier*. *Berthius*.

LEIRIA, or, **LERIA**, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Eſtremadura*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*. It ſtands upon a ſmall River, about a League from the Sea, below the Town of *Tomar*.

LEITH, Lat. *Letha*, a conſiderable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Lothian*, on the *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and ſeated about one Mile from the Capital City of that Kingdom to the North-Weſt, to which it is the Port or Haven. It takes the Name from a ſmall River which falls into the *Frith* to the Weſt of it, and is one of the beſt Harbours in the World. In 1544, *John Dudley*, Viſcount *Liſle*, landed at this Place with 200 Ships; and having waſted the City of *Edinburgh*, burnt this Town at his Return. It began to recover when *De Deſſe*, General for *Francis* II. King of *France*, who had married *Mary* Queen of *Scots* in 1560, fortified it very regularly, with a Deſign, as 'twas thought, to conquer the whole Iſland; which the *Engliſh* foreſeeing, ſent an Army, at the Deſire of the Faction in *Scotland*, under the Command of the Lord *Grey*, which in two Months time, with the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Faction, forced the *French* to quit it, and return home. During the Siege, the greateſt part of the Town was burnt: And in the End of the Siege, all the Works were thrown down by the *Scots*. *Oliver Cromwel*, after this, built here a ſtrong Fort, which was demoliſhed by King *Charles* II. about 1664.

LEKE (Sir *Francis*) of *Sutton* in *Derbyſhire*, Kt. deſcended of a noble and ancient Family in thoſe Parts; and having a large Fortune, was upon *Octob.* 26. 22 *Jac.* I. created Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Deincourt* of *Sutton*; afterwards, for his Service, and great Supplies to King *Charles* I. during the Civil Wars, wherein two of his Sons loſt their Lives for their Prince and Country, one in the South, and the other in the Weſt, he was raiſed to the Degree and Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Scarſdale*, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Oxford*, *Novemb.* 11. 21 *Car.* I. He married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Carey* of *Berchamſtede* in *Hertfordſhire*, Kt Siſter to *Henry* Viſcount *Faulkland*, by whom he had Iſſue ſeven Sons and ſix Daughters, *viz.* *Francis*, ſlain in *France*; *Nicholas*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; *Edward* and *Charles*, ſlain as aboveſaid; *Henry* died unmarried; *Ralph* and *John*, who died Infants. His Daughters were theſe; *Anne*, married to *Henry Hillyard* of *Wyſteade* in *Holderneſſe*; *Catharine*, to *Cuthbert Morley* of *Normanby* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* and *Muriel* — *Frances*, wedded to the Viſcount *Gormanſton* in *Ireland*; and *Penelope* to *Charles* Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*. This noble Earl became ſo much mortified after his Sovereign's Tragical End, that he put on Sackcloth; and cauſing his Grave to be digged ſome Years before his Death, laid himſelf down in it every *Friday*, exerciſing himſelf frequently in Divine Meditations and Prayers; and departed this Life in his Houſe at *Sutton* in *Scarſdale*, in 1655, lies buried in the Pariſh-Church there. To whom ſucceeded *Nicholas*, his eldeſt Son, then living; who married the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Robert* late Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he hath Iſſue two Sons, *Robert*, commonly called Lord *Deincourt*, and *Richard*; and *Mary* a Daughter: Which *Robert* hath married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs to Sir *John Lewes* of *Ledſton* in *Yorkſhire*, Knight and Baronet. *Dugd. Baron.*

LELAND (*John*) born in *London*, and bred in the Univerſities of *England* and *France*. He was Library-Keeper to King *Henry* VIII. and the greateſt Antiquary of his Time. In the Year 1533, (25 *Hen.* 8.) he was Empowered by Commiſſion under the Broad Seal, to ſearch the Libraries of all Cathedrals, Abbeys, Priories, Colleges, *&c.* And having furniſh'd himſelf with a large Collection, he fix'd in *London* to digeſt them into Method, and form them into the Work intended. And in 37 *Hen.* 8. he preſented the King with a Scheme of the whole, under the Title of a *New-Years-Gift*. Wherein he promiſes a Deſcription of the State of *Britain* under the *Romans*, a Survey and Hiſtory of each County in 60 Books, a Survey of the *Britiſh* Iſles in ſix Books, and an Account of the Nobility of *Britain* in three Books. But the next Year falling diſtracted, and continuing ſo, left his Papers in confuſion; the greateſt part of which are now in the Publick Library at *Oxford*. His printed Treatiſes are, *The Aſſertion of King* Arthur: *The Birth of Prince* Edward: *The Song of the Swan*: *The deceaſe of Sir* Tho. Wiet: *The winning of* Bullein, *and the Commendation of Peace*. Cambden's *Life before his* Britannia. Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, &c.

LELEGES, a People of *Caria* in *Aſia*. There were alſo a People of the ſame Name in *Achaia*, near the *Locrians*. They are mentioned by *Virg. Æneid. lib.* 4. *Pliny*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. *Strabo*, *lib.* 7.

LELEX, King of *Lacedæmon*, who eſtabliſhed the firſt *Dynaſty* of the Kings of *Sparta*. See *Lacedæmon*. Conſult the Extract of the Book of *J. Meurſius*, *de Regno Laconia*, *in Tom. VIII. of the Univerſal Library*.

LELLI, or, *Camillus de Lellis*, Founder of the Clerks Regular, called Miniſters or Servants of the Sick, their Employment being to ſerve and wait upon the Sick. He was of *Bochianico* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he was born in 1550, and afterward was a Diſciple of St. *Philip de Neri*. His Congregation was confirmed by Pope *Sixtus* in 1586. He died at *Rome*, *July* 14. 1614. He was the Author of ſeveral pious Treatiſes. See his Life, and that of St. *Philip of Neri*. *Le Mire de Script. Sæculi* 17. *& de Congregation Cler. in comm. Viventium.*

LELY (Sir *Peter*) born *Anno* 1617, in *Weſtphalia*, where his Father, being a Captain, happen'd to be then in Garriſon. He was bred up for ſome time in the *Hague*, and afterwards came over into *England* in 1641, and purſued the natural bent of his Genius, in Landskips with ſmall Figures, and Hiſtorical compoſitions: But finding the *Practice of Painting after the Life*, generally more encouraged, he applied himſelf to Pourtraicts with ſuch ſucceſs, as in a little time to ſurpaſs all his Contemporaries in *Europe*. And having no fair opportunity of finiſhng the courſe of his Studies in *Italy*, he bethought himſelf of another Expedient, which he improv'd into an Equivalent to Travelling, *i. e.* He furniſh'd himſelf with a Collection of the Drawings, Prints and Paintings, of the moſt celebrated *Italian* Maſters; and what advantage he receiv'd from this Method, appears ſufficiently, in the Correctneſs of his Drawing, and the Beauty of his Colouring, but eſpecially in the graceful Airs of his Figures, the pleaſing variety of his Poſtures, and his gentile Negligence, and looſe manner of Draperies. He was much eſteem'd by King *Charles* I. and drew His Majeſty's Picture, when Priſoner in *Hampton-Court*. King *Charles* II. likewiſe had a great value for him, as appears by His Majeſty's making him his Painter, and Knighting him. As to his Art, 'tis certain, his laſt Pieces were his beſt; for notwithſtanding his Attainments, he was ſtill Improving, till Death ſnatch'd his Pencil out of his Hand, in an Apoplectick Fit, *Anno* 1680. *A ſhort Account of the moſt Eminent Painters*, &c. *Bound up with Mr.* Dryden's *Tranſlation of* Freſnoy.

LEMANE, Lat. *Lacus Lemanus*; called alſo the Lake of *Geneva*, and the Lake of *Lauſanne*, and by the *Germans*, *Das Genefferzee*: A conſiderable Lake, through which the River *Rhoſne* runs, being from Eaſt to Weſt about nine *German* Miles in length, and two over, where it is broadeſt. The *Rhoſne* enters it at *Nouille*, and goes out at *Geneva*. It is ſurrounded with good Towns. The principal, next *Geneva*, is *Lauſanne*.

LEMARY, a ſtrait or narrow Paſſage between the *Atlantick* Ocean and the *Mar del Zur*, to the South of the Streights of *Magellan* and *Terra del Feuogo*, diſcovered by *Iſaac Lemary* of *Antwerp* in 1615, and 1616, as deſigning to diſcover the *Terra Auſtralis incognita*. They found the entrance 8 Miles broad, bounded to the Eaſt and Weſt by high Mountains covered with Snow, and a ſtrong current to the S. W. which gave them an Aſſurance that it opened a Paſſage to the South Sea. Lat. 54. 40. The Land was full of *Penguins*, a monſtrous Sea-Fowl, and the Sea of great Whales, ſo that they could hardly ſhun them. The moſt Southern Cape of the *Terra del Feuogo* they call Cape *Hoorn*, which is in the Lat. of 57. 48. In 1618, the King of *Spain* ſent two Ships to diſcover this Paſſage, under *Bartholomeo Garſia de Nodal*: They returned the next Year by the Streights of *Magellan*, into *Spain*. In 1623, the States of *Holland* ſent a Fleet of 11 great Ships by this Paſſage, under *James Heremita*, as Admiral.

LEMBRO, or **IMBROS**, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, near the entrance of the *Propontis*, 3 *German* Miles from the *Dardanelles*, to the S. W. It had anciently a City of the ſame Name, which, with the Iſland, was conſecrated to *Cabiri* and *Mercury*, the *Thracian* Gods. The Haven of this City was alſo very commodious, but now almoſt quite deſolate. It has 4 Villages, the biggeſt of which is *Imbros*, guarded by a Caſtle. The Iſland is high and mountainous, but covered with Woods, and full of Wild Hogs, and other Game. The Vallies are pleaſant, well watered, and tilled. *Stephanus. Plutarch. Randal. Wheeler, pag.*72.

LEMBURGH, or **LAWOW**, Lat. *Leopolis*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, Capital of *Red Ruſſia*, ſituate among Hills upon the River *Peltaw*, walled with a ſtrong Wall, and well defended with two Caſtles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo* D. of *Ruſſia*, who flouriſhed about 1280. In 1648, it was beſieged by *Chielneck*, General of the *Coſſacks*, without any Succeſs. In 1672, the *Turks* took it, and ſoon loſt it. It ſtands 15 Miles from *Permiſla* to the Eaſt, a little leſs from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about 50 from *Warſaw* to the South-Eaſt.

LEMINGTON, a Market and Borough-Town of *Chriſt-Church* Hundred, in the S. W. Parts of *Hampſhire*, 72 Miles from *London*.

LEMINGTON, a Town of *Knightlow*-Hundred in *Warwickſhire*, noted for two Springs of Water that iſſue out there, within a Stride of each other, but of different Taſte and Operation; the one being freſh, and the other ſalt, tho' at a great diſtance from the Sea.

LEMNIUS (*Levinus*) born at *Zericzee* in *Zealand* in the XVIth Century. He was a conſiderable Scholar, and an eminent Phyſician. The beſt of his Works are, *De Occultis Naturæ Miraculis, Lib. IV. De Aſtrologia. De honeſto Animæ & Corporis Oblectamento, &c. Miræus in Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.&c.*

LEMNOS, a fertile and plain Iſland in the *Archipelago*, between *Thrace* to the North, and Mount *Athos* to the Weſt. It is called by the *Turks Stalimene*. It has ſeveral Ports and good Havens about it, the principal of which is now called *Mudro*, lying to the S. E. of the Iſland; above which ſtands a City, with an indifferent good Caſtle. The Soil is generally level, and yields good Paſture. To the N. E. is that *Terra Sigillata*, which is ſo famed for healing Wounds, and expelling Poiſon. Before the War of *Candia* it had about 50 *Greek* Villages, and was very well Peopled; but now there are not above 20, and thoſe are poor, and meanly inhabited. This Iſland was famed by the Poets for the Fall of *Vulcan* from Heaven upon it, occaſioned by ſome ſubterraneous Fires, ſuppoſed to be kindled from Heaven. *Muctedar*, a celebrated *Saracen* Commander, loſt a conſiderable Fleet in 916, near this Iſland. In 1457, it was recovered from the *Turks* by the *Genoueſe*. In ancient Times it had three Cities, one called *Dipolis*, another *Hypſipelaa*, and the third *Murina*, now *Lemno*, which lies 86 Miles Eaſt of Mount *Athos*, now *Monte Santo*. Near *Mudro* there is a City, with an indifferent good Caſtle Garriſoned by the *Turks*. In 1662, the *Venetians* took this Iſland, and ruined all the ſtrong places in it. It lies 8 *German* Miles S. of *Lembro*. *Randal.*

LEMPTA, a Deſart of *Africa*, in *Zaara*, or *Libya*, with a City of the ſame Name. *Leo & Marmol, Deſcript. d'Afriq.*

LEMURES. See **LAMIA**.

LEMURIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated on the 9th of *May*, in Honour of the *Lemures*; that is, of the Ghoſts and Apparitions of the Dead. Theſe Feaſts continued three Nights, not after one another, but allowing a Night of Reſt between each Night. In theſe Feaſts they uſed to caſt Beans into the Fire on the Altar, as ſuppoſing thereby to drive the *Lemures* out of their Houſes, or to hinder them from entring them. The Temples were all ſhut up during this Feaſt, neither were any Weddings celebrated all that time, as ſuppoſing that all Marriages then made would prove unfortunate. *Varro de Vita Pop. Rom. lib.* 1. *Ovid.* 5. *Faſtor.*

LENCICI, or **LANSCHET**, Lat. *Lencicia*, or *Lancicium*, a City of *Poland*, and the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles Lencſyck*, from this City, which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the greater *Poland*, on an Hill, ſurrounded with a Marſhy Ground, and ſtrengthned with a Caſtle built on a Rock, on the River *Bſura*, about 10 Miles from the River *Warte*, and about as much from *Gneſna* to the Eaſt, and 30 from *Warſaw* to the Weſt. This City was almoſt quite conſumed by Fire in 1656. *Starovolſcius Deſcript. Polon.*

Councils of Lencici.

There was a Council held here in 1181, wherein the Affairs of the Kingdom were regulated. And in 1188, another was celebrated, wherein it was reſolved to make War upon *Saladine*. *Peter*, the Pope's Legate, held a Council here in 1191. And *Fowk*, Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, another in 1240, againſt *Conradus* Duke of *Maſſovia*: And another on the ſame Account in 1246. And in 1258, one againſt *Boleſlaus the Bald*, Duke of *Sileſia*, who had impriſoned the Biſhop of *Breſlau*, and two of his Prieſts. In 1585, the Biſhops met here, againſt *Henry* IV. Duke of *Breſlau*. There were alſo two other Councils held here by the Archbiſhops of *Gneſna*, in 1462, 1466, 1506, or 1522, 23, and 27. *Joannes Laski* celebrated theſe two laſt againſt *Luther*. And on the ſame Subject there were two more held here in 1547, and 1557.

LENGOW, or rather **LEMGOW**, Lat. *Lemgovia*, a ſmall City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*, which was once a free Imperial City, but now exempt, and under the Count of *Lippe*. It ſtands upon the River *Begh*, 5 Miles from *Minden* to the North, and *Paderborn* to the South, and 9 from *Lipſtadt* to the N. E. *Cluver. Deſcript. German.*

LENHAM, a Market Town in *Kent*, 40 Miles from *London*.

LENOX, Lat. *Lenoxia*, or *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake of *Lomond* paſs. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the County of *Menteith*, on the South with *Cunningham*, cut off by *Dunbarton-Fryth*, on the Weſt with *Argyle*, and on the North with *Albanie*. This County has the Honour of being a Dukedom; which Title has been born by ſeveral of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in it is *Dunbriton*, now *Dumbarton*.

LENS, Lat. *Lentium Nemetacum*, a ſmall Town of the *Low-Countries*, in *Artois*, upon the River *Souchets*, 3 Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and 4 from *Doway* to the Weſt. The Town has been fortified, but was ſome Years ſince ſlighted and diſmantled. The Prince of *Conde* gave the *Spaniards* a great Overthrow here in 1648, and afterwards took the City, which was left to *France* by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659. *Guicciard. Deſcript. du Pais bas. Le Mire. Valer. Andr.*

LENSÆUS (*Joannes*,) Canon of *Tournay* or *Doornick*, lived in the XVIth Century, and was a Perſon of great Learning. He profeſſed Philoſophy and Divinity at *Louvain*, where he died in 1593. He left behind him divers Pieces of Controverſy, *viz. De Una Chriſti in Terris Eccleſia. De Unica Religione. De Verbo Dei non ſcripto. De Libertate Chriſtiana. De Fidelium Purgatorio. De Limbo Patrum, &c.* He was one of thoſe that compoſed the famous *Cenſure* of *Louvain* in 1588, on the Doctrine of Grace. See the *Apology for that Cenſure, Part I.*

LENT, a Faſt of Forty Days, obſerv'd in the *Church*, according to very ancient, if not Apoſtolical Tradition. This Antepaſchal or Quadrageſimal Faſt is mention'd by the Councils of *Nice* and *Laodicea*, as a Cuſtom well known in the Church. And, to go higher, *Irenæus* takes notice, that in his time, ſome faſted two Days, ſome more and ſome Forty; and that the laſt proportion of Time was the moſt Regular and Exact, as the Learned Dr. *Beveredge* Interprets him, in a Diſcourſe of his upon this Argument; in which, he makes it very probable, that the Forty Days Faſt before *Eaſter*, tho' not ſtrictly commanded by the Apoſtles, yet, being then Practis'd by ſome Perſons of Extraordinary Devotion, was approv'd by 'em. Anciently, in the *Greek* Church, the length of *Lent* was ſeven Weeks, but in the *Latin* only ſix notwithſtanding, in both Churches, the number of their faſting Days were equal, amounting to no more than 36, which were a ſort of *Tyth* of the Year, which they offer'd to God by the Practice of Mortification and Pennance. The Reaſon why the Time, obſerv'd by the *Latins* and *Greeks*, was equal, tho' the Weeks were unequal, was, becauſe the *Greeks* neither faſted on *Sundays* nor *Saturdays* in *Lent*, excepting on *Saturday* in *Paſſion-Week*; but as for the *Latins*, their Faſt was diſcontinued only on *Sundays*. In the Year 642. The *Greeks* explain'd themſelves fully in this matter in the Council in *Trullo*; where they declar'd, that *Sundays* and *Saturdays*, and the Feaſt of Annunciation were not to come into the *Lenten* Faſt, excepting only the *Saturday* in the *Holy Week*. Others, who neither faſted upon *Sunday*, *Saturday*, nor *Thurſday*, began their *Lent* Nine Weeks before *Eaſter*, which notwithſtanding, took in no more than Six and Thirty Days of Abſtinence. And from hence it grew cuſtomary, that as the ſixth *Sunday* before *Eaſter* was call'd *Quadrageſima*; ſo the Seventh was call'd *Quinquageſima*, the Eighth, *Sexageſima*, and the Ninth, *Septuageſima*; tho' none of theſe three laſt mention'd *Sundays* were either the 50th, 60th, or 70th. Day before *Eaſter*. In the IXth. Century, the cuſtom of faſting of four Days, before *Quadrageſima Sunday*, was begun to make up the number of the Forty Days Faſt. Having ſaid ſomething upon the Time of *Lent*, 'twill not be improper to take notice what ſort of eating was allow'd. Now, in the Weſtern Church, the ancient Practice was to forbear Fleſh, Eggs, Milk-meats and Wine, and not to Eat till the Evening; As for Fiſh, it was not forbidden, tho' there were many Chriſtians who refuſed to Eat any thing but Pulſe and Fruit. As for Fowl, ſome diſtinguiſhing People concluded 'em not within the Prohibition, their reaſon was, becauſe Fowls and Fiſhes were created out of the Water, the ſame Day, and therefore, being the Element and the Time were the ſame, they thought the uſe of the one might be permitted as well as the other; but this refining was generally condemn'd, as an Argument of the Palate. In the Eaſtern Church, *Lent* was always obſerv'd with great Auſterity, the major part ſupporting themſelves with nothing but Bread, Water and Pulſe. In proceſs of time, the rigour of Faſting went off by degrees; For, before the Year 800. the liberty of Wine, Eggs, and Milk-meats were allow'd not only to Sick Perſons; but likewiſe to thoſe, who could not keep up the ſtrength of their Conſtitution, and manage their Employments well without it: And now the Reſtraints of Faſting went no farther, than the forbidding of Fleſh, and the Eating till after *Veſpers* in the Evening: Theſe Relaxations were firſt practiſed in the Latin Church, but afterwards gained ground among the *Greeks*, the Monks excepted, who ſtill faſt, up to the ancient rigours. The *Latins*, as I obſerv'd before, Eat but once a Day, and that, in the Evening, which cuſtom continued in the Weſtern Church till the Year 1200. As for the *Greeks* they dined at Noon, and had a Collation of Sallad and Fruits in the Evening from the VIth. Century downwards; and in the XIIIth. Century, the *Latins* began to take ſome Sweet-meats to keep their Stomach from being out of order, and then make a Meal in the Evening. The cuſtom of Dining at Noon in *Lent* was not brought in all at once; The firſt ſtep from the ancient Uſage was, by bringing up Supper-time to three a Clock in the Afternoon; The cuſtom then being to Ring the Bell at the Hour of *None*, or Three a Clock: After *None*, Maſs was ſaid, and after Maſs, *Veſpers*, which being ended, they went to Supper: But thoſe who either wanted leiſure or Devotion to be at Divine Service, took the Bell in the wrong Senſe, and made it a ſignal for Eating inſtead of Prayers. There was likewiſe another cuſtom which helpt to bring on this alteration. The Emperor *Charlemagne* order'd Maſs to be ſaid in his Palace at Two a Clock in the Afternoon in *Lent*; *Veſpers* came immediately after Maſs, and when that Office was done, 'twas about Three a Clock, and then the Emperor went to Dinner. The Reaſon of his Eating thus early was becauſe, his Officers and Servants might not be oblig'd to Faſt too long. For here we are to obſerve, that thoſe Dukes and Kings which the Emperor had Conquer'd, waited at Table; And after the Emperor had Dined, the Kings and Dukes ſat down, and had Earls for their Waiters, who were likewiſe ſerv'd by their immediate Inferiours; and ſo running through other Degrees at Court, the loweſt Quality could ſeldom ſit down till Mid-night, which would ſtill have been later if the Emperor had not Din'd ſo early. In the Xth. Century, 'twas the cuſtom to Eat at Three a Clock all over *Italy*, but ſtill not till after *Veſpers*; for, at that time, the Office of *None* began ſoon after Twelve a Clock; then they ſaid Maſs, and after that *Veſpers*; but this new practice was not ſettled in *France* till about the Year 1200. From which time, the Hour of Eating came ſtill forward, till it came up to Noon, about the Year 1500; and ſince this was practis'd, it has been the cuſtom to ſay *Veſpers* before Noon. Before I conclude this matter I ſhall add a word or two concerning the Number of *Lents*. Beſide the Antepaſchal *Lent*, the *Greeks* had four others, which they call the *Lents* of *Chriſtmaſs*, of the *Apoſtles*, of the *Transfiguration* and of the *Aſſumption*; but theſe were reduced to a Week each, and were rather Faſts of Devotion than Obligation, at leaſt, to the Laity. In the *Latin* Church, the Monks obſerved three *Lents* as *Bede* Informs us, who liv'd in the VIIIth. Century: *i. e.* The *Lent* before *Eaſter*; The *Lent* before *Chriſtmaſs* or *Advent*, and that which followed *Pentecoſt*, all theſe three *Lents* were Forty Days each. 'Tis probable that the *Lents* of *Chriſtmaſs* and *Pentecoſt* were Impos'd on *Penitents*, and likewiſe obſerv'd by *Eccleſiaſticks* and ſome of the moſt Devout Laity, but were never Decreed by the Church, to oblige all its Members. Dr. *Beveredge. Cod. Canon. Eccleſ. Prim. Vindic. Thomaſin Traitez Hiſtor. & Dogmat. des jeunes de l' Egliſe.*

LENTULUS *Getulicus* (*Cneus*) lived in the Time of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*. He was made Conſul *A. C. 26.* and had for his Collegue *C. Calviſius Sabinus*. He was the Son of *Cn. Lentulus Coſſus Getulicus*, who was Conſul with *L. Calphurnius Piſo*. *Lentulus Getulicus* was Proconſul in *Germany* when *Sejanus* was executed at *Rome*, and was accuſed of having had a Deſign of marrying his Daughter to his Son; but he defended himſelf ſo ſolidly and eloquently in a Letter, that his Accuſer was baniſhed. His Goodneſs made him ſo eſteemed and beloved by the Soldiers, that the Emperor *Caligula* being jealous of his Power, cauſed him to be put to death. *Suetonius*, in the Life of *Caligula*, ſpeaks of an Hiſtory writ by this *Lentulus*: And *Martial*, in the Preface to his Firſt Book of *Epigrams*, tells us, he was a Poet. The Family of the *Lentuli* was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*, which was a very ancient and conſiderable Family of *Rome*. It is ſaid, they took this Surname from one of their Family, who came into the World with a ſmall Carnoſity in his Face, reſembling a Lentil. They were very famous in that Commonwealth, and were honoured with the higheſt Places of Dignity therein. *L. Cornelius Lentulus* was Conſul with Q. *Publius Philo*, *An. Rom.* 427. They ſuppoſe he was Brother to *Ser. Corn. Lentulus*, whom his Worth raiſed to the Conſulſhip with *L. Gebutius* in 451. They drove away the Robbers that hid themſelves in the Caves of *Umbria*. This *Lentulus* left a Son called *Titus*, who left two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, who next follows; and *S. C. Lentulus*, who was Conſul in 479. with *Manlius Curius Dentatus*, who defeated *Pyrrhus*, near the City of *Tarentum*. *L. C. Lentulus* was alſo Conſul, and triumphed over the *Samnites*. He had two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, of whom I ſhall ſpeak hereafter; and *P. C. Lentulus*, Conſul in 518. with *C. Licinius Varus*. *L. C. Cornelius* had enjoyed the ſame Dignity the Year before, in 517. and had triumphed over the *Ligurians*, as *Eutropius* obſerves. He was afterwards Cenſor with Q. *Lutatius*, and had two Sons, *L. C. Lentulus*, who follows; and *Cn. C. Lentulus*, Conſul in 553. with *P. Ælius Pœtus*. He ſignalized himſelf in the Wars, and was the Father of *Cn. Lentulus*, Conſul in 608. and of *L. C. Lentulus Lupus*, Conſul in 598. with *C. Martius Figulus*. *L. C. Lentulus* was Pro-conſul in *Spain*, and was afterwards Conſul in 555. He is the Father of *P. C. Lentulus*, Conſul in 592, and Cenſor in 605. This laſt had two Sons, *Publius* and *Cneus*; *Publius* left *P. C. Lentulus Sura*, Conſul in 683, with *Cn. Aufidius Oreſtes*; after which, being engaged in *Catiline's* Conſpiracy, he was taken, and ſtrangled in Priſon. *Cn. C. Lentulus* was Conſul in 657, with *C. Licinius Craſſus*; and his Son *Cn. C. Lentulus Clodianus*, was Conſul in 682, with *L. Gellius Poplicola*, and afterwards was alſo Cenſor with the ſame. It ſeems probable, that from him deſcended *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinter*, who was Conſul in 697, with Q. *Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*, and *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus*, who enjoyed the ſame Dignity, in 698, with *L. Marcius Philippus*. We find other Conſuls of this Family, in 705, 746, 751, and 763, to which they referr the Birth of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *Coſſus Lentulus Iſauricus*, was Conſul in 25 after Chriſt. *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, whom I have already mentioned, was Conſul the Year after, with *C. Calviſius Sabinus*. The reſt may be ſeen in the *Faſti Conſulares* of *Proſper*, *Caſſiodorus*, *&c.* The Curious may alſo Conſult *Titus Livius*, *Eutropius*, *Plinius*, *Florus*.

Popes of the Name of LEO.

LEO I. commonly called St. *Leo*, and *Leo the Great*, was born in *Tuſcany*, held the See 21 Years, wanting 32 days, that is, from the 10th. of *May* 440, when he ſucceeded to *Sixtus* III. till the 11th. of *April* 461. He was before Deacon of the Church of *Rome*, and was ſent for out of *Gaul* (whether he was gone to reconcile *Aetius* and *Albinus*, Generals of the Army, in which Negotiation he ſucceeded) to govern the Church, at a time when the Eaſtern Church was troubled by the *Neſtorians*, that of *Africa* ruined by the *Vandals*, and that of the Weſt, peſtred with the *Manichæans* and the *Pelagians*. To remedy theſe Miſchiefs, *Leo* held a Council in 444, againſt the *Manichæans*, where they were condemned, and this Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure was confirmed by *Valentinian* the Emperor, he made uſe of *Proſper* of *Aquitain* to confute the Errors of the *Pelagians*, and conſtituted him his Secretary. In the mean time, *Eutyches* having publiſh'd his Hereſie, was condemned in a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*, in 448, tho' afterwards he got them approved in a ſtollen and bribed Council held at *Epheſus*, in 449, the Acts whereof *Leo* made void, by another held the ſame Year at *Rome*. Afterwards diſturbances running higher in the Church, 'twas thought fit to apply to the expedient of a General Council, which *Leo* endeavour'd to get conven'd in *Italy*; but could not gain his Point with the Emperor *Marcian*, who Order'd it to ſit at *Chalcedon*: Here *Paſchaſinus* and *Lucentius* Biſhops, and *Boniface*, a Prieſt, being the Pope's Legates, preſided in the Council; where they were very earneſt that *Leo*'s Epiſtle to *Flavianus*, writ two Years before ſhould be inſerted into the Decrees of the Council, relating to matters of Faith; to which the Fathers anſwered; That they were willing to teſtifie their Approbation of the Pope's Epiſtle by their Subſcriptions, but would never allow it to be inſerted into the Synodical Decree: And the Legates inſiſting on their demand with ſome vehemence, having likewiſe the Advantage of being Back'd by the Emperor, the Biſhops of the Council continu'd in their Opinion, and reply'd with great plainneſs, *Qui contradicunt, ipſi Romam ambulent*, i. e. *thoſe that were not ſatisfied with the Senſe of the Council, might walk off to* Rome, *if they pleas'd.* At laſt, when they came to draw up the Canons, it was Order'd, That the Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* ſhould enjoy equal Privileges, τὰ ἴσα πρεσβεῖα, with the Biſhop of *Old Rome*; at this the Pope's Legates were extreamly diſſatisfied, Remonſtrating, That the *Nicene* Canons were broken, and that they would let nothing paſs which was prejudicial to the honour of the *Roman* Church; and that they had particular Inſtructions from *Leo* to that purpoſe. However after the Cauſe was thoroughly Examin'd, the Canon Paſs'd by a general Vote of the Council, the Secular Judges of the Emperor likewiſe being of the ſame Opinion: When the Pope heard how matters were carry'd, he was very much diſturb'd, and particularly angry with *Anatolius* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, charging him with Injuſtice, Arrogance and Ambition. And as for the matters of Faith which were Defin'd by the Council, he approv'd 'em all, but totally rejected the Canon above-mention'd in ſtrong, and at that time of Day, unuſual Language; *viz. inerritum mittimus & per Authoritatem B. Petri Apoſtoli, generali prorſus Definitione, caſſamus. Epiſt. 79. ad Pulcher. cap. 3. p. 598.* The Year after, *Attila* having loſt a great Battle in *Gaul*, paſt through *Italy*, ravaging and ſpoiling the Country as he went. As he was drawing near to *Rome*, *Leo* went out to meet him, and made ſuch an impreſſion upon him by his diſcourſe, that he perſuaded him to return to his Country; his Officers being ſurpriſed at this Change, asked him, *What made him comply with the Will of a Prieſt*; he is ſaid to have told them, *That whilſt* Leo *ſpake to him, he ſaw a Man ſtanding by his ſide in an Epiſcopal Habit, threatning to kill him if he refuſed to Obey the Advice was given him.* Being accuſed, by ſome, for not approving the Council of *Chalcedon*, and favouring the Errors of *Eutyches*, he writ to the Biſhops thereof, to purge himſelf of that Accuſation, and afterwards to the Emperor *Marcianus*, and to *Eudoxia* and *Pulcheria*. *Genſeric* being called in by *Eudoxia*, *Valentinian*'s Widow, took *Rome*, in 455; and having expoſed it to the Pillage of his Soldiers for fifteen Days, *Leo* prevailed with him not to burn the City, and ſaved three of the chief Churches from being plundered. He built a Monaſtery near to the *Baſilica* of St. *Peter*, and died *April* 11. 461. *Platina* adds, That he appointed ſome of the *Roman* Clergy, whom he called *Cubicularii*, to take care of the Sepulchres of the Apoſtles; That he introduced the Clauſe, *Hoc Sanctum Sacrificium*, into the Canon of the Maſs; Ordained that no Recluſe ſhould be capable of Receiving the conſecrated Veils, unleſs it did appear that ſhe had preſerved her Chaſtity ſpotleſs for the ſpace of 40 Years. He alſo thinks, That he was the firſt that Ordain'd Proceſſionary Supplications or Litanies, upon the occaſion of the frequent Earthquakes with which *Gaul* was at that time much afflicted. He wrote ſeveral Sermons and Epiſtles. *Gennad. cap.* 70. *Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Photius Cod.* 52. *Trithem. & Bellar. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annales. Cave Hiſtor. Liter. p.* 1.

LEO II. ſucceeded *Agatho*, and was Conſecrated, *Auguſt* 15. 683. He was Learned, and had great Skill in Muſick. Preſently after his Election, he confirmed the VIth. General Council, and was very diligent in procuring the Welfare of his Church. We have five Letters of his, which *Baronius* and *Binius* pretend to be ungenuine, becauſe they charge Pope *Honorius* with dying a *Monothelite*. He Sate only 10 Months, and 14 Days, and died, *June* 28. 684. *Anaſt. in vit. Pont. Baron. in Annales. A. C.* 683, *and* 684.

LEO III. a *Roman*, was choſen Pope after *Adrian* I. *Dec.* 26. 795. He was the Son of *Alippus*, and was Elected the ſame Day his Predeceſſor died, becauſe of the good Opinion the People had of him. This Applauſe and Eſteem of the People ſtirred up the Envy of ſome of *Adrian*'s Relations, who had entertained ſome hopes of being choſen to that Dignity, to ſet upon him in a Proceſſion, and put out his Eyes, and cut out his Tongue, which were afterwards reſtored in the Night by the help of the holy Apoſtles, as the Hiſtorians of that time aſſure us; tho' the Modern Relators, leſs credulous, ſay, that his Enemies, indeed, intended no leſs, but that his Friends made a ſhift to ſave him out of their hands, and to get him into the Lodgings of the *French* Ambaſſador, who ſent him under a good Guard, in 799, to *Charlemaign*, who was then at *Paderborne*; *Charlemaign* having underſtood the Matter, ſent the Pope back again to *Rome*, promiſing that he would ſoon follow him, and do him Juſtice, and accordingly, being come to *Rome*, in 800, he ſent for the Pope, who having cleared himſelf of the Crimes whereof his Adverſaries had Accuſed him, he Ordered them to be Tried, who being found Guilty, *Leo* begged their Pardons, and afterwards Crowned *Charlemaign*, Emperor of the Weſt. In 804, the Pope took a Journey to *France* to viſit *Charlemaign*, who ſent his Son *Charles* to meet him, and afterward went out himſelf and received him at *Rheims*, whence he conducted him to his Caſtle of *Crecy*, there to ſpend the *Chriſtmas* Holy-days. *Leo*, after Eight days ſtay, returned to *Rome*. *Charlemaign* was no ſooner dead, in 814, but the Pope's Enemies began a freſh to conſpire againſt him; whereupon he cauſed ſome of them to be executed, which ſo exaſperated the *Romans*. that, whilſt he was ſick at *Rome*, they plundered two of his Caſtles in the Country. The Pope died, *June* 12. 816. *Anaſt. in vit. Pont. Eginbert. in vit. Car. magn. Adhemar in Lud. Pio. Platina in Leone III. Baron. Annal. A. C.* 795. *& ſeq.*

LEO IV. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to *Sergius* II. *April* 12. 847. He took care to repair the City of *Rome*, and eſpecially that part of it near St. *Peter*'s Church. His Fleet joined with that of *Naples*, and beat the *Saracens*, in 849. He alſo repaired a City 10 Miles from *Centumcella*, which the *Saracens* had ruined, and called it *Leopolis*. *Platina* adds, That he prohibited all Lay-men entrance into the Church, during Divine Service; and adorned after an extraordinary manner, the Croſs which *Charles* the Emperor had given to the *Baſilica Conſtantiniana*, which had been robbed of the precious Stones that belonged to it. He finiſhed the *Moſaick* Work in the Churches of St. *Martin* and *Sylveſter in Montibus*, and the fine Pargetting which *Sergius* had begun, and built fifteen Forts for the defence of the City. And ſome write, That it was by his Command, that St. *Mary*'s Church in the *New Street*, and the Tower in the *Vatican* near St. *Peter*'s, were built. It was in his time, that *Ethelwald*, King of *England*, is ſaid to have made his Country tributary to *Rome*, by charging a Penny Yearly upon each Houſe. He died, *July* 17. 855, having Sate Pope Eight Years, three Months, and five Days. From the Death of this Pope, to the chuſing of *Bennet* III. there was but five Days Interval, or but two Months and twelve Days, if we reckon to the time that *Bennet* was generally own'd. This Remark *Morery* makes, to ſhow the palpable miſtakes of thoſe Hiſtorians, who place the pretended Pope *Joan* between theſe two Popes. See *John* VII. *Anaſtaſ. & Platin. in Leone IV. Onuphr. in Chron. Baron. in Annal.*

LEO V. of *Andrea*, ſucceeded *Benedict* IV. in 906, was Pope only 40 Days, being caſt into Priſon by *Chriſtopher*, who uſurped the Papacy.

LEO VI. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to *John* X. whom *Marozia* caſt into Priſon. He held the Papacy ſix Months, and fifteen Days, towards the end of 927, and at the beginning of the next Year, he was likewiſe caſt into Priſon. *Platina* obſerves, That the Papal Authority was, at this time, much diſregarded, through the Faults and Miſgovernment of former Popes, and that this gave way to the ſeizure of the Pope, and Uſurpation of his Dignity by a private Man, which indignity, *Leo* laid ſo to heart, that he died of Grief. *Flodoard. in Chron. Rom. Luitp. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *Baron. in Annal.*

LEO VII. a *Roman*, ſucceeded to the Papacy after *John* XI. in 936. He endeavoured to reſtore the Monaſtical State at *Rome*, by means of *Odo*, Biſhop of *Clugni*, whom he ſent for to that purpoſe. He governed the Church three Years, and died in 939. *Baron. in Annal.*

LEO VIII. choſen by the Emperor *Otho*, in a Synod of Biſhops which he called for that purpoſe at *Rome*, who alſo Depoſed *John* XII. This was in 963. *Leo*, in acknowledgment, rendred to the Emperors, the Power of Electing Popes, and the Right of Inveſtitures. But afterwards *John* drove him out of *Rome*; and after the Death of that Antipope, the Clergy and People made choice of *Benedict* V. But *Otho*, having reduced the City to Famine, took it, and Depoſed *Benedict* for an Intruder, and ſent him Priſoner to *Hamburg*. *Leo* died, *April* 17. 965. *See Leo d'Oſtia, Platina.*

LEO IX. before called *Bruno*, born in *Germany*, Son to *Hugo*, was Couſin German to the Emperor *Conrade*, Earl of *Doesburg* and Biſhop of *Toul* in *Lorrain*, was raiſed to the Papacy by the Emperor *Henry* III. ſurnamed *The Black*. He was Conſecrated, *Feb.* 12. 1049. He held ſome Synods at *Rome* and *Pavia* againſt the *Simoniacks*; and after Pentecoſt, went to the Emperor at *Colden*, held a Council at *Rheims*, where he reconciled *Godfrey the Valiant* with the Emperor, putting an end to that bloody Quarrel that was between that Duke, backed by the Earl of *Flanders*, and the Houſes of *Alſatia* and *Luxemburg*. Being returned to *Rome*, in 1050, he held a Council againſt *Berengarius*. In 1053, he ſent his Legates to *Conſtantinople*, to Condemn ſome Errors of the *Greek* Church; and ſoon after, going to ſpeak with the Emperor at *Wormes*, at his return, as he was marching with ſome Forces againſt the *Normans*, he was taken Priſoner in a Caſtle, and conducted to *Benevento*, whence he was not reſtored to his Liberty, till *May* 12. 1054, and died, *April* 19. following, after having held the Papacy five Years, two Months, and ſeven Days. He left behind him ſeveral Sermons, Epiſtles and Decretals. *Platina* adds, That he remitted a yearly Tribute of 100 Marks of Gold, and a white Horſe, with his Capariſons to the Church of *Bamberg*, and had in lieu thereof, the City of *Benevent*, given him by the Emperor; that having found a poor Leper at his Door, he, with pity, Ordered him to be taken in, and laid in his own Bed, and that in the Morning, when the Door-keeper opened the Door, the Leper being not to be found, it was preſently rumoured, that it was Chriſt who lay there, as a poor Man. He alſo, by his Monitories, put the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* upon repairing the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, which had been defaced by the *Saracens*. 'Tis Storied, That, in his time, *Robert Guiſcardi* leading an Army out of *France* into *Italy*, and driving the *Greeks* and *Saracens* before him, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Apulia*, where he chanced to find a Statue with theſe Words engraven, in a Braſs Circle round the Head, *The Firſt Day of* May, *at Sun-riſing, I ſhall have a golden Head*, which Words, being well conſidered by a certain *Saracen*, who was *Robert*'s Priſoner, a ſkilful Magician, he marked how far the ſhadow of the Statue extended at that time, and digging there, found a great Treaſure.

LEO X. ſucceeded to *Julius* II. in 1513. He was the Son of *Laurentius de Medicis*, and of *Claricia-Urſini*. Pope *Innocent* VIII. made him Cardinal when he was but Fourteen Years of Age, and he was made Pope at 36. *Angelus Politianus*, *Demetrius Chalcondylus*, and *Urbanus Bolzanus* had been his Maſters, and *Picus Mirandula*, *Marcilius Ficinus*, *Joannes Laſcaris*, *Chriſtophorus Landinus*, with ſeveral others his familiar Friends. He was a lover of Learning, and a great favourer of Learned Men. Being *Julius* II's Legate at the Battle of *Ravenna*, he was taken Priſoner there, in 1512. As ſoon as he was choſen Pope, he endeavoured to get the Favour of the Chriſtian Princes, but more eſpecially of *Lewis* XII. and his Succeſſor *Francis* I. of whom he obtained the Abrogation of the *Pragmatical Sanction*. In 1517, he concluded the *Lateran* Council, wherein it was reſolved to make War againſt *Selymus* the *Turkiſh* Emperor, and ſent Legates to all the Chriſtian Princes, to induce them to the War, and Ordered the preaching up of Indulgencies, with Deſign to raiſe Money by that means, which proved fatal to the Church of *Rome*, by ſtirring up of *John Staupitz*, and, by his means, *Martin Luther*, to oppoſe them, whom the Pope Excommunicated, in 1520, and gave the Title of *Defender of the Faith* to *Henry* VIII. of *England*, for having writ a Book againſt *Luther*. Some time after, he diſcovered a Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, by *Alphonſus Petrucci* Cardinal of *Sienna*, whom he cauſed to be put to death. In 1521, he made a League with the Emperor *Charles* V. againſt the *French*, for the mutual defence of their Dominions, and the reſtoring of *Francis Sforza* to *Milan*; and hearing of their good ſucceſs againſt the *French*, he was ſo overjoyed, that it caſt him into a Fever, whereof he died, *Decemb.* 2. 1521. having governed the Church of *Rome* Eight Years, Eight Months, and Twenty Days. This Pope, had a great many good Qualities, and particularly an extraordinary talent at writing Letters; but in general, he is ſaid to have a great deal of alloy, in his Character: to have been ſlender Principl'd, Partial, Ambitious and extreamly Revengeful. *Paul Jovius*, *Spond.*

LEO XI. of *Florence*, of the Family of the *Medici's*, but not of that of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, was the Son of *Octavianus*. He was choſen *April* 1. 1605. being 70 Years of Age, and died the 27th. of the ſame Month. *Spond. A. C.* 1605.

LEO, Archbiſhop of *Achrida*, a City of *Macedonia*, which *Juſtinian* repaired and called after his own Name *Juſtinianea*, and which the *Turks* call *Giunſtandil*. This Biſhop, being the Metropolitan of *Bulgaria* and *Macedonia*, joined himſelf in 1052, with *Michael Cerularius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and writ both of them againſt the Church of *Rome*. Pope *Leo* IX. excommunicated this *Leo* in 1055. Conſult *Sigebert, Lambert d' Aſchaffemburg, &c.* Cited by *Baronius A. C.* 1054, 1055.

Emperors of the Eaſt of the Name of LEO.

LEO I. Emperor of the Eaſt, called *Macelles the Elder*, or *The Great*, was a *Thracian*, and came to the Empire after *Marcianus*, by the favour of *Aſpar Patricius, Feb.* 7. 457. Immediately upon his Election, he confirmed by an Edict what his Predeceſſors had done againſt the Hereticks, and for authorizing of the Council of *Chalcedon.* He deſigned alſo the convening of a General Council for the Peace of the Church; but the Pope repreſented to him, that it was ſufficient to obſerve the Deciſions of the Council of *Chalcedon.* He alſo made great Preparations for a War againſt the *Vandals*, giving the Command of his Forces to *Baſiliſcus*, the Brother of the Empreſs *Verina*, who being a Heretick, and corrupted by Money, ſuffered *Genſeric* to burn his Fleet, which conſiſted of above 1000 Ships of all ſorts; yet the Emperor pardoned him, but finding that all this Miſchief chiefly proceeded from *Aſpar* and *Ardeburus*, his great Favourites, he got rid of them; and took away his Daughter, whom he had given in Marriage to the Son of *Aſpar*, and married her to *Zeno Iſauricus. Leo* died at *Conſtantinople*, after a Reign of Seventeen Years, and two Months, in 474. He publiſhed ſeveral Laws, which we have in the Code of *Juſtinian*, and built ſeveral Churches. *Niceph. lib.* 29. *Evagr. lib.* 2. *Procop. lib.* 1. *de Bell. Vandal. Cedrenus in Compend. Marcellin. & Caſſiodor. in Chron.*

LEO II. ſurnamed *The Younger*, was the Son of *Ariadne* and of *Zeno Iſauricus*, and Grand-child of *Leo the Elder*, who declared him *Auguſtus*, whilſt he was yet in his Cradle, and lived but Ten Months after, dying in *Novemb.* 474. Wherefore alſo, ſome do not place him in the number of Emperors. There was a report, according to the Relation of ſome Authors, as if *Zeno*, his Father, had poiſoned him, but without any ſufficient ground. *Marcellin. Caſſiodor. in Chron.*

LEO III. of *Iſauria*, ſucceeded *Theodoſius* III. who voluntarily Abdicated the Empire, to betake himſelf to a Monaſtery. He was Crowned *March* 25. 717. At the beginning of his Empire, the City of *Conſtantinople* was beſieged by the *Saracens*, which Siege laſted three Years, or, as others, two. In 719, he put by *Anaſtaſius* II. whom the *Bulgarians* had taken out of a Monaſtery, with a deſign to reſtore him to the Throne. He cauſed his Son *Conſtantine* to be Crowned, *March* 31. 720; and in 726, by an Edict, prohibited all manner of Images, and proſecuted the Worſhippers of them; whereupon Pope *Gregory* II. Excommunicated him. *Leo* being incenſed, prepared a great Fleet to invade *Italy*, which was deſtroyed by a Tempeſt. *Gregory* III. endeavoured to reclaim him, but in vain; wherefore the Pope in a Synod aſſembled at *Rome*, Excommunicated all thoſe that oppoſed Images. He died of a Dropſie, *June* 18. 741, after having Reigned 24 Years, 2 Months, and 25 Days, and *Conſtantinus Copronymus*, his Son, ſucceeded him.

LEO IV. ſurnamed *Chazarus*, ſucceeded his Father *Conſtantinus Copronymus, Sept.* 14. 775. He was an Enemy to Images, declared his Son *Conſtantius, Cæſar*, quieted the Rebellion ſtirred up by his Brother *Nicephorus*, Converted *Teleric*, King of the *Bulgarians*, and entred into Alliance with him, Defeated five *Saracen* Princes in *Syria*, and killed 6000 *Arabians.* He Reigned 5 Years, and 6 Months, and died *Septemb.* 8. 780, of a burning Fever.

LEO V. ſurnamed *The Armenian*, was the Son of a mean Perſon called *Bardas*, and was put into the place of *Michael Rangabes*, who was forced to quit the Empire, tho', ſome ſay, he renounced it in favour of *Leo.* He was Crowned by *Nicephorus*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople, July* 11. 813. with general applauſe. He gained a great Victory over the *Bulgarians*, and declar'd himſelf againſt Image-Worſhip, and removed the Patriarch *Nicephorus*, who defended it, and put *Theodoſius* into his place. Pope *Paſchal* I. Excommunicated him in 818, and all thoſe that were againſt Image-Worſhip. He was Maſſacred on *Chriſtmas*-Eve, in 820, in the Palace-Chapel, by ſome of the Favourers of *Michael the Stammerer*; whom *Leo* intended to have put to death after the Holy-days, but, by this means, he ſucceeded him in the Throne. *Leo* reigned 7 Years, 5 Months, and 14 Days. *Zonaras. Baptiſta Ignatius. Blondus, &c.*

LEO VI. ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, or *The Philoſopher*, was Emperor from *March* 886, to *June* 11. 911. He was the Son of *Baſilius* the *Macedonian*, who had cauſed him to be Crowned in 870, by the hands of St. *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople.* The Vertue of *Leo*, procured him the hatred of a certain Monk called *Theodorus Santabarenus*, who being in great favour with the Emperor *Baſilius*, perſwaded him, That his Son was reſolved to murder him, and that he always carried a Dagger about him to effect his Deſign; *Baſilius* believed him, and cauſed his Son to be ſeized in 779, and would have put him to death, if the Senate and People had not begged his Pardon; which he granted, with much ado, but, for all that, kept him in Priſon ſeven Years. *Curopalates*, and other Greek Authors, aſſure us, That on a Day when *Baſilius* made a great Feaſt to his Lords, they heard a Parrot, which was in the Palace-Hall, diſtinctly pronounce theſe Words, Αἶ αἶ, Κύρι Λέων, i. e. *Alas, alas, Lord* Leo! Which Words, caſt all the Company into a great Surprize and Melancholy; the Emperor demanding the cauſe of it, they told him, That a Bird had been a teaching of them their Duty, to commiſerate the ſad Condition of the Prince *Baſilius*; pondering theſe Words, he examined the Crime whereof his Son had been accuſed, and finding him innocent, ſet him at liberty, and dying ſoon after, left him Maſter of the Empire. *Leo* removed *Photius*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, and puniſhed his falſe Accuſer *Santabarenus.* He had Wars with the *Hungarians* and *Bulgarians*, but without Succeſs, and was the firſt that made an Alliance with the *Turks* againſt his Enemies. The *Saracens*, in his time, ravaged *Sicily*, and took the Iſle of *Lemnos* from him. To get rid of them, he Equipt a great Fleet, and gave the Command of it to *Nicetas*, who fought the *Saracens*, the loſs being great on both ſides. *Leo* having had no Children of three Wives he had married, *viz. Theophania, Zoe*, and *Eudoxia*, he eſpouſed a fourth, who was alſo called *Zoe*, by whom he had *Conſtantinus* called *Porphyrogeneta*; for which fourth Marriage the Patriarch *Nicholas* Excommunicated him, as being contrary to the Councils. He died *June* 11. 911, having reigned 25 Years, 3 Months, and 10 Days. This great Prince, not without reaſon, ſurnamed *The Wiſe*, left divers Works behind him; the chief whereof are, *An Epiſtle to all Believers*, to exhort them to live holily, tranſlated by *Fredericus Metius*, Biſhop of *Termuli*, and another *Of the Truth of the Chriſtian Faith*, writ to the King of the *Saracens*, tranſlated by *Sebaſtian Champier* of *Lyons.* Father *James Gretzer* in 1600, publiſhed nine Orations of this Emperor's, and Father *Combeſis* added 10 of them to the Augmentation of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, in 1648. Divers have publiſhed other Treatiſes attributed to him, *viz. Tactica, ſive de inſtruendis aciebus. Opus Baſilicarum. Novellæ conſtitutiones, &c. Scilitza, Glycas, Manaſſes, Cedrenus.*

Kings of Armenia *of the Name of* LEO.

LEO I. of the Blood of *Luſignan*, was the Son of *Livon* III. He died without Children, and left his Uncle *Leo* II. his Succeſſor, who married *Irene* of *Tarentum*, the Wife of *Leo* I. and by her had *Leo* III. who fleeing from the Cruelties of the *Turks*, that had Conquered his Kingdom, and detained his Wife and Children in Captivity, wandered a long time through all the Courts of *Europe*, to beg aſſiſtance to reſtore him to his Throne, and, at laſt, ſtopt in *France*, where King *Charles* VI. gave him an honourable Allowance. He died at *Paris* in 1393. See *Luſignan.*

Famous Men of the Name of LEO.

LEO (*Ambroſius*) an Eminent Phyſician of *Nola* in the Kingdom of *Naples.* His Writings are ſufficient Proof, that he wanted neither Genius nor Learning: The moſt conſiderable of them are, *The Hiſtory of* Nola, *in three Books.* A Treatiſe call'd, *Opus Quæſtionum, &c. Leandr. Alberti Deſcript. Ital. Vand. Lind. De Script. Medic &c.*

LEO (*Joannes*) ſurnamed *Africanus*, was born at *Granada*, and when that City was taken in 1491, by *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, he retired into *Africa*, and having been a great Traveller in *Europe, Aſia* and *Africa*, he writ a Deſcription of *Africa* in *Arabick.* Being ſome time after taken by Pirates, he was ſold to a Maſter of a Ship, who preſented him to Pope *Leo* X. who finding him a Man of Learning, made great account of him, and induced him to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, and the Pope himſelf being his Godfather, gave him the Name of *Joannes Leo.* Not long after, having attained the *Italian* Tongue, he Tranſlated his Book of the Deſcription of *Africa* into that Language, which *Joan. Florianus* has ſince put into Latin, but not ſo exactly as might have been wiſhed. *Marmol* in his Deſcription of *Africa*, hath almoſt wholly tranſcrib'd this Author, without ſo much as once naming him. He was the Author alſo of an *Arabick* Grammar, and himſelf in his Hiſtory mentions other of his Works, *viz. De rebus Mahumeticis. De Lege Mahumetica. Collectio Epitaphiorum quæ ſunt in Africa. De vitis Philoſophorum Arabum, &c.* But of all theſe Pieces, we have none but the laſt, which *Hottinger* cauſed to be printed in 1664, at *Zurich.* It is ſaid, that *John Leo* died in 1526. *Bodin. in Meth. Hiſt. cap.* 4. *Bernard. Alderet. lib.* 3. *Art. Hiſp. & Afric. cap.* 5. *Nicolaus Antonio Bibl. Hiſp. Joan. Hen. Hottinger in Bibl. Libertus Fromond. Meteor. lib.* 5. *cap.* 3. *Voſſ. lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Lat.*

LEO of *Alabanda*, a City of *Caria*, which the *Turks* now call *Eblebanda*, was an Orator, whom ſome confound with *Leo Byzantinus.* He left ſeveral Works, *viz. Caricorum, lib.* 4. *Lyciacorum, lib.* 4, *&c.* and is quoted by *Hyginus* and *Suidas.* Some take him to be the ſame with *Leo Aſianus*, quoted by *Cedrenus* and *Curopalates*; but *Voſſius* ſuppoſeth this latter to be the ſame with *Leo Grammaticus*, who added ſeven Emperor's Lives to the *Hiſtory of Theophanes. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. p.* 500. *Labbe in append. ad Byzant. Hiſt.*

LEO (*Byzantinus*) a Philoſopher and Diſciple of *Plato*, lived in the time of *Philip* of *Macedonia*, Father of *Alexander the Great, An. Rom.* 400. He was frequently employed by his fellow Citizens in important Embaſſies to the City of *Athens*, and to King *Philip*

Philoſtratus tells us, That upon a time being in a Diſcourſe with *Philip*, he asked him, *Why he deſired to make himſelf Maſter of* Byzantium? To which the King anſwered, *Becauſe he loved it.* *Leo* preſently replied, *That Lovers uſed to make Love not with Warlike, but Muſical Inſtruments.* *Philip*, afterwards perceiving that *Leo* was a great hinderance to his taking of the City, by the wiſe Counſel he gave to his fellow Citizens, the better to get rid of him, ſent a Letter to the Citizens, that *Leo* had offered to betray their City to him, which they believing, came in a tumultuary manner and ſurrounded his Houſe; whereupon he, out of fear, hanged himſelf. He was much given to Jeſting and witty Replies. Being on a time reproached by a Perſon that had a hunch Back, for his dim ſightedneſs, he anſwered, *You have your Anſwer on your back.* Another time, being ſent to *Athens*, to endeavour to re-unite the Citizens who were fallen into Diſcord; at his entring the Senate, he perceived that they began to laugh at his Corpulency, juſt as he was about to begin his Speech to them; whereupon, without being in the leaſt diſcountenanced, he ſaid, *You laugh to ſee me ſo fat, but ſhould you ſee my Wife, you would laugh much more, for ſhe is much fatter.* (Whereupon, when they broke out into a far greater laughter) *And yet* (continued he) *tho' we be ſo Burly, when we are in good humour, one Bed will make a ſhift to hold us, but when ever we chance to fall out, the whole City of* Byzantium *is ſcarce big enough for us.* With this piece of Rallery, he brought the *Athenians* to good underſtanding again. He writ ſeveral Works cited frequently by the Ancients. *Philoſtratus lib.* 1. *de Vit. ſoph. hiſt. Plutar. Athenæus, Suidas. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

LEO of *Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, of whom we have a ſmall Treatiſe writ in *Italian*, whoſe Title is, *Hiſtoria de riti Hebraici, vita & oſſervanze de gli Hebræi diqueſti Tempi*, wherein he briefly ſets forth the Cuſtoms and Ceremonies of the *Jews*. Father *Simon* hath tranſlated it, and added two Supplements to it, the one concerning the Sect of the *Caraites*, the other concerning that of the Modern *Samaritans*, which are two very curious Pieces taken out of Manuſcripts.

LEOCRATES, General of the *Athenians*, renowned for his Valour. He defeated the *Corinthians* and *Epidamnians*, and having ravaged the Coaſts of *Peloponneſus*, he obtained two Victories near the Promontory of *Cecryphalus*. See *Diod. Sicul.*

LEOMINSTER, or **LIMSTER**, a large, ancient, and pleaſant Borough-Town, on the River *Lug* in *Herefordſhire*, ſeated in a fruitful Soil, and hath ſeveral Bridges on the River which runs through it. 'Tis famed for its Wooll, which is ſo extraordinary fine, that it is called *Limſter Ore.* It is 136 Miles from *London.*

LEON; Lat. *Regnum Legionenſe*, an ancient Kingdom of *Spain*, called the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, which were the two principal Cities of it. This Kingdom is bounded on the Eaſt with *Biſcay*, on the North by the *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South by *Caſtile*, and on the Weſt by *Galicia*. The Country is Mountainous, and full of Woods, and is divided into two Parts by the River *Duero*. Its Capital City is *Leon*, called by the *Romans*, *Legio Germanica*. It was built in the Reign of *Nerva*, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Metropolis of *Compoſtella*, yet ſo far exempted, that the Biſhop of it acknowledgeth no Metropolitan, but the Pope. It ſtands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Eſla*, and is a great City, tho' not much Peopled, lying 12 Miles from the Ocean to the South, and 21 from *Valodolid* to the North-Weſt. Its Cathedral is accounted the faireſt in all *Spain*. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in 722. The other Cities of this Kingdom are, *Aſtorga*, *Avila*, *Cividad*, *Rodrigo*, *Salamanca*, famous for its Univerſity; *Palencia*, *Medina del Campo*, and *Toro*. *Auguſtus Cæſar* was the firſt *Roman* that Conquered this Kingdom, (which anciently was called *Aſturia*, from the *Aſtures*, and old People that poſſeſſed it.) The *Goths* outed the *Romans*, after 500 Years poſſeſſion of it; and after 400 more, the *Saracens* and *Moors* did as much for the *Goths*; but the *Saracens* did not long enjoy it; for *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, of *Gothick* Extraction, recovered it from them, in 722, and poſſeſſed it under the Title of King of *Oviedo*, his Succeſſors being ſo called, till *Ordienno* II. who took the Title of King of *Leon*, and died in 923. It continued a ſeparate Kingdom, till in 1228 *Ferdinand* III. annexed it to *Caſtile* (he being married to *Berenguela*, ſecond Siſter to *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, tho' in prejudice of *Blanche*, the Eldeſt Siſter, married to *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*. This Kingdom is about 55 Leagues in length from South to North, and about 40 in breadth. It abounds with Wine, but is ſcarce in Corn. There are Turquoiſes found about *Zamora*; and about 100 Years ago, a Valley called *Vatuegas* was diſcovered here amongſt the Mountains, which was never known ſince the time of the *Mooriſh* Invaſion. The Rivers of this Kingdom, beſides the *Duero*, which parts it in two, are the *Torto*, *Piſvegra* and *Tormes*. *Mariana. Turquet.*

LEON (St. *Paul de Leon*) or **LEONDOUL**, Lat. *Leona*, *Leonum*, or *Civitas Oſiſmorum*, a City of *Britany* in *France*, on the North ſhoar of that Province, 33 Leagues from *Rennes* to the Weſt, 10 from *Treguier*, and 11 from *Breſt* to the North. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It is well fortified, and has a Caſtle, and a ſafe Harbour upon the *Britiſh* Sea, and was, heretofore, the Seat of the Dukes of *Britany*. *Cæſar* makes mention of the *Oſiſmi*, or *Oſiſmii*, whoſe Capital City was *Vorganium*, or, as others, *Vorgium*, which being long ſince ruined, this *Leon* roſe out of its Ruins, tho' others ſay *Treguier*.

LEON, a City of *Cappadocia*, which others call *Vatiza*, and ſome take to be the *Poleminium* of the Ancients.

LEON, about 12 Leagues from the Shoar of the *Pacifick* Ocean, and 18 from *New Granada* to the Eaſt, 109 Leagues from St. *Jago de Guatimala* to the South-Weſt. Here reſides the Governor of the Province, in which are about 1200 *Indians*, who pay a Yearly Tribute to the *Spaniards*. To the North-Eaſt is a burning Mountain, which continually throweth up burnt Stones and Sulphur. It ſtands in a ſandy Ground, fenced round with thick Woods, and was once thought very convenient for managing the Trade between *Peru* and *Europe*, by means of the Lake, and a River which falls into the Bay of *Hondura* at St. *Juan*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*, from which it ſtands but 70 Leagues to the Weſt. This City (ſaith Mr. *Gage*, who ſaw it in 1637,) is very curiouſly built, the chief delight of the Inhabitants conſiſting in their Houſes, and in the abundance of all things for the Life of Man, more than in Riches, which are more plentiful in the other Parts of *America*. 'Tis a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*.

LEONI (*Petrus*) of *Spoleto*, a famous Phyſician and Aſtrologer, of whom it is reported, that he drowned himſelf in a Well, becauſe, by his neglect, he had ſuffered *Laurentius de Medicis* to die, in 1492, but it is more ſure that he was caſt head-long into a Well by others. He hath left behind him a Treatiſe *De Urinis*, with ſeveral other Pieces.

LEONIDAS I. King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Agides*, famous for his Prudence and Valour; he courageouſly defended the Streights of *Thermopylæ*, againſt *Xerxes* his vaſt Army, with 300 Men only; who, indeed, loſt their lives, but at the ſame time got an Immortal Glory. When at his leaving *Sparta*, to go to the Army, his Wife asked him, Whether he had any thing elſe to recommend to her: *Nothing*, ſaid he, *but that after my Death you marry ſome Brave Fellow, that you may have Children like me.* When ſome, ſpeaking of the prodigious Army of *Xerxes*, ſaid, That the *Perſians* would darken the Sun with their Arrows, *All the better*, ſaid he, *then we ſhall fight in the ſhade.* When *Xerxes* ſent him word, That if he would make his Peace with him, he would beſtow upon him the Empire of *Greece*, *I had rather*, ſaid he, *die for my Country, than be a Tyrant over it.* Being demanded why brave Men preferred Death before Life: *Becauſe*, ſaid he, *they have the one of Fortune, but the other of Virtue.* This Battel at the *Thermopylæ*, where *Leonidas* was killed, happened in the Firſt Year of the LXXVth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 274. *Herod. Polyhymn. Juſtin. lib.* 2. *Valer. Max. lib.* 3. *cap.* 2. *ex.* 31. *Plutarch, Diodor. Euſeb.*

LEONIDAS II. King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Agides*. He was the Succeſſor of *Areus* II. but about what time, is not known, ſave only that *Cleombrotus* reigned after him. *See* AGIS III. *Meurſius de Regno Laconico.*

LEONINUS, or **LEEW** (*Engelbertus*) Chancellor of *Guelderland*, where he was born. He was in great Eſteem in the XVIth. Century, and a Profeſſor of the Law at *Lovain*. The Cardinal of *Granville*, the Dutcheſs of *Parma*, and other great Perſons, made uſe of his Advice in all Buſineſs of Importance; and afterwards declaring himſelf for *William* Prince of *Orange*, he contributed much towards the Eſtabliſhment of the New Common-wealth of the States of *Holland*. He died at *Arnhem*, *Novemb.* 30. 1598. Aged 79. The following Books were of his Compoſing. *Conſilia Emendationum ſive obſervationum lib.* 7. *Notæ in V. libr. Decret. Comment. in libr.* 5, 6, 7, 8. *Pandectarum, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Thuanus.*

LEONTINI, a very ancient City of *Sicily*, 18. Miles S. W. of *Catana*, 28 N. of *Syracuſa*.

LEONTINUS, or **LEONTAIN** (*Alanus*) Preſident of the Court of Juſtice of *Sicily*, in 1285, who was the Contriver of the *Sicilian Veſpers*. He had a mind afterwards to make his Peace with the *French*, but the *Sicilians* being informed thereof, cauſed him to be ſeized by the *Spaniards*, who caſt him into Priſon, where he periſhed for a Reward of his Treaſon. *Ludov. Mayerne Turquet Hiſt. Hiſpan.*

LEONTIUS, Biſhop of *Frejus*, lived in the IVth. and Vth. Century. 'Tis commonly ſuppoſed, that he was the Succeſſor of *Acceptus*. The Tradition of the Church of *Frejus* tells us, That he was a Martyr; which ſeems the more probable, becauſe the Cathedral is Dedicated to his Name; for the Cuſtom of Old was, not to Conſecrate their *Baſilicæ* to the Honour of any, but ſuch as were Martyrs; and 'tis likely he ſuffered under the *Vandals*, about 444, or 445. *See Joſephus Anthelmus* in his Book *De initiis Eccleſiæ Forojulenſis. Baron. in Annales. Du Sauſſai in Martyr. Gall. Vincent. Barralis in Chron. Lirin. Gueſnay.Caſiar illuſtr. Du Foru. in vit. St. Leontii. Savaron. & Sirmond. in not. ad Sidon. Sanmarthan. &c.*

LEONTIUS II. of this Name, Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*, was born of a Noble Family of *Aquitain*, and had for his Wife *Placidina*, who was of Kin to ſeveral Emperors, and was afterwards choſen Biſhop of *Bourdeaux*. He aſſiſted at divers Councils. In the IIId. of *Paris*, the Biſhops had prohibited any Biſhops or Clerks, to make uſe of the King's Authority to obtain Biſhopricks; and one *Emeritus* having been made Biſhop of *Xaintes*, by the favour of *Clotharius* I. againſt the Conſent of the Metropolitan, his Suffragans, and the Clergy, after the King's Death, *Leontius* convened a Council in the City of *Xaintes*, where *Emeritus* was Depoſed, as having been choſen contrary to the Canonical Form.

LEONTIUS, Biſhop of *Naples* in *Cyprus*, which is *Lemiſſa*, or *Nemoſia*, and not *Famagouſta*. He lived at the beginning of the VIIth Century, till about 620. He writ the Life of St. *Joannes Eleemoſynarius*. *Roſweyd* the Jeſuit ſhews, that *Baronius*, *Poſſevin*, and others, were miſtaken in attributing to him a Treatiſe of the Wars of his Time, tho' he was the Author of ſome other Pieces, *viz. Of the Transfiguration*, *Two Orations upon St.* Simeon, and others which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Sixtus Senenſis* takes him to be the Author of a Treatiſe againſt the Breakers of Images, but by miſtake. *Sigebert de Vir. Illuſt. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl.*

LEONTIUS, an *Arian* Prieſt, and afterwards Biſhop of *Antioch*, had been the Diſciple of St. *Lucian* the Martyr. He ſacrificed to Idols to avoid Perſecution in the Time of *Diocleſian*. 'Tis reported of him, that he made himſelf an Eunuch, to the end he might live, without ſuſpicion, with a certain Woman called *Euſtolia*, and thereupon was Degraded by *Euſtathius*, Biſhop of *Antioch*; after which, he betook himſelf to the *Arians*, and in the Council which they aſſembled at *Antioch* in 347, he was made Biſhop of that Church, in the place of *Stephen*, whom they Depoſed. *Leontius* died in 356. *St. Athan. apol. de fuga. Socrat. lib.* 2. *Theodoret lib.* 2, *Nicephor. lib.* 8. *Baron. A. C.* 311, 325, 347, 356.

LEONTIUS (*Patricius*) of the Eaſt, and afterwards Emperor, had been General of the Army to *Juſtinianus Rhinotmetus*; but afterwards upon the Accuſations of his Enemies, the ſaid Emperor caſt him into Priſon, and kept him there three Years, till 694, or 695. After he was ſet at liberty, he diſpoſſeſt *Juſtinian*, and ſet himſelf upon the Throne, and continued therein, till about 698, when *Abſimarus* cut off his Noſe and Ears, and thruſt him into a Monaſtery, and was afterward beheaded by *Juſtinian* in 705. See *Juſtinian Rhinotmetus*.

LEONTIUS (*Patricius*) of the Eaſt, cauſed himſelf to be Crowned King, in oppoſition to the Emperor *Zeno*, in 482, being favoured by *Verina*, the Wife of *Leo the Elder*, who cauſed him to be Proclaimed without the Gates of the City *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, whither ſhe had been baniſhed, and delivered by *Illus*, who was a Partner in this Conſpiracy. They were both of them Beheaded, and their Heads carried to *Conſtantinople*, in 488. *Nicephor. lib.* 16. *Evagr. lib.* 3. *Jornandes.*

LEONTIUS (*Scholaſticus*) that is to ſay, *A Lawyer*, or, as others, *A Prieſt* of *Conſtantinople*, lived in the VIth Century, and became an Hermit or Solitary in *Palæſtine*. He writ a Treatiſe of the Sects of Hereticks, and another of the Council of *Chalcedon*, in 10 Chapters. A Collection of his Works may be ſeen in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. There are alſo attributed to him three Books againſt the *Eutychians* and *Neſtorians*, two againſt the *Apollinariſts*, and others, which *P. Turrianus* hath Tranſlated out of Greek into Latin. Theſe Pieces are to be met with in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the IVth Volume of *Caniſius Antiquæ Lectiones*. *Baron. in Annal. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.* Some Authors have ſuppoſed this *Leontius* to be the ſame that is mentioned by *Baſilius* in the Life of St. *Sabas*, *cap.* 9. But he being an *Origeniſt*, and a Follower of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*, could not be this *Leontius*, who hath writ againſt theſe Hereſies. Neither can he be the ſame with *Leontius* of *Cyprus*, who lived till 620, whereas this of *Conſtantinople* died in 588. It is more probable, that this *Leontius* is the ſame who writ *De Duplici Natura in Chriſto, contra Hæreſin Monophyſitarum*, with a Diſputation againſt an *Arrian* Philoſopher, which is a Manuſcript in the Emperor's Library at *Vienna*.

LEONTIUS of *Conſtantinople*, one of the Continuators of *Theophanes*, who wrote the Lives of *Leo Armenius*, of *Michael the Stammerer*, of *Theophilus*, of *Michaël* his Son and *Leo the Wiſe*. This Work was recovered out of the Library of Cardinal *Francis Barbarini*, and inſerted into the Body of the *Byzantine* Hiſtorians.

LEOPARD (*Paul*) a Man of Learning in the XVIth Century, born at *Iſemberg* in the Territory of *Furnes* in *Flanders*. He was a conſiderable Maſter of the Greek and Latin Tongues, as appears by his Philological Works, Intituled, *Miſcellaneorum, ſive Emendationum, lib.* 20. Moſt part of which was publiſh'd by *Gruterus*, after his Death. *Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 41. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LEOPOLD, the Son of *Leopoldus the Fair*, the fifth Marquiſs of *Auſtria*, and of the Princeſs *Itha*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry* III. He ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate in 1096, and began his Military Apprenticeſhip under the Emperor *Henry* IV. who Warred with his Son *Henry* V. in 1104, but that Emperor being Excommunicated, he took part with *Henry* V. whoſe Siſter he afterwards married. Her Name was *Agnes*, and had been the Wife of *Frederick*, Duke of *Suevia*, by whom he had *Conrade* (who was afterwards Emperor) and *Frederick*, the Father of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. This Marriage was celebrated in 1106, and they had 18 Children, *viz.* Eight Boys and Ten Girls. His Valour and Virtue made the Electors pitch upon him for one of the Candidates, whom they deſigned to make King of the *Romans*, (*Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, and *Charles*, Count of *Flanders*, being the other two) to ſucceed *Henry* V. but the Intereſt of *Lotharius* prevailing, he was put by. He died in 1136, and was Canonized by Pope *Innocent* VIII. in 1485. *Surius Tom. VI.*

LEOPOLD, Emperor, Archduke of *Auſtria*, the Son of *Ferdinand* III. and of *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Siſter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, was born *June* 9. 1640, choſen King of the *Romans* in 1654, and of *Hungary* in 1655, Emperor in 1658, and Crowned at *Francfort*. The Name given him at the Font was, *Leopoldus-Ignatius-Franciſcus-Balthazar-Joſephus-Felicianus*. His firſt Wife was, *Margaret-Mary-Thereſa* of *Auſtria*, the Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, and of *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, his ſecond Wife. He was married a ſecond time in 1673, to *Claudia-Felicitia* of *Auſtria-Inſpruck*, who dying, *April* 8. 1676, he was married a third time to *Anne-Mary-Joſepha* of *Nieuburg*, the Daughter of *Philip-William*, Prince Palatine of *Nieuburg*, and of his ſecond Wife, *Elizabeth-Amelia* of *Heſſe*, by whom he had, *July* 27. 1678, a Son named *Joſeph-James-John-Ignatius-Euſtachius*, who was Crowned King of *Hungary*, and of the *Romans*, in 1687, and 1689, with other Children. He hath been very happy in his Wars againſt the *Turks*, having by his Generals recovered almoſt all *Hungary*, and had made a much greater progreſs, had he not been diverted by the Miſunderſtandings and Diviſions of Chriſtian Princes. *Leti Hiſtoria dell' Imperio.*

LEOPOLDUS, Marquiſs of *Auſtria*, ſignalized himſelf amongſt other Chriſtian Lords and Knights, at the Siege and Taking of the City of *Acre*, or *Acon* in *Phœnicia*, in 1191, eſpecially in an Aſſault made by him at the Head of the moſt valiant of the Army, all cloathed in White, wherein he attack'd the Infidels with that bravery, that they were forced to give way, and leave the Town to the Chriſtians; from which Enterprize he returned, having his white Coat all ſtained with Blood, no part of it retaining its white Colour, ſave that which had been covered with his Belt. To eternize the Memory of which glorious Action, the Emperor *Henry* VI. gave him leave to bear for his Arms, *Gules, a feſs Argent*, which is ſtill worn by the Houſe of *Auſtria* to this day, tho' this *Leopoldus* were not of the Family that Reigns at preſent, but of that which preceded, being poſſeſs'd of that Dignity before the time of *Rodolph* of *Hapsburg*, who was the Head of the preſent *Auſtrian* Family. *Lipſ. in Epiſt. ad Biagium Hueterum, Cuſpinian.*

LEOPOLSTADT, a very ſtrong City in *Upper Hungary*, Metropolis of the County of *Neytra*, ſubject to the Emperor. It ſtands upon the River *Waag*, 28 Miles N. of *New-Hawſel*, and 84 N. W. of *Buda*.

LEOSTHENES, an *Athenian* Captain, who perſwaded his fellow Citizens to recover their Liberty, after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, *An. Rom.* 430, who following his Advice, took the Field under his Conduct, and beat *Antipater*, forcing him to ſhut himſelf up in the City of *Lamia*. *Leoſthenes* laid Siege to it, and was killed before it, with the blow of a Stone, in 431, and was publickly praiſed in *Athens*, in a Funeral Oration, by the Orator *Hyperides*. *Plutarch, Juſtin, &c.*

LEOTYCHIDES, King of the *Lacedæmonians*, was joint General of the *Greeks* with *Xantippus*, and gained a Victory over the *Perſians* at Sea, near to *Mycale*, which is a Promontory of the Continent over-againſt the Iſle of *Samos*. He died after a Reign of 22 Years, and *Archelaus* ſucceeded him. His death is placed about the LXXVIth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 278.

LEOTYCHIDES, Prince, and afterwards King of *Sparta*, of the Family of the *Eurypontides*. King *Demaratus* having taken away the Princeſs *Percala*, whom *Leotychides* was about to marry, he being incenſed thereat, induced King *Cleomenes* to take his part, and with their united Intereſt, got *Demaratus* Depoſed. *Leotychides* being put into his place, immediately Equipt a Fleet, and paſſing over into *Aſia Minor*, Defeated the *Perſians*, the ſame Day that *Mardonius*, General of *Xerxes*'s Army, was defeated near *Platea*, by *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, the *Athenian* and *Lacedæmonian* Generals. After this Victory he marched into *Theſſaly*, againſt a King of the Family of the *Alevades*; but being offered a great Sum of Money, his Covetouſneſs put a ſtop to his Conqueſts. Whereupon, being accuſed before the *Ephori*, he was forced to flee for Refuge into the Temple of *Minerva*, at *Taga*, where he died. He had a Son *Zeuxidamus*, who dying before him, *Archidamus*, his Grandchild, reigned in his ſtead. *Herodotus. Pauſanias.*

LEOVIGILDUS, or **LEUVIGILDUS**, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, after his Brother *Leuva*, or *Liuba*, who reſigned the Crown to him in 568. He was the Son of *Athenagildus*; and in 572, took *Corduba*, with ſome other conſiderable Cities. He had two Wives, by the former of whom he had two Sons, *Hermenegildus* and *Ricaredus*, whom he made his Aſſociates in the Government of the Empire, after the Death of his Brother *Leuva*, in 573. All theſe Princes were *Arrians*: But *Hermenegildus* having married *Ingonda*, the Daughter of *Sigebert* King of *France*, he, by her Perſwaſion, quitted *Arianiſm*: At which, *Leovigildus* was extreamly incenſed, and not only perſecuted the Orthodox, but alſo cauſed his Son to be put to death, and died the ſame Year himſelf, *viz.* in 586, or, according to the *Spaniſh* Account, in 624. *Joan. de Billaro & Iſidor. in Chron. Gregor. Turonenſ. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Franc.*

LEPANTO, Lat. *Naupactus*, a City of *Ætolia*, (now *Livadia*) a Country of *Achaia*, called by the *Turks* *Enebachri*. It is ſeated near the Entrance of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, now called the Gulf of *Lepanto*. The City is built on the South-ſide of a Mountain formed like a Sugar-loaf, on the top of which is a ſtrong Caſtle, ſurrounded with four ſtrong Walls, ſet at ſome diſtance one above another; between which Walls the Inhabitants have their Houſes, and by them the City is divided into four

Parts. The Port is very handſome and beautiful, and may be ſecured by a Chain. The Mouth of it is ſo ſtrait, it will hold but a few Ships, and thoſe cannot go out and in at ſome Times neither for want of Water. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Country, full of delightful Gardens; and has on the Eaſt-ſide a fine River, which ſerves their Mills, then their Gardens, and afterwards all the City and Seamen. The Wine of *Lepanto* is the beſt of all *Greece*; but they pitch their Veſſels, as they generally do over all the *Morea*, and at *Athens*, to preſerve the Wine, (as the *Germans* and *Hollanders* are wont to ſulphurate them for the ſame purpoſe) which renders the Taſte at firſt ſomewhat diſagreeable to Strangers. The *Turks* have ſix or ſeven Moſques here, and the *Greeks* have two Churches, one in each Suburb, tho' very ſmall, and they but few in Number, and are but ill treated; for which reaſon, their Archbiſhop alſo keeps his Reſidence at *Arta*. The *Jews* have three Synagogues. The chiefeſt Commodities of the Place are, Leather, Oil, Wheat, Tabaco, Rice and Barley; but the moſt conſiderable of all the reſt is *Turkey*-Leather. In 1408, this City was under the Emperor of *Greece*, but *Emanuel*, then Emperor, aſſigned it to the *Venetians*, who took care to fortifie it as it is now. In 1475, *Mahomet the Great*, the ſame that took *Conſtantinople*, having gained *Corinth*, beſieged it with an Army of 30000 Men, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. But in 1498, *Bajazet* II. attacked it with an Army of 150000 Men, and took it, having corrupted the *Venetian* Governor with Money. In 1687, the *Venetians* having in the foregoing Years almoſt beat the *Turks* out of the reſt of the *Morea*, their General *Moroſini* landed near *Patras*, *July* 22. notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition of the *Seraſquier*, whom he fought and defeated on the 24th; and having taken *Patras*, and the *Dardanel*-Caſtle on that ſide, (ſo called in Alluſion to thoſe of the *Helleſpont*) he croſſed to the other, to *Lepanto*, where he found the *Turks* making haſte to empty the Place for him; whereupon he took Poſſeſſion of it without ſtriking a Blow. The *Venetians* found in the Place 120 Braſs Canon. But by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699, the Fortreſs of *Lepanto* was evacuated by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Caſtle called *Romelia* demoliſhed on that ſide next *Lepanto*. It was near the Gulf of *Lepanto* that that famous Sea-Fight was fought againſt the *Turks*, *Octob.* 2. 1571. in which they loſt above 30000 Men, being the moſt bloody Defeat they ever met with ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of their Empire. Beſides the Slaughter, the Chriſtians took 5000 Priſoners, amongſt whom were the two Sons of *Hali*, General of the *Turkiſh* Fleet: They took 130 Galleys, above 90 were ſtranded, burnt, or ſunk, and near 20000 Chriſtian Slaves were redeemed from Slavery. Neither was the Booty leſs conſiderable; for their Fleet had been pillaging all the Iſles thereabouts, and taken many Merchant-men. This Battel was fought in the ſame Gulf where *Auguſtus* defeated *Mark Anthony*; and it is hard to ſay which of both was the moſt glorious Victory. The Chriſtians loſt 8000 Men, the moſt conſiderable whereof was *Barbarigo*, Commander of the Left Wing; who having broke through the Right Wing of the Enemy, ſoon after received the Shot of an Arrow in his Right Eye, whereof he died not long after. The Fight laſted from about Six in the Morning till Evening, when the approaching Darkneſs, and the roughneſs of the Sea, obliged the Victorious to betake themſelves to the next Havens; whence they diſpatched Couriers to all *Chriſtian* Courts, with the News of this happy Victory. So ſtrange a Conſternation had ſeized the *Turks*, upon the News of this dreadful Overthrow, that had but the *Chriſtian* Fleet appeared along the Coaſt of the *Morea*, there is no Queſtion but that the *Greeks*, who had long ſighed for this happy Opportunity, would have ſhaken off the *Mahometan* Yoke. But the *Venetian* Admiral *Venieri*, who, after the Fight was over, was left ſole Commander of the Fleet, by his Delays and Irreſolution, was an Occaſion of loſing the great Advantages that might have been reaped from this Succeſs. The City of *Conſtantinople* was as much alarm'd, as if the Enemy had been at their Gates; and *Solyman*, who was then at *Adrianople*, poſted thither, to allay the Fears of the Inhabitants; many of which carried their Treaſures to the *Chriſtians* to keep for them, as if the Town had been already in their hands. The principal Circumſtances of that famous Fight were as follow. The *Turks* being at Anchor at *Lepanto*, and hearing that the *Chriſtians* bore down from *Corfu* full Sail upon them, ſent Barks in great diligence to all the Ports of the Gulf for Sea-men and Soldiers, and re-inforced their Fleet with all the Men they had; and upon Advice that the *Chriſtian* Fleet had got above the Iſle *Cephalonia*, they weighed Anchor to block the Paſſage. The *Ottoman Fleet*, Commanded by *Hali Baſhaw*, conſiſted of 200 Galleys, 70 Frigats and Brigantines. The *Chriſtian Fleet* was compoſed of 210 Galleys, 28 great Tranſport-Ships, and 6 Galeaſſes furniſhed with heavy Artillery; all commanded in chief by Don *John* of *Auſtria*, Natural Brother to *Philip* II. of *Spain*; *Mark Anthony Colonna*, General of the Pope's Galleys, who was to Command in chief in the Abſence of Don *John*; *John Venieri* was General of the *Venetians*, and had on Board the Flower of the Nobility of *Venice*, as the other two had the chief young Gentlemen of *Spain*, and of the Pope's Territories; all which ſerved as Voluntiers. The *Turks* having got into the Gulf in the Night, caſt Anchor at *Galengo*, and the *Chriſtians* between *Petala* and the *Curſolaires*; and both quitted their Poſts the next Morning, at Break of Day, and found themſelves engaged to fight ere they were aware of it. The *Chriſtians* divided their whole Fleet into four Bodies, or Squadrons: The Right Wing was compoſed of 54 Galleys, commanded by *Andreas Doria*; the Left Wing conſiſted of a like Number, under *Auguſtine Barbarigo*; Don *John* of *Auſtria* kept the Centre with 61 Ships, and had for Seconds *Colonna* and *Venieri*. The Son of the Duke of *Urbin*, in the Ship called *The Duke of* Savoy, joined the Admiral of the Pope's Fleet; and *Alexander* of *Parma*, in the Admiral of *Genoua*, that of the *Venetians*. *Peter Juſtiniani*, who commanded the Galleys of *Maltha*, and *Paul Jourdain*, were poſted at the Extremities of this Line. The Marquis of *Sainte Croix* had a Body of Reſerve of 60 Ships, to ſuſtain or relieve any that ſhould be forced to give way. *John* of *Cordova*, with a Squadron of 8 Ships, ſcoured before, to Spy, and give Intelligence; and the 6 *Venetian* Galeaſſes formed a kind of Avant-Guard. The two Armies at Sun-riſe were ſeparated by the *Curſolair*-Iſlands; and a little after, the *Turks* appeared almoſt in the ſame Form of Battel, only that they had no Reſerve-Squadron, and therefore their Line was far the wider, and was, according to their way, in form of a Creſcent. *Hali* was in the Centre, directly againſt Don *John* of *Auſtria*; *Petauch* was his Second: *Louchali* and *Siroch*, Commanders of the two Wings, faced *Doria* and *Barbarigo*, being 12 Miles aſunder. Don *John* gave the Signal to fight, by hanging out the Banner ſent him to *Naples* from the Pope, which had the Image of Chriſt crucified embroidered on it; and then the Officers making the Sign for Prayers, all put themſelves on their Knees. In the mean time, the Fleets drew near to each other, the *Turks* having a freſh Gale of Wind, which flagged juſt as the Fight begun; and turning ſomewhat of the *Chriſtians* Side, carried the Smoak of their Artillery upon the Enemy. After three hours obſtinate Fight, with equal Advantage, the Left Wing, commanded by *Barbarigo*, got the better, and ſunk the Galley *Siroch* was in, who had fought to Admiration. This loſs ſo diſ-ſpirited the Squadron he commanded, that being vigorouſly preſſed by the *Venetians*, it gave way, and made towards the Coaſt. The Noiſe of this Succeſs coming to Don *John* of *Auſtria*, as he begun to have the better of *Hali*, being jealous that the *Venetians* ſhould have the Honour of the Victory, doubled his Fire; and having killed *Hali*, boarded his Galley, pulled his Flag down, and cried, *Victory:* After which, there was no Fight, but perfect Slaughter; the *Turks* ſuffering their Throats to be cut, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance. *Doria*, who commanded the Right Wing, wanting Ships to make an equal Front to *Louchali*, kept out to Sea with his Galleys; *Louchali* purſued, and took ſome of them, and then deſigned to attack the main Fleet; but obſerving that *Doria*, and the Marquis of *Sainte Croix*, ſtrove to come up to him, he made all the Sail he could away, and got off with 30 Galleys; all the reſt being either taken, or ſunk. *Petauch* made his Eſcape alſo through the *Chriſtian* Fleet, in a Boat, undiſcovered. *Gratiani Hiſt. de Cypre.*

LEPIDUS (*M. Æmilius*) a *Roman* Commander, of an Illuſtrious Family, and who had diſcharged ſome of the moſt honourable Offices in the Commonwealth; for he was High-Prieſt, and afterwards thrice Conſul. During the Diſorders that reigned in the City, he put himſelf at the Head of an Army, and became one of the *Triumviri:* And Hiſtorians tell us, he did it only with deſign to enrich himſelf, and to this end committed moſt barbarous Cruelties; and was ſo inhumane, as to put his own Brother amongſt the proſcribed Perſons. After the Battel which *Auguſtus* gained over *Sextus Pompeius*, *Lepidus*, who favoured *Pompey*, deſigned to conquer *Sicily*, and to this end ſeized *Meſſina*, but was ſoon after fain to ſubmit to the Conqueror, who baniſhed him to an obſcure City of *Italy*, in the CLXXXVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 718. *Plutarch, in the Lives of Auguſtus and Antonius. Florus, lib.* 4. *Dion. lib.* 41, 47, *&* 49. *Sueton. Orſius. Juſtin. Appian.* The Family of the *Lepidi* was a Branch of the *Æmilii*. *M. Æmilius Paulus*, Conſul in 499, was an Off-ſpring of this Branch of the *Lepidi* and *Pauli*. His Son *M. Æm. Lepidus*, was Conſul in 522, who left *M. Æm. Lepidus* High-Prieſt and Conſul in 567, and Cenſor in 574. His Son of the ſame Name was Conſul in 617, and made two Branches of the *Lepidi*, by *M. Lepidus* and *Quintus*, his two Sons. *M. Æm. Lepidus* was Conſul in 628, and left *M. Æm. Lepidus Livianus*, Conſul in 677, and Father of another, who was Conſul in 688. This laſt had a Son of the ſame Name, who was Conſul in 733. *Quintus Lepidus*, who made the other Branch, had a Son Conſul in 676, with *Q. Lutatius Catulus*. *Sylla*, who had oppoſed his Election, died ſoon after, and *Lepidus* would have hinder'd him from having the publick Honours of Burial; but *Catulus*, his Collegue, and an old Friend of *Sylla*, oppoſed him therein; and having obtained Leave of the Senate, he buried him with great Magnificence: Which *Lepidus* taking, as if it had been to inſult over him, put himſelf at the Head of ſome Troops, and appearing before the Gates of *Rome*, afrighted the Senate; but *Pompey*'s Succeſs made him take other Meaſures, and he died ſoon after. He left two Sons, *Lepidus* the *Triumvir*, and *P. Æm. Lepidus*, Cenſor, *An. Rom.* 732, whom his Brother proſcribed, as I have ſaid. The former had a Son, whom *Mecænas* cauſed to be put to death, for conſpiring againſt *Auguſtus*. And the latter had *M. Æm. Lepidus*, Conſul in 764, and *A. C.* 11. with *T. Statilius Taurus*. *Tit. Liv. Caſſidor. Plutarch. Vell. Paterc. Cicero. Pliny. Polyb. Dionyſ. Appian. Florus.*

LEPORIUS, a Prieſt who ſpread *Pelagianiſm* amongſt the *Gauls* at the beginning of the Vth Century, and laid the Foundation of the *Neſtorian* Hereſie; for he taught, That the *Bleſſed Virgin* brought forth nothing but a Man, who afterwards, by his good Works, had deſerved to be united to the Son of God; ſo that there always continued two Perſons in *Jeſus Chriſt*. But *Leporius* afterwards coming into *Africa*, St. *Auſtin* convinced him of his Error. His Converſion was ſo famous, that he writ two Letters about it, filled with ſuch ſignal Marks of his Humility and Repentance, that *Caſſian* ſaith, That his Amendment was as praiſe-worthy, as the Purity of the Faith in others. *Caſſian, lib.* 1. *& 7. de Incarn. Chriſti. Gennad. de Vir. illuſtr. cap.* 59. *Baron. A.C.* 420.

LEPTINES, Brother to *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, who was killed in a Fight againſt the *Carthaginians*. There was another of the ſame Name, that was one of *Demetrius*'s Captains, who put to death *Cn. Octavius*, the *Roman* Ambaſſador. Alſo *Leptines* the Orator, againſt whom *Demoſthenes* made one of his Orations.

LERICÆA, or **LERICE**, a ſmall City of *Italy*, upon the Coaſt of *Genoua*, lying Eaſt from *Seſtri de Levante*, and about 4 or 8 Miles from *Sarzana*. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Portus Ericis* of *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*. It has a Gulf, which is only ſeparated by a long, narrow Neck or Slip of Land, from that of *Spezza*. It is ſituate at the Foot of Rocks, and hath no Proſpect but towards the Sea.

LERIDA, or **ILERDA**, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which, in the *Roman* Times, was the Capital of that part of *Spain* they called *Tarraconenſis*. It is a ſtrong Place, built upon a riſing Ground, but declining to the River *Segre*; taken from the *Moors* in 1143, and made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. It is alſo an Univerſity. This City is famous for the many Sieges it hath ſuffered, and the Battel fought under its Walls, during the Wars between *Spain* and *France*. In an Attack the French made upon it in 1646, they were beaten off, and loſt all their Cannon. This City lies 24 Spaniſh Miles from *Saragoza* to the Eaſt, 7 from the River *Ebro* to the North, and 29 from *Barcelona* to the Weſt. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20. In 514, eight Biſhops met at *Lerida*, and held a Council; whereof we have 15 Canons, and ſome Fragments. This was under the Reign of *Theodoricus* King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, and Tutor to *Almarick* King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*.

LERINS (*De*) two Iſles of the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, not far from one another: They lie over-againſt *Cannes*, towards *Antibes*. *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* call them *Planaſia*, and *Lero*: *Pliny* and *Antonine*, *Lero* and *Lerina*. *Lero* is the biggeſt of the two, which is now called *Sainte Marguerite*. *Planaſia*, or *Lerina*, is the leſſer, now called *The Iſle of St. Honoratus*, from the famous Monaſtery that Saint founded, which is yet ſtanding. *Tacitus* tells us, That *Auguſtus* baniſhed his Nephew *Agrippa* to this Iſland. The Monaſtery is ſaid to have been founded here by St. *Honoratus* in 375, who exterminated the Serpents, which were the cauſe of its being deſart, and uninhabited; and procured it a Fountain of freſh Water, which before it wanted. He was afterwards Archbiſhop of *Arles*. And this Solitude was, for ſeveral Centuries after, the Seminary of the Biſhops of *Provence*, and neighbouring Places. The Air of the Iſland is very temperate, and the Soil fertile. The *Spaniards* took theſe Iſles in *September* 1635, but were driven out again in *May* 1637. 'Tis they who laid it deſolate, and cut down whole Foreſts of Pines, that afforded a grateful Shade againſt the heat of the Sun, and which Nature had ranged in Walks; at the end of which were Oratories built, in honour of the Abbots and Monks of the Iſland. The *Turks* have ſo great a Reſpect for the Monks that live here, that they never make any Deſcent, tho' it be very eaſie, if they were ſo minded. The Monks that live here are of the Order of St. *Benedict*, and are united to the Congregation of Mount *Caſſin*. The Monaſtery was formerly under the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Frejus*, but now is under the Dioceſs of *Graſſe*. *Vincent Bartalis, in Chronol. Lirin. Sanmart. Gall. Chriſt. Caſaub. ſup. Strabon. Paper. Maſſon. de flum. Gall. Tournier in Hydrogr. Sirmon. & Savaron in not. ad Sidon. Apoll. Filſac. in not. in Vincent. Lirin. Gueſnay in Caſſ. illuſtrat. lib.* 1. *cap.* 42. *Baron. in Annal. Eccleſ. Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.* §. 4 & 5.

LEROS, an Iſle of the *Ægean* Sea, with a City of the ſame Name, which formerly was an Epiſcopal See. It abounds with Aloes. *Strab. lib.* 10. *Magin. Geograph.*

LESCHES, a Greek Poet of *Lesbos*, liv'd about the XXXth *Olympiad*, in the 95th Year of *Rome*. He wrote the *little Iliad*, ſome Verſes of which are cited by the Greek Scholiaſts. Some ſay *Pindar* did not read him to no purpoſe. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc. cap.* 3. *Euſeb. Chron.*

LESCUS, or **LESCHUS**, a Prince of *Poland*, about 760. He was before called *Primiſlaus*, and a Gold-Smith by Profeſſion. After the Death of the Princeſs *Venda*, there being never a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Poland* left, the 12 Palatines were again ſet up to govern the Kingdom; but their Government was but ſhort-liv'd, for the *Polanders*, who had been often beaten by the *Auſtrians* and *Moravians*, were weary of their Adminiſtration. Whereupon, *Primiſlaus* having got together a Company of Voluntiers, invented this Stratagem: Having made a vaſt Number of Head-pieces and Bucklers, of the Barks of Trees, and painted of a Silver Colour, he cauſed them, in the Night-time, to be fixed on Stakes, and ranged in Order, in the Sight of the Enemy, near to a Wood. At the Break of Day the Enemy ſuppoſed them to be ſome of the *Poliſh* Forces; whereupon, they advanced to attack them. *Primiſlaus* ſeeing them coming, cauſed the Helmets and Bucklers to be removed, to repreſent a Flight into the Woods, by which means he drew the Enemy into an Ambuſcade, where they were, in a manner, all of them ſlain; and afterwards falling upon thoſe that were left in the Camp, he defeated them alſo. The *Polanders*, in Acknowledgment of this brave Action, declared *Primiſlaus* King of *Poland*; who took upon him the Name of *Leſchus*. *Herbert de Fulſtin Hiſtory of the Kings of Poland. Connor's Hiſt. of Poland.*

LESDIGUIERES, or *Francis Bonne* Duke of *Leſdiguieres*, *&c.* was born at *St. Bonnet de Champſaut*, in *Dauphiné*, *April* 1. 1543. He began to bear Arms when he was yet very young. The firſt Marks he gave of his Valour were, at the Relief of the City of *Grenoble*, in 1563. He defeated the Inhabitants of *Gap*, and did great Service to the *Proteſtants*: And in 1577, was made one of their Commanders in Chief in the *Upper Dauphiné*, where he took ſeveral Places. King *Henry* IV. who had put great Truſt in *Leſdiguieres* whilſt he was only King of *Navarre*, no ſooner got into the Throne of *France*, but he made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies in *Piedmont*, *Savoy* and *Dauphiné*; which were always victorious under his Command. He gained many Victories over the Duke of *Savoy*, and was the main Inſtrument of the Conqueſt of that Dukedom. In Acknowledgment whereof, the King made him Marſhal of *France*, and raiſed his Eſtate of *Leſdiguieres* in *Dauphiné* to a Dukedom and Peerage of *France*. King *Lewis* XIII. made him Marſhal-General of the Camp; and ſoon after he Abjured his Religion, which procured him the Place of High-Conſtable of *France*; and at the ſame time was made Knight of the Royal Orders of *France*. He commanded the *French* King's Army in *Italy*, in 1625, took ſome Places from the *Genoueſe*, and made the *Spaniards* raiſe the Siege of *Verrue*. He died *Septemb.* 28. 1626. at the Age of 84. See his Life by his Secretary *Videl*.

LESINA, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, near a Lake of the ſame Name, 22 Miles from *Manfredonia*, and about 3 from the Gulf of *Venice*.

LESINA, Lat. *Pharia*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*, 13 *German* Miles long, and almoſt 3 in breadth, diſtant about 4 from *Spalatro* to the S. W. Its chief Town ſtands in the N. E. Part, is of its own Name, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The Iſland is high, rocky and mountainous; and, by Computation, 100 Miles in compaſs. It has a good Haven and Town at the South End. The Town, built in ſeveral degrees, according to the Riſing of the Ground on which it ſtands, appears very beautiful to thoſe that enter the Port. It is defended with a Citadel, built on the top of a very ſteep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South. The Harbour is deep enough for Ships of any Burthen. The Inhabitants Trade moſt in the Fiſhing of *Sardelli*, which are like Anchovies.

LESKARD, a large, well-inhabited Market and Borough-Town in *Cornwal*, with an eminent Free-School; and alſo noted for a great Trade in Yarn. It lies 180 Miles from *London*.

LESLIE, the Name of a very ancient Family in *Scotland*, but much more ancient in *Hungary*, out of which they came originally, and firſt ſettled in *Scotland*, tho' they are ſince diffuſed into many other Nations: So that there is ſcarce any Country in *Europe*, wherein ſome of them have not raiſed their Characters, and born conſiderable Offices and Honours. The Original of this Name ſome derive from *Ladiſlaus*; but this all agree in, that this Family flouriſh'd long in *Hungary*, and that one of them governed that Kingdom as the Emperor's Vice-Roy, having before married the Emperor's own Daughter. In the Year 1067, *Malcom* III. being King of *Scotland*, *William*, ſurnamed *The Conqueror*, then reigning in *England*; Queen *Margaret* (who for her extraordinary Piety was called the Saint) came from *Hungary* through *England*, attended with many of the chief Nobility of *Hungary*. *Bertholdus Leſlie* was one of the firſt Rank amongſt them, he waited upon her into *Scotland*, where his Services to that Princeſs were thought ſo conſiderable, that King *Malcolm* gave him his Siſter to Wife; and beſides many large Poſſeſſions which are yet in the Family, made him Governor of *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, as a peculiar Reward of Honour, for having firſt Fortify'd it, and then bravely Defended it againſt the King's Enemies. He was ſoon after made Lord *Leſlie* and Earl of *Roſs*. And the Family is now ſo increaſed in Number and Honour, that beſides the Title of Duke, which in King *Charles* II's Reign was Extinct for want of Heirs Male to ſupport it, there are at preſent in *Scotland* two Earls of the Name, *viz.* Earl of *Rothes*, and Earl of *Levin*. Three Lords, *viz.* Lord *Balquhane*, whoſe Anceſtors have been Hereditary Governors of the Shire of *Aberdeen*; the Lord *Lindors*, and the Lord *Newark*. There were at one time four General Mareſchals of this Name, to four ſeveral Kings: Count *Walter Leſlie* to the Emperor, *Alexander* to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, the Earl of *Levin* to the King of *England*, and *David Leſlie*, afterwards Lord *Newark*, to the King of *Sweden*, the moſt Heroick *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and afterwards the King of *England*'s, *Charles* II's General, at the Battel of *Worceſter*. There were alſo at one time, in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. three Biſhops of the Name of *Leſlie* in *Ireland*, of whom the eldeſt *John Leſlie*, who was firſt Biſhop of the Iſles in *Scotland*, and afterwards of *Rapho*, and *Cloghor* in *Ireland*, liv'd above 100 Years, 40 of which he was Biſhop, and died in 1641, having been remarkably zealous in Defence of the Royal Cauſe. He left Iſſue, 1. *John*, now Dean of *Drommore* in *Ireland*. 2. *Charles*, Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Connor* in *Ireland*, and Author of *The Snake in the Graſs*, &c. who has Children, *Robert*, *Henry* and *Jane*. 3. *Jane*, married to *Robert Sanderſon* Eſq; of *Caſtle-Sanderſon*

derſon in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*, of an Ancient and Loyal Family. In *Germany* it is generally known what Services the Counts of this Name have done the *Auſtrian* Family. *Walter*, the firſt Count of the Name of *Leſlie*, killed the Famous General *Walleſtein*, who was then ſo Great, that the Emperor himſelf was jealous of his Power; but *Walter Leſlie* did undertake to free the Emperor from the fear of his Rebel-General. This was in the Year 1634. For this Action he was made firſt Captain of the Emperor's Guards, then Count of the Empire, General of the Imperial Forces, Governor of *Sclavonia* and *Petrinia*, Knight of the *Golden Flecce*, and ſeveral times Ambaſſador from the Emperor to the Pope, the Grand Seignior, and other Princes. His Life is written by Father *Paul Tafferner*, who was his Companion in all his Embaſſies, and his Confeſſor. The late Count *James*, who died about the Year 1695, was Governor of the *Lower Auſtria*, and when *Vienna* was cloſely beſieged, 1683, he broke through the *Turks* Army, and put a ſeaſonable Relief into the Town, without which it muſt have been loſt, himſelf Commanding in the Field the Imperial Forces as Generaliſſimo next under the Duke of *Lorrain*; in which Poſt, he aſſiſted in the remarkable raiſing of that Siege, in which he loſt the young Count *Alexander* his Nephew, who was Chamberlain to the Emperor, and in that Day's Action commanded the Regiment of Count *Manſfeld*. It was this Count *James* that burnt the Bridge of *Eſſeck*, and recovered great part of *Hungary*. It was he that in 20 pitch'd Battels, which he had with the *Turks*, always came off Conqueror. The preſent Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was bred under him. In *France* this Family has flouriſhed with the higheſt Employments, both in the Church and Army. *Philip Leſlie* (according to the Cuſtom of the *Scotch* Gentlemen, who, when at Peace at home, uſually puſh'd their Fortunes in other Countries then in War, eſpecially in *France*, who were their Confederates by a very ancient League,) went into *France*, and having married the Niece of Monſieur *de Lavalle Montmorency*, he left his Family a plentiful Eſtate at *Cliſſon* in *Picardie*, his Son was great Conſtable of *France*, and his Poſtertity are yet of great Power in that Kingdom. There are at preſent ſeveral Counts of the Name in *Germany*, beſides Seventy five Families of the Name of *Leſlie*, in *Scotland*, *Germany*, *France*, *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, *&c.* There are yet ſeveral Places in *Hungary*, that bear the Name of *Leſlie*, as *Leſlinia*, *Leſſilia*, *Leles*, *&c.* And I have been told by ſome *Hungarian* Gentlemen, that the Name and Family are not yet extinct in *Hungary*. Any one that deſires a further Account, may have it in the *Laurus Leſlæana*, which is the Genealogy and the Abſtract of the Hiſtory of that Family, written by a College of Jeſuits in *Germany*. Printed in the Year 1692. at *Græcium*, in Folio.

LESLIE (*John*) Biſhop of *Roſs*, in *Scotland*, lived the XVIth. Century, was a Perſon of conſiderable Learning and Judgment, as appears by the Hiſtory of *Scotland*, written by him in *Latin*, commencing from the firſt Appearance of that Nation, and brought down to his own time: He was very remarkable for his Fidelity to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, whoſe Cauſe he ſolicited with great Vigour and Induſtry, in almoſt all the Courts in Chriſtendom; and notwithſtanding he met with a great deal of trouble and hard uſage, upon the account of his Loyalty, yet nothing could diſcourage him from continuing firm to the laſt. He endeavour'd to ſupport the Queen under her Afflictions, from the Topicks of Philoſophy and Religion, and wrote a Treatiſe to that purpoſe, full of Piety and Learning. He was extreamly afflicted at the Death of his Princeſs, which notwithſtanding his Temper and Reſignation, was thought to haſten his own. He died at *Bruxells* in 1596. *Spotſwood's Hiſt. of the Church of Scotl. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 51. 55. *Du Cheſne Hiſt. d' Angl. &c.*

LESNOW, Lat. *Leſnovia*, a ſmall Town of *Volhinia* in *Poland*, famous for the Victory King *Caſſimir*, obtained here in 1651. over the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, who loſt 20000 Men upon the Place. This Town lies near *Ruſſia*, 15 Miles South of *Luczko*.

LESPECE, or *La Speccia*, a City and Gulph of *Italy*, in the Eaſtern Part of the Coaſt of *Genoua*, ſecured with ſeveral Forteſſes. It is the ancient Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Fieſca*, about five Miles below *Iericaa*: And it is ſituate at the Foot of a Mountain near the Sea-Shoar, in a very fruitful and pleaſant Plain, where many of the *Genoueſe* have their Country-houſes.

LESSINES, or **LESSIN**, Lat. *Leſſina*, a ſmall City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender* in the Confines of *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Bruſſels* to the Weſt, four from *Enguien*, and ſix from *Mons*; and is noted for the Manufactury of Linen.

LESSIUS (*Leonard*) a Jeſuit, born near *Antwerp*, *Octob.* 1. 1554. He taught Philoſophy and Divinity at *Louvain*, in the Jeſuits College, and died *Jan.* 5. 1623. at the Age of 69. He left the following Works, *viz. De Juſtitia & Jure, in lib.* 4. *De Perfectionibus, Moribuſque Divinis, De Poteſtate ſummi Pontificis*, with divers other Treatiſes, which have been publiſhed in two Volumes *Folio*. This *Leſſius* was one of the firſt that taught *Semi-Pelagianiſm*, or the Doctrine of *Molina*, in the *Low-Countries*; which drew upon him the Cenſure of the Divines of *Lovain* in 1588. the Hiſtory whereof may be ſeen in the *Apology*, printed at *Bruſſels* in 1688.

LESTOF, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, whoſe Trade conſiſts in Cod and Herring-fiſhing. They have alſo a Mackarel and Sprat-fair in the Seaſon. It is 94 Miles from *London*.

L'ESTRANGE. See *Strange*.

LESTRIGONES, a People of *New-Latium*, who were extreamly cruel, and did eat raw Fleſh.

LESTWITHIEL, in *Cornwal*, on the River *Tay*; well built, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, hath Part in the Coinage of Tin; and the Gaol and Courts for the whole Stannary are kept here. It is 160 Miles from *London*.

LELAD, a Market-Town of *Brightwels*-Hundred, in the Eaſt Parts of *Glouceſterſhire*; ſo called from the River *Letch*, upon which it is ſeated, at its Fall into the *Iſis*. Beſides which two Rivers, it is watred by the *Coln* on the Weſt Side. It is 74 Miles from *London*.

LETHE, a River of *Lydia*, called by the *Italians*, *Fiume de Mangreſia*. There is another of the ſame Name in *Macedonia*, a third in *Candia*, and a fourth in *Spain*, which runs by St. *Eſtevan de Lima*. The Poets feigned, that *Lethe* was a River of Hell, whoſe Waters being drunk, cauſed a forgetfulneſs of all Things.

LETHMA (*Herman*) Dean and Grand Vicar of *Utrecht*, and Dr. of the *Sorbonne*, born at *Goude*, in *Holland*, in the XVIth. Century. Amongſt other things, he wrote a Book, *De Inſtauranda Religione*; It conſiſts of Nine Tracts, and is Dedicated to the Emperor *Charles* V.

LETI (*Gregorio*) an *Italian* of a conſiderable Family, born at *Milan*, in 1630. After having Travel'd through *Savoy* and *France*, he came into *England*, where he was well receiv'd by King *Charles* II. and had a promiſe of being made the King's Hiſtoriographer. He made ſome progreſs in his Imployment, but his manner of Writing did not pleaſe, and having Orders to depart the Realm, he went to *Amſterdam* in 1682, where he was choſen Hiſtorian for that City: During his ſtay at *Geneva* he publiſh'd, *Le Viſioni Politiche. La Vita di Donna Olympia. La Vita di Siſto V.* 2. *Vol. Il Sindicato d' Alaſſandro VII. Ambaſciata di Romulo de Romani: Gli Amori di Carlo Gonzago: Il Nipotiſmo di Roma,* 2. *Vol. Il Cardinaliſmo* 3 *Vol. Dialoghi Iſtorici* 3 *Vol. Dialoghi Politici* 2 *Vol. Segreti di Principi* 3 *Vol. Itinerario della Corte di Roma* 3 *Vol. Il Livello Politico* 4 *Vol. l' Italia Regnante* 4 *Vol. Il' Vaticano Lanquente* 3 *Vol.* All theſe Works are in Twelves, *la Vita di Filippo II.* in Quarto 2 Vol. *Diſcorſi de Martyri & Epitalami, &c.* He had likewiſe the management of the Edition of *Bilancia Politica*, to which he joined a third Vol. call'd, *les Conclaves des Papes*. When he was in *France*, he printed the Panegyrick of *Lewis* XIVth. Intituled, *la Fama Geloſa della Fortuna*. At *London*, *il Teatro Britannico*, in Quarto, in 2 Vol. afterwards Re-printed at *Amſterdam*, in 5 Vol. in Twelves. *Il Ceremoniale*, in Twelves, 6 Vol. *la Hiſtoria Genivrina*, in Twelves, 5 Vol. *la Monarchia di Luigi XIV.* 2 Vol. *Il Teatro Germanico*, in Quarto, 2 Vol. with Cuts. *la Hiſtoria di Brandiburgo*, 2 Vol. *la Hiſtoria di Suſſonia*, 2 Vol. *Il Teatro Belgico* 2 Vol. *la Monarchia della Real Caſa di Borbone*: Theſe five laſt, Works make fifteen large Volumes in Quarto, and contain a great deal of curious and uſeful Reading, relating to the Intereſts of all *Europe*. He wrote likewiſe, *la Vita di Cromwell. la Vita della Regina Elizabetta. Il Prodigio della Natura & della Gratia. Poema Heroico ſopra l' intra preſa d' Inghilterra del Principe de Oranges. Critique ſur les Lotteryies, &c.*

LETINES, **LESTINES**, or **LIPTINES**, Lat. *Liptina*, or *Leſtina*, a Palace of the Kings of *France*, near *Binch* in *Hainault*, in the Dioceſs of *Cambray*.

LEVA, or **DE LEVE** (*Anthony*) was born in the Kingdom of *Navarre*. He was at firſt only a Common Soldier, but from thence, by his Valour and Conduct, raiſed himſelf to the heighth of Military Glory. He ſerved in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under *Gonſalva* of *Corduba*, called *The Great Captain*. He rallied the *Spaniſh* Forces at the Battel of *Ravenna*, in 1512. Afterwards *Charles* V. beſtowed upon him the chief Command of his Armies. He chaſed Admiral *Bonivet* from before *Milan*, in 1523. and was at the Defeat of *Rebec* in 1524. The next Year he defended *Pavia* againſt *Francis* I. who was there taken Priſoner. He helped to drive *Francis Sforza* out of his Dutchy of *Milan*, which he afterwards defended with much Courage againſt the Confederates. He defeated *Francis* of *Bourbon*, Count of St. *Paul*, at the Fight of *Landriano* in 1528. After the Peace of *Cambray* in 1529. the Emperor made him Captain-General in *Italy*. He accompanied him to *Africa* in 1535. and into *Provence* in 1536. the ill Succeſs of which Expedition ſo afflicted him, that it proved the Cauſe of his Death, when he was 56 Years of Age. He was buried at St. *Denys*, near *Milan*. He had the Titles of Prince of *Aſcoli*, and Duke of *Terreneuve*. *Sandoval. Hiſt. de Charl. V. Du Bellay Memoir. Thuan. Hiſt. Lib.* 1. *Mezeray, &c.*

LEVANA, a Goddeſs, who had the Care to lift Children from the Ground as ſoon as they were born. She had her Altars at *Rome*. As ſoon as the Child was born, the Midwives were uſed to lay it on the Ground, and the Father, or ſome other in his Name, lifted it up, and embraced it. This Ceremony was looked upon as ſo neceſſary amongſt the *Romans*, that without it, the Child was not reputed Legitimate. St. *Auguſt. de Civit. Dei. Macrob. Sueton. Dempſter Ant. Rom.*

LEUCATE, Lat. *Leucata*, a ſmall Town of *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Rouſillon*, between *Narbon* and *Salces*. It is ſituate on the Side of an Hill, having an inacceſſible Rock on the one Side of it, and the other lying between the Sea and the Lake of *Leucata*. Near this Place the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *French*, under the Conduct of *Charles* of *Schomberg*, Duke of *Halluin*, in 1637. It is 20 Miles South from *Narbonne*, and 16 North from *Perpignan*.

LEUCHTEMBERG, Lat. *Leuchtemberga*. A Caſtle in *Nortgow*, in the Upper *Palatinate*, which is the Capital of a Landtgraviate; ſeated on an Hill, near the River and Town of *Pfreimbt*. This Territory was ſubject to its own Landtgrave, till 1646. when the Males failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*. It is 40 Miles North of *Ratisbonne*, and 54 Eaſt of *Neuremburg*. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germaniæ.*

LEUCIUS, a *Manichee*, who took upon him to publiſh the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, under the Name of St. *Matthew*, St. *James the Leſs*, St. *Peter*, and St. *John*, as may be ſeen in the Letter of Pope *Innocent* III. to *Exuperius*, *Epiſt.* 3. Some ſuppoſe him to be the Author of a Book called *The Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin*, falſly attributed to St. *Jerom*. *Baron. A. C.* 44.

LEUCIPPA, the Daughter of *Theſtor* Prince of *Crete*, who not knowing what was become of her Father and Siſter, conſulted the Oracle; which bad her put on Prieſts Habit and Travel in't. Which ſhe did, and ſo found them.

LEUCIPPUS *Abderites*, or *Eleates*, according to others, a Philoſopher, and Diſciple of *Zeno*. He believed that all Things were infinite, and were continually changed into one another: That the Univerſe was made up of Bodies, and Vacuity: And, That new Worlds were formed by the entring of Bodies into the empty Spaces, and intangling with one another. He firſt aſſerted Atoms to be the Principles of all things; and that the Earth mov'd in the middle of the Univerſe, *&c.* He lived in the LXXVIIth. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 323. *Diog. Laert. lib.* 9. *Vit. Philoſ. Stanley's Lives of the Philoſophers, pag.* 751, 752. *Voſſ. de Philoſ. Sectis, cap.* 7. §. 6.

LEUCOSA, or LICOSA, a ſmall Iſle in the *Thuſcan* Sea, near a Promontory called *Capo della Licoſa*.

LEUCOTHOE, the Daughter of *Orchamus* King of *Babylon*, whom *Apollo* Debauch'd in the Diſguiſe of her Mother *Eurynome*. Her Father hearing of it, buried her alive: But ſhe was afterwards changed by *Apollo* into a Tree yielding Frankinſence. *Ovid.*

LEUCTRA, a City of *Bœotia*, famous for the Defeat of the *Lacedæmonians*, by the *Thebans*, under the Conduct of *Epaminondas*, in the CIId. *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 383, *A. M.* 3579. King *Cleombrotus* was ſlain at this Battel, to whom *Ageſipolis* ſucceeded. Here the *Lacedæmonians*, notwithſtanding they were ſuperiour in number, loſt both their Reputation and their beſt Men. *Xenoph. lib.* 6. *Diodor. lib.* 15. *Polyb. lib.* 1.

LEVERANO, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Terra di Otranto*, near to *Lecca*. *Leander Alberti Deſcription Italiæ.*

LEVI, the third Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born, *A. M.* 2285. He, at the Age of 43, had *Kohath* born to him, who was the Grandfather of *Moſes*. He died at the Age of 137. *A. M.* 2423. having out-lived his Brother *Joſeph* 22 Years. Of the *Levites*, his Poſterity, *David* appointed 24000 to the daily Service of the Temple, under the Prieſts, 6000 to be Inferior Judges of Religious Caſes, 4000 to be Porters, and 4000 to be Singers in the Temple. *Joſeph. Antiq. Jud. Lib.* 2, 3, 4.

LEVIATHAN, ſpoken of in *Job*, *Chap.* 41. of which the *Jews* tell ſtrange Stories. See *Buxtorf's Synod. Judaic. Bochartus*, in his *Hierozoicon*, ſhews, that *Leviathan* is the Hebrew Word for a Crocodile, *pag.* 2. *lib.* 4. *cap.* 16, 17. *&* 18.

LEVI BEN GERSON, a *Jewiſh Rabbi*, and Philoſopher. He writ Commentaries on the Scripture, and follows the Method of *Rabbi Moſes*; and in Metaphyſical Subtilties, goes beyond him. He hath alſo writ a Book full of Metaphyſical Notions, called *Milhamoth Haſſem*; or, *The Wars of the Lord*. This laſt Book hath been printed at *Riva*, or *Reiff*, in 1560. and is mentioned by *Buxtorf*, in his *Bibliotheca*. Some of his Commentaries on the Scripture have been printed in the *Great Bibles* of *Venice* and *Baſil*. His Commentaries upon the *Pentateuch* have been ſeparately printed at *Venice*, with the moſt part of his other Commentaries upon the Scripture. *R. Simon.*

LEVITICUS, a Canonical Book of the *Old Teſtament*. The *Hebrews* call it *Vajiera*, i. e. *Vocavit*, becauſe it begins with that Word. 'Tis divided into 27 Chapters, and Treats of Sacrifices, Ceremonies, Degrees of Conſanguinity, Solemn Feaſts, Vows, Tythes, The Puniſhment of Blaſphemy, Of the Jubilee, *&c.*

LEUTHERIC, or LEOTHERICK, Archbiſhop of *Sens*, ſucceeded *Sevinus*, about *A. C.* 1000. He was accuſed by the Church of *Rome*, for not believing the Reality of the Body of *Jeſus Chriſt* in the Euchariſt; becauſe, in giving the Hoſt, after he had ſaid, *The Body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt be the Salvation of thy Soul and Body*, he added theſe Words, *Si dignus es, accipe*; *If thou art worthy, receive it.* He died in 1032.

LEUTKIRK, an Imperial City of *Suabia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eſchach*, 14 Miles S. W. of *Meminghen*, and 17 N. W. of *Kemptan*.

LEUTMERITZ, Lat. *Litomerium*; called by the Inhabitants *Litomiersk*: A City of *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, below *Melnick*, 8 Miles from *Prague* to the North, and 10 from *Dreſden*. It was made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, in 1655. It is one of the 17 Governments of *Bohemia*; and contains the Towns of *Uſig*, *Melnick*, *Dietzin*, *&c.*

LEUTOMISSEL, Lat. *Litomeſcum*, a City of *Bohemia*, and a Biſhop's See, in the Government of *Chrudim*.

LEUVA, or LIUBA I. of that Name, King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain*, and Succeſſor of *Athanagildus*, in 567. or 568. He, for about a Years time, poſſeſſed the whole Kingdom of the *Viſigoths*, and afterwards delivered the Kingdom of *Spain* to his Brother *Leovigildus*, and reigned in the Lower *Languedoc*. He died about 572. or 573. *Gregor. Turonenſ. Marianus Hiſtor. Hiſpan.*

LEUVA, or LIUBA II. King of the *Viſigoths* in *Spain* ſucceeded to his Brother *Ricaredus*, in 601. He was very young when he came to the Crown, and was killed by *Viteric*, after he had reigned two Years. *S. Iſidor. in Chron. Mariana.*

LEUWAERDEN, Lat. *Leovardia*, the Capital City of *Weſt-Friezland*. It is the Sovereign Court of *Friezland*, and the Reſidence of the *Stadt-holder*, under the States of *Holland*. It is great, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified; almoſt two *German* Miles from the Sea to the South, and ſeven from *Groningen* to the Weſt. It was built in 1190. and made it ſelf free in 1566. *Guicciardin's Deſcript. of the Low Countries.*

LEWEN, a River of *Cumberland*. It ſprings out of the North Parts with two Branches; the one Eaſtward, called *The Black*; and the other Weſtward, called *The White Lewen*: Both which, after ſix Miles Courſe, joined in one Stream, run together into the *Kirkſop*; and with it, into the *Eden*.

LEWEN, or VAN LEEUWEN, Lat. *Leoninus* (*Albertus*) a Mathematician, born at *Utrecht*; who was Author of the following Works: *De vera Quantitate Anni Tropici. Commentarium de ratione Præceſſionis Æquinoctiorum & obliquitatis Zodiaci. De ratione reſtituendi Annum Civilem, &c.* Which laſt Treatiſe was publiſhed in 1578. and dedicated to Pope *Gregory* XIII. He died at *Utrecht*, *May* 30. 1627. being above 70 Years of Age. *Valer Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

LEUWENBURG, or LAWENBURG, a City and Lordſhip of *Germany*, in *Pomerania*, and that Part of it which is called *Pomerelia*, which the King of *Poland* hath quitted to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

LEUWENTZ, a City of the Earldom *Strigonia*, or *Gran*, in the Government of *Neuhauſel*, upon the River *Gran*, in *Hungary*, belonging to the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*. It lies ſix *German* Miles from *Gran* to the North. *Baudrand.*

LEWES, Lat. *Leſva*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Lewes-Rape*, in the South Parts of *Suſſex*, ſeated on a Riſing Ground, and watered by *Lewes*-River, which runs on the Eaſt Side of it, and about ſix Miles lower falls into the Sea. The Town conſiſts of ſix Pariſhes, is well frequented by Gentry, and the Place where the County-Aſſizes are commonly kept. There was a ſharp Battel fought between King *Henry* III. and the Barons near this Place, in which the Lords prevailed, and forced the King to a diſadvantageous Peace. At the River's Mouth is *New-Haven*, ſome Years ſince made ſecure for the Harbouring of Ships. This Town ſends two Members to Parliament, and is the Capital of its Rape.

Emperors of Germany *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, Emperor. See LEWIS I. ſurnamed *The Pious*, King of *France*.

LEWIS II. Emperor of the *Weſt*, was the Son of *Lotharius* I. and of his Wife *Hermengarda*; Brother of *Lothaire* King of *Lorrain*, and of *Charles* King of *Provence*. His Father ſent him to *Rome*, where he was crowned King of the *Lombards*, by Pope *Sergius* II. in 844. and *Leo* IV. crowned him Emperor in 849. *Lewis* of *Germany*, his Uncle, drew him over to his Party, in the Deſign he had undertaken to deprive his Nephews of their Eſtates; but the Emperor's Authority and Power were ſo inconſiderable, that his Protection proved of no uſe to him. The *Saracens* infeſting his Dominions in *Italy*, he defeated, and afterwards beſieged them in *Bari*, in 865. The Factions of the Great Ones, and the Treaſon of ſome of the moſt Conſiderable of them, occaſioned him frequent Troubles. He died in *Auguſt*, 875. and was buried at *Milan*, in the Church of St. *Ambroſe*. He had by his Wife *Engelberga*, *Lewis* and *Charles*, who died under Age; and *Ermengarda*, who was Wife to *Boſon* King of *Provence*. *Leo Oſtienſis. Baronius. Onuphrius, Baronius*, and other Modern Authors, rank *Lewis the Stammerer* amongſt the Emperors, and make him the IIId. of the Name. But the *Sanmarthian* Brothers, *Francis Sirmond*, and divers others, ſhew, that he was only crowned King of *France*, *Septemb.* 7. 878. *Sigebert in Chron. St. Marth. Hiſt. Genealog. de Franc. Sirmond in notis Concil. Galliæ. Petav. Doctr. Temp.*

LEWIS III. (or IV. by thoſe who admit *Lewis the Stammerer*) was the Son of *Arnulphus*, and of *Otta*. He ſucceeded his Father in 899. though he was but ſix or ſeven Years of Age; and the Year after was crowned, *February* the fourth. The care of him was committed to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and to *Hatto* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; *Lutpoldus* Duke of the Eaſtern Part of *Bavaria*, being the Commander of his Armies. In 900. his Dominions were increaſed, by the Acceſſion of *Lorrain*, upon the Death of *Zuentibold*, his Baſtard-Brother; and thereupon was crowned King of that Country at *Thionville*. In his Time the *Hungarians* made frequent In-roads into *Germany*. *Lewis* died at *Ratisbonne*, *Feb.* 21. in 911. or 912. being about 19 Years of Age. This Prince was the laſt King of *Germany* of *Charlemaigne*'s Race. He died without Children. The *Italian* Hiſtorians do not reckon him amongſt the Emperors, becauſe he was not crowned by the Pope. *Mezeray Hiſt. of France.*

LEWIS IV. or V. was choſen Emperor at *Francfort*, in *October*, 1314. But ſome of the Electors having given their Voices for *Frederick the Fair*, Son of *Albert*, Emperor, and Duke of *Auſtria*, this cauſed a miſchievous Schiſm in the Empire, which had been vacant above 14 Months, after the Death of *Henry* of *Luxemburg*. *Lewis* was the Son of *Lewis*, called *The Elder*, and of *Mathilda*, or *Maud* of *Auſtria*; and Couſin-Germain of *Frederick*, his Competitor. He was crowned at *Aix laChapelle Jan.* 6. 1315. and afterwards put himſelf at the Head of his Army, to oppoſe *Frederick*; whom he defeated near *Muldorf* in *Bavaria*, took him Priſoner in 1322. and kept him ſo for three Years. Some Time after, at the Requeſt of the *Romans*, he paſſed the *Alps*, being himſelf at Variance with Pope *John* XXII. the Succeſſor of St. *Clement*, who had removed the See to *Avignon*. The Pope hearing of the Emperor's entring *Italy*, ſent him word, That if within three Months he did not withdraw his Forces, he would excommunicate him; forbidding him alſo to diſcharge the Imperial Function, till he had received the Inveſtiture from him. *Lewis* appealed from the Pope, to a General Council to be held at *Rome*. This Difference put all *Italy* in a Flame, where the *Guelphes* and *Gibellines* re-commenced their wonted Tragedies, with a moſt barbarous Fury. In the mean time the Pope excommunicated *Lewis* in 1328. and declared him to have forfeited the Empire. *Lewis*, on the other hand, was not idle, but had his Penſioners that writ againſt the Pope, whom he called *James* of *Cahors*: And, not content herewith, enter'd *Italy* in 1329. and created a certain *Franciſcan*, called *Petrus Ramuchius de Corberia*, Anti-Pope, by the Name of Pope *Nicholas* V. who crowned *Lewis*, and declared *John* XXII. an Heretick, and that he had forfeited the Papacy. This violent Proceeding alienated the Minds of *Lewis*'s Friends, ſo that he afterwards deſired to be reconciled to *Benedict* XII. in 1336. and to *Clement* VI. in 1344. But being unwilling to ſubmit to the Conditions offered him, *viz.* That he ſhould ſurrender the Empire and all his Eſtates to the Church, and hold them only of their Good Nature; he was declared obſtinate: And at the Sollicitation of *Clement* VI. and *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, whom *Lewis* had anger'd by ſiding with King *Edward* of *England*, the Electors choſe in his Place *Charles* of *Luxemburg*, who was the IVth. Emperor of that Name. This was in 1346. *Lewis* died the Year following of Poiſon, or, as others ſay, by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was hunting a Boar. He was 63 Years of Age, and was buried in *Our Lady*'s Church at *Munichen*. *Villani, lib.* 9, 10. *& ſeq. Aventin. lib.* 7. *Crantz. St. Antonine. Trithem. Spondan. Bzovius. Rainald.*

LEWIS, ſurnamed *The Blind*, was the Son of *Boſon*. He married *Hermengarda*, and cauſed himſelf to be crowned King of *Provence*, *Arles* and *Burgundy* in 879. He ſucceeded under his Mother's Guardianſhip, and was afterwards confirmed in the Sovereignty by a Decree of the Council of *Valence*, held in 890. *Albert* Marquis of *Tuſcany*, and the reſt of *Beranger*'s Enemies, who had made himſelf to be declared Emperor, called him into *Italy*, to take Poſſeſſion of his Anceſtors Eſtate. *Lewis* followed their Advice, and was crowned Emperor by Pope *Stephen* VII. about 900. or 901. and retiring afterwards to *Verona*, was there ſurpriſed by *Beranger*, who cauſed his Eyes to be put out. After this, *Lewis* returned to his former Dominions, and died in 938. or, as others ſay, in 934. He left by *Adelaida*, his Wiſe, whom ſome make the Daughter of our King *Edward The Elder*, *Charles Conſtantine*, Prince and Earl of *Vienne*, who married *Theutberga*, by whom he had, according to the Conjecture of *Bouchet*, the Earl of *Maurienne*, who was the Stock of the Family of *Savoy*. *Reginon in Chron. Sigon. lib.* 6. *de Reg. Italiæ. Du Bouchet. Bouis. Chorier.*

Kings of France *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, King of *France*, and Emperor of the *Weſt*, ſurnamed *The Pious*, or *Meek*, was the Son of *Charlemaigne* and *Hildegarda*, his ſecond Wife. He was born in 778. and immediately declared King of *Aquitain*, and afterwards crowned at *Rome*, by Pope *Adrian* I. on *Eaſter-Day*, being the fifteenth of *April*, 781. And his Father declared him his Succeſſor, in the General Aſſembly of his Eſtates, held at *Aix la Chapelle* in 813. He was in *Aquitain* when he received the News of his Father's Death, and came thereupon to *Aix la Chapelle*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Empire; and was crowned at *Rheims* in 816. by Pope *Stephen* IV. The Year following he ſhared his Dominions amongſt his three Children, *Lotharius*, *Lewis* and *Pepin*. And having underſtood that *Bernard*, the Son of his Brother *Pepin*, had conſpired againſt him, he ſent ſome Forces, which ſoon reduced him; and made him come to *Chalon*, to ask Pardon of him. He was condemned to loſe his Sight; and the Biſhops of his Party were ſhut up in a Monaſtery. After this he ſubdued the *Britains*, who had choſe a King over them, called *Morgan*; and at his Return, loſt his Wife *Hermengarda*, who died at *Angers*, *Octob.* 3. 818. Some Time after he married *Judith*, the Daughter of *Walpo* of *Bavaria*; by whom he had *Charles the Bald*, his Succeſſor. But his three Sons by his firſt Wife could not endure their Mother-in-Law, nor their Brother, nor *Bernard* Count of *Barcelona*, who was reported to be *Judith*'s Gallant. They engaged themſelves with the Relations of thoſe whom the Emperor had cauſed to be put to death, and ſtirred up the People to revolt againſt him. This Rebellion began in 830. *Pepin* ſhut up *Judith* in a Monaſtery; *Lotharius* joined with him: And this continued till the Aſſembly held at *Nimeguen*, where the Emperor, aſſiſted by the Forces of his Son *Lewis*, allayed that Tempeſt, and pardoned *Lotharius*. But in 833. the Storm broke out with greater Violence: His unnatural Sons engaged a ſecond Time againſt him, and *Lotharius* ſent his Mother-in Law to *Tortona* in *Italy*, ſeized his Father, and ſent him under a good Guard to St. *Medard* of *Soiſſons*, and his Brother *Charles* to the Abbey of *Prum*; and preſiding at the Aſſembly of *Compiegne*, in *October*, 833. by the Council of *Ebbo* of *Rheims*, he conſtrained his Father to ſubmit to publick Penance, to quit his Arms and Imperial Ornaments, and to own himſelf guilty. This unnatural Attempt made *Lewis* and *Pepin* to take Arms for Reſtoring their Father. *Lotharius* had left him at *St. Denys*, where the Biſhops ſet the Crown again upon his Head in *March*, 834. and reſtored to him his Wife, and his Son *Charles*. The Emperor loſt his Son *Pepin* in 838, and received *Lotharius* into his Friendſhip; whereupon, *Lewis* jealous of this reconcilement, revolted againſt him, but was ſubdued and pardoned, taking Arms again. The Emperor returned into *Germany*, where he purſued the Rebel, but finding himſelf very weak, he came down the *Main* to *Ingelheim*, where he died of Grief, and an Impoſthume he had in his Breaſt, on *Sunday*, *June* 20. 840. He lived 62 Years, Reigned 37 in *Aquitain*, was Emperor 12 Years. He was of a very ſweet Temper, but ſomewhat too eaſie and credulous, ſo that his Councellors ſometimes perſuaded him to unjuſt things. He was Laborious, Temperate, Vigilant, Liberal, Learned, Spoke and Writ Latin with eaſe, was well skill'd in the Rights and Laws of his Dominions, and took great care to have them well obſerved. *Haymo de Geſt. Franc. Fuldenſis his Annals of Metz. Reginon. Ado in Chron.*

LEWIS II. ſurnamed *The Stammerer*, was born, *Nov.* 1. 843. He was declared King of *Aquitain* in 867, and ſucceeded his Father *Charles the Bald*. He was Anointed at *Compeigne*, by *Hincmar*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and his Subjects ſwore fealty to him, in 877. The next Year, Pope *John* VIII. being come into *France*, Crowned him, *Sept.* 7. in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* of *Troyes*. *Lewis*, afterwards came to an Agreement for *Lorrain*, with his Couſin *Lewis* II. King of *Germany*. Having put himſelf at the Head of an Army, to ſubdue *Bernard*, Marquiſs of *Gothia*, he fell ſick, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, and died at *Compeigne*, the Eve of Holy *Friday*, *April* 10. 879, and was buried there in the Church of our Lady. Aged 35 Years, five Months, and ten Days. He had been married in his Youth to *Anſgarda*, by whom he had two Sons, *Lewis* III. and *Carloman*; but becauſe ſhe was not thought of Quality high enough for him; *Charles the Bald*, his Father, who had never conſented to the Marriage, obliged him to divorce her. *See the Annals of Metz, of Bertin and Fulda.*

LEWIS III. to whom his Father *Lewis the Stammerer* ſent his Crown, Sword, and other Royal Ornaments, a little before his death, was Anointed and Crowned with his Brother *Carloman*, in the Abbey of *Terriers*. *Lewis*, King of *Germany*, deſigning to make his Advantage of the Nonage of theſe Princes, came with an Army as far as *Verdun*, but being ſtopt by a Ceſſion of part of *Lorrain*, he returned to his own Kingdom. Afterwards, *Lewis* and *Carloman*, ſhared the Kingdom between them at *Amiens*, in *March* 880; one obtaining *France* and *Neuſtria* for his part; and the other *Burgundy* and *Aquitain*. As ſoon as he came to the Crown, *Boſon* cauſing himſelf to be declared King of *Provence* and *Burgundy*, at the Council of *Mentale*, the two Princes beſieged him in *Vienne*; but the *Normans*, at that time, ravaging *Picardy*, *Lewis* left the care of the Siege to his Brother *Carloman*, fell upon them, and killed 9000 of them at *Saucourt* near *Amiens*, in 880. Some time after, being arrived at *Tours*, to oppoſe the ſaid *Normans*, he there fell ſick, and was conveyed in a Litter to St. *Denys*, where he died, *Auguſt* 3. or 4. 882, which was the third Year of his Reign. *See the Continuator of Haymo lib.* 5. *c.* 39. *and* 40.

LEWIS IV. ſurnamed *Beyond-Sea*, or *Ultramarine*, was the Son of *Charles the Simple*, and of *Ogiva*, the Daughter of *Edward the Elder*, King of *England*. After the Miſchance happened to *Charles*, in 923, this wiſe Princeſs betook her ſelf, with her Son, to *Athelſtan*, her Brother, who took care of the Education of the young Prince, and kept him in his Court, till 936, when the *French*, at the ſollicitation of *Hugo the Great*, ſent for him to come over; from which Journey to *England*, he got the Name of *Beyond-Sea*. He was Anointed and Crowned at *Laon*, by *Artauld*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, *June* 19. or 20. the ſame Year. He had many Wars, as well Civil as Foreign; he endeavoured to retake *Lorrain*, which his Father, in hurry of his Affairs, had quitted to *Henry*, King of *Germany*; but he was beat back by *Otho*, *Henry*'s Son, whoſe Siſter *Gerberga*, the Widow of *Gilbert*, *Lewis* afterwards married. In the mean time, having got rid of ſome of his Enemies, he made a League with *Hugo the Great*, in 943, in order to make himſelf Maſter of *Normandy*, under the Pretext of being the Guardian of *Richard*, after the death of Duke *William* his Father; but the *Danes* aſſiſting *Richard*, broke all his Meaſures, and *Aigrold*, their Commander, ſeized him at *Creſcenville*, between *Roan* and *Liſieux*, in 945, and being ſent Priſoner to *Roan*, he was not reſtored to Liberty; but by a Treaty of Peace, which was followed by a War againſt *Hugo*, againſt whom *Lewis* demanded Aſſiſtance of *Otho*, which he agreed to. At laſt, they were reconciled by the Emperor; in the mean time, *Lewis* taking a Journey into *Aquitain*, to receive the Oath of Fidelity from the Lords of that Country, as he was riding between *Laon* and *Rheims*, he ſpurred his Horſe, to follow a Wolf that he met on the way, his Horſe throwing him, bruiſed him very ſore, ſo that he became ſeized with an *Elephantiaſis*, of which he died, *Octob.* 15. 954, at *Rheims*, and was buried in the Church of St. *Remy*. He Reigned 18 Years, and near 4 Months, Aged 38 or 39. He had by *Gerberga*, *Lotharius*, who ſucceeded him, *Lewis* and *Carloman*, who died before Marriage, *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, *Henry*, who died young, and *Maud*, married to *Conrade* I. King of *Burgundy*, beyond the Mount *Jura*, *&c.* *Flodoard in Chron.* &c.

LEWIS V. ſurnamed *Faineant*, or *Idle*, was the laſt of the *French* Kings of the ſecond Race. His Father took him into the Government in 979, and afterwards married him to *Blanche*, the Daughter of a Lord of *Aquitain*, or, as others ſay, to *Conſtance*, the Daughter of *William* Earl of *Arles* and *Provence*, who, for her Beauty, was called *Blanche*. *Lotharius*, on his Deathbed, recommended him to *Hugh Caput*; but *Emma*, not truſting him, reſolved to convey the young Prince to his Grand-mother *Adelaida*, the Widow of *Otho* I. and Guardian of *Otho* III. a Princeſs, who was called *The Mother of Kings*. But this had no effect, by reaſon of the death of *Lewis*, which arrived, *June* 22. after having Reigned only one Year, 3 Months, and 20 Days, and was buried at St. *Cornelius* of *Compeigne*. *Oderan* relates in his Chronicle, that this King, at his Death, gave the Crown to *Hugh Capet*, in prejudice of his Uncle *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*. In him ended the ſecond Race of the Kings of *France*, called *Carlovingians*, who held the Crown 236, or 237 Years. *Glaber Ranulph. Hiſt. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Alberick and Oderan in Chron. Haymo*, *&c.*

LEWIS VI. ſurnamed *The Burly*, the Son of *Philip* I. was a Prince of a goodly Aſpect, Valiant, Courageous, Active, a Friend of Juſtice, and Protector of the Church. He was born in 1081, ſucceeded to his Father, *July* 29. 1108, and was Crowned at *Orleans*, by *Giſelbert*, or *Dambert* of *Sens*. He had already given many proofs of his Valour on divers occaſions, eſpecially againſt *Henry* of *England*, againſt the Earls of *Roucy* and *Beaumont*, and the Lord of *Montmorency*. Immediately after his being Crowned, he reſolved to chaſtiſe ſome proud Lords, who uſurped the Lands of the Church and Crown, whom *Henry* I. of *England* encouraged againſt him; he ſubdued them, one after another, and defeated *Henry*'s Army. He hindered *Henry* V. from entring his Dominions. He alſo took into his Protection, the Biſhop of *Clermont*, againſt the Count of *Auvergne*, and avenged the Parricide committed on the Perſon of *Charles the Good*, Earl of *Flanders*, who was Aſſaſſinated in the Church of St. *Donatian* at *Bruges*, as he was hearing Maſs, and beſtowed the Earldom on *William Cliton*. Some time after, there aroſe a Conteſt between him, and ſome of his Prelates, whereupon *Stephen* of *Paris*, and *Henry* of *Sens*, were ſo hardy as to Excommunicate him, but Pope *Honorius* II. annulled their Cenſures. He all along took the part of the Popes, *Gelaſius* II. *Calixtus* II. and *Innocent* II. who ſucceeded *Honorius* II. to whom his Enemies had oppoſed *Anacletus*; whereupon the King conven'd his Prelates at *Eſtampes*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Innocent* II. This King in 1113, Founded the Abbey of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, and died in the ſame City of a Flux, *Auguſt* 1. 1137, after a Reign of 29 Years, and 3 Days.

LEWIS VII. ſurnamed *The Younger*, and *The Pious*, the Son of *Lewis the Burly*, was born in 1120, and Crowned at *Rheims*, by Pope *Innocent* II. *Octob.* 25. 1131. He married *Eleonor*, the Daughter of *William* X. Earl of *Guienne* and *Poitou*, whereof he took Poſſeſſion in 1137, at which time he was informed of his Father's death; whereupon he came to take upon him the care of the Government. *Lewis* engaged himſelf in the Conteſt, that was between *Jeoffry* V. ſurnamed *Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, and *Stephen* of *Blois*, King of *England*, who diſputed about the Dukedom of *Normandy*; he alſo made War againſt *Thibaud*, Earl of *Champaigne*, and laid all his Country waſte, but 1300 Perſons were burnt in a Church at the taking of *Vitry le Partois*, in 1143, at which the King was extreamly grieved; and to make amends, he undertook, at St. *Bernard*'s perſwaſion, a Journey to the *Holy Land*. Having taken the Croſs, in a National Council held at *Bourges* in 1145, he begun his Journey the 2d Week after *Whitſontide*, in 1147, accompanied by the Emperor *Conrade*. Their joined Forces were ſufficient to have ſubdued all the *Eaſt*, had not the perfidiouſneſs of the *Greeks* proved the ruine of them, within a Years time. The King, at his return, Divorced his Queen *Eleonor*, in 1152, and ſurrendred to her the Earldoms of *Guienne* and *Poictou*, ſhe marrying with *Henry* II. of *England*, put him in poſſeſſion of theſe Provinces, who, being become very powerful in *France* by this Acquiſition, attempted to ſeize the Earldom of *Tholouſe*, from *Raymond* V. the French King's Brother-in-Law, to whom the Earl had quitted his Right. This Quarrel was the kindling of thoſe bloody Wars which laſted ſo long between *England* and *France*. *Lewis* afterwards received the Homage of *Henry* of *Anjou*, for the Dukedom of *Normandy*, and reduced *William* of *Auvergne* to his Duty. In 1166, he took the Earldom of *Chalons* from *William* I. and for two Years, maintained a War againſt the King of *England*, which was terminated in 1170, by the Peace of St. *Germain en lay*; notwithſtanding which, he ceaſed not to ſupport the King of *England*'s Sons, who were in Rebellion againſt their Father. In 1178, he made a Journey into *England* to viſit St. *Thomas* his Shrine; at his return, he cauſed his Son *Philip* to be Crowned at *Rheims*, on *All-Saints* Day, in 1179, and died of a Palſie at *Paris*, *Sept.* 18. 1180, having Reigned ſince his Father's death, 43 Years, 1 Month, and 17 Days. He was buried in the Abbey-Church of *Barbeau*, near *Fontainbleau*. *Lewis* was Pious, Charitable, and Courageous, but committed a Fault in Politicks, by ſuffering his Wife *Eleonor* to marry to the King of *England*. *Epiſt. of Pope Alex. III. Mezeray*, *&c.*

LEWIS VIII. ſurnamed *The Lion*, becauſe of his Courage and Bravery, was the Son of *Philip Auguſtus*, and of *Iſabella* of *Hainault*. He was born *Sept.* 3. or 5. 1187. He followed his Father to the War of *Flanders*, where he was left with a ſtrong Body of Horſe, and burnt *Courtray* in 1213. From thence he was ſent into *Poictou*, againſt the King of *England*. Afterwards he took up the *Croiſade* againſt the *Albigenſes*, in 1215, and took ſeveral Places from them in *Languedoc*. Some time after, the *Engliſh* called him over in oppoſition to King *John*, and Crowned him in *London*, *May* 1216. But having loſt the Battel of *Lincoln*, he was forced to return to *France*, *Sept.* 28. 1217, when he turned his Arms again againſt the *Albigenſes*. He ſucceeded his Father in 1223, and was Crowned at *Rheims*, with his Wife, by the Archbiſhop, *William* of *Joinville*, *Auguſt* 6. the ſame Year. Soon after his Coronation, he took from the *Engliſh* all the Country beyond the *Garonne*, having before taken from them, *Limoſin*, *Perigord* and *Aunis*, and burnt their Ships. After this, the King began a third Expedition againſt the *Albigenſes*, who had ſettled themſelves in the City *Albi* in *Languedoc*, notwithſtanding that *Simon* of *Montfort* had already ſeveral times beaten them, and eſpecially at the famous Battel of *Muret*, where he killed 24000 Men. Theſe diſadvantages were not ſufficient diſcouragements to theſe Rebels, *Lewis* therefore fell upon them with his Army, and after ſeveral Victories took *Avignon* from them, *Sept.* 12. the Walls whereof he cauſed to be pulled down; he afterwards took from them *Carcaſſone*, *Beziers*, *Pamiers*, and made himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Country, to the Gates of *Tholouſe*. At his return from which Expedition, he died (not without Suſpicion of having been poiſoned) at *Mont-penſier* in *Auvergne*, on *Sunday*, *Novemb.* 8. 1226, having Reigned 3 Years, and 4 Months, wanting 6 Days, Aged 39 Years, 2 Months, and 3 Days. *Matth. Paris. Mezeray*, *&c.*

St. **LEWIS** IX. the Son of *Lewis* VIII. and of *Blanche* of *Caſtile*, was born *April* 25. 1215, at the Caſtle of *Poiſſy*. He was but 12 Years of Age when his Father died, and was immediately Anointed at *Rheims*, by *James* of *Baſoges*, Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, *Novemb.* 29. 1226. *Blanche*, his Mother, was Regent of the Kingdom, during his Minority, and managed things with great Care and Prudence; and underſtanding that ſome great ones had a Deſign to ſurprize the King's Perſon, ſhe, by her Prudence, and the Intelligence ſhe kept with the Earl of *Champaigne*, fruſtrated their Deſigns, preſerved her Son's Authority, and quieted the State. As ſoon as the King was at Age, he expreſs'd himſelf ſenſible of the good Service the Earl of *Champaigne* had done to the State, and maintained him againſt the Factious Lords that ſought his ruine, becauſe he had been the cauſe of the miſcarriage of their Deſign. *Peter Mauclerc*, the Earl of *Dreux*, and *Hugh* of *Luſignan*, were conſtrained to ſubmit themſelves. The former of theſe did Homage to the King; but *Hugh* of *Luſignan* X. of that Name, Earl of *la Marche* and *Angoulême*, refuſed to render the homage he owed to *Alphonſus* the King's Brother, as Earl of *Poictou* and *Auvergne*. He had married *Elizabeth*, King *John* of *England*'s Widow, and Mother of *Henry* III. with whoſe Aſſiſtance he hoped to make good his Pretenſions; but King *Lewis* defeated him, *July* 22. whereupon he returned to his Duty. *Raymond*, Earl of *Tholouſe*, having joined himſelf with thoſe of *Marſeilles*, who had rebelled againſt their own Earl, endeavoured to raiſe new Troubles, but was ſoon reduced to Obedience; and the King thereupon made an end of the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, which his Father had begun. Afterwards, being recovered of a great Sickneſs, he reſolved to deliver the Chriſtians, that were oppreſſed by the Infidels, in the *Holy Land*. He committed the Government of the State to his Mother *Blanche*, received the Croſs at the hands of the Pope at *Lyons*, and embarking, *Aug.* 25. 1248, ſet ſail two days after, and arrived, *Sept.* 20. in *Cyprus*, where he paſſed the Winter, in expectation of the reſt of his Forces. He left this Iſland, *May* 13. the Year following, and, *June* 4. came to the Road of *Damiata* in *Egypt*, which he took the 6th, and croſſing the *Nile*, he gained two Battels over the Infidels. *Robert*, Earl of *Artois*, his Brother, was killed, in his inconſiderate purſuit of the Enemies, on *Shrove-Tueſday*, *Febr.* 8. 1250. The King's Army was Encamped near to *Pharamia*, when *Melec Salah*, the Son of *Sultan Meledin*, who had been killed at the beginning of the War, came and ſurrounded him with a great Army, and ſtopping all the Paſſages, by which any Proviſions might come to the Chriſtians, Famine and the Scurvey began to ſeize his Men, and reduced them to a moſt deplorable Condition; and not long after, the whole Army was defeated, and the King, with his two Brothers, *Alphonſus* and *Charles*, taken Priſoners, *April* 5. 1250. The King was fain to part with *Damiata*, and 800000 *Beſans*, or double Ducats of Gold, for his own, and his Men's Ranſom. After this, Embarking with the remainder of the

Chriſtian Army, on ſome *Genoueſe* Galleys, he landed at *Acre*, took *Tyre* and *Cæſarea*, in 1251, fortified ſome Places, and viſited the *Holy Land*, by way of Devotion; but hearing of the Death of his Mother, he returned to *France*, in 1254, after a five Years abſence. At his return, he found all things very quiet, and to keep them in that condition, he made Peace with the *Engliſh*, in 1258. In the mean time, he made it his buſineſs to govern his Kingdom according to the Laws, and to baniſh all Violence and Oppreſſion. He built Churches, Hoſpitals and Monaſteries; he took the Widows and Orphans under his Protection; he procured the advancement of Religion to the utmoſt of his Power; he took care for the maintenance of the Poor; for the marrying of the Daughters of indigent Parents; and, above all, for the Welfare and Eaſe of his People, by taking away all the oppreſſive Abuſes, that had crept in during former Governments. And laſtly, his Zeal put him upon a ſecond Expedition againſt the Infidels, leaving the Adminiſtration of the Kingdom to *Matthew*, Abbot of St. *Denys*, and *Simon* of *Clermont*, Lord of *Neelle*, and having made his laſt Will at *Paris*, in *Febr.* 1269, he parted from *Marſeilles*, or, as others, from *Aigues mortes*, on *Tueſday*, *July* 1. 1270, from whence he arrived at *Sardinia*, after having endured a moſt furious Tempeſt, and paſſing into *Africa*, took *Carthage*, and afterwards laid ſiege to *Tunis*, where being ſeized with the Scurvey, he ended his Labours with a holy Death, *Aug.* 25. 1270, after having Reigned 43 Years, Nine Months, and 16 Days. *Mezeray. la Chaiſe.*

LEWIS X. ſurnamed *Hutin*, or *The Wrangler*, ſucceeded his Father *Philip the Fair*, in 1314, being before King of *Navarre*, in the Right of his Mother *Jane* or *Joan*, having been Crowned at *Pampeluna*, *Octob.* 1. 1307. He was not Crowned at *Rheims* till *Aug.* 24. 1315. Before this, he engaged himſelf in a Quarrel with *Robert*, Earl of *Flanders*, and laid ſiege to *Courtray*, but was forced to raiſe it again, becauſe of the unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, and to come to a diſadvantageous Treaty. His Reign was only of 18 Months, and ſix Days, and died ſuddenly, with ſuſpicion of being poiſoned, at the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, in 1316. Aged 25 *Mezeray.*

LEWIS XI. the Son of *Charles* VII. was born at *Bourges*, *July* 3. or 4. 1423. He was very ambitious. In 1440, he made himſelf the Head of a Faction called *le Praguerie*, againſt the King, his Father, with whom he reconciled himſelf ſome time after. He was at the raiſing of the Siege of *Tartas*, in 1442, and afterwards at the raiſing of that of *Diepe*, beſieged by the *Engliſh*. The Year after he Defeated 6000 *Swiſſes*, near to the City of *Baſil*; at his return, the King ſent him into *Guienne*, where he ſeized the Earl of *Armagnac*, and his Wife, and ſome time after he retired into *Dauphiné*, where he fell a pillaging the People aud the Clergy, took up Arms againſt his Father, and leagued himſelf with the Male-contents; but the fear of being ſurrounded by his Father's Forces, made him leave *Dauphiné*, and betake himſelf to the Duke of *Burgundy*, where hearing of his Father's death, which happened, *July* 22. 1461, he returned, and was Crowned, *Aug.* 15. His former Carriage towards his Father, and thoſe of *Dauphiné*, were a ſufficient Evidence what his Friends and Subjects were to expect from his hands. And indeed, he was no ſooner come to the Government, but he behaved himſelf, as if he had entered into a Conquered Country, was very rough to all his Father's Creatures, put out all his Officers, and changed every thing he had done. His jealous and diſtruſtful Humour, made him remove all the Princes and Great Ones from about him, who took this Pretext to oppreſs the People, and engaged the moſt principal Perſons of the Kingdom in a League, to which they gave the Name of the *Publick Good*. The Duke of *Berry*, the King's Brother, the Dukes of *Bretaigne* and *Bourbon*, and the Earl of *Charolois*, Son of the Duke of *Burgundy*, were the chief Heads of this Party. The King, who marched to defend *Paris*, met with the Rebels near to *Montleberi*, where on *Tueſday July* 2. 1465. a Fight was fought, with equal Loſs on both Sides. *Lewis* fore-ſeeing the fatal conſequences, that in all probability muſt enſue upon ſuch Diſorders, cunningly broke the League, by a Peace concluded *October* following at *Conflans*, by which he gave *Normandy* to his Brother, to the Duke of *Burgundy* ſome Places he had taken from him in *Picardy*, the Earldom of *Eſtampes* to the Duke of *Bretaigne*, and the Sword of Lord High Conſtable to *Lewis* of *Luxemburg*, Earl of St. *Paul*. Some time after, his Brother gave him an occaſion to take *Normandy* from him, who entring into a League with the Duke of *Bretaigne*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; *Lewis* thereupon declares againſt the one, and ſtirs up thoſe of *Liege* againſt the other. But his Politicks had not the Succeſs he expected; for having raſhly engaged himſelf for a Conference at *Peronne*, in 1468, the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Party proved too ſtrong there, and obliged him to yield to his Brother *Champaigne* and *la Brie*, in Exchange for *Normandy*, and to aſſiſt him with his Forces to reduce *Liege*, which was taken by Storm, plundred, and almoſt burnt down, *Oct.* 30. the ſame Year. *Lewis* was not diſcouraged with this ill ſucceſs of his Politicks, for caſting about, he ſoon found a way to force his Brother to accept of *Guienne*, inſtead of *Champaigne*, which was too near to *Burgundy*, thereby to weaken his Union with *Charles*, whom he obliged to content himſelf with a Truce for one Year, after having re-taken from him the beſt Places he held in *Picardy*. For after having held an Aſſembly of his Eſtates at *Tours*, in 1470, he ſent an Officer of the Parliament of *Paris* to *Gaunt*, to Summon the Duke of *Burgundy* to give Satisfaction to the Earl of *Eu*, and drove him away from before *Beauvais*, which he had laid ſiege to, *July* 10. 1472. *Lewis* inſtituted at *Amboiſe* the Order of St. *Michael*, which the Duke of *Bretaigne* refuſed, and the Duke of *Burgundy* accepted that of *England*; the *Engliſh*, at the ſame time, entred *France*, at the Sollicitation of the *Burgundians*, but they returned not long after, by a Treaty concluded, *Aug.* 29. 1475, at *Pequigny*, where the two Kings had an interview, and ſwore a Truce of Nine Years, which the Duke of *Burgundy* was obliged to keep. Laſtly, he cauſed the Conſtable of St. *Paul*'s Head to be cut off, *Dec.* 19. 1475. and ſerved *James* of *Armagnac*, the Duke of *Nemours* in the ſame manner, *Aug.* 4. 1477. The Duke of *Burgundy*, was killed before *Nants*, the beginning of the ſame Year, and *Charles* of *France*, the King's Brother, had been dead ever ſince 1472. Thus *Lewis* XI. ſurvived all his Enemies. He ſubdued ſome others that had maintained the Rebellion againſt him, and took ſuch care to ſuppreſs every thing that might weaken the Royal Authority, that it is commonly ſaid of him, *That he had put the Kings of* France *out of their Minor State.* He joined *Provence* to his Dominions, by the Gift of the laſt Counts. He contrived an Alliance with the *Switzers*, and every where ſecured the Peace of his Kingdom. Yet all this was no Eaſe to the People; for he augmented the Taxes to 47 Millions of Livres, and cruelly avenged himſelf of all thoſe that offered to oppoſe his Deſigns. After the Death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, he ſeized that Dukedom, together with that of *Artois*, and the Towns on the River *Somme*: And in *Auguſt*, 1479. he fought the Battel of *Guinegaſte* with *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, with whom he concluded a Peace in 1482. Towards the End of his Life, his jealous and diſtruſtful Humour render'd him altogether inſupportable. He was ſick in the Caſtle of *Pleſſis les Tours*, where the Fear of Death, and that of Loſing his Authority, put him upon moſt extravagant Practices. He ſent Ambaſſadors into Foreign Countries; and cauſed the Malefactors that were in Priſon to be put to death, only to make known that he was in good health. It is ſaid alſo, that his Phyſician got from him 55000 Crowns, and many other Favours, in five Months time. He ſent for abundance of Relicks, and every Thing he could think of, to prolong his Life. But all this did not hinder his dying on *Saturday*, *Aug.* 30. 1483. being 60 Years of Age, one Month, and 24 Days; and having reigned 22 Years, one Month, and eight Days. He was buried at *Our Lady*'s Church at *Clery*. This revengeful, diſtruſtful and cunning Prince took none but his own Counſel. He could not endure any Perſons of Quality, and advanced thoſe that were of the Dregs of the People; which made his Government very odious. He eſtabliſhed the Convenience of Poſts throughout the Kingdom, and had form'd a Deſign of reducing all the Meaſures and Weights to one only, and to have made one general Cuſtom to have obtained throughout all his Dominions. *Philip de Comines Memoire de Louis XI. Pierre Matthieu Hiſtoire de Louis XI. Du Pleix. Mezeray Hiſt. de France.*

LEWIS XII. called *The Juſt*, and *Father of the People*, was born at *Blois*, *June* 27. 1462. and had the Title of the D. of *Orleans*. He ſucceeded to the Crown of *France* in 1498. in a Collateral Line to *Charles* VIII. who died without Iſſue, as a Prince of his Blood. He was Crown'd at *Rheims*, *May* 27. the ſame Year. He was the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, and *Milan*, and Grandchild to *Lewis* of *France*. Duke of *Orleans*, ſecond Son of King *Charles* V. and of *Valentina* of *Milan*; in Right of whom, the Houſe of *Orleans* was to poſſeſs the Dutchy of *Milan*. He was no ſooner crown'd, but he took care to leſſen the Taxes with which his Subjects had been oppreſſed; and in all Caſes, to have due Juſtice adminiſtred to them. Nay, he made his very Enemies ſenſible of his Goodneſs: For, when ſome were putting him upon Retaliating upon thoſe that had been his Enemies before he came to the Crown, he uttered that memorable Sentence, *That it did not become the King of* France *to revenge the Quarrels of the D. of* Orleans. His firſt Deſign was, to recover the Dutchy of *Milan*, which he conquered in a Fortnight; driving away *Ludovicus Sforza*, who had uſurped it, in 1499. Some Time after, *Milan* revolted, and *Sforza* was reſtored; but the K. reduced it again the next Spring, in 1500. and *Sforza* was taken, and brought into *France*; where he died 10 Years after, in the Caſtle of *Loches*. This done, he made an Alliance with *Ferdinand* V. K. of *Arragon*, in 1501. with Deſign to poſſeſs himſelf of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which he claimed a Right to; and having defeated *Frederick*, who was poſſeſſed of it, he, of his Generoſity, beſtowed upon him the Dukedom of *Anjou*. Afterwards the two Kings ſhared the Kingdom of *Naples* between them: The *Spaniards* contented themſelves with *Puglia* and *Calabria*; and the reſt of the Kingdom remained to the *French*. After this, the *Spaniards*, under *Gonſalvo* of *Corduba*, invaded the Share that belonged to the *French*, under pretence of diſputing the Limits, and drove them wholly out of the Kingdom. In 1505. the King made a Peace with the *Spaniards*, and two Years after chaſtiſed the Revolting *Genoueſe*. In 1508. he made the Treaty of *Cambray*, with Pope *Julius* II. and the Emperor *Maximilian*, againſt the *Venetians*, whom he defeated at the famous Battel of *Aignadel*, *May* 14. 1509. taking *Cremona*, *Padua*, and moſt of their Cities. The King was inveſted in the Dutchy of *Milan* by the Emperor, *June* 14. 1510. and delivered *Ravenna*, and ſome other Places, to Pope *Julius* II. who, jealous of the Greatneſs of *France*, made a League with the Emperor, *Switzers* and *Venetians*, againſt

gainſt *Lewis* ; excommunicating him, and thoſe that ſided with him ; and expoſing his Dominions to the firſt Occupant. Upon which pretence, *Ferdinand* drove *John d'Albret* from his Kingdom of *Navarre*. In the mean time, the Leaguers loſt the Battel of *Ravenna*, tho' the *French* loſt their noble General *Gaſton de Foix*. The Pope afterwards ſtirred up the *Switzers* againſt *Lewis*, who reſtored the Dutchy of *Milan* to *Maximilian*, the Son of *Lewis Sforza*, beat the *French* at *Novarra*, and beſieged *Dijon*. The Pope alſo ſtirred up the *Genoueſe*, the *Spaniards*, and *Engliſh*, to diſtreſs *Lewis*. The latter defeated the *French* in a Battel fought near to *Guinegaſte*, *April* 18. 1513, and took *Therouenne* and *Tournay*. *Lewis* wiſely rid himſelf of all theſe Enemies: He accommodated Matters with the *Switzers*, concluded a Peace with the *Spaniards*, and ratified his Alliance with the *Engliſh*, by marrying, *Octob.* 9. 1514, *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry* VII. and Siſter of *Henry* VIII. of *England*. He had married before, againſt his Mind, *Joan* of *France*, the Daughter of *Lewis* XI. from whom he was divorced, *Decemb.* 22. 1498, and was married to Queen *Anne* of *Britain*, Widow of King *Charles* VIII. his Predeceſſor ; whom he loſt in 1513, and then married *Mary* of *England*. But preſently after this Marriage, as he was preparing a puiſſant Army to re-paſs the *Alps*, he died at *Paris*, the firſt Day of the Year 1515, being 53 Years of Age ; whereof, he had reigned 16 Years, 8 Months, and 23 Days. This good King was univerſally regretted of his Subjects. He was Religious, Chaſte, Magnificent, a Favourer of Learned Men, Courageous ; and bore ſo great a Love to his Subjects, that he ſhed Tears when-ever he was forced to impoſe any Subſidy upon them. He loved to enter diſguiſed into companies ; and boaſted, that he had learnt Things of great Importance to him by this way of concealing himſelf. *Du Pleix & Mezeray Hiſt. of France. Guichardin.*

LEWIS XIII King of *France* and *Navarre*, ſurnamed *The Juſt*, was born at *Fontainbleau* in 1601, ſucceeded to his Father, *Henry* IV. *May* 14. 1610, and was Crowned *October* 17. following. He continued under the Guardianſhip of the Queen Mother till 1614. In 1615, he married *Anne* of *Auſtria*, *Infanta* of *Spain* ; and *Elizabeth* of *France*, his Siſter, was at the ſame time married to *Philip* IV. *Concinio Concini*, Marquis of *Ancre*, being, by the Favour of the Queen-Mother, and his own Inſolence, become inſupportable to the Great Ones, and to the King himſelf, was taken off, *Octob.* 24. 1617, and his Riches conferred upon the Duke of *Luines*, afterwards Conſtable of *France* ; at whoſe Promotion, when ſome Malecontents were diſpleaſed, and ſided with the Queen Mother, to ſtrengthen their Party, ſhe was fain to retire to *Blois*, and their Forces were defeated at the *Pont du ce* ; whereby they were reduced to beg Pardon. After this, he eſtabliſhed the *Roman* Religion in *Bearn*, in 1620. Upon which, the *Hugonots* in *France* took Arms ; the King endeavouring to reduce them took *Saumur*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Sancerre*, *Nerac*, *Pons*, *Chaſtillon*, *St. Foy*, *Bergerac*, *Clerac*, and many other Places in *Guienne* and *Languedoc*. But *Montauban* ſtopped the Progreſs of his Arms, before which the Duke of *Mayenne* was killed ; and the Conſtable *Luines* dying towards the end of 1621, made way for the Cardinal of *Richelieu* to become Maſter of the King's Favour. In 1622, ſeveral Rebellious Towns ſurrender'd to the King ; and about the ſame time they loſt the Battel of *Rhée*, and the *Rochellers* were beaten at Sea. He aſſiſted the Duke of *Savoy* againſt the *Genoueſe*, in 1625 ; and *September* 16. the ſame Year, was Victorious again over the *Rochellers* by Sea. The *Engliſh*, who had undertaken to protect them, were beaten at the Iſle of *Rhée*, *November* 8. 1627. And the *Engliſh* Fleet having done nothing towards the Relief of that City, the King took it, *Octob.* 30. 1628. *Lewis* in 1629, undertook the Protection of the Duke of *Nevers*, now Duke of *Mantua* ; and having defeated the Forces of the Duke of *Savoy*, reſtored his Ally to his Eſtate. Being returned to *France*, he continued to ſuppreſs the Rebellious *Hugonots* in *Languedoc* and *Vivaretz*, and pardon'd a great many Towns, upon their Submiſſion, together with *Henry* Duke of *Rhoan*, who had been a great Support to that Party. In 1630, upon the King's leaving *Italy*, the *Germans* took *Mantua*, and the Marquis of *Spinola* laid Siege to *Caſal*. Whereupon, the King ſent an Army again into *Italy*, took all *Savoy*, defeated the *Spaniards* at the Bridge of *Carignan*, and forced his Enemies to conſent to the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631. Some time after, *Gaſton*, the King's Brother, having engaged the Duke of *Montmorency* on his ſide, was defeated by the King's Forces at the Battel of *Caſtel naudari*, *Septemb.* 1. 1632. The Duke of *Montmorency* was taken, and loſt his Head on a Scaffold at *Tholouſe*, *Octob.* 30. following. In 1633, he took *Nancy*, and made himſelf Maſter of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*. The *Spaniards* took *Treves*, whoſe Archbiſhop had put himſelf under the Protection of the *French*, and maſſacred the *French* Garriſon they found in it ; which proved the occaſion of a violent War. *May* 16. 1635. the King's Forces beat Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy* ; but *France* loſt *Philipsburg*, *Spier*, *Mentz*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Catelet* and *Corbie* ; which laſt was re-taken by the King in 1636, and the Imperial Army defeated in *Burgundy*. The Mareſchal *de Schomberg* raiſed the Siege of *Leucate*, and defeated a *Spaniſh* Army of 25000 men. Beſides which, they loſt ſeveral Places in *Flanders*, and were thrice beaten at Sea by the *French* in 1638. *Lewis*'s Forces, joined with thoſe of Duke *Weimar*, took *Briſac*, and got ſeveral Victories in 1641. Before this, in 1639, his Forces ſuccoured *Cazal*, defeated the Marquis of *Leganez*, and took *Turin* in 1640. At the ſame time the Prince of *Conde* took *Salces* in *Rouſſillon* ; and in *Artois* the King's Forces took *Heſdin* and *Arras*, with ſeveral other Places. But, on the other hand, the *French* were routed at *Thionville*, and elſewhere ; *Salces* was re-taken by the *Spaniards*. The *French* alſo loſt *Verceil*, and were forced to raiſe the Siege of *St. Omer*. In 1641, *Catalonia* was ſubdued by King *Lewis*, who took *Perpignan* in 1642. Whereupon, the whole County of *Rouſſillon* was ſurrender'd to him. Before this, the Duke of *Lorrain* came, and caſt himſelf at the King's Feet ; but his Reconciliation being no better than counterfeit, prov'd only an occaſion to diſpoſſeſs him of his Country a ſecond time. The Count of *Soiſſons* was killed at the concluſion of a Battel which he had gained of the King's Forces, *July* 6. 1641, near to *Sedan* ; which Place was the next Year taken. Cardinal *Richelieu*, Chief Miniſter of *Lewis* XIII. died at *Paris*, *Decemb.* 4. 1642, and the King followed him ſoon after. He died at *St. Germain en Lay*, on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, *May* 14. 1643, the ſame Day he began to reign ; having lived 41 Years, 7 Months, and 18 Days ; whereof he had reigned 32 Years compleat. *De Gramont Hiſt. Lud. XIII. Dupleix. Brianville & Marones. Hiſt. de France.*

LEWIS XIV. ſurnamed *Dieu donné*, *i. e. Given of God*, or *God's Gift*, becauſe he was born after a long Time of Expectation, *Septemb.* 5. 1638, was baptized *April* 21. 1643, and ſucceeded his Father *May* 14. the ſame Year. The beginning of his reign was very ſucceſsful, under the Regency of the Queen Mother, and the Miniſtry of Cardinal *Mazarin*. The Prince of *Conde* gained the Battel of *Rocroy*, *May* 19. And *Gaſton* of *Orleans*, the King's Uncle, and the other *French* Generals in *Italy*, *Catalonia*, and other Parts, had great Advantage over their Enemies, by the Taking of *Thionville*, and the Sea-Fight before *Carthagena*, *Septemb.* 4. 1643. The next Year the *Bavarians* were beaten at *Donachin*, and the King's Forces had the better at the Battel of *Friburg* in *Briſgow*, and took *Gravelin*, *Philipsburg*, *Spier*, *Worms* and *Mentz*. In 1645, the *Spaniards* were defeated in *Catalonia*, and the *Imperialiſts* at *Nortlingen* : Whereupon followed the Taking of *Bourburg*, *Link*, *Lens*, *Bethune*, *Armentiers*, *Roſes*, *Balaguier*, *De la Mothe*, *Trier*, *&c.* The Year 1646, was noted for the Conqueſt of *Courtray*, *Bergen*, *Mardike*, *Dunkirk*, *&c.* and afterwards of *Ypres*, *Furnes* and *Tortoſa*. The *French* got the Day at the Battel of *Lens* in 1647. And in 1648, the Peace between the *Imperialiſts* and the *French* was concluded at *Munſter*. But, after all theſe Advantages, the *French* fell into a Diviſion amongſt themſelves in 1648, which their Enemies made good uſe of, by the Taking of *Barcelona*, *Cazal*, *Dunkirk* and *Gravelin*. The King, Queen, and Princes, left *Paris*, *Jan.* 6. 1649, with Reſolution to beſiege the City ; but, upon its Submiſſion, the King returned thither again, *Aug.* 18. The Impriſoning of the Princes, and the Tumults at *Bourdeaux*, occaſioned new Troubles in 1650. The Marſhal of *Pleſſis Praſlin* won the Battel of *Rhetel*. The Princes were ſet at liberty, *Feb.* 13. 1651, and the Diſorders began to revive ; neither could the Departure of Cardinal *Mazarin* appeaſe them. The King, being declared of Age in the Parliament at *Paris*, marched againſt the Princes, who were retired to *Guienne* : His Forces had ſome Advantages over them, and a Compoſure of Differences was hoped for, when the Return of the Cardinal to *France* kindled the Troubles a-new. The Princes were beaten before *Eſtampes*, and in the Attack of the Suburb of St. *Anthony* of *Paris*, *July* 2. Two Days after, many Inhabitants were killed at the Inſurrection in the *Town-Houſe* of *Paris*. In the mean time, the Cardinal was forced to retire a ſecond Time from the Court, and the King publiſhed a General Act of Oblivion for his Subjects, and came to *Paris*, *Octob.* 21. and the *French* Arms began to be ſucceſsful again, by the Reduction of St. *Menehoult*, *Rhetel*, *Mouzon* and *Bellegarde*, and the Defeat of the *Spaniards* at the Battel of *Roquette* in *Italy*, and in *Catalonia*. In 1654, the King was Crown'd at *Rheims*, *June* 7. and took *Stenay*, *Aug.* 6. His Forces took *Conde* and St. *Giſlayn* in 1655. *Capelle* and *Valence* upon the *Po* in 1656. *St. Venant*, *Montmedi* and *Mardyke*, in 1657. and *Dunkirk* in 1658. Which two laſt Places were taken by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, and, according to the Agreement between the pretended Protector *Oliver* and the *French* King, delivered up to the *Engliſh*. A Peace was concluded between *France* and *Spain*, *Novemb.* 7. 1659, by the Miniſtry of Cardinal *Mazarin* and Don *Lewis de Haro* ; and the Marriage between *Mary* of *Auſtria*, the only Daughter of *Philip* IV. and *Lewis* XIV. was ſolemnized *June* 9. 1660. The Firſt Fruit of this Marriage was the *Dauphin*, who was born at *Fontainbleau*, *Novemb.* 1. 1661. From this Time the King began to apply himſelf ſeriouſly to the Affairs of State : He publiſhed a ſevere Edict againſt Duels in 1664, ſettled two Companies of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, made the Pope give Satisfaction for the Affront done to the Duke of *Crequi*, his Ambaſſador at *Rome* ; ſent his Succours againſt the *Turks* in *Hungary*, where a ſmall Body of the *French* Troops behav'd themſelves with that Bravery, near St. *Godard*'s Bridge, that they put a ſtop to the progreſs of the *Turkiſh* Army, who otherwiſe, in all likelihood, had overrun a great part of the Empire : He likewiſe ſent Succours to raiſe the Siege of *Candia* ; where the Duke of *Beaufort*, and a great many *French*, loſt their Lives, in 1669. After the Death of the King of *Spain*, the King being refus'd Satisfaction in his Pretenſions upon ſome of the *Low Countries*, in Right of the Queen his Wife, marched into *Flanders* towards the end of *May*, 1667, and took *Tournay*, *Doway*, *Courtray*, *Oudenarde*, *Aeth*, *Aloſt* and *Lille*, defeated the Troops of Count *Marſin*, and conquered the *Franche*

Comte in 1668. Which Succeſſes were terminated by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, *May* 2. the Year following. After this, he turn'd his thoughts to the improvement of his Kingdom, and the promoting of Arts and Sciences. In 1672, he ſurprized *Europe* by his Conqueſts upon the *Dutch*, a great part of whoſe Dominions he over-run on a ſudden. In 1673, he took *Maeſtricht*, at the Siege of which he commanded in Perſon. In 1674, he took *Beſançon*, *Dole*, and the reſt of the *Franche Comte*. And *Aug.* 10. the ſame Year, was fought the Battel of *Seneſ*; whereof the *French* had no great cauſe to boaſt, and the *Dutch* leſs. In 1675, he took *Limburg*, and ſome other Places; *Conde* and *Bouchain* in 1676, and at the beginning of 1677, made himſelf Maſter of *Valenc ennes*, *Cambray* and St. *Omer*: And the Duke of *Orleans* gained the Battel of *Mount Caſſel*. The Inhabitants of *Meſſina* rebelling againſt their Sovereign, embraced the Protection of King *Lewis*, but he abandon'd them to the Reſentment of the *Spaniards*. About this time his Fleet beat the *Dutch* in the *Fare* of *Meſſina*, where they loſt their Admiral *de Ruyter*. At the beginning of 1678, the King took *Ypres*; and a Peace was concluded at *Nimeguen* with the *Hollanders*, *Aug.* 10. and with the *Spaniards*, *Sept.* 17. following. Notwithſtanding of which, he laid Siege to, and made himſelf Maſter of *Luxemburg*. Some time after he revoked the Edict of *Nantes* in 1685, granted by *Henry the Great*, and treated the *Hugonots* with great Severity. He declared War againſt the Emperor, and about the latter end of 1688, ſent the *Dauphin* to beſiege *Philipsburg*, which he took, whilſt *Boufflers* carried *Spier*, *Mayence*, *Creuſenack*, *Baccarach*, *Heydelberg*, and ravaged and waſted the Country as far as *Hailbron*, before the *Germans* were ready to make head againſt him. This Prince has taken for Device the *Sun*, with this Motto, *Nec pluribus impar. Sufficit hic terris. Omnibus Unus.* He had by Queen *Mary-Thereſe* of *Auſtria*, who died in 1683, *Lewis*, the preſent *Dauphin*; and two Princes, and three Princeſſes, that died young. His Natural Children by *Valiere*, Dutcheſs of *Vaujeur*, are, *Lewis* Duke of *Vermandois*, Admiral, and General Superintendant of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*; *Lewis Auguſt* Duke of *Maine*, *Lewis Alexander* Count of *Vexin*, *Mary Anne*, Lady of *Blois*, and Dutcheſs of *Vaujeur*, and *Louis Frances*, Lady of *Nantes* and *Tours*. But now Fortune began to look with no favourable aſpect upon *France*, for in 1694, the *Dauphin*, who commanded the *French* Army in the *Netherlands*, was almoſt cooped up all the Summer by the King of *England*, in his Camp at *Vignemont*, and the Confederates were like to have got into *French Flanders*, and carry all before them. They took *Huy*. *Diepe* and *Havre de Grace* were ſeverely Bombarded by the *Engliſh*, while, to the mortification of King *Lewis*, his Fleet durſt not look out of *Thoulon* for fear of Admiral *Ruſſel*, who was now in the *Streights*; neither could he prevail by any means to get the Chapter of *Liege* to chuſe the Cardinal *de Bouillon* Prince and Biſhop of that Country, in oppoſition to Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Biſhop of *Cologn*, who carried the Election. The Year 1695, was ſtill more unfortunate to him, when he loſt *Cazal* in *Italy*, the almoſt impregnable Fortreſs of *Namur* in the *Netherlands*, had St. *Malo* Bombarded by the *Engliſh* Fleet, could do nothing on the *Rhine*, nor procure a Peace any where; but tho' in the Year 1696, he utterly failed in his deſign of Invading *England*, had *Calais*, and St. *Martins* on the Iſle of *Rhee*, Bombarded by the *Engliſh*, could do no good in *Germany* nor *Flanders* againſt the Confederates, yet he had the addreſs to draw the Duke of *Savoy* to make a ſeparate Peace with him, and to obtain a Neutrality on that ſide of *Italy*. And the Year following, tho' he could not get the Prince of *Conti* made King of *Poland*, yet he obtained a General Peace with the Confederates, but was obliged to make large Conceſſions to them, not only by a ſurrender of all that he had taken during the War, but of many other Places and Countries that had been long in the poſſeſſion of *France*, as the Countries of *Lorrain* and *Orange*, the Cities of *Luxemburg*, *Friburg*, *Briſac*, &c. and to own the Prince of *Orange* to be King of *England*; with whom particularly, as alſo with other Princes and States, he was at War with, he has ſince lived in good Amity and Correſpondence.

Kings of Germany *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. ſurnamed *The Pious*, or *The Elder*, King of *Germany*, was the third Son of *Lewis the Meek* and Brother of the Emperor *Lothaire*, and *Pepin* King of *Aquitain*. He was made King of *Bavaria* in the General Aſſembly his Father held in 817, at *Aix la Chapelle*. He took his Father's Part againſt his Brothers, tho' afterwards he ſided with them; and in 839, in a Journey he took to *Frankfort*, he alienated the Minds of the *Saxons*, *Thuringians*, and the Inhabitants of the Eaſtern *Franconia*, from their Allegiance to his Father. *Lewis*, his Father, died in his Attempt of reducing theſe People to their Obedience. After the Death of *Lewis the Meek*, *Lewis* of *Germany* and *Charles the Bald*, gained the famous Battel of *Fontenay*, over the Emperor *Lothaire*, their Brother, in 841, but at laſt came to an Agreement; and, at an Aſſembly at *Verdun*, ſhared their Father's Dominions amongſt them in 843. *Lewis* had for his ſhare the Country beyond the *Rhine*, with the Biſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Worms* and *Spier*. In 858, at the Sollicitation of ſome diſcontented People, he returned to *France*, but the Year following he was glad to return to *Germany*; and in 860, being aſſembled near *Coblentz*, with *Charles the Bald*, and *Lotharius* King of *Lorrain*, they ſwore to obſerve an inviolable Peace. In the mean time *Lewis* enlarged the Bounds of his Dominions, and made himſelf Formidable to all his Neighbours. He was active, generous, valiant and liberal, a zealous Obſerver of Juſtice and Religion, an equitable Diſtributer of Employments and Offices, and, in a word, one that inherited more of the good Qualities of *Charles the Great*, than any other Prince of that Family. He claimed the Empire after the Death of his Nephew, *Lewis* II. but the Pope crowned *Charles the Bald*. *Lewis*, tho' he was 70 Years of Age, made hereupon a powerful Irruption into *Neuſtria*, but as he was at *Francfort*, Death put an end to his Life and Deſigns at once, *Aug.* 28. 876, having reigned 59 Years, and lived 70. *Haymo la' Chronique de S. Gal. de Fulds, &c.*

LEWIS II. King of *Germany*, ſurnamed *The Younger*, ſucceeded his Father *Lewis* I. *Charles the Bald*, his Uncle, was reſolved to diſpoſſeſs him of his Dominions. *Lewis*, to prevent his Attempts, ſent Ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the Treaty made with his Father, and ſhew him, that it had not been violated in any point; *Charles* ſeemed to give ear to theſe Informations, and granted a time of Truce, during which, he ſwore he would not attack him, but for all that continued his march, deſigning to ſurprize him in his Camp at *Andernac*, and to put out his Eyes. The Elector of *Cologne* endeavoured to divert him from this Perfidiouſneſs, but in vain, therefore he ſent private word to *Lewis* what he was to expect, who putting himſelf into a poſture of Fighting, defeated *Charles* his Army, *Octob.* 8. 876. This Victory ſecured to the three Sons of *Lewis the Elder* their Dominions. He, of whom we now ſpeak, laid claim to the Crown of *France*, to which he was called by the death of *Lewis the Stammerer*; but being informed at *Metz* of the Sickneſs of *Carloman*, his Eldeſt Brother, who was ſeized with a Palſey in 880, he haſted into *Bavaria*, to prevent his leaving the Kingdom to *Arnulphus*, his Natural Son. After which, he returned into *France*, but effected nothing in order to his Deſign, ſave only that he overthrew 8 or 900 *Normans*, and having ſettled Matters with *Lewis* and *Carloman*, and joined his Forces with theirs, they defeated *Hugo*, Baſtard of *Vardrade*. *Lewis* died at *Francfort*, *Jan.* 20. 882. as he was Levying an Army to fight the *Normans*. *Annals of S. Bertin. Regino. Haymo. Mezeray, &c.*

Kings of Hungary *and* Poland *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *Anjou* the Iſt. of the Name, King of *Hungary* and *Poland*, ſurnamed *The Great*, was the Son of *Charles* II. who was alſo called *Charobert*, Son of *Charles Martel*, King of *Hungary*, the Son of *Charles* II. called *The Lame*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Earl of *Provence*, *&c.* Deſcended from *Charles* I. Earl of *Anjou*, and Brother of St. *Lewis*. *Charobert* had him by his third Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Ladiſlaus*, ſurnamed *Lotic*, King of *Poland*, and Siſter of *Caſimir the Great*. He was born *March* 5. 1326, ſucceeded his Father in 1342, and was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*. He expelled the *Jews* out of *Hungary*, and waged ſeveral Wars, which he carried on and concluded ſucceſsfully, *viz.* Againſt the *Tranſilvanians*, *Tartars*, *Croats*, and the Waiwods of *Walachia*. He ſent Succours to *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, his Uncle, againſt *John* King of *Bohemia*, who beſieged *Cracovia*. This King had a Brother called *Andrew*, who married his Couſin *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, and was ſtrangled, *Sept.* 18. 1345. *Lewis* was engaged in a War againſt the *Venetians*, when he heard of the death of his Brother, and to avenge his Blood marched into *Italy*, where he cauſed *Charles* of *Duras*, and ſome others, to be put to death, and took the City of *Naples*, when Queen *Joan* had made her eſcape to *Provence*. Some time after, he returned again to *Italy*, and made Peace with the Queen, by the Mediation of Pope *Clement* VI. He made War alſo upon the *Venetians* for *Dalmatia*, in 1357, and after the death of his Uncle *Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, in 1370, he was admitted to the Crown of *Poland*. At his coming to that Crown, he oppoſed the *Lithuanians*, and ſome of the Great Lords of *Poland*, who ſtood out in Rebellion againſt him. Pope *Innocent* VI. made him *Great Gonfalonier*, or General of the Church, and the Emperor *Charles* IV. declared him Vicar, or Lord Lieutenant of the Empire. *Lewis* was always a victorious Prince, he died at *Tirnavia* in *Sept.* 1382, being aged 56 Years, 6 Months, and 6 Days, and having Reigned 40 Years. *Michow lib. 4. Cromer. lib. 4. Hiſt. Bonſinius and Turoſius Pol. Hiſt. Hung.*

LEWIS II. called *The Younger*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was the Son of *Ladiſlaus* VI. and of *Anne* of *Foix*. He ſucceeded his Father, when he was but 11 or 12 Years of Age, in 1516. *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, took *Belgrade* from him, on the Day of the Beheading of St. *John the Baptiſt*, and on the ſame Day, in 1526, he gained the famous Battel of *Mohatz*, at which, this young Prince loſt his Life in a Marſh. *Iſthuanff lib. 8. Rerum Hungar. Paul. Jov. in Elog.*

Kings and Princes of Jeruſalem, Naples, *and* Sicily, *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *France*, the Iſt of the Name, Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, Earl of *Provence*, *&c.* was the ſecond Son of King *John*, and of *Bona* of *Luxemburg*, and

Brother of *Charles* V. after whoſe Death, in 1380, he took to himſelf the Regency of the State, during the Minority of King *Charles* VI. his Nephew, and by his Exactions, procured himſelf the hatred of the People. He was born in 1359, and was at the Battel of *Poictiers*, and had been engaged in many other important Actions. *Joan* I. Queen of *Sicily*, adopted him, in 1380, and two Years after, he was Crowned at *Avignon* by *Clement* VII. whereupon he marched into *Italy*, accompanied with *Amadeus* VI. Earl of *Savoy*, to drive away *Charles* of *Duras*, who having put to death Queen *Joan*, had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Lewis*, whom *Charles* had deſigned to poiſon, entered the Kingdom of *Naples*, took ſome Places, and cauſed a general Conſternation every where; but wanting Money, he ſent one of his Confidents to *France* for more, who, neglecting the Buſineſs he was ſent about, caſt *Lewis*, after long expectation, into a Melancholy, which ended his life in the Caſtle of *Taleſine*, or, as others, at *Biſelia*, near to *Bary*, *Sept.* 20. 1384. Some ſuppoſe that he was poiſoned. *Summoneta & Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples. Mezeray Hiſt. of France. Ruffi. of the Earls of Provence.*

LEWIS II. King of *Jeruſalem*, *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Arragon*, Earl of *Provence*, *&c.* was born, *Oct.* 7. 1377. ſucceeded to his Father *Lewis* I. who left him very young, under the Guardianſhip of his Mother *Mary*, a wiſe Princeſs, who immediately carried her Son to *Provence*, where he was Crowned King of *Naples* at *Avignon*, in 1389, and ſoon after reduced almoſt all the Cities of *Provence*, that had put themſelves under the Protection of *Ladiſlaus*, or *Lancelot*, the Son of *Charles Duras*. Afterwards, the King took a Journey to *Naples*, where he was received with extraordinary Acclamations, but he was no ſooner returned to *France*, but that Kingdom took part with *Ladiſlaus*. After which, they called him a ſecond time, and received him with great Shews of their Loyalty, but upon his departure, ſerved him as before. The King diſpleaſed with this inconſtancy, refuſed any more to return to *Naples*, after the death of *Ladiſlaus*. He had War with the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Earldoms of *Vintemille* and *Nice*. He was a ſincere, godly, liberal Prince, and a lover of his People, and was of ſo ſweet and Chriſtian a Temper, that at the end of his Days, he asked pardon of all thoſe whom he feared he might have offended. He was in poſſeſſion of the City of *Naples*, from 1390, to 1399, and in 1411, he gained the Battle of *Roche-ſeche* againſt *Ladiſlaus*. But did not husband his Advantage as he might have done. In 1400, he married *Jolanda*, the Daughter of *John* I. of *Arragon*, and Heireſs of that Kingdom, after the death of her Uncle *Martin*; by whom he had *Lewis* III. *Renatus* called *The Good*, *Charles*, Count of *Maine*, *Mary*, Wife of *Charles* VII. and *Jolanda*, the Wife of the Earl of *Montfort*, afterwards Duke of *Britain*, after the death of *John* VI. his Father. *Lewis* died at *Angers*, *April* 29. 1417. *Collenutio and Summoneta Hiſt. of Naples.*

LEWIS III. was born in 1403, ſucceeded his Father, and was drawn into *Italy* by the Promiſes of *Martin* V. and *Sforza*, to diſpoſſeſs *Joan* II. Queen of *Naples*, a Princeſs of a moſt looſe life. *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*, who was Maſter of *Sicily*, took upon him the Protection of *Joan*, becauſe ſhe had adopted him for her Son, and *Sforza* made his Peace with her, ſo that *Lewis* was fain to return without effecting any thing. But ſome time after, ſhe retracted her Adoption of *Alphonſus*, and, by the Advice of her Barons, beſtowed it upon *Lewis*, whom ſhe immediately called into *Italy*, made her Subjects acknowledge him for her Heir, and gave him the Dukedom of *Calabria*. *Alphonſus*, in his return to *Arragon*, took *Marſeilles*, in 1423. and *Lewis* and *Joan* drove the *Spaniards* out of *Naples*, and the King gained the Battle of *Aquila*, in 1429. But being a weak and ſickly Perſon, he died at *Coſenza*, *Nov.* 12. or 15. 1438. *Renatus*, his Brother, ſucceeded him. *Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples. Ruffi. and Noſtradamus Hiſt. of Provence. Mezeray Hiſt. of France.*

LEWIS, King of that part of *Sicily*, which is called *Trinacria*, was the Son of *Peter*, of the Family of the Princes of *Arragon*, Deſcended from *Peter* III. who married *Conſtance*, the Daughter of *Manfredus*, the Emperor *Frederick*'s Natural Son, who uſurped the Kingdom of *Sicily*. It was on the account of this Marriage of *Peter* with *Conſtance*, that they laid Claim to that Kingdom. *Lewis* ſucceeded his Father in 1342, and being but five Years old, his Uncle was Regent. He died in 1355, and his Brother, *Frederick the Simple*, reigned after him. *Spond. Bzov. in Annal.*

LEWIS of *Duras*, Earl of *Gravina* and *Morona*, was the ſecond Son of *John* of *Anjou*, or of *Sicily*, who was the 8th Son of *Charles* II. ſurnamed *The Lame*, King of *Sicily*, Deſcended from *Charles* of *France*, Earl of *Anjou*, Brother of St. *Lewis*. He ſucceeded his Brother *Charles*, Duke of *Duras*, Governor of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the ſame whom King *Lewis* of *Hungary* put to death, in 1347, becauſe he ſuppoſed him guilty of the death of *Andrew* his Brother. *Lewis* his Deſtiny was not much unlike; for he was poiſoned at *Naples*, by Order of his Couſin *Joan* I. in 1362. He had a Son called *Charles*, ſurnamed *Peace*, or *The little King of Naples*, by *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Robert* of St. *Severin*, Count of *Carigliano*. *Lewis* who died young, and *Agnes*, who was never married. *Villani.*

LEWIS of *Tarentum*, was the Son of *Philip*, Fourth Son of *Charles the Lame*. He married in 1346, *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, and Counteſs of *Provence*, the Daughter of *Charles*, his Couſin-German. 'Tis ſaid, he had a hand in the death of King *Andrew*; he followed the Queen into *Provence*, when *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, came to avenge the death of his Brother. This Matter was afterwards accommodated in 1352. *Lewis* died, *May* 26. 1362. It is ſaid, that he Inſtituted the Order of Knighthood, called *del Nodo*. He had two Daughters that died young. *Collenutio Hiſt. of Naples.*

LEWIS Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, was the Second Son of *Charles* II. King of *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*, and tho' preſumptive Heir of thoſe Dominions, he prefered the quiet of a Cloyſter, before the trouble of Crowns. In 1288, he was, together with his Brothers, given in Hoſtage for his Father who was taken Priſoner by *James*, King of *Arragon*. At his return he took the Habit of a *Franciſcan*, and Pope *Boniface* VIII. made him Biſhop of *Tholouſe*, diſpenſing with his under Age. He was a Prelate of great Zeal and Charity, finding that the Function of a Biſhop, gave him too many Avocations from his Retirements, he reſolved to go to *Rome*, and deliver it into the Pope's hands; and as he was on his way thither, he died at *Brignole*, *Aug.* 19. 1297, being not above 23 Years of Age. Pope *John* XXII. Canoniz'd him, *April* 13. 1317.

Dukes and Princes of Savoy *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *Savoy*, Prince of *Achaia*, and the *Morea*, *&c.* was the Son of *James* of *Savoy*, and *Margaret* of *Beaujeu*, his Third Wife, and Brother of *Amadeus*, Count of *Piedmont*, to whom he ſucceeded, in 1402. He was left in his Cradle by his Father, under the Guardianſhip of *Amadeus* IV. ſurnamed *The Green*, E. of *Savoy*, whom he accompanied in the Journey of *Naples*, in behalf of the Princes of the Houſe of *Anjou*, in 1383, and afterwards ſerved the King of *Naples* and *Amadeus* VII. E. of *Savoy*, ſurnamed *The Red*. He Founded an Univerſity at *Turin*, in 1405. He was a Prince eſteemed for his Merit, by all the Princes of *Europe*, and aſſiſted at the Council of *Conſtance*. He died at *Pignerol*, *Dec.* 11. 1418. He had married *Bonna* of *Savoy*, the Siſter of the ſaid *Amadeus*, by whom he had no Iſſue, only had a Natural Son by a *Neapolitan* Lady, *viz.* *Lewis*, Lord of *Reconis*, whoſe Poſterity took the Name and Arms of *Savoy*. *Guichenon Hiſt. of Savoy.*

LEWIS, Duke of *Savoy*, was the 2d. Son of *Amadeus* VIII. to whom he ſucceeded, and Brother of *Amadeus*, Prince of *Piedmont*, who died before his Father. He was born at *Geneva*, *Feb.* 14. 1402, and from his very Youth, gave ſignal Inſtances of his Courage and Prudence. *Amadeus* VIII. made him Lieutenant General of *Savoy*, and was at *Baſil*, when his Father, choſen Pope, by the Name of *Fœlix* V. made his Entrance there, in 1440. Upon the death of *Philippus-Maria*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1447, he took part with thoſe of *Milan*, but this Army was defeated near the River *Sezia*. In another Fight, the *Savoyards* had better ſucceſs, whereupon a Peace was concluded. *Lewis*, Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Lewis* XI. being retired into *Dauphiné*, made a League with Duke *Lewis*, and married his Daughter *Charlotta*; but this Marriage was not approved of by his Father, as having been made without his Conſent. But the ill conſequence hereof, was prevented by the Duke of *Savoy*, who faithfully kept the Treaty he had made with the Dauphin's Father *Charles* VII. and refuſed to give any Aſſiſtance to the Dauphin, who, he knew, was at variance with his Father. Afterwards, being come to *France*, in the Reign of *Lewis* XI. his Son-in-law, he died at *Lyons*, *Jan.* 29. 1465, his Body was carried to *Geneva*, and Interred there. This Prince was a great Juſticiary, he Inſtituted the Senate of *Turin*, *March* 15. 1459. He married *Ann* of *Cyprus*, the Daughter of *Janus*, King of *Cyprus*, *&c.* and of *Charlotta* of *Bourbon*, by whom he had ſixteen Children, nine Sons, and ſeven Daughters. *Guichenon's Hiſtory of Savoy.*

LEWIS II. Son of *Lewis*, Duke of *Savoy*, was King of *Cyprus*, in the Right of his Wife *Charlotta*, Daughter of *John* II. King of *Cyprus*. It is elſewhere mentioned, that *James*, Natural Son of King *John*, tho' a Clergy-man, uſurped this Dominion, and married *Margaret*, or, as others will have it, *Cartharine Cornaro*, whom the Senate of *Venice* adopted. *Lewis*, deſpairing of ever being able to oppoſe the ſtrength of his Enemies, retired to *Ripaille*, and died there in *Auguſt* 1482, without Iſſue. *Stephen of Luſignan Hiſt. of Cyprus. Guichenon Hiſt. of Savoy.* See **CHARLOTTA** and **CYPRUS**.

Princes of the Houſe of France, *Earls of* Evreux, *and Dukes of* Orleans, *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS of *France*, Count of *Evreux*, *&c.* was the Son of *Philip the Bold* by his Second Wife *Mary* of *Brabant*, and had for his Portion the Earldom of *Evreux*; and was chief of the Branch of the Counts of *Evreux*, and Kings of *Navarre*. He was at the Battle of *Mons en Puelle*, in 1304, and gave many Proofs of his Courage on ſeveral Occaſions. He died, *May* 19. 1319.

LEWIS of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, Count of *Valois*, *&c.* was the Second Son of *Charles* V. and of *Joan* of *Bourbon*. He was born, *March* 13. 1371. He was at the Battle of *Roſebecque*, in 1382, and had a great ſhare in the Government, during the

Reign of *Charles* VI. his Brother. He let ſlip no opportunity of Aggrandizing himſelf, ſo that in a ſhort time he became very powerful, by the ſuperintendency of the King's Revenues, and the Government of the Kingdom. He had 600 Gentlemen that were his Penſioners, and Reigned more abſolutely than the King himſelf. This diſpleaſed the Duke of *Burgundy*, who pretended to a ſhare in the Government, as being the King's Uncle, and this Grudge was the Cauſe of thoſe Wars, which afterwards proved ſo fatal to *France*. *Lewis* made an Alliance with the Duke of *Guelderland*, which yet farther incenſed the Duke of *Burgundy*, as being his Enemy. To put an end to this difference between them, they were both ſent to oppoſe the *Engliſh*. *Lewis* went to *Guyenne*, where he took *Blaye*; and at his return, was Aſſaſſinated by the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Order, near *Porte Barbette*, *Nov.* 23. or 24. 1497. *Enguerand de Monſtrelet Chron. Froiſard*, &c.

Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS I. of that Name, Duke of *Bourbon*, &c. ſurnamed *The Great*, was the Son of *Robert* of *France*, the ſixth Son of *Lewis*, and of *Beatrix* of *Burgundy*, Lady of *Bourbon*. He was at the Battel of *Furnes*, in 1297, at that of *Point a Vendin*, and at the Expedition of *Courtray*, in 1302, where he Commanded the Rear of the Army. He accompanied the Queen, *Iſabella* of *France*, into *England*, and after that War was proclaimed againſt the *Engliſh*, he Commanded the Army of *Guyenne*, where he took *Agen*, *Monſecur*, &c. It was on his behalf, that King *Charles the Fair* raiſed the Barony of *Bourbon* to a Dutchy, in 1327. The following Year he ſignalized himſelf at the Fight of *Mont-caſſel*, and elſewhere. He died in *January* 1342, and was buried at *Paris*. *Froiſſard.*

LEWIS II. Duke of *Bourbon*, &c. ſurnamed *The Good*, was the Son of *Peter* I. Duke of *Bourbon*, and of *Iſabella* of *Valois*. He was born, *Aug.* 4. 1337. He was one of the Hoſtages that was ſent into *England*, for the ſetting King *John* at liberty, where he ſtayed 8 Years. At his return, he contributed to the recovery of *Guyenne* and *Poitou* from the *Engliſh*, and took alſo divers Places in *Normandy*. He accompanied King *Charles* VI. into the *Low-Countries*, and Commanded the Rear at the Battel of *Roſebecque*; he aſſiſted at the Siege of *Bourborg*, and the next Year at the taking of the Caſtle of *Tailleburg*. He accompanied the King in 1388, againſt the Duke of *Guelderland*, and after the Treaty of Peace, paſt over into *Africa*, and beſieged *Tunis* in 1390, and made the Infidels to ſubmit to Conditions very advantageous to the Chriſtians. At his return, he drove the *Engliſh* from before *Belleperche*, where his Mother then was, and aſſiſted *Lewis*, King of *Naples*, againſt *Ladiſlaus*. He was well eſteem'd of at the Court, which yet he quitted after the Murther of *Lewis* of *France*, chuſing rather ſo to do, than to conſent to a Reconciliation, to which they would have obliged him. In the mean time, he declared himſelf for the Princes of *Orleans*, and endeavoured to get the Duke of *Burgundy* declared an Enemy to the State, but without ſucceſs, becauſe that Duke was too powerful. He died at *Montlucon*, *Aug.* 19. 1410. He Inſtituted in 1369, the Knightly Order of the Shield. He was married to *Anne*, Dauphineſs of *Auvergne*, &c. only Daughter of *Beraldus* II. Earl of *Clermont*, by whom he had *John* I. and *Lewis*, who died in 1404, Aged 16 Years. *Monſtrelet's Hiſt. of Charles VI.*

LEWIS of *Bourbon* I. of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, &c. was the 7th Son of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Vandome*, and was born, *May* 7. 1530. He made his firſt Campagne under King *Henry* II. when he went to re-take the City of *Boulogne*. In 1552, he put himſelf into *Metz*, which he defended againſt the Emperor *Charles* V. and defeated ſome of the Forces of the Pr. of *Piedmont*, before the reduction of *Therouanne*. He ſignalized himſelf at the Battel of *Vlpian* in *Piedmont*. After this, he Fought valiantly at the Battel of St. *Quintin*. He did good Service at the Sieges of *Calis* and *Thionville*, in 1558, and after the death of *Henry* II. he joined with the Proteſtants. He was accuſed as Conſcious of the Conſpiracy of *Amboiſe*, and upon that account was ſeized at *Orleans*; but upon the death of *Francis* II. *Charles* IX. ſet him at liberty, being declared innocent by his Peers. He put himſelf at the Head of the *Hugonots*, and took ſeveral Towns. He was taken and wounded at the Battel of *Dreux*, in 1562. He loſt that of St. *Denys* in 1567, and was killed at *Jarnac*, *March* 13. 1569, by *Monteſquion*, Captain of the Guards of the Duke of *Anjou*, who ſhot him with a Piſtol in cold Blood, as he was ſitting under a Buſh, having had his Leg broke with the kick of a Horſe. *Thuanus.*

LEWIS of *Bourbon* II. of the Name, Prince of *Conde*, was the Son of *Henry* II. Prince of *Conde*, and of *Charlotta Margaret* of *Montmorency*, and was born at *Paris*, *Sept.* 8. 1621. He was in 1640, at the Siege of *Arras*, and two Years after at that of *Perpignan*. Afterwards he was made General of the King's Army, and gained the Famous Victory of *Rocroy*, *May* 19. 1643, in the 22d Year of his Age. The next Year he defeated the *Bavarians*, in the Battels near *Friburg*, *Aug.* 3. and 5. He took *Philipsburg*, *Mentz*, &c. In 1645, he won the bloody Battel of *Nortlingen*, *Aug.* 3 and the Year after, took the City of *Dunkirk*. In 1646, his Father died, whom he ſucceeded, as Lord Steward of the King's Houſe, and in the Governments of *Burgundy*, *Breſſe* and *Berry*. In 1647, he Commanded the King's Forces in *Catalonia*, where he was unſucceſsful at the Siege of *Lerida*; but took the Caſtle of *Arger*, on the Borders of *Arragon*, and raiſed the Siege of *Conſtantine*. In 1648, he gained the Battel of *Lens* in *Flanders*. Some time after, being become Formidable, by his Courage and Power, to thoſe that then governed *France*, he was ſeized at *Paris*, with the Prince of *Conti*, his Brother, and the Duke of *Longueville*, his Brother-in-Law, in 1650, and conducted to *Vincennes*, but *Feb.* 13. they were ſet at liberty. The Reſentment for his Impriſonment, made him take up Arms, and was followed by a great number of diſcontented Perſons. He gave ſingular proof of his Valour at the Fight of the Suburb of St. *Anthony* of *Paris*, *July* 2. 1652. He retired afterwards to the *Netherlands*, where he did great Service to the *Spaniards*, by the Succours he put into *Cambray*, and by the memorable Retreat he made at the raiſing of the Siege of *Arras*, *Aug.* 25. 1654. In 1656, he raiſed the Siege of *Valenciennes*: And in 1658, he ſignalized himſelf at the Fight before *Dunkirk*, *June* 14. By the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, he returned to *France* in 1659, and was received into the King's Favour. He aſſiſted the King in the Conqueſt of the *Franche Comte* in 1668, and in the *Holland*-Invaſion in 1672, and Fought ſtoutly at the Famous Battel of *Seneff*, *Aug.* 10. 1674. Soon after he raiſed the Siege of *Audenarde*; and contributed to the Taking of *Limburg* in 1675, and after the Death of the Viſcount *Turenne*, he commanded in *Germany*. He had married *Clara Clementia de Maille* Dutcheſs of *Fronſac*; by whom he had *Henry Julius* of *Bourbon* Duke of *Enguien*. He died in 1686, at *Fontainbleau*.

LEWIS of *Bourbon* II. Duke of *Montpenſier*, &c. ſurnamed *The Good*, was born *June* 10. 1513. He began to bear Arms under the Reign of *Francis* I. And in 1536, he was at the Taking of *Heſdin*; and aſſiſted at the Siege of *Perpignan* in 1542. He ſignalized himſelf at the Siege of *Bologne* in 1550, at the Battel of *Renti*, and St. *Quintin*, where he was taken Priſoner. In the Civil Wars under *Charles* IX. he reduced *Angers*, *Saumur*, *Tours*, *Du Mans*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Rochelle*, &c. He commanded the Van-Guard of the French King's Army at the Battels of *Jarnac* and *Moncontour*. He aſſiſted at the firſt Siege of *Rochelle* in 1573, and the next Year commanded the Army in *Poictou*, where he reduced ſeveral Places. He died at his Caſtle of *Champaigne*, *Septemb.* 23. 1582.

LEWIS of *Bourbon* Earl of *Soiſſons*, &c. the Son of *Charles* of *Bourbon*, and *Anne* of *Montafie*, was born at *Paris*, *May* 11. 1604. He ſignalized himſelf in the War againſt the *Proteſtants*, at the Combat of *Rie*, in *Poictou*. He was Lieutenant-General of the King's Forces, and Head of the Council, during the King's Journey into *Bretaigne*. Afterwards he followed the King to the Siege of *Rochelle* in 1628, and in the *Italian* Expedition in 1630. He commanded the Army of *Champaigne* in 1636, where he defeated 2000 *Coſſacks* at the Battel of *Ivoy*, and took the City of *Corbie*. Not long after, upon ſome Jealouſies, he was permitted to retire to *Sedan*, where he continued 4 Years; but at laſt, growing weary of that Retirement, he joined with the *Spaniards*, under the Count of *Lamboy*, and defeated the Marſhal of *Chaſtillon* at *Marfee*, near to *Sedan*, *July* 6. 1641, but purſuing his Victory too hotly, was killed with a Piſtol-ſhot. He was never married, and left a Natural Son, *Lewis Henry*, Knight of *Soiſſons* Abbot of *Couſſure*, born at *Sedan* in 1640.

LEWIS Cardinal Duke of *Vendôme*, &c. was the Son of *Cæſar*, Duke of *Vendôme*, Natural Son of *Henry* IV. and of *Frances* of *Lorrain* Dutcheſs of *Mercœur*. He was born in 1612. In 1630, he followed King *Lewis* XIII. to *Savoy*; and at his Return, went and ſerved as a Voluntier in *Holland*, where he was at the Fight of *Liſle* in 1631. Afterwards he was at the Battel of *Avein* in 1635, at the Siege of *Corbie* in 1636, of *Heſdin* in 1639, and of *Arras* in 1640, in which Siege he was wounded in forcing the Lines. In 1650, the *French* King ſent him Vice-Roy into *Catalonia*. In 1656, he took *Valencia* upon the *Po*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Modena*. In 1651, he married *Laura Mancini*, Niece of Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Joſeph* Duke of *Vendôme*, &c. and *Philip* Grand Prior of *France*, of the Order of *Maltha*. His Wife died *Feb.* 8. 1657, after which her Huſband turned Eccleſiaſtick, and was made a Cardinal by Pope *Alexander* VII. *March* 7. 1667. He died at *Aix* in *Provence*, *Aug.* 6. 1669.

Dukes of Milan, Mantua, Bavaria, *Earls of* Thuringia, *and Landtgraves of* Heſſen, *of the Name of* LEWIS.

LEWIS, or *Ludovicus Sforza*, ſurnamed *The Moor*, Duke of *Milan*, was the Son of *Francis Sforza*, and youngeſt Brother of *Galeas Maria*, who ſucceeded his Father, and who left a Son called *John Galeas*. This *Lewis*, that he might uſurp the Dukedom from his Nephew, married his Niece *Blanche-Mary*, Widow of *Philibert* I. Duke of *Savoy*, to the Emperor *Maximilian*; who beſtowed upon him the Inveſtiture of that Dominion, as being become vacant by default of Homage. Afterwards he called *Charles* VIII. of *France* into *Italy*, who being at *Piacenza* in 1494, was informed of the Death of *John Galeas*, poiſoned by *Lewis*, who preſently invaded the Dukedom, without any Regard had to his Nephew's Son, who was but five Years of age. Some time after, being entred into a League with the Enemies of *France*, *Lewis* XII. being come to the Throne, and laying Claim to the Dutchy of *Milan*, made himſelf Maſter of it; but upon his Return to *France*, *Sforza* once more poſſeſſed himſelf of *Milan*, but not long after was beaten by *Lewis* of *Tremouille*, the French King's General, and taken in the Diſguiſe of a plain Soldier, and carried to *Lyons*, and kept Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Loches*, where he died ten Years after. *Guicciardine* ſaith, he was a Prince of great Wit and Eloquence, and of an affable and obliging Temper, but very ambitious, and one that had no regard to his Word.

LEWIS of *Lorrain*, called the Cardinal of *Guiſe*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, was the Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, killed at the Siege of *Orleans*, by *Poltrot*, and of *Anne d'Eſte*, and Brother of *Henry* I. Duke of *Guiſe*. He ſucceeded his Great Uncle *Charles* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Rheims*. He was a very ambitious Perſon, and one of the chief Partiſans of the League, which, under the falſe Pretence of Religion, aimed at the Subverſion of the *French* Monarchy. *Henry* III. not being able to endure the Deſigns of the Duke of *Guiſe*, cauſed him to be killed at *Blois* in 1588. The Cardinal, his Brother, was taken at the ſame time, with the Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, a great Leaguer, and was killed the Day after the Duke. We find by the Letter the King writ to the Cardinal of *Joyeuſe* at *Rome*, that the Cardinal of *Guiſe* ſaid frequently, That he ſhould not die till he had cauſed the King to be ſhorn, and thruſt into a Monaſtery. *Miron. Relation de la mort de M. de Guiſe. Aubery Hiſtoire des Cardinaux. Thuan. lib.* 93.

LEWIS of *Luxemburg*, Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Roan*, was the Son of *John* of *Luxemburg*, Lord of *Beaurevoir*, and of *Margaret* of *Enguien*. He took Part with the *Engliſh*, and *Henry* VI. of *England* and *France*, made him Chancellor of *France* in 1425, which Office he executed till 1435. He was made Archbiſhop of *Roan* in 1436. Pope *Eugenius* made him Cardinal in 1439, but he refuſed to accept of the Hat till the King of *England* ſhould approve the Promotion; who made him Biſhop of *Ely*, and truſted him with his moſt important Affairs in *France*; in which he was very Faithful to him. *Lewis* of *Luxemburg* betook himſelf to the *Baſtile*, after that the City of *Paris* had ſubmitted to King *Charles* VII. in 1436, and came out thence upon Accord, and retired to *England*, where he died in 1443, at *Harfield*. *Goodwin de Epiſc. Elienſ. Sanmarthan.*

LEWIS of *Luxemburg*, Count of St. *Paul*, &c. He aſſiſted at the Famous Aſſembly of *Arras* in 1435, and afterwards followed King *Charles* VII. to the Siege of *Pontoiſe* in 1441. He was Knighted at the Siege of *Diepe*, in 1443, and ſignalized himſelf at the Taking of *Caen*, in 1450. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* had a great Friendſhip for him, and ſent him into *England*, and gave him the Command of his Van-Guard at the Battel of *Montleheri*. *Lewis* XI. to engage him to his Party, made him Conſtable of *France*, and Knight of the Order of St. *Michael*; who then perſwaded the King to declare War againſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, and afterwards ſurprized the Town of St. *Quintin*, and relieved *Beauvais*. But, for all this, he afterwards fell into the Diſpleaſure of this jealous Prince, being accuſed for holding Correſpondence with the Enemies. Whereupon he made his Eſcape to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who delivered him up to the King's Hands. And being brought to his Trial, was afterwards publickly Beheaded at *Paris*, *Decemb.* 19. 1475.

LEWISA, or **LOUISA**, of *Savoy*, Dutcheſs of *Angoulême*, was the Daughter of *Philip* Count of *Breſſe*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Margaret* of *Bourbon*. She was born in 1477, and was married in 1488, to *Charles* Count of *Angoulême*, who died in 1496, by whom ſhe had *Francis* I. and *Margaret* of *Valois*. King *Francis* I. her Son, being come to the Crown after *Lewis* XII. he left her Regent of the Kingdom, whilſt he went to conquer the Dutchy of *Milan*. She being extreamly incenſed againſt *Charles* of *Bourbon*, Conſtable of *France*, raiſed him ſo much Trouble, that he betook himſelf to the Enemies of *France*. She was extreamly afflicted at her Son's being taken Priſoner at *Pavia*; and having exerted her utmoſt Endeavours for his Deliverance, died ſoon after at *Gretz* in *Gatinois*, *Septemb.* 22. 1531.

LEWIS-LAND, or **LOUISIANE**, a great Country to the S. W. of *New-France*, beyond the five great Lakes; which was diſcovered in 1678, by the French Governor of *Fort-Frontenac*. The French have ſince built ſeveral Forts here, and put their King's Name upon it, becauſe it was diſcovered in his Reign, and, if we will believe them, becauſe the Inhabitants of the Country worſhip the Sun, which, in their Language, they call *Louis*. The Country is very Fruitful, and abounds with Vines, but the Grapes are ſomewhat ſowre; yet in the South Parts they are as good as in *France*. Ours, as well as *Indian* Corn, thrives very well here, and the Trees bear excellent Fruits. The Woods abound with Red and Fallow Deer, Bevers, Otters, Porcupines and Turkeys. The Rivers are full of Sturgeon, Salmon, Trouts, Pikes, Carps, and all other ſorts of Fiſh. There are alſo great ſtore of Partridges, Ducks, Swans, Herons, and other Fowl in abundance. The Country is full of Serpents, Snakes, Aſps and Rattle-Snakes. The Relation of this Country, printed in 1682, tells us, That the *Sieur de la Salle*, the firſt Diſcoverer of it, with ſome Monks, had been as far as the Mouth of the River *Colbert*, in the South Sea, where they had found a civilized People, that were under the Government of a King, and whoſe Country is exceeding Fruitful; and that the Ground bears twice a Year, and abounds with Palm-Trees and Sugar-Canes, and whole Foreſts of Mulberry-Trees; with great abundance of all ſorts of Fowl. *Father Hennepin Deſcription de la Louiſiane.*

LIAMPO, a Famous Cape of *China*, and the moſt Eaſtern of all our Continent. So called from a City of the ſame Name in the Province of *Chechiara*. *Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

LIBANUS, or *Mount*-**LEBANON**, a Mountain of *Aſia*, between *Palæſtine* and *Syria*, which alone produceth the Cedar-Tree. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia* and *Damaſcus*, and ends at the *Mediterranean* Sea, near *Tripoly*; having run from E. to W. 12 Miles. A Modern Hiſtorian gives us the following Deſcription of it: *Mount* Libanus, ſaith he, *is the higheſt and greateſt Mountain of all* Palæſtine; *the one End of it being in* Phœnicia, *the other in* Syria, *and is about* 100 *Leagues in Circuit. On the Weſt it is bounded by the* Mediterranean, *by the* Holy Land *on the South, by* Meſopotamia *on the Eaſt, and* Armenia *on the North. It conſiſts of four Ranges of Mountains, one above the other: The firſt is extreamly fertile in Grain, and all manner of Fruits: The Second is ſtony and rocky, and altogether barren, but abounds with a great many Springs, which make it ſomewhat delightful: The Third enjoys a continual Spring, the Shade of Greens, the Natural Enamel of Flowers; the Groves, the Gardens, and Orchards, filled with great Variety of Fruits, make it a kind of Earthly Paradiſe: The Fourth is partly green with Graſs and Herbs, and partly white, by reaſon of the Snows that cover it. It lies in form of an Half-Moon, and is uninhabited by reaſon of its Heighth, and great Cold. At the Foot of it grow thoſe Cedars that are ſo renowned in Scripture. There are four Rivers which have their Riſe from this Mountain*, viz. *the Rivers* Jordan, Rochan, Nahar-Roſſens, *and* Nahar-Cardicha. *This latter, called the* Holy *River, is the ſame that* Solomon *deſcribes in theſe Words,* Puteus aquarum viventium quæ fluunt cum impetu de *Libano*. On this Mountain there be many Villages, and ſome ſmall Cities that are Biſhops Sees; as *Eden Canubin*, which is the Reſidence of the Patriarch of the *Maronites*, who are a ſort of *Chriſtians* living there, and who, ſome time ſince, ſubmitted themſelves to the See of *Rome*. The Mountain is very fruitful, and the Cedars plenty. 'Tis from hence that *Solomon* fetched his Cedars for the building of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. The Cedar-Tree, beſides its Incorruptibility, Talneſs, and the heighth of the Mountain on which it grows, hath this obſervable, That the Leaves and Fruits of it have their Points turned towards Heaven. This Mountain, beſides its Cedars, produceth Firr, Cyprus, Olives, Pines, Box, Aromatick Herbs and Incenſe. It abounds with fierce Beaſts. The *Maronites* that live here are allowed a Bell, which is denied to all other *Chriſtians* who live amongſt the *Mahometans*; becauſe, on the Appearance of that Sect, the *Chriſtians* cut off great Numbers of them upon the Ringing of a Bell. The *Anti-Libanus* is, in a manner, of an equal Extent with Mount *Lebanon*, there being only a Valley between them. *Joſephus. Plin. lib.* 5. *Strabo. Ptolemy. Le Voyage de Levant.*

LIBANIUS of *Antiochia*, the Sophiſt, lived in the IVth Century in 360, and was in great Repute for his Parts and Eloquence. He was *Præceptor* to St. *Baſil*, and to St. *John Chryſoſtom*; and was in great Favour with *Julian* the Apoſtate. For the Works we have of his, we are beholden to the Care of *Fredericus Morellus*, *Leo Allatius*, and *Henricus Valeſius*. *Julian & St. Baſil in Epiſt. Eunap. in Julian. Photius Cod.* 60.

LIBAW, Lat. *Liba*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which has an Haven on the *Baltick* Sea. It ſtands on the Confines of *Samogitia*, 18 *German* Miles from *Memel* in *Pruſſia*, and 24 from *Mittaw*, the Capital of *Semigallia* to the Weſt. It was often taken and re-taken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*. At laſt, by the Treaty of *Olive-Cloyſter*, in 1660, it was reſtored to the Duke of *Curland*.

LIBELLATICI, a Name given in the Primitive Church, to thoſe Mungrel *Chriſtians*, who, to ſave their Eſtates or Lives, got Atteſtations from the *Heathen* Magiſtrates, that they had obeyed the Edicts of the Emperors, in Sacrificing to Idols. And for this purpoſe, either privately by themſelves, or by other Perſons, they declared before the Magiſtrate, that they renounced the Faith; and ſo delivered themſelves, either by Money, or Favour, from the Laſh of the Law, which ordered this Renunciation to be done in publick. This was, without doubt, a great Sin in them; and the *African* Church would not admit of ſuch to Communion, but after a long courſe of Penance. And, foraſmuch as theſe kind of Satisfactions were very ſevere, they frequently addreſſed themſelves to Confeſſors, or Martyrs, to obtain by their Interceſſion a Relaxation of theſe Church-Puniſhments; which was called, *The Begging of Peace*. The Abuſe of theſe Conceſſions of Peace, became the Occaſion of a great Schiſm in the Church of *Carthage*, in the Time of St. *Cyprian*, which is mentioned under *Feliciſſimus*. The XIth Canon of the Council of *Nice* partly concerns theſe *Libellatici*. St. *Cyprian, Epiſt.* 31. *Libr. de Lapſis, &c. Baronius, A. C.* 252. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

LIBERATUS, a Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, liv'd in the VIth Century. He was ſent to *Rome*, by the Council of *Carthage*, held in 535, and imploy'd in ſeveral other Affairs of conſequence. He writ a Book, call'd, *Breviarium de Cauſa Neſtorii & Eutychetis, capitibus* 24 *comprehenſum*. *Baronius* would have this Book read with precaution, becauſe the Author has, in his Opinion, advanc'd ſome unorthodox Propoſitions; but *Liberatus* gives the Reader to underſtand, that he had collected his Treatiſe from Church Hiſtory, tranſlated out of *Greek* into *Latin*; from the Acts of Councils, the Epiſtles of the Fathers, and from ſeveral other Memoirs, which Perſons of

Conſideration and Credit had furniſh'd him with. *Baronius, A. C.* 535. 538. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin in Appar. Sac. &c.*

LIBERIUS (Pope) a *Roman* by Birth. He ſucceeded *Julius* I. *May* 352. The *Arian* Biſhops writ a Letter to *Julius* a little before his Death, in which they deſired his Communion; and loaded St. *Athanaſius* with great Calumnies. *Liberius*, deſiring the Peace of the Church, ſent *Paulus Lucius* and *Ælianus* to him, to bid him come to *Rome*; and that in caſe of Refuſal, he ſhould be excommunicated: But the Letter ſent to him by the Prelates of *Egypt*, wherein they highly juſtified their Metropolitan, made him change his Mind. After this, in 353. *Liberius* ſent *Vincentius* Biſhop of *Capua*, with ſome others, to *Arles*, where the Emperor *Conſtantius* was at that Time, at an *Arian* Council, and deſir'd a Council to be held at *Aquileia*, and the Condemnation of *Arius*: But *Vincentius* not being able to obtain either the one, or the other, ſubſcribed to the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius*. *Liberius* ſent other Legates to *Conſtantius*, to deſire a Council of him; which the Emperor granted, and was held at *Milan* in 355. But the prevailing Party of this Synod proving to be *Arians*, the Orthodox Prelates were ſent into Baniſhment. *Conſtantius* in the mean time ſent for *Liberius* to *Milan*; and finding that he could not perſuade him to ſubſcribe to St. *Athanaſius*'s Condemnation, he baniſhed him to *Beræa*, a City of *Thrace*: Whereupon, the *Arians* ſubſtituted *Fœlix* in his Place. During *Liberius*'s Exile, the *Arians*, aſſembled at *Syrmich*, publiſhed a *Confeſſion of Faith*, wherein was nothing that could render it ſuſpected, ſave only the Omiſſion of the Word *Conſubſtantial*: But ſcarcely was this got out of their Hands, but, repenting that they had attributed too much to the Son of God, they publiſhed a Second, contrary to the former, and altogether Heretical. In the mean time the Pope, after two Years Baniſhment, in 357. ſubſcribed to the Condemnation of St. *Athanaſius*, and to the *Confeſſion* they preſented to him; writ to the Biſhops of the *Eaſt*, to acquaint them therewith, and then addreſſed himſelf to the Chief of the *Arians*, that they might procure the Emperor's Favour for him; uſing Expreſſions altogether unworthy of a Pope. In 358. *Conſtantius* ſent *Liberius* back to *Rome*, where he was looked upon with Diſdain and Indignation. But after *Conſtantius*'s Death, he came to himſelf again; and ſent a Letter to St. *Athanaſius*, to be reconciled to him, as *Baronius* Reports.

LIBERTAS, or LIBERTY, was honoured by the *Romans* for a Deity, and had her Temple at *Rome*. The *Greeks* alſo worſhipped her, under the Name of *Eleutheria*. She was repreſented by a Woman dreſſed in White, having a Sceptre in the Right Hand, and an Hat in her Left, with a Cat ſtanding by her.

LIBERTAT (*Peter*) a *French* Man, was a very Eminent Inſtance of Loyalty and Reſolution, in the Reign of *Hen.* IVth. for whom he recover'd the Town of *Marſeilles*, notwithſtanding the Treachery and Oppoſition of a Rebellious Faction: For this great Service, the Towns-men Erected a Statue, and order'd an Anniverſary Solemn Service in Honour of his Memory. *Soleri Hiſtoire de Marſeille.*

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, whoſe Ring-leaders were, *Quintin*, a Taylor of *Picardy*, and one *Copin*; who about 1525. divulged their Errors in *Holland* and *Brabant*. They maintained, That whatſoever is done by Men, is done by the Spirit of God: and from thence concluded, That there was no Sin, but to thoſe that thought it ſo, becauſe all came from God. They added, That to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was, to return to the State of Innocency: And gave way to their Followers to call themſelves either *Catholicks*, or *Lutherans*, according as the Company they lighted amongſt were. *Bellarmin.*

LIBITINA, an Heathen Goddeſs, who had a Temple at *Rome*, wherein was kept whatſoever was neceſſary to Funeral-Solemnities; which were bought or borrowed of the *Libitinarii*, as every one had Occaſion. *Plutarch* tells us, That this Goddeſs was by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Proſerpina*, the Queen of Hell: But that others held her to the ſame with *Venus*; and accordingly, derived her Name from *Libitum*, or *Libido*; which ſignifie *Luſt*, or *Pleaſure*. And *Plutarch* ſeems himſelf to be of this Opinion; and ſaith, That the Reaſon why the *Romans* kept all Funeral-Furniture in the Temple of *Venus*, was, to put Men in mind of the Frailty of their Nature; and that the Going out of the World is near the Entry, ſeeing that the ſame Goddeſs who preſided over the Cauſe or Principle of Life, was alſo the Superintendent of Funerals.

LIBO, an excellent Architect of *Elis*, in the *Peloponneſus*, lived in the LXXXth. *Olympiad*, 58 Years before *Jeſus Chriſt*. He built the famous Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, near to *Piſa*, in *Greece*, where the *Olympick* Games were celebrated. This Structure is excellently deſcribed by *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 5. *Eliac.*

LIBURNIA, Part of the ancient *Illyria*, now called *Croatia*. Its Principal Cities of old were, *Fianona*, *Terſarz*, *Zegna*, *Lopur*, *Starigard*, *Peſcha*, *Nona*, *Zara*, *Vecchia* and *Scardona*, which ſtill retains its old Name. The *Liburnians* were the Inventors of a light ſort of Veſſel, wherewith they played the Pirates, and pillaged the Iſlands of *Dalmatia*, and the *Epirus*. In Imitation of which Veſſels, called *Liburna*, or *Liburnica*, the *Romans* invented a kind of Litter, wherein they could ſtudy, write, eat and ſleep as they were on their Journeys; which were therefore called *Liburna*. *Juv. Sat.* 3.

LIBUSSA, the Daughter of *Crocus*, one of the firſt Princes of *Bohemia*; who being left Heireſs of that Kingdom, governed it for ſome Time without being married: But her Subjects demanding a King of her, ſhe conſented at laſt to take an Husband, ſuch as Providence ſhould offer to her: And accordingly, adviſed them to ſet her Horſe at liberty in the open Field; and that ſhe would take him for her Husband, into whoſe Houſe her Horſe ſhould firſt enter. The Horſe run into the Houſe of a Countryman, called *Primiſlaus*, whom ſhe accordingly married, and was the firſt King of *Bohemia*.

LIBYA, a conſiderable Part of *Africa*, ſo called from *Libya*, the Daughter of *Epaphus*. It was of old divided into the *Exterior* and *Interior Libya*; the former lying above *Egypt*, towards the South, along the Left Bank of the River *Nile*, reached as far as *Æthiopia*, where now are the Deſarts of *Elfocat* and *Gaoga*; tho' others place the *Exterior Libya* between *Egypt* and *Marmarica*, along the *Mediterranean*. The *Interior Libya* extended it ſelf from Mount *Atlas*, to the River *Niger*, containing thoſe horrid Solitudes which now are called the Deſarts of *Zaara*, which is *Libya* properly ſo called; and to which *Marmol* gives the Name of *Beled Geneva*. *Libya* is alſo divided into *Libya* properly ſo called, and *Libya Marmarica*, and *Cyrenaica*, which contains the Kingdom and Deſart of *Barca*. *Strabo lib.* 17. *Pliny. Ptolem. Marmol. Joan. Leo. Joan. de Barros. Cluver. Munſter, &c.* See *Zaara*.

LICETUS (*Fortunius*) a Famous Phyſician of *Rappalo*, in the State of *Genoua*, where he was born, *Octob.* 3. 1577. His Father was *Joſephus Licetus*, a Phyſician of *Reco*, in the ſame State. He came into the World in the ſeventh Month from his Conception; his Mother's Travail having been haſtened by the toſſing of the Sea, in paſſing from *Reco* to *Rappalo*; therefore was called *Fortunius*, and for ſome time was kept in a Box of Cotton. His Father took great Care of his Education, and himſelf inſtructed him in ingenious Literature. After which, he ſtudied at *Bononia*, from 1595. to 1599. when he returned to *Genoua*, where he found his Father newly dead. Afterwards he profeſſed Philoſophy at *Piſa*. A Book which his Father had made, put him upon writing another, entituled, *Gonopſychanthropologia*: But this Piece being queſtioned whether it were of his own writing he publiſhed another Treatiſe at *Piſa*, under the Title of *De Ortu Animæ Humanæ*. In the mean time, the Fame of his Learning increaſing, he was ſent for to the Univerſity of *Padua*, in 1605. where he taught till 1631. at which Time, upon ſome Diſcontent, he retired to *Bononia*: But in 1645. the Republick of *Venice*, by their Inſtances, prevailed upon him again to accept a Profeſſor's Chair at *Padua*; which he did, and died there in 1656, being 75 Years of Age. He writ no leſs than 50 ſeveral Treatiſes; whereof, theſe are the moſt conſiderable: *De Lucernis Antiquis. De Monſtris. De Gemmis. De Novis Aſtris. De Immortalitate Animæ. De Fulminum Natura. De Ortu Viventium. De Cometarum Attributis. De his qui vivunt ſine Alimentis. Mundi & Hominis Analogia. De Annulis Antiquis. De Hydrologia, ſive de Fluxu Maris, &c.* The Opinion of *Licetus* concerning the Sepulchral Lamps of the Ancients, hath formerly made a great noiſe in the World, but is not ſo much entertained at preſent, ſince *Octavius Ferrarius*, Profeſſor at *Padua*, hath endeavoured to refute it, in a Book printed at *Padua* in 1685, entituled, *Diſſertatio de Veterum Lucernis Sepulchralibus*. *Licetus* pretends that the Ancients had a Secret of making an inconſumptible Oil; or diſpoſing their Lamps ſo, that as they burned, the Smoak condenſed inſenſibly, and turned into Oil. As for the Wiek, he ſaid, it was a ſort of Flax, which they called *Asbeſton*, *i. e. Inextinguiſhable*; and adds ſeveral Stories relating to this Subject: As, That in the Pontificate of *Paul* III. choſen Pope in 1534, there was a Tomb opened at *Rome*, wherein was found an entire Body, with the Hair done up in Treſſes, and tied with a Thread of Gold; alſo a Lamp, which, by this Inſcription, *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*, ſeemed to denote *Cicero*'s Daughter, who died 1600 Years before that Time; but they were no ſooner expoſed to the Air, but the Lamp loſt its Light, and the Body was diſſolved into Duſt. It is alſo aſſured, that ſeveral have been found in the Territory of *Viterbo*; whereof, that of *Olybius Maximus* of *Padua* made the moſt Noiſe. It was compoſed of two *Phiols*, one of Gold, the other of Silver, both full of an admirable Liquor, which nouriſhed, without any ſenſible Diminution, a Lamp placed between both; or, as ſome ſay, under them. He alſo pretends, that the Everlaſting Fire of the Goddeſs *Veſta* was of this Nature, but is miſtaken; for this Fire was called Everlaſting, becauſe Care was taken to ſupply it from Time to Time, that it might not go out. *Laurenzo Craſſo Eulogia de Huomini Letterati.*

LICHFIELD, Lat. *Lichfeldia*, a City in *Staffordſhire*, 118 Miles from *London*, ſeated in a low and Mooriſh Ground, on a ſhallow Pool, out of which runs a little River, that falls into the *Blithe*, and, with it, into the *Trent*. By which Pool and River the City ſtands divided into two Parts, joined together by a Bridge, and a Cauſey. The Name of *Lichfield* is interpreted to be *The Field of dead Bodies*; ſo called, from a Number of *Chriſtian* Bodies which lay there unburied in the Perſecution raiſed by *Diocleſian*. In the South Part, which is the greateſt of the two, ſtands a Grammar-School, and an Hoſpital dedicated to St. *John*, for the Relief of the Poor. In the other part is the Cathedral, ſufficient to renown the Place. It was firſt built by *Oſwy* King of the *Northumbers*, about 656. and its Biſhops beneficed with many fair Poſſeſſions. But the old Church being taken down, *An.* 1148. by *Roger de Clinton*, the 37th Biſhop of this Dioceſs, he built that which now ſtands, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Chad*. The Biſhop's See continued here to 1088. when *Robert de Limſey*, the 35th. Biſhop of this Place, removed it to *Coventry*, and took his Stile from thence. But *Hugo Novant*, the ſixth Biſhop from him, brought it back to *Lichfield*, *An.* 1188. but not without great Oppoſition from the Monks of *Coventry*. At laſt the difference was compoſed by *Savensby*, the 4th Biſhop from him, at that Place, much after the ſame manner as it was before at *Wells*, when *Bath* and *Wells* were joined together in one Biſhoprick. For it was agreed, that the Biſhop ſhould be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Stile ſhould be given to *Coventry*: That they ſhould chuſe their Biſhops alternatively, and both make but one Chapter; in which, the Prior of *Coventry* ſhould be the principal Man. Thus ſtood the Caſe, till the Priory of *Coventry* being diſſolved by K. *Henry* VIII. there paſſed an Act of Parliament, which made the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* the ſole Chapter for the Biſhop, his Stile or Title continuing as before it did. Such were anciently the Revenues of this Biſhoprick, that in 793, it was made the See of an Archbiſhop in the Perſon of *Adulphus*; the Biſhops of *Winton*, *Hereford*, *Sidnaceſter*, *Dorcheſter*, *North-Elmham* and *Dunwich* being appointed for his Suffragans: Amongſt which, *Sidnaceſter* and *Dorcheſter* were made ſince of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*; and the two laſt, that of *Norwich*. It now contains the whole Counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*, with a good Part of *Warwick* and *Shropſhire*; in all, 557 Pariſhes; whereof, 250 are impropriate. For the better Ordering whereof, it has 4 Arch-Deaconries, *viz.* *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry* and *Shrewsbury*. The ſame is valued in the King's Books at 559 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* the Clergy's Tenths coming to 590 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* *Bernard Stuart*, youngeſt Son of *Eſme* Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *March*, was created Earl of *Lichfield*, and Baron of *Newbery*, *An.* 1645, and was ſucceeded in his Titles by *Charles Stuart*, his Nephew, created Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox* by King *Charles* II. *An.* 1660. But he dying without Iſſue, in his Embaſſy to the K. of *Denmark*, in 1672, the Title of *Lichfield* was by the ſaid King conferred, about two Years after, upon the Right Honourable *Edward Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spelleſburg*, Viſcount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Lichfield*, *June* 5. 1674. The Cloſe of *Lichfield*, in the Civil Wars, was Garriſoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliament-Forces, under my Lord *Brook*, *May* 2. 1642. The 22d of the ſame Month, the King's Forces beſieged it the ſecond Time, and *April* 8. after a defeat of 3000 Men, that came to its Relief, at *Hopton-Heath*, it was ſurrender'd to Prince *Rupert*; but was taken afterwards by the Parliamentarians; ſtormed and taken by the King, *May* 30. 1645, and afterwards re-taken upon Treaty, *June* 18. in the ſame Year, by *Fairfax*, after the Battel of *Naſeby*. *Lichfield* is a County-Palatine, and, beſides the Cathedral, has three Pariſh-Churches.

LICINIUS (*Caius Valerius*) was the Son of an Husbandman of *Dacia*, who, from a common Soldier, arrived to the higheſt Commands in the Army; and having been declared *Cæſar* by *Galerus Maximianus*, in 307, was the Year after ſaluted Emperor in *Pannonia*. He was a rigid Obſerver of Military Diſcipline; but his Covetouſneſs and diſſolute Life render'd him infamous. He was alſo very ignorant; an Hater of Learning, and the Profeſſors of it, to that degree, that he cauſed many Philoſophers (whom he called the Plague of the Commonwealth) to be put to death, only becauſe they were ſuch. In 313, he married *Conſtantia*, the Siſter of *Conſtantine*, whom he feared; which made him ſubſcribe the Edicts publiſhed by him in favour of the *Chriſtians*. Neither was it long after, that he began to perſecute the *Chriſtians*, having firſt declared War againſt *Conſtantine*. He drove all thoſe that profeſſed the Goſpel out of his Houſe, cauſing the moſt part of them to be executed. He forbad the Biſhops to confer with the *Gentiles*, or to inſtruct any in the Doctrine of Godlineſs, and the *Chriſtians* to meet together in any Religious Aſſemblies. He cauſed his Laws to be obſerved, with an inflexible Cruelty; and tho' the Perſecution he raiſed was but ſhort, yet was it extream bloody. *Conſtantine*, moved with Pity for the *Chriſtians*, attacked *Licinius*, and obtained two great Victories over him in 314, one in *Hungary*, the other in *Thrace*. Whereupon, *Licinius*, to have a Peace, yielded to the Conqueror, the Provinces of *Illyria* and *Greece*; only reſerving *Thrace*, the *Eaſt*, and *Egypt*, for himſelf. But his Hatred againſt *Conſtantine* was ſo great, that he ſoon after took up Arms again, and was no more ſucceſsful in this ſecond War, than he was in the firſt; for he ſuffered a great Overthrow near *Adrianople*, in 323. His Navy alſo was beaten, and part of it wrack'd by a Tempeſt; and not long after, being purſued by *Conſtantine*, who killed him 100000 Men near *Chalcedon*, he afterwards beſieged him in *Nicomedia*. In this Extremity he caſt himſelf upon the Clemency of the Conqueror, who pardoned him for his Wife's ſake, upon condition, that he would utterly renounce the Empire. *Conſtantine* hereupon confined him to the City of *Theſſalonica*; but having underſtood that *Licinius* endeavoured to kindle a new War, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome *Barbarians*, with whom he kept ſecret Correſpondence, he cauſed him to be ſtrangled in 325, being 60 Years of Age, of which he had reigned 14. Cardinal *Baronius* refers this laſt Battel to 318, but the *Greek* and *Latin* Records, as well as the Chronicles of *Euſebius*, *Socrates*, *Cedrenus* and *Gelaſius*, place it in 325. This State of the Chronology is made good by ſeveral Laws and Reſcripts in the *Theodoſian* Code, where, likewiſe, the Reader may ſee the Order, by which the Acts of *Licinius* were Repeal'd after his Death. *Socrat. lib.* 1. *Eutrop. lib.* 10. *Euſeb. in Chron. & Vit. Conſtant. Zoſim. lib.* 2. *Cedren. in Annal. Morin. Hiſt. de la Deliv. de l'Egliſe. Cod. Theodoſ. de infirm. quæ ſub Tyran. geſta ſunt.*

C. LICINIUS *Calvus*, a Famous Orator, who lived in *Cicero's* Time, and was in as great Eſteem as he, as being not inferior to him in Parts or Eloquence. He was the Son of *Licinius Macer*, one of the beſt Poets of his Age. *Fabius* often quotes the Invectives of *Licinius* againſt *Vatinius*, which were ſo eloquent, that he, fearing to be condemned by the dint of them, interrupted *Licinius* before he had made an end of his Speech, ſaying to the Judges, *Rogo vos Judices, num ſi iſte diſertus eſt, ideo me damnari oportet: O ye Judges, I pray you, Is it fitting I ſhould be condemned becauſe he is eloquent?* He died when he was but 30 Years of Age. *Dionyſ. Hal. lib.* 2. 4, 5, *&c. Tit. Liv. lib.* 4. *Cicer. Fabius. Catull. Horat. &c. Voſſ. de Rhet. nat. cap.* 14. *Inſtit. Orat. lib.* 4. *De Poet. Latin. cap.* 3. *De Hiſt. Latin. lib.* 1. *cap.* 10.

LICINIUS, the Family of the *Licinii*, or *Liciniani*, was the moſt conſiderable of all the *Plebeian* Families of *Rome*, and ſpread it ſelf into divers Branches. *P. Licinius Calvus* was the firſt of the *Plebeians*, or *Commoners*, that was created a Military Tribune, or Colonel; which was *An. Rom.* 354, when there was no Conſul in the City. He had for his Sons, *P. Licinius*, mentioned hereafter; and *C. Licinius*, who was the Father of *C. Licinius*, was Tribune 6 Years together with *Sextius*: And *P. Manlius*, Dictator, made him a Colonel of Cavalry in 389. *Licinius* being the firſt *Plebeian* that ever was honoured with that Command, he was ſurnamed *Stolo*, (which ſignifies, *a Sucker on a Tree*) becauſe, when he was Tribune he publiſhed a Law, whereby no *Roman* was permitted to poſſeſs above 500 Acres of Land; becauſe thoſe who had more, could not rid their Trees of Suckers, and unprofitable Branches. *Licinius* and *Sextius* had alſo order'd by another Law, That no Conſuls ſhould be created for time to come, except one was of a *Plebeian* Family. The Senate at firſt oppoſed the Paſſing of this Law, but all their Oppoſition could not hinder it from being enacted. This great Change in the *Roman* Government was occaſioned as follows: *M. Fabius Ambuſtus* had two Daughters, the one married to *S. Sulpitius*, and the other to this *Licinius*, who, as ſhe was one Day at her Siſter's Houſe, ſhe ſaw the *Lictor* knocking at the Door, which frighting her a little, made her Siſter laugh at her; and preſently after, ſaw *Sulpitius* come in, attended with ſeveral Citizens, who treated him with a great deal of Reſpect; but ſhe being of a proud, ambitious Spirit, was troubled to think that her Husband was under an Incapacity of ever arriving to this Place of Magiſtracy. *Ambuſtus*, who had a great Love for his Daughter, bad her be of good comfort, for that he would do his utmoſt Endeavour to raiſe her Husband to the Dignity ſhe deſired for him; which he did, by entring him into the Acquaintance and Friendſhip of *Sextius*, who was Conſul in 388, and *Licinius* arrived at the ſame Honour in 390, with *C. Sulpitius Peticus*. *P. Licinius Calvus*, the eldeſt of the Family of the *Licinii*, was Tribune-Military in 358. His Son, *P. Licinius Varus*, Father of *P. Licinius Craſſus*, who follows, and of *C. Licinius Varus*, was Conſul in 518, with *Cornelius Lentulus*. He left two Sons of his Name, the firſt was Conſul in 586, with *Æmilius Paulus*, and the ſecond in 583, with *Caſſius Longinus*, and was defeated by *Perſeus*. *P. Licinius C.* was High-Prieſt, and Colonel, or General of the Horſe, in 544. Cenſor, and afterwards Conſul, in 549, with *P. Cornelius Scipio*. He was called *Agelaſtus*, becauſe he never laughed. He left two Sons, who made two Branches of the Family. *P. Licinius C.* ſurnamed *Mucianus*, was High-Prieſt, and died in the War againſt *Ariſtonicus*. His Son was an excellent Orator, who died of a Pleuriſie he had contracted in making a Speech againſt the Conſul *Philippus*, *Septemb.* 13. 663. *M. Licinius* was the Father of *P. L. Craſſus*, Conſul in 557, with *Cn. Cornelius*. He defeated the *Luſitanians* the Year after, and triumphed over them. He was Cenſor in 565, and killed himſelf during the Civil Wars of *Marius*, for fear of falling into his Enemies hands. He had two Sons, whereof the Younger was ſlain in the ſame Wars, and the Eldeſt was defeated by the *Parthians*, as may be ſeen under the Name *Craſſus*. This *Craſſus* had two Sons, *M. Licinius*, who follows; and another, who was ſuſpected to be a Baſtard, becauſe he was ſo very like a Senator, called *Dignus*. *M. Licinius C.* had ſignalized himſelf againſt the *Gauls*, under *Julius Cæſar*; and was killed by the *Parthians*, with his Father, *An. Rom.* 701. He had a Son of the ſame Name, Conſul with *Auguſtus*, in 701, and Father of another *Licinius Craſſus*, who obtained the ſame Honour in 740, with *Cn. Lentulus*. The Family of the *Licinii* had beſides two other Branches; *viz.* that of the *Luculli*, and the *Murænæ*. *Dionyſius. Hal. Titus Livius. Pliny. Eutropius. Caſſiodorus. Streinnius de Fam. Rom. &c.*

LICTORS, *Roman* Officers, firſt created by *Romulus*. They were twelve in number, and carried Bundles of Rods, in which was tied up an Ax, the head whereof appeared above the Rods. Their Office was to go before the King, and clear the Way for him. Afterwards, when *Rome* was become a Commonwealth, the Conſuls, Dictators, Prætors, and other Magiſtrates, who had Right to command the *Roman* Armies, had alſo *Lictors* going before them; the Conſuls and Dictators twelve, and the Prætors ſix. At Triumphs the Lictors marched before the Conqueror's queror's Chariot, carrying their Bundles wreathed about with Laurels, and holding a Branch of the ſame in their Hands. They were alſo the common Executioners. *Roſin.Antiq.Rom.lib.7.cap.4.* *&* 48.

LICUNGZ, an Uſurper of the Empire of *China*; who having put himſelf at the Head of ſome Rebels, and ſubdued the Provinces of *Xenſi* and *Honan*, in 1642, took upon himſelf the Title of King, and the *Xunvang, i. e. Happy Prince.* He afterwards took the Name of Emperor, and gave the Family he had a mind to raiſe the Name of *Thienxun, i. e. Obedient to Heaven.* He proſecuted his Conqueſts to *Pekin*, the Capital of *China*, where he enter'd in 1644, and mounted the Throne of *Zunchin*, who was then in his Palace, and hanged himſelf out of Deſpair. Not long after, being informed that *Uſangue* having joined the *Tartars*, was marching to *Pekin*, he left the City, taking along with him the richeſt Furnitures, with the Gold and Silver which 16 Emperors of the Family of *Thamin* had been laying up during 280 Years, which they had reigned in *China*. The *Tartars* purſued him, and drove him out of the Province of *Xenſi*; and not long after, he was killed in a Battel by *Uſangue. Martin. Hiſt. of the War of the Tartars againſt China.*

LIDBURY, a Market-Town of *Radlow*-Hundred in the Eaſt of *Herefordſhire*; called *Lidbury*, from the River *Lidden*; on the Eaſt Banks whereof it is ſeated, near the *Malvern*-Hills. It ſtands in a rich Clay-Ground, and is a well-built Town, much inhabited by Clothiers. It is 50 Miles from *London*.

LIDDESDALE, a ſmall County in the South of *Scotland*, and on the Borders of *England*, takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Twedale*, on the Weſt with *Annandale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the Eaſt with *Northumberland*.

LIDERIC, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt Grand-Foreſter of *Flanders*, married to a Daughter of King *Dagobert* I. and the Perſon from whom all the Earls of *Flanders* deſcended. But *Albertus le Mire* hath ſhewed the contrary, in his Book *De Com. Flandr.* as well as *Sanmarth*, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of France.*

LIDGAT, a Village in *England*, in the County of *Suffolk*, from which *John Lidgat*, a Benedictine in the XVth Century, took his Name. He was a Poet, Orator, Linguiſt, Mathematician and Divine. He wrote *De Audienda Miſſa. De Philoſophorum Secretis, &c. Leland. Bal. &c.*

LIDYARD TREGOZ, (called alſo **SOUTH LIDYARD**,) in the County of *Wilts*, the Seat of the moſt Ancient Family of St. *John*, which *Margaret de Beauchamp* (afterwards Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, Grand-mother to King *Henry* VII.) gave to *Oliver St. John* Eſq; her ſecond Son by her firſt Husband Sir *Oliver St. John*, Kt. The ſaid *Lidyard* came to this *Margaret Beauchamp*, &c. as an Inheritance by *Pateſhall*, *Grandiſon*, *Tregoz* and *Ewias*, Families of great Honour and Nobility in this Kingdom, before and ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt. The preſent Poſſeſſor thereof is *Henry St. John* Eſq; (Son and Heir of Sir *Walter St. John* of *Batterſey*, in the County of *Surrey*, Bar. lineally deſcended by Heirs General from *Robert d'Ewias*, Owner of the aforeſaid *Lidyard*, younger Son of *Harold*, Son to *Ralph* E. of *Hereford*, that lived in the Time of *Edward the Confeſſor*) who, by his firſt Wife, the Lady *Mary Rich*, ſecond Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs to the Right Honourable *Robert* late Earl of *Warwick*, &c. hath Iſſue *Henry*, his Son and Heir, now living.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a Principality of *Germany*, in *Auſtria*, and is different from another *Liechtenſtein* in *Italy*, near to *Balzano*, in the Country of *Trent*.

LIEGE, Lat. *Leodienſis Epiſcopatus.* The Biſhoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyck*, is a Part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburones* of old, called alſo *Tungri*. It is bounded on the Eaſt and South by the Dukedoms of *Limburg* and *Luxemburg*, on the Weſt by *Brabant* and the Earldom of *Namur*, and on the North by the Upper *Guelderland*. The Biſhop is Lord of the Country, and Prince of the Empire, tho', as Biſhop, he be under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*. It formerly contained 52 Baronies, a great number of Abbeys, 24 Walled Cities, with above 1500 Villages. The chief Cities, after *Liege*, the Capital, are, *Tongres*, *Huy*, *Maeſtricht*, *Dinant*, *Bouillon*, *Fumay*, *Thuin*, *St. Hubert*, *Rochefort*, *Maſeyck*, and *St. Truyen*. It is 31 Miles long, and 15 broad. The Valleys produce plenty of Graſs, the Plains abound with Corn, the Hills are thick ſet with Vines, the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimſtone, beſide Pit-Coal in abundance: The Foreſts afford great ſtore of Veniſon. Beſides the *Maez*, which runs the whole length of the Country, it has 14 other Rivers, which enrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford great Plenty of Fiſh. And, to all this, the Air is very temperate and healthful. The City of *Liege*, *Leodium*, *Leodicum*, and, by the Writers of the Middle Age, *Legia*, is a great and populous City, built upon the *Maez*, and, tho' annexed to the *Low-Countries*, yet is a *German* City, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Biſhop. It is 15 Miles from *Cologne* to the Weſt, 5 from *Aquiſgran*, or *Aken*, 10 from *Lovain*, and 3 from *Maeſtricht* to the South. It is a free Imperial City, ſituate in a pleaſant Valley, ſurrounded with Woods and Hills, amongſt pleaſant Springs which fall down from them, and the little Rivers of *Ute*, *Veſe* and *Ambluar*, which fall into the *Maez* before it enters the City. The publick Buildings, as, the Biſhop's Palace, the Churches and Bridges, are very ſumptuous and magnificent. There are a great number of Abbeys and Religious Houſes, and 8 Collegiate Churches. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Lambert*, is Famous for its Chapter; to which no Canon can be admitted, except he be Noble by Birth, or by his Learning; that is, except he be a Gentleman, or a Doctor. It conſiſts of Princes, Cardinals, and other Perſons of great Quality or Learning. The Biſhop's See was firſt ſettled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maeſtricht*, and at laſt, by St. *Hubert*, Succeſſor of St. *Lambert* the Martyr, ſettled at *Liege*. It takes its Name from a ſmall River called *Liege*, which there falls into the *Maez*. A vaſt part of the Ground within its Walls is not built, but employed in Vineyards and Orchards; and is ſo very Fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been built by *Amborix*, a *German* Prince, mentioned by *Julius Cæſar*. It ſuffered much from the *Normans*, and from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212, took it, and plunder'd it ſix days together. In the XVth Century, *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking Advantage of their Diſagreement in the Election of a Biſhop, grievouſly afflicted it in 1409, killing 36000 of them in a Battel; and entring into the City, cauſed the chief of thoſe that had oppoſed him to be caſt into the *Maez*. After this, in 1468, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* again took the City, his Soldiers committing intolerable Outrages againſt the Inhabitants. In this laſt Age it hath been ill treated by its Biſhops: And the *French* taking it by Surprize in 1675, the next Year after ruined the Caſtle. The Baron of *Elderen*, Great Dean of the Cathedral, was choſen Biſhop and Prince of *Liege* by Plurality of Votes, in Oppoſition to the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg*, *Aug.* 17. 1688. It was ſeverely menaced by the *French* Army in 1693, and their Biſhop and Prince dying in 1694, it was like to embroil their Affairs very much, for tho' the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, who was in the *French* Intereſt, could not prevail to be Elected, yet Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologne*, and Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, being choſen by one part of the Chapter, and the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, who was Brother to the Elector *Palatine*, and Brother-in-Law to the Emperor, being Elected by the other, it would, perhaps, have been an Affair too hard for Men to terminate in an amicable manner, had not God himſelf done it by the unexpected death of the Grand Maſter, of a contagious diſtemper that had for ſome time been rife in the place. Pope *Innocent* II. came to *Liege* in *March* 1131, and celebrated a Council there; in which he reſtored *Otho* Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*, and Crowned Emperor *Lotharius* II. in the Church of St. *Lambert*.

LIGHTFOOT (*John*) D. D. and Head of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, has Publiſhed a great many Works, which ſhew him a great Maſter of Rabinical Learning. He wrote Commentaries upon St. *Matthew*, printed at *Cambridge* in 1658, call'd *Horæ Hebraicæ & Thalmudicæ*, to which he has prefix'd a Treatiſe of the Topography of the *Holy Land*, moſt of it drawn out of the *Thalmud*. He has likewiſe follow'd the ſame method in his Commentaries upon St. *Mark*, St. *Luke*, and St. *John*, the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and the *Firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians.* He likewiſe printed a Volume of Sermons. Monſieur *Ferrand*, in a Book of his, call'd *Reflections ſur la Religion Crêtienne*, *Tom.* 2. finds fault with *Lightfoot*'s method, who, ſays he, pretends to explain the Goſpels by the Cuſtoms of the *Jews*, who liv'd in our Saviours time, and yet commonly cites none but the *Thalmud*, and ſuch like Authorities, the Antiquity of which is either fabulous or uncertain.

LIGNITZ, Lat. *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, a City of *Sileſia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach* (*Catus*) which falls into the *Oder*, not two Miles from *Jawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and ſeven from *Wratiſlaw*, or *Breſlaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a ſmall Territory belonging to it. It is adorned with a noble Caſtle. The laſt Duke of *Lignitz*, dying without Heirs, in 1675, this Dukedom returned to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*. In 1250, *Bathey*, a *Tartarian* General, obtained a Victory over *Henry*, Duke of *Sileſia*, near this place, after a bloody Battel. *Baudrand.*

LIGORIO (*Pyrro*) a Painter of *Naples*, applied himſelf more particularly to Architecture, and notwithſtanding he made a great many Pictures and Drawings for Tapeſtry, yet it muſt be ſaid, his greateſt Skill lay in Pieces of Antiquity, having made an extraordinary progreſs in the Study of Statues, Baſs-Reliefs, Medals, Paintings, and Buildings of the Antique manner. There are ſeveral Volumes of his Drawings in the Library of the Duke of *Savoy*, where, amongſt other things, there are ſeveral ſorts of Ships, made uſe of by the Ancients, of a very different form from thoſe of our Time. *Ligorio* was employ'd in 1560, by Pope *Pius* IV. to make Pope *Paul* IVth's Marble *Mauſolæum. Felibien entretiens ſur les vies de Peintres.*

LIGURIA, a Country of *Gallia Ciſalpina* in *Italy*, was formerly divided into two Parts; the firſt whereof was called *Liguria Maritima*, and contained ſeveral Cities of *Provence*, but, at preſent, reacheth no farther than between the two Rivers of *Var* and *Magre*, and is known under the Name of the *State of Genoua*, or *Riviera di Genoua*. The other part of *Liguria* was amongſt the Mountains, and reached as far as the Rivers *Po* and *Arno*. The *Romans* had frequent Wars with the *Ligurians*.

LILIO *Gregorio Giraldi* of *Ferrara*, was one of the moſt learned Men of his time in *Italy*. He was born *June* 14. 1478. He writ divers Works, which we have in two Volumes in Folio, of the *Baſil* Impreſſion. His Hiſtory of the Heathen Gods in 17 Books, that of the Greek and Latin Poets in 10, and that of the Poets of his Time in two, are the moſt eſteemed of his Works. He died of the Gout in *February* 1552, having been as much diſeaſed with Poverty, as with that tormenting Malady. It was he invented the 30 Numbers of the *Epacts*, beginning from the 30th to the 1ſt day of *January*, and ſo proceeding by diminution to One, to make up the *Golden Number*, and to determine exactly the *New Moon*. He made alſo a Treatiſe for the *Reformation of the Calendar*, which his Brother *Lilio Antonio*, preſented to Pope *Gregory* XIII. and which was authorized by him, after having been Communicated to all Chriſtian Princes, and to the moſt learned Univerſities of *Europe*.

LILIT. The *Jews* make uſe of this Word to ſignifie a *Spectre*, or *Ghoſt*, which takes away or kills young Children in the Night time; for which reaſon, as ſoon as any *Jewiſh* Woman is brought to Bed, they place little bits of Paper at the four corners of the Room, where the Woman lies-in, with theſe Words writ upon them, *Adam and Eve*, *Lilit get thee gone*, with the Names of three Angels; and this they do, to ſecure the Child from all manner of Sorcery, or Enchantment. This *Lilit* (according to the *Jewiſh* Stories) was the firſt Wife of *Adam*, who, refuſing to be obedient to him, did fly away into the Air, by virtue of pronouncing the great Name of God. See *Buxtorf. Synagog. Jud. cap.* 2. *R. Leo of Modena*, *Cerem. part.* 4. *cap.* 8.

LILLE, Lat. *Inſula*, a City in *Flanders*, upon the River *Deulle*. It took its Name, becauſe, in former times, it was wholly ſurrounded with Water and Marſhes, which now, by the induſtry of Men, are drained. It is the Capital City of *Flandria Gallica*, and is Great, Strong, and Populous, and very well Traded. It lies 5 Leagues from *Ypres* to the South, 6 from *Doway*, 4 from the Borders of *Artois*, and 5 from *Tournay*, and was built by *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, in 1007, and his Son *Baldwin the Pious*, who was born here, walled it in 1066, and adorned it with a magnificent Church, and a fine Monaſtery. *Lewis* XIV. took this City from the *Spaniards*, in 1667, which was afterwards yielded to him by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668, ſince which he hath built a Cittadel to ſecure it, flanked with five great Baſtions, whoſe double Ditches are filled from the River *Deulie*. All theſe new Fortifications encloſe a Suburb, which hath greatly enlarged the City. Neither doth the induſtry of the Inhabitants leſs contribute to its Greatneſs and Riches, by the many Silk Manufactures made here, ſo that it is raiſed to be the Third City in the *Low-Countries*, next to *Amſterdam* and *Antwerp*; and for the conveniency of tranſporting its Wares, is accommodated with a Channel derived from the River *Lys*, which runs not far from this City.

LILLE, or L'ISLE, a City of *Provence*, in the County of *Venaiſin*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſurrounded by the River *Sorgue*, which has its Springs near to *Vaucluſe*, Famous in the Writings of *Petrarcha*. *Lille*, is a pleaſant Town, ſituate in a Fruitful Plain, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Avignon*, and ſomewhat leſs from *Carpentras*.

LILLE, Lat. *Illa*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*, which hath its riſe in the *Limoſin*, near to *Meiſſe*, and running by St. *Hirier*, paſſeth through the Country of *Perigord*, where it receives *la Haute Vezere*, and after it hath watered *Perigueux*, *Muſſiden*, *Montport*, &c. enters into *Guienne*, where it receives the *Droume*, below *Courtas*, (Famous for the Battel Fought here in 1587,) and having paſſed by *Libourne*, falls into the *Dordogne*.

LILLEBONNE OU ISLEBONNE, Lat. *Juliobona*, a City of *France*, formerly the Capital of the Country of *Caux*, in the Dioceſs of *Rouan*, which gives its Name to a Branch of the Family of *Lorrain*. The Biſhops of *Normandy* celebrated a Council at *Lillebonne* on *Whitſunday*, in 1080, in the preſence of *William the Conqueror*, and the great Lords of the Country.

LILLO, Lat. *Lilloa*, a ſtrong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, one above *Sant-Vliet* to the South, and four from *Bergen-op-Zoom*. At this Fort, all the Ships that paſs up the River to *Antwerp*, are, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, to ſtop, and pay Toll to the States of the *United Provinces*, to whom the Place belongs.

LILLY (*William*) born at *Odeham* in *Hantſhire*, was Elected one of the Demi's in *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, in 1486. After, having ſtaid ſome time in the Univerſity, he Travell'd to *Jeruſalem* upon the ſcore of Religion, and in his Return, ſpent ſome time at *Rhodes*, where he perfected himſelf in Greek and Latin. From thence he went to *Rome*, where he heard thoſe two great Maſters (as they were then accounted) *Johannes Sulpitius*, and *Pomponius Sabinus*, Read upon the Latin Tongue. Upon his arrival at *London*, he ſettled there, and taught Grammer, Poetry and Rhetorick, with good ſucceſs; and at laſt was made Firſt Maſter of *Paul's* School, by the Founder of it, Dr. *Colet*. Beſides his printed Performances in Grammar, he wrote three Antiboſſicons, againſt one *Whittington*, who had been Satyrical upon him, under the Counterfeit Name of *Boſſus*. *Poemata varia. De Laudibus Deiparæ Virginis*, &c. He died of the Plague in 1522. *Athen. Oxon.*

LIMA, or CIVIDAD DE LOS REYES, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, being a beautiful, great and well-traded City, and an Archbiſhop's See, built in 1535, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, in the Valley of *Lima*, who called it *The City of the Kings*, becauſe it began to be built on the day of *Epiphany*. The Vice-Roy of *Peru* reſides here, which, with other Advantages, hath made it great, tho' it be all built with Timber, and an open unwalled Town. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, one Mile from the *Pacifick* Ocean, and two from its own Harbour, called *Callao de Lima*, in a very Fruitful and pleaſant Valley, and a moſt temperate Air, 120 Miles from *Cuſco*, the old Metropolis of the Kingdom. It had an Univerſity, which was opened in 1614. Lon. 296. 40. Lat. 23. 30. A dreadful Earthquake which happened here, *October* 30. 1687, overthrew moſt of the Buildings, both publick and private, and buried above 1000 Inhabitants in the Ruins. At the ſame time, moſt of the Sea-Port Towns were deſtroyed by an Inundation, which carried Ships above three Leagues up into the Land. To make a more exact Eſtimate of the Greatneſs and Riches of this City, take the following Account. The City *Lima* is divided into 36 Quarters, or Wards, each of 150 Paces ſquare. The Streets are all of the ſame width, and the Houſes correſponding in Symmetry, and all built on a right Line, without the leaſt bending or winding. The Suburb of St. *Lazarus* towards the North, is alſo divided into Wards, all built upon a ſtraight Line. Towards the Eaſt lies another Suburb, inhabited by about 800 *Indian* Families, who are very much, and underſtand *Spaniſh*. Here is a fair College of the Jeſuites. In the midſt of the City is the Royal Palace, which is the Reſidence of the Vice-Roy, and the Seat of the Parliament, conſiſting of eight Judges, and nine Councellors, two Advocate Fiſcals, and other Officers, in which Court the Vice-Roy frequently preſides, and hath many Secretaries, and an Annual allowance of 4000 Ducats, beſides 3000 Ducats more for his Expences, when he goes to *Callao*, and 10000 when he hath occaſion to make a Progreſs into other Provinces. The Vice-Roy diſpoſes of moſt Places of Profit and Honour, except it be thoſe of the Councellors of Parliament. Amongſt theſe Officers, there are above 100 Lieutenancies, whence the Vice-Roy raiſes an immenſe Sum of Money. The City is an Archiepiſcopal See, the Revenue whereof amounts to 30000 Ducats *per Annum*; and all the Eccleſiaſticks, eſpecially the Canons, have very conſiderable Incomes. There are a great many Churches, Convents, and Monaſteries, beſides two rich Hoſpitals, the one for the *Spaniards*, the other for the Jeſuits, who have three ſtately Colleges here. From the moſt eminent part of the City, are conveyed two Channels, or Aquæducts, which ſpread themſelves into all the Quarters, ſo that there is not ſo much as one Houſe that wants its Aquæduct. The private Houſes are but one Story high, and the Walls are made up of Beams and Boards, filled up with Mortar, the Roofs of the Houſes are only of coloured Linen, which is ſufficient for that Country, where it never Rains. Neither is it only the Court of the Vice-Roy, and other Courts, that contribute to the Riches and Magnificence of this City, for it is beſides a Place of the greateſt Trade of all Southern *America*, all the Treaſures of Gold and Silver of the neighbouring Provinces of *Peru* and *Chili* are brought hither, and almoſt all the Merchandices of *Europe*, are tranſported hither from *Panama* and *New Spain*. The City contains about 50000 *Spaniards*, and 40000 *Negroes*. The Port *Callao* above-mentioned, contains about 600 Families of *Spaniards*, beſides many *Negroes* and *Indians*, and has two Monaſteries, and a College of Jeſuits, from whence the Merchandices are conveyed to *Lima*, on Waggons, and Beaſts of Burthen, and are continually paſſing and re-paſſing between the Town and the Haven, which is very large and ſafe, and defended with two Caſtles. Every Year, in the Month of *February*, a Fleet ſets ſail hence for *Arica*, in the Province of *Charcas*, and returns thence in the Month of *March*, laden with Gold and Silver, which are brought thither from the Mines of *Potoſi*; and all this Treaſure is unladen at the Port of *Lima*, and from thence conveyed to the City. At the beginning of *May*, theſe Treaſures are ſent from *Lima* to *Panama*. Sir *Francis Drake* entred this Port in 1576, plunder'd it, and burned the Ships that rode at Anchor there; after which, the *Spaniards* built two Forts to ſecure it. The *Dutch* took an Iſland that ſtands overagainſt it, where they Fortified themſelves, and then made an Attempt on *Callao*, where they burned 30 Ships, but could not make themſelves Maſters of it. The Valley of *Lima* is a place exceeding Fruitful, and the Air very temperate, without any exceſs of Heat or Cold. The greateſt Heat is in the Months of *December*, *January*, *February* and *March*, which make their Summer. Their longeſt Days are in *January*, and conſiſt of 14 hours, and the ſhorteſt are ſcarce leſs than of 12. They Harveſt their Wheat in *December* and *January*, their Grapes are ripe in *April*. From the Month of *April* to *September*, is their Winter; during which time, the Sky is a little over-caſt and cloudy, and the Dew falling plentifully produces abundance of Graſs, and other Vegetables. This is the moſt pleaſant and delightful Seaſon of all the Year; then it is, that the Olive, and all other Fruit-

Trees, appear in their beauty, and all Gardens make a ſhow of their gayeſt Ornaments. The Soil is generally very Fertile of Sugar-Canes. The Flocks and Cattel here enjoy fat Paſtures, and Horſes find the Graſs of this Country more pampering than the beſt Hay, Barly, or Beans, of *Europe*. *De Laet's Hiſtory of the New World.*

LIMAGNE, Lat. *Limania*, or *Alimania*, a ſmall Territory in the Lower *Auvergne*, which extends it ſelf along the River *Allier*. It is a very well watered, and exceeding Fruitful Country, equal, if not beyond, the moſt Fertile of *France*, and is about 12 Leagues in length.

LIMBERG, GREAT LIMBERG, a Market-Town in the N.E. Parts of *Lincolnſhire*. It lies about half way betwixt *Grimsby Edward*, and *Glanford Brigg*, Weſtward 7 Miles from each.

LIMBURG, Lat. *Limburgenſis Ducatus*, a Dutchy in the *Low-Countries*, which is one of the 17 Provinces. It lies between the Dutchy of *Juliers* to the E. and N. and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* to the W. and S. It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the death of *Walrame* III. (whom others call *Henry*) in 1285, *Adolph* ſold it to *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, who pretended a Right to it, as deſcended from *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburg*, married in 1172, to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293, *Rainold* I. Earl of *Guelderland*, laid Claim to it, in the Right of *Ermengarde*, his Wife, Daughter of *Herman*, late Duke of *Limburg*; but he loſing the Battel at *Woring*, near *Collen*, *June* 5. 1288, and being taken Priſoner, was forced to reſign his Right to *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his liberty, and from that time, the Dukes of *Brabant* have peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very Fruitful in Wheat, Fruits, and Fewel, but above all, in Graſs and Water. The Famous *Spaw-waters* are not above three Leagues from *Limburg*. It hath excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas, and contains 125 Villages, whereof five are Walled. The Capital *Limburg*, Lat. *Limburgum*, is pleaſantly ſeated upon an Hill, by the River *Weſer*, amongſt ſhady Woods, in the Confines of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, 6 Leagues from that City to the E. 7 from *Maeſtricht*, and 4 from *Aix la Chapelle* to the S. It had a very ſtrong Caſtle built on a ſteep Rock. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632, but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. And in 1675, the *French* ſurprized it, and being forced to leave it, in 1677, they deſtroyed the Caſtle, which now lies in Rubbiſh. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low Countries. Pontus Hewterus, Meyer.*

LIME, or LIME REGIS, a noted Market and Borough-Town of *Marſhwood-Vale* Hundred, in the Weſt of *Dorſetſhire*, called *Lime*, from a ſmall River of that Name, at the Mouth whereof it is ſeated, upon a ſteep Hill, the Road being ſecured from the violence of the Winds, by Rocks and high Trees. This Town is a ſmall Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament. It made a vigorous Defence againſt the King's Forces in the Civil Wars. The late Duke of *Monmouth* landed here with 120 Men from *Holland*, *June* 11. 1685, and began a Rebellion againſt King *James* II. which ended in his own Ruin, being Beheaded, *July* 15. following, on *Tower-Hill* in *London*.

LIMENTINUS, a Heathen God, the Superintendent of the Threſholds of Houſes. See *Forculus*.

LIMERICK, Lat. *Limericum*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, ſituate near the Confines of *Connaught*, upon the River *Shannon*, 45 Miles Weſt from *Kilkenny*, 35 South from *Galway*, and from the Main Ocean about 60; but ſo accommodated by the River, that Ships of Burthen come up to the Walls. 'Tis almoſt quite ſurrounded with Water, and is, without diſpute, the ſtrongeſt Town in *Ireland*. 'Tis the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſſel*. The *Iriſh* call it *Loumeagh*. It was Conquered from them by *Raimond le Groſſe*, an *Engliſh*-man; after which, one *Donewald*, an *Iriſh* Royolet of *Thomond*, burnt it. K. *John* built the Caſtle. The *Engliſh*, in after-times, built an additional Town, environed it with Walls, and ſecured it by Draw-Bridges, and whatever elſe might contribute to its ſtrength; ſo that when *Ireton* came before it, in 1651, for the *Parliamentarians*, *Hugh O Neal*, a good Commander, conſtituted Governor of it by the Lord Lieutenant, made a vigorous Defence, but after three Months Siege, the Garriſon weakened by the Plague, and ſtraitened for Proviſions, delivered it upon Articles. After the Defeat at the *Boyne*, King *James* his Forces rallied here, and made ſo good a Defence under *Boiſleau*, the *French* Governor, and ſo much Rain fell, that King *William*, who begun its Siege in Perſon, *Auguſt* 10. 1690, Decamped the 30th following; but the next Year, it being beſieged by General *Ginkle*, after the Battel of *Aghrim*, and Surrender of *Galway*, the Garriſon Capitulated, and had advantageous Conditions allowed it to Surrender the Place, with which the whole Kingdom came under the Obedience of Their Majeſties. The County of *Limerick* is bounded on the North by the Rivers *Shannon* and *Mysker*, which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*; on the Eaſt it has the County of *Tipperary*, on the South that of *Cork*, and on the Weſt the County of *Kerry*. A Fertile Country, ſaith *Cambden*, and well Inhabited. The Weſtern ſide is Mountainous, the reſt plain.

LIMOGES, Lat. *Lemovicum*, the Capital City of the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*. It is great and populous, ſeated amongſt Hills, by the River *Vienne*, well Fortified with Walls, and ſurrounded with deep Ditches. It lies 20 Leagues from *Angouleſme* to the Eaſt, 25 from *Poictiers* to the North-Eaſt, and 40 from *Bourdeaux*. This City was taken by the *Black Prince* by Storm, in 1371. *Ptolemy* calls this place *Ræſliatum*, and *Ammianus Marcellinus Limovix*, and was, according to *Cæſar*'s Teſtimony, a great and well-peopled City in his Time.

LIMONA, the Daughter of *Hippomene*, *Archon*, or Prince of the Commonwealth of *Athens*, was deflowred by a young *Athenian*, who was paſſionately in love with her. *Hippomanes*, not being able to bear this Diſhonor done to his Family, condemned the young Man to be drawn aſunder by 4 Horſes, and ſhut up his Daughter in a Stable, with a Horſe, without permitting any Food to be brought them, ſo that within a few days the famiſhed Horſe devoured her. *Ovid in Ibyn.*

LIMOSIN, Lat. *Lemovicenſis Provincia*, is a Province of *France*, in the Generality of *Aquitain*, being part of the Country that was inhabited by the *Lemovices*, and is bounded on the N. by *la Marche*, on the E. by *Auvergne*, on the S. by *Quercy*, and by part of *Poictou*, *Perigord*, and *Augoumois* on the W. The Country in general is Cold and Barren, and has but little good Wine, except in the Lower *Limoſin*; and but little Wheat, but abounds with Rye, Barley, and Cheſnuts, whereof they make their Bread. The Inhabitants are generally prudent, laborious, and great Husbands. This Province is divided into the Upper and Nether *Limoſin*; in the Upper are, *Limoges*, St. *Hirier*, St. *Junian*, *Chaſlus*, Famous for its Horſe-Fairs, *&c.* The Lower *Limoſin* hath *Tulle*, which is a Biſhop's See, *Brive la Gaillarde*, *Uzerche*, a very ſtrong place; whence came the Proverb, *That he who hath a Houſe in* Uzerche, *has a Caſtle in* Limoſin, Roche, Abeille, *&c.* It contains alſo the Viſcounty of *Turenne*, and the Dutchy of *Ventadour*. Its principal Rivers are the *Dordogne*, the *Vienne*, the Upper *Vezere*, &c. The City of *Limoges*, and Province of *Limoſin*, had formerly its own Hereditary Viſcounts, who for their Arms did bear, Or, three Lions Paſſant Azure armed, and langued Gules. Divers Records of the IXth Century, make mention of the Counts of *Limoges*, whoſe Eſtate having been Tranſlated by Marriage to the Houſe of *Albret*, were re-united to the Crown of *France* by *Henry* IV. in 1607. The Prelates of *Aquitain*, did celebrate two Councils at *Limoges* in the XIth Century, upon one and the ſame occaſion. The firſt was held in 1029, *Gauzelin* of *Bourges* being Preſident. This Aſſembly was Convened to determine the Caſe, Whether St. *Martial*, Biſhop of *Limoges*, ſhould have the Title of Apoſtle given him, as the *Limoſins* would have it, or only that of Confeſſor, as others maintained. This Council not being able to decide the Queſtion, another was held at *Bourges*, and afterwards at *Limoges*, in 1032, and not in 1034, as *Baronius* and *Binius* would have it. And the Pope being conſulted on the Point, determined, That St. *Martial* was to be honoured as an Apoſtle. *Aimoin* of *Bourbon*, Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, preſided at this Synod, and *Jourdan*, Biſhop of *Limoges*, aſſiſted at them both. Upon a complaint made in the IId of theſe Councils, concerning the Abſolutions granted by the Popes to excommunicated Perſons, upon their Addreſſing themſelves to the Court of *Rome*, it was declared, That no Man could receive Penance or Abſolution from the Pope, if he were not ſent to *Rome* by his Biſhop. There was another Council held at *Limoges*, by *Henry*, the Pope's Legate, in 1182. *Tom. IX. Concil. Glaber. Labbé. Tom. II. pag. 766. Bibl. MSS. libr.*

LINCOLN, Lat. *Lincolnia*, *Lindum*, the chief Place of *Lincolnſhire*, is a Biſhop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, diſtant 103 Miles from *London* S. W. ſituate on the ſide of a Hill, and the lower part watered by the *Witham*, over which there are ſeveral Bridges for the conveniency of Paſſengers. A place of great Antiquity, whoſe ancient Ruins are ſtill an Argument of its former greatneſs. In the *Norman*'s Time, ſays *William* of *Malmesbury*, it was one of the beſt Peopled Cities of *England*, and a place of great Trading; and in the Reign of King *Edward* III. it was made a Staple Town, both for Wooll and Lead. Then, it contained 50 Pariſh-Churches, now reduced to 15, through the Calamities of War, Fire and Earthquake. The greateſt Ornament of this City is, the Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and all Saints; a magnificent Structure proportionable to the greatneſs of the Dioceſs. It ſtands on the top of a Hill, is ſeen at a great diſtance, and is noted for its great Bell called *Tom of Lincoln*. It was built by *Remigius de Feſcamp*, the firſt Biſhop of *Lincoln*, upon his removing the Epiſcopal See from *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire* hither, which happened in the XIth Century, few Years after the *Norman* Conqueſt, upon a Canon then made, by which all Biſhops were enjoined to live in the moſt famous and conſpicuous Place within their Dioceſſes; but being, not long after, defaced by Fire, it was, for the moſt part, repaired and beautified by Biſhop *Alexander*, his next Succeſſor but one, afterwards improved with more Workmanſhip by ſome other, whereby it is become ſo ſtately an Edifice, that when a Man looks with an envious Eye upon any thing of moment, he is ſaid to look as the Devil did over *Lincoln*, who is ſuppoſed to have over-look'd this Church with a ſowre Countenance, as maligning Mens coſtly Devotion. This Dioceſs has been much diminiſhed at ſeveral times, the Biſhoprick of *Ely* being taken out of it, by King *Henry* I. and thoſe of *Peterborough* and *Oxford* by K. *Henry* VIII. yet it is ſtill the greateſt for Juriſdiction, as it was once for Revenue, in all the Kingdom; for it contains the whole Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leiceſter*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, and Part of

Hertfordſhire. In which vaſt Extent of Ground are 1255 Pariſhes; whereof, 577 are Impropriations: For the Government whereof under a Dioceſan, there are ſix Arch-Deacons, *viz. Lincoln, Leiceſter, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow* and *Huntingdon.* In the King's Books this Biſhoprick is valued at 894 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Clergy's Tenths amount to 1751 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Beſides the Honour *Lincoln* has of being a Biſhop's See, it has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable ——— *Fiennes*, devolved to him, in a direct Line, from his Anceſtor *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, who was Lord Admiral in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and by her created Earl of *Lincoln*, *An.* 1565. Which Title had run, before him, through ſeveral Families. Laſtly, *Lincoln* is noted in Hiſtory, for that the *Britains*, under their King *Arthur*, drove away the *Saxons* from this Place, as *Edmond Ironſide* did the *Danes*, by whom this City was ſacked. Near it alſo was fought a Battel in 1140. between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empreſs, wherein the King was taken Priſoner. But *Henry* III. had better Succeſs here, when it being defended by the Barons againſt him, under Prince *Lewis*, he took it, *May* 19. 1217. forced *Lewis* to flee to *London*, and ſoon after into *France*. This City hath the Privilege of being a County-Corporate, whoſe Liberties extend about twenty Miles in Compaſs, with the Title of *The County of the City of* Lincoln. Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12.

LINCOLNSHIRE, Lat. *Lincolnia*, or *Comitatus Lincolnienſis*, is a large Maritime County in the North of *England*, bounded Northward with *Yorkſhire*, from which it is parted by the *Humber*; Southward with the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Northampton*; Eaſtward with the *German* Ocean, and *York*, *Nottingham* and *Leiceſterſhires*. In which Compaſs it reaches, from North to South about 55 Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt 35. It is commonly divided into three Parts, called *Lindſey*, *Keſteven* and *Holland*; *Holland* lying on the S. E. *Keſteven* on the S. W. and *Lindſey* on the N. of them both: Which laſt is again ſubdivided into 17 Wapentakes, *Keſteven* into 10, and *Holland* into three; in all, 30. The Wapentakes are again ſubdivided into Hundreds, *Lindſey* into 17, *Keveſten* into 11, and *Holland* into three; which contain 630 Pariſhes, and 34 Market-Towns: Whoſe Inhabitants, together with thoſe of *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham* and *Northamptonſhires*, went by the Name of *Coritani* among the ancient *Romans*; the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, as it does now of the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*. The Air in the Eaſt and South Parts is commonly thick and foggy by reaſon of the Fens and Waſhes but however very temperate. The Soil in thoſe Parts yields ſcarce any Corn; but the Defect is ſo abundantly ſupplied with ſuch plenty both of Fiſh and Fowl, that it exceeds herein any Part of the whole Kingdom: Inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, no leſs than 3000 Mallards, and other Fowl of the like Kind, have been taken at one Draught. Upon the Weſt and North the Soil is both pleaſant and fertile, ſtored with Corn and Graſs. Amongſt the Houſes of the Nobility, here are *Belvoir*, the Earl of *Rutland*'s, ſeated moſt advantageouſly; *Tatterſhal*, belonging to the Earl of *Lincoln*; and *Grimſthorp*, to the Earl of *Lindſey*: Which laſt was built on a ſudden by *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, to entertain King *Henry* VIII. in his Progreſs in theſe Parts. But the greateſt Ornament of this County is its Churches, built all of fine, poliſh'd Stone: So that 'tis obſerved, that no Country affords worſe Houſes or better Churches. At *Fichtoft*, in this County, are found neither Mice nor Rats, though the Neighbourhood is much peſtered with them. Another Thing obſervable in this County is, That in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it ſupplied *England* with a Lord Admiral, Lord Treaſurer, an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a General in *France*, a Lord Chief Juſtice, and a Secretary of State; namely, *Edward Clinton*, *William Cecil*, *John Whitgift*, *Peregrine Bertue*, Sir *Edmond Anderſon*, and *Thomas Wilſon*, all Contemporaries, and that raiſed themſelves by their reſpective Deſerts, and the Queen's Favour. In the Iſle of *Axholm* is a Vein of Alabaſter. On the S. W. of the County are *Aſtroits*, or Star-like Stones, with five Beams or Rays; anciently eſteemed for their pretended Virtue in procuring Victories. In King *Henry* VIII's Reign an Helmet of Maſſive Gold, ſtudded with Precious Stones, was plowed up near *Harlaxton*, in this Shire, and preſented to Queen *Catharine*. *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Grantham*, *Boſton* and *Grimsby* chuſe each of them two Members of Parliament, beſides the two Knights of the Shire.

LINCOPEN, or LINDCOEPING, Lat. *Lincopia*, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*, in *Oſtrogothia*, between *Soderkoping* to the Eaſt, and *Wadtena* to the Weſt; 28 *German* Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-Weſt, and almoſt eight Eaſt from the Lake of *Veter.* Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. This City is very ſmall, and inconſiderable. *Nicolaus Anglicus*, Legate of Pope *Eugenius* III. held a Council here in 1148. mentioned in the laſt Edition of the *Councils*, *Tom.* 12.

LINCUS, King of *Scythia*, having carried himſelf injuriouſly to *Triptolemus*, whom *Ceres* had ſent to teach Men the Art of Husbandry, and deſigning to kill him, was by *Ceres* changed into a Lynx.

LINDANUS (*Gulielmus*) born at *Dort* in *Holland*, firſt Biſhop of *Ruremond*, and afterwards of *Gaunt*, was one of the moſt famous Prelates, and beſt Writers of the XVIth. Century. He was Inquiſitor of *Holland* and *Friezland*. In 1588. he ſucceeded *Cornelius Janſenius* in the Biſhoprick of *Gaunt*, and died ſoon after, in the 60th. Year of his Age. He left the following Works: *Panoplia Evangelica*, *Stromatum lib.* 3. *De optimo genere interpretandi Scripturas. Tabulæ Annalyticæ omnium Hæreſeωn hujus Sæculi. The Lives of the Saints.* With many other Controverſial Treatiſes. *Haveſius* has writ his Life.

LINDAW, Lat. *Lindavia*, or *Philyra*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, built on an Iſland in the Lake of *Conſtance*, and joined to the Continent by a Bridge 290 Paces long. It is an Imperial and free City, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, eight Miles from *Conſtance* to the N. E. It is very ſtrong, both by its Situation, and Art. Count *Wrangel*, General of the *Swediſh* Army, beſieged it in 1647. but without Succeſs. The Beginning of this City was a Monaſtery built here by *Adelbert Rorbuck*, a Kinſman of *Charles the Great*, in 810. This occaſioned the building of a Village; which at laſt grew up to a City, at firſt was ſubject to the Abbeſs, but afterwards to the Dukes of *Schwaben*.

LINDIS-FARN, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, over againſt the River *Lied*: The Tyde makes it an Iſland; for, at Low-Water the Shoar round it is bare again. The Weſt Part being the narrower, is full of Coney-boroughs, and joins to the Eaſt Side by a very ſmall Spunge of Land. The Part towards the South is much broader, having a pretty Town in it, with a Church and a Caſtle, where ſometimes was that Epiſcopal See which *Aidan* the *Scot*, called to preach the Chriſtian Faith to the People of *Northumberland*, erected. In this ſmall Iſland there ſate Eleven Biſhops; but afterwards, when the *Danes* rifled all the Sea Coaſts, the Epiſcopal See was tranſlated to *Durham*. Under the Town is a good, commodious Haven, defended with a Block-Houſe, ſituate upon an Hill towards the South-Eaſt. *Camb. Britan.* See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDSEY, a Diviſion or Part of *Lincolnſhire*; which is generally divided into *Lindſey*, *Keſteven* and *Holland*. *Lindſey*, the largeſt of all, lies to the Northward; and is thought to have got the Name of *Lindiſſi*, the ancient Name of *Lincoln*, according to *Beda*. 'Tis altogether environed with Water; and its Extent ſo much beyond either of the two others, that it takes up at leaſt one half of the County. It is alſo dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Robert Bertue*, the preſent Earl of *Lindſey*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; devolved to him from *Robert*, his Grandfather, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindſey*, by King *Charles* I. *An.* 1626. He was ſlain at *Edge-hill* Fight *Octob.* 23. 1642.

LINGEN, Lat. *Lingo*, a ſtrong Town in *Weſtphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Ems*; 45 Miles from *Munſter* to the North, and 55 from *Embden* to the South. The County that belongs to it lies in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and is very ſmall. It belonged formerly to the *Spaniards*. *Cluvier. Deſcript. Germ.*

LINGENDES (*Claude de*) a Jeſuit, and one of the moſt eminent Preachers in the XVIIth. Century. He was born at *Moulines* in *Bourbonois*, was Provincial of his Order, and died in the Year 1660. His Sermons publiſh'd, ſince his Death, are a ſufficient proof that his Learning and Elocution were extraordinary.

LINOSA, an Iſle in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, near to *Maltha*, on which it depends.

LINTON, a Market-Town of *Chilford*-Hundred, in the S.E. Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*, 39 Miles from *London*.

LINTZ, Lat. *Aurelianum*, *Lyncia*, or *Lyncium*, The Capital City of the Upper *Auſtria*; ſmall, but populous, neat and handſom; all built of white Stone; ſeated upon the *Danube*, (over which it hath a Bridge,) in a very fertile Country, and hath a magnificent Caſtle, of the Modern Building, whither the Emperors of *Germany* have frequently retired for their Pleaſure. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles from *Paſſaw* to the Eaſt, and 24 from *Vienna* to the Weſt. The Imperial Forces rendezvouzed here when *Soliman* came to *Vienna* in 1532. This was alſo beſieged by the Peaſants of *Auſtria*, in the Time of *Ferdinand* II. they having got a Body together of 40000 Men, and many Pieces of Ordnance; but were ſtoutly repulſed after many Aſſaults, and at laſt overcome by *Papenheim*. The late renowned Duke of *Lorrain* died at a Convent near this *Lintz*.

LINUS, ſaid to be the firſt Biſhop of *Rome*, after St. *Peter*. Dr. *Pearſon*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, believes, that he was in Poſſeſſion of that See from *An.* 55. to 67. Mr. *Dodwel*, on the contrary, is of Opinion, that he was Biſhop only for a ſhort Time in 64. *Anacletus* having ſucceeded him the ſame, or the following Year. *Linus* is ſaid to have ſuffered Martyrdom under *Veſpaſian*.

LINUS of *Chalcis*, the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpſichore*; or, as others, of *Mercury* and *Urania*, was the Inventor of *Lyrick* Verſes. It is believed alſo, that he was the firſt that brought the Letters of the Alphabet out of *Phœnicia*, into *Greece*, where he was the *Præceptor* of *Hercules*. *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, That he writ of the *Creation of the World*, of the *Courſe of the Sun and Moon*, and of the *Production of Animals and Plants*. This Work of his begins with a Greek Verſe, which ſaith, That all Things were created at once. And this was afterwards the Opinion of *Anaxagoras*. We find in *Stobæus* ſome Verſes of this Poet. *Stobæus lib. de Prudent. Plutarch. Suidas. Diogen. in Præfat. Geſner in Bibl.*

LION, or LEO, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, compoſed of 27 Stars, into which the Sun enters in *July*. The Poets feign, that this was the Lion of *Nemæa*, which *Hercules* killed, and took the Skin; and of which *Jupiter* made a Conſtellation. *Caſius Aſtron. Poet.*

LIONNE (*Hugh de*) Marquis of *Berny*, and Miniſter of State of *France*, who contributed to the Election of Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1654. negotiated the Peace between *France* and *Spain* at *Madrid*, in 1656. and concluded the League of the *Rhine* in 1658. which, in a manner, divided the Empire of *Germany* into two Parts, between the *French* King and the Emperor; oppoſing one half of the Princes of *Germany* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to hinder any Forces the Emperor might ſend to *Flanders*, for the Aſſiſtance of *Spain*: And at laſt, made the *Spaniards* liſten to a Peace, that was as diſadvantageous to them, as that of the *Pyrenees*. He continued faithfully to ſerve his Maſter, and died at *Paris* in 1671. at the Age of 60.

LIONNOIS, a Province of *France*, whereof the Capital is *Lyons*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Rhône* and the *Sône*, which ſeparate it from *Dauphiné*, *Le Breſſe*, and the Principality of *Dombes*; on the Weſt by *Le Foretz*, on the North by *Beaujolois*, and by *Vivarets* on the South. It is a fruitful Country in Wine, Corn and Fruits; and eſpecially all along the two forementioned Rivers. Its principal Towns are, *Coindrieux*, *Anſe*, *St. Chaumont*, *St. Geni-leval*, *Vimi*, called *Neuville*, and *Bregnais*. *Lionnois* is ſometimes largely taken, ſo as to comprehend the three Provinces of *Lionnois*, *Foretz* and *Beaujolois*; and ſometimes alſo for one of the twelve great Governments of *France*; and then, beſides the aforeſaid three Provinces, it comprehends *L'Auvergne*, *Le Bourbonnois*, with a Part of *Nivernois*. The *Lionnois*, properly ſo called is about twelve Leagues in breadth, and fifteen in length.

LIONS: See **LYONS.**

LIPARI, Lat. *Lipara*, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, and the biggeſt of the ſeven ſmall ones called *Lipareæ*, *Æoliæ*, or *Vulcaniæ*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, lying about 30 Miles to the N. W. of that Iſland, and the ſame diſtance from *Calabria* to the Weſt. The chief City of the Iſle of *Lipari* was ruined by *Barbaroſſa*, a *Turkiſh* Captain in 1544. but hath ſince been rebuilt, and ſecured by a ſtrong Caſtle, called *La Pignatura*. It is alſo a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Meſſina*, *Æolus*, King of the Winds, was by the ancient Poets fanſied to reign here; to whom *Ulyſſes* made his Addreſs for a Weſtern Wind to carry him to *Ithaca*, which lay Weſt of theſe Iſlands; and obtained it, but to little purpoſe; for he was driven back again to theſe very Iſlands, by the Folly of his Mariners, when he was within ſight of his own Home; and could not obtain a ſecond fair Wind of the angry Monarch. It is a Knot of ſmall Iſlands. The principal Iſland, which gives Name to all the reſt, is ten Miles in compaſs, very fruitful, and well furniſhed with Alum, Sulphur and Bitumen; and has ſome hot, Medicinal Baths, which are much frequented, and on which Account the Ancients called it *Thermeſſa*. *Agathocles*, the famous *Syracuſian* Tyrant, forced the Inhabitants of this *Lipari* to pay him 100 Talents of Gold for their Peace, and yet afterwards robbed their Temples.

LIPMAN, a *German Rabbi*, who in 1399. writ a Book in Hebrew, intituled *Nitſachon*, that is, *Victory*, againſt the *Chriſtian* Religion, and the *Sadducees*. *Theodoricus Hakſpan*, Profeſſor at *Altorf*, publiſhed it in 1644. with a Treatiſe *De Scriptorum Judaicorum in Theologia uſu vario & multiplici.*

LIPPA, a City of *Tranſylvania*, upon the River *Maroſch*, which falls into the *Tibiſcus* at *Segedin*. It is ſituate in a fruitful Country, and is ſurrounded with good Walls, and a Ditch full of Water; and has a ſtrong Caſtle in the midſt of it, fortified with four Baſtions, and ſurrounded with a deep Ditch. It ſtands five *Hungarian* Miles from *Temeſwaer* to the North, and 13 from *Alba Julia*, or *Weiſſenburg*, to the S. W. This City in 1595. was taken by the *Turks*, and re-taken by Aſſault, *July* 19. 1688. and the Caſtle, into which the Garriſon retreated to ſave themſelves, being about 2000 Soldiers, was obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion two Days after. There were 18 Pieces of Cannon in it, and 2000 *Turks*.

LIPPE, Lat. *Luppia*, a City of *Weſtphalia*, more commonly called *Lipſtadt*. It ſtands upon the River *Lippe*, three *German* Miles from *Paderborn* to the Eaſt, in Mariſhes, and a bad Air; yet it is great, an *Hans*-Town, and a Capital of a County of the ſame Name. It was once a free Imperial City, but in Length of Time became exempt, and fell under the Juriſdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for 8000 Marks of Silver, and never ſince redeemed, but, together with *Cleve*, fell to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The County of *Lippe* is a great Part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, between the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*, and the Earldom of *Ravenberg*. It is under its own Count, (the principal Town excepted,) whoſe Reſidence is at *Lemgow*. He has alſo Part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, not long ſince granted him by *Maurice* Landtgrave of *Haſſia*.

LIPPE, Lat. *Lupias*, or *Luppia*, is a River in *Germany*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It has its Source in a Village called *Lipp-ſprinck*, near *Paderborn*; and running Weſtward, watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipſtadt*, ſeparating the Dioceſs of *Munſter* from the County of *Mark*; then paſſing by *Han*, *Dorſten* and *Weſel*, empties it ſelf into the *Rhine*, twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North-Weſt.

LIPPOMANNUS (*Ludovicus*) Biſhop of *Modon*, and afterwards of *Verona*, was born at *Venice*, and had in great Eſteem in the XVIth. Century. His high Employments, and various Embaſſies could not make him to leave his Studies, but diligently applied himſelf to them till his Death, which happened in 1559. We have of his Eight Volumes of the *Lives of the Saints*, *Catena in Geneſin, Exodum & Pſalmos, &c. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacr. Sixtus Senenſ. Bibl. Sacr. Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* 21.

LIPSIUS (*Juſtus*) was born at *Iſc*, a ſmall Village near *Bruſſels*, in *Brabant*, *Octob.* 18. 1547. He was the Son of *Giles Lipſius*, and Nephew of *Martinus Lipſius*, the Friend of *Eraſmus*, and Author of divers Works. He was a Perſon well verſed in all manner of Literature, and was conſidered as one of the moſt famous Men of his Time; of which, his Works, which we have in ſix Volumes in *Folio*, are an abundant Evidence. *Juſtus Lipſius* was Secretary to the Cardinal of *Granville*, and had the Advantage of viſiting the Libraries and learned Men of *Germany* and *Italy*. He taught at *Louvain*, and many other Univerſities. He had been a Proteſtant, or, at leaſt, feigned himſelf to be ſuch, whilſt he was Profeſſor at *Leyden*: From whence he went to *Louvain*, where he writ the *Hiſtory of our Lady of* Hall; and cauſed a Silver-Pen to be hung up near her Image, in acknowledgment that all he had writ was under her Favour and Protection. He died at *Louvain*, being 59 Years of Age. His Works are divided according to the matter of which they Treat, into, *Hiſtorica Sacra. Hiſtorica Romana & Externa. Politica & Ethica. Apologetica. Epiſtolæ, &c.* There was a Statue ſet up for him at *Antwerp*, with this Monumental Inſcription,

Juſti Lipſii
Quod claudi potuit
Hic Jacet.
S. P. Q. Antverp.
Inclyti Viri
Famæ Orbi notæ
Virtuti cælo receptæ
H. M. P.

Juſtus Lipſius made the following Epitaph for himſelf.

Quis hic Sepultus Quæris? ipſe ediſſeram.
Nuper locutus & ſtylo & Lingua fui;
Nunc Altero licebit, ego ſum Lipſius,
Cui Literæ dant nomen, & tuus favor:
Sed nomen: ipſe abivit, abivit hoc quoque,
Et nihil hic Orbis, quod perennet, poſſidet.
Vis Altiore voce me tecum loqui?

Humana cuncta Fumus, Umbra, Vanitas,
Et Scænæ Imago, & verbo ut abſolvam, nihil.
Extremum hoc te alloquor:
Æternum ut gaudeam, tu apprecare.
Juſtus Lipſius vixit Annos LVIII. Menſes V.
Obiit A. C. MDCVI. 10 Calend. April.

LIRE, or LIER, Lat. *Lira*, a very ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, in the Diſtrict of *Antwerp*, between that City and *Mechelen*, ſeated upon the River *Nethe*, which falls two Miles farther into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier againſt the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North, ſix from *Bruſſels* to the N. W. and three from *Antwerp* to the Eaſt. It is naturally very ſtrong by its Situation, and made much more ſo by Art; and beſides, a very fine and pleaſant Town, famous for its Manufactures, and its Fairs for Cattel. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low-Countries.*

LIRIOPE, a Nymph, the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, the Wife of *Cephiſus*, and Mother of *Narciſſus*. Alſo a Fountain of *Bœotia*, where *Narciſſus* viewing his Beauty, fell in love with himſelf. It runs into the River *Cephiſus*.

LIS, Lat. *Legia*, and by the *Flemmings* called *Leye*, a River of the *Low-Countries*, which riſeth in *Artois*, at a Village called *Lisburg*, near to *Therouane*; and running through the City *Aire*, it paſſeth on to *Armentiers*, *Menin* and *Courtray*, till it reacheth *Gaunt*, where it falls into the *Schelde*. *Guicciard. Deſcription of the Low-Countries.*

LIS, or **Nôtre Dame de Lis,** an Order of Knighthood of *Navarre*, inſtituted in 1408. by *Garcias* IV. King of *Navarre*, upon Occaſion of an Image of the *Bleſſed Virgin* found in a *Flower de-Luce* at *Nagera*; and whereof he declared himſelf and his Succeſſors the Sovereigns. The Order conſiſted of 38 Knights, of Noble Extraction, that took a Vow to oppoſe the *Moors*, the Enemies of the Kingdom. They wore upon their Breaſts an embroider'd *Flower-de-Luce* of Silver; and on ſolemn Feſtivals, a Collar, interlaced with divers *Gothick* M's, with a *Flower-de-Luce* of Gold, enamell'd White, and ſpringing from a Green Plat, hanging at the End of it, and a Great M over it. *Favin. Hiſt. de Navarre, & Theatr. d' Honneur & de Cheval.*

LISBON, Lat. *Olyſippo*, or *Ulyſippo*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and one of the faireſt and richeſt Cities of *Europe*; the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbiſhop's See. It is ſituated upon the River *Tayo*, formerly *Tagus*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and ſix from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. It has a large, ſafe and convenient Harbour, and ſecured by many Towers, where the greateſt Gallions and Ships may ride ſecurely, becauſe of the high Mountains which are on the Banks of that

River; from whence this City ſhews like a Theatre, with its ſtately Buildings, and ſpacious Places, or Squares. Its Caſtle, ſeated upon the Top of an high Hill, is very ſtrong. The King's Palace is on the Banks of the River, whence it has a fine Proſpect of this great Haven, and of a very fair Square. The *Burſe*, or *Exchange* of the *Sea-Arſenal*, the *New-Street*, the *India-Houſe*, the *Palace*, called *Corpo Santo*, the *Great Market*, and the *Cuſtom-houſes*, are Buildings which contribute much to the Beauty of this City, which is the greateſt in all *Portugal*, and every Day increaſing. The Burying-place of the Kings of *Portugal* is at *Bethlem*, a Village about half a League from this City. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* King of *Portugal*, in 1147. It is now ſo famous, that it is become a Proverb, *Qui no ha viſto* Lisboa, *no ha viſto coſa bona: He that has not ſeen* Lisbon, *hath ſeen nothing that is good.* An Earthquake in 1531. overturned 200 Houſes, beſides Churches and Monaſteries, and ſhattered 600: A Thouſand Inhabitants periſhed in the Ruins, and the reſt fled to the Fields. The great *Armada* rendezvouz'd here in 1588. In *May*, 1587. the E. of *Eſſex*, at the Head of an *Engliſh* Army, came before *Lisbon* in Behalf of *Antonio*, of the Royal Family, who, though a Baſtard, was ſet up by the *Portugueſe*, in Oppoſition to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, *Merula Part* 1. *Geogr. Damian à Goes Deſcript. Olyſip. Linſchot's Travels. Pliny lib.* 4.

LISERUS (*Polycarpus*) a Proteſtant-Miniſter of *Germany*, who was born at *Winend*, near to *Wirtemburg*, in 1552. His Father was Miniſter of that Town, and his Mother, after his Father's Death, was married to *Oſiander*. He was a Man of Learning, and Profeſſor and Miniſter at *Tubingen*, at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, and at *Wittemberg*. He died, *Feb.* 22. 1610, Aged 58 Years. He writ Commentaries upon *Geneſis*. *Harmonia Evangelica*, *&c.*

LISIEUX, Lat. *Lexobii*, *Lexovium*, *Neomagus*, a City of *France* in the Upper *Normandy*, on the River *Lezon*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, it is a great and beautiful City, watered with many fine Springs and Fountains, and ſeated in a fruitful Country, five Leagues from the *Britiſh*-Sea to the E. 18 from *Roan* to the W. and 10 from *Caen* to the E. Its Cathedral is dedicated to St. *Peter*, the moſt ancient Biſhop of *Liſieux* that is known was *Theobald*, who aſſiſted at the IIId. Council of *Orleans*, in 538. The Authors of the laſt Edition of the Councils make mention of two Synods held in this City. The firſt was Celebrated in *Octob.* 1106, in the preſence of *Henry* I. King of *England*. And *Hugo de Harcourt* held a Synod here in 1321, whereof we have the Ordinances taken out of the Library of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, in the ſame Edition of Councils. *Jean le Veneur*, Cardinal and Prelate of this City, celebrated two Synods here, in 1531, and 1540.

LISMORE, Lat. *Liſmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter* in the County of *Waterford*, which was a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*; but this Biſhoprick has been united to that of *Waterford*, ſince 1363. It ſtands upon the River *More*, fifteen Miles from the *Vergivian* Ocean, and 22 from *Caſhel*.

LISNIA, a ſtrong Fortreſs in *Boſnia*, ſurprized by the Imperialiſts, *July* 18. 1690. after having, in the two precedent Years, been thrice attacked by them in vain.

LISSUS, a River of *Thracia*, which enters the Sea between *Thaſos*, and the Iſland *Samothrace*, and is one of thoſe which *Xerxes* his Army was ſaid to exhauſt, or draw dry, as *Herodotus* tells us in his 7th. Book. Alſo a City of *Crete*, the ſame which *Strabo* calls *Lictus*, and now called *Fiomiſſi*. Likewiſe a City of *Macedonia*, in *Albania*, now called *Aleſſio*, near to the Gulph of *Drin*.

LITÆ, Λιταὶ, according to *Homer*, are Goddeſſes, the Daughters of *Jupiter*, whoſe Office was to procure for Men, the good Things they deſired either of God, or of other Men. *Homer* repreſents them to be Lame, Squint-ey'd and Wrinkled, the Allegorical meaning whereof is not to be rejected. Theſe *Litæ*, are nothing elſe but our Prayers and Supplications, for that is the ſignification of the Greek Word Λιτὴ, whence comes the Word Λιτανεία, or *Litany*, and the Latin Word *Litare*, which imports the offering up an acceptable Sacrifice or Prayer to God. Now our Prayers are repreſented Lame, to denote, that God doth not immediately grant Men their Deſires, and therefore the need we have of fervour and perſeverance in our Prayers; they are Squint-ey'd to repreſent the corrupt and ſelfiſh Reſpects of our Prayers, and that in them we commonly do not purely and directly regard the glory of God; and they are Wrinkled and Shrivel'd, to ſet out to us the Weakneſs, Staggering and Doubtings wherewith they are accompanied, as commonly wanting the ſtrength, vigour and livelineſs of Faith. If we would apply this picture of Prayers, to theſe Petitions we addreſs to Men, they alſo are Lame to declare to us, the difficulty we have to approach Perſons of whom we would deſire any Favour or Kindneſs: They are Squint eyed, by reaſon of the Diſſimulations, Flatteries, By-ways and Siniſter Reſpects we are fain to make uſe of, to obtain of them what we deſire; and they are Wrinckled, to give us an Idea of the Trouble, Diſappointment, Grief and Vexation it coſts us, either before we can reſolve to deſire any thing of Men, and when we have deſired it, before we can obtain it.

LITANIA, from whence our Word *Litany*, ſignifies a *Prayer* or *Supplication*; but more eſpecially it ſignifies a kind of *Publick Supplication*, whereby the Mercy of God was, in a ſolemn manner, publickly and ardently implored. Theſe publick Supplications were appointed in caſes of eminent Dangers, and great Calamities; as alſo to beg a Bleſſing upon the Fruits of the Earth. Among the many kinds of Supplications uſed in the *Roman* Church, there are two very remarkable, the Leſſer and Greater; the firſt called *Rogations*, *Proceſſions*, or the *Third-day Litany*, becauſe celebrated three Days before the Aſcenſion of our Saviour, is very ancient. The *Spaniards* according to this, *Children cannot lament whilſt the Father is with them*, put off this Ceremony to the 4, 6 and 7 Days of *Pentecoſt* Week. The Greater called *Gregorian*, from the Author, *Roman* from the place of the Inſtitution, and from the Order obſerved in it *Septiformis*, was Inſtituted by *Gregory the Great*, in 594. *Rome*, and all *Italy*, being, at that time, infected with a Peſtilence that followed the Inundation of the *Tyber*, and ſwept away many Thouſands. *Gregory*, having Summoned all the People of *Rome* to Litanies, diſpoſed them into ſeven Orders, the Prieſts led the Van, next them went the Abbots with their Monks, the Abbeſſes and Nuns followed theſe; the Children made up the 4th. Diviſion; the *Laicks* walked next after them, and were followed by Widows, the married Women bringing up the Rear. This Cuſtom is ſtill obſerved at *Rome* every Year, on the 7th. of the Calends of *May*, and the Ceremony is performed with much pomp, there being a vaſt number of Croſſes, Banners and Shrines carried about in the Proceſſion. *See Hen. Spelman Gloſſar. Archæolog.*

LITHUANIA, a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, which hath the Title of a *Great Dukedom*, and is called by the Inhabitants *Lithuna*, by the *Germans Littawen*, by the *Poles Litewsky*, and was heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europea*. It is bounded to the Eaſt, with *Smolensko* and the Dutchy of *Novogrod* in *Ruſſia*. To the N. with *Livonia*. To the Weſt, with *Pruſſia* and the Gulph of *Dantzick*. To the South, with *Volhinia* and the Upper *Podolia*. In the Year 1382, *Jagello* Great Duke of *Lithuania* having married *Hedwiges* ſole Heir of the Family of *Piaſtus*, was by her Intereſt and upon turning Chriſtian, choſen King of *Poland*. Soon after his Coronation, he went with ſome Chriſtian Prieſts into *Lithuania*, and in a Twelve months time, converted all that Nation. Before this time, the *Lithuanians* were miſerable Idolaters, exceeding the *Egyptians* in their Folly and Superſtition; They paid Divine Adoration to Fire, and kept it always alight, in ſome of their conſiderable Towns: They had alſo divers Groves, where they pray'd to tall ſtraight Trees, which they held it Sacrilege but to touch: They likewiſe worſhip'd Serpents, for their Lares or Domeſtick Deities, and therefore each Family kept one in their Houſe, to which they Sacrificed, Milk, Fowls, *&c.* And if any one happen'd to diſoblige the Serpent, they look'd upon't as a Prognoſtication of deſtruction to their whole Family. When *Jagello* attempted the Converſion of theſe People, He firſt Order'd the Sacred Fire to be extinguiſh'd, then he proceeded to kill the Serpents, to Fell their Groves, and pull down their Altars. This Sacrilegious Freedom the *Lithuanians* were mightily ſurpriz'd at, and expected ſome Miracle of Vengeance would immediately follow: But when they ſaw their Deities ſuffer themſelves to be outraged without Reſentment; they begun to underſtand 'em, and believ'd 'em to be no better than Idols; upon which, they unanimouſly deſerted their Worſhip, and embrac'd Chriſtianity. In 1501, in the beginning of the Reign of *Alexander* King of *Poland*, the *Poles* and *Lithuanians* united their Reſpective Dominions; and by the Articles of this Union, It was agreed, that *Poland* ſhould always be the Place for chuſing their Kings, and that the *Lithuanians* ſhould have a Right of Voting in the Election; That all the Offices of the Dukedom of *Lithuania* ſhould continue, and That each People ſhould live according to their ancient Laws and Cuſtoms. The Dukedom of *Czernichow*, did heretofore belong to this Province, but is now under the *Ruſs*. *Lithuania* is divided into Eight Palatinates, *viz. Breſlaw*, *Minſco*, *Mſcizlaw*, *Novogrodeck*, *Polozk*, *Troki*, *Wilna*, *Witebsk*; beſides which, the Dukedoms of *Smolensko*, *Novogrod* and *Czernichow*, before mentioned, with the Territories of *Robaczow* and *Rzeczick*, are Parts of this Dukedom, *Wilna*, or *Vilna*, is the Capital of *Lithuania*, and a Biſhop's See; the other Cities, beſides thoſe already mentioned under the Notion of Palatinates are, *Kouno*, *Grodno*, *Mohilou*, *Orſſa*, *Vilcomirz*, *Novogrodeck*, *Seviersky* and *Sluckz*. *Lithuania* is the greateſt Province belonging to *Poland*, being in length from the River *Polota*, in the Confines of *Livonia* and *Moſcovy*, to the City of *Daſſow* towards the *Euxine Sea*, 260 *German* Miles, and in breadth, between *Niemen*, or *Memel*, and the *Nieper* 80. or as *Morery* Repreſents it 150 Leagues in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a Country full of Woods, Foreſts and Marſhes, yet very fruitful, and abounding with Corn and Honey, of which they make Meath, which is their ordinary and moſt delicious Drink. The Air is very cold, and the Inhabitants rude and barbarous. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavenick*, and their Frontiers have been often deſolated by the Incurſions of the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites*. *Connor*'s Hiſtory of *Poland*.

LITTLE-PORT, a Market-Town of *Ely* Hundred, in the North Parts of *Cambridgeſhire*.

LITTLETON (Sir *Charles*) of *Frankley*, in the County of *Worceſter* Knight and Baronet; This Family derive themſelves from *Thomas Littleton* of *Littleton* and *Frankley*, in the 19th. Year of *Henry* IIId. whoſe Great Grandſon *Thomas Littleton* of *Frankley* was Eſq; of the bodies, to *Henry* the IVth. and *Henry* Vth. and marrying *Maud*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Quatermaine*, of the County of *Oxford* Eſq; had by her one only Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, and being deſirous to continue his Sirname to Poſterity, Covenanted with *Thomas Weſtcote* (a Gentleman of Ancient Deſcent, who married the ſaid *Elizabeth*) that the Eldeſt Son by her ſhould bear the Name of *Littleton*, of whom was born *Thomas Littleton*, created Knight of the *Bath*, and made one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, in the time of *Edward* the IVth. who writ the Book call'd, *Littleton*'s *Tenures*; for which Mr. *Cambden* ſaith, he deſerv'd as well of our Common-Law, as *Juſtinian* of the Civil: From this Sir *Thomas* (after ſeveral Deſcents and honourable Intermarriages) the aboveſaid Sir *Charles Littleton* Knight and Baronet is Lineally deſcended, whoſe Chief Seat is now at *Hagley* in the County of *Worceſter*, the Ancient Seat of the Family, at *Frankley*, being burnt down in the late Civil Wars. He Bears Argent, a Chevron, between three Eſchalops Sable, with a Blackmores Head for the Creſt, the Shield ſupported by a Merman, having a Trident in his other hand. The Motto is, UN DIEU, UN ROY.

LITTLETON (Sir *Edward*) the Eldeſt Son of Sir *Edward Littleton*, of *Munſlow* in *Shropſhire*, was bred in *Chriſts-Church* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Batchellor of Arts, and was afterwards one of the Juſtices of North *Wales*, Recorder of *London*, and Sollicitor of King *Charles* I. From theſe Places he was preferred to be Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and made Privy-Councellor; thence advanced to be Lord Keeper and Baron of *Munſlow*, being a Member of the Parliament in 1628. He had the management of the High Preſumption, charged on the Duke of *Buckingham* about King *James* his death, wherein he behaved himſelf with general Applauſe, between the Jealouſie of the People, and the Honour of the Court. He followed the King to *York*, in the beginning of the Troubles, and accompanied him to *Oxford*, where he died, *Auguſt* 27. *An.* 1645. 21 *Car.* 1.

LITTLETON (Sir *Thomas*) Son to *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Worceſterſhire*, and *Elizabeth Littleton* his Wife, whoſe Mother, being Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Littleton*, Eſquire, bringing to her Husband a great Inheritance, indented with him, before Marriage, that her Virgin Surname ſhould be aſſumed and continued in his Poſterity. He was bred Student of the Laws in the Inner *Temple*, and became afterwards Serjeant and Steward of the Court of the *Marſhal-Sea*, of the King's Houſhold to *Henry* VI. By King *Edward* IV. in the 6th. of his Reign, he was made one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*, and in the 15th. of his Reign, by him created Knight of the *Bath*. *Cambden* ſays, he deſerved as well of our Common, as *Juſtinian* of the Civil Law, whoſe Book of *Tenures*, dedicated by him to *Richard*, his Second Son, who alſo ſtudied the Laws, is counted Oracular in that kind, which ſince hath been commented on by the learned Endeavours of Sir *Edward Cook*. *Fuller's Worthies.*

LITURGY. This Word in Greek ſignifies all manner of *Divine Service* in General, Λειτουργία, but was commonly taken for the Communion Service in the *Greek* Church, and that which is called the Maſs, in the *Latin:* 'tis not amiſs to obſerve, that in the firſt Ages of the Church, the Euchariſt was adminiſter'd upon all Sundays, Holy-days, Faſting-days, or ſometimes oftner, according to the Cuſtom of Particular Churches. Sometimes there were ſeveral Communions in one day, as when the Office for ſome Saint fell in with another Feſtival, or when there happen'd to be a Funeral. The Biſhop or the Prieſt always Officiated upon theſe occaſions: The Order of the whole Publick Service was thus; The Congregation being met in the Church, the Reader began with ſome Leſſon out of the Old Teſtament, and afterward one out of the New, that is, out of the *Acts* or the *Epiſtles* of the Apoſtles. Theſe Leſſons had Euchariſtical Pſalms between them: Afterwards the Biſhop made a Sermon, which conſiſted in the Explication of the Goſpel or ſome other part of Holy Scripture. The Sermon being ended, the Deacons order'd all thoſe to go out that did not Communicate. The Infidels or Heathens were firſt diſmiſs'd, (for the Church ſtanding open, they had the liberty to be at the Sermon) then they ſent away the *Catechumens* and the *Penitents*. Then the Biſhop ſtanding at the Altar, receiv'd the Oblations from the Hands of the Deacons, which had been offer'd by the *Faithful* or remaining part of the Congregation. The Bread and Wine were plac'd upon the Altar, but the Deacons carried the Wax-Candles, the Money and every thing elſe which the Chriſtians offer'd, for the Service and Occaſions of the Church, to another place. The Arch-Deacon's buſineſs was, to place the Bread and Wine which were to be conſecrated, upon the Altar. The Biſhop having bleſſed the Bread and Wine, and offer'd ſome Incenſe, Pronounc'd aloud the Prayers of the Preface, and that which is now call'd in the Church of *Rome*, the Canon of the Maſs. After the Conſecration of the Elements, the Biſhop receiv'd the Communion, and gave it to his Congregation, in the following Order. Firſt to the Prieſts and Deacons, and then to the Reſt of the Inferiour Clergy: After them, the Monks receiv'd, then the Deaconeſſes, Nuns and Virgins, then the Children, and laſtly, the reſt of the Congregation. To prevent the Service, being over long; when there was a great number of Communicants, there were ſeveral Prieſts appointed to give the Conſecrated Bread, and Deacons, to give the Cup. They gave the Remainder of the Conſecrated Elements to the Children, and likewiſe what was left of the *Panis Benedictus*, or the Bread which was *bleſs'd* and not Conſecrated, was diſtributed to thoſe who did not Communicate. About the end of the IVth. Century, the Communion was not Receiv'd ſo frequently as formerly, and St. *Chryſoſtome* complains, that ſeveral People were preſent at the holy Myſteries, without Receiving, and Communicated only on Holidays. He likewiſe obſerv'd, with diſſatisfaction, that ſome did not Communicate above once or twice a Year. All the whole Office or Divine Service was intermix'd with Hymns and Singing. St. *Auguſtine* makes St. *Ambroſe* the firſt who brought the cuſtom of Singing Pſalms into the Weſtern Church, in Imitation of the Eaſtern, and 'tis obſerv'd, that about the end of the IVth. Cent. this cuſtom was begun by Pope *Damaſus*. St. *Baſil* averrs, that in his Time, it was cuſtomary to Sing Pſalms, both in Private Houſes, and publickly abroad, and that their way of ſinging was very agreeable. As for the *Divine Service*, we have reaſon to believe, they ſelected thoſe Pſalms, which were beſt ſuited to the Majeſty of Religion and the Solemnity of the Occaſion. As for the ſinging of the Prayers and Leſſons there was very little Muſick in't, being pronounc'd with no more variation from common ſpeaking than was neceſſary to keep up the Voice to a due pitch, and give a proper diſtinction to the periods. *Flurys Manners of the Chriſtians*. The Liturgies of the Church are diverſified according to the diverſity of Nations profeſſing the Chriſtian Religion. The *Armenians* have their Liturgy in the old *Armenian* Tongue, which, they ſay, (according to the Report of *Galanus* in his Hiſtory) was compoſed by one of their Patriarchs named *John*, who lived ſome time after the Council of *Chalcedon*. It was printed at *Rome*, in 1642, with the Latin Tranſlation, but the *Romiſh* Cenſors have reformed (that is corrupted) it in ſeveral places. The Liturgy of the *Cophti*, or Chriſtians of *Egypt*, is writ in the *Cophtick*, or *Egyptian*, which is now ſcarcely underſtood by any Perſon; wherefore in the Manuſcript Copies of this Liturgy, there is an *Arabick* Verſion added, out of which it hath been Tranſlated into Latin by *Victor Scialac*, a *Maronite* of Mount *Libanus*, and is found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, attributed to St. *Baſilius*, St. *Gregory* and St. *Cyril*. The *Æthiopian* Liturgy is writ in the old *Æthiopian* Language, notwithſtanding that the *Æthiopians*, as well as the *Syrians*, call their Liturgies *Chaldaick*. Some *Æthiopian* Liturgies were printed at *Rome*, in 1548, wherein, beſides two others, is alſo that, whoſe Title is *Canon Univerſalis Eccleſiæ Æthiopum*, which was alſo printed there the Year following in Latin, and afterwards Re-printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. That Liturgy, which the *Æthiopians* attribute to *Dioſcorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, was printed in *Æthiopian* and Latin at *London*, in 1661, at the end of the *Æthiopick* Dictionary of *Ludolphus*. This laſt Liturgy is very ſhort, whereas that which is called *Canon Eccleſiæ Æthiopum*, is long enough. The *Greeks* have four Liturgies, *viz.* That of St. *James*, St. *Mark*, St. *John Chryſoſtom*, and St. *Baſilius*; but they ordinarily uſe only the two latter, the Liturgy of St. *James* being only read at *Jeruſalem*, and that of St. *Mark*, in the City of *Alexandria*. Moſt of the Eaſtern Chriſtians believe, that theſe Liturgies were compoſed by thoſe whoſe Names they bear. *Leo Allatius* himſelf, and Cardinal *Bona* aſſure us, that the Liturgy attributed to St. *James*, was his indeed, that it is the Original of all other Liturgies, and that it hath only in proceſs of time been enlarged: But the contrary may be proved from an Anſwer of *Theodorus Balſamon*, ſet down in the 5th. Book of the *Jus Græco-Romanum*. Some had demanded of *Balſamon*, by Letters, Whether the Liturgies that went under the Names of St. *James* and St. *Mark*, were really theirs; to which he anſwers, *That neither the Holy Scripture, nor any Council, had ever attributed to St.* Mark, *the Liturgy that bears his Name, and that the 32d. Canon of the Council General in* Trullo, *had indeed attributed to St.* James *the Liturgy that went under his Name: But that the 85th. Canon of the Apoſtles, and the 59th. of the Council of* Laodicea, *in their reckoning up of the Books of Holy Writ, which were compoſed by the Apoſtles, and which are to be uſed in the Church, made no mention of the Liturgies of St.* James *or St.* Mark. As for the Liturgies of St. *John Chryſoſtom* and St. *Baſil*, the Authority of *Proclus*, Archbiſhop of *Conſtantinople*, is commonly made uſe of, who aſſerts, that St. *James* was the firſt Author of the *Greek* Liturgy, which being afterwards, in proceſs of time, much enlarged, was abridg'd by St. *John Chryſoſtom* and St. *Baſilius*, for which reaſon theſe two Liturgies do alſo bear their Names. There are many more *Syriack* Liturgies, than there are *Greek*. Father *Simon* obſerves in his *Supplement to the Jewiſh Ceremonies*, that the *Jacobites* alſo reckon up 40 different Liturgies, all under different Names, and all in Manuſcript. The *Maronites* have printed at *Rome*, in 1592, their *Miſſal*, under the Title of *Miſſale Chaldaicum juxta ritum Eccleſiæ Nationis Maronitarum*, which contains 12 Liturgies, under the Names of St. *Xyſtus* Pope, St. *John Chryſoſtom*, St. *John* the Evangeliſt, St. *Peter*, Chief of the Apoſtles, St. *Denys*, St. *Cyril*, *Matthew* the Paſtor, *John* Patriarch, ſurnamed *Suſan*, St. *Euſtathius*, St. *Maruta*, Metropolitan of *Tagrit*, St. *James* the Apoſtle, and Brother of our Lord, St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt, and a Second of St. *Peter*. The *Neſtorians* alſo have their Liturgies writ in *Syriack*, which they make uſe of in their Publick Service. Father *Simon* tells us in his Remarks upon *Gabriel* of *Philadelphia*, that he had a Manuſcript Copy of theſe

Liturgies, which belonged to a *Chaldee* Prieſt, of the *Neſtorian* Rite, whoſe Name was *Elias*. This Manuſcript contained only three Liturgies, *viz.* That of the Twelve Apoſtles, That of *Theodorus*, ſurnamed *The Interpreter*, i. e. Of *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſta*; and the Third under the Name of St. *Neſtorius*. The *Indian* Chriſtians, called the Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, who are of the Sect of the *Neſtorians*, make uſe of this *Syriack Miſſal*, which they read at *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Angamala*, and in other Places of the *Indies*, where theſe Chriſtians of St. *Thomas* do inhabit.

LIVIA, the Daughter of *Druſus*, Second Son of *Livia*, the Empreſs. She was married to another *Druſus*, the Son of *Tiberius*, by whom ſhe had two Sons, whereof the one died very young, and the other was murdered by *Caligula*; and a Daughter who was twice married; the firſt time to *Nero*, the Eldeſt Son of *Germanicus*, and after his death to *Rubellius Blandus*, the Father of *Rubellius Plautus*, whom *Nero* cauſed to be ſlain.

LIVIA *(Druſilla)* Empreſs, was the Daughter of *Livius Druſus Calidianus*, who having eſpouſed the Party of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, killed himſelf after the Battel of *Philippi*, in 712. She married *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, by whom ſhe had the Emperor *Tiberius*, and *Druſus*, ſurnamed *Germanicus*. Afterwards, the Emperor *Auguſtus*, having Divorced *Scribonia*, took *Livia* from her Husband *Tiberius Nero*, notwithſtanding ſhe was big with Child, and married her. He had no Children by her, but adopted thoſe ſhe had had by her former Husband. She was of a high Spirit, but very politick, ſo that ſhe always made a ſhift to manage the Spirit of *Auguſtus*, as to keep her ſelf at the pitch, where her Beauty had, at firſt, placed her in his Affections. *Tacitus* tells us, that ſhe died in extream old Age, under the Conſulſhip of *Rubellius* and *Fuſius*, ſurnamed *Geminus*, that is, in the 29th Year after the Birth of our Saviour, being then 86 Years of Age. The ſame *Tacitus* tells us, That ſhe was not ſo ſevere as the *Roman* Dames, tho' ſhe equalled them in Chaſtity and Vertue; ſhe was imperious towards her Children, but complaiſant to her Husband, and of an Humour that comported very well with that of *Auguſtus*, and with the diſſembling Temper of *Tiberius*, who had not all the reſpect for her that he ought to have had, for her Funeral Pomp was but mean, and her Teſtament was a long time before it was executed. She was publickly praiſed by her Grandchild *Caligula*, who was afterwards Emperor. It is ſaid of her, that when ſome were for having indiſcreet Youths put to death, who had preſented themſelves ſtark naked before her, ſhe ſaved their Lives, by ſaying, That *a naked Man was no more in the Eyes of a chaſt Woman than a Statue.* Being demanded by what means ſhe had got, and kept the Maſtery of *Auguſtus* his Spirit, ſhe anſwered, *By Obeying him blindly, by not prying into his Secrets, and by diſſembling my knowledge of many of his Amours. Tacitus in Annal. lib.* 1, 2, 5. *Sueton. in Auguſt. Dion. Hiſt. lib.* 56, 58.

LIVIA *(Oreſtilla)* whom *Dion Caſſius* calls *Cornelia*, a *Roman* Lady, of a very noble Family; the Emperor *Caligula* ſeeing her the ſame day that ſhe was married to *C. Piſo*, ſhe appeared ſo beautiful in his Eyes, that after the Solemnity, he cauſed her to be brought home to him, and a few days after Divorced her. And two Years after, the barbarous Prince baniſhed her, only on the bare ſuſpicion that ſhe had ſeen her firſt Husband. *Sueton in Calig. cap.* 25. *Dion lib.* 59. *Hiſt.*

LIVIUS: See *Titus Livius.*

LIVIUS *(Andronicus)* an old Latin Poet. It is ſaid, he was the firſt that cauſed *Comedy* to be Acted in the City of *Rome*; and *Aul. Gellius* tells us, that this was 160 Years after the death of *Sophocles* and *Eurypides*, and near 52 after that of *Menander*; whence it appears, that it was in *An. Rom.* 514, tho' *Cicero* ſaith, it was in 510, that is, the Year before the Birth of *Ennius*, and under the Conſulſhip of *C. Claudius*, and *M. Tuditanus*. Some Authors attribute to this *Livius Andronicus*, 18 Books of the *Roman* Hiſtory. *Cicer. de Clar. Orator. & de Seneſt. Aul. Gell. Noct. Atticæ lib.* 17. *cap.* 21. *Cælius Rodiginus lib.* 7. *Antiq. lect. cap.* 4. *Simler in Bibl. p.* 546. *Popeliniere lib.* 5. *de Hiſt. Glandorp, in Onomaſt. Voſſ. de Hiſt. & Poet. latin.*

LIVONIA, or **LIEFLAND**, is a great Province of the *European Sarmatia*, annexed to the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever ſince it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, called *The Knights of Pruſſia*; but the greateſt part hath ſince been taken from it by the *Swedes*. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland*, on the Weſt by the Bay of *Riga*, (both Parts of the *Baltick*) on the South by *Samogitia* and *Lithuania*, and on the Eaſt with *Ingria* and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Ruſs*, which are the Bounds of this Province in its largeſt extent, as divided into theſe four Parts, *viz. Eſten* *(Eſthonia)* *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*; for others divide it only into two Parts, *viz. Eſten* and *Letten*, conſidering *Curland* and *Semigallen*, as Dukedoms, that, at preſent, have their own Soveraign Princes feudatary to the Crown of *Poland*. The Iſles of *Oeſel* and *Dagho*, in the *Baltick* Sea, do alſo belong to *Lithuania*, which were poſſeſſed by the *Danes*, till in 1645, they were, by a Treaty at *Bromsbro*, yielded to the *Swedes*. *Eſten* is under the *Swede*, and alſo *Letten*, except a little part of it towards the Eaſt, which the *Ruſſes* have; ſo that the King of *Poland*, at preſent, retains very little of this Province, except it be the Town of *Dunenburg*. *Riga* is the Capital of *Letten*, the other Cities being *Dunemund*, *Mariemburg*, *Creutsburg*, &c. The other Cities of *Eſten*, or *Eſthonia*, are *Derpt*, *Wolmer*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Nerva*, *Felin*, *Hapſel*, *Lebal*, *Cockenhauſe*, &c. Its length from *Nerva* to *Memel*, is 90 *German* Miles, its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina* 60. It produceth Wheat in abundance, which the Rivers *Dwyna* and *Nerva* bring down to *Riga* and *Nerva* for Tranſportation. The Foreſts abound with wild Boars, Bears, Foxes, &c. which come over the *Nerva*, out of *Ruſſia*. The *Livonians* were converted to the Faith about 1161, or, as others ſay, about 1186. *Meinradus* was their firſt Biſhop in 1190, and *Beltoldus*, an Abbot of the Order of *Livonia*, about this time, took great pains for their Converſion; which Order of the *Livonian* Knights, was Inſtituted to promote the Converſion of the barbarous Inhabitants of the Country, who being ſomewhat dull and obſtinate, it was thought fitting to make uſe of the more rough Way of the Swords of theſe Knights to convert them; and if we will believe Hiſtory, it was far more effectual than all the Remonſtrances the Prieſts could make to them. This Order was united to the *Teutonick* Order, or the Knights of *Pruſſia*, in 1234, and after their Conjunction, obtained many ſignal Victories. But *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, Grand Maſter of this Order, in the XVIth Century, having embraced the Reformation, one *Walter* ſeparated the Order of *Livonia* from that of *Pruſſia*, and was the Grand Maſter of it, being ſucceeded by *William* of *Furſtemberg*; but this Order was after aboliſhed, by *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, in 1587. The Country People of *Livonia*, are generally all of them Slaves to the Nobility and Gentry. The *Swedes* made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of this Country in 1617, and 1634, *Ladiſlaus*, King of *Poland*, agreed to the Treaty of *Stumsdorf* with the *Swedes*, in which was concluded a Truce of 26 Years, *viz.* till 1661, during which time, the *Swedes* were peaceably to enjoy all the Land they were poſſeſſed of, on the North of the River *Dwyna*, which was ſince wholly yielded to them, by the Peace of *Oliva*, in 1660. *Starovolſcius Deſcript. Polon. Ortelius Geograph. Chytræus Hiſt. Saxon. Neugobaud. Hiſt. Polon. Spond. in Annal.*

LIXA, a City of *Libya* in *Africa*, upon the River *Lixus*, where it runs into the Ocean, in the Province of *Aſgar*, now belonging to the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Modern Name is *Larache*. It lies 65 Leagues from the Streights of *Gibraltar* to the South, and has a Port and a Caſtle upon the River it ſtands on. The *Spaniards* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1630. In 1688, the *Moors* laid a formal Siege to it, and carried it, the whole Garriſon remaining Slaves. This Misfortune was owing to the *French*, who were ſaid to have ſent Ingineers to the *Moors*, to guide them in their Attacks, and encourage them to carry on their Works. The ancient Fables tell us, That this City was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Antæus*, killed by *Hercules*, and the place of the famous Garden of *Heſperides*.

LIZARD-Point, the moſt Southern Part of *Cornwal*, ſhooting forth into the Sea.

LOANDA, a ſmall Iſland of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Congo*, in which is the City of St. *Paul*, with a large and ſafe Port, and a ſtrong Caſtle, under the Dominion of the *Portugueze*, 180 Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City was once taken by the *Dutch*, but re-taken by the *Portugueze*. The Biſhop of *Angola* has his Reſidence here. Long. 34. 40. Lat. 9. 10.

LOANGA, Lat. *Loangum*, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Weſt part of the Lower *Æthiopia*, between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Bidfara* to the North. In this Country are found of the *Loanchi* and *Bramas*, which are a People of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

LOBARD *Serichi*, or *Lombard de Sericho*, lived in the XIVth Century. He was of *Padua*, and a Diſciple of *Petrarcha*, who began a Treatiſe of Illuſtrious and Famous Men, which he left imperfect, and was finiſhed by this *Serichi*. We have this piece amongſt the Works of *Petrarcha*, and in a particular Volume printed at *Baſil* in 1562. *Scardeoni lib.* 2. *Rerum Patavin. Voſſ. lib.* 3. *de Hiſtor. Lat. cap.* 3. *Simler. in Epit. Bibl. Gerneri.*

LOCARNO, a Town in *Italy*, on the Lake of *Verbanus*, (now *Maggiore*) 30 Miles from *Como* to the S. E. 40 from *Novara*, and 5 from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This has been under the *Swiſſes* ever ſince 1512, but was heretofore a part of the Dutchy of *Milan*.

LOCHES, Lat. *Lochia*, a City of *France* in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and an adjoining Foreſt, 7 Leagues from *Amboiſe* to the S. and 22 from *Bourges*. This City, and adjoining Country, was a part of the Patrimony of the firſt Earls of *Anjou*, who here kept their Priſoners of State. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes de France.*

LOCRI, a Country in *Greece*, next to *Phocis*, a Province of *Achaia*, between *Bœotia* and *Ætolia*, thoſe that inhabited the Weſtern part of this Country, were called *Ozolæ* and *Heſperides*, but they who lived in the Eaſtern part, towards Mount *Parnaſſus*, were called *Epicnemidii*, from the Mountain *Cnemis*; but others of them *Opuntic*, from the City *Opuns*. The Inhabitants with a general Name are called *Locrenſes*, or *Locri*. Alſo a City and Territory of the *Bruttii* in Great *Greece* in *Italy*, which, ſome ſay, is now called *Gieraci*.

LOCUSTA, a Woman famous for her Skill in poiſoning, in the Court of *Nero*, who made uſe of her Art to poiſon *Britannicus*, and many others; he was ſo afraid of loſing this wicked Woman, that he ſet a Guard upon her, to keep her; and for a ward, beſtowed great Poſſeſſions upon her, and furniſhed her with Scholars, whom ſhe was to inſtruct in that deviliſh Art. *Tacit. lib.* 11. & 12. *Sueton. in Neron. cap.* 33.

LODEVE, Lat. *Luteva*, *Forum Neronis*, a City of *France* in the Lower *Languedoc*, more conſiderable for its Antiquity than Greatneſs, is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*. The Biſhop is Lord of the City, and ſtiles himſelf Earl of *Montbrun*, which is a Caſtle near the City. It is built amongſt the Mountains, near the Rivers *Lergue* and *Solondre*, which caſt themſelves into the *Eraut*, at the foot of Mount *Cevennes*, in the Borders of *Rovergue*, twelve Leagues from *Narbonne* to the North. This City has been expoſed to great Calamities, during the Wars of the *Goths*, of the *Albigenſes*, and the Civil Wars of *France*. It was formerly a Viſcounty. It is ſaid, that above 800 Gentlemen formerly held their Lands of the Biſhop of *Lodeve*, whoſe Biſhoprick was therefore called, *The Noble Biſhoprick*. *Bernard. Gui. in Chron. Plant. de la Pauſe in Chron. Epiſc. Lodar. Catel. de Lang. Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes. San Marth Gall. Chriſt.*

LODI, or *New Lodi*, upon the River *Adda*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, with a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, it lies between *Milan* and *Cremona*, and is the Capital of *Lodiſan*, ſituate in a very Fruitful Soil. The old City which took its Name from the Colony, which *Pompey* ſettled there, has been long ſince ruined, and is called *Lodi Wechio*, which is a Village near to *Pavia*, where many Medals and Inſcriptions are found, as a ſign of its Antiquity. The *Gauls* built this City, if we will believe *Pliny*, the *Milaneſe* ruined it, and the Emperor *Frederick* I. cauſed it to be re-built on the River *Adda*, in 1158, and is now great, populous, and well fortified, being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*.

LOGOTHETA, or **ACROPOLITA** (*Georgius*) a Greek Author, who flouriſhed in the XIIIth Century, under the Empire of *Michael Paleologus*, and had a place much like that of *Maſter of the Wardrobe*. He compoſed the Chronicle of *Conſtantinople*, which contains the Hiſtory of about 58 Years, that is to ſay, from 1203, in which *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, was Crowned Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, to 1261, when *Michael Paleologus* put himſelf in the room of *Baldwin* II. He was a Man of ſingular Worth, who compoſed ſeveral Works, and was alſo a Mathematician. His Chronicle was printed at *Paris*, of the *Louvre* Impreſſion, with the Tranſlation of *Leo Allatius*. *Leo Allatius*, *Voſſius*, *Douza*, *Labbe*.

LOGOTHETA. This Word ſignifies a Perſon that is the *Comptroller*, or *Inſpecter of the Accounts*; there were two ſorts of them in the *Gracian* Empire, one for the Emperor's Palace, the other for the Church. *Codinus*, ſpeaking of the Office of the *Logotheta* of the Church of *Conſtantinople*, ſaith, that his Buſineſs was to ſet down in writing, all Matters appertaining to the People, or the Lords. In the Catalogue of the Great Officers of this Church, it is ſaid, that the *Logotheta* keeps the Patriarch's Seal, and that he Seals all that the Patriarch writes. And the ſame *Codin*, ſpeaking of the Great *Logotheta*, ſaith, that his Buſineſs was to put in order all the *Imperial* Diſpatches, and whatſoever ſtood in need of the *Bulla Aurea*, or the Emperor's Great Seal. Wherefore *Nicetas* expounds the Word *Logotheta*, by that of *Chancellor*. *Logotheta*, comes from the Word λόγος, which, amongſt other things, ſignifies *Accounts*, and τίθημι, *to put*, or *ſet down in order*.

LOIRE, Lat. *Ligeris*, the greateſt River of *France*. It hath its Name from a Meadow, which it waſheth near its Fountain, at the Foot of Mount *Gerbier de Joux*, a Mountain of the *Sevennes*, and divides *France* almoſt in two equal Parts; paſſing Northwards near *Puy en Velay*, it entreth *Foretz*, and paſſeth *Feurs*; then coming to *Roanne*, where it begins to bear Boats, it waters *Nevers*, *la Charite*, *Sully*, *Gien*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Blois*, *Amboiſe*, *Tours*, *Saumur*, *le Pont de Cé*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the Sea, near *Nantes* in *Britany*, after a Courſe of near 200 *French* Leagues, 166 of which are Navigable by Boats, and 12 by Ships. Its Current is very rapid. It is ſaid alſo, that it receives mediately or immediately 112 Rivers, the moſt conſiderable whereof are *Lignon*, the *Allier*, the *Loiret*, the *Cher*, the *Indre*, the *Vienne*, and the *Maine*. *Papire Maſſon. Deſcript. Flum. Gall. Cæſar. Plin. Tibull.*

LOISEL (*Anthony*) Advocate or Councel to the Parliament of *Paris*, was born at *Beauvais* in 1536. He was a Perſon very eminent in his Profeſſion, and was at laſt preferr'd to be the King's Advocate. *Thuanus*, *Pithaus*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Men, give him a great Character. He wrote, *Le Dialogue des Avocats du Parliament de Paris. Les Regles du Droit François. Les Memoires de Beauvais, &c.*

LOLLARDS, the Followers of *Wickliff*, who, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. preſented a Remonſtrance to the Parliament, againſt the then Church of *England*. The Heads of their Exceptions, or Complaint, are as follow: *Firſt*, That when the Church of *England* began to Miſ-manage their Temporalities, in conformity to the Precedents of *Rome*, and the Revenues of Churches were Appropriated to ſeveral Places, Faith, Hope and Charity, began to take their Leave of our Communion. *Secondly*, That the *Engliſh* Prieſthood deriv'd from *Rome*, and pretending to a Power Superior to Angels, is not that Prieſthood which Chriſt ſettled upon his Apoſtles. They offer to prove their Propoſition thus: Becauſe, ſay they, the Prieſthood of the Church of *Rome* is conferr'd with outward Signs, Rites, and Pontifical Benedictions, which ſignify little, having no warrant in Holy Scripture: And beſides, People, in Mortal Sin, can neither convey, nor receive any Power or Authority from the *Holy Ghoſt*. *Thirdly*, That Celebacy, enjoyn'd the Clergy, was the occaſion of ſcandalous irregularities in the whole Church. *Fourthly*, That the pretended Miracle of Tranſubſtantiation, runs the greateſt part of Chriſtians upon Idolatry. *Fifthly*, That Exorciſms and Benedictions, pronounc'd over Wine, Bread, Water, Oil, Salt, *&c.* have more of Necromancy than Divinity in them. *Sixthly*, That the joyning the Offices of Prince and Biſhop, Prelate and Secular Judge, in the ſame Perſon, and making a Curate or Rector of a Pariſh a Civil Officer, *facit quodlibet Regnum extra bonam Regionem*, i. e. is a wrong management, and puts a Kingdom out of the right way. The proof of this *Lollard* Propoſition is as extraordinary as the Aſſertion, the concluſion being drawn from theſe Premiſes, (*viz.*) Becauſe, ſay they, *The Diviſion of Temporal and Spiritual* take in the whole Church, and no Man can be Qualified to *Serve two Maſters*. *Seventhly*, That Prayers made for the Dead, in which one particular Perſon is often nam'd and preferr'd before another, is a wrong Ground for Liberality and Charity, and therefore all the *Chanteries* of *England* ſtand upon a falſe Bottom. One of the Reaſons for this Concluſion is, That to Pray for the Damn'd is diſpleaſing to God Almighty. Now, tho' this Puniſhment, continue theſe Charitable *Lollards*, is uncertain, yet 'tis probable, that the Founders of theſe Religious Houſes, are the moſt part of them, upon the ſcore of their deteſtable Endowments, gone the *Broad Way*. *Eighthly*, That Pilgrimages, Prayers, and Offerings, made to Croſſes and Images, are near akin to Idolatry. *Ninthly*, They declare againſt Auricular Confeſſion, becauſe it lets the Prieſts into the *Secrets* of the Penitent, and gives opportunity for Intrigues, and other mortal Offences: And here they deny the Power of Prieſtly Abſolution. *Tenthly*, That taking away any Man's Life, either in War, or Courts of Juſtice, upon what account ſoever, is expreſly contrary to the Doctrine of the *New Teſtament*, which is a *Law of Grace and Mercy*. One of their Arguments to prove this Paradox, is, That moſt commonly, when Men fall a fighting, *Poſt primum ictum, Charitas rumpitur*, i. e. Charity is knock'd o'th' Head at the firſt Blow, and that thoſe who dye out of Charity, are *certainly loſt*. The next attempt, to prove their Aſſertion, is, A plain miſ-interpretation of our Saviours Words, *He who ſmites with the Sword, ſhall periſh by the Sword*. The *Eleventh*, and Laſt Concluſion, which I ſhall mention, is, Their excepting againſt unneceſſary Trades, as the occaſion of a great deal of Sin, and here they object, particularly, againſt Gold-Smiths and Sword-Cutlers, which, tho' they might be uſed under the *Moſaick* Diſpenſation, yet the *New Teſtament* has made theſe, and a great many others, unneceſſary and unlawful. Theſe Articles, the *Lollards* pretended to deliver, by Vertue of a Divine Commiſſion, and under the Character of Chriſt's Ambaſſadors, but the Government, not believing their Credentials, their Remonſtrance had no Succeſs. *Spelman Concil. Vol. 2. pag. 646.* See *Wickliff*.

LOLLIANUS, one of the Tyrants that raiſed up themſelves in the Empire, in the time of *Galienus* in the IIId Century. He rebelled in *Gaul* againſt *Poſthumus*, who was killed in Battel; after which, *Lollianus* ruled, till the Soldiers killed him. *Trebellius in the Life of the 30 Tyrants.*

LOLLIUS, commonly call'd *Alberto Lollio*, a Poet and Orator of *Ferrara*, much eſteem'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Pieces, as, *La Virtue de gli Academici Paſſati*, *Nobilita Creanza de preſenti*. *Orazioni*. *L'Aretuſa*, *&c.* *Ghilini Teater des Hommes de Lettres*, *P.* 1.

LOMAZZI (*John Paul*) born at *Milan* in 1598, was both a good Painter and a good Scholar. He wrote ſeveral Ingenious Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe, as, A Treatiſe of Painting in ſeven Books, dedicated to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*: Several Poems, *&c.*

LOMBARD: See **DESIDERIUS** *Lombard*, and **PETRUS** *Lombard*.

LOMBARDY, Lat. *Lombardia*, *Longobardia*, a large and conſiderable Country in the North of *Italy*, under which is contained the greateſt part of *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; in the Upper, are *Piedmont* (with what is annexed to it) the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Montferrat*. In the Lower, are the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Ferrara*, with the Weſtern Parts of the State of *Venice*, *viz.* The Territories of *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Cremona*, *Verona* and *Vicenza*, with the Territory of *Bononia*, (or *Bologna*) which, together with the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, belongs to the States of the Church. Others divide this Country into *Lombardy*, on this ſide the River *Po*, which is the *Gallia Togata*, or, as the *Italians* ſay, *Lombardia di qua dal Po*; and in that of the other ſide of the *Po*, called *Italia Tranſpadana*, or *Lombardia di la dal Po*. The former whereof is alſo called *Æmilia*, and contains the States of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Montferrat*, *Ferrara*, and part of *Piedmont*; the other contains the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Mantua*, with the other part of *Piedmont*, and the Dominions of the *Venetians*. This part of *Italy* is very Fruitful and Beautiful. Thoſe who were the ancient Inhabitants of it, and gave it that Name, were the *Winuli*, afterwards called *Lombards*, *Langobardi*, or *Longobardi*, becauſe of the long Partiſans or Halbards they uſed for their Arms, whoſe Kingdom was deſtroyed by *Charles the Great*, after that he had at *Pavia* taken *Deſiderius* (or *Didier*) their laſt King Priſoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*.

Authors tell us, that the *Lombards*, who had loſt their Dukes did in 389 chuſe *Agelmond*, the Son of Duke *Aon*, for their King, which Government continued under 11 Princes in *Pannonia*, or *Hungary*. They came into *Italy* in 568, under *Alboin* their King, whom *Narſes* had called in, and their Kingdom continued there under 21 Princes, till 774. In all 206 Years. They came originally from *Scandinavia*, *Pomerania*, and ſome other more Northern Provinces in *Germany*.

LOMBEZ, Lat. *Lombaria*, a ſmall City of *Gaſcoign* in *France*, in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*, which falls into the *Garonne*, 4 Miles beneath *Toulouſe*. *Lombes* ſtands 5 Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, 8 from *Aux* to the South Eaſt, and 10 from *Tolouſe* to the South Weſt. And is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tolouſe*. *Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes de France. Sanmarth. Gall. Chriſtian. Tom. II.*

LOMBROSO (*Jacob*) publiſhed a Hebrew Bible printed at *Venice* in 1639, which is much in requeſt with the *Spaniſh* Jews, becauſe of the Notes he hath added to it, with an explication of the moſt difficult Hebrew words in the *Spaniſh* Tongue, but writ in Hebrew Characters. This Author is very judicious in his Interpretations, and the convenience of his Book is, that it hath in the Margin a Grammatical Explication of what is moſt knotty in the Holy Scripture.

LOMENIE (*Antony de*) Lord of *Lavilleaux*, *Cleves*, and Secretary of State to the *French* King, was the Son of *Martial*, Lord of *Verſaille*, who was killed in the Maſſacre at *Paris*, in 1572, he died at *Paris*, *Jan.* 17. 1638. His Son, *Henry Auguſtus* of *Lomenie*, Count of *Brienne* and *Montbron*, *&c.* was likewiſe Secretary of State, which Office he diſcharged well nigh during the whole Reign of *Lewis* XIII. who ſent him Ambaſſador into *England*, about the Articles of Marriage between King *Charles* I. and his Siſter *Henrietta*. He died, *Novemb.* 5. 1666, Aged 71. His Son *Lewis*, *Henry de Lomenie*, enjoyed his Father's place of Secretary of State in 1651, when he was but 16 Years of Age, and the next Year Travelled into *Holland* and *Sweden*, which Travels of his he writ in Latin, and was afterwards employed in the moſt important Affairs of State, but the death of his Wife, which happened in 1664, did ſo deeply affect him, that he reſolved to leave the World, and betook himſelf to the Fathers of the Oratory.

LONDON, Lat. *Londinum*, and *Auguſta Trinobantum*, called by the *French*, *Londres*; by the *Italians*, *Londra*; and by the *Saxons*, *Landain*, the Capital of *England*, ſtands on a riſing ground along the River *Thames*. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Lime-houſe* to the farther end of *Mill-bank* in *Weſtminſter*, is 7500 Geometrical Paces, *i. e.* 7 meaſured Miles and a half, at a Thouſand Paces a Mile. Its breadth from the farther end of *Shore-Ditch*, to St. *George*'s-Fields in *Southwark*, near three Miles. For Antiquity, Hiſtory tells us, of her being repaired and improved by the *Britiſh* King *Lud*, above 60 Years before our Saviour's Birth. The ancient Hiſtorian *Tacitus*, who lived under the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, ſays, That in *Nero*'s Time, about *An. Ch.* 66. it was *Copia Negotiatorum & Commeatu maxime celebre*, a place of great Reſort for Commerce, and famous for plenty of Proviſions; and *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who lived in the IVth Century, calls it then an ancient City. The whole Country about it is ſo plentiful, the Roads that lead to it ſo fair, and the River ſo commodious for Navigation, that 'tis ſeldom ſenſible of any Scarcity. Its length for the conveniency of the River, and freeneſs of the Air, which has a free Paſſage North and South, makes the Town ſo much the healthfuller, and leſs obnoxious to contagious Diſeaſes. *London*, with its Suburbs, contains above 600 Streets, Lanes and Courts, and in them all, by a late Computation, above 100000 Houſes, ſo that allowing only 8 Perſons to a Houſe, one with another, the number of Inhabitants will amount to 800000. *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, being provoked by the *Romans* to Aſſemble the *Britains*, fell firſt upon *Camalodunum*, now *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, and taking it by Surprize, put all the *Romans* to the Sword. *Petilius Cerealis* coming up with the 9th Legion, was defeated, and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horſe hardly eſcaping. In the interim, *Suetonius*, the *Roman* Proprætor, or Governor, who was then Conquering the Iſle of *Angleſey*, comes up to *London*, and, at firſt, deſigned to make it the Seat of the War; but finding Reaſons to alter his Reſolve, he marched away to St. *Albans*. So *Boadicia*, who was not far off, came up, and put all ſhe found in the Town to the Sword, and ſoon after treated St. *Albans* in the ſame manner. This City ſoon recovered the Loſs, and was afterwards as famous as ever. In *An. Ch.* 292, it was in danger of being Sacked by the *Franks*, but was preſerved by the unexpected arrival of ſome *Roman* Forces. Soon after this, *Conſtantine the Great* is ſaid to have Walled it. In 313, we find *Reſtitutus*, Biſhop of *London*, at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, ſubſcribing after *Eborius*, Biſhop of *York*. *Bede* is very poſitive, that it was then an Archbiſhop's See. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengiſt* their firſt King, by *Vortigern*, about *An. Ch.* 463. Tho' this changed the State of the Iſland, and ruined Chriſtianity, yet *London* ſtill continued a conſiderable Mart, or Sea-Port. In 610, St. *Paul*'s Church was built, or rather re-built, and aſſigned to the Uſes of Chriſtianity, by *Athelbert*, King of *Kent*. *Mellitus* was made firſt Biſhop of *London*, after the Converſion of the *Saxons*, in 604, the Metropolitick See being removed by *Auguſtine*, the Monk, then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About 707, *Offa*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, Enlarged and Endowed the Church of *Weſtminſter*, which is ſince become another City joined to *London*. In 854, it fell into the hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it, and *Canterbury* in 1012. Theſe Barbarians ſlew the Biſhop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute. The Year after, *Sweno*, King of the *Danes*, took this City, and expelled *Ethelred* out of *England*. In 1016, it was again taken by *Canutus*, who was Crowned there in 1018. In 1042, an end was put to the *Daniſh* Race, and *Edward the Confeſſor* was Crowned King of *England*. In 1054, this Prince died, and *Harold* Uſurped upon *Edward Atheling*, the Right Heir, *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, entred *England*, ſlew him, and in 1066, was Crowned King in *London*. The Fate of *London*, has been much the ſame with that of *England* ever ſince; for this Prince, in 1078, having built the Tower of *London*, it became the ſettled Reſidence of our Kings from that Day forward. *William* II. walled the Tower in 1099. King *John*, in 1210, granted this City its firſt Charter, and inſtituted its Mayor and Government. In 1211, he built *London*-Bridge. In 1217, *Lewis* of *France* was beſieged in *London* by *Henry* III. and forced to leave the Land. In 1378, *John Philpot*, a *Londoner*, at his own Coſt, and upon his own Authority, put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pirates. In 1381, the Peaſants riſing againſt the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himſelf inſolently towards the King in *Smithfield*, Sir *William Wallworth*, then Lord Mayor, ſtabbed him, and put an end to the Rebellion; for which Service, the *Red Dagger* is ſaid to have been added to the Arms of the City. In 1392, the Prince ſeized their Liberties, for refuſing to lend him Money. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*. In ſucceeding Times, it throve to that degree, as to have 133 Pariſhes accounted within its Walls and Suburbs. In 1665, a Plague ſwept away 100000 of its Inhabitants. In 1666, a Fire burnt down 13000 of her Houſes; but at three Years end, near upon 10000 of them were raiſed up again, with great Improvements, and as many more Houſes added to the Suburbs ſince that time; and whereas, before the Fire, the Houſes were, for the moſt part, built with Timber only, with little regard to Uniformity, thoſe that have been built ſince, are all, but a few, of Brick, generally very fair, and much more convenient and uniform than heretofore. As for Merchant-houſes, and fair Taverns, ſcarce any City exceeds *London*; but for Noblemen's, and other Great Men's Houſes, the Caſe is different, tho' we have ſome here, eſpecially *Montague*-Houſe, which, for Uniformity and Statelineſs, is inferior to few beyond Sea. Here are alſo fine, ſtraight and ſpacious Streets, embelliſhed with an incredible number of fine Signs, and enlightned at Nights, with a particular Invention of Glaſs-Lanthorns. But what *London* excels all other Cities in, are its great number of fine Squares, inhabited chiefly by the Nobility and Gentry. Amongſt which, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* is chiefly noted for its ſpacicuſneſs, and *King's-Square* in *Sohoe* for its ſtatelineſs. As to the publick Buildings, the moſt remarkable are, The *Tower*, the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, the *Bridge*, the *Monument*, the *Royal Exchange*, and *Guild-Hall*; beſides the Merchant's-Hall, the Lawyer's Inns, the Colleges, Hoſpitals, Churches, *&c.* The *Tower*, an ancient Structure, ſo called from the *White Tower* in the middle, ſtands by the River, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Bridge, is about a Mile in compaſs, ſurrounded with a Wall and Ditch, with Cannon planted on the Turrets, ſo that it Commands both the City and River. 'Tis alſo the principal Store-Houſe of *England*, for Arms and Ammunition, containing Arms for 60000 Men. Here are kept the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and the ancient Records of the Nation; and here is the only Mint of *England*, for Coining of Gold and Silver. It has formerly been honoured with the Reſidence of ſeveral Kings, who kept their Courts here, and now 'tis the chief Priſon for Perſons of Quality, that are Charged with Crimes againſt the Government. The Cuſtom-Houſe alſo by the River ſide, was deſtroyed by the great Fire, but ſoon after re-built, much more commodious, uniform and magnificent. The Bridge which joins this City to the Borough of *Southwark*, on the other ſide of the River, conſiſts of 19 Arches, at 20 Foot diſtance from each other, with a Draw-Bridge, almoſt in the middle. Upon this Bridge, is a fine Row of Houſes on each ſide, with Shops furniſhed with moſt ſorts of Commodities, the Street being widened in the late Reign, from 12 to 20 Foot. A little above it, is the Fatal place where the great Fire began, in perpetual Memory whereof, was erected a Pillar 202 Foot high, and 15 Foot Diameter, with a Pedeſtal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot ſquare. Not far from the Monument is the *Royal Exchange*, the fineſt Building of that kind in *Europe*, firſt Erected, *An.* 1556, juſt 100 Years before it was burnt, at the Coſt and Charges of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a Merchant, but ſince the Fire, re-built much more ſtately by the Chamber of *London*, and Company of *Mercers*. *Guild-Hall*, the Place where the City Courts of Judicature are held, and where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council meet, for the Management of the City Concerns, is a ſpacious Building, but finer within than without. The Merchant's-Hall, where the Companies meet, for managing their reſpective Trades, are moſt of them ſo ſtately, that they look like ſo many Palaces. Amongſt the Lawyers Inns, the four Inns of Court, *viz.* The *Inner* and the *Middle Temple* in *Fleetſtreet*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holborn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, are particularly worth Strangers curioſity, and ſo is the College of *Civilians*, called *Doctor's*

Commons, near St. *Paul*'s; the College of Phyſicians in *Warwick-Lane*, the Herald's Office upon St. *Bennet*'s *Hill*, *Greſham* College in *Biſhop's-Gate-Street*, where the Royal Society meets, and *Sion* College near *Cripple-Gate*. For the Relief of poor People, here are five great Hoſpitals, *viz*, *Chriſt*'s, St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals, the *Charter-Houſe*, and *Bedlam*. The firſt Erected for Children in the City, with three ſeveral Schools, one of them of 40 Boys, inſtructed in Geometry and Navigation, and other parts of Mathematicks. St. *Bartholomew*'s and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpitals, are for the Relief and Cure of Poor, Sick, Wounded and Maimed People. The *Charter-Houſe*, otherwiſe called *Sutton*'s Hoſpital, from its Founder *Thomas Sutton*, a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, is the nobleſt Foundation of any Subject in *Europe*; for beſides the Houſe it ſelf, which coſt the Founder 20000 *l.* in Purchaſe, and fitting up, he Endowed it with 4000 *l.* a Year, ſince improved to near 6000 *l.* out of which are maintained 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, beſides a School of 44 Scholars, allowed not only all Neceſſaries, while they ſtay there, but alſo 20 *l.* a Year, each of them, for eight Years after he comes to the Univerſity, or a Sum of Money to learn a Trade. *Bedlam*, the Hoſpital for Lunaticks, is a ſtately Fabrick in *Moor-fields*, not far from the back-ſide of the *Royal-Exchange*. For the Correction of Vagabonds, Lewd and Idle Perſons, are ſeveral Work-Houſes, the Principal of which is *Bridewell*, a large and ſumptuous Building, on the back of *Fleet-ſtreet*. For the bringing up the Youth to Learning, the chief Publick Schools are St. *Paul*'s, *Merchant Taylors*, and *Mercer*'s *Chappel*; and for Publick Devotion, here are, within the Walls only, and Freedom of the City, no leſs than 97 Pariſh-Churches, beſides a great many Chappels, and St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. For Civil Government, here is a Lord Mayor choſen Yearly by the Citizens, out of the Body of Aldermen, whoſe State and Grandeur, far exceeds that of any ſuch Station beyond Sea, as appears by the Solemnity of his Inſtalment on the 29th of *October*, and the numerous Officers that attend him during his Magiſtracy, Four whereof are reputed Eſquires, by their Places; among which, the Sword-bearer has 1000 *l.* a Year allowed him for his Table, in the Lord Mayor's Houſe. Next to the Lord Mayor are the Aldermen, in all 26, which anſwers to the Wards the City is divided into; a peculiar Alderman being aſſigned to every Ward, with a certain number of Common-Council-Men under him, (whereof, one is his Deputy) and ſeveral inferior Officers: And out of the Wards are choſen the Common-Council-Men, in all 231. Amongſt the other Magiſtrates of this City, the Principal are, the Recorder, the two Sheriffs, and the City-Chamberlain. The firſt is uſually a grave and eminent Lawyer, well-verſed in the Laws and Cuſtoms of the City, to be an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Mayor: In which capacity he takes Place in Councils, and in Court, before any Man that has been Lord Mayor; and delivers the Sentences of the whole Court. The two Sheriffs of the City are alſo Sheriffs for the whole County: And each of them has an Under-Sheriff, ſix Clerks, and a certain number of Serjeants under him. The Chamberlain's Office extends it ſelf particularly over Shop-keepers and Apprentices, who, as ſuch, are under his peculiar Juriſdiction. The City-Traders are divided into diſtinct Companies, in all about 70, enjoying large Privileges granted them by former Kings; and have each of them an Hall, where they meet, and chuſe a Maſter, with other ſubordinate Officers, called Wardens and Aſſiſtants. As for the Militia, Enſurance-Office, and other Particularities of this flouriſhing City, ſee *The Preſent State of England*.

LONDON-DERRY, is a Colony of the *Engliſh*, planted in the County of *Colrain*, in the North of the Province of *Ulſter*, in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great Plenty of Fiſh of all ſorts. This, in 1612, was made a *London*-Colony, ſome of the Companies in *London* bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an old, experienced Commander of the *Engliſh*, being ſent to command, and take care of them. Being thus happily begun, and a great Number following the firſt, in a ſhort time it became the moſt conſiderable City in *Ulſter*: And being as carefully fortified and garriſon'd, as peopled, in the Time of the *Iriſh* Maſſacre, it ſtood ſo firm for the *Engliſh*, that no Force or Fraud of the Enemy could expel them. They were reduced to great Extremity in 1649, but one *Owen Row O-Neal* relieved the Town when it was juſt upon the Point of being ſtarved into a compliance. In 1689, it became celebrated over all *Europe*, by the long and ſtout Reſiſtance it made againſt King *James*'s Army; which conſiſting of 20000 Men, but loſing between 8 and 9000 before it, and 100 Officers, was at laſt forced to draw off with Shame, when Major-General *Kirk* put Succours into the Town, *July* 19. 1689. Of the Garriſon, which conſiſted of 10000 Men, there died, and were killed about 3200. The length of the Town, from *Ship-Key Gate* to *Biſhops Gate*, is 1500 Foot; its breadth 180. It was defended by 8 Sakers, and 12 Demi-culverins. The People were at firſt chiefly encouraged to hold out by Colonel *Murray*, who gave frequent Proofs of an unheard-of Valour in his Sallies upon the Enemy; and killed the *French* General *Maimont* before the Walls.

LONGFORD, a Town and County in the Province of *Leinſter*. The County has *Connaught* on the Weſt, *Ulſter* on the North, *Letrim* and *Roſcommon* on the Eaſt, and *Mayo* on the South. The Town is ſmall, and ſtands on the North-ſide of the River *Long*, where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

LONGINUS, a *Roman* Patrician, and one of the firſt *Exarchs* of *Ravenna*, in the VIth Century. The Emperor *Juſtin the Younger*, ſent him to command in *Italy*, in the room of *Narſes*, about 567, or 568. He continued in that Government fifteen or ſixteen Years, and carried on the War againſt the *Lombards*, who in his Time ſettled themſelves in the Country. At laſt the Emperor re-called him. *Roſamond* Queen of the *Lombards*, who had cauſed her Husband *Alboin* to be put to death in 574, retired to *Ravenna* with her Paramour; and *Longinus* promiſed to marry her, upon condition ſhe would get her Gallant *Helmigus* diſpatched. Whereupon, ſhe gave him a Draught of Poiſon: But *Longinus*, inſtead of marrying her, made her drink the reſt of the Poiſon ſhe had prepared for her Lover.

LONGINUS, Brother of the Emperor *Zeno*, in the Vth Century, was hated becauſe of his Extortions and Debauches. *Pelagius*, the Patrician, hinder'd him from being choſen *Cæſar*. The Emperor *Anaſtaſius* put him to death in 498, according to *Marcellin. in Chron.*

LONGINUS, or *Dionyſius Caſſius Longinus*, a learned *Sophiſt*, Heir of *Fronto*, lived in the IIId Century, in great Reputation for his Knowledge. He was *Porphyrius*'s *Præceptor*, who highly commends him, in the *Life of* Plotinus. He writ abundance of Books; of which, we have only left his Book *De Sublimi Dicendi Genere*, and ſome Fragments in the *Life of* Plotinus. He was *Præceptor* of *Zenobia*, Queen of the *Palmyrians*. *Vopiſcus* tells us, That the Emperor *Aurelian* cauſed him to be put to death, as taking him to have been the Author of the Letter that Queen writ to him in *Syriack*, and which appeared to him too bold and ſawcy. This was in 273. *Zoſimus* ſpeaks highly in commendation of his Learning, his Writings, and his Conſtancy in enduring his Death. Beſides the fore-mentioned Treatiſe, he writ *De Oratione contra Phidiam. Dubitationes Homericæ. Utrum fuerit Philoſophus Homerus. Quænam contra Hiſtoricam fidem, tanquam Hiſtorica enarrent Philoſophi, &c. Euſeb. lib.* 15. *Suidas. Photius Bibl. Vopiſcus in Aurel. Porphyr. in Vita Plotini.*

LONG-MEG *and her Daughters*, a Trophy in the County of *Cumberland*, erected at *Salkeld*, on the River *Eden*. It conſiſts of 77 Stones, each 10 Foot above Ground; but the higheſt is 15, and is by the Inhabitants called *Long-Meg*.

LONGOLIUS (*Chriſtopher*) was born at *Malines* in the *Low Countries* in 1490. He was well skill'd in the *Belles Lettres*, Antiquity and Languages, and wrote in Latin, both in Proſe and Verſe, with great Elocution, and Purity of Stile: He had ſo prodigious a Memory, that he never forgot any thing committed to it. In the progreſs of his Studies, he applied himſelf to the Reading of Law, Phyſick, and Divinity; and was, in ſhort, a Man of Univerſal Learning. He was likewiſe a great Traveller, and extreamly admir'd by Perſons of Learning, who very much regretted his Death, which happen'd at *Padua*, in the Flower of his Age, in 1522. Cardinal *Bembo* made him the following Epitaph, which was plac'd on his Tomb, in a Church of the *Franciſcans* at *Padua*.

> *Chriſtophoro Longolio Belgæ, Romanam Civitatem, propter eximiam in Studiis Literarum Præſtantiam, adepto, Summo Ingenio, incredibili Induſtria, in omnibus Artibus prædito, ſupra Juventæ Annos, in qua extinctus eſt, magno cum Italiæ dolore, cui ingentem ſpem ſui nominis excitaverat, Petrus Bembus Amico atq; Hoſpiti poſuit.*

> *Te Juvinem rapuere Deæ, fatalia nentes*
> *Stamina, cum ſcirent moriturum tempore nullo,*
> *Longoli, tibi ſi canos ſeniumq; dediſſent.*

His Works are, *Comment. in Lib.* 11. *Plinii Hiſtoria Herbarum. Epiſtol.* 4. *Comment. ad Jus Civile. Oratio de laudibus C. Plinii. Oratio de Ludovici Francorum Regis & Gentis Laudibus, &c. Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. Viror. cap.* 67. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gal. Lib.* 1. *Melchior Adam in vit. Philoſ. Germ. &c.*

LONGOMONTANUS (*Chriſtophorus*) a famous Aſtronomer, and a *Dane* by Nation; the Son of *Severinus Longomontanus*. He lived 8 Years with *Tycho Brahe*, and was preſent at all his Obſervations, by which he gained great Skill in that Science. Afterwards he was Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at *Copenhagen*, where he died in 1647, being above 80 Years of Age. We have ſeveral Works of his compoſing; the moſt conſiderable whereof are, his *Aſtronomia Danica*, wherein he lays down his *Hypotheſis* of the World, taken from the ancient *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, with thoſe of *Copernicus*, and *Tycho Brahe*. It was printed in 1640, at *Amſterdam*. *Gaſſend. Voſſius, &c.*

LONGUEVAL (*Bonaventura de*) Count of *Buquoy*, General of the Emperor's Army, reduced divers Cities of *Bohemia* in 1618, defeated Count *Mansfelt* ſeveral times, and in 1620, contributed to the Victory of *Prague*. He afterwards, with an Army of 5000 Men, defeated *Bethlehem Gabor*, who had 15000, took *Presburg*, and many other Places of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. He was ſlain at the Siege of *Newhauſel*, in 1621. *Lotichius Res Germanicæ.*

LONGUEVILLE, a Country Town of *France*, in the Country of *Caux* in *Normandy*, with the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards raiſed to that of a Dukedom, in 1505, by King *Lewis* XII. From this Place the Earls and Dukes of *Longueville* have their Title.

LONICERUS (*Johannes*) a *German* Profeſſor at *Marpurg*, was born in 1499, at *Orthern*, a Village in the County of *Mansfelt*. He was well-skilled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He taught at *Strasburg*, and ſeveral other Cities of *Germany*; but eſpecially at *Marpurg*, where his Name was very famous, and where he died *July* 20. 1569, being 70 Years of Age. He left ſeveral Children, who kept up his Reputation; and, amongſt the reſt, *Adam Lonicerus* the Phyſician, who was born at *Marpurg*, in 1528, and practiſed Phyſick at *Francfort*, where he died in 1586, being 58 Years of Age. He writ *Botanicon. Hiſtoria Plantarum. Methodica explicatio omnium corporis humani affectuum, &c. Melchior Adam in Vit. Germ. Phil. & Med. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

LOPEZ DE ZUNIGA (*Diego*) a *Spaniard*, living in the beginning of the XVIth Century. He wrote againſt *Eraſmus*, and publiſh'd an Abridgment of the *Spaniſh* Hiſtory. *Andreas Schotus & Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hiſp.*

LOPEZ *de Gomora* (*Franciſco*) a *Spaniſh* Prieſt, born at *Sevil*, lived in 1550. He writ the *General Hiſtory of the* Indies, in Two Parts; which hath been tranſlated into French and Italian. *Bernard Dias del Caſtillo*, often confutes and contradicts this Author as a partial and unexact Hiſtorian.

LOPSKI. *Guagninus* placeth this People on the Eaſt of the *Obb*, and to the North of *Lucomoria*, upon the Shoars of the Frozen Ocean. He ſaith, it is a wandering Nation, extreamly barbarous, having no Bread, and feeding only on Fleſh and Fiſh; cloathing their Bodies with the Skins of Beaſts, of which they have great Variety. They Trade with the *Ruſs*, and pay their Tribute to the Emperor of *Ruſſia* in that Commodity. The Merchants carry coarſe Cloth, Hatchets, Knives, Beads, Needles, Pots and Looking-Glaſſes hither. At *Midſummer* there is but two Hours of Night, the Sun being under the Horizon no longer; and then is a bright Twilight. Theſe are the moſt Eaſtern People on the Frozen Sea, that belong to the *Ruſs*: And to the Eaſt of them lie the *Tartars*, that are ſubject to the King of *China*.

LOQUABRE, or **LOCHABER**, a County in *Scotland*, called by Latin Writers *Abria* and *Loquabria*, It lies on the Weſt of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*, bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the County of *Roſs* on the Eaſt, with *Murray* and *Athol* on the South, with *Perth*, *Menteith* and *Lorne*, cut off from it by the River *Tay*; and on the Weſt by the Ocean. There are ſome Caſtles, but few Towns, and never a City of Note in it.

LOREDANO (*Joannes Franciſcus*) Senator of *Venice*, was born in 1606. He was a Man of great Fame for his Learning, and the Books he hath written, ſome of which he compoſed when he was very young. His Houſe was an Academy, and Place of Reſort for learned Men. And he it was that laid the Foundation of the *Italian* Academy, called *Gl'Incogniti*. His Merits alſo acquired him ſome of the higheſt Places in the Commonwealth. We have the following Books of his Writing: *Scherzi Geniali. Bizzarie Academiche. Vita del Marini. Morte del Valſtain. Ragguagli di Parnaſo. Hiſtorie de Ré Luſignani. Lettere, &c.* See *Gualdo Priorato Scen. d'Huom. illuſtr. d'Ital. Ghilini Theat. d'Huom. Letter.*

LORETTE, the Name of an Order of Knights, inſtituted by Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1587, when he made the Church of *Our Lady of Loretto* a Biſhop's See. During the Time of his Papacy, he made no leſs than 260 of them. The Popes conferred this Order indifferently on Sword-men and Lawyers, and honoured them with the Title of Count Palatines. They had all of them Penſions, with a Power of making Doctors in all Faculties; as alſo Publick Notaries, and that of Legitimating Baſtards.

LORETTO, or **LAURETTE**, Lat. *Lauretum*, a City of *Italy*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, with a Biſhop's See, united to that of *Recanati*. This is a moſt Famous Place for being the Depoſitory (as they tell us) of the Chamber wherein the *Holy Virgin* conceived the *Divine Word*. Popiſh Authors ſay, That a Month after the Taking of *Ptolemais*, this Houſe was tranſported by Angels, from *Nazareth* to *Dalmatia*; and about three Years after, to the Dioceſs of *Recanati* in *Italy*, and placed in a Field belonging to a Pious Lady, called *Loretto* or *Laurette*, whence it took its Name. But this Field being ſurrounded with a Wood, whence the Pilgrims were often aſſaulted by Robbers, it was again tranſported about half a League farther, to an Hill; and afterwards, a little farther ſtill. *Bernegger*, a *Lutheran* Profeſſor of *Strasburg*, has endeavour'd to confute this Relation, in a Book writ by him on purpoſe. See alſo Mr. *Emilianne*'s *Obſervations on a Journey to* Naples, and Mr. *Miſſon*'s *Journey into* Italy.

LORGUE (*Nicolaus de*) the 21ſt Great Maſter of the Order of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, whoſe Convent at that Time was at *Ptolemais*, or St. *John d'Acre*. He was the Succeſſor of *Hugh de Revel*, in 1278. In his Time the Fortreſs of *Margat* in *Phœnicia*, was twice beſieged by the *Saracens* in 1282, and by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in 1285, who finding himſelf unable to take the Place by Force, undermined it: Whereupon, the *Hoſpitallers* were forced to ſurrender the Caſtle, and retire to *Ptolemais*. The Grief which the Great Maſter conceived for the Loſs of this Place haſtned his Death, which happened in 1288. *John Villers* ſucceeding him. *Boſio*'s *Hiſtory of St. John of Jeruſalem.*

LORGUES, Lat. *Leonas*, or *Leonicas*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, in the Dioceſs of *Frejus*. It is ſituate in a Fertile Soil, two Leagues from *Draguignan*, 5 from *Frejus*, and 14 from *Aix*.

LORINUS (*John*) a Jeſuit, born at *Avignon* in 1559. He was a great Scholar in all ſorts of Learning, but eſpecially in Divinity. There are excellent Commentaries of his extant, upon *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, the *Pſalms*, *Eccleſiaſtes*; the *Wiſdom of Solomon*, the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and upon all the General Epiſtles. *Alegamb. de Script. Soc. Jeſ. Miraus de Script. Sæc.* 17.

LORIT, commonly call'd *Glareanus*, but his right Name was *Henry Lorit*, was born at *Glarone*, a Town in *Switzerland*, in 1488, and was much eſteem'd for his Learning and Probity. He was one of *Eraſmus*'s Intimate Friends, and particularly eminent for his Skill in Muſick, as appears by his *Dodeca-chordon, &c. Thuanus Hiſt. lib.* 35. *Eraſm. in Epiſt. Melchior Adam in vit. Germ. Philoſ. &c.*

LORN, a Country which borders on *Argyle*, and reaches as far as *Loquabre*. The Country is plain and Fruitful, and gives the Title of Lord to the Earl of *Argyle*'s Eldeſt Son.

LORRAIN, Lat. *Lotharingia Auſtralia*, a Sovereign Dukedom of *Germany*, of late ſeized by the *French* King. It was of old accounted part of the *Gallia Belgica*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Alſatia*, from whence it is ſeparated by the Mountain *Vogeſus* (*la Vauge*) and the Dukedom of *Bipont*; on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; on the Weſt with the River *Maez*, which parts it from *Champagne*; and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Trier*. It is commonly divided into two Parts, *viz.* *Lorrain*, properly ſo called, and the Dutchy of *Barr*; and is watered with ſeveral Rivers, and more eſpecially with the *Moſelle*, and the *Maez*; from the former whereof, the Upper *Lorrain* was called *Moſellana Superior*, and the Lower, *Moſellana Inferior*. This Country is in Length about four Days Journey, and about three in Breadth; being in ſome Parts much over-grown with Woods, and very Hilly and Mountainous, as being a Part of that once vaſt Foreſt of *Ardenna*; yet the Climate is generally very temperate, and the Soil Fruitful enough, plentifully affording all Neceſſaries of Life; for it abounds with Corn-Fields, and Hills ſet with Vines, and Mountains rich in Mines of Lead, Copper and Silver; but, above all, of Iron; with Salt Fountains: And affords great ſtore of Fowl, and the Rivers abundance of Fiſh. Its principal Cities are, *Nancy*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, *Pont à Mouſſon*, *Mirecour*, *Barle-Duc*, &c. And formerly it had a great many ſtrong Places; as, *Stenay*, *Jamets*, *Damvilliers*, *Moyenvic*, *Marſal*, *Epinal* and *La Mothe*; whereof, ſome are now demoliſhed. The Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, were ſubjected to the Crown of *France*, under the Reign of *Henry* II. in 1551, and were yielded to *France* by the 44th Article of the Peace of *Munſter*, in 1648. And the Dukedom of *Bar*, the Earldom of *Clermont*, *Moyenvic*, *Stenay*, &c. were conquered by *Lewis* XIII. and yielded to the Crown of *France* by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. And by the ſame, the Dukedom of *Lorrain* was reſtored to the Duke *Charles Leopold*: But in 1674, the *French* re-aſſumed it again. In the Diviſion which the Children of *Lewis the Meek* made of their Father's Poſſeſſion in the Aſſembly of *Verdun*, in *Auguſt* 843, *Charles the Bald*, for his Share, had *France*, from the *Maez* and the *Schelde* on one ſide, to the *Rhône* and the *Sône* on the other. *Lewis the Godly*, King of *Germany*, had all the Country on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, with the Dioceſſes of *Mentz*, *Worms* and *Spire*. And *Lotharius*, who was already Emperor, had for his Part, beſides *Italy*, the Country that lies between the Rivers of the *Schelde*, the Counties lying near the *Maez*, and thoſe that lie on the other ſide of the *Rhône*, from *Lyons*. *Lotharius* dying in 855, left *Lewis*, who was Emperor, and King of *Italy*, *Charles* King of *Provence*, and *Lotharius*, who was poſſeſſed of that which remained between the *Maez*, the *Schelde*, and the *Rhine*, to the Sea, which was called the Kingdom of *Lothaire*, or *Lorrain*. This *Lotharius* II. King of *Lorrain*, died in 869. *Charles the Bald*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, his Uncles, and their Succeſſors, had great Conteſts about *Lorrain*. Under the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, *Giſilbert* was Duke or Governor of this Country, and died in 939. *Henry*, and after him, *Otho*, and laſtly, *Conrade*, and *Bruno* Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, governed *Lorrain* till 959. In this Year *Lorrain* was divided into the Upper *Lorrain*, called *Moſellana*, becauſe the *Moſelle* ran through it; and into the Lower *Lorrain*. The former contained the Dioceſſes of *Trier*, *Strasburg*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun* and *Luxemburg*: And the latter comprehended the Dioceſſes of *Cologne*, *Utrecht*, *Liege* and *Cambray*. The Emperor *Otho*, in 977, beſtowed the Dukedom of the Lower *Lorrain*, called *Brabant*, upon *Charles* of *France*, youngeſt Son of *Lewis* IV. who did Homage for it to *Otho*, which coſt him the Crown of *France*; for he was hereupon excluded, and afterwards defeated and taken Priſoner by *Hugh Capet*, who was made King of *France* in 987. *Charles* died in 991, and his Son *Otho* in 1004, or 1005. At which Time the Lower *Lorrain* was given to *Godfrey* Earl of *Verdun*, the Son of *Godfrey* of *Ardenna*, whom his Brother *Gothelon* ſucceeded, and left *Godfrey* II. ſurnamed *Brook-Back*; who dying without Iſſue, the Dutchy of the Lower *Lorrain*, in 1089, fell to his Nephew *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, the Son of *Ida*, his Siſter, and of *Euſtache* II. Earl of *Boulogne*. *Godfrey* ſoon after croſſed himſelf to the Holy War, and his Eſtate was given to *Henry* of *Limburg*, who was afterwards deprived of it again. *Godfrey* of *Louvain* was poſſeſſed of it afterwards; from whom are deſcended the Dukes of *Brabant*, known by the Title of Dukes of *Lotreich*, or *Lorrain*; which they left to their Succeſſors. And thus much for the Lower *Lorrain*. As for the Upper, which is that where we ſhall find the Original of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, we are to obſerve, That after the Diviſion of the two *Lorrains*, in 959, *Bruno* Archbiſhop of *Cologne* retained the Title of Principal Duke, or Arch Duke; and that he beſtowed the Upper *Lorrain* upon *Frederick*, the Brother of *Alberon* Biſhop of *Metz*: *Theodorick*, his Son, ſucceeded him, and was followed by *Frederick* II. who left only two Daughters; *Beatrix*, married to *Bonifacius* Marquis of *Montferrat*; and *Sophia*, the Wife of *Lewis* Earl of *Monçons*. Theſe Daughters being not capable of governing, the Emperor *Conrade* beſtowed the Upper *Lorrain* upon *Gothelon*, who was already poſſeſſed of the Lower *Lorrain*. After his Death, the Emperor gave the Upper to *Albert*, whom ſome Authors take to be *Albert* II. of *Namur*, who married *Regulinda*, Daughter of the ſame *Gothelon*, ſurnamed *The Great*. After the Death of *Albert*, the Emperor beſtowed this Dukedom, in 1048, upon *Gerard* of *Alſace*, an Off-ſpring of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, who was Grandchild of *Adelbert*, or *Albert*, Count *Marchis* of *Alſace*. This Title of *Marchis* the Dukes of *Lorrain* took upon them, from the Country ſituate between the County of *Metz*, and that of *Trier*, in which are *Vaudrevange*, *Sirk*, *Boſonville*, &c. *Adelbert* had by his Wife *Judith*, *Albert* and *Gerard*; this latter was Count *Marchis* of *Alſace*, and died in 1048, leaving *Theodorick* and *Gerard*; which latter was Duke and *Marchis* of *Lorrain*. He married *Hedwiga* of *Namur*, the Daughter of *Albert* I. Earl of *Namur*; and of *Ermengarda* of *Lorrain*, who was the Daughter of *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lorrain*, and Grandchild of King *Lewis* IV. ſurnamed *Ultramarin*. This *Gerard* left *Thierre*, ſurnamed *The Valiant*, Duke of *Lorrain*, who died in 1115, and *Gerard* Count *de Vaudemont*. This is the true Original (if we may believe *Moreri*) of the Illuſtrious Family of *Lorrain*, which divers Authors, who have endeavoured to find it in *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, or others, have not been able to meet with, becauſe they had not well apprehended the Difference of the two *Lorrains*. The *French* firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of this Dukedom under *Lewis* XIII. in 1663, but reſtored it by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. In 1674, it was again re-taken by the *French*. *Charles Leopold*, the late Duke, of Famous Memory, being in the mean time employed by the Emperor, as his General, won more Honour than he could have done if he had ſucceeded his Uncle in his Rightful Inheritance. This great Prince died *April* 18. 1690, ſuddenly, in the 48th Year of his Age, at a Convent near *Lintz*, in his Journey to *Vienna*; his renowned Actions, and high Merits, making him extreamly lamented. He married *Eleonora Maria* of *Auſtria*, Dowager of *Michael* King of *Poland*, and Siſter to the preſent Emperor; by whom the Title to this Dukedom continues in this Family, to the eldeſt Son. *Leopold*, who by Vertue of the Treaty of *Reſwick* in 1697, was reſtored to the Inheritance of his Anceſtors, and the Year following married *Elizabeth Charlotte*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *French* King's Niece, by whom he has had one Son, Stiled Prince of *Bar*, but died an Infant. See *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*.

LOSA *de Cordoua* (*Elizabeth*) a *Spaniſh* Gentlewoman, well skilled in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages; and was ſo well skilled in Divinity, that the Doctors admitted her to a Place in the Univerſities. After the Death of her Husband, ſhe ſpent her Time in Works of Piety and Charity. She died *March* 5. 1564, in the 73d Year of her Age. *Nicol. Anton. Bibl. Hiſt.*

LOT, the Son of *Haran*, *Abraham*'s Nephew, was born *A. M.* 2048. See his Hiſtory, *Gen.* 11. 14, 19. *Joſeph. lib. Antiq. Judaic. Salvian & Torniel. in Annales.*

LOT, Lat. *Olda*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*, which riſeth from the *Sevennes*, a Mountain of *Gevaudan*, a County of *Languedoc*, three Leagues from *Mande*; and traverſing *Rovergue* towards the North, enters into *Quercy*, where it waters *Cahors*; and then entring *Agenois*, falls into the *Garonne*, near *Acquillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*, after having taken in the River *Trieure* in *Rovergue*, the *Sale* in *Quercy*, and the *Vert* and the *Maſſe* in *Agenois*. Whereas heretofore this River was paſſable by Boats only, as far as *Ville Neuve d'Agen*, it is of late made Navigable as high as *Cahors*, by the preſent *French* King, in 1677.

LOTHARIUS I. Emperor of the Weſt, and King of *Italy*, was the Son of *Lewis the Meek*, who made him his Partner in the Empire in 819. He was Crowned King of *Lombardy* in 822, and afterwards Crowned Emperor by Pope *Paſchal* I. in 823. He was a generous and valiant Prince, but withal ambitious and jealous. His Father's firſt Wife was *Ermengarda*, by whom he had this *Lotharius*, *Pepin*, King of *Aquitain*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*; after her death, he married *Judith*. This Second Marriage alienated the Minds of his Children from him, inſomuch, that *Lotharius* ſeized him in 833, and ſhut him up in the Monaſtery of St. *Medard* in *Soiſſons*, with deſign to have had him degraded, after a Publick Penance, but the Matter was accommodated. After the death of his Father, *Lotharius* conceiving that becauſe he was Emperor, and the Eldeſt Son, he ought to be Soveraign over his Brothers, took up Arms for that purpoſe; but they uniting their Forces, gave him a total Defeat at *Fontenay*, *June* 25. 841. And being beaten a Second time the next Year, he came to an Accommodation with them, by which he retained for his Share *Italy*, *Gallia Belgica*, ſince called *Lorrain*, *Provence* and *Burgundy*. But at laſt being diſtaſted with the World, he parted his Dominions amongſt his Children, and took the Habit of a Monk in the Abbey of *Prum*, where he died, *Sept.* 28. or 29. 855, after having Reigned 15 Years. He left the following Sons, *Lewis* II. Emperor, *Lotharius* II. King of *Lorrain*, and *Charles* King of *Arles*, or *Provence*. *De St. Bertin the life of Lewis the Meek.*

LOTHARIUS II. Emperor, Duke of *Saxony*, was the Son or *Gebhardus*, Count of *Arnsberg*, and of *Hedwiga*, *Burgravin* of *Nuremberg*. He was Choſen *Sept.* 13. 1125, after an *Interregnum* of three Years, and ſome Days, *viz.* From the Death of *Henry* V. As ſoon as he was choſen Emperor, he laid Claim to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, which he pretended was united to the Empire; but *Renold* II. Earl of *Burgundy*, refuſed to own him as ſuch; at which refuſal, being offended, he deprived him, and beſtowed *Burgundy* upon *Barthold*, Duke of *Zeringhen*; which was an occaſion of great Wars between both thoſe Houſes, and were not terminated, but by the marriage of the Emperor *Frederick* with *Beatrix*, in 1157. In 1133, *Lotharius* went to *Rome*, where he was Crowned by Pope *Innocent* II. and in 1137, made War upon *Roger* King of *Sicily*. He received the *Greek* Ambaſſadors at *Calabria*, and died at *Verona*, or, according to others, near to *Trent*, the laſt of *Sept.* the ſame Year 1137, or 38. *Otho Friſingen. lib.* 4. *Petrus Montcaſſin. in Chron. lib.* 4.

LOTHARIUS, King of *France*, Son of *Lewis* IV. called *Ultramarine*, and of *Gerberga* of *Saxony*, was born at *Laon* in 941. He ſucceeded to his Father at the Age of 13, and was Crowned at *Rheims*, *Nov.* 12. 954. This King, aſſiſted by *Hugh the Great*, waged War in *Poictou* againſt *William*, Duke of *Guienne*, and laid Siege to *Poictiers*, but was fain to raiſe it in 955. He retook *Arras* and *Doway*. After this, *Lotharius* took up Arms againſt *Otho* II. Emperor, to Conquer the Lower *Lorrain*, which he had given to *Charles*, *Lotharius*, his Brother, as if he had had the diſpoſing of it; and ſetting upon the Emperor's Forces at *Aix la Chapelle*, he put him to flight; in revenge of which, *Otho*, at the Head of 60000 Men, pillaged *Champagne*, and advanced to *Paris*; but the Winter having oblig'd him to retire, he loſt all his Rear-Guard, at the Paſſage of the River *Aine*, and from thence was driven back by *Lotharius* his Army, as far as *Ardennes*, in 978. The Emperor finding himſelf in a bad condition, deſired a Peace, which *Lotharius* granted, and reſtored *Lorrain* to *Otho* in 980, to hold it in Fief of the Crown of *France*, which Treaty offended the Grandees of *France*; but ſome time after, upon the death of *Otho*, *Lotharius* entred again into *Lorrain*, in 984, took *Verdun*; but underſtanding that *Otho* III. was put into the place of his Father, by Conſent of all the Great Ones, he advanced no farther. He died at *Rheims* of Poiſon, *March* 2. 986, being aged about 45 Years, of which he had Reigned, from his Father's death, 31 Years. His Wife was *Emma*, the Daughter of *Lotharius*, King of *Italy*, by whom he had an only Son *Lewis* V. who ſucceeded him, and two Natural Sons, *Arnulphus*, Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and *Richard*. *Flodoard Hiſt. Rhem. Aimoin in Contin. Dupleix & Mezeray Tom. I. Hiſt. de France.*

LOTHARIUS, King of *Lorrain*, was the Son of the Emperor *Lotharius* I. and Brother of the Emperor *Lewis* II. and of *Charles*, King of *Provence*. He married *Thietberga*, in 856, the Daughter of *Hubert*, Duke of *Outre-le-mont-Jou*; but being fallen into diſlike with her, and in love with *Valdrada*, Siſter of *Gunther*, Archbiſhop of *Collen*, and Niece of *Thietgaud* of *Trier*, he reſolved to divorce the former, and marry the latter. Theſe Prelates aſſembling their Suffragans at *Aix la Chapelle*, made them to diſſolve the King's Marriage, whereupon *Lotharius* married *Valdrada*. But Pope *Nicholas* I. diſapproving this proceeding, ſent about it to *Thietgaud*, and *Gunther*, as well as to the King, who promiſed to ſubmit himſelf to the Church. The Pope ſent his Legates in 895, whom theſe two Prelates corrupted, and made them approve of the Diſſolution of the Marriage; whereupon, the Pope convening a Synod at *Latran*, Excommunicated them; and the King, to avoid the Pope's diſpleaſure, was forced to take to himſelf his former Wife, in 855. But ſoon after, falling into his old diſlike of her, began to abuſe her, and would have her Tried for Adultery, which was the Cauſe of a great War. In the mean time, while the *Saracens* infeſted *Italy*, *Lotharius* took a Journey thither, to aſſiſt the Emperor *Lewis*, his Brother, but chiefly to inſinuate himſelf into the Favour of *Adrian* II. the Succeſſor of *Nicholas*, as hoping, by this means, to obtain of him a Diſſolution of his Marriage. The Pope received him with a great deal of Friendſhip, becauſe he aſſured him, that he had exactly followed the Orders of his Predeceſſor; and to the end he might be the more fully perſwaded of it, when he, and his Retinue, came to receive the Communion, he made them all to ſwear, That it was true, that he had quitted *Valdrada*, whereupon the moſt part of them died immediately, as if they had been ſtruck by the deſtroying Angel of God; and *Lotharius* himſelf being attacked by a Fever at *Luca*, died at *Placenza*, *Auguſt* 7. 869. *Mezeray Annal. de Fuld.*

LOTHARIUS, Son of *Hugo*, Earl of *Provence*, was made King of *Italy*, by his Father, in 932, and Reigned with him till 945. *Berenger*, and his other Competitors, ſuffered him to retain the Name of King, till 949, or 950, when he died at *Milan*. *Flodoard* ſaith, he was poiſoned. *Leo of Oſtia lib.* 1. *in Chron. Caſſ. Luitprand. lib.* 5. *Hiſt. Flodoard.*

LOTHIAN, Lat. *Laudonia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, bounded on the North by the *Fryth* of *Edinburg*, on the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean, on the South by the *Mers*, *Twedal* and *Clydesdale*, and on the Weſt by the County of *Sterling*. This County is 34 *Scotch* Miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt, but not above 10 broad, for the moſt part. It is the principal County of that Kingdom, *Edinburg* ſtanding almoſt in the middle of it. Beſides which, it hath *Leith*, *Dunbar*, *Dalkeith*, *Hadinton*, *Muſſelburgh*, *Tranent*, *Saltpreſton*, &c. It is a very fruitful and pleaſant County, abounding with Towns, Villages, and Noblemen's Seats, and is well furniſhed with Coal and Salt. It gives Title of Earl to one of the Surname of *Carr*.

LOTOPHAGITES, an Iſland of *Africa*, called the *Iſle of Gerbi*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, once in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*, who were driven thence after a great Defeat. Ancient Authors make frequent mention of a People called *Lotophagi*.

LOVANGO, or LOANGA, a Kingdom of Lower *Æthiopia*, lying North from the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the South part of *Africa*, which is alſo called the County of *Bramas*. The Capital where the King keeps his Court, is ſituate about a League and half from the Sea Coaſt, and is called *Lovango*, or *Banza Lavangiri*, and by the Inhabitants *Boarie*, or *Bury*. The Houſes are adorned with Walks or Avenues, leading up to them, of Palm-Trees and *Bananas*. The King's Palace is ſurrounded with a kind of Paliſado of Palm-Trees, ſet in a Square, which is a League in length, and as much in breadth. The Country is very Fruitful, ſo that they have a Harveſt of *Millet* three times a Year. The Inhabitants are very ſtrong and vigorous. They are extreamly addicted to drink Palm-Wine. They ſeldom go any where without their Arms, which are a long Cut-laſh, with a Bow and Arrows. The Men wear Coats which reach from their Waſte to their Knees, the reſt of their Body being naked. The Women wear ſhort Coats, which only come down to their Knees; and 'tis they who Till the Ground, Sow and Reap, Bake Bread, Dreſs Meat, &c. They never ſpeak to their Husbands but on their Knees; and as ſoon as ever they ſee them, they clap their Hands for a mark of their Joy and Reſpect. The Inheritance doth not deſcend to their Children, but to their Brothers and Siſters; but upon Condition that they muſt take care of the Education of the deceaſed Party's Children, and teach them to get their Living. The chief Trades amongſt them are Weavers, Hatters, Black-Smiths, Poliſhers of Coral and Shells, Maſons and Fiſhers. The Money of *Lovango*, conſiſts of little ſquare pieces of Linen of *Matombe*, being a Tree, the Sprouts whereof they beat, as we do Hemp, and make Cloth of them; the leaſt of theſe pieces uſed by them for Money, are about a Span and half broad, and go for a Penny of our Money. The Trade of the Country conſiſts in Ivory, Copper, Tin, Lead and Iron, which the Inhabitants get from the Mines of *Sondi*, which are at a great diſtance from them; but their greateſt Gain is by ſelling Slaves. Thoſe of *Europe* are not permitted to Trade here, without firſt preſenting the King and his chief Officers with Gifts. The King is very Potent, and can raiſe a great Army; he hath a vaſt number of Women which he keeps in a Seraglio. The Council of State, chuſeth the moſt aged Princeſs of the Blood Royal, to whom they give the Title of *Maconda*, that is, Regent of the Kingdom, whom the King is obliged to conſult in all Matters of Importance. The King has two Houſes, where he makes his Meals, in the one whereof he Eats, and Drinks in the other. No body is ſuffered to be in the Room when he eats, and as ſoon as the Server hath placed the Meat upon the Table, he retires and leaves the King all alone; who, as ſoon as he hath done eating, enters the Houſe of Wine, which is the moſt ſumptuous Apartment of his Palace, where the Lords and great Officers of his Court preſent themſelves before him. The King hath two Cup-bearers ſtanding beſides him, whereof the one gives the Signal that the King is about to drink, by ſtriking two Iron Rods together, whereupon all preſent proſtrate themſelves with their faces to the ground, whilſt the other preſents the Cup to the King; and as ſoon as ever he hath drunk, all the Company clap their hands in token of their joy. They have ſo great a Veneration for their Kings, that they never touch the Meat the King leaves upon his Plate, but with a great deal of Reſpect, bury it in a hole made for that purpoſe in the Earth. When the King dies, his Brothers ſucceed him, each in their order. The Royal Obſequies are performed with a great deal of Pomp, and the Body is placed in a Vault, ſitting on a Chair, with many Wax and Wooden Figures about it, repreſenting his Principal Officers. As to their Religion, the Inhabitants of *Lovango* ſeem to have but an obſcure Notion of God; they alſo worſhip *Dæmons*, or Spirits, whom they call *Moquiſies*, and believe that they cauſe Sickneſs and Health, Death and preſervation of Life, Tempeſts, and fair Weather. Which Name of *Moquiſie*, they alſo give to their King, to intimate his Power, and the Veneration they have for him. In honour to theſe *Moquiſies*, they ſet up Images, build Temples, and appoint them *Ganga's*, or Prieſts, which are a kind of Magicians, or, at leaſt, pretend ſo to be, to abuſe the People by their real or ſeeming Enchantments. Circumciſion is obſerved amongſt them, tho' they cannot give a reaſon why they obſerve that Ceremony. *Dapper Deſcript. of Africa.*

LOUCHALI, or ULUZZALI, a famous Pirate, Native of *Calabria* in *Italy*, was made a Slave by the *Turks* in his Youth, and obtained his Liberty by renouncing Chriſtianity. When the *Turks* were about to lay Siege to *Famagouſta* in 1570, after having made themſelves Maſters of *Nicoſia* in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, *Louchali* came and joined their Fleet with his Squadron of 9 Gallies, and 30 other Veſſels; which was a great Encouragement to the *Turks*, who relied much upon his Valour and Experience, not without Reaſon, for he proved very ſerviceable in carrying of that Place, which was taken in 1571. At the Battel of *Lepanto* he commanded the Left Wing of the *Turkiſh* Fleet, which was oppoſed to the Squadron of *Doria*. He behaved himſelf in this Engagement with great Valour and Conduct, and at the beginning of the Fight took ſome of the *Venetian* Veſſels; but when afterwards, fluſhed with this Succeſs, he came to aſſiſt the Body of the *Mahometan* Fleet, *Doria*, and the Marquis of St. *Croix*, falling upon his Squadron, obliged him to take his Flight with 30 Galleys, the reſt of his Ships being either taken, ſunk, or burnt. However, becauſe he had made a ſhift to keep ſome of the *Venetian* Veſſels, which he had taken at the beginning of the Fight, he, with them, enter'd in a triumphant manner into the City of *Conſtantinople*, where the *Grand Seignior* highly commending his Valour, declared him *Baſhaw* of the Sea, in the room of *Hali*, who was killed at the ſaid Battel of *Lepanto*. Pope *Pius* V. propoſed to *Philip* II. of *Spain*, to offer this Renegade a City and Sovereignty in his own Country, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in caſe he would deliver the *Ottoman* Fleet to Don *John*; but the Pope dying ſoon after, put a ſtop to this Deſign. *Louchali*, deſirous to ſhew himſelf worthy of the high Place of Command conferred upon him, ſuddenly equipped 200 Gallies, and put to Sea with his new Fleet in 1572, the *Chriſtian* Fleet being at that time about the Iſles of *Cephalonia* and *Zante*, with a Deſign to make a Deſcent upon the *Morea*: But *Louchali* only ſhewed his Fleet, carefully avoiding an Engagement, becauſe, tho' he had more Gallies than the *Chriſtians*, yet they were not near ſo well Mann'd ſince the Defeat the *Turks* had met with at *Lepanto*. The Fleets lay for a conſiderable Time within Cannon-ſhot of each other, without attempting any thing: But at laſt the Left Wing of the *Ottoman* Fleet ſet upon the *Chriſtians* great Ships, in hopes of getting an Advantage againſt them becauſe of their Unweildineſs, but were ſoon forced to retire in Diſorder; and the *Chriſtians* might have got a very ſignal Victory over them, had they been careful to purſue *Louchali*, who retired to *Metapan*, and the *Chriſtian* Fleet went to Anchor at *Cerigo*, and from thence ſet Sail to *Corfu*. *Louchali* in the mean time was in a very great Perplexity, as ſuppoſing himſelf equally loſt, either by ſtaying where he was, or by giving the *Chriſtians* Battel; and had already ſome thoughts to ſave himſelf by making his Eſcape into *Africa*, when he was informed that the *Chriſtian* Fleet was retreated to *Corfu*. Whereupon, he joyfully returned to *Conſtantinople*, where he was highly applauded by the *Grand Seignior*, for having obliged the *Chriſtians* to leave *Greece*, and that without hazarding his Fleet; tho', indeed, *Louchali* was beholden for all this Advantage to the Miſ-underſtanding that was amongſt the Commanders of the *Chriſtian* Fleet, which made them neglect ſo fair an Occaſion of utterly defeating the *Turks*, and reſtoring the poor *Greeks* to their Liberty. *Gratian's Hiſtory of Cyprus.*

LOUDUN, Lat. *Lauſdunum*, or *Juliodunum*, a City of *France*, in *Poictou*, ſix Leagues from *Saumur* to the South, ten from *Poictiers*, and eighteen from *Amboiſe* to the North-Weſt, and is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *Laudunois*. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes de France. Le Prouſt Hiſt. de Loudun.*

LOVELACE (Sir *Richard*) Son of *Richard Lovelace* of *Hurley* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq; was, by Letters Patent bearing date 31 *Maii*, 3 *Car.* I. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley*; which Place had heretofore been a Religious Houſe of *Benedictine* Monks, and a Cell to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. He married to his firſt Wife *Katharine*, Daughter of *George Hill*, Widow of *William Hide* of *Kingſton Liſle* in *Berkſhire*; and to his ſecond Wife, *Margaret*, the ſole Daughter and Heireſs to *William Dodſworth*, Citizen of *London*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *John* and *Francis*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*. He died in 1634, and was ſucceeded by *John*, his Son and Heir; who took to Wife the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Cleveland*; and departing this Life at *Woodſtock*-Mannor in *Oxfordſhire*, in 1670, was buried at *Hurley*, before-ſpecified, leaving Iſſue *John*, his only ſurviving Son, who ſucceeded him in his Honour, and three Daughters; *Anne*, who died unmarried; *Margaret*, married to Sir *William Noel* of *Kirkby-Malory* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Baronet; and *Dorothy*, to *Henry Drax*, a Merchant in *Barbadoes*, Son of Sir *James Drax*, Knight. Which *John* took to Wife *Martha*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs to Sir *Edmond Pye* of *Bradenham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Baronet; by whom he hath had ſeveral Children. He was amongſt the firſt who appeared for the Prince of *Orange* upon his Deſcent on *England*; and having about ſixty Men and Horſe with him, was ſurprized in his Inn at *Cirenceſter*, by ſome of the Militia: The Officer who commanded them was killed, as was alſo one of my Lord's Party, and himſelf taken Priſoner after a ſtout Reſiſtance, but ſet at liberty not long after, by ſome others who roſe for the Prince; and, upon whoſe coming to the Crown, he was made Captain to the Band of Penſioners; in which Station he continued to his Death. He left no Iſſue Male behind him, but one only Daughter married to Sir *Henry Johnſon*, yet the Honour did not dye, but is continued ſtill by one of the Name and Family.

LOUGHBOROUGH, an handſome, pleaſant Market-Town in *Weſt Goſcote*-Hundred in *Leiceſterſhire*, upon the Banks of the River *Stowre*, over which it has a Bridge, near the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, amongſt fertile Meadows.

LOUGHLOWMONT, a Lake at the Foot of the Mountains of *Grandsbain* in *Scotland*, twenty-four Miles long, and eight broad. It contains about twenty-four Iſlands, and abounds with Fiſh, particularly one ſort, called *Pollacks*, which have no Fins, and are very pleaſant to eat. It alſo gives Source to the River *Leven*. It has a ſtrong Caſtle in one of its Iſlands: And is moreover noted for a Floating Iſland, and raging continually with Waves, even in the calmeſt Weather.

LOUTH, Lat. *Lutum*, or *Lautha*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the ſame Name, between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardrac* to the South, 7 Miles from either. The County of *Louth* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea, on the North by *Downe*, on the Weſt by *Ardmagh* and *Monaghan*, and on the South by *Fingal* in *Leinſter*.

LOUVAIN, Lat. *Lovanium*; and by the Inhabitants, *Loeven*; a great City of *Brabant*, ſituate upon the River *Dele*, a little above, where it falls into the *Demer*, which runs into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmondel*; four Miles from *Mechelen* to the South Eaſt, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Antwerp* to the South Eaſt, and about three from *Bruxels*. The City is Famous for its Univerſity, Founded in 1426, by *John* IV. Duke of *Brabant*, and endowed with great Privileges by Pope *Martin* V. and *Eugenius* IV. and hath twenty Colleges, Founded by ſeveral Perſons, for the promoting of Learning. The moſt Famous are, The College of the three Languages, *Lilium*, *Caſtrum*, *Porcus*, *Falco*, &c. beſides the Schools, which are very magnificent. This City is four Miles in compaſs within the Walls, ſeated in a very fruitful Soil; and has ſo gentle and pleaſant an Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls, and without. It is ſo very ancient, that it is ſuppoſed to have been built by one *Lupus*, before the Time of *Julius Caſar*. There are within the Walls of this City large Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, and pleaſant Gardens and Orchards; which ſhews, that it is not over-ſtocked with Inhabitants. It is well Fortified, and hath many fair Churches, the chief whereof is, the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, beſides a great Number of Monaſteries. The Univerſity of *Louvain* hath oft had Conteſts with the *Jeſuites*; the greateſt was that which occaſioned its Cenſure in 1587, of the Doctrine of theſe Fathers concerning Grace. An Account whereof may be ſeen in a Treatiſe, Entituled, *An Hiſtorical Apology for the Cenſures of* Louvain *and* Doway, printed in 1688, and in the *Hiſtory of the Controverſies about Grace*, printed at *Amſterdam* in 1689.

The LOUVRE, the *French* King's Palace in the City of *Paris*, which was the ordinary Reſidence of their Kings, from *Lewis* XII. till *Lewis* XIV. who hath choſen *Verſailles* for his moſt common Abode. This Building was begun by *Philip Auguſtus*, in 1214, with Deſign to make it his Treaſury, and his Royal Priſon for Priſoners of Note. *Francis* I. began to build that part of this Fabrick which is called *The Old Louvre*, which, he leaving imperfect, it was continued by *Henry* II. *Henry* III. began that fair and large Gallery along the River, which joins the *Louvre* to the *Tuilleries*, which was finiſhed by *Henry* IV. and reaches from the King's Chamber to the little Garden of the *Louvre* towards the River. *Lewis* XIII. cauſed the great Pavillion to be built, which is over the Gate. *Lewis* XIV. ſent for the moſt able Architects and Work-men of *Europe*, to give it its laſt Perfection. The Court that is in the midſt is a perfect Square, whereof three Sides are already raiſed, but not quite finiſhed. The Work is adorned with three Rows of Pillars, *Corinthian* and *Compoſit*: And that which makes it very ſightly is, that the top of the Building is made in manner of a Terraſe-Walk. The *Facade* is ſupported by *Corinthian* Pillars, ſtanding out from the Work: And the Fronton conſiſts only of two Stones of a wonderful Bigneſs, being each 50 Foot in length. The King's Library is to be brought hither, which conſiſts of 60000 Volumes; together with his Cabinet, furniſhed with a vaſt number of Rarities and Antiquities, which, in the mean time, are kept in a private Houſe in the *Vivian-Street*. The Royal Printing-Houſe is in the Gallery: And the *French* Academy hath alſo an Apartment in the *Louvre*, where they keep their Aſſemblies. *Le Maire Paris Ancient & Noveau.*

LOWE, Eaſt and Weſt, two Market and Borough-Towns in *Cornwal*, in the Weſt-Hundred, both upon the South Sea, and both having the Election of two Burgeſſes for the Parliament. Betwixt both the Towns is a fair Stone-Bridge, ſuſtained by many Arches. Both 196 Miles from *London*.

LOWITZ, Lat. *Lovitium*, a ſmall, but well-built and populous Town of the Lower *Poland*, upon the River *Biſura*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, between *Rava* to the South, and *Vladiſlaw* to the North, and ſix from *Ploczko* to the South Weſt. It is the ordinary Reſidence of the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, who hath a magnificent and ſtrong Caſtle here, ſeated in a Marſh.

LOWTH, in *Lindſey*-Part of *Lincolnſhire*, a large, well-built, and inhabited Borough-Town, governed by a Warden and ſeven Aſſiſtants. It is 112 Miles from *London*.

LUBECK, Lat. *Lubeca*, or *Lubecum*, a great City of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*; which has been a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, ever ſince 1162, when the Chair was tranſlated hither from *Oldenburgh*. It is an Imperial City, and the Capital of all the *Hans*-Towns upon the River *Drave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, of which it is the chief City. It was at firſt a ſmall Country-Town, built by *Adolph* Earl of *Holſtein*, in the Time of the Emperor *Conrade* III. In 1209, the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. It is ſeated ſcarce two *German* Miles from the *Baltick*-Sea, upon which it hath a great and ſafe Harbour, and is in the Limits of the Dukedoms of *Mechelenburg* and *Lawenburg*, ten *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Wiſmar* to the Weſt. This City embraced the *Lutheran* Part of the Reformation in 1561, and before that, got their Privileges confirmed at *Augsburg*, by the Emperor *Charles* V. by means of a Gift of one hundred thouſand Crowns. At preſent, *Lubeck* is a City of vaſt Trade, governed by way of a Commonwealth, and entred into cloſe Alliance with the States of *Holland*, who comprized them in the Seventy Second Article of the Treaty of *Munſter* in 1648. The River *Drave*, which, after it hath, like a Pool, encompaſſed the City, traverſeth the midſt of it, and carries large Veſſels to *Travemund*, which is the Harbour. The City is very fair, adorned with neat and large Streets, fine Places, and magnificent Buildings. Amongſt the Churches, the moſt beautiful and ſumptuous are, the Cathedral of St. *John*, the Collegiate-Church of our *Lady*, with thoſe of St. *James*, and St. *Peter*. The Biſhop is a Proteſtant; and the Biſhoprick is ſettled in Appennage, to the younger Sons of the Houſe of *Holſtein Gottorp*, the Chapter having only a Titular Election leſt to them. The Biſhops are called Dukes of *Oytin*, or *Eutin*, from a ſmall Town (four *German* Miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North) where they, for the moſt part, have their Reſidence; which was given theſe Biſhops by *Adolph* Earl of *Holſtein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. There are twelve Hereditary Canons belonging to this Biſhoprick. In this Town of *Oytin*, there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in 1629. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 48. *Bertius, lib. 3. Rer. Germanic. Herman. Bonn. & Joan. Beckman, in Chron. Lubec. Thuan. Hiſt. lib. 36. Sleidan. Cluver. Ortelius.*

LUBENTINA, LIBENTINA, or LUBENTIA, a Goddeſs whom the Heathens made the Superintendent of Pleaſure, and of Following the Deſires of ones own Heart, and of every Thing that is to the Liking of it. *Plautus* alludes to this Deity when he ſaith, *Lubentiorem te faciam, quam Lubentia eſt. Plaut. in Aſm. Varro. Arnobius.*

LUBLIN, Lat. *Lublina*, a City of the Upper or Leſſer *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate, upon the River *Byſtricz*, 24 Miles from *Warſaw* to the South, and 12 from *Chelm* to the Weſt, 36 from *Cracow* to the South-Eaſt, and 70 from *Wilna*. It is a neat and populous City, and has a Caſtle ſeated on an Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which conſtitute the Leſſer *Poland*, and lies between *Mazovia*, *Red-Ruſſia*, and the Palatinate of *Zendomir*. The other moſt conſiderable Cities of this Palatinate are, *Zakaw*, *Viſendow*, *Kaſimier* and *Parkow*. Beſides the Caſtle, it is defended with a Wall, a deep Ditch, and Moraſs: And has three great Fairs yearly, frequented by *Turks*, *Armenians*, *Moſcovites* and *Germans*.

LUBLAW, Lat. *Lubloa*, a Caſtle belonging to the upper-*Hungary*, but mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland* in 1412. and is now annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

LUCAIÆ, Part of the *Antillæ*-Iſlands in the North-ſea, between *Florida* and *Hiſpaniola*, and the 294th and the 304th Degree of Longitude, and the 21ſt, and 28th of Latitude: The moſt conſiderable whereof amount to 20 in Number. The Air of them is very temperate, and the Soil produceth Maiz in abundance. They are very full of Birds, but more eſpecially of Pigeons.

LUCANIA, an ancient Province of *Italy*, which made a part of Great *Greece*. Theſe people deſcended from the *Bruttii*; or, as *Pliny*, from the *Samnites*, who, under the conduct of a Captain called *Lucas*, ſettled themſelves along the Coaſts of either Sea, before the *Apulii*, *Calabri*, *Herpii* and *Picentini*. Their Country reacheth on one ſide to the River *Ldine*, which runs into the *Mediterranean*, and took up that part which is now called the *Baſilicata*, with great part of the Hither *Principate*; the other part of *Lucania*, being a part of the Modern *Calabria*. The *Romans* waged War a long time againſt the *Lucanians*. *Tit. Liv. Juſtin, Oroſius, &c. Cluver. in Ital. Deſcript.*

LUCANUS, a Ring-leader of thoſe Hereticks, who, in the IId Century, ſpread the Errors of *Cerdon* and *Mercian*. *Tertullian* makes mention of him in his Book of *Preſcriptions*, *cap.* 5. and in his Book of the *Reſurrection of the Body*, *cap.* 2. where he accuſeth him of having entertained erroneous Sentiments concerning the Soul. St. *Epiphanius* tells us, That this Heretick diſapproved Marriage. *Philaſtrius* and *Joannes Damaſcenus* alſo make mention of him, as well as *Baronius*, under *An.* 146.

LUCANUS (*Marcus Annæus*) a Poet born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, *Novemb.* 3. about *A. C.* 39. He was the Son of *Annæus Mela*, Brother of *Seneca*, and of *Acilia*, the Daughter of *Lucanus*, a very famous Orator. His Maſters were, *Palæmon*, *Virginius* and *Cornutus*; the firſt of whom was a noted Grammarian, and the two other famous for the *Belles Lettres*, and Philoſophy. He made good uſe of their inſtructions: And when he was ſcarcely fourteen years of Age, he declaimed with applauſe, both in Greek and Latin. His Wit and Parts ſoon ſpread his Fame through *Rome*, where he was Educated with *Perſius*, the Author of the *Satyrs*, and ſome others. *Nero*, charmed with his wit, conferred the offices of *Augur* and *Quæſtor* upon him, before his Age did admit of it; and, upon ſeveral Occaſions, beſtowed upon him very ſignal Tokens of his Favour and Eſteem. He married *Polla Argentaria*, a Lady as conſiderable for her Learning and Birth, as ſhe was for Beauty; as *Statius*, *Martial*, and *Sidonius Apollinarius* inform us. *Nero* could not endure to ſee the Poetick Prize adjudged to *Lucan*, in *Pompey*'s Theatre, for a Poem of *Orpheus*, which he had compoſed *ex tempore*; and ſpoke notwithſtanding *Nero*'s Prohibition, who had a deſign to have repeated one of his own upon *Niobe*: Whereupon, *Nero* taking occaſion to diſparage *Lucan*'s Verſes; he was ſo offended at it, that he engaged himſelf in *Piſo*'s Conſpiracy; which being diſcovered, *Lucan*, who accuſed his Mother *Attilia*, had his Veins cut, as his Uncle *Seneca* had. He writ divers Poems; as, *Of the Deſcent of* Orpheus *to Hell*. *Of the burning of* Rome. *In praiſe of his wife* Polla. Saturnalia. *Ten Books of* Sylvæ. *Epiſtles*. *An Oration againſt* Octavius Sagitta, (whom he cauſed to be ſentenced to death for having killed *Pontia*) &c. But of all theſe, we have none left at preſent, but his great Poem of the *Civil Wars*. *Lucan* died in the tenth year of the Empire of *Nero*, 65 from the Birth of *Chriſt*.

St. LUCAS, or St. LUKE, the *Evangeliſt*, was of the City of *Antioch*, which is the *Metropolis* of *Syria*. St. *Paul* acquaints us, that he was a Phyſician. Beſides his *Goſpel*, he writ the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, which contain the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of 29 or 30 years; from *A. C.* 33. till St. *Paul*'s being a Priſoner at *Rome* the firſt time, which was in 63. Which makes it probable, that St. *Luke* writ that Book at *Rome*, at the ſame time. It is a thing queſtioned amongſt the Fathers whether he dyed a Martyr, or no. St. *Jerom* ſaith, that he was never married, and lived till he was 84 years of Age. *Euſebius* makes mention of him in his *Chronicle* and *Hiſtory*. Dr. *Cave* adds, That ſeveral others write, that he ſtudied not only at *Antioch*, then very famous for its learned Men, but in all the Schools both of *Greece* and *Egypt*; whereby he became accompliſhed in all Parts of Learning, and Humane Sciences; but particularly applied himſelf to Phyſick. And, beſides his Abilities in this profeſſion, he is ſaid to have been very ſkilful in Painting: And there are no leſs than three or four ſeveral pieces ſtill in Being, pretended to have been drawn by him. The Ancients are not well agreed, either about the Time or Manner of his Death; ſome affirming him to die in *Egypt*; others in *Greece*; the *Roman Martyrology*, in *Bithynia*; *Dorotheus*, at *Epheſus*: Some make him die a violent, others a natural Death. *Nicephorus* gives this particular Account; That coming into *Greece*, he ſucceſsfully preached, and baptized many Converts into the *Chriſtian* Faith, till a party of Infidels making head againſt him, drew him to Execution; and in want of a Croſs, whereon to diſpatch him, preſently hanged him upon an Olive-Tree, in the 80th or 84th year of his Age. *Kirſtenius*, from an ancient *Arabick* writer, makes him to have ſuffered Martyrdom at *Rome*; which he thinks might probably be after St. *Paul*'s firſt Impriſonment there, and Departure thence, when St. *Luke*, being left behind him, as his Deputy, to ſupply his place, was ſhortly after put to Death. The reaſon, ſays he, why he no longer continued his *Hiſtory of the Apoſtles Acts*; which ſurely he would have done, had he lived any conſiderable Time after St. *Paul*'s Departure. His Body afterwards, by the Command of *Conſtantine*, or his Son *Conſtantius*, was ſolemnly removed to *Conſtantinople*, and buried in the great Church, built to the Memory of the Apoſtles. For his *Goſpel*, St. *Jerom* ſuppoſes it to have been written in *Achaia*, during his Travels with St. *Paul* in thoſe Parts, whoſe Help he is generally ſaid to have made uſe of in the compoſing of it; nor does it in the leaſt detract from the Authority of his Relations, that he himſelf was not preſent at the doing of them, ſince he has delivered nothing in his whole Hiſtory, but what he had immediately received from perſons preſent at, and concerned in the Things which he has left us upon Record. The occaſion of his writing it is thought to have been partly to prevent thoſe falſe and fabulous Relations which even then began to be obtruded upon the world, and partly to ſupply what ſeemed wanting in the two Evangeliſts that wrote before him. His *Hiſtory of the Apoſtolick Acts* was written, no doubt, at *Rome*, at the end of St. *Paul*'s two years impriſonment there; with which he concludes his Story. It contains the Actions, and ſometimes the Sufferings of ſome principal Apoſtles, eſpecially St. *Paul*. In both theſe Books his way of Writing is exact and accurate, his Stile polite and elegant, ſublime and lofty, and yet clear and perſpicuous, flowing with an eaſy and natural Grace and Sweetneſs, admirably accommodate to an Hiſtorical Deſign; all along expreſſing himſelf in a Vein of purer Greek than is to be found in the other Writers of the holy Story; though his Stile is ſometimes allayed with a Tang of the Syriack and Hebrew Dialect; in ſhort, As an Hiſtorian, he was faithful in his Relations, elegant in his Writings: As a miniſter, careful and diligent for the good of Souls: As a Chriſtian, devout and pious; and who crowned all the reſt with the laying down his Life for the teſtimony of that Goſpel which he had both preached and publiſhed to the World.

LUCAS, (Sir *John*) a perſon eminently accompliſhed with Learning, and well verſed in ſundry Languages, was, for his great Service to King *Charles* I. advanced by him in the 20th year of his Reign, to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield* in *Eſſex*; with Limitation of that Dignity, for lack of Iſſue Male, unto Sir *Charles Lucas*, Knight, his younger Brother, and to the Heirs Male of his Body; with Remainder to Sir *Thomas Lucas*, Knight, his other Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body. This *John* Lord *Lucas* married *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Chriſtopher Nevill* of *Newton St. Lo* in *Somerſetſhire*, Knight of the *Bath*; by whom he had Iſſue one ſole Daughter, called Mary, married to *Anthony* Earl of *Kent*; on whoſe behalf, and conſidering he had no Iſſue Male, and that Sir *Charles Lucas*, Knight his valiant Brother, had been put to death upon the Loſs of *Colcheſter*, leaving no Iſſue, he procured on the behalf of his ſaid Daughter and her Deſcendants, certain Letters Patent, bearing Date 7 *Maii*, 15 *Car.* II. whereby the Dignity and Title of Baroneſs *Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltſhire* was conferred upon her; and of *Baron Lucas* of the ſame place, upon the Heirs Male of her Body. As alſo, that the Sons and Heirs, deſcended from her, or her Succeſſors, Earls of *Kent*, ſhould bear the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Crudwell*; and in default of Iſſue Male, that the ſaid Title ſhould not be ſuſpended, but enjoyed by ſuch of the Daughters and Co-heirs, if any ſhall be, as other indiviſible Inheritances by the Common Law of this Realm are uſually poſſeſſed: And departing this Life, *An.* 1670. was buried with his Anceſtors at *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*. Dying thus without Iſſue Male, the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*, by virtue of the Limitation above expreſſed, devolved to *Charles*, the Son and Heir of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Lucas*, Knight. Which *Charles* hath married *Penelope*, one of the Daughters to *Francis* late Earl of *Scarſdale*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

LUCAS of *Leyden*, a noted Painter and *Graver* of *Leyden* in *Holland*, who took his Sir-name from the place where he was born. He was ſo ſtrangely addicted to his Work, that he grudged to allow himſelf any time to ſleep at Nights; ſo that his Mother was fain to come and take away his Candle, to make him leave his Work. and betake himſelf to reſt. He engraved and publiſhed ſome Pieces when he was but nine years of Age. He could alſo Paint upon Glaſs, and Etch. *Albert Durez*, a great Graver of thoſe Times, having ſeen of his Pieces, took a Journey to *Leyden*, on purpoſe to be acquainted with him. In 1525. he reſolved to take a Journey throughout all the *Low-Countries*, and viſit the moſt famous

Painters that he could meet with. Coming to *Middleburg*, he met there with one of his Profeſſion, who was near his Equal in Art, and other Advantages; who ſeeming to be jealous of him, *Lucas* conceited he gave him ſomething to poyſon him; which, whether real or no, yet ſo wrought upon *Lucas*, that he led a languiſhing Life for five or ſix years after, and died in 1532, being 39 years of age. *Meurſius Athen. Batav. Lib.* I. *Felibien.*

LUCAS (*Francis*) born at *Bruges*, took his Doctor's Degree at *Louvain*, and was Dean of the Church of St. *Omer*. He was a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Learning, and particularly for being a great *Orientaliſt*, which Languages he Learned from the beſt Maſters of his time. He died in 1619. His Works are, *Notationes in Bibl. Sacr. Itinerarium Jeſu Chriſti ex* IV. *Evang. Comment in Evang. Tom.* IV. *Apollogia pro Chaldaico Paraphraſt. Nota ad varias Lectiones in Evangelio*, Lib. II. *&c.* Father *Simon* gives him a good Character in his *Critical Hiſtory of the Verſions of the New Teſtament. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Miraus de ſcript. ſac.* XVII. *&c.*

LUCCA, or **LUCA**, a City and Commonwealth of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and a Biſhop's See, immediately ſubject to the Pope. It is very ſtrongly Fortified with 11 Baſtions, and very populous; built by the *Thuſci*, *An. Mun.* 3236. 39 Years after *Rome*, in the Times of *Sennacherib*, and *Hezekiah* Kings of *Judah*. *Charles* IV. left this City under the Government of a *French* Cardinal, who ſet them at liberty; but they were ſoon after deprived of it, by one of their own Country-men *Paulus Guiniſius*, who did not hold it long. In 1390, it was taken by *Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, but in 1430, they again recovered their liberty, which they have ſince carefully preſerved, and to that purpoſe, in 1626, made the preſent Fortifications. This Republick is under the Emperor's Protection. *Lucca* is ſituated in the midſt of a great Plain, near to the River *Serchio*, ſurrounded with pleaſant Hills; the Ramparts of the City are ſhaded with great Walks of Poplar-Trees, for the divertiſement of the Inhabitants, who are rich and wealthy, by the great Trade they drive with Silks, in the Manufactury whereof they are very ingenious and induſtrious, wherefore alſo this City is called *Lucca l'Induſtrioſa*. The Dominions belonging to this State are ſmall, not above 30 Miles long, and 25 broad, lying in a manner ſurrounded with the Territories of the Great Duke, bordering in ſome part on the Dutchies of *Modena* and *Maſſa*. The Soil is very Fruitful of Wine, Oil and Cheſnuts, but not ſo productive of Corn; the Country-People live on Millet and Cheſnuts. The Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmoſt, by which they have made it very pleaſant. The Republick of *Lucca* is Governed by a Chief Magiſtrate, whom they call a *Gonfalonier*, his Council is compoſed of 26 Citizens. His Habit of Ceremony is a Crimſon Velvet Gown, or Damask of the ſame colour, with a Cap of the ſame. He has his Reſidence in the Palace, as long as he is in Office, in the Court whereof he hath a Guard of 100 Soldiers. The City ſtands 10 Miles from *Piſa* to the North, 13 from the Sea to the Eaſt, and 45 from *Florence* to the Weſt. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50. This City is thought able to raiſe 15000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe

LUCERA, or **LUCERIA**, a City of *Italy*, in the *Capitanata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; ten Miles from St. *Severo* to the South, ſeven from *Troja* to the North, 37 from *Siponto* to the Weſt, and 30 from *Benevento* to the North-Eaſt. *Ptolemy* makes mention of a *Luceria* in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which is *Luzara*, on the River *Po*.

LUCERES, The Name of the Third Tribe or Diviſion of the people of *Rome*, in the time of *Romulus*, when all the Inhabitants of that City were divided into three Tribes; whereof, the Firſt was the Tribe of *Romulus*, who were called *Ramnenſes*; the Second was that whereof *Tatius* King of the *Sabines* was Chief, who were called *Tatienſes*; and thoſe of the Third were called *Luceres*, from *Lucerus* their Leader, who came, with a great number of People he had picked up, to *Rome*, to enjoy the Privileges and Franchiſes *Romulus* had promiſed to all that would come and inhabit his new City.

LUCERNE, Lat. *Luceria*, or *Lucerna*, by the Inhabitants called *Lutzern*, a City and Canton of *Switzerland*. The City ſtands in *Argow*, on the Lake of *Lucerne*, where the River *Ruſs* flows out of it, and divides this City in the midſt, being covered with three Bridges; ſix *German* miles from *Berne* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Altorf* to the South-weſt. This was a free Imperial City till 1332. when it was united with the *Swiſs-Cantons*. The Marquiſs *de la Parelle* recovered it out of the hands of the *French*, *Aug.* 9. 1690. The Lake of *Lucerne*, called by the *Germans*, *Lucernerzee*, is extended twenty four Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and is oft called the *Waldtſtattenzee*, from the four Cities which encompaſs it, *viz. Altorf*, *Swiſs*, *Stantz*, and *Lucerne*. The Canton of *Lucerne* is the Third of the Twelve *Swiſs-Cantons*, and is *Roman*-Catholick; being bounded N. W. S. and E. by the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Swiſs* and *Stantz*. The Popes Nuncio has his ordinary Reſidence at the City of *Lucerne*. *Cluver. deſcript. Germ. Simler. & Plantin. Hiſt. of Switzerland.*

LUCIANUS, a Prieſt of *Antioch*, and Martyr, who having eſcaped the Heat of *Diocleſian*'s and *Maximian*'s Perſecution, as it began to ſlacken, was taken by the Treachery of a *Sabellian* Prieſt, called *Pancratius*. The Infidels carried him to *Nicomedia*; and upon the Way, meeting with ſome Soldiers who, out of weakneſs, had denied the Faith, he made them aſhamed of their Frailty; and being encouraged by him, they, by a glorious Death, made amends for the Sin they had committed. Being come to *Nicomedia*, he was preſented to *Maximianus Galerius*, where, inſtead of Deteſting the Chriſtian Religion, as he was urged to do, he made an excellent Apology for it, in preſence of the Prefect of the City, and of the Emperor *Maximianus* too, who had hid himſelf in the Room: Whereupon, he was caſt into Priſon, and laid all along upon the Fragments of earthen Pots, with his Hands and Feet ſtretched out, and tied faſt, ſo that he could not ſtir himſelf. In this condition they brought him nothing but Meat offered to Idols; and he nobly reſolved, rather to die with hunger, than to preſerve his Life by Meats which might make it ſuſpected that he was fallen into Idolatry. The *Chriſtians* of the Place, with many others that were come from *Antioch*, gave him frequent Viſits; and the Feaſt of *Epiphany* being near, he told them that he was reſolved to celebrate it with them, for that the day after he ſhould leave the World, and go to God: But being ſo tied that he could not ſtir himſelf, he bad them lay the Symbols on his Breaſt; and, after having conſecrated them, they reached to him the Communion, and afterwards all the Aſſiſtants participated of the ſame. He died the next day, according as he had foretold it, *A. C.* 311. or 312. His Body was caſt into the Sea, with a Stone tied to it; but a Dolphin, as 'tis ſaid, brought it up to the Shoar again. This worthy Martyr had done great Service to the Church; for, finding that the Copies of the *Septuagint* were full of faults, he reviewed the ſame with great Care; which, being ſo reviſed by him, were made uſe of by all the Churches between *Antioch* and *Conſtantinople*, as St. *Jerom* aſſures us. Some accuſe him of having been ſomewhat inclined toward *Arianiſm*; but St. *Athanaſius* and St. *Denys* of *Alexandria* juſtify him as to that particular. *St. Jerom de Script. & Epiſt.* 207. *ad Chron. Euſebius*, *lib.* 8. & 9. *St. Athanaſius in Synopſ. Metaphraſt. ad* 7 *Januarii. Baron. A. C.* 311. *Godeau Hiſt. Eccleſ. &c. Simon Hiſt. Crit. Vet. Teſtam. lib.* 2.

LUCIANUS, a *Carthaginian* Prieſt and Martyr, who, in 250. gave a great deal of trouble to his Ordinary St. *Cyprian*, by granting Communion indifferently to all thoſe who had fallen during the time of Perſecution, if they could give a good Account of what they had done after their Fall. There is ſtill a Letter of his to be ſeen, amongſt thoſe of St. *Cyprian*, wherein he gives an Account of that Indulgence of the Martyrs of *Carthage*, and grants the Privileges of Communion to two *Roman* Ladies. It is the XXIId. Letter amongſt thoſe of St. *Cyprian*'s, of the *Oxford Edition*.

LUCIANUS, a Greek Author of *Samoſata*, the Capital of *Comagene*. He was but of mean birth: His Father put him to a Trade, but having no great Stomach to it, he betook himſelf afterwards to Study. He firſt embraced the Profeſſion of an Advocate; but being diſtaſted with the wranglings of the Bar, he applied himſelf to Philoſophy, though he made no good uſe of it. He firſt ſettled himſelf at *Antioch*, and from thence paſſed into *Ionia* and *Greece*; and from thence travelling into *Gaul* and *Italy*, he returned into his own Country through *Macedonia*. He lived Ninety years, from the Reign of *Trajan*, till after that of *Marcus Aurelius*, under whom he was in great Eſteem. He was a Perſon of great Wit, but no Religion; mocking at all, both *Chriſtian* and *Pagan*. 'Tis ſaid, that he was once a *Chriſtian*, but that the Diſſoluteneſs of Manners ſoon overturned his Faith. *Suidas* tells us, that he was torn to pieces by Dogs. *St. Jerom in Catal. Phot. Cod.* 128. *Suidas. Voſſius de Rhet. Antiq. Cap.* 12. *De Hiſt. Græc. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. *Ablancourt.* His *Dialogues*, &c. are printed in Greek and Latin in Folio, at *Paris*.

LUCIDUS, a Prieſt, who lived in the Vth Century. He maintained ſome Propoſitions concerning Predeſtination, which were condemned in the Council of *Arles*, in 475. This *Lucidus*, as it ſeems, was of St. *Auſtin*'s Opinion: And *Fauſtus* of *Riez*, and ſome others, who made him retract his Opinions, were *Semi-Pelagians*. *Uſher Antiq. Britan. cap.* 13. *& Norris Hiſt. Pelag. lib.* 2. *cap.* 15.

LUCIDUS (*Joannes*) a famous Mathematician, who in the VIth Century was the Author of the following Treatiſes; *De Emendatione Temporum. De vero die Paſſionis Chriſti. Epitome Emendationis Calendarii Romani. Canones in perpetuam Temporum Tabulam*, &c.

LUCIFER, the Name of the firſt rebellious Angel, who, for his Pride, was caſt headlong from Heaven to Hell, with the third Part of the Angels; who, ſince that, tempt Men to Sin, and are called Devils.

LUCIFER, according to the Poets, is the Son of *Jupiter* and *Aurora*; and, according to Aſtronomers, the bright Planet *Venus*, which goes before the Sun in the Morning, and appears at Day-break; and in the Evening follows the Sun, and is then called *Heſperus*, or *Evening-Star*.

LUCIFER, Biſhop of *Cagliari*, the Metropolis of *Sardinia* and the neighbouring Iſles, lived in the IVth Century. He was very famous in the Church for his great Contempt of the World, his Love to the Holy Scripture, for the Purity of his Life, for the Conſtancy of his Faith, for the abundance of Divine Grace that did ſhine in all his Actions. Theſe are the commendations beſtowed upon him by two Prieſts of his Party, and confirmed by St. *Athanaſius*. He preſented himſelf to Pope *Liberius*, to go and perſwade the Emperor *Conſtantius* to convene a Council, in order to Examine and Decide the Queſtions of that time, which, when the Pope had approved of, he charged himſelf with the Commiſſion, *An. Ch.* 354, and procured the calling of a Council at *Milan*, which was celebrated in 355, where he himſelf was baniſhed, together with the reſt of the Orthodox Prelates, who defended St. *Athanaſius*. *Lucifer*, being of a vehement and undaunted Spirit, the Emperor was afraid of him, and often changed his place of Baniſhment; for he was firſt ſent to *Eleutheropolis* in *Palæſtine*, then to *Germanicia*, and thence to *Thebais*, where he was at the time when the Emperor *Conſtantius* died; he was recalled from his Baniſhment under *Julian*, in 361, when coming to *Antioch*, where the Church was extreamly divided, between the Followers of *Euzoius* the *Arian*, of *Meletius*, and *Euſtathius*, Orthodox Biſhops; to put an end to this Schiſm, he Ordained *Paulinus*, the Prieſt, Biſhop, who, tho' a Man of great Merit, yet both the Orthodox Parties could never agree in the approving of him. *Euſebius* of *Verceil*, whom the Council of *Alexandria* had ſent to put an end to this Schiſm, was very much troubled, to ſee things were become deiperate by the Ordination of *Paulinus*, whom he could not approve of; whereupon *Lucifer*, being of an inflexible Spirit, abſolutely broke off Communion with him, and retired to *Sardinia*, where he perſiſted, to his Death, in his Separation from the Communion with the fallen Prelates, and, by this means, gave birth to a Schiſm, which cauſed a great deal of Miſchief to the Church. During his Exile, he writ two Books, which are the moſt ſharp and invective of all the ancient Writings we have. He ſent them to *Conſtantius* the Emperor, againſt whom they were writ, who made *Florentius*, the Maſter of his Palace, to write to him, to know whether he were the Author of them, whoſe Letter, with *Lucifer*'s Anſwer, we ſtill have; who, not only owns it to be his, but immediately publiſhed another, more ſharp than the foregoing. Theſe Works of his were printed at *Paris*, by the care of *John du Tillet*, Biſhop of *Meaux*, in this Order, *Ad Conſtantium Imperatorem lib.* 2. *De Regibus Apoſtaticis. De non Conveniendo cum Hæreticis. De non parcendo delinquentibus in Deum. Quod moriendum ſit pro filio Dei. Epiſtola ad Florentium.* To which are added, *Florentius* his Anſwer, three Epiſtles of St. *Athanaſius*, and one of Pope *Liberius*.

LUCIFERIANS, a Name given to thoſe who perſiſted in the Schiſm of *Lucifer* of *Cagliari*. St. *Auſtin* writes, that he had read that they held the *Soul's Propagation* from the Parents, but could not aſſure the truth of it, only that there went ſuch a Report of them. St. *Jerom* publiſhed a Treatiſe on purpoſe to confute them. It is not well known how long this Schiſm laſted, only that it continued till the end of the Empire of *Theodoſius the Great*, after whoſe time, Authors make little or no mention of them. *St. Auguſt. de Hæreſ. cap.* 81. *St. Ambroſ. De obitu Sat. Ruffin. lib.* 1. *cap.*30. *St. Jerom adverſ. Lucif. Socrat. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. *Sozom. lib.* 5. *cap.* 12, *&c.*

C. LUCILIUS, a *Roman* Gentleman, born at *Sueſſa* in the Country of the *Arunci*, was great Uncle, by the Mother's ſide, to *Pompey the Great*. He was the firſt that ever writ Satyrs in Verſe amongſt the *Romans*, as *Quinctilian* and *Pliny* aſſure us. He left behind him 30 Books of this kind of Writing, of which only ſome Fragments remain, which *Franciſcus Douza*, the Son of *Janus*, hath written Notes upon. There was alſo a Comedy, and Hymns, which are ſuppoſed to be of his Writing, but they are loſt. *Lucilius* died at *Naples*, Aged 46, in the CLXIXth *Olympiad*, *An. Rom.* 651. *Horace* calls *Lucilius* the Author of a ſort of Poetry unknown to the *Greeks*. *Græcis intacti Carminis Author*, becauſe the *Roman* Satyr, as practiſ'd in the Time of *Lucilius*, was not in uſe among the *Greeks*. *Velleius Paterc. lib.* 2. *Juvenal. Sat.* 1. *Horat. lib.* 2. *Sat.* 1. *Quinctilian lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *Plin. in Præf. Hiſt. not. Voſſ. & Lilio Gyrald. De Poet. Latin.*

LUCILLA, Mother of *Marcus Aurelius* the Emperor; alſo the Daughter of the ſame Emperor, who gave her in Marriage to *Lucius Ælius Verus*, after having aſſociated him in the Empire. Alſo a Siſter of the Emperor *Commodus*, who raviſhed her, and after baniſhed her to the Iſland of *Capreæ*, where he cauſed her to be put to death, as *Dio* and *Lampridius* inform us.

LUCILLA, a *Spaniſh* Lady, who lived in *Africa*, in 306. The Schiſmaticks of *Carthage* drew her over to their Party, to the end, that with the help of her Riches, they might oppoſe the lawful Prelate *Cecilianus*, who had reproved *Lucilla*, for that before her going to the Communion, ſhe had kiſſed the Bones of a Martyr; whereupon being incenſed at this Reproof, ſhe, in revenge, aſſiſted the Schiſmaticks with her Purſe and Quality. *Baron. A. M.* 306.

LUCINA, a Goddeſs whom the *Romans* honoured, who preſided over Women's Travail, and bringing forth of Children. Some take her to be *Diana*, others *Juno*. The Name *Lucina* was given her, becauſe ſhe brought Children to light, from the Latin Word *Lux*. Alſo a Noble *Roman* Lady, who was converted to the Chriſtian Faith by her Husband *Pinianus*. Pope *Marcellus* Conſecrated her Houſe to be a Church; ſhe was afterwards proſcribed by *Maxentius the Uſurper*. The Acts of the Martyrs often make mention of *Lucina*, a holy Widow, and ſome others, who took care to ſeek for the Bodies of the Martyrs, in order to bury them.

LUCIUS I. of that Name, Pope, was a *Roman* by Nation, and ſucceeded *Cornelius* in 253, and ſoon after was baniſhed from his Flock, but did not continue long ſo, for notwithſtanding the heat of the Perſecution, he returned to the City, and reſiſting the Violence of the Emperors *Gallus* and *Voluſienus*. He was put to death *March* 4. 255. Amongſt other Decrees of his making, this was one, that a Biſhop ſhould be always accompanied with two Prieſts, and three Deacons, that he might always have unexceptionable Vouchers of his Innocence about him. St. *Cyprian* attributes ſeveral Letters to him, of which we have only one left in the firſt Volume of the Councils. *St. Cyprian Epiſt.* 59. *Euſeb. in Chron. & Hiſt. Baron. in Annal. Biſhop Pearſon in Annal. Cyprian.*

LUCIUS II. before called *Gerard* of *Caccianimici*, Library-keeper and Chancellor of the Church, was born at *Bononia*. He was made Cardinal by Pope *Honorius* II. in 1125, and ſucceeded *Cœleſtine* II. *March* 9. 1144, and Governed the Church of *Rome* 11 Months, and 14 Days. He was much troubled by the *Romans*, that were the Followers of *Arnoldus* of *Breſcia*, and died at *Rome*, in the Monaſtery of St. *Gregory*, *Feb.* 25. 1145. Several Letters are attributed to him, which we have in the Collection of Councils. *Platina* adds, That by Letters and Meſſengers, he animated all Chriſtrian Princes, to take the Croſs and Banner of Chriſt againſt the *Saracens*, and prevailed with *Conrade* of *Schwaben*, who had ſucceeded *Lotharius* in the Empire, to engage in the Expedition which became ſucceſsleſs, by the Treachery of *Emanuel* the Eleventh, Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, who over-perſwaded *Conrade* to take his Journey ſtraight to *Iconium*, and lay Siege to it, a City that was then well Fortified by Art and Nature; aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that he would ſupply his Army with whatever was neceſſary; but inſtead of performing this, mixed Lime with the Meal that their Bread was made of, which killed ſo many of the Soldiers, that they were forced to raiſe the Siege.

LUCIUS III. born at *Lucca*, of a Noble Family, his Name being *Humbaldo Allucingoli*. He was a Canon of *Lucca*, and Pope *Innocent* II. made him Cardinal in 1142. *Adrian* IV. ſent him Legate to *Sicily*, where, with great Zeal, he maintained the Intereſts of the Church of *Rome*. *Alexander* III. ſent him Legate to *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, whom he brought to a Peace, the management of which Affair gained him much Credit, and raiſed him to the See of *Rome*, after the death of *Alexander* III. *Auguſt* 29. 1181. The *Romans* rebelled againſt him, becauſe he oppoſed himſelf to ſome Cuſtoms, which his Predeceſſors had ſuffered to be introduced, whereupon he was forced to retire to *Verona*; but the Princes of *Italy* forced the *Romans* to ſubmit themſelves to the Pope. He conteſted with the Emperor *Frederick*, about ſome Rights he pretended to, in prejudice of the Church, and endeavoured to League the Chriſtian Princes againſt the Infidels, but death prevented him from bringing that Enterprize to an Iſſue, on *November* 25. 1185, having held the See four Years, two Months, and eighteen Days. He writ ſeveral Letters.

LUCIUS, an *Arian*, who, by ſome of his Sect, was put into the See of *Alexandria* in *Athanaſius* his Time, in 362, after the death of *George*, who was alſo an *Arian*. About ten Years after the death of St. *Athanaſius*, *Peter* was Canonically choſen to be put into his room, but *Lucius* being ſupported by the Authority of the Emperor *Valens*, oppoſed his taking Poſſeſſion, and perſecuted the Orthodox, and the *Soli-*

tudinarians of *Egypt*, and, amongſt the reſt, baniſhed *Iſidorus* and *Macarius*, both Diſciples of St. *Anthony*, and Directors of thoſe holy Societies. *Lucius* continued his Violences till he was driven from that See in 377. *Socrat. lib.* 3. *&* 4. *Sozomen lib.* 5. *&* 6.

LUCIUS, Biſhop of *Adrianople*, in the IVth Century, who, for oppoſing himſelf to ſome of the Violences of the *Arians*, was ſent into Baniſhment, and there died in Irons. St. *Athanaſius* makes mention of him in his Letter, *Ad Solitariam vitam agentes*. This was in 347, when the *Arians* were protected by *Conſtantius*. We muſt not confound this *Lucius*, with the *Arian* of the ſame Name, whom thoſe of his Sect introduced into the See of *Samoſata*; and for whom the Orthodox had ſo great an abhorrence, that ſome Boys playing at Ball, finding that it had touched the foot of his Mule, they caſt it into the fire.

LUCIUS of *Patras*, writ in Greek a Treatiſe of Metamorphoſes, or Transformations, which Work was imitated by *Lucian* in his *Golden Aſs*, as *Apuleius* has imitated him; tho', it may be, *Apuleius* took his from the Original of *Lucius*, and not from *Lucian*, which yet he ſeems to intimate, by beginning his Work with theſe Words, *Fabulam Græcanicam incipimus, &c. Salmaſ. in Proleg. in Solinum. Voſſ. lib.* 4. *de Hiſt. Græcis.*

LUCIUS (*Antonius*) the Brother of *Mark Anthony*, who becoming inſolent, becauſe of his being Conſul of *Rome*, in 713, and his Brother's great Power, began to make freſh Commotions; but *Auguſtus* having beſieged him in *Perougia*, forced him, by Famine, to ſurrender himſelf. He was Uncle to *Lucius Antonius*, the Son of *Mark Anthony* and *Fulvia*, who married *Marcella the Elder*, Widow of *Agrippa*, and had by her a Son of the ſame Name, who died at *Marſeilles*. *Dio. Plutarch. Tacit. & Sueton. in Auguſt.*

LUCIUS (*Pomponius*) General of the *Roman* Armies in *Germany*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*. He Conquered the *Catti*, and deſerved the honour of Triumph, but was yet more famous for his Poems, as *Tacitus* tells us in his *Annals*.

LUCIUS (*Pomponius Ælianus*) in the IIId Century, joined himſelf with *Salonius Amandus*, who made themſelves the Heads of a mutinous Multitude, that called themſelves by the Name of *Bacaudæ*, or *Bagaudæ*, as much as to ſay, *Barefooted*, who ravaged the *Gauls*, till they were reduced by *Maximianus*.

LUCIUS (*Verus*) called alſo *Lucius Cejonius Ælius, Commodus, Verus Antoninus*, was the Son of another *Lucius Verus*, adopted by *Adrian* in 136. *Marcus Aurelius* made him his Co-partner in the Empire, and gave him his Daughter *Lucilla* in Marriage. He afterwards ſent him into the Eaſt againſt the *Parthians*, whom he defeated in 163, by means of his Generals; for during the whole War, which laſted 5 Years, he continued at *Laodicea*, or at *Antioch*, plunging himſelf in all manner of Voluptuouſneſs, and Gaming Day and Night, whilſt his Generals were in the Field. At his return to *Rome*, he triumphed in 165, which his Father-in-Law *Antonine*, who finding himſelf unable to break him of his bad Habits, prudently diſſembled it, and ſent him out of *Rome*, that the ſhame of his looſe Behaviour might the leſs reflect upon him. Theſe Emperors, without making any new Edicts againſt the Chriſtians, yet ſuffered them to be perſecuted. They undertook a War againſt the *Marcomanni*, and as they paſſed the *Alps* in a Litter, a Fit of Apoplexy ſurprized *Lucius Verus*, and killed him, in 169. *Jul. Capitolin in his Life. Eutrop. Euſeb.*

LUCIUS (*Voluſius*) of whom *Tacitus* makes this obſervation. *Lucius Voluſius*, ſaith he, alſo died this Year, (*viz. An. Ch.* 56.) Aged 93 Years, after having made a ſhift to preſerve his Life, under ſo many cruel Emperors, and with ſuch great Riches as he was poſſeſſed of by lawful and honeſt Means. He died in the Reign of *Nero*.

LUCIUS, a *Britiſh* King, Son to *Coilus*; ſaid to have been the firſt Chriſtian King of the World, and to have ſeal'd the Truth with his Blood in *Germany*, in the IId Century, where he preach'd the Goſpel. Later Hiſtorians think this Fabulous; but Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, tho' he proves it impoſſible that *Lucius* could have the Government of the whole Iſland, yet he believes him King of ſome part of it, by the favour of the *Romans*. He likewiſe proves him a Chriſtian, from the Authority of *Bede*, and from two Coins mention'd by Archbiſhop *Uſher*. *Stillingfleet's Orig. Briton. Uſſer. de Primord. &c. p.* 39, 40.

LUCKO, or **LUSUCK**, Lat. *Luceoria*, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, and the Capital of a Palatinate, bearing the ſame Name in the Upper *Volhinia*. It ſtands upon the River *Ster*, by a Lake, and has a ſtrong Caſtle, about 7 or 8 Leagues from *Ruſſia* to the Eaſt, 34 from *Lemberg* to the North-Eaſt, and 85 from *Kiovia* to the Weſt. There are more Proteſtants and Jews than *Roman* Catholicks in this City. The other Towns of this Palatinate are, *Conſtantinow*, *Zaſlaw*, *Oſtrog*, (that are Dukedoms) *Bereſtecka*, *Kzemenieck*, *Waldzimierz*, *Alexandria*, *Baranowka*, *&c. Ferrar. in Lex. Geogr. Starovolſius.*

LUCOMORIA, a Province of the Deſart *Tartary*, belonging to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. It is beyond the River *Obi* in *Aſia*, and ſtretcheth out it ſelf towards the *Frozen* Sea. The Inhabitants lodge in Tents, in the midſt of the Woods.

LUCON, or **LUSSON**, in Latin, *Luciona*, or *Lucionum*, a ſmall City in *Poictou*, in *France*; 'tis a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux*, ſituate in a Marſhy Ground, two Leagues from the Ocean. Cardinal *Richelieu* was once Biſhop of this See. *Du Cheſne Ant. des Villes.*

LUCON, or **LUSSON**, Lat. *Luſſonia*, the Principal of the *Philippine* Iſlands called alſo *Manile*, from the chief City of it, which is a Biſhop's See, and ſubject to the *Spaniards*. This Iſland is ſaid to be 1000 Miles in compaſs. See **PHILIPPINES**.

LUCRETIA, a *Roman* Lady, the Daughter of *Lucretius*, and Wife of *Collatinus*, was one of the faireſt and moſt virtuous Women of her Time. Her Husband, on a time, boaſting of her Beauty, in the company of the Sons of *Tarquinius Superbus*, brought them along with him to his Houſe to ſee her. *Sextus*, the Eldeſt of the Sons, fell in Love with her; and returning a while after to the Houſe of *Collatinus*, he forced her; whereupon ſhe ſent for her Father, her Husband, and ſome other of her Relations; and having related to them how ſhe had been abuſed, took a Dagger ſhe had hid in her Boſom, and ſtabbed her ſelf with it, *An. Rom.* 245. The *Romans* reſenting this Indignity, chaſed the Kings out of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv. lib.* 1. *Florus lib.* 1. *Valer. Max. lib.* 6. *cap.* 1. *Ex.* 1.

LUCRETIUS (*T. Carus*) a Latin Poet, of an ancient and famous *Roman* Family. His Parents ſent him to *Athens* to ſtudy, where he addicted himſelf to the Sect of *Epicurus*. He was highly eſteemed for his Learning, Eloquence, and Skill in Poetry. He died in the Flower of his Age, by means of a Philter given him by a Woman called *Lucilia*, which made him run mad; in the Intervals of which Phrenzy, he writ his ſix Books of the Nature of Things, to divert himſelf. Some ſay, that he killed himſelf afterwards, in the CLXXXIſt *Olympiad*, which was, *An. Rom.* 700, or 701, and the 42d or 43d of his Age. The Family of the *Lucretii* was very famous at *Rome*, and comprehended the *Tricipitini*, the *Cinnæ*, the *Veſpillones*, and the *Offellæ*.

LUCRIUS, the Heathen God of Gain; ſo called from *Lucrum*.

LUCTATIUS, (*Catulus*) ſurnamed *Quintus*, by ſome, and *Caius* by others, a *Roman* Conſul and General of their Fleet, who, in *An. Rom.* 512. defeated the *Carthaginians* near the Iſland of *Ægates*, between *Sicily* and *Africa*, ſinking 50 of their Ships, and taking 70. This loſs made them deſire a Peace, which was granted them, upon quitting all their Pretenſions to the Iſles that lie between *Italy* and *Africa*, and paying in 20 Years time the Sum of 2200 Talents; which was the end of the firſt *Punick* War. *Aurel. Victor. cap.* 41. *Tit. Livius lib.* 8. *decad.* 3.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATULUS, the Colleague of *Marius*, who was Conſul the 5th time, *An. Rom.* 653. They defeated the *Cymbrians*, who had made an Irruption into *Italy*, through the Country of the *Griſons*, and the Valley of *Trent*, and killed 140000 of them, beſides 60000 Priſoners. The ſame *Luctatius* was engaged in the Civil Wars of *Sylla*, and was choaked with the Fumes of Quick-lime, in a place where he had hid himſelf. He was a learned Man, and had writ a Book of his Conſulſhip, which is greatly commended by *Tully*, in his Book *De Orator. illuſtr. Liv. Plutarch. Florus.*

LUCULLUS (*Lucius Lucinius*) a Perſon of great Wealth and Eloquence, he was the Son, or Grandſon of that *Lucullus*, that was Conſul with *Poſthumus Albinus*, and after with *Claudius Marcellus*, a little before the firſt *Punick* War. It was he who procured to *Sylla*, whoſe Party he eſpouſed, the honour of defeating *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*, and the ſame, who being in *Aſia*, made himſelf Maſter of *Mithridates* his Fleet, by means of *Muræna*. All the time he was Prætor, he governed *Africa* with a great deal of Juſtice; when he was made Conſul to carry on the War againſt *Mithridates*, he delivered his Colleague *Cotta*, whom the Enemy had ſhut up in the City of *Chalcedon*. Afterwards he raiſed the Siege of *Cyzicus*, took *Amiſa*, *Euparotia*, *Themiſcyra*, and divers other places; and having beaten *Mithridates*, he forced him to betake himſelf to his Son-in-Law *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*, *An. Rom.* 683.

The next Year, having ſubdued the Kingdom of *Pontus*, he paſſed into *Armenia*, in 685, and gained that memorable Victory over *Tigranes*, who was at the Head of an Army of 200000 Foot, and 60000 Horſe. This done, he carried *Tigranocerta*, the Capital of the Kingdom with *Niſibe*, and made himſelf dreadful to all the Country. True it is, that in 687, *Triarius*, his Lieutenant, being defeated by *Mithridates*, and finding himſelf forſaken by his Forces, was obliged to retire. He was received at *Rome* as a great Conqueror, and his Triumphal Pomp was very magnificent; and from that time forwards, he lived in the greateſt Splendor imaginable, as to Dreſſing, Houſe-Furniture and Diet. He was learned, and had ſtudied Eloquence and Philoſophy under excellent Maſters, *viz.* *Antiochus Aſcalonita*, *Siſenna* and *Hortenſius*. His love to Learning, made him furniſh an excellent Library mentioned by *Tully*. *Aurelius Victor. Plutar. Oroſius.*

LUCUS, whom ſome make the 8th King of the ancient *Gauls*, reigned after *Bardus* II. Some think, he gave his Name to the People about *Paris*, who were called *Lucotetiani*. *Dupleix lib. 2. des Mem. des Gaulois cap. 9. Ptolem. lib. Geogr. cap. 8. Strabo lib. 4. Cæſar. lib. 6. & 7.*

LUDLOW in *Shropſhire*, a fair, large Borough-Town, beautified with many good Edifices. The Town is ſtrong, being defended by a Wall, and a Caſtle; is alſo very populous, and of chief Note, for being the Place where the Courts for the Marches of *Wales* were formerly kept. 'Tis governed by Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and is 136 Miles from *London*.

LUDOLPHUS, a *Carthuſian*, a Famous Writer of his Time, and a *Saxon* by Nation, flouriſhed about 1330. He writ *The Life of Chriſt*, drawn from the Four Evangeliſts, (a piece in great Eſteem) Commentaries upon the Pſalms, and a Treatiſe of the Remedy againſt Temptations. *Ludolphus* wrote the Hiſtory of *Æthiopia*, in which he gives a handſome Account of the Religion, Government, Product, &c. of that Country. *Boſtius cap. 2. de vir. illuſtr. Carthuſ. Trithem. Bellarm. Poſſevinus. Voſſius.*

LUDOLPHUS, Curate of *Suchen*, who about 1335, undertook a Journey to the *Holy Land*, in which he ſpent five Years, a Relation whereof he dedicated to *Baldwin*, Earl of *Steinfurt*, and Biſhop of *Paderborne*. Which Travels of his are publiſhed with thoſe of *Mandeville* and *Mark Pole*. *Voſſ. lib. 3. de Hiſt. Lat. p. 798. Poſſevin. in Appar. Sacro. Geſner in Bibl.*

LUDOLPHUS, call'd, by *Bellarmine*, *Lupoldus de Bebenberg*, was an eminent Lawyer in the XIIIth, or, as ſome ſay, in the XIVth Century. He was Chancellor to *Baldwin* of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*, Archbiſhop of *Treves*, and Brother to the Emperor *Henry* VII. which puts it paſt diſpute that he liv'd in the XIVth Century. To this *Baldwin*, *Ludolphus* dedicated his Book, *De Juribus Regni & Imperii*. He likewiſe wrote another, *De Zelo Veterum Regum Galliæ & Germaniæ Principum*. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Poſſevin. de Appar. Sacr. Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. lib. 2. cap. 57.*

LUGDUS, one of the ancient Kings of the *Gauls*, who ſucceeded *Narbon*, his Father. It is ſuppoſed, that he was the Builder of the City of *Lyons*, and that beſtowing his own Name upon it, it was called *Lugdunum*.

LUGO, Lat. *Lucus Auguſti*, *Aræ Sextianæ*, a City and Biſhop's See of *Spain* in *Gallicia*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, upon the River *Minho*, 18 Leagues from *Compoſtella* to the Eaſt, 10 from the Ocean South, and 30 from *Leon* Weſt. This was an ancient *Roman* City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. Its hot Baths do ſtill preſerve it in repute. Long. 12.00. Lat. 43. 00. The firſt Council of *Lugo*, was celebrated in 569, to regulate the Bounds of Dioceſes. There was another held in 572. It is to this Council, that St. *Martin* of *Bragua*, ſent 84 Chapters or Canons, taken out of the Greek Synods, and put into Latin; as likewiſe many which he had taken out of the Councils of the *Latin* Churches. Some tell us of a third held in 610. *Garcias de Prim. Eccleſ. Tolet. Collect. Concil.*

LUGO, a Town about 15 Miles from *Ferrara* in *Italy*, which in 1688, was deſtroyed by an Inundation of the River *Po*, in which about 8000 Perſons, belonging to this Place, and the Neighbourhood of it, were drowned.

LUGO (*John*) a Cardinal, born at *Madrid* in 1583. He turn'd Jeſuite in 1603, had a Cardinal's Hat given him by *Urban* VIII. and died in 1660. He wrote ſeveral great Volumes in Folio: I. *De Incarnatione Dominica*. II. *De Sacramentis in Genere, & de Euchariſtiæ Sacramento & Sacrificio*. III. *De Virtute & Sacramento Penitentiæ*. IVth and Vth Volumes, *Tract. de Jure & Juſtitia*. The VIth. *De Virtute Divinæ Fidei*. VII. A Collection, *Reſponſorum Moralium*. *Lugo* was a very eminent School Divine, and had the Happineſs of being both brief and clear in his Writings, and had a ſtrong Judgment. As to the Preferments in the Church, he was very indifferent and mortify'd, and appear'd very uneaſie upon the News of his being made Cardinal. He was likewiſe very Charitable to the Poor, and diſtributed a great quantity of the *Peruvian Bark*, or *Jeſuits Powder*, among thoſe of them that had Fevers. *Nathaniel Sotuel Bibliotheca Scriptor. Societ. Jeſ. pag. 471, 472, & alib.*

LUITHBERT, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of *Cunibert*, to whom he ſucceeded about 701; but being yet a young Child, he was Dethroned, after he had Reigned about 8 Months. *Paul. Diacon. Hiſt. Long.*

LUITPRAND, King of the *Lombards*, ſucceeded to his Father *Anſprand*, or *Ariſprand*, in 713, and Reigned 31 Years and 7 Months. He was Pious and Liberal, and contracted Friendſhip with *Charles Martel*, who had a great value for him. *Thraſimund*, Duke of *Spoleto*, having incenſed him, by entring into a League with *Godeſchalck*, who had invaded the Dukedom of *Benevento*, *Luitprand* took up Arms againſt them both, and forced them to retire for Safeguard into the Territories of Pope *Gregory* III. who entertained them, and made a League with them; whereupon *Luitprand* took ſome Places in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and advanced with his Army to beſiege *Rome*, which terrifying the Pope, he ſent to *Charles Martel* for his Aſſiſtance, who, being unwilling to break with *Luitprandus*, accommodated the Matter. After this, *Luitprand* entred into a League with *Gregory*, and reſtored to him ſome of the Places he had taken from him, after that he had ſubdued *Thraſimund*. In 742, he beſieged *Ravenna*, and Pope *Zachary* compoſed the Difference he had with the *Exarch* of that City. He died the Year after in 745. *Paul. Diacon. Hiſt. Lomb. Anaſtaſ. in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal.*

LUITPRAND, Sub-deacon of *Toledo*, Deacon of *Pavia*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Cremona*, lived in the Xth Century. He was Secretary to *Berenger* II. King of *Italy*, who, in 946, ſent him on an Embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*, to *Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta*; at his return, he had ſome Difference with *Berenger*, who chaſed him from his Biſhoprick, againſt whom *Luitprand* writ his Antapodoſis. He took a ſecond Journey to *Conſtantinople*, in 968, at the Requeſt of the Emperor *Otho*, who ſent him to *Nicephorus Phocas*. We have his Works printed in one Volume in Folio at *Antwerp*, in 1640, with the Notes of Father *Jerom de la Higuera*, a Jeſuit, and of *Laurentius Ramires de Prado*. As for the Hiſtory of the Popes attributed to him, which ends at *Formoſus*, it is ſure, that it is none of his, as the Learned agree, nor any of thoſe Pieces that are added at the end of his Works, nor thoſe Fabulous Chronicles of the *Goths*, which the *Spaniards* tell us are his, and which they publiſh as very rare and curious Pieces. *Sigebert cap. 527. de Script. Eccleſ. Trithem. in Catal. & in Chron. An. Ch. 892. Ludovic. Clavitel in Annal. Cremonæ.*

LULLIUS (*Raimundus*) Originally of *Catalonia*, and born in the Iſland *Majorca*, lived towards the end of the XIIIth Century, and at the beginning of the XIVth, was a Perſon of high Knowledge in Philoſophy, Chymiſtry and Phyſick, and, indeed, in all Sciences and Faculties whatſoever. He deciphered his extraordinary Genius in the Books following, *viz.* *Generales Artium libri, libri Logicales, Philoſophici, Metaphyſici, Variarum Artium libri, Medicinæ, Juris utriuſque, libri Spirituales, Prædicabiles, Quodlibetici, & Diſputationum.* Beſides his incomparable Writings in the ſecret Art of Chymiſtry, highly eſteemed by the Lovers of it. It it is ſaid, that towards the latter end of his Life, he wholly dedicated himſelf to God, and paſſing over into *Africa*, preached the Goſpel there to the *Saracens*, by whom he was ſtoned in that good Work, *March* 26. 1315, being then 80 Years of Age; whoſe Body being found, as 'tis ſaid, by a miraculous Apparition of a Pillar of Light over it, was brought back to *Majorca*, and buried in the Cathedral there, where, to this day, he is honoured as a Martyr. There are ſome, who give us a very different Account of this *Lully*, and would make him a Magician, or an Heretick; as for the imputation of a Magician, it probably was given him from his great Skill in the deepeſt Secrets of Nature; but as for the Name of Heretick, that was put upon him by Miſtake, as confounding him with one *Raimund* of *Terraca*, called *Neophyta*, a *Jew*, who embraced the Chriſtian Religion, and took the Habit of a *Dominican* at *Arragon*, where he maintained ſome very extravagant and ſtrange Opinions, as, That in ſome Caſes the Devil might be Worſhipped, with the Adoration of *Latria*; That in great Torments one might deny God with the Mouth, ſo as one did but confeſs him in the Heart; That every Sinner was an Heretick; That God loved the Evil as well as the Good; That the Law of *Mahomet* was as Orthodox as that of Jeſus Chriſt; That it was impoſſible to obſerve any one Divine Precept in this Life, &c. All which erroneous Opinions were examined before *Petrus Flandrinus*, ſent by Pope *Gregory* XI. for that purpoſe. *Charles de Bouville life of Raimund Lully. Wadinge in Annal. & Bibl. Min. Andr. Schottus in Bibl. Hiſp. Bellarm. de Script.*

Script. Eccleſ. Bzovius in Annal. Spondanus A. C. 1360. *n.* 15. 1372. *n.* 12. *&* 13. *Olderic. Rainaldi A. C.* 1372. *n.* 35. *&c.*

LUNA (*Alvarez*) a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, the Favourite of *John* II. King of *Caſtile*, whom he abſolutely governed; but being puft up with his good Fortune, he abuſed his Power, kindled a War in the Kingdom, abuſed the Grandees, enriched himſelf by Oppreſſion, took Money of the *Moors*, to hinder the taking of the City of *Granada*; and being Convict of thoſe Crimes, in 1453, was condemned at *Valladolid* to have his Head cut off, which was expoſed in a Baſon for many days, to gather a Contribution for his Burial. This was a ſtrange ſight to thoſe who knew, that in his 30 Years Favouriteſhip, he had gathered Wealth enough, almoſt to equal the Riches of a King. It is told of him, that being curious to know his Deſtiny, he conſulted one that had Skill that way, who told him, he ſhould die at *Cadahalſo*, which was the Name of a Town that belonged to him, and, in *Spaniſh*, ſignifies alſo a *Scaffold*, which latter, proved but too true. *Æneas Sylvius Deſcript. Europæ cap.* 47. *Mariana lib.* 20, 21, 22.

LUNA, an old Town of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, famous for its Marble Mines mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Titus Livius*, out of whoſe Ruins the Modern *Sarzana* is riſen, which is a Biſhop's See, on the Coaſt of *Genoua* near *Tuſcany*.

LUNDEN, Lat. *Lundis*, *Londinum Scaniorum*, a City formerly of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the Capital of the Province of *Scania*, and an Archbiſhop's See, with ſix Biſhops under it; but in 1658, it fell into the hands of the *Swedes*, who, in 1668, opened an Univerſity here. It ſtands 8 *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the Eaſt, and 6 from *Lanskroon* to the South-Weſt. It is now only a Biſhop's See, the Archbiſhoprick having been Tranſlated, in 1660, to *Copenhagen*.

LUNDY, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Devonſhire*, 14 Miles from *Hertneſs*, two Miles long, and one broad, but ſo ſecured by Rocks, that 'tis not approachable in above two Places. The Ruins of the old Caſtle, with the Chapel of St. *Helen*, are yet to be ſeen. Heretofore it was cultivated, as appears by the Furrows on it, but now it is only the Habitation of Sea-Fowls. It has no Trees, but a few Elders, which are almoſt buried in the Bird's Dung. That unfortunate Prince *Edward* II. being forſaken by all his Subjects, and purſued by his enraged Wife, thought fit to ſhut himſelf up in this diſmal Iſland, with his Favourite *Spencer*. Sir *Thomas Delamere*, who wrote this King's Life, ſaith, it has pleaſant Paſtures, plentiful Springs, and plenty of Sea-Fowl, and ſeems to have been then inhabited, tho' not in *Cambden*'s time. It lies in the Mouth of the *Severn*, on the North-Weſt Shoar.

LUNENBURG, Lat. *Lunæburgum*, a City of the Lower *Saxony* in *Germany*, formerly a Hans-Town, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*. It ſtands upon the River *Ilmenaw*, about two *German* Miles from the *Elbe* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, ſeven from *Hamburg* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-Eaſt, built by *Henry the Lion*, in 1190, but the Caſtle is 120 Years older. It took its Name from the Moon, which was worſhipped here till the Reign of *Charles the Great*. It is grown very conſiderable ſince 1290, by the ruin of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elbe* to the South. It is now under the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt Fortified Towns of *Germany*. Near it ſtands a Mountain called the *Kalikberg*, from the Chalk it affords, and by it are many Salt Springs, that contribute much to its Wealth. It has one of the ſtatelieſt Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River; the Houſes are magnificent, and the Inhabitants wealthy and numerous. The Dukedom of *Lunenburg* is a part of the Lower *Saxony*, having on the North the Earldom of *Pinnerburg*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, on the Weſt the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, on the South the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*, on the Eaſt the Dukedom of *Mechlenburg*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*. It is watered by the *Elbe*, the *Aller*, the *Ilmenaw*, and the *Jetze*. The principal Towns are, *Zell*, *Danneberg*, *Harburg*, *Wimſen*, *Gifhorn*, *Borchdorp*, *Walſrade* and *Ultzen*. This Dukedom was firſt given to one *Otho*, of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick* II. in 1235, which Family ſtill continues, tho' divided into many Branches. *See* BRUNSWICK.

LUPERCALIA, Feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated the 15th of the Calends of *March*, in honour of *Pan*, whoſe Prieſts were called *Luperci*, and who, at the time of this Solemnity, were uſed to run naked through the City, and to ſtrike the Hands and Bellies of Women with a Goat's Skin. Theſe Feaſts were celebrated at *Rome*, till the time of the Emperor *Anaſtaſius*, about 496, when Pope *Gelaſius* did wholly aboliſh them, according to the Teſtimony of *Onuphrius* and *Baronius*. This Solemnity was not Inſtituted by *Romulus*, but by *Evander*, who ſettled in *Italy* about 60 Years before the Wars of *Troy*. This *Pan* being a great pretended Deity in *Arcadia*, *Evander*, who was born there, brought his *Worſhip* along with him, and ſet it up at Mount *Palatine*, where he fix'd his Colony. The *Luperci*, *i. e.* the Prieſts of *Pan*, were divided into two Bodies, under the Name of *Quintilians* and *Fabians*, to keep up the Memory of one *Quintilius* and *Fabius*, one of which was chief of the Party of *Romulus*, and the other of that of *Remus*. The manner of celebrating the *Lupercalia*, notwithſtanding it was ſo diſhonourable to Natural Religion, yet *Auguſtus* reviv'd the Feſtival, after it had been ſome time diſcontinued, which we may the leſs wonder at, when we conſider that it was kept up under Chriſtian Emperors; and in the Year 496, when Pope *Gelaſius* would endure it no longer, there were ſome Chriſtian Senators who were not aſham'd to appear for it, as we may underſtand by the Pope's Apology againſt them. The *Luperci* were not the only Perſons, that run like Madmen about the Streets, on this Solemnity, but likewiſe there was a great many young People of Quality, together with ſome of the Principal Magiſtrates, who run publickly with them in the ſame circumſtances of Scandal. *Dionyſius Halicarn. lib.* 1. *Plutarch in vit. Cæſar. & M. Anton. Baron. A. C.* 496. *n.* 28. *& ſeq.*

St. **LUPUS**, Biſhop of *Troyes*, in the Vth Century. He was born at *Toul*, and married *Pimaniola*, the Siſter of St. *Hilary* of *Arles*. They afterwards voluntarily ſeparated themſelves, and retired each of them to a Monaſtery, St. *Lupus* to the Monaſtery of *Lerins*, whence he was called to the Biſhoprick of *Troyes* in *Champagne*. Father *Sirmond* hath publiſhed in the firſt Volume of the Councils of *France*, an Epiſtle of St. *Lupus*, and of St. *Euphronius* of *Autun*, writ in 446, to *Talviſius* of *Angers*, *De Solemnitatibus, & de Bigamis Clericis, & iis qui conjugati aſſumuntur.* St. *Lupus* went twice to *England* with St. *Germain* of *Auxerre*, to oppoſe *Pelagianiſm*, being deputed by the Churches of *France*. Concerning which, ſee Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, and *Stillingfleet*'s *Antiquities of the Britannick Church*. He died *July* 2. 479. St. *Lupus* went out of his City to meet *Attila*, and preſerved it from the violence of that *Barbarian*, by accoſting him in theſe Words, *I am glad to ſee you come hither in health, whom I judge to be the Scourge of my Lord God, ſent to puniſh the Sins of the People*; at which ſaying he was ſo ſtartled, that he ſpared his City. Whereupon *Sigonius* relates, That it was a common Saying amongſt the *Huns*, that their King had been ſtopt by two wild Beaſts, by a Wolf and a Lyon; becauſe St. *Lupus* of *Troyes*, and St. *Leo* the Pope, were the only Perſons that had put a ſtop to his Deſigns.

LUPUS, ſurnamed *Protoſpata*, born in *Puglia*, ſo called, becauſe he had the Command of the firſt Captain of the Guards. He lived at the beginning of the XIIth Century, and writ a Chronicle of the Kingdom of *Naples*, from 860 to 1202. This Chronicle was printed at *Naples* in 1626, with a Continuation, which ends in 1519, the Author whereof is not known.

LUPUS (*Servatus*) lived in the IXth Century. *Aldric* of *Sens* ſent him into *Germany*, where he was the Diſciple of *Rabanus Maurus*; at his return, he became known to the Empreſs *Judith*, Wife to *Lewis the Meek*, who beſtowed the Abbey of *Ferrieres*, called *Bethlehem*, upon him, with that of St. *Joſſe de mar*. He was in high Eſteem with all the great Men of his Age, as appears by his Letters ſent to Pope *Benedict* III. King *Charles the Bald*, to *Lotharius*, to *Ethelulphus*, or *Athulphus*, King of *England*, and to *Eginardus* and *Rabanus*, whom he calls his *Maſters*, to *Hincmar* of *Rheims*, and *Jonas* of *Orleans*, and other Perſons of conſideration. His Letters clear many Paſſages of his Time, *Papyrius Maſſon* publiſhed them in 1588, and *Andrew du Cheſne* has ſince added them to the IIId Tome of the Writers of the Hiſtory of *France*. *Lupus* alſo writ the Book of the three Queſtions, which Father *Sirmond*, *Anthony Grimbert*, and Sieur *Maugin*, have publiſhed. We have alſo ſome other Pieces that are attributed to him. 'Tis commonly ſaid, that he died in 852, but that cannot be, becauſe he aſſiſted at the Council of *Soiſſons*, which was celebrated in 853. *Sigebert cap.* 93. *Cat. Trithem. in Chron. Bellarm. de Script. Eccleſ. Baron. in Annal. Poſſevin. in Apparat. Sanmarth. Tom. IV. Gall. Chriſt.*

LUSATIA, a Province of *Germany*, called by the *Germans* *Lauſnitz*, and has been annexed both to *Miſnia* and *Bohemia*; but in 1623, was granted by *Frederick* II. to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed to him in 1637. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Sileſia*, on the North by *Marchia*, on the Weſt by the Upper *Saxony* and *Miſnia*, and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is commonly divided into the Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia* and *Miſnia*, and the Lower towards *Saxony*; the Cities of the Upper *Luſatia* are, *Gorlitz* the Capital, *Bautzen*, *Zittaw*, and *Lauben*; and thoſe of the Lower are, *Soraw* the Capital, *Guben* and *Cotbus*; which laſt is under the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Cluver. Deſcript. Germ.*

LUSTRATIONS, were a kind of Sacrifices, whereby the ancient Heathens were wont to purify any thing, as a houſe, a City, Camp, or a Perſon defiled by means of a dead Body, or any other piece of uncleanneſs. Upon this occaſion, beſides Fire and Fumigations, they made uſe alſo of Sacrifices. Some of theſe Luſtrations were neceſſary, that is, could not be diſpenſed with, as the Luſtration of Houſes in time of the Plague, or upon the death of a perſon; and others again, were done out of Choice, and at pleaſure. There were alſo publick Luſtrations, which were Celebrated every Fifth year, in which they led the Victim thrice about the place to be purified, and, in the mean time, burned a great quantity of perfumes. The *Greeks* joined to their Luſtration, an Anathema, that is, a human Victim, whom they offered, after having caſt upon him all the imprecations imaginable. The *Romans* called their Country-Luſtrations, *Ambarvalia*, which they celebrated before they began to reap their Corn; thoſe of their Armies, *Armiluſtria*, wherein ſome choſen Soldiers, crowned with Lawrel, led the Victims, (which were a Sow, a Sheep, and a Bull) thrice round the Army ranged in Battle array, in *Mars* his Field, which were afterwards Sacrificed to that Deity, after the pouring forth of many imprecations againſt their Enemies. Luſtrations of Flocks were performed in this manner, the Shepherd beſprinkled them with pure Water, and thrice ſurrounded his ſheepfold, with a Compoſition of Savin, Lawrel and Brimſtone ſet on fire, and afterwards Sacrificed to the Goddeſs *Pales*, an Offering of Milk, boiled Wine, a Cake and Millet. As for private Houſes, they were luſtrated with Water, and a fumigation of Lawrel, Juniper, Olive-tree, Savin, and ſuch like, and the Victim commonly was a Pig. Luſtrations made for Perſons were properly called *Expiations*, and the Victim *Piacularis*. There was alſo a kind of Luſtration uſed for Infants, by which they were purified, Girls the eighth day after their Birth, and Boys the ninth, which Ceremony was performed with pure Water or Spittle. *Lomierus* has Collected almoſt all that can be ſaid upon this Subject, in a Book Entituled, *De Luſtrationibus Veterum Gentilium*, Printed at *Utrecht*, in 1681. *Macrob. Feſtus. Aul. Gellius.* See NUNDINÆ.

LUSTRUM, amongſt the *Romans*, was a general Muſter and Review of all the Citizens and their Goods, which was performed by the Cenſors at the end of every fifth year, ſo that the Luſtrum contained five years, whereas the *Olympiad* was only of four. The firſt Author of this Cuſtom was *Servius Tullius*, the ſixth King of *Rome*, about 180 from the foundation of that City. But in proceſs of time they were not Celebrated ſo often, as appears from the *Faſti Capitolini*, where we find that the 50th Luſtrum was Celebrated, *An.Rom.* 574. *Tit. Liv. Roſin. Antiq. Rom.*

LUTGARDA, or LUITGARDA, the Wife of *Charles the Great*, a *German* Lady, by Nation and a Lover of Learning, upon which account it was, ſhe had ſuch a particular eſteem for *Alcuinus*. She uſed to accompany her husband a Hunting, and upon all occaſions ſhewed her ſelf a Woman of an Heroical Spirit. She died at *Tours*, without Children, *June* 4. 800. and was buried in the Church of St. *Martin*. *Eginard Life of Charlemaign. Sammarthan. Hiſt. General. Mezeray Hiſtory of France.*

LUTHER (*Martin*) was born at *Iſleben*, in the County of *Mansfeld*, in 1483. He ſtudied at *Iſleben*, *Iſenach*, *Magdeburg*, and *Erford*. After ſome time he turn'd Auguſtinian, and was ſent to *Rome* to take up ſome Controverſies, which happened among his own Order; which Buſineſs he Manag'd with great Prudence, and brought it to the Iſſue deſired. Upon his Return, he Commenced Dr. at *Wittenburg*, and in 1517. Preached againſt the Indulgences, publiſhed by Friar *Tetzel*. This Liberty brought him under Pope *Leo* Xth's diſpleaſure, to whom he wrote a very ſubmiſſive Letter; Letting the Pope underſtand, that theſe Collectors of Indulgences abus'd his Authority, praying his Holineſs not to give Credit to the Accuſations of his Enemies, and that, in ſhort, he ſubmitted all his Writings, and his Life too, to his Holineſſes Authority and Diſpoſal; but this Controverſy being reviv'd, and carried further by *Luther*'s Defence of himſelf againſt *Eckius* and *Pricrias*, who wrote againſt him; he is cited by the Pope to appear at *Rome*, and give Account of his Tenents: But *Luther* on the other ſide, requeſted that his Cauſe might be try'd in *Germany* before Competent and Impartial Judges, and where his Perſon might be ſecur'd from Violence. At this time Cardinal *Cajetan* happening to be at *Augsburg*, *Luther* having procur'd a ſafe Conduct of the Emperour *Maximilian*, waited upon his Eminence, and had a Conference with him; And here the Cardinal waving a Diſpute, adviſed *Luther* to write no more upon thoſe points, and retract what he had done already: *Luther* was unwilling to retract, unleſs he could be convinc'd he was miſtaken, but as for Silence, he was not in compliant as to that point, but was willing to let the Controverſy ſleep, provided his Adverſaries were obliged to the ſame Conditions; however, his not going the full length of *Cajetan*'s expectations, made this Cardinal treat him ruggedly, and diſmiſs him with menacing Language. The Cardinal was blam'd at *Rome* for the heat of his Management: They ſaid, that he was extreamly out in his Meaſures; that *Luther* ought to have been Careſs'd, gain'd over with Civilities, and promiſes of Preferment; But this Courſe not being taken, *Luther* grew exaſperated, which put him upon further Enquiries into the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; and Pope *Leo* publiſhing a Bull in Confirmation of Indulgencies, magnifying the Benefits of them, and ſtretching the Papal Authority to the Exceſſes of the Court of *Rome*, *Luther* found new matter of Complaint; Declares againſt the Popes Infallibility, and appeals from him to a Council: However, he writes a reſpectful Letter to the Pope, profeſſes a great regard to the Authority of the Church, and once more proffers to deſiſt from Writing, provided the other ſide would do the ſame. Theſe Overtures not being accepted, he publiſhes a Book of Confeſſion, and another concerning Vows, and once more offers Terms of Accommodation; his Demands were, that his Adverſaries might not be permitted to rail publickly againſt him, nor himſelf obliged to a Recantation, nor bound to interpret Scripture by Precedent, or Humane Authority; adding withal, that if they continued ſtill to treat him with Affronts and Injuries, they might perhaps find, to their coſt, that he would not ſo tamely give up his Cauſe: After this, his Books were Cenſur'd by the Faculty of *Louvain*, and at laſt he was Excommunicated at *Rome*, and his Books order'd by the Pope and Cardinals to be Burnt. *Luther*, at the hearing of this, ſeems to have been a little heated; for calling all the Students of the Univerſity of *Wittenburg* together, he publickly burnt the Canon-Law, together with a Decree of the Pope lately Publiſhed. *Father Pauls Hiſt. Coun. Trent. Sleidans General Hiſt. &c.* For the reſt of *Luther*'s Life, ſee MARTIN.

LUTHERANISM, ſee *Confeſſion de Ausburg*.

LUTON in *Bedfordſhire*, a large Market-Town, pleaſantly ſeated between Hills, Twenty nine Miles from *London*.

LUTTERWORTH, an indifferent good Market-Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, beautified with a fair and large Church, which hath a neat and lofty Spire Steeple, 111 miles from *London*.

LUTZEN, Lat. *Lutza*, a ſmall Town in *Miſnia*, a Province of the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*, where the *Swedes* won a Signal Victory over the *Auſtrian* Forces, but loſt *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the braveſt Prince they ever had. This Battle was fought, *Nov.* 16. 1632. *Lutzen* ſtands upon the River *Elſter*, two *German* Miles from *Marieburg* to the N. E. and at the ſame diſtance from *Leipſick* to the Weſt. *Puffendorf Hiſt. Suevia.*

LUWOW or LEMBURG, Lat. *Leopolis* a great and populous City of *Poland*, the Capital of *Red-Ruſſia*, and an Arch-biſhops See. It ſtands amongſt the Hills upon the River *Peltaw*, (which, with the *Bug*, falls into the *Viſtula* above *Ploczko*) and is very ſtrong, being wall'd and fortified with two Caſtles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo*, Duke of *Ruſſia*, who flouriſhed about 1280. It is famous for the Reſiſtance it made againſt the *Turkiſh* Army, after their taking of *Kaminieck*, in 1672. This City ſtands Fifteen Miles from *Premiſlaw* to the Eaſt, a little leſs from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about fifty from *Warſaw* to the S. E. *Lewis Liponan* Celebrated a Council here in 1556. by the Authority of the Arch-biſhop of *Gneſna*.

LUXEMBURG, Lat. *Luxemburgum*, *Auguſta Romanduarum*, a very ſtrong City, and a Dukedom in the *Low-Countries*. It is ſituated upon the River *Elſe*, one part of it on a Hill, and the reſt on a Plain. It has a Convent of the Order of St. *Francis*, in which lies buried *John*, King of *Bohemia*, Father of *Charles* IV. Emperour of *Germany*, ſlain by the *Engliſh* at the Battle of *Creſſy*, in 1346. This City has ſuffered much by the Wars, between the *French* and *Netherlands*. In 1529. *Charles* V. took it from *Francis* I. of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and Sack'd by the Duke of *Orleans*, and re-taken and treated in the ſame manner the year following. It is now in the hands of the *French*, and ſtands four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, ſix from *Trier* to the S. W. and nineteen from *Maier* to the N. E. The Dukedom of *Luxemburg* is one of the Sixteen Provinces, belonging of old to the *Treviri*; it has on the Eaſt the Biſhoprick of *Trier*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Moſel* in the North, the Dukedoms of *Limburg* and *Namur* on the W. *Picardy* and *Hainault*, on the South *Lorrain*, on the Weſt the *Maez*, and the Foreſt of *Ardenna*. The Weſt part of it is Barren, but abounds with Game; that, towards the Eaſt abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of Stone, and whatſoever is neceſſary to the Life of Man. It is in compaſs about ſixty *French* Leagues.

The chief Cities, beſides the Capital, are, *Baſtogne*, *Damvillers*, *Monmedy*, *Arlon*, *Thionville*, *Virton*, *Yvoix*, *Marville*, beſides others to the number of 20. and contains near 1200. Villages. *Luxemburg*, at firſt, had the Title of an Earldom only, but was made a Dukedom by an Emperor of the Houſe of *Luxemburg*. The houſe of *Luxemburg*, is one of the moſt Noble Families of *Europe*, for it hath produc'd 5 Emperors, whereof 3 were Kings of *Bohemia*, and hath been poſſeſſed of great Eſtates in *Germany* and *France*. It hath alſo furniſh'd ſix Queens, and many Princeſſes, whoſe Alliance hath raiſed the Luſtre of many great Families. The moſt Ancient of this Houſe that we have Knowledge of, was *Sigefredus*, youngeſt Brother of *Godfrey* Earl of *Verdun*, who by exchange got the Caſtle of *Luxemburg*, of *Wiker* Abbot of St. *Maximinus* of *Trier*, *April* 17. 963. whence he took his Surname, and the Title of Earl, which he left to his Poſterity. This Family afterwards became very conſiderable about the XIIIth or XIVth Centuries, and was divided into Three Branches, *viz.* that of *Luxemburg Ligni*, of *Luxemburg Brienne St. Paul*, and *Pinci*, the Heireſs of which Branch the late Mareſchal of *Luxemburg* married; but he himſelf is deſcended of the Earls of *Bouteville*, though he calls himſelf *Francis Henry* of *Montmorency*, and hath taken the Arms of that Houſe. This *Henry* Duke of *Luxemburg*, has diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Field upon ſeveral Occaſions, particularly at the raiſing of the Siege of *Woerden*, where he defeated the *Dutch*: At the taking of *Bodengrave* in 1673. At the Fight of St. *Denys* or *Mons*, in 1678. Upon the Plains of *Flerus*, where he gave Prince *Waldeck* a great Defeat, in 1690. At the Battel of *Landen*, of 1693. where he routed part of the Confederate Army, and took their Canon and their Camp, *&c.* And, in ſhort, he was one of the Greateſt Generals of his Time. He died in *Jan.* 1694. The Third Branch is that of *Luxemburg Fiennes* and *Martigues*, which is alſo extinct, the laſt Male of that Family, *Sebaſtian* of *Luxemburg*, who lived in the laſt Century, having left nothing but Daughters.

LUZIGNAN, or **LEZIGNEN**, Lat. *Luſignanum*, or *Luſinianum*, a ſmall Town of *France* in *Poictou*, with a Caſtle on the River *Vona*, below St. *Maixan*, Four or Five Leagues from *Poictiers* to the N. W. towards *Rochel*; famous for the Valour of its Lords, who have been Kings of *Cyprus*, of *Jeruſalem*, and of *Armenia*, and, by the Story, of *Meluſina*. They ſay that this Fairy, half Woman and half Serpent, built the Caſtle of *Luzignan*, which was looked upon to be impregnable; being the ſame that *Teligni* ſurprized for the Proteſtants in 1569. and which was a little while after ſurrendred to the *French* King, and the Prince of *Montpenſier* did re-take it, after a Siege of Four Months, in 1574. and demoliſhed it.

The Family of *Luzignan* began with *Hugh* I. who was Great Maſter of the Game in *France*, in the Xth Century; and ended in *Hugh* XIII. who died without Iſſue in 1203. But the Branch of *Luzignan* ſurnamed *Ultramarine*, continued to the End of the XIIIth Century, when *Hugo* III. King of *Cyprus* and of *Jeruſalem* died without Children, in 1267.

LUZIGNAN (*Guy de*) a Prince of this Family, undertook the Journey to the *Holy Land*, with the *Chriſtians*, in the XIIth Century. He married *Sibylla*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Amaury*, or *Emery*, King of *Jeruſalem*, and Widow of *William* Marquis of *Montferrat*, ſurnamed *Long-Sword*. By this Marriage he got the Title of K. of *Jeruſalem*, and loſt that City, *A. C.* 1187. which *Saladine* took, *Octob.* 2. together with the greateſt part of the *Holy Land*. Afterwards *Guy* ſold this Title of King of *Jeruſalem* to *Richard* King of *England*, for that of *Cyprus*; which the Houſe of *Luzignan* kept till *An.* 1473. *Guy* died in 1194. according to the Anonymous Author in *Geſta Dei per Francos*. He left 4 Sons, which died at the Siege of *Acre*, or *Acon*.

LYCÆUM, a place at *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught. *Pauſanias* tells us, That formerly it had been a Temple of *Apollo*, built by *Lycus*, the ſon of *Pandion*. But *Suidas*, and ſome others tell us, That it was a College founded by *Piſiſtratus*, or *Pericles*; or rather, begun by the one, and finiſhed by the other. 'Tis from this place that *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy is called, *The Philoſophy of the* Lycæum: And becauſe he was uſed to teach there walking up and down, therefore the Name of *Peripateticks* was beſtowed upon his Diſciples. *Pauſan. in Attic. Meurſ. lib. 2. cap. 3. Athen. Att.*

LYCAON, the Son of *Pelaſgus*, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, who murthered all his Gueſts *Jupiter* having on a time made a Trial of his Cruelty, metamorphoſed him into a Wolf. *Pauſanias* tells us, That this Judgment befel him for having murthered an Infant on *Jupiter*'s Altar; and that from that Time he did eat Graſs. *Ovid Metam. lib.* 1. *Pauſanias in Arcad.*

LYCIA, a Province of *Aſia*, whereof one Part is now called *Aldmelli*, and the other *Manteſelli*, or *Briquia*. It lies between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*, and took its Name from *Lycus* the Son of *Pandion*. This Province was famous for the Mountain *Chymara*, often mentioned by the Poets, and by the Cities of *Patara* and *Mira*, the Birth-place of St. *Nicholas* and *Andriaca*. See *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Iſidorus*, *Caſtaldus*, *Cluverius*, and others, who mention this Country.

LYCOMEDES, King of the Iſle of *Scyros*, with whom *Achilles* abſconded, when he was willing to decline going to the Siege of *Troy*. He was Father of *Deidamia*, debauch'd by *Achilles*. *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*.

LYCOPHRON, was the Son of *Periander* King of *Corinth*, who began his Reign *A. M.* 3426. He was ſo concerned that his Father had murthered his Mother *Lyſis*, that he voluntarily baniſhed himſelf, and could never be perſuaded to return to his own Country, notwithſtanding that his Father ſent for him with Deſign to make him his Succeſſor, inſtead of his other Son *Cypſelus*. *Periander* at laſt, reſolv'd to go to *Corfu*, that his Son who would not ſee him, might return to *Corinth*, but the Inhabitants of *Corfu*, to prevent *Periander*'s dwelling with them, of which they were apprehenſive, kill'd *Lycophron. Herodot. l.* 3. *Diog. Laert. Vit. Periand.*

LYCOPHRON, A Greek Poet and Grammarian, who liv'd in the 450th Year of *Rome*, in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*. He was born at *Chalcis* in *Eubea*, now called *Negropont*. He wrote a Poem, call'd *Caſſandra*, which has given the Learned a great deal of trouble to underſtand; for which reaſon they call'd him the *Muddy*, or *Myſterious*. This Poet likewiſe wrote 12 Tragedies, the Names of which are mention'd by *Suidas*. *Voſſius de Poet. Græc. cap.* 8. *&c.*

LYCOPOLIS, a City in *Egypt*, near the River *Nile*. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, That the *Egyptians* were uſed to worſhip Wolves in the place where they built this City; which was therefore called *The City of Wolves*; for that is the import of *Lycopolis* in the Greek Tongue. This City is now called *Munia*, and was formerly an Epiſcopal See. Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory makes mention of one *Meletius* Biſhop of *Lycopolis*, who was the Author of a troubleſom Schiſm. *Pliny, lib.* 5. *cap.* 9. *Strabo, lib.* 17. *Socrat. lib.* 1. *Hiſt.*

LYCOSTHENES, or *Wolfhart* (*Conradus*) was born at *Ruffach* in *Alſace*, in 1618. He ſtudied at *Heidelberg*, and made himſelf famous for his Skill in Languages and Sciences. He was afterwards Profeſſor at *Baſil*, where he died in 1661. He left behind him *Commentaries upon* Pliny *the Younger*. He pubſiſhed the Treatiſe of *Julius Obſequens of Prodigies*, and continued it: And alſo, *Compendium Bibliothecæ Geſneri. De Mulierum præclare dictis & factis, &c.* He begun alſo a Work, intituled, *Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*; which was afterwards finiſhed by *Theodorus Zuingerus*. *Pantaleon lib.* 3. *Proſopogr. Zuinger. in Præfat. Theatr. Hum. Melchior Adam. in Vit. Germ. Theol.*

LYCURGUS, the famous *Lacedæmonian* Legiſlator, was the Son of *Eunomus* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, of the Family of the *Proclidæ*, and Brother of *Polydectes*, who ſucceeded his Father. *Eunomus* had *Lycurgus* by a ſecond Wife, called *Dionaſſa*. He ſhewed his Inclination to Learning and Experience, by his travelling through all the cities of *Greece* and *Crete*; and, according to ſome, into *Egypt* alſo, and *India*, to confer with the learned Men of thoſe Countries. Neither was his Valour and Conduct in Martial Affairs inferior to his Deſire of Knowledge; wherefore alſo the *Spartans* had a ſingular Eſteem for him. After the Death of his Brother *Polydectes*, his Widow ſent to deſire *Lycurgus* to take the Crown upon him; promiſing that ſhe would make her ſelf miſcarry of the Child ſhe was big with, in caſe he would marry her: But *Lycurgus* generouſly refus'd the Offer, and contented himſelf to be the Guardian of his Nephew *Charilaus*; which was in the 300th Year after the taking of *Troy*, and the 108th before the firſt *Olympiad*. As ſoon as *Charilaus* was come to be of Age, he delivered up the Government to him. Notwithſtanding that *Lycurgus*'s Actions were very prudent and blameleſs, yet could not he avoid the Reports of ſome, who accuſed him of affecting to uſurp the Sovereignty; which made him leave *Sparta*, and retire to *Candia*; where he ſpent his whole Time in ſtudying the Nature of the Laws and Cuſtoms of People. And being re-called again to his own Country, he reformed the Government, enacted very good Laws, which the *Spartans* engaged themſelves to obſerve inviolably. It is ſaid, That, to lay a ſtronger Tie upon them to obſerve his Laws, he made them promiſe to be obſervant of them till his Return from a Journey he was about to make. Whereupon, ſoon after he went into *Candia*, where ſome ſay he killed himſelf, (having firſt had his Laws confirmed and approved by the *Delphick* Oracle) leſt, by his Returning to his own Country, the *Lacedæmonians* might have thought themſelves freed from their Oath of Obſerving his Laws till his Return. *Plutarch in Vit. Clemens Alexandrinus, Lib.* 1. *Strom.* *Clemens Alexandrinus*, upon the Authority of *Eratoſthenes*, an ancient

Chronologer, affirms, that *Lycurgus* undertook the Guardianſhip of his Nephew in the 300th Year after the Siege of *Troy*, and the 108th Year before the firſt *Olympiad:* Now *Pauſanias* aſſures us, That he liv'd in the Time of *Iphitus*, and that at the Inſtance of *Lycurgus*, *Iphitus* reviv'd the *Olympick* Games: Theſe Authorities have perſuaded *Capellus* and ſome others, that there was Two *Licurgus's*, and that *Plutarch* and *Pauſanias* were miſtaken, in making but one: But theſe modern Criticks are themſelves miſtaken, for the Authors cited in the *Chronicon* of *Euſebius*, obſerve, that notwithſtanding *Iphitus* reviv'd the *Olympick* Games, they were not publickly kept till 27 *Olympiads* after, *i. e.* till 108 Years after this Revival, when *Chorœbus* of *Elis* won the Prize: This Account perfectly reconciles *Clemens Alexandrinus* with *Pauſanias*. *Riccioli Tom.* 1. *Chron. Reform. Lib.* 3. *N.* 3.

LYCURGUS, the Son of *Pheres* King of *Theſſaly*, and Brother of *Admetus*. He had the Country of *Nemæa* beſtowed upon him for his Inheritance; and delivered his Son *Opheltes* to *Hypſipile*, to be nurſed and educated by her; who having on a time laid him down upon the Graſs whilſt ſhe went to direct the *Epigoni*, or *Seven Captains*, who where going to the Siege of *Thebes*, to a Fountain, a great Serpent ſeizing the Child, killed it. Whereupon, *Lycurgus*, in Memory of this young Prince, his Son, inſtituted the famous *Nemæan* Games. *Apollodorus*.

LYCURGUS, One of the Ten famous Orators of *Athens*, and a Perſon who made himſelf famous both by his Actions and by his Rhetorick: He was City-Treaſurer, and behav'd himſelf in that Office with great Integrity. He alſo increaſed the Number of their Ships, and furniſhed their Magazines with all neceſſary Proviſions and Ammunition. He enacted ſeveral ſerviceable Laws, for the Good of his Country. He ordered a kind of Vying of Tragedies on the Theatre, by comparing of them together, to honour thoſe Poets that had made the beſt; and by this means to excite a commendable Emulation amongſt Men of Wit and Learning: To this End he alſo ordered Statues to be erected to *Sophocles*, *Æſchylus*, and *Eurypides*. He turn'd all Vagabonds and leud Perſons out of the City. He built a place for publick Exerciſes; at which he was very active and excellent himſelf, and frequently came off Victor in thoſe Games that were celebrated in preſence of the People. During the whole Time of his Adminiſtration he kept an exact Account of all his Actions; and when he was out of Commiſſion, he affixed his Diary to a Pillar, to the End that every one might inſpect and cenſure his Management of Affairs. Not content with all this, when he lay upon his Death-bed, he cauſed himſelf to be carried into the Senate, where he gave an exact Account of all his Actions, ſo far as they concerned the Publick; which having been highly commended by all, he was carried home again, where he died ſoon after. The *Athenians* looking upon him as a Divine Perſon, conſecrated the Bird *Ibis* to him, (a kind of *Egyptian* Stork.) He left 3 Sons, *Lycophron*, *Lycurgus* and *Aphron*, who were all caſt into Priſon for ill Commonwealths-men; but upon *Demoſthenes*'s Teſtimony, they were all reſtored to Liberty again. *Pauſanias*. *Plutarch*.

LYCURGUS, the Collegue of *Ageſipolis* III. King of *Sparta*, whom he aſſociated in that Kingdom; but he ungratefully chaſed away his Benefactor, and took the Crown upon him. He declared War againſt *Philip* I. of *Macedonia*, and his Son *Demetrius*; and the Fortune of War was equally balanced between them for a long while. At laſt, *Lycurgus* was accuſed before the *Ephori*, for having introduced pernicious Novelties into the State: Whereupon, being condemned to Baniſhment, he retired among the *Ætolians*, where he died. This was the firſt Tyrant of *Sparta*, or King of a ſtrange Race. *Ageſipolis* was the laſt of the *Heraclidæ*, or Deſcendants of *Hercules*. *Pauſanias*. *Titus Livius*, *lib.* 34.

LYCURGUS, King of *Thrace*, ſeeing that his Subjects were unmeaſurably addicted to drink Wine, cauſed all the Vines of his Kingdom to be plucked up. Whence the Poets took Occaſion to feign, That he was an Enemy to *Bacchus*; and having driven away his Nurſes, forced him to flee to the Iſle of *Naxos:* And that *Bacchus* to avenge this Affront, made him run mad; in which Diſtemper he cut off his own Legs. *Plutarch de Poet. Util. Propertius*, *lib.* 3.

LYCUS, a Greek Hiſtorian, Author of an Hiſtory of *Libya* and *Sicily*. He was Father to the Poet *Lycophron*. He lived in the Time of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, *An. Rom.* 435, and was put to death by *Demetrius Phalereus*.

LYDIA, a conſiderable County of *Aſia Minor*; which was alſo called *Mæonia*, and now *Caraſia*. Its Rivers are, *Caicus*, now *Chimachi*; *Hermus*, now *Sambat*; and *Pactolus*, now *Chias*, or *Chiari*; which ſeparates *Lydia* from *Caria*. Its Mountains are, *Sipylus*, *Tmolus*, *Mimas*, *&c.* And the moſt conſiderable Cities, *Sardes*, the Capital, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *&c.* *Joſephus* and St. *Jerom* tell us, That the *Lydians* were the Poſterity of *Lud*, the Son of *Shem:* But Profane Authors ſay, that one *Lydus*, the Son of *Hercules*, by *Iola*, gave his Name to this Country; and that the firſt Founder of the Kingdom of *Lydia*, was *Argo*, *Hercules*'s Grand-child, being a Branch of the Race of the *Heraclidæ:* Which Line continued till *Candaules*, who was the 22d King, and was killed by *Gyges*, *An. Rom.* 40. *A. M.* 1339. or 40. and of the *Julian Period* 4000. with whom the Race of the *Mermnades* began, and was ſucceſſively continued by *Ardis*, *Sadiattes*, *Halyattes* and *Crœſus*, who in the 14th Year of his Reign was conquered, and made a Priſoner by *Cyrus*, *An. Rom.* 210. Thus *Lydia* became ſubject to the *Perſians*, and afterwards to the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and is now under the *Turks*. The *Lydians* were the firſt Inventers of Coined Money. They were good Horſemen, but generally very voluptuous and effeminate. They ſent a Colony into *Italy*, which ſetled themſelves in *Thuſcany*. *Joſeph. Antiq. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Herodot. lib.* 1. *Plin. lib.* 5. *Strab. lib.* 11. *Leunclav. in Pandect. Turc. Cluver. & Magin. Geogr. Euſeb. Petav. Scalig. Riccioli.*

LYN, Lat. *Linum Regis*, a Sea-Port-Town and Corporation in *Norfolk*, ſeated on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Ouſe*, where it falls into the Waſhes called by *Ptolemy*, *Æſtuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, encompaſſed with a deep Trench, and for the moſt part walled; divided by Two ſmall Rivers, which have above 15 Bridges over them; built out of the Ruines of another old Town, called *Lyn* too, but ſtanding in Marſhy Land, on the oppoſite ſide of the River: chiefly preferred on the Account of the Haven, which is ſafe and eaſy of Acceſs. It was at firſt called *Biſhops-Lyn*, becauſe the Ground it ſtands upon belonged to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by ſiding with him againſt the Barons. He gave them his own Sword, to be carried before the Mayor; and a guilt Cup, which they ſtill keep. From this Place, he went, in 1216 with a mighty Army, over the Waſhes, into *Lincolnſhire*, with a Deſign to fighr the Barons, then united againſt him under *Lewis* the *Dauphine* of *France*; but loſt his Treaſures and Carriages in the Paſſage, and his Life ſoon after: Then it was that he granted them their Charter. But his ſon having a Neceſſity to comply with the Barons, for the Expulſion of the *French*, their Liberties were ſeized, and the Town reduced to what it was before. In 1221. a Rebellion breaking cut in *Lincolnſhire*, this Prince, *Henry* III. had Occaſion for their Loyalty and Valour again; and they gave him ſuch Experience of both, that he granted them their Charter, which they have ever ſince enjoyed. Nor does this Place deſerve leſs Commendation, for their Loyal Attempt on the behalf of King *Charles* I. in 1643. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars. King *Charles* II. created Sir *Horatio Townſend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, *April* 20. 1661. It ſends Two Members to Parliament, contains 3 Pariſh Churches, and is 98 Miles from *London*.

LYNCEUS, one of the *Argonautæ*, who accompanied *Jaſon* to the Conqueſt of the *Golden Fleece*. He had ſo piercing a Sight, that, if we will believe the Poets, he could ſee through a Stone-Wall, and take a view of whatſoever paſs'd in Heaven or Hell. The ground of this Fable was, That he was a Perſon who underſtood all the ſecret Powers of Nature, whether Celeſtial, or Terreſtrial, in which the Generality of Men are Beetle-blind. *Pliny*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. *Valer. Flac. Argonaut.* 1.

LYNCEUS, Son to *Ægyptus*, who was Brother of *Danaus* King of *Argos*. Marry'd *Hypermneſtra*, One of the Fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, who refus'd to kill her Husband the Night of her Marriage, according to her Father's Orders. *Lynceus* having eſcap'd this Danger, retir'd from Court, whither, as ſome ſay, he return'd no more, till after the Death of *Danaus*; though others ſay, that the King invited him back, and gave him his Wife *Hypermneſtra*, whom he had impriſon'd before. *Apollodorus*. *Hyginus*.

LYON, (*John*) Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, Lord *Glammis* is deſcended from the Ancient and Honourable Family *D' Lyon*, in *France*, which derives it ſelf further, from the *Noble Houſe* of the *Leones*, in *Rome*. One of his Lordſhip's Predeceſſors came from *France*, with *William the Conqueror*; and from thence to *Scotland* with King *Edgar*, Son to *Malcolme* III. in the Year 1098. This *Lyon* was a great Favourite of that Prince, and for the good Services he had done againſt *Donald Bean* the Uſurper, had a Grant of conſiderable Lands in the Sherifdom of *Perth*, which from him were called by the Name of *Glen-Lyon*. Afterwards *John d' Lyon* obtain'd a Grant from King *David* II. of the Baronies of *Forteviot* and *Forgundeany* and *Drumgowan*, in the Sherifdom of *Aberdeen*, *Propter fortem & fidelem Operam ſibi & Patri ſuo præſtitam*, which Grant was afterwards confirm'd by *Robert* II. To proceed, Sir *John*, commonly call'd the *White Lyon* from his Complexion, was Secretary to King *Robert* II. who granted him the *Thaindom* of *Glammis*, in the Year 1379. and gave him in Marriage *Jane Stewart*, Daughter to the ſaid King *Robert* II. by *Elizabeth Mure*, and likewiſe advanc'd him to the Degree of a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Glammis*. He was alſo prefer'd by the ſaid King *Robert* to the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *Scotland*. In Privilege of his Marriage, he got the double Treſſure and Creſt belonging to his *Arms*; and had ſeveral Grants of Lands from the Crown, to which he made a large Addition by the Purchaſe of many Baronies. He was alſo made Governor of *Edenburgh-Caſtle*, during Life, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*; but was at laſt barbarouſly Murder'd by the Earl of *Crawford*; which was highly reſented by the King, who ordered him to be buried in the Abby of *Scone*. *John* II. Lord *Glammis* marry'd a Daughter of *Patrick Graham*, Earl of *Stratherne*. He died at *Glammis*, but being of Royal Blood, was bury'd among the Kings at *Scone*. *Patrick*, III Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Iſabel Ogilvy*, Daughter to the Lord *Auchterhouſe*; purchas'd the Barony of *Backie*, the Land of *Cardean* and *Drumgley*; and lies buried at *Glammis*. *Alexander* IVth Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Agnes Crichton*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Crichton*, Chancellor of *Scotland*; and died without Iſſue, in the Year 1473. *John Lyon* of *Courteſtown*, Vth Lord *Glammis*, his Brother marry'd *Margaret Scrymſour*, Daughter of the Conſtable of *Dundee*, and purchas'd the Heritable Office of Crownery, in the Sherifdoms of *Forfar* and *Kincardin*, and died in the Year 1497. *John* VI Lord *Glammis* marry'd *Elizabeth Gray*, Daughter to the Lord *Gray*, and Heir of the Line of the Lord *Fowlis*. He died at *Glammis* in 1500. *George* the VIIth Lord *Glammis* died a Minor and unmarry'd. *John* the VIIIth Lord *Glammis* ſucceeded to his Brother, and marry'd *Jane Douglaſs*, Siſter to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, who marry'd the Queen Dowager, Relict of King *James* IV. *John* the IXth Lord *Glammis*, who being a Minor at his Father's Death, was together with his Mother wrongfully accus'd of Treaſon. This Lord marry'd *Jane Keith*, Daughter to the Earl-Marſhal. *John* the Xth Lord *Glammis*, made Lord High Chancellor, marry'd *Elizabeth Abernethy*, Daughter to the Lord *Abernethy* of *Saltown*, was unfortunately Piſtol'd at *Sterling*, and his Death was much regretted by the Kingdom. *Patrick* IXth Lord *Glammis*, Captain of the King's Guard, and Lord Treaſurer of *Scotland*, marry'd *Ann Murray*, Daughter to the Lord *Tullibarden*, created Earl of *Kinghorn* in 1606. by King *James* VI. He died at *Edenburgh*, *December* 1615. *John* IId Earl of *Kinghorn* was firſt marry'd to *Margaret Erskin*, Daughter to the Earl of *Marr*, after whoſe Death he was marry'd again to *Elizabeth Maul*, Daughter to the Earl of *Panmure*. He died at *Caſtle-Lyon* in the Year 1649. leaving Iſſue, a Son by his laſt Lady. *Patrick* the IIId Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, (which firſt Title he had added to his Patent from King *Charles* II.) marry'd the Lady *Helen Middleton*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Middleton*; and died at his Houſe at *Caſtle-Lyon* in 1695. being ſucceeded in his Honours by his Son *John*, the preſent Earl of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn*, who, in 1691. marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Stanhope*, Daughter to the Earl of *Cheſterfield* by his ſecond Lady. His Lordſhip's Arms are, A *Lyon Rampant Arg. Arm'd* and *Langued Gules*.

LYONS, Lat. *Lugdunum Seguſianorum*, an ancient City of *France*, Capital of the *Lyonnois*; being an Archbiſhop's See, and a very great, ſtrong, wealthy and populous City; ſeated partly on the Top, and partly at the Foot of an Hill upon the Confluence of the *Saône* and *Rhône*, in the Confines of *La Breſſe* and *Dauphine*; 100 Leagues from *Paris* to the South, 5 from *Vienne*, 36 from *Avignon*, 60 from *Turin*, and 65 from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. Authors are at variance about the Etymology of its Name *Lugdunum*; which ſome derive from one *Lugdus*, a King of the *Celtæ*; from whom this City was called *Lugdunum*, by Contraction, for *Lugdi Dunum*; that is, *Lugdus-Hill*. *Plutarch*, *Strabo*, and others, give us another Derivation; and tell us, That *Momor*, a Prince of the *Gauls*, being adviſed by ſome Oracle to build a City on the Confluence of the Rivers of the *Rhône* and the *Saône*, which was to be famous in future Times, ſaw a Flight of Crows that lighted upon an Hill near the Place the Oracle had mentioned; whereupon he reſolved to build the City there, which, from that Event he called *Lugdunum*, which, in the Language of the *Gauls*, ſignifies *Crows-Hill*. Others, ſuppoſing *Lucius Minutius Plancus* to be the firſt Builder of it, (though indeed it appears to be far more ancient) ſay, It was called *Lugdunum*, *quaſi Lucii Dunum*, or *Lucius-Hill*. Ancient Eccleſiaſtical Writers generally call it *Lucdunum*, *quaſi Lucis Dunum*; as much as to ſay, *Light*, or *Bright-Hill*. As to the Antiquity of this City, Hiſtorians tell us, That this was a Place where the *Druids* were uſed to keep their Aſſemblies, and where the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks* had ſetled themſelves long before the *Romans* ſent any Colony hither under *Lucius Minutius Plancus*. But, to inſiſt no longer upon the Name or Antiquity of this City, it muſt be owned, that *Lyons*, for its pleaſant Situation, the Sweetneſs and Temperature of its Climate, the Magnificence of its Places, the Sumptuouſneſs of its Sacred and Secular Buildings, and the Civility and Ingenuity of its Inhabitants, is one of the moſt famous and faireſt Cities of *France*. In the ancient Inſcriptions it is frequently called *Colonia Claudia Copia*: The firſt, becauſe that Emperor was born there; and the latter, becauſe the *Romans* looked upon this City, by Reaſon of its Plenty and Abundance, to be the Granary of all the *Gauls*, as being ſituate in the Centre of *La Breſſe*, *Burgundy*, *Dauphine*, *Auvergne*, *Velay*, *Vivarois*; whence it is furniſhed with Corn, Wine, Cattel, and all other Neceſſaries of Life, by means of Two great Rivers that come up to it. This City was burnt with Fire from Heaven in the Reign of *Nero*, who contributed a great Sum towards the Re-building of it. This Fire happened, *A. C.* 59. In 198. *Severus* treated this City very Cruelly, by plundering it, and conſuming Part of it by Fire, to avenge himſelf of the Inhabitants, who had entertained *Albinus*, his Enemy: And afterwards, in 202. he perſecuted the *Chriſtians* here with the utmoſt Barbarity; to that Degree that the Rivers were coloured with their Blood, and the publick Places of the City filled with their dead Bodies. The Uſurper *Magnentius* killed himſelf here with his own Hands, upon the News of *Conſtantius*'s coming. And *Gratianus* the Emperor was perfidiouſly murthered here, by *Andragathius*, in 383. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the Requeſt of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, did repair and beautifie this City: But it was not long after that it was expoſed to the Incurſions of the *Germans* and *Goths*; and at laſt of the *Saracens* in the VIIIth Century. The *Romans* continued Maſters of *Lyons* till the Time of *Honorius*, when *Stilico* having overcome the *Goths*, with the Help of the *Burgundians*, he beſtowed this City upon them, who made it the Capital of their Kingdom: And in the Reign of *Clotharius* it fell into the Hands of the *French*, about 532. they having put an End to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*. About 955. the *French* gave it to *Conrade* I. King of *Burgundia Transjurana*: And after this, it was for ſome Time ſubject to the Counts of *Foreſt*, till 1173. when *Guy* II. and III. reſigned it to *Guichard* the Archbiſhop, and to the Chapter of the City; from which Time this City was frequently moleſted with Troubles ariſing between the Inhabitants and the Archbiſhop's Officers, till King *Philip the Fair* purchaſed of the Archbiſhop *Peter* of *Savoy*, the Temporal Juriſdiction of that City, being poſſeſſed of a Sovereign Right before. The City is govern'd at preſent by a Provoſt of Merchants, and 4 *Scabini*, (*Echevins*, or *Aldermen*) whom the Kings of *France* have ennobled or made Gentlemen by Virtue of their Office. *Lyons* is divided into 37 Wards, or *Penonages*: It has 7 Gates; ſeveral fine Squares; a great many Noble Piles of building; particularly the Town-Houſe, which is a Maſter-Piece in its Kind. There are likewiſe ſeveral Remains of *Roman* Architecture, as part of an Amphitheatre, Aquæducts, and publick Baths: And ſince the Invention of Printing, that Art has been improv'd there, more than in any other City in *Europe*. *Suetonius*, ſpeaking of the Shews or Spectacles, which the Emperor *Caligula* order'd to be repreſented at *Lyons*, makes mention of a famous Academy for Rhetorick, which was there called the *Athenæum*, his Words are theſe: *Amongſt other things, the Emperor propos'd a Prize to be given to the beſt Performances of Oratory in Greek and Latin; This Prize he ordered to be paid by thoſe who were worſted; adding withal, that they ſhould be oblig'd to write a Panegyrick upon thoſe who had been too hard for 'em; And as for thoſe whoſe Performances were ſtark naught, the Pennance aſſign'd 'em was, to ſpunge or blot out their Compoſitions with their Tongue: This they were either forc'd to do, or elſe to be whipt, or plung'd over Head and Ears, in a River.* *Juvenal* alludes to this Cuſtom in his firſt Satyr,

Palleat ut nudis preſſit qui calcibus Anguem,
Aut Lugdunenſem Rhetor dicturus ad Aram.

The Church of LYONS.

St. *Photinus* and St. *Irenæus*, the Succeſſors of the Diſciples of the Apoſtles, laid the Foundations of the Church of *Lyons*, which was ſince watered, as is ſaid, with the Blood of 20000 Martyrs. The Archbiſhop of this Church is Primate of the *Gauls*, though the exact Time when this Church was advanced to the Dignity of a Primacy be not known. This Primacy comprehends *Lyons*, *Rouen*, *Tours*, *Sens* and *Paris*. The Chapter of *Lyons* hath, in former Ages eſpecially, been very famous: In the XIIIth Century it was compoſed of 74 Canons, whereof one was the Son of an Emperor, 9 the Sons of Kings, 14 Sons of Dukes, 30 Sons of Earls, and 20 Barons. The Flower of the *European* Nobility have been of this Chapter, where divers Princes have deſired to be admitted as Honorary Canons; and the *French* Kings themſelves have accepted the ſame. The Church of *Lyons* conſiſts of the Metropolitan Chapter, 4 Collegiate-Churches, 15 Pariſhes, 3 Abbeys, 4 Priories, 4 Houſes of Eccleſiaſticks, 41 Religious Houſes, 10 Congregations of Laicks, and 5 Companies of Penitents. The Metropolitan Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*, and is an old *Gothick* Fabrick. The Suffragan Biſhops of this Arch-biſhoprick are, the Biſhops of *Autun, Langres, Chalon*, and *Macon. Strab. lib.* 4. *Plin. lib.* 4. *Ptolem. Merula. Cluver. in Geogr. Sueton in Calig. cap.* 20. *Cæſar. in Com. Diodor. lib.* 46. & 54. *Tacit. lib.* 16. *Annal. Guillaume Parad Memoires de l'Hiſt. de Lyon. Claude de Rubis Hiſt. de Lyon. Theoph. Rainoldus de Prim. Lugd. diſſert. La Mure Hiſt. Eccleſ. du Dioceſe de Lyon. Du Cheſne Antiq. des Villes de France. Le Mire Geogr. Sanmarth. Chriſtian. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 286. & *ſeq. Spon. Recherche des Antiq. de Lyon. Meneſtrier. Elog. Hiſtoire de Lyon.*

The Firſt Council General of *Lyons*, (which the *Roman* Catholicks call the XIIIth Oecumenical Council) was convened by Pope *Innocent* IV. in 1245. who being engaged in a War with the Emperor *Frederick* II. and forced to retire into *France*, himſelf preſided in this Council, and Excommunicated the Emperour. This Council conſiſts of ſixteen Canons, part whereof we have in the Sixth Book of the *Decretals*. The Second General Council of *Lyons* (or XIVth Oecumenical) was Celebrated in that City, in 1247. on occaſion of the Weſtern Schiſm, by Pope *Gregory* the Xth, who preſided at it, aſſiſted by the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* and *Antioch*, Fifteen Cardinals, a vaſt Number of Arch-biſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Doctors, and Deputies of Chapters, beſides the Ambaſſadors of many Chriſtian Princes. This Council was opened *May* the 7th, and continued till *July* the 17th. We have Thirty one Canons of this Council, which Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth hath Collected in the Sixth Book of his *Decretals*: Which Canons were Commented upon by *Gulielmus Durandus*, ſurnamed *Speculator*; which we have, with the Notes of *Majolus* upon them. St. *Irenæus* being aſſembled here with thirteen Prelates of the *Gauls*, Confirmed the Decree for the Celebration of *Eaſter*, the *Sunday* after the Fourteenth day of the Moon of *March*; and writ a Letter to Pope *Victor*, blaming him for having Excommunicated the Churches of *Aſia*, becauſe they did not follow the ſame Decree. This Council was held in 197. according as it is ſet down in the Firſt Tome of the Councils, of the laſt Edition. There was another Council held here by the ſame *Irenæus*, about 185. againſt the Hereticks of his Time. St. *Patient*, Arch-Biſhop of *Lyons*, held another here againſt the *Prædeſtinarians*, about *An. Ch.* 474. Another is mentioned to have been held here in 517. againſt one *Stephen*, who had Contracted an inceſtuous Marriage with one of his Couſins. Another was celebrated here by King *Gontram*, in 567. againſt *Salonius* of *Ambrun*, and *Sagittarius* of *Gap*, who being accuſed of ſeveral Exceſſes, were there Depoſed, St. *Nizier* being then Arch-biſhop of this Church. His Succeſſor *Priſcus* held Two Synods more in 581. and 582. wherein ſeveral Important Canons were agreed upon for Regulating of the Clergy. There were two others held by *Agobard* in 829. and 836. And another in 878. by Pope *John* the VIIIth. *Hildebrand*, the Popes *Legate*, convened one in 1055. wherein it is ſaid, That a Simoniacal Prelate, not being able to pronounce the Word *Holy Ghoſt*, ſo affected ſome others, that they freely confeſſed themſelves to have been guilty of the ſame Crime. *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Die*, Legate of the See of *Rome*, aſſembled a Council here in 1080. where the Sentence of Depoſition againſt *Manaſſes* Arch-Biſhop of *Rheims* was confirmed. The Records of *Lyons* make mention of another held here in 1376. King *Charles* VII. aſſembled the Prelates at *Lyons* in 1449. to put an end to the Schiſm of *Fœlix* the Vth, againſt *Nicholas* the Vth. Whereupon, the Anti-Pope was forced to ſubmit.

LYS, (Iſle of) Lat. *Igilium*, *Iginium*, and *Eginium*; and by the *Italians*, *Il Giglis*; a ſmall Iſland of *Italy*, in the *Tuſcan* Sea, which has a City and Caſtle; Ten Miles from Mount *Argentars*. It formerly belonged to the Republick of *Sienna*, but now is part of the Eſtate of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*. 'Tis full of Mountains and Woods.

LYSANDER, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, lived in the IVth Century after the Foundation of *Rome*. He made an Alliance with *Cyrus* the Son of *Darius*, ſurnamed *The Baſtard*, King of *Perſia*, and, with his Aſſiſtance, made himſelf dreaded by all *Greece*. *An. Rom.* 349. Attacked the *Athenian* Fleet, Commanded by *Conon*, at unawares, took moſt of their Ships, and killed them 3000 Men; and after having taken ſeveral of their Cities, he attacked *Athens* by Sea and Land: Whereupon, the Inhabitants were fain to Surrender themſelves the 16th of *Munichion*, which anſwers to our *April*, *An. Rom.* 350. and the XCIVth *Olympiad*. And after having ſubdued the Iſland *Samos*, whoſe Inhabitants ſupported the *Athenians*, he returned Triumphantly to *Sparta*. Finding himſelf thus powerful, he did his utmoſt endeavours to wreſt the Crown of *Sparta* from the *Heraclidæ*, which were in poſſeſſion of it; and to this end did not ſpare the Corrupting of the Oracles of *Delphos*, *Dodona*, and *Jupiter-Hammon*, but without Succeſs. *An. Rom.* 358. and the XCVIth *Olympiad*, the *Thebans*, *Athenians*, *Argives*, and thoſe of *Corinth*, entred into a League againſt the *Lacedæmonians*; and *Lyſander* being choſe Commander in Chief to oppoſe them, was killed in that Enterprize. He left behind him the Character of a cruel and diſſolute Perſon: and was uſed frequently to ſay, *That though Truth were better than Lyes, yet both were to be made uſe of upon Occaſion*; adding, *We deceive Children with Toys, and Men with Words.* A very pernicious Maxim, which deſtroys the Foundation of Humane Society. *Zenophon III. Diodorus, Lib.* 13. *Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos.*

LYSANIAS Liv'd in the time of *Tiberius Cæſar*, and was Tetrarch of *Abylene*. St. *Luke, ch.* 3.

LYSIADES, Tyrant of *Arcadia*, was of mean Birth, but had a Noble and Generous Soul; and, by his Prudence and Valour, procured himſelf ſo great Authority in the City of *Megalopolis*, that he ſoon made himſelf Maſter of that People, but afterwards generouſly renounced the Sovereignty he had uſurped over them, of his own free Motion. He mediated an Alliance between the *Arcadians* and thoſe of *Achaia*, who choſe him to be their Pretor, with *Aratus*; but a Difference afterwards ariſing between them, *Lyſiades* made him to be Baniſhed, who himſelf afterwards was killed in a Battel againſt the *Lacedæmonians*. *Pauſanias, Plutarch.*

LYSIAS, a Tribune, who Commanded a Regiment of *Roman* Soldiers that were to guard the Temple on Feſtival-Days, to prevent any ſeditious Inſurrections. It was he who delivered St. *Paul* out of the Hands of the *Jews*, when they were about to have killed him, and ſent him to *Fœlix* the Governour. *Acts of the Apoſtles, ch.* 21, 22, 23. *Joſeph. Ant. lib.* 20. & 2. *de Bello.*

LYSIAS, The General of the Forces of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, King of *Syria*, Lieutenant of part of his Dominions, and his Son's Governour; who making War againſt the *Jews*, was defeated by *Judas Maccabæus*, *An. Rom.* 589. and 148. of *Seleucides*. After the Death of *Epiphanes*, *Lyſias* ſet *Antiochus Eupator* his Son upon the Throne, and made an Alliance with *Judas Maccabæus*. *Demetrius Soter* ſome time after Seized the Crown of *Syria*, which *Antiochus Epiphanes*, his Uncle, had Uſurped from his Father; and cauſed his Couſin *Eupator* and *Lyſias* to be put to death. 1 & 2 *Maccab. Joſeph. lib.* 2. *Antiq. Jud. Appian in Syriac.*

LYSIAS, a Greek Orator, the Son of *Cephalus* of *Syracuſa*, who cauſed his Son to be carefully Educated at *Athens*. *Lyſias*, afterwards being Fifteen years of Age, was one of thoſe whom the *Athenians* ſent to *Thurium* in *Italy*, in the LXXXIVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom*, 310. to ſettle a Colony there; where he purchaſed a Poſſeſſion, but was ſoon fain to leave it, by the Jealouſy of ſome envious Perſons, who cauſed him to be Baniſhed. He was looked upon as one of the moſt eloquent Orators of his Time. He writ a great Number of *Orations*, and *An Apology for* Socrates; *Precepts for a ready expreſſing if ones Mind in Publick*, and ſeveral *Epiſtles*. During the Celebration of the *Olympick* Games, in the XCVIIIth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 366. he compoſed his Oration called *Olympian*, againſt *Dionyſius* the Tyrant, frequently quoted by Authors. He died at the Age of 81. in the Cth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 376. *Plutarch de* 10. *Orator. cap.* 3. *Cicero in Bruto. Suidas. Simler. in Epit. Geſn. Bibl.*

LYSIMACHUS, one of the Captains of *Alexander the Great*, and, after his Death, one of his Succeſſors; who maintained a War againſt ſeveral of his Competitors, and made himſelf Maſter of a part of *Thrace*, where he reigned, and cauſed a City of his own Name to be Built, *An. Rom.* 445. He took part with *Caſſander* and *Seleucus*, againſt *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*; and was preſent at the famous Battel of *Ipſus*. Before this, he had married one of his Daughters to *Antipater*; who being driven from his Dominions, retired to *Lyſimachus*; who being diſſatisfied with his Behaviour, put him to Death, and caſt his Daughter into Priſon. Being taken Priſoner by *Dromichetes*, King of the *Getæ*, in Battel, he was reſcued, and ſet at Liberty by his Son *Agathocles*. Some time after, he took upon him the Crown of *Macedonia*, after that *Demetrius* had been driven from that Throne by his Subjects. *Pyrrhus* being in poſſeſſion of ſome part of that Kingdom, *Lyſimachus* made him to quit it. Theſe Succeſſes raiſed his Authority and Power to a great Pitch: But he ſtained theſe brave Actions by his unnatural Cruelty to his Relations. He cauſed his Son *Agathocles* to be poiſoned, for a Crime he was not guilty of; being falſely accuſed by his Step-Mother: For which, and other Cruelties, moſt of his beſt and greateſt Subjects left him, for fear of partaking of the ſame Fortune. Whereupon he undertook a War againſt *Seleucus*, who had given them Entertainment in his Dominions, and was killed in the Battle, in the Seventy fourth Year of his Age, in the CCXXIVth *Olympiad*, and *An. Rom.* 472. His Body was found amongſt the Dead, being diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by means of a little Dog that never ſtirred from it. *Diodorus*, *lib.* 19. & 20. *Juſtin*, *lib.* 13, 14, 16, 17. *Quintus Curtius*, *lib.* 8. *Vit. Alexan. Plutarch. Pauſan. Euſeb.*

LYSIMACHUS, the Son of *Ariſtides*, to whom the *Athenians* gave an inheritance, in Conſideration of his Father's Merit and Vertue. *Plutarch in Ariſtides*. Alſo a Phyſician, who was a Sectator of *Hippocrates*. Alſo *Lyſimachus* of *Alexandria*, a Greek Hiſtorian, and Author of an Hiſtory of *Egypt*, cited by *Joſephus*, and of other Works; but more eſpecially, of a Treatiſe of *Huſbandry*, frequently mentioned by *Pliny*, *Voſſius. lib.* 3. *de Hiſt. Græc. & Simler in Epit. Bibl. Geſner.*

LYSIMACHUS a Jew, gain'd the High Prieſthood, in the year of the World 3882. by bribing *Antiochus Epiphanes*; and by this means, his Brother *Menelaus* was turn'd out of the Chair, for want of Money to reach the Sum, at which the Promotion was ſold. *Lyſimachus* was guilty of ſo great Injuſtice, and miſ-behav'd himſelf ſo very much, that the Jews were tir'd out with his Government, and got rid of him the next year. *Maccabees*, *Lib.* 2. *Torniel*, *A. M.* 3882.

LYSIPPUS, a famous Statuary, born at *Sicyone*, who Lived at the Time of *Alexander the Great*. He was at firſt a Lock-ſmith, but, by advice of the Painter *Eupompus*, betook himſelf to that Art; which he quitted ſoon after, to apply himſelf to that of a Statuary. Amongſt other Works, he had made a Statue of a Man rubbing himſelf, as coming out of a Bath; which was made ſo exactly to the Life, that *Agrippa* had placed it, as a ſingular Ornament, before his *Baths*: And *Tiberius* afterwards was ſo much in love with it, that he cauſed it to be taken away, and to be placed in his own Chamber; ordering a very curious Statue to be ſet up inſtead of it: At which the People of *Rome* were ſo diſpleaſed, that, notwithſtanding they feared *Tiberius*'s Cruelty, yet they could not contain themſelves from crying out in the full Theatre, *That they would have the Statue returned to the place where it ſtood before.* Whereupon, *Tiberius*, fearing the Effect of a popular Commotion, ordered that it ſhould be reſtored to its former place, *Lyſippus* had alſo made a great Statue of the Sun, drawn in a Chariot of Four Horſes, which was Worſhipped at *Rhodes*. He alſo made ſeveral Statues of *Alexander the Great*, and of all his moſt beloved Favourites, which *Metellus* brought along with him to *Rome*, after having ſubdued *Macedonia* to the *Roman* Empire. *Lyſippus*, among other Excellencies in his way, had a peculiar Talent in making the Hair look more ſoft and natural than any before him: 'Twas likewiſe his way, to make the Head leſs, and the Body more ſlender than the Life; this he did with a deſign to make the Statues look more tall. And finding his account in this manner, he us'd to ſay of himſelf, that other Statuaries Repreſented men juſt as they were made, but he Repreſented them as they appeared to be made. He had Three Sons that were his Diſciples, *Dalippus*, *Bedas*, and *Euthycrates*, who were all of them famous Statuaries, but the laſt was the moſt eſteemed. *Plin. lib.* 34. *c.* 8.

LYSIS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, the Maſter of *Epaminondas*, flouriſhed *An. Rom.* 466. and the XCVIIIth *Olympiad*, with *Philiſtion*, one of the Maſters of *Eudoxus*. It is ſuppoſed, that this *Lyſis*, or his Diſciple *Philolaus*, was Author of thoſe Verſes, known by the Name of *Pythagoras his Golden Verſes*. *Aldus Manutius* publiſhed one of the Epiſtles of *Lyſis* to *Hipparchus*, amongſt thoſe of other *Greeks*, which were printed at *Venice*. *Voſ. de Hiſt. Græc. Simler in Bibl. Geſner.*

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM